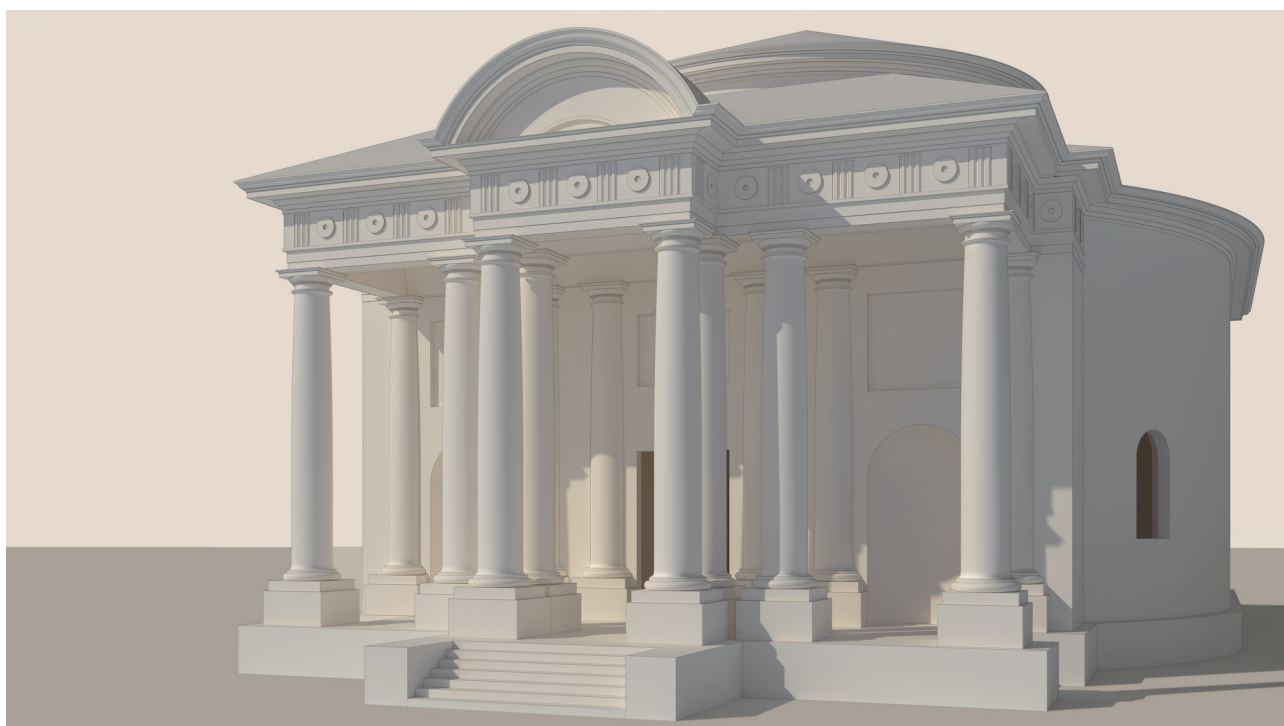


Mauro Guidi Church B.V



Description

The "Church of Beata Vergine detta della Vena" was Mauro Guidi's unrealized project. Mauro Guidi was a significant architect for the city of Cesena; he was born in the second half of 1700, during the period of the French Revolution. Mauro Guidi spent nearly all of his life drawing projects that aimed to transform Cesena into a utopian city. The Atlantis 48 contained the majority of his drawings.

Mauro Guidi based the construction of his church on the column's diameter. The project was characterized by an important pronao with eight doric columns and a circular tympanum. The most significant area was in the center of the church. This circular and elevated space was characterized by six ionic columns, architectural flames, and balusters. The center area was covered by a hemispherical dome with openings to allow light enter into the church. The lateral spaces were covered by annular vaults and ribbed vaults.

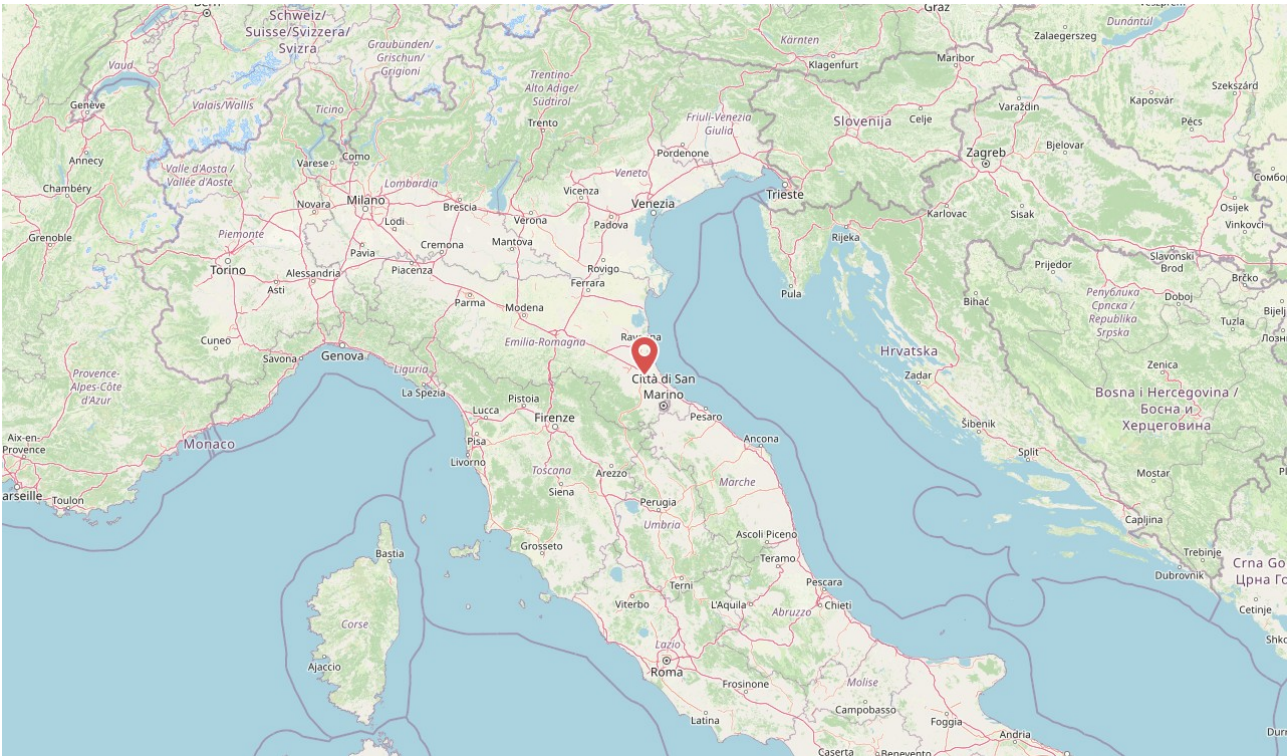
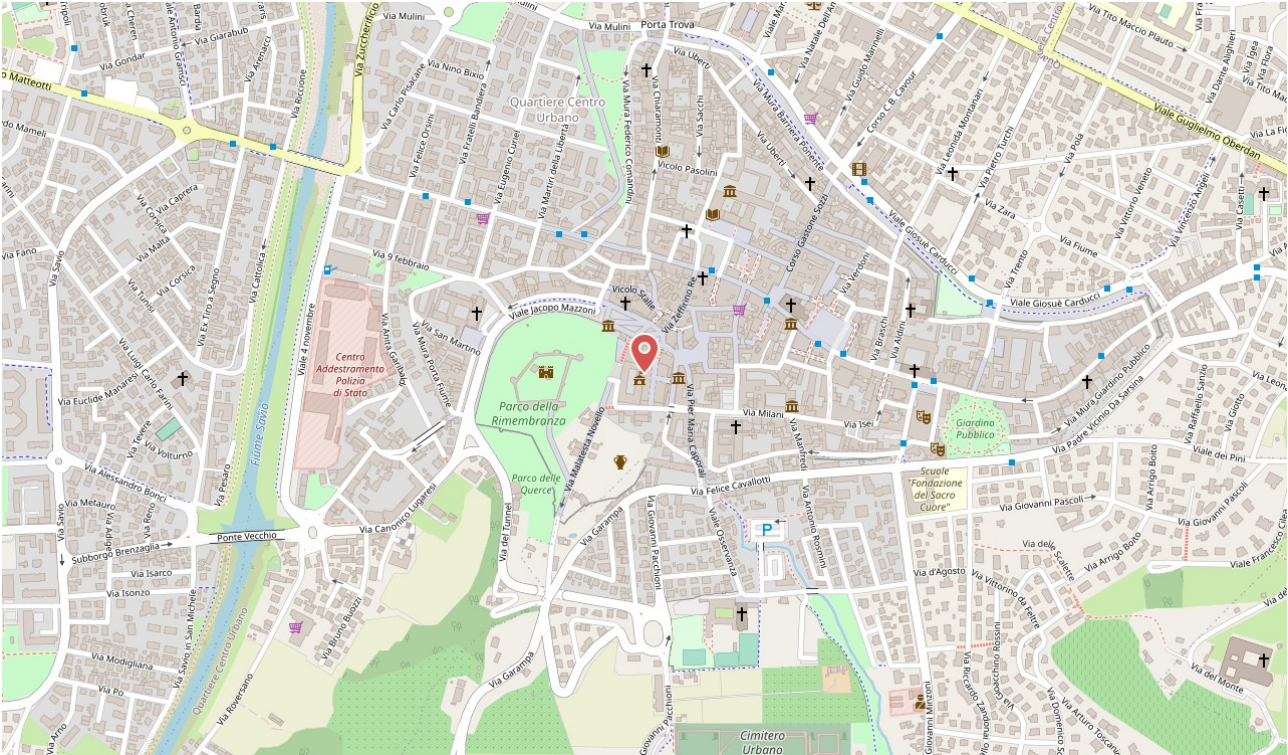
The first digital reconstruction of this project was for the exam of the course "Disegno dell'Architettura II" at the University of Architecture - Alma Mater Studiorum of Bologna. The reconstruction is primarily based on Mauro Guidi's drawing from Atlantis 48, Chart 189. The information for the modulation of the columns and the frames was taken from the ancient architectural treatises: Andrea Palladio's "The Four Books of Architecture", 1570; and Jacques-François Blondel's Course in Architecture, or Treatise on Decoration and Distribution", 1771.

Used Software

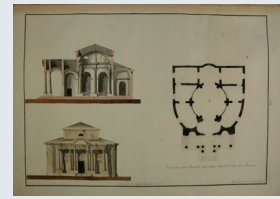
Rhinoceros 7, 3Ds Max

Geo-coordinates

Latitude 44.136352 Longitude 12.242244



Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A01 Document
 Analysis - A01_a 2D Geometric reconstruction
 of the main floor



Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/ Asia Zecchini

Working state

The project was interpreted by a circle inscribed within a square, with an additional rectangular space corresponding to the entrance. The floor plan had a circular wall close to the entrance and a linear wall on the other side. The central area has a cylindrical volume that is elevated compared to the other areas in the church. The floor plan has a central vertical axis of symmetry. The central point of the drawing has been identified on the floor plan as point A. From point A, two orthogonal axes have departed. The axes divided the main floor into four quadrants. The modules of one of the four quadrants have been examined. The reconstruction has been mirrored with respect to the orthogonal axes in the remaining three quadrants. The pronao (entrance) is elevated. Access to the Church has been guaranteed by three staircases: one central and two laterals.

Reconstruction

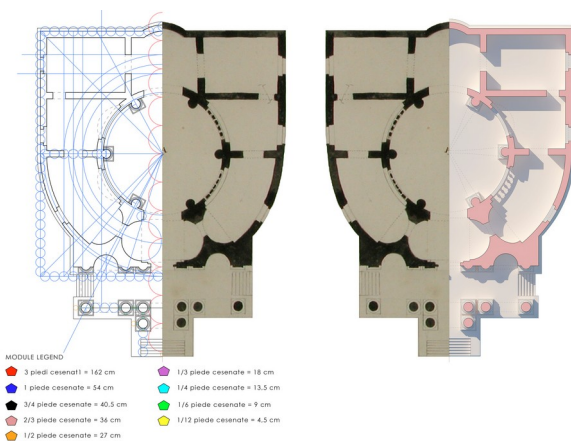


Fig. 50
 Geometric_reconstruction_of_the_main_floor

Sources

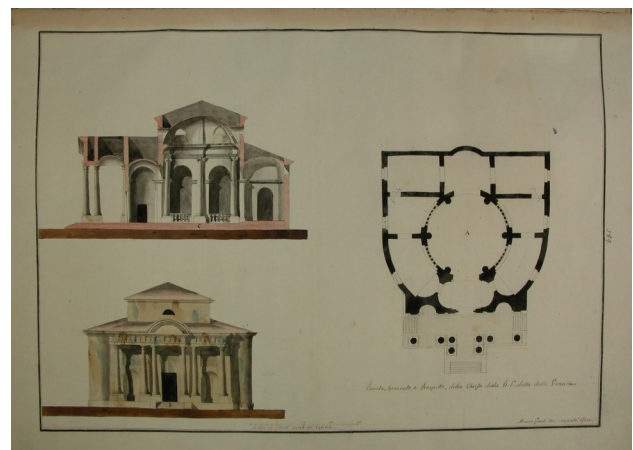
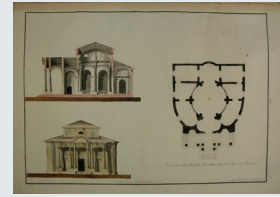


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A01 Document
Analysis - A01_b 2D Geometric reconstruction
of the section



Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Plan, elevation, and section are drawn on Chart 189. Because of the limited information concerning the areas not visible in the section, the comprehension of the space is not immediately clear. Additionally, the drawings in the document exhibit numerous distortions, dimensional discrepancies, and some formal errors. Thus, it has been crucial to supplement the missing information in the section with the plan, elevation, and Architectural Treatises. Two important treatises have been Andrea Palladio's *The Four Books of Architecture* (1570) and Jacques-François Blondel's *Course in Architecture, or Treatise on Decoration and Distribution* (1771).

The Palladio's treaty has been important for the geometric and accurate construction of the columns (base, shaft, and capital), whereas the Blondel's one has been significant for the redrawing of the cornices.

Reconstruction

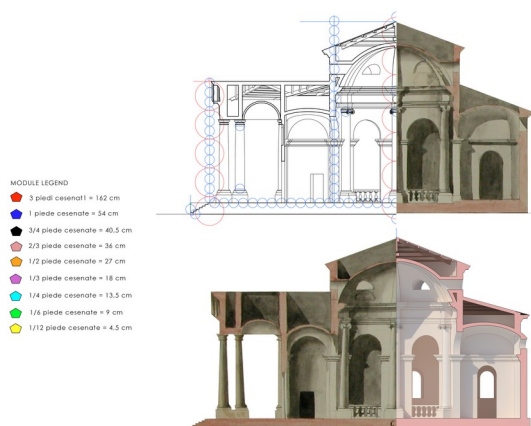


Fig. 49 Geometric_reconstruction_of_the_section

Sources

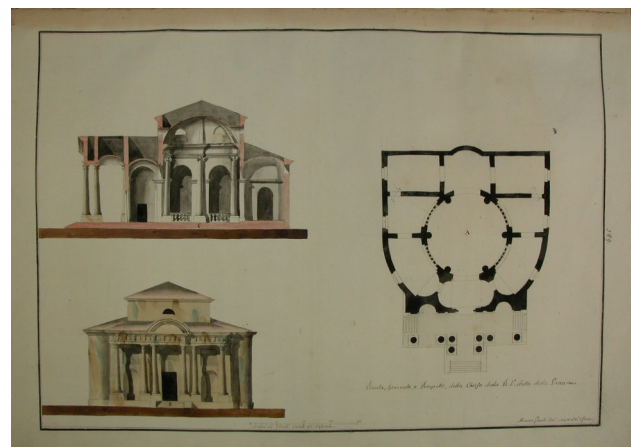
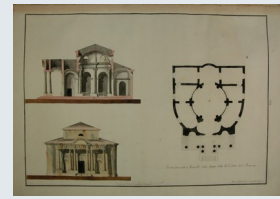


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A01 Document
Analysis - A01_c 2D Geometric reconstruction
of the elevation



Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Chart 189 designed by Mauro Guidi, shows only one of the four elevations that the building should have.

The main elevation is preceded by an elevated pronao. The entrance is suggested by three staircases: the main one in the center and two lateral ones on the sides. The pronaos is characterized by eight Doric columns and four Doric pilasters supporting an entablature composed of an architrave, frieze, and cornice. The frieze is composed of circular metopes and triglyphs, and the cornice encircles the entire building. Above the entablature, there is a curved tympanum.

Next to the main entrance, the wall is characterized by semicircular and rectangular niches.

The main elevation defines the architectural order used by Mauro Guidi. It has been reconstructed referring to the proportions shown and studied by Andrea Palladio in his treatise *The Four Books of Architecture* (1570). Additionally, it has been used the module of the entire project (one "piede cesenate" and two "once") for resize the building. Other elevations have been reconstructed according to the floor plan and section.

Reconstruction

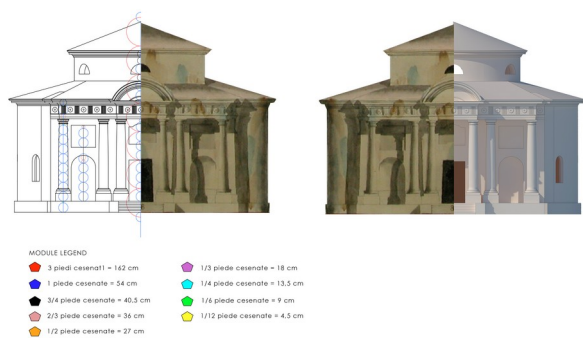


Fig. 48
Geometric_reconstruction_of_the_elevation

Sources

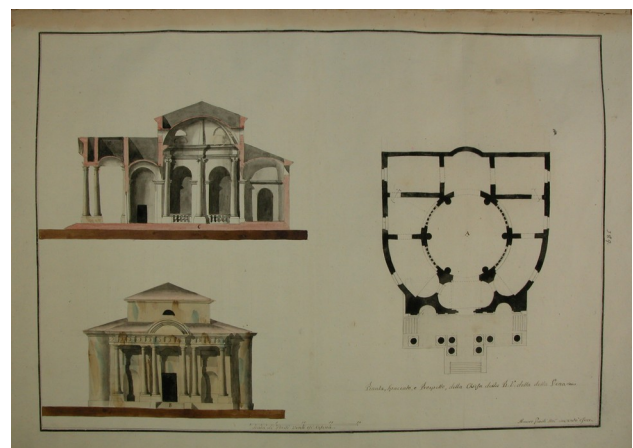


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A02 Reconstruction of the vertical supporting structure - A02_a Reconstruction of the main floor and the supporting walls

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The church has been conceived on a high platform. Access from the pronaos has been guaranteed by one central staircase and two lateral ones. Eight supporting Doric columns and four Doric pilasters compose this pronaos. The columns and pilasters support a barrel vault covered by a pitched roof. Beside the entrance, there are two semicircular niches. The project's border has been defined by supporting walls. The walls that divided the various areas of the church are also the supporting walls. The drawing shows two different spaces in the church. The main space has always been in the centre of the church and it is higher than the deambulatory. The central space has been defined by a ribbed hemispherical dome, six ionic semi-columns, and architectural frames. Small semicircular lunettes in the dome allow natural light to enter the central area. Quarter-arch apertures on the central room's circle wall are designed to provide light into the church's lateral spaces. Some of these openings are for transitional spaces, and the others have balustrades. The hemispherical dome is not visible from the outside because is shielded by a circular lantern. The deambulatory is the church's second space, and it is covered by annular vaults and ribbed vaults. All the vaults are cover by a pitched wooden roof. The windows in the supporting walls have been constructed based on the limited information available in the floor plan. The windows have been created based on a hypothesis that considering other projects by the same architect from the same period designed for the same city.

Reconstruction



Fig. 31 Front_elevation

Sources

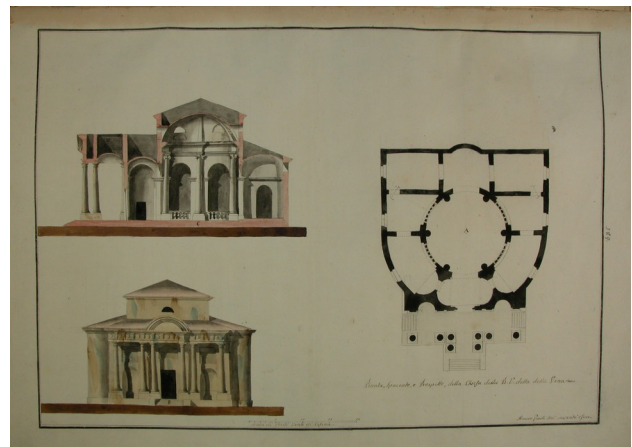


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

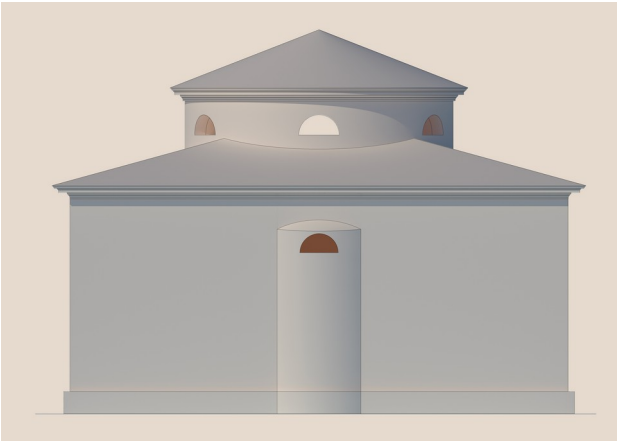


Fig. 32 Rear_elevation

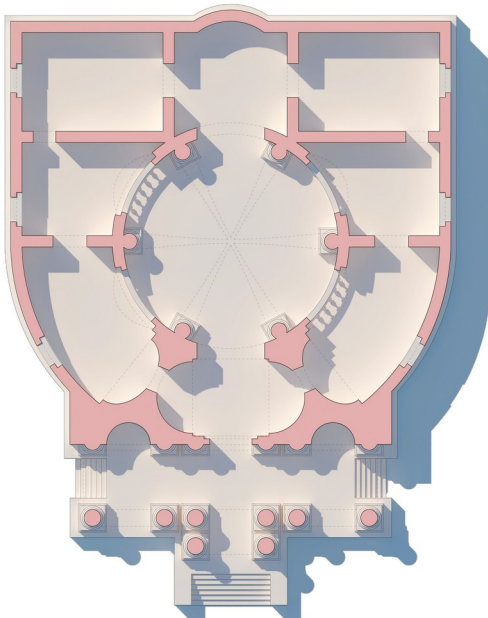


Fig. 59 Main floor

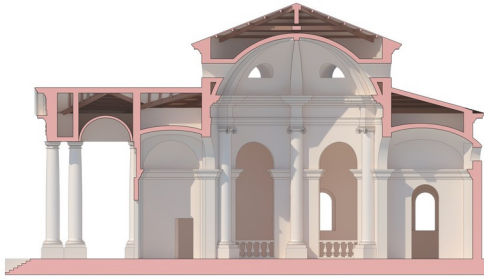


Fig. 60 Section

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A02 Reconstruction of the vertical supporting structure - A02_b Reconstruction of the Doric Columns

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The entire project is based on the module of one "piede cesenate" and two once," corresponding to the diameter of the columns. Mauro Guidi has used doric columns for the pronao. The column's profile has been drawn following the indications from Andrea Palladio's treatise, "The Four Books of Architecture 1570". For the virtual reconstruction, the column is a revolve surface. The column is composed of three parts:

1. The Tuscan base is also composed of "cimbia", "bastone", "orlo" and "piedritto".
2. The shaft.
3. The Doric capitol is made of "cimancio", "abaco", "ovolo", gradetti," and collarino."

Reconstruction



Fig. 53 Doric column

Sources



Fig. 15 Andrea_Palladio_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

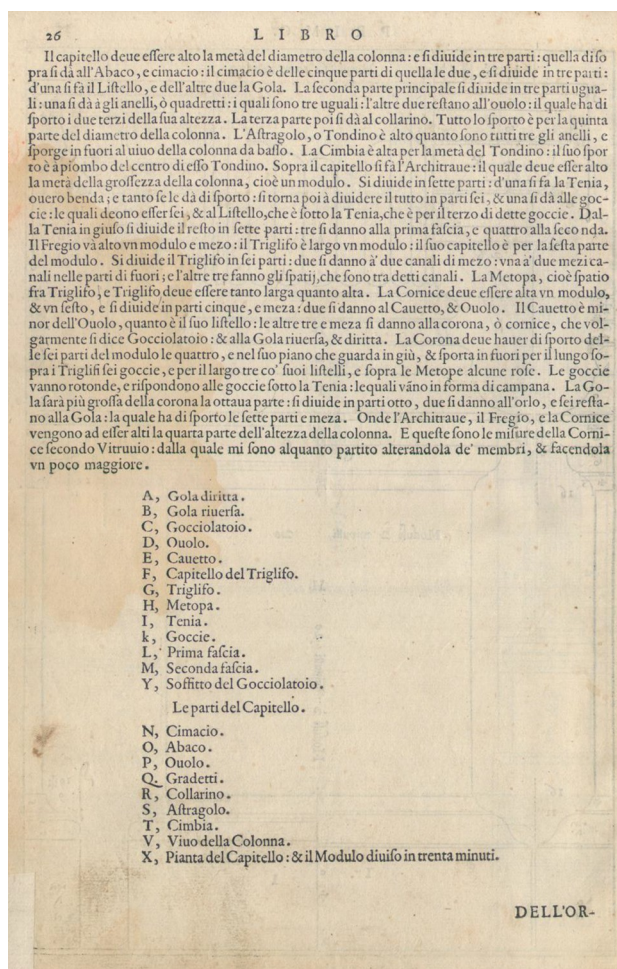


Fig. 17
 Doric_order_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

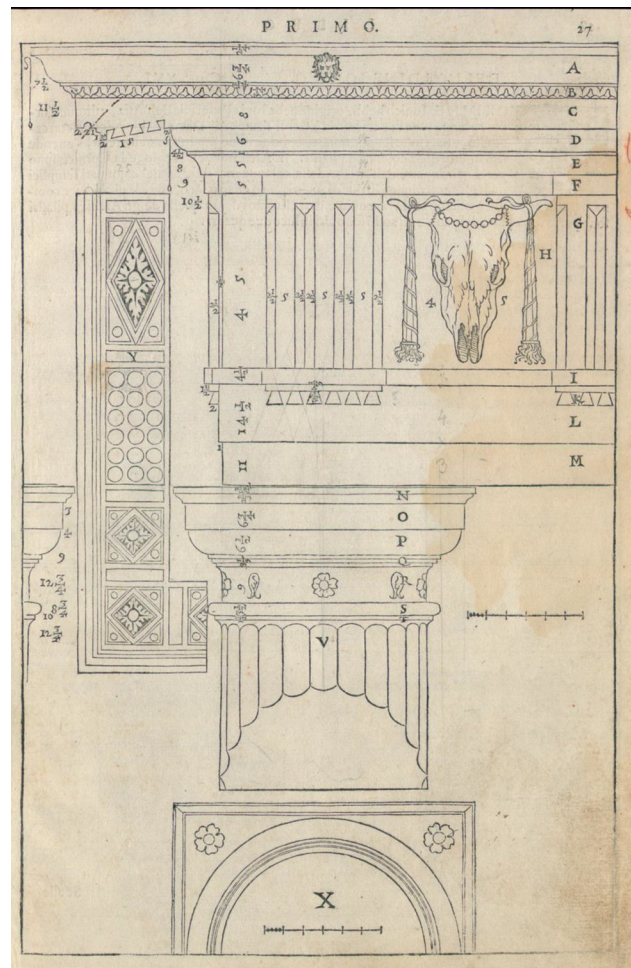


Fig. 25
 Doric_capitol_Doric_Entablature_Andrea_Palladio:
 _The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

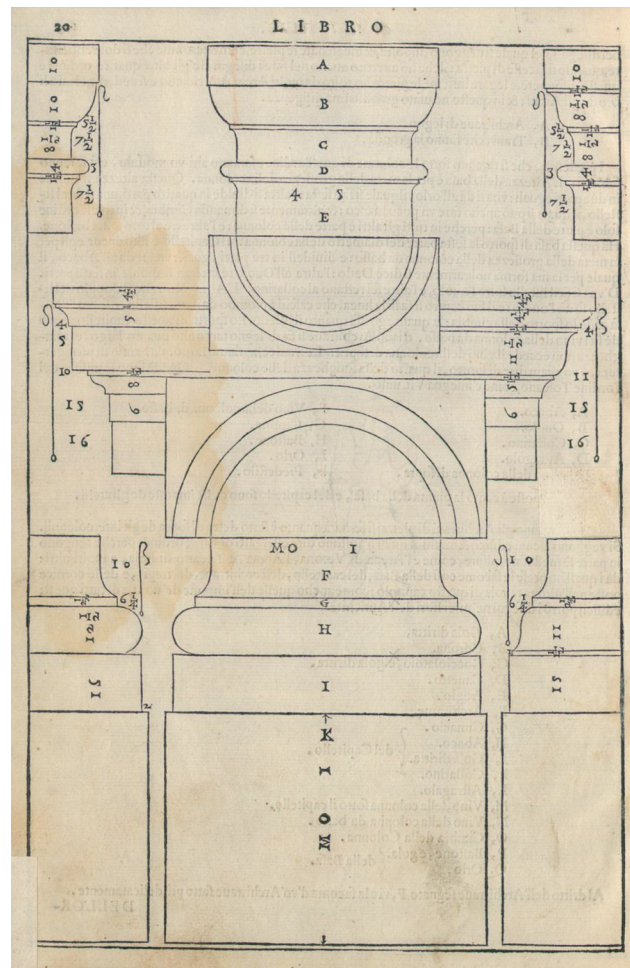


Fig. 45
 Tuscan_base_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_o
 f_Architecture_(1570).

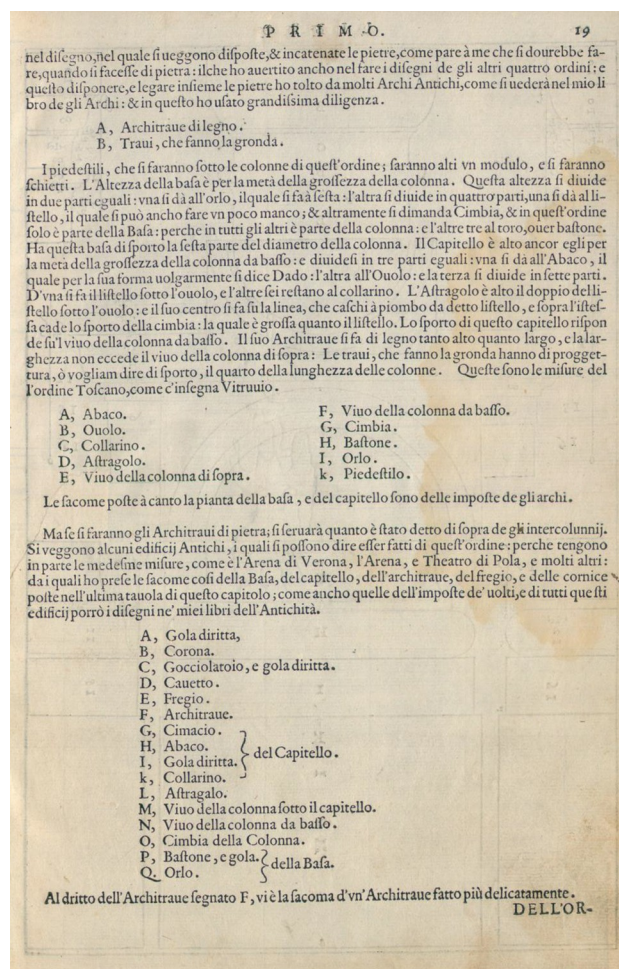


Fig. 46

Tuscan_order_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A02 Reconstruction of the vertical supporting structure - A02_c Reconstruction of the Ionic Columns

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Mauro Guidi has used ionic columns in the church's central space. The column's profile has been drawn following the indications from Andrea Palladio's treatise, "The Four Books of Architecture (1570)". For the virtual reconstruction, the column's profile has been rotated around a central axis, and the revolution command has been used for this procedure. The column is composed of three parts:

4. The Tuscan base is also composed of "cimbia", "bastone", "orlo" and "piedritto".
5. The shaft.
6. The Ionic capitol is made of "abaco", "incavo della voluta", "ovolo", "tondino under the ovolo," and cimbia."

Reconstruction

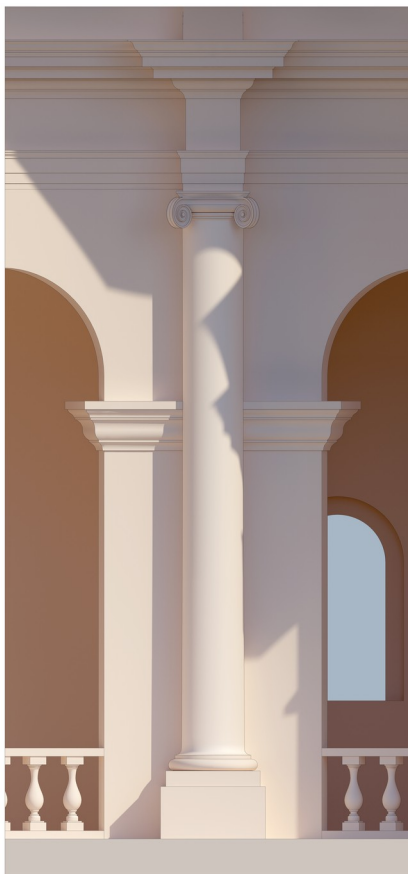


Fig. 52 Ionic column

Sources



Fig. 15 Andrea_Palladio_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

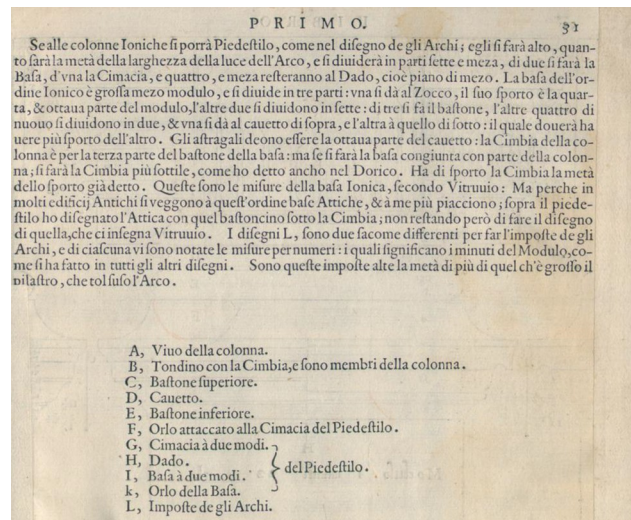


Fig. 18
 Ionic_order_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

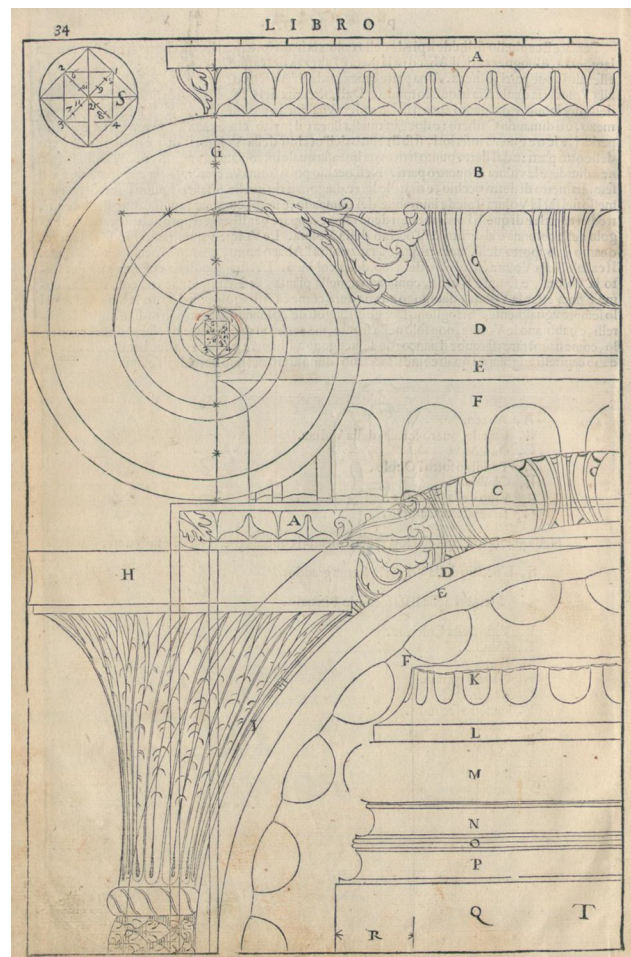


Fig. 21
 Ionic_capitol_02_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

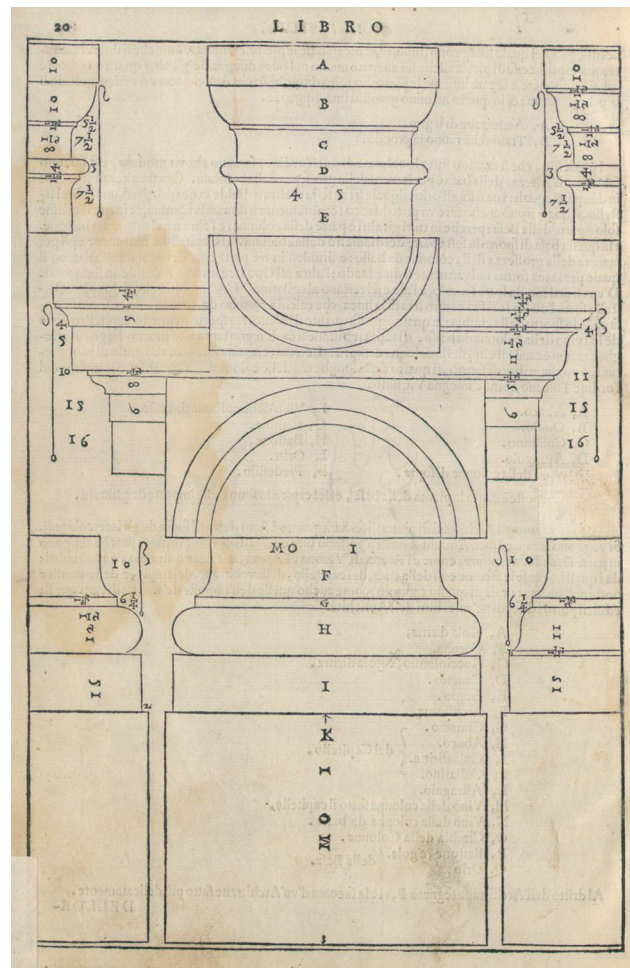


Fig. 45
 Tuscan_base_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_o
 f_Architecture_(1570).

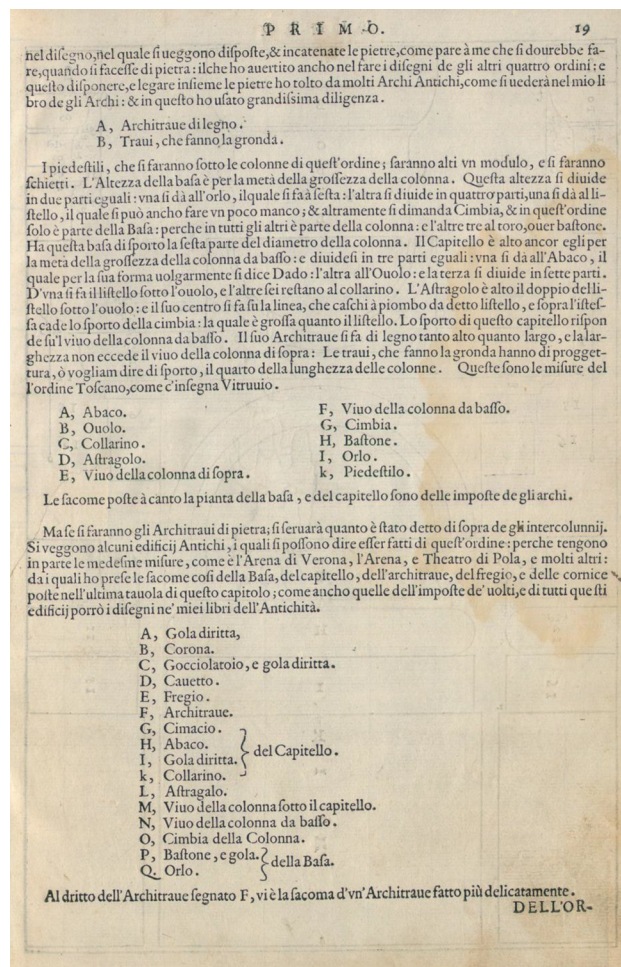


Fig. 46

Tuscan_order_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

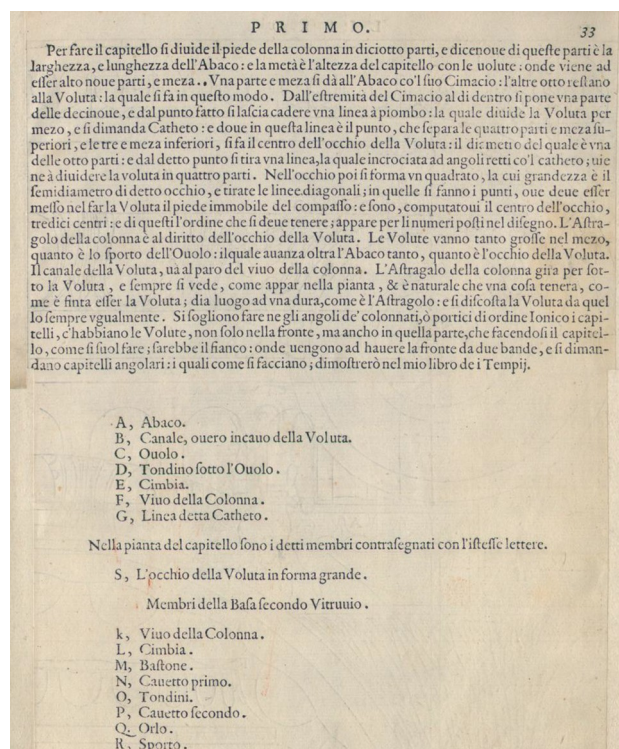


Fig. 47
Ionic_capitol_Andrea_Palladio:_The_Four_Books_o
f_Architecture_(1570).

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A03 Reconstruction of the Vaults

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Reconstruction

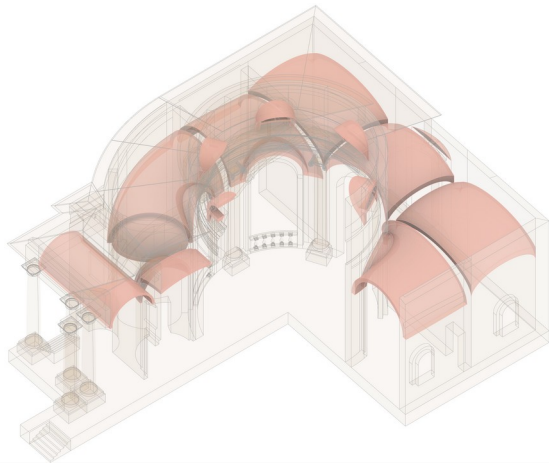


Fig. 54 Vaults

Sources

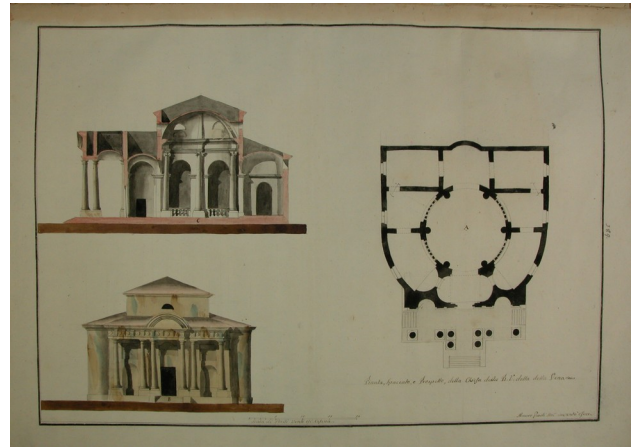


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A03 Reconstruction of the Vaults - A03_a Reconstruction of the ribbed vaults

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The section drawing and consultation of other related projects by the same architect has been used to finish the construction of the ribbed vaults where information is insufficient (from the original documents). The spherical ribbed vault has been reconstructed using a sphere with a diameter equal to the distance between the springing lines shown in section. The sphere has been cut in accordance with the section's springing line and supporting walls.

A sphere with a diameter equal to the distance between the springing lines shown in Guidi's section drawing has been used to realise the ellipsoidal ribbed vault. Afterward, the sphere has been scaled in one dimension, reducing its height using the rise (the measurement that defines its height, the vertical distance between the springing line and the intrados of the keystone) depicted in Guidi's drawing. The ellipsoid has been cut in accordance with the section's springing line and supporting walls.

Reconstruction

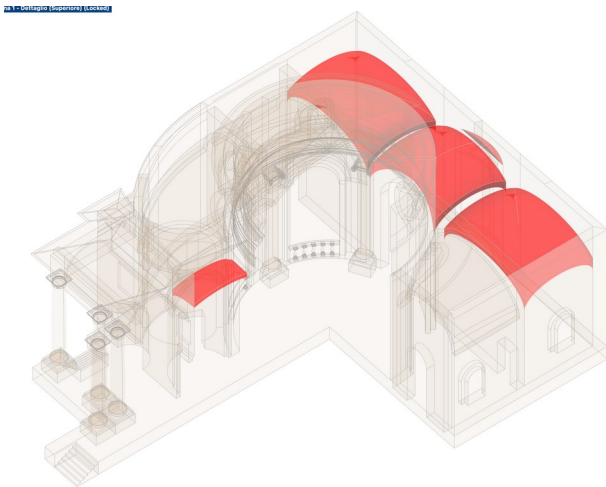


Fig. 56 Ribbed vaults

Sources

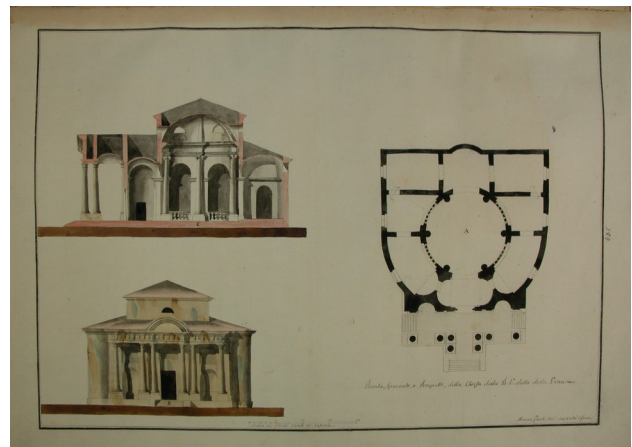


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A03 Reconstruction of the Vaults - A03_b Reconstruction of the Annular vaults and Quartic Lunettes

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Although there are no information or documents certifying the ceilings of lateral spaces, referring to other author's projects for the same City, it is possible to hypothesize that the circular deambulatory should be covered by annular vaults. This hypothesis is also confirmed by the other spaces of the church that are covered by vaults such as ribbed vaults or barrel vaults. It would not have been possible have a flat roof because it would have destroyed the compositive harmony of the church. The lateral ceilings had to cover irregular spaces. Two sides are converging into the central point of the church - drawn as point A in the plan - whereas the other two sides follow the shape of the building's walls. The sides that converging define the profiles of the annular vault; a semicircular and an elliptical profile. The central space is characterized by quarter arches, obtained by the intersection of a curved surface and a conoid, more precisely a wedge of Wallis. The generators of this particular surface are the sides of the arc - that converging into the point A - and the directrix are a vertical line and a semicircular profile. The height is the same of the annular vaults. The conical wedge of Wallis can be employed as a connecting element between a vault and an arc. Therefore it is use also for the construction of quartic lunettes.

Reconstruction

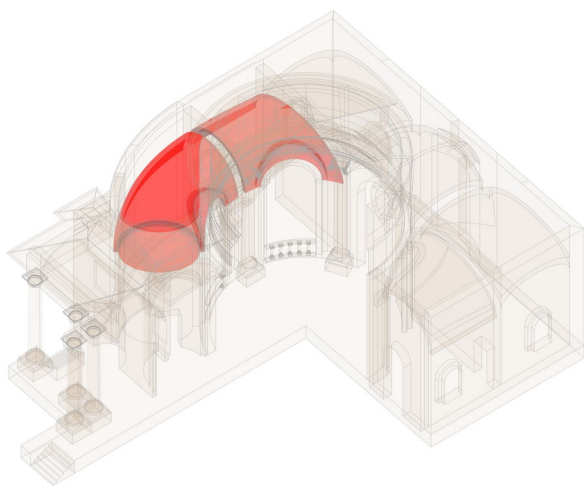


Fig. 55 Annular vaults and Quartic Lunettes

Sources

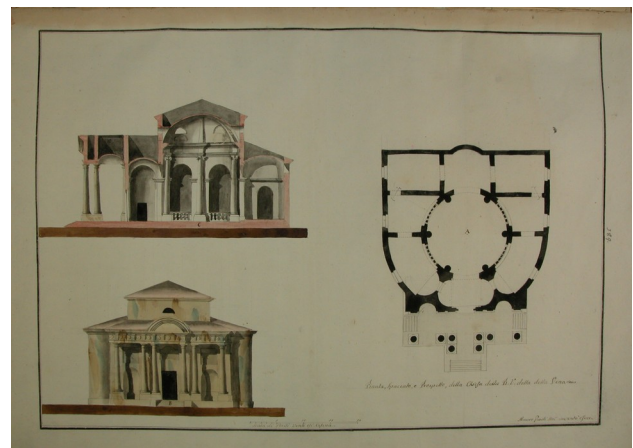


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A03 Reconstruction of the Vaults - A03_c Reconstruction of the barrel vault of the pronao

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

To reconstruct the barrel vault that has covered the pronao area, Mauro Guidi's section drawing of the vault has been used. The profile of the section has been extruded for the entire length of the pronao.

Reconstruction

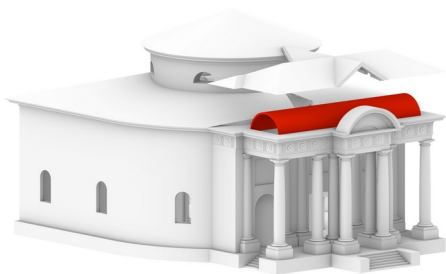


Fig. 26 Barrel_vault

Sources

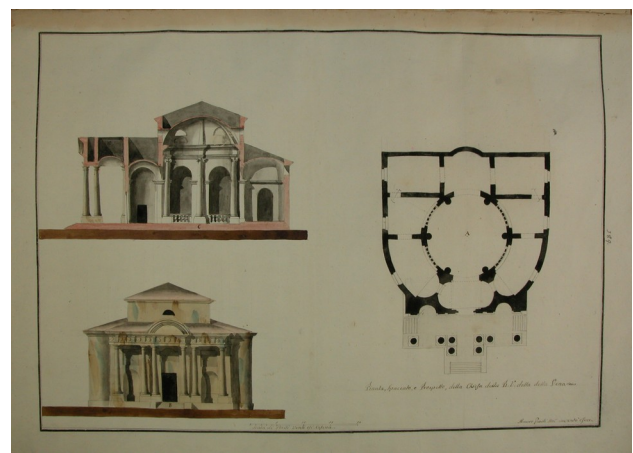


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A04 Reconstruction of the hemispherical dome

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The central cylindrical space of the church is covered by the hemispherical dome. For the reconstruction of the dome has been used a sphere following Guidi's section drawing. The hemispherical dome has semicircular openings to allow the entrance of light inside. These openings are visible in Guidi's external elevation drawing. All of the information, including the diameter and radius, has been obtained from this drawing for the reconstruction. Within the hemispherical dome, there have also been ribs that taper towards the centre of the dome. These ribs have started from the frames of the Ionic columns present in the central circular space.

Reconstruction

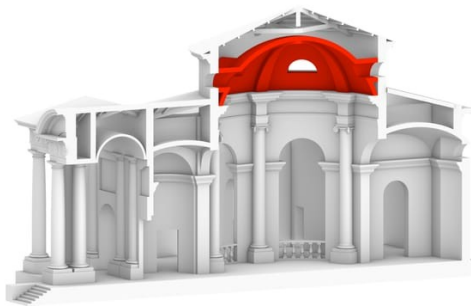


Fig. 62 Hemispherical_dome

Sources

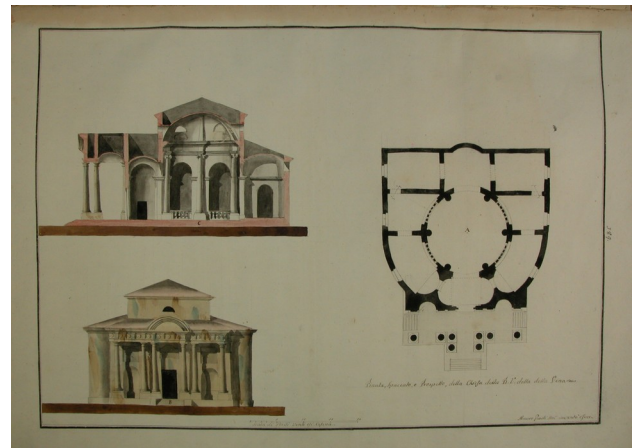


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A05 Reconstruction of the roof structure

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

Reconstruction

Sources

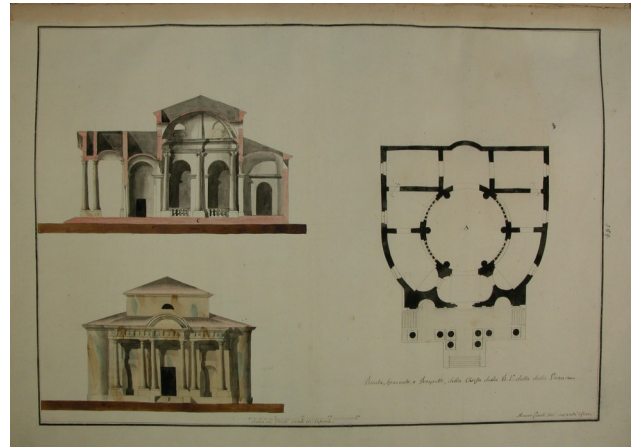


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Fig. 34 Roof_structure

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A05 Reconstruction of the roof structure - A05_a Reconstruction of the Pronao's roof

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

A few differences between the construction of roof and the project have emerged.

The pronao's covering has been represented as a symmetrical pavilion roof. The tympanum covering has been installed on the pavilion roof. During the construction of the covering based on Guidi's drawing, a portion of the main floor at the sides remained uncovered. The uncovered part has been hypothesized to be covered by an additional slope that fits into the previous covering. It has been assumed that the roof is made of wood and has beams and joists.

Reconstruction

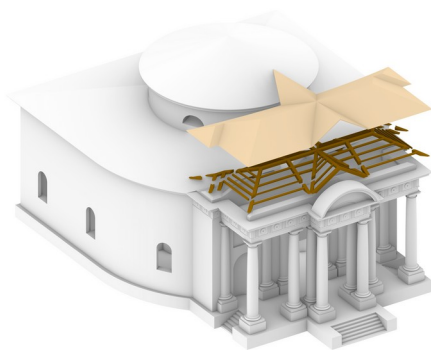


Fig. 29 Pronao's_roof

Sources

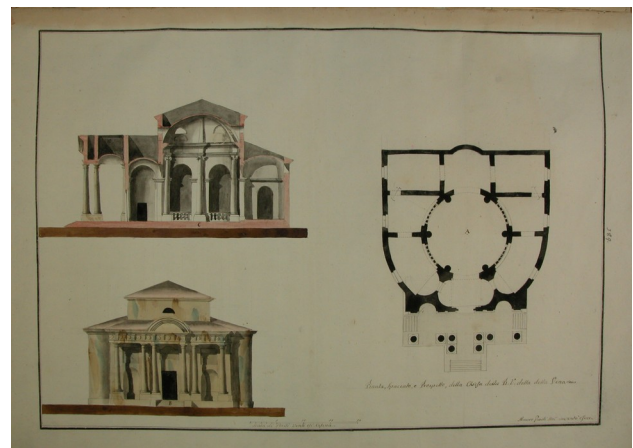


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A05 Reconstruction of the roof structure - A05_b Reconstruction of the deambulatory's roof

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

For the construction of the deambulatory's covering roof, the elevation plan drawn by the author has been considered. The wooden structure has been constructed using curved beams and joists that follow the curvature of the boundary walls on the main floor.

To craft the curved rafters positioned on the inclined beam, the multiple sections command has been used on the external roof surface. Afterward, the profile of the extracted sections was adjusted to match the dimensions of the rafters. Above the beams and rafters, a uniform roof covering has been placed. No assumptions have been made about the type of roof covering because in Mauro Guidi's projects it hasn't been depicted.

Reconstruction

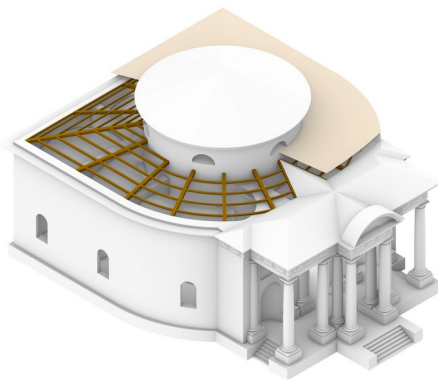


Fig. 28 Deambulatory's_roof

Sources

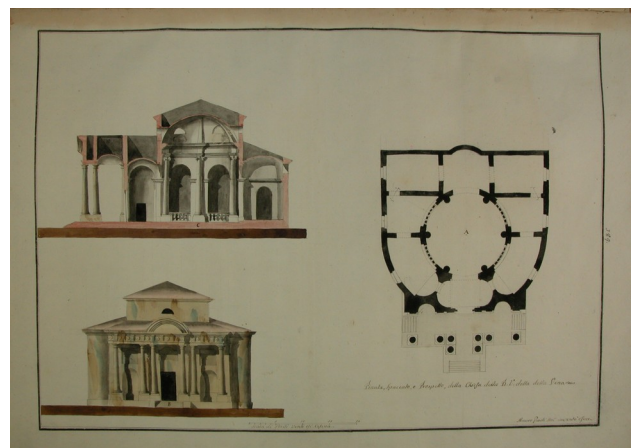


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A05 Reconstruction of the roof structure - A05_c Reconstruction of the hemispherical dome's roof

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

For the construction of the covering roof for the cylindrical volume, the section and the elevation have been examined to grasp the inclination of the circular slope.

The construction of the roof has been hypothesized; the roof is composed of a central monk, radiating beams, and curved-profile joistis situated on the beams.

The multiple sections command has been used on the external roof surface to deal with the curved profile of the beams on the joistis. The extracted profile has been adjusted to match the dimensions of the joistis.

Reconstruction

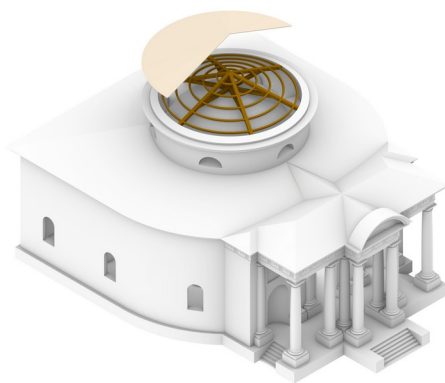


Fig. 27 Hemispherical_dome's_roof

Sources

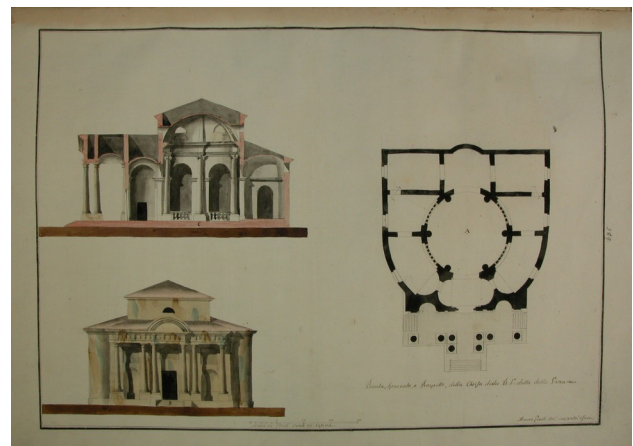


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A06 Reconstruction of the specific details. - A06_a Reconstruction of the circular tympanum

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The circular tympanum has been constructed using the the external frames of the church. The profile is orthogonal to the circular line used as directrix of the surface.

Reconstruction



Sources

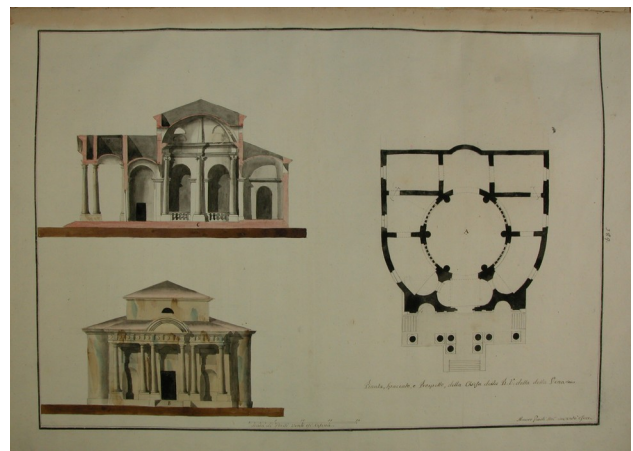


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

Fig. 57 Circular tympanum

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A06 Reconstruction of the specific details. - A06_b Reconstruction of the Doric Entablature

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The Doric Pronao's Entablature was constructed in accordance with Andrea Palladio's treatise "The Four Books of Architecture 1570." The Entablature's components, which referred to the column's diameter, are known as: A) "Gola dritta" B) "Gola rovescia" C) "Gocciolatoio" D) "Ovolo" E) "Cavetto" F) "Capitello del Triglifo" G) "Triglifo" I) "Tenia" H) "Medaglione": In his drawings, Guidi replaced the "Medaglione" for the "Metopa" (a typical part of the entablature depicted in Andrea Palladio's treatise). L) First band M) Second band

Reconstruction



Fig. 40 External_view_01

Sources

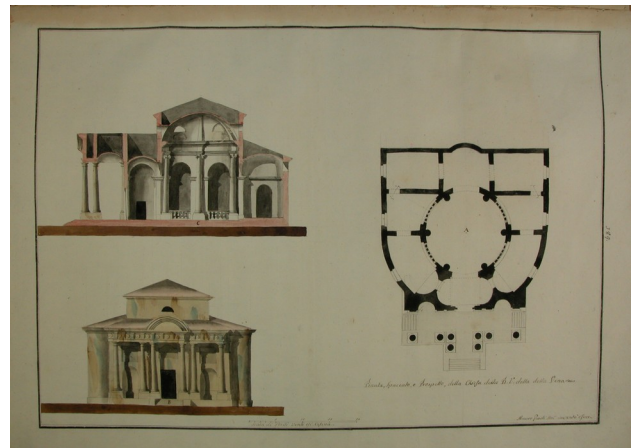


Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.



Fig. 58 Doric Entablature



Fig. 15
Andrea Palladio_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

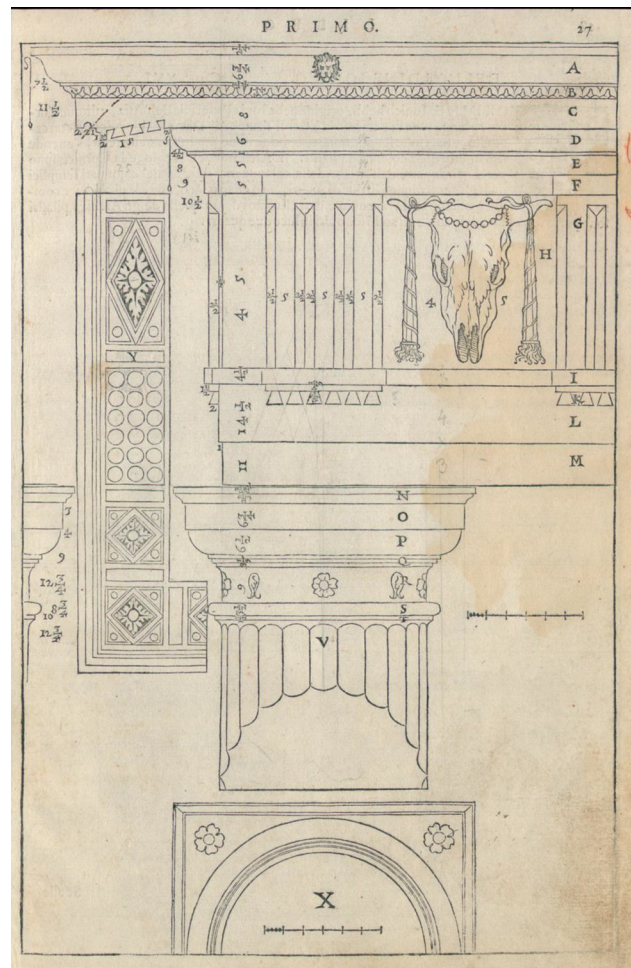


Fig. 25
 Doric_capitol_Doric_Entablature_Andrea_Palladio:
 _The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

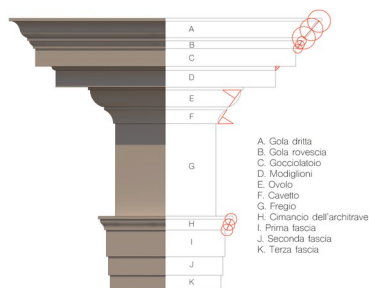
Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A06 Reconstruction of the specific details. - A06_c Reconstruction of the Ionic Entablature

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The approach employed for the Doric entablature has been used again for the Ionic Entablature. The Ionic Entablature is inside, above the ionic columns; therefore, it doesn't require the normal "Gocciolatoio" component found on the external structures. The Entablature's components are similar to those seen previously.

Reconstruction



Sources

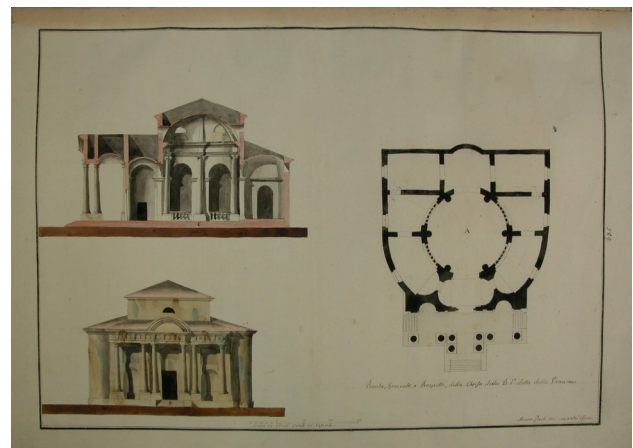


Fig. 36 Ionic_Entablature

Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

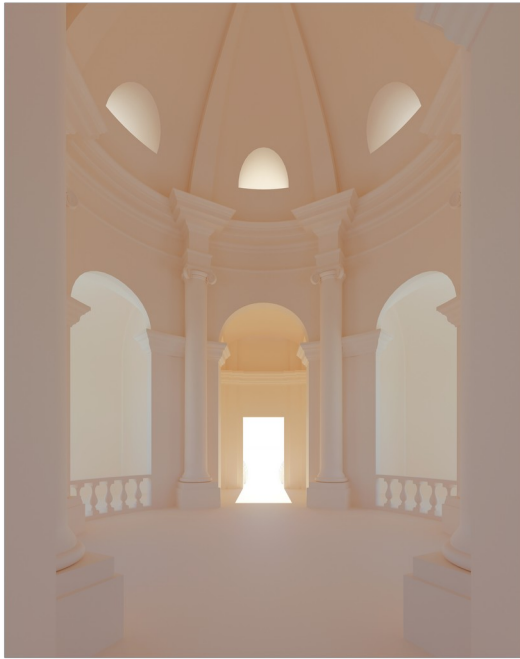


Fig. 37 Interior_view_02

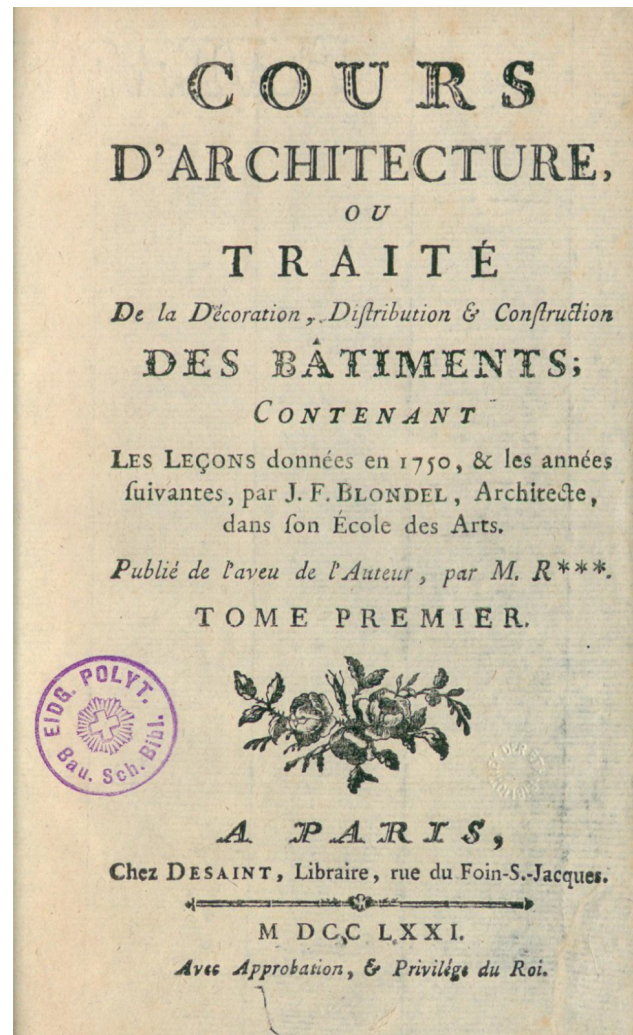


Fig. 14 Jacques_Francoise_Blondel_Treatise on Decoration and Distribution (1771).

Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A06 Reconstruction of the specific details. - A06_d Reconstruction of the inner Frames

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The inner frames have been constructed in accordance with Jacques-François Blondel's treatise, "Course in Architecture, or Treatise on Decoration and Distribution," 1771. Afterwards, the profile of the frames has been created, and the frames has been then depicted on the walls identified by section. The frames are made of several parts: "abaco, "gola rovescia", "gola dritta" and "cavetto".

Reconstruction

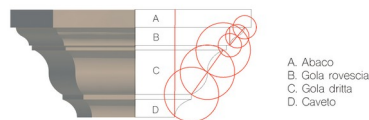


Fig. 35 Inner_frame

Sources



Fig. 15 Andrea_Palladio_The_Four_Books_of_Architecture_(1570).

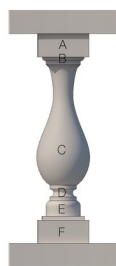
Mauro Guidi Church B.V - A06 Reconstruction of the specific details. - A06_d Reconstruction of the Balustrade

Variant: around 1800 nach Florida Bajramaj/Asia Zecchini

Working state

The balustrades have been reconstructed through the study of one important example from Palazzo Valmarana-Braga, a Palladio's work: Those balustrades seem to be the closest shape to the ones drawn by Mauro Guidi. The other important information has been referring to Rudolf Wittkower's text "Palladio and Palladianism," where the author has illustrated different types of balustrades from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To reconstruct the balustrade, the profile has been drawn, and then construct as surface revolve. The balustrade is made of several parts: "abaco", "ovolo", "fuso", "cavetto", "ovolo" and "base".

Reconstruction



- A. Abaco
- B. Ovolo
- C. Fuso
- D. Cavetto
- E. Ovolo
- F. Base

Sources

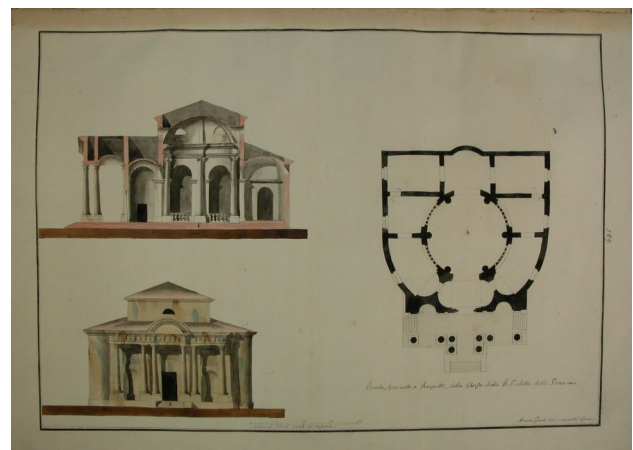


Fig. 33 Balustrade

Fig. 13 Chart_189_Mauro_Guidi.

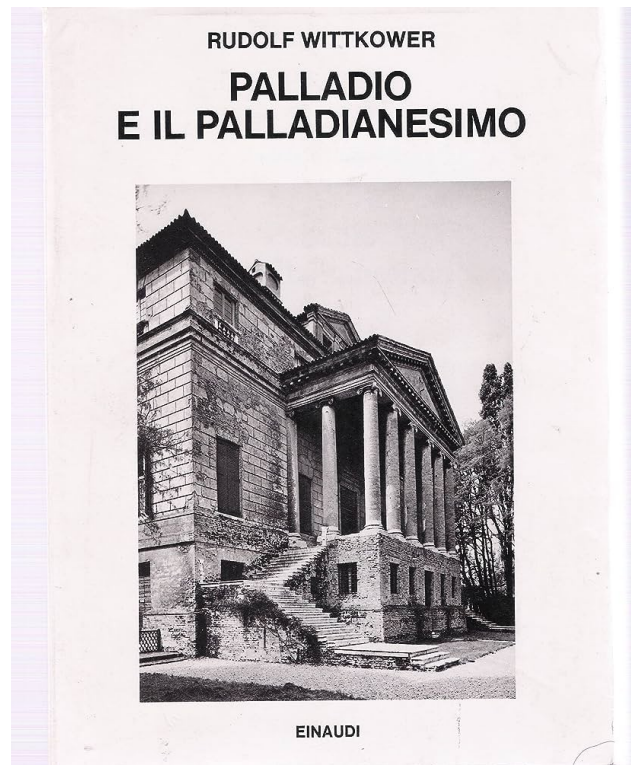


Fig. 24
Rudolf Wittkower: "Palladio_and_Palladianism".