

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

ANATOMY OF FORM

Week 2

Norman period: 1066-1175
(Romanesque Style)

Division of the Roman Empire



Western Empire



Eastern Empire

--- Dividing line between lands
under Diocletian and Maximian

Home of
Constantius I,
Maximian's Caesar

Trier

Rhine

Danube

Mediolanum

Home of Galerius,
Diocletian's Caesar

Rome

Thessalonica

Black Sea

Byzantium

Nicomedia

Home of
co-emperor
Maximian

Mediterranean

Sea

Tigris

Euphrates

Home of
Emperor Diocletian

N

0 250 500 mi
0 250 500 km

Nile

GOTHIC

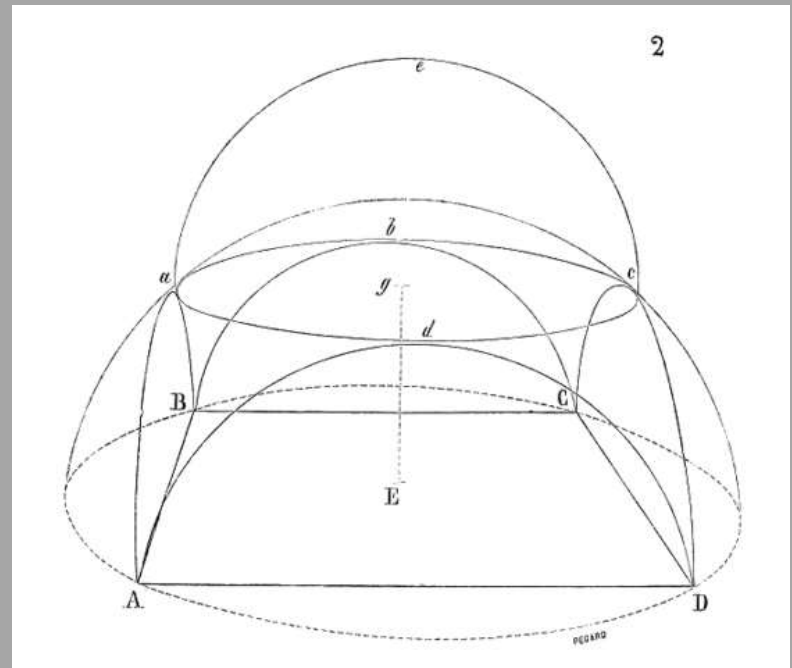
- Attila the Hun defeated at Châlons in 451
- The Lombards invaded Northern Italy and held for 200 years

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

- Background
- The East developed its own distinct art and architecture reflecting liturgical practices and theology.
- Byzantine architecture developed its own style richly decorated in gold and mosaic.

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

- From the 6th century the plan of the churches had a centralised space topped often by intersecting domes.
- Haggia Sophia – Development of the Pendentive Dome



BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE



Hagia Sophia, Istanbul 547 CE

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE



Hagia Sophia, Istanbul 547 CE

- Frankish kingdom, 768
- Conquered by Charlemagne, to 814
- Tributary provinces
- Byzantine Empire
- Battle

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



ATLANTIC OCEAN

SCOTLAND

North Sea

IRELAND

Northumbria

DANES

Mercia
North Wales
West Wales
Essex
Kent
Sussex

Frisia
Saxony
804
SAXONS

Aachen

Flouen

Reims

Mainz

Paris

Brittany

Nantes

Blois

Poitiers

Tours

Burgundy

Lyon

Aquitaine

Bordeaux

Gascony

Roncesvalles

778

SPANISH MARCH

811

Barcelona

Corsica

Sardinia

BALEARIC IS.

Mediterranean Sea

Utrecht

804

SAXONS

Alamannia

788

Bavaria

Venetia

Milan

Pavia

Lombardy

774

Ravenna

PAPAL STATES

Rome

DUCHY OF BENEVENTO

Sicily

Adriatic Sea

Aegean Sea

Bohemia

Moravia

AVARS

Pannonian March

Istria

CROATIANS

Bosnia

SERBS

Danube R.

0 150 300 miles

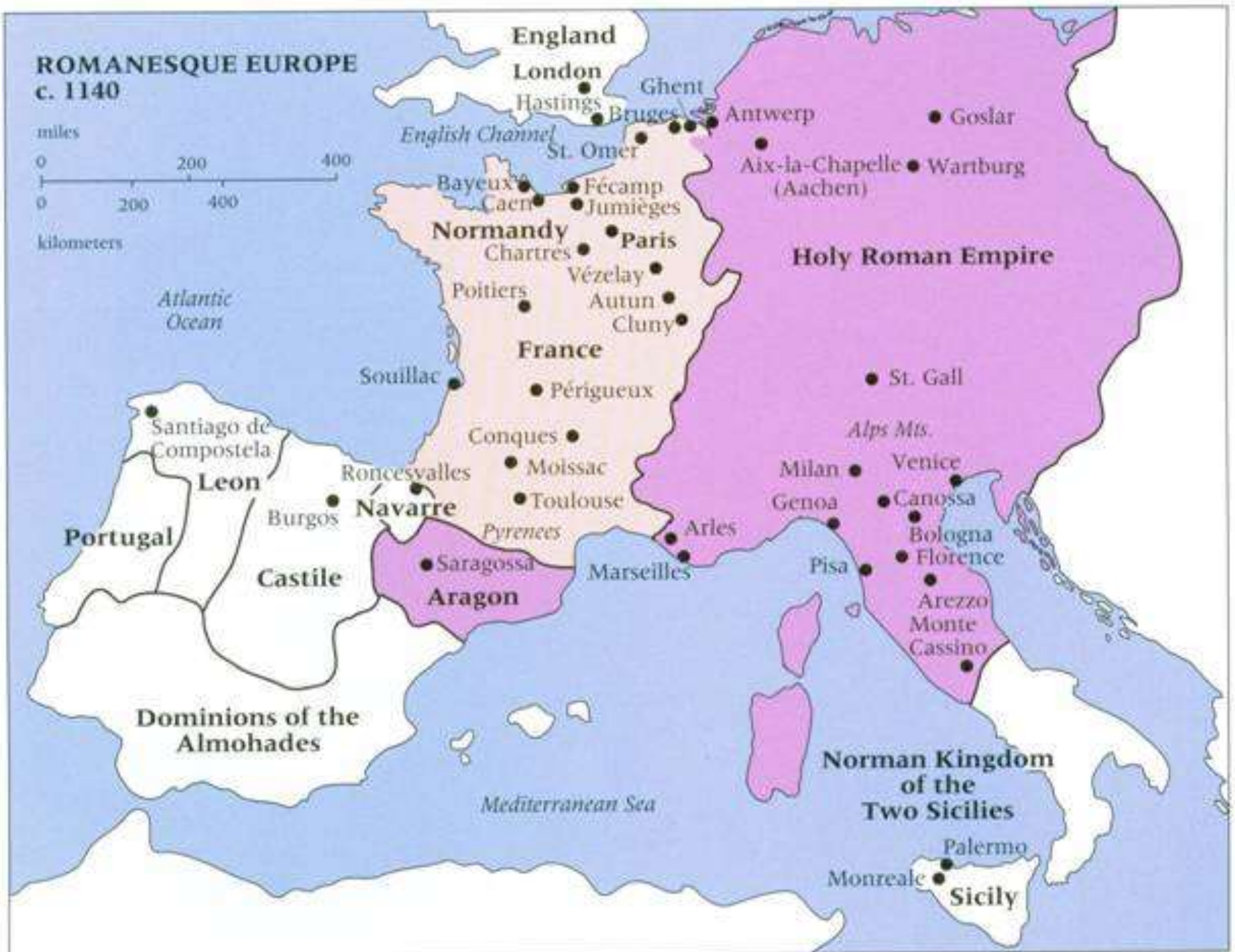
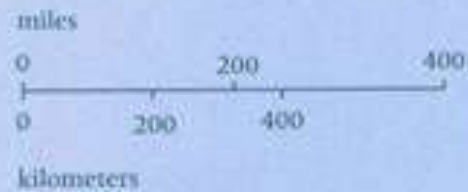
0 150 300 kilometers



EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE

- **In 800 CE Charlemagne** was crowned by the Pope in Rome (Holy Roman Emperor)
- It became the Holy Roman Empire.
- There was a revival of ancient learning and culture.
- Palatine Chapel in Aachen

ROMANESQUE EUROPE
c. 1140



EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE

- The building style did not change after Charlemagne but building continued to follow the Basilica form (at least in Rome) up to the Renaissance.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

- Dates roughly from around the 7th Century and runs parallel with Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture.
- The Dome was borrowed from Christian/Byzantine style.
- Mosques have develop to this day.
- Features: Arcades, halls, domes, courts, imposing entrances

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

- It shows a migration of architectural ideas and forms between regions/ countries.
- Plan usually symmetrical
- Set in a formal landscape
- Horse shoe, pointed arches, two centred pointed arch, round and pointed domes, stalactite vaulting known as Muqarnas or honey comb vaulting.
- Bands of brick used alternatively on walls and arches.
- Crenelated parapets and pierced stone grilles.

Great Mosque of Cordoba 786 CE



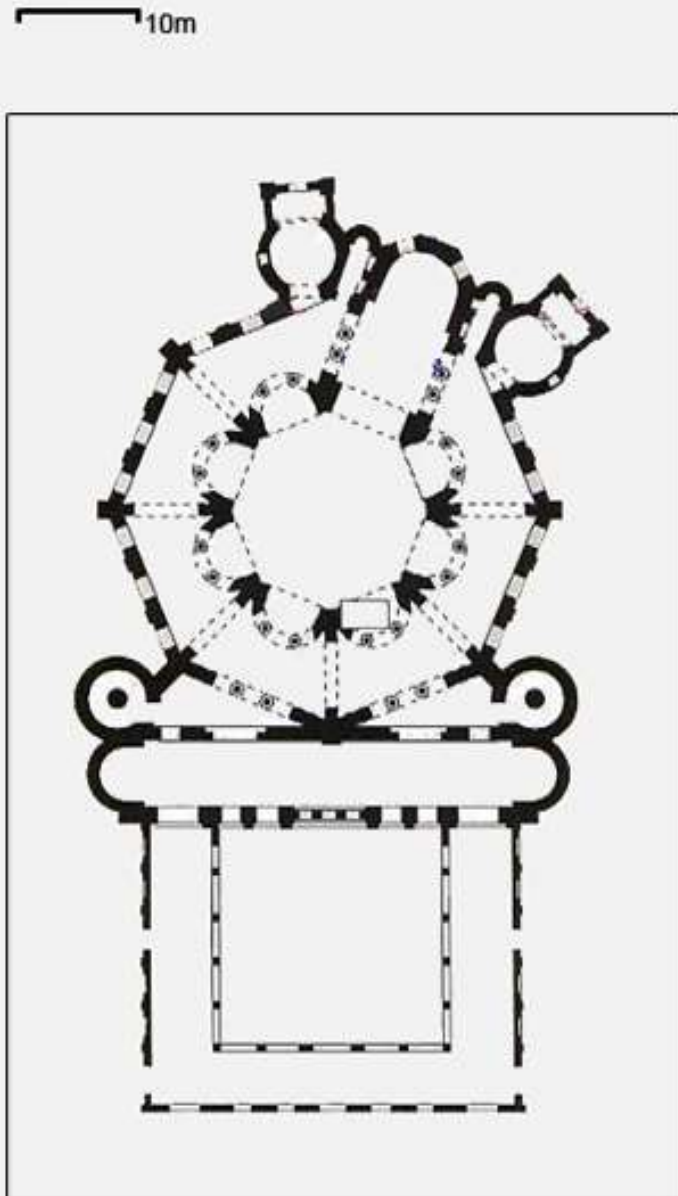


Great Mosque of Cordoba 786 CE

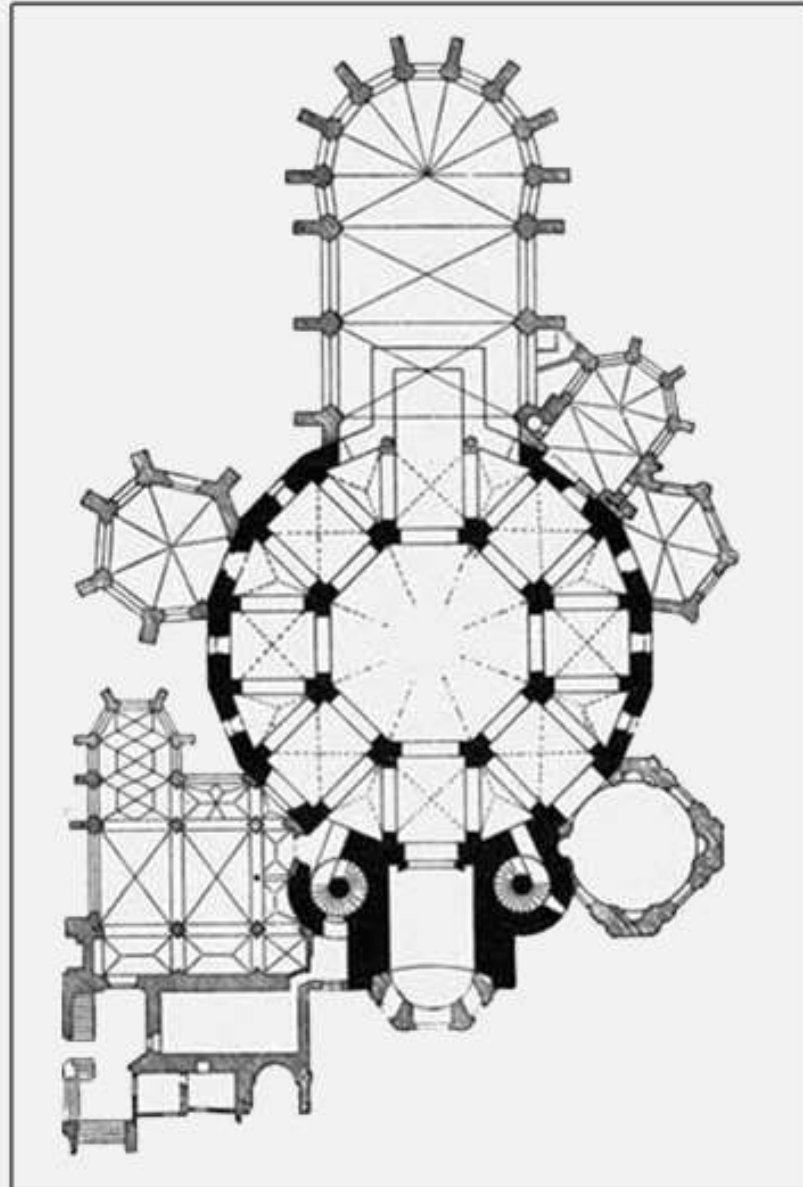


Great Mosque of Cordoba 786 CE

S. Vitale, Ravenna 547 CE
Central octagon with Chancel

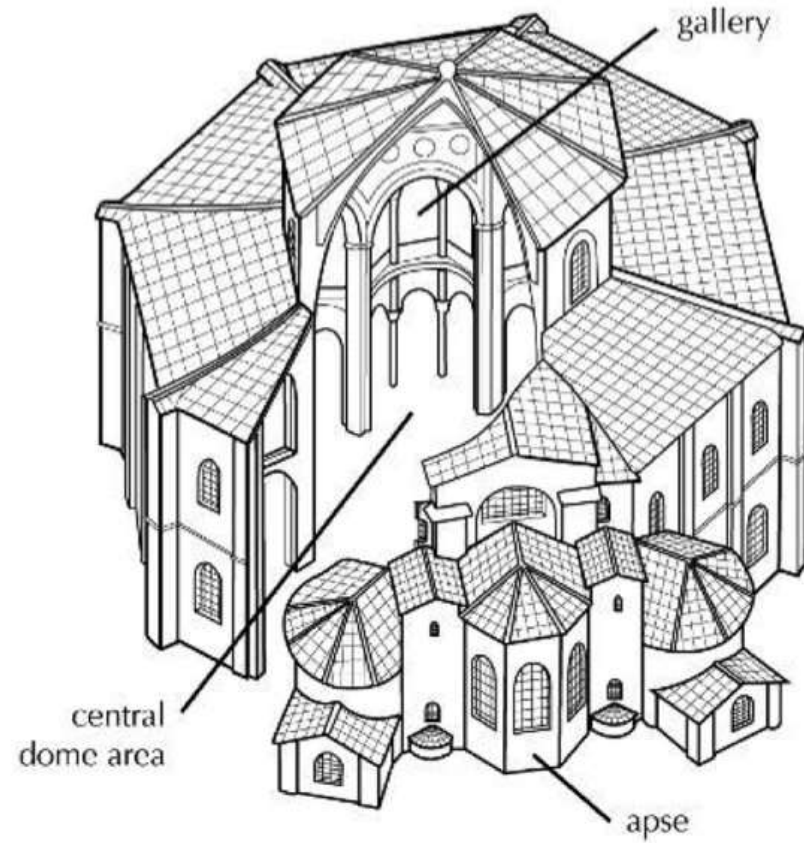
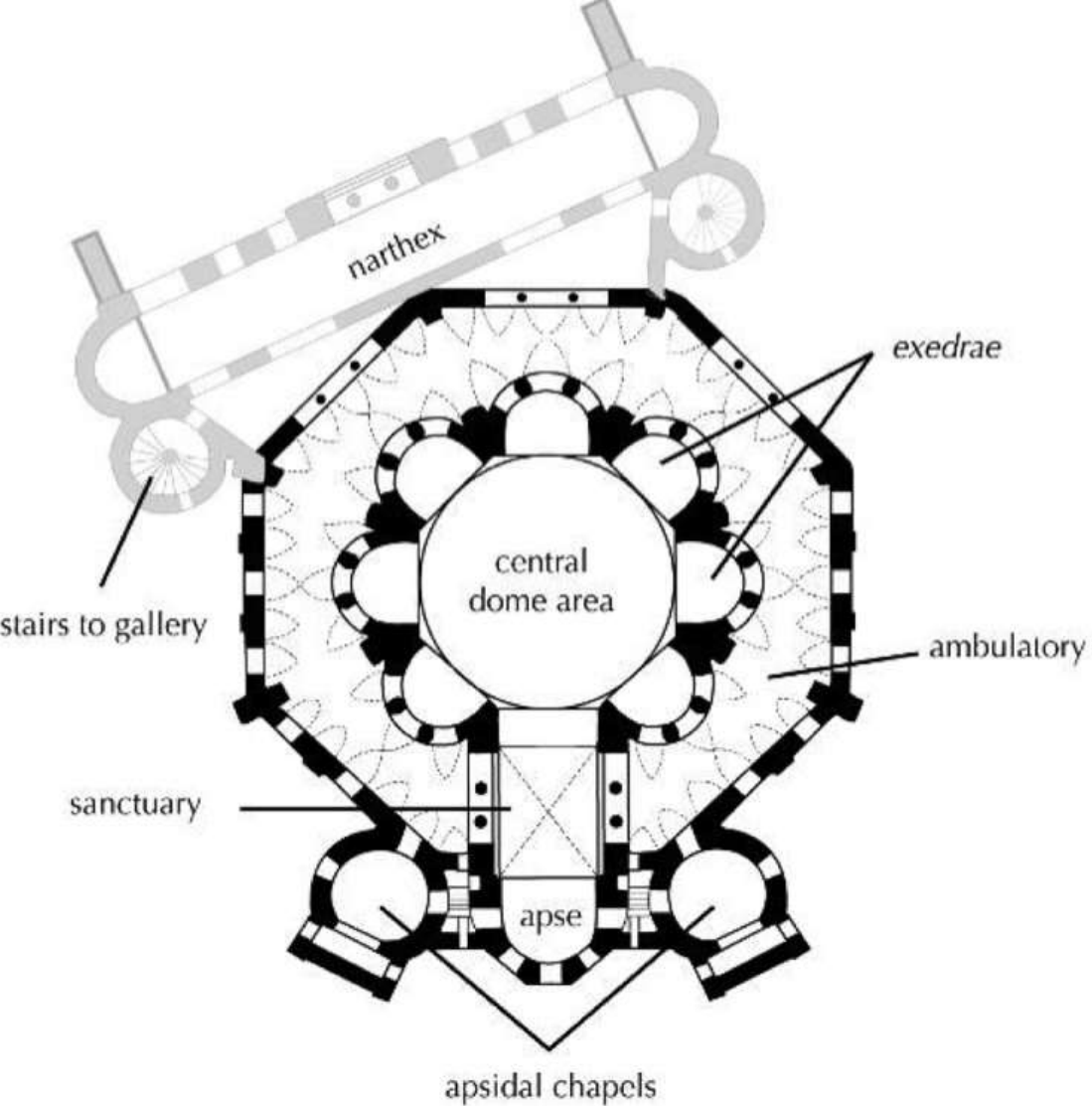


Palatine Chapel
Aachen 792 CE -
Charlemagne's Palace





S. Vitale, Ravenna 547 CE
Central octagon with Chancel



S. Vitale, Ravenna 547 CE
Central octagon with Chancel

S. Vitale, Ravenna 547 CE

Central octagon with Chancel

The Byzantine Basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna:

- Construction of the S.Vitale began in 526 on the site of the martyrdom of St. Vitalis under the Goth reign and was finished under the Byzantine rule, in 548.
- All the interior decoration was made according to the orthodox rite and the Byzantine style. It was consecrated by Maximian, the first Archbishop of Ravenna.
- San Vitale is a small domed church, which has an unusual octagonal plan.
- The building combines Roman elements: the dome, shape of doorways, and stepped towers; with Byzantine elements: polygonal apse, capitals, and narrow bricks

Palantine Chapel, Aachen 792 CE

Charlemagne's Palace



Palatine Chapel, Aachen 792 CE

Charlemagne's Palace



Palatine Chapel, Aachen 792 CE

Charlemagne's Palace



Romanesque Architecture (Resembling Roman)

- **Key features:**
- **West towers,**
- **round arches,**
- **apses, barrel vault,**
- **thick piers and columns,**
- **severity**

Romanesque Architecture (Resembling Roman)

- Charlemagne set the social and economic foundations of the medieval period which lead to the emergence during the 11th Century of the Romanesque Style.
- From the late 10th century a sense of spatial coherence through planning emerged.

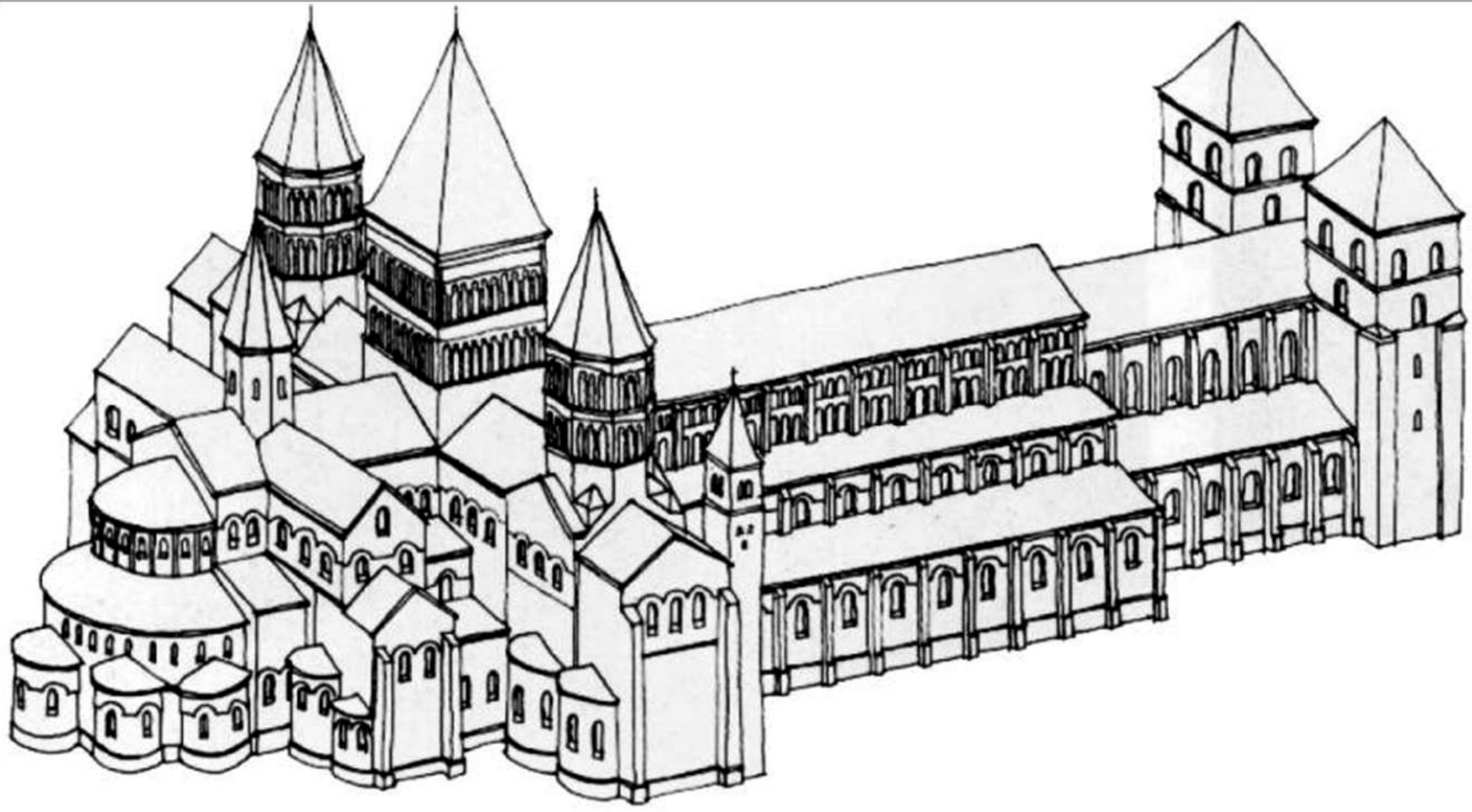
Romanesque Architecture (Resembling Roman)

- The monotony of the Basilica Plan is now articulated in churches by a distinct rhythm of repetitive spacing of piers and columns which is punctuated by the crossing - a defining feature of the Romanesque.

Romanesque Architecture (Resembling Roman)

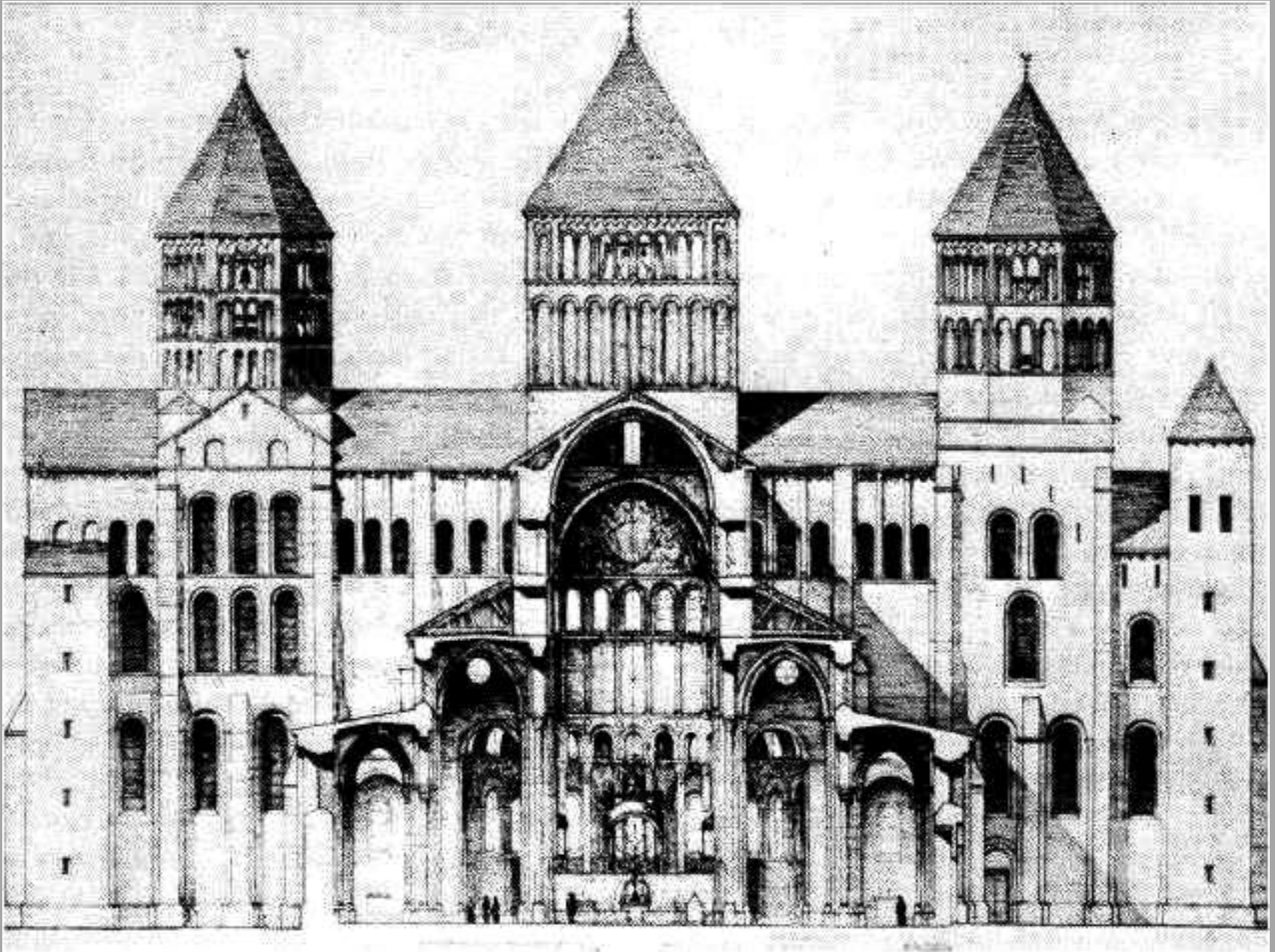
- The long straight churches of the early Christians no longer met the needs of a religion now 1000 years old.
- It required more space - for altars, relics etc

Cluny, France



Third Abbey at Cluny in Burgundy 96 km North
West of Lyon

Cluny, France



Third Abbey at Cluny in Burgundy 96 km North West of Lyon

Cluny, France



Third Abbey at Cluny in Burgundy 96 km North West of Lyon

Cluny, France

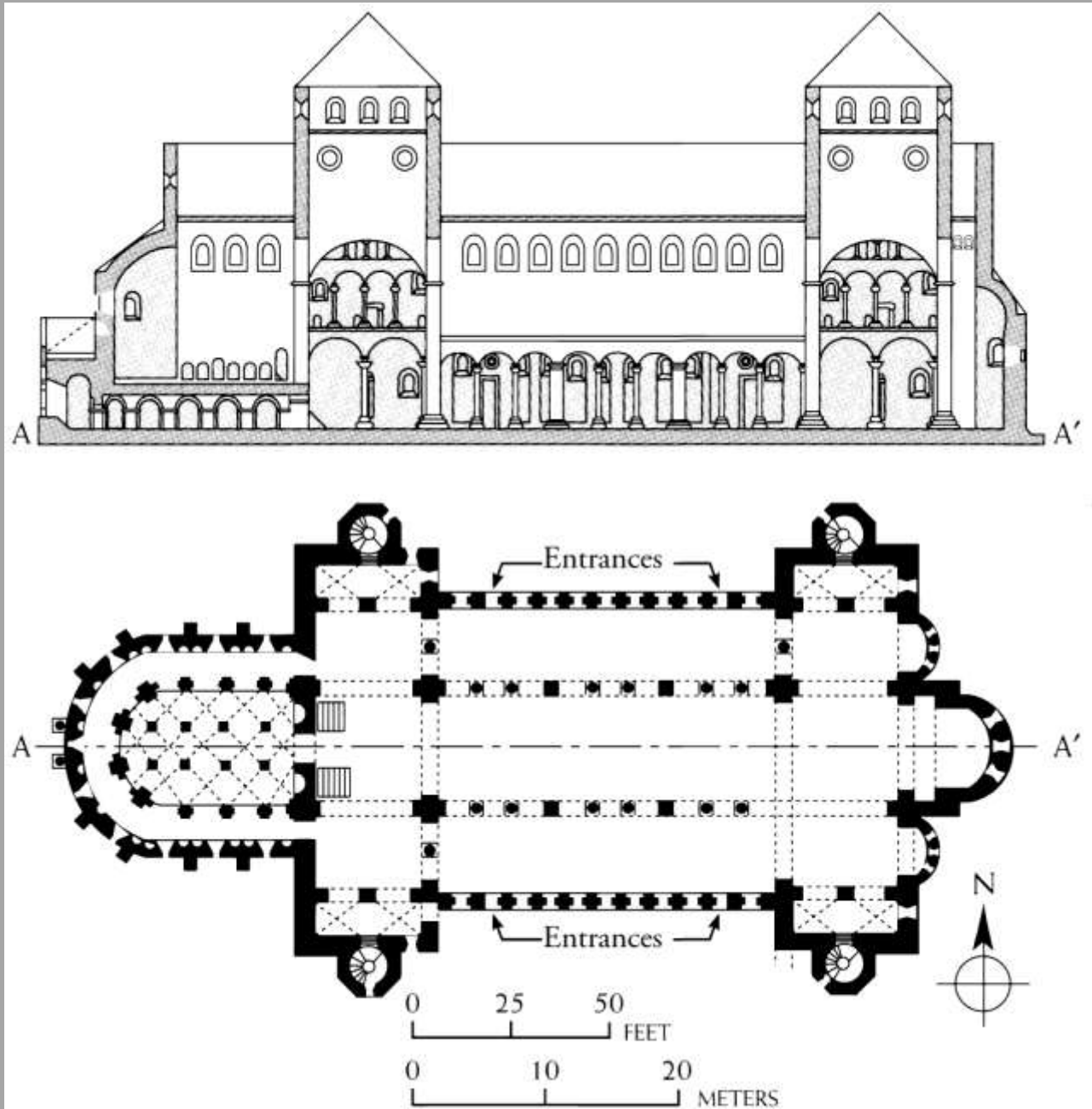
- The Abbey at Cluny 981 CE was developed through a number a number of phases:
- Cluny II had apses at the end of the aisles on a level with the central apse.
- Cluny III an example of High Romanesque – had an ambulatory with apses on the east of the church and two transepts with a pair of apses on the east side of each arm.

St Michael's Church Hildesheim, 996-1022CE

Early Romanesque



St Michaels Church Hildesheim, Lower Saxony Germany



St Michaels Church Hildesheim, Lower Saxony Germany

- St Michael Hildesheim 1001-1033 CE
- two transepts with an apsidal chapel on the east side of each arm;
- 4 stair towers and
- 4 transept ends with major towers over the crossings.

St Michaels Church Hildesheim



St Michaels Church Hildesheim



Norman Architecture

- During this period the Normans were central to the development and spread of new ideas.
- Battle of Hastings 1066 CE

Norman Architecture

- Normans introduced the Bay
- Internal elevations composed of stacked arcades of round arches resting on massive piers, tied together with subsidiary vertical shafts that served to define the bays both as individual entities and part of a collective whole.

Norman Architecture

- Early Romanesque Cathedrals had flat ceilings
- Tunnel vaults were also fairly common across Europe during the 12th C

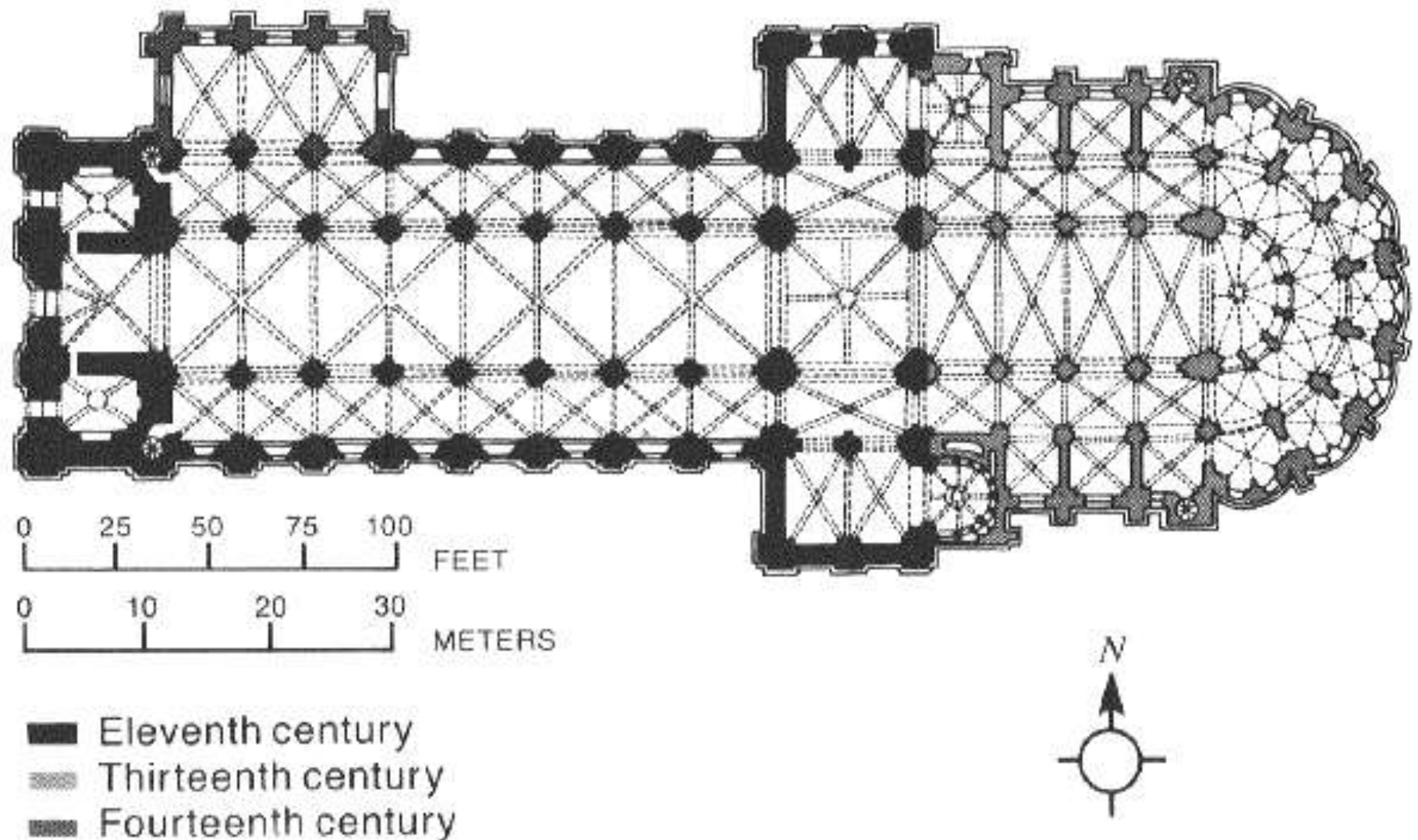
Norman Architecture

- Examples of twin tower west front (although not the earliest examples) are Norman abbeys at La Trinité (begun in 1062CE) and St Etienne (begun in 1067CE) both in Caen.

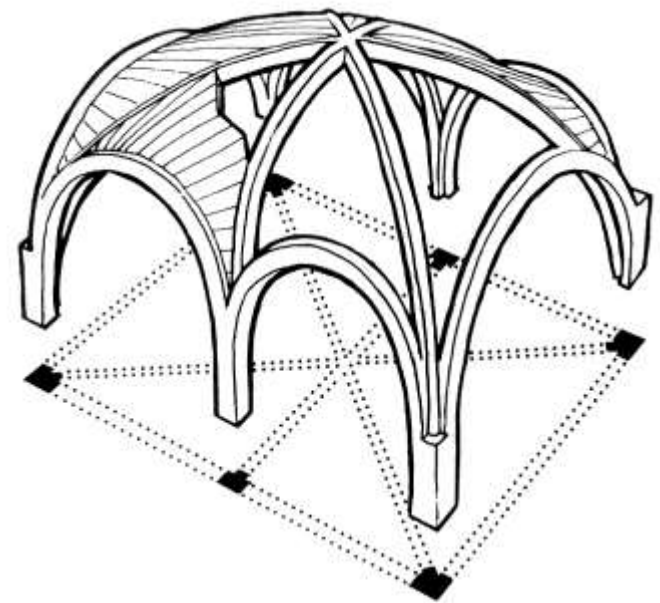


St Etienne Church, Caen 1068-1115 CE

St Etienne Church, Caen 1068-1115



Plan of St. Étienne.



Sexpartite vault with rounded arches invented by the Romanesque masons to relate the narrow aisle bays to the wide, square, nave bays.



Chepstow Castle, Great Hall 1067CE



Chepstow Castle, Great Hall 1067CE



Chepstow Castle, Great Hall 1067CE

Norman Architecture



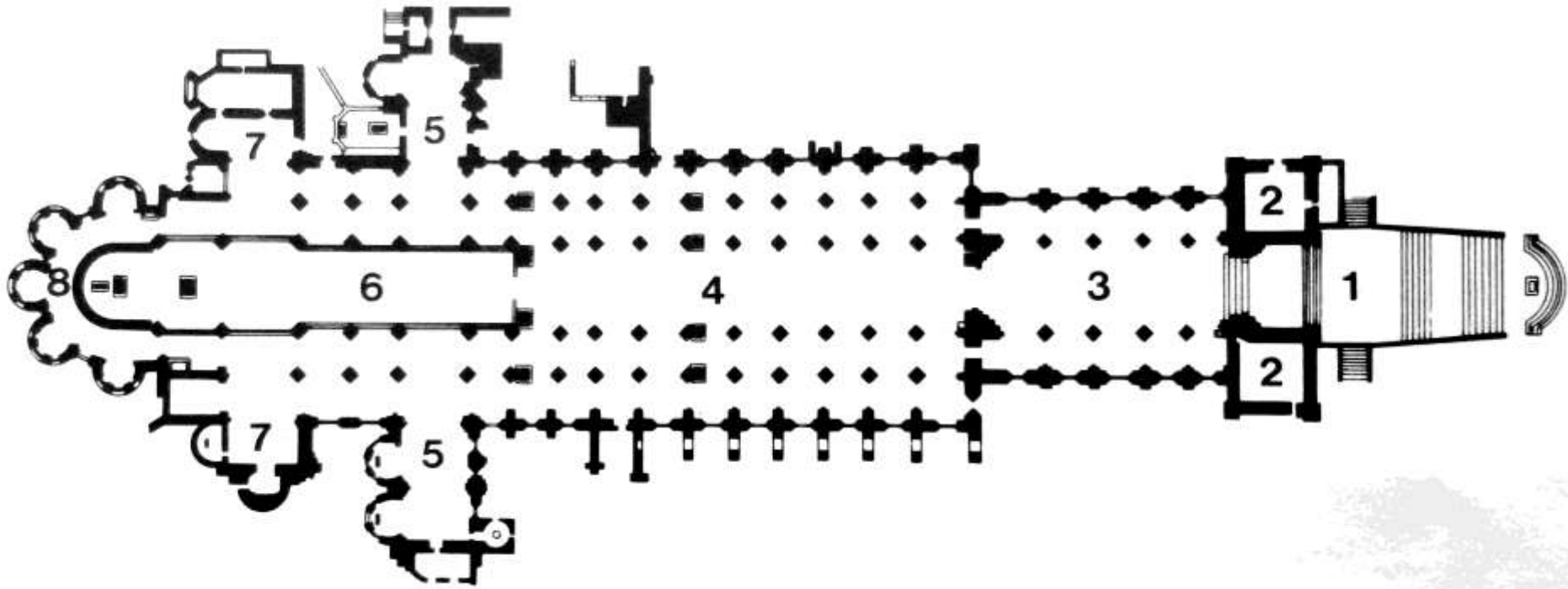
Durham Cathedral 1093 CE

Norman Architecture

- **GROIN VAULTS**
- Invented by the Romans – had a geometric complexity
- At Durham Cathedral this was introduced in the nave –
- This prefigured the Gothic in form (if not in structure).
- The applied ribs of the groin vault tie the opposing elevations together creating a 'coherent' spatial relationship.



Durham Cathedral 1093 CE



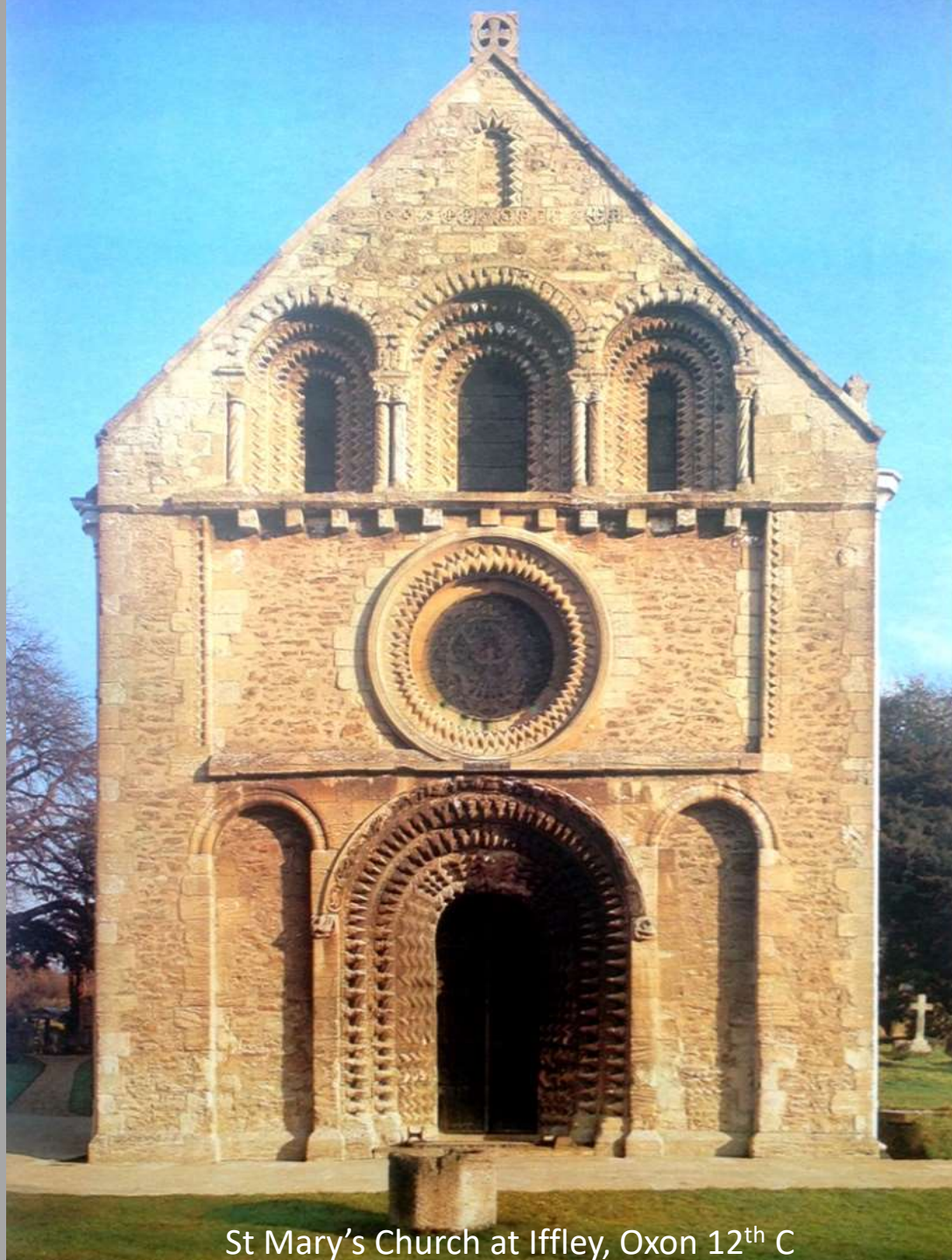
Described by Nikolaus Pevsner as ‘one of the great architectural experiences of Europe’, Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture.

Durham Cathedral



NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

- Other features:
- More external features than Byzantine and Early Christian Architecture.
- Severity- austere forms combined with geometric intensity.
- Towers marked the intersection of the nave and the transept.
- Twin towers to the west front.



St Mary's Church at Iffley, Oxon 12th C

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

- Norman influence trade with the Mediterranean and Middle East.
- Ideas spread, increasing interchange of architectural ideas which,
- Developed in to the 'Gothic'