History of Architecture I

ARC 2313 - Spring 2022

Lecture-26

4 April 2022

For Wednesday, 6 April

***Ingersoll**: 298 - 306*

Reminder: Test #3

Friday, 22 April 2022

(Lectures 22-31)

Charlemagne

(Charles the Great)

Charlemagne

Charle = *Charles* ***magne*** = *great*

The adjectival form of *Charles*
(based on the latin *Carolus*)
gives us the word for this revival:

Carolingian Revival

Etymologically speaking, therefore, you understand that the states *North* ***Carolina*** *and South* ***Carolina*** are named for a Charles

Charles II of England named these provinces for his father Charles I

Who was *Charlemagne*?

Charlemagne *(**742 - 814** CE)*

Rome had fallen 324 years prior in 476 CE

Crowned King of the Franks: ***768*** *CE*

Emperor of Holy Roman Empire: ***800*** *CE*
Crowned by Pope Leo III

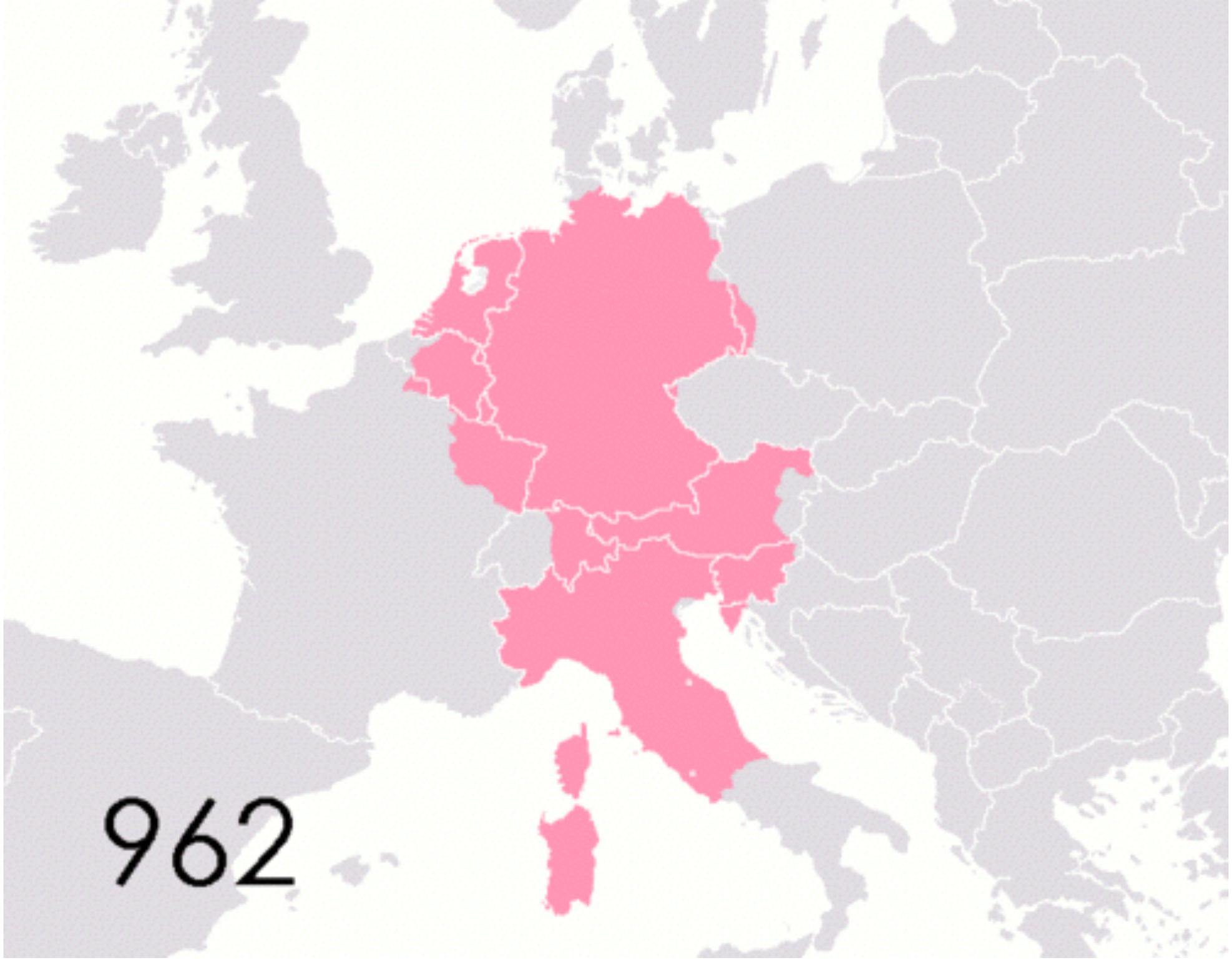
German ***Otto I*** takes over in **962** CE

Holy Roman Emperor

The *prestige of the emperor* was based on the assumption that he embodied the supreme power of the ancient Roman emperors.

Chosen by German noblemen-electors to be crowned by the Pope in Rome

The title ***Holy Roman Empire*** was not used until the 13th century — an artifact of history



Holy Roman Empire over time
Ultimately collapses in 1806 under Napoleon

Carolingian Revival

Charlemagne set out to bring back the unity and *greatness of Rome* and of Constantine in the form of a *revival* and this concept is referred to as:

Renovatio Romanae Imperii

This early revival of ancient Roman
greatness falls under the concept of
- ***Fundamentalism*** -
which means that the cultural driver is subject
to a historical set of *fundamental* ideas that
are ancient, pure, or immutable

By contrast, a conflicting cultural idea is
- ***Progressivism*** -
which means that history is the persistent
progression of a better state of affairs through
providence or science

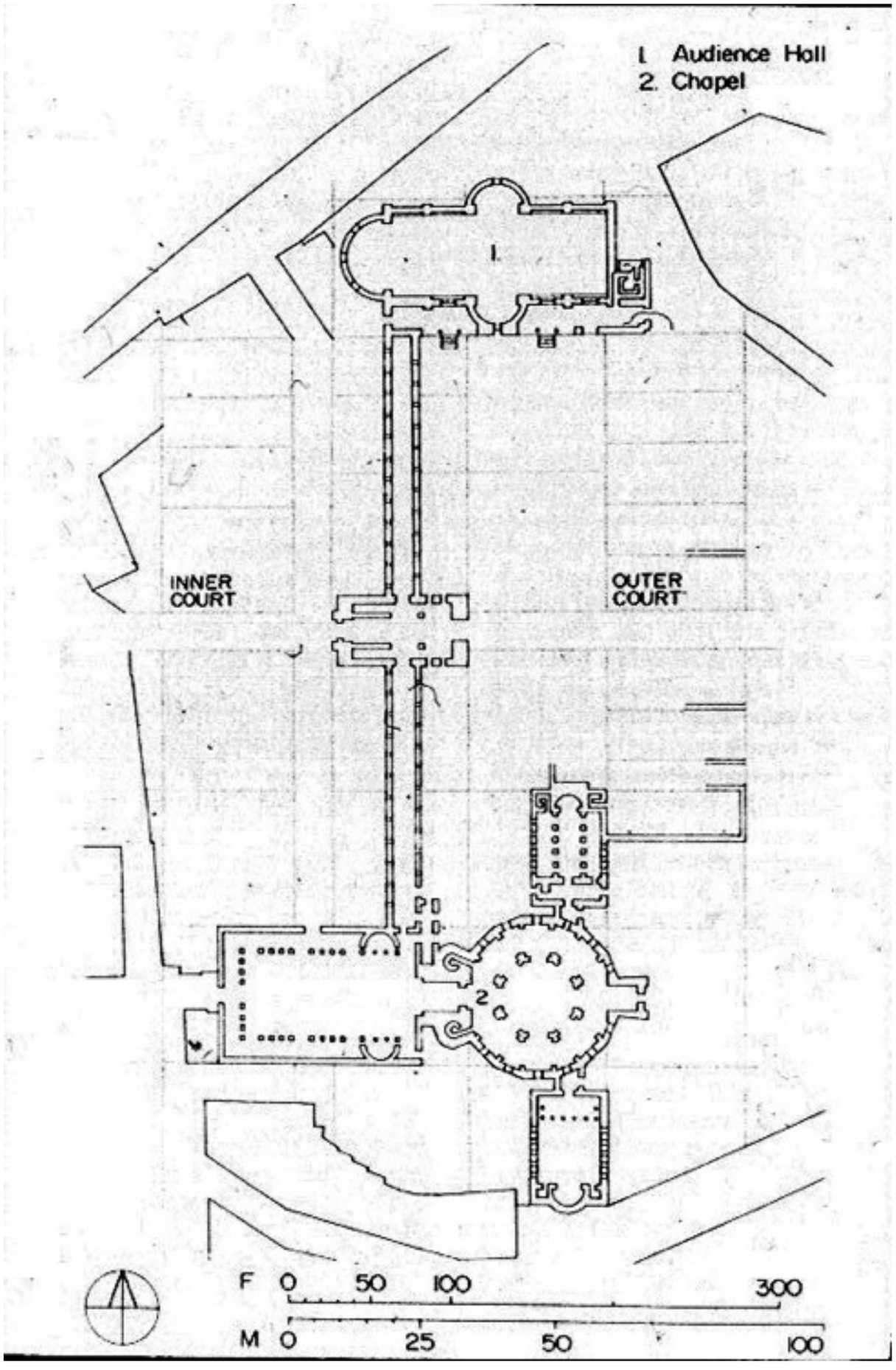
Hence, we have these two *concepts of* ***history*** that are set forth in ***Renaissance*** thought, that we will see more of later…

As architecture, the Carolingian uses ***Roman*** and ***Byzantine*** architectural parts as decorative elements—and attempts to regain some of the scale of Roman works

Although the ***Carolingian*** is not a completely unified system of reviving the Roman forms, it leads directly into the ***Romanesque***

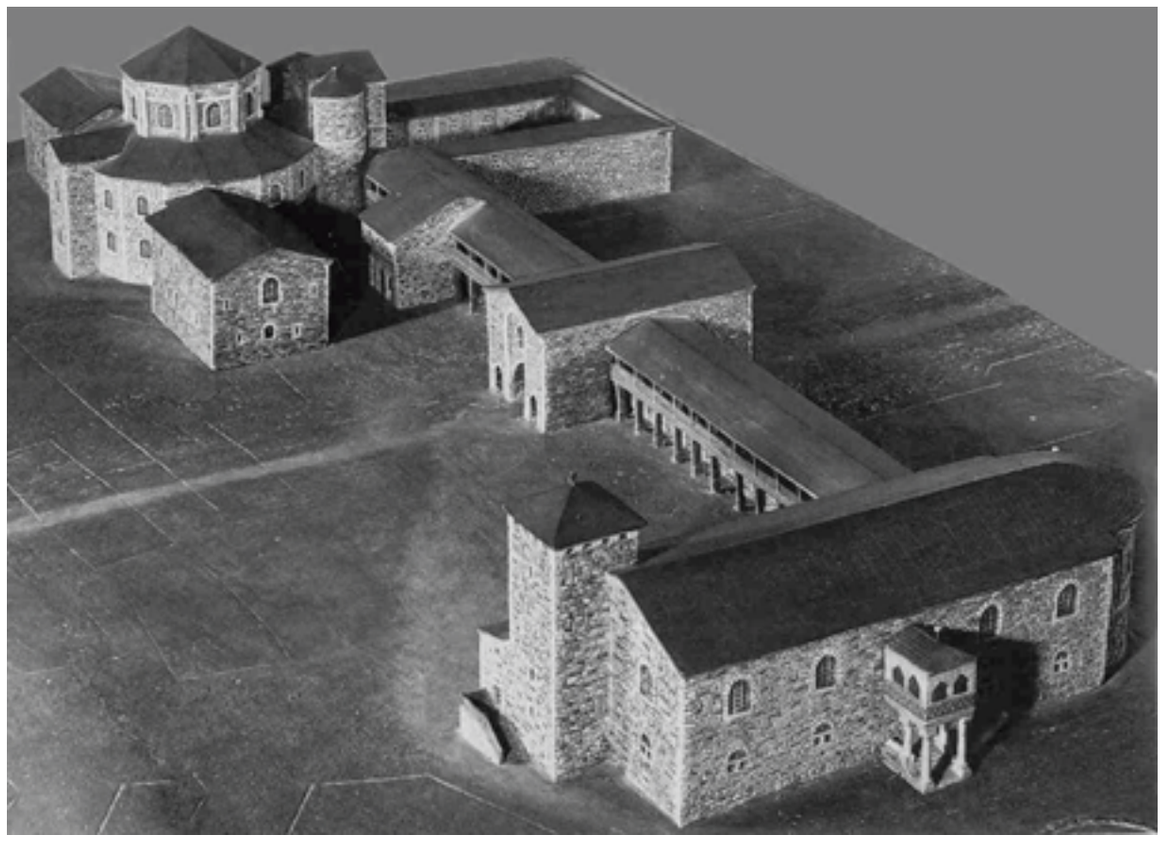
Aix-la-Chapelle
(a.k.a. Aachen)
The Netherlands
Belgium
Luxembourg
Rotterdam
Gouda
Leerdam
Dordrecht
Hertogenbosch
Breda
Tilburg
Roosendaal
Eindhoven
Venray
Venlo
Brecht
Turnhout
Lommel
Weert
Geel
Peer
Mechelen
Heinsberg
Sittard
Hasselt
Leuven
Maastricht
Tienen
Aachen
Hannut
Liège
Verviers
Simmerath
Schleiden
Sprimont
Namur
Malmedy
Charleroi
Walcourt
Dinant
Marche-en-Famenne
Sankt Vith
Prüm
Couvin
Bastogne
Libramont-Chevigny
Diekirch
Sedan
Trier
Bitburg
Wittlich
Euskirchen
Bonn
Duren
Kleve
Rees
Cuijk
Bocholt
Doetinchem
Winterswijk
Raesfeld
Dülmen
Coesfeld
Münster
Warendorf
Gütersloh
Bielefeld
Ascheberg
Hamm
Lippstadt
Paderborn
Soest
Büren
Dortmund
Moers
Essen
Hagen
Arnsberg
Brilon
Marsberg
Korbach
Frankenberg, Hesse
Siegen
Waldbröl
Marburg
Dillenburg
Bad Marienberg
Mengerskirchen
Gießen
Adenau
Mayen
Koblenz
Limburg an der Lahn
Bad Nauheim
Hillesheim
Daun
Cochem
Nastätten
Kastellaun
Simmern
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Darmstadt
Bad Kreuznach
Alzey
Idar-Oberstein
Bensheim
E34
E314
E25
A2
N40
3
5

100 ft



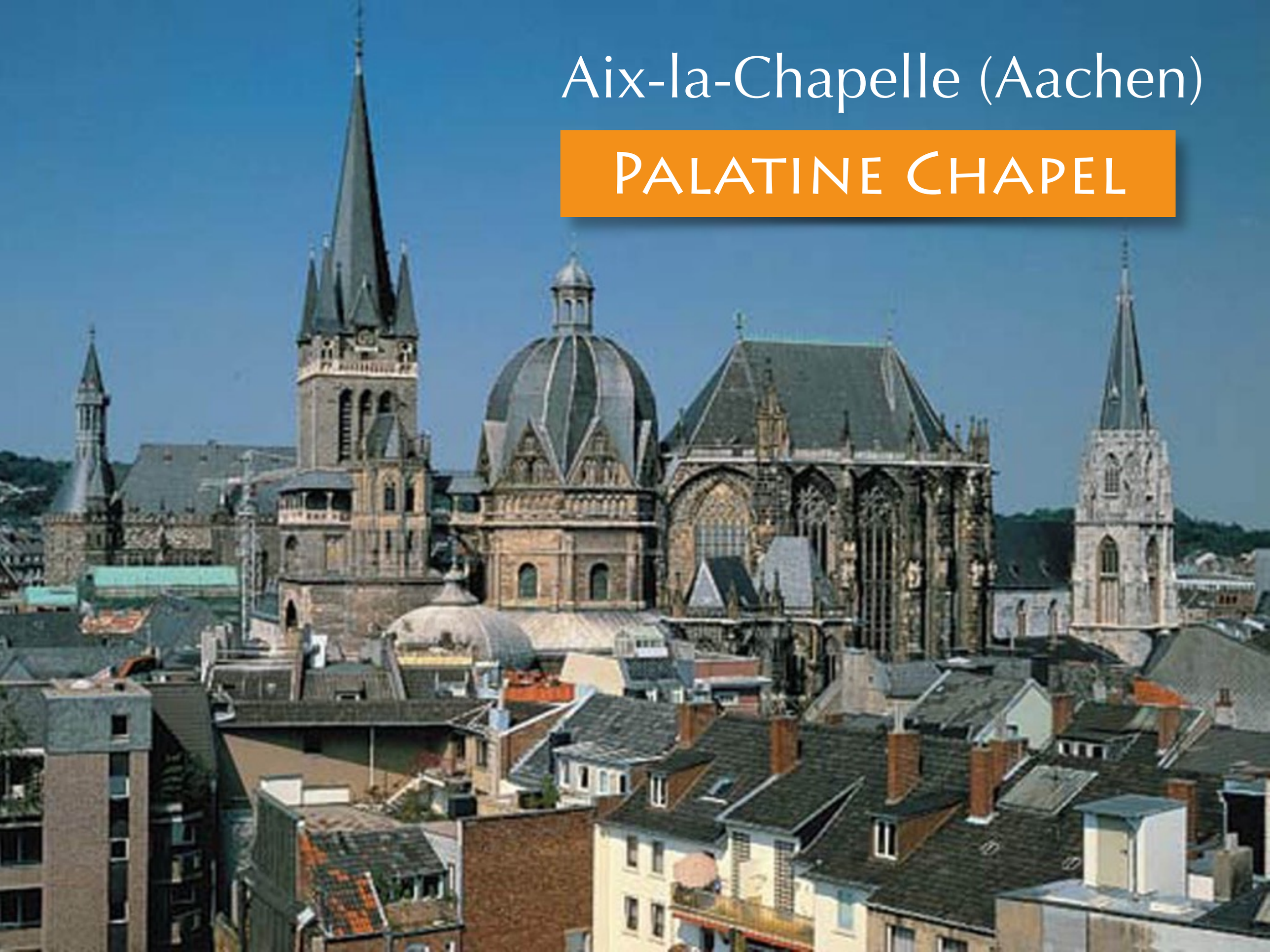
Charlemagne places his Palace and Chapel near the center of his empire ::

Aix-la-Chapelle



Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen)

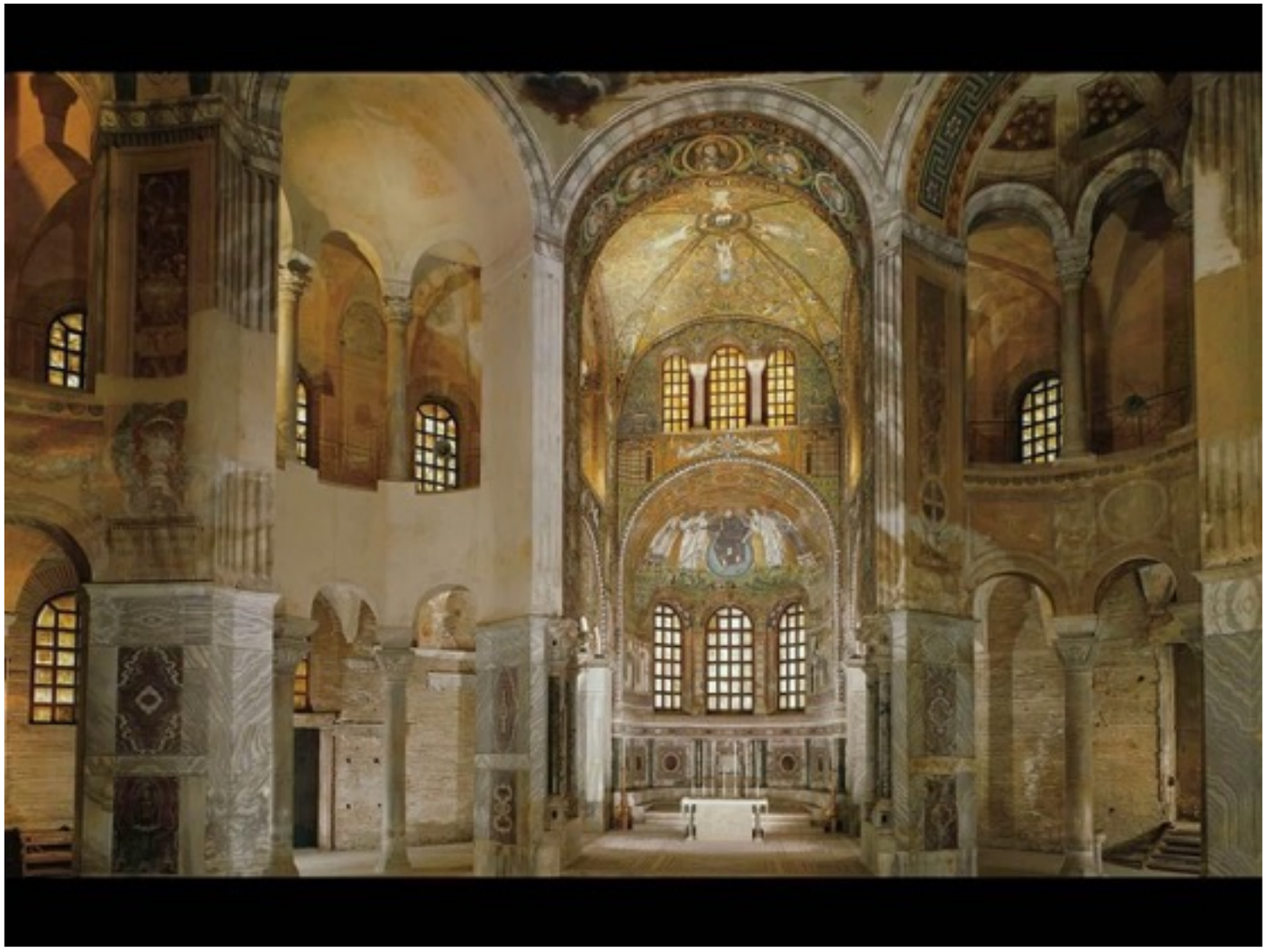
Palatine Chapel



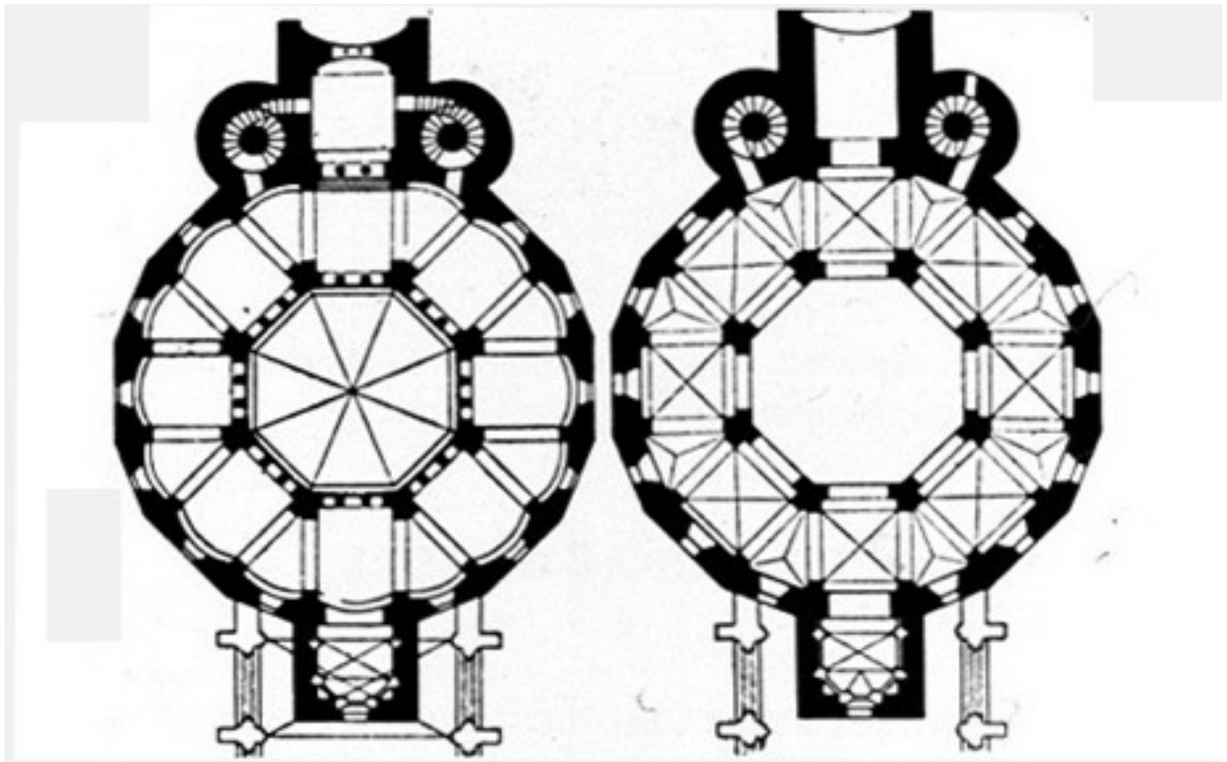
Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle

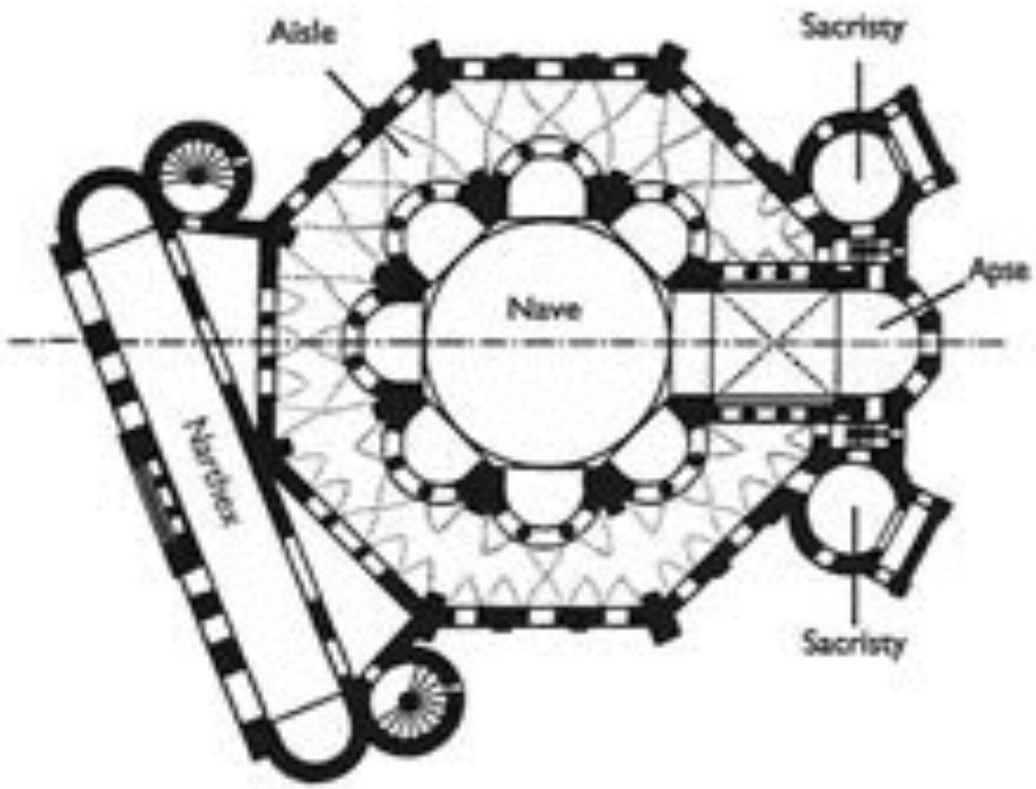
- **Aix-la-Chapelle** (modern name **Aachen**)
- **key project** in reviving Roman greatness
- established a school there
- gathered craftsmen and philosophers
- rehabilitated the alphabet
- reorganized monastic system

Palatine Chapel
at Aix-la Chapelle (800)

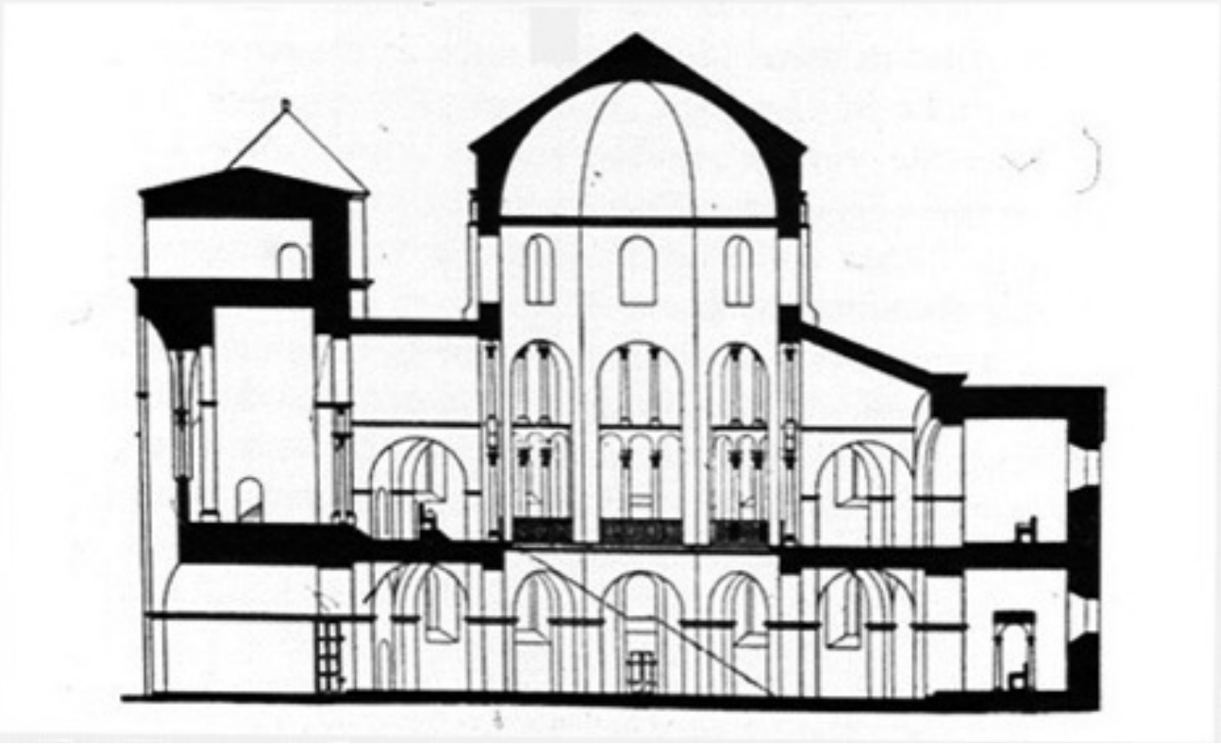


San Vitale at Ravenna (526)

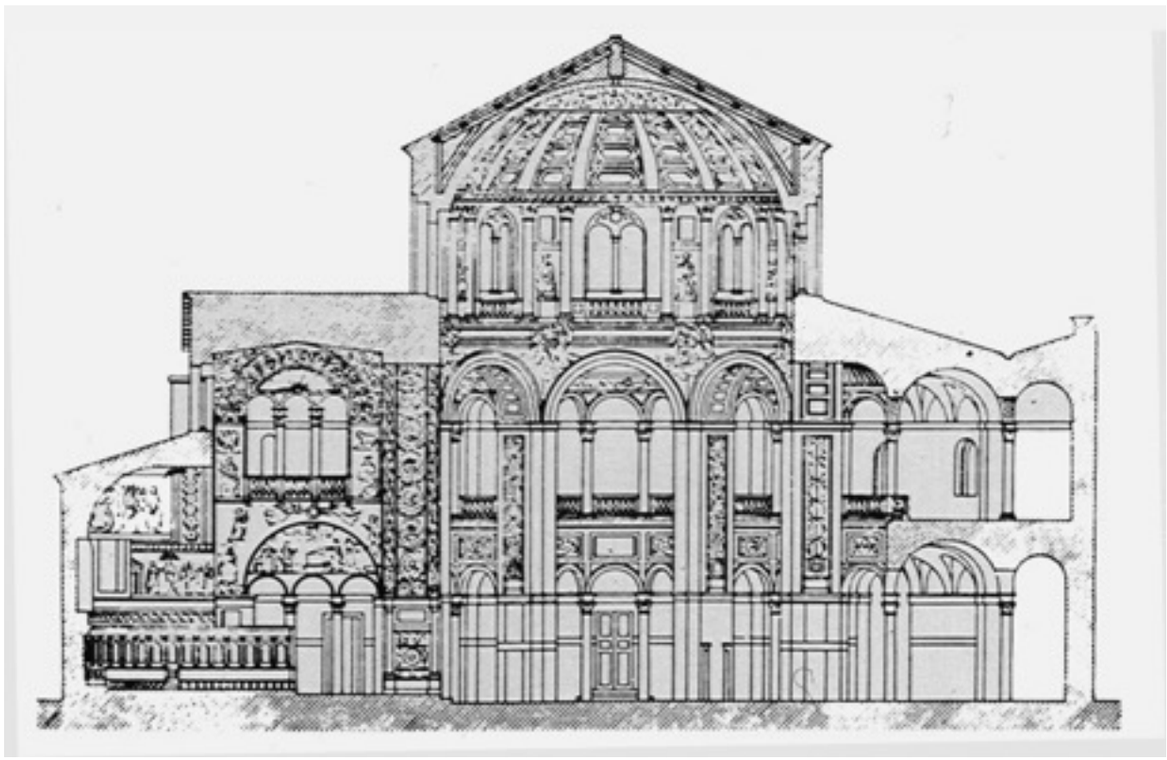




Palatine Chapel



San Vitale



Palatine Chapel
at Aix-la-Chapelle

800 *CE*

Less finesse (awkward)
Less light
Ablaq masonry
spolia

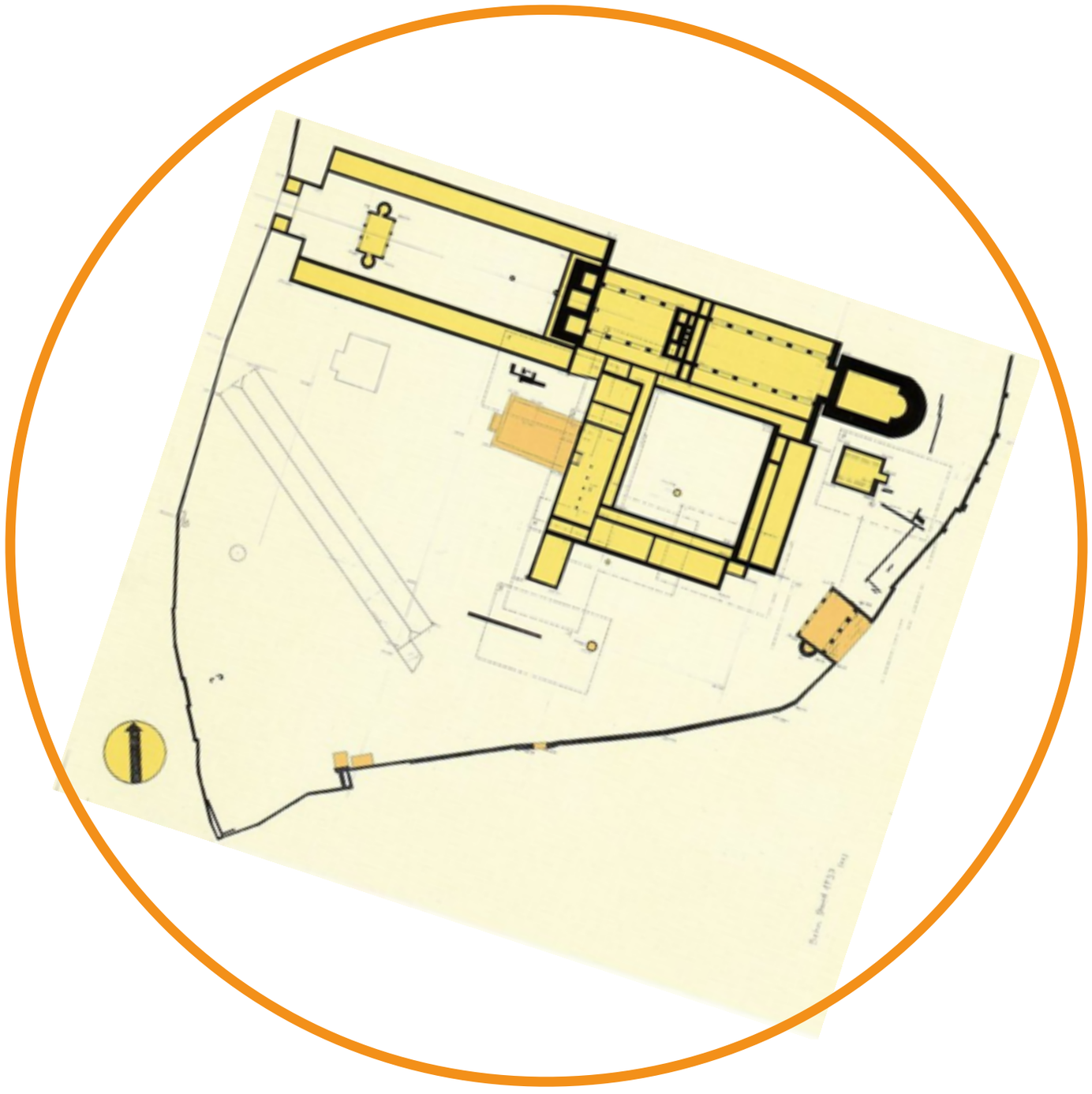
San Vitale
at Ravenna

526 *CE*

Abbey Gatehouse of Lorsch

Lorsch Abbey Gatehouse
about ***774***

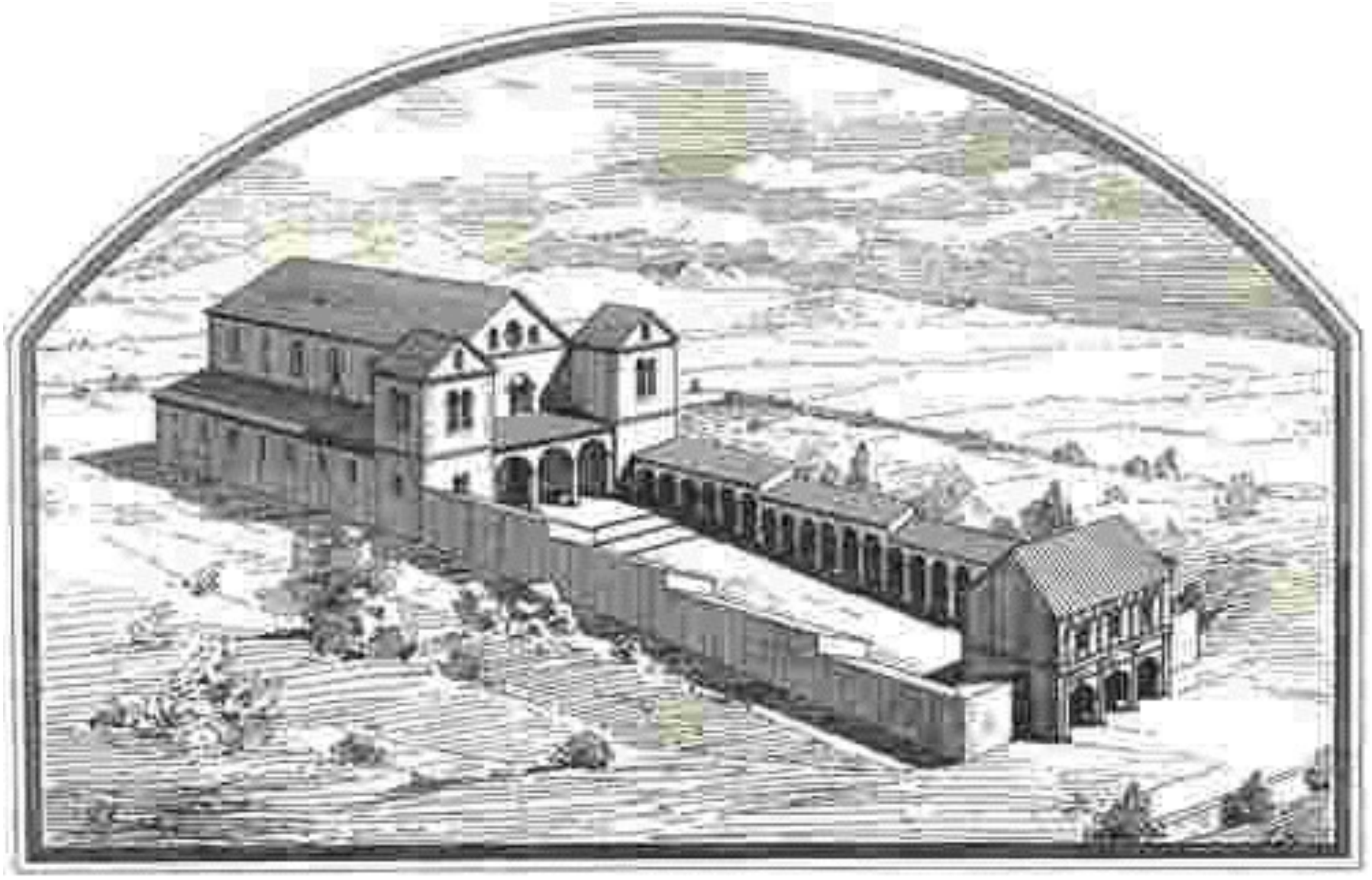
Lorsch Abbey Gatehouse



Lorsch Abbey Gatehouse

about *774*

- an Abbey Gatehouse
- three-arched opening
- Byzantine cladding
- engaged columns
- fluted ionic pilasters
- possible influence from *Arch of Constantine*



Lorsch probably about 900 CE

Kloster Lorsch.

Charlemagne across the empire

Charlemagne built sixteen cathedrals and about 200 abbeys & monasteries

These were Benedictine Abbeys and Monasteries under the authority of the Abbey of Cluny - ***which was very powerful in European politics***

Abbey versus **Monastery**

An **abbey** is sanctified by the Church
in Rome - it's a walled religious institution
that includes land—a residence for an
Abbot or Abbess that may house monks,
nuns, priests-in-training, as well as others

A **monastery** is where monks or hermits
live alone in a monastic lifestyle of devotion

The ***ven-diagram*** thus ::
All Abbeys are Monasteries but not all
Monasteries are Abbeys

Cathedral Vocabulary

abbey *- institution sanctified by church*

monastery *- institution where monks live // work*

cloister *- the courtyard in the abbey or monastery which represents paradise as—as monks circumambulate, they contemplate scripture and attaining paradise*

refectory *- the dining hall of the monastery*

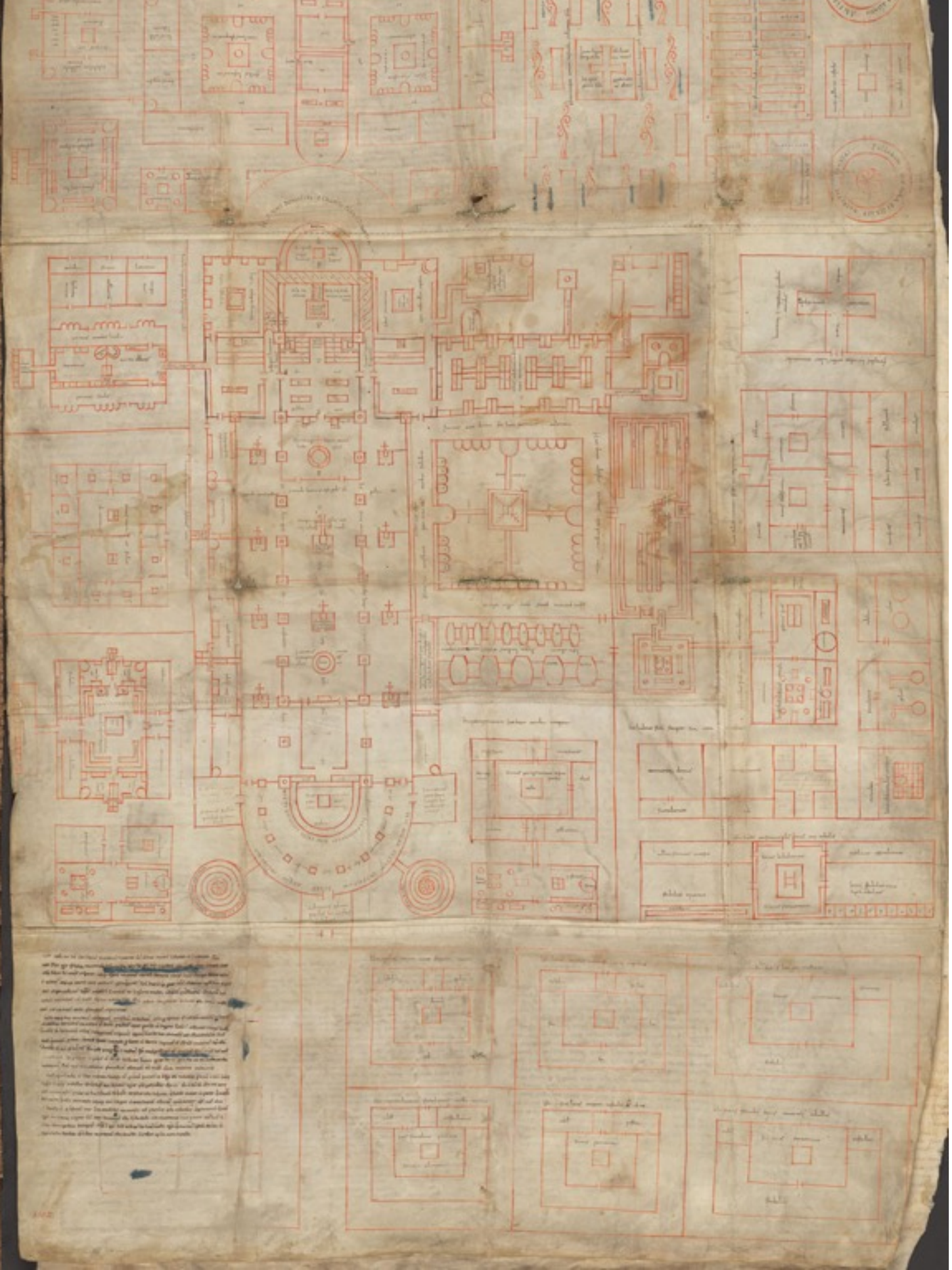
westworks *- the towers at entrance opposite the altar (hence the west)*

Abbey of Corvey

(844)

westworks

Carolingian westworks

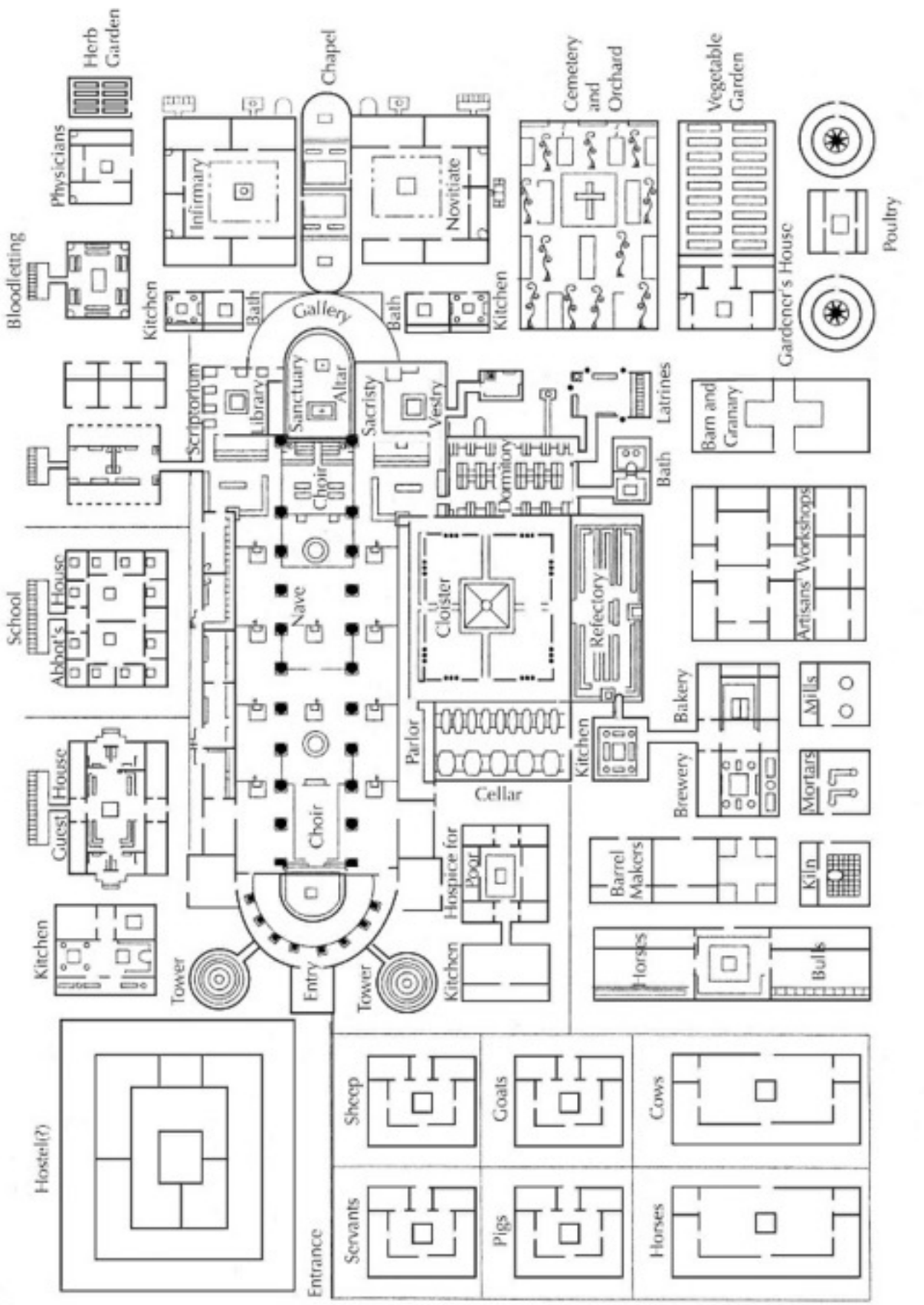


Abbey of St. Gall

(816)

westworks

Only surviving architectural plan from the period bracketed by the end of the Roman empire (476) until the 13th century



Abbey of St. Gall

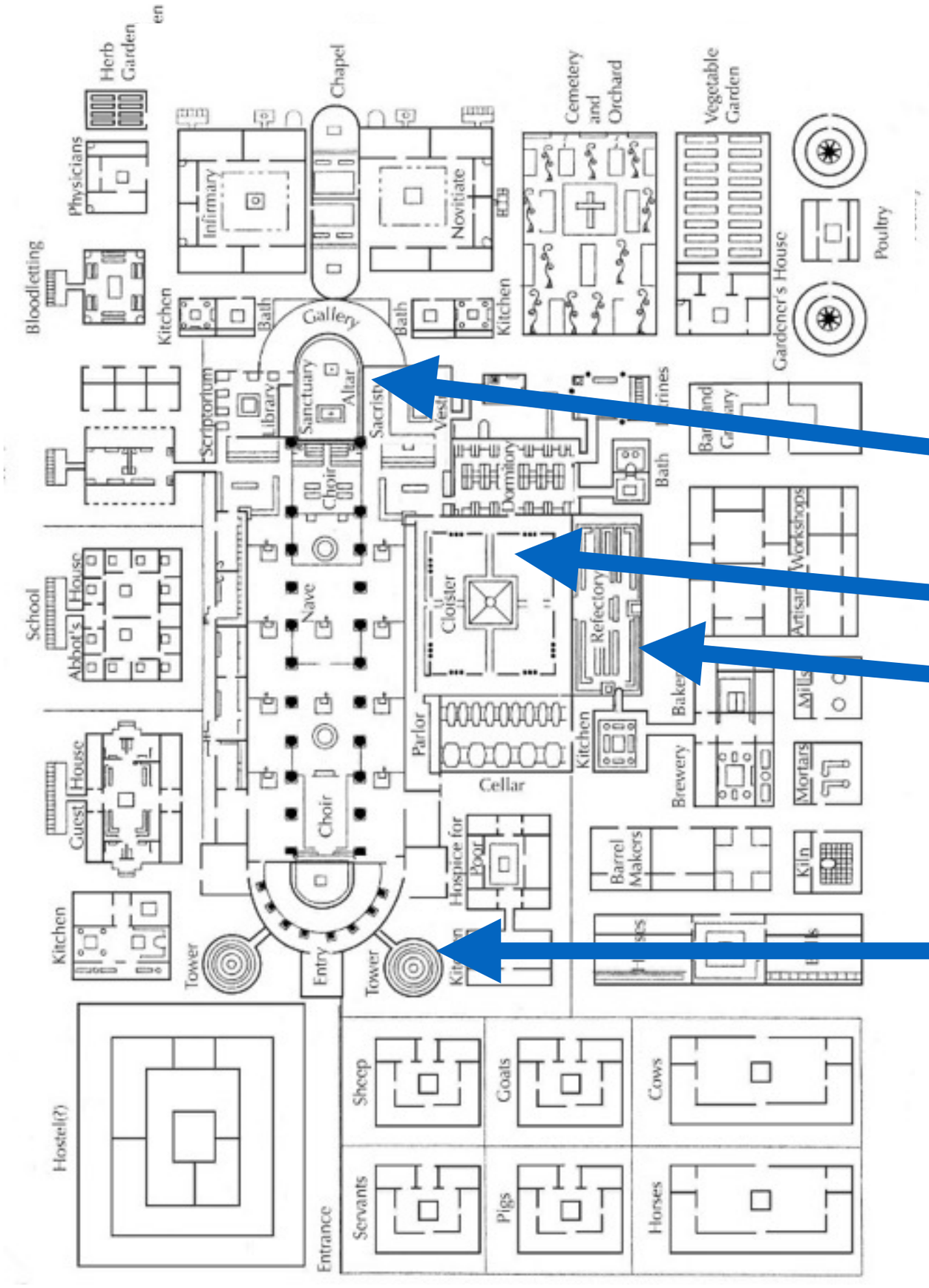
(816)

Ideal plan of St. Gall described the form and social order of a Benedictine Monastery.

Balance of devotional life of prayer and study with the productive life required for this self-sustained community of monks

Abbey of St. Gall

(816)

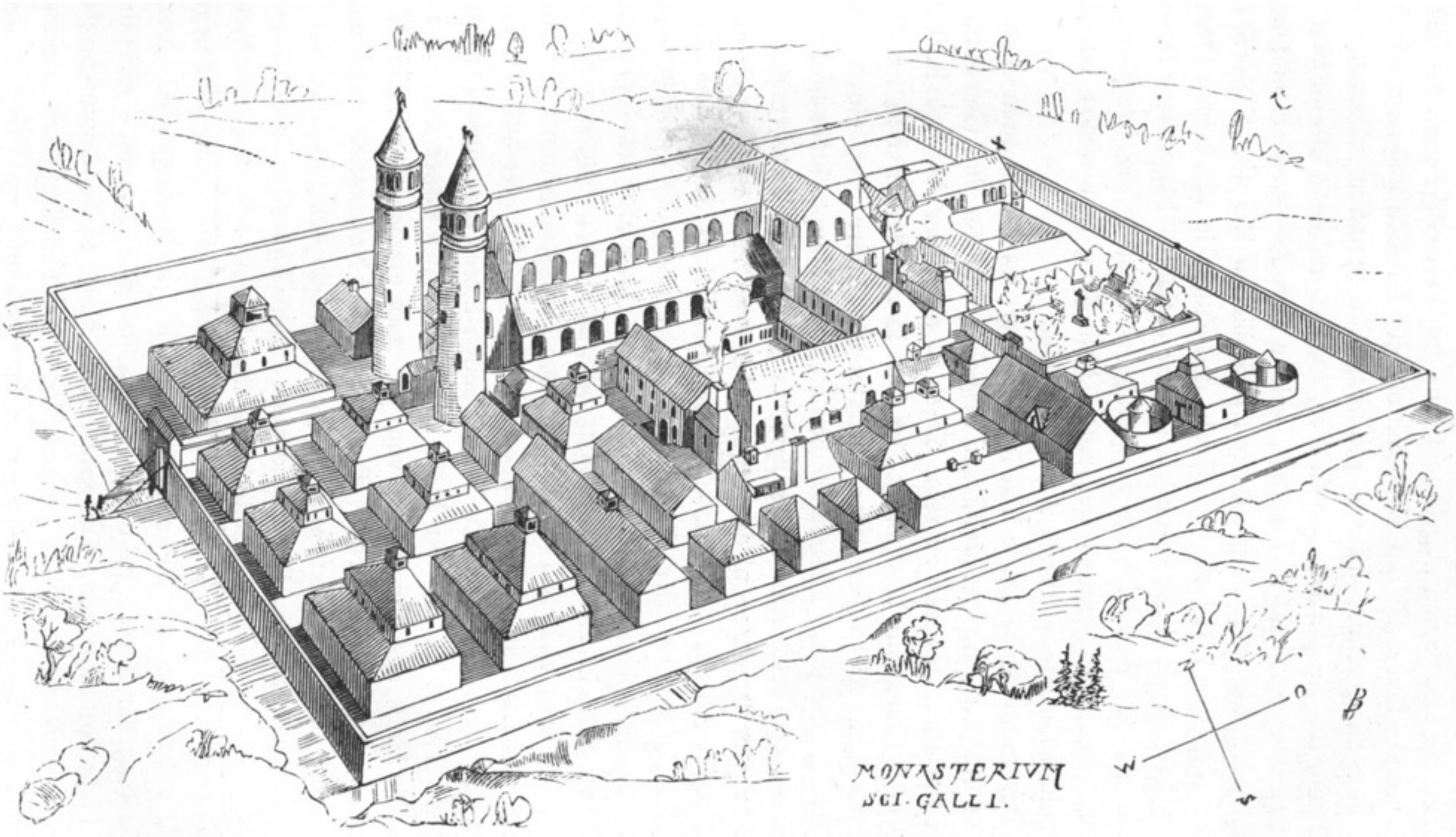


sanctuary

cloister

refectory

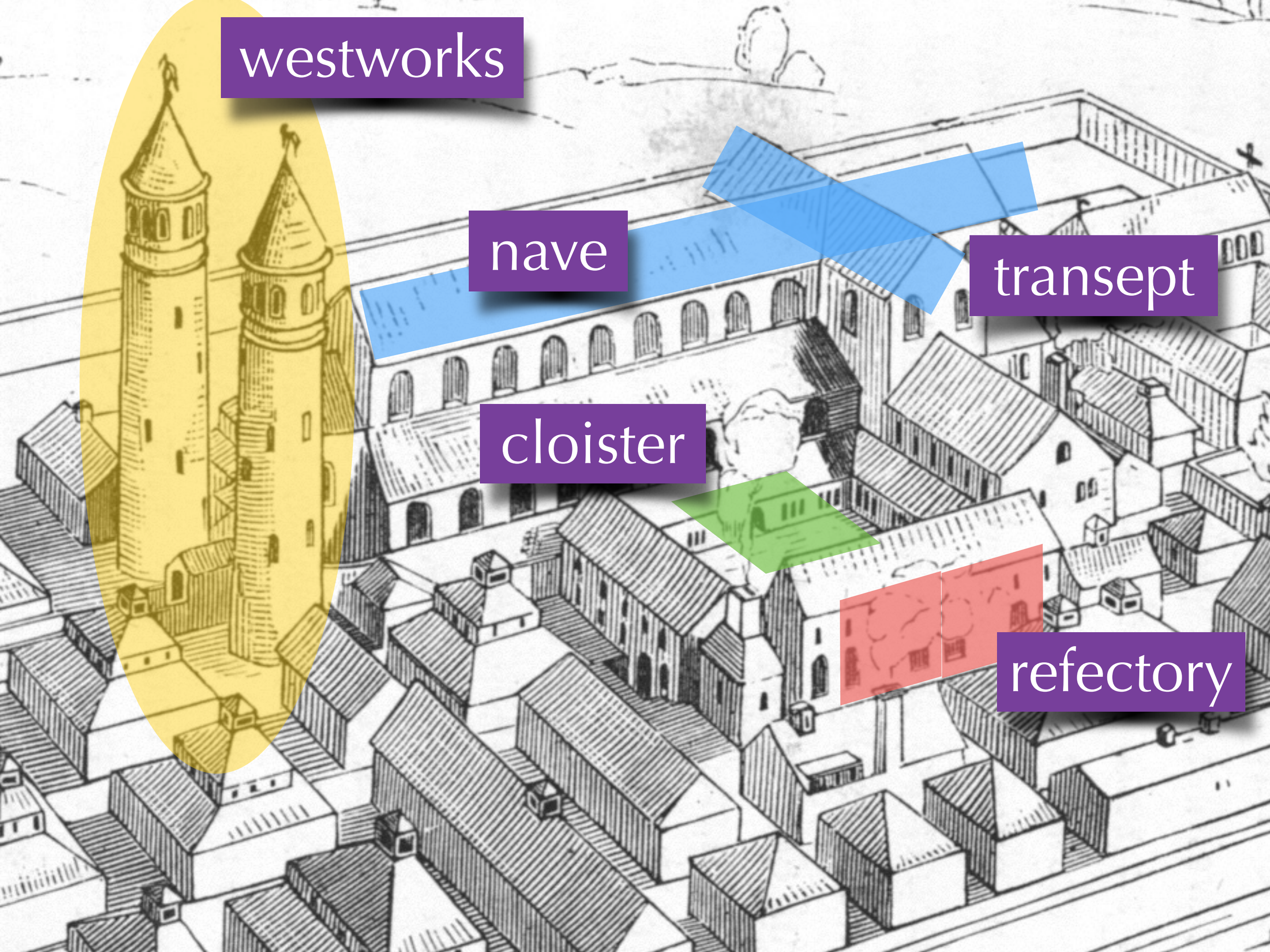
westworks



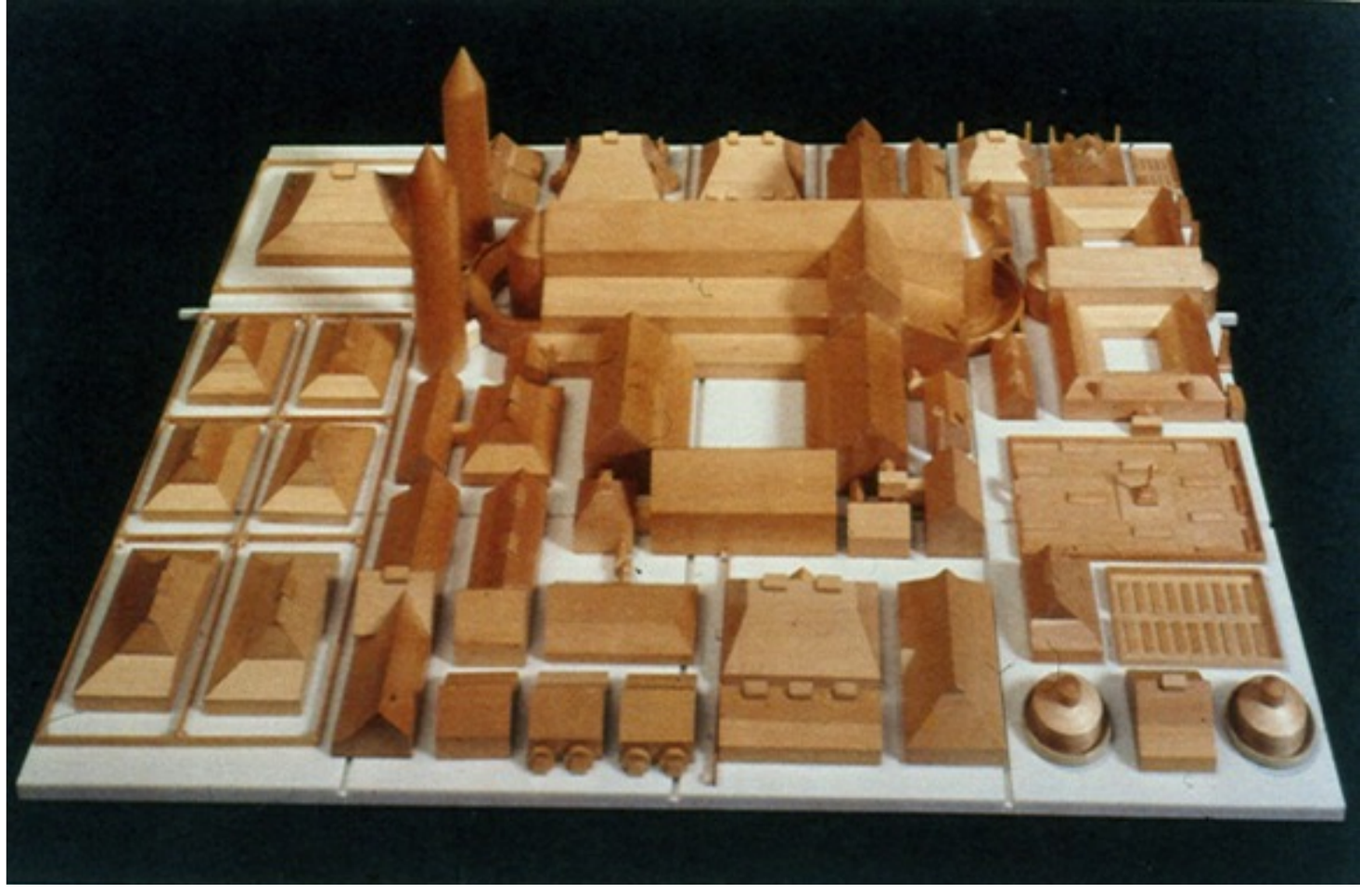
* Kloster Sanct Gallen nach dem Grundrisse vom Jahre 830. (Lasius).

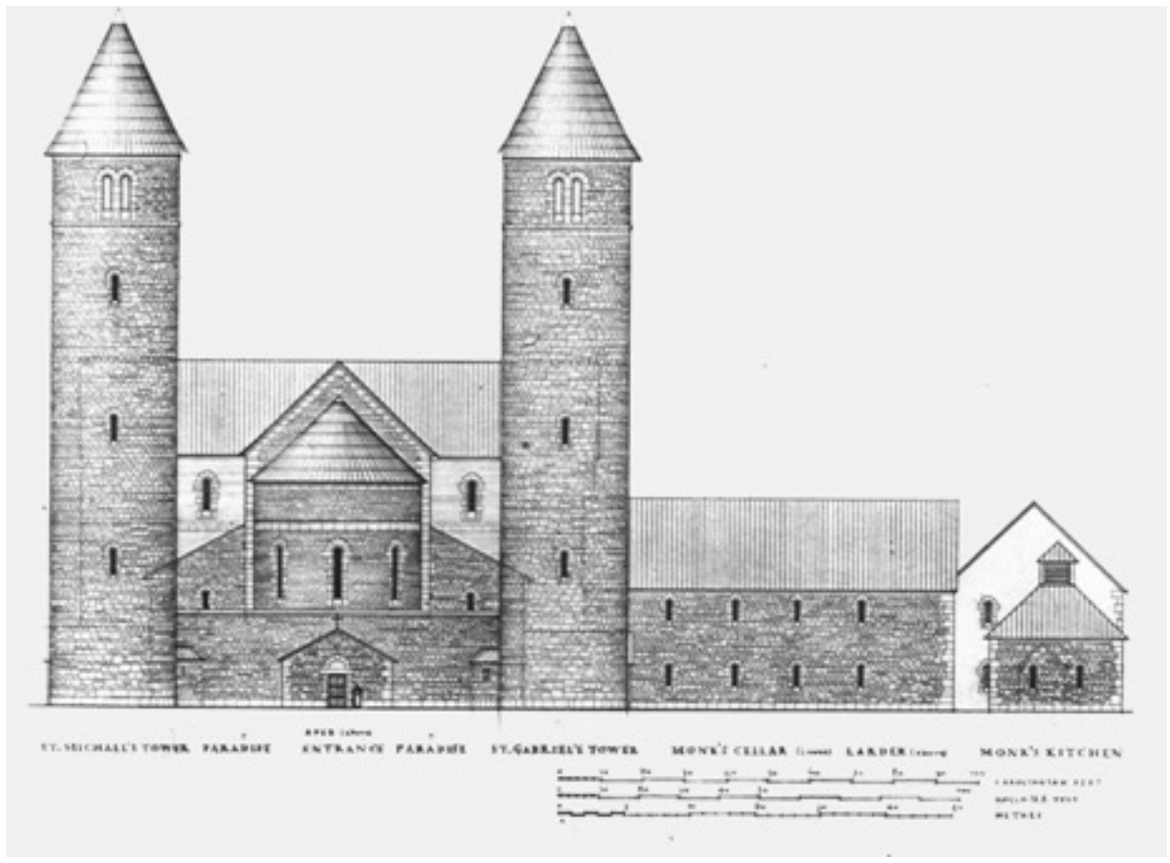
Abbey of St. Gall

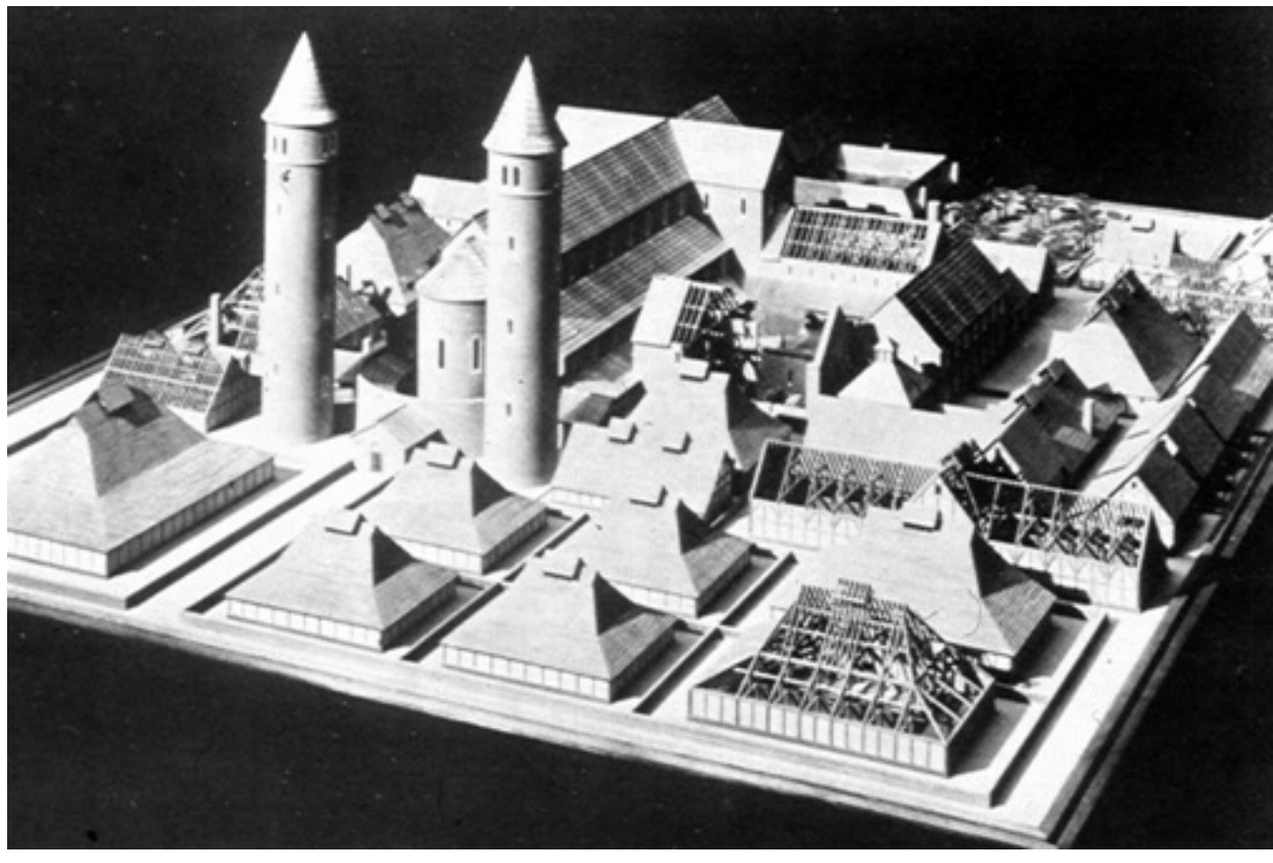
Abbey of St. Gall

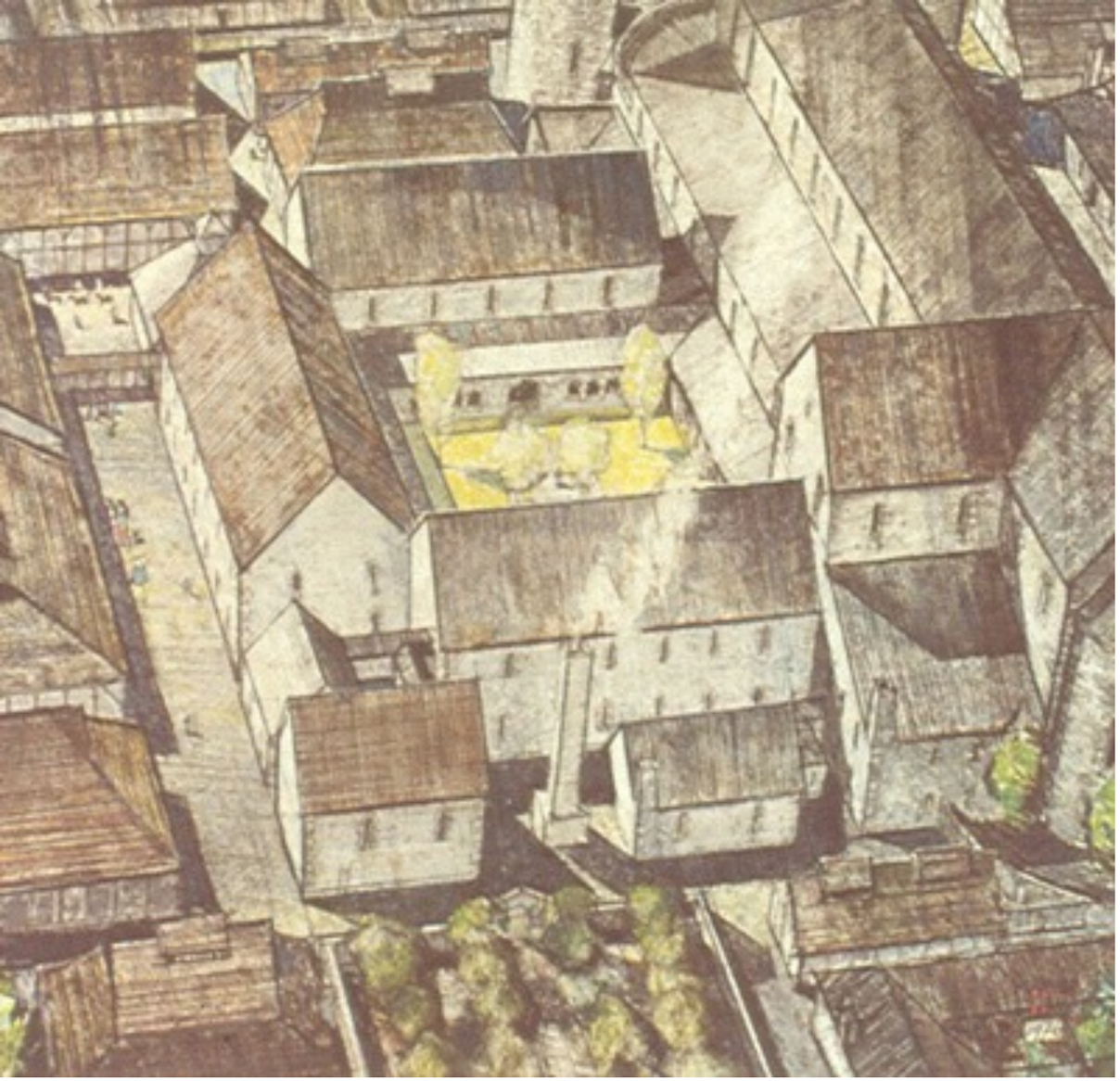

westworks
nave
transept
cloister
refectory

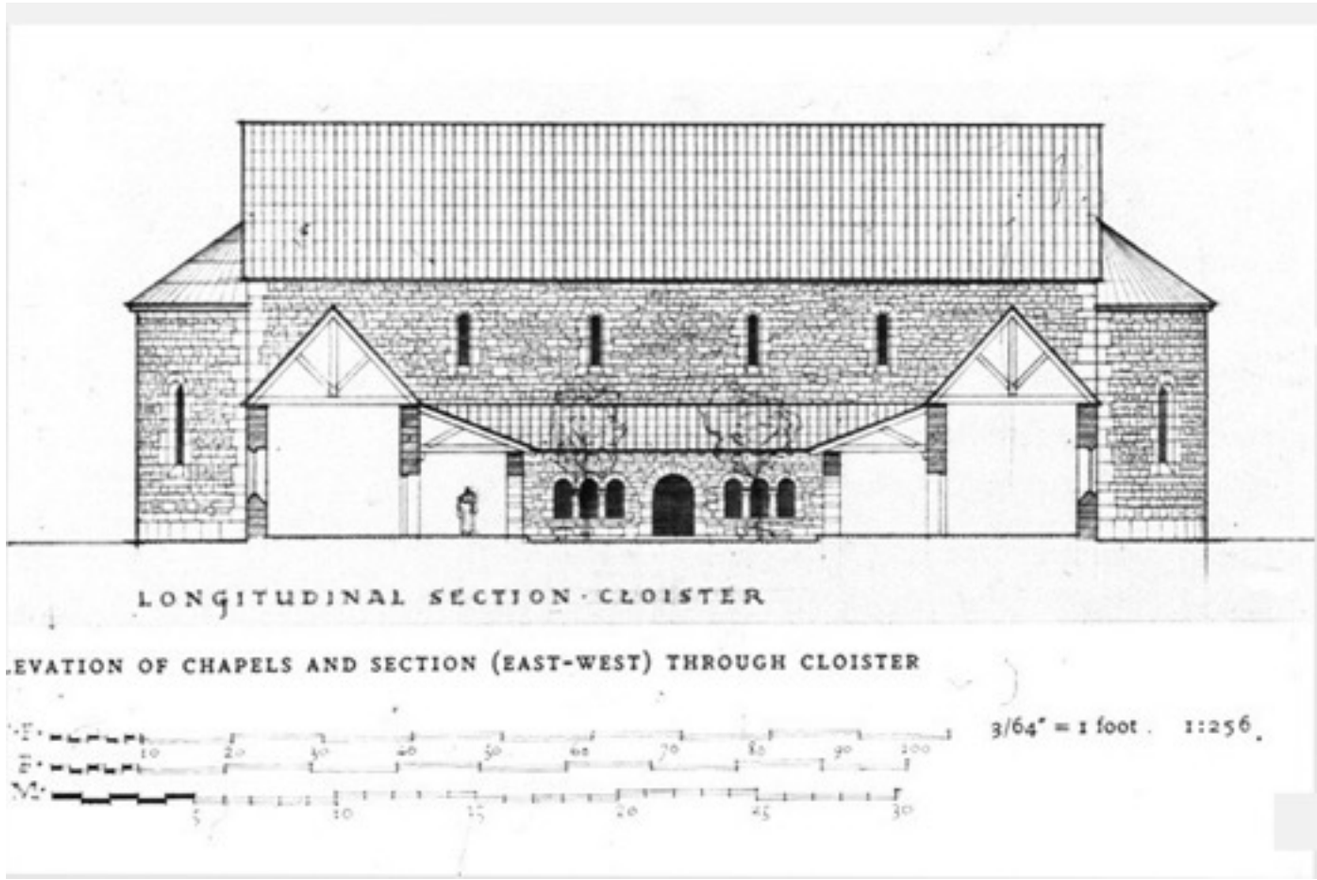
westworks
nave
transept
cloister
refectory



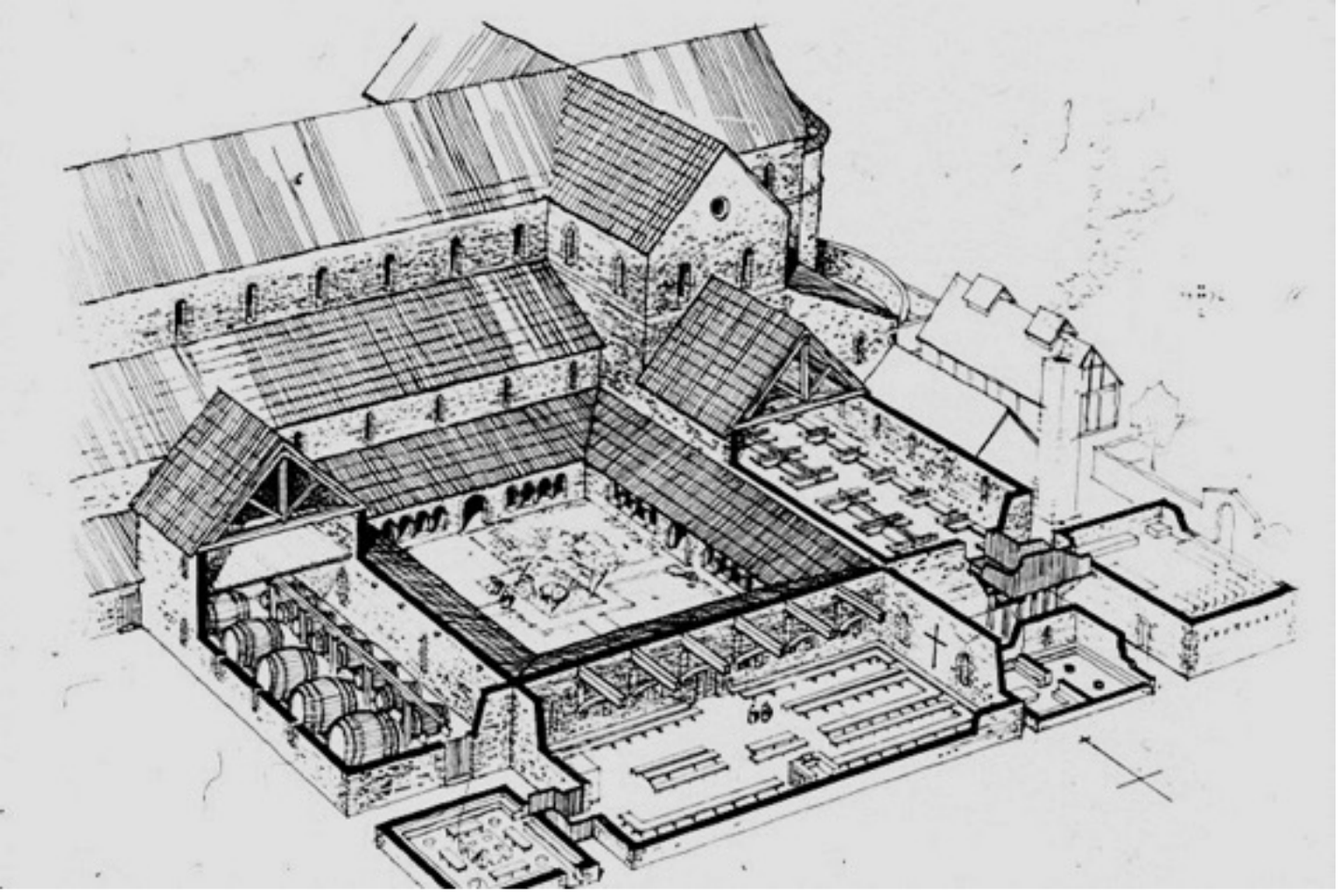






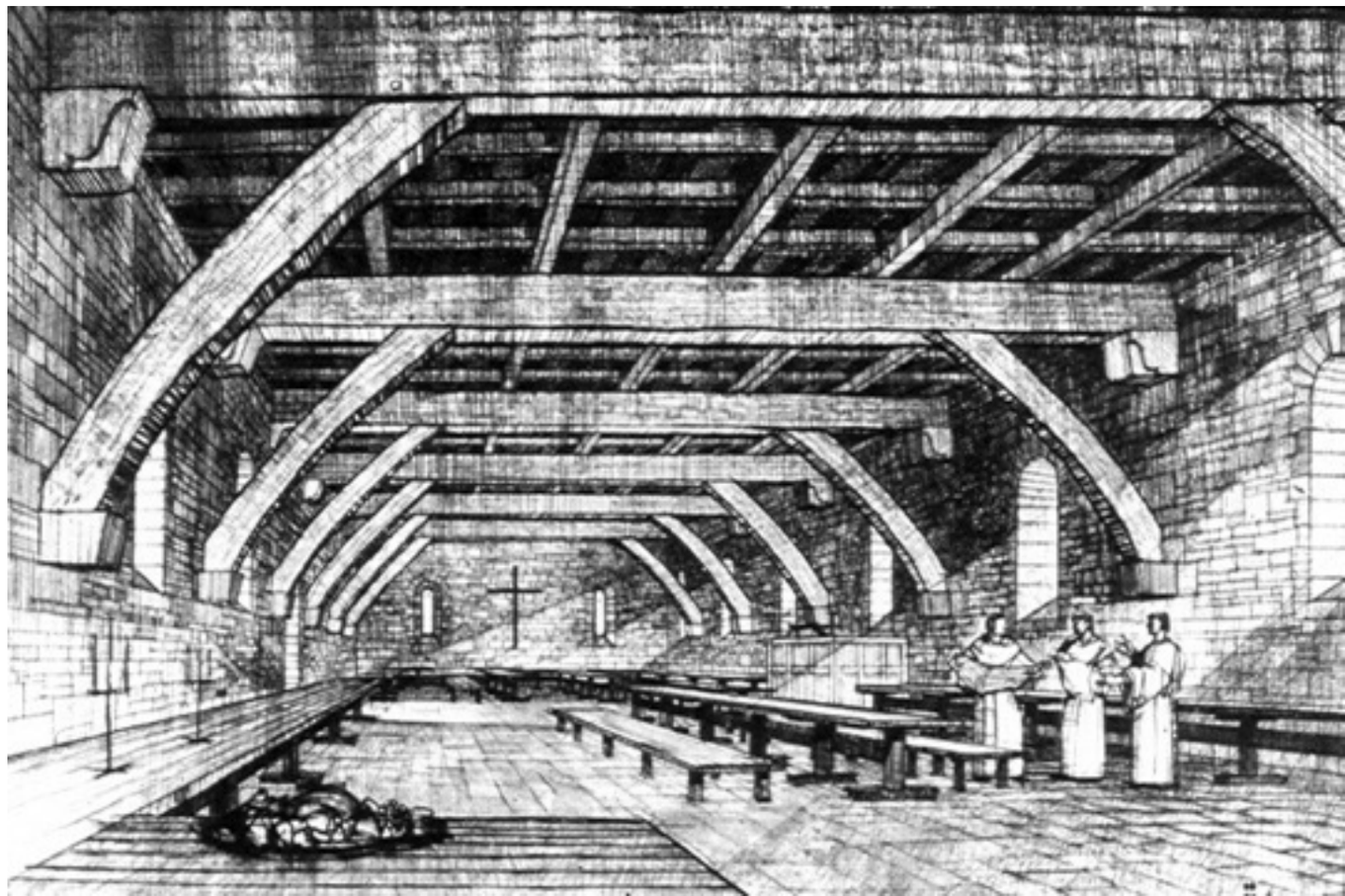

LONGITUDINAL SECTION · CLOISTER
EVATION OF CHAPELS AND SECTION (EAST-WEST) THROUGH CLOISTER
3/64" = 1 foot . 1:256

cloister



Cloister

Refectory



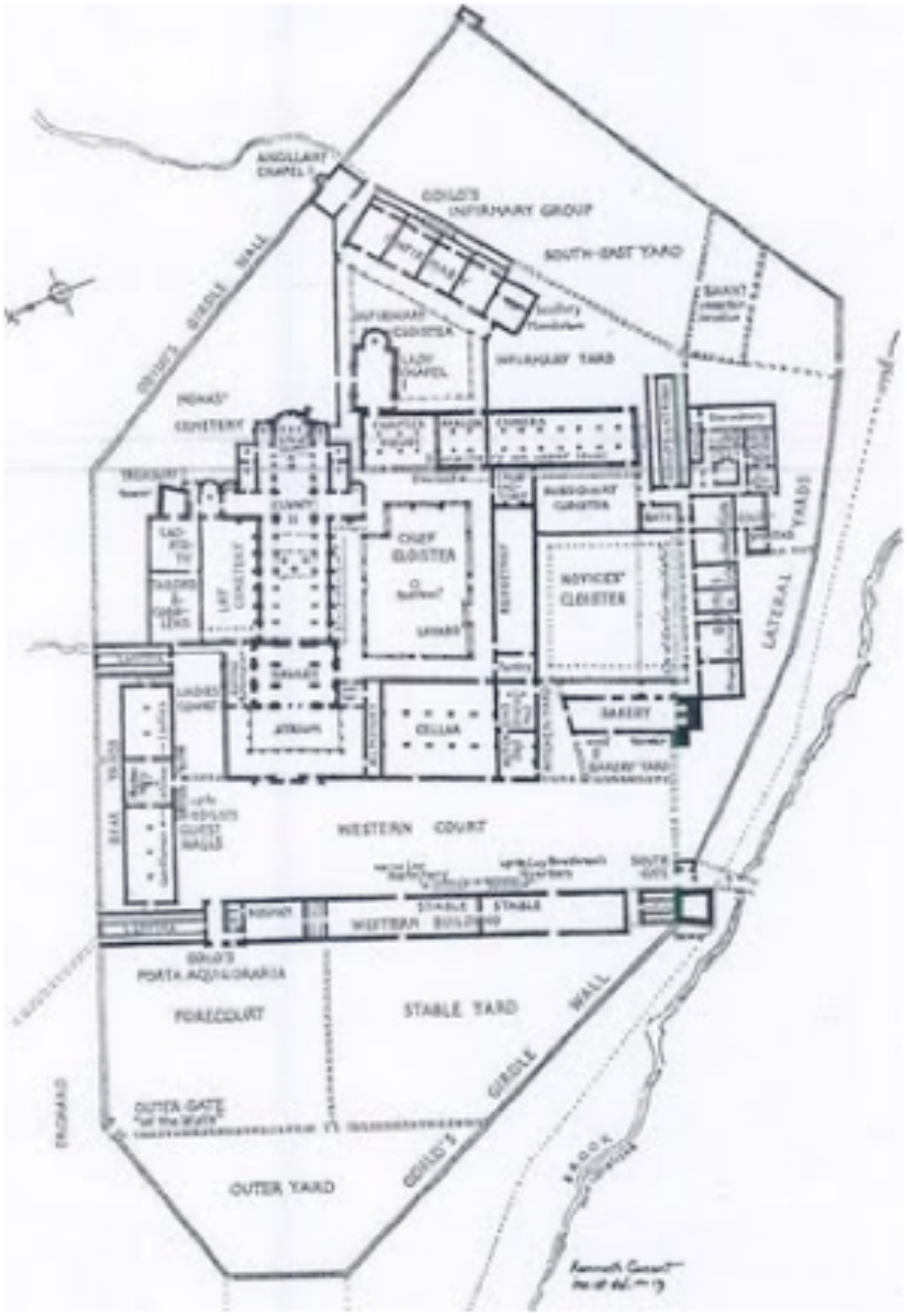
Refectory at
Hogwarts School
in England

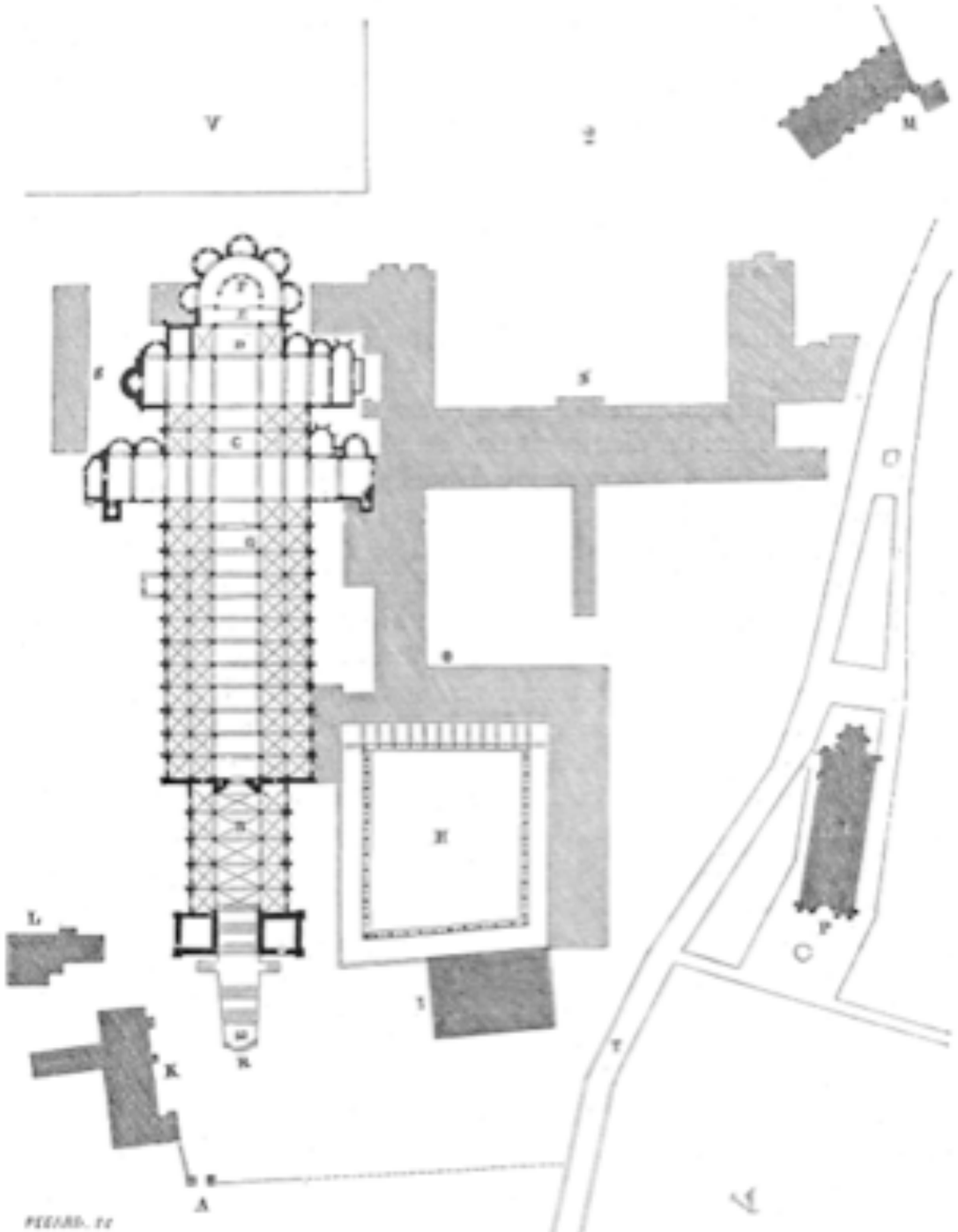
Refectory at
Kanda University
in Japan

- From the 10th to the 12th centuries, abbeys acquired exceptional power and authority in Western Europe.
- The two major centers were at ***Gorze***, located in northern France near Metz, and ***Cluny***, in central France.
- ***St. Hugh of Semur*** began building the *third version called in 1088* called

CLUNY III

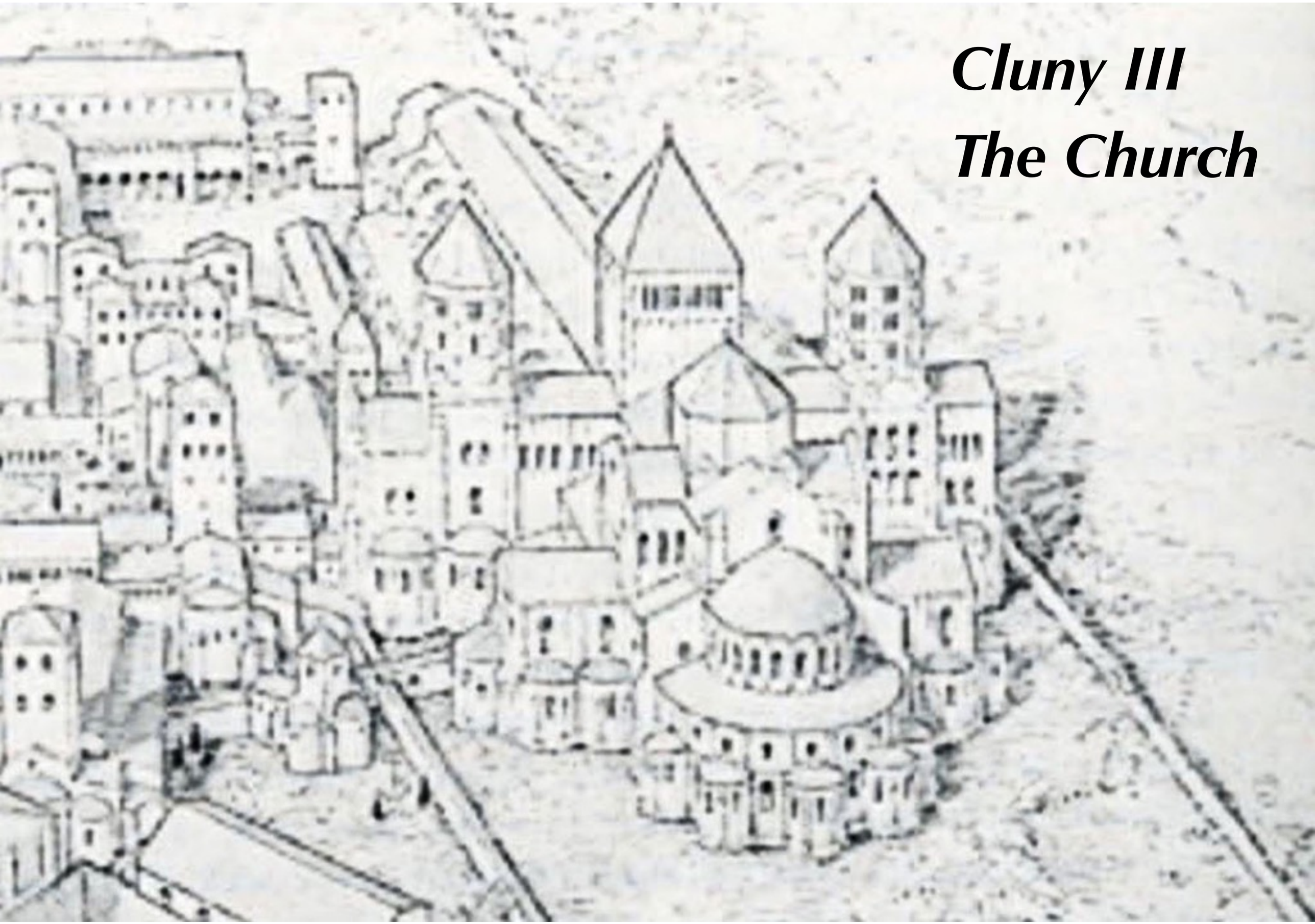
The ***Order of Cluny***, begun by William I, Duke of Aquitaine, ***910***



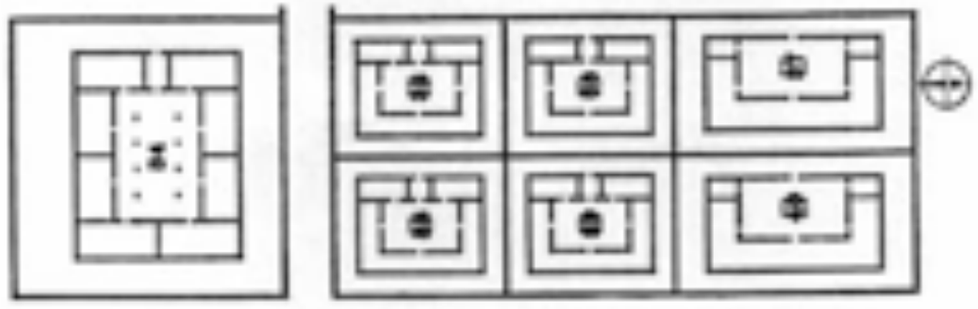


Cluny III

Cluny III
The Church



Cluny III compared to the Plan of ***St. Gall***



Romanesque Cathedral of ***St. Etienne*** in Caen

Carolingian motifs become unified as an expression as the ***Romanesque***

1066

William the Conquerer

Norman King who invaded England in 1066

end