

SACRAL ARCHITECTURE & RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction of Church of Mary Magdalene in Buda Castle

**Department of Explorative Architecture &
Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation**

COURSE DESCRIPTION

To reconstruct a ruined historical church is an interesting design task for an architect. In this course we use an experimental process, based on analysis, lectures, drawing and modeling. We ask design teams to prepare their drawings, 3d model and mock-ups week by week, to make your concept more precise.

The site of the design task is an inspiring place, the ruined Church of Mary Magdalene is located in the Buda Castle not far from the BME University Campus. The Castle area is one of the most visited part of the city by the tourists. Here, on the northern part of the area directly next to the design site is the town hall of the district, the Museum of Military History and The National Archives of Hungary. The main goal of the reconstruction is to give life to the ruin.

The students teams will also need to do detailed site analysis and develop a reconstruction concept.

PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE SEMESTER

The course will be held in a workshop style. Students' will be accompanied by consultants of both departments (design& monument preservation). Students will have to complete their tasks in groups of 3 members combined with smaller individual tasks. Groups will be international and formed in a way that students in the group are from different years of their studies.

In the beginning of the course students will get familiar with the site and the task in the form of presentations and site visit. Students have to document an analysis of the site, and find inspiring examples related to the task and their monument preservation solutions.

The analysis of monument preservation solutions should be done separately, but in a way that complements the above study of the inspiring examples. It should address the functions and the unique design choices that influenced the monument preservation solutions of the reconstruction.

Apart from the presentation of these analyses the progress of projects has to be presented on two occasions before the final presentation, as indicated in the schedule. All presentations will be immediately evaluated by the consultants who will discuss the work in public.

The classroom K 222 is available for the students all day on Tuesday and Thursday. Note that the door is not locked and other students use the classroom on other days. Please arrive no later than it is indicated in the schedule. You will listen to each other's presentations on almost every Tuesday. Thursday is for consultations, lectures and workshops.



INSPIRING EXAMPLES

Haspengouw//Belgium//P.Gijs @ A. V. Vaerenbergh



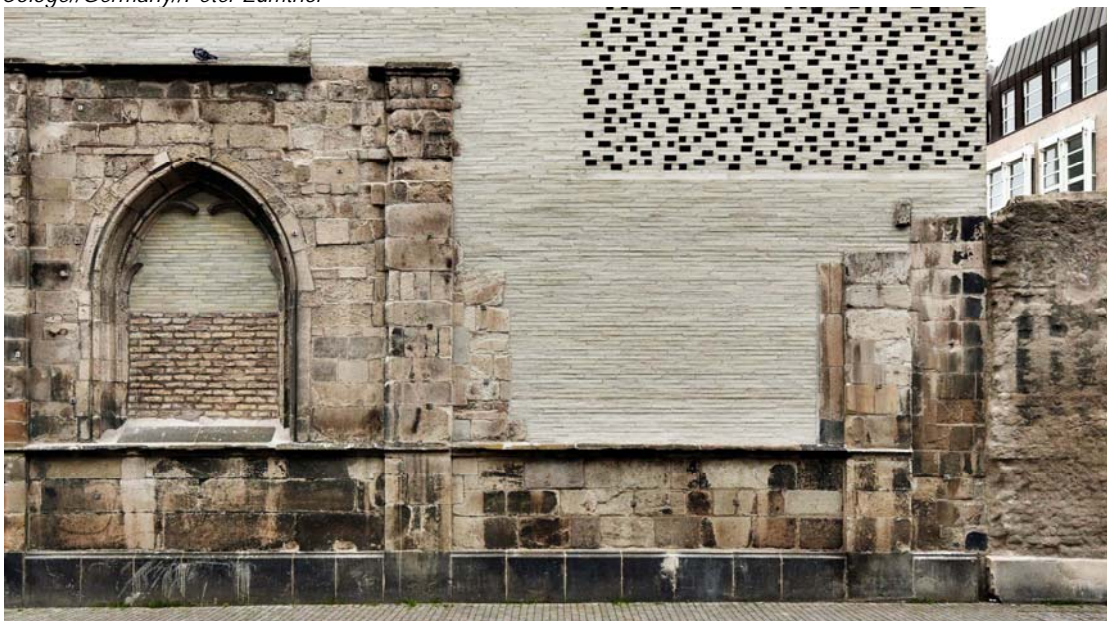
Simbiosi//Italy//Edoardo Tresoldi



Csákberény//Hungary// Studio M&S



Cologne//Germany//Peter Zumthor



TIMETABLE AND PLANNED SCHEDULE

Tuesdays 9:15 AM – 6:00 PM, Thursdays 9:15 PM – 6:00 PM in room K 222

	Tuesday	Thursday
week no.1 28. and 02. February	03:15 pm INTRODUCTION, Students' short introduction. Introductory lectures by instructors. Setting up the teams with 3 students and topics of preliminary study.	03:15 pm SITE VISIT Visit the site with the instructors. Meet at the site (address: 1014 Budapest, Kapisztrán sqr. 6.)
week no.2 07. and 09. March	03:15 pm STUDENTPRESENTATION of preliminary study of site analysis consultation with both departments and build a common make-up and 3D model	03:15 pm HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE LECTURE consultation with both departments and build a common make-up and 3D model
week no.3 14. and 16. March	03:15 pm CONSULTATION with both departments consultation with both departments and build a common make-up and 3D model	03:15 pm CONSULTATION with both departments consultation with both departments and build a common make-up and 3D model
week no.4 21. and 23. March	03:15 pm STUDENTPRESENTATION & concept design	03:15 pm CONSULTATION with both departments
week no.5 28. and 30. March	03:15 pm CONSULTATION with both departments	03:15 pm CONSULTATION with both departments
week no.6 04. and 06. April	03:15 pm STUDENTPRESENTATION of final completed projects	NO CONSULTATION spring break
week no.7 11. and 13. April	NO CONSULTATION spring break	NO CONSULTATION spring break

** the schedule is subject to future changes*

PARTICIPANTS

The course Project Design is run by two departments: Department of Explorative Architecture and Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation. Students' work will be accompanied by consultants of both departments.

Lecturers responsible: Dávid SZABÓ DLA, László DARAGÓ DLA

Consultants: Department of Explorative Architecture
– Júlia POKOL, Adél SÁGHEGYI, Rania MATROUK, Mohamed RASLAN,

in cooperation with: Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation
– Máté Gergő KOVÁCS

CREDIT

HALF SEMESTER COURSE 1	Credits: 8	in cooperation with Department of Explorative Architecture and Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation
Tutors: Dávid SZABÓ DLA László DARAGÓ DLA	Responsible: Dávid SZABÓ DLA László DARAGÓ DLA	
Way of training:	Practical interdisciplinary design course – Lectures, team consultations, common presentations and evaluation in English – according to the timetable	

CONDITIONS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active presence during the semester (70% of classes) - accepted presentation of preliminary study of site analysis and inspiring examples - presence during all workshops - accepted presentation of concept design (architectural program, masterplan, site plan, architectural plans, sections, elevations, perspective view of the structural system with materials and approximate dimensions, middle scale mock-up) - accepted presentation of final design project plans (architectural program, masterplan, site plan, architectural plans, sections, elevations, perspective view of the structural system with materials and approximate dimensions, large scale mock-up)
--

GRADING

The final grade will be established as the result of the personal and team work of the student in class and at home. The submissions, presentations and class work will be graded according to the following:			
concept design:	20 %		
activity during semester workshops:	20 %		
final submission and presentation:	60 %		
Grades:	0-49 %	failed	(1)
	50-62 %	passed	(2)
	63-75 %	satisfactory	(3)
	76-89 %	good	(4)
	90-100 %	excellent	(5)

HISTORY OF CHURCH OF MARY MAGDALENE

'The Church of Mary Magdalene of Buda (Hungarian: Mária Magdolna-templom) is one of the oldest churches of the Buda Castle District). Dedicated to Jesus' follower, Mary Magdalene, it was built between the 13th and 15th centuries in Gothic style. Today only ruins and the tower of the church remains. For centuries, the Church of Mary Magdalene was the forum of the population of Buda District. Then, the church became the site of the coronation of Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor as Hungarian king and finally as the central church of the garrison of the Buda Castle.

External links History In the 13th century, after the Mongol destruction of the Buda Castle, the church was built in the Castle, which between the second half of the 13th century and today the hill remain similar: the royal accommodation in the south, the Church of the Assumption (Matthias Church), and to the north the Church of Mary Magdalene. The Church of the Blessed Virgin was for the German-speaking that lived in Budapest and the Church of Mary Magdalene was the church of the Hungarian population. At that time, the northern part of the castle hill was called Szombathely Square, which used to host the grand fairs on Saturday, which ran from today's Vienna Gate to Úri Street and included the then vacant lot of the Lutheran church. At the southwestern corner of the square was the Gothic church, originally of a one nave and then in 1400 was expanded. According to contemporary depictions, the tower was covered with a pyramid.

A series of alterations were completed at the late-15th century, this is the time when the late Gothic church consisting of six vault sections and with an expanded presbytery.



During the Fifteen Years' War (1591-1606) the building was taken away from Christians and was later known as a Muslim place of worship known as Fetih (Victory) and Saat (Time). The church was owned by the Franciscans between 1698-1786 and was used for archival material. After a decree of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor in 1786, which finished the Franciscan order ownership, the church during many years was used for the preservation of archival material, and in 1792 was crowned here Francis II, Holy Roman Empero (then was built a lobby in Zopf style, with covered driveways). Ignác Martinovics was deprived of his priestly dignity here, and a lawsuit against his participants who led the Jacobin Movement of Hungary took place in this monastery where prisoners were kept. In 1817 the Buda headquarters was moved to the monastery and the church became the garrison church, where military services were held. The driveways were demolished, and in the 1820s the onion dome was replaced by a bell tower.

In the 1920s it received a night-time decorative lighting and a heating system, but no changes were made to the building. In 1938 the church was turned into a museum. During the Allied Siege of Budapest of 1944 several bombs hit the building: cracks appeared on the tower; the northwest corner of the floor collapsed; the roof of its long house, the walls of the sanctuary and the chapels were almost completely collapsed. However, the real destruction of the Church of Mary Magdalene was not by the war but the "restoration" of the 1950s: in vain in 1946 Kálmán Lux made the plan to restore the church, in vain the rebuilding of the roof and the shrine began in 1950, and the church building was demolished at the personal request of Mátyás Rákosi, an anti-church communist regime. Only its bell tower and the side chapels escaped from the destruction, thanks to József Csemegi for its rescue as a Rákosi pantheon.

In 1986, the ruin garden was formed in front of the tower, showing the floor plan of a one nave church. The size of the former church is illustrated by the Gothic sanctuary window set up opposite the tower.

In 1956, a mine blast struck the tower pile, then it was restored. Plans have been made for the functions of the church were expanded, and finally a store selling minerals, jewelry and artwork operated in the tower for a few years. The rebuilding of the temple was proposed in 1989, when the design of a three-nave Gothic-style building with a glass facade of chrome steel was revealed. The idea was soon forgotten, and the structure of the church was not reopened until 1999.

At the request of the College of the Ministry of Defense, architect Mihály Balázs, co-designer of the Church of the Hungarian Saints in Lágymányos, made plans for the reconstruction. According to Balázs's plans, he would have restored the Gothic tower with a suitable Goulash dome, and would have built a new church nave that would fill the gap in the square, which would fit the mass and height of the surrounding buildings. It does not take a stand in either the Gothic state, with its asymmetrical proportions and heights of the ledge, and it is abundant in contemporary solutions. The main nave would have been joined by a historic museum building.



However, due to personnel changes at the Ministry of Defense, the plan has been "postponed" for several years. The basic concept, however, has been attacked by many: "what is the need for a church of this size in the Castle District, with more churches, but lacking basic tourist functions, for example?" Since then, a gallery has been operating in the tower, but anyone can rent it for organizing an event, although heating is not possible.

For the last time, during Heritage Days, they wanted to "rebuild" the church, albeit for a few minutes, using laser technology; but the wind that blown out the artificial smoke and the blackout prevented it, in any case, thanks to the combination of the tower, the ruin garden and the sanctuary window, the former claims of the former church lady; or as Antal Szerb wrote in 1935, entitled "Budapest Guide for Mariners" series, "of the magnificently large, yet complete building: Westminster Abbey bigger, but there will be no man next to it [...] Cross and flee."