

ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

Kalpur

(9th to 15th Century)

Formation and Development

1. Due to the collapse of Roman Empire, Romanesque architecture developed in Western Europe. This is the direct modification of Roman architecture. This style developed in Italy, France, Germany, Central Europe, Spain and Britain etc.
2. In the early stages, the Romanesque style had its building materials like stone, brick, marble or terra-cotta, monolithic columns and other remains from ruins of Roman buildings. Bricks, volcanic tufa, marble were available from Italy whereas good building stone, colored pumic stone, were got from France.
3. Climate seemed to be varying in Italy, France, England. Climate of north being dull, large window openings were provided to admit sufficient side light, whereas south being hot, small windows were kept to cut off the dazzling sunlight. Also due to less rainfall in the south part, roofs were flat, whereas in north high pitched roofs were provided to drain out rain water and the snow.
4. There was constant warfare which made the life of people unsettled. The craftsmanship was very coarse and poor. But as civilization improved, the towns also developed rapidly and achieved importance in the civic design.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

1. Romanesque architecture is the direct modification of Roman architecture which grew in Italy, France, Germany, Central Europe, Spain and Britain.
2. In the early period, Romanesque style gathered the materials from ruins of Roman buildings. With proper understanding new art was founded on the old.
3. Later, Romanesque style was remarkable for the use of new constructive methods.
4. The new system was consisted of using comparatively small-sized dressed stones with thick mortar joints.
5. The Roman cross-vaults were replaced by ribs and panel vaulting, due to heavy and difficult construction.
6. Framework of ribs was first step of construction, over which thin panels were placed.
7. The plans of basilican churches were slightly modified in this period.
8. The transepts i.e. southern and northern parts were added thus making the church well defined cross on plan.
9. The breadth of transepts was equal to the nave, which in turn was usually twice the width of aisle.

10. The choir was enclosed by screen walls called cancelli or channel.
11. Towers which were square, octagonal or circular are the outstanding features of this style.
12. Walls were roughly built. Sometimes wall arcading was done with attached columns with rough capitals.
13. Arcades were common where columns or piers were used to support semi-circular openings or arches.
14. The columns were moulded with attic base.
15. The abacus was moulded with alternate fillets and hollows.
16. Ornamentations were in vegetal and animal forms.
17. Frescoes were more common than mosaics for interior decoration.
18. Stained glass was little used in Romanesque style.

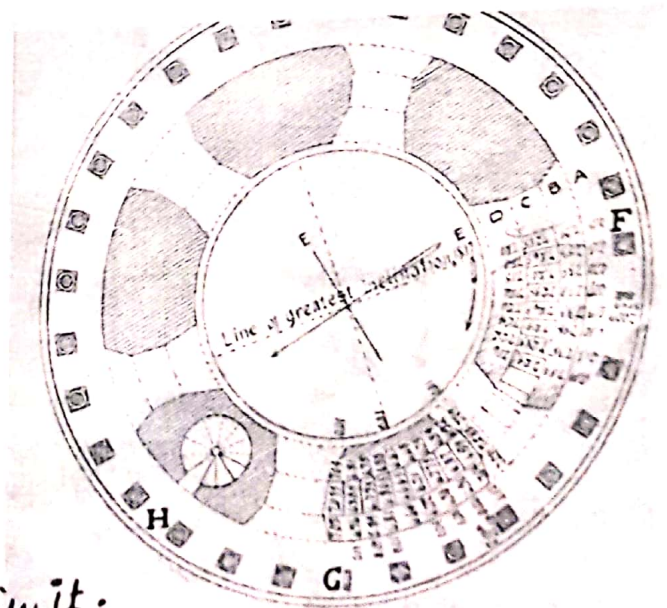
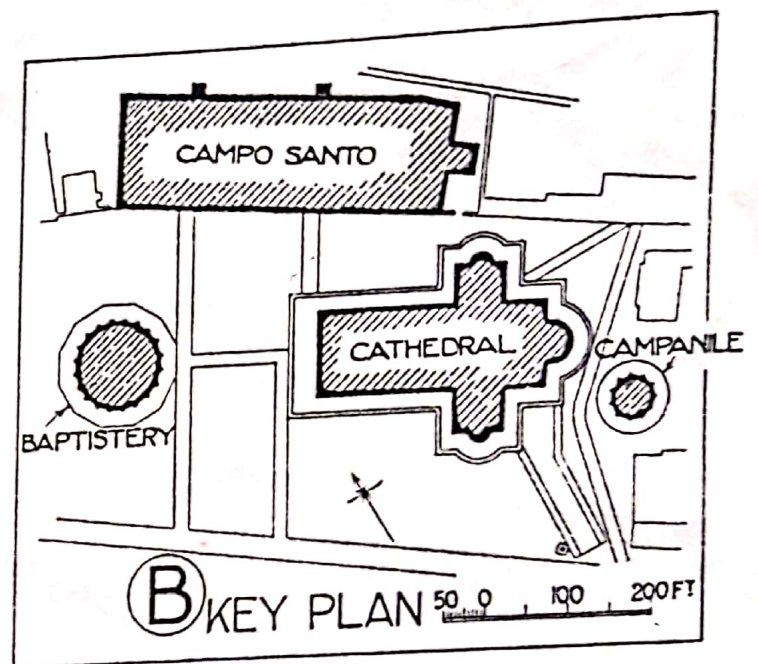
Typical examples

1) The campanile, Pisa(1174)

- i. It is situated at Italy.
- ii.
- iii. This is world famous leaning tower, 15.8m diameter, rising to a height of 57 m in eight storeys of encircling arcades.
- iv. Due to the settlement of of foundation, the upper part of tower has leaned as much as 4.2 m.
- v. The tower was begun in 1174 A.D.
- vi. By the architects Bonannus of Pisa.
- vii. Its belfry was constructed only after 1350.
- viii. The companies or bell towers are generally constructed alone.
- ix. Sometimes they are connected by cloisters with church.

(X) *There are total 300 steps in it. from first to last floor.*

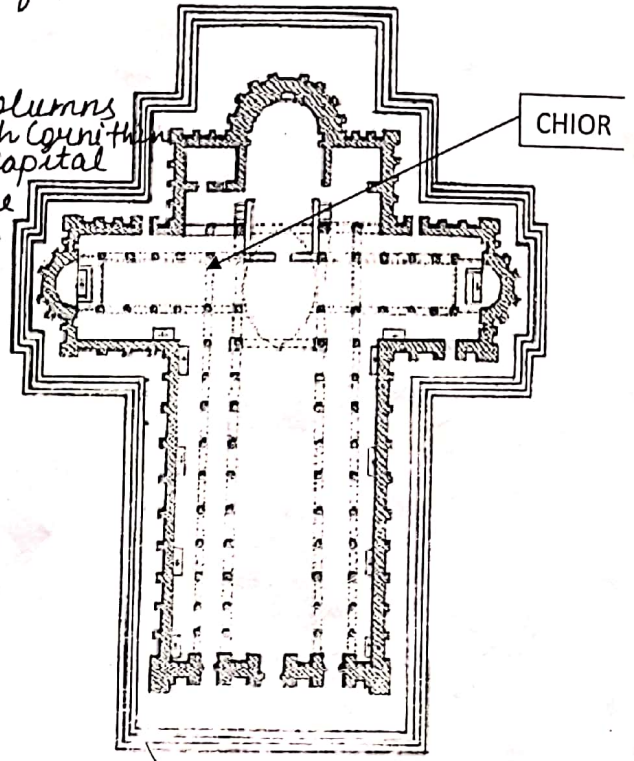
(xi) *leaned direction of Campanil Pisa is towards southeast*



x. These towers show the power of religion and also served as watch towers.

2) Pisa cathedral (1063-92) (iv) Architect - Buonaparte.

- i. It is situated at Italy. (v) Used of Granite & Stone
- ii. Its plan is similar to Basilican church. (vi) Use of Rough style Columns with Corinthian Capital at the top.
- iii. It has a long row of columns supporting arches, double aisles and central nave, transepts which gives the looks of grace, fine proportion and feeling of antiquity.



3) The Baptistery, Pisa (1155-1278)

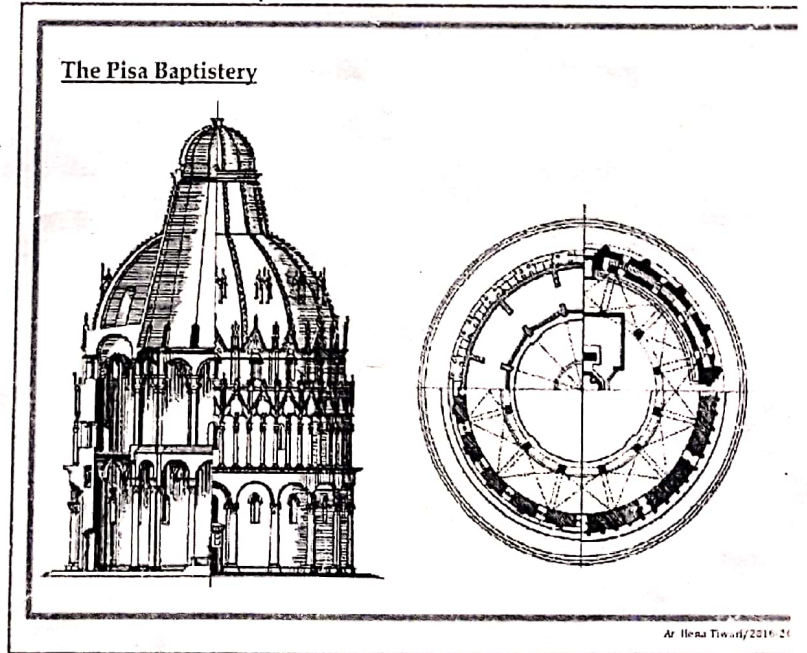
- i. It is situated at Italy.
- ii. The forms the most famous group of pisa buildings.
- iii. Its circular in plan, with a central nave, 18.3 m in diameter.
- iv. These are the special features of Italian Romanesque architecture. Where Baptismal rite was carried out thrice a year.

(v) Total height 55 m high 34 m in diameter.
 (vi) It is constructed of marble.
 (vii) At the top of entrance gate, there is a statue of St. Mary.

4) S. Ambrogio, Milan (1088-1128)

- i. It is situated at Italy.
- ii. It is designed on the plan of Lombard churches.
- iii. It consists of usual elements of a church such as the atrium, the rectangular court, forming the approach.
- iv. Next the narthex, between atrium and church, flanked by towers.
- v. The narthex opens to the vaulted nave and aisles at its ends.
- vi. The pulpit consists of series of arches and carved with animals and birds.

(vii) Octagonal shape from extension.
 (viii) Stained windows or work with mosaics tiles.
 (ix) There are two concentric dome which creates co effect inside the Baptistery.



5) The Abbey church, cluny (1089-1131)

- i. It formed one of the famous monastic buildings in burgundy, now completely destroyed.
- ii. It was the largest church in france.
- iii. It contained nave , chior, double aisles, double transepts, five apsidal chapels etc.

6) The church of the apostles, cologne (1035-1220)

- i. The church contains a broad nave, aisles half its width, transepts and choirs.
- ii. The octagonal tower makes the building more impressive.

Many cathedrals were also build such as centerbury cathedral and Rochester cathedral.

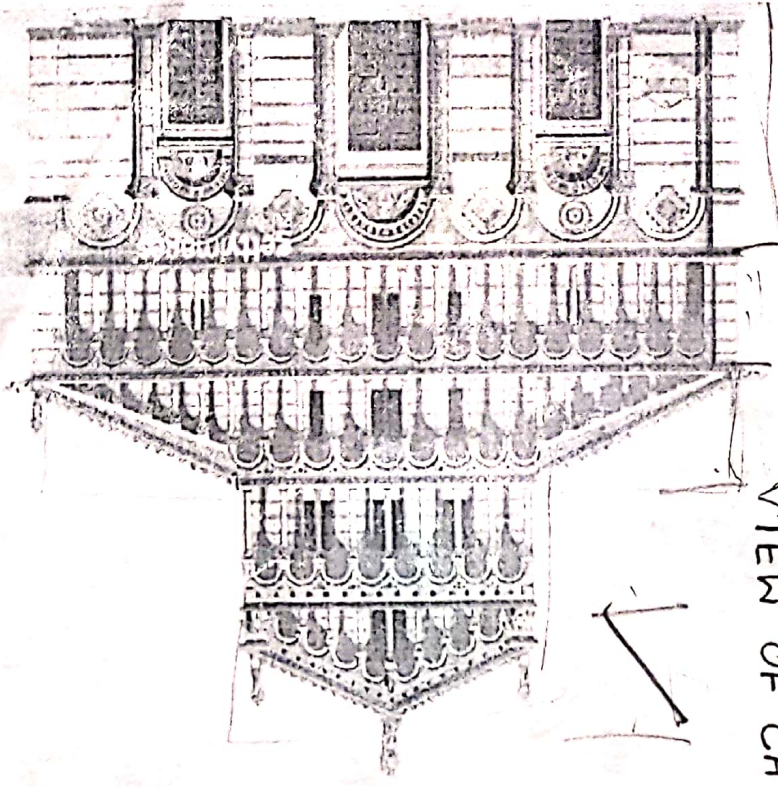
Definitions

Belfry: The part of a bell tower or steeple in which bells are housed.

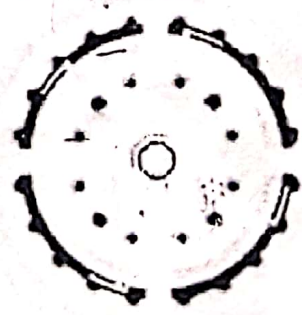
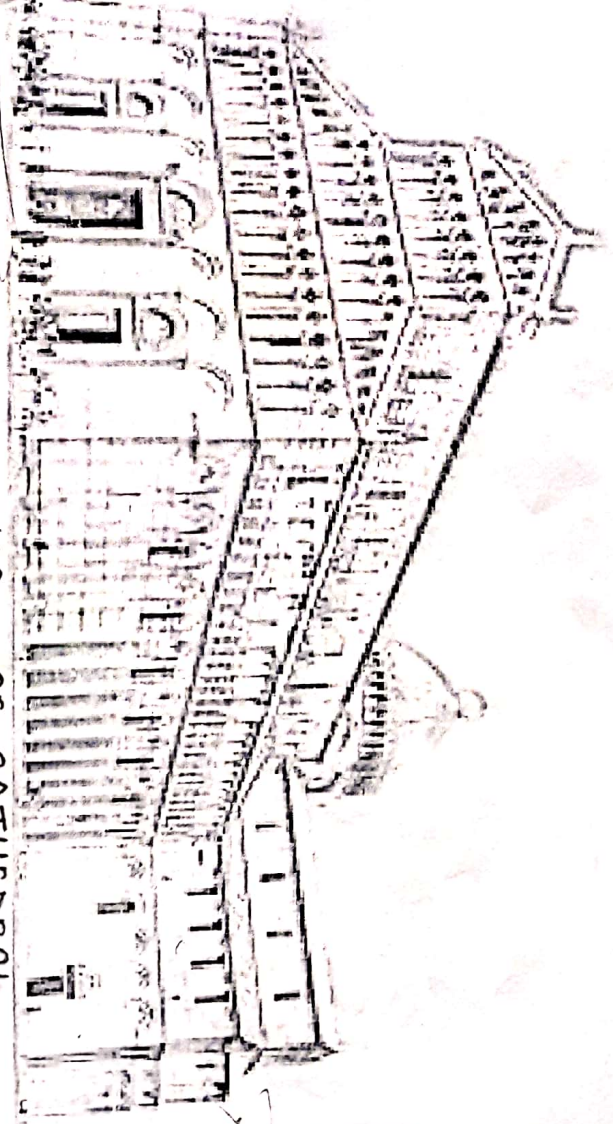
Choir: an organized group of singers, especially one that takes part in church services or performs in public.

Antiquity: the ancient past, specially the period of classical and other human civilization.

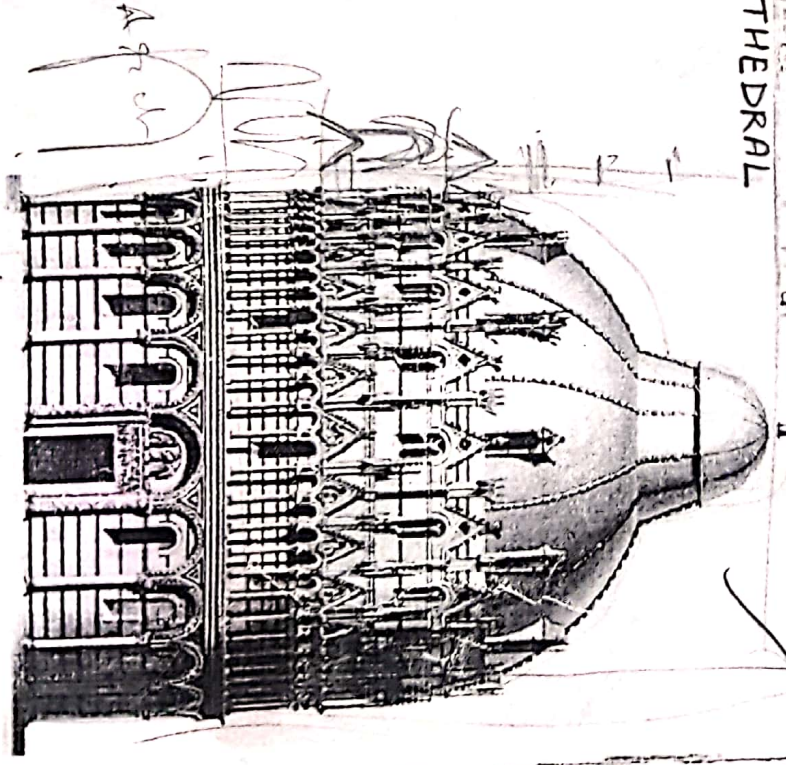
ELEVATION OF CATHEDRAL



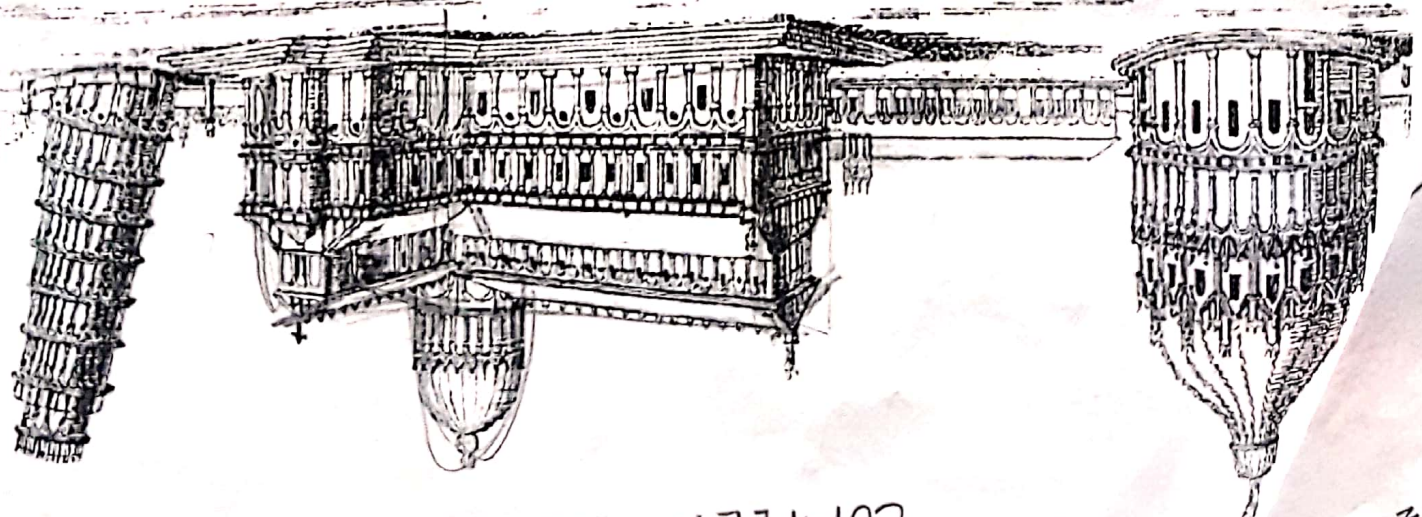
VIEW OF CATHEDRAL



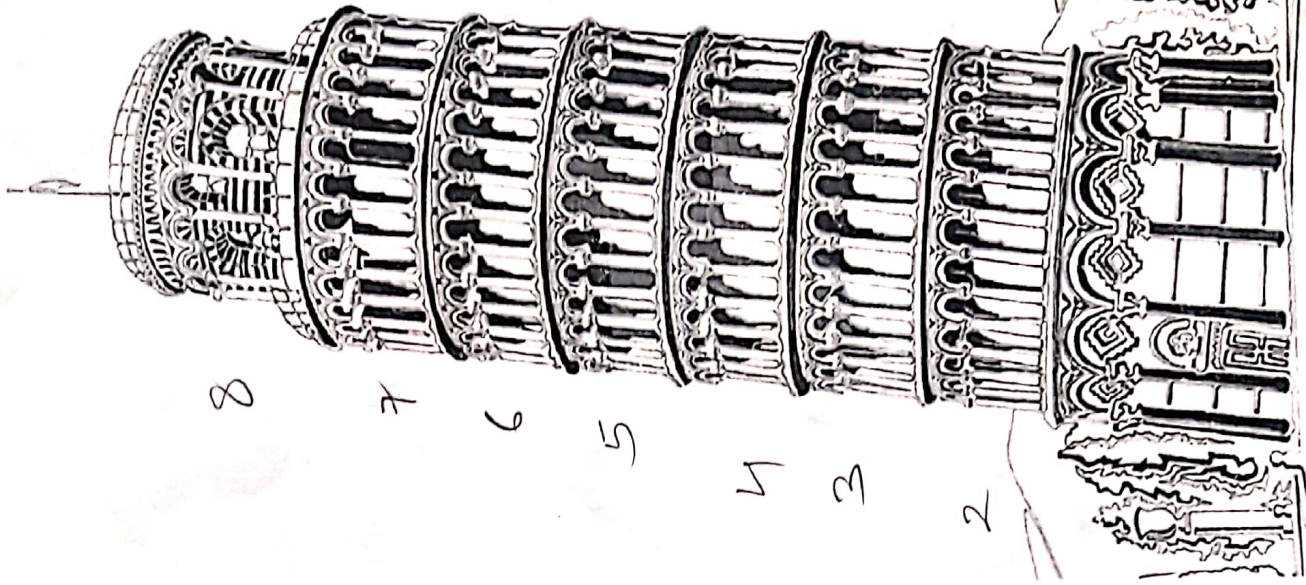
ELEVATION OF BRISTERY



COMPLEX VIEW



Salpuri



ELEVATION OF LEANING TOWER OF PISA

