



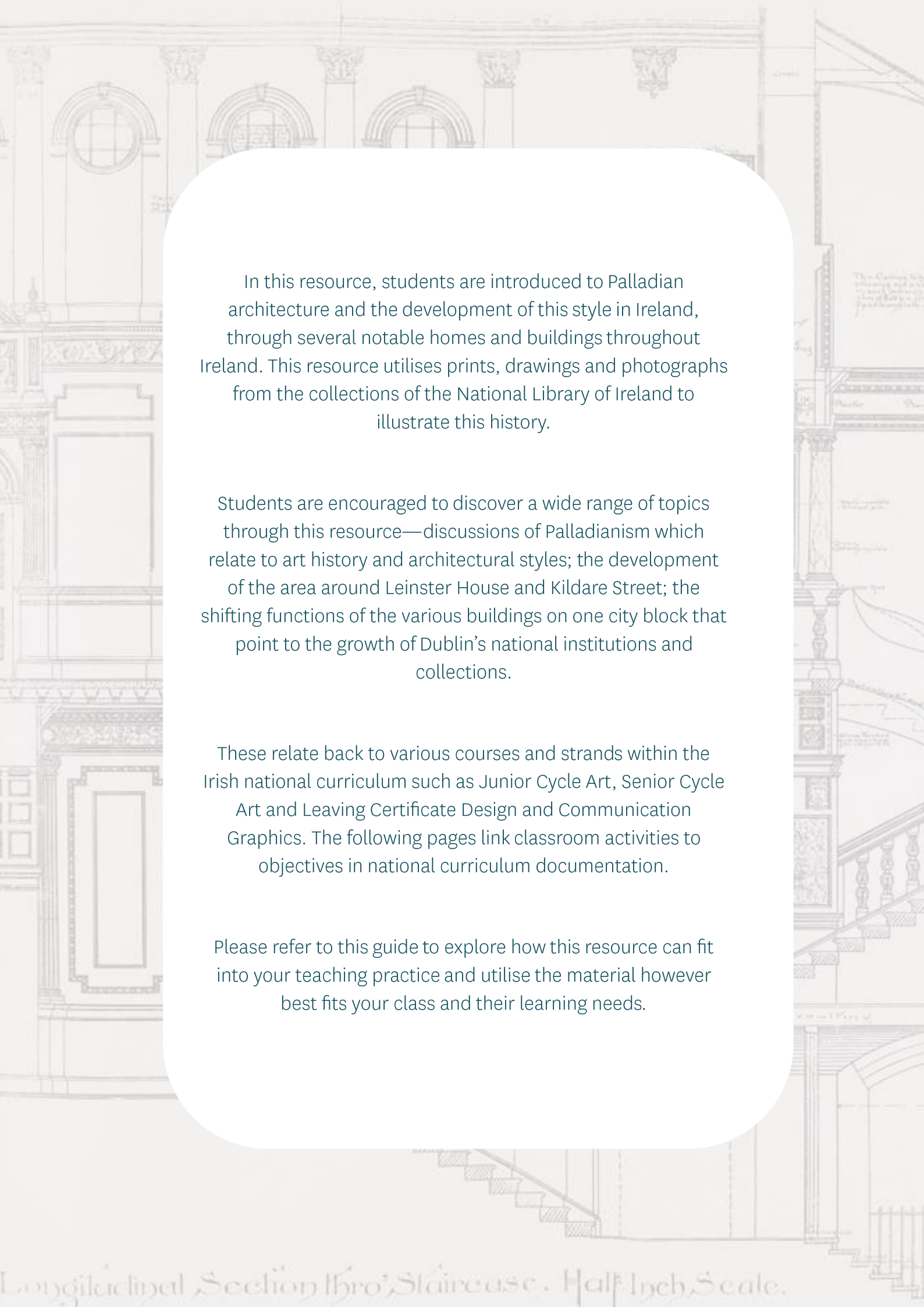
# THE PALLADIAN STYLE

Development and Design in Ireland

Teacher's Guide



Leabharlann  
Náisiúnta  
na hÉireann  
National Library  
of Ireland



In this resource, students are introduced to Palladian architecture and the development of this style in Ireland, through several notable homes and buildings throughout Ireland. This resource utilises prints, drawings and photographs from the collections of the National Library of Ireland to illustrate this history.

Students are encouraged to discover a wide range of topics through this resource—discussions of Palladianism which relate to art history and architectural styles; the development of the area around Leinster House and Kildare Street; the shifting functions of the various buildings on one city block that point to the growth of Dublin's national institutions and collections.

These relate back to various courses and strands within the Irish national curriculum such as Junior Cycle Art, Senior Cycle Art and Leaving Certificate Design and Communication Graphics. The following pages link classroom activities to objectives in national curriculum documentation.

Please refer to this guide to explore how this resource can fit into your teaching practice and utilise the material however best fits your class and their learning needs.

# LIBRARY

## Glossary

Elevation

A two-dimensional representation of one side of a building or space.

Plan

The overall design of a building; this could include notes, material specifications or measurements.

Infrastructure

Basic physical and organizational structures and facilities.

Proportion

The relative size and scale of various elements in a design; the relationship between objects or parts of a whole.

Perspective

The capacity to view things in their true relations or relative importance; perspective view is a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional space.

Forecourt

A courtyard at the front of a building.

Lintel

A type of beam that spans an opening such a door, window or fireplace. These can be structural or decorative.

★ This glossary was provided to students at the beginning of the resource pack.

# 1

## Writing Architectural History

Castletown House, Leinster House and Russborough House are three of Ireland's most well-known Palladian style buildings. Search our catalogue at [nli.ie](http://nli.ie) for digitised resources on these three—photos, drawings or architectural drawings.

Compose a brief short-answer essay on the following: describe the key markers of the style; examine how these are represented in each building; note differences and similarities in each design; and discuss the development of the Palladian architectural style. Click the links below and read the resources on each house to help you prepare your answer.



[Palladian Style – Dublin Civic Trust](#)

[Castletown House – the OPW](#)

[Russborough House](#)

[Leinster House—National Built Heritage](#)

[Leinster House: A House with Three Lives](#)

## Curriculum Application: Writing Architectural History

Both the Junior and Senior Cycles of Art have strands relating to the canon of Art History. Learning to analyse, synthesise sources and respond to different types of art, including architecture, is important for this topic.

### Junior Cycle: Art

The following are expectations for students with the Art, Craft and Design Strands of the Junior Cycle Art Course.

#### ELEMENT: Visual culture and appreciation

*Students should be able to:*

- 1.7 examine the method of a number of artists and the artwork they created
- 1.8 discuss examples of historical and contemporary visual art
- 1.9 debate the value that they and society place on an artwork

#### ELEMENT: Art elements and design principles (AEDP)

*Students should be able to:*

- 1.10 identify the use of art elements and design principles within an artwork
- 1.11 consider the use of the art elements and design principles in their own artwork
- 1.12 apply their understanding of the art elements and design principles to make an artwork

### Senior Cycle: Art

The course contains within it a Visual Studies Framework. Students will look at aesthetics, time periods for works and artistic movements, as well as examples of art and culture that exists in their everyday lives.

#### RESEARCH STRAND: Looking

*Students should be able to:*

- Analyse an artwork
- Recognise an art style and identify relevant features
- Use critical and visual language to describe an artwork

#### RESPOND STRAND: Analysis

- Discuss examples from Visual Studies



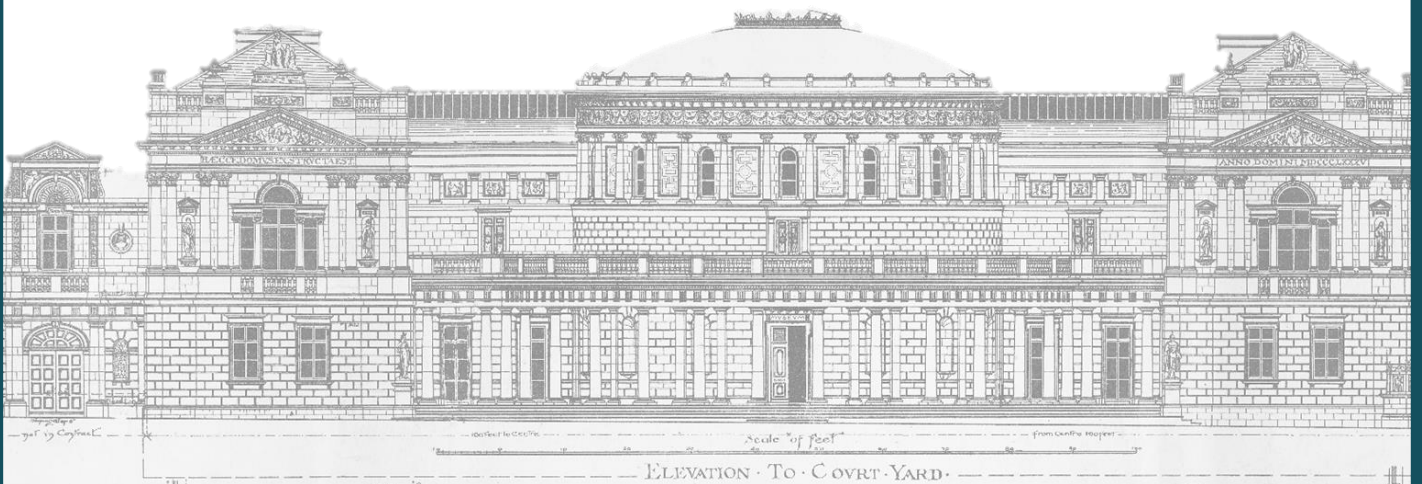
## 2

### Freehand Drawing Exercise

The lithographic architectural floor plans for the National Library of Ireland are digitised and available using our online catalogue at [nli.ie](http://nli.ie) which you can explore using the link below.

NLI Design Plans

Pick a building—perhaps a civic building or other community space. Complete a freehand drawing of the elevation of the building. Hone your observation skills to consider how the various shapes relate to each other and elements of detail on the building.



## Curriculum Links: Free-Hand Drawing

Students in both the Junior and Senior Cycle Art Course can benefit from the practice of free-hand drawings from life, as well as those completing the Communications and Graphics Course.

### Junior Cycle: Art

The following are expectations for students with the Art, Craft and Design Strands of the Junior Cycle Art Course.

#### ELEMENT: Drawing

*Students should be able to:*

- 1.4 demonstrate how they use drawing to observe, record and the world around them
- 1.5 interpret the world and communicate ideas through visual means
- 1.6 use drawings to communicate their personal outlook or understanding

### Senior Cycle: Art

#### CREATE STRAND: Making

*Students should be able to:*

- Interpret primary sources including the natural and built environment and the human figure as a source of inspiration
- Apply appropriate skills, knowledge and techniques

### Leaving Cert: Communication and Design Graphics

#### FREEHAND DRAWING: Learning Outcome

*Students should be able to:*

- Use freehand sketching as a tool to explain an idea
- Produce freehand drawings
- Select the most suitable medium for producing and rendering sketches and drawings
- Identify the surfaces of an object relative to each other in three-dimensional space
- Use various methods of rendering and colouring to enhance a drawing

### 3

## Designing using CAD software

Freehand drawing is one way to portray architectural designs; however, you can also use computer animated design software to digitally create models and plans. Refer again to the original Library design plans digitised below.



NLI Design Plans

Why not create a model by applying your knowledge of CAD software?



## Curriculum Application: Designing using CAD software

The body of knowledge associated with the topics covered will allow students to explore a number of applications associated with design in architecture, engineering and technology.

This area of study will also set the foundation for productive and creative use of computer-aided drawing and design (CAD). During the student assessment component, an assignment involving CAD will compose 40% of their marks.

### Leaving Cert: Communication and Design Graphics

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

*Students should be able to:*

- Represent design and communication information through sketches, drawings, CAD and other ICT applications
- Use appropriate presentation techniques, including colour, rendering and sketching, to represent an artefact and/or design
- Produce appropriately dimensioned 2D and 3D drawings and models using CAD
- An understanding of surfaces, their relationships, intersections and developments

## Additional Resources

### Books

Casey, Christine and Patrick N. Wyse Jackson, eds. *The Museum Building of Trinity College Dublin: A Model of Victorian Craftsmanship*. Four Courts Press, 2019.

NLI Call Number: BB8227

Griffin, David J. and Caroline Pegum. *Leinster House: 1744-2000 An Architectural History*. Office of Public Works, Irish Architectural Archive, 2000.

NLI Call Number: OPIE W / 122/1 & B3518

O'Dwyer, Frederick. *The Architecture of Deane and Woodward*. Cork University Press, 1997.

NLI Call Number: BB424

### Manuscripts

Notes by the architect Thomas Newenham Deane on the building of the National Library of Ireland, by Thomas Newenham Deane, 1884.

NLI Call Number: MS 10,475

National Library of Ireland architect's drawing's, by Thomas Newenham Deane, 1884.

NLI Call Number: PD AD 3577\_LBR 7279 (digitised)

Note on designs for Houses of Parliament, Dublin, by E. L. Pearce, March 7, 1728.

NLI Call Number: D. 20, 209



The citations above were written using a method called The Chicago Manual of Style. This citation style is commonly used in papers for the Arts and Humanities! See more: [Chicago Manual of Style](#)



## Webpages

Castletown.ie. “Architectural History: Ireland’s First and Largest Palladian Style House.”

[Architectural History | Castletown](#)

Dublin Civic Trust. “Palladian Style (1720-1770).”  
[Architectural Styles + Periods « Dublin Civic Trust](#)

National Built Heritage Service. “Leinster House, Kildare Street.” [Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, DUBLIN - Buildings of Ireland](#)

RDS Library and Archives: Digital Archive. “Leinster House: A House with Three Lives.” [Introduction · Leinster House: A House with Three Lives · RDS](#)

Russborough.ie. “Architecture.” [Russborough House](#)

★ Find the books and manuscripts above by typing the NLI call number into the catalogue search bar on our website—[nli.ie](http://nli.ie)

If you want to look at material in the Library, you can do so by applying for a Reader’s Ticket. These are free and you can apply online at our website. Once you have your ticket you can order material into our Reading Rooms or visit for study.



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