



Philosophy and Aesthetics of architecture



Erasmus+

PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE

4. THE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT, THE ARCHITECTURAL TREATISES



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

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FOURTH LESSON:
PHILOSOPHY AND AESTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE

The study of the ancient, the architectural treatises

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



The age of Humanism

Antonio Averlino, detto Filarete

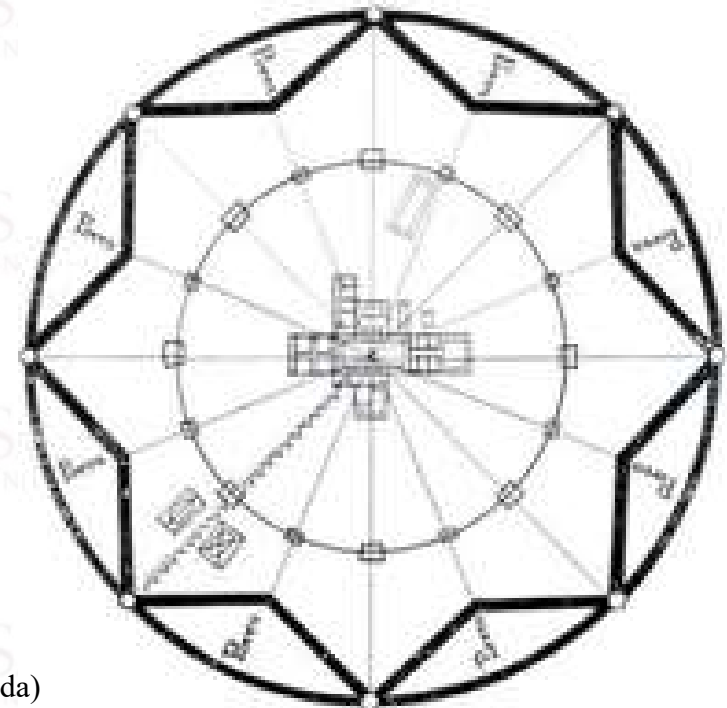
(image from:
https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Filarete,_Francesco_Sforza,_Collezione_Altomani,_Milano.JPG)



Discarded the Vitruvian conceptions of anthropometry, Filarete designs an ideal city that looks like the aestheticization of a cultural idea.

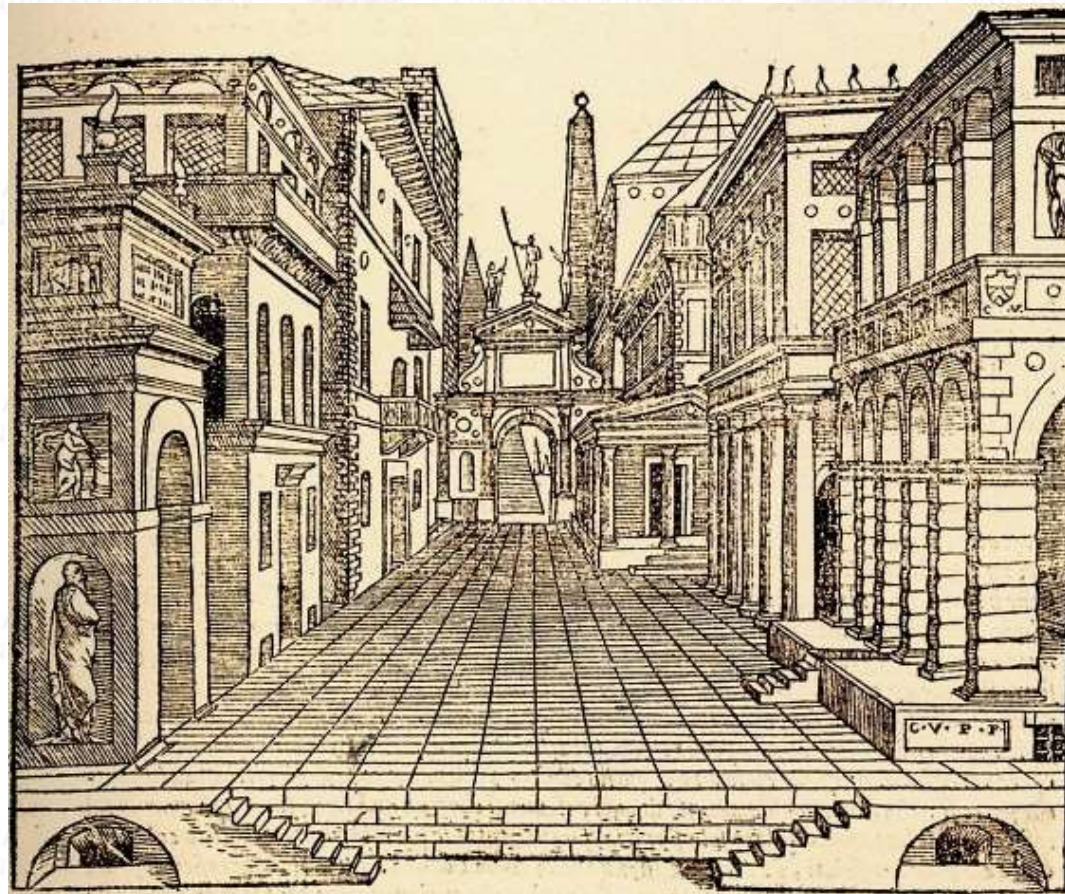
Pian of Sforzinda, 1462-1464

(imagen from:
<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sforzinda>)



The age of Humanism

The crisis of the rigid classicist architectural program is visible in Serlio's aesthetic conception, characterized by the introduction of unpublished figurative models.



Serlio, *Scena tragica*, 1545

(image from:
<https://theartstack.com/artist/sebastiano-serlio/scena-tragica>)

Sebastiano Serlio



(image from: <https://www.maremagnum.com/libri-antichi/libro-primod-architettura-di-sebastiano-serliobolognese/156321519>)

I Sette libri dell'architettura published starting from 1537

1537

Regole generali di architettura sopra le cinque maniere de' gliedifici : cioe, thoscano, dorico, ionico, corinthio, et composito, con gli essempli dell'antiquita, che per la maggior parte concordano con la dottrina di Vitruuio. In Venetia : Per Francesco Marcolini Da Forli, 1537

Libro primo d'architettura di Sebastiano Serlio bolognese. Nel quale con facile e breue modo si tratta de' primi principii della geometria. con nuova aggiunta delle misure, che seruono à tutti gli ordini de' componimenti che vi conseguono. Seguono con propri frontespizi il libro secondo ed il terzo. In Venetia, Presso Francesco de' Franceschi Senese, 1584.



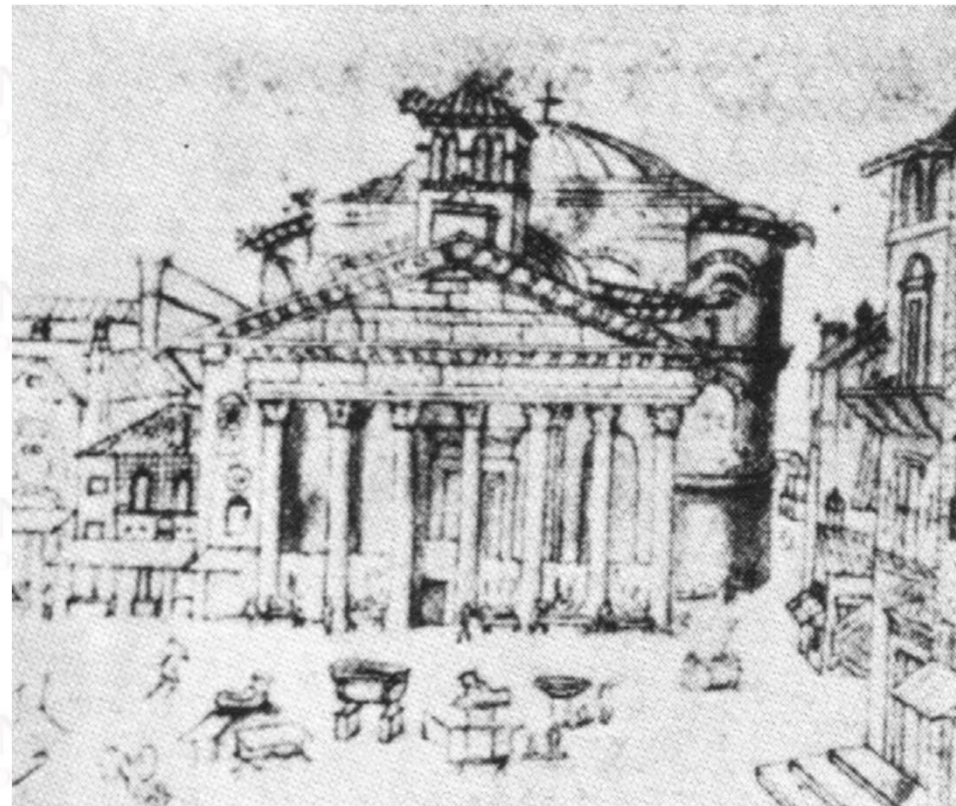
libro-primod-architettura-sebastiano-serliobolognese-b2b051f6-df1a-4aef-96c3-0f8d5aabf2d7



libro-primod-architettura-sebastiano-serliobolognese-b2b051f6-df1a-4aef-96c3-0f8d5aabf2d7

Renaissance aesthetics

In the Renaissance, attention is focused on 'classic' monuments; intended as a source of inspiration; choice that excluded any conservative operation.



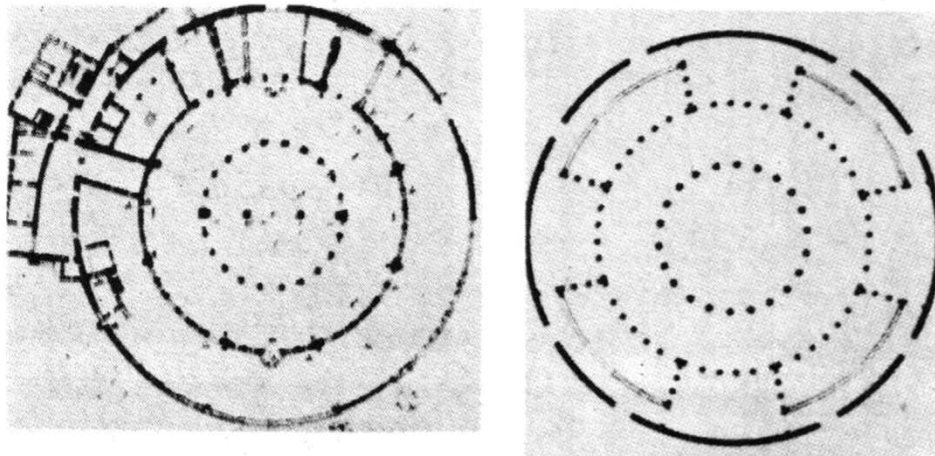
Restoration of the Pantheon promoted by Eugene IV in the fifteenth century

(image from: C. Ceschi, *Teoria e storia del restauro*, Roma 1970, p. 11, fig. 1)

Renaissance aesthetics

The first attempts at valorisation are suggested by a renewed aesthetic need: no desire to restore the old, but to give back a function and a current form to the building.

Roma, S. Stefano Rotondo (B. Rossellino)

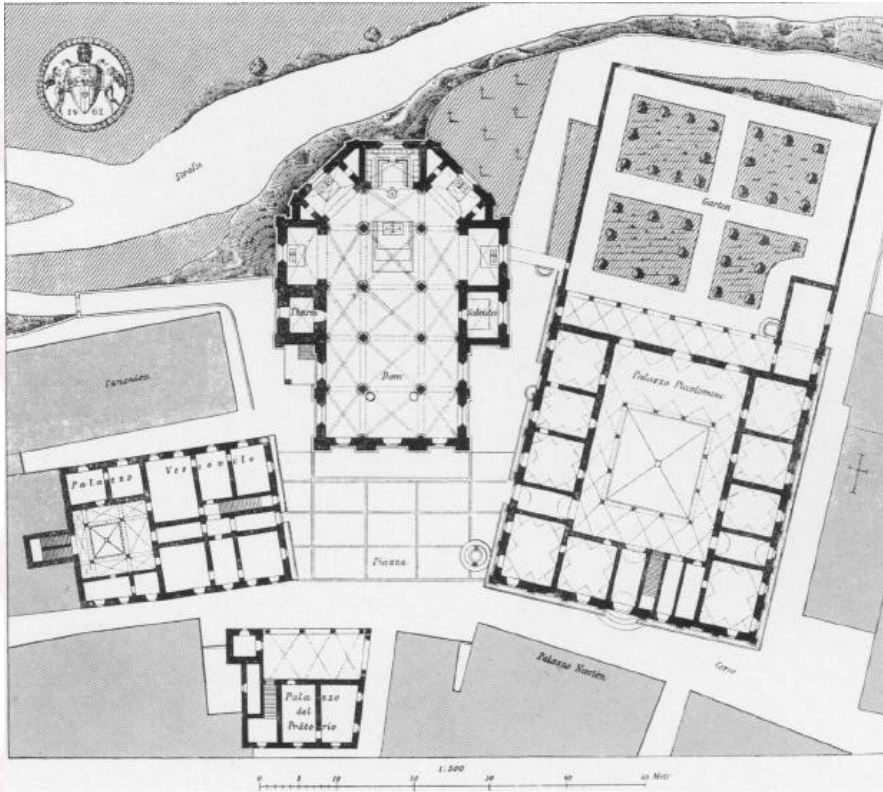


(images from: C. Ceschi, *Teoria e storia del restauro*, Roma 1970, p. 11, figg. 3-4)



(photo by S. D'Avino)

Renaissance aesthetics



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



Pienza, duomo (B. Rossellino)

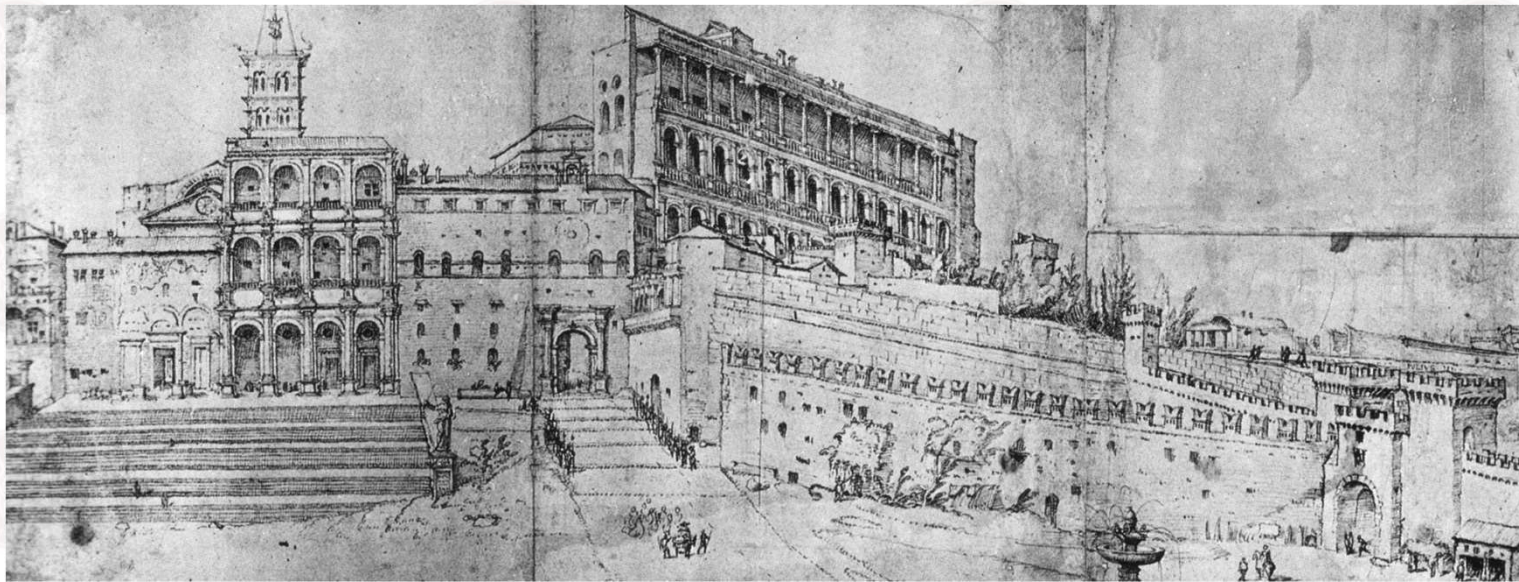
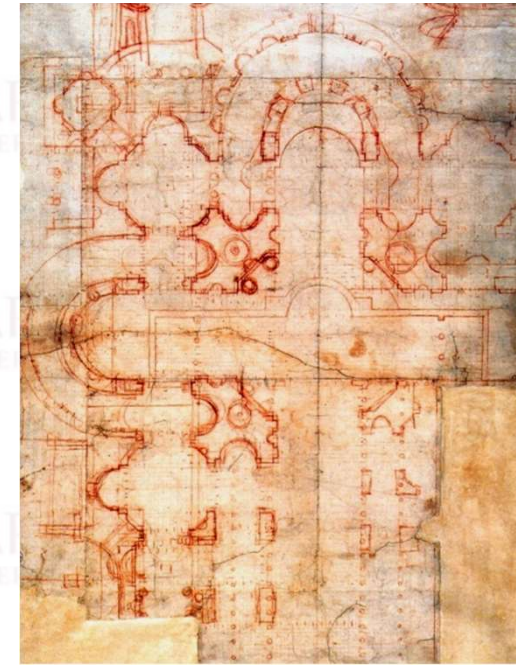
(photo by S. D'Avino)

Renaissance aesthetics

Humanism limited appreciation to classical antiquity and could not extend it to the architecture of later centuries. This is the only way to understand the incredible indifference that characterized the reconstruction of S. Pietro by Bramante.

D. Bramante, *project for S. Pietro*, 1505-1506

S. Pietro, basilica costantiniana, prima della demolizione
(dis. di M. van Heemskerck, XVI sec.)



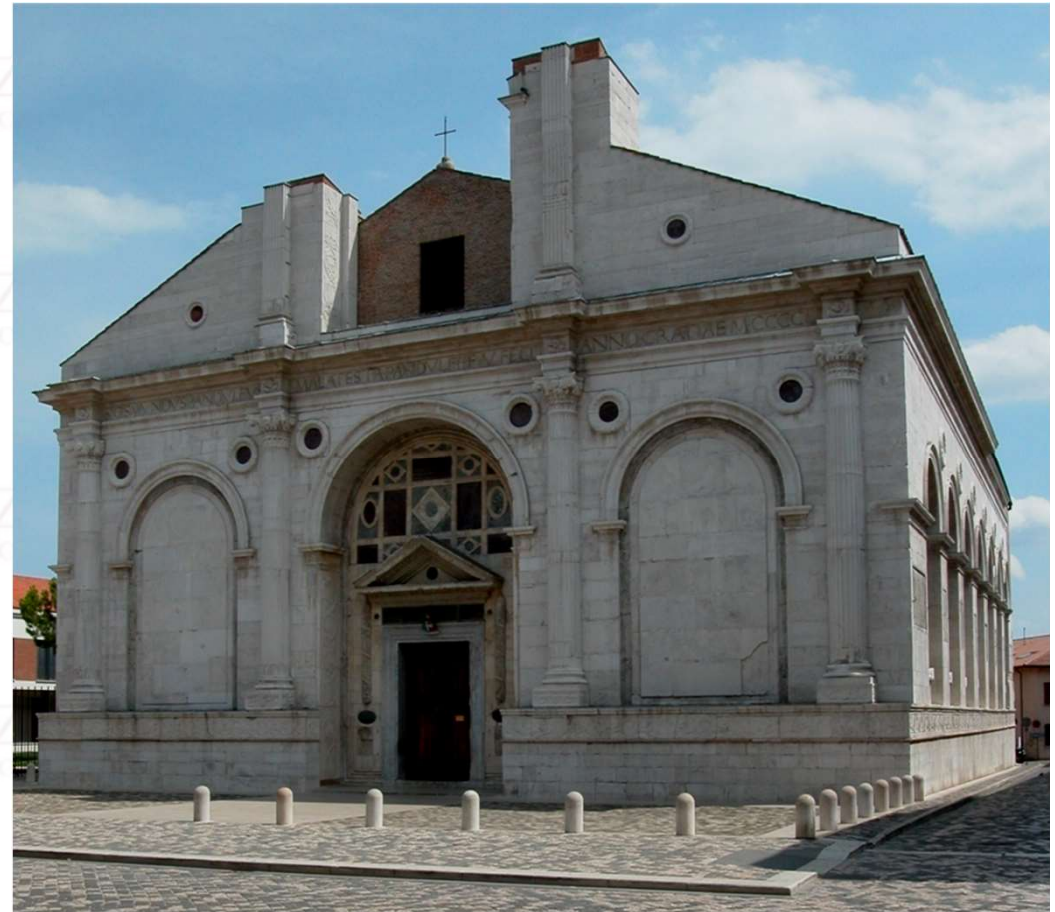
(image from:
<http://suquestapietra.altervista.org/blog/maarten-van-heemskerck/>)

Renaissance aesthetics

Artists use the linguistic codes proper to their figurative world and not those pertinent to past eras.

Rimini, *Tempio Malatestinano*
(L. B. Alberti)

The Gothic pre-existence is enveloped by a new structure characterized by the adoption of a fully classicist language.
(E. Panofsky, *The meaning of visual arts*, 1955)



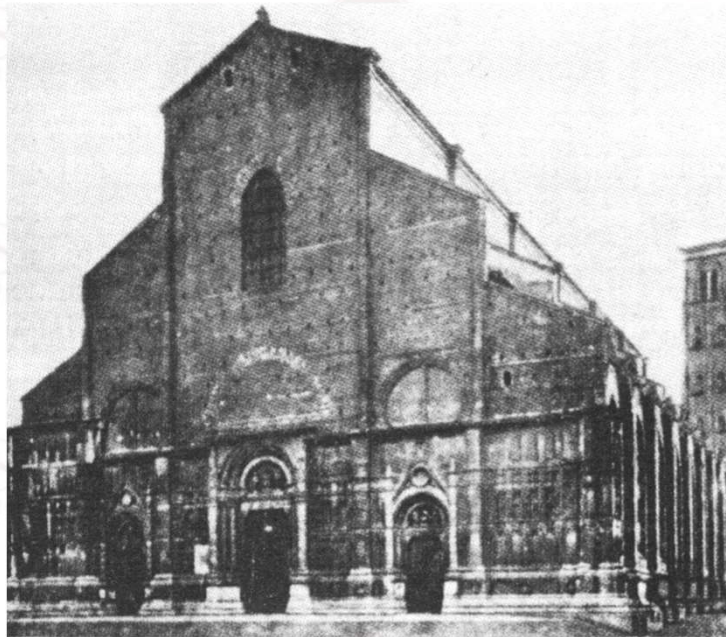
(photo by S. D'Avino)

Renaissance aesthetics

The extraneousness of the Renaissance architects compared to the non-classical world appears in the non-completion of the San Petronio's facade in Bologna.

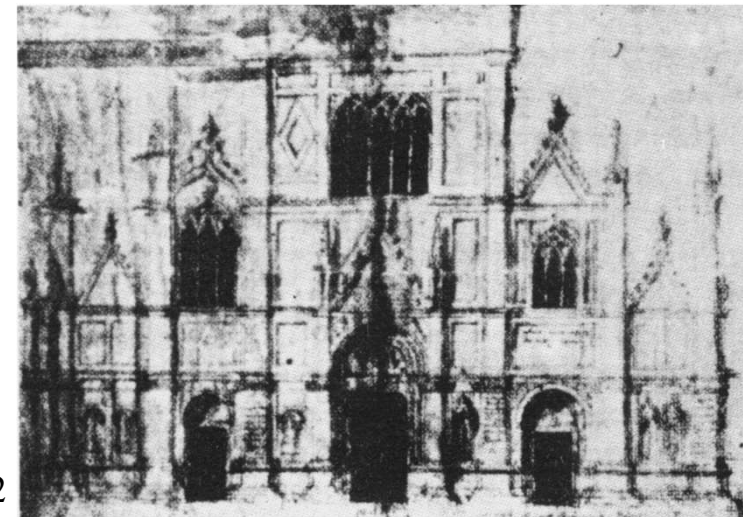


(image from: <http://www.arte.it/guida-arte/bologna/davvedere/chiesa/basilica-di-san-petronio-2476>)



Jacopo della Quercia, 1438

Baldassarre Peruzzi, 1522



(images from: C. Ceschi, *Teoria e storia del restauro*, Roma 1970, p. 16, figg. 17-18)

Recovery of the past

Vicenza, “basilica palladiana”



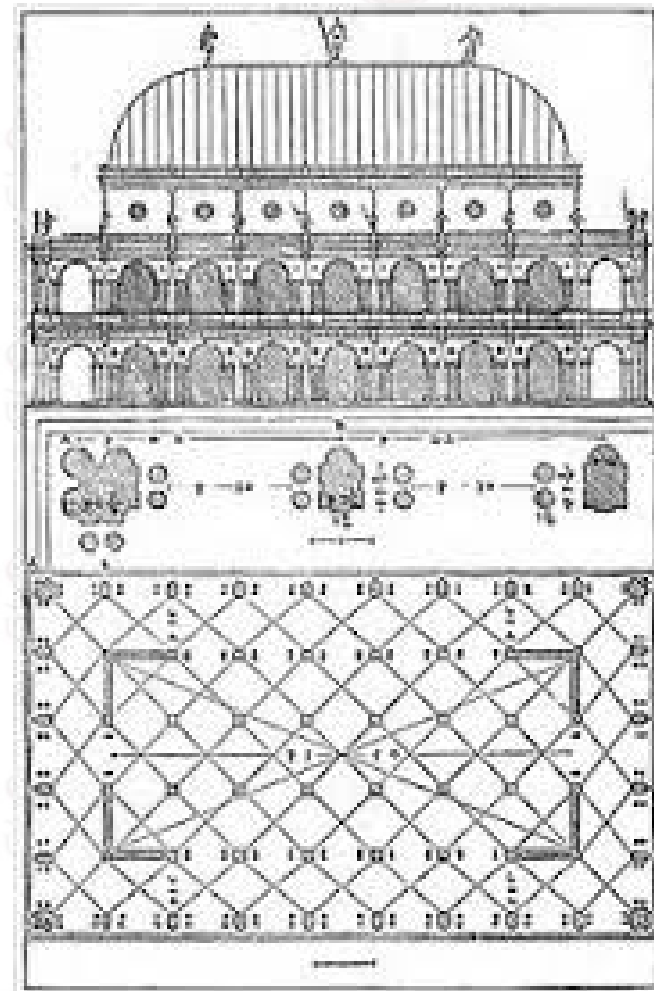
(photos by S. D’Avino)

Andrea Palladio (1508-1580)



(from:Houghton_Typ_525_70.671_I_qvattro_libri_dell'architettvra_-_frontispiece)

I quattro libri di Architettura, 1570



Basilica from *I Quattro Libri dell'architettura*

(from: https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_Palladiana)



**Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe"
implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232**

This publication has been funded within support from the European Commission.

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**Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union**

