Readings

Pages 94-107
Great Architecture of the World
This semester we have viewed and analyzed 10,000 years of architectural history. Many of us will never see the actual buildings. Yet we are surrounded by architecture every day. This type of building is called vernacular, meaning it was designed and built by ordinary architect or people. These buildings may not be important in the history of architecture, but they affect our attitudes and experiences. In this paper you will describe your neighborhood and select one “interesting” building. Why did this building “catch your eye”. Describe it using architectural terms such as scale, proportion, form and rhythm. What is its use for? Then compare and contrast the building to the remainder of the neighborhood. Analyze the success or failure of this building in your neighborhood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Mayar hordes invade Central Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Feudal system begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>910</td>
<td>Benedictine Abbey of Cluny founded</td>
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<td>911</td>
<td>Vikings settle in Normandy</td>
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<td>936</td>
<td>Otto I of Germany establishes Holy Roman Empire</td>
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<td>c. 1000</td>
<td>Gunpowder developed in China; Lieff Erikson discovers America</td>
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<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>William the Conqueror establishes Norman rule in England</td>
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<tr>
<td>1096</td>
<td>First Crusade launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>1119</td>
<td>First university founded in Bologna, Italy</td>
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<td>1147-49</td>
<td>Second Crusade loses territory in Palestine, Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>Richard the Lion Heart dies</td>
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<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>Francis of Assisi establishes Franciscan order of beggar-monks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1252</td>
<td>Inquisition begins using instruments of torture</td>
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**Timeline of Romanesque architectural history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Carolingian</th>
<th>Romanesque</th>
<th>Gothic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>950</td>
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<td>1000</td>
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<td>1050</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1150</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1250</td>
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**Late Byzantine**

- Royal Chapel Aachen, Germany 805
- Cathedral of An, Armenia 989-1001
- Church of Sainte Foy, France: 1050 - 1130
- Stave church, Norway: 1150
- Piazza del Duomo, Pisa, Italy: 1063 – 1350
- Sainte Madeleine Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206
- San Miniato al Monte, Italy: 1062 - 1090
- Cathedral of Durham, England: Begun 1093
- Peterborough Cathedral, England: 1089 - 1206
- Notre Dame, Paris 1163-1345
Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150
Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150

This church from the Viking era is built around four central giant upright logs.
Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150
Romanesque Architecture

Centered in Western Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Spain

End of the 9th Century to the Rise of the Gothic: 12th Century

Influenced by Roman, Byzantine, Carolingian and Ottonian (German), Viking, Celtic and Saracenic (Moslem)
Romanesque Life During this Time:

Political Turbulence

Spain still controlled by the Moors

Widespread illiteracy, Small & Scattered Population, Poor Communication

Constant threat of warfare

Monks held the Intellectual and Artistic Materials

Greatest Patron was the Christian Church – Language: Latin

Religious Pilgrimages were very popular
Romanesque Pilgrimage Routes:
Romanesque: Common Traits


Fat Piers supporting Round Arches and Barrel Vaults

Diversity throughout Countries and even within a Country because of Climate, Traditions, Materials and Communication
Who Built the Churches?

1st Half of the 11th Century Church Building gained Momentum

Monks – Ivory Carvings, Embroidery, Arts of the Cloister

Architecture was one of the Mechanical Arts, not Liberal Arts

Architects had an Inferior Social Status

Erected by Stone Masons, ordinary workmen, hired by the Monks
Romanesque Churches

Cruciform Plan

Churches were Built along the Pilgrimage Routes

Churches must accommodate many Pilgrims:

- so they provided a loop for circulation around the nave: side aisles

- At East End, a large semicircular apse behind was supplied with an Ambulatory (walkway around the Perimeter) and radiating Chapels displaying treasures
Romanesque Churches

Long narrow Naves

Twin Towers at Entrance

Tower over the Crossing

Large Triforiums
(Upper Gallery over side aisles)

Clerestories

Clustered Piers supporting Roof

Geometric ornament on Columns and Capitals
France: 1050 - 1150

France is split into a number of independent Domains

Pilgrimages / Blind Faith made it possible to erect a large Building to House Relics

Pilgrims offerings gave financial sources

Between 1050-1350: 80 Cathedrals, 500 large Churches and Tens of Thousands of Parish Churches were erected
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206
Pilgrimage Church
200’ Nave w/ Unusual high Vaulting

Pink & Gray bands on the Nave Arches: Divide Groin Vaults=Bays
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206
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The Tympanum
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France:

1050 - 1130

Pilgrimage Church

Large Windows and a tall spacious Nave & Sanctuary

Constructed of Stone (Fear of Fire)

Designed with Continuous Aisles around the Nave and transept

Chevet: Combination of the Aisles that encircle the Apse, small Chapels and Ambulatory
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France: 1050 - 1130
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commons.wikimedia by Jean-Pol GRANDMONT
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France: 1050 - 1130
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France: 1050 - 1130
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France: 1050 - 1130
Church of Sainte Foy, Conquest, France: 1050 - 1130
The Abbey of Fontenot, France: 1139 – 1147

A stark Cistercian abbey it is an excellent illustration of the ideal of self-sufficiency.

It contained a church, cloister, refectory, sleeping quarters, bakery and an ironworks.
The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147

KEY

1. Abbey Gate
2. Guest House
3. Church
4. Dormitory
5. Council Room
6. Cloister
7. Forge
The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147

Cloister, Arcade
The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147

Council Room

Dormitory
The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147

Nave
217’x26’

Aisle
Peterborough Cathedral England:
Pilgrimage Church Began in 1177, Nave started 28 years later
211’ long and 33’ wide Nave w/ Wooden ceiling 81’ high
Built on the site of a Benedictine Abbey Church
White Barnack stone juxtaposed to a painted wooden ceiling
Peterborough Cathedral
England: 1089 - 1206
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Peterborough Cathedral England: 1089 - 1206
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093

Pilgrimage Church built mainly in the 12th Century

470’ long – 1st Church to have ribbed vaults

Earliest Church to use Pointed Transverse Arches to divide the Nave into Bays
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093
Cathedral of Durham, England: Begun 1093
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093
San Miniato al Monte, Florence, Italy: 1062 - 1090
San Miniato al Monte, Florence, Italy: 1062 – 1090

Geometric marble veneer façade
Simple Early Christian basilicas plan
San Miniato al Monte, Florence, Italy: 1062 – 1090

Single pair of aisles flanks nave with clerestory windows

Wood trusses support the roof
Cathedral, Baptistery and Tower, Pisa, Italy

Construction lasted 1063 – 1350

Site = Grassy Piazza sets stage for the White Marble exterior

Peak of Italian Romanesque Architecture

Set of Buildings link with light open arcades and inlaid marble
Pisa Cathedral, Italy: 1063 – 1350
Pisa Cathedral, Italy: 1063 – 1350

http://commons.wikimedia
Pisa Cathedral, Italy: 1063 – 1350
Pisa Baptistery, Italy: 1063 – 1350

http://commons.wikimedia
Cathedral, Baptistry and Tower, Pisa, Italy
Vaults:

Sexpartite Rib Vault

Rib Vault