Charles Barry and Augustus W. N. Pugin (architects). 1840–1870 C.E. Limestone masonry and glass. (3 images)

Serve as the House of Parliament

Primary function: practical and not based in aesthetic appearance, more so the reinforcement of traditional values

Still today the seat of government

House of Commons
House of Lords

Gothic Revival. Options were either Gothic or Neoclassical/Elizabethan style. Why Gothic?

Nationalism: Britain associated Gothic with their own history

Parliament started in the Gothic period

Harmonized with the Gothic Westminster Abby

Neoclassicism was associated with USA

Pushing against the styles of the industrial revolution, saying the Medieval period was better

Rebuilt after an earlier one was burned down in 1834. Westminster Hall (below) was the only part to survive (Built in 1100)

Asymmetrical
towers act as vertical elements with upward reaching spires to balance out the horizontality of the building

windows framed with lacy tracery stonework

sculptures in niches

outside ornamentation it isn’t generally Gothic

long axial plan

Repetitive, regular spacing