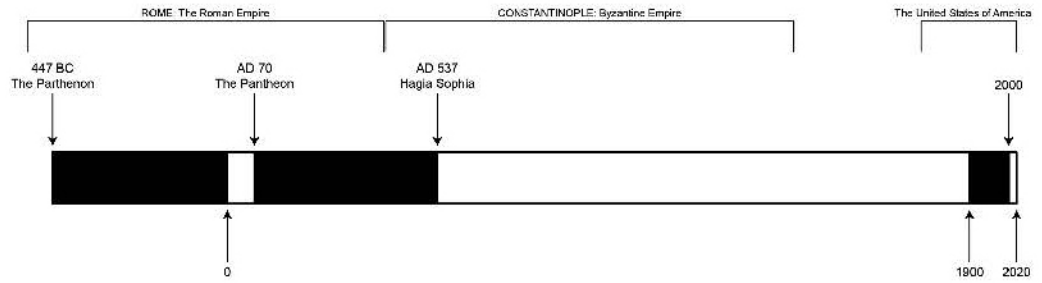


BYZANTIUM

GREECE: The Classical and Hellenistic Periods





- Towards the end of the 3rd century AD, political instability weakened the Roman Empire
- borders of the empire changing regularly



4

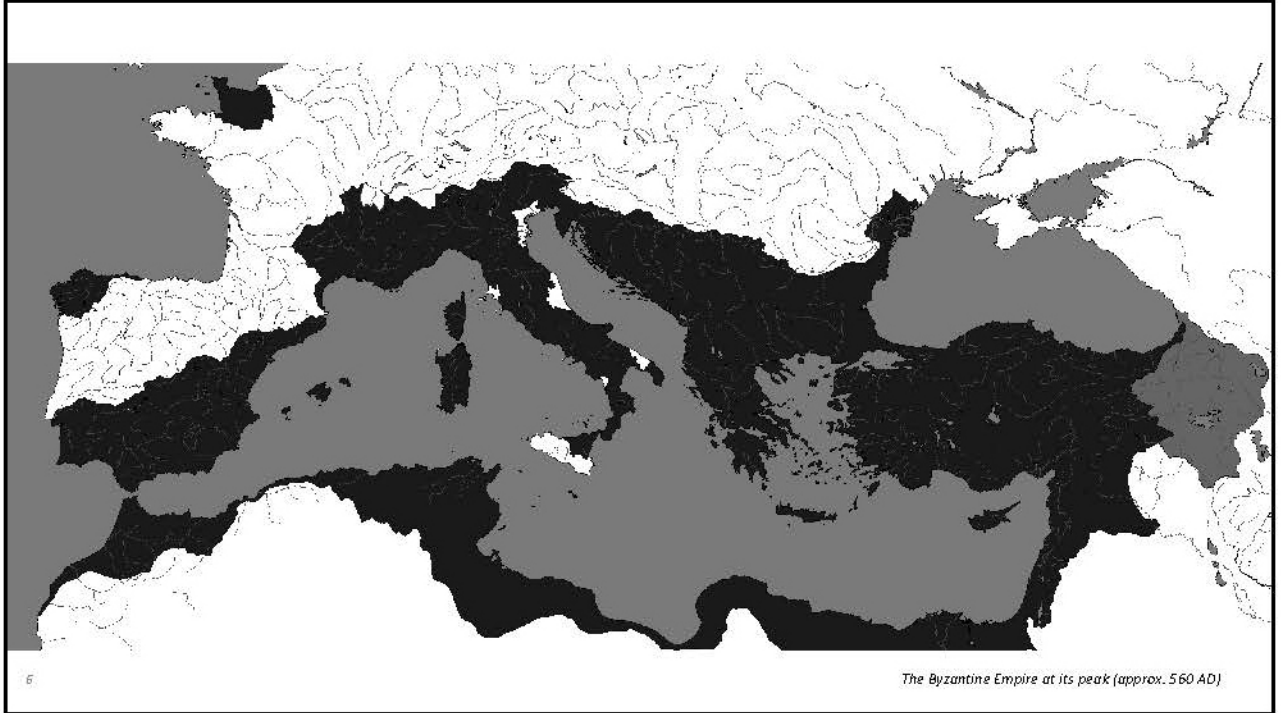
Western and Eastern Roman Empires, ca. AD 476

- Western Roman Empire was centered in Rome, but then shifted to other cities including Milan, Ravenna, and Split (Croatia)
- *This idea of a Split between Western and Eastern is a matter of historical convenience rather than accuracy



The extent of the Byzantine Empire through the ages

- The first most and important ruler of the Byzantine Empire was Constantine the Great,
- Heart of trading route



mechanikos
architekton
oikodomos

7

- Emerging role of 'The Architect'

mechanikos
architekton
oikodomos

engineer
architect
builder

8

- During the early Byzantine Period, two roles that we consider 'architect' today
- Architekton was more of a master builder – master mason
- Mechanikos was more exalted, far rarer – not only knowledge of building, but knowledge of mathematics
- Oikodomos – builder, skilled laborer



- Ravenna the capital of the Western Roman Empire in 402
 - Until 476
- Became an exarchate to the Eastern Roman Empire from 584 to 751

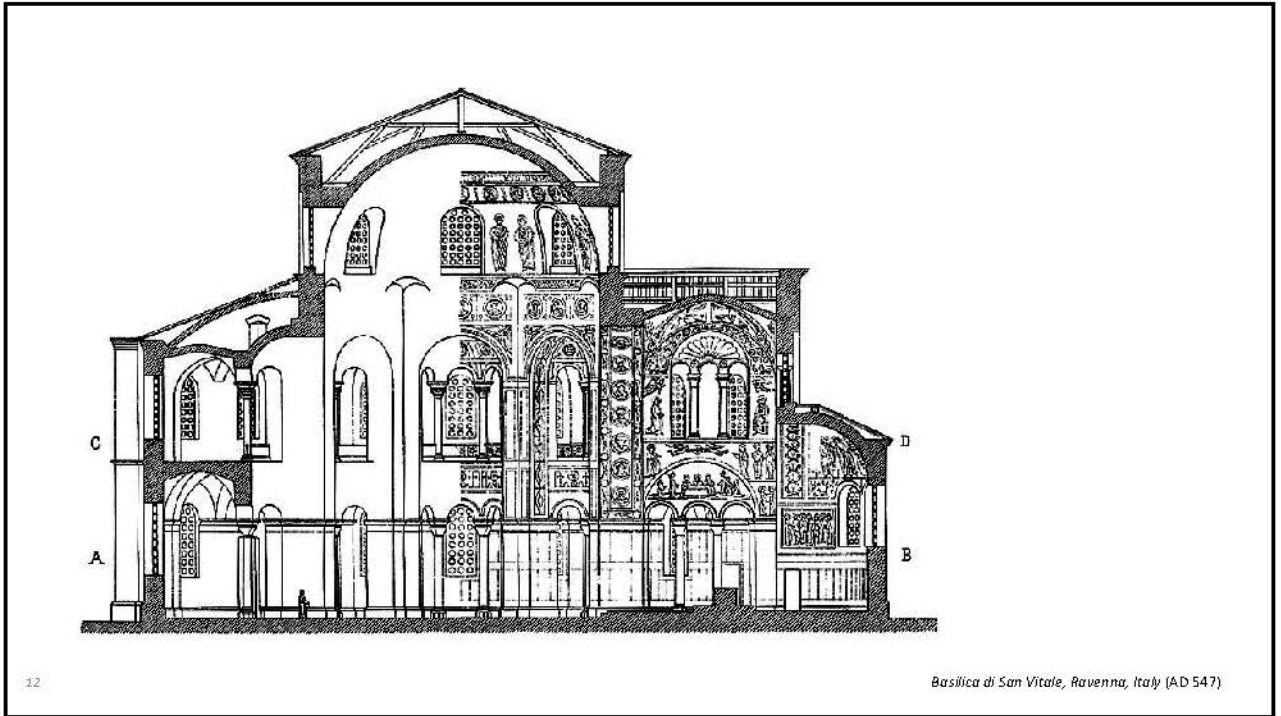


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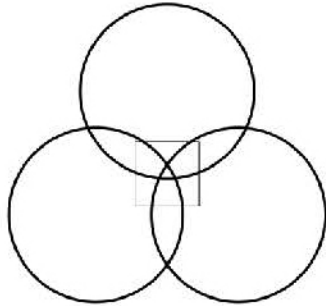
Basilica di San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy (AD 547)

- Prior to Byzantium, there was no 'Christian Art and Architecture'
 - This had to be invented
 - Didn't really take shape until about AD 500
- One of the most important early Byzantine Works: Basilica di San Vitale, Ravenna [AD 547]

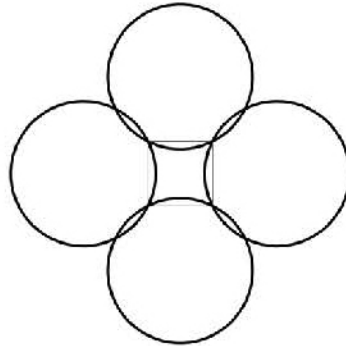




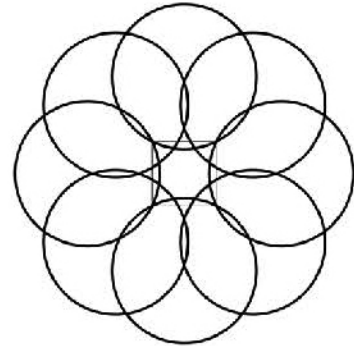
- Hierarchical progression of height from outer to central bay



trefoil

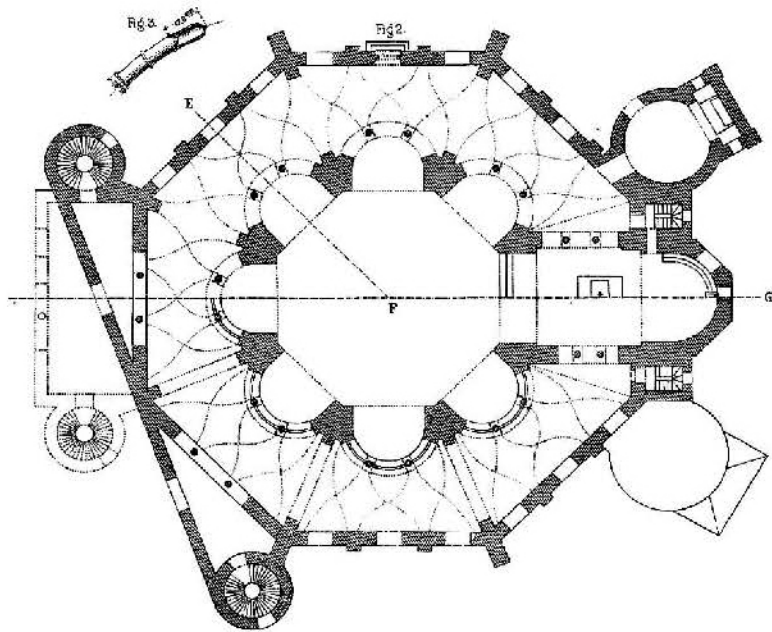


quatrefoil



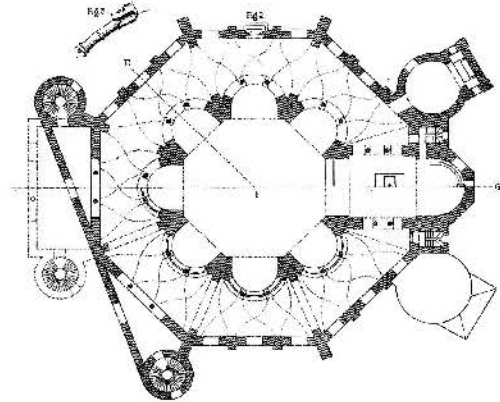
octofoil

Common Theme: CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION



poché

The abstract representation of solidity (e.g. walls, floors) in architectural drawings, often filled with a hatch pattern or a solid shade.





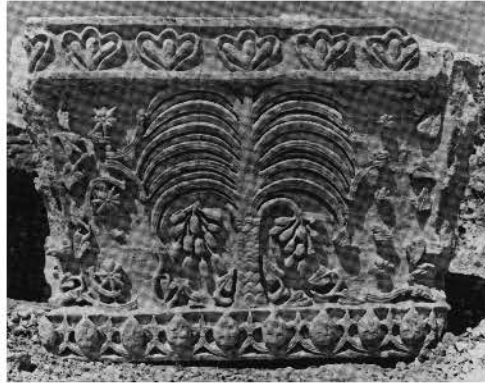
Basilica di San Vitale, Ravenna, Italia (AD 547)





- Parity between art and architecture
 - Using emerging art forms through an emerging architectural form





Examples of Byzantine style capitals

20

- Many possible reasons for changes in captials:
 - More numerous buildings
 - Changing landscape of knowledge
 - Quite simply – change of taste



- unfluted shafts become more common



22

Example of a column capital at Hagia Sophia, Constantinople (Istanbul)

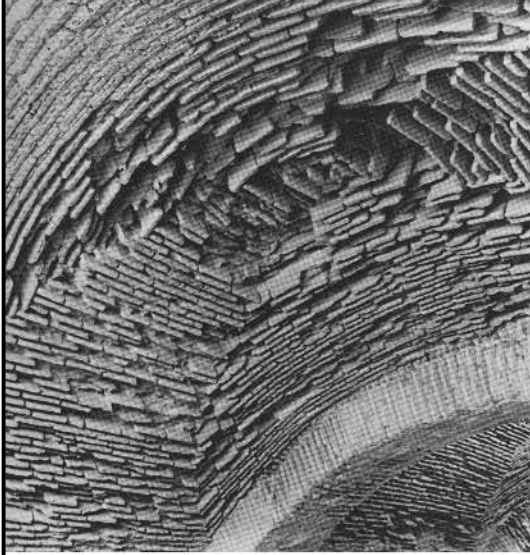
- Oftentimes Byzantine capitals are described as lower quality in terms of techniques – simply not true



23.

Byzantine Brickwork

- Architecture in the East tended towards Ashlar Masonry, in the West was thin Brick



24



Byzantine Brickwork



25



Byzantine Brickwork





San Giovanni Evangelista, Ravenna, Italy, ca. 426 – 50



- Tension rods are not original, and prevent bowing of the inner and outer walls



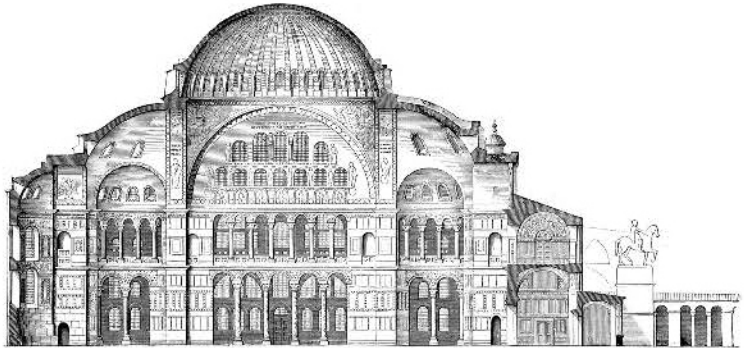
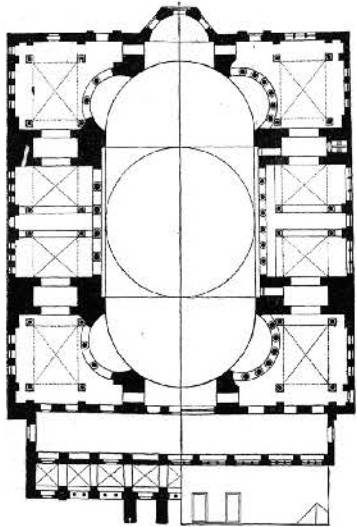
29

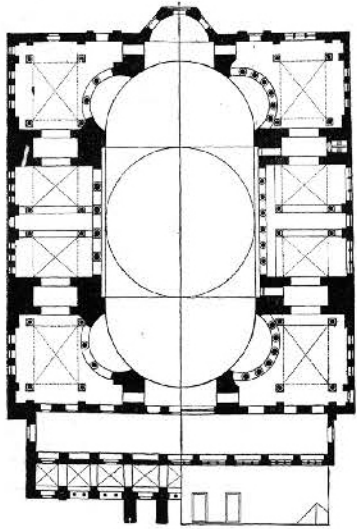
Hagia Sophia, Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey (AD 537)

- Moving on to the most important work of Early Byzantium
- FIRST: Timber roofed basilica, burned down in AD 404
- SECOND: Burned down in AD 532
- THIRD: AD 537 constructed



- Massive: By far the largest domed structure built in Byzantium





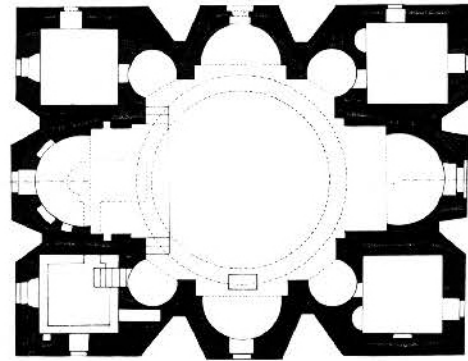


Hagia Sophia, Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey (AD 537)

- Catholic iconography was removed when Constantinople was taken over by the Ottomans
- Nevertheless, much of the Islamic features are still over 500 years old



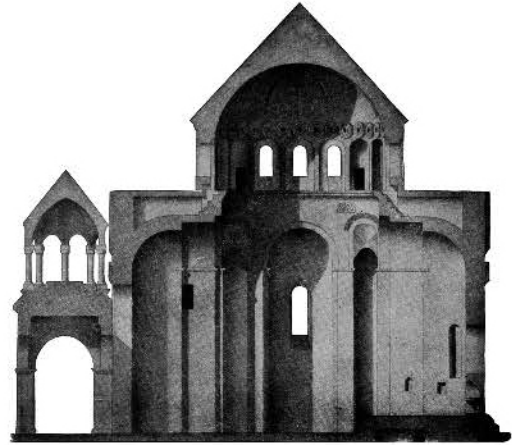




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37



St. Hripsime Church, Vagharshapat, Armenia [AD 618]



38



St. Hripsime Church, Vagharshapat, Armenia [AD 618]



39

St. Mark's Basilica, Venice, Italy (1092)

- Eastern Roman style in the 'West' – Venice
 - But again, be cautious of such clear distinctions



St. Mark's Basilica, Venice, Italy (1092)



St. Mark's Basilica, Venice, Italy (1092)

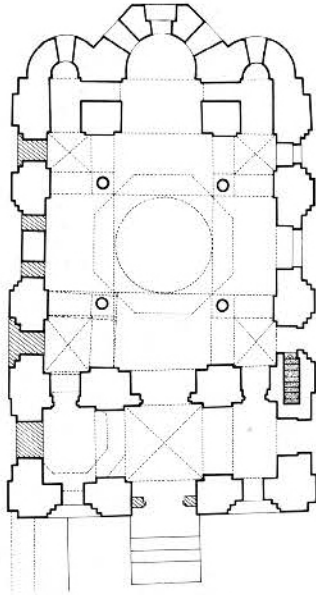
- St. Mark's Basilica was built during a stylistic period much more eclectic than the Hagia Sophia



42

Church of Panagia Chalkeon, Thessaloniki, Greece [11th century]

- An example of the late Byzantine style, with more adorned details around geometric blocks
- Indicative a change forward in the Byzantine style



43



Church of Panagia Chalkeon, Thessaloniki, Greece [11th century]

- A standard 'Four-column'/3-bay church, which is indicative of a formal styles that exists even today



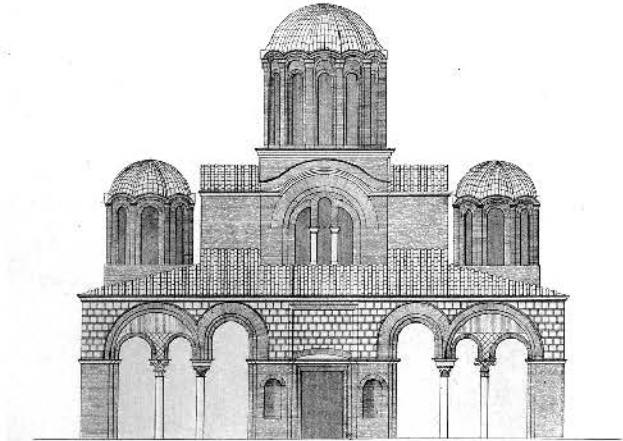
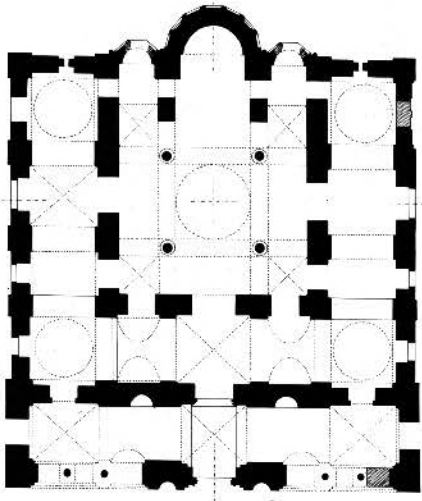
40

Church of Panagia Chalkeon, Thessaloniki, Greece [11th century]

- Is one of the earliest examples in which is a Recession of Planes, a trend that will continue into subsequent movements
- 'Blind niche' on the little domes over the Narthex



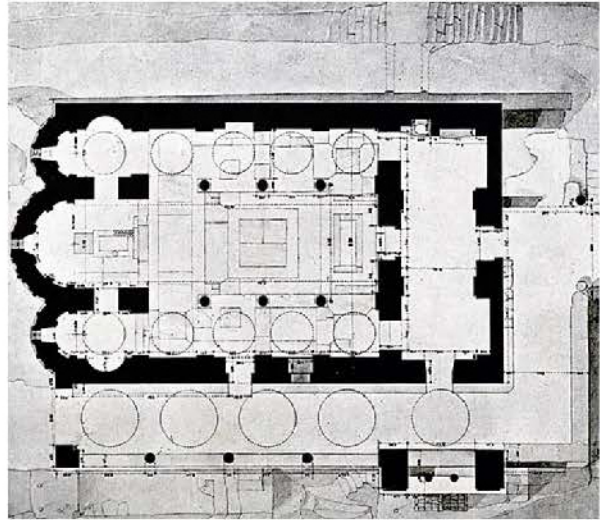
Church of the Holy Apostles, Thessaloniki, Greece [14th century]





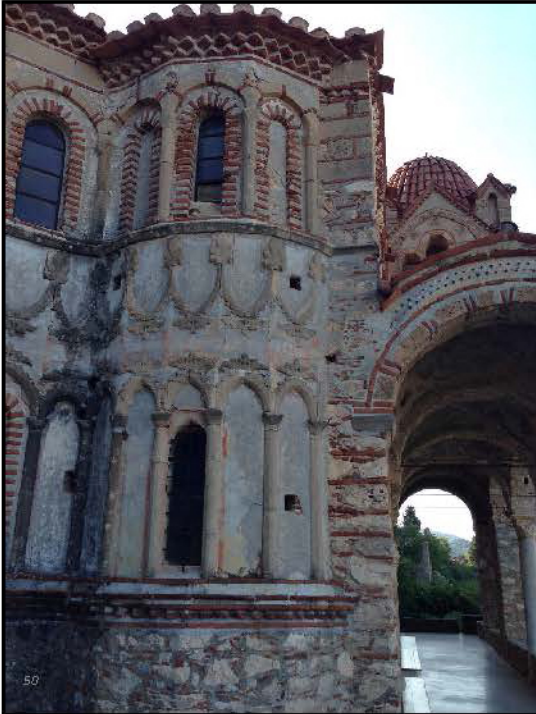
Pantanassa Monastery, Mystras, Greece [1428]





Pantanassa Monastery, Mystras, Greece [1428]

- Heavy use of brick as ornamental device



Pantanassa Monastery, Mystras, Greece [1428]

- Frescoed interior, now in heavy disrepair

After Antiquity

Carolingian, Romanesque, Early and High Gothic

Carolingian

Carlovingian, Carolingus, Karolinger, Karlings

52

- Carolingian in particular refers to architecture of Northern Europe during 8-9th centuries (AD 800 – 899)



53

The extent of the Carolingian Empire

- Covering modern-day Western Europe, including France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany
- The end of the Carolingian dynasty was marked by the emergence of the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire





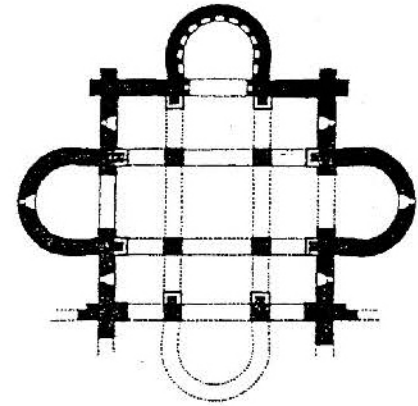
56



Charlemagne (Charles the Great), [AD 742 – 814]

- Among the most notable ruler of the late Frankish Empire, known as the Carolingian Empire, was Charles the Great, Charlemagne
- Crowned as “Emperor of the Romans” by Pope Leo III, year AD 800
- Charlemagne wanted to establish himself as a Roman Emperor, so it was only fitting to send his architects throughout Europe to study the classical Roman style.





58

Oratory, Germigny-des-Prés, France [806]

- Clear influence from the Byzantine style – highly centralized layout
- Remember, point of covering this period is to show transition, more so than the style itself (so few examples)





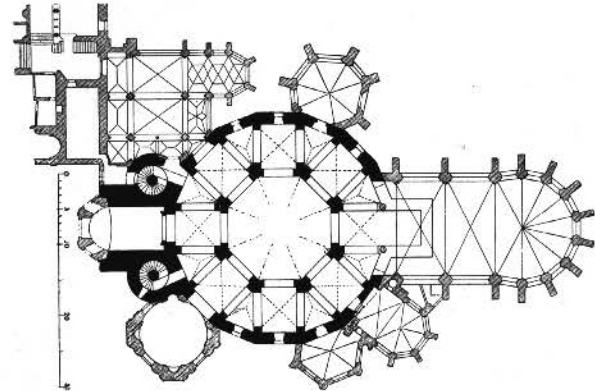
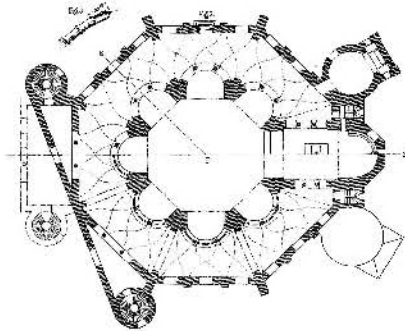
60

Oratory, Germigny-des-Prés, France [806]





- Aachen was within the Carolingian Empire, and now situated in Germany, near the German-Belgian border.
- The entire building is known as the Aachen Cathedral, but what concerns us here is the central area, known as the Palatine Chapel.
- Under the direct supervision of Charlemagne, construction on the Palatine Chapel began around 792.



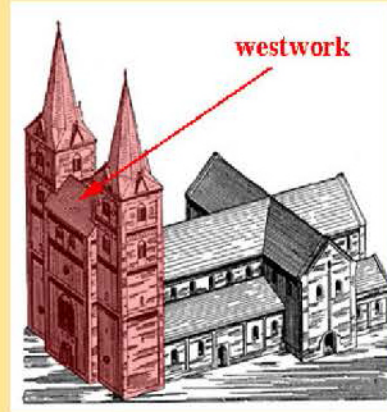
1. AACHEN.

- Modeled after San Vitale in Ravenna (on the left)
- 16-sided outer wall, 8-sided (octagon) inner area
- Was heavily damaged in WWII, and so much of what we see today is relatively new, although the basic structure is still original.



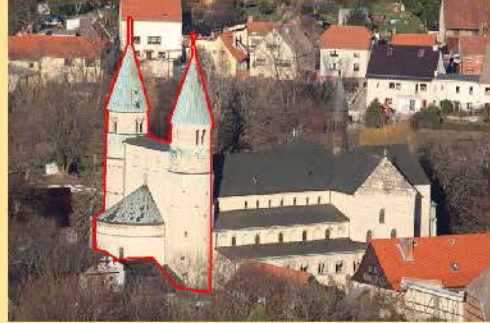
westwork

Western front to a church, composed of a tower or towers with multiple floors between, usually wider than the nave of the church.



westwork

Western front to a church, composed of a tower or towers with multiple floors between, usually wider than the nave of the church.





67

Various examples of westworks

- Examples of later types of westworks – **contribution of the Carolingian period.**

ROMANESQUE

68

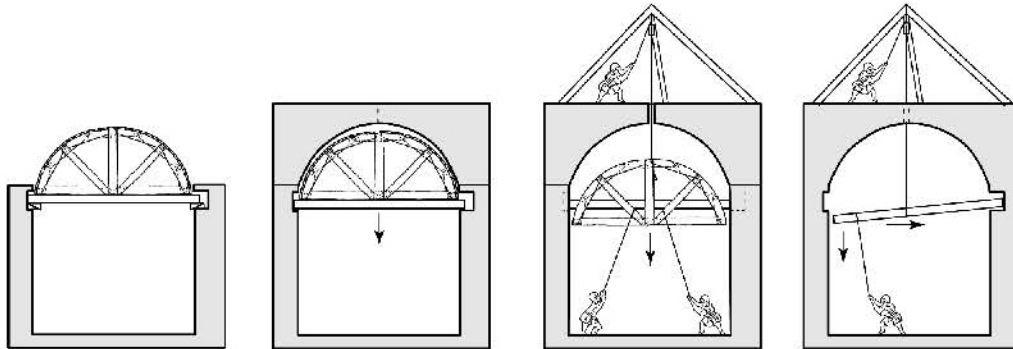
- Periodization is often inaccurate but necessary for categories
- **Basis of periodization:**
 - **Place**
 - **Date**
 - **Characteristics**

Key comments on the Romanesque

- Approximately from AD 800 to 1,200
- Heavily influenced by classical Roman architecture
- Political/Religious stability represented through massiveness
- Massiveness to express strength of religion, fortress-like
- Semi-circular arches
- Thick walls
- Arcades with rows of arches

69

- Oftentimes it's more accurate to describe certain **characteristics as 'Romanesque', rather than entire buildings**
- Given the term really as a filler
- Some even call the Romanesque simply the **Early Gothic**



- The technology of centering was taken from classical Rome, but there was a consistency of quality due to stability
- Centering is also called 'False-work' or 'Form-work'



Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany [1030 – ca. 12th century]

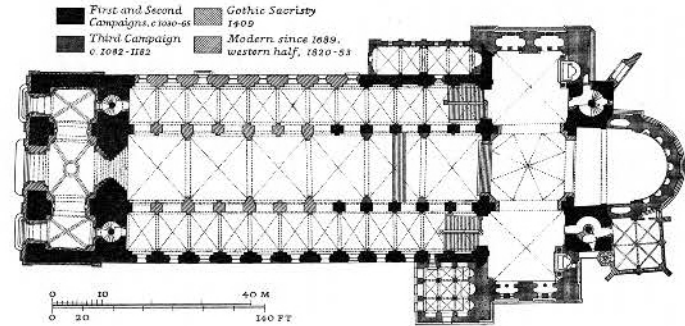
- Represents the German Early Romanesque



73

Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany [1030 – ca. 11th century]

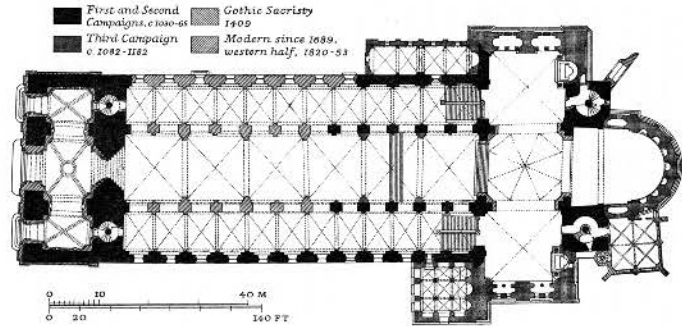
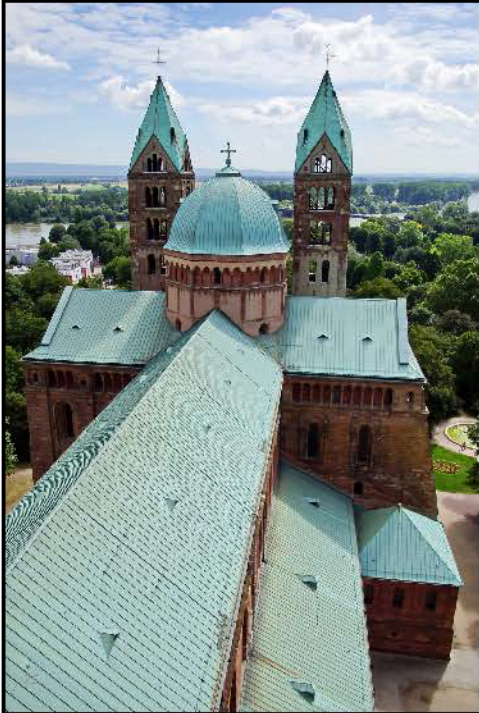
- Interior view of the nave
- Expression of mass, bulk, stability
- Construction of piers (thick columns), and only the representation of columns through pilasters



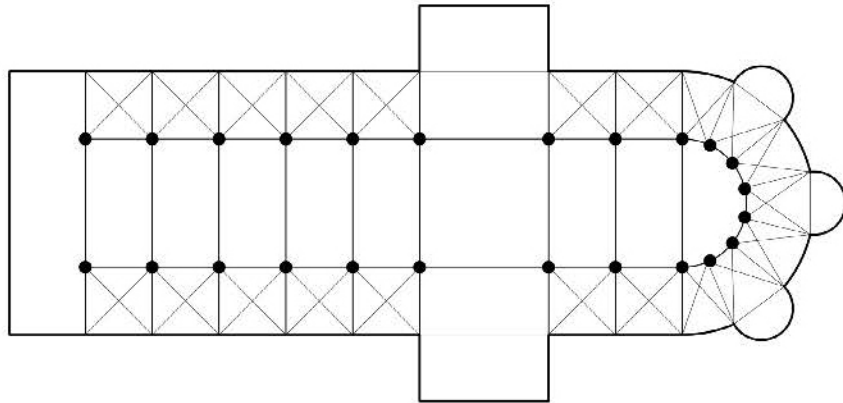
70

Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany [1030 – ca. 11th century]

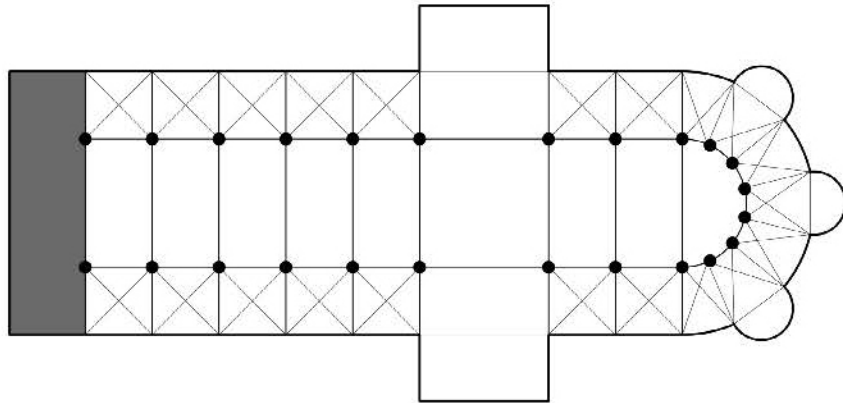
- Looking at the East elevation of the building
- Notice the immense structures that make up the building (**thick poche**)



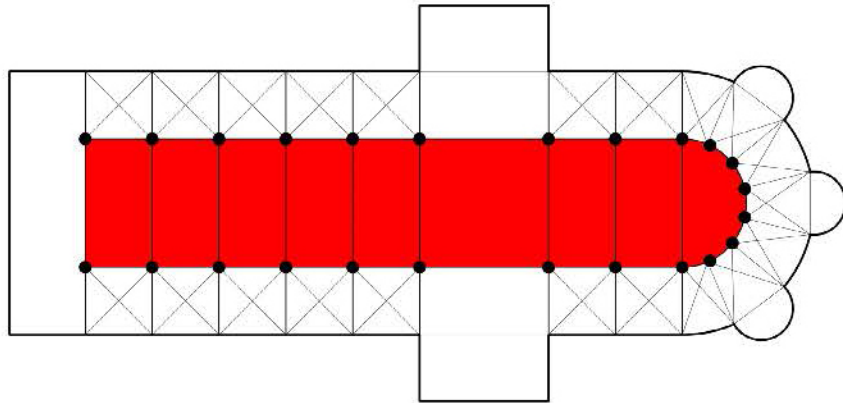
Speyer Cathedral, Speyer, Germany [1030 – ca. 11th century]



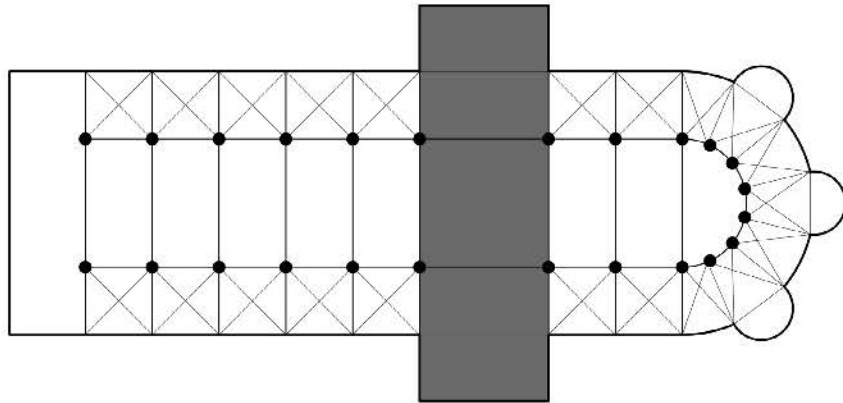
LATIN CROSS PLAN



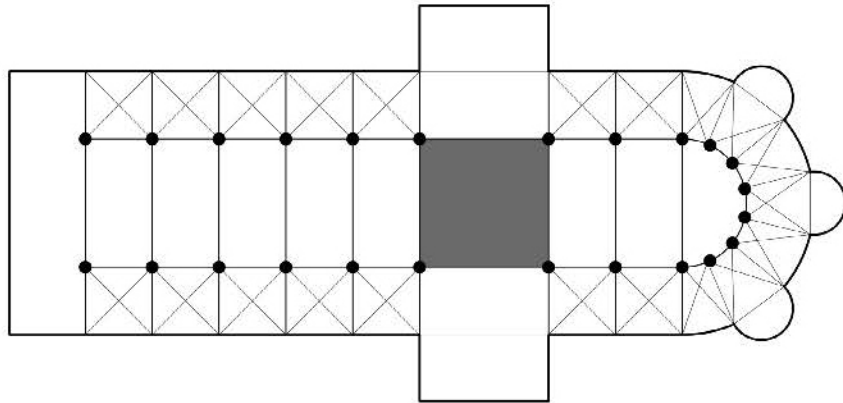
NARTHEX



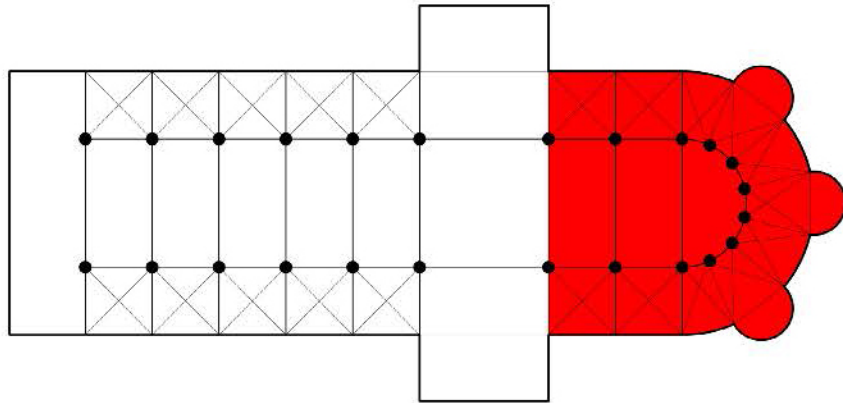
*NAVE



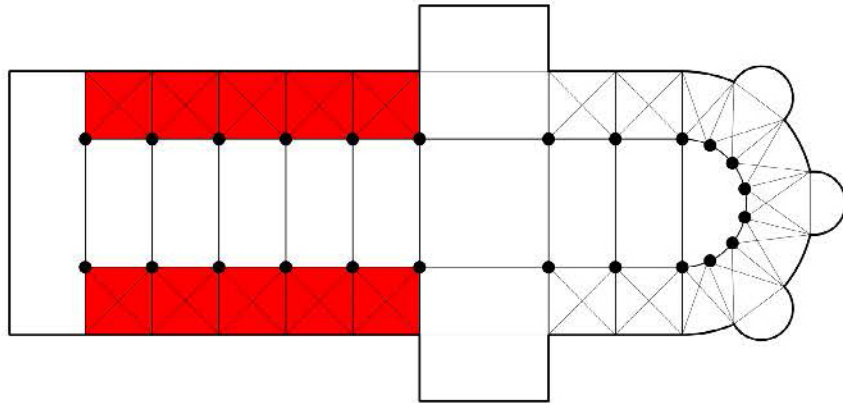
*TRANSEPT



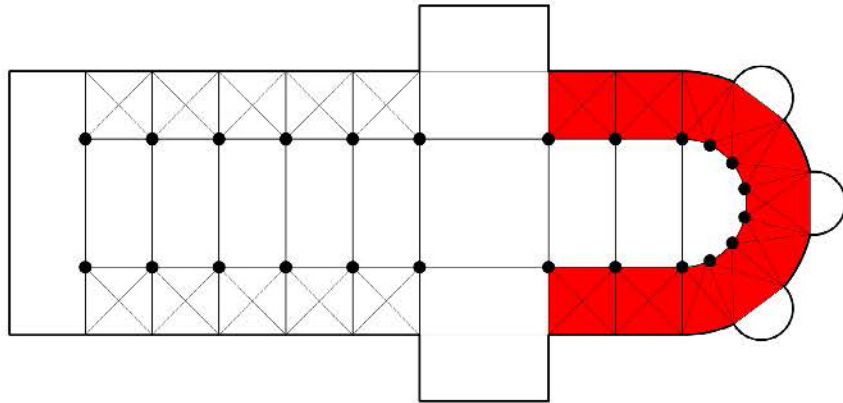
CROSSING



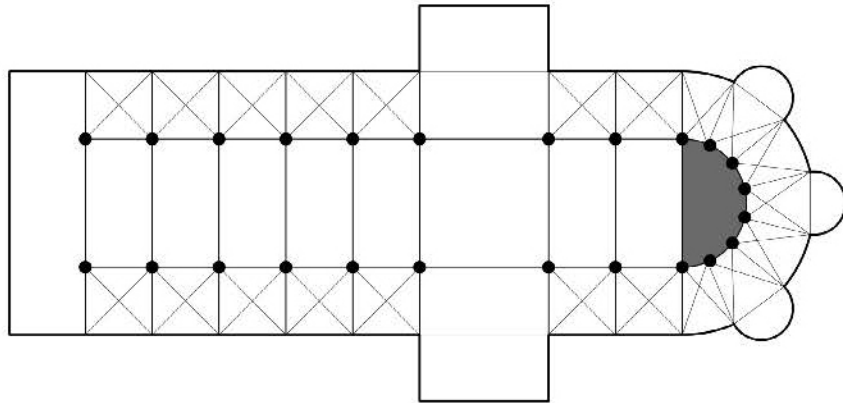
*CHOIR



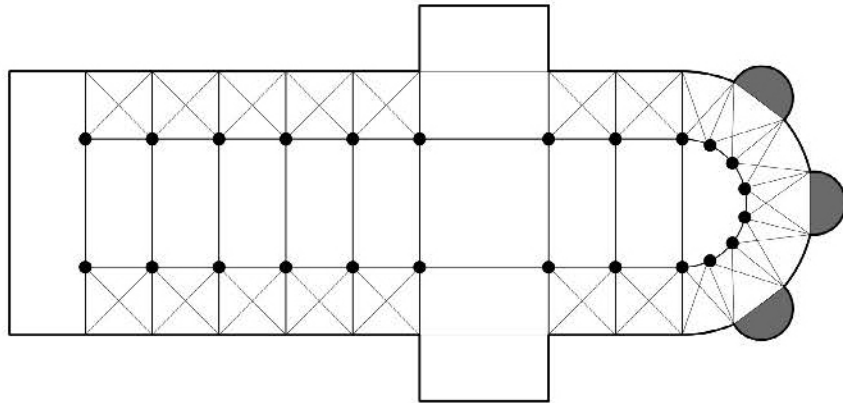
AISLES



AMBULATORY



*APSE



APSIDIOLES



86

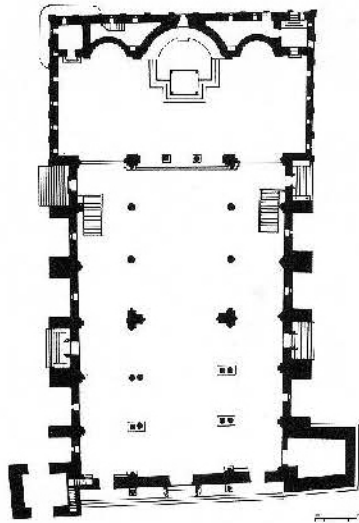
Basilica of San Nicola, Bari, Italy [1087 - 1197]

- On the exterior, clear use of Romanesque semi-circular window openings, echoes of that motif through reliefs and ornamental corbels.

corbel

An armature projecting from the face of a wall, most often supporting some load.

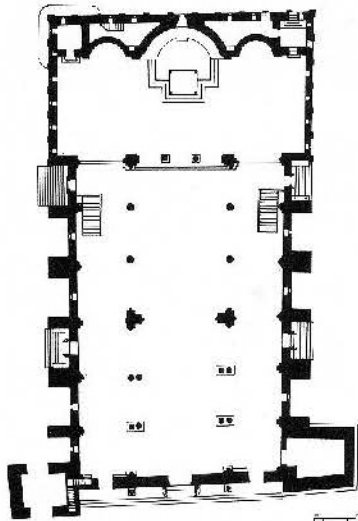




88

Basilica of San Nicola, Bari, Italy [1089]

- An almost fortress-like plan, minimal reference to the conventional Latin cross
 - During this period, still developing various typologies



- The original contribution of this church was that above the side aisles were a pair of second story aisles
- To accommodate for this increased load, we see two interior arches that span the nave



Basilica of San Nicola, Bari, Italy [1089]

- Above the aisles to either side, a view of the matronaeum in which women would be seated during service.



91

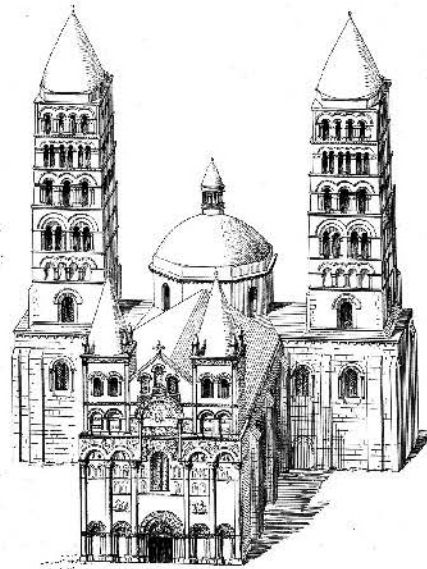


Angoulême Cathedral, Angoulême, France [1128]
Left: photo [ca. 1856 – 1886]

- As the decades continue up until the end of the Romanesque period (*roughly 1200*), we see an increase in ornamentation, such as on the Westwork of Angoulême Cathedral
- Also notice some other curious features – indications of lightness

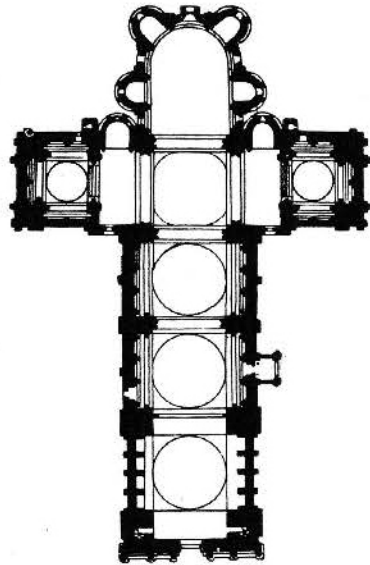


92

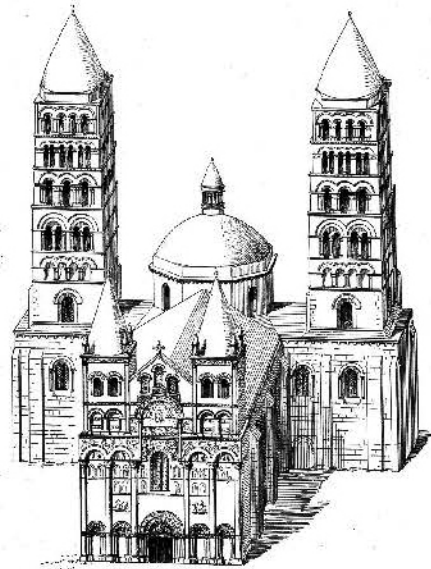
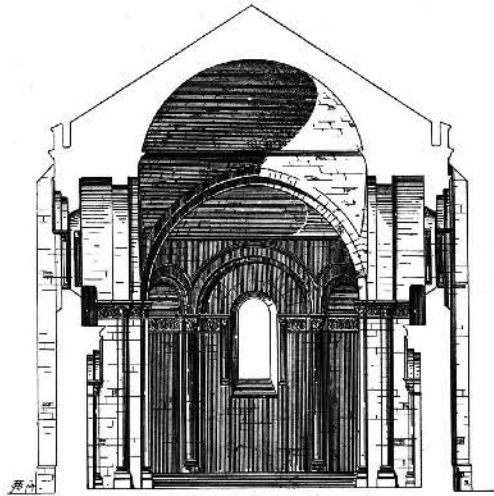


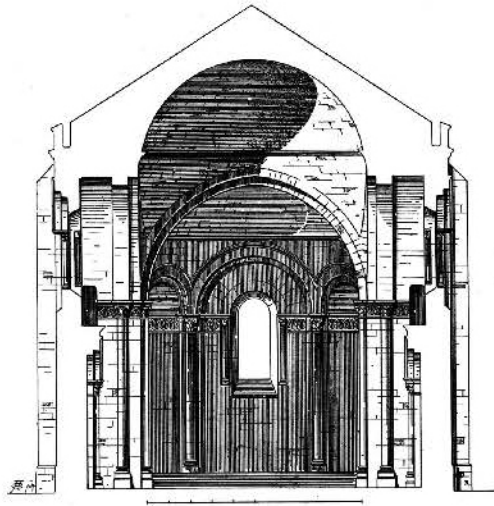
Angoulême Cathedral, Angoulême, France [1128]

- Alterations were made between 1866 – 1885



- Still at this stage, a pretty simple Latin-Cross layout
 - No aisles present, meaning could only accommodate for a smaller number of visitors





95



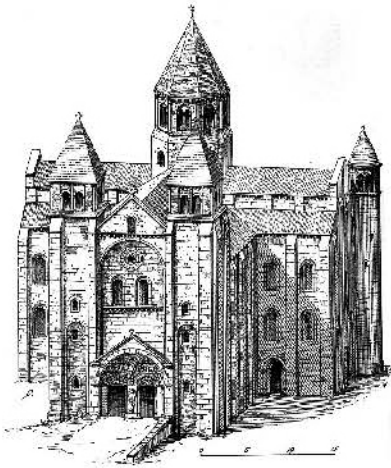
Angoulême Cathedral, Angoulême, France [1128]

- View of 'Clustered Columns,' a regular feature in the next architectural period



Angoulême Cathedral, Angoulême, France [1128]

- Photo ca. 1860, just after the major renovations to the Westwork

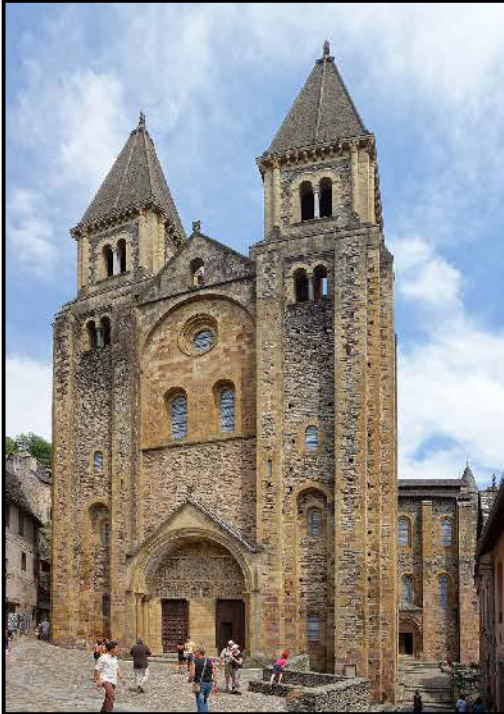


5. CONQUES (W)



Abbey Church of Sainte Foy, Conques-en-Rouergue, France [ca. 8th – 12th centuries]

- Was constructed as a refuge for Spanish monks
- An example of the Mature Romanesque
- Relatively unadorned exterior, massiveness of proportions, with buttresses throughout all sides of the outer façade



Abbey Church of Sainte Foy, Conques-en-Rouergue, France [ca. 8th – 12th centuries]

- Because of its proportions, the general layout looks like something between Byzantine centralized clusters of volumes, and a very short Latin cross layout



- View of the Westwork
- Prominent use of semi-circular arches, both to frame the center face as well as for opening



100

Abbey Church of Sainte Foy, Conques-en-Rouergue, France [ca. 8th – 12th centuries]

- Where ornamentation does occur, for example in the tympanum above the front entry, we see quite a lot of biblical narratives.
- As an aside, pay attention to the style of the figures

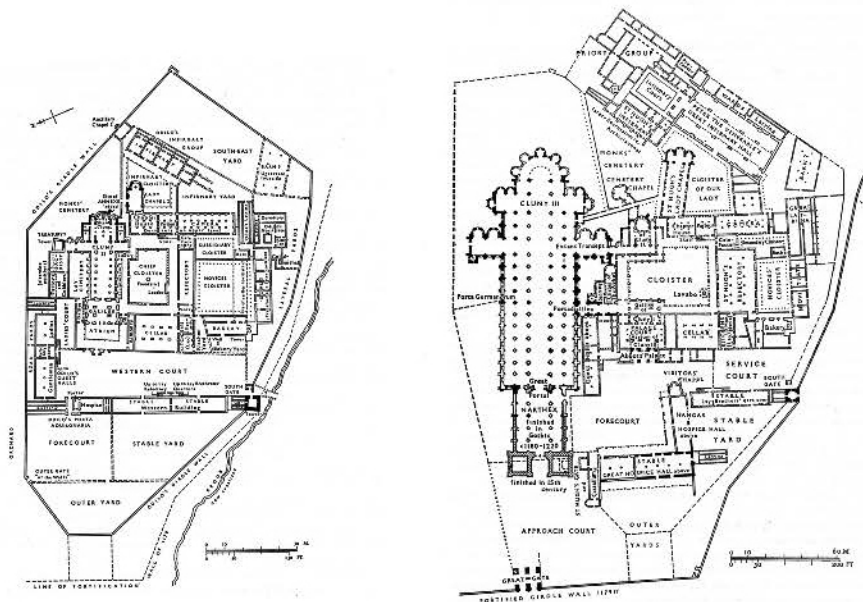


101



Abbey Church of Sainte Foy, Conques-en-Rouergue, France [ca. 8th – 12th centuries]

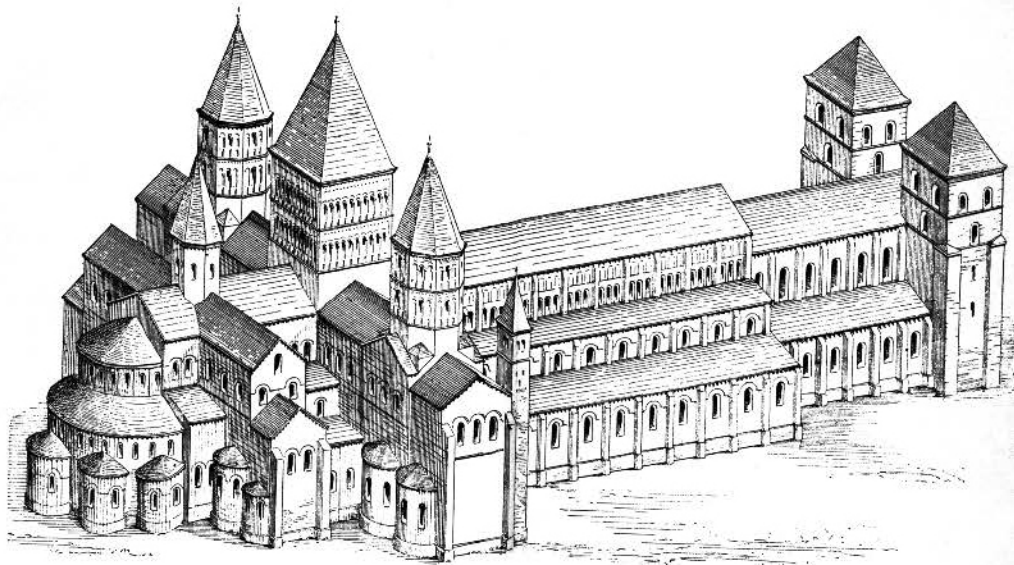




103

Abbey Cluny, II & III

- The next project is arguably one of the most famous Romanesque examples – Cluny Abbey in France
- It's difficult to provide a single image of it, because like the Acropolis, construction was ongoing over a period of 800 years, from the 4th century to the 12th century
- Rather than just a cathedral, more importantly it was an abbey, so it contained many religious functions, including a church, cloister, cemetery, and spaces for public functions.
- Left, Cluny II : plan at 1050
- Right, Cluny III: plan at 1157
- Not much information is given on either Cluny I or II – the first we know to have been a very modest church, most likely of timber construction

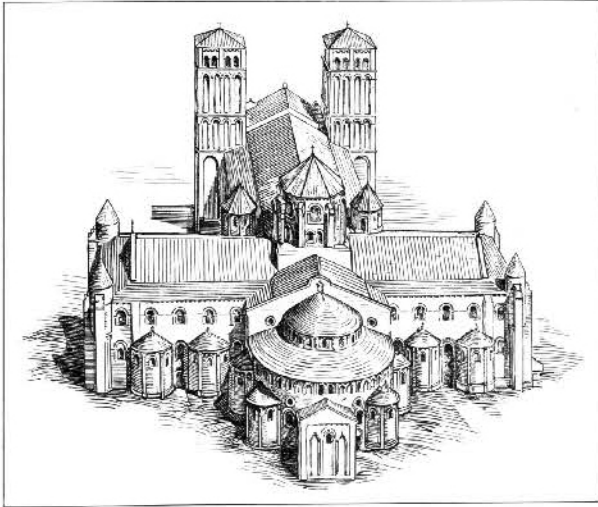


2. CLUNY (NO).

Cluny III [ca. 1088]

104

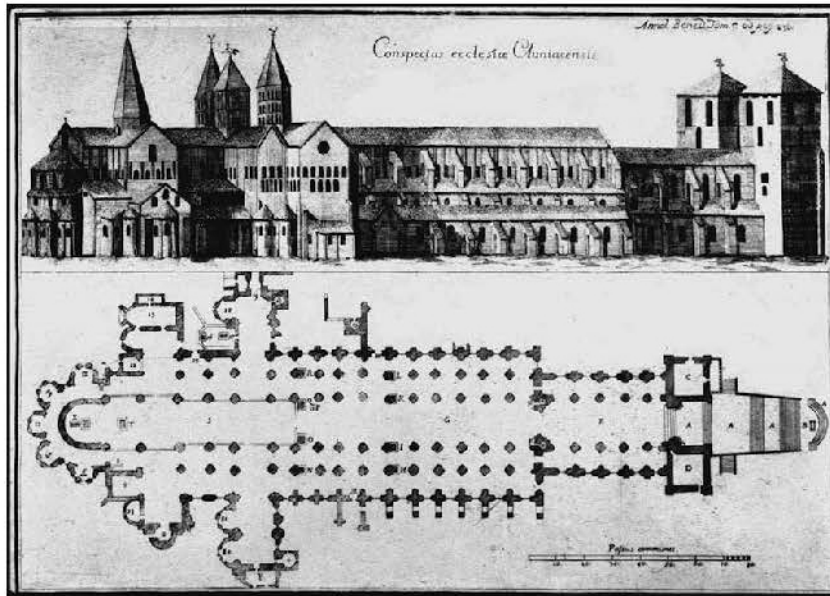
- What we do know much more of is Cluny III, as you see here, constructed in various phases, though you can mark it down as about AD 1088
- Unfortunately it no longer stands as a whole, and was almost totally demolished shortly after the French Revolution, 1810



105

Lorsch Abbey Gatehouse, Lorsch, Germany (ca. 800)

- A view of the church from the side of the semi-circular apse, showing how this was really a combination of styles between Byzantine and high Romanesque



106

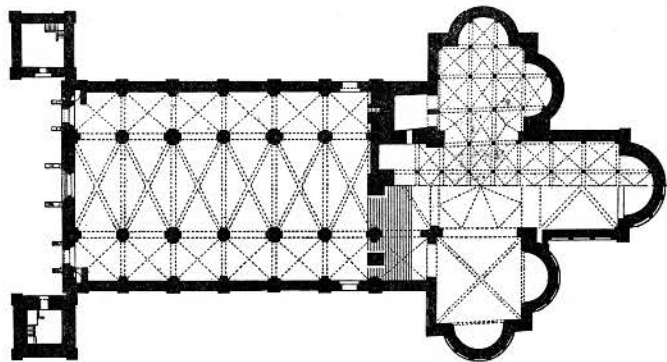
Abbey at Cluny

- We see in the plan that this was an important church, and one in which pilgrimages were a regular occurrence... why?
 - Double aisles... this was to accommodate for a much larger occupancy than your standard church.



Parma Cathedral, Parma, Italy [1117]

- Example of the Late Romanesque, where there is a clear departure away from intentional massiveness (only limited by technical constraints)
- Highly detailed ornamentation



loggia

An exterior corridor that is supported by a series of columns or arches, and is exposed to the outside





116

Parma Cathedral, Parma, Italy [1117]

- But the talking point of this Late Romanesque cathedral is clearly the interior
- Moving beyond the austerity of the Early Romanesque style, adornment increasingly becomes an important element to sacred architecture



- A view from the elevated choir looking westward

Key comments on the Romanesque

- Approximately from AD 800 to 1,200
- Heavily influenced by classical Roman architecture
- Political/Religious stability represented through massiveness
- Massiveness to express strength of religion, fortress-like
- Semi-circular arches
- Thick walls
- Arcades with rows of arches

- Summary