

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-27
6 APRIL 2022

For Friday, 8 April

Ingersoll: 306 - 313

Reminder: Test #3
Friday, 22 April 2022
(Lectures 22-31)



“Monty Python and the Holy Grail”

1920s



1930s



1950s



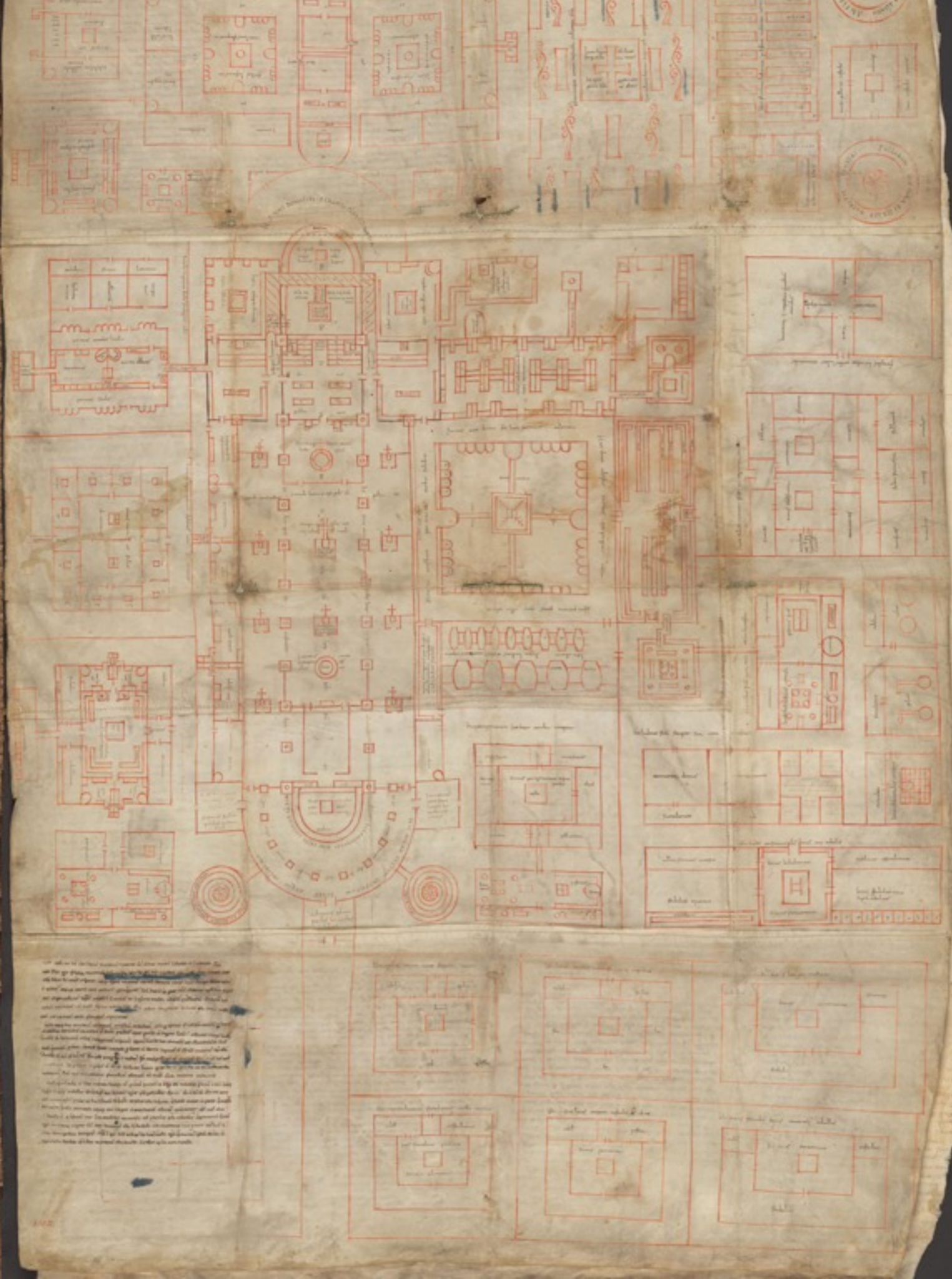
Carolingian

Romanesque

Gothic

It is sometimes useful to think of design as a series of spatial and formal refinements as well as improvements in technology and building techniques

THE ROMANESQUE



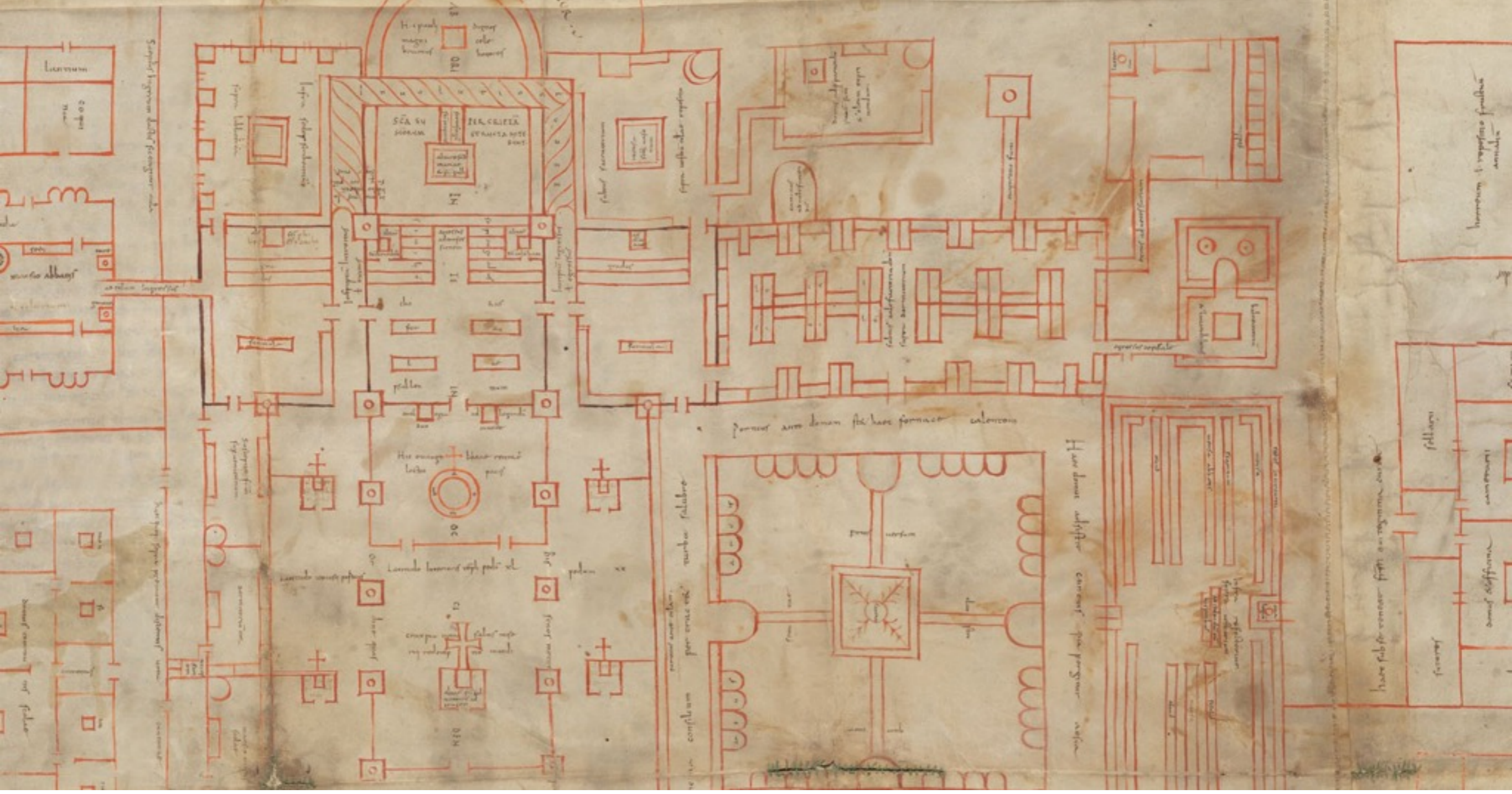
Abbey of St. Gall

(816)

westworks

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

HIC SINT DONALDUS MARCUS PLANIUS



Licium

Sancti Augustini

Sancti Augustini

SALA S. MARTINI

SCA SU

SALA CRISTIA

SALA S. ANTONII

Hic organum

Sancti Augustini

Sancti Augustini

Sancti Augustini

Sancti Augustini

SALA S. ANTONII

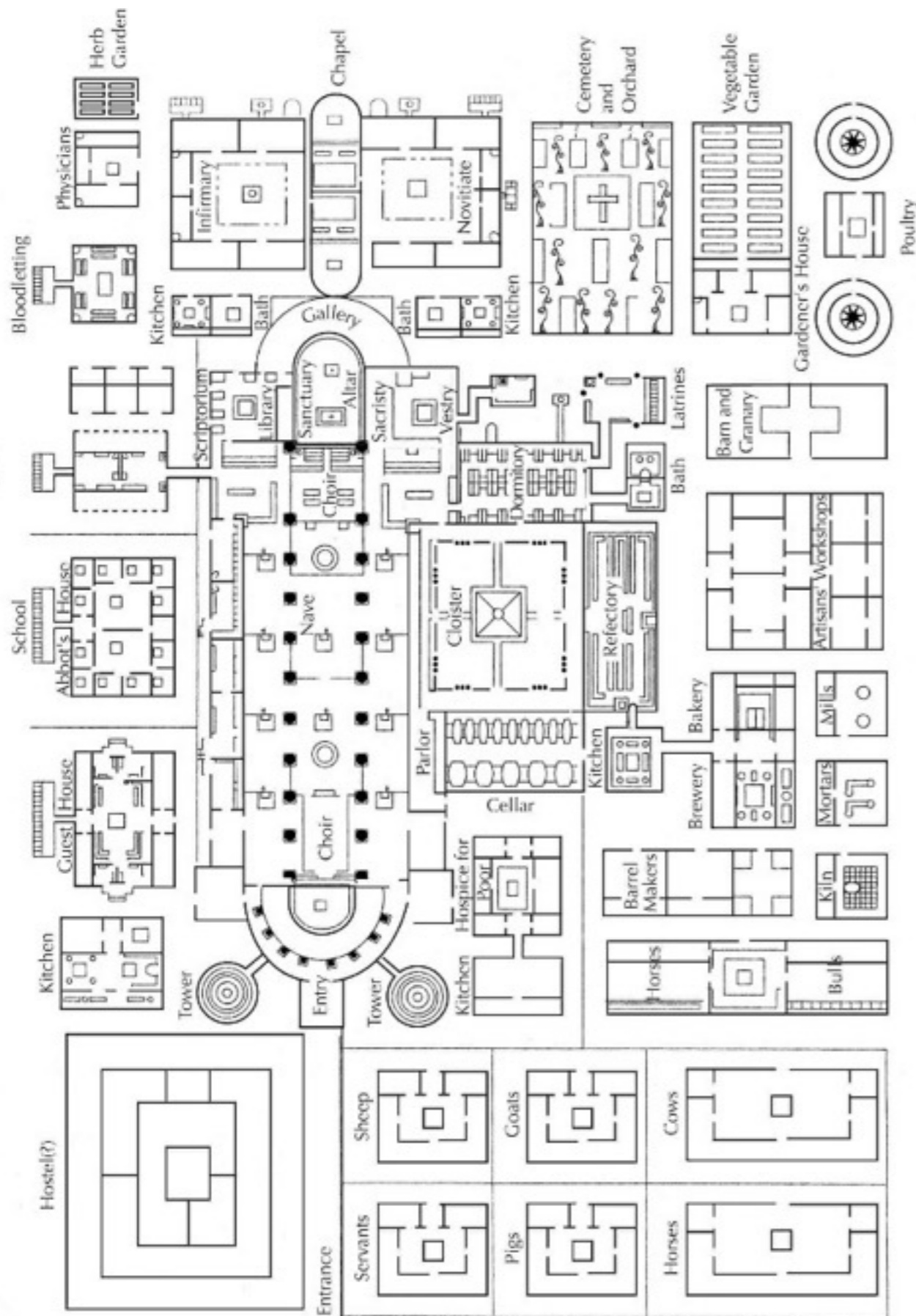
Sancti Augustini

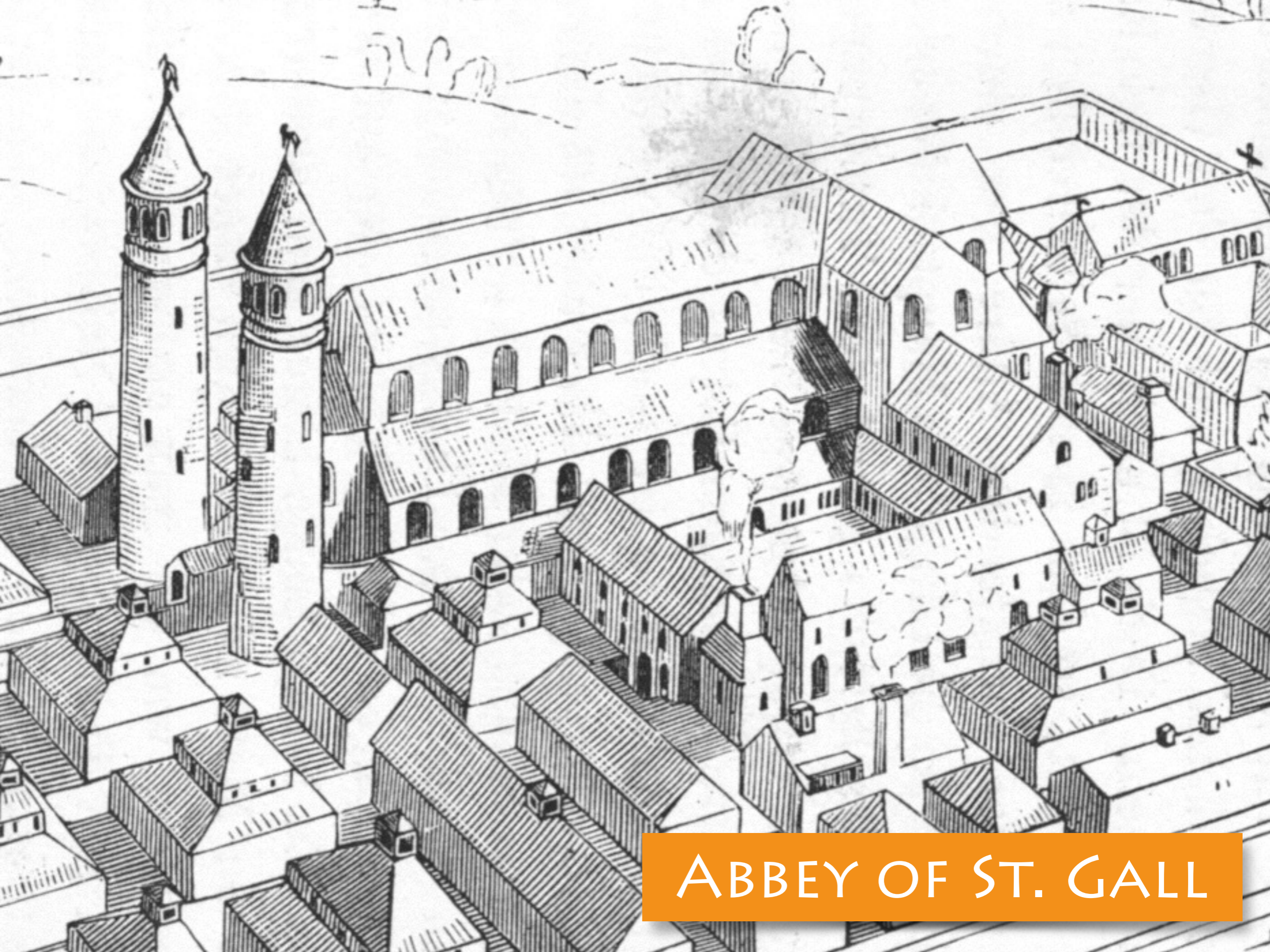
ABBHEY OF ST. GALL

(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

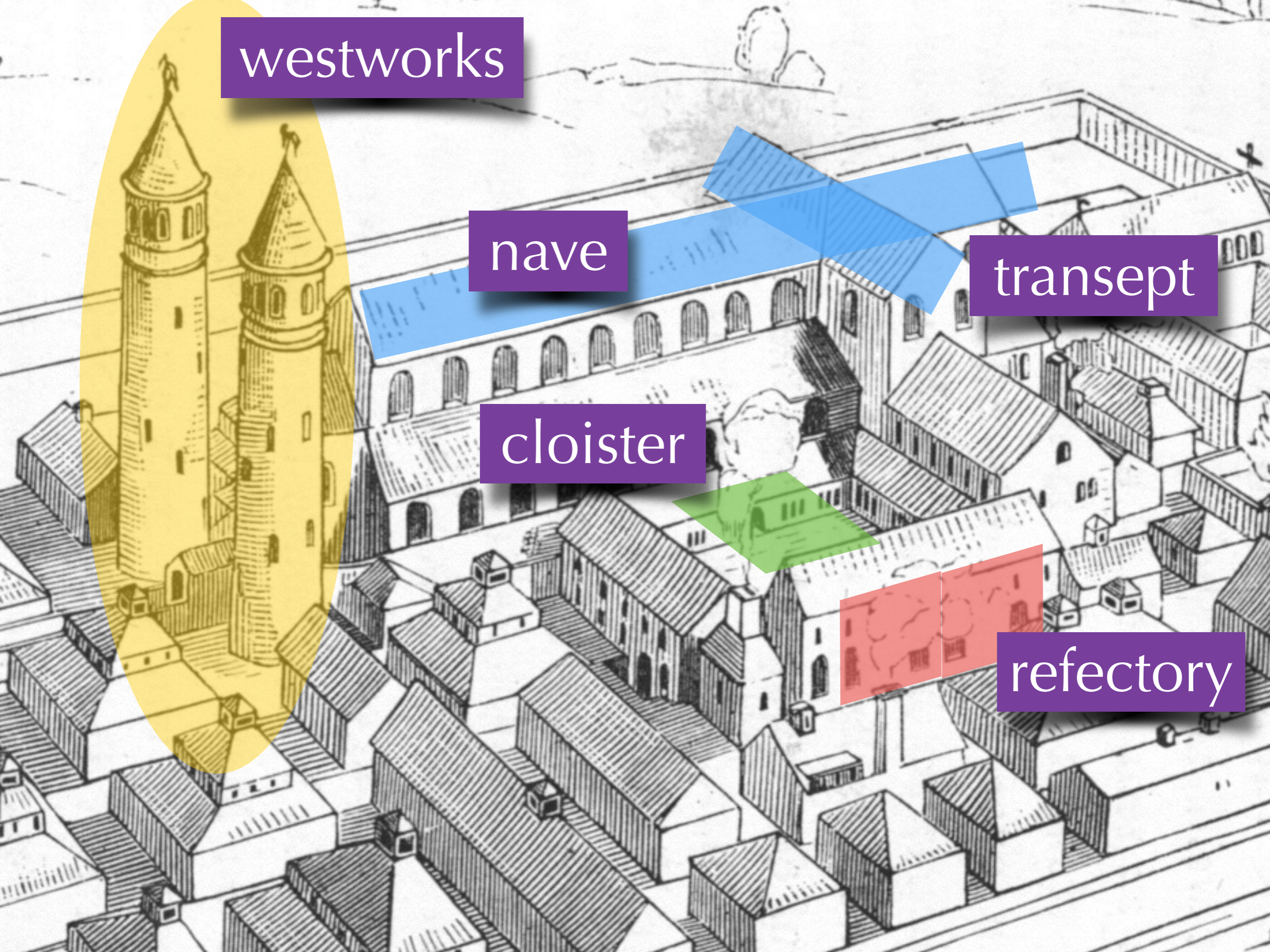
westworks

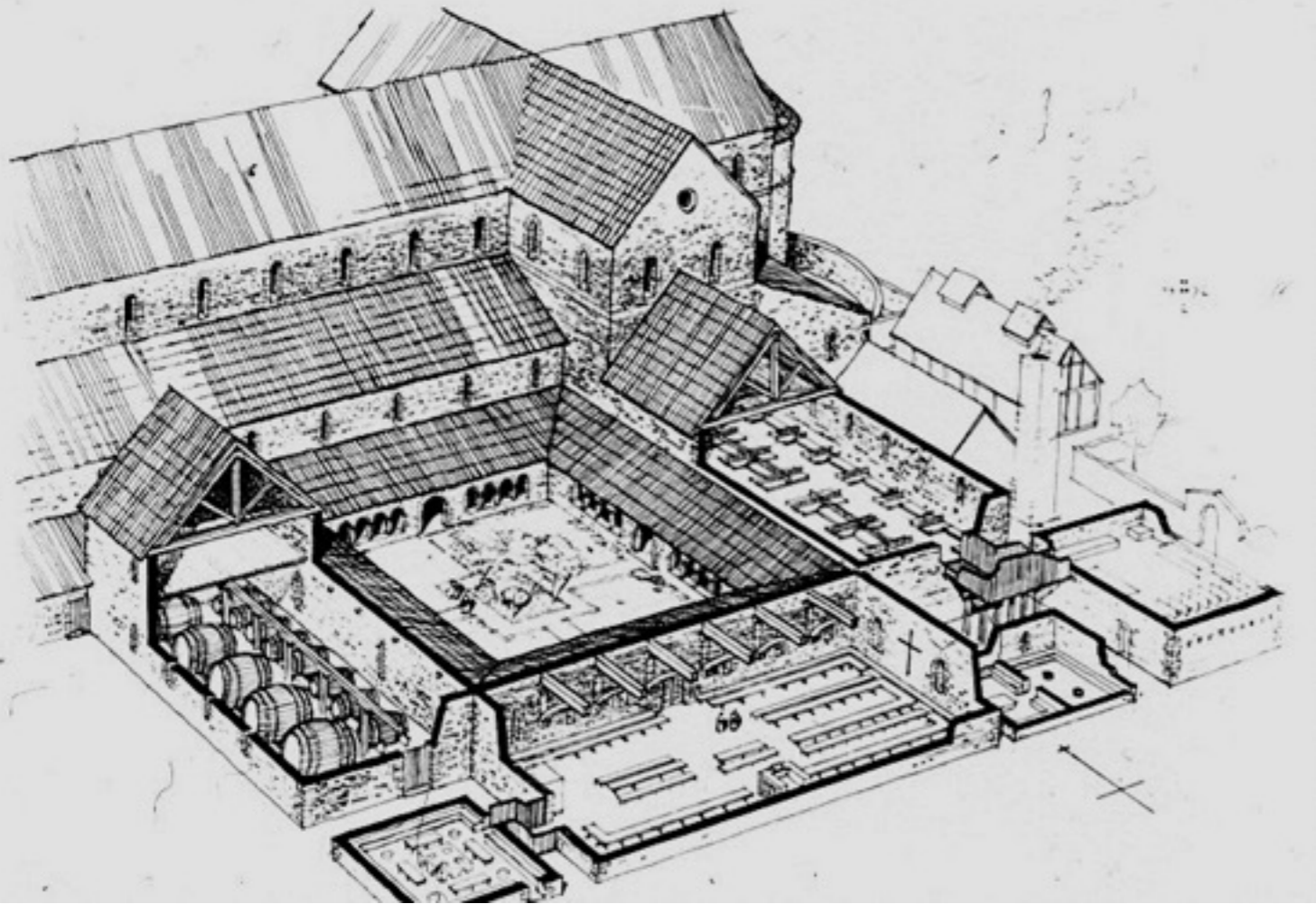
nave

transept

cloister

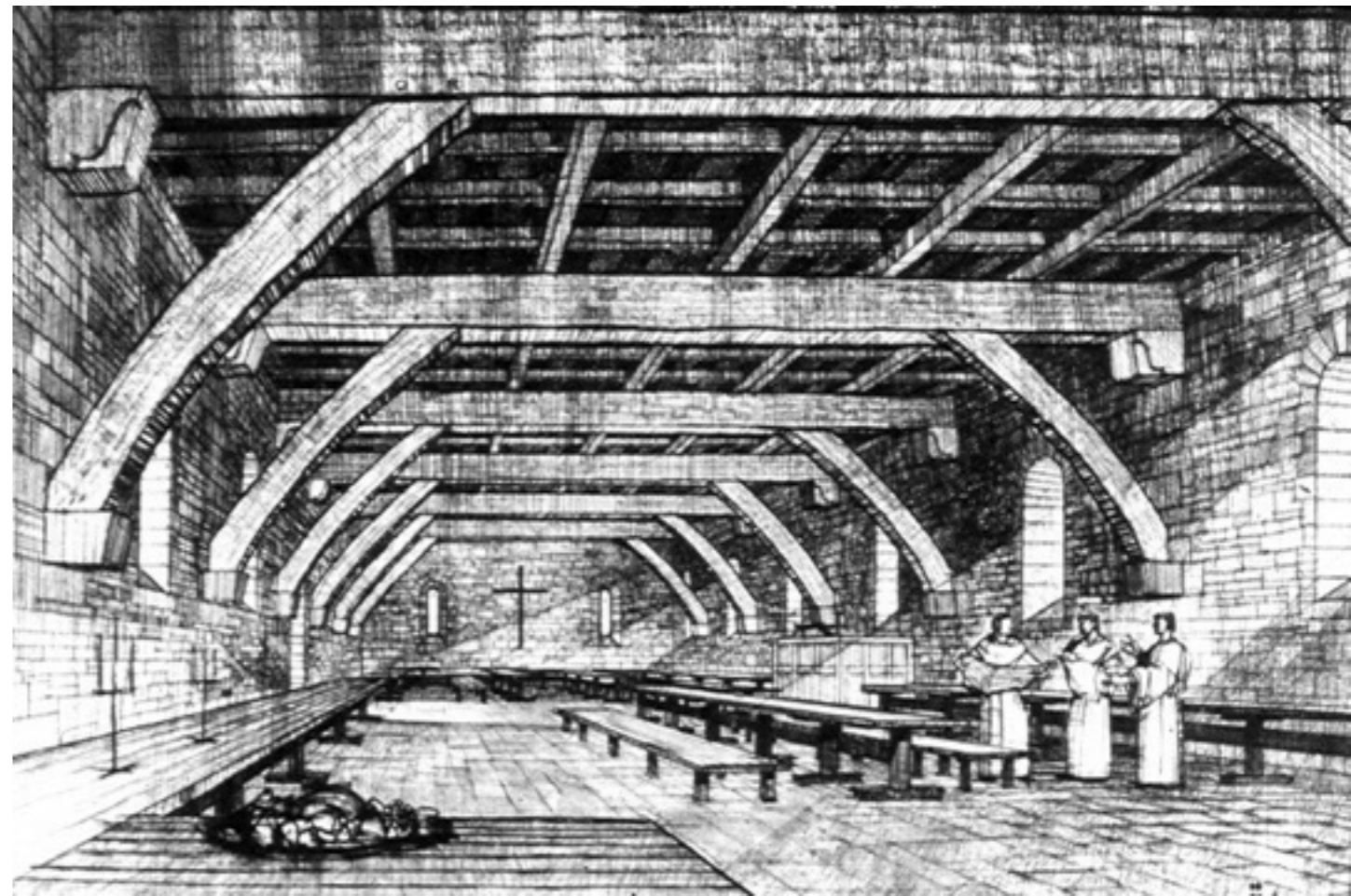
refectory





Cloister

Refectory



- 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



Cluny III

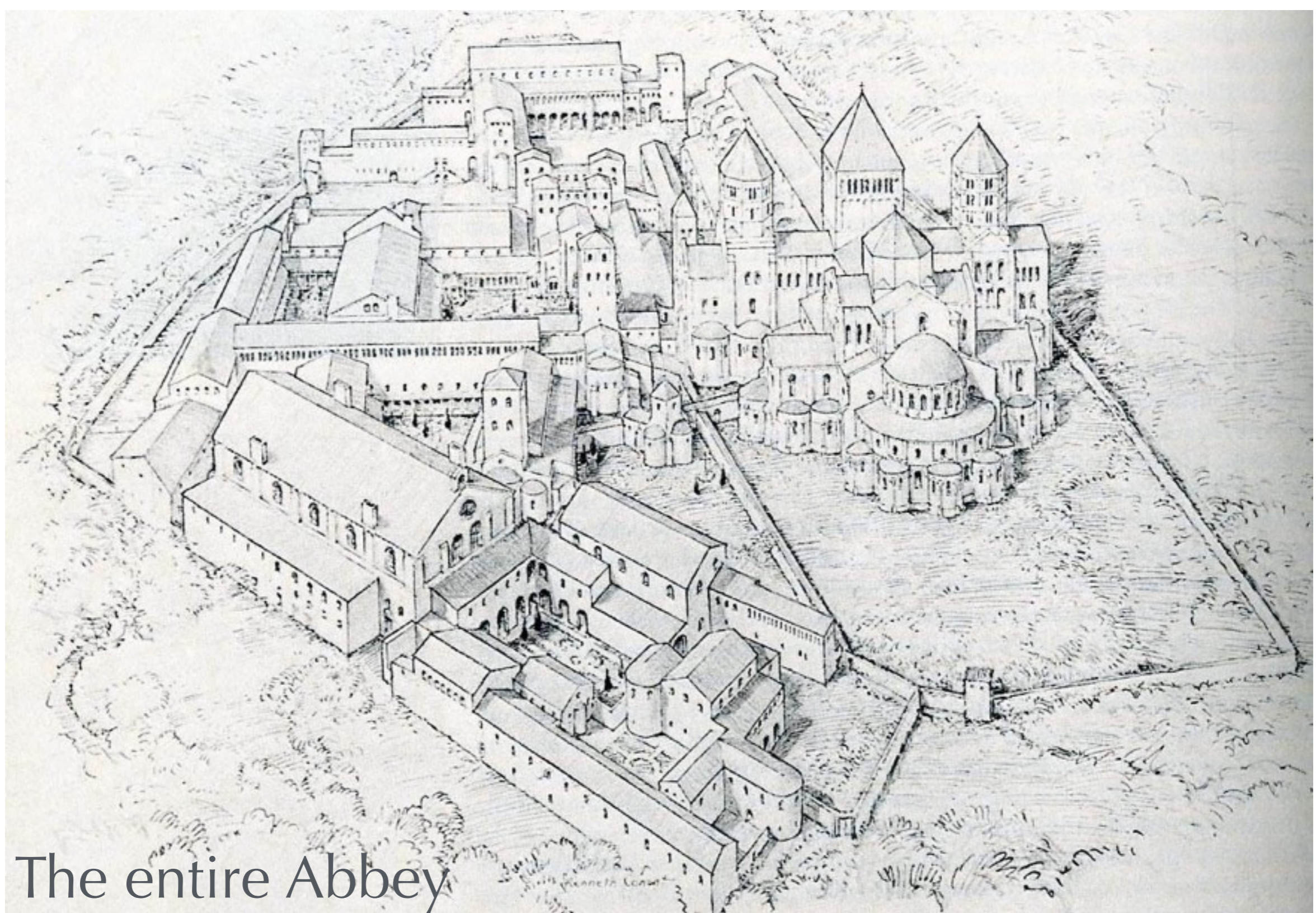
completed in *1130*

Five-aisled Romanesque

Largest church in
Christendom for 200
years



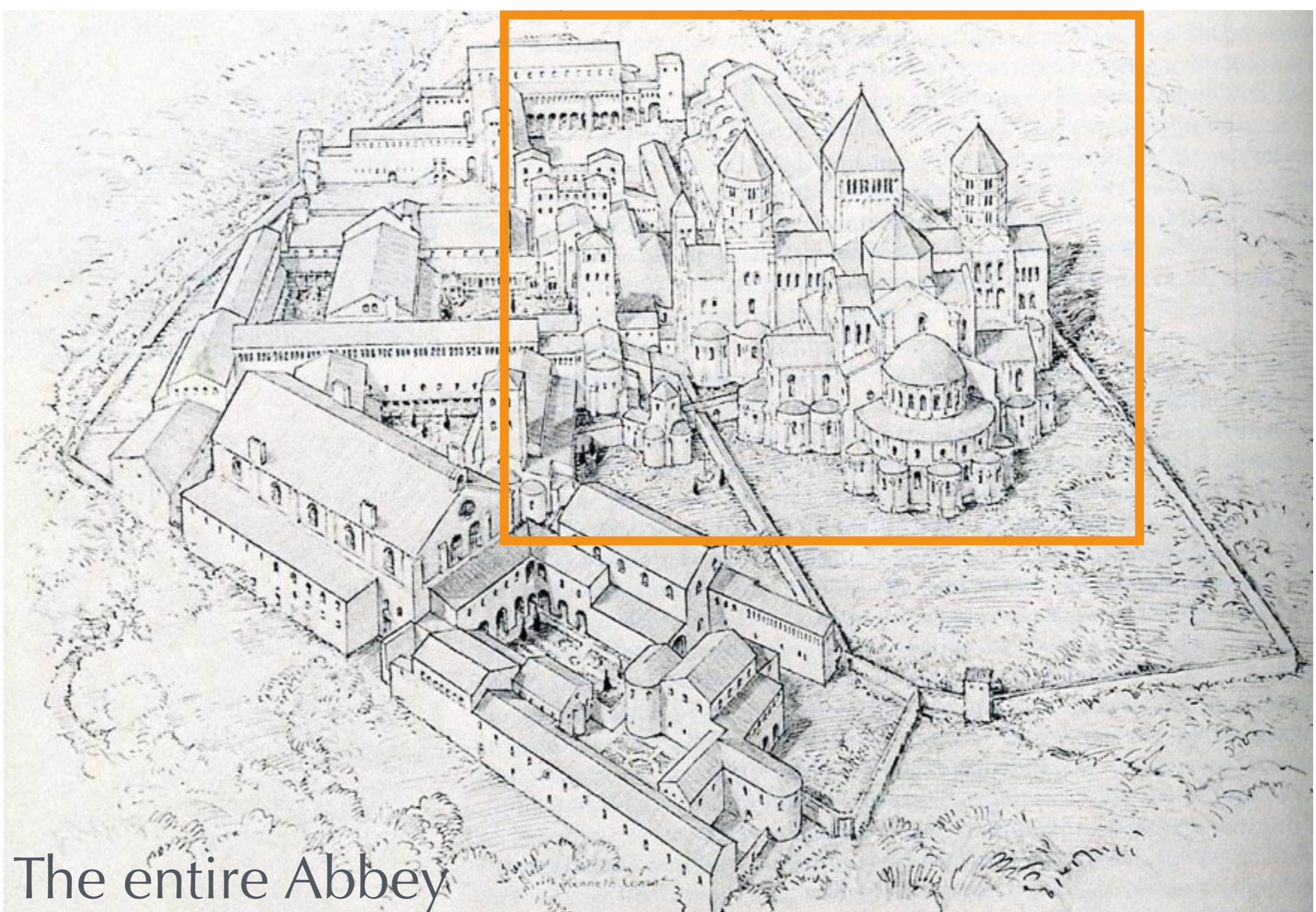
Vaulting of transept at *Cluny III*



The entire Abbey

Cluny III

St. Hugh of Semur - (1088-1130 construction)

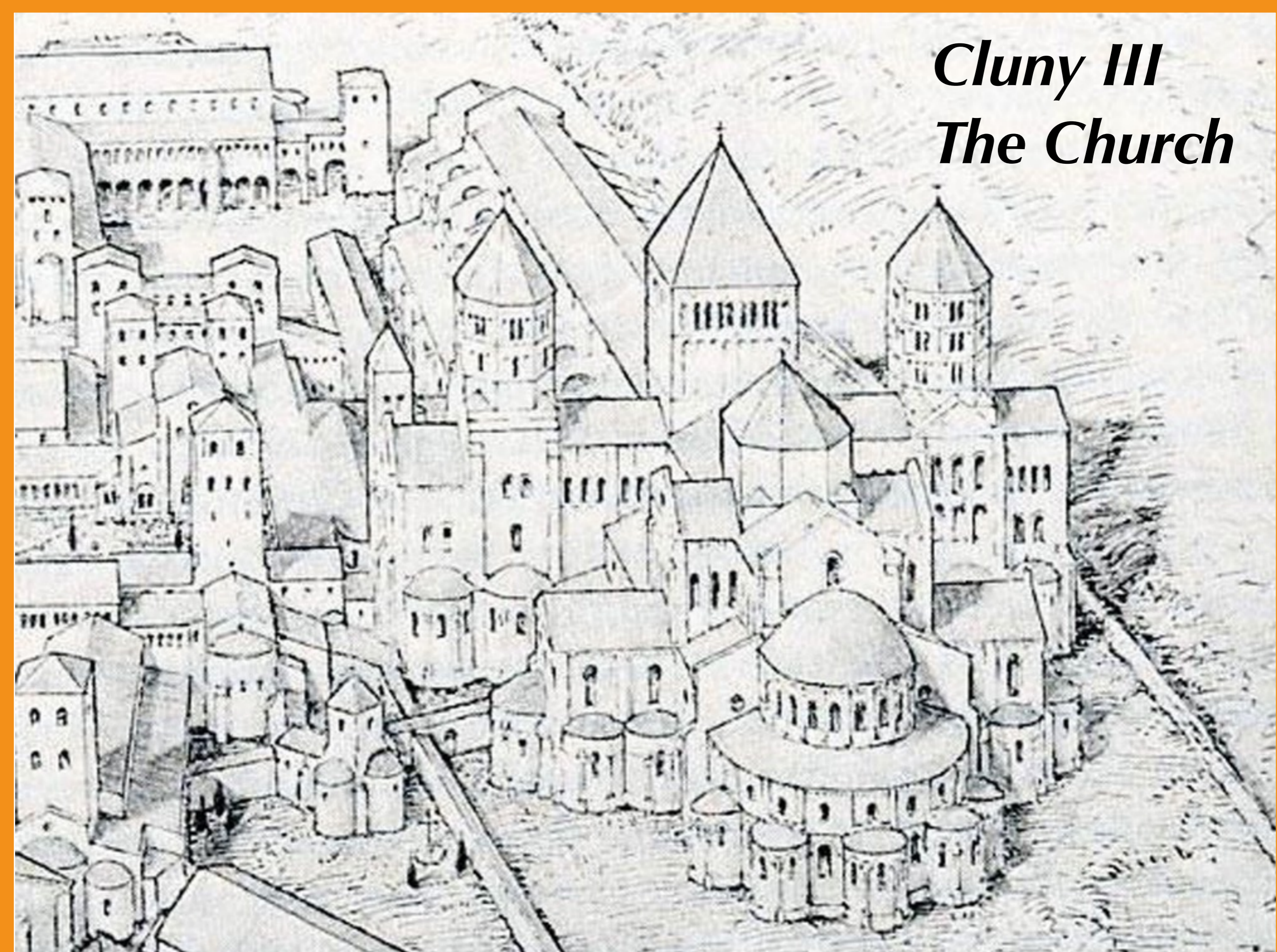


The entire Abbey

Cluny III

St. Hugh of Semur - (1088-1130 construction)

Cluny III
The Church



The ***Romanesque*** churches were very solid, with cubic walls and little fenestration.

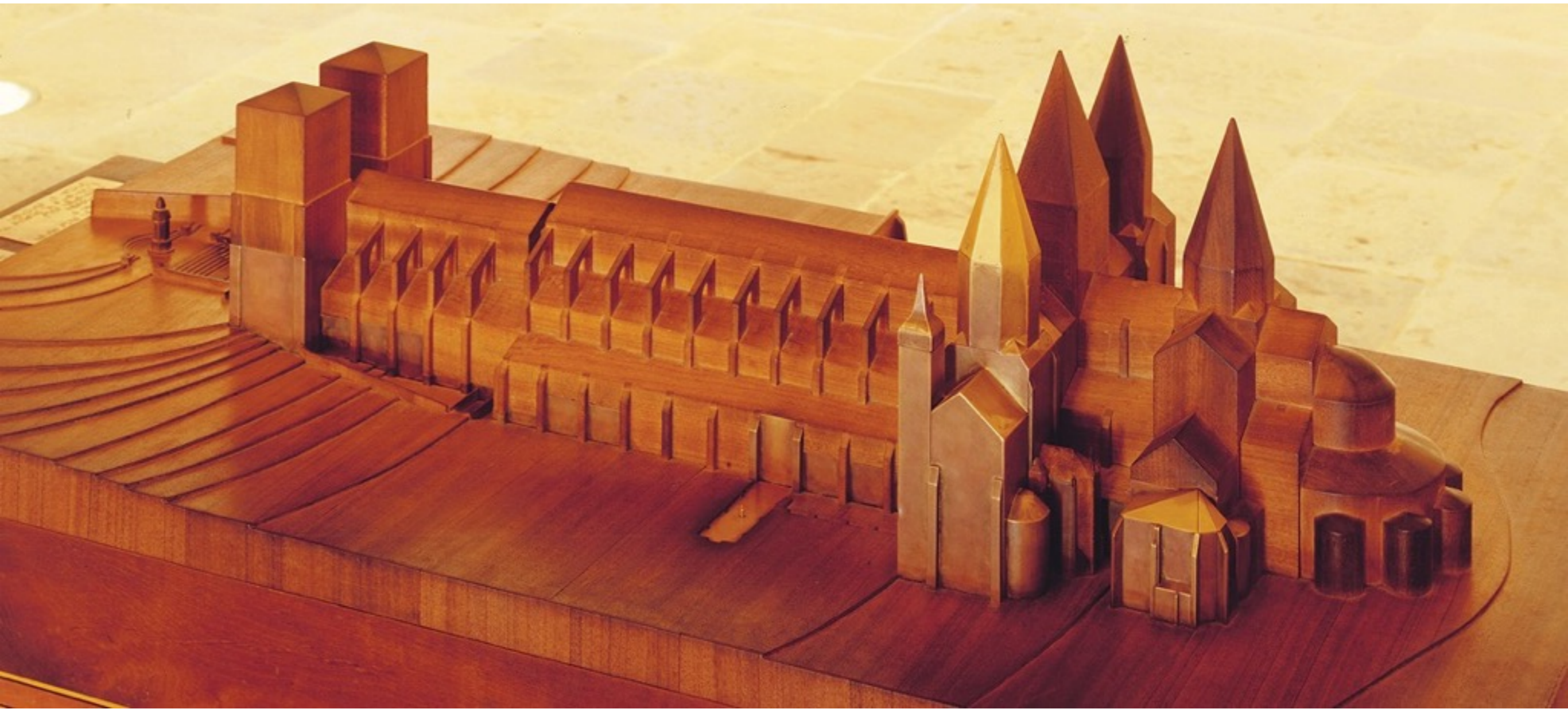
Compared to ***Gothic***, Romanesque may appear primitive or slightly clunky.

Romanesque churches like Cluny III may have had solid blind arches and simple half-round vaulting in the nave and aisles.

Overall, the effect of ***Romanesque*** is that of an integral structural system that is very solid, geometrical, and rather simple.

Later, the ***Gothic*** Cathedrals develop structural advances which allow the cathedrals to climb much higher and appear much lighter as stonework becomes thin and ephemeral.

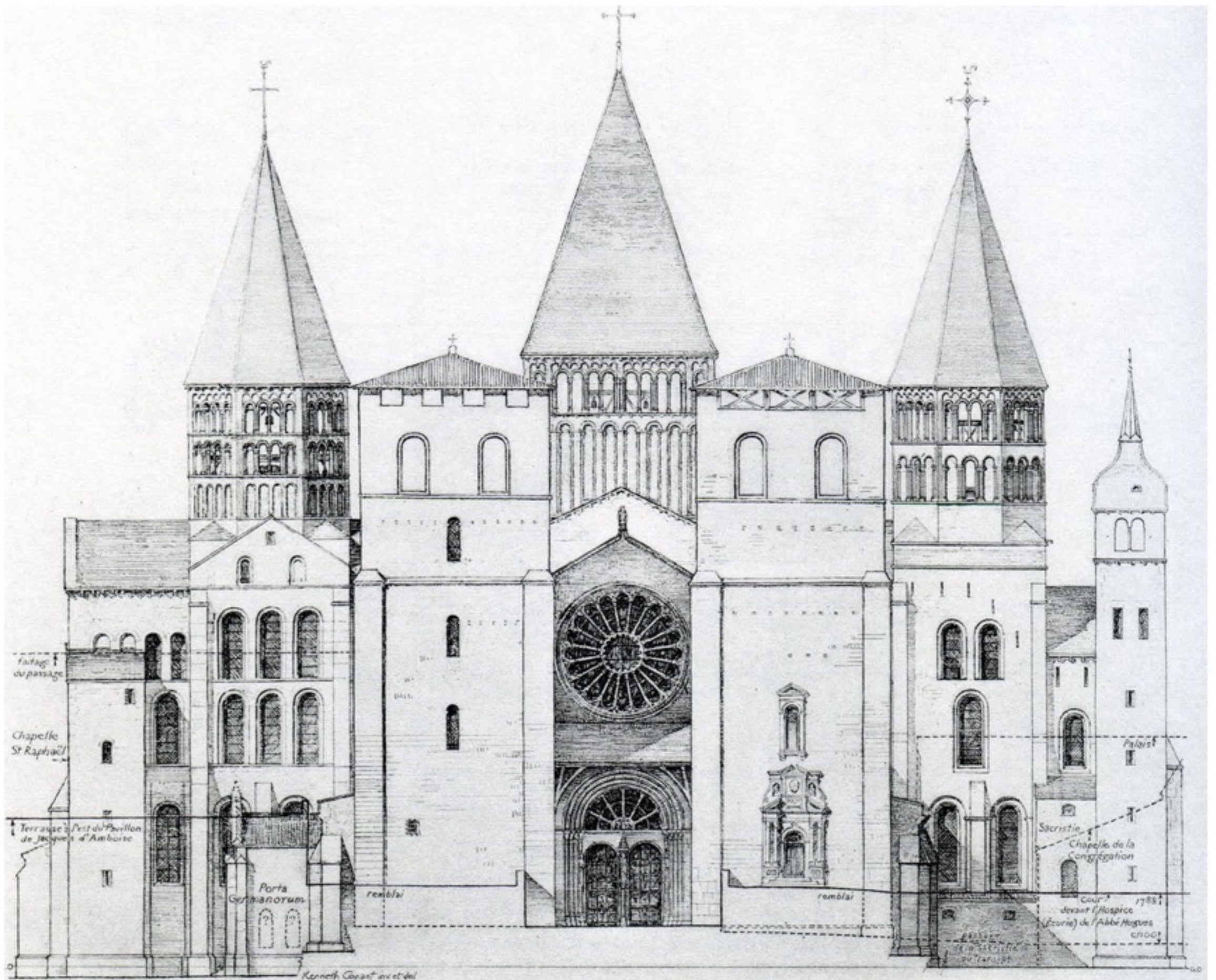
The working metaphor is that the cathedrals are appearing lighter and getting higher as a way of symbolizing ***heavenly status***.



A wooden model of *Cluny III*

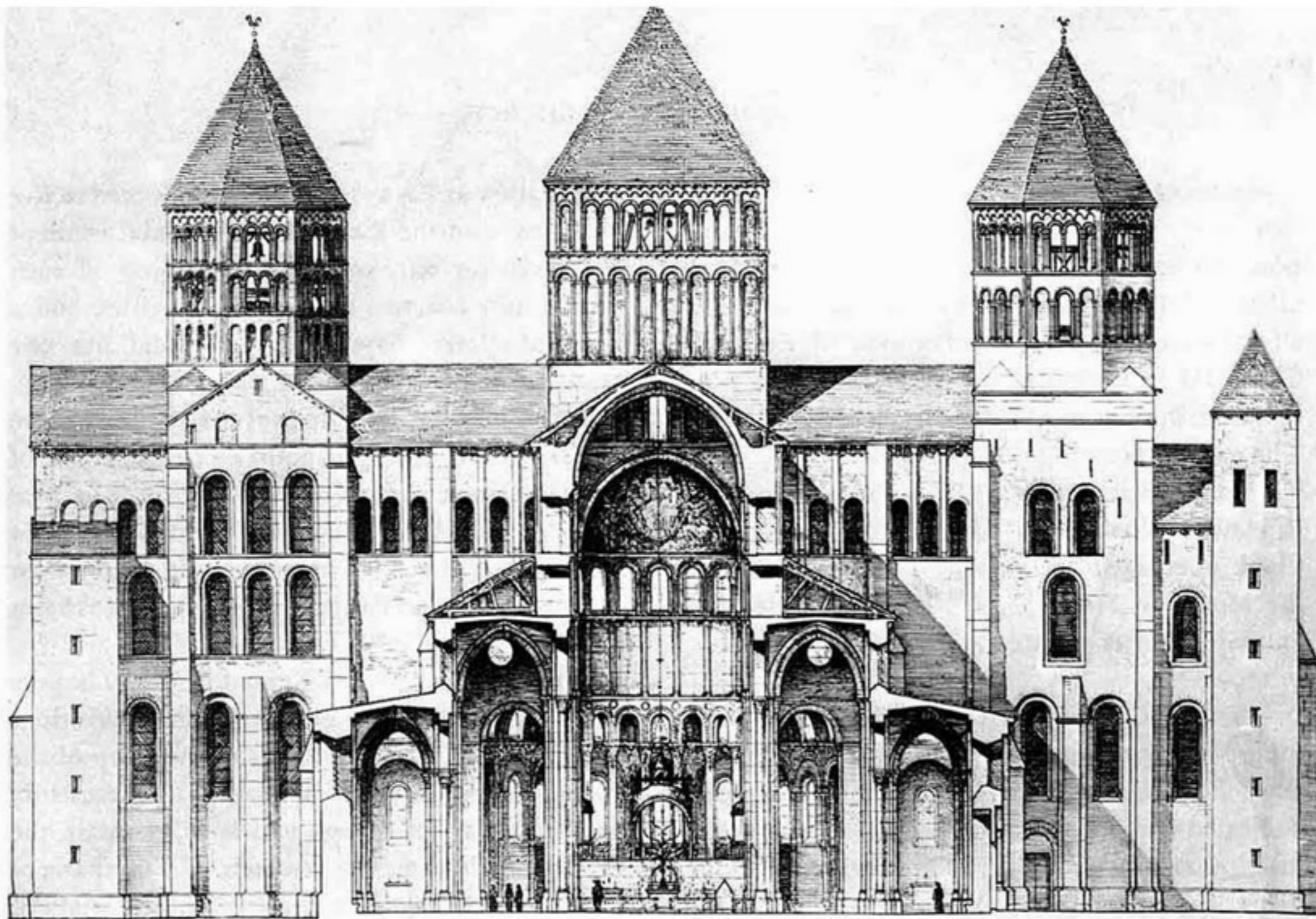


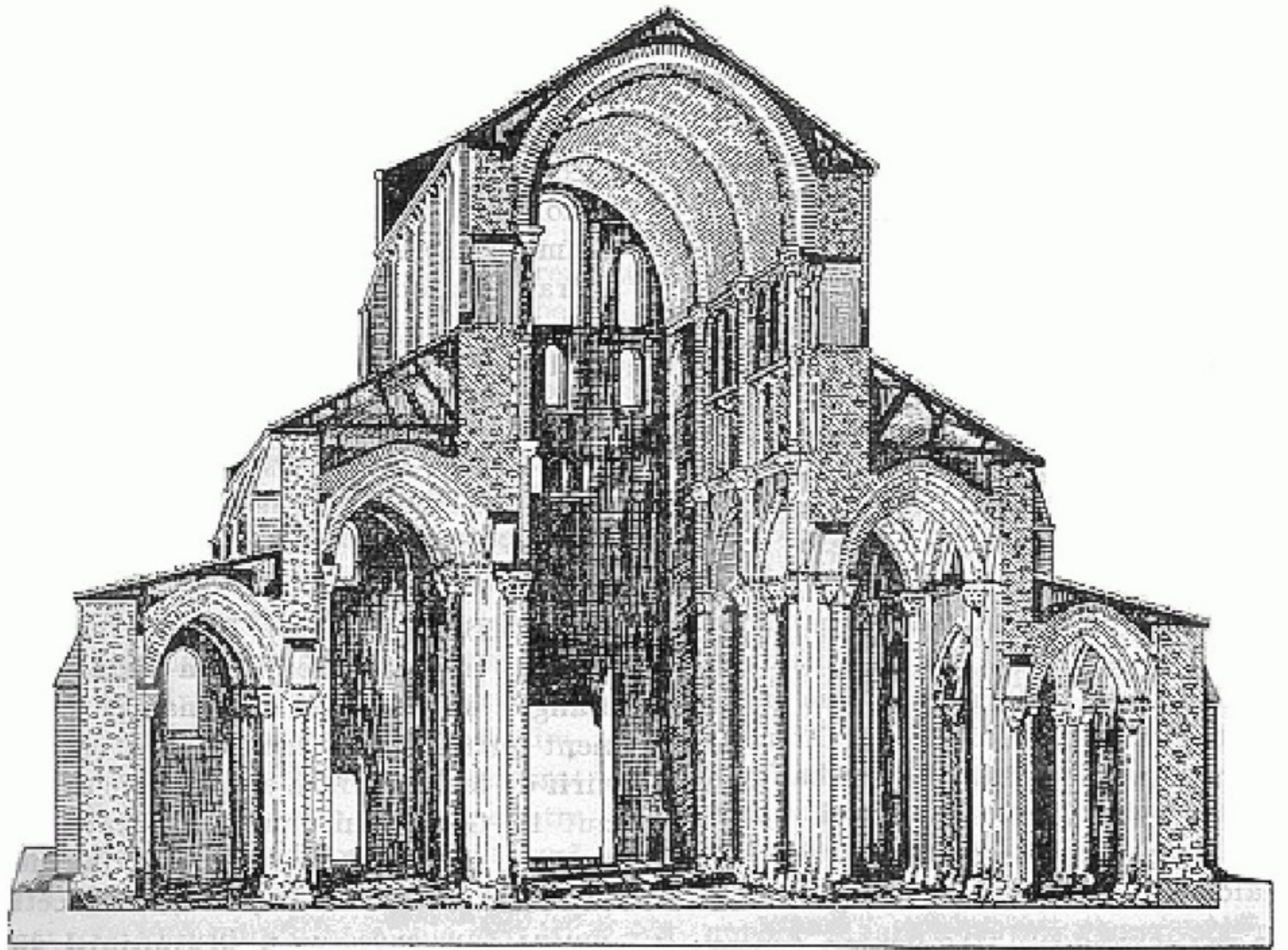
Another wooden model of *Cluny III*



Kenneth Conant inv et del



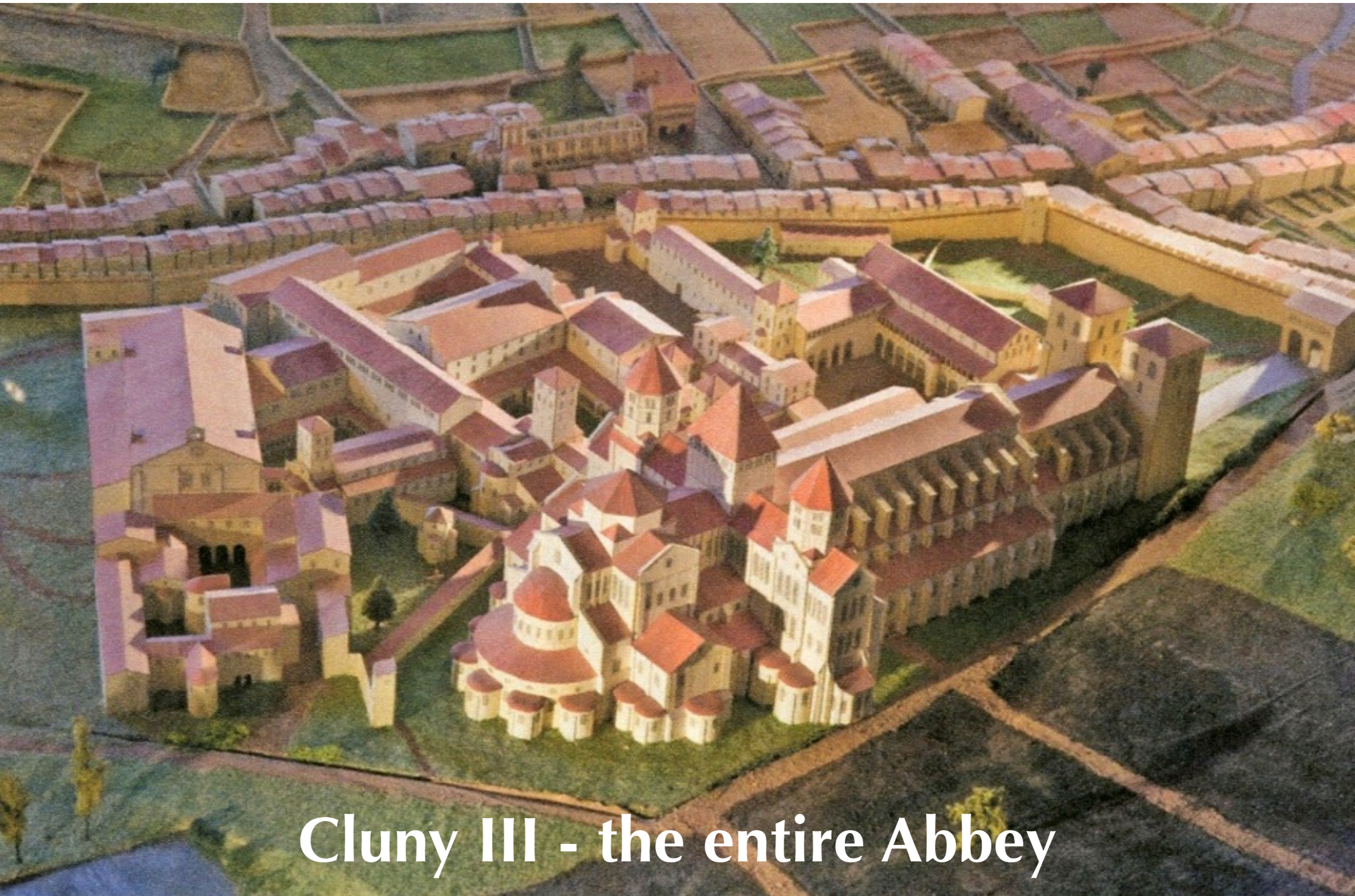




To accommodate *pilgrims* coming to see various holy relics, an ambulatory that encircles the apse-end of the church is developed, so that constant visitors do not disturb the service ...

Circumscribing this half-round *ambulatory* are radiating chapels ...

This architectural feature is the *chevet*



Cluny III - the entire Abbey



Cluny III - the Church



The *chevet*

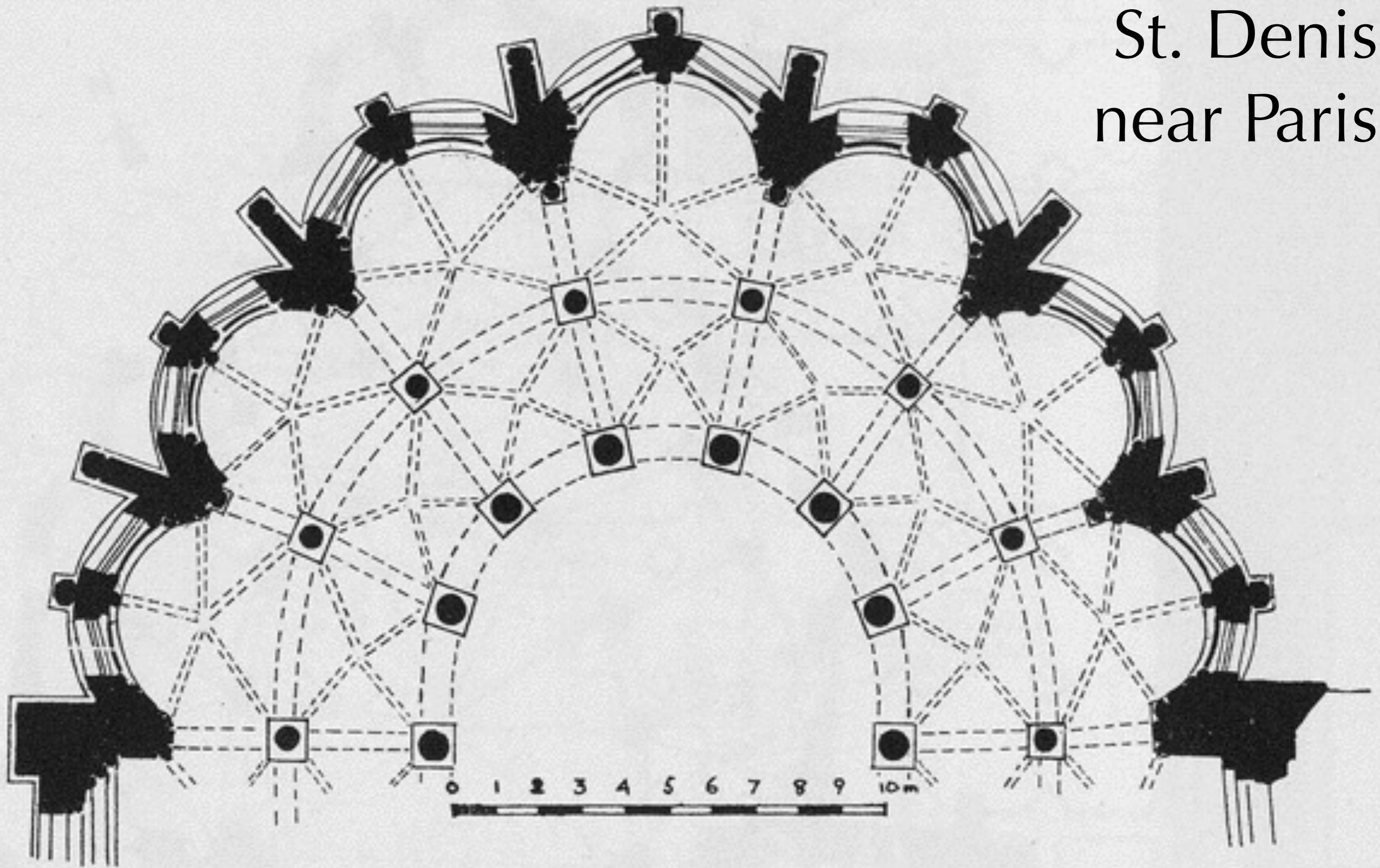


Cluny III - the Church



chevet at Fontevrault

St. Denis
near Paris



plan of a *chevet*

(Note that almost every stained glass window faces a unique direction)

Reaction against Cluny III

*“The church is resplendent in its walls,
but its poor go in want;
she clothes her stones in gold,
and leaves her sons naked...”*

St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153)



St. Bernard

Leads ***Cistercians*** in an effort to promote austerity in the Church

Promotes a “reform” movement to strip churches of all the superfluous decoration



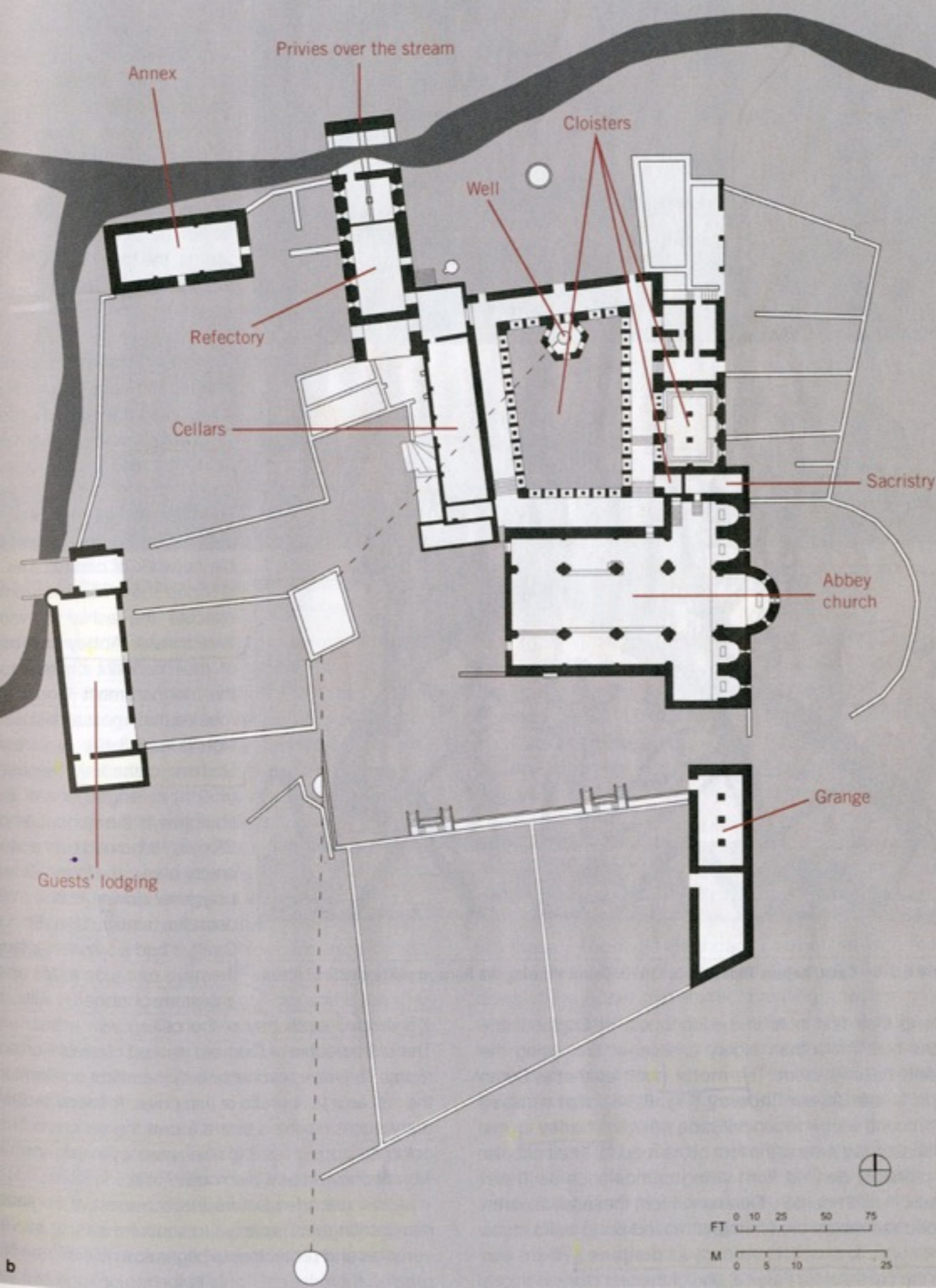
Le Thoronet

(1150)

Provence

austerity

lack of decoration



Le Thoronet
(1150)
Provence

THE NORMANS

Romanesque Monastery
of *Mont St. Michel* and
Cathedral of *St. Etienne*

In **911** the French **King Charles III** made a compromise with Viking leader **Rollo** (to get Rollo to stop invading and destroying monasteries)

He gave the Vikings the ***Duchy of Normandy***, and thus the

Vikings became the ***Normans***





After raiding and destroying *Mont St. Michel* in 10th century, the Normans (i.e. the Vikings) embarked on rebuilding it into a Benedictine Monastery in 11th century



Mont St. Michel at low tide



Mont St. Michel



The cloister of *Mont St. Michel*

WILLIAM THE CONQUERER

(1028-1087)

Coming from Viking blood but now the Norman King

Makes his capital city **Caen** in Normandy in **1060**

Builds Church and Monastery there called
St. Etienne in 1060

Leads the Norman invasion of England in **1066**



Romanesque
Cathedral of

ST. ETIENNE

in Caen

1066

William the Conqueror

William uses patronage as a way of solidifying his empire and his holdings

Builds *Durham Cathedral* 1093-1133

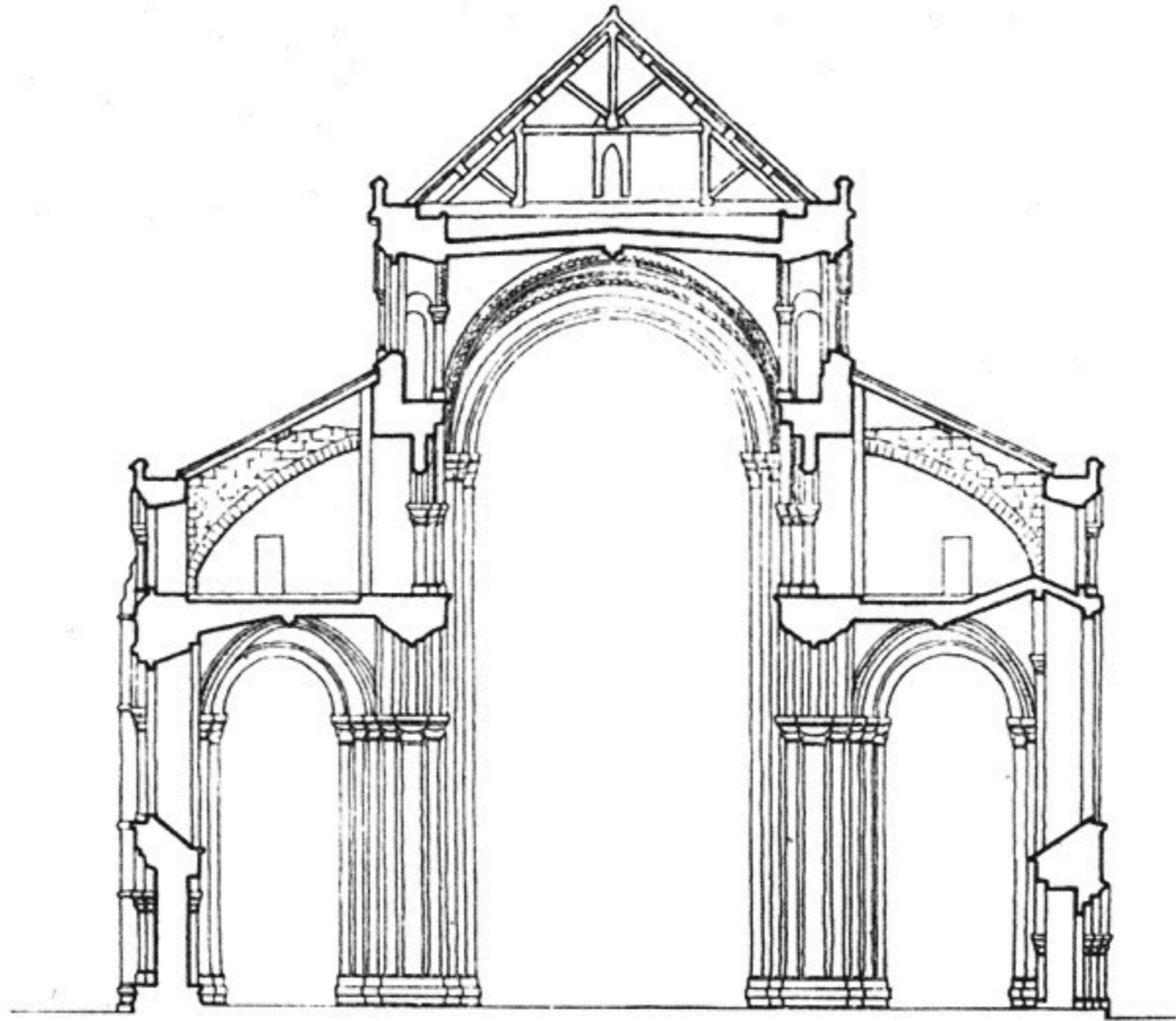




Romanesque

DURHAM CATHEDRAL

(1093)



Romanesque **Durham Cathedral** (1093)

Romanesque Durham Cathedral (1093)

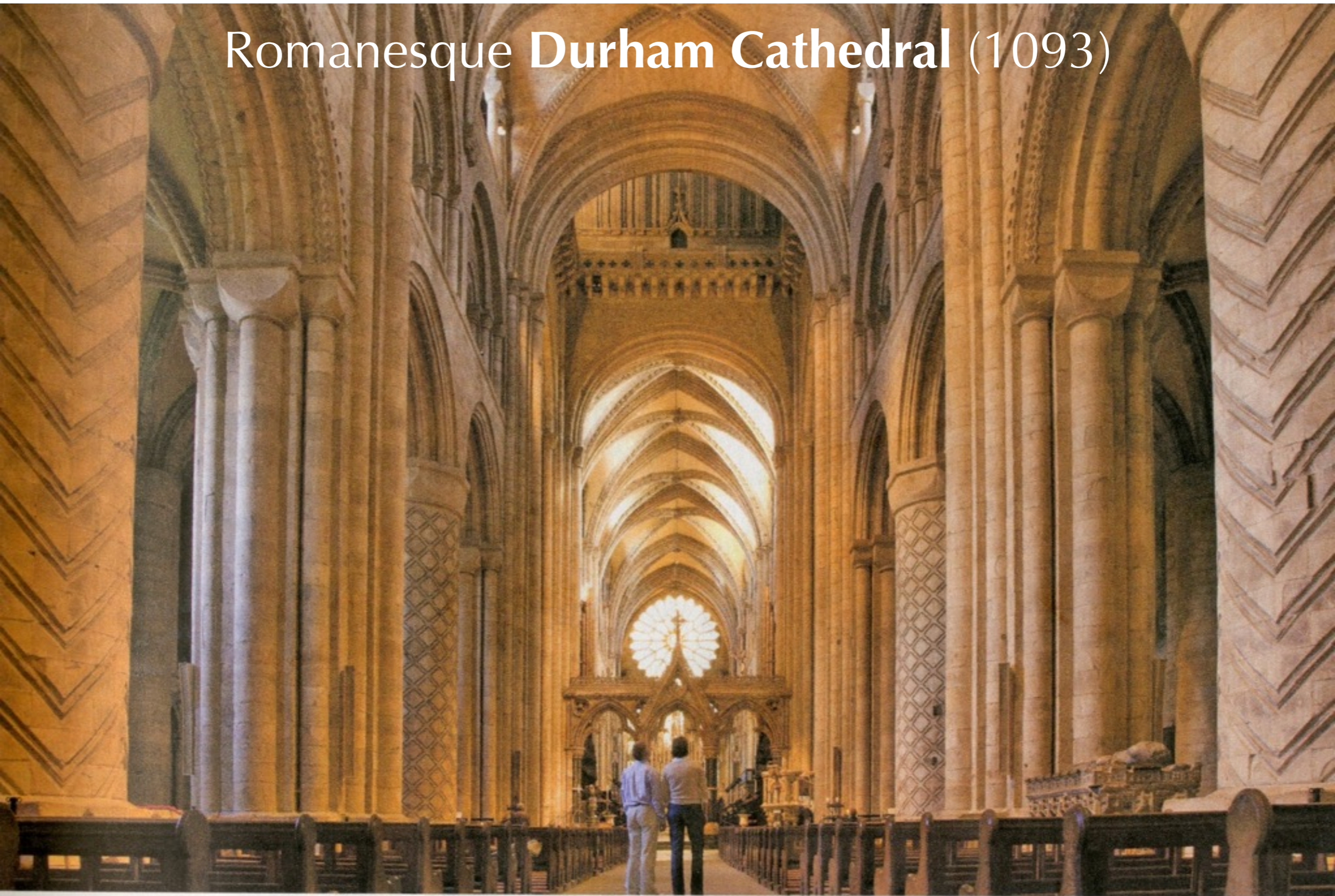
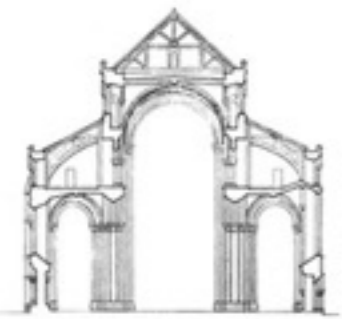


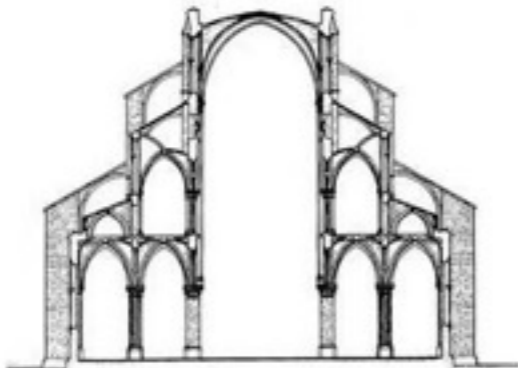
Figure 8.3-10 Durham. Cathedral built as part of the monastery complex next to the royal palace of the Normans, 1093.

As we evolve from *Romanesque* to
Gothic Cathedrals, we go
up and up and up....

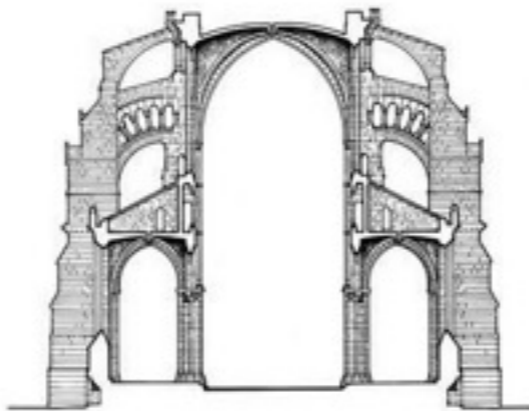
Durham



Notre Dame of Paris



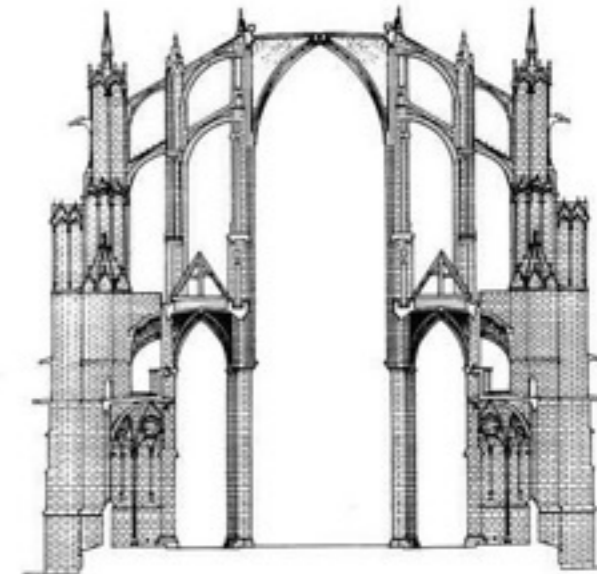
Chartres



Amiens



Beauvais



end