

Building : primary function is practical (shelter)

- physical needs
- morality



Architecture : transformers space into place



Sculpture : primary function : communicate an idea

- spiritual needs
- eternity

Building

- Tent : can be taken down and put back up (additive)
- Cave : dwellings, temporary shelter (subtractive)



Architecture : transformers space into place



Sculpture

- Precinct : a place where people would gather. eg. to mourn a passed friend (subtractive)
- Marker : adds significance to a space, turns it into space. eg. a place where someone passed away. (additive)

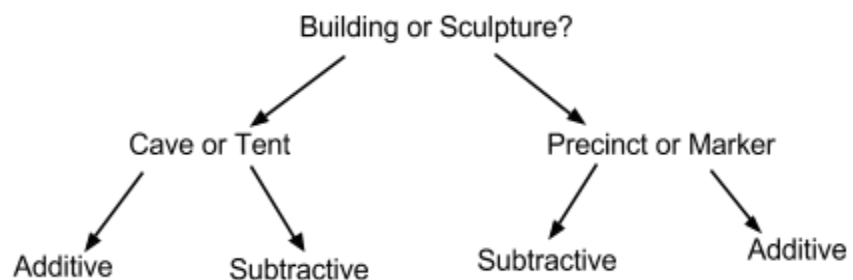
Additive : adds to the space, something is built. Assembling and connecting a number of pieces to enclose space

- "trabeated"
- post and beam, post and lintel, structural frame
- derives from wood construction

Subtractive : something is drawn out of the space, hollowed out. Scooping out a solid or leveling out a slope to create and place

- "arcuated"
- arches, vaults, domes
- associated with masonry construction

Egyptian Architecture -

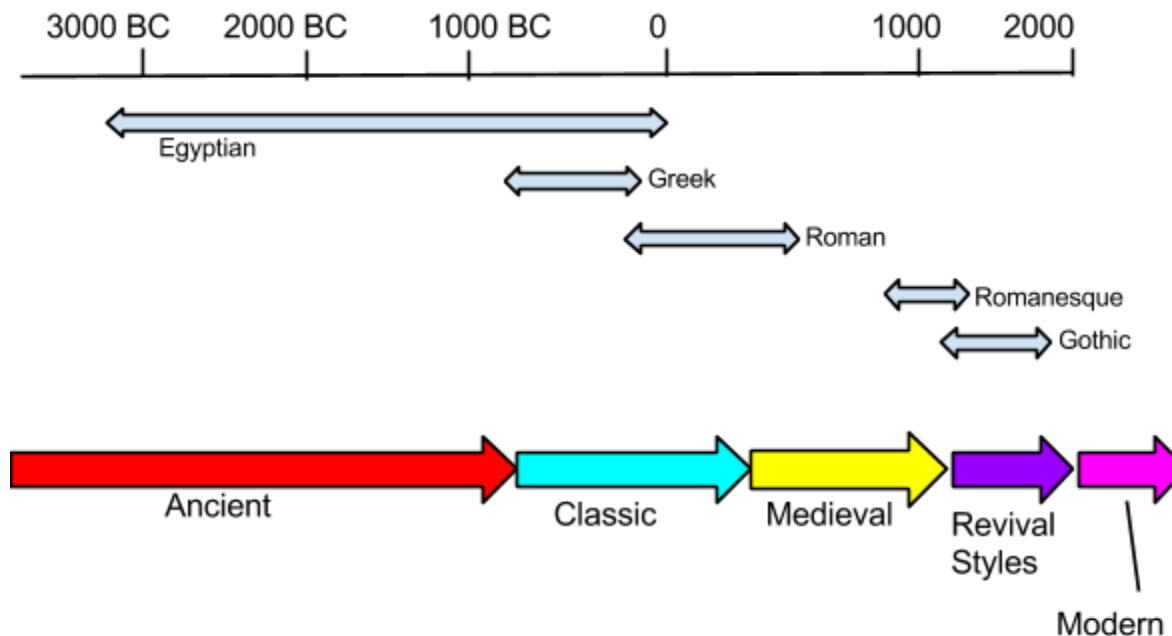


Great Pyramids of Giza - primarily sculpture, marker/object, additive

Temple of Karnak - primarily sculpture, precinct and markers. (hypostyle hall) *clerestory : a way of getting more light into a building buy "popping" the centre portion of the building up higher.

Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut - primarily sculpture, primarily subtractive, cave/precinct

- Egyptian Architecture use a trabeated style to make an interior, enclosed space using stone.



Greek Architecture : *figures in space*

- relatively small freestanding buildings set in wide open, exterior spaces with precincts.

Building as sculpture.

- additive, trabeated, post and lintel

- Parthenon - tent, additive, public but not something people went inside, more sculptural than functional

- The Orders - as expressed through proportioning systems and the articulation of columns composite, roman doric, tuscan, corinthian, ionic, greek doric

Roman Architecture : *figural space*

- relatively larger buildings embedded into the urban fabric with vast "carved" interior spaces.

The sculpting of space

- subtractive, arcuated, arches, vaults, domes

- Pantheon - dome, arches, masonry,

- Baths of Caracalla
- *Basilica, long hallway like space

Romanesque Architecture

- Saint Sernin
- churches, repurposing, the use of roman arches, recirculating the flow, changing the position of the entrance, changes the meaning of the space.
- Abbey Church at Vezelay : barrel vault into cross vault, clerestory,
- focused more on tall narrow buildings rather than focusing on the width
- Angouleme Cathedral : thick walls
- arches create thrust, works well to have many along the walls however does not work for the main open space.

Gothic Architecture

- structure about creating as much light in the building as possible
- cathedrals are somewhat cross shaped for symbolic reasons
- pointed arches, taking advantage of lateral forces
- Amiens Cathedral *Butkesses
- transform masonry architecture into a structural foundation
- arcuated into trabeated
- La Sainte Chapelle

Went back to classicism because gothic had gone as far as they could go, also key texts were found, and