

## 2020-09-16 - Lecture 12

### 11.3 Mannerist Architecture in Italy (continued)

### 12.2 Baroque Architecture in Catholic Europe - Settings of Absolutism

- 1) **Andrea Palladio (1508-1580)**
  - High Renaissance Classical with Mannerist inventions
  - Common Sense Builder
  - Known as “a mason who learned Latin”
  - Published **Four Books of Architecture** (1570)
  - Practiced a system of perfect and harmonious proportions similar to music
  - Demonstrated clear correspondence between interior and exterior
  - Most villas based on nine-square grid (see images)
  - Most villas *temple front* (see Images)
  - Many villas included support buildings to either side and arcades or hyphens in between, making *five part* facades
  - **Villa Foscari** near Venice (in the Veneto) (1560)
  - **Villa Rotunda** in Vicenza (1566)
  - **Vicenza Town Hall** in Vicenza (1550)
  - **Palazzo Chiericati** in Vicenza (1550)
  - **Il Redentore** in Venice (1590)
  - **Olympic Theater** in Vicenza (1585)
  
- 2) **Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564)**
  - Sculptor // Painter // Architect // Poet
  - **Palazzo Farnese** (finished about 1546) by Michelangelo but started by Antonio Sangallo the Younger. Upper floor has arched windows with broken entablatures held up on brackets... slightly odd use of Classical.
  - **Campidoglio** or Capitoline Hill (1537). Complete redesign and creation of urban space by adding a symmetrical building to two existing ones, and Classical facades to all, with paving and central sculpture.
  - **Laurentian Library** (c. 1540). Introduced grand Mannerist stair into a very small, vertical space, with odd and disconcerting details. Classical elements used very unconventionally.
  - **New Sacristy at the Medici Chapel** (1525-1534). Tombs for two Medici, with metaphorical sculpture in nearly impossible poses.
  
- 3) Papal Rome and Urban Planning (covered in the book)
  - **Villa d'Este at Tivoli** built for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este II (1509-1572)  
Antiquarian-Architect **Pirro Ligorio**
  - Ippolito elected **Pope Sixtus V** and he develops the Sistine Plan of Rome using long straight streets and placing obelisks at key locations or piazzas.
  
- 4) **Habsburgs** of Spain. Spain was the most Catholic country in Europe
  - **Charles V** — HREmperor (1519-1556) + First Habsburg King of Spain. The King who defeated the League of Cognac in 1525.
  - His son Philip II orders **Serlio's book translated into Spanish**
  - Philip II builds the **Monastery of San Lorenzo at Escorial** north of Madrid
  - **Escorial** (1559) is a complete complex; monastery, church, palace, hospital, school, gardens, courts, perimeter walls, etc. An expression of Spanish Catholic Christianity. Based on perfect figures and proportions from **Serlio**.
  - Archs: Juan de Toledo (died), completed by Juan de Herrera (d. 1597)
  
- 5) **Henri IV of France**, raised as Protestant (Huguenot) (1553-1610)
  - Narrowly escapes death at St. Bartholomew Day Massacre when Catholics killed

thousands of Protestants who had come to Henry's wedding (1572). Converts to Catholicism which helps him to escape. *Abjures in 1576 and reverts to Protestantism.*

- Designated King, he cannot take throne until 1593, when he again converts to Catholicism. This creates enemies on both sides, as Huguenots resented him and Catholics mistrusted him - **ultimately leads to his assassination in 1610.**
- **Paris of Henry IV and urban improvements and inventions:**
- **1600 Paris** is a large, populated medieval city with no urban spaces and few improvements
- Builds first designed urban space in Paris - **Place des Vosges (1604)** a coordinated perfect square of aristocratic townhouses for merchants. Uniform building materials and arcaded lower levels made a harmonious urban space.
- **Henry IV** builds the **Pont Neuf (1606)**, meaning *New Bridge*
- **Henry IV** builds **Place Dauphine (1607)** at the western tip of the *Île de la Cité*, a triangular urban space laid out to connect with the Pont Neuf's midpoint. A statue of Henry IV was placed there in 1614 after his death.
- Henry's surviving wife, **Marie de' Medici** lays out the **Cours de la Reine** in 1616 as a place to stroll and ride carriages on a wide, straight street planted with trees. This led to the invention of the French word **boulevard** for a tree-lined avenue (from Dutch word for bastion).

#### 6) The French Hôtel

- An urban building type similar in function to the Italian Palazzo; An important building that is the home of an aristocrat, or has an institutional or governmental importance. Similar to the Palazzo type, it has a strong and solid urban facade designed in a Classical style and entry usually leads to a *courtyard* of public or semi-public status. The Hôtel usually contained a private garden as well. Therefore this type can also be known as the Court & Garden Hôtel.
- As we saw in Italy where a *Palazzo Pubblico* was the *City Hall*, the parallel term in French would be *Hôtel de Ville*, (or *City Hall*, "ville" meaning town or city).
- Unlike the rigidly rectangular or square *Palazzo*, the *Hôtel* could be (not always) creatively adapted to oddly-shaped urban lots. By finessing its geometry and its formal axes, the *Hôtel* forms could maintain the illusion of being symmetrical, organized arrangements. (see images)

#### 7) Examples of the French Hôtel in the Classical-Baroque style. The *French Hôtel* is also known as the *Court & Garden type*.

- **Collège of Quatre Nations** (College of Four Nations) (1660) by Louis Le Vau. **The use of a hôtel typology as an institutional building.**
- **École de Chirurgie** (School of Surgery) in Paris by **Jacques Gondoin** (1774) Admired by Latrobe and possibly by Jefferson. **The use of a hôtel typology as an institutional building.** Compare this courtyard arrangement and note that Gondoin's skillful hierarchical positioning of the pavilion within the courtyard is similar to the way Jefferson positioned his pavilions within his arcade at the **UVa Lawn**.
- **Hôtel Beauvais** (1657) A classic example of a French Hôtel.
- **Palais Luxembourg** (1615) for Marie de' Medici. Architect: **Salomon de Brosse**.
- **Hôtel de Salm** (1782) Greatly admired by Jefferson. Architect: **Pierre Rousseau**
- **Hôtel Guimard** (1770) For the famous dancer and courtesan Mademoiselle Guimard
- **Hôtel Louveciennes** (1770) For the King's girlfriend Comtesse du Barry (later beheaded)