THE BURNING OF NOTRE DAME

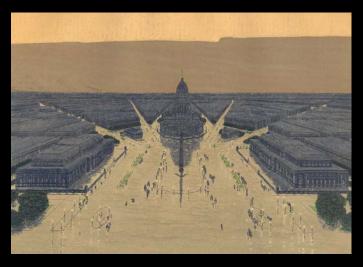


A SYMPOSIUM ON SACRED ARCHITECTURE & THE THEOLOGY OF BEAUTY









Icons of Classical Humanist Urbanism (clockwise from bottom left):

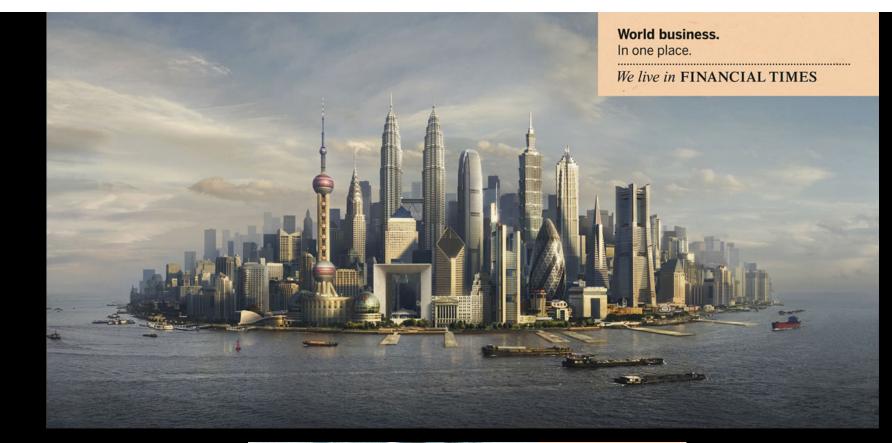
- *The Ghent Altarpiece* (1432, detail), Paradise as New Eden and New Jerusalem
- 16th century depiction of Rome defined as her pilgrimage churches
- The World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, (1893)
- Proposed City Hall and Plaza, Plan of Chicago (1909)



Clockwise from bottom left: Downtown Chicago circa 1900 / South Chicago Steel Mill / Le Corbusier's 1922 *Plan Voisin* for Paris (iconic modernist "solution" to the industrial city







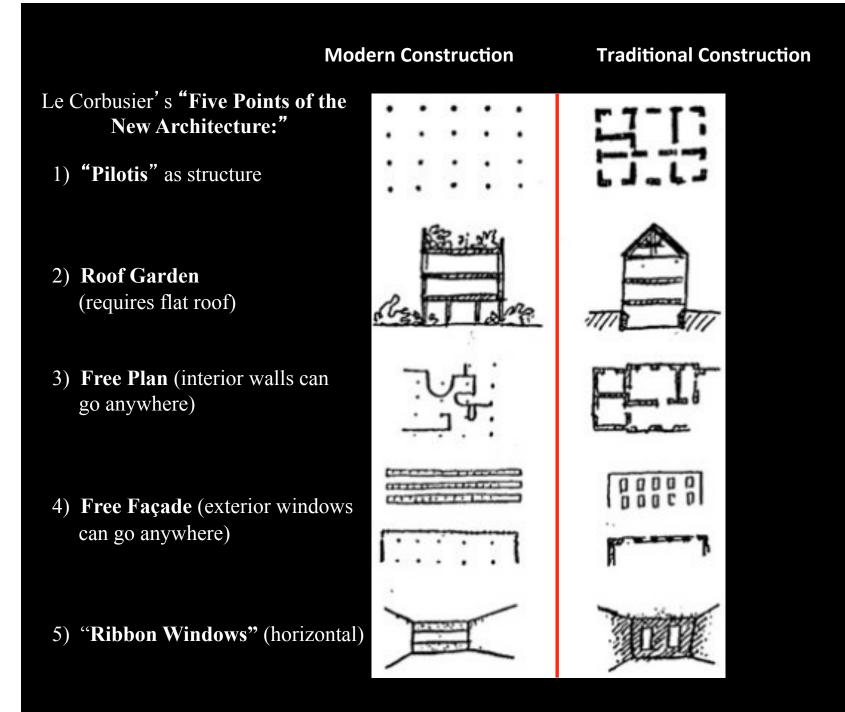


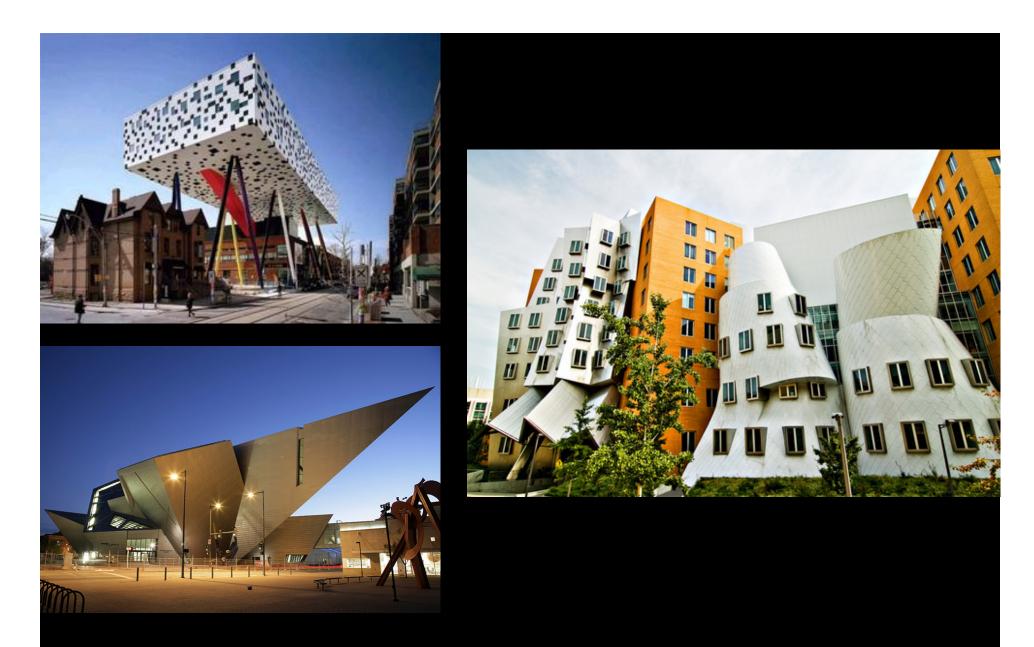
Top: Collage of iconic hyper-modern buildings as icon of the Global City Bottom: ethos of the hyper-modern Global City (advertisements, courtesy of *Financial Times*)



Bess's First Law of Architecture and Urbanism: "All architecture represents the power of its makers and their aspiration to (legitimate) authority"

Clockwise from upper left: Pre-modern culture of Building (in sacred order) / Modernism / Hyper-Modernism





Bess' s Second Law of (modern) Architecture and Urbanism: "Bureaucratic Culture (maximum public predictability) + Individual Autonomy (maximum personal freedom) = An Incoherent Public Realm"



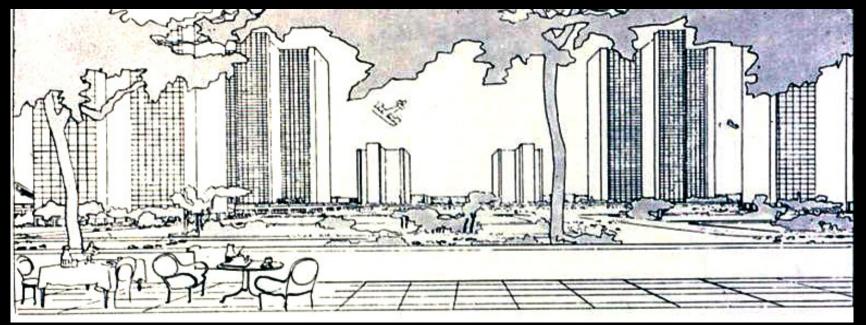
Junkspace

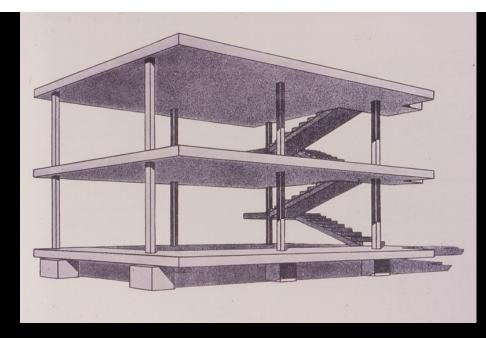


Left: The iconic modernist urbanism of Le Corbusier's Plan Voisin for Paris

Right: Collage of iconic hyper-modern buildings as icon of the hyper-modern Global City (advertisement, courtesy of *Financial Times*)



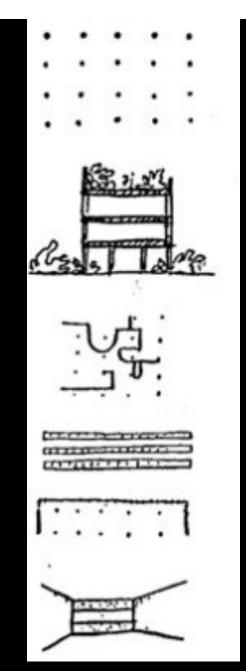




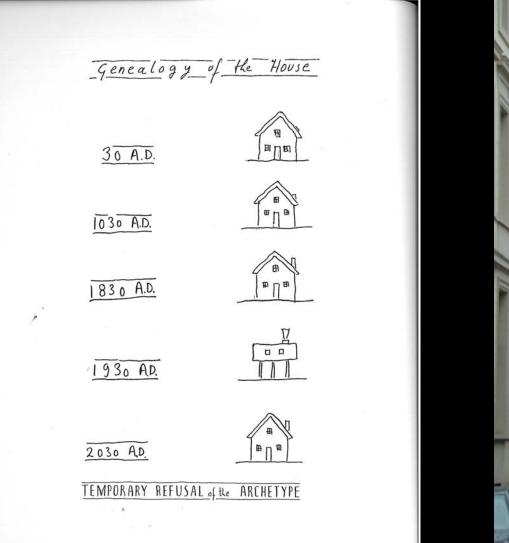
"Maison Domino" (the frame)



Villa Savoye (the house)

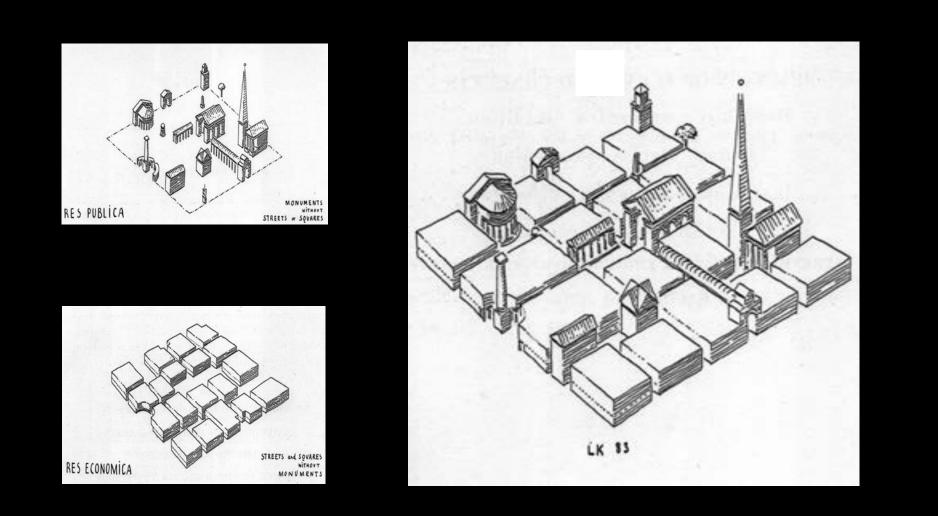


"5 Points" (the theory)





Leon Krier challenges Le Corbusier



Characteristics of pre-modern towns and city neighborhoods (by Leon Krier): 1) Foreground and background buildings / 2) reciprocal relation between buildings and public spaces



Bruges (illustrates Bess's 3rd Law of Architecture and Urbanism) The Market Square and Belfry



Church fronting a Bruges neighborhood public square



Bruges neighborhood churches terminating street vistas



The Beguinage / a medieval urban monastic quarter



The Beguinage / interior green with church and residences



Old St. John's Hospital (12th century; now The Memling Museum)

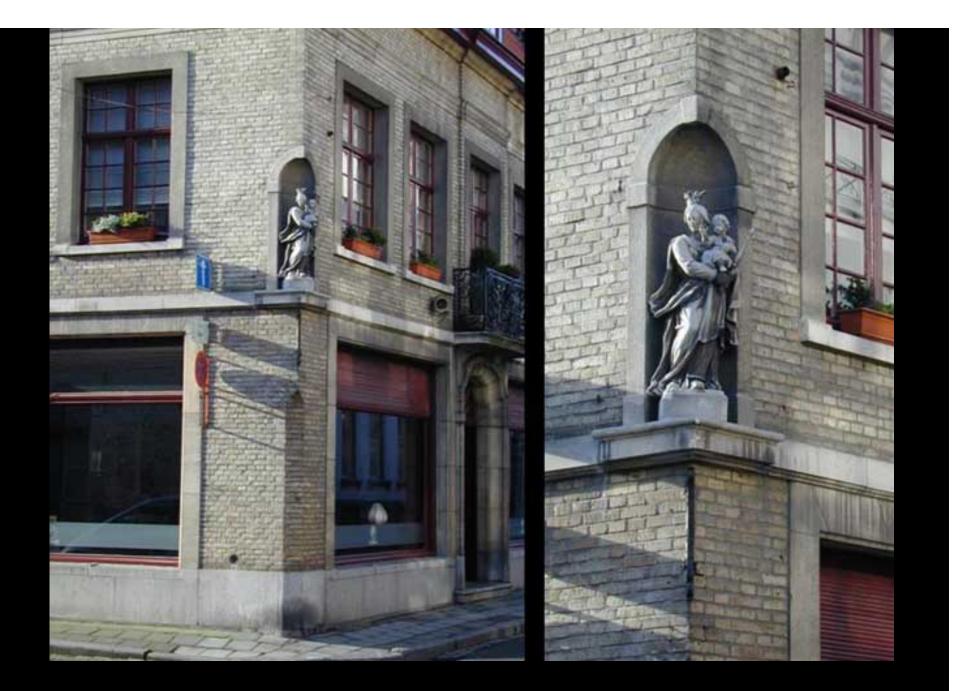


One of dozens of Bruges' centuries-old alms houses still in use today (first of two slides)





Street-wise Madonna I (plain)



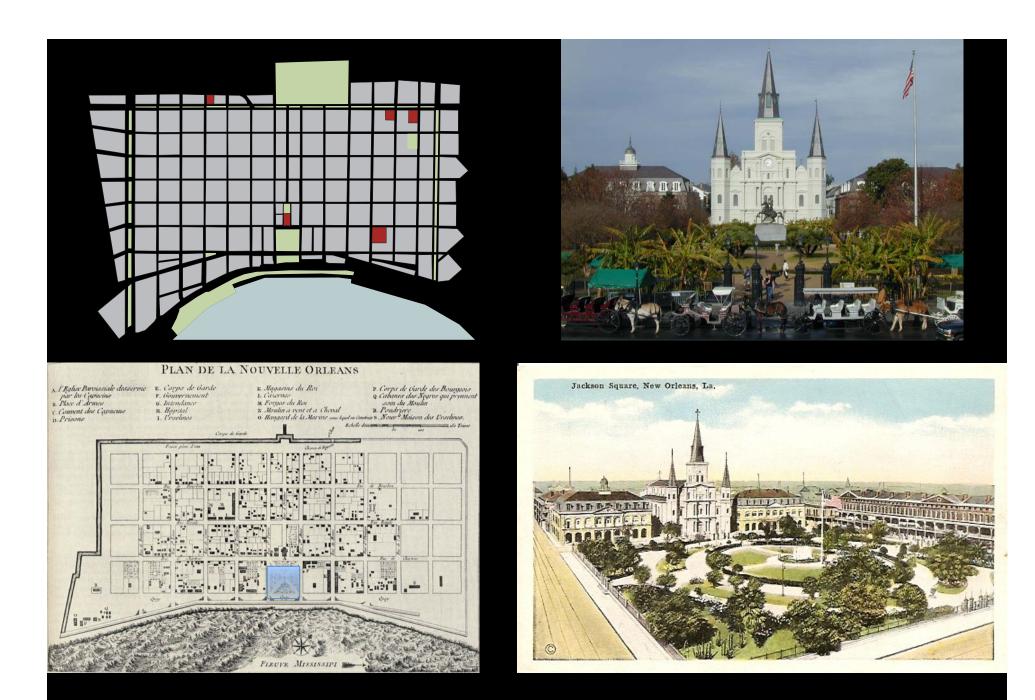
Street-wise Madonna II (fancy)



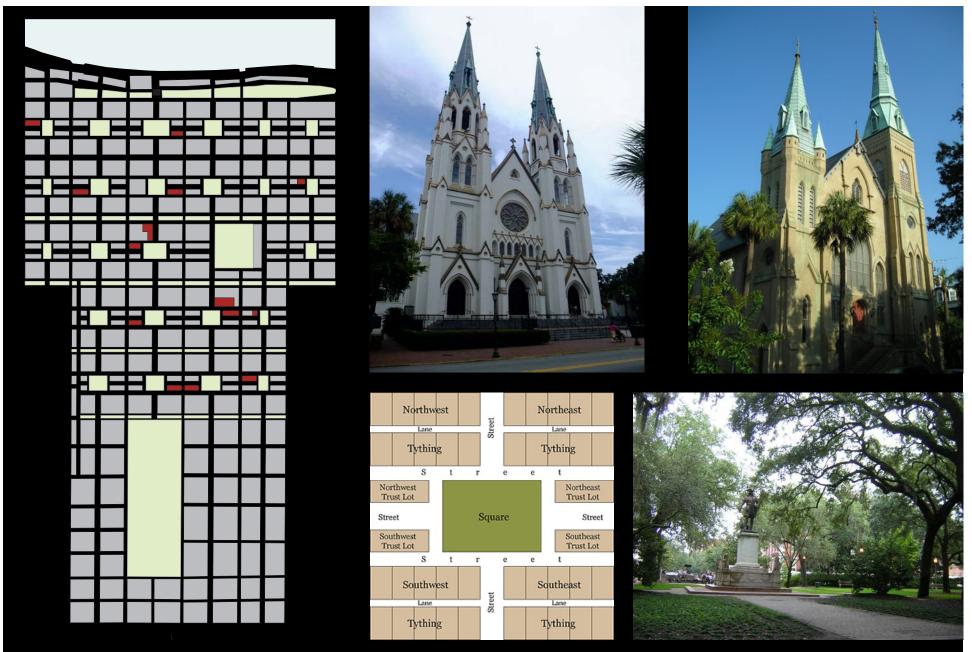
Williamsburg, VA – 1632 (a single "state church" located at main crossroads in a capital city)



New Haven, CT - 1638 (city as microcosm); central square, formal building disposition, plural churches in the one main square)



New Orleans, LA - 1718 (central square, single church, formal building disposition)

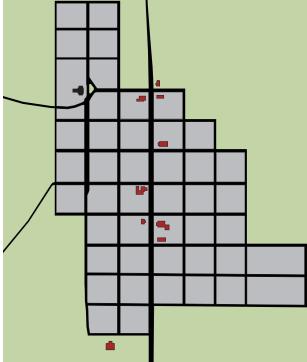


Savannah, GA - 1733 (poly-centric, plural, multiple churches on multiple squares, formally and informally disposed)



Philadelphia, PA - 1682 (polycentric, formal, cosmographic, with political center but no designated place for churches; n.b., founded by Quakers)









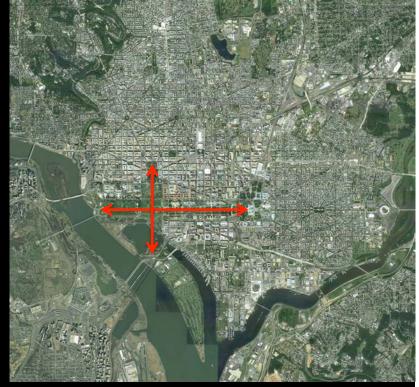
Port Gibson, MS – 1803 (Highway 61 churches: linear arrangement, multiple churches, informally disposed)

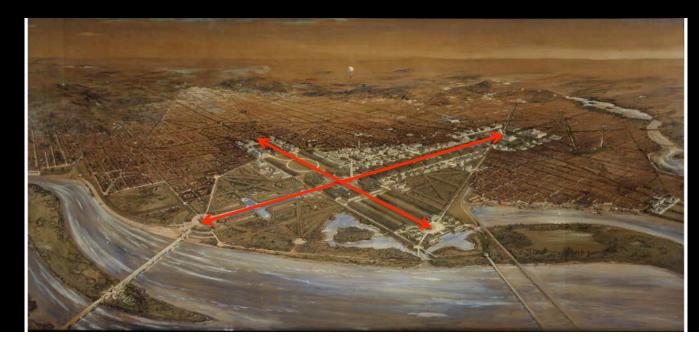




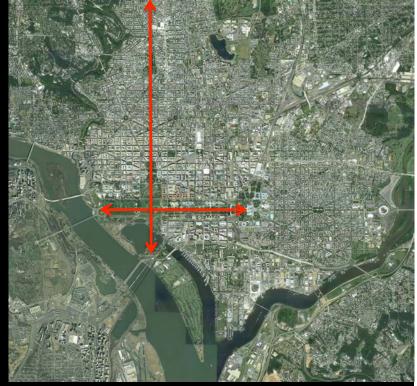


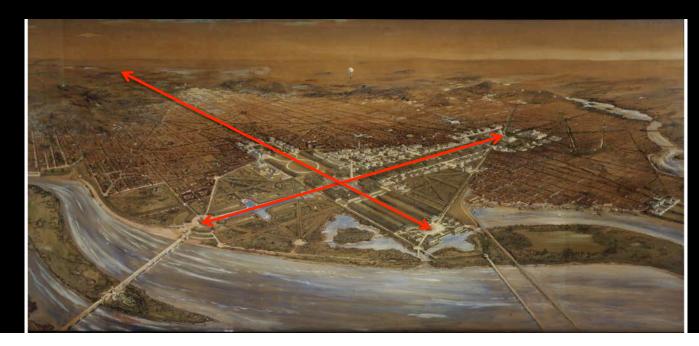








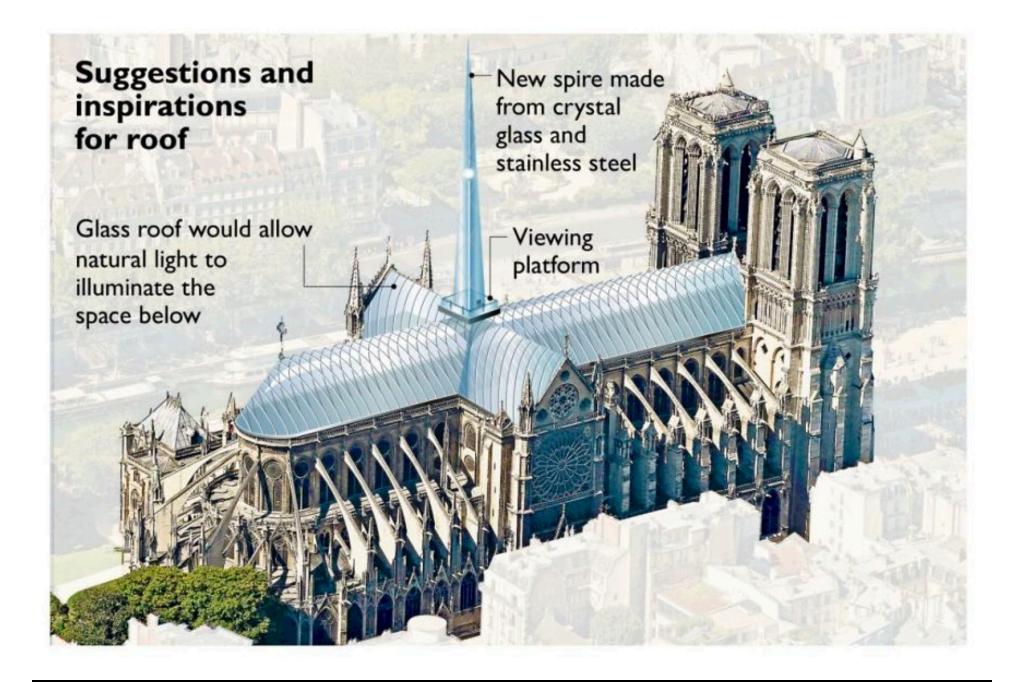


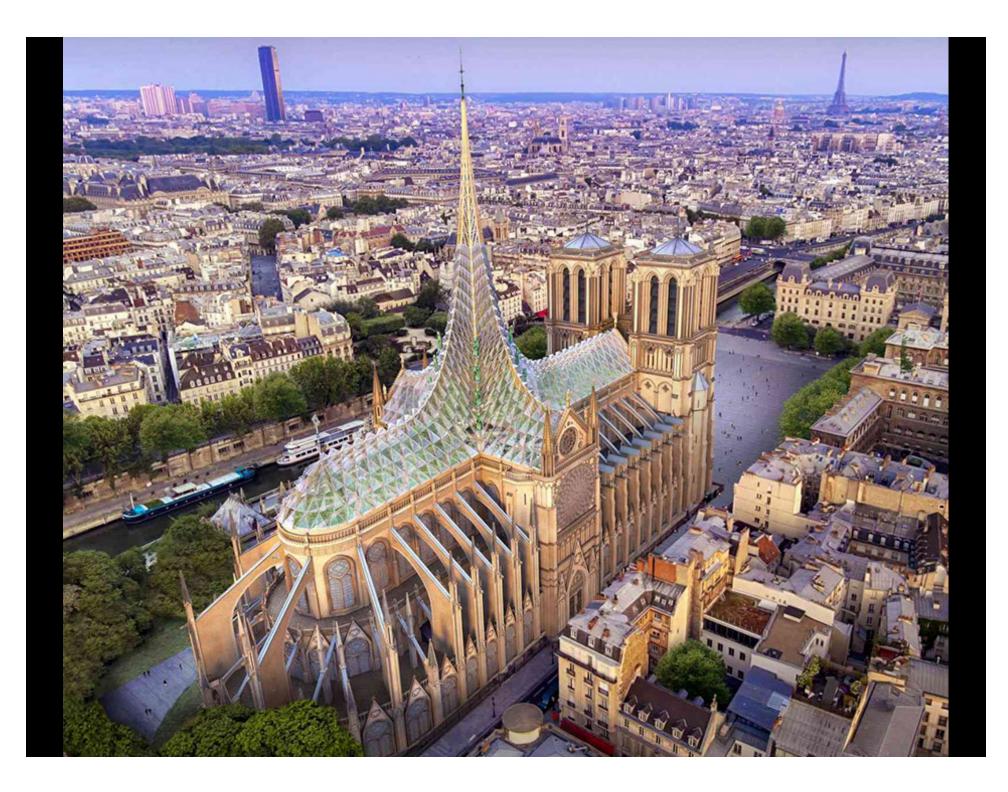




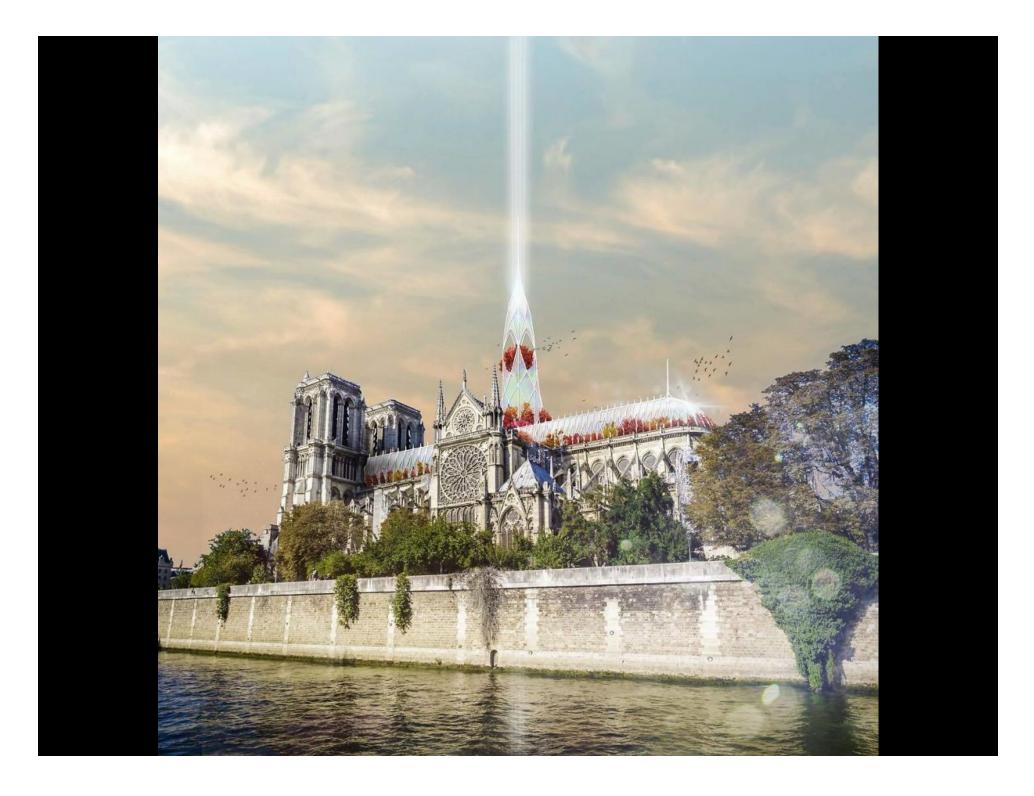
16th Street, Washington, DC (linear arrangement, religiously plural informally arranged)

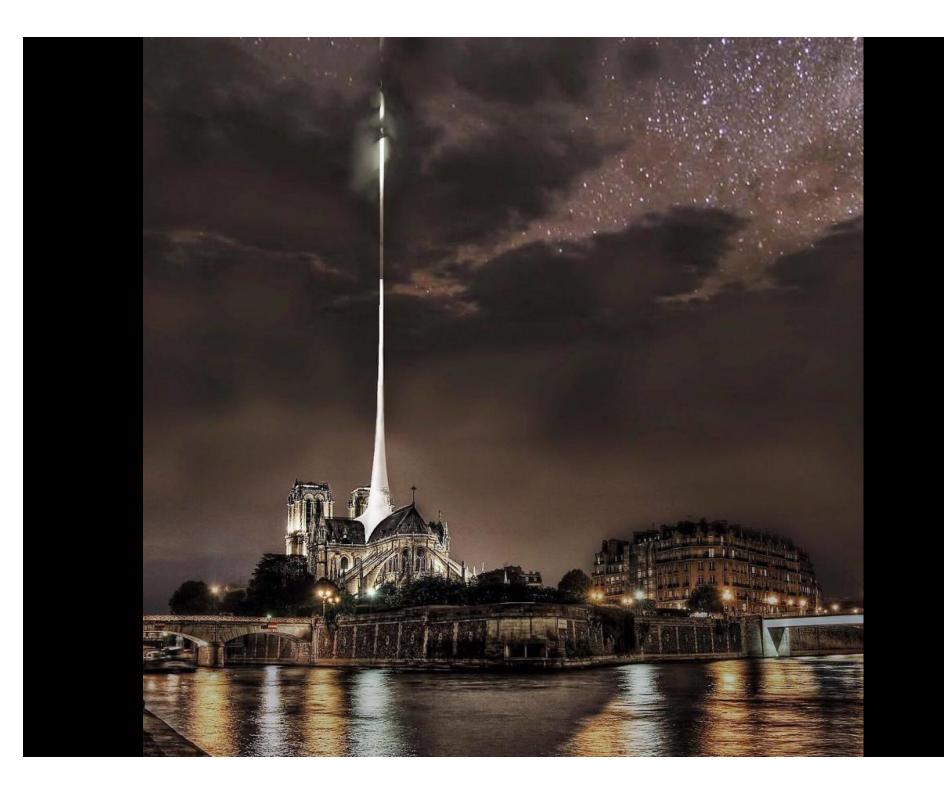


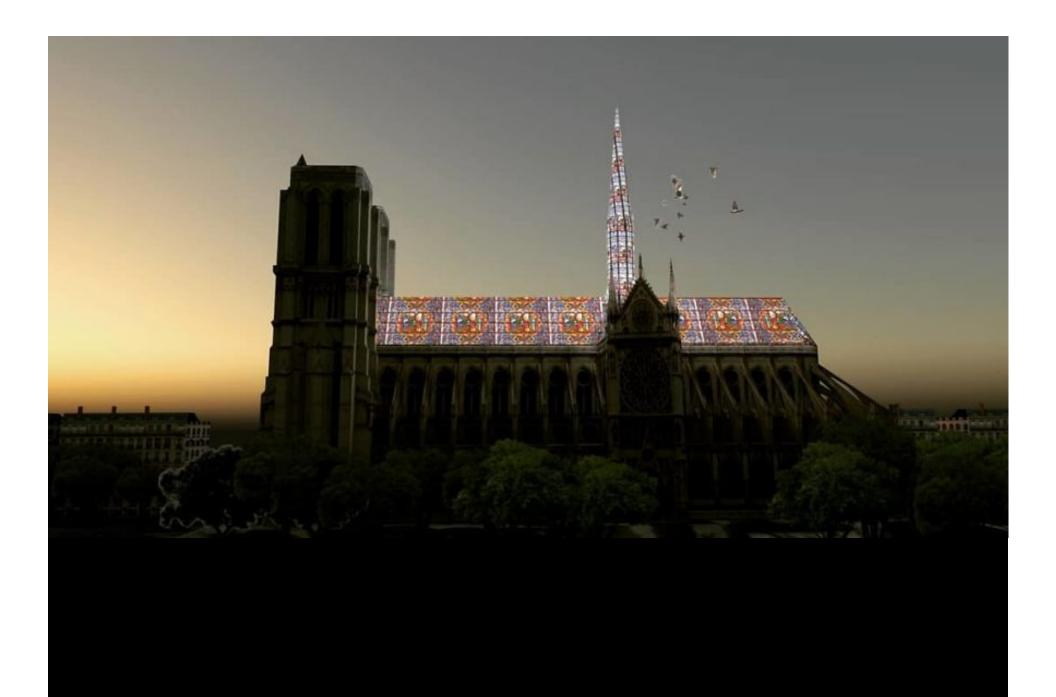


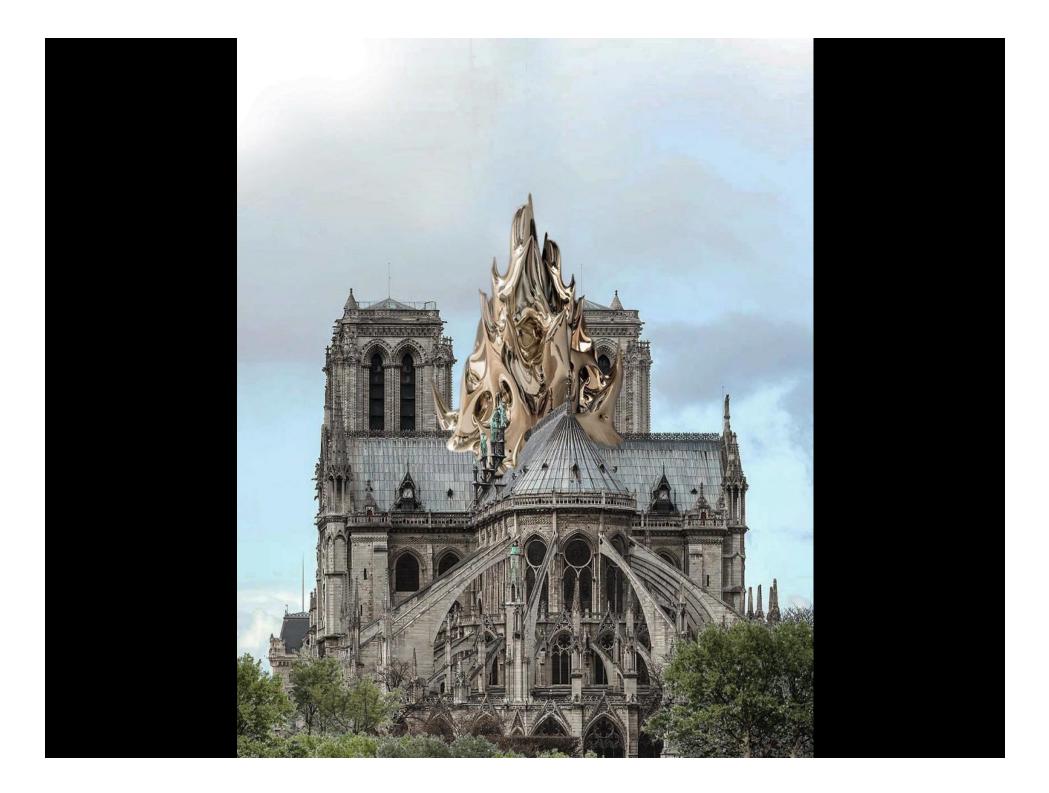


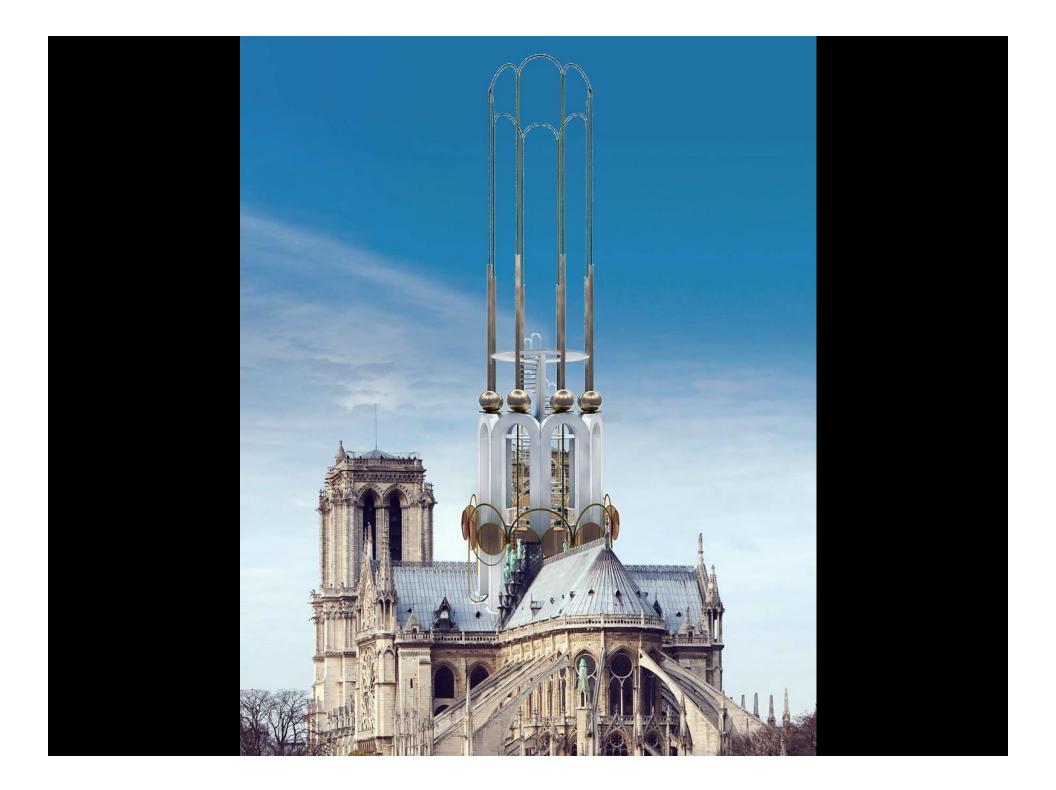






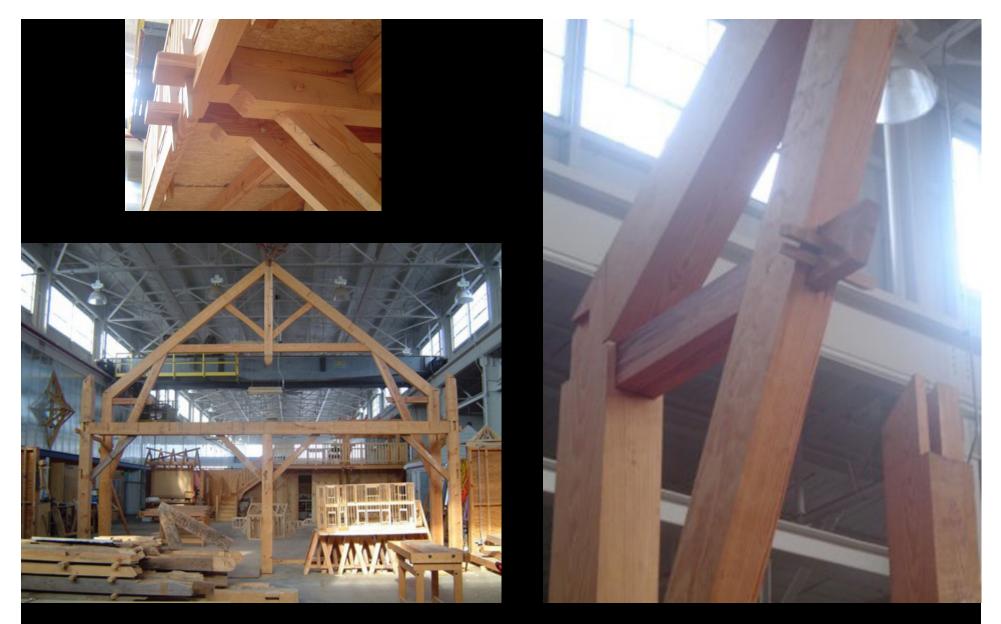








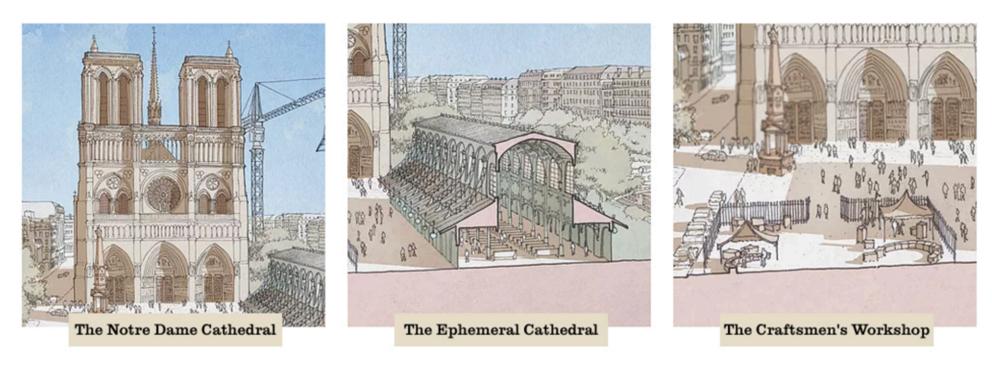
The American College of the Building Arts / Charleston, SC - MASONRY



The American College of the Building Arts / Charleston, SC - TIMBER FRAMING



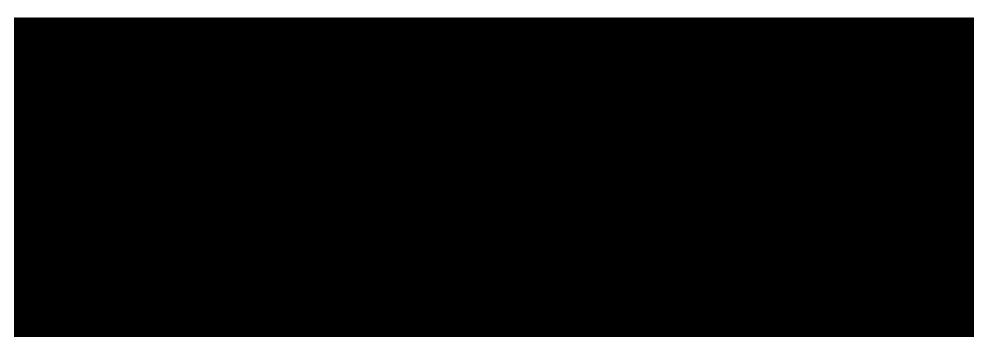
The American College of the Building Arts / Charleston, SC - STONE CARVING

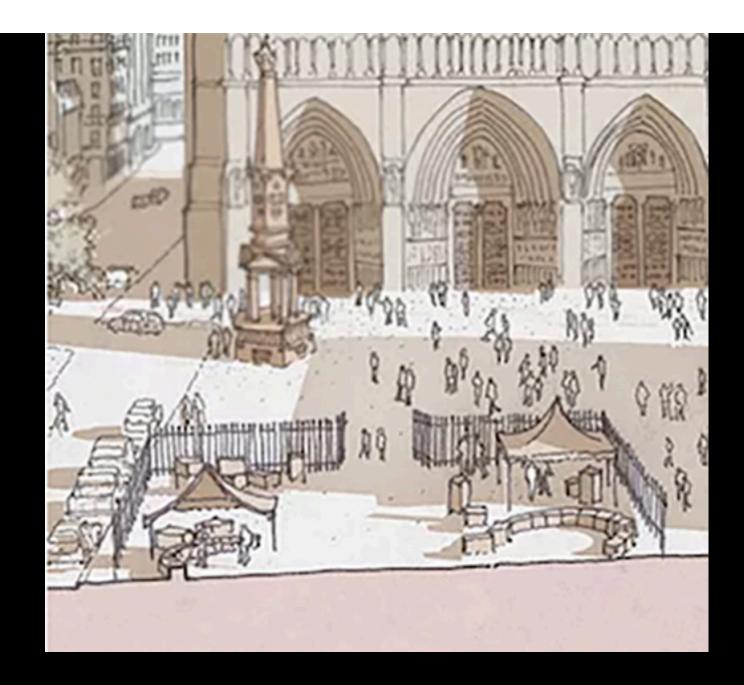


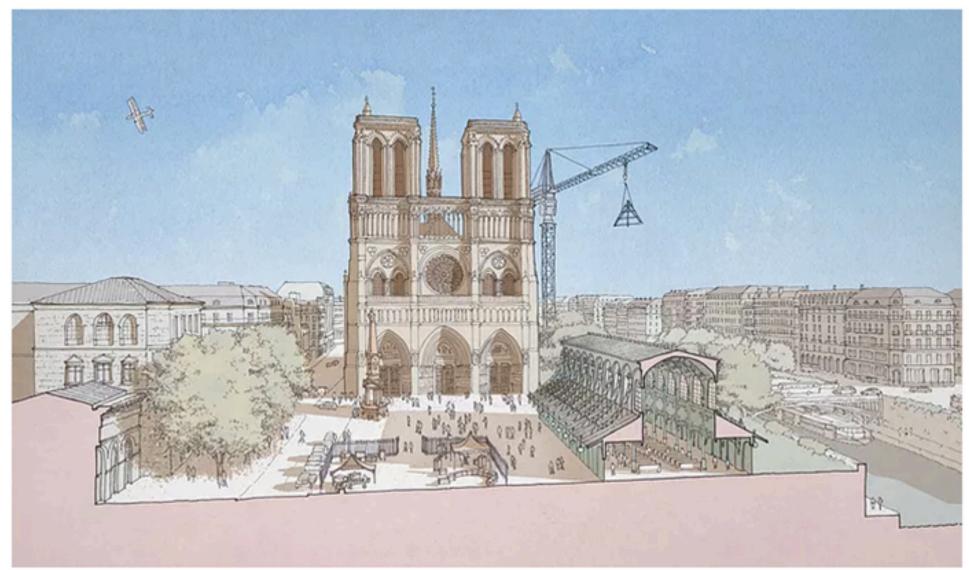
The Heart

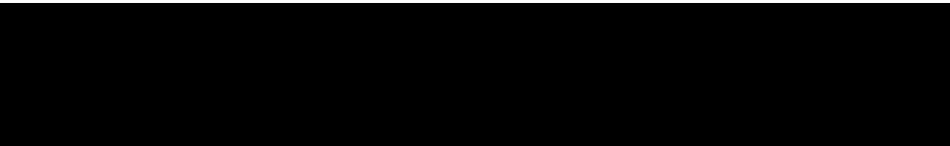
The Mind

The Hand









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