



Philosophy and Aesthetics of architecture



Erasmus+

PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE

3. PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISM. THE AESTHETIC APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE RENAISSANCE



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**THIRD LESSON:
PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE**

Philosophy and Humanism.

The aesthetic appreciation of architecture in the Renaissance

Philosophy and Aesthetics of Architecture

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES		CONTACT HOURS	
		LECTURES	EXERCISE
1	Introduction. The concept of aesthetics. Philosophy and art from antiquity to the Middle Ages	3	3
2	Philosophy and art in the Middle Ages	2	
3	Philosophy and Humanism. The aesthetic appreciation of architecture in the Renaissance	2	3
4	The study of the ancient, the architectural treatises	2	
5	Philosophy, aesthetics and architectural research between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries	2	2
6	Neoclassicism. The beauty, the sublime	2	
7	The aesthetics of the ruins. German idealism and art	2	2
8	Romanticism and Impressionism	2	
9	Eclecticism, Art Nouveau and new architectural trends. The study of cities	2	2
10	Positivism, Late positivism and restoration of monuments	2	
11	Neo-idealist aesthetics and subsequent developments. The reflection of Cesare Brandi	2	3
12	Attention to the landscape and contemporary trends	2	
		25	15

VI, VII - COURSE OF PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE
 L 3 Philosophy and Humanism.
 The aesthetic appreciation of architecture in the Renaissance

Valeria Montanari

The age of Humanism

In the age of Humanism the 'myth' of antiquity became the main aesthetic paradigm. This rebirth is favored by the spread of the press.

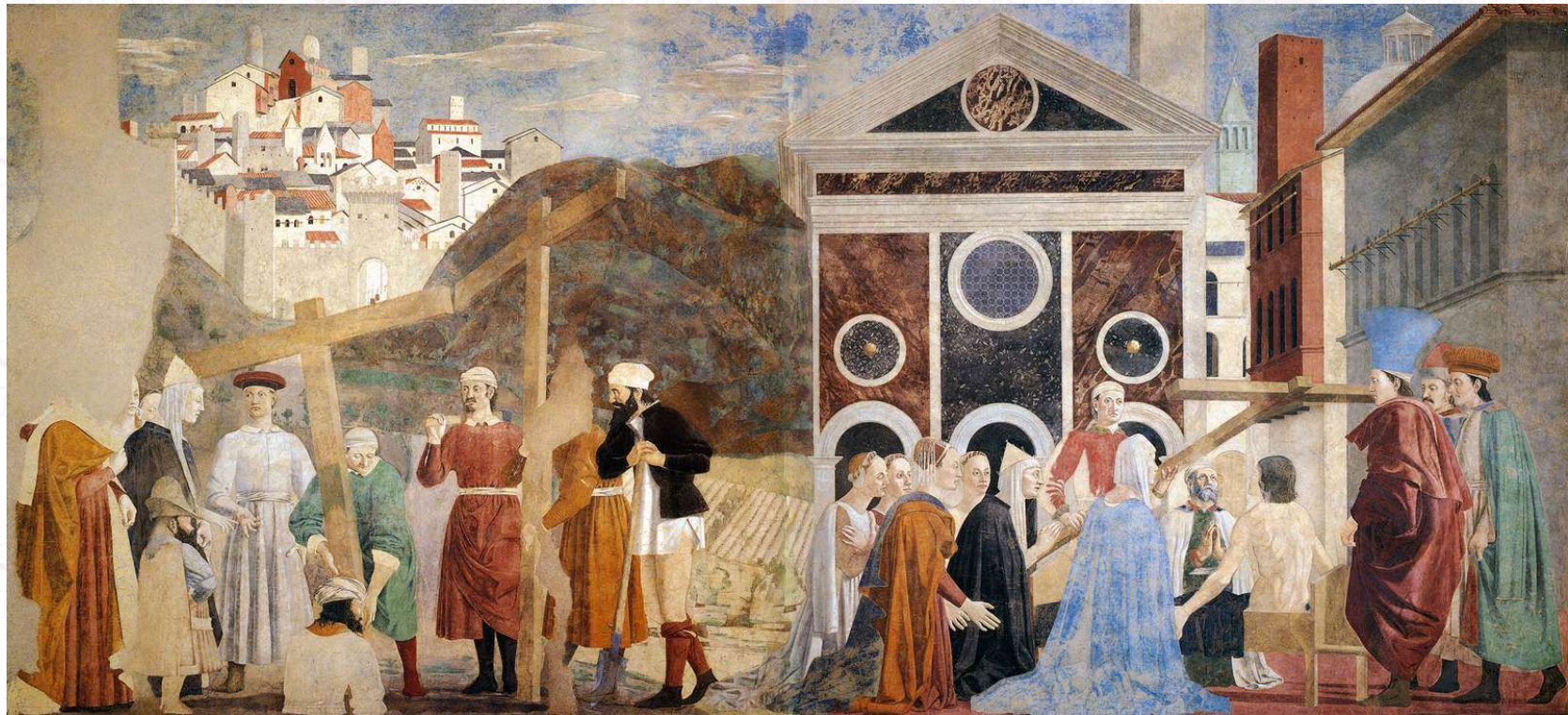


Anonymous, *The ideal city*, 1480-1490

(image from: <http://www.cittaideale.info/>)

The age of Humanism

In the Renaissance art, until then understood as *Incensum Dominum*, becomes the proclamation of the free artist.



(image from: https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ritrovamento_delle_tre_croci_e_verifica_della_Croce)

Piero della Francesca, *Legend of the true Cross*, 1462-1466 (Arezzo, S. Francesco)

The age of Humanism



(image from: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Francesco_di_Giorgio_Martini_\(attributed\)_-_Architectural_Veduta_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Francesco_di_Giorgio_Martini_(attributed)_-_Architectural_Veduta_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg))

Francesco di Giorgio Martini, *Architectural view*, 1477

The age of Humanism. Leon Battista Alberti De Re Aedificatoria, 1450

In the Renaissance there is a vast diffusion of treatises
(L. B. Alberti, P. della Francesca, F. di Giorgio Martini, Filarete)

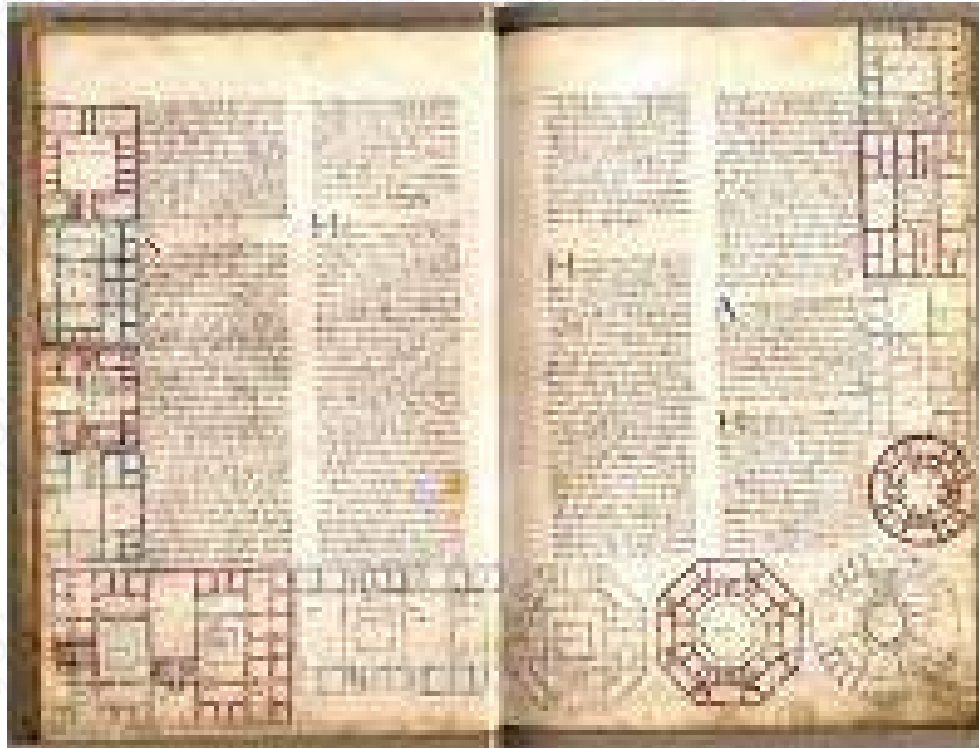


edition of 1541 and 1550



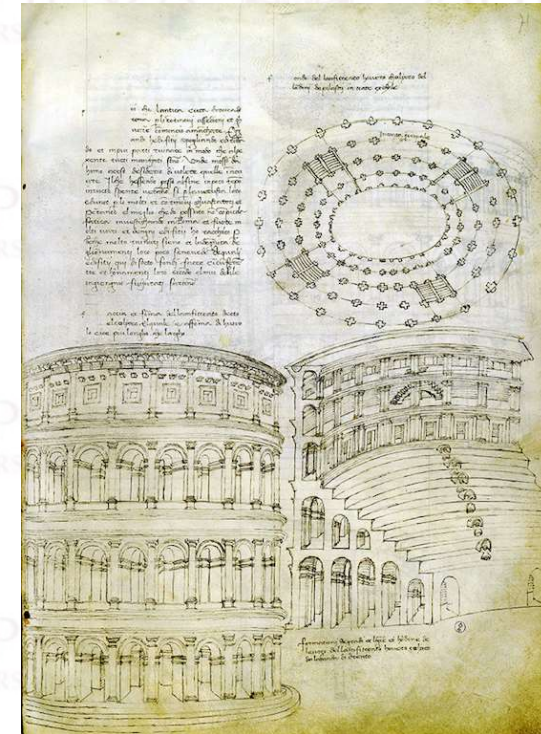
(image from: https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_re_aedificatoria)

The age of Humanism. Francesco di Giorgio Martini



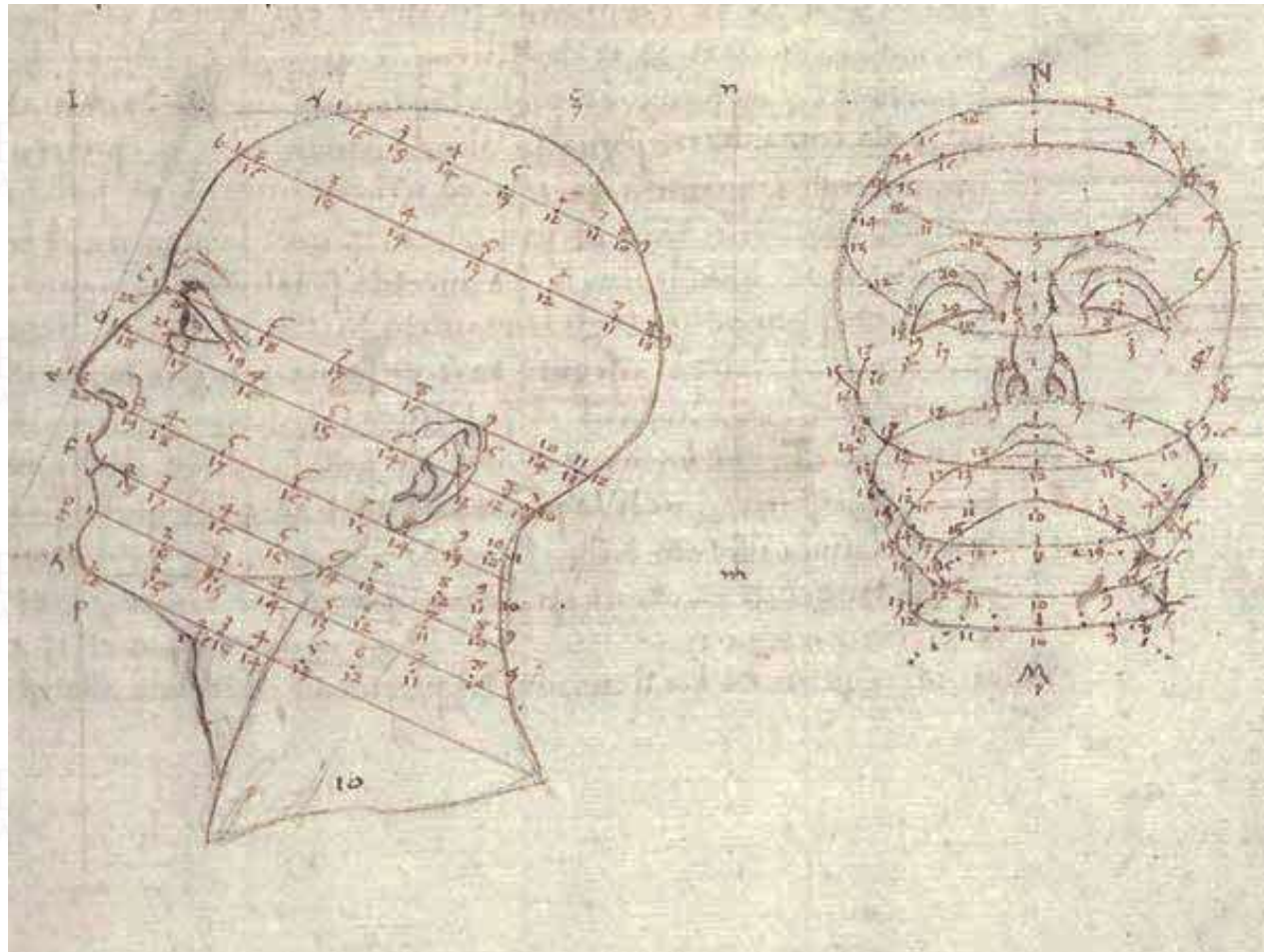
(image from: <http://mostre.bibliotecareale.beniculturali.it/it/opere/trattato-di-architettura-civile-e-militare-1478-1486-carlo-promis-insegnare-larchitettura>)

Francesco di Giorgio Martini, Architettura civile e militare, 1478-1486



(From: <https://www.tribune.com/arti-visive/2017/07/verso-i-500-anni-dalla-morte-di-leonardo-a-torino-cabina-di-regia-per-le-celebrazioni-nel-2019/attach>)

The age of Humanism. Piero della Francesca

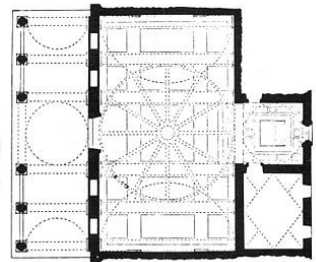
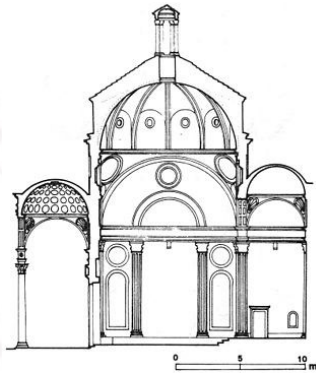


(from: http://www.progetti.iisleviponti.it/Le_forme_dei_numeri/html/piero.html)

Piero della Francesca, *De Prospectiva Pingendi*, 1472.1475

The age of Humanism. Filippo Brunelleschi

The beauty is in the harmony of Brunelleschi's architecture, obtained by dominating the proportions between the parts.



(from: <http://architetturaquattrocentocinquanteo.blogspot.com/2012/02/capitolodeipazzi-cappella-1425.html>)

Firenze, Duomo, dé Pazzi Chapel
(F. Brunelleschi)



photo of Setefano D'Avino

Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1473)

De Pictura 1435

De re aedificatoria, composed between 1443 and 1452 but published in 1485

Balance between Aristotelian and Neoplatonic meanings, Ciceronian rhetoric and contemporary philosophy (Ficino, Cusano)

Concinnitas: absoluta primariaque naturae

< la bellezza è accordo ed armonia delle parti in relazione ad un tutto al quale esse sono legate, un determinato numero, delimitazione e disposizione, come esige la concinnitas > (IX, 5)

Firenze, S. Maria Novella

Image from:

<https://www.google.com/search?q=s.maria+novella>



(from: <http://www.ilsitodifirenze.it/content/781-esce-la-1a-edizione-critica-del-de-pictura-di-leon-battista-alberti>)



Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1473)



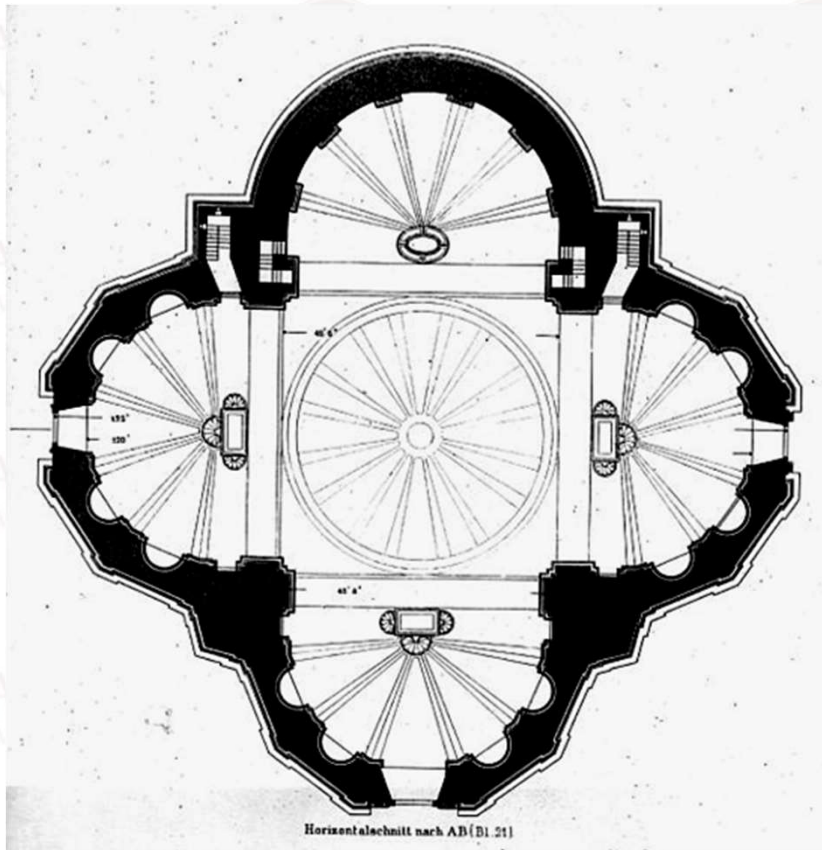
Rimini, Tempio Malatestiano



(photos by Stefano D'Avino)

The age of Humanism

The central plan is a new concept compared to the medieval church, which instead had to lead the faithful to the altar.



Todi, S. Maria della Consolazione
(from:https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tempio_di_Santa_Maria_della_Consolazione)



(from:https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Todi_Santa_MariaDellaConsolazione.jpg)

The age of Humanism

The central plant must be considered from a focal point of view: "it is the man at the center of beauty".

(N. Pevsner).

Raffaello, *Sposalizio della Vergine* (1504)
Milano, Pinacoteca di Brera



(from: <http://www.arte.it/foto/i-10-capolavori-da-non-perdere-a-milano-245/6>)



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