

“Architecture is the most important and influential of all art forms simply because it works on us at all times.”

— *Ken Burns*

CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPE & AMERICA



Art & Architecture
with Curt DiCamillo

Session I
November 7, 2023

American Ancestors
by NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Curt DiCamillo

Curator of Special Collections

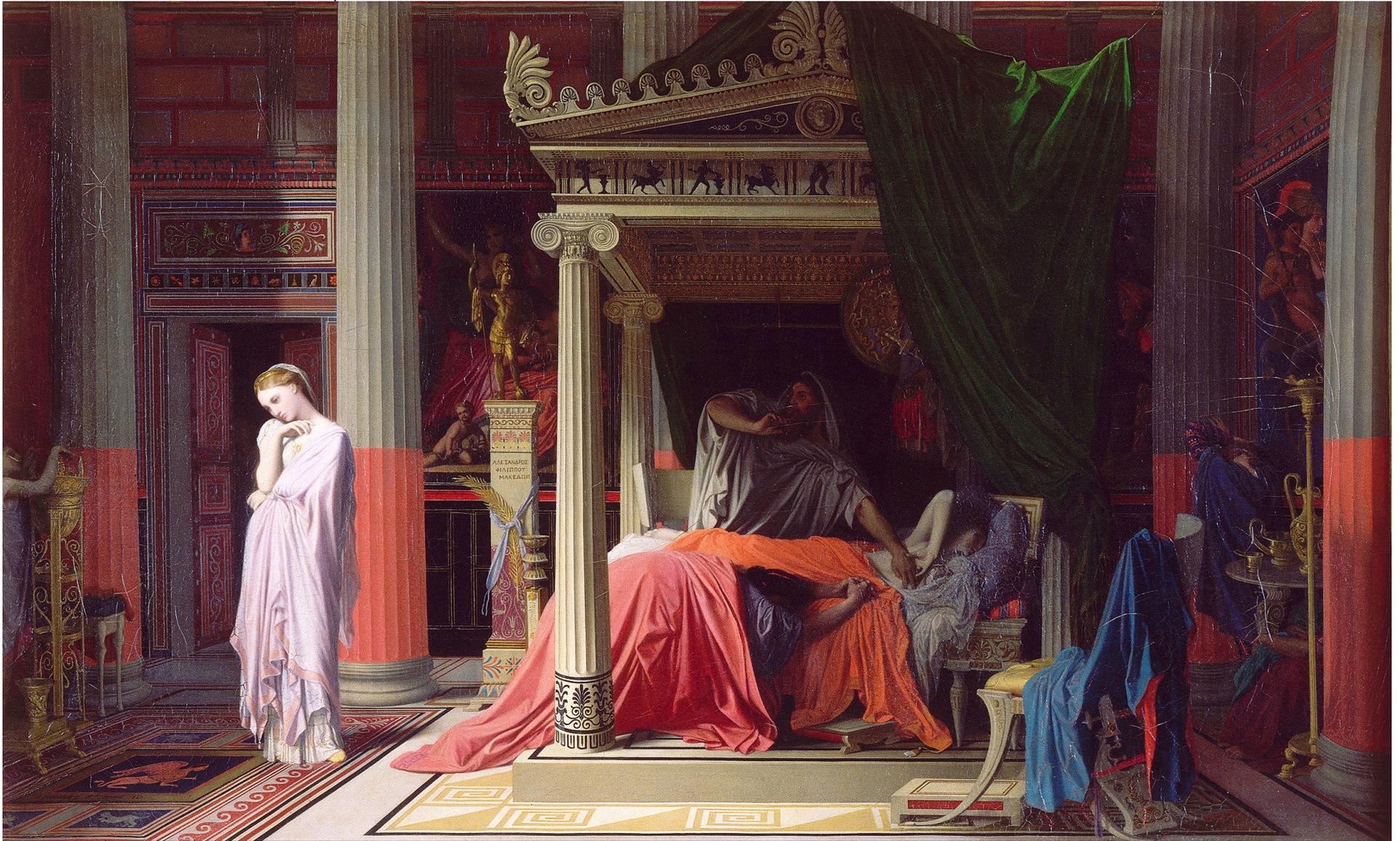


PROGRAM

- **Presentation (60 mins.)**
 - The Ancient World
 - Examples
- **Q&A (30 mins.)**

THE ANCIENT WORLD

1. **The Acropolis, *Athens*** (5th century BC)
2. **Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, *Turkey*** (4th century BC)
3. **Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, *Athens*** (4th century BC)
4. **Tower of the Winds, *Athens*** (1st century BC)
5. **Temple of Vesta, *Tivoli*** (1st century BC)
6. **Maison Carrée, *Nimes*** (1st century AD)
7. **The Pantheon, *Rome*** (2nd century AD)
8. **Temple of Venus & Roma, *Rome*** (2nd century AD)
9. **Baths of Caracalla, *Rome*** (3rd century AD)
10. **Baths of Diocletian, *Rome*** (4th century AD)
11. **Arch of Constantine, *Rome*** (4th century AD)



Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres
The Sickness of Antiochus

1840

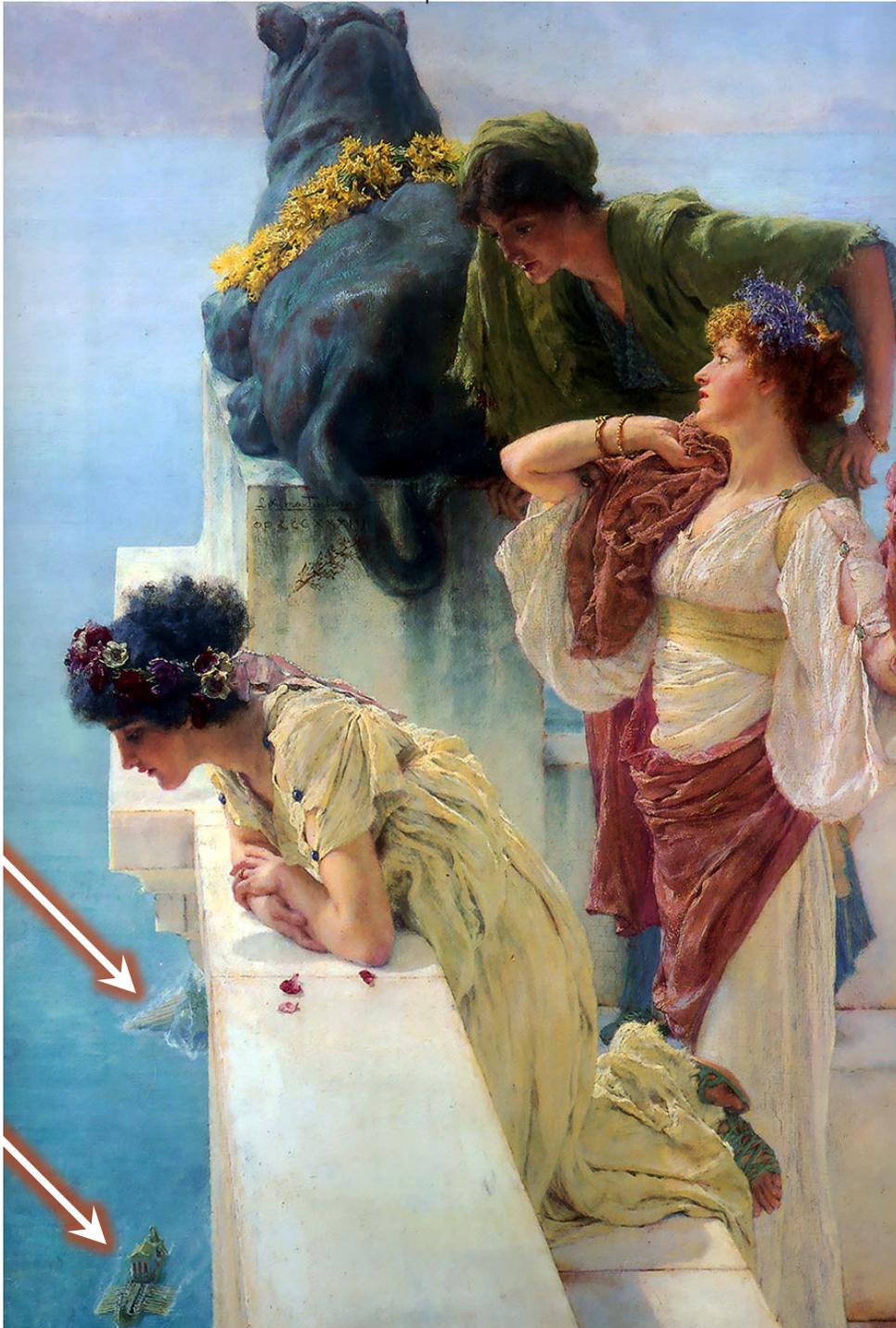
Condé Museum



Thomas Cole
The Course of Empire: The Consummation

1836

New-York Historical Society



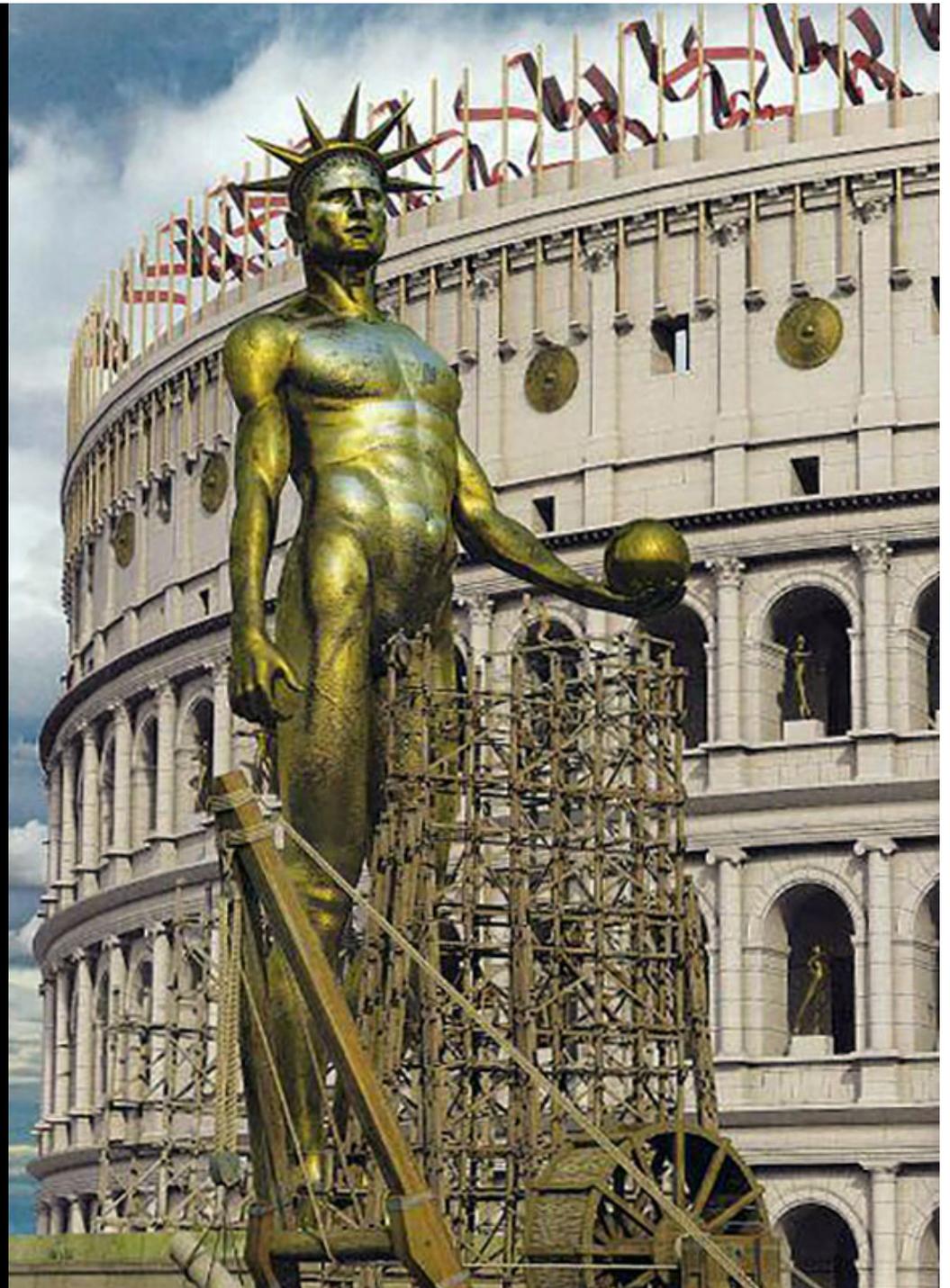
Lawrence Alma-Tadema
A Coign of Vantage
1895
Private Collection



Lawrence Alma-Tadema
A Reading From Homer
1885
Philadelphia Museum of Art

Colossus of Nero Rome

120 feet tall





The Colosseum
Rome
70 AD

Lawrence Alma-Tadema

The Colosseum

1896

Private Collection





Jean-Leon Gerome
Study for Pollice Verso

1872

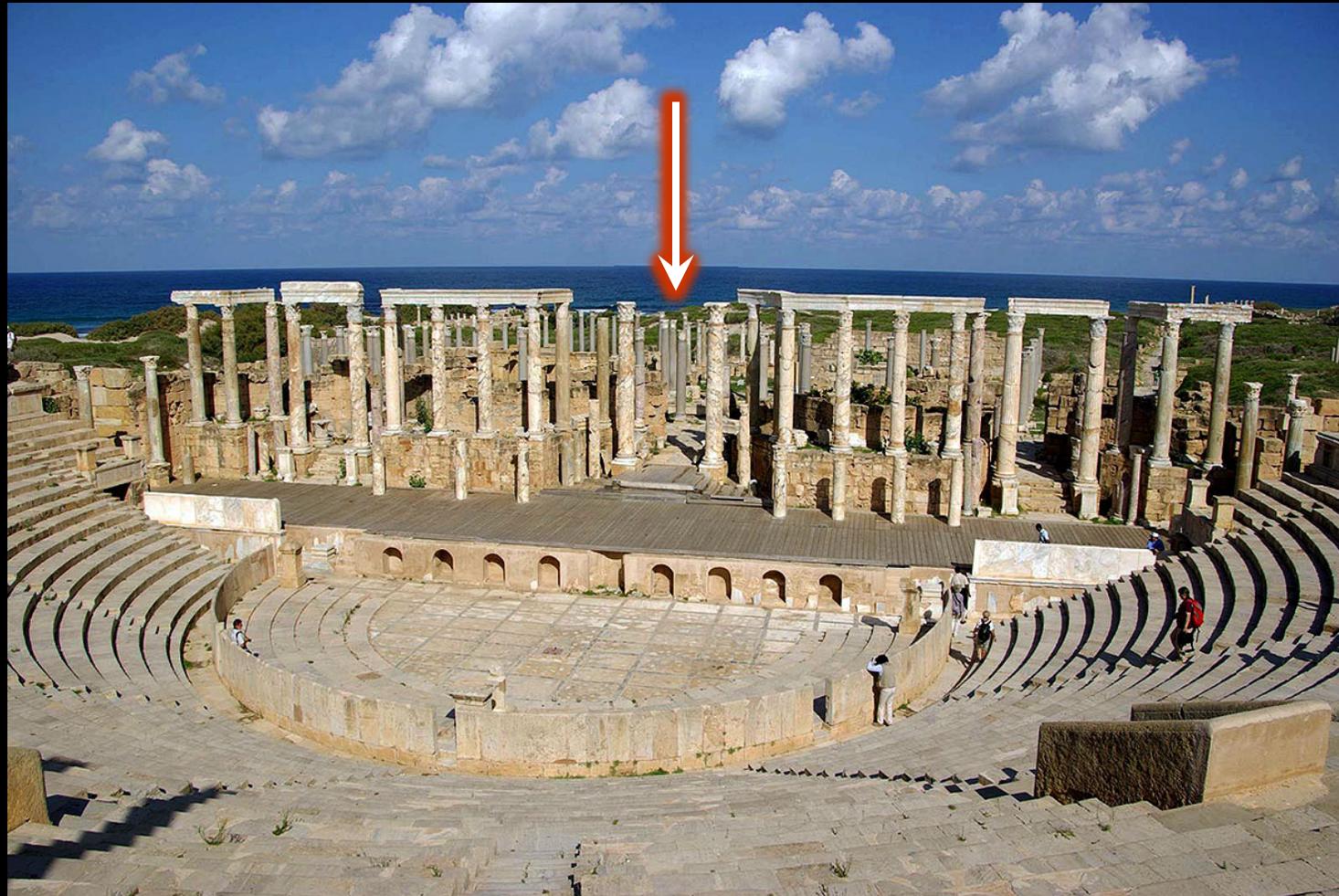
Private Collection



Jean-Leon Gerome
Pollice Verso

1872

Phoenix Art Museum



Ruins of the Roman Theater
Leptis Magna (today Libya)
1st century AD



Andrea Palladio
Teatro Olimpico
Vicenza
1580—85



Artist's Recreation
**The Forum of Nerva, Rome,
in the 1st Century AD**

The ruin was pulled down by Pope Paul V in the 17th century for its marble.



Artist's Recreation
**Ruin of the Forum of Nerva, Rome,
in the 9th Century AD**



Johann Ferdinand Hetzendorf von Hohenberg

Roman Ruins, Schönbrunn Palace

Vienna

1778

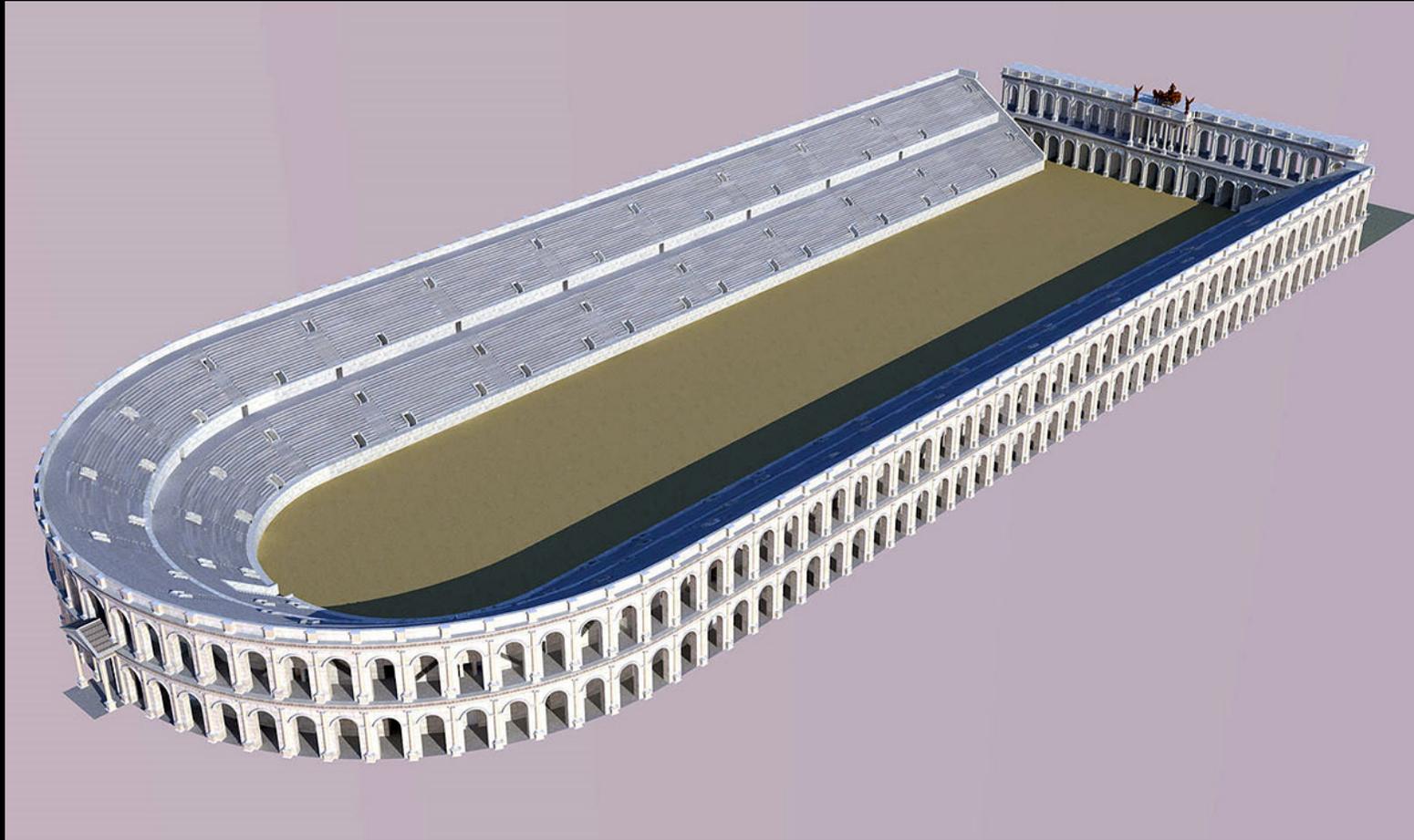


**Piazza Navona
Rome**



Piazza Navona from the Air

The stadium was 905 feet long, 348 feet wide, and held 30,000 spectators.



Stadium of Domitian

Circa 80—86 AD

No. 1

THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS

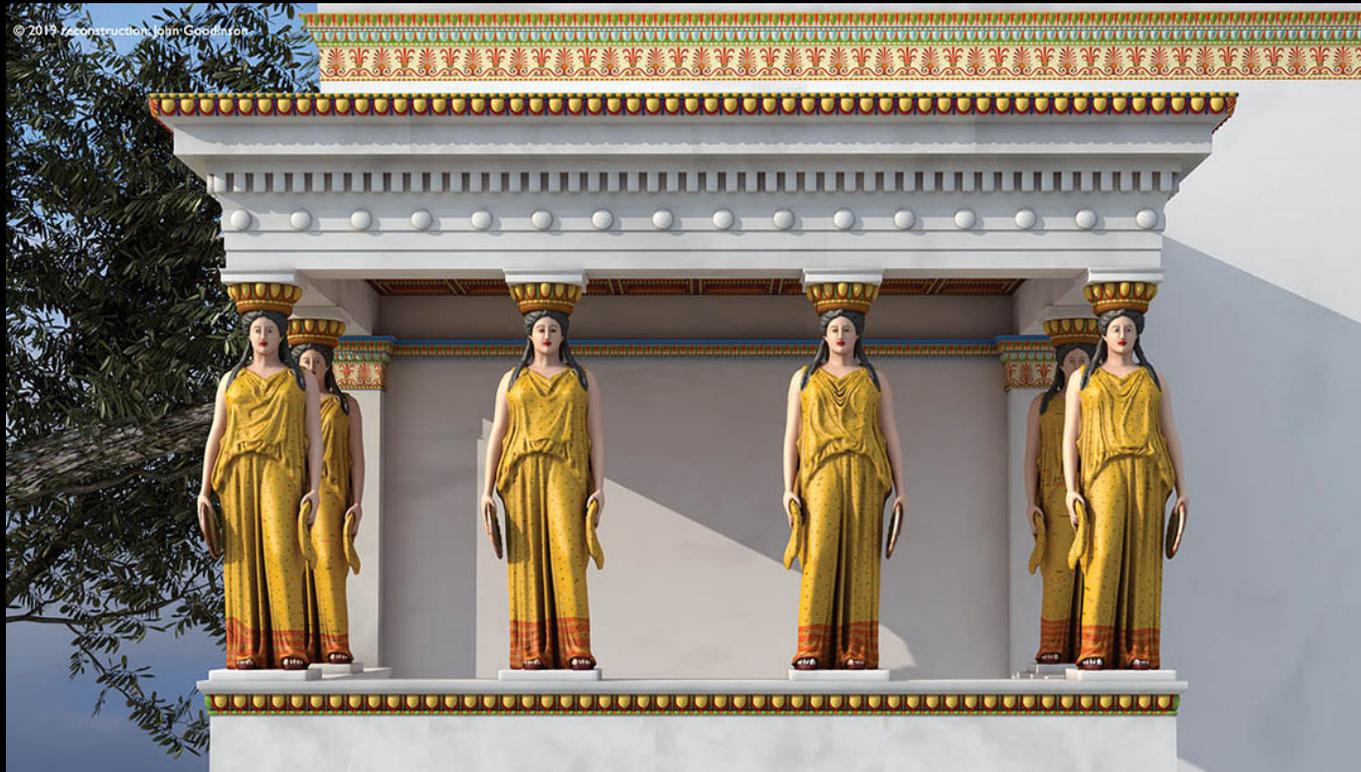
5th Century BC



Leo von Klenze
The Acropolis at Athens
1846
Neue Pinakothek, Munich



Artist's Recreation
The Erechtheum



Artist's Recreation
Porch of the Maidens
The Erechtheum



Porch of the Maidens
The Erechtheum, The Acropolis, Athens
5th century BC



Charles Rossi
The Caryatid Porch
St. Pancras New Church
London
1820s



One of
the most
important
19th century
churches in
England

William & Henry Inwood
St. Pancras New Church
London
1819—22



Artist's Recreation
The Parthenon
Athens



The Parthenon

447—432 BC



Lawrence Alma-Tadema
Pheidias and the Frieze of the Parthenon

1868

Birmingham Museums, UK



The Parthenon Marbles The British Museum, London



Robert Smirke
The British Museum
London
1823—47



The Parthenon
Nashville
1920



Nike is
6 feet high



Athena stands
42 feet high

8 pounds
of gold leaf
cover the statue

Athena Parthenos
Nashville Parthenon
1990



Athena Parthenos
Roman 2nd century AD
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



William Strickland
Second Bank of the United States
Philadelphia
1819—24

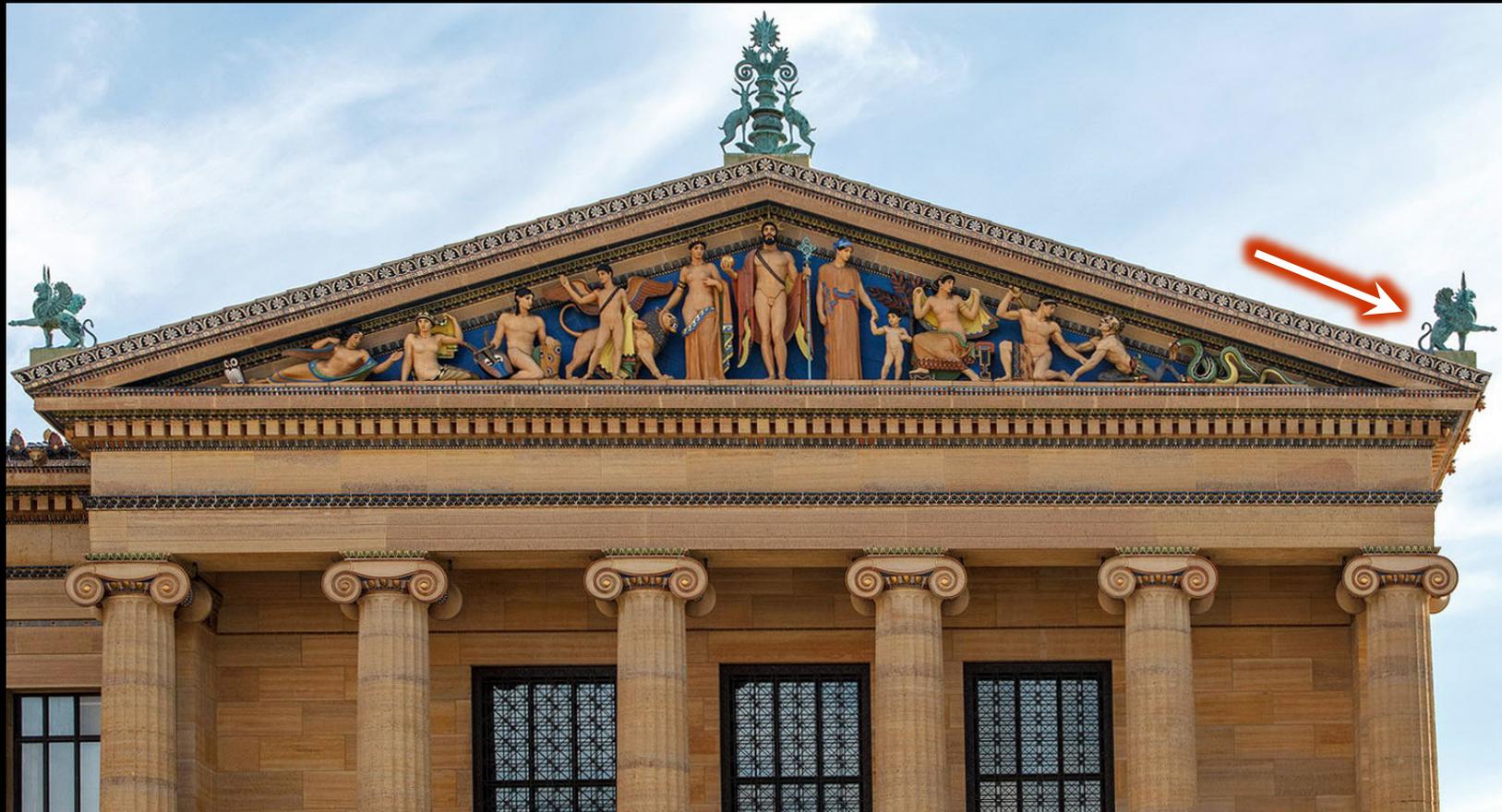


Thomas Hamilton
The Royal High School
Edinburgh
1825—29



Henry Bacon
The Lincoln Memorial
Washington
1915—22

The pediment features painted terra-cotta figures depicting Greek deities and mythological figures.



Firm of Horace Trumbauer
Western Civilization (1933) by C. Paul Jennewein
Philadelphia Museum of Art
1919—28



Benoit-Edouard Loviot
Parthenon Decoration

1879—81

No. 2

THE MAUSOLEUM AT
HALICARNASSUS

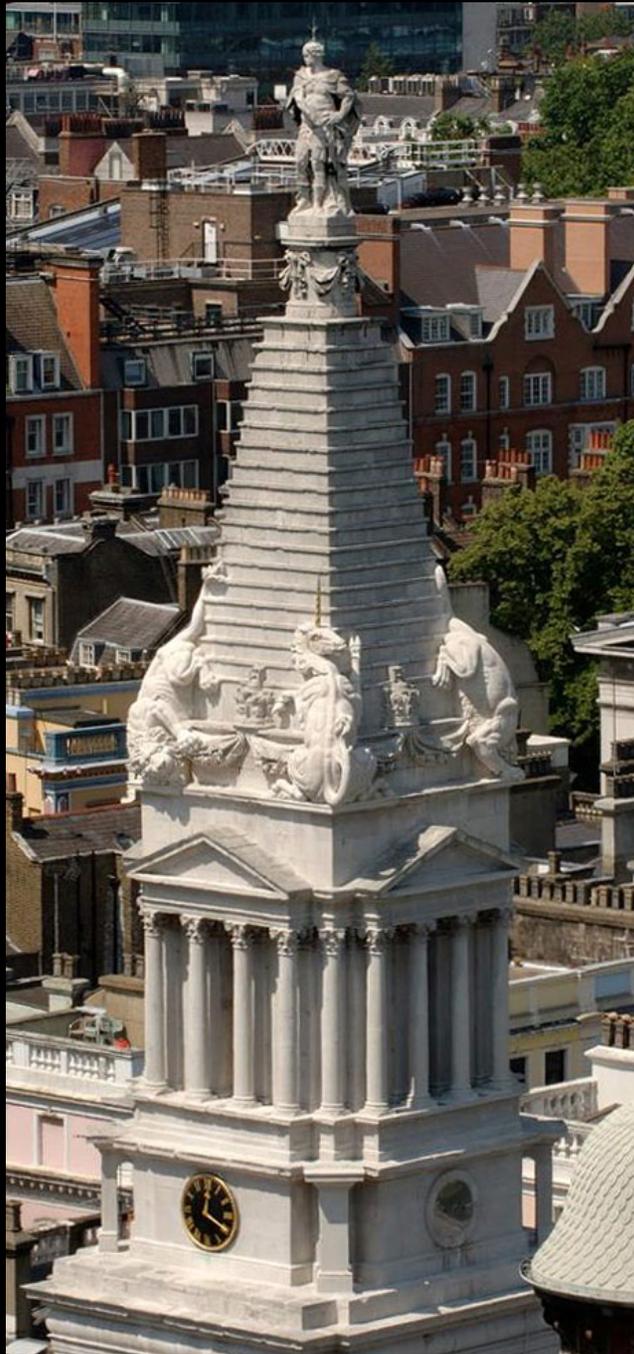
4th Century BC



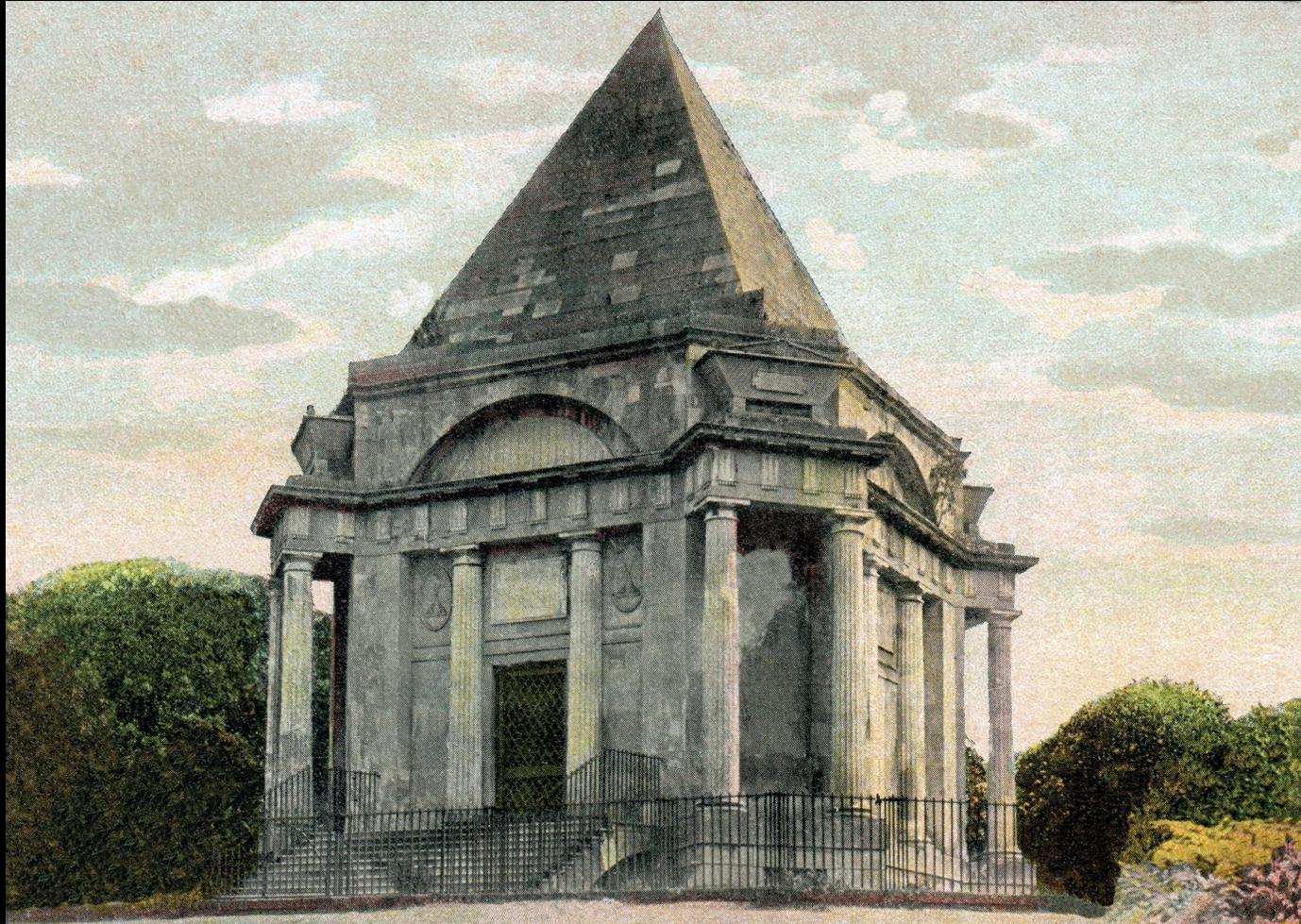
Artist Unknown
Possibly Mausolus
350 BC
The British Museum



Artist's Recreation
Mausoleum at Halicarnassus (today Turkey)
353—350 BC



Nicholas Hawksmoor
St. George's Bloomsbury, London
1730



James Wyatt
Darnley Mausoleum, Cobham Hall
Kent
1780s



Trowbridge & Livingston
**Bankers Trust
Building**
14 Wall Street, New York
1910—12



 **Bankers Trust**





John Russell Pope
House of the Temple
Washington
1911—15

Headquarters of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, USA

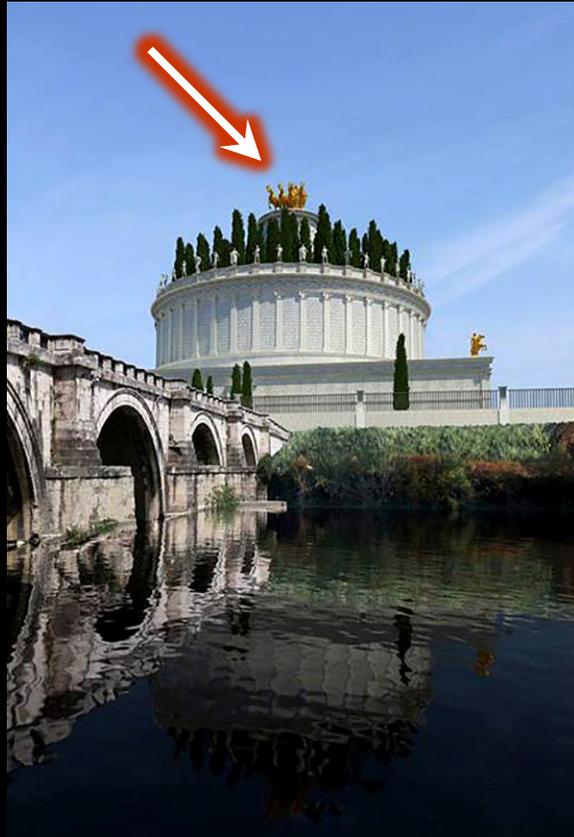
It measured 295 feet in diameter and was 137 feet high.



Artist's Recreation
Mausoleum of Augustus
Rome
28 BC



Mausoleum of Augustus
Today



Artist's Recreation
Mausoleum of Hadrian
Rome
123—139 AD



Mausoleum of Hadrian
Today
Castel Sant'Angelo

No. 3

THE CHORAGIC MONUMENT
OF LYCICRATES

4th Century BC



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates

Athens

4th Century BC



Thomas Hamilton
Burns Monument
Edinburgh
1831



William Strickland
Merchants' Exchange
Philadelphia
1832—34



William Strickland
Tennessee State Capitol
Nashville
1845—59

No. 4

THE TOWER OF THE WINDS

1st Century BC

Tower of the Winds

Athens

Circa 50 BC

39 feet tall, with a diameter of 26 feet, the tower is considered the world's first meteorological station. The structure featured a combination of sundials, a weathervane, and a water clock, which was driven by water coming down from the Acropolis.





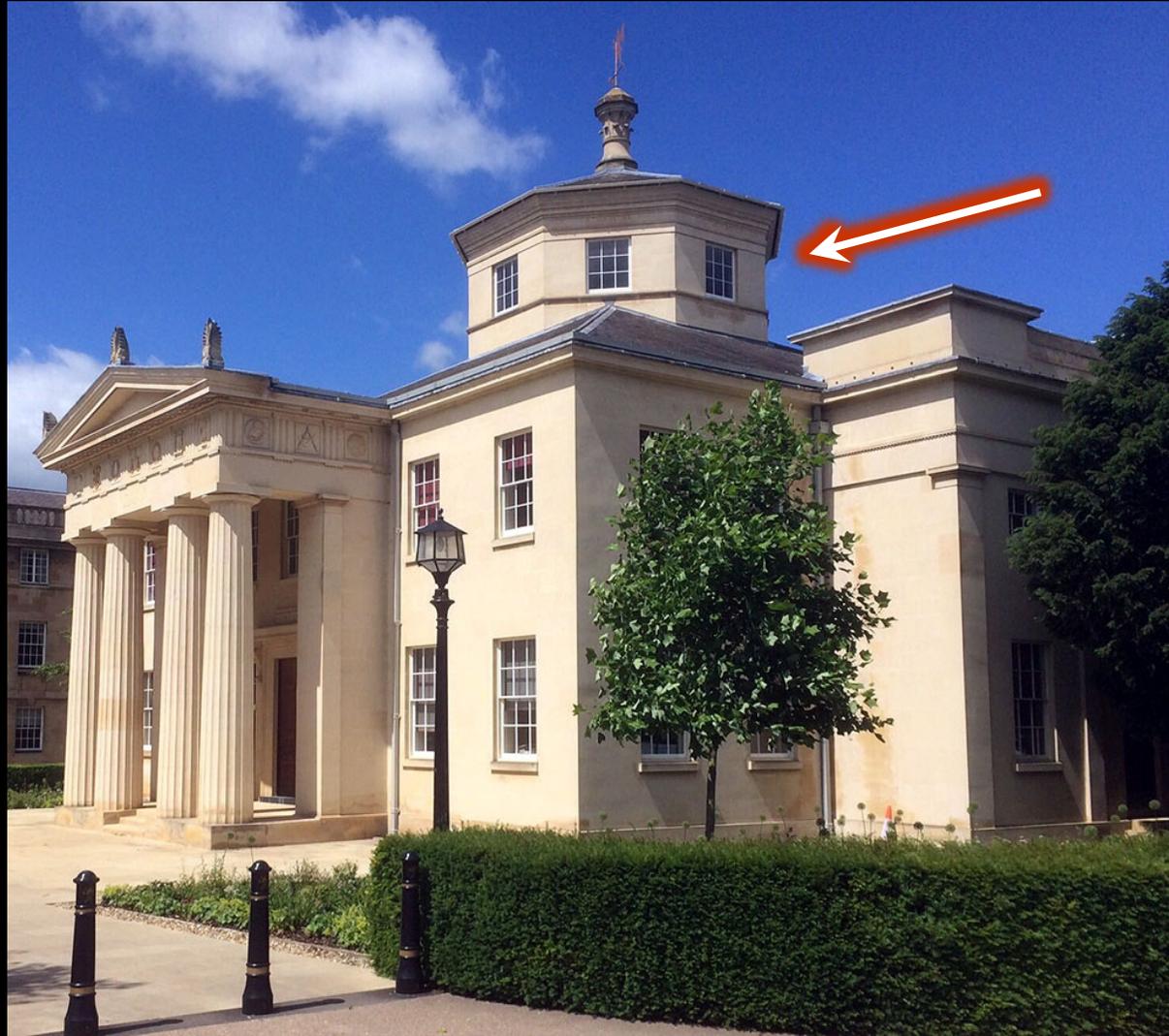
James Stuart
Temple of the Winds
Mount Stewart
Co. Down
1782—83



William & Henry Inwood
St. Pancras New Church
London
1819—22



John Buonarotti Papworth
Oxford Lodge, Basildon Park
Berkshire
1839—42



Quinlan Terry
**Maitland Robinson Library, Downing College,
University of Cambridge**
1993

No. 5

THE TEMPLE OF VESTA, TIVOLI

1st Century BC



**21st Century Model of the
Temple of Vesta at Tivoli
1st Century BC**



Temple of Vesta Tivoli 1st Century BC



Donato Bramante
Tempietto
Rome
Circa 1502—08

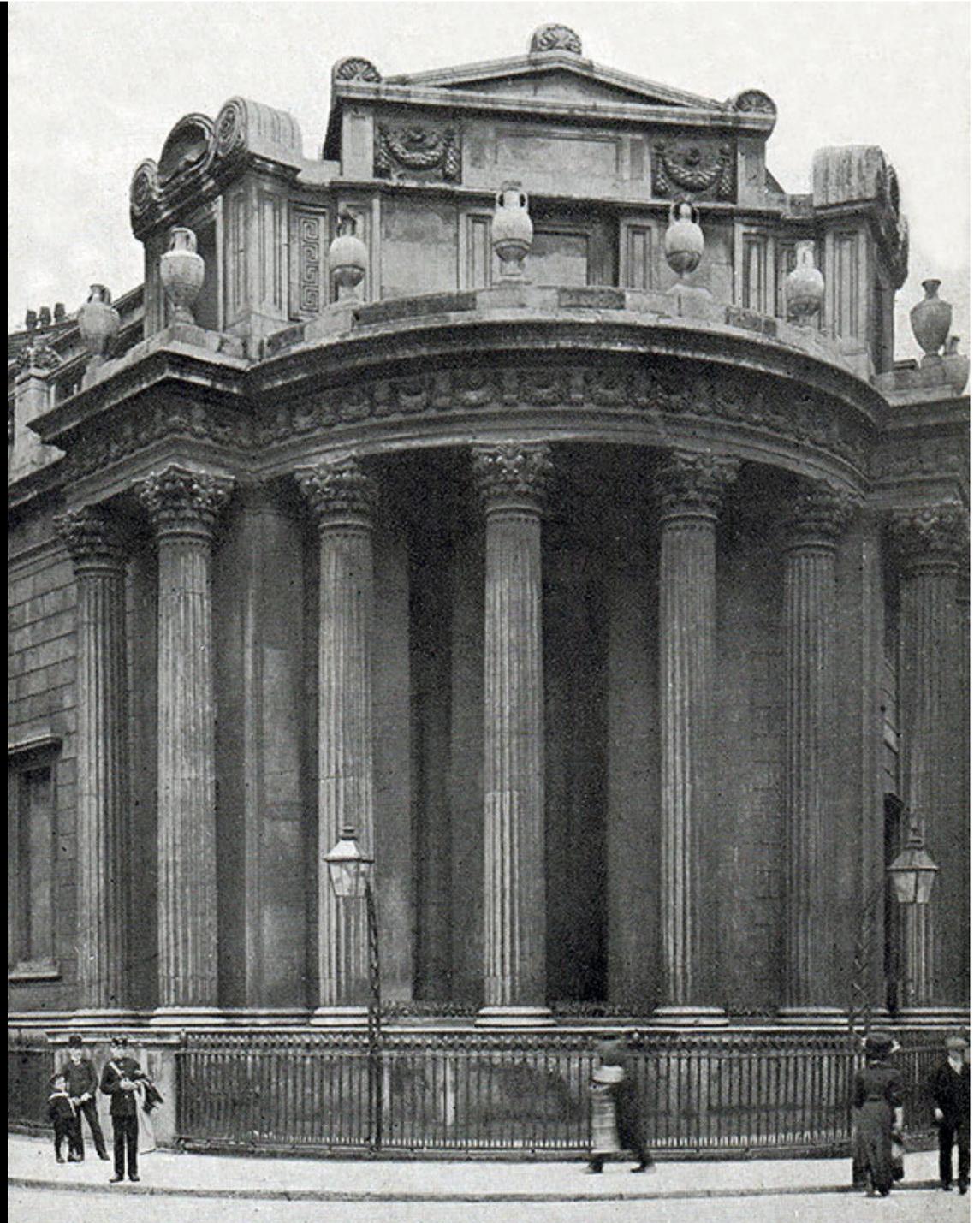
Located on one of the seven hills of Rome, the tempietto stands on the spot where St. Peter is said to have been crucified.

This tiny structure is considered the first great building of the High Renaissance.



Chrystian Piotr Aigner
Temple of the Sibyl, Puławy
Poland
1801

John Soane
Tivoli Corner
Bank of England
London
1803—07



Q & A



No. 6

MAISON CARREE

1st Century AD



Maison Carrée
Nîmes
4—7 AD



Thomas Jefferson
Virginia State Capitol
Richmond
1785—88



James Hoban
The White House
Washington
1792—1800



Pierre-Alexandre Vignon
La Madeleine
Paris
1806—42



Cass Gilbert
United States Supreme Court
Washington
1932—35

No. 7

THE PANTHEON

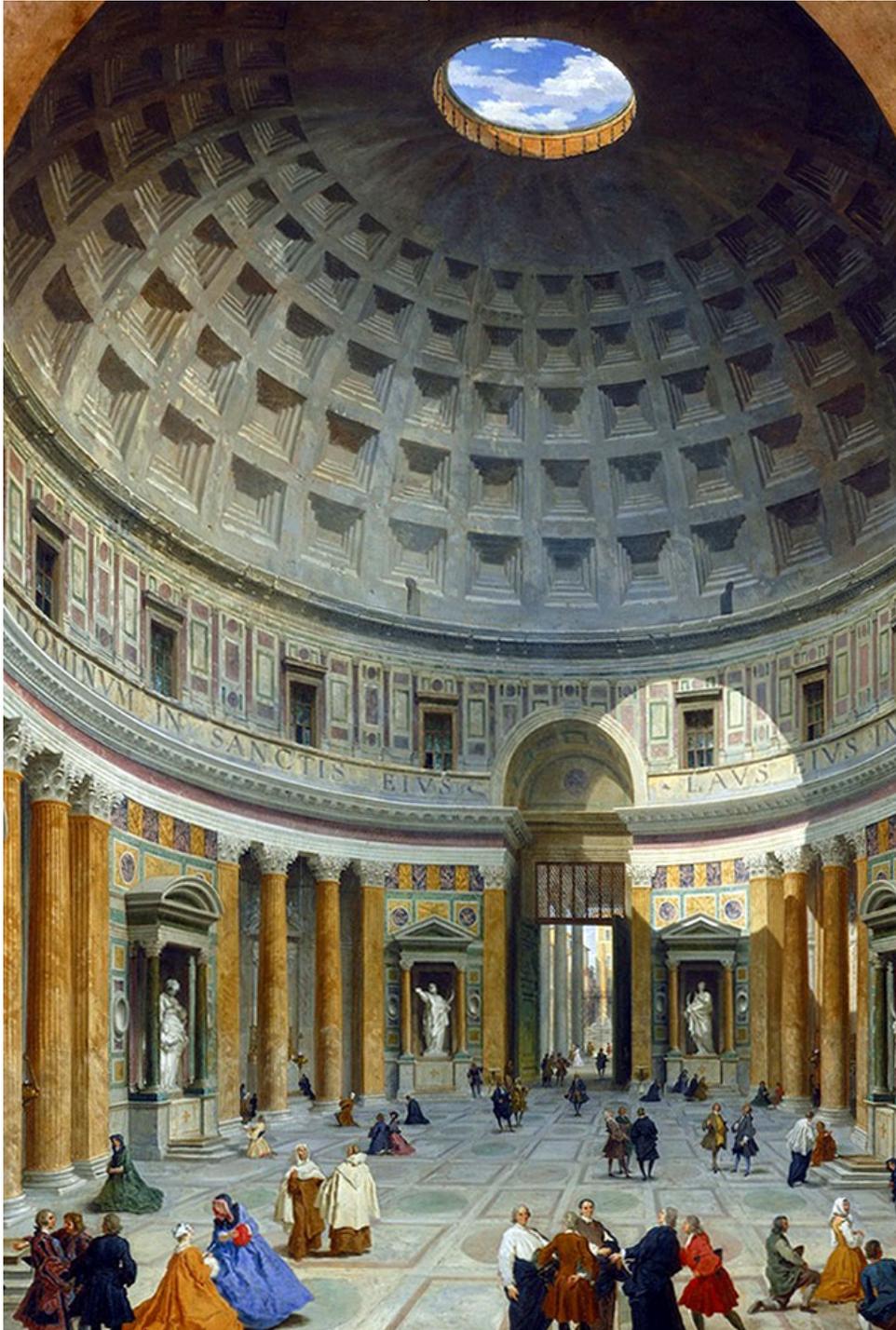
2nd Century AD



Hadrian
The Pantheon
Rome
119—128 AD



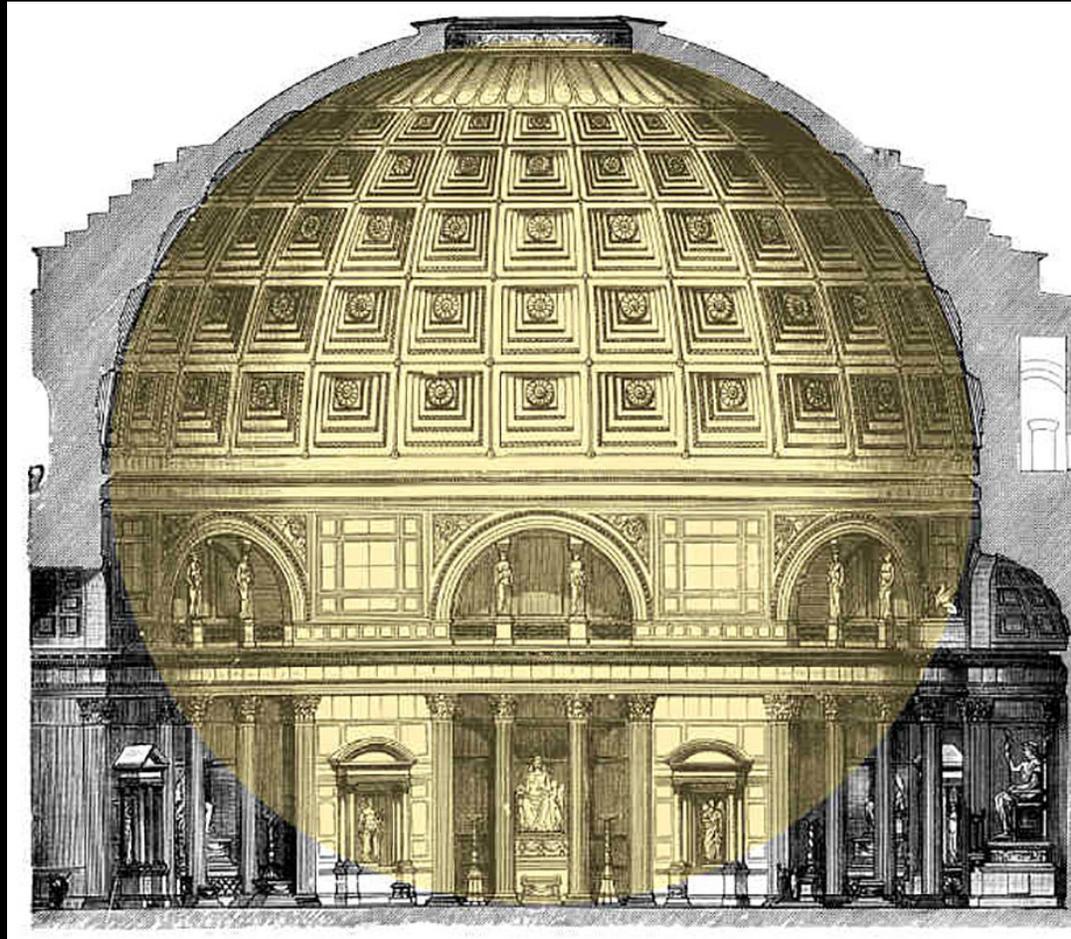
Maker Unknown
Model of the Pantheon
Probably late 18th century



Giovanni Paolo Panini
*Interior of the Pantheon,
Rome*

1734

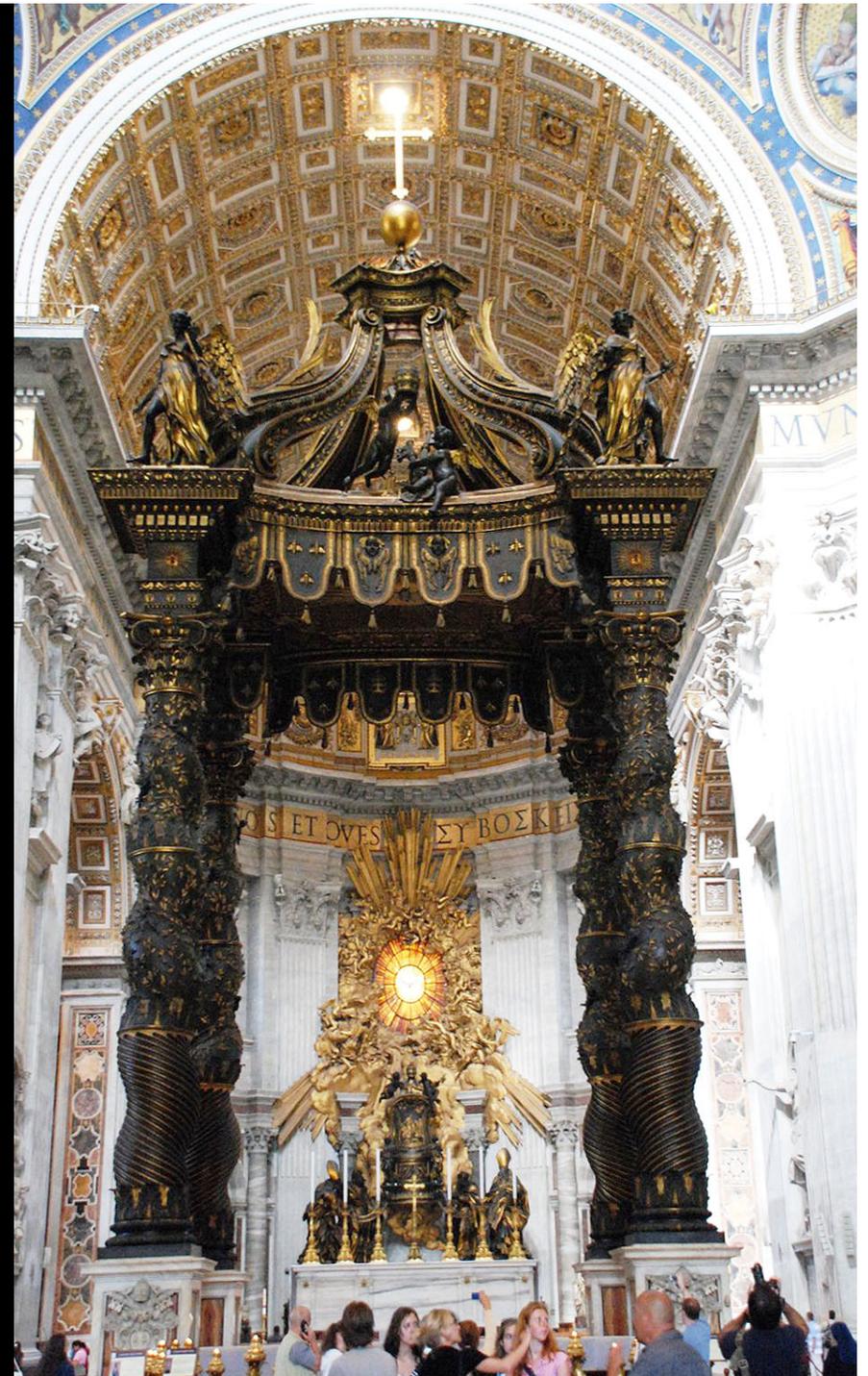
National Gallery of Art, Washington



Interior of the Pantheon as a Perfect Sphere

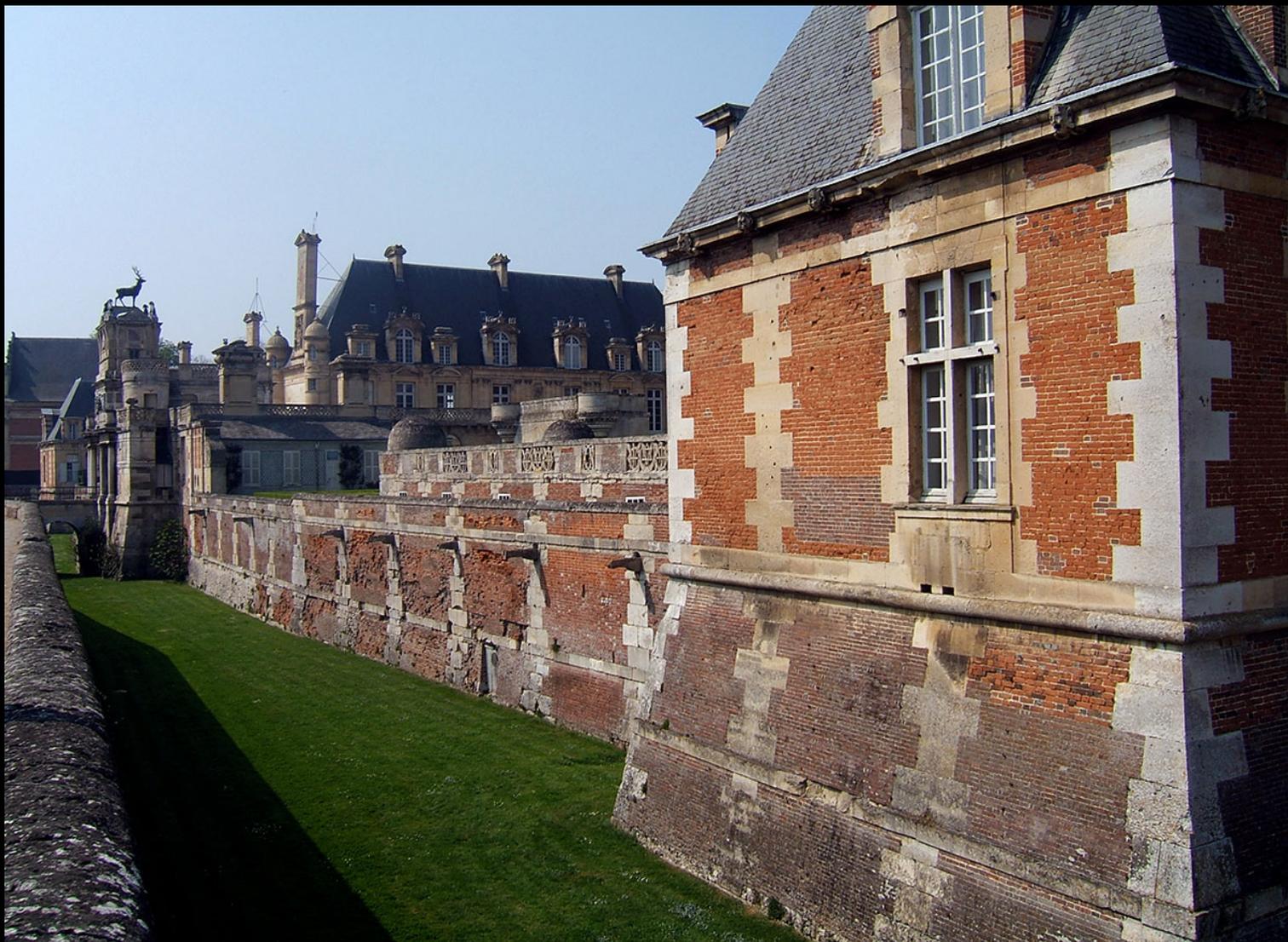
Gian Lorenzo Bernini
St. Peter's Baldachin
Vatican City
1623—34

The baldachin was commissioned by Pope Urban VIII (born Maffeo Barberini), leading to the famous quote “What the barbarians did not do [to Rome], the Barberini did.”





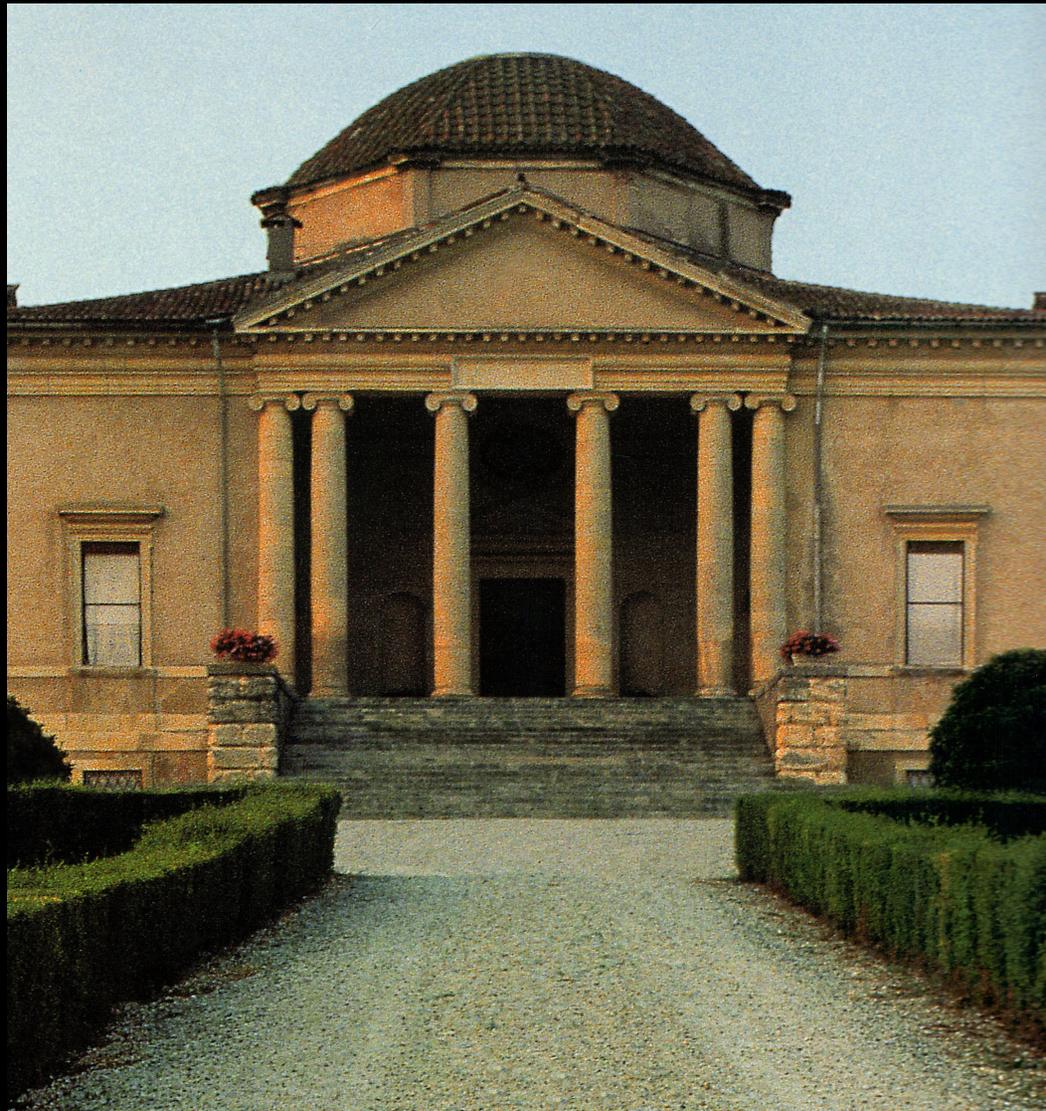
Philibert de l'Orme
Chapel of d'Anet
Loire Valley
1549—52



Philibert de l'Orme
Château d'Anet
Loire Valley
1547—52



**Filming of 1965's *Thunderball*
at Château d'Anet**



Andrea Palladio
La Rocca Pisani
Vicenza
1576



3rd Earl of Burlington
Chiswick House
London
Circa 1725—29



Thomas Jefferson
Monticello
Charlottesville
1768—1826



Thomas Jefferson
University of Virginia
Charlottesville
1822—26



Andrea Palladio
Villa Rotonda
Vicenza
1566—90s



John Vanbrugh
Temple of the Four Winds
Castle Howard, Yorkshire
1723—24



Nicholas Hawksmoor
The Mausoleum
Castle Howard, Yorkshire
1729—36



Nicholas Hawksmoor
Interior of the Chapel, the Mausoleum, Castle Howard
1729—36



William Kent
**Temple of
Ancient Virute
Stowe House
Buckinghamshire**
1737



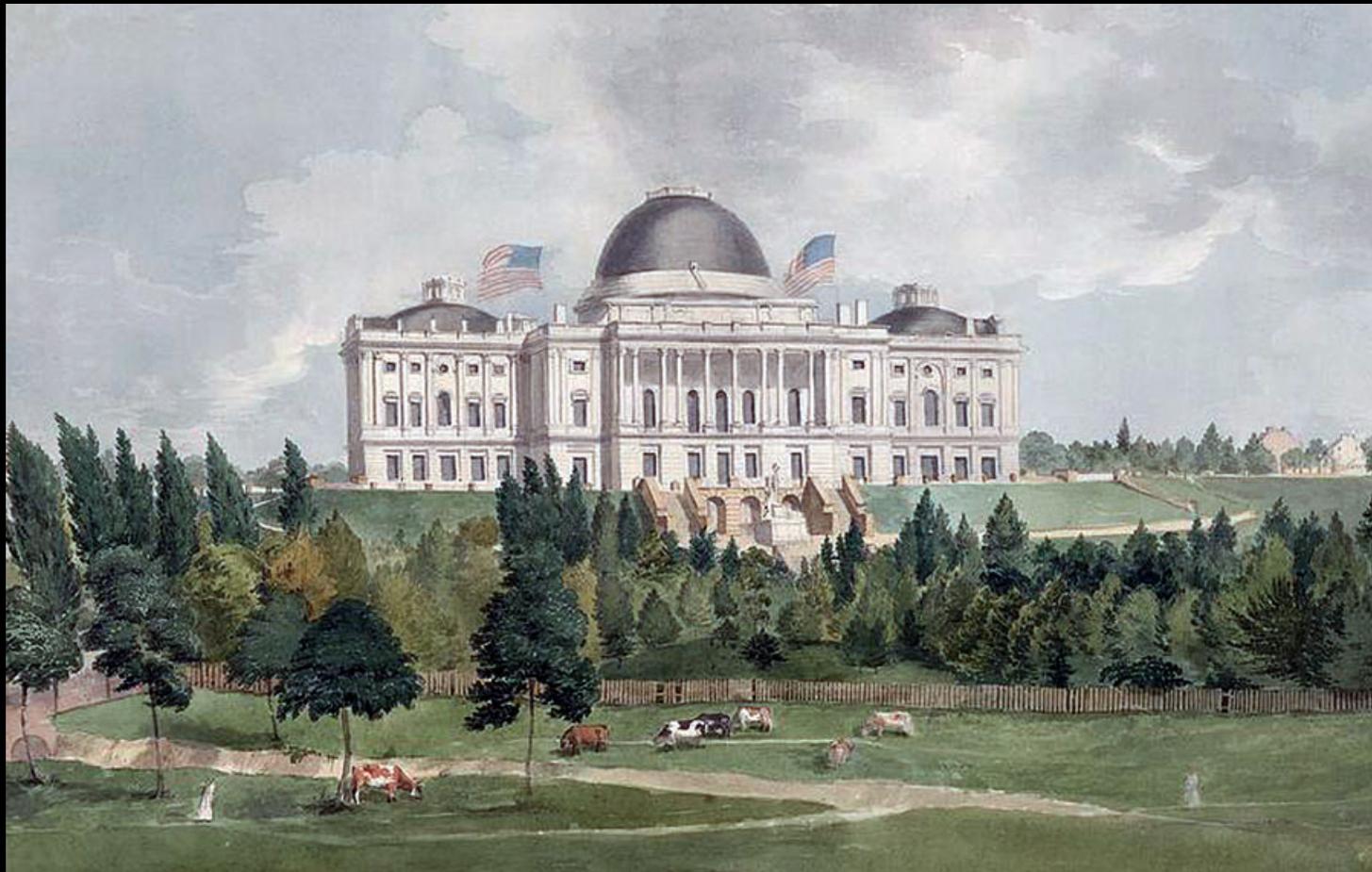
Henry Flitcroft
The Pantheon, Stourhead
Wiltshire
1754—56



Henry Flitcroft
Interior of the Pantheon
Stourhead
1754—56



Charles Bulfinch
Massachusetts State House
Boston
1795—98



Primarily William Thornton
United States Capitol
Washington
1793—1811
From an 1828 watercolor

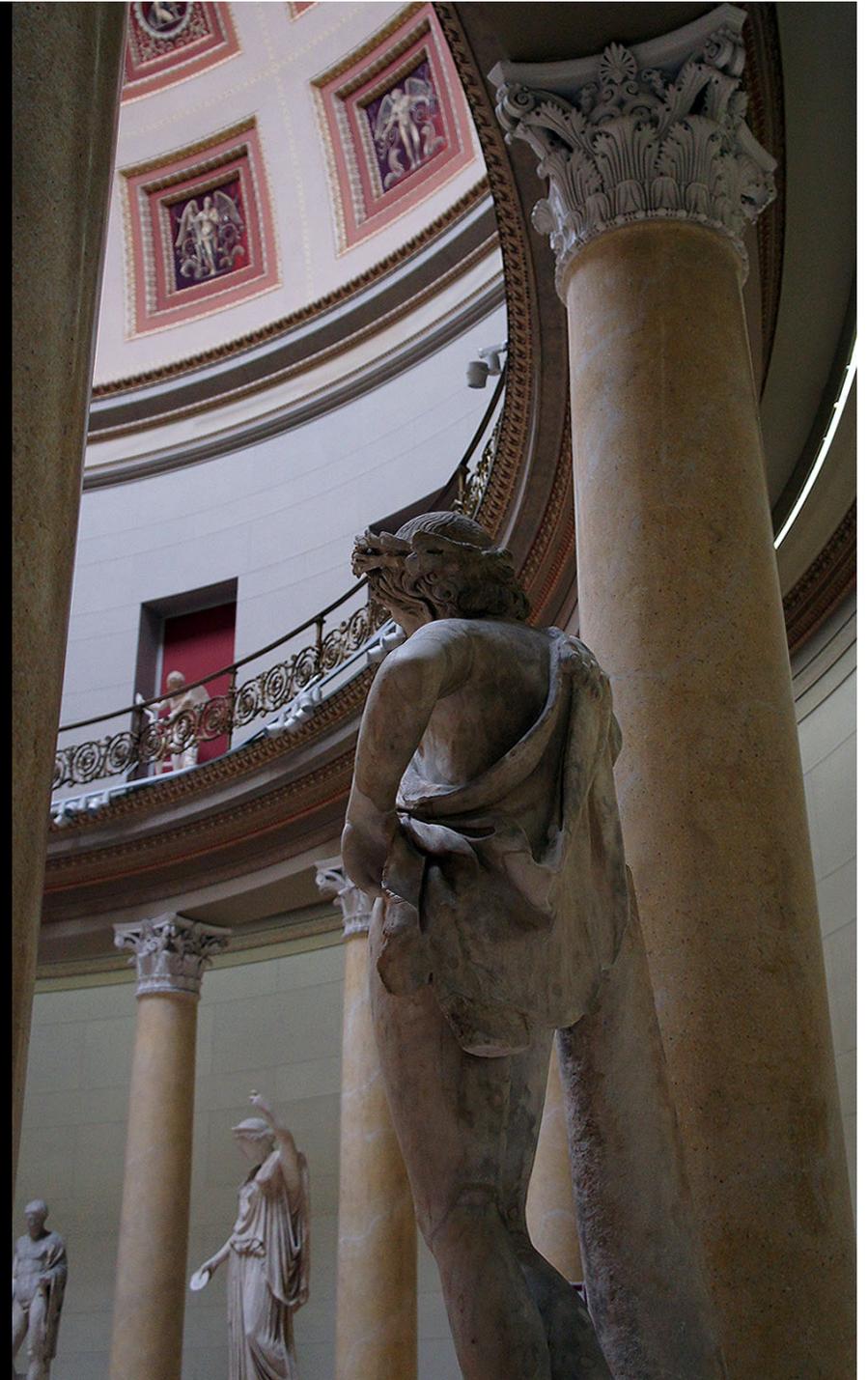


Karl Friedrich Schinkel
Altes Museum
Berlin
1825—30



Karl Friedrich Schinkel
Rotunda, Altes Museum
1825—30

Karl Friedrich Schinkel
Rotunda
Altes Museum
1825—30



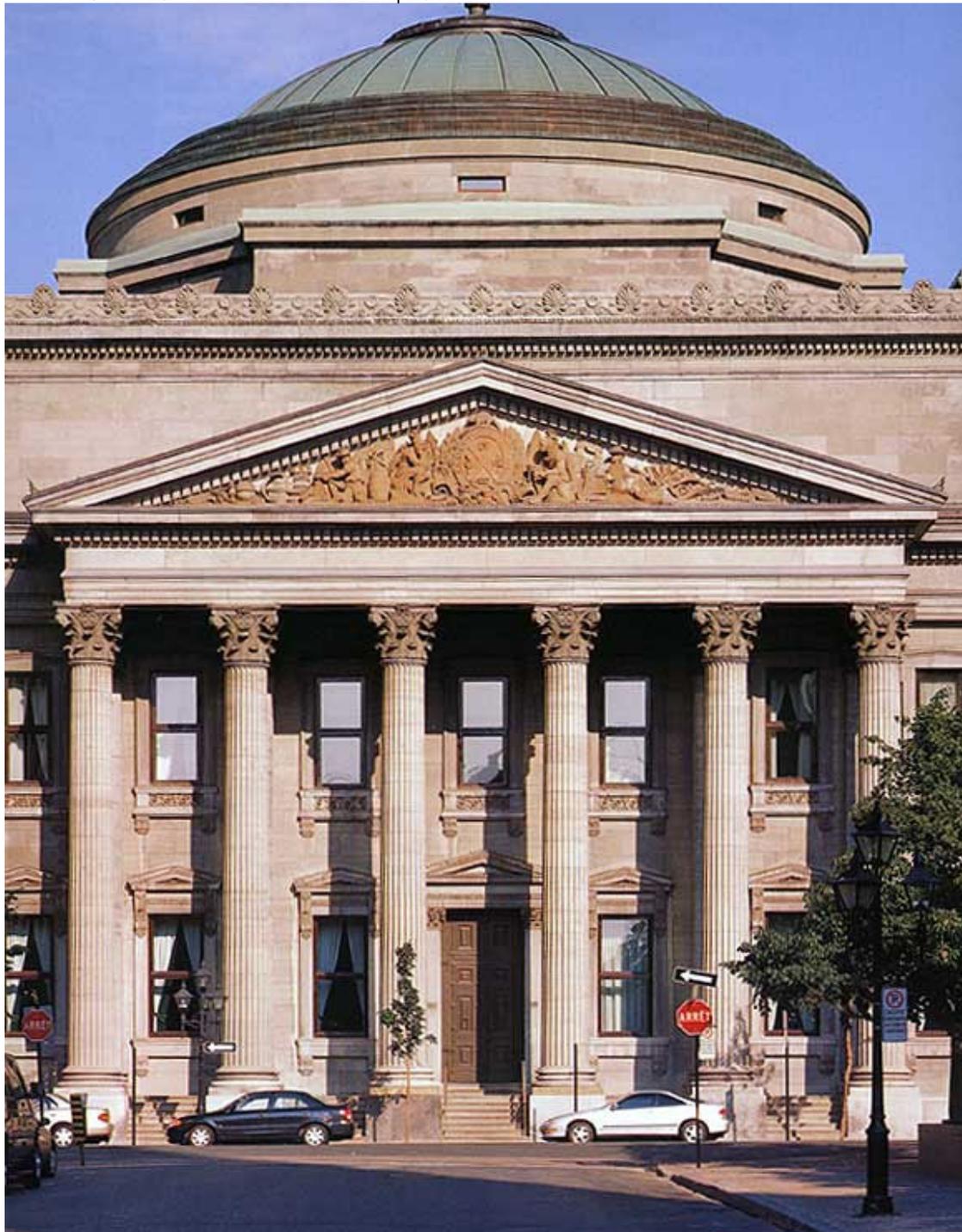


David Hamilton & David Bryce
Mausoleum, Hamilton Palace
Lanarkshire
1842—58

The mausoleum's interior has some extraordinary acoustical properties. It's famous for a 15-second echo, which once held the record for the longest echo within any man-made structure. And then there is the cool phenomenon where two people can stand at either end of the walls, facing away from each other, whisper, and be clearly heard by the other person.



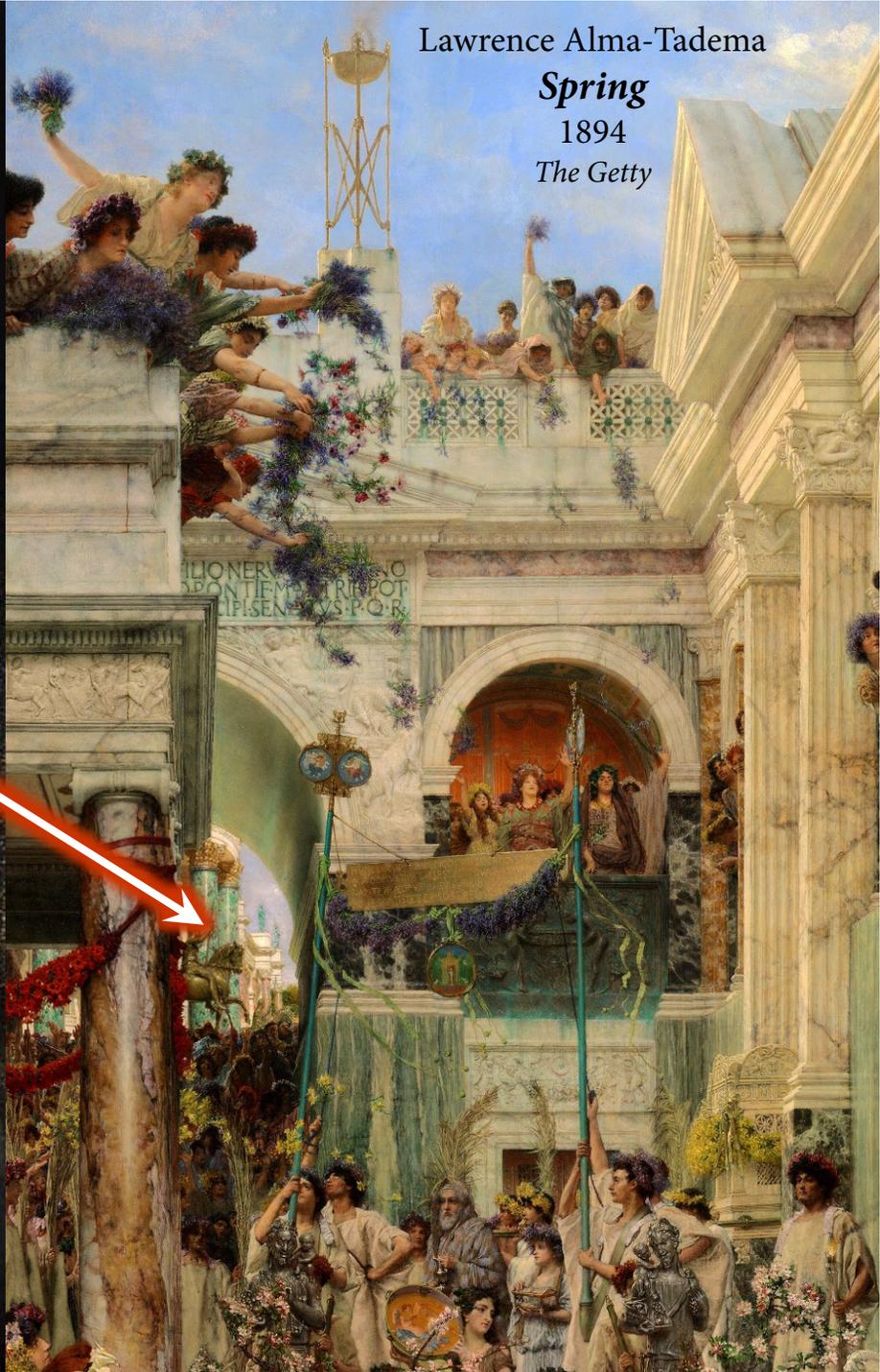
David Hamilton & David Bryce
Interior of the Mausoleum, Hamilton Palace
1842—58



John Wells and
McKim, Mead & White
Bank of Montreal
Head Office
Montreal
1847 & 1901—05

McKim, Mead & White
Banking Hall
Bank of Montreal
1901—05





Lawrence Alma-Tadema
Spring
1894
The Getty



Frank Furness
Girard Trust Company Building
Philadelphia
1905—07



Frank Furness & McKim, Mead and White
Banking Hall of the Girard Trust Building
1905—07
Today a Ritz-Carlton Hotel



Edwin Lutyens
Viceroy's House
New Delhi
1912—29



John Russell Pope
Broad Street Station
Richmond
1917



John Russell Pope
**Entrance of
Broad Street
Station**

1917



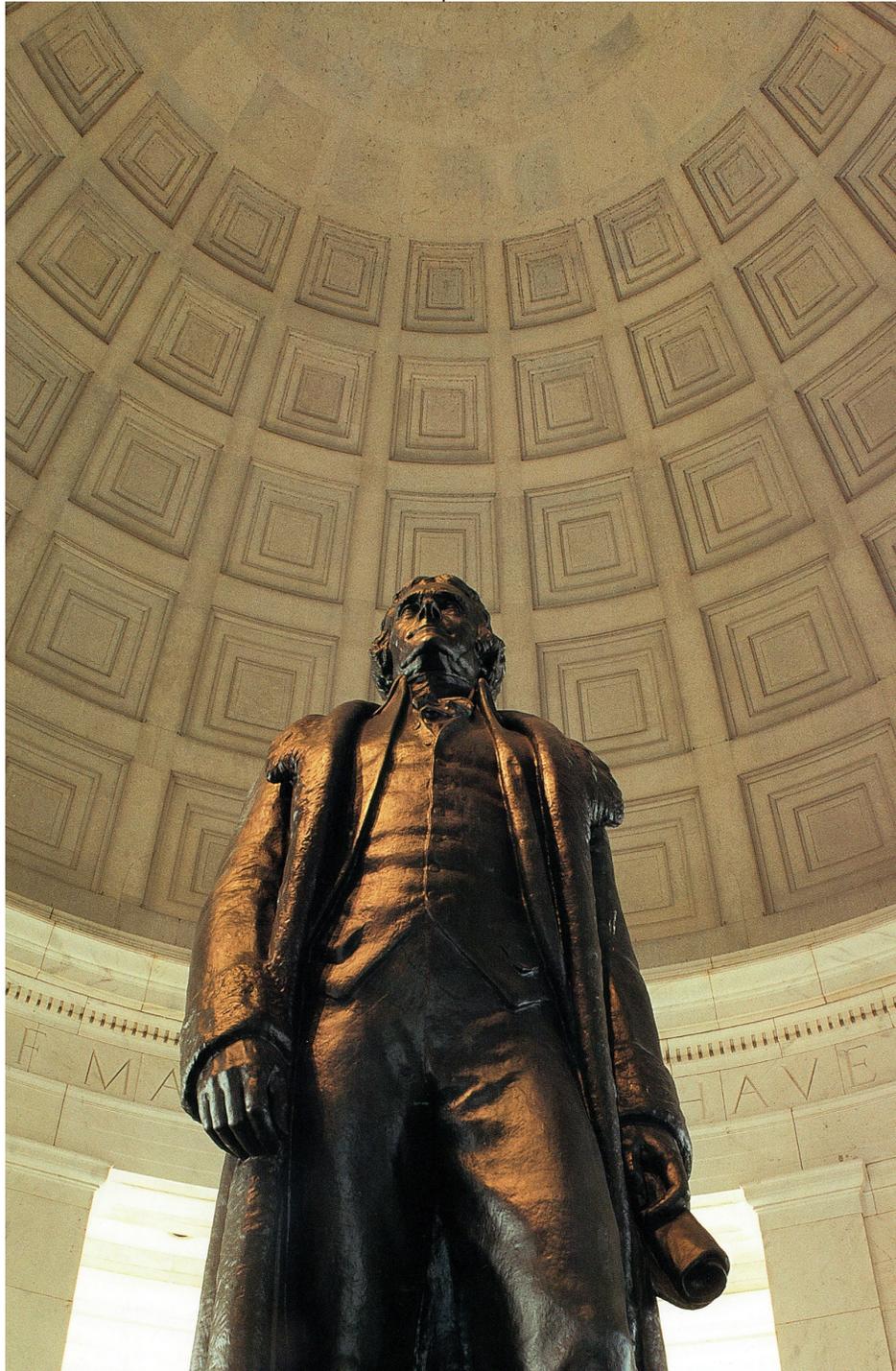
John Russell Pope
National Gallery of Art
Washington
1937—41



John Russell Pope
Rotunda
National Gallery of Art
1937—41



John Russell Pope
Jefferson Memorial
Washington
1939—43

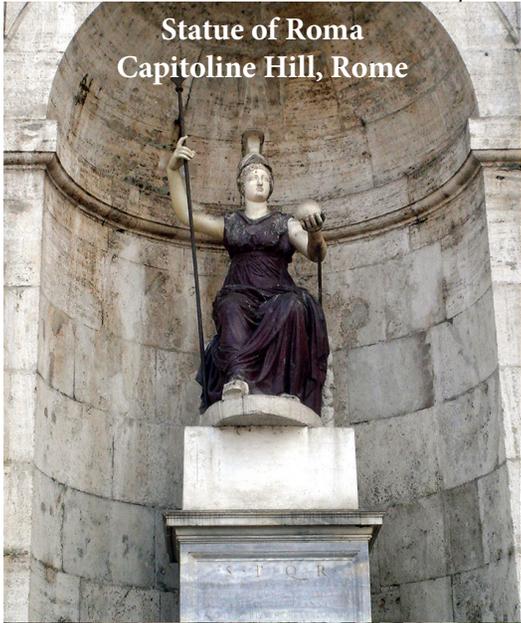


John Russell Pope
**Interior of the
Jefferson Memorial**
1939—43

No. 8

THE TEMPLE OF VENUS & ROMA

2nd Century AD

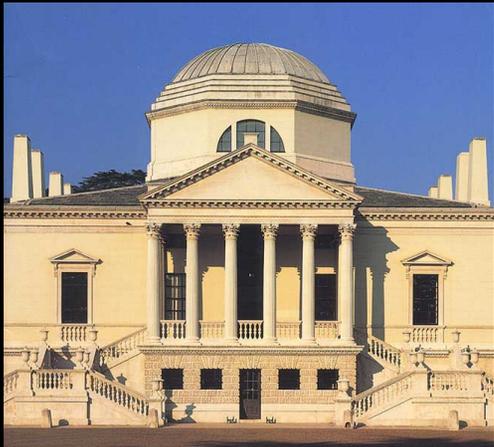


Statue of Roma
Capitoline Hill, Rome

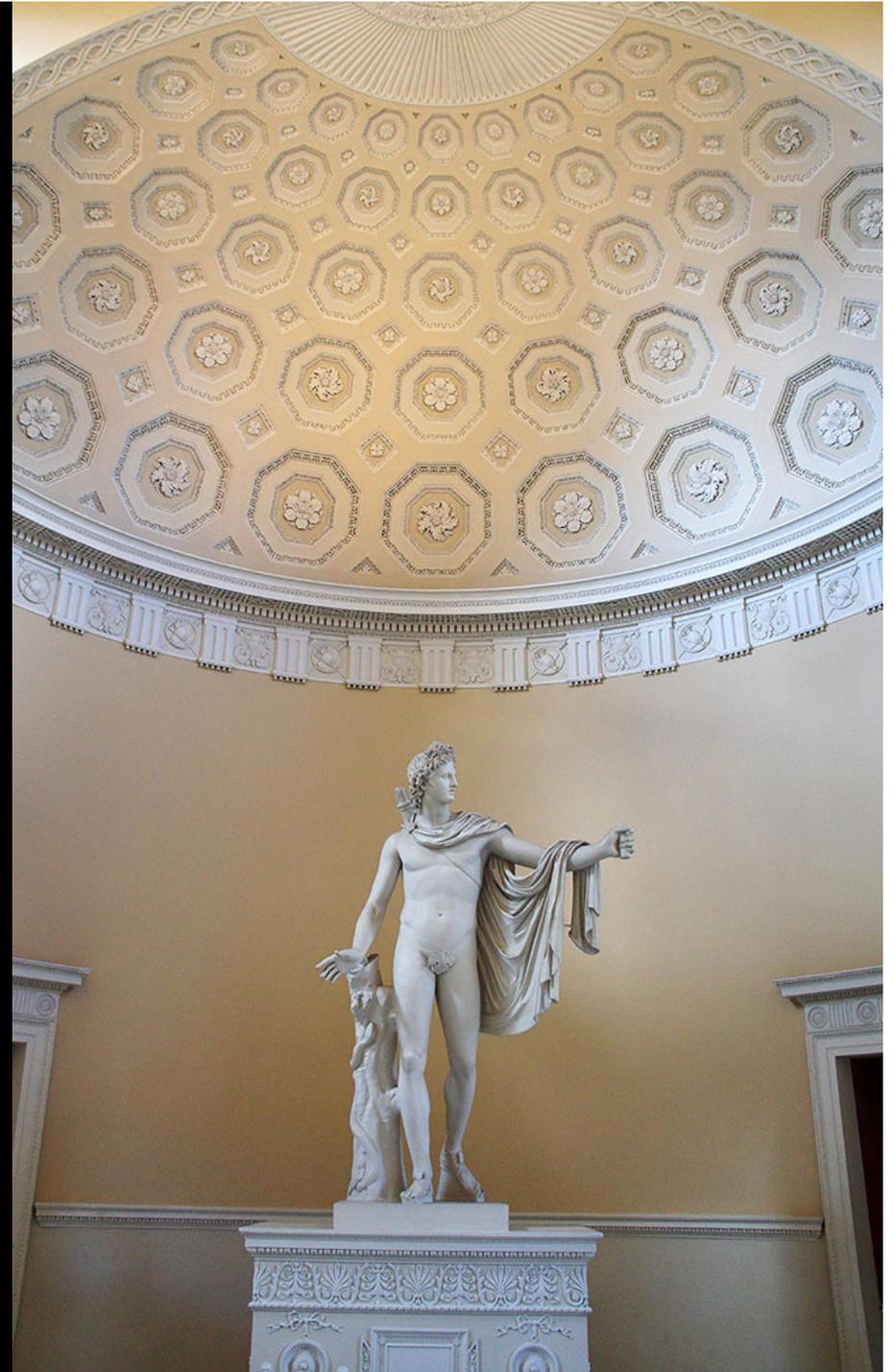


Mostly by Hadrian
Temple of Venus & Roma
Rome
121—141 AD

3rd Earl of Burlington
Gallery
Chiswick House
London
Circa 1725—29
From a 19th century watercolor



Robert Adam
Great Hall
Syon House
London
1760s





George Dance
the Younger
**All Hallows-
on-the-Wall
London**

1767

*From a 19th century
watercolor*



George Dance the Younger
All Hallows-on-the-Wall
London
1767

No. 9

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA

3rd Century AD



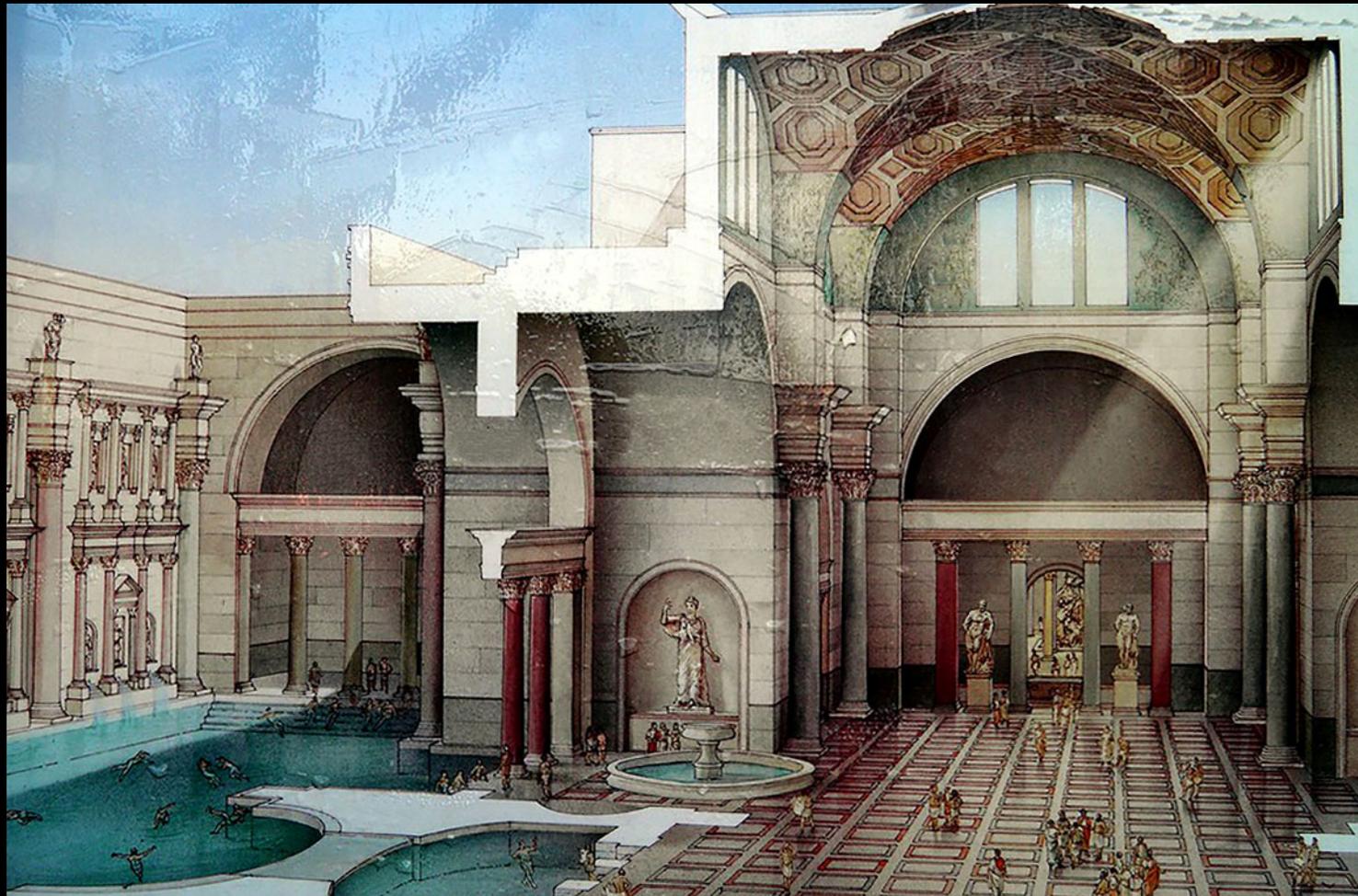
Ruins of the Baths of Caracalla
Rome
3rd Century AD



Lawrence Alma-Tadema
The Baths at Caracalla

1899

Private Collection



Artist's Recreation
Interior of the Baths of Caracalla
3rd Century AD

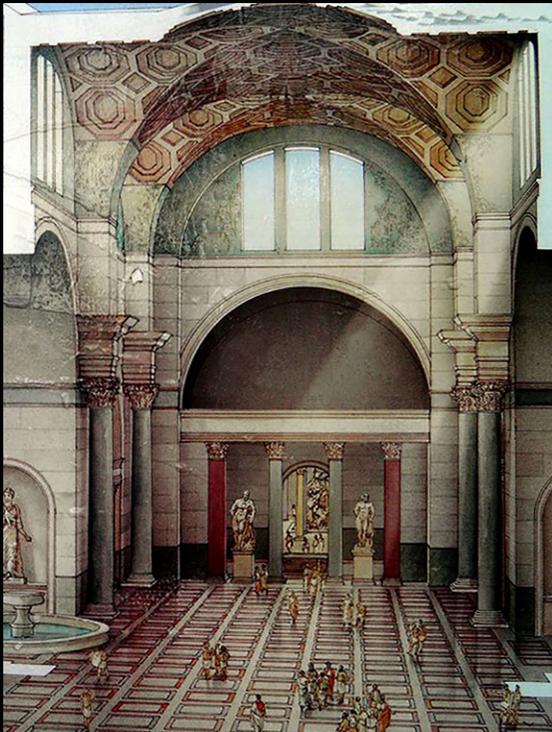


Virgilio Mattoni de la Fuente
The Baths of Caracalla
1881
Private Collection



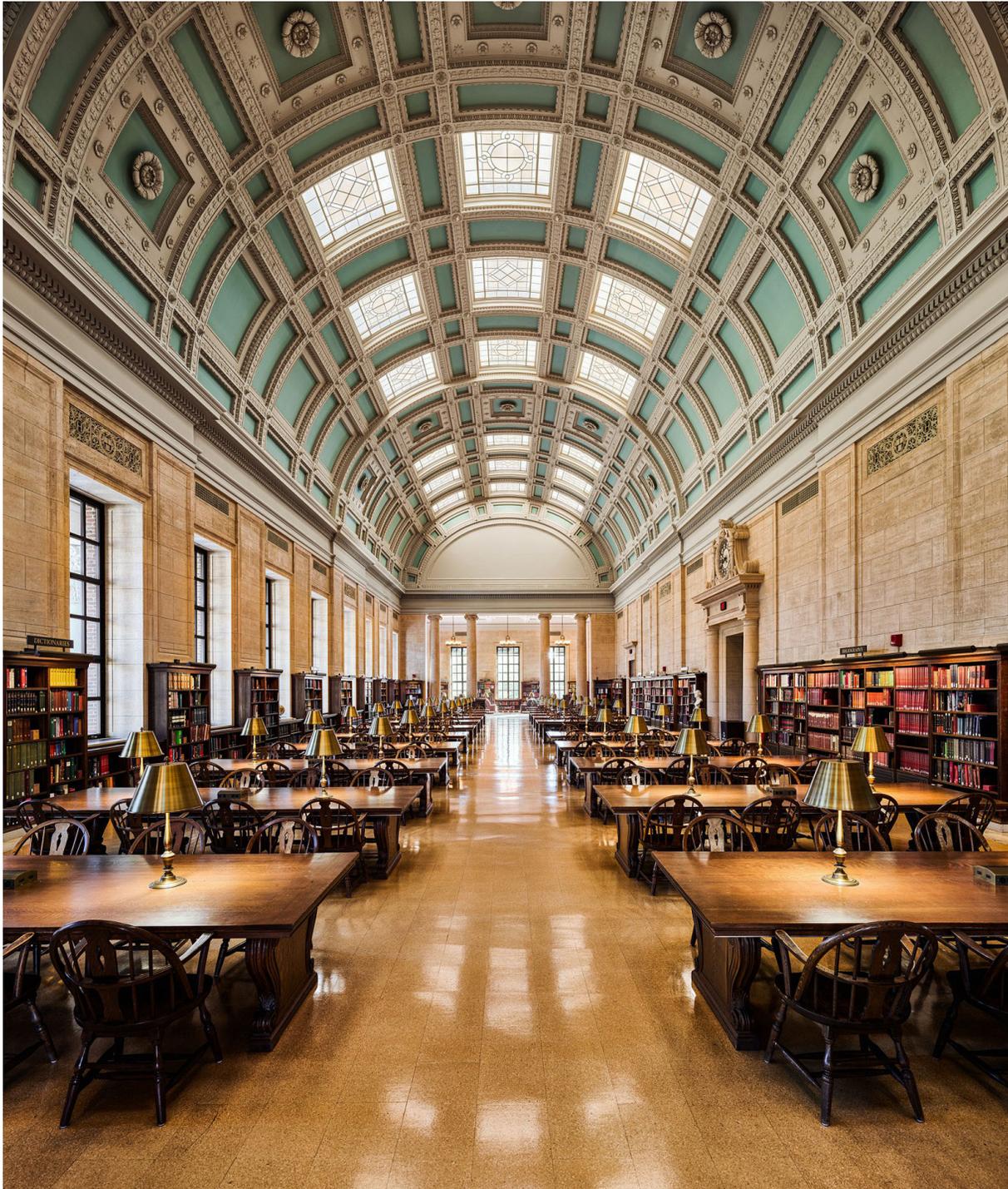
Karl Friedrich Schinkel
Roman Baths, Charlottenhof Palace
Sanssouci, Potsdam
1834—40

Christopher Sykes
Library
Sledmere House
Yorkshire
Circa 1776





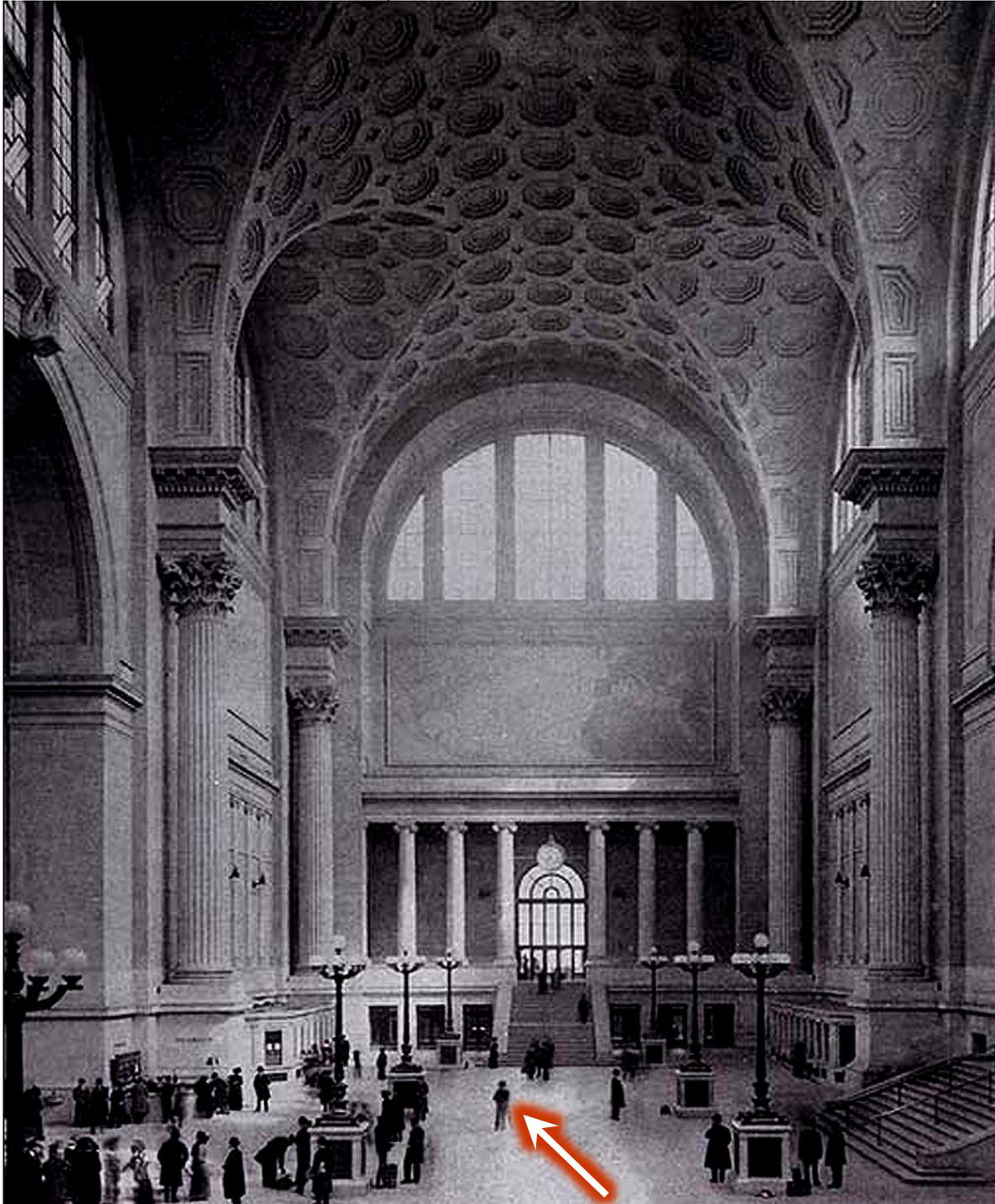
McKim, Mead & White
Bates Hall
Boston Public Library
1888—95



Horace Trumbauer
Loker Reading Room
Widener Library
Harvard
1913—15



McKim, Mead & White
Pennsylvania Station
New York City
1906—10



McKim, Mead & White
Main Waiting Room
Pennsylvania Station
1906—10

The ceiling was
148 feet high

No. 10

THE BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

4th Century AD

Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels and of the Martyrs



Michelangelo Buonarroti
Santa Maria degli Angeli e dei Martiri
Rome
16th century



Edmond Paulin
The Baths of Diocletian in the 4th Century AD
1880



Michelangelo Buonarroti
Santa Maria Degli Angeli, Rome,
Incorporating the Frigidarium of 3rd Century AD Baths of Diocletian
16th century



Daniel Burnham
Union Station
Washington
1902—07



Daniel Burnham
Waiting Room
Washington Union Station
From a circa 1910 photograph



Daniel Burnham
Waiting Room
Washington Union Station
Today

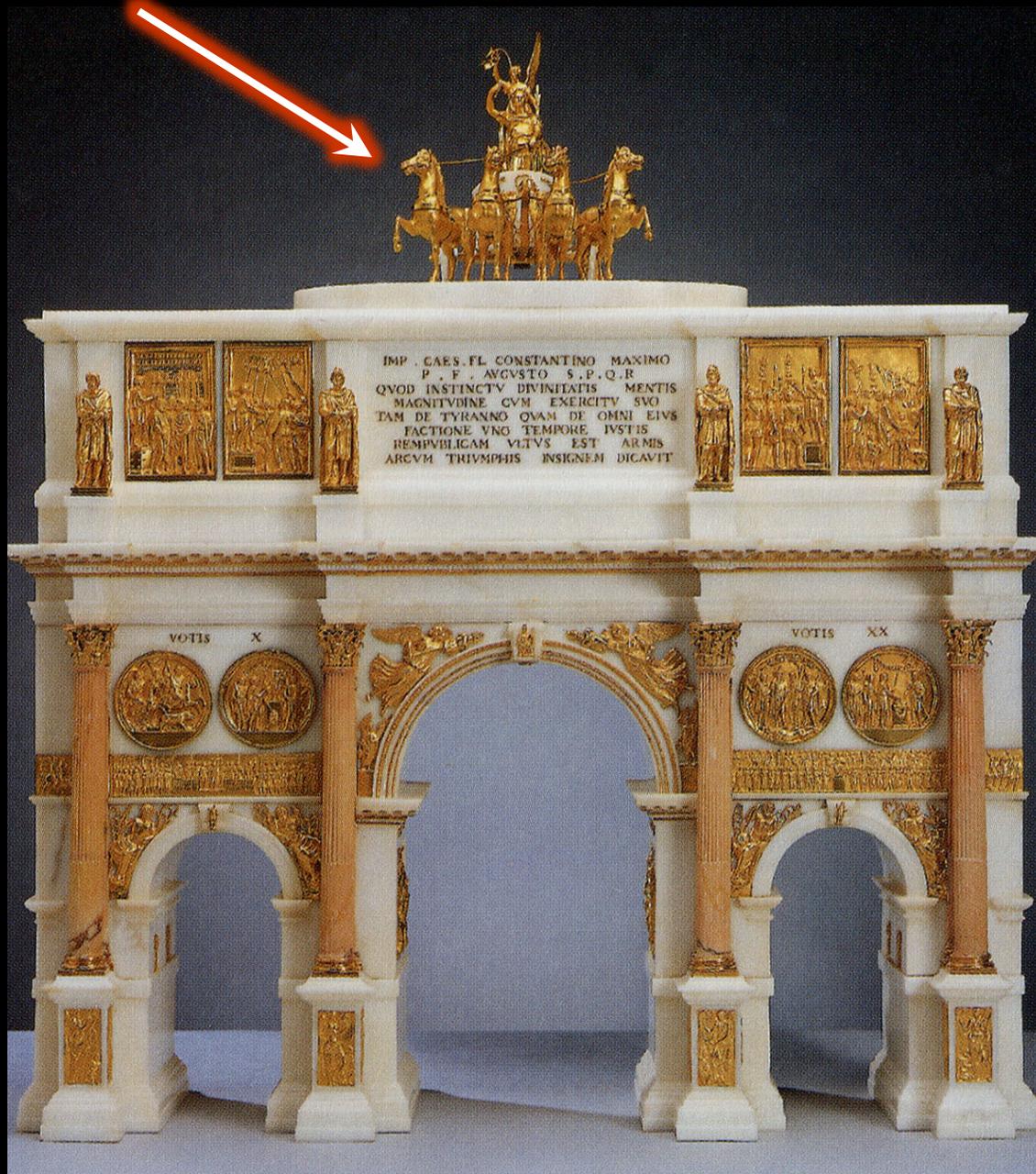
No. II

THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE

4th Century AD



Arch of Constantine
Rome
315 AD



Giovacchino Belli & Pietro Belli
**Model of the
Arch of Constantine**

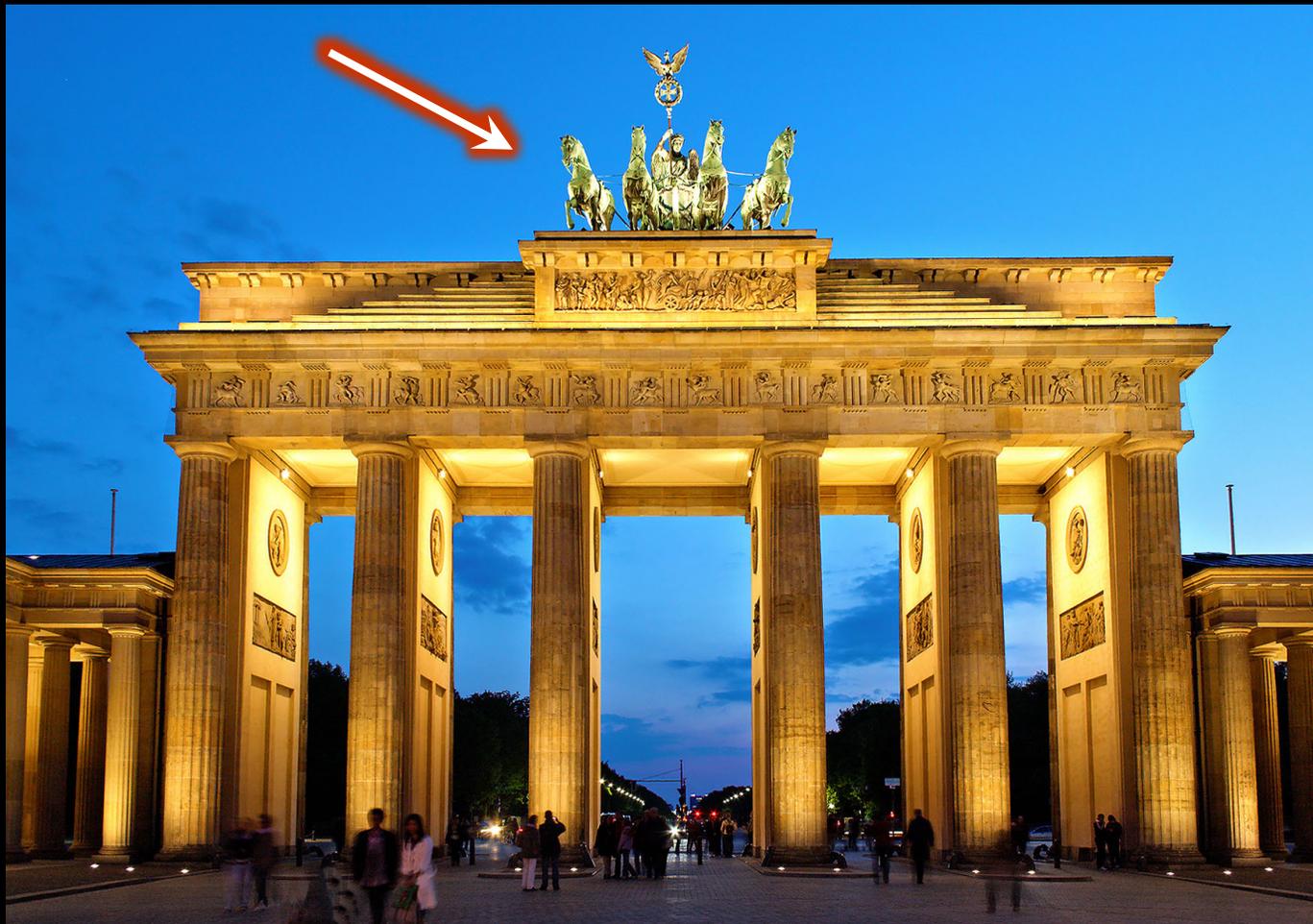
1808—15

The Royal Collection



Napoleon I

The gate was the first element of a “new Athens on the River Spree” by architect Langhans. Atop the gate is Johann Gottfried Schadow’s quadriga (a chariot drawn by four horses) driven by Victoria, the Roman goddess of victory.



Carl Gotthard Langhans
Brandenburg Gate
Berlin
1788—91



Cass Gilbert
Minnesota State Capitol
St. Paul
1896—1905

The four horses represent the classical elements of earth, air, fire, and water. The women represent industry and agriculture. The male charioteer personifies Minnesota and represents prosperity with his cornucopia.



Daniel Chester French & Edward Clark Potter
Progress of the State Quadriga

1906



John Wellborn Root, Daniel Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted & Charles Atwood
World's Columbian Exposition
Chicago
1893



Jean Chalgrin & Jean-Nicolas Huyot
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile
Paris
1806—36



Charles Percier & Pierre François Léonard Fontaine
Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel
Paris
1806—08

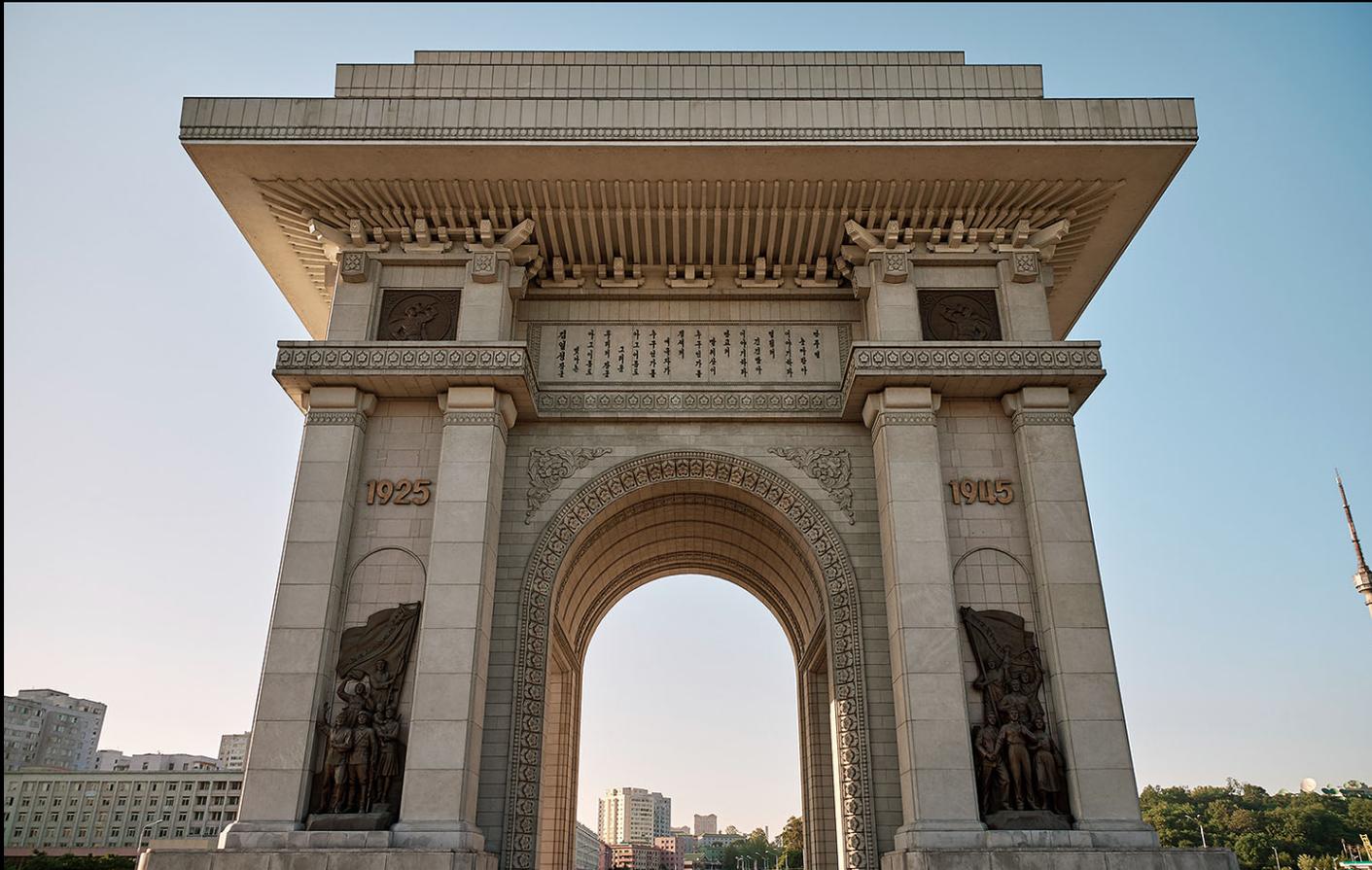


John Nash
Marble Arch
London
1827



Perhaps Thomas Pitt or Lord Temple
Doric Arch, Stowe House
Buckinghamshire
1767—68

Standing 197 feet high and 164 feet wide, it is the second tallest triumphal arch in the world, after Monumento a la Revolución in Mexico.



Arch of Triumph
North Korea
1982



Kedleston Hall
Derbyshire
1760—70



Kedleston Hall



Arch of Constantine



John Soane
Pitzhanger Manor
London
1800—03

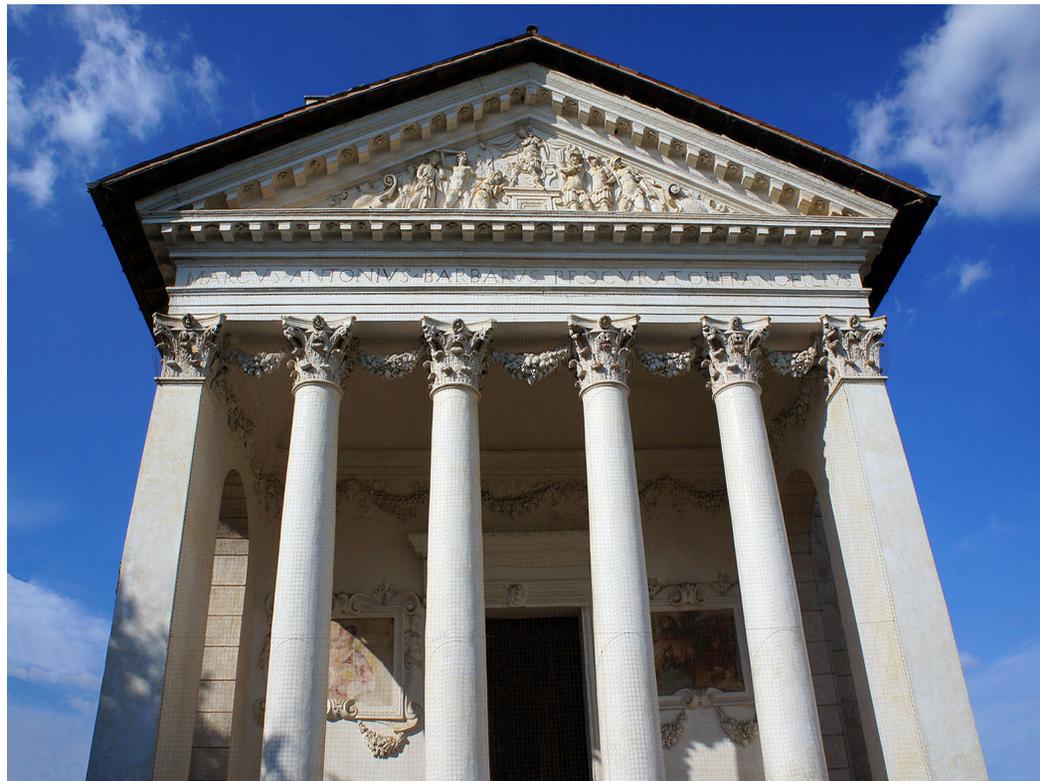
Stone & Webster
**Headquarters of the
Insurance Company
of North America**
Philadelphia
1925





John Russell Pope
East Entrance, American Museum of Natural History
New York City
1936

Q & A





Art & Architecture
with Curt DiCamillo

Next Session:
Classical Architecture in Europe & America, Session II
November 14
4:00 - 5:30 PM Eastern Time

AmericanAncestors.org/events



Search

Events

Membership

Give 10 Million Names | Publications | Expert Help | Tools | Signature Projects

Centers & Initiatives

View

Edit

Delete

Manage display

Layout

Revisions

Home | **Classical Architecture in Europe and America 2023**

Classical Architecture in Europe and America 2023

Thank you for registering for the online course, *Classical Architecture in Europe and America!*

Ken Burns famously said “Architecture is the most important and influential of all art forms simply because it works on us at all times.” And no architectural style has been more influential than classical. Derived from the principles of Greek and Roman architecture of classical antiquity, the style, especially in the Western world, dominated architectural design from the Italian Renaissance until World War II.

From the collapse of the Western Roman empire in the 5th century until the Carolingian Renaissance of the 8th and 9th centuries, classical architecture was in hibernation. The style once again rocketed to prominence in 15th century Florence, where the Italian Renaissance was born. From there, in one iteration or another, classical architecture continued to grow, helped along enormously by people like the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio and the English cultural trendsetter Lord Burlington. The style possibly reached its apogee in 18th Britain and 19th century America, when it was the dominant style of power and prestige.

This three-week course will examine outstanding and influential public and private buildings from the 1st to the 21st centuries that helped create the modern world.

AmericanAncestors.org/classical-architecture-europe-and-america-2023



Art & Architecture
with Curt DiCamillo

Thank you!





NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AmericanAncestors.org

Copyright ©2023