



Early Medieval & Romanesque

ARCH 1121 - HISTORY OF WORLD ARCHITECTURE TO 1900











Early Medieval & Romanesque

Professor: Shelley E Smith, PhD
email: ssmith@citytech.cuny.edu

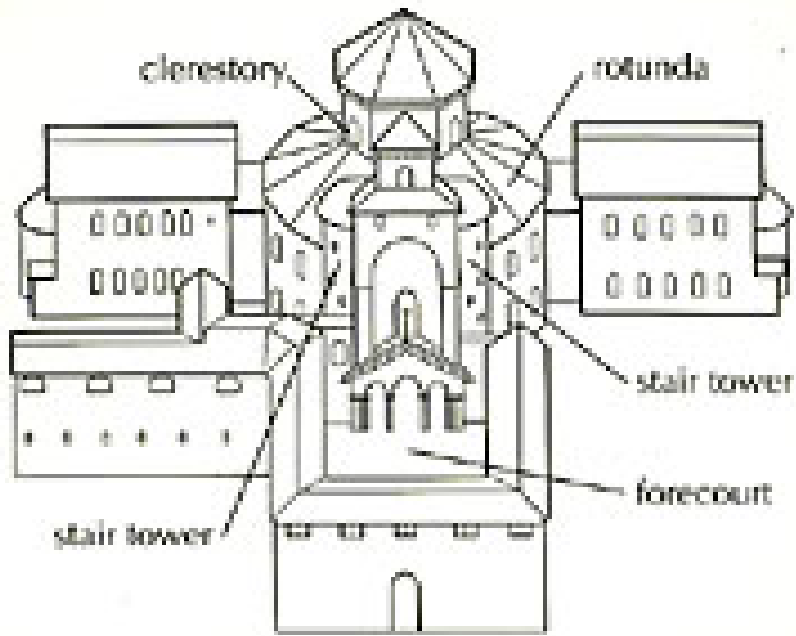
Course Overview:

- What is architecture? What is history?
- Prehistoric, Mesopotamia, Egypt
- Early Aegean, Greece
- India & Southeast Asia, China & Japan
- Rome, Early Christian & Byzantine, Islamic
- **Early Medieval, Romanesque**, Gothic
- The Pre-Columbian Americas, Africa
- The Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo in Europe
- 18th Century & Neo-Classicism in Europe & America

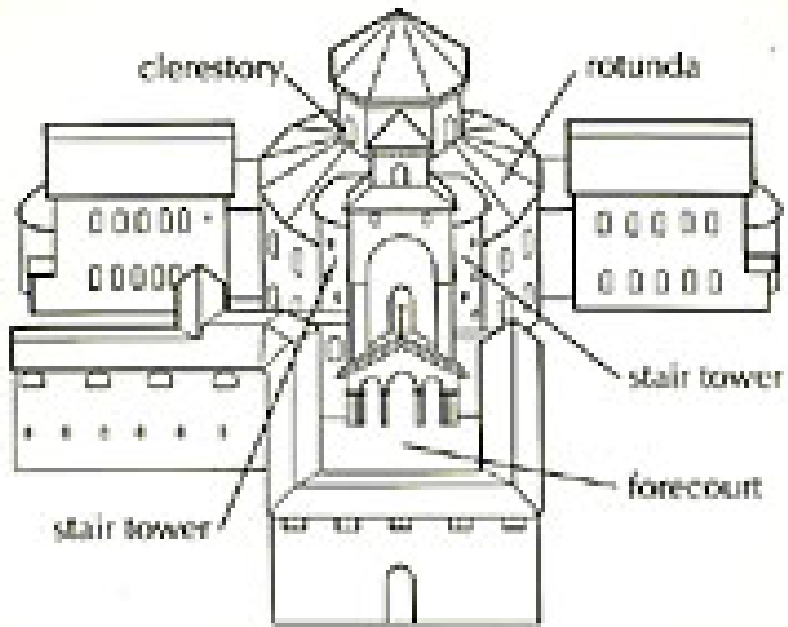
Timeline of Romanesque architectural

850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	
Carolingian			Romanesque				Gothic		
	Late		Early	High		Late	High		
Late Byzantine									
<p>←</p> <p>Royal Chapel Aachen, Germany 805</p> 		<p>Cathedral of An, Armenia 989-1001</p> 	<p>Church of Sainte Foy France: 1050 - 1130</p> 	<p>Stave church Norway: 1150</p> 	<p>Piazza del Duomo, Pisa Italy: 1063 – 1350</p> 	<p>Sainte Madeleine Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206</p> 	<p>Notre Dame, Paris 1163-1345</p> 		
			<p>San Miniato al Monte Italy: 1062 - 1090</p> 	<p>Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093</p> 	<p>Peterborough Cathedral England: 1089 - 1206</p> 				
<p>c. 890 Mayar hordes invade Central Europe</p>	<p>c.900 Feudal system begins 910 Benedictine Abbey of Cluny founded 911 Vikings settle in Normandy</p>	<p>936 Ott I of germany establishes Holy Roman Empire</p>	<p>c.1000 Gunpowder developed in china; Lief Ericson discovers America</p>	<p>1066 William the Conqueror establishes Norman rule in England 1096 First Crusade launched</p>	<p>1119 First university founded in Bologna, Italy 1147-49 Second Crusade loses territory in Palestine, Syria</p>	<p>1199 Richard the Lion Heart dies</p>	<p>1209 Francis of Assisi establishes Franciscan order of beggar-monks</p>	<p>1252 Inquisition begins using instruments of torture</p>	

King Charlemagne Emperor 800-814 CE
Carolingian Architecture continued to the 10th Century

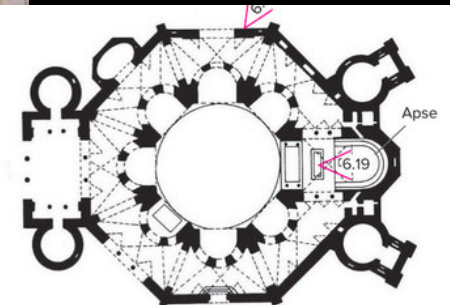
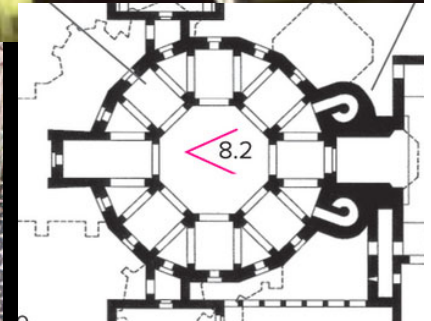


Royal Chapel, Aachen, Germany, 792-805
Palace Chapel and mausoleum for Charlemagne
Revival of Roman masonry construction and design ideals
Roman and Byzantine Influences
Design based on San Vitale, Ravenna, 538-548

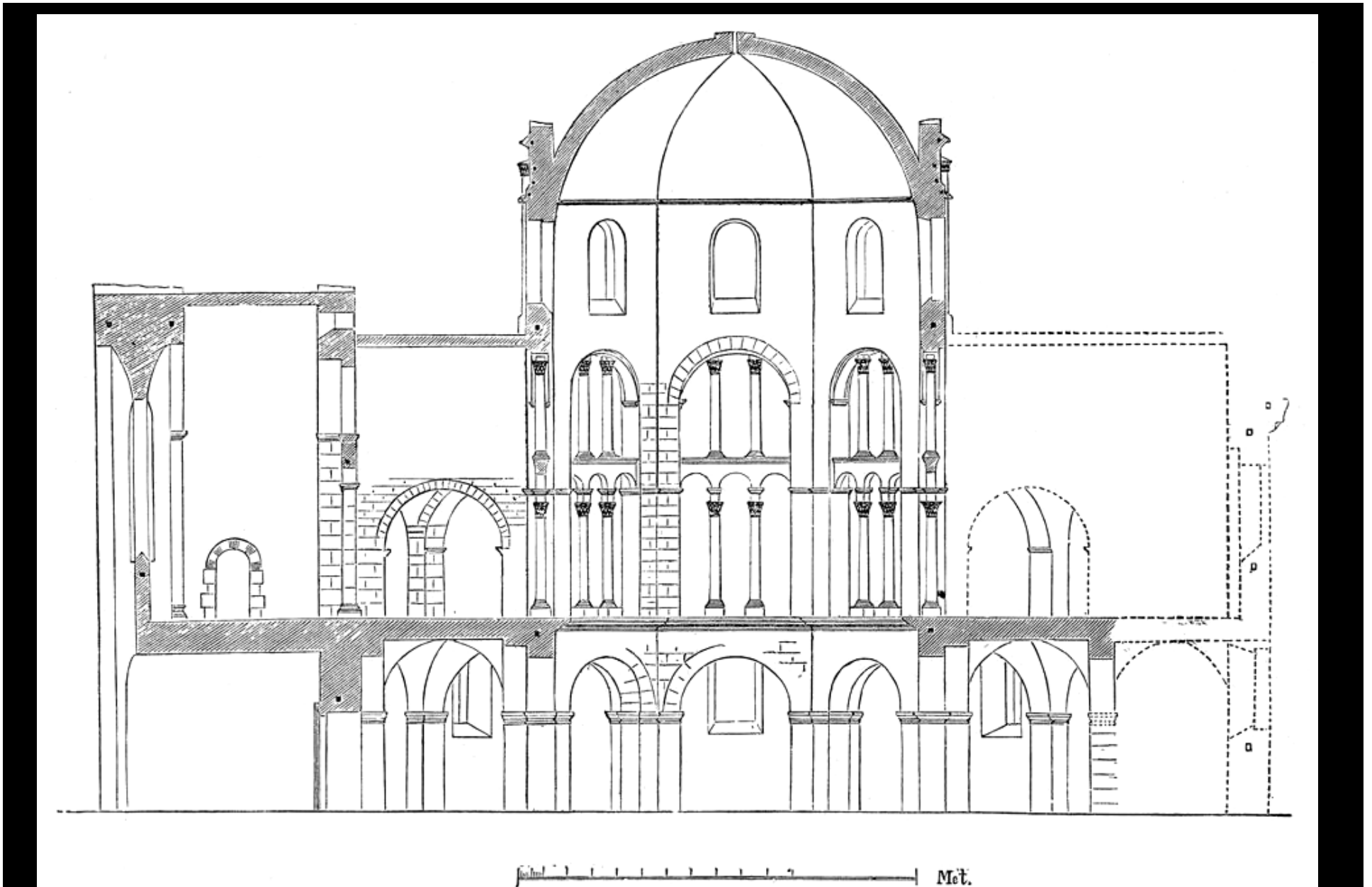


Royal Chapel, Aachen, Germany, 792-805

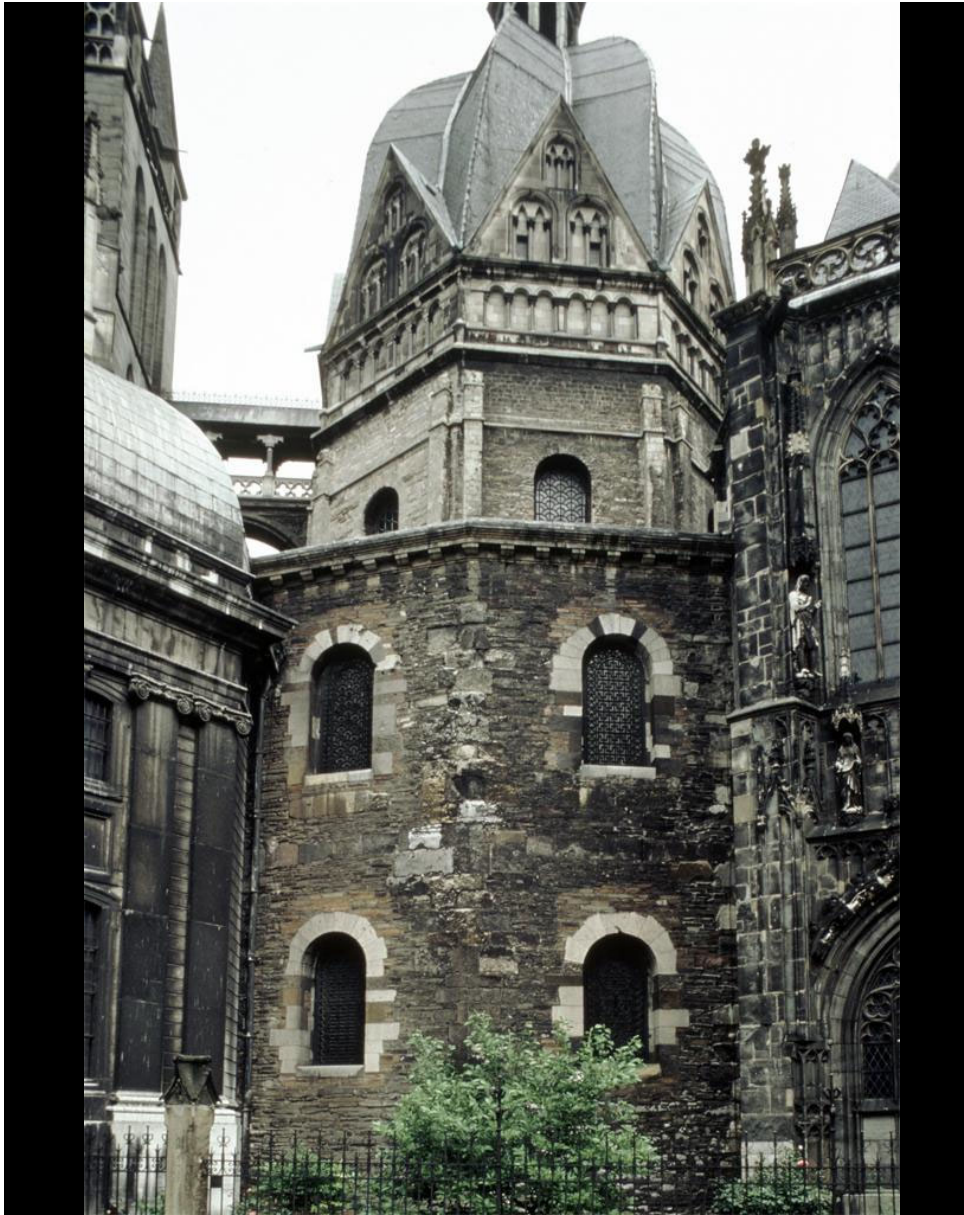
San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, 538-548



S. Vitale, Ravenna



Royal Chapel Aachen, Germany, 792-805



Royal Chapel
Aachen, Germany, 792-805

AACHEN
PFALZBEZIRK
BESTAND 1964

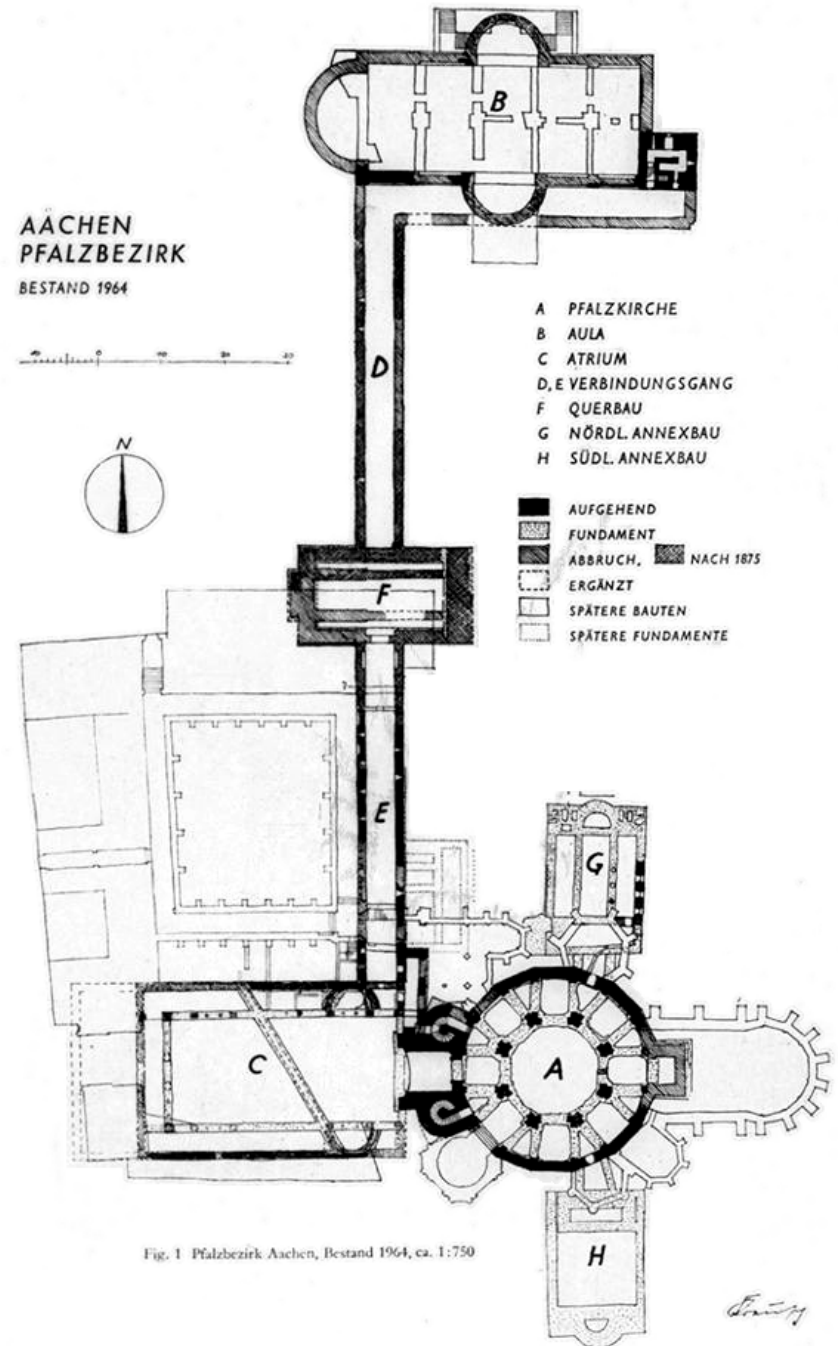


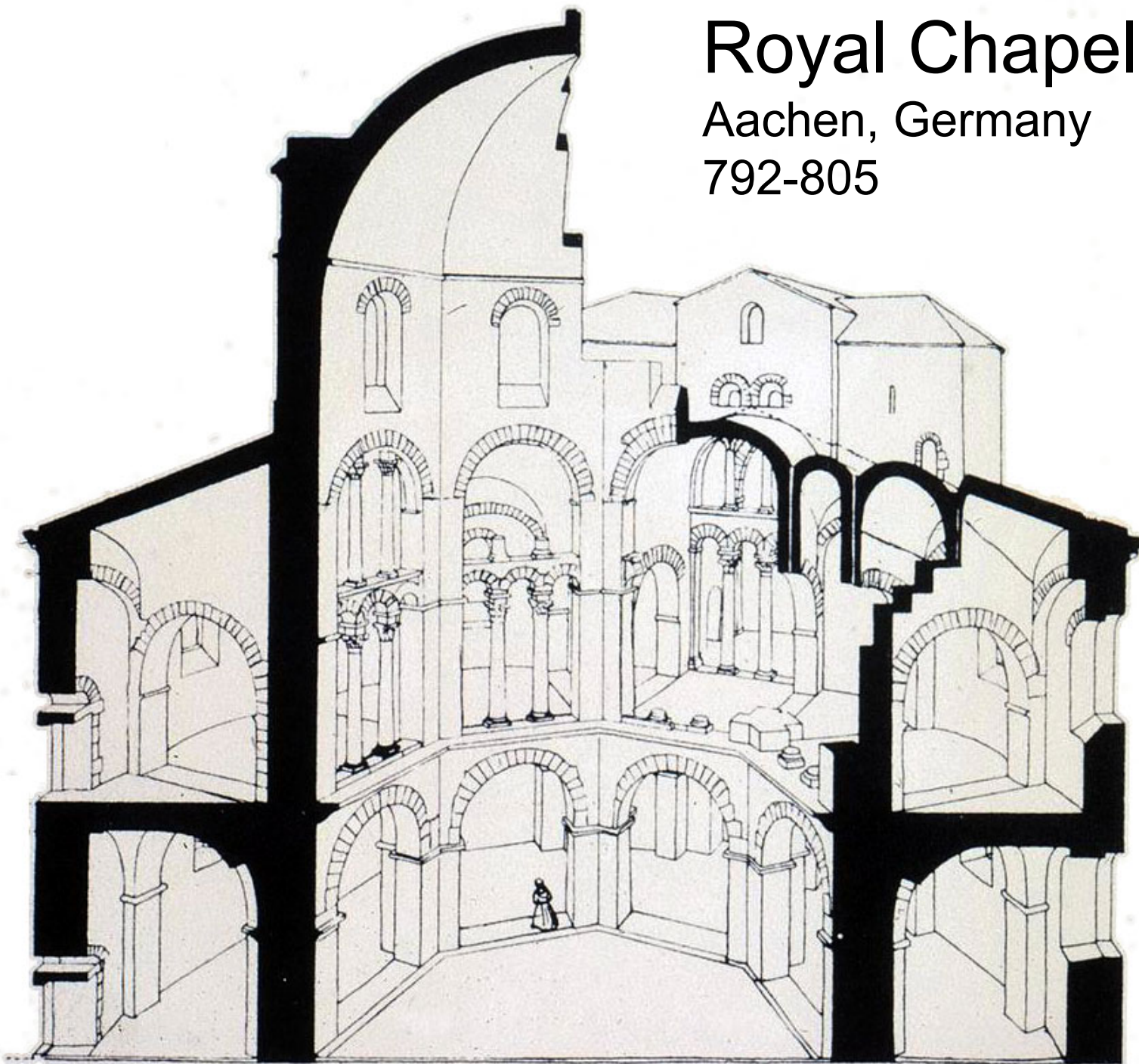
Fig. 1 Pfalzbezirk Aachen, Bestand 1964, ca. 1:750

Handwritten signature

Royal Chapel

Aachen, Germany

792-805





SUNTI DIGN

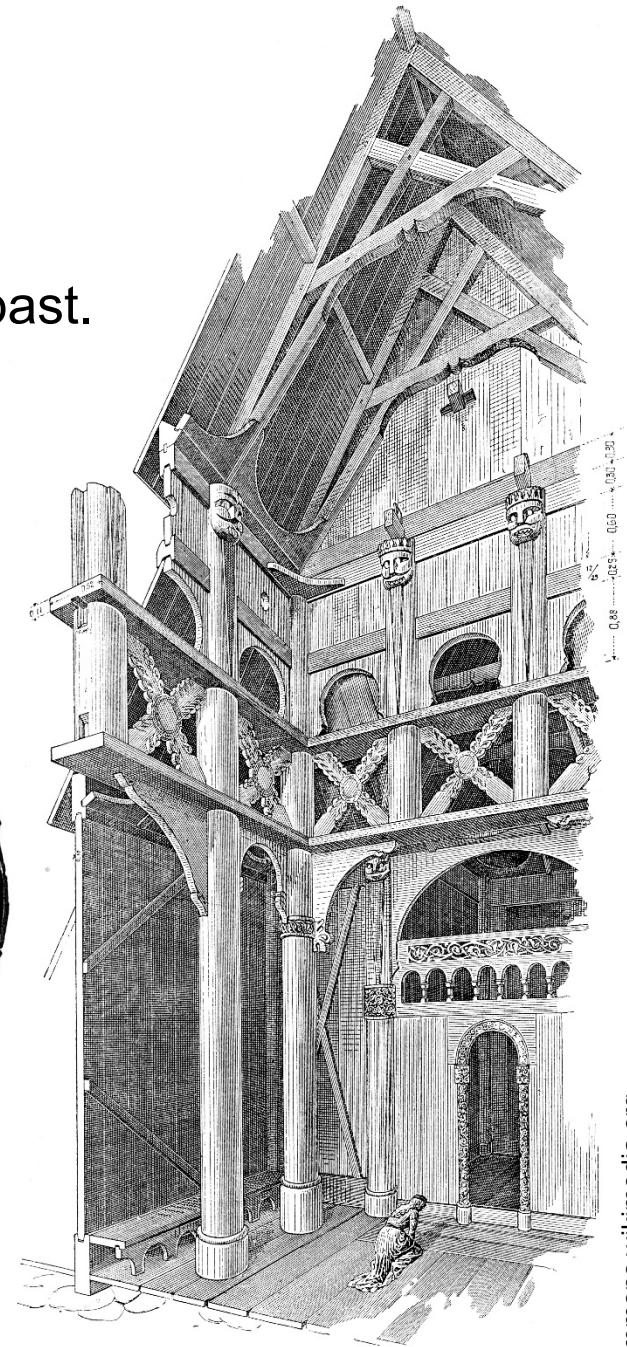
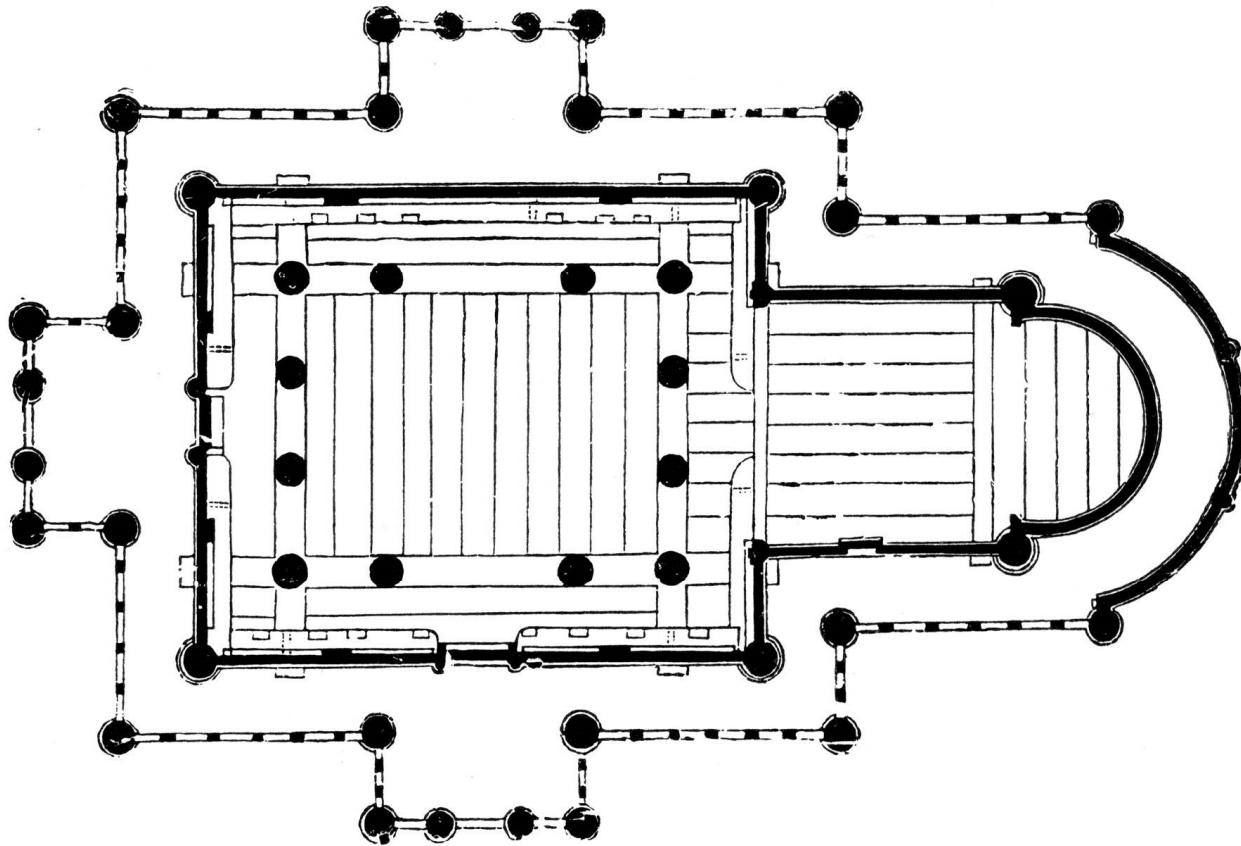
Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150



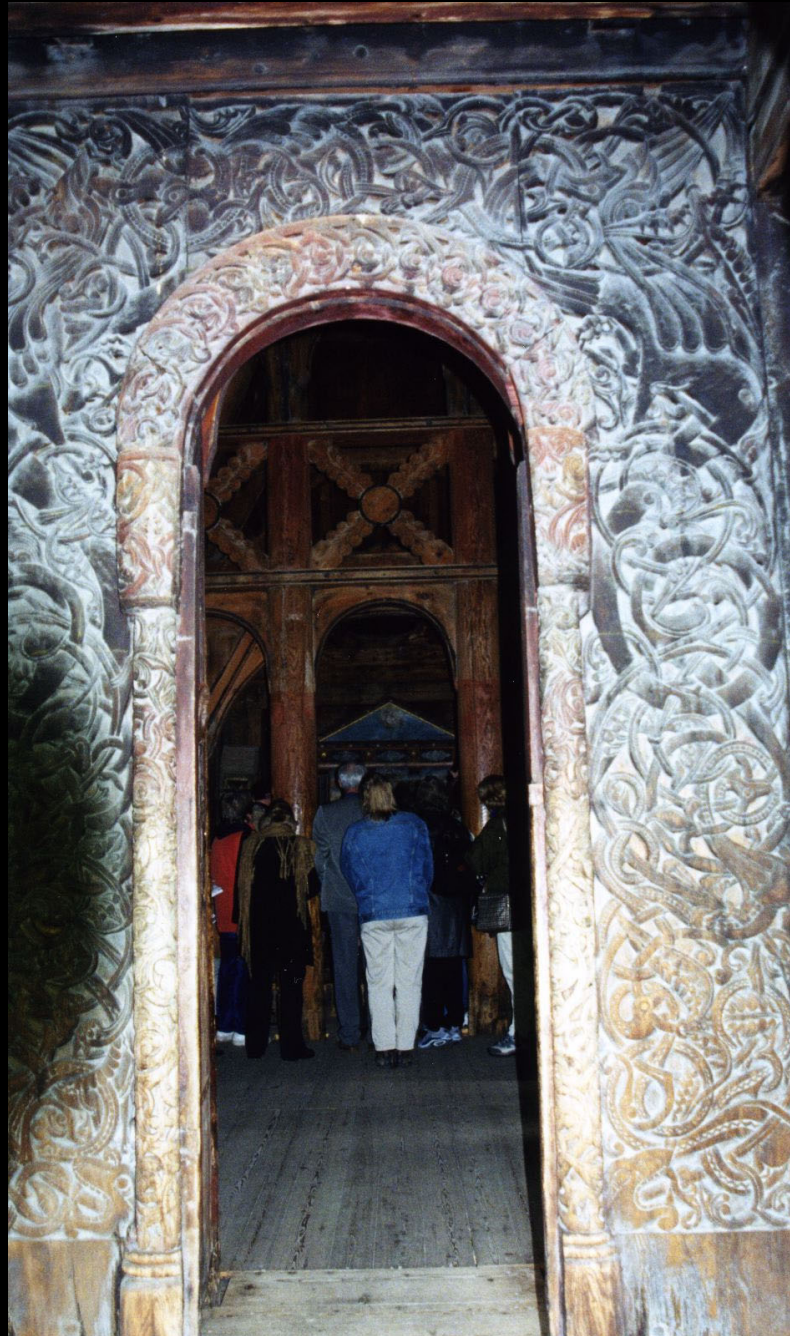
Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150

This church from the Viking era. is built around four central giant upright logs.

Its carvings are probably a carry-over for the pagan past.



Stave church, Borgund, Norway: 1150



Romanesque Architecture

Centered in Western Europe — England, France, Germany, and Italy

Spain still controlled by the Islamic Moors

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 (Islamic)

Romanesque Life During this Time

Political turbulence and warfare; feudal system of local kings and peasants

Widespread illiteracy, small & scattered population, poor communication

Monasteries > centers of intellectual, artistic, and religious activity, including architectural innovation

The Church was the primary patron of the arts and architecture

Religious Pilgrimages were common

Romansque Pilgrimage Routes:



St. Martin, Canigou, France: 1001 - 1026



St. Martin, Canigou, France: 1001 - 1026



Louis Kahn, First Unitarian Church, Rochester NY, 1967 - 1969



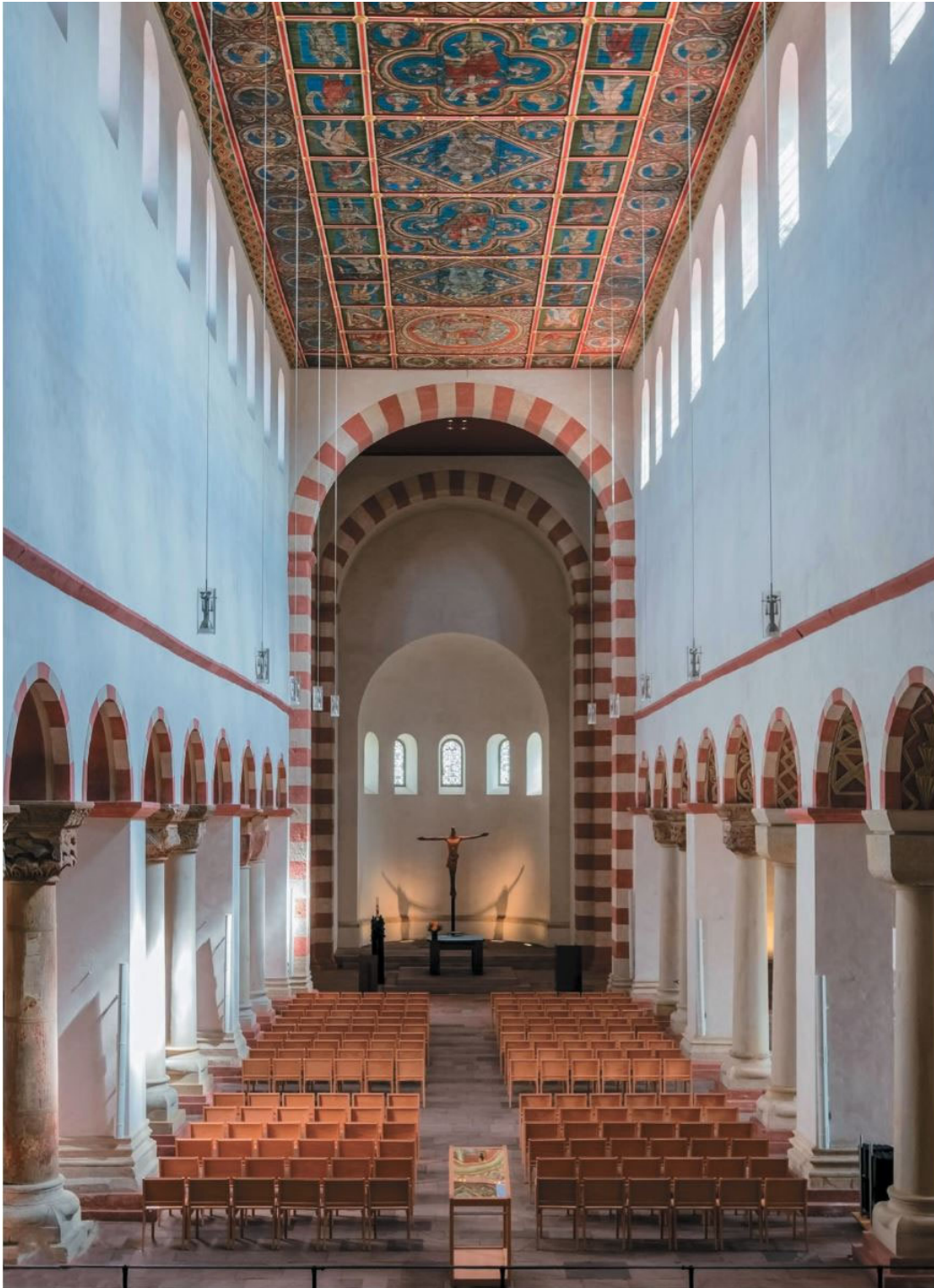
Romanesque: Common Traits

Fat piers and round arches supporting stone vaults or wooden ceilings

Problem > how to build with fire-resistant masonry, without access to ancient Roman concrete technologies

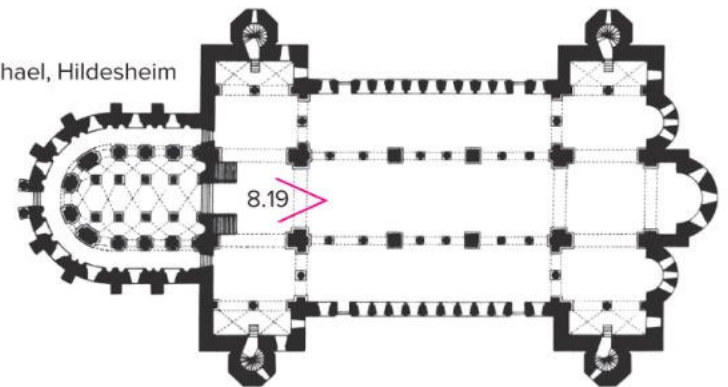
Thick stone walls, small windows, fortress-like appearance, *impression of solidity and heaviness*

Considerable regional diversity and variety due to climate, traditions, materials, and communication



St. Michael, Hildesheim: 1010 - 1033

St. Michael, Hildesheim



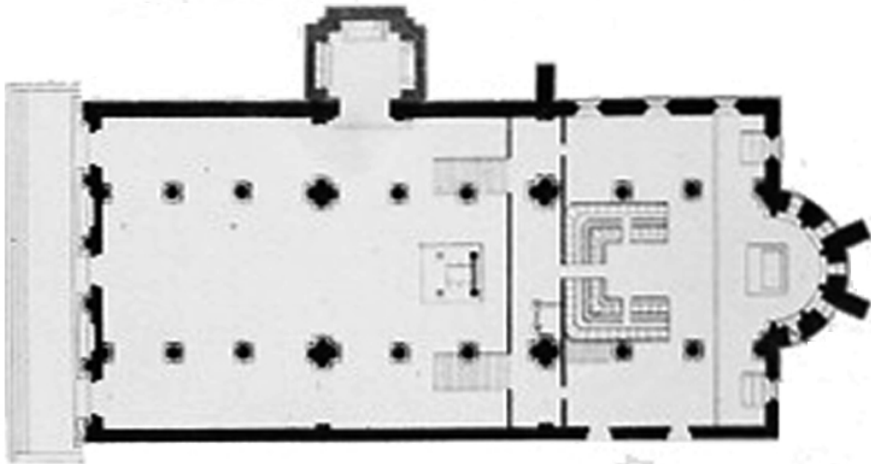
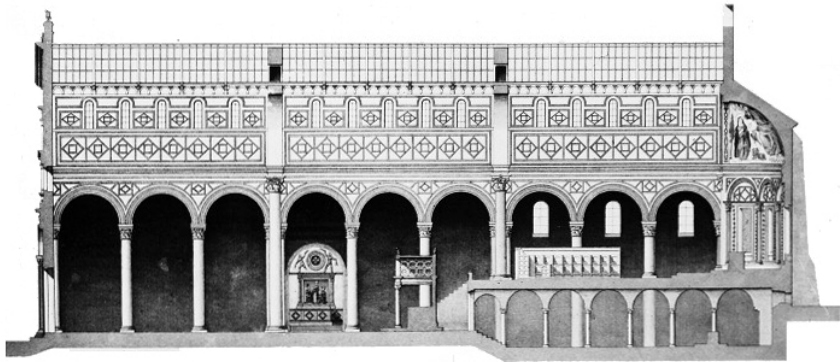
Fazio (2019) fig. 8.18 and 8.19

San Miniato al Monte, Florence, Italy: 1062 - 1090



San Miniato al Monte,
Florence, Italy: 1062 – 1090

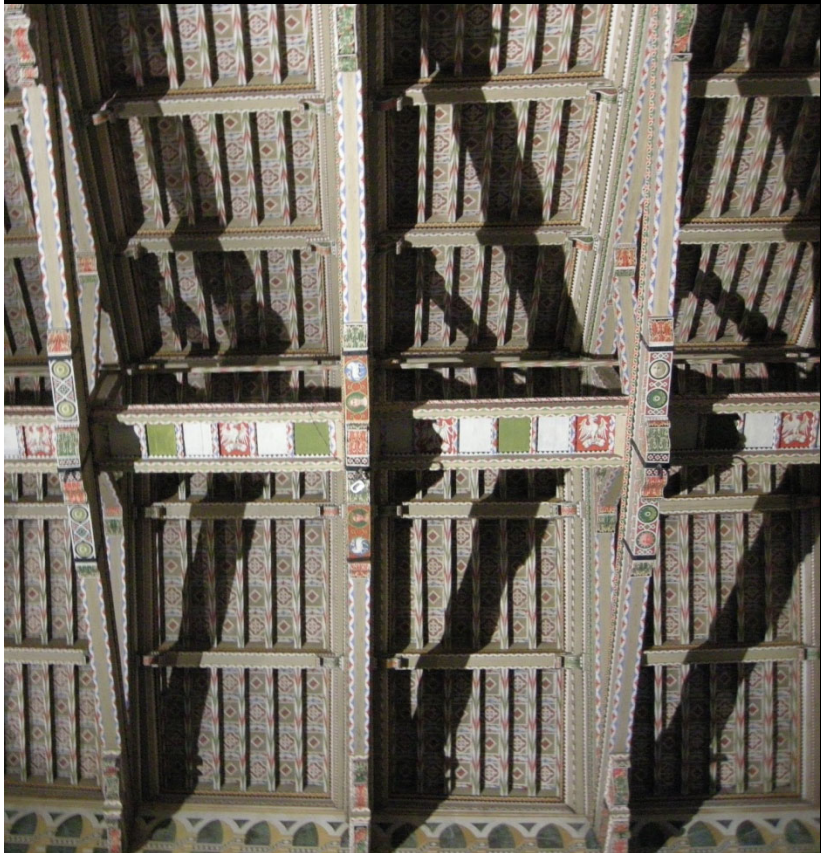
Geometric marble veneer façade
Simple Early Christian basilicas plan



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

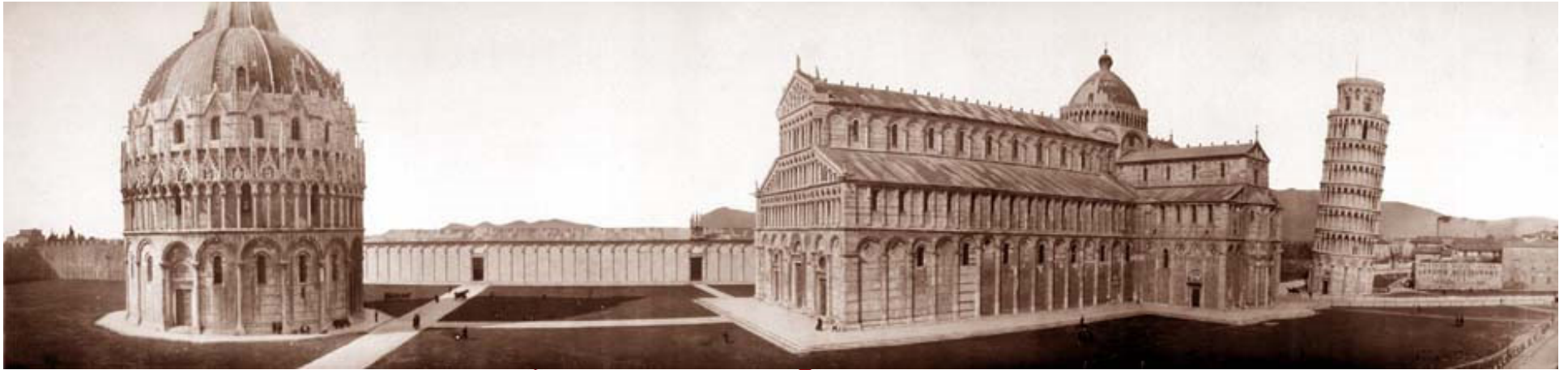
Construction lasted 1063 – 1350

Site = Grassy Piazza sets stage for the White Marble exterior

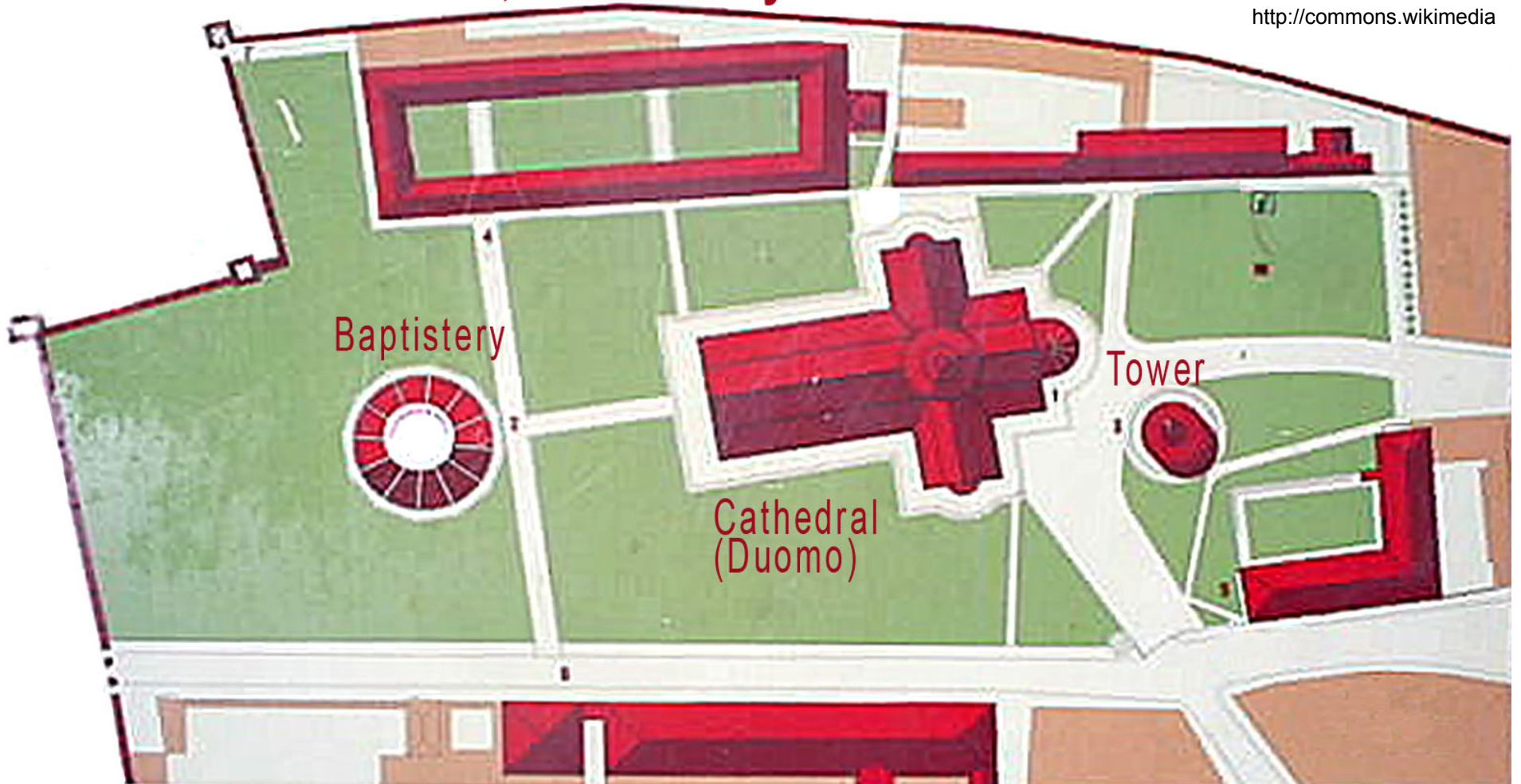
Peak of Italian Romanesque Architecture

Set of Buildings link with light open arcades and inlaid marble

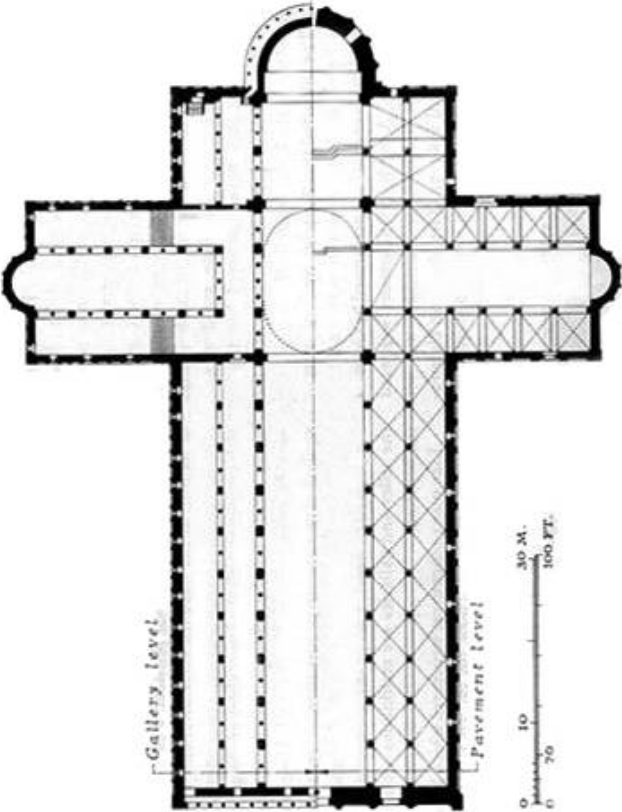




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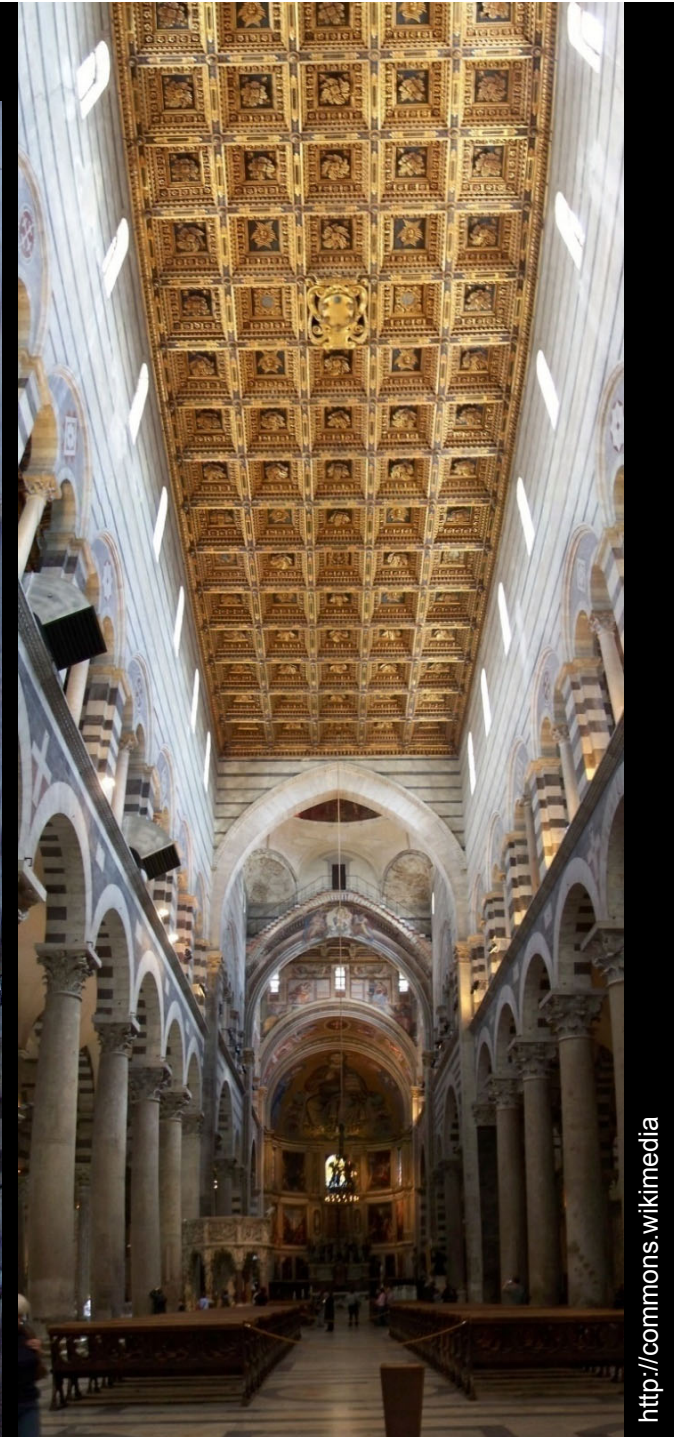
Pisa Cathedral, Italy: 1063 – 1350



Pisa Cathedral, Italy: 1063 – 1350



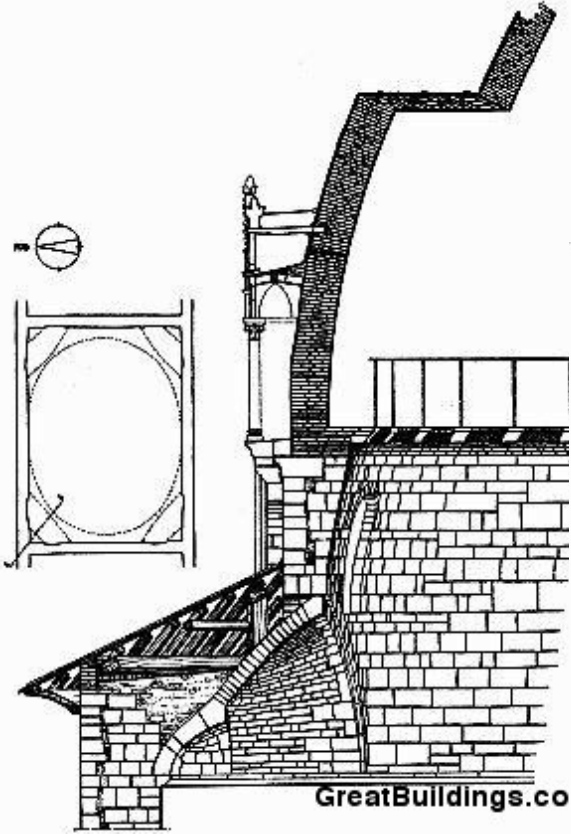
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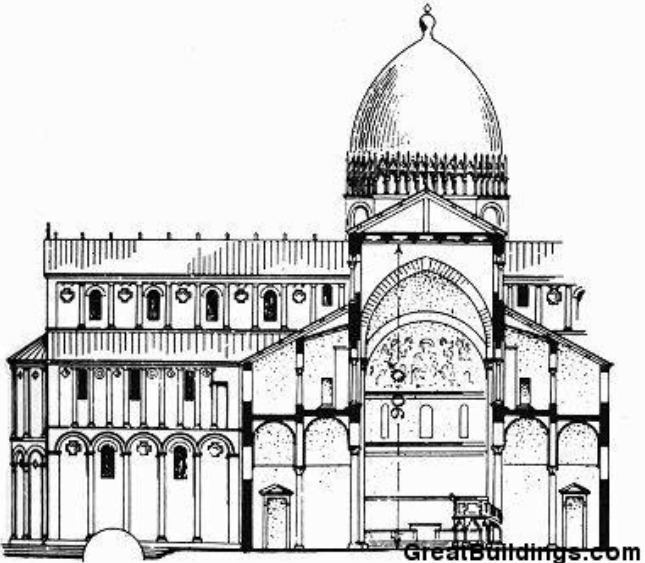
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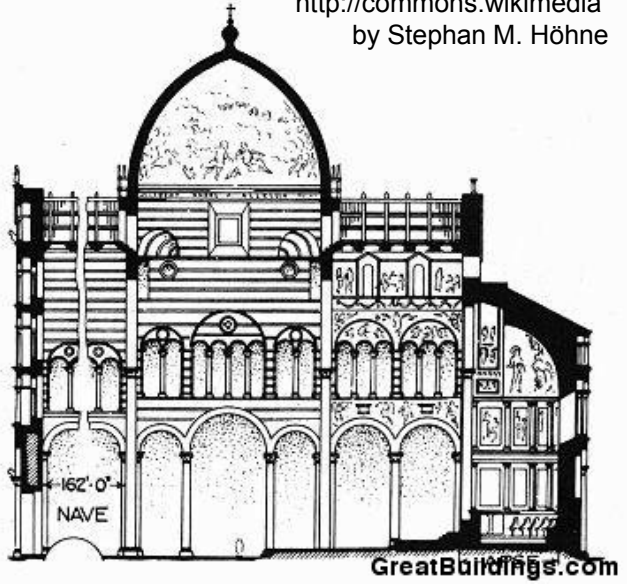
Pisa Cathedral,
Italy: 1063 – 1350



GreatBuildings.co



GreatBuildings.com



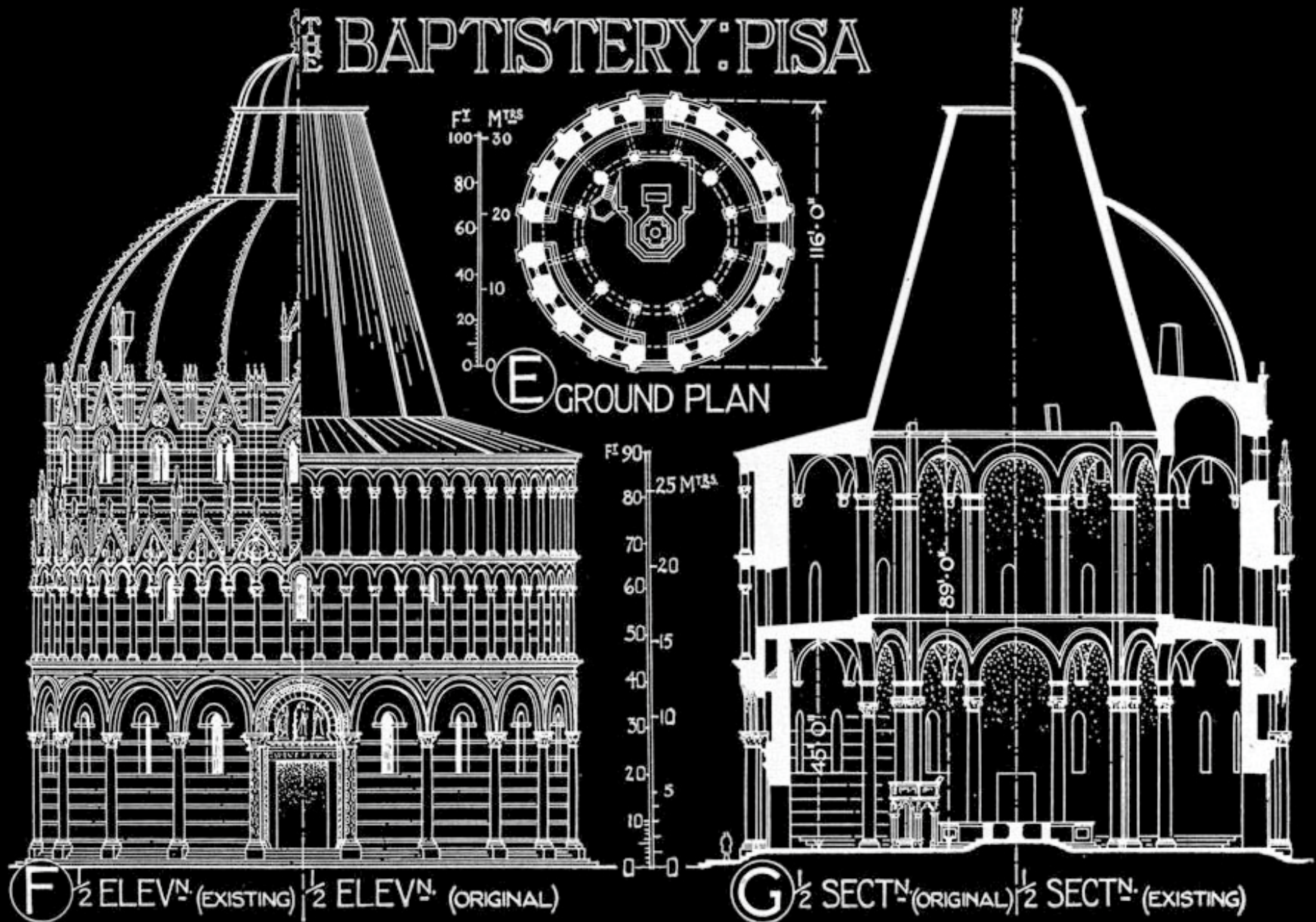
GreatBuildings.com

<http://commons.wikimedia>
by Stephan M. Höhne

Pisa Baptistery, Italy: 1063 – 1350



Pisa Baptistery, Italy: 1063 – 1350



Pisa Baptistery,
Italy: 1063 – 1350



Pisa Baptistery, Italy: 1063 – 1350



Pisa Baptistery, Italy: 1063 – 1350



ARTstor - Hartill Art Associates Inc.

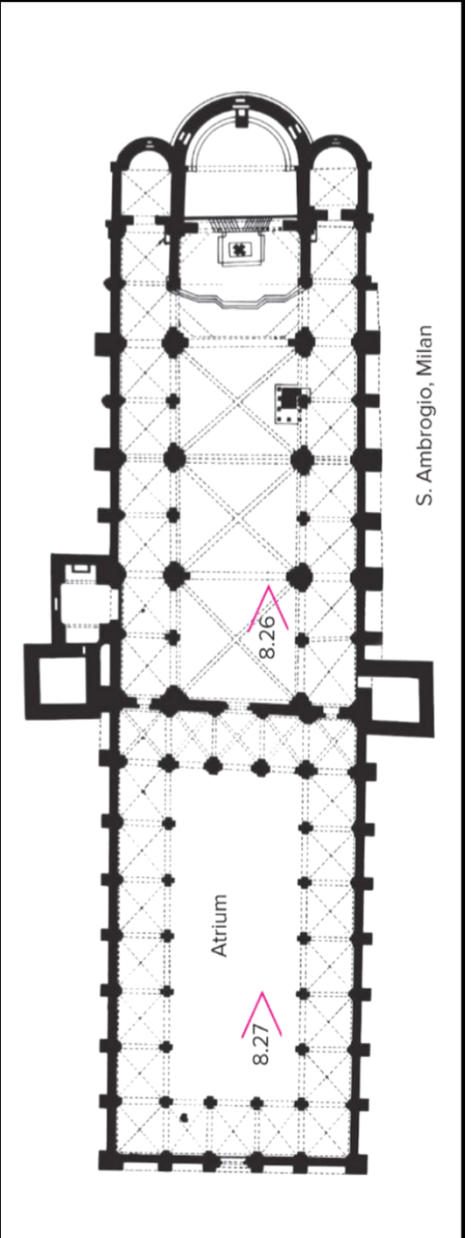


ARTstor - Hartill Art Associates Inc.

Cathedral, Baptistry and Tower, Pisa, Italy



S. Ambrogio, Milan, Italy: c. 1080 - 1140



Fazio (2019) fig. 8.23 and 8.27

S. Ambrogio, Milan, Italy: c. 1080 - 1140



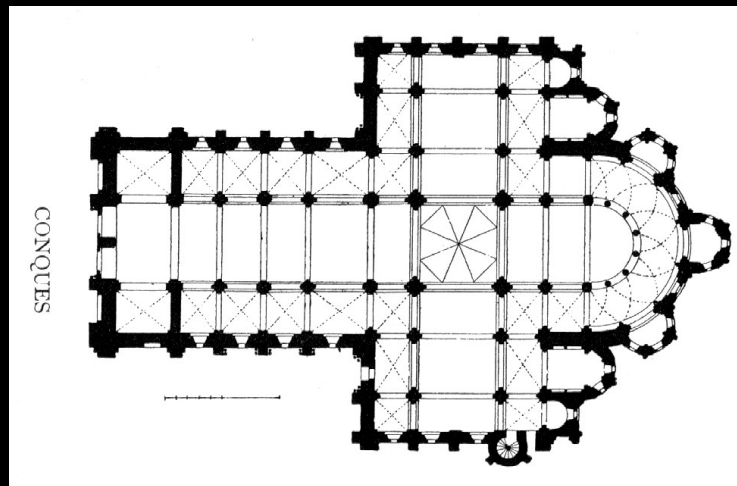
Romanesque Pilgrimage Churches

Cruciform Plan

Churches were Built along the Pilgrimage Routes

Build to accommodate many Pilgrims:

- side aisles for circulation around the nave
- semicircular apse with ambulatory for perimeter circulation at the east end, and radiating Chapels displaying relics



Romanesque Churches

Long narrow Naves

Twin Towers at Entrance

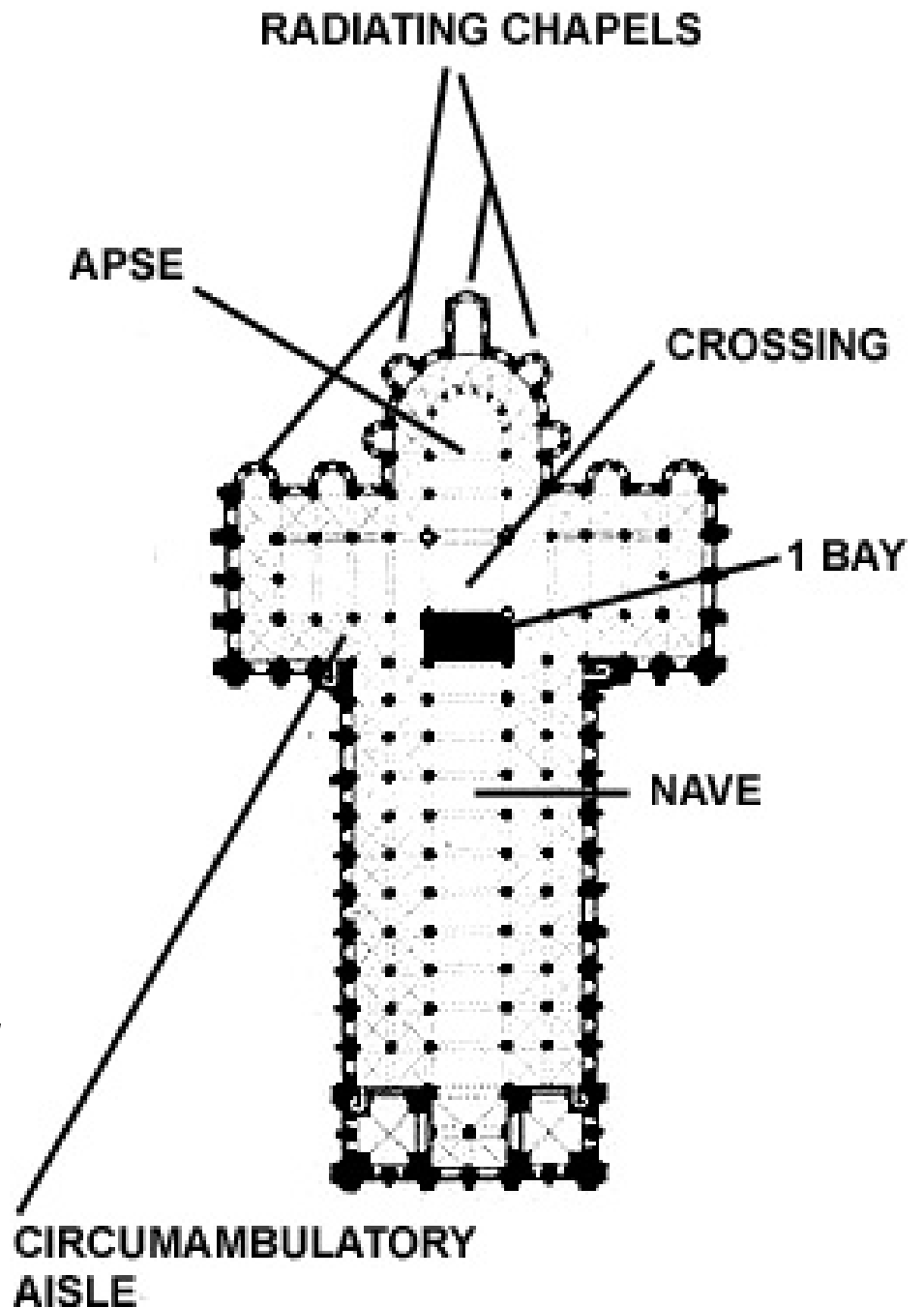
Tower over the Crossing

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

Church of Saint Foy Conques, France: 1050-1130

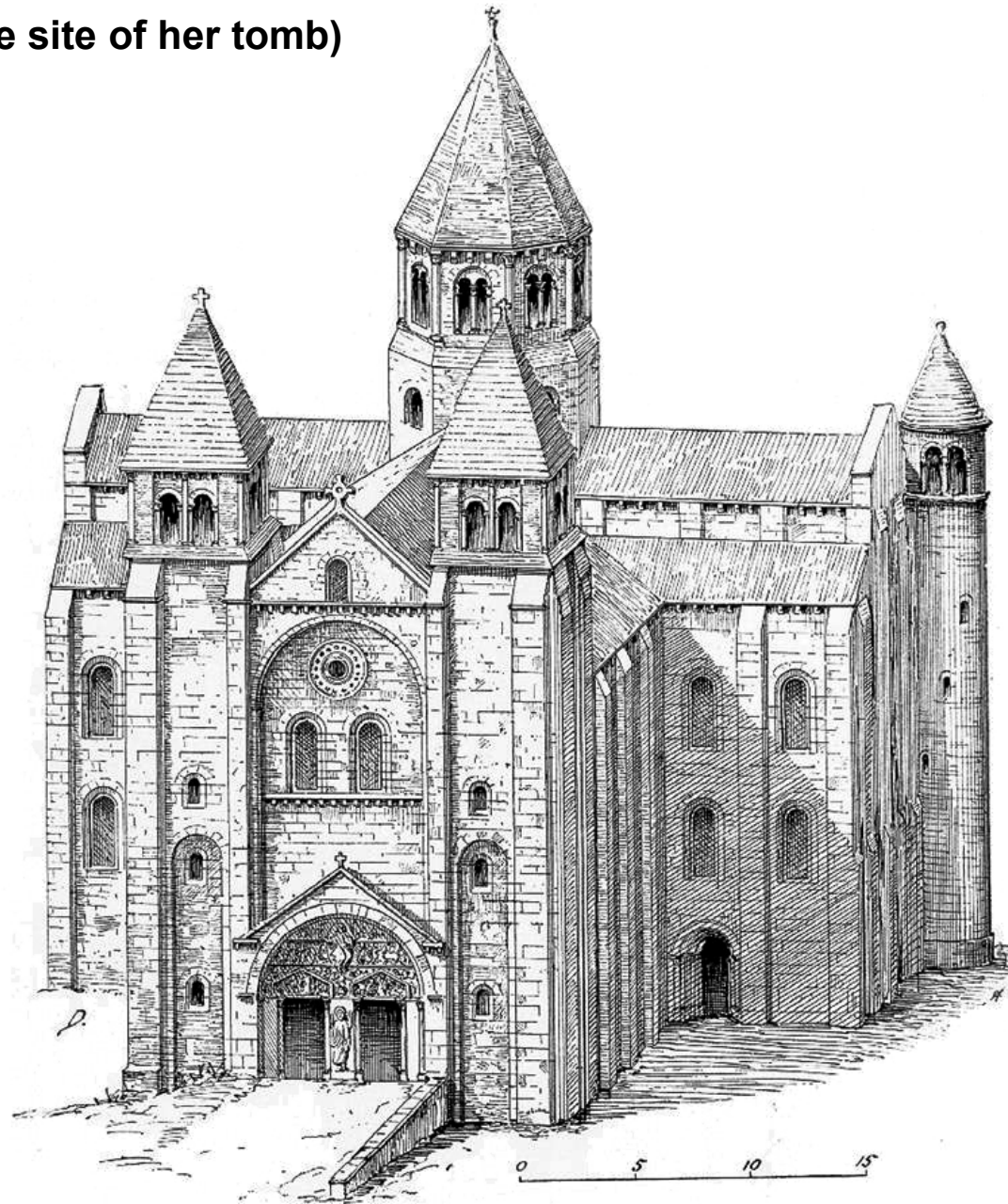
Pilgrimage Church



commons.wikimedia by Jean-Pol GRANDMONT

Church of Saint Foy Conques, France: 1050-1130

(Built above the site of her tomb)



Church of Saint Foy Conques, France: 1050-1130

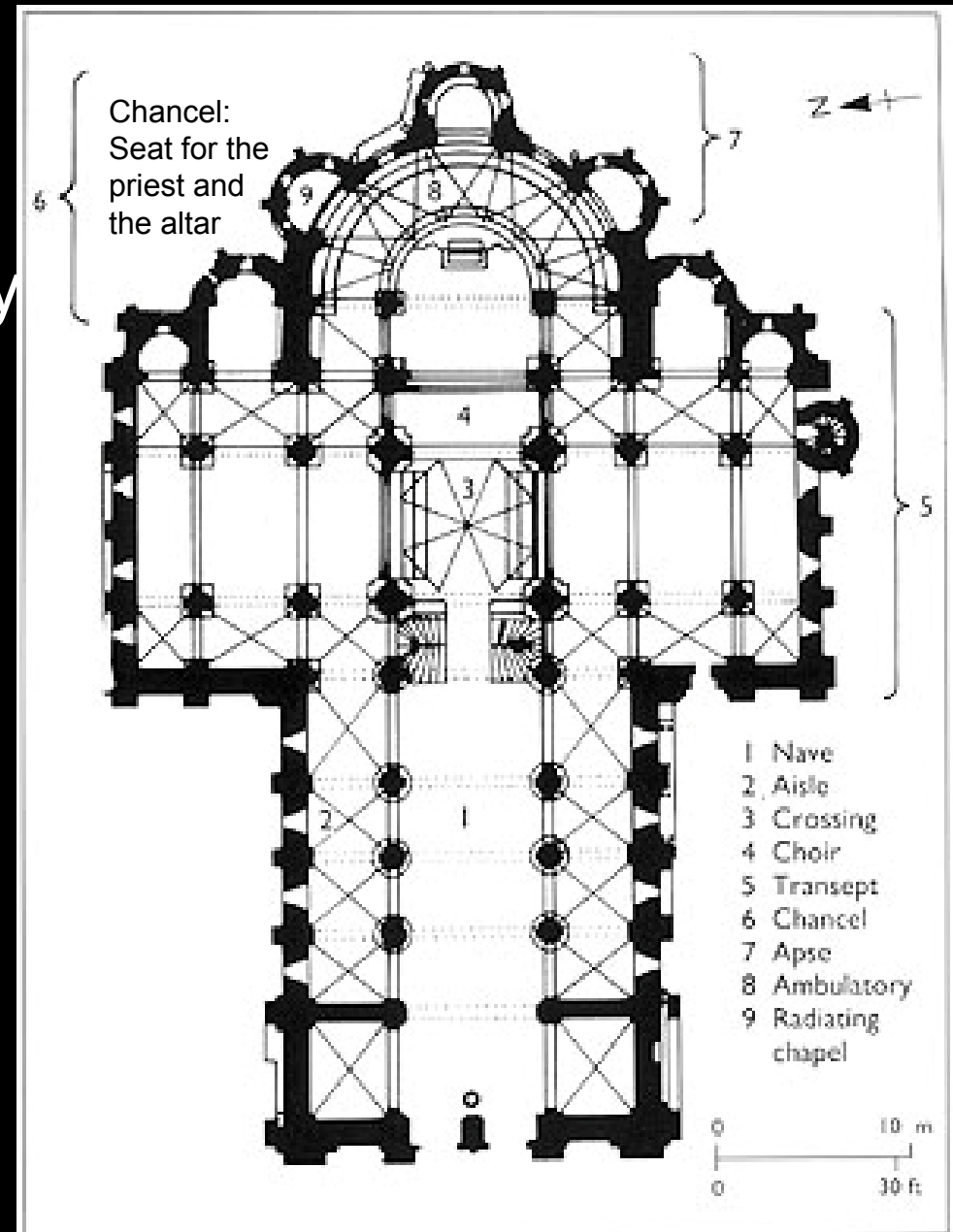
Pilgrimage Church

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



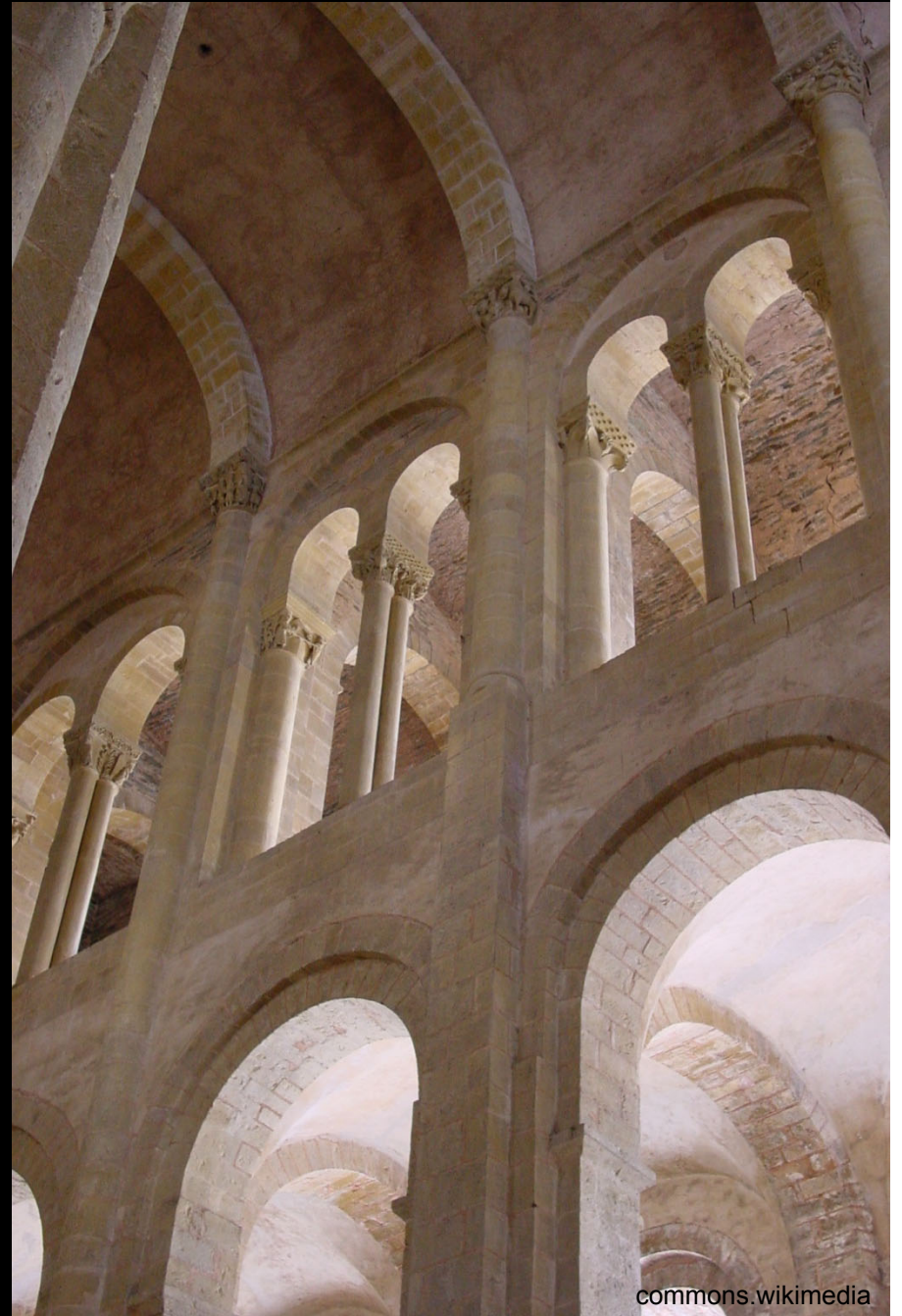
Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France: 1050 - 1130



Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France: 1050 - 1130



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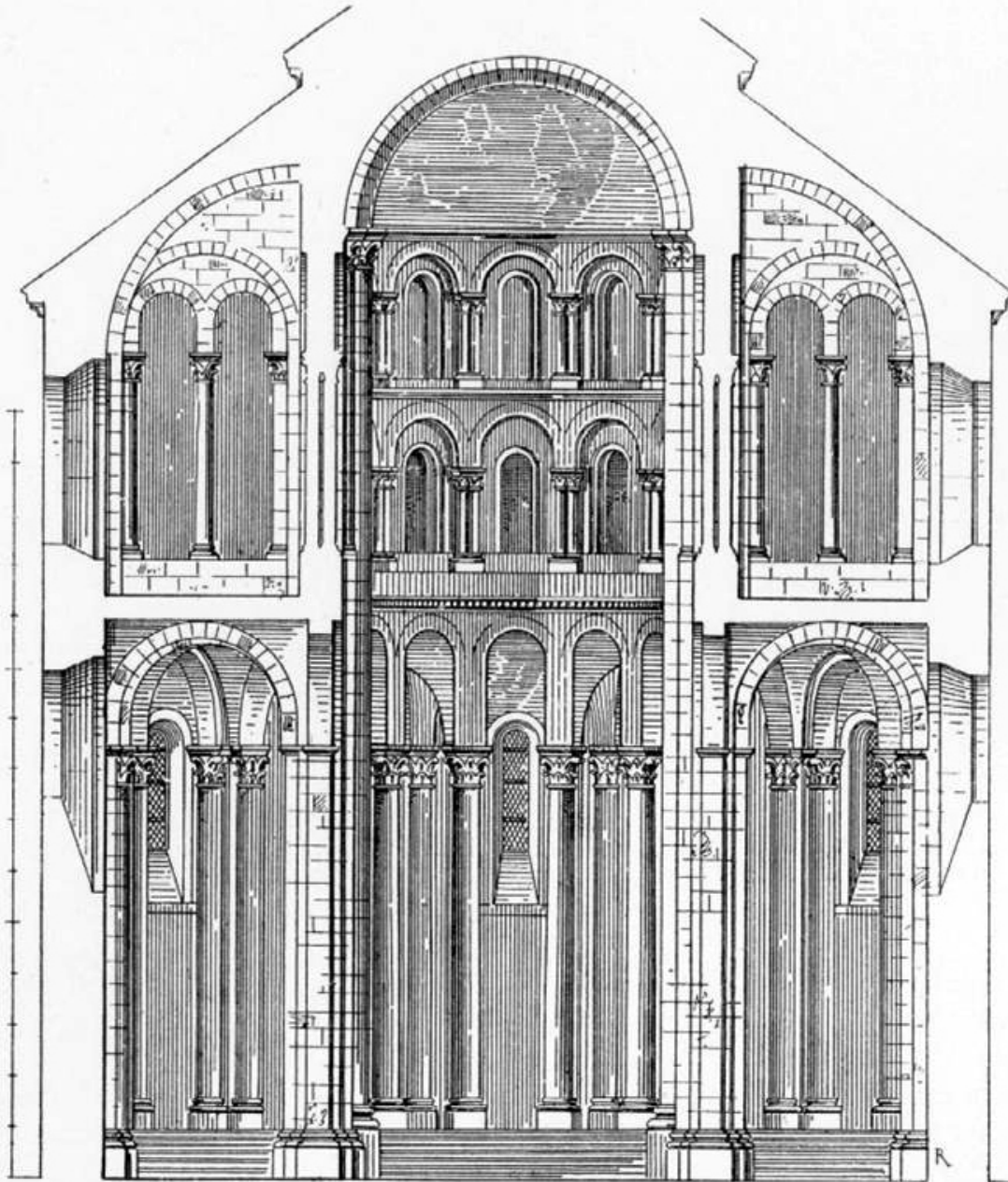


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Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France: 1050 - 1130



Church of Sainte Foy, Conques, France: 1050 - 1130



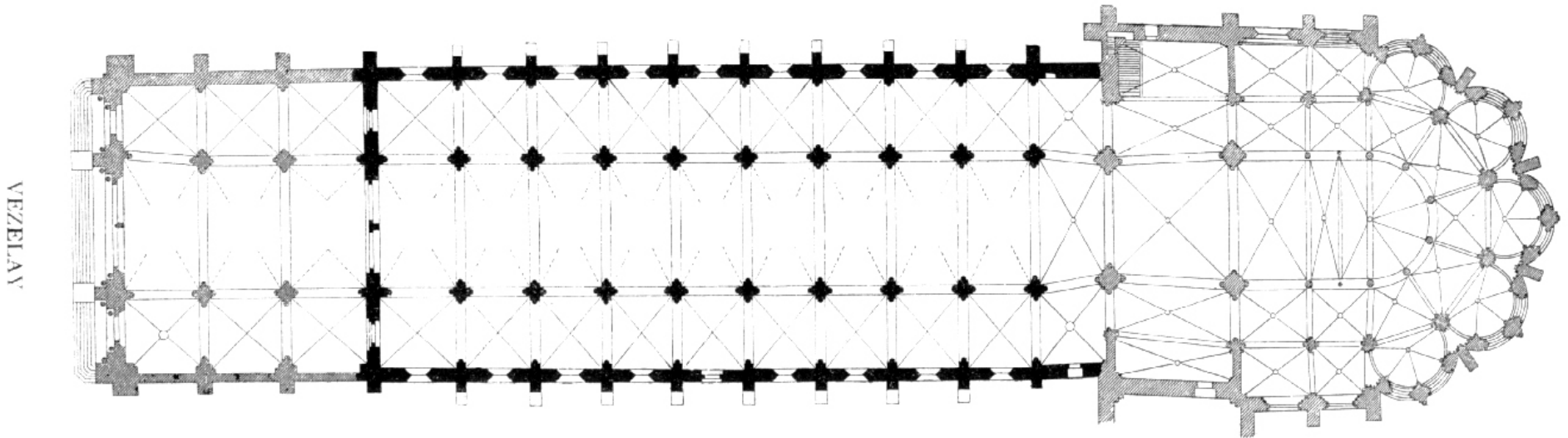
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206

Pilgrimage Church

200 ft long nave with unusually high vaulting

Nave arches with pink & gray alternating voussoirs

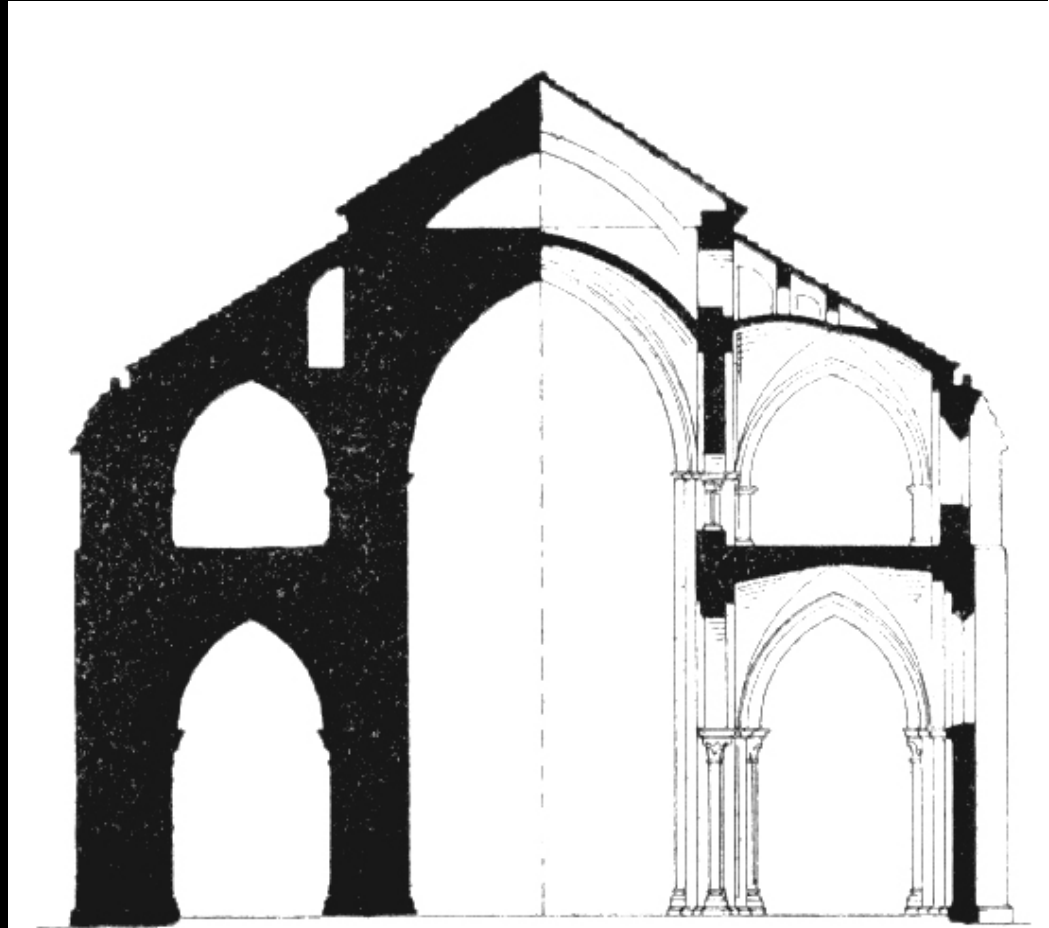
Nave arches separate each groin vaults into a separate bay



Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



VEZELAY: VORHALLE

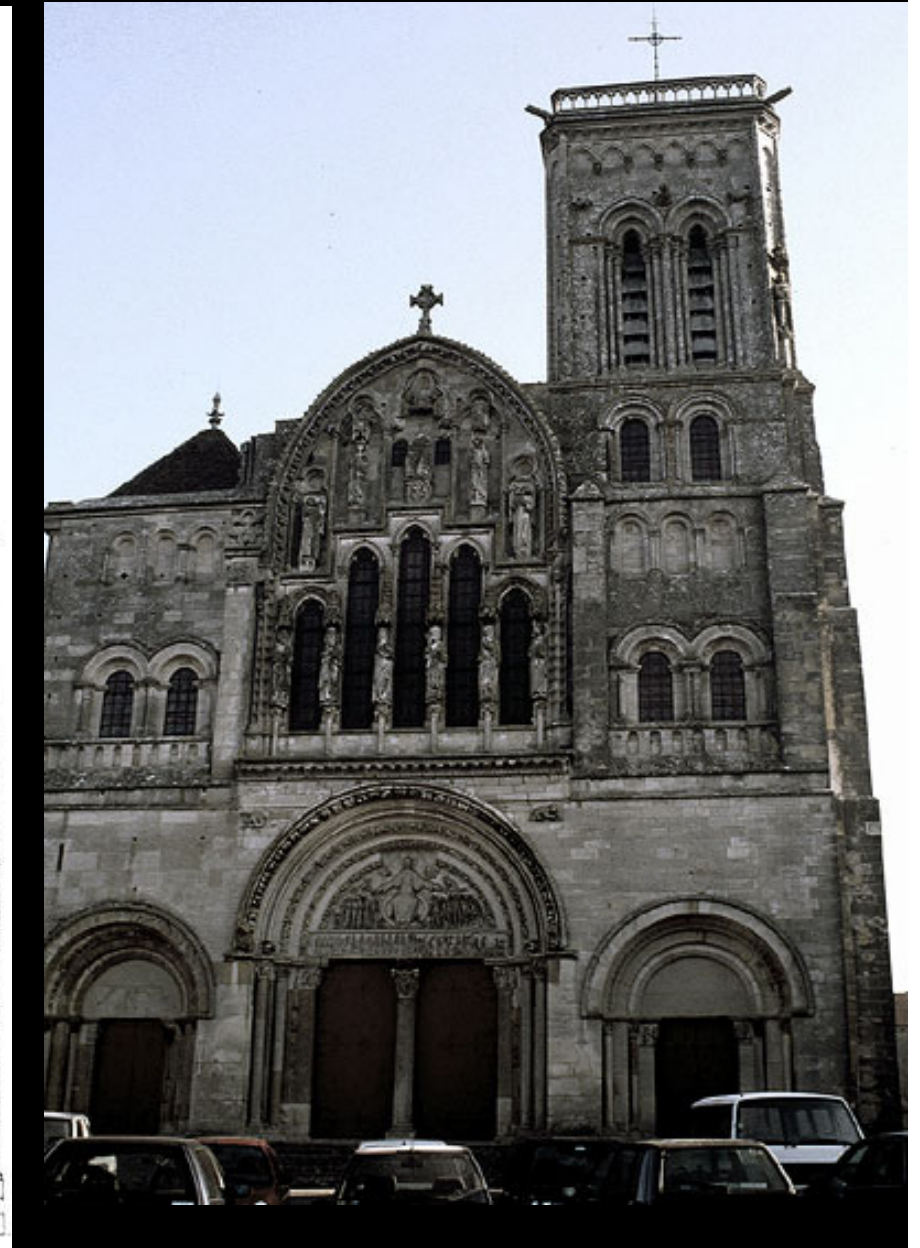
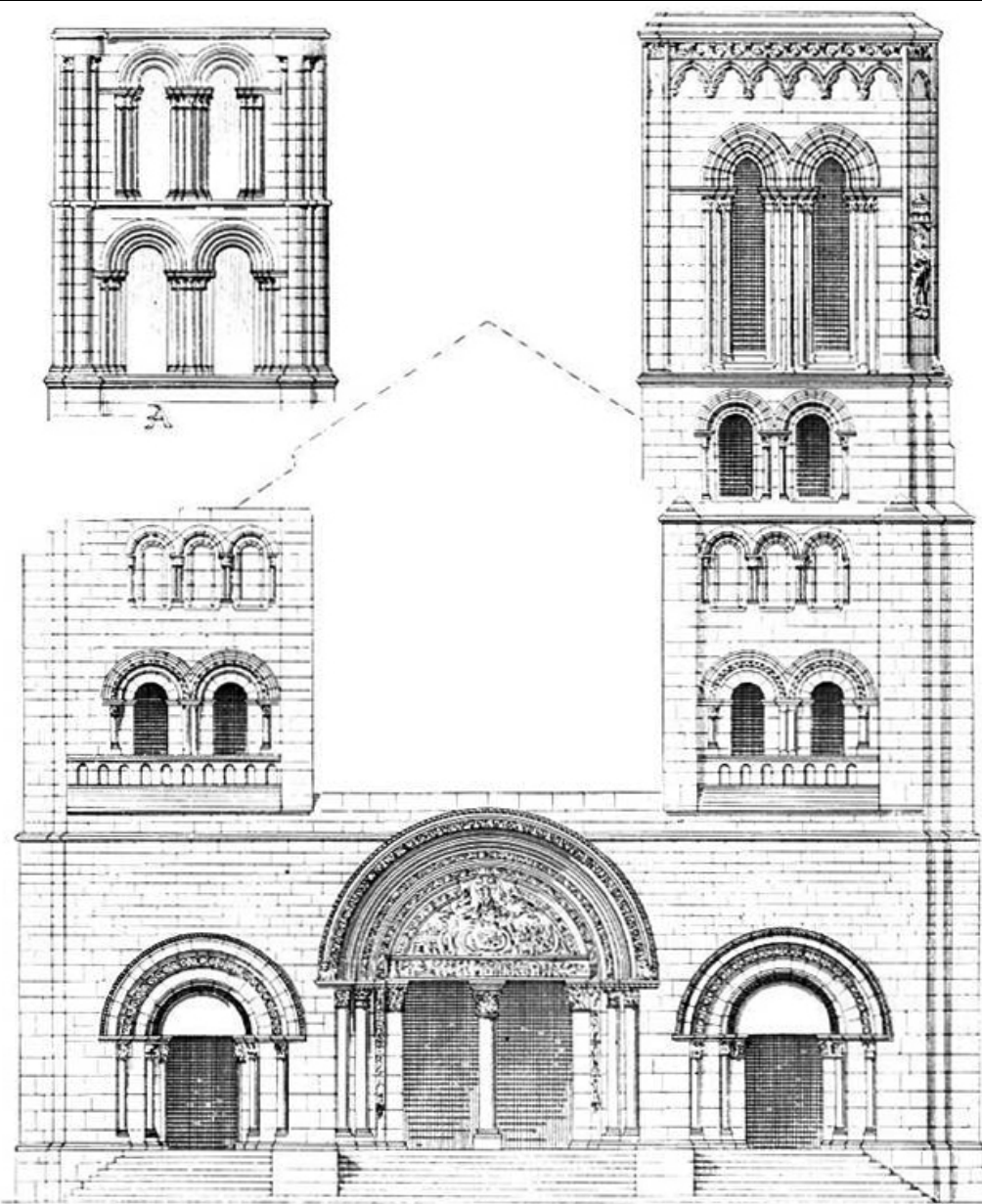
Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



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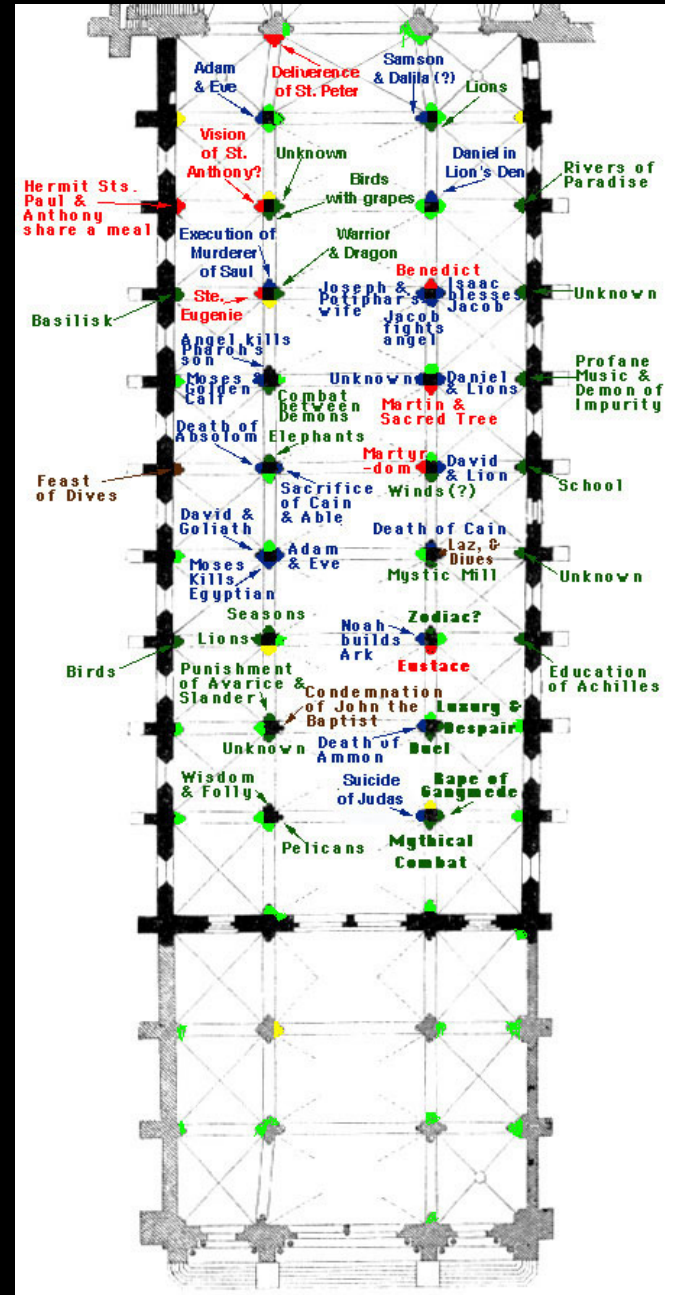


Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 – 1206

The Tympanum



Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



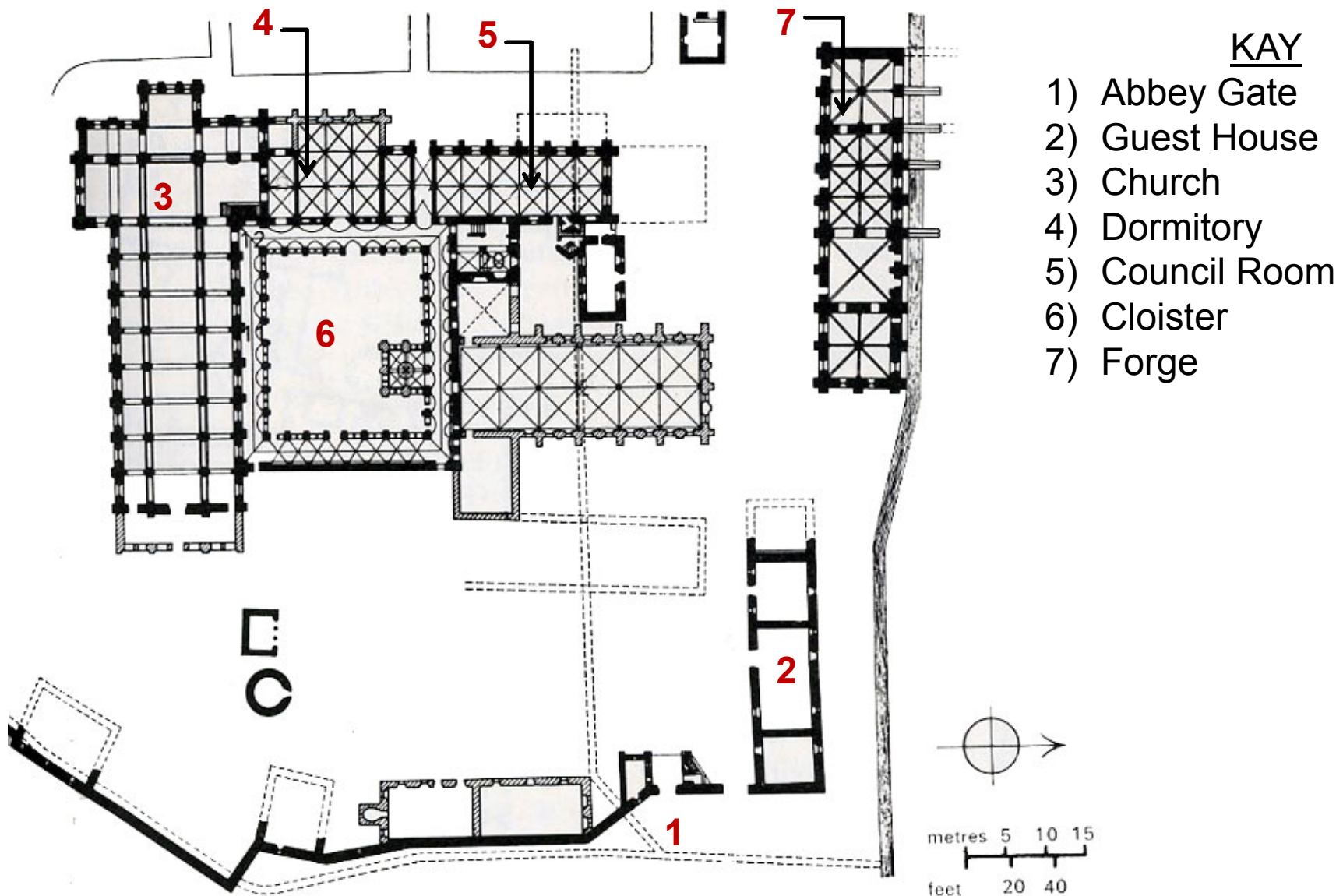
The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147

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.

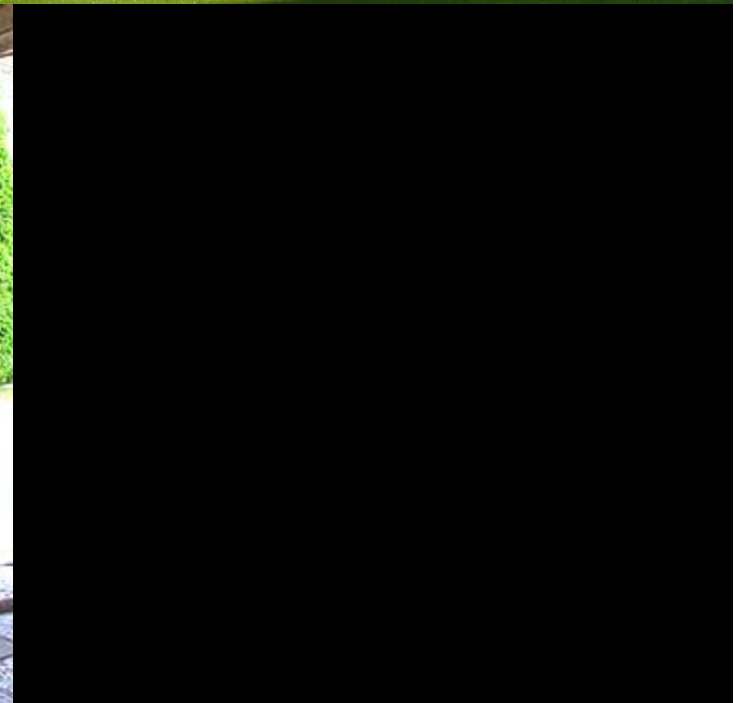


The Abbey of Fontenat, France: 1139 – 1147



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

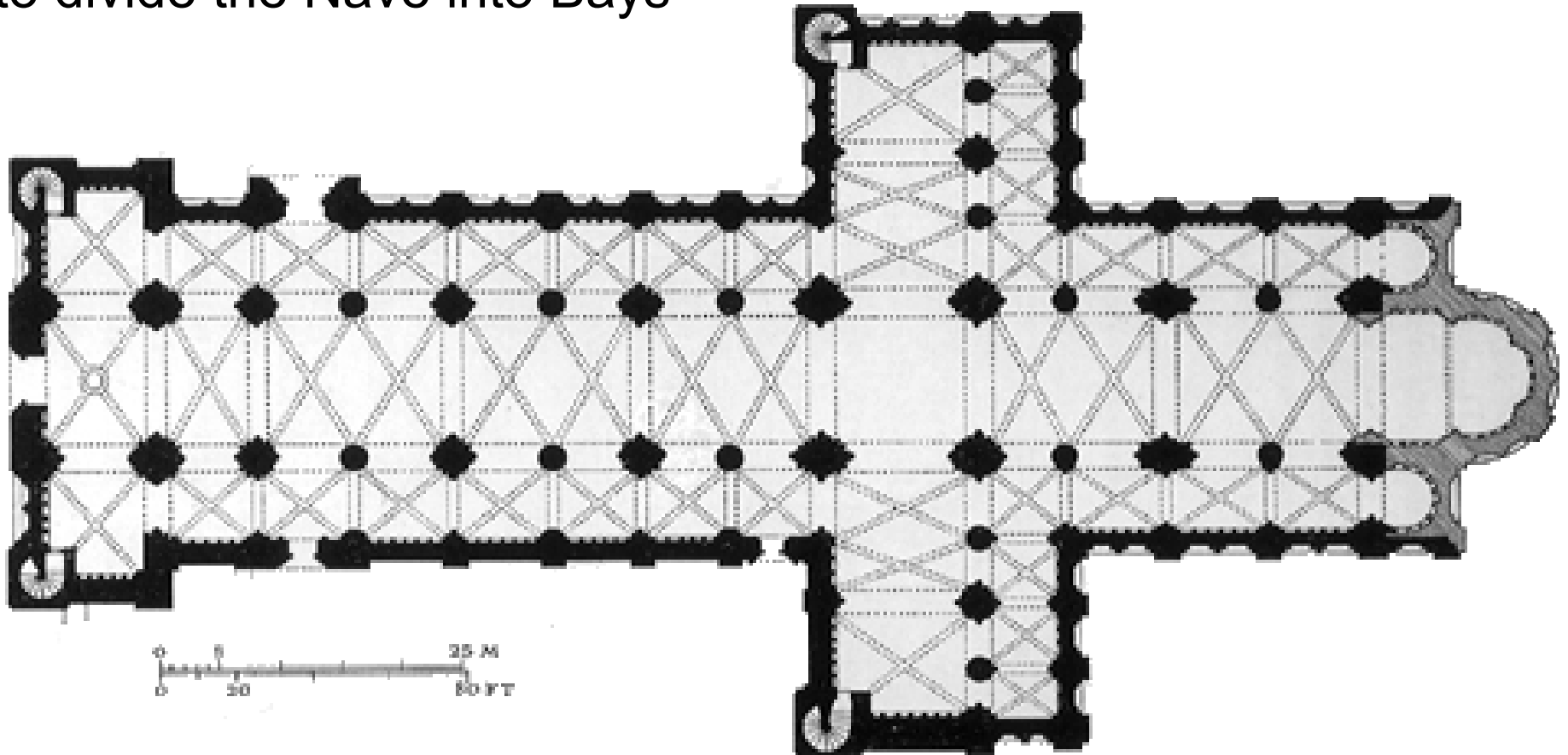


Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093

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



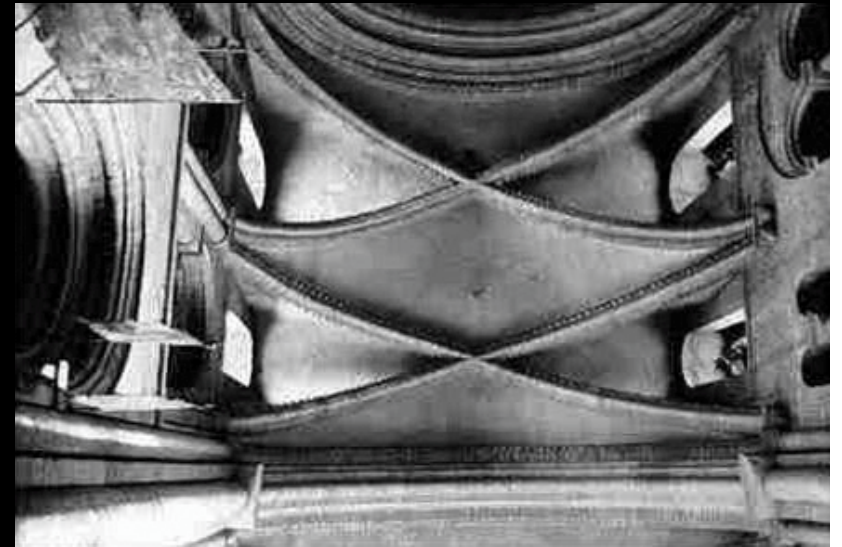
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093



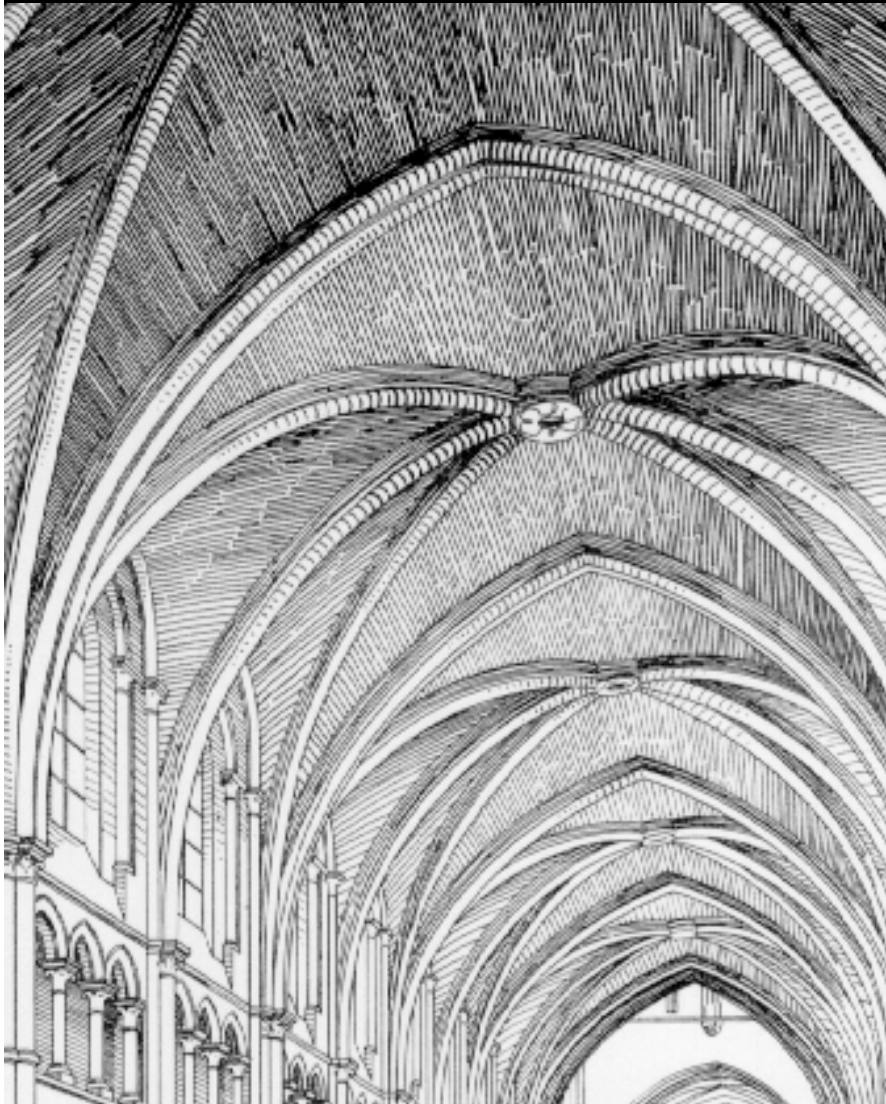
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093



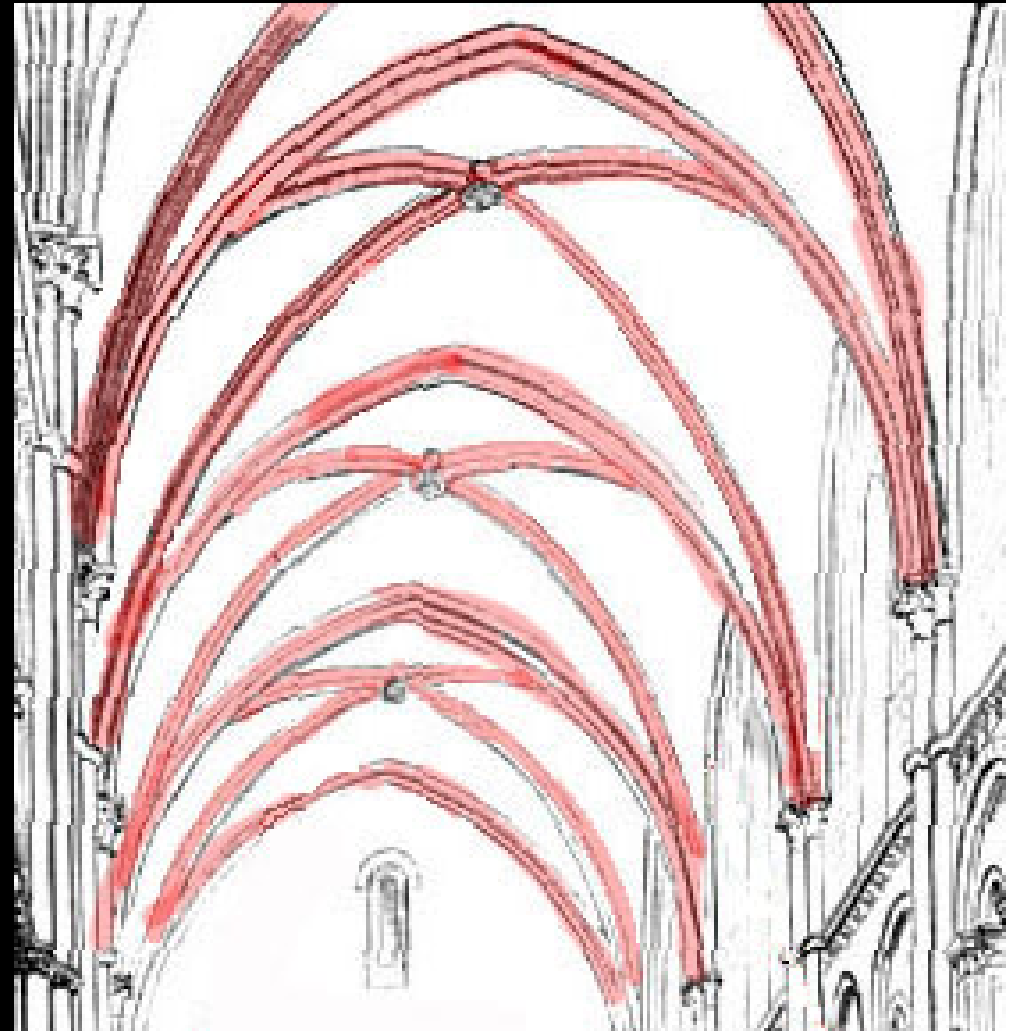
Cathedral of Durham England: Begun 1093



Vaults:



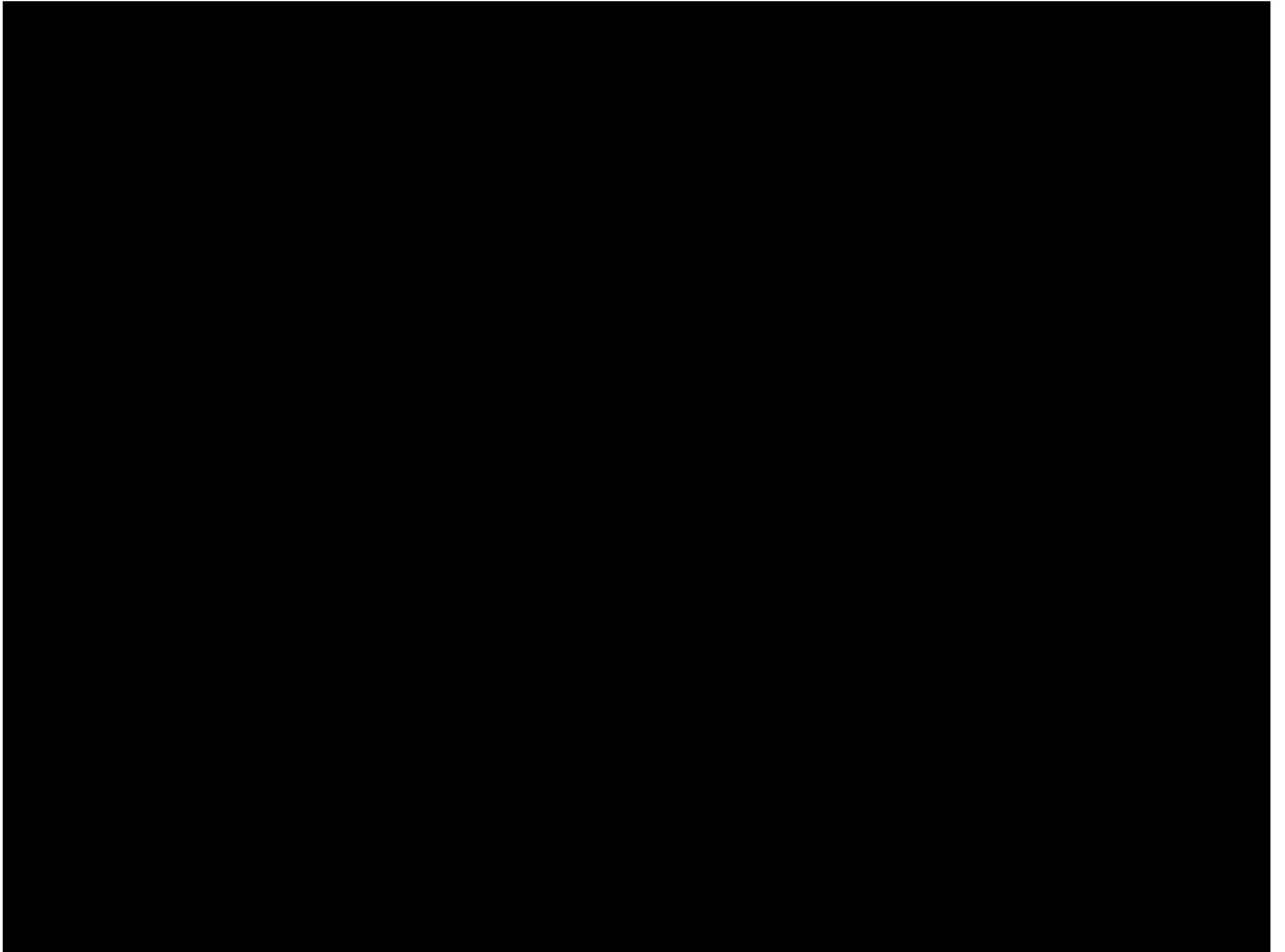
Sexpartite Rib Vault



Rib Vault

Reading: Fazio, Moffet & Wodehouse
A World History of Architecture* or *Buildings Across Time
Chapter 8





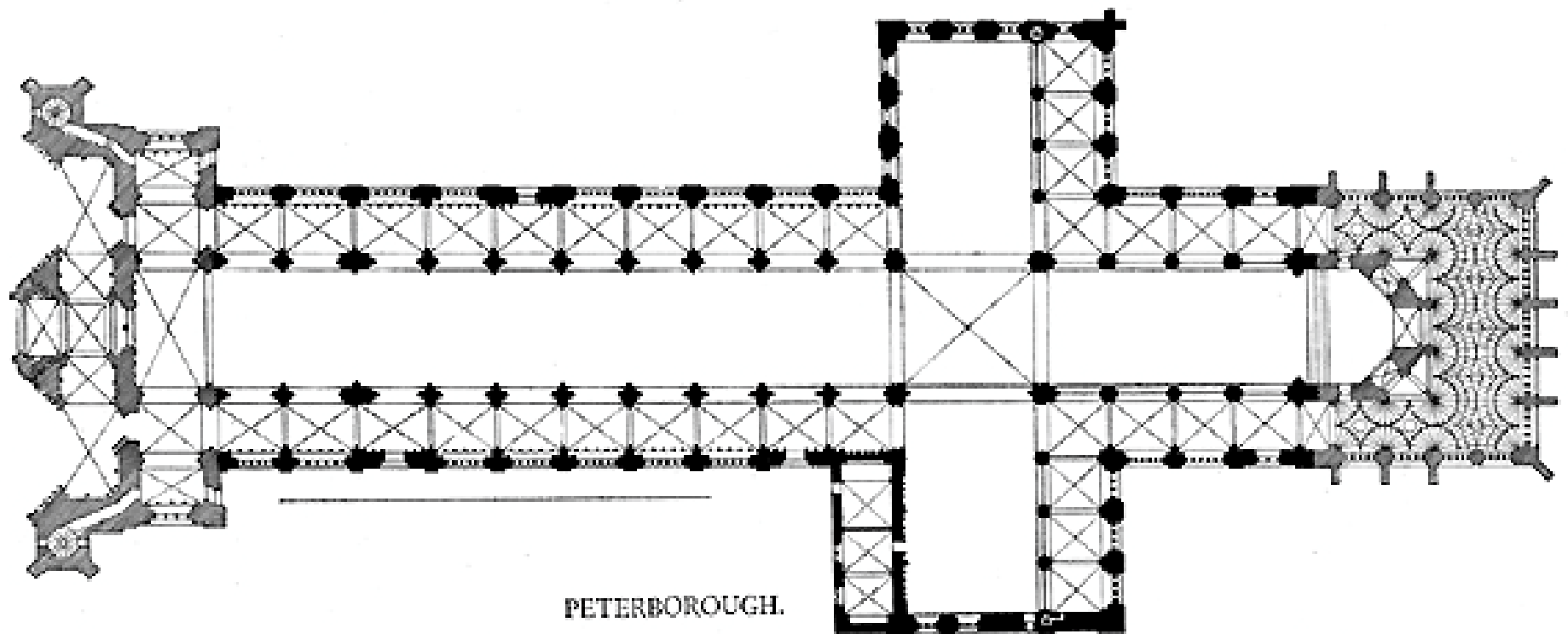
Peterborough Cathedral England:

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



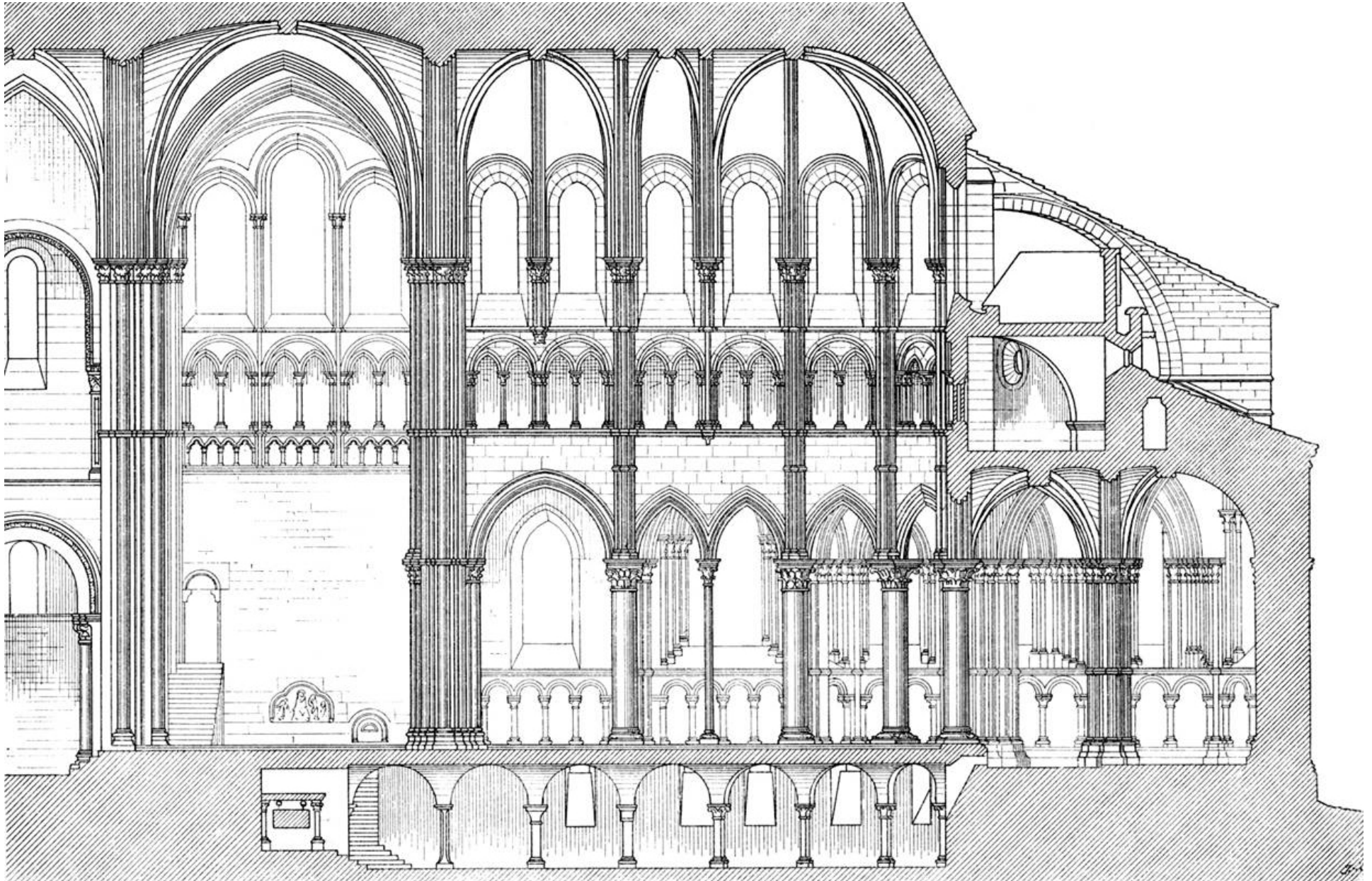
Peterborough Cathedral England: 1089 - 1206



Peterborough Cathedral England: 1089 - 1206



Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206



Sainte Madeleine, Vezelay, France: 1089 - 1206

