HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE 1.
THE BEGINNINGS AND VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE OF BRONZE AND IRON AGE / HOUSES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>September 4</td>
<td>Introduction / Basic informations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>September 11</td>
<td>Architecture of Paleolithics (caves, shelters, tents, early houses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>September 18</td>
<td>Architecture of Neolithics (houses, settlements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>September 25</td>
<td>Architecture of the Bronze and Iron age (cultic structures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>Architecture of the Bronze and Iron ages in Europe (celtic and germanic tribes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>October 9</td>
<td>1st test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>October 16</td>
<td>Design week / no lectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>National holiday / no lectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>Vernacular architecture I. Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>November 6</td>
<td>Vernacular architecture II. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>Vernacular architecture III. Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>November 20</td>
<td>Vernacular Architecture IV. Europe and Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>2nd test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE MOST COMMON STRUCTURES OF NEOLITHIC DWELLING HOUSES

A. **wall made of mud** (balls of mud; it has to carve with spade on its vertical surface; the floor of house is sanked here)

B. **wall with timber sticks entwined by twigs and plastered with mud**
   (1. stand up the sticks (staves) 2. weave the sticks by twigs 3. plaster the texture of twigs with wattle on both side of wall)

C. **earthen wall tiled (covered) with rubble-stone** (most common in bronze age)
   (1. put the course of stone in both side of wall 2. put mud into the stone courses 3. compress the layer of mud with rammer)

D. **wall made of slate** (most common in the north part of the British islands)

E. **wall made of rammer**
   (in iron age: “murus gallicus” = „gallic wall“: wall made of rammer and fixed by wooden framework – longitudinal and transversal)

F. **timber wall with posts and logs** (most common in the late bronze age)
   (1. sink grooves into posts 2. stand up the posts 3. slip logs into the groove)

G. **timber wall with logs** (most common in the late bronze age)
   (double saddle – or square – notch log construction)

H. **beam seats on the branch of post**
   (lengthening the beams is permitted on the supporting only)

I. **beam seats on the post fixed with cords**

J. **joints of posts, beams and rafters fixed with cords**

K. **Trilith (joint of column and lintel)**

L. **joint of vertical stone slabs with groove and tongue**

M. **false-volulted roofing structure**

N. **roofing materilas: thatch or bundle of grass**

O. **roofing materilas: slate or bark of tree**

P. **worm eye view of false dome**
EARLY HOUSES / CIRCULAR OR ROUND PLAN

Los Millares / fortified settlement / close to Almería / Spain / 3000 BC / round planned houses / conical roofs
Skara Brae / Orkney / Scotland / 3180-2500 BC / early houses = round shaped / later version = more rectangular
Jarlshof / Shetland Islands / Scotland / 2500 BC – 9th century / early houses = round shaped / later (Germanic) version = longitudinal
Crickley Hill / Gloucestershire / England / 600 BC / fortified settlement / round shaped houses built by celtic tribes / rectangular granaries, store houses, stables, sties
THE SPREAD OF ROUND SHAPED HOUSES / CELTIC TRIBES IN EUROPE

THE FIRST EUROPEAN CULTURE
WHAT WE THINK ABOUT THE CELTICS TODAY…

Kelták bűvkörében

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 2006/03.
…AND WHAT THE CELTICS WERE…

Portrait of man / Prague
necklet / Snettisham (England)

book of kells
mirror/ Deshamborough

shield, Battersea (England)
...OR NOT:

Celtics and the wild boar (carnyx / celtic battlehorn)
THE SPREAD OF CELTIC TRIBES

Celtic motherland (Hallstatt – La Tène, 6. century BC)  the biggest spread of celtic invasion (3. century BC)
CELTICS IN GALICIA / CASTRO-CULTURE

*Oppidum* = special type of celtic settlements (means: fortified settlement of the mountains)
*Castro de Santa Tegra* (La Guardia, Ponteverda) / (15 ha)
*Castro de Terroso* / 9. century BC
Ruins of **Castro de Santa Tegra** / reconstructed house in Tegra / Ruins of **Castro de San Cibrao de Lás (P)** / Ruins of **Castro de Terroso (P)** / celtic decoration in Tegra
IRON AGE / DWELLING HOUSES

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BUTSER HILL, HAMPSHIRE, UK Reconstruction of buildings, farming, living.
CELTIC TRIBES IN ENGLAND


- Store room
- Poultry-sty
- House from Woodbury / Britford / Salisbury / Wiltshire / 2008

- House from Pimperne / Pimperne Down / Dorset / 1976
- House from Moel y Gerddi / Wales
1. The place of the house is marked out and door posts in place.
   1. mark out the circle with a cord and two sticks
   2. stand up (erect) the posts

2. The wall posts are quite thin, and only 25 cms apart.
   1. dig a little ditch followed the circle
   2. stand up the wall posts
   3. put back and ram earth into the ditch (to fix the posts)

3. The wattle has to be very flexible at this scale, so one year-
   old willow rods are used to weave the walls.

4. Wattling complete. The top edge is finished off as a basket,
   to make a strong rim. All rafters in place.
   1. put primary rafters in place. These are lashed at the peak
      and onto the wall.
   2. put all rafters in place and fix onto the top of wall with
      cords.

5. First layers of thatch in place. Each layer overlaps the layer
   below. This helps the rain run down the outer surface.
   1. put the twigs onto the rafters around the roof
   2. put the layer of thatch onto twigs and bind it to twigs

6. It finished! Still got daub to go on the walls, and the clay
   floor to lay.
Lake-shore pile dwelling / Glastonbury / Somerset (300-100 BC)

Arthur Bulleid, 1897
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.
Lake-shore pile dwelling / Loch Dwelling

Loch Tay Crannog / Scotland (crannog = artificial island)
FORTIFIED SETTLEMENTS IN SARDINIA AND CORSICA

1800-500 BC
NURAGHIS

SU NURAXI IN BARUMINI, SARDINIA
(The earliest nuraghi was built about 1800 BC. It is the black tower in below left)

Circular defensive tower in the form of truncated cones built of stone, with false-vaulted internal chambers. Some nuraghi like those in Barumini were positioned inside a protective ring made up a smaller towers and connected by fortified walls.
The top of towers were used as observer places.
There were small chambers and passages inside the tower covered by false-domes or false-vaults.
The wall of these structures covered with stone and there was rubble of stone between the two stone-rings

Settlements with small houses laid out in a circular-fashion were to be found huddled together within the main protected areas. These were small town-like settlements inhabited by soldiers and craftsmen.
Pile dwellings / in a shore of Lake Constance (Lake Bodeni) / Switzerland / 2200-800 BC / rectangular planned houses
ANCIENT LONG HOUSES

Sittard / Holland / 5-4. millennium BC

Tiszajenő-Szárazépart / Hungary / 4. millennium BC

Csanytelek / Hungary / 4. mill. BC

Perlsberg / Germany
Biskupin / fortified iron-age settlement / Poland / 800-600 BC
It was settled in an island in the hearth of marsh approached by log-way. There was lot of dwellings in the long houses. Each dwelling consisted of large main room, chamber and open entrance-area. There was open hearth on the centre of the room. The houses was made of timber posts and logs with groove and tongue. The settlement was surrounded by fortified wooden rampart that was 3.5 m wide. It was made up oak trunks that formed boxes filled with earth.
Biskupin / fortified iron-age settlement / Poland / 800-600 BC
1. period: 800 BC. 2. period: 600 BC. rampart: 700 BC.
THE IRON-AGE / RAUTA-AIKA / KALEVALA (based on Kalevala, 1982)

Kalevala / finnish national epic (long poem) written by Elias Lonnrot based on folk songs and ballads.
CELTICS VS GERMANIC TRIBES / ANY CHANGES?

celtic man / Prague

norwegian viking man from the coach of Oseberg ship
Beowulf / oldenglish-germanic (anglosaxon) epic / Mercia / 8. century / fiction in real environment / it remained in the Novell Codex

Offa (757-796) / descendant of legendary hero Offa of Angeln / king of Mercia, Kent and Sussex from 786 / founder of archibisporic of Lichfield (786) / penfriend of Charles the Great and Alcuin / builder of Offa’s dyke (780)
Residence of Offa (757-796) / Tamworth / Staffordshire
Jarlshof / Shetland Islands / Scotland / 2500 BC – 9. century / early houses = round shaped / later (germanic) version = longitudinal
THE LONG HOUSES

Left: houses of Warendorf, Germany (7-8th century)
Right above: house in Gotland, Sweden (2-7th century, covered by turves)
Right middle: Csanytelek, Hungary (4000 BC!) and Perleberg, Germany (1000 BC) Early examples!
Right below: typical germanic long house, near to Bremerhaven, Germany (the length of house up to 30 metres, there were three naves inside. The cells were used by animals. It had been common house since 4000 BC)
THE STRUCTURE OF LONG HOUSES

WIJSTER, HOLLAND (2-5th century)

1. Typical structure: **three naves**, 4 or 5 purlins, the intermediate purlis supported by posts, eaves purlins supported by wall-posts. There are two rows of posts inside the house → divided areas

2. Another: the intermediate purlins supported by **butt-purlin** (it is common in Britain and Hungary). There are no rows of posts inside the house → continued area
VIKING LONGHOUSE

Trelleborg / Slagelse / Denmark (981)
THE LONGEST NORTHERN LONGHOUSE

Lofotr / Norway (67 m, 6. century., 83 m, 9. century)
ANGLOSAXON IMPERIAL HALL

Hall of Edwin Bretwalda / Yeavering / Northumbria (623)
NORTHUMBRIA  (Territory of north of river Humber = Bernicia + Deira / Angels = Englishmen)

Edwin (586-633) king of Bernicia and Deira / Bretwalda (= king of the britons)
Britons = celtic origin / anglosaxons = saxons (germanic) origin / normans = viking (germanic) origin via France
HALL OF KING OF ALL BRITONS

CHEDDAR / SOMERSET (X. szd.) / AETHELSTAN (893-939) / Wessex / he united first the small briton and saxon kingdoms
REBIRTH OF AETHELSTAN : ARAGORN SON OF ARATHORN

The character of Aragorn based on the story of Aethelstan / he is one of the most popular king in GB / his grave to be found in Malmesbury Abbey
OVIEDO – NARANCO / ASTURIA / SPAIN

Hall of I. Ramiro, 848.
SURVIVOR OF GERMANIC LONG HOUSE
GERMAN IMPERIAL HALL
(PFALZ)

Palace of Theoderic in a mosaic of San Appolinare Nuovo, Ravenna
6. century
Hall of III. Henrik, Goslar, 11. century
Hall of I. Henrik, Werla, 10. century