

ARTH 1200

(Saturday) Sep 23 (9 am field trip to perth Ontario)
Sign up b4 sept 19 at sp 423b

Get Course outline from culearn

To help organize: Istudiez on apple store

Note monuments, key term and definitions, date, etc

Lecture 2

1st architectures

- **Making space meaningful** (with like **ornaments** inside caves)

Grotte de Niaux (Ariège, france, ca. 15000 BCE)

- Small entrance but big opening and old ornaments inside
- Cave in a mountain ?

Making meaningful spaces :

Neolithic Sites (ca. 9000 BCE - 2000 BCE)

Ornaments = gives meaning/ it might be important

Transom = rectangular window above the door

Newgrange (ireland, around 3000 BCE)

- Transom was used to get sunlight inside the ireland cave(Newgrange) (december 21 is the only day it gets direct sunlight)
- Big man made cave in the highest part of the area

Cairn T(Loughcrew ireland, around 3000 BCE)

- Had similar spiral ornaments as newgrange
- Chamber
- Corbeling, capstone inside

Stonehenge (Wiltshire, England, 2900 - 1400 BCE)

- Og monument was the ditch around the stones (2900 BCE)
- Almost perfect circle around it
- 2nd monument is the inner circle of stones (stones wasn't found anywhere around the Wiltshire area, in fact it was brought from a further city in England)
- Made up of **Trilithon** (two stones sticking on the ground (post) and a piece of stone over it (Lintel)) which is a simple way of covering spaces.

Central plan = symmetrical around

Longitudinal plan = long access to a place

Themes of Architecture:

- Orientation
- Sequential Movement
- Ornament
- The Afterlife

From Prehistory to History: Egypt

Earliest monument of Egypt are tombs

- Connected to death

Funerary Complex of King Djoser (Saqqara, Egypt)

(**Imhotep** (***1st Architect who we can name***, 2630 BCE))

1st pyramid

- Afterlife of the king
- For the **ka**

Giza

- Made up of limestone
-

“Great” Pyramid of Khufu, (ca 2550 - 2460 BCE)

- Its size, labour, material is monumental
- Tomb for a dead king (was built before he died)

Lecture 3

Temple of Olympian zeus, Athens, ca.170 BCE (corinthian temple)

The Parthenon, 448-432 BCE, Iktinos and Kallikrates (famous Doric temple)

- Got posts (cylindrical columns)
- Made for Goddess Athena (not identified as feminine rather as a warrior, reason why it was a Doric temple rather than Ionic)
- Slight leaning(inside) of columns,
- 8 * 17 Columns (suppose to be 8*16 proportion, but they added one column to make it appear bigger than usual without much change)
- "Taking precise formula and making subtle changes."

Vocab:

- Colonnade = row of columns, wider at the bottom
- Entasis = width changes from top to bottom of a column
- Intercolumniation = distance between two columns
- Fluting = vertical grooves (engraved lines)
- Capital = top thing of a column (top = Abacus, Middle=Echinus,bottom=necknip)
- Architrave = plain space above the column
- Frieze = space with other sculptures (lines, carved etc)
- Triglyph = lines on Frieze
- Metope = carved sculpture on Frieze
- Cornice = Above Frieze, looks like bunch of bricks
- Entablature = whole thing (includes Architrave, Frieze and Cornice) above columns
- Pediment = triangular roof (the top part)

Intellectual Principles (series of ideas)

- Symmetry, Proportion and Principles are important
- Human bodies are geometrically symmetrical (apply same concept in Architecture)

Lecture 4

Ancient Greece

Classical period 479-323 BCE

Atheans;

The Propylaea (437 BCE)

Mnesikles

- Ceremonial gate (doors, entranceways are often used to portray the importance of what lies behind)

Temple of Athena Nike (425 BCE)

Kallikrates

- Ionic temple
- Intercolumniation (had its purpose)

Erechtheion Athens (421- 401 BCE)

- Blue marble
- Ionic Order
- Porch of the Maidens (The columns are human figures/ Caryatids)

Beyond the Temple:

Monument of Lysikrates, Athens (335 BCE)

- Corinthian order
- "Attached" or "Engaged" Columns

Theatre, Epidauros (350 BCE)

- Around 14,000 seats
- Theatron (where ppl sit)
- Orchestra (ground, where group of actors perform / circle space)
- Skene (stage type behind Orchestra)
- Proskeneon (it's like a border type)
- They understood acoustic (ppl could hear without any microphone aid, natural voice)

Pre-Rome:

The Etruscans (6 - 4 centuries BCE)

- Tuscan Order

New Order :

- Tuscan (plain, no flutings(grooves))

Arch of Augustus, Perugia (after 310 BCE)

- Real game changer (bc. Roman Architecture depends on Arches)
- Got tuscan and has arch

Maison Carrée, Nîmes, France (20 BCE)

- Corinthian order
- Like a greek temple but also some influence of Etruscans (Attached columns)

Limits of trabeation

- Trabeation : Post and lintels
- Problem: needed to stretch out space(wider gap) but the lintel would bend(tension would create the lintel to fall apart)
- solution : made an arch

Arch covering - a barrel vault

Groin vault - a tunnel vault (mix-matched/ intersected vault)

Dome - arch kinda rotated 360

Bricks and concrete

Pont du Gard, near Nimes, (20 -16 BCE)

- Bridge made up of arch
- Lateral forces supporting the structure

Arch of Titus, Rome (90 CE)

- Had a variation of (ionic and Corinthian order)
- Composite order

New Order:

- Composite Order (mix of ionic and Corinthian)

Arch of Constantine, Rome (315 CE)

- Appropriate to celebrate

Theatre, Hierapolis, Turkey (early 3rd Century CE)

- Free standing theatre
- Built in a hill

Travertine

- Water runs over it

Tutorial

Analysis:

Description :

Describing what a person sees thru eyes

Style:

Distinguishing characteristics that mark an artist, or a period or a culture.

Form:

Applying specific technique in order to embody a particular vision .(apply technique applied to materials).

Lecture 5

Basilica Nova, Rome (307 - 15)

(Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine)

“Vocab”

Nave: free space in the middle

Aisle: go that line(columns) around Nave just like in the store (aisle)

Apse: semicircular space in architecture(that's where the emperor is present,physically)

Gallery: column over column

Clerestory: wall made for light, above gallery(way for natural lights)

Coffered ceiling: Ceiling

The Imperial City:

Hadrian (ruled 117-138 CE)

1. Responsible for influential buildings.
2. Responsible for the **Pantheon** (has arches, big dome, biggest dome built at the time)
3. Dome: **Coffers** (square like thing that taper inward, **visual sense of depth**)

4. Oculus: thing on top of the dome, source of light (compression ring)(circle in the building but could be square as well)
5. Pantheon is probably the best preserved roman building.
6. Revetment: slabs of marble on the walls (popular mean of decoration)
7. Pantheon used all the possible means of technology possible at the time.

Examples of pantheon type buildings:

- Round temple, Chiswick House Gardens
- Lord Burlington (1725)
 round space around a statue type
 Has a little temple beside it
- Bank of Toronto, EJ Lennox (1905)

The Imperial City: Diocletian

Baths of Diocletian, Rome (290 - 306 CE)

- Now it's a church - the reason why it's still here
- Very big space inside (inside it got those columns and has **Groin Vault**)

Features of Baths:

- Thermal windows (at the top usually,)
- Coffered semi-dome
- Coffered barrel-vault
- Trabeation/The orders (columns and beyond it)

Examples of baths like structures :

Pennsylvania Station, New York City

Mckim, Mead, and White (1902-11)

- Baths like structure
- Coffered groin vault
- Corinthian columns

Union Station, Ottawa (1909-12)

- Coffered barrel vault
- Thermal window (shape) (semi circular window with vertical thing, source of light)

- Corinthian columns

The Imperial reach: Pompeii

People Used to mark territory with architecture (buildings)

“House of the Surgeon”

2nd century BCE

- Private house
- Has shops opening to the streets but as we go more inside it got private rooms