

## FAQs

### 1. What is the difference between structural and Romantic Neoclassicism?

The structural Classicists tended to emphasize structure-the line of Cordemoy, Laugier and Soufflot.

The romantic classicists stressed on the form-the line of Ledoux, Boulle and Gilly.

One school concentrated on such types as prisons hospitals and railway stations while the other school focused on representational structures such as the university museum.

### 2. Explain the philosophy and building style of Laugier?

The abbé Marc-Antoine Laugier (January 22, 1713 – April 5, 1769) was a Jesuit priest and architectural theorist. He was born in Manosque, Provence.

Laugier is best known for his Essay on Architecture published in 1753. In 1755 he published the second edition with a famous, often reproduced illustration of a primitive hut.

His approach is to discuss some familiar aspects of Renaissance and post-Renaissance architectural practice, which he describes as 'faults'.

These 'faults' induce his commentary on columns, the entablature, and on pediments.

Among faults he lists for columns are that of "being engaged in the wall", the use of pilasters, incorrect entasis (swelling of the column), and setting columns on pedestals. Being embedded in the wall detracts from the overall beauty and aesthetic nature of columns; Laugier states that columns should be free.

### 3. Why is Laugier's Primitive Hut Important?

- Laugier's "Primitive Hut" is his representation of the philosophy that all architecture derives from this simple ideal.
- Laugier's expression is pro-Greek Classicism and reacts against the Baroque ornamentation and decoration of his day. It established the argument for future architectural movements, including 18th century Neoclassicism and the 21st century trend toward unadorned,

eco-friendly tiny homes and small dwellings.

- The Primitive Hut idea supports a back-to-nature philosophy, a romantic idea which gained popularity in the mid-18th century and influenced literature, art, music, and architecture.
- Laugier's rustic cabin is sometimes called The Vitruvian Hut, because Laugier built on ideas of natural and divine proportion documented by the ancient Roman architect Marcus Vitruvius
- Simplicity of design and the use of natural materials, what Laugier believes are architectural essentials, are familiar ideas that have been embraced by modern architects, including Frank Lloyd Wright.

**4. List down the primitive elements in architecture as stated by Laugier.**

According to Laugier, all architecture derives from these essential, primitive elements:

- **The column**
- **The entablature**
- **The pediment**

**5. Write a brief note on Pantheon in Paris.**

- It was constructed between the years 1757 and 1791.
- It is 110 meters long and 85 meters wide.
- The Pantheon in Paris stands at the height of 83 m.
- Its address in Paris is Place du Panthéon.
- The Pantheon is built of stone and marble
- It was developed under the orders of King Louis XV
- The Pantheon's architects were Jacques-Germain Soufflot and Guillaume Rondelet
- The experiment with Foucault's pendulum was held in 1851.