

## ARCH 1000 Lecture 3

additive → form → tent/marker → trabeated (post & lintel)

subtractive → space → cave/precinct → arcuated (walls, arches)

**Greek** Temple - made in stone to last, rather than wood  
Arches have lateral thrust, walls must be a lot thicker

**Roman** Coliseum - greek columns, and places a lintel around the entire surface  
Romans interested in arcuated arch, used trabeated as well → hybrid arch

\*Buttress - the outer structural foundations used for gothic architecture

### Revival Styles

\*\* A lot of back & forth, trabeated & arcuated, rational & emotional

Ten Books of Architecture, Roman 30BC

Gothic Architecture described as a natural progression

Suggested Gothic Architecture came from a tribe living in the woods and the pointed arch idea came from trees and the forest

Renaissance round arch was more refined than pointed

Courtyard of the church of San Lorenzo

Michelangelo's plan for Capitoline Hill

- played with perspective
- trapezoidal shape

Baroque church, Germany

painting was becoming sculpture, sculpture becoming painting

### **Neoclassical Architecture**

Montsec, France

US Supreme Court Building, Washington (because it was in vogue when it was laid out)

Monarchy, power

### **Gothic Revival**

Lyndhurst, NY

19th century = rise of romanticism

People's architecture

House of Parliament, London

Bibliothèque Nationale, Bibliothèque Ste-Germain (Notre Dame), Paris

- slender steel
- arches

### **19th Century Eclecticism**

\*forming of colonies

Brighton Pavilion, England

St. Pancras Station, London (retrofitted and made into a train station)

No cities without buildings/infrastructure/people visa versa

living together in cities is the basis of civilization