

Physical Order and Disorder in Baroque Architecture Style

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Abstract: Baroque architecture, starting in the early 17th century in Italy, followed Renaissance architecture and was meant to express the triumph of absolutist church and state. Concern for color, light and shade, sculptural values and intensity characterize the Baroque. Important features of Baroque architecture include: long, narrow naves are replaced by broader, occasionally circular forms /dramatic use of light, either strong light-and-shade contrasts, chiaroscuro effects, or uniform lighting by means of several windows/opulent use of ornaments (puttos made of wood) often gilded, plaster or stucco, marble or faux finishing (/large-scale ceiling frescoes/the external façade is often characterized by a dramatic central projection/the interior is often no more than a shell for painting and sculpture (especially in the late Baroque) /illusory effects like trompe l'oeil and the blending of painting and architecture. max Bense who is one of the founders of informative aesthetic believes that, order has three degrees: chaos, being structured and being shaped. When we consider complete chaos that there are no regulations for connection between different components. In this case the possibility of prediction equals zero and innovation in maximum. Definition of being structured is one organized order with a structure that might have different forms. Bense calls the third part of order as a “chaos or disorganize order”. In all three factors above replacement of components affected by a general organization whatever the rate of order is more and this order is more complicated, the informative content is less. In this paper first we have introduced this style briefly, we described order and disorder in the architecture and we have analyzed Evidences of order and disorder in this style.

Key words: Physical order and disorder, Baroque architecture style, Evidence.

Baroque Architecture:

Baroque architecture, starting in the early 17th century in Italy, followed Renaissance architecture and was meant to express the triumph of absolutist church and state. Concern for color, light and shade, sculptural values and intensity characterize the Baroque.

Michelangelo's late Roman buildings, particularly St. Peter's Basilica, may be considered precursors of Baroque architecture. In the 17th century, the Baroque style spread through Europe and Latin America, where it was particularly promoted by the Jesuits.

Important features of Baroque architecture include:

1. Long, narrow naves are replaced by broader, occasionally circular forms
2. Dramatic use of light, either strong light-and-shade contrasts, chiaroscuro effects, or uniform lighting by means of several windows.
3. Opulent use of ornaments (puttos made of wood (often gilded), plaster or stucco, marble or faux finishing)
4. Large-scale ceiling frescoes.
5. The external façade is often characterized by a dramatic central projection.
6. The interior is often no more than a shell for painting and sculpture (especially in the late. Baroque)
7. Illusory effects like trompe l'oeil and the blending of painting and architecture.

Baroque lexically means rough or imperfect pearl .Many believes that the Baroque architecture began from Italy, and has put a large part of Europe under its coverage. This architecture has special dynamism the architecture and other arts' traits are keeping the balance and unity in dense and divers elements. In Baroque architecture the original nature of creations are coordinating and norm in elements and different issues and combined, spacious design and in large scale and in the magnificent space, and in the other hand the main aim of Baroque was installments of embedded space in center and organizing the side spaces and it is façade of entrance and main building. Baroque means a method of painting and style of architecture and cultural

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phenomenon which has gotten its strength from its valuable arts.

Baroque is a visual art more than any other thing. Baroque is a complicated thing which its complexity increases its richness. Baroque is art of movement of anti-religious modernity. The artists of Baroque period were moving with their emotions and feeling was preceded over wisdom.

Science has progressed and rapid of scientific discoveries are increasing in this era. Clock is invented in this period which surely the sandglass and sundial ones were available before the invention of analog clock. It is theater era and all these cause changes in the art. In this period Newton, Copernicus and Kepler are the famous astronomers and physicists. Newton believes the planet orbit around the Sun is oval. With the invention of the clock the concept of the time raises and therefore in the art and specially sculpture, fluid forms are brought up, they inspired by nature and because of that we have no straight line in the nature. These lines change to curved and wavy lines. From the view point of literature Baroque is often defined against classicism. It means unlike classicism which based on moderation exaggeration to be seen in Baroque's.

Two branches of Baroque are consist of: Burlesque, Preciosities.

In Preciosities there's preciosity. For instance instead of saying "teeth" the term "furniture mouth" and instead of the word "bread" the term "life supportive" is used. These types of Baroque demands to create gap between illiterate and literate in the way that understanding of speech of literate people being difficult for illiterate people.

The second branch of the Baroque (Burlesque) also operated like the first branch in order to play a joke on illiterate people.

Worldview and the Characteristics Style of Baroque:

1. Instability of the world: one of the most basic thoughts of Baroque is that the knowledge and understanding from the universe around is not perfect and not to be a hundred percent. Because the world constantly changing, transformation and reconstruction and nothing are fixed and certain, for instance this change is quite sensible in the nature. Continuity of seasons is tangible signs of this transformation of the world uninterrupted.
2. Free man: the man is not condemned to fate but dominate on their destiny because this world is stable and changeless and the governing laws on it is not certain and does not violate being the man in such circumstances brings him/her freedom, the right of choice and the ability of making decision with all information.
3. Not to accept something decisively: Baroque doesn't believe the hundred percent and certain facts but believes that everything displays in appearance. Baroque gives the importance to what it is in "appearance" not what it is in "reality".
4. Reality and illusion: the followers of Baroque's style believe that between truth and fancy, appearance and inner nature there is no definite boundary and not entirely separable from each other. Perhaps what we consider imaginary literally is true and perhaps in reverse, all the facts in our minds are nothing only imaginary.
5. The world is stage: life is theater with asleep and awakening, love and wisdom, madness and fascination, imagination and truth. The man in this scene of life should play with mask on their face. It means that should play his/her own scene of life and actor of this scene, man, should wear a mask to hide the fact and this concealment and acting is a kind of self-training because with pretending to be good and honorable, can be good and nobleman in reality.
6. Must be modern: in Baroque's era no more following and imitating from ancestors but further more are following and seeking modern and new and unusual trends.
7. Civilized audience: Baroque's audience are cultural and civilized people but not necessarily scientist or knowledgeable.
8. Overindulgence: the artists of Baroque's style in creation of their works sometimes are over doing in their opinion each extreme named liberty of innovation is free.
9. Literary and artistic forms: Baroque's style influenced all arts such as painting, architecture, cinema, music, theater, poetry and visual arts.

Usually in Baroque's literary forms particularly pay attention to figures of speech trope and metaphor.

1. Tragic theaters: comics and pastoral which comes from a very simple passion in the nature to be regarded in this era.
2. Baroque's poetry is further more personal poems with brilliant illustrations and sometimes being submitted with inaudible speech.

3. Novels of this era are also full of accidents and incidents which happen in different places and times for Baroque's hero. Baroque's hero doesn't imprison himself to his love and either adheres to it. As a result more of Baroque's loves are volatile and unstable.
4. Architecture is also being regarded in this style. The symbol of Baroque's architecture is lines of curve, inharmonious decoration and façade in Baroque architecture has a lot of importance.

Physical Order and Disorder in Architecture:

The architecture is composed of different part. The connection between these components has been organized. It means that all these components are subsystem of an organism. This system or organism might be very simple or complicated. Max Bense who is one of the founders of informative aesthetic believes that, order has three degrees: chaos, being structured and being shaped. When we consider complete chaos that there are no regulations for connection between different components. In this case the possibility of prediction equals zero and innovation in maximum. Definition of being structured is one organized order with a structure that might have different forms. Bense calls the third part of order as a "chaos or disorganize order". When we talk about this order that in which all materials have been replaced that displaying the choices have been picked up freely and in united system. In all three factors above replacement of components affected by a general organization whatever the rate of order is more and this order is more complicated, the informative content is less. But we should not think that more complication equals chaos automatically. This order couldn't be recognize easily and could even cause mistake. More order equals less innovation. In complete chaos the probability of all components are equal, so squandering information equals zero and in consequence the possibility of new combination or maximum creation is possible.

Continuing of a style is in connection with order and squandering information and not to be with innovation. The contrast of styles comes from the difference of its components and its dominated order. In this case they have been more or less complicate and by means of that they have been connected by viewer or user. For example in Indian temples in India there is an order that they are not identifiable at the first glance because their components are almost complicated.

Order means obligation automatically. Whatever this order is severe the open space is less so it could be remained for the variety of components. And each part should obey these rules more and more. In a case that some these parts couldn't even do their main task and in reverse a kind of complicated order creates more freedom and this freedom creates more open space for forming the components and causing opacity. The two kinds of orders, of course, have some exceptions just in a condition that the main factors of organism stay stable and without changing.

Buildings which are in order and are not flexible give us less freedom. In the other word changing one factor in this system could hardly possible. But in the opposite, these architectures give us their messages very clear and straight and nothing for personal interpretation for buildings with complicated order the issue is something else. Here in this case, we are completely free to act. Personal interpretation and opacity are possible. Such building expects us to be more active. We ourselves should discover the order of that and also search for its system. We can compare this building with Picasso's painting named Guernica. In there also this is viewer wants to comprehend the painting and this is also the viewer who is obliged to search about the organism and thoughts, problems which lay behind of the painting.

Architectural styles of Mies van der Rohe and Venturi are eventually the same (Spectrum). The contrast between the two even influenced the choice of materials. But which one of these two styles is better or more beautiful?

For answering this question it would impossible find a definite answer. As we will see the value of aesthetic of objects could be measured or adjusted. This value equals with the consequence of the division of order by complication. Whatever a building is more complicated its organism should be more expanded that we will be able to find a measurement for its aesthetic.

Buildings with severe order like many of Mies van der Rohe's works, either gives no opportunity to complication or it ends to chaos. In the other words, the Robert Venturi's open order needs complication that wouldn't be naively. The important note is that in each style should be equivalent between complication and relevant order the comparison between two styles is impossible. We couldn't consider any style as the best in architecture absolutely.

But which or who make it clear that how the dominated order should be, simple or complicated? In T. Munro's opinion that: the complication in an organism continuously being increased in an art till it makes studying harder occasionally. The consequence of this hardship is the general turning point and return to a more simplified organism. The trueness of this Munro's idea could be confirmed by informative theory.

Peter smith proves that during architecture history, one phase with three steps is really recognition which has been repeated several times.

C A severe and distinct order dominates in first step. Coordination and simplicity has basic role in this era. C The main characteristic of second step is tension. C Lack of clarification and seduction are the main traits of third step. Order in here is that complicated which we are approaching to the maximum capacity of our conceptual.

There is a direct connection between the rate of regularity and division of information to semantic and aesthetics quota of semantic information and with the same ratio the effect of wisdom on emotion will be more and vice versa: when aesthetics information has had more quota or order is more complicated emotion dominates on wisdom.

An introvert person who is rationalist basically prefers the clear order and extrovert person is more emotionalists and prefers the complicated order more.

Evidences of order and disorder in this style:

Baroque is the free space. It is intellectual freedom of conventional law of plane geometry, stillness, symmetry, and free from difference between inside and outside space, some characteristics of this style are:

- Twist the walls to create new space
- Spatial conquering to extent that space and volume define decorative arts in practice.
- Spatial continuity of bottom to Top
- All visual understanding of the spatial unit
- This style symbol is curved, inharmonic lines.
- Some classical structures such as columns and the decorative elements were retained which were imposed to pressure the ruling class.

World view and the characteristics style of Baroque's.

Instability of the world: one of the most basic thoughts of Baroque is that the knowledge and understanding from the universe around is not perfect and not to be a hundred percent.

Free Man:

The man is not condemned to fate but dominate on their destiny Not to accept something decisively: Baroque doesn't believe the hundred percent and certain facts but believes that everything displays in appearance.

Reality and Illusion:

The flowers of Baroque's style believe that between truth and fancy, appearance and inner nature there is no definite boundary and not entirely separable from each other.

Be Modern:

Baroque no more following and imitating from ancestors but further more are following and seeking modern and new and unusual trends.

Overindulgence:

The artists of Baroques style to extreme innovation of liberty.

Conclusion:

In Baroque architecture the original nature of creations are coordinating and norm in elements and different issues and combined, spacious design and in large scale and in the magnificent space and in the other hand the main aim of Baroque was installments of embedded space in center and organizing the side spaces and it is façade of entrance and main structure. World view and the characteristics style of Baroque's: Instability of the world, Free man, Overindulgence, Reality and illusion, Be modern, Not to accept something decisively. Baroque is space of freedom. It is thought freedom of conventional law of plane geometry, stillness, symmetry, and free from difference between inside and outside space.

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