

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-28
8 APRIL 2022

For Monday, 11 April

Ingersoll: 339 - 358

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



Le Thoronet

(1150)

Provence

austerity

lack of decoration



IL MINOR

THE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Three principal pilgrimages:

>> **Jerusalem** > **Church of the Holy Sepulcher** > Christ's crypt

>> **Rome** > **St. Peter's Basilica** > St. Peter's crypt

>> **Compostela** > **Santiago de Compostela** > St. James's crypt

Promise of *indulgences* when
one undertook a pilgrimage

Church promised: you will be
absolved of your sins if you do this;
this is penitence; this is a
step toward salvation



Tympanum of *Sainte Foy in Conques*

Last Judgement - (this is why you're making this pilgrimage)

THE PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM

Constantine's mother Helena had done the initial scouting for the ***Church of the Holy Sepulcher*** in the early 4th century

But Bethlehem and Jerusalem were very difficult to reach

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME

Rome last sacked by the Normans in 1084. In rebuilding the churches, they began to add the:

campanile

campanile means ***bell tower***

The *campanile* could be seen from outside the city, and thus be a guide for pilgrims.



campanile at the
Abbey Church
of Pomposa IT

THE PILGRIMAGE TO COMPOSTELA

(a.k.a. *The Way of St. James*)

Santiago de Compostela

(Santiago means St. James in Spanish)

11th and 12th centuries, Compostela became the reasonable alternative

St. James's shrine appears in 813

Alfonso VI Emperor of all Spain
(and King of Leon and Castile)
had helped to fund ***Cluny III***

With this political and religious
patronage, there forms a deep
connection between this
pilgrimage and *Clunaic France*

COMPOSTELA





Contemporary image

Pilgrims were pacific travelers. They were guarded by armed Knights while traveling through the Muslim controlled territories such as al-Andalus

Knights Templar

Long name: *Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon*

THE WAY OF ST. JAMES



Symbolism of the scallop shell



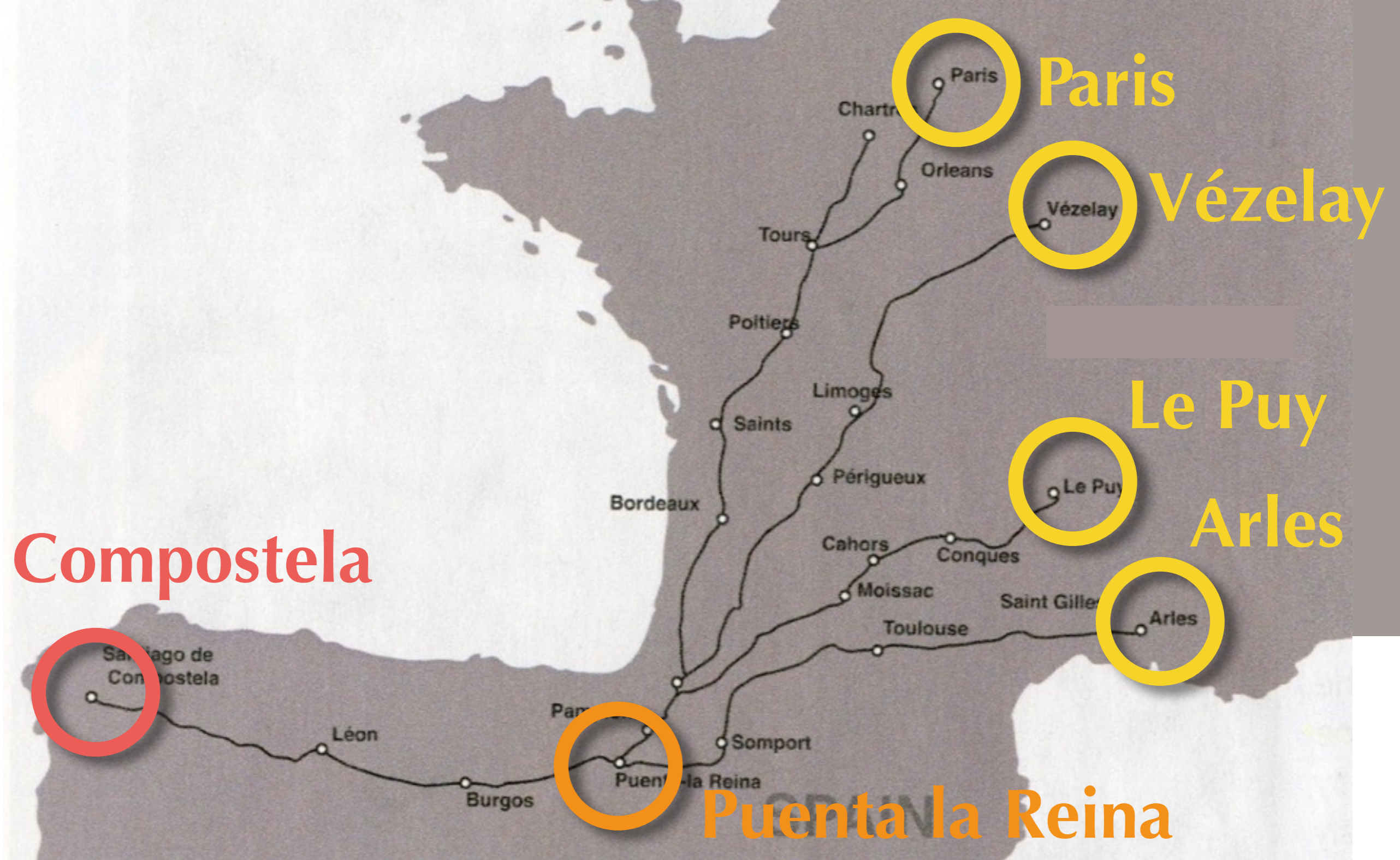
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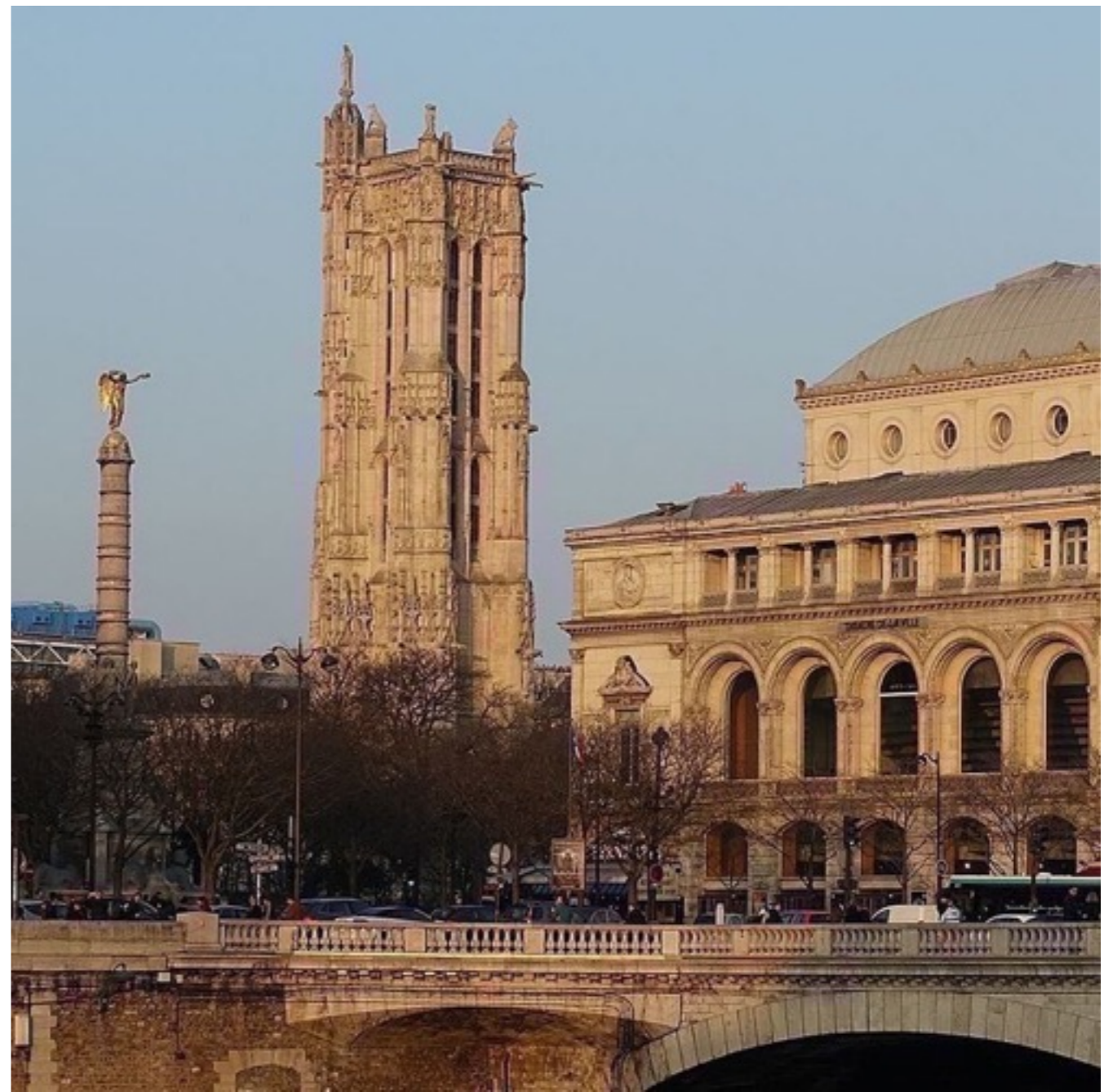
A Knight Templar



Castle of the Knights Templar at Ponferrada



Map of the *four main* pilgrimage routes from France converging at the *Puente la Reina* on the way to *Compostela*



The starting point in Paris - *Tour St. Jacques*



The starting point at
Le Puy -
Saint Michel Aiguilhe



The starting point at Arles - *Tropheime*



The convergence of the fourth route - ***Puente la Reina***

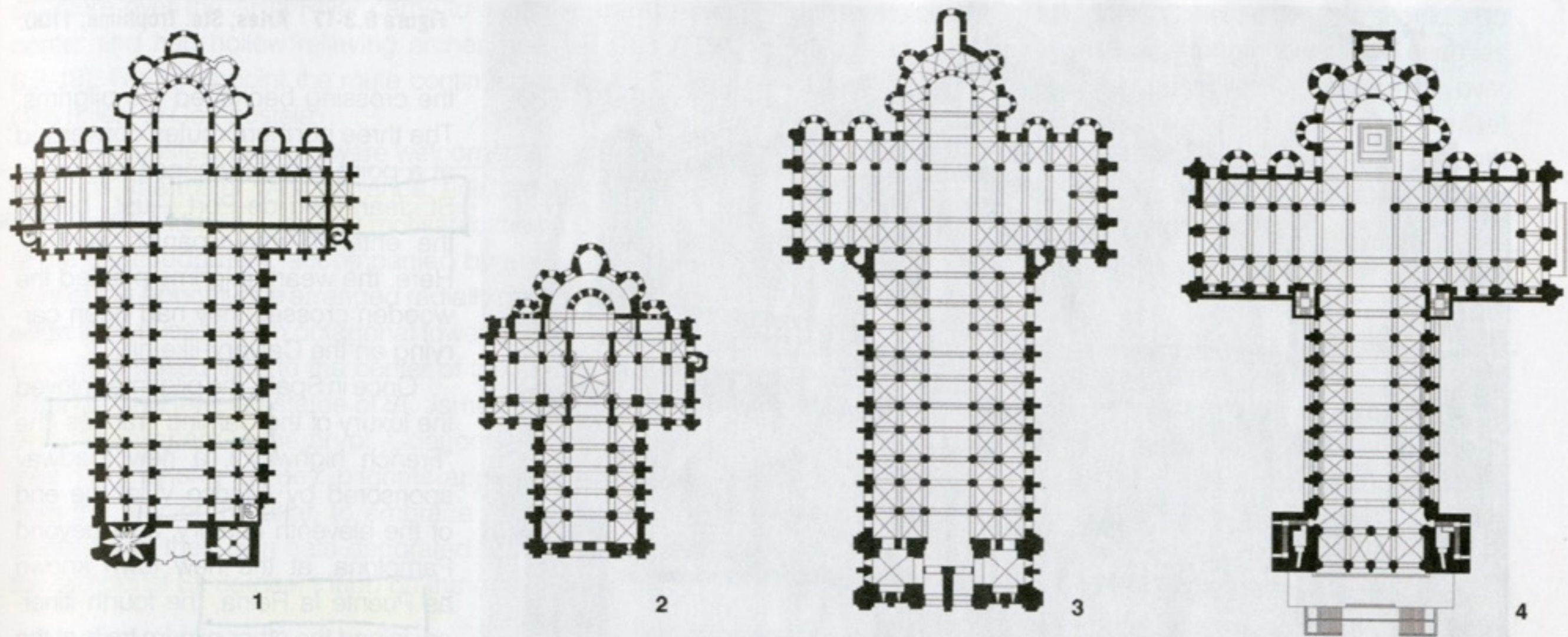
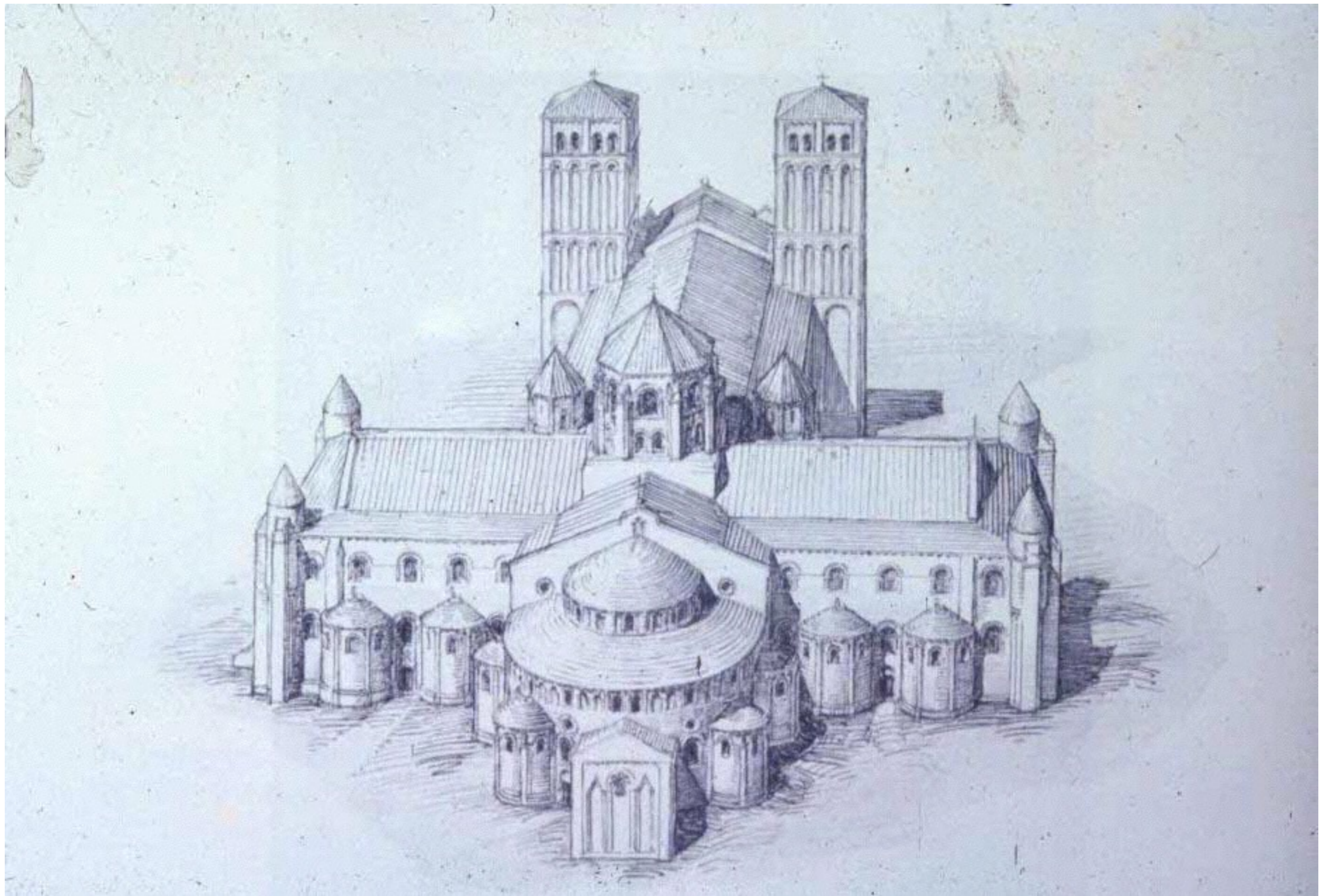


Figure 8.3-15 Principal pilgrimage churches: (1) Tours, St. Martin; (2) Conques, St. Foye; (3) Toulouse, St Sernin; (4) Compostela, Santiago. Each repeats Cluny's barrel-vault nave and chevet with radiating chapels.

Church plans showing the outer
ambulatories and *chevets*



Santiago de Compostela in the 12th century

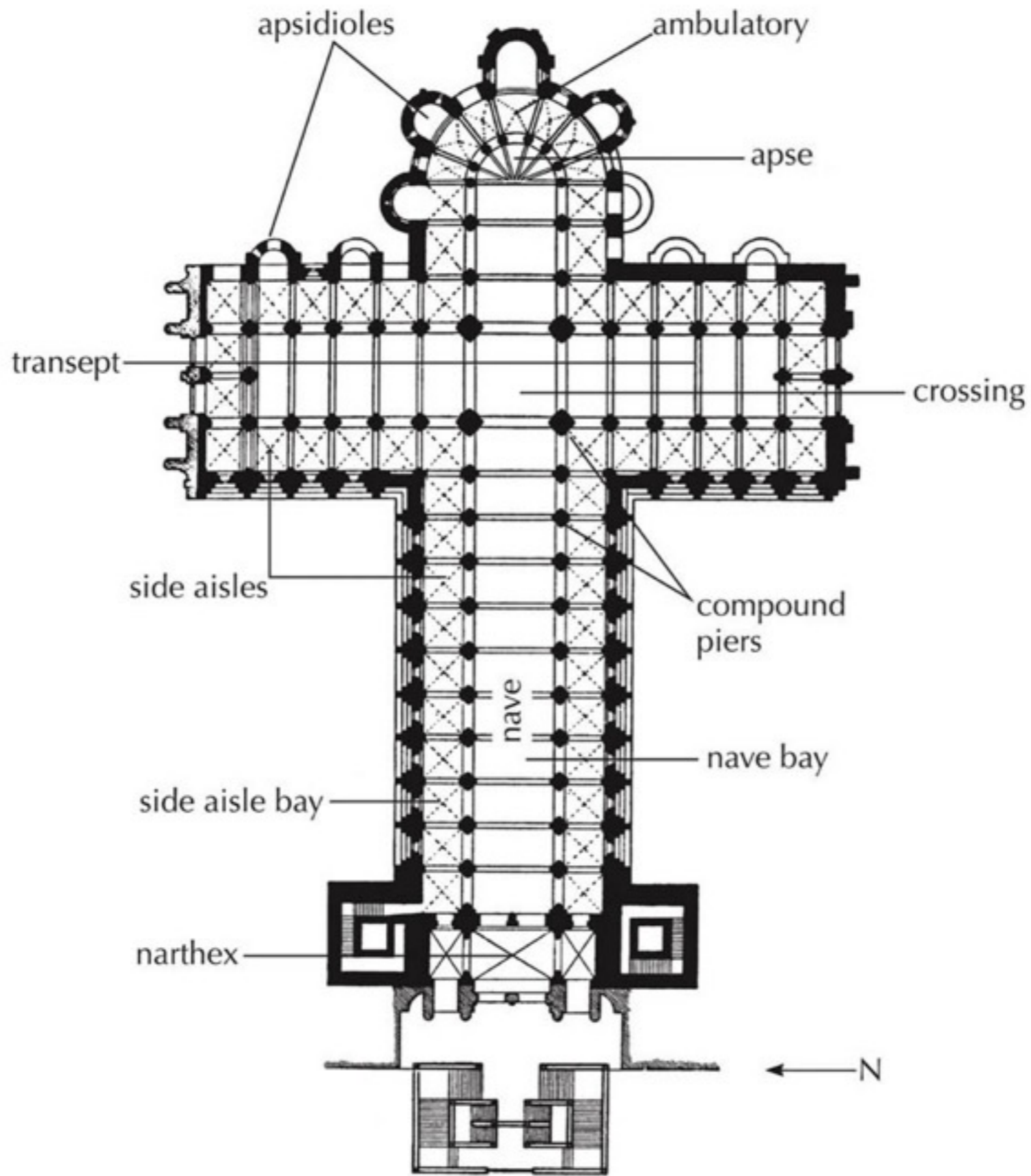
After its Baroque facade
was added in the
17th Century



Santiago de Compostela



Santiago de Compostela



The plan of the Santiago de Compostela

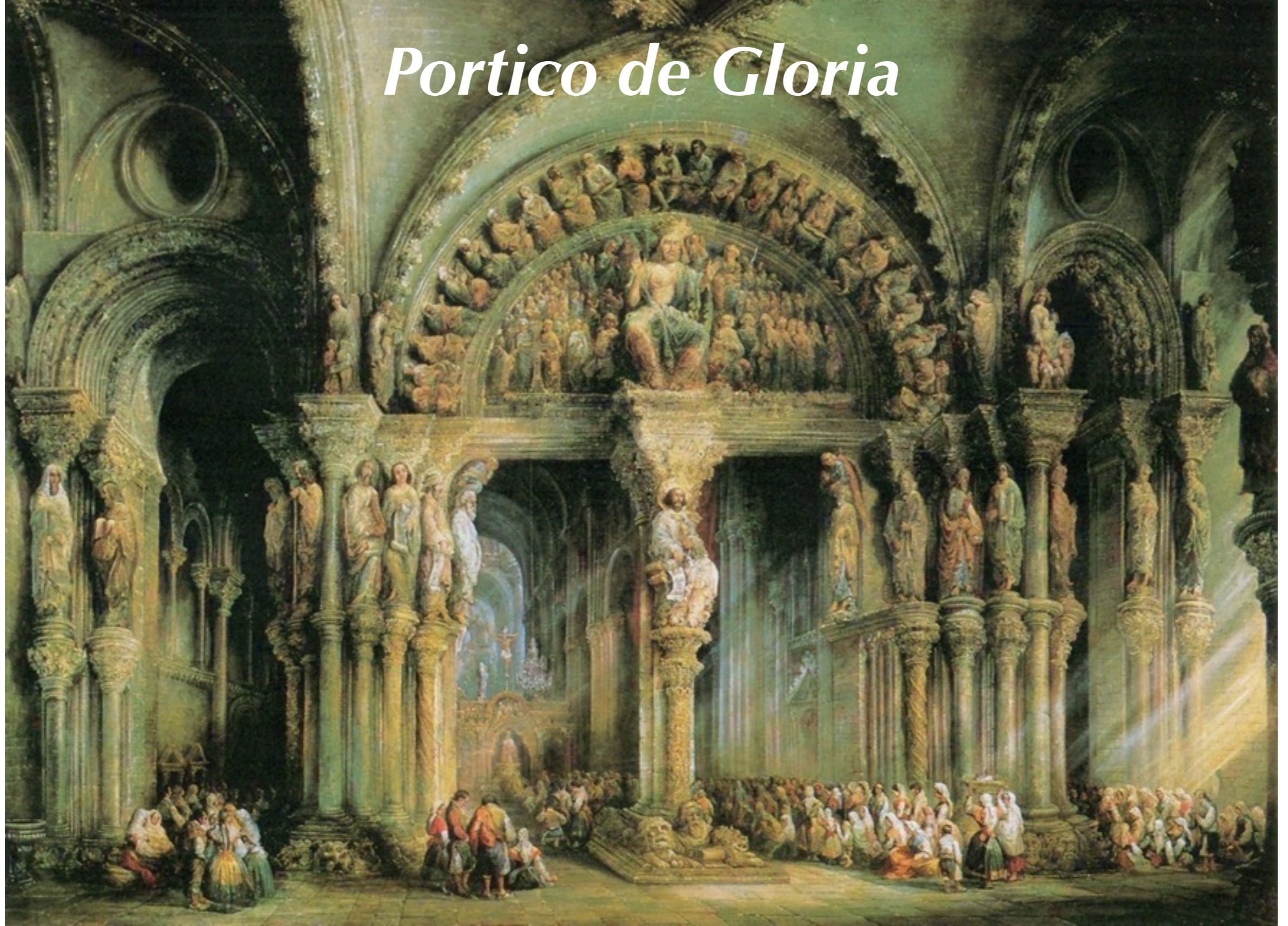


Portico de Gloria

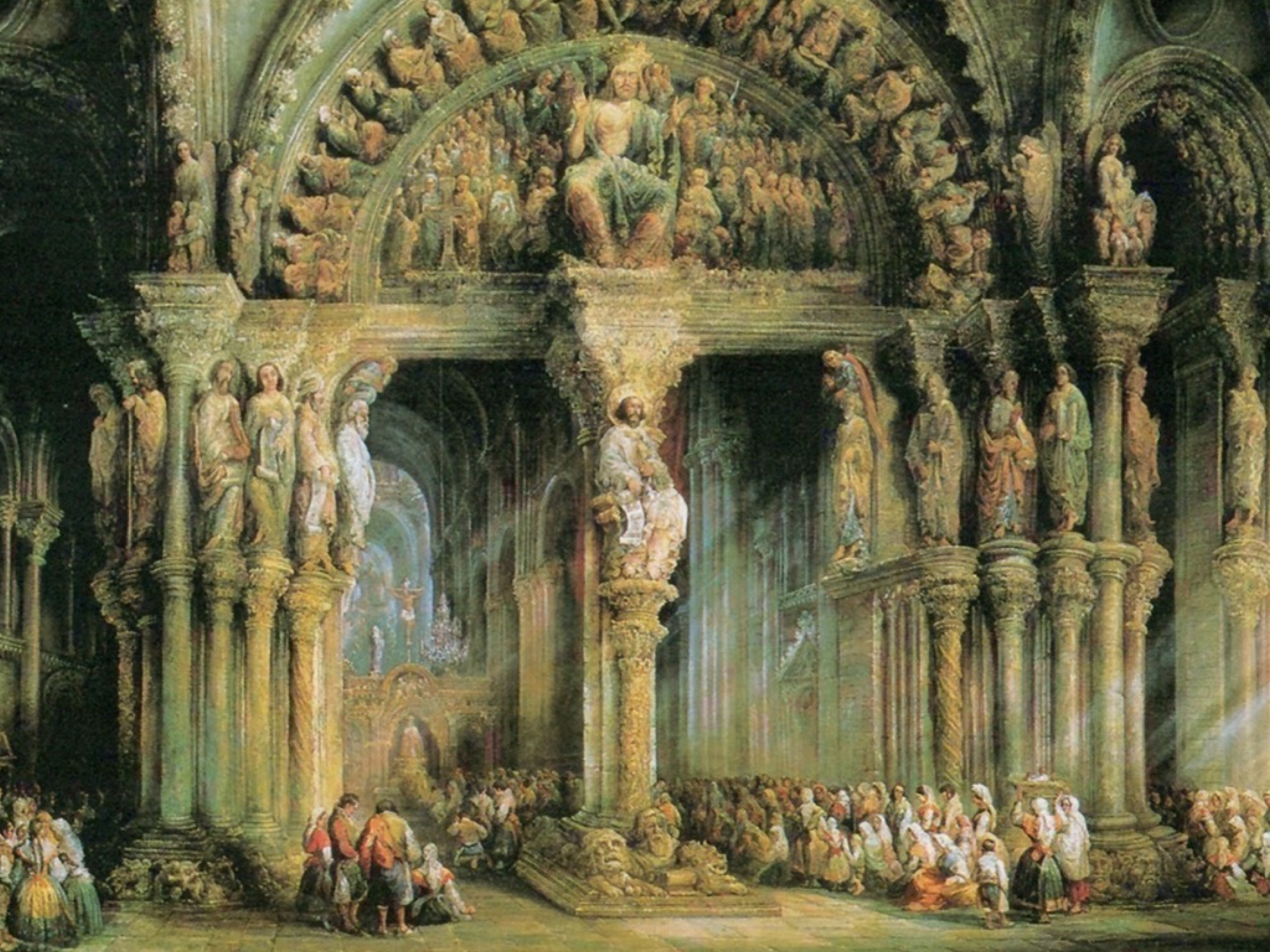


Portico de Gloria

Portico de Gloria

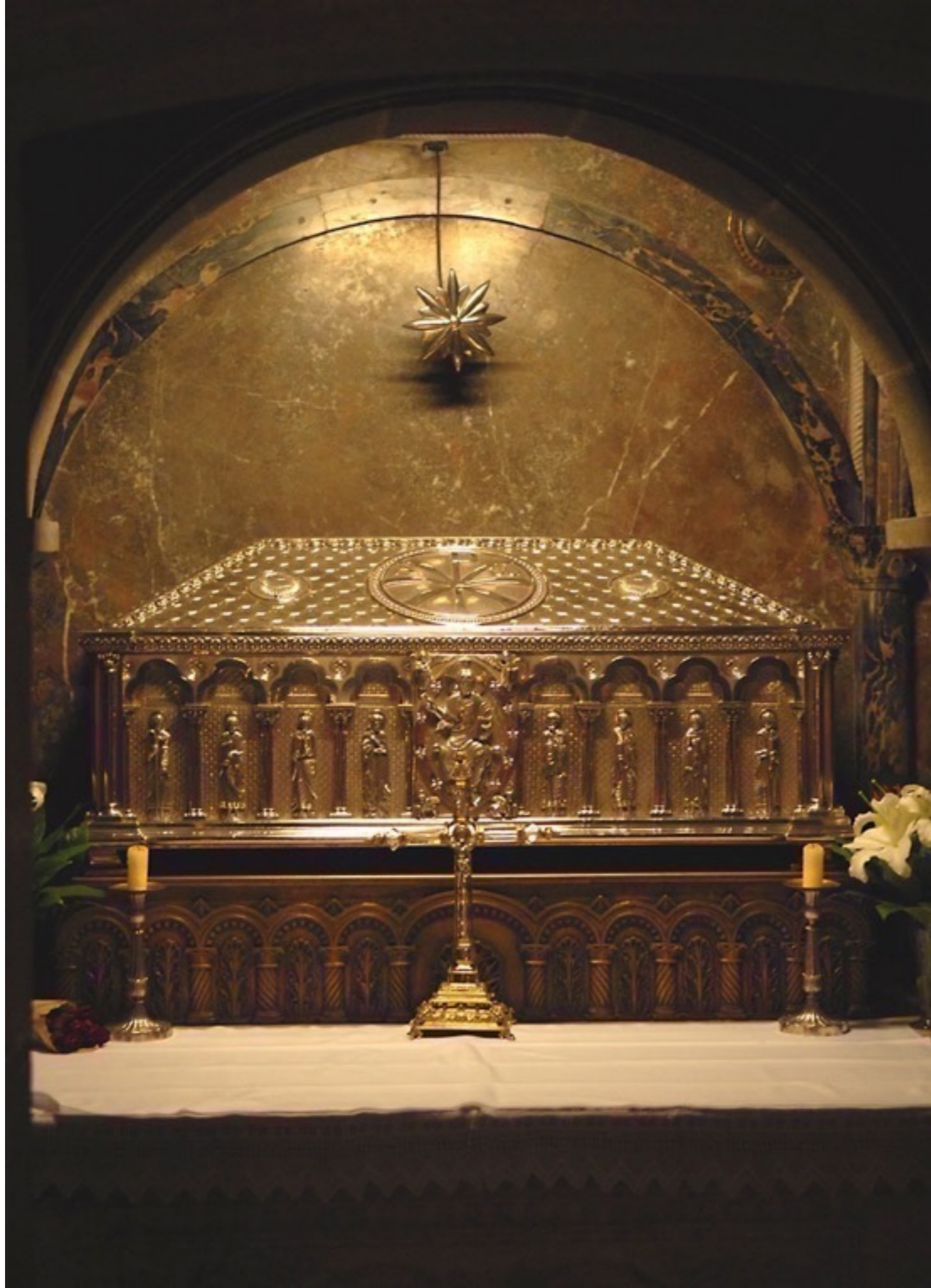


Pilgrims passing through the Portico de Gloria. Pilgrimages were, in a sense, a reenactment of the pattern of the life of Christ and therefore a microcosm of Salvation





Crypt area under the Portico



Tomb of St. James

The Crusades

By the end of the 11th century the unification of Christendom was underway in the form of the struggle to fight a common enemy in Palestine - where Muslims had ruled over Jerusalem for 400 years since building the Dome of the Rock on top of the sacred Jewish Temple Mount

Pope Urban II calls leaders to Clermont
in **1095** to call for a liberation of
Jerusalem

In **1097** the Knights mustered 100,000
at Constantinople

In **1099** the Knights conquered Jerusalem,
killing many Jews and Muslims

50 castles were built to control the region, such as the formidable ***Krak de Chevaliers*** castle in modern-day Syria

glacis - slopes leading to wall

bastions - key points along wall

battlements - atop the wall

merlins - the solids of the battlement

crenels - the voids of the battlement



Krak de Chevaliers (1140) Syria
Hospitallers (Knights) controlled until 1271

Frederick II (r. 1220-1250)

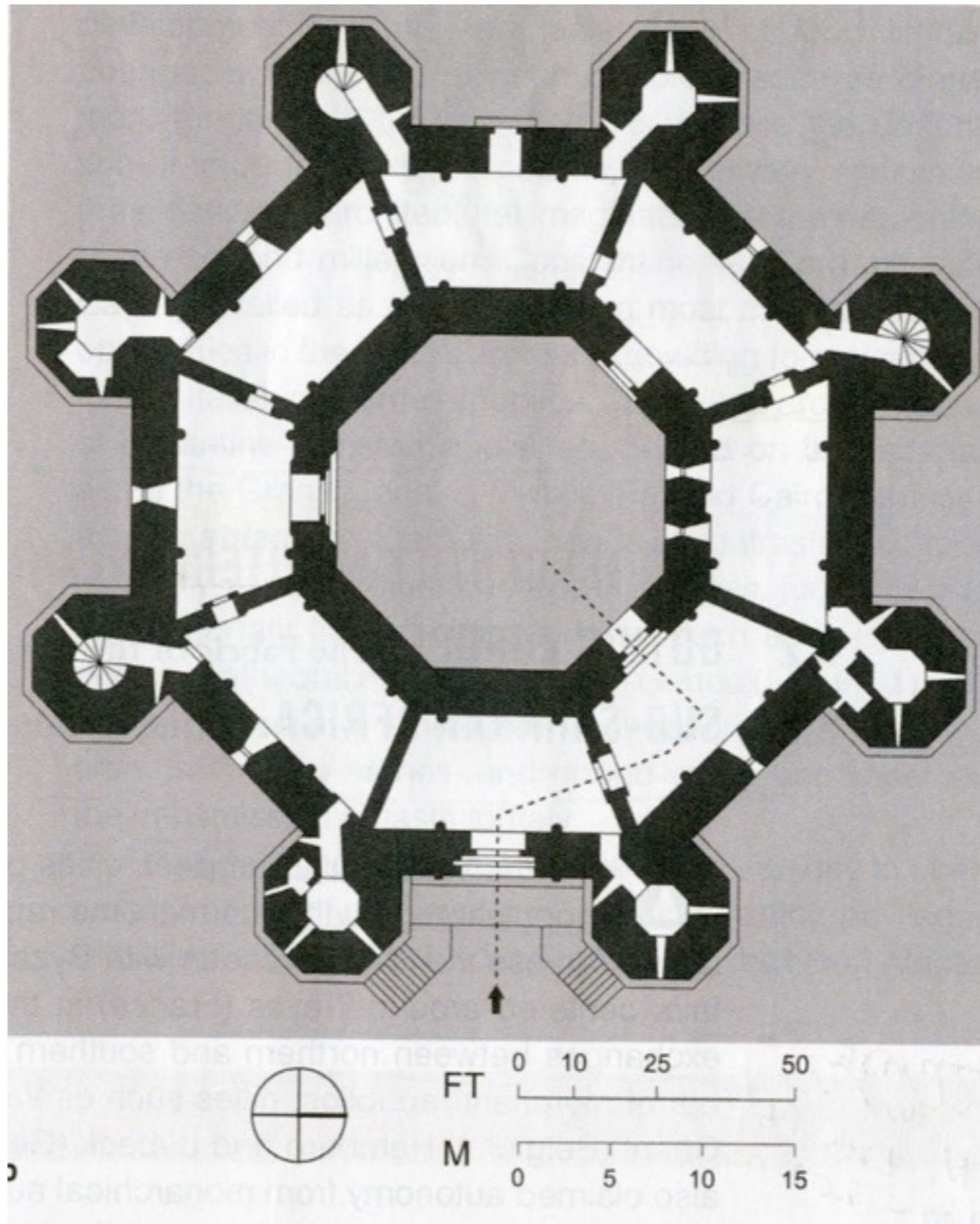
*Holy Roman Emperor and King of
Jerusalem - with a strong vision for the
renovatio romanae imperii*



Imperial Palace in Prato (1238)



Castel del Monte in Puglia (1240)



Castel del Monte in Puglia (1240)

end