

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI MEDITERRANEA DI REGGIO CALABRIA

Subject Code	16588
Subject Name	Ancient and Medieval History of Architecture lecturer
Professor	Bruno Mussari Giuseppina Scamardi
Department:	PAU
Degree course:	Scienze dell'Architettura
Class:	L17
Type of educational activity:	Area 08 – Ingegneria Civile e Architettura
Disciplinary Area:	-----
Scientific-Disciplinary Sector:	ICAR/18 – History of Architecture
Compulsory preliminary exams:	no
Course Year:	first year
Semester:	first semester
ECTS:	8
Hours:	80

Synthetic description:

The course of Ancient and Medieval History of Architecture have the purpose of providing the basic elements to understand the evolution of architecture over time. The examples screened from the Greek civilization to Renaissance, will be considered by a stylistic and technical point of view, also considering the social, political and cultural context in which they were built. Therefore, the aim of the Course is to identify the aesthetic, social and cultural reasons which governed the evolution of style and constructive techniques over time.

The Laboratory is divided into two sections assigned to two lecturers: the first section "From the Dark Greek Age (XI century b.C.) to the IV century a. C." assigned to lecturer Bruno Mussari; the second one "From the early Christian architecture to the beginning of Renaissance", assigned to lecturer Giuseppina Scamardi.

For each period, every section will be divided into subdivisions in which the most significant examples will be discussed. As the subject's vastness, lectures will focus on paradigmatic examples. For example, cases which represents a significant change in architecture will be considered, by verifying the relationship between transformation and permanence of traditional elements. The programme will be available in the web teaching page.

Acquisition of knowledge on:

- Knowledge of the main features (cultural, stylistic, technical, structural) which characterize historic buildings in the different periods, also in relation to the cultural framework in which they were designed
- Ability in classifying historic buildings through a critical and comprehensive knowledge of the events
- To acquire a specialized terminology for the description of historic buildings and their aesthetic, technical, structural elements.

Evaluation method:

The examination will consist in a individual interview in which the results achieved in intermediate texts will be also valued. Students have to show the acquired knowledge, by using a proper terminology and availing themselves of free hand drawings. The critical ability in examining the architectural evolution in its historic and cultural context will be highly considered.

Detailed course program

The course is organized in lectures and, possibly, practical work which consists in reproducing, by sketches and drawings, some of the studied examples. The aim is to improve student understanding of architecture, by recognizing proportional and distributive elements.

If possible, during the course follow-up seminars will be planned.

SECTION I: HISTORY OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE

Structural systems: the trilith, the arch.

Ancient civilizations

The Aegean Civilization. Cretan architecture: the Minoan palaces. Mycenaean Architecture: palaces and the "megaron"; funerary architecture: the "Atreus's treasure".

Greek culture, cult, society, architecture:

Temple and "temenos": typology, main parts, structure and function

Architectonic orders: Doric and Ionic Order: main parts, grammar and syntax, formation and problems

The Corinthian order: hints

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

The Greek Dark Ages (X-VII sec. b.C.)

From the Mycenaean palace to the hellenic "polis"; from the "megaron" to the temple

Archaic Greece. (VIII-VII sec. b.C.)

Birth and development of the architectonic orders

Temples in the Archaic age: Isthmia: Temple of Poseidon; Thermos: Temple of Apollo; Olympia: Temple of Hera

Egina: the Temple of Aphaia, the prelude to classic

The Archaic age: the Ionic temples: Samo: the "heraion"

Temples in the western colonies (Sicily and Magna Graecia). Syracuse: Temple of Apollo; Paestum: Temple of Hera I (Basilica); Paestum: Temple of Athena (Cerere)

Classic Greece

The Classic age: Doric and Ionic Temples. Arrangement, proportions, adjustments . Olympia: Temple of Zeus

Western colonies: Paestum: Temple of Hera II or Temple of Poseidon

Attic architecture: Pericles and the rebuilding of the Acropolis of Athens. Older Parthenon and Parthenon; The Propylaea; The Erechtheum; The Temple of Athena Nike

The late classic Greek age

Bassae: Temple of Apollo Epicurius

Late classic age and the rebirth in Asia Minor. Priene and the Temple of Athena Polias. The Tholos of Epidaurus

HELLENISM

Town and public spaces: the end of the "polis" and emergence of the cities

Hippodamus of Mileto and the orthogonal town planning Town planning of Athens, Alexandria, Priene and Pergamon: hints

Theatres, "Boleuteria", "stoai" and "agora", private building trade

Buildings of worship

Dydima: Temple of Apollo

Magnesia on the Meander: Temple of Artemis

Rhodes, Lindos: Sanctuary of Athena Lindia

Athens: Temple of Olympian Zeus

ETRURIAN ARCHITECTURE

Etrurian and Etrurian-Italic temples

Funerary architecture

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Royal and republican Rome

Roman culture: cult, society, architecture:

Roman architecture: features, typological and structural innovations. Construction techniques; arches, vaults, layout, static

Buildings of worship. The temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline hill; Temples at Argentina place; Temple of Portunus and Hercules

Latian sanctuaries in late Republican Age. Tivoli, Palestrina

Settlements and public housing: The theatre of Pompeius

Roman town. Pompey: the Forum, the Basilica, thermal baths, houses

The Roman Forum: the Basilica Aemilia, the Tabularium

The Forum of Caesar

Imperial Rome

Octavianus Augustus and the beginning of the imperial style

Temple in the Augustan Age: the Temple of Apollo Medicus Sosianus at Circus Flaminius

The Theatre of Marcellus

The Forum Augusti

The Julius-Claudia age

The Domus Aurea and the octagonal hall

Architecture in roman provinces: Orange, Palmyra, Baalbek. Hints

The Flavian and Trajanic dynasty

Domus Flavia, Domus Augustana

The Vespasianus Forum

The Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheatre

The Forum of Nerva

Forum and markets of Trajan

Hints about roman baths from Agrippa to Diocletian

Architecture in the age of Hadrian in Rome, Asia Minor, Athens

Rome: the Pantheon and the Temple of Venus and Rome

Hadrian's villa at Tivoli

Athens: the Arch, the Library, the Temple of Olympian Zeus

The library of Celsus at Efeso

The late Ancient age

The end of the classical antiquity: from the Severan dynasty to Constantine the Great

Baalbek: the sanctuary of the Heliopolitan Jupiter and the Temple of Venus

Leptis Magna: the town, Forum and Basilica of Settimius Severus

The Palace of Diocletian in Split

The Age of Constantine the Great

The Basilica of Maxentius, the palatine hall in Trier

The Nymphaeum in the old Licinian gardens or Temple of Minerva Medica

SECTION II – HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

Hints about the first places of worship before Emperor Constantine: "tituli", "martyria", catacombs

The Domus ecclesiae in Dura Europos

Emperor Constantine and Christian architecture before 313 a.C.

Constantinian Basilicas in Rome: features and main parts. St. John Lateran; St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican

Hints about funerary basilicas

Central-plan buildings: mausoleums and baptisteries. Rome: the Baptistery of Constantine

Basilicas- Martyrion in Palestine. Jerusalem: Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre; Bethlehem: Church of the Nativity

Western and Eastern Christian architecture between IV and VI century a.C.

The western Latin

The basilical plan. Ravenna: Basilica of S. Apollinare nuovo

Central-plan buildings. Rome. Santo Stefano Rotondo, Lateran Baptistery

The coastal regions of the Aegean Sea. Salonico (Thessaloniki), Church of the Acheiropoietos; Constantinople (Istanbul) Church of St John of Studios

The eastern internal regions: The Monastery of Saint Simeon Stylites at Qal'at Sim'an

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

Emperor Justinian: the VIth century imperial architecture at Costantinople and Ravenna

Structural and typological innovations

Costantinople: Church of Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, Hagia Sofia

Ravenna: Basilica of St. Vitale, Basilica of St. Apollinare in Classe

Byzantine architecture after Emperor Justinian (VI-XI sec. a.C.)

Mentions concerning buildings with only a nave, with piers, with Greek cross-plan, "quiconce"

Hints about some Calabrian churches: The byzantine church named the "Cattolica" in Stilo

PRE ROMANESQUE AND ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

Carolingian architecture (VIII-IX century a.C.)

The imperial Carlo Magno's classical idea and connections with architecture

Aachen (Aquisgrana, Aix-la chapelle). The Palatine Chapel

Typological and functional innovations in the basilical plans of the abbeys: westwerk, double opposing choirs, double transepts, crypts (Corvey, Fulda)

Lorsch, the Torhalle. The reassessment of the classical orders

Ottonian architecture (X-XI century a.C.)

The aulic features. The interior shapes in continuity with the late Ancient Age and Early Christian Architecture

The Church of St. Michael at Hildesheim; The Speyer Cathedral

ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPE BETWEEN XI AND XII CENTURY A.C.

The social, cultural and economic environment after the year 1000. Consequence on urban planning and defensive military buildings

The structure of the Romanesque church: plant and elevation, spaziality, structural working

The pilgrimage churches

French regional schools

Burgundy, Alvernia, Aquitania, Poitou, Normandy

The abbey of Cluny

The abbey of Notre Dame at Jumièges

Romanesque Architecture in England

The influence of Norman architecture. The Cathedral of Durham

Main features of French and Italian Cistercian architecture

Citeaux, The Abbeys of Fossanova and Casamari

Romanesque architecture in Italy

Northern Italy and the relations with the European Romanesque and the Empire. Milan, Basilica of St. Ambrogio; The Cathedral of Modena

Central Italy: innovations and classical permanence in Tuscany. The Cathedral and the Baptistery in Pisa; Florence, the church of St. Miniato al Monte and the Baptistery of St. John

Southern Italy: Byzantine, Arab and Norman influences in Puglia, Calabria and Sicily

THE GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

The new political, social and cultural background

Typology and main parts. Structural systems: developments from Romanesque to Gothic buildings

First and mature French Gothic

Abbot Suger and the new choir in the Abbey of St. Denis

The development of Gothic Architecture in France: Noyon, Laon, Sens, Paris, Reims, Chartres, Sainte-Chapelle

Features of Gothic Architecture in England

London, Westminster Abbey

Gothic Architecture in Italy:

Main features. Structural and typological solutions. Relations with classical tradition

Mendicant Orders. Assisi. Basilica of St. Francesco; Florence: Church of St. Croce, Church of St. Maria Novella

Cathedrals. Florence. The Cathedral of St. Maria del Fiore
Hints about public architecture: public palaces and castles

Resources and main references

Section I

Aegean and Greek Architecture

C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, G. ORTOLANI, A. VISCOGLIOSI, *L'architettura del mondo antico*, Laterza, Roma 2006.

G. ROCCO, *Guida alla lettura degli ordini architettonici antichi. I. Il dorico*, Roma 1994

G. Rocco, *Guida alla lettura degli ordini architettonici antichi. II. Lo ionico*, Roma 2003

To follow up

H. BERVE, G. GRUBEN, *I templi greci*, Sansoni, Firenze 1962

E. LIPPOLIS, M. LIVADIOTTI, G. ROCCO, *Architettura greca. Storia e monumenti del mondo della polis dalle origini al V secolo*, Bruno Mondadori, Milano 2007

Roman Architecture

C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, G. ORTOLANI, A. VISCOGLIOSI, *L'architettura del mondo antico*, Laterza, Roma 2006

P. MORACHIELLO, V. FONTANA, *L'architettura del mondo romano*, Laterza, Roma 2009.

Per approfondimenti

S. BETTINI, *Lo spazio architettonico da Roma a Bisanzio*, 2^a ed., Laterza, Bari 1992

P. GROS, *L'architettura romana*, Longanesi, Milano 2001

P. GROS, M. TORELLI, *Storia dell'urbanistica. Il mondo romano*, Laterza, Roma 2007.

Section II

Early Christian and Byzantine architecture

R. KRAUTHEIMER, *Architettura paleocristiana e bizantina*, Einaudi, Torino 1986.

To follow up

D. WATKIN, *Storia dell'architettura occidentale*, 2^a ed., Zanichelli, Bologna 1996.

Carolingian and Ottonian Architecture

R. BONELLI, C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, *Storia dell'architettura medievale*, Laterza, Roma-Bari 1977.

To follow up

“Carolingio” in *Enciclopedia Universale dell'Arte (E.U.A.)*, vol. 3°, coll. 146-169.

“Ottoniano” in *E.U.A.*, vol. 10°, coll. 308-317.

K.J. CONANT, *Carolingian and Romanesque architecture, 800 to 1200*, Yale University Press, 1992

Romanesque Architecture

R. BONELLI, C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, *Storia dell'architettura medievale*, Laterza, Roma-Bari 1977.

To follow up

P. GALETTI, *Uomini e case nel Medioevo tra Oriente e Occidente*, Laterza, Bari, 2001.

Storia della Calabria Medievale, a cura di A. Placanica, 2 voll. Gangemi, Roma, 1999.

Gothic Architecture

R. BONELLI, C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, *Storia dell'architettura medievale*, Laterza, Roma-Bari 1977.

To follow up

I. TAGLIANTI, *La cattedrale gotica*, Alinea, Firenze 2009.