

Hobart Walking Tours

Art Deco: Hobart City Council building (cnr Davey & Elizabeth St)

1930s - Smooth wall surface, often stucco; smooth-faced stone and metal; vivid colours, simplified and streamlined; geometric designs; towers for vertical emphasis; metal materials for decorative features.

Brutalist: Government Offices (10 Murray St)

1950s - 1970 'béton-brut', French for 'raw concrete', cost-effective and sustainable, well-designed spaces that could accommodate many people; featuring Besser blocks (large, nearly hollow, concrete bricks)

Classical Revival: Supreme Court (cnr Macquarie St & Franklin Sq)

1800s - Renaissance Revival or neo-Renaissance: a label to cover many architectural revival styles with features from classical Roman styling

Colonial Georgian: IXL Jams Buildings (25 Hunter St)

1788 – 1840 simplified symmetrical rectangular buildings, classical style, in early British settlements in Australia

Composite column: The Stone Buildings (127 Macquarie St cnr Murray St)

columns which combine the scrolls of the Ionic order capital with the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian order

Corinthian column: Derwent & Tamar Building (28 Murray St)

the most ornate, slender fluted columns and elaborate capitals decorated with acanthus leaves and scrolls

Doric column: Treasury Buildings (23 Murray St)

simple circular capitals under a square cushion at the top of fluted columns

Edwardian: Butler, McIntyre, Butler (20 Murray St)

1901 – 1910 less ornate than Victorian, lighter coloured stonework: introduction of gas & electric lights meant there was less soot build up on walls as seen in Victorian era architecture; less complex patterns, less clutter

Federation Gothic: Government Building (12 Murray St)

1901 – 1930 Federation era building using Gothic style elements

Gothic Revival: St David's Cathedral (cnr Macquarie & Murray St)

use of Gothic style features: decorative patterns, finials, scalloping, lancet windows, hood mouldings and label stops (decorative feature at the end of a label, hood-mould, or string-course. If it's a human head, it is called a head-stop)

Greek classical architecture: 900 BCE – 100 CE

3 orders: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian; all fluted columns; post & lintel construction. Proportions: height of columns are a ratio between the diameter of the shaft at its base and the height of the column; ratios vary in revival styles.

Doric column - seven diameters high; Ionic column - eight diameters high; Corinthian column - nine diameters high.

Ionic column: Savings Bank – Red Awnings (26 Murray St)

slender, smaller style of columns, with spiral scroll curls at the top, with egg-and-dart detail on the cap, always has a base, if it is fluted it has 24 grooves

Italianate: GPO (Macquarie St)

1800s - Renaissance Revival or neo-Renaissance: a label to cover many architectural revival styles with features from classical Roman styling

Moderne: Government Offices (34 Davey St)

1930s - Streamline Moderne or Art Moderne, a late type of Art Deco, emphasis on curves & long horizontal lines, smooth, rounded wall surfaces; flat roof, small ledge at roofline; horizontal grooves or lines in stucco walls, metal balustrades, glass-block windows, often curved and built into the curved wall

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Regency: Franklin Chambers (105 Macquarie St)

1811 – 1820 classical Greek styling, tall, narrow windows, simple proportions with clean, classical lines for effect rather than decorative touches.

Renaissance Revival: Heritage Council Office (103 Macquarie St)

1800s - neo-Renaissance: a label to cover many architectural revival styles with features from classical Roman styling

Roman classical architecture: 100 BCE – 400 CE (most surviving are from late Roman Empire after 100 CE)

Based on Greek but added many innovations to become its own style: arch & dome construction allowed for columns to be more decorative than structural; developed Tuscan and Composite orders

Stripped Classical: CML Building (18 Elizabeth St, cnr Macquarie St)

1915 – 1940 select classical qualities of symmetry, division into vertical bays, added touches of Art Deco in the sculptures and Picturesque styling in the roof tiles, plain walls and light colour stone

Tudoresque: St Mary's Hospital (36 Davey St)

1840s – reviving elements of Tudor styling, steeply pitched gable roof, embellished doorway, groupings of recessed windows, stepped pediment, wide arched windows and doors with pointed apex

Tuscan columns: Hobart Town Hall (50 Macquarie St)

shorter, simplified unfluted Doric columns, simple entablature: no triglyph (vertical grooves in frieze) or gutta (small stone drops under the triglyph)

Victorian Italianate: Renaissance Revival/neo-Renaissance: a label to cover many architectural revival styles with features from classical Roman styling

Victorian Picturesque/Romantic: Treasury Chambers (32 Davey St, cnr Murray St)

1800s – a new movement called Romanticism aimed to arouse emotional reactions in the observer in architecture and music. (Tchaikovsky and Wagner became more popular than Bach.) The buildings were termed Picturesque as they were considered appropriate subjects for painting great artworks. The Romantic/Picturesque styles were inspired by architecture of particular historical periods, although often not very accurate copies of buildings of those times.

