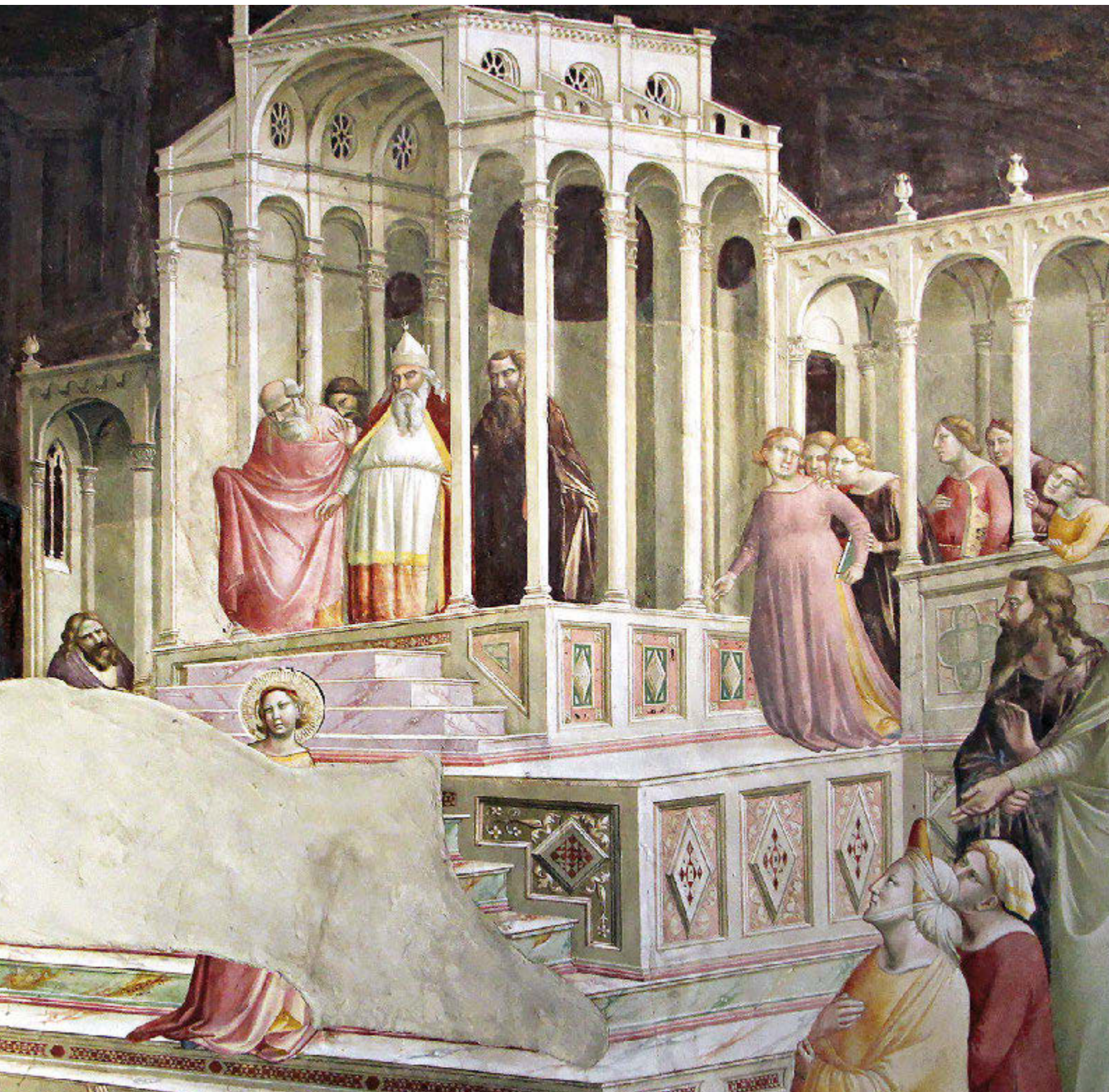


# Architettura medievale: il Trecento. Modelli, tecniche, materiali

a cura di Silvia Beltramo e Carlo Tosco



Firenze. Basilica di Santa Croce, Cappella Baroncelli, Taddeo Gaddi,  
*Presentazione di Maria Vergine al tempio*, 1330 ca., particolare, pittura  
a fresco (foto © Wikimedia Commons).

# **2** ARCHItettura MEDievale

# ARCHItettura MEDievale

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*Direttori della collana:* Silvia Beltramo e Carlo Tosco

Secondo volume *Architettura medievale: il Trecento. Modelli, tecniche, materiali*

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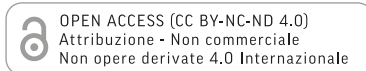
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# Indice

Introduzione . . . . .	9
<i>Silvia Beltramo, Carlo Tosco</i>	
<b>A. Architettura, città e archeologia nel Trecento</b>	
Ripensare l'architettura del Trecento . . . . .	15
<i>Carlo Tosco</i>	
Uno sguardo archeologico sulle architetture del Trecento: temi, problemi e prospettive . . . . .	27
<i>Andrea Augenti</i>	
Peter Pan e l'architettura italiana del Trecento . . . . .	45
<i>Arturo Calzona</i>	
Concetto e misura nell'architettura gotica in Italia . . . . .	63
<i>Valerio Ascani</i>	
The sameness of models. On the stylistic uniformity of architecture, micro-architecture, decorative stonework and stained glass in central Europe in the mid-XIV century . . . . .	81
<i>Dobrosława Horzela, Marek Walczak</i>	
Strategie urbane nella Milano viscontea (1277-1385). Prime annotazioni . . . . .	97
<i>Edoardo Rossetti, Carlo Cairati, Federico Riccobono, Damiano Spinelli, con il coordinamento di Serena Romano e Marco Rossi</i>	
La storia dell'architettura medievale nella scuola politecnica torinese: un lascito e una nuova fase . . . . .	109
<i>Chiara Devoti</i>	
<b>B. Architettura sacra: cattedrali ordini religiosi e chiese secolari</b>	
L'architettura dei Mendicanti nel Trecento: l'abside poligonale nei cantieri domenicani nel nord Italia . . . . .	121
<i>Silvia Beltramo</i>	
Le prime chiese dei Predicatori in Abruzzo . . . . .	149
<i>Claudio Mazzanti</i>	
Architettura gotica nella Sardegna del Trecento. Dalle prime fondazioni francescane del nord dell'Isola alla diffusione nel territorio di nuovi modi costruttivi. . . . .	159
<i>Nicoletta Usai</i>	
L'architettura del convento dei frati minori di Pozzuolo Martesana. . . . .	169
<i>Filippo Gemelli</i>	
La fabbrica trecentesca di Sant'Agostino in Cremona da fra Ugolino da Parma a Ugolino Cavalcabò . . . . .	181
<i>Giorgio Milanese</i>	
The church of Saint Catherine and the Augustinian friary in Cracow: functions, patrons and executants . . . . .	191
<i>Marcin Szyma</i>	
Trasformazione e decorazione dello spazio monastico: il Sacro Speco di Subiaco nel contesto della riforma benedettina del Trecento . . . . .	201
<i>Roberta Cerone</i>	
L'architettura ecclesiastica all'epoca di Carlo II d'Angiò: riflessioni sulla definizione di un modello costruttivo. . . . .	211
<i>Arianna Carannante</i>	

L'architettura ecclesiastica di primo Trecento al confine del <i>Regnum</i> angioino. La configurazione delle navate tra pauperismo e ricerca di una nuova estetica . . . . .	221
<i>Emanuele Gallotta</i>	
L'arcaismo nell'architettura religiosa del Trecento a Dubrovnik tra committenza comunale e pratiche edilizie . . . . .	229
<i>Ana Marinković, Matko Matija Marušić</i>	
La cathédrale de Narbonne: un modèle pour les chevets des cathédrales de Gérone et Barcelone? . . . . .	239
<i>Laurent Barrenechea, Joan Domenge</i>	
L'architecture religieuse du XIV <sup>e</sup> siècle dans les diocèses de Lyon et de Vienne: entre tradition vernaculaire et invention formelle. . . . .	253
<i>Nicolas Reveyron</i>	
Un grande cantiere gotico incompiuto fra la fine del XIV e l'inizio del XV secolo: San Giacomo al Grigliano a Vago di Lavagno (VR) . . . . .	269
<i>Angelo Passuello</i>	
L'architettura del Trecento in Abruzzo. Centro e periferia nella prima età angioina: la cattedrale di Ortona. . . . .	279
<i>Maria Cristina Rossi</i>	
Santa Caterina d'Alessandria a Galatina: culto, pellegrinaggio ed economia nel Salento dei del Balzo Orsini . . . . .	287
<i>Giulia Pollini</i>	
Investir l'espace ecclésial vers 1300: Guillaume de Mâcon et les chapelles latérales de la cathédrale d'Amiens . . . . .	297
<i>Nicolas Asseray</i>	
La cattedrale di Asti nel Trecento: primi risultati di una revisione in corso . . . . .	307
<i>Simone Caldano</i>	
I grandi cantieri della prima metà del Trecento sul colle del Duomo a Siena. La cattedrale e l'ospedale di Santa Maria della Scala . . . . .	317
<i>Marie-Ange Causarano</i>	
From Rome to Cracow: the architectural setting of the relics of saint Stanislaus in the XIV century . . . . .	327
<i>Piotr Pajor</i>	
Una storia minore del Trecento milanese . . . . .	337
<i>Luigi Carlo Schiavi</i>	
Architettura del Trecento a Catania. Frammenti per un contesto . . . . .	349
<i>Paola Vitolo, Giulia Arcidiacono, Tancredi Bella</i>	
<b>C. Architettura civile</b>	
A cavallo delle Alpi. Principi e strategie di committenza sui due versanti alpini. . . . .	363
<i>Enrico Lusso</i>	
Immagine di potere e propaganda ghibellina tra Savona e Genova nella prima metà del Trecento . . . . .	375
<i>Stefano Giuseppe Pirero</i>	
Il restauro dell'architettura civile medievale a Genova tra Ottocento e Novecento: utilizzo di fonti scritte e di fonti materiali. . . . .	385
<i>Lucina Napoleone</i>	
La committenza architettonica dei Peruzzi a Firenze (1283-1343). . . . .	395
<i>Marco Frati</i>	

Il palazzo del podestà di Pisa: un'istantanea del potere pubblico  
all'inizio del Trecento . . . . . 405  
*Virginia Grossi*

Architetture civili tra fine Duecento e inizi Trecento nell'Appennino  
emiliano: la casaforte del Pignone a Vitriola . . . . . 415  
*Federico Zoni*

#### **D. Architettura fortificata**

La gestione dei cantieri del principe: strumento di costruzione  
territoriale e di coesione sociale. . . . . 427  
*Andrea Longhi*

I castelli del Trecento valdostano. Nuovi modelli e ricercate soluzioni  
abitative . . . . . 443  
*Mauro Cortelazzo*

Opere difensive trecentesche nella Repubblica di Genova. . . . . 459  
*Anna Boato*

Torri nuove trecentesche sulle porte, sui ponti, sui porti.  
La dimensione monumentale delle torri di Cagliari in un quadro  
di riferimenti internazionali . . . . . 469  
*Marco Cadinu*

Il cantiere tardo medievale in Italia meridionale: note sugli aspetti  
esecutivi attraverso alcuni casi studio. . . . . 479  
*Antonella Furno*

Cappelle castrensi al tempo dei Visconti: prime proposte di analisi. . . . 487  
*Silvia Muzzin*

Testimonianze trecentesche nei castelli piemontesi: restauri,  
trasformazioni, processi di valorizzazione e nuovi usi . . . . . 497  
*Francesco Novelli*

Tipi formali e modelli ideali. Il caso dimenticato della residenza  
di Giovanni XXII a Sorgues e il contributo papale alla rinascita  
trecentesca del castello ad ali regolari. . . . . 507  
*Jores Rossetti*

#### **E. Materiali e tecniche costruttive**

Colori e trattamenti delle superfici a facciavista nell'architettura  
senese del medioevo. . . . . 519  
*Fabio Gabbrielli, Marco Giamello*

Interpreti toscani dell'*opus sectile* cosmatesco nel Trecento . . . . . 533  
*Maurizio Ficari*

The vault builders of Santa Maria Novella and their impact on its design. 537  
*Elizabeth Bradford Smith*

Le linee incise come strumento per la pianificazione e l'esecuzione  
tecnica nell'architettura medievale del Trecento . . . . . 551  
*Wilfried E. Keil*

Cantieri e maestranze nell'architettura trecentesca della Sardegna  
centro-meridionale . . . . . 561  
*Andrea Pala*

Il sistema costruttivo ad archi diaframma nell'architettura siciliana  
del Trecento . . . . . 569  
*Giuseppe Antista*

Abstracts . . . . . 577



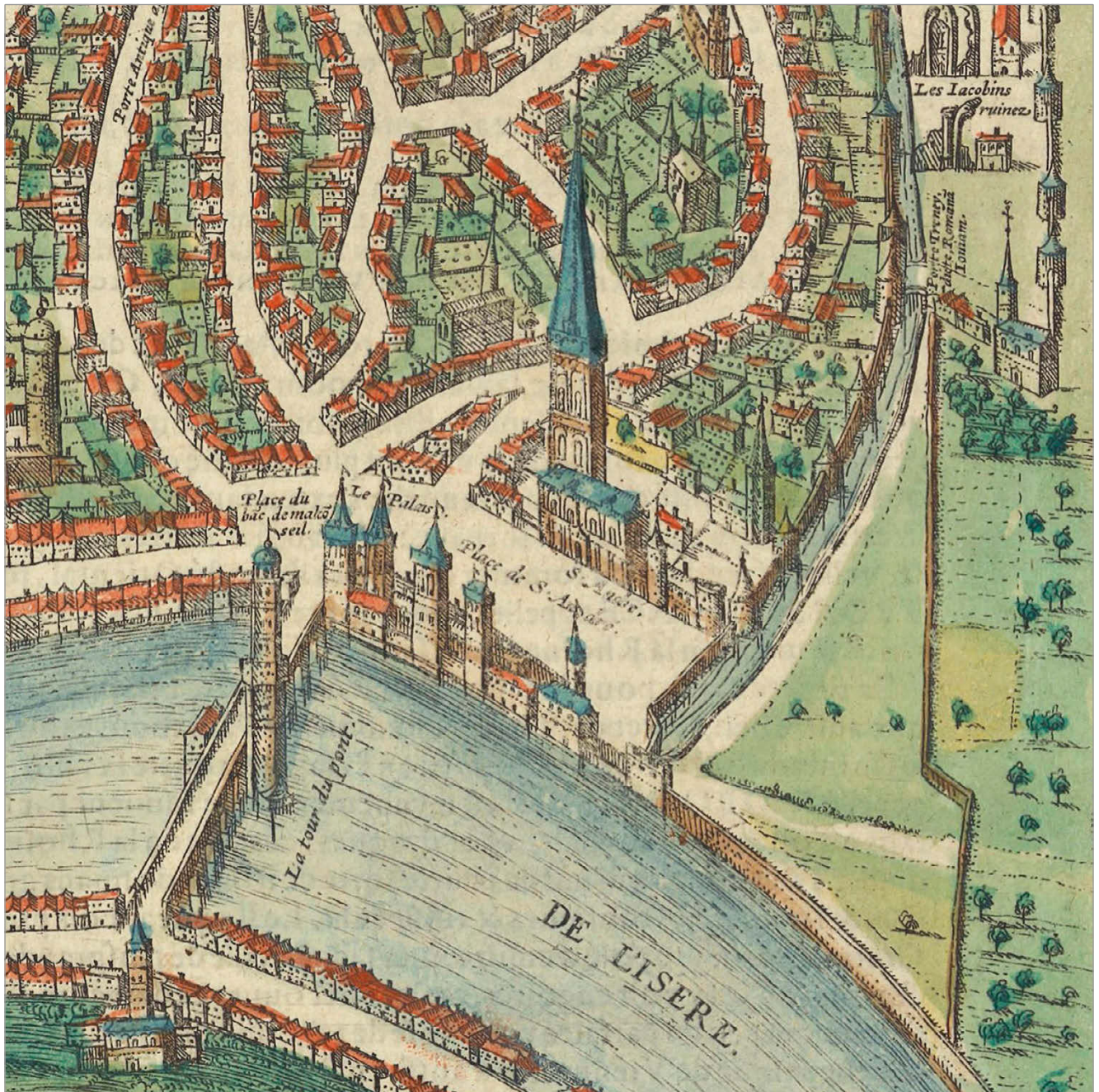


fig. I – Grenoble. Il complesso dei palazzi delfinali in un particolare della tavola *Gratianopolis Acusianorum colonia*, incisione (da BRAUN G., 1583, *Civitates orbis terrarum*, vol. III, Colonia, tav. 9).

ENRICO LUSO

## A cavallo delle Alpi. Principi e strategie di committenza sui due versanti alpini

Parlare di principati alpini trecenteschi e degli orizzonti di committenza delle dinastie che li reggevano presuppone la puntualizzazione di alcuni temi generali. In primo luogo, il XIV secolo costituisce il momento fondativo di tali corpi territoriali: in esso risultano pertanto riconoscibili i segni della successiva evoluzione verso assetti più propriamente ‘statali’.<sup>1</sup> *In secundis*, occorre ribadire che le Alpi mai costituirono una frontiera, ma una cerniera geografica e culturale tra la Pianura Padana e il mondo provenzale, delfinale e svizzero. Tale consapevolezza, tuttavia, ha indotto riflessioni soprattutto per quanto attiene alle traiettorie professionali e di committenza artistiche, mentre pochi sono stati i contributi volti ad approfondire aspetti propriamente storico-architettonici.<sup>2</sup> In terzo luogo, i principi, al di là dello specifico ambito geografico, sembrano attingere a modelli culturali omogenei, che passano, di norma, attraverso tre indicatori: le scelte legate alle proprie sedi di residenza e di rappresentanza, la promozione degli ordini religiosi (mendicanti *in primis*), gli interventi di controllo e fortificazione del territorio dinastico.<sup>3</sup> Questi ultimi spesso si focalizzarono sugli insediamenti frequentati dalla corte, ponendosi in relazione cronologica e fisica sia con gli altri canali di committenza (residenziale e/o ecclesiastica) sia con processi di ridefinizione dello spazio urbano.

Obiettivo esplicito del presente contributo è delineare, per quanto in modo necessariamente sommario, le iniziative avviate all’interno dei centri di frequentazione della corte e le forme di residenzialità che questa sviluppò, verificando i modelli sperimentati, la loro fortuna e la loro diffusione e quali convergenze e/o differenze sia possibile cogliere tra i diversi territori.

### 1. Sedi del potere e assetti residenziali

Di tutte le corti dell’arco alpino occidentale, quella angioina sviluppò una precoce propensione a orientare i propri domini verso assetti ‘statali’.<sup>4</sup> Sin dal 1246 Carlo I si impegnò, infatti, in un’opera di riorganizzazione della contea, per quanto egli e i successori avrebbero risieduto, a partire dal 1266, assai lontano (a Palermo e poi, dal 1282, a Napoli).<sup>5</sup> In tale quadro, il controllo dello spazio politico provenzale e la capacità di intervenire sul territorio furono possibili grazie all’isti-

<sup>1</sup> CHITTOLINI 1979.

<sup>2</sup> Per un quadro di sintesi: *Corti e città* 2006.

<sup>3</sup> LONGHI 2003; BELTRAMO 2015; LUSO 2019; LUSO 2020.

<sup>4</sup> In generale: AURELL, BOYER, COULET 2005, pp. 181-228.

<sup>5</sup> LÉONARD 1954; LUSO 2020.

Tab. 1.1. Contea di Provenza				
località	edificio	committenza	data	fonte
Aix-en-Provence	<i>magnum palacium regium</i>	Carlo II / Giovanna	1299	ADBRhône, B 1585, f. 39v
Avignon	<i>domus curie</i>	Giovanna	1346	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1737, f. 1
Brignoles	<i>palacium regium</i>	Carlo II	1299	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1369, f. 37
Draguignan	<i>castrum</i>		1329	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1837, f. 1v
Marseille	<i>palacium regium</i>	Carlo II	1301	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1937, f. 209
Nice	<i>castrum</i>		1311	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 443, n. 4
Saint-Maximin	<i>palacium curie</i>	Carlo II	1304	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1779, f. 221
Sisteron	<i>palacium curie</i>		1297	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1037, f. 6
Tarascon	<i>palacium curie</i>	Roberto	1332	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 1060, f. 5
	<i>hospicia</i>		1332	<i>Ibid.</i>
Toulon	<i>palacium curie</i>		1366	<i>Ibid.</i> , B 2049, f. 312v
	<i>hospicia</i>		1366	<i>Ibid.</i>

Tab. 1.2. Delfinato				
località	edificio	committenza	data	fonte
Gap	<i>maison delphinale</i>		1373	ADIsère, 7B43, n. 1
Grenoble	<i>domus delphinalis</i>	Umberto II	1342	PRUDHOMME 1888, p. 188
	<i>palacium</i>		1378	ADIsère, B3309, f. 1
Romans	<i>palacium</i>		1338	MERMET 1854, p. 157
Saint-Marcellin	<i>palacium dalphini</i>		1333	DUSSERT 1915, p. 25
Vienne	<i>palacium dalphini</i>	Umberto II	1337	FAURE 1907, doc. 5

Tab. 1.3. Contea di Savoia e baronia di Vaud				
località	edificio	committenza	data	fonte
Avigliana	<i>castrum</i>		1300	<i>Regesto dei marchesi</i> 1906, doc. 709
Bourg-en-Bresse	<i>castrum</i>		1322	ASTo, Corte, NC, s. rossa, vol. 14, f. 3v
Bugey	<i>castrum</i>		1333	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 18, 29
Chambéry	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1295	LONGHI 2018, p. 49
	<i>domus comitis</i>		1323	ASTo, Corte, NC, s. rossa, vol. 15, f. 59v
Chillon	<i>castrum</i>		1330	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 16, f. 24v
Évian-les-Bains	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1367	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 47, f. 13v
La Côte-Saint-André	<i>castrum</i>		1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 15, f. 34
Le Bourget-du-Lac	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1295	PATRIA 2005, doc. 37
Montmélian	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1323	ASTo, Corte, NC, s. rossa, vol. 15, f. 8
Morges	<i>castrum</i>		1367	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 47, f. 1v
Moudon	<i>castrum</i>		1373	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 48, f. 89
Pont-d'Ain	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 15, f. 46
Pont-de-Veyle	<i>castrum</i>		1322	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 14, f. 3
Ripaille	<i>castrum</i>	Aimone	1325	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 15, f. 61
Rivoli	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1322	PATRIA 2005, doc. 45
Saint-Genix-sur-Guiers	<i>castrum</i>		1323	ASTo, Corte, NC, s. rossa, vol. 15, f. 62
Saint-George-d'Espérance	<i>castrum</i>		1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 20
Saint-Laurent-du-Pont	<i>castrum</i>		1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 36v
Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes	<i>castrum</i>		1394	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 67, f. 78
Susa	<i>castrum</i>		1330	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 16, f. 2
Thonon	<i>castrum</i>	Amedeo V	1371	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 48, f. 55v
Yverdon	<i>castrum</i>		1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 14, f. 10
Voiron	<i>castrum</i>		1323	<i>Ibid.</i> , vol. 15, f. 38

Tab. 1.4. Principato di Piemonte				
località	edificio	committenza	data	fonte
Fossano	<i>castrum</i>	Giacomo	1387	GABOTTO 1896, doc. 31
Moncalieri	<i>castrum</i>	Giacomo	1325	<i>Libri Consiliorum</i> 1996, p. 51
Moretta	<i>castrum</i>	Caterina	1335	<i>Libri Consiliorum</i> 1997, p. 119
Miradolo	<i>castrum</i>	Giacomo	1333	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 83
Pinerolo	<i>castrum</i>	Filippo I	1314	LONGHI 2003, p. 30
Savigliano	<i>domus curie</i>		1398	GABOTTO 1896, doc. 142
Torino	<i>castrum</i>	Filippo I	1317	LONGHI 2003, p. 32
Villafranca	<i>castrum</i>		1299	<i>Parlamento sabaudo</i> 1928, vol. I/I, doc. 7
Vigone	<i>castrum</i>	Giacomo	1324	<i>Libri Consiliorum</i> 1996, p. 83

Tab. 1.5. Marchesato di Saluzzo				
località	edificio	committenza	data	fonte
Carmagnola	<i>castrum</i>		1302	<i>Regesto dei marchesi</i> 1906, doc. 709
Dronero	<i>castrum</i>		1305	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 744
Racconigi	<i>castrum</i>		1333	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 942
Revello	<i>castrum</i>	Tommaso II	1322	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 870
	<i>palacium marchionis</i>	Manfredo IV	1310	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 796
Saluzzo	<i>castrum</i>		1305	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 746
	<i>domus marchionis</i>		1308	<i>Ibid.</i> , doc. 784
Verzuolo	<i>castrum</i>	Federico II	ca. 1377	BELTRAMO 2015, p. 252

tab. 1 – Le residenze di corte in uso nel XIV secolo. Si precisa che si è tenuto conto solo degli edifici menzionati nelle fonti come sedi del principe per almeno due volte e in anni diversi. La colonna *committenza* non è da riferirsi strettamente all'originario costruttore, ma a colui o coloro che si fecero promotori di iniziative architettoniche rilevanti nel periodo in considerazione. Analogamente, la data non indica necessariamente la prima menzione dell'esistenza dell'edificio, ma del suo uso documentato.

tuzione di una solida rete di funzionari, organizzati gerarchicamente entro le strutture della *curia regia*,<sup>6</sup> e al controllo dei mercati e delle vie di comunicazione.<sup>7</sup> Buona parte degli edifici documentati nelle disponibilità degli Angiò durante il XIV secolo sono, dunque, da intendersi come sedi amministrative, burocratiche e di governo più che residenze di corte. Il loro numero e la loro distribuzione, tuttavia, ben raffigura la pervasività del governo: *palacia curie* o *regia* sono ricordati ad Avignon, Sisteron, Marseille, Saint-Maximin, Toulon, Brignoles e altri centri di dimensioni minori, mentre solo nel caso di Nice si ha memoria di una collocazione degli uffici della curia *in castro* (tab. 1.1).

Diverso, invece, il discorso a proposito dei complessi di Tarascon e di Aix-en-Provence. Nel primo caso, un documento del 1332<sup>8</sup> ricorda l'esistenza, tra le proprietà pubbliche, di immobili adiacenti al castello e articolati in un *fortilicium cum orto*, sede del vicario, del giudice, del chiavaro e della zecca,<sup>9</sup> nel «regium palacium in quo ius publice redditur», che ospitava le carceri, e nelle *domus* destinate, rispettivamente, alla *clavaria*, al *sestarium* e al peso. Vi erano poi *hospicia* collocati nei pressi della porta di Saint-Jean, non lontano dal convento dei Predicatori. Questo era un complesso dalle più nette caratteristiche residenziali, pensato per dare accoglienza al principe: esso comprendeva, infatti, una sala, un chiostro e una cappella. Da osservare, *en passant*, come *hospicia* siano ricordati anche nel palazzo di Toulon,<sup>10</sup> il che consente di postularne un'analoga funzione.

A suscitare il maggior interesse è, però, il complesso fatto realizzare dal conte Raimondo Berengario IV a Aix-en-Provence nel 1227, appoggiandosi alle torri della porta romana sud-orientale e inglobando un mausoleo che sorgeva nei pressi.<sup>11</sup> Si tratta del «magnum palacium cum turribus et domibus» menzionato nel 1342<sup>12</sup> insieme alle «domus superiore et inferiore», che ospitavano la *curia* e il carcere, e alla «domus in qua ponderatur farine et blada», presso il mercato. Ho già avuto modo di ricomporre l'assetto del palazzo e di analizzarne le progressive trasformazioni. In questa sede basti ricordare come esso tendesse a mantenere distinte la parte pubblica, focalizzata su due corti comunicanti poste nel settore occidentale e su cui affacciavano gli uffici giudiziari, il *regium auditorium*, la Camera dei conti e alcune sale, e quella più propriamente privata, che si sviluppava oltre l'originario interturrio della porta e comprendeva la torre del Tesoro e la cappella di Saint-Mitre (1350). Una *sala magna* collocata al primo piano, accessibile da una scalinata esterna, costituiva lo snodo tra i due ambiti (fig. 1).<sup>13</sup>

Simile, per certi aspetti, la realtà del Delfinato.<sup>14</sup> I membri del casato de La Tour (la cosiddetta *troisième race*) mostrano anch'essi una precoce

<sup>6</sup> MAINONI 2006; RAO 2016.

<sup>7</sup> COMBA 2006.

<sup>8</sup> Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône, Marseille [ADBRhône], Série B, Cours et juridictions, B 1060, ff. 5r-v.

<sup>9</sup> Documentata dal 1352: *ibidem*, B 2031, ff. 1r-v.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*, B 2049, f. 312v, 19 gen. 1366.

<sup>11</sup> FRAISSET 2009, p. 19.

<sup>12</sup> ADRhône, Série B, Cours et juridictions, B 1592, ff. 47r-v.

<sup>13</sup> LUSO 2020, pp. 307-314.

<sup>14</sup> In generale: BLIGNY 1973, pp. 113-129.



fig. 1 – Aix-en-Provence. Il *magnum palacium regium* in un particolare della tavola *Le vray portraict de la ville d'Aix en Provence* (incisione in DE BELLEFOREST F., 1575, *La cosmographie universelle de tout le monde*, vol. II, Paris, tav. 344).

tendenza all'individuazione di una 'capitale' per i propri domini, la quale tuttavia, con il tempo, acquisì un ruolo polarizzante più marcato rispetto a quanto registrabile nella contea di Provenza. Dopo un periodo di frequentazione di Romans e di Saint-Marcellin,<sup>15</sup> la scelta cadde su Grenoble in anni compresi tra il 1291 – quando i delfini si sostituirono al vescovo nel sostenere l'insediamento dei Predicatori – e il 1340, data che segna il definitivo trasferimento in città del Consiglio del finale.<sup>16</sup> Al pari di quanto avvenuto ad Aix con l'urbanizzazione dell'area compresa tra il palazzo comitale e il quartiere della cattedrale, seguita dall'ampliamento (entro il 1292 e poi ancora nel 1351-1375) del perimetro murato,<sup>17</sup> l'elezione di Grenoble a sede del governo innescò una metamorfosi dello spazio urbano sfociata nell'ampliamento del Bourg de l'Île e del sobborgo sulla destra dell'Isère (*ante* 1375).<sup>18</sup>

Nodale rimase, comunque, la *platea* della prevostura di Saint-André, fondata nel 1226.<sup>19</sup> Non solo, infatti, la «domus cum turre» presso la chiesa acquisita nel 1267<sup>20</sup> corrisponde al nucleo originario del palazzo divenuto nel 1342 sede della corte,<sup>21</sup> ma quando verso il 1378, per far

<sup>15</sup> Cfr. LEMONDE 2001, pp. 13-15; BADIN DE MONTJOYE, LEMONDE-SANTAMARIA 2010, p. 42.

<sup>16</sup> Rispettivamente *Nécrologe et cartulaire* 1870, doc. 5; LEMONDE 2001, p. 13.

<sup>17</sup> CLAUDE, COULET 2014, pp. 328-329.

<sup>18</sup> LUSSO 2019, pp. 343-345.

<sup>19</sup> PRUDHOMME 1888, pp. 103-105.

<sup>20</sup> Archives Départementales de l'Isère, Grenoble [ADIsère], Série B, *Cours et juridictions*, B 3316, n. 2.

<sup>21</sup> PRUDHOMME 1888, p. 188, nota 3.

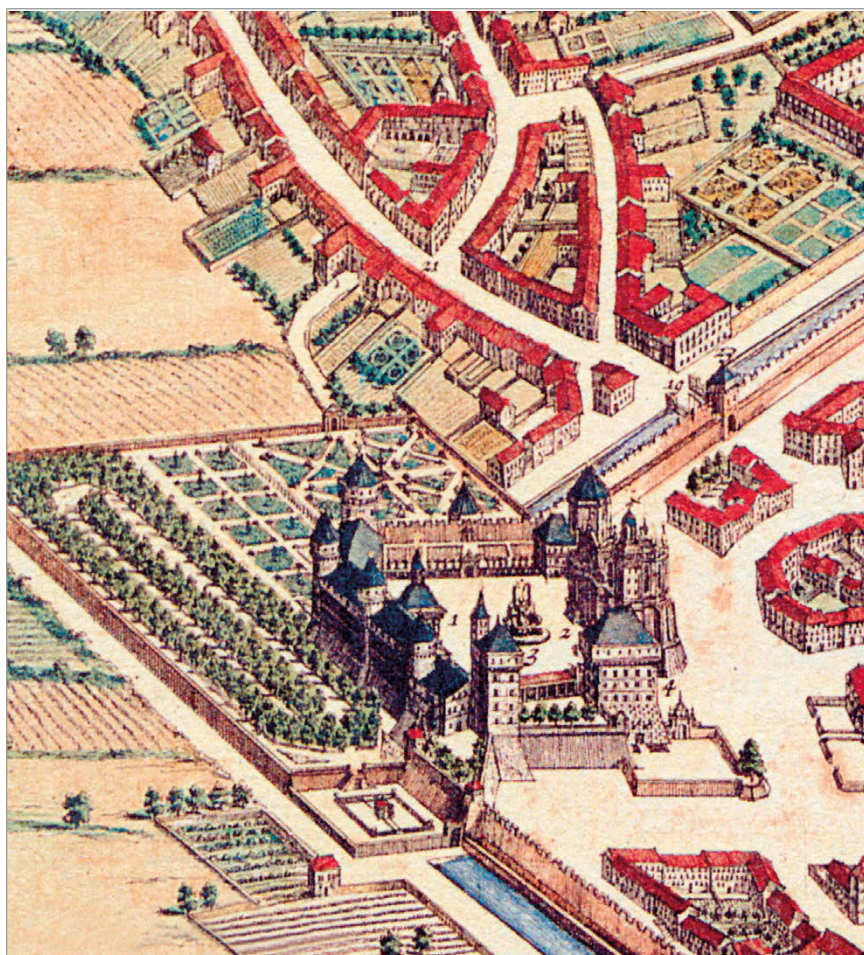


fig. 2 – Chambéry. Il castello comitale in un particolare della tavola *Camberium – Chambery* (incisione su disegno di G.T. Borgonio del 1674 in *Theatrum statuum regiae celsitudinis Sabaudiae ducis*, 1682, vol. II, *Pars altera illustrans Sabaudiam, et caeteras ditiones cis & transalpinas*, Amstelodami, tav. 7).

fronte alla progressiva concentrazione in città delle attività di governo, si decise di dare avvio alla costruzione di un nuovo complesso, la scelta cadde sul lato nord della piazza. In questo furono insediati la Camera dei conti e il Consiglio, occupando due ambiti autonomi al piano nobile, separati da una cappella e organizzati rispettivamente a partire dalla sala del *computorium* e dalla *magna sala* che accoglieva le sedute. L'edificio più antico, che assunse all'epoca la denominazione di *palacium dalphini*, divenne sede della Tesoreria e continuò a ospitare, per tutto il Trecento e oltre, la residenza dei principi. Esso si sviluppava attorno alla *curia palacii* e concentrava al primo piano gli appartamenti del principe, comprendenti la camera privata scaldata da un *fornellum*, la *guardaroba* e una cappella in legno disimpegnati da un sistema di logge (fig. 1).<sup>22</sup>

Anche nel caso dei palazzi delfinali si rileva, dunque, la tendenza a distinguere, destinando addirittura edifici autonomi, gli spazi residenziali da quelli dell'amministrazione e del governo. Non si hanno invece notizie a proposito dell'articolazione architettonica dei *palacia* degli altri centri frequentati saltuariamente dalla corte (tab. 1.2).

Radicalmente diversa, per coordinate culturali ed esiti, appare invece la realtà sabauda. Il territorio della contea, com'è noto, fu diviso nel 1285, alla morte di Filippo di Savoia, in tre entità territoriali sostanzialmente autonome: la contea vera e propria, assegnata ad Amedeo V, il principato di Piemonte, affidato a Filippo I di Savoia-Acaia, e la baronia

<sup>22</sup> Lusso 2019, pp. 345-354.

del Vaud, attribuita a Luigi I e riassorbita entro i confini comitali nel 1359, all'epoca di Amedeo VI.<sup>23</sup>

La principale residenza dei conti di Savoia fu fissata, sin dal 1295, presso il castello di Chambéry;<sup>24</sup> il borgo, di conseguenza, iniziò a ingrandirsi e nel corso del XIV secolo fu protetto da una nuova e più ampia cinta muraria, estesa sino a inglobare il convento dei frati Minori, completato nel 1322.<sup>25</sup> Nel contempo, il castello conosceva significative trasformazioni. Il nucleo residenziale vero e proprio era costituito dal *palacium castris*, a sud, che conteneva gli appartamenti privati della corte; gli spazi di rappresentanza e di governo – cappella compresa – si addossavano invece alla cortina settentrionale, destinando, come ad Aix e a Grenoble, specifiche funzioni ad alcune delle torri (*fig. 2*).<sup>26</sup> Oltre al castello, un altro spazio nelle disponibilità del principe era la *domus comiti* «in qua recipiuntur computi dicti domini» (1323), di non chiara collocazione topografica.<sup>27</sup>

Il crescente ruolo territoriale acquisito da Chambéry non si riverberò tuttavia in una più evidente stabilità residenziale della corte: i conti mantennero, infatti, un'alta mobilità, associando alla frequentazione della 'capitale' permanenze prolungate anche in altri luoghi, distribuiti tra la Svizzera, la Savoia e l'area subalpina. In questo caso, emerge come specifica peculiarità culturale la preferenza accordata alle forme di residenza *in castris*. Le uniche eccezioni si riscontrano nel caso dal *palacium* di Susa – ma si tratta forse di una reminiscenza delle sue antiche funzioni pubbliche, essendo ormai inserito in una struttura qualificata sistematicamente come castello –<sup>28</sup> e nelle *domus* di Le Bourget-du-Lac e di Ripaille, sebbene il dubbio che anch'esse fossero *castra* veri e propri risulta più che legittimo (*tab. 1.3*).<sup>29</sup>

Per i territori sabaudi in Piemonte valgono, in sostanza, le stesse riflessioni. Sin dall'istituzione dell'appannaggio subalpino, il polo insediativo di riferimento per i Savoia-Acaia divenne Pinerolo con il suo castello, radicalmente trasformato a partire dal 1314 per poter ospitare la corte.<sup>30</sup> Negli stessi anni, come consueto, si assisteva a una precisazione dello spazio urbano, conclusa con il potenziamento del sistema difensivo nel 1358.<sup>31</sup> Cuore del castello era la cappella, disimpegnata da una loggia, su cui affacciavano le cucine, tre guardaroba e la *camera consilii*. Al piano superiore erano gli appartamenti privati. L'ala meridionale ospitava invece gli ambienti di rappresentanza e di governo, preceduti anch'essi da un portico. Al piano terra si ricorda, tra l'altro, la presenza di una *sala magna*; al primo si distribuivano invece una *sala nova*, la Camera

<sup>23</sup> In generale: MERLIN, PANERO, ROSSO 2013, pp. 231-243; CASTELNUOVO 1994a; CASTELNUOVO 1994b, pp. 55-135; BUFFO 2015; LONGHI 2003; ANDENMATTEN 1989.

<sup>24</sup> LONGHI 2018, pp. 48-49.

<sup>25</sup> DEMOTZ 1992, p. 48; BRONDY 1998, p. 29 per il convento.

<sup>26</sup> GUILLERÉ, PALLUEL-GUILLARD 2011, pp. 8-90.

<sup>27</sup> Archivio di Stato di Torino [ASTo], Corte, Protocolli dei notai della Corona [NC], s. rossa, vol. 15, f. 59v.

<sup>28</sup> Per la citazione come palazzo nel 1230: PATRIA 2005, doc. 11.

<sup>29</sup> Per Le Bourget (1329): PATRIA 2005, doc. 481; per Ripaille (1384): ASTo, Corte, NC, s. rossa, vol. 66, f. 5. A proposito della loro natura di castelli cfr. LONGHI 2018, pp. 49-52.

<sup>30</sup> LONGHI 2003, pp. 30-32.

<sup>31</sup> CALLIERO 2002, pp. 29-30.

dei conti e l'accesso alla torre della Tesoreria.<sup>32</sup> Nell'insieme, dunque, un'articolazione che risulta in molti punti sovrapponibile a quella delle altre residenze analizzate, seppure, come nel caso di Chambéry, in assenza di una rigida distinzione tra spazi pubblici e privati.

Al pari dei 'cugini' d'Oltralpe, i Savoia-Acaia non rinunciarono, tuttavia, all'itineranza residenziale. Nel corso del secolo sono ricordati soggiorni presso vari siti, ospitati – con la sola eccezione della *domus curie* di Savigliano –<sup>33</sup> in castelli, tra cui emerge per frequenza quello di Torino, frutto di un cantiere promosso da Filippo nel 1317 (*tab.* 1.4).<sup>34</sup>

Ultimo ambito geopolitico da considerare è quello del marchesato di Saluzzo.<sup>35</sup> La fabbrica del *castrum novum* presso il borgo eponimo, sede principale – ma non esclusiva – dei principi documentata a partire dal 1283,<sup>36</sup> si colloca cronologicamente al termine di un processo di rioridino insediativo, suggerito dalla menzione di un *burgus novus* saluzzese nel 1235, articolato attorno allo spazio pubblico della *platea*.<sup>37</sup> Man mano che la presenza marchionale si consolidava, l'abitato si ampliava, rendendo necessaria, verso il 1379, la realizzazione di una più ampia cinta difensiva.<sup>38</sup>

Al pari di quanto rilevato per la composita dinastia sabauda, la corte marchionale si caratterizzò per la propria mobilità. Oltre a Saluzzo, dove i marchesi possedevano almeno dal 1313 anche una *domus* utilizzata come «locus ubi ius redditur»,<sup>39</sup> si registrano permanenze soprattutto a Revello, tanto nel *castrum* quanto nel *palacium domini marchionis* presso il *monasterium novum* – il convento di Santa Maria Nuova – documentato esplicitamente a partire dal 1310 (*tab.* 1.5).<sup>40</sup>

## 2. Committenza e governo del territorio: continuità e peculiarità sui due versanti alpini

Le riflessioni che l'analisi suggerisce sono soprattutto due: in primo luogo risulta evidente come le corti, a fronte di una progressiva focalizzazione delle funzioni di governo in quegli insediamenti destinati a divenire nel tempo vere e proprie 'capitali', continuassero a interpretare e, di conseguenza, a organizzare il territorio in maniera policentrica. Tale tendenza pare più spiccata in ambito sabauda e subalpino, dove una polarità urbana esclusiva incontrò difficoltà a emergere, al punto che non se ne può escludere un riflesso nelle scelte residenziali, stabilmente ancorate a modelli castellani tradizionali. Angiò e Delfini, invece, paiono orientare precocemente la propria attenzione verso *palacia*, cioè, appunto, modelli residenziali 'urbani' in senso proprio. Anomalo

<sup>32</sup> CALLIERO, MORETTI 2009.

<sup>33</sup> Citata per la prima volta nel 1320: ASTo, Camera dei conti, Conti di castellania, art. 69, par. 1, Savigliano, rot. 1.

<sup>34</sup> LONGHI 2003, pp. 32-37.

<sup>35</sup> In generale: BELTRAMO 2015.

<sup>36</sup> *Cartario dell'abbazia* 1901, doc. 603.

<sup>37</sup> LOSITO 1998, p. 21.

<sup>38</sup> BELTRAMO 2015, pp. 78-89.

<sup>39</sup> DEL BO 2011, p. 68.

<sup>40</sup> *Regesto dei marchesi* 1906, docc. 796, 801. Per il convento domenicano femminile, fondato nel 1291: MERLO 1997, pp. 164-168.



almeno in parte, sotto questo profilo, è l'atteggiamento dei marchesi di Saluzzo, che pare più vicino al contesto culturale di Provenza e Delfinato. Tuttavia, almeno per il XIV secolo, le differenze formali a livello di architettura e organizzazione dei singoli complessi restarono abissali tra i due versanti alpini.

Nel processo di costruzione dei rispettivi spazi dinastici, comune e diffusa risulta invece essere la propensione dei principi a offrire il proprio sostegno agli ordini mendicanti, pur con specificità locali. Se i Savoia non dimostrarono preferenze,<sup>41</sup> gli Angiò e i Saluzzo assicurarono, invece, protezione soprattutto ai Predicatori.<sup>42</sup> Particolarmente incisiva fu l'azione dei conti di Provenza, interessando non solo i territori del *Midi* francese – si pensi al grande cantiere del convento di Sainte-Marie-Madeleine a Saint-Maximin (1296) –,<sup>43</sup> ma anche il regno di Napoli<sup>44</sup> e il Piemonte, con le fondazioni di Savigliano (1267), Alba (1292) e Cherasco (ca. 1300).<sup>45</sup> Di contro, i Savoia-Acaia si orientarono spesso verso i Minori, al punto da eleggere il convento di San Francesco di Pinerolo a proprio mausoleo.<sup>46</sup> La genesi del fenomeno spesso affonda le proprie radici nel secondo Duecento; tuttavia un dato emerge con chiarezza dall'incrocio dei dati: a beneficiare dell'attività evergetica dei principi furono, con buona approssimazione, gli stessi centri che essi avevano o avrebbero individuato per stabilirvi proprie sedi.

Tutto considerato, in conclusione mi sento di affermare che gli Angiò, vuoi per il prestigio dinastico, vuoi per l'ampiezza dei territori controllati – e, dunque, per l'ambito di potenziale circolazione di modelli –, sono da ritenere il principale riferimento culturale dell'area indagata. Se la capacità di penetrazione si scontrò, nello spazio politico sabauda, con evidenti resistenze, essi giocarono viceversa un sicuro ruolo nell'orientare le scelte delfinali. Sin dal Trecento sono, infatti, documentati contatti stabili tra le due dinastie, come quelli tra Umberto II e re Roberto.<sup>47</sup> Peraltro, proprio per il tramite delfinale e i luoghi posseduti nelle alte valli cuneesi qualche suggestione – penso soprattutto ai più generali modelli residenziali – può essere precocemente filtrata nel marchesato di Saluzzo.

Tuttavia, è soprattutto nel lungo periodo che si colgono i riflessi di questa progressiva osmosi culturale. Con il XV secolo, di pari passo con il consolidarsi dei rispettivi domini, anche i principi subalpini avrebbero intrapreso un processo di graduale selezione e riduzione dei centri frequentati analogo a quello avviato da tempo oltralpe. In progresso di tempo, al di là del fatto che continuasse a prevalere la residenza in castello, i complessi destinati a divenire sedi esclusive delle corti manifestarono una tendenza alla specializzazione funzionale e alla separazione tra ambiti residenziali e burocratico-amministrativi, talvol-

<sup>41</sup> Per i territori transalpini: GUICHENON 1660, pp. 390, 406, 410; BRONDY 1998, pp. 28-31. Per la val di Susa: PATRIA 1998.

<sup>42</sup> Per i primi Lusso 2020, pp. 316-323; per i secondi BELTRAMO 2015, pp. 365-448.

<sup>43</sup> ALBANES 1880, pp. 34-58.

<sup>44</sup> BRUZELIUS 2004.

<sup>45</sup> Rispettivamente CANOBBIO 2006, p. 308; TOSCO 1999, pp. 93-99; LUSSO 2008, pp. 123-124.

<sup>46</sup> TOSCO 2003, p. 92. In generale: MERLO 1997, pp. 177-194.

<sup>47</sup> PRUDHOMME 1888, pp. 161-162.

ta accompagnate da specifiche scelte formali.<sup>48</sup> D'altra parte, il tardo medioevo registra connessioni sempre più strette tra i due versanti delle Alpi: valga, su tutti, l'esempio di Ludovico II di Saluzzo, che nel 1479 diede avvio ai lavori per il traforo del Monviso<sup>49</sup> e che nel 1487-1490, morto re Renato, risiedette nel palazzo di Aix in qualità di luogotenente del re di Francia.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Lusso 2011; Lusso 2019, pp. 356-361; Lusso 2020, pp. 324-330.

<sup>49</sup> VACCARONE 1881, pp. 12-29.

<sup>50</sup> BARBERO 2005, pp. 245-246.

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## Abstracts

*Carlo Tosco*

### Rethinking XIV century architecture

**Keywords:** medieval architecture; Gothic architecture; XIV century; research methods; research perspectives

The essay presents an overview of the developments in research on the art of building in the XIV century and critically discusses the stylistic concept of “Gothic architecture” referring to the period in question. In the history of architecture, two forms of approach are distinguished: centripetal and centrifugal. In the centripetal approach, the architecture is seen closely and the structure, materials, construction phases, techniques and stratifications are placed at the center. In the centrifugal approach, on the other hand, the building is the starting point for a system reading, which connects the architectural object to a network of social, historical, aesthetic, religious, cultural, political, anthropological meanings and relationships. Naturally, both approaches remain legitimate, but a convergence of research methods and paths would be desirable.

*Andrea Augenti*

### An archaeological view of XIV century architecture: themes, problems and perspectives

**Keywords:** medieval archaeology; building sites; stratigraphic analysis; XIV century

Italian medieval archaeology has not given the due attention to the remains of the XIV century, so far. This includes the architectural remains. The present essay wants to be an assessment of the current state of the art: it takes into account the history of the discipline, considers the potential of this field of studies and suggests new avenues of research for the future.

*Arturo Calzona*

### Peter Pan and the Italian architecture of the XIV century

**Keywords:** XIV century; medieval architecture; tradition; continuity

If in terms of chronological context for sculpture and painting in Italy, it is possible to certainly speak of ‘novelty’, for a century like the XIV, the same thing cannot be said for architecture, at least up to the last part

of it. The contribution therefore seeks to clarify why, in my opinion, with regard to the “domain of space” things went differently and to answer this question: if there had not been the Cistercians, as Henry Thode in 1885 had well seen, even if immediately forgotten, what would become of the architecture of the XIV century in Italy, both religious and civil?

*Valerio Ascani*

### Design and measurement in Gothic architecture in Italy

**Keywords:** Gothic design; symbolism; geometric concept; arithmetic measure

The essay deals with the problem of the profound difference between Gothic design practice in Italy and that widespread to the North of the Alps, studied at the time of the clash between different architectural cultures and operating methods that took place in the building site of Milan Cathedral in the last years of the XIV century, and it traces its origins, searching for the causes. Starting from common study bases, between the geometry of classical tradition and the practice of construction until the late Romanesque era, it was with the beginning of the XIII century that in France, above all, a greater technicality was observed in architectural production, also as regards the design methods, in one with the development of the Gothic architectural system, with a marked tendency towards an extreme and skillful manipulation and composition, even on different levels, of flat geometric figures. In Italy, on the other hand, these compositions end up remaining openly identifiable, and are related to arithmetic quantities in whole measures of the local meters then in force, to facilitate their application and make their understanding clearer, even to the nascent and less expert public of lay patrons which the political situation, especially in central Italy, saw developing during the XIII and XIV centuries. The free architectural concept, on the one hand, therefore opposes the measure as a regulator of the project, on the other, in a contrast of traditions originating from the same cultural stock but destined to qualify with their otherness the architecture on the two sides of the Alps in the late Middle Ages and beyond. A phenomenon whose modality and reasons are here pointed out.

*Dobroslawa Horzela, Marek Walczak*

**The sameness of models. On the stylistic uniformity of architecture, micro-architecture, decorative stonework and stained glass in central Europe in the mid-XIV century**

**Keywords:** architecture; sculpture; stained glass; central Europe; Cracow; XIV century

Cracow, a capital of the Polish Kingdom reborn in 1320, experienced a dramatic growth in the XIV century. Saint Mary's church, a seat of the city's most important parish, is of particular importance among the huge architectural undertakings of the period. Its choir, dating from the mid-XIV century, has a chapel-like form, amply decorated with architectural sculpture on the outside. In the interior, the crucial role was played by eleven stained-glass windows. On the example of this impressive complex, we shall present the problem of the transfer of artistic solutions between Central-European artistic hubs. These solutions circulated among different workshops but were spread by the same, mobile craftsmen. The masons who built Saint Mary's choir, the stonemasons who executed its sculpted decoration and the glaziers who did the stained-glass windows, all had been trained in the same place: at the construction site of the Albertine choir of St Stephen's church in Vienna (c. 1304-1340). The sameness of models across various arts begs the question of what the reasons were for bringing craftsmen from Habsburg Vienna to Cracow. Politics seems to have been the key factor in choosing this uniform stylistic idiom. The cultural patterns from Prague had lost their attractiveness in many regions of Central Europe, when an alliance against the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV was struck between Archduke of Austria Rudolf IV, king of Hungary Louis and king of Poland Casimir, in 1361-1362. In 1363 Casimir was even elected an arbiter in this dispute, a fact that had left a clear mark in the increase in commercial and artistic contacts between Cracow and Vienna.

*Edoardo Rossetti, Carlo Cairati, Federico Riccobono, Damiano Spinelli, with the coordination of Serena Romano e Marco Rossi*

**Urban strategies in Visconti's Milan (1277-1385).**

**First notes**

**Keywords:** urban studies; Italian signories; Milan; Visconti; princely palaces

Recent research has made it possible to re-evaluate the extension and quality of the Visconti's entire residential system in Milan during the XIV century. The paper intends to preliminarily present these new data by focusing not so much on the examination of each

singular buildings involved, but on the perception and organisation of urban space in Milan during the rise and consolidation of the Visconti rule. It is intended to focus particularly on the most significant interventions of occupation and renovation of the ancient municipal buildings, as well as on the system of relations that the Lords created with the homes of relatives and relatives by building a peculiar urban connective tissue that extended for almost one sixth of the city. The chronological arc opens with the taking of power by Ottone Visconti (1277) and closes with the death of Bernabò (1385). This last event certainly did not mark the end of the Visconti's political experience. Gian Galeazzo Visconti brought to completion the Visconti's parable in the Peninsula. However, for Milan, the apex of the Visconti power and the birth of the dukedom paradoxically marked the collapse of the stately residential system and a complete overturning of priorities within the urban space.

*Chiara Devoti*

**Medieval architecture history at Turin polytechnic school: a legacy and a new phase**

**Keywords:** Medieval Architecture; Polytechnic School; Turin school; research approaches; legacies

Medieval Architecture has a long tradition at Politecnico di Torino, where a recognizable school was founded by engineer (and architect) Paolo Verzone, professor for three decades and mentor for many scholars, often then professors in turn.

Being first of all a technician, who worked practically in his own native city, both as a respected restorer and a good architect – principally for public building – Verzone preached a constant and accurate material knowledge of the plant, based on an accurate survey, if necessary archaeological recomposition and always to the main attention to all possible documentary sources. This approach, closely related, to his other activity as an archaeologist and founder the Italian Archaeological Mission in Hierapolis of Frigia (Turkey), was inherited by the professor who succeeded him both academically and as the Mission Chief, Daria De Bernardi Ferrero. Both Verzone and De Bernardi assumed relevant roles at Politecnico di Torino, were engaged in the archeological mission and formed a wide class of scholars, dividing the complexity of what we generally define as “Medieval Architecture” in themes, models and influences.

The essay tries to delineate their magisterium, following in parallel the transformation of the Ministerial teaching protocols, and the formation of a specific – well reputed – “Turin school” in the approach to the history

of Medieval Architecture. Teaching data and dates are taken from Politecnico Archives.

*Silvia Beltramo*

**The architecture of Mendicants in XIV century: the polygonal apsis in the construction sites of friars Preacher in northern Italy**

**Keywords:** Mendicant Order; friars Preacher; church of San Domenico (Bologna); northern Italy; medieval religious architecture

The construction history of XIV century is strongly dominated by friars Minor and Preachers' architecture. In the complex and heterogeneous panorama that emerged between the end of the XIII century and the beginning of the XIV century, in particular the architecture of churches shows constructive choices of great interest, testifying architectural solutions that can be considered representative of XIV century mendicant architecture. In addition to the insertion of chapels and altars inside and outside the religious buildings, to the endowment (in the few construction sites that reached completion) of monumental façades adorned with rich decorative apparatuses, the contribution focuses specifically on the study of the polygonal apse introduced at the end of the body of the churches, which characterizes the buildings of Preachers in northern Italy. The essay investigates the diffusion of this architectural model in the territories of the north-east and north-west of the peninsula, until 1303 included in the united province of Lombardy.

*Claudio Mazzanti*

**The first Preachers' churches in Abruzzo**

**Keywords:** religious architecture; Abruzzi region; Order of Preachers; Angevin dynasty; building tradition

The first Preachers settlements in the Abruzzi region date back to the second half of the XIII century; the churches, however, were built in the following century. In the city of L'Aquila, the construction of the church began in the year 1309; Charles II of Anjou got sent the project from Provence; the monument therefore denotes a French influence: the architectural features of Burgundy combined with the local building tradition give rise to innovative stylistic elements.

In the XIV century, the Preachers' church of L'Aquila is the prototype for other churches of this religious Order in the Abruzzi, a region borderland between several domains; here, the architecture of Preachers is among the few early artistic expressions attributable to a typology widespread throughout the territory.

The Sulmona church, built in the same period, is clearly inspired by that of L'Aquila; followed by the churches of Teramo (1335), Penne (started in 1350) and Chieti (1355); further significant examples are in Atri, Ortona and Ateessa. All buildings was heavily modified over time, due to seismic events or the transformation in the Baroque era; however, almost always the layout was unchanged, with the presence of original wall portions and, above all, of relevant XIV century elements, such as portals or decorations.

*Nicoletta Usai*

**Gothic architecture in XIV century Sardinia.**

**From the first friars Minor foundations in the north of the Island to the diffusion in the territory of new construction methods**

**Keywords:** XIV century; Gothic architecture; friars Minor Sardinia; Sassari

During the XIII century Sardinia was affected by the arrival of numerous groups of friars Minor who, starting from 1230, the year in which they are documented in Cagliari, and throughout the century, settled in the most important urban centers and built important foundations. The convent of San Francesco of Oristano is already documented in 1253; San Francesco of Stampace in Cagliari was built over the years around 1275; Santa Maria of Betlem in Sassari is located in the last quarter of the XIII century. Of these buildings today few traces of masonry remain, inserted in later religious buildings or in private homes. By examining what remains, however, it is possible to identify the innovations introduced on the island, both from a constructive and decorative point of view. The present intervention aims to start from the more complex XIII century friars Minor's models in order to examine the links between these and the island churches of the XIV century. Attention will be focused on the penetration of constructive ways and new ornamental patterns, compared to the local context, which in some cases overlap and mix with the previous construction substrate generating compromise solutions, in others they give rise to authentically innovative buildings.

*Filippo Gemelli*

**The architecture of the convent of the friars Minor of Pozzuolo Martesana**

**Keywords:** friars Minor; Pozzuolo Martesana; Mendicant architecture; Pietro Peregrasso; single-nave churches

The convent of San Francesco of Pozzuolo Martesana, near Milan, is part of the long list of friars Minor's small settlements located in peripheral locations or inhabited

country centres. Very few of these settlements still retain some medieval building phases. The church of Pozzuolo, whose construction began in 1295, is perfectly preserved, and significant remains of conventual buildings survive, even if in a severe state of neglect. The convent is also particularly interesting for the history of its foundation. San Francesco di Pozzuolo was built thanks to a weighty legacy of cardinal Pietro Peregrino, a prominent member of the Papal Curia at the end of the XIII century. The cardinal was also in connection with the highest hierarchies of the Order of friars Minor. Thanks to this inheritance, the construction was very rapid. The convent was immediately equipped with all the structures necessary for the life of the friars, as in the major convents of large cities.

*Giorgio Milanesi*

#### **The XIV century church of Sant'Agostino in Cremona from fra Ugolino da Parma to Ugolino Cavalcabò**

**Keywords:** Cremona; saint Augustine; Parma; Cavalcabò; Bembo

The church of Saint Augustine in Cremona is well documented and excellently preserved: we exactly know when it started and who wanted the new building. The church is well known for the cappella Cavalcabò, built in 1399 and decorated by frescoes due to Bembo atelier. Architectural analysis proves the entire medieval building is still standing below Renaissance interventions. So far scholars focus their studies above all on decorative motifs and on frescoes but very few attentions have been dedicated to the possible architectonic models. The aim of this study is to understand the beginning of the building into its specific historical context and into the relationships play between different cities (Cremona-Parma first of all) and between internal forces as friars, the Church and city nobility. Whole historical frame and specific architectonic topics would suggest that the San Francis church in Parma could be a possible model for Sant'Agostino in Cremona.

*Marcin Szyma*

#### **The church of Saint Catherine and the Augustinian friary in Cracow: functions, patrons and executants**

**Keywords:** Cracow; Casimir the Great; Augustinian friars; Mendicant architecture; Peter Parler

The complex of the Augustinian friary and Saint Catherine's church in Cracow was founded by King Casimir the Great, probably in 1342. A milieu of Augustinians from Bohemia, from where the first Cracow convent stemmed, exerted decisive influence on the architectural type of the

oldest part of the friary and chancel of the church, consecrated in 1378. The royal patron was commemorated by the letters of his forename carved on the bosses of a stately vestibule. The church and the friary were built in stages, by ever more technically proficient building workshops. Particularly worthy of note are cloister walks whose vaulting, dating from the 1370s, is an example of a very early reception of the then novel vault built by Peter Parler in the ground floor of Prague's Old Town Bridge Tower. The south aisle of the church along with its porch, and nave piers (after 1387-beginning of the XV century) form the most interesting part of the entire complex. They were executed in a very expensive technique, especially in the local economic context and the fact that they were part of a mendicant friary, with walls having been clad with ashlar and elevations articulated with decorative panels. The parts of the church discussed in the present paper exhibit unparalleled workmanship and a number of highly original architectural devices. An anonymous master who accomplished this work, trained in the orbit of Peter Parler, was additionally familiar with Silesian, and possibly also with Lower Austrian architecture.

*Roberta Cerone*

#### **The transformation and the decoration of the monastic space: the Sacro Speco of Subiaco in the context of the Benedictine reform of the XIV century**

**Keywords:** Subiaco; monasteries; Benedictine reform; refectory; umbrian painting

The contribution aims to address a topic hitherto under-regarded by specialist critics: the XIV century interventions in the Sacro Speco of Subiaco, famous for being the scene of the hermitage and the first cenobitic experiences of Benedict of Nursia.

Precisely the caves inhabited by the saint, a destination for pilgrimages since the Middle Ages, were incorporated into a sanctuary at whose side a monastery was founded under the control of the nearby monastery of Santa Scolastica. At the end of the XIII century, the monastery and sanctuary had assumed their final conformation, nevertheless in the following century the desire to expand the cloister determined the need to intervene also in the adjacent spaces intended for the devotees. It was an ambitious project, born in the context of the reform that saw in Speco the inspiring place of the regained regular discipline. Not surprisingly, it is precisely one of the main figures of reforming abbots, Bartholomew II, who owes the initiative to change the monastic spaces.

At the same time, the expansion of the upper church was also initiated, related to the renewed dormitory and



to the new monumental arrangement of the spaces for the devotees. The project also included a fresco decoration, useful to mask construction changes, sometimes not perfectly successful or interrupted. But the frescoes, as is evident in the refectory decorations, were also necessary to update the new spaces in dialogue with the most modern decorative trends, already expressed by the “rival” mendicant orders.

*Arianna Carannante*

**Religious architecture under the patronage of Charles II of Anjou: reflections on the definition of a construction model**

**Keywords:** history of architecture: Southern Italy; angevin patronage; religious architecture; architectural models

With the rise of Naples as the capital of the kingdom from 1294 onwards, a new architectural model is emerging which seems to affect some ecclesiastical buildings. This is the result of the French imported language and spatial conception, as well as of the autochthonous construction techniques. It would seem to find its origins in the layout of the church of San Domenico Maggiore (1289-1325) – borrowed in turn from central Italy – and its refinement in the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta in Naples (1294-1314) and then reached its peak in the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta in Lucera (1302-1317). In this last building, in fact, it is possible to see the crystallization of some decorative and constructive solutions used in the previous examples. This construction model was then replicated from the first decade of the XIV century in the church of San Pietro a Majella in Naples and in the church of San Domenico in L'Aquila (1309 construction began).

The contribution aims to investigate the elements of continuity between different building and provide an overview of some elements, related to the spatial conformation and detail solutions (not systematically investigated by critics), with the aim of analyzing the birth and development of the construction model under examination.

*Emanuele Gallotta*

**Early XIV century ecclesiastical architecture on the border of the Angevin Regnum. The configuration of the naves between pauperism and the search for a new aesthetic**

**Keywords:** southern Lazio; XIV century; sacred architecture; church naves; pauperism

Despite the political and economic crisis and the transfer of the Papal Court from Rome to Avignon

(1309-1377), my research has identified an intense building activity in southern Lazio from the first decades of the XIV century. This is mainly related to the reconfiguration of internal ecclesiastical spaces and has highly recognizable characters. Large bays and sober architectural elements (pillars, arches, wooden roofs) bring together the naves of many buildings, such as the churches of San Nicola in Ceccano, San Silvestro in Alatri and San Nicola in Castro dei Volsci.

This type of nave derives from the previous pauperistic aesthetics, that influenced at the end of the XIII century the project of some churches such as Santa Maria Maggiore in Ferentino, San Pietro in Fondi and Santa Maria Assunta in Amaseno. It also allows comparisons to be made with Gothic Angevin architecture of Naples at the age of Charles II.

*Ana Marinković, Matko Matija Marušić*

**Archaism in the religious architecture of the XIV century in Dubrovnik between municipal clients and building practices**

**Keywords:** civic piety; communal commission; architectural anachronism; Dubrovnik; late Romanesque

Analysing the context of the 1348 commission for the Dubrovnik civic patron's church, the paper argues that the choice of the architectural model for this major communal project depended on its symbolic exigencies articulated through the commissioner's directions, rather than on the ingenuity of its protomasters, whose contribution was limited to certain practical aspects of construction. The relation between the commissioner, the masters and the architectural model in the case of the church of San Biagio in Dubrovnik was defined by the request for formal emulation of the cathedral church based on the intention for the hierarchical equalization. The comparative study of the two Ragusan Romanesque churches, constructed with a two-centuries distance, demonstrates that the essence of the architectural emulation was contained in the choice of the archaic language with a strong symbolic quality.

*Laurent Barrenechea, Joan Domenge*

**La cathédrale de Narbonne: un modèle pour les chevets des cathédrales de Gérone et Barcelone?**

**Keywords:** carchitecture gothique; chevet; Narbonne; Barcelone; Gérone

Le siège métropolitain, puis primatial, de Narbonne est l'héritier d'une riche histoire antique. Après

la conquête musulmane de la péninsule ibérique, son autorité s'est exercée sur la Marche d'Espagne, jusqu'à la restauration de l'archidiocèse de Tarragone (1091). La construction de la cathédrale gothique de Narbonne, à partir de 1268, se caractérise par la volonté affirmée d'«imiter ecclésiastiques nobles regni Francie». En effet, sa structure se démarque de l'architecture alors développée dans le Midi et révèle une claire influence des modèles septentrionaux, adaptés selon un 'filtre' méridional. L'ambition d'édifier une cathédrale si démesurée est toutefois sanctionnée par l'arrêt précoce du projet, au milieu du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Le chantier s'est finalement limité à la construction d'un chœur et à l'ébauche d'un transept, aux proportions grandioses.

Depuis que Joseph Puig i Cadafalch a soulevé en 1927 'le problème' de l'adaptation de la cathédrale septentrionale en Catalogne, les chevets des cathédrales de Gérone et Barcelone ont été analysés comme des déclinaisons du modèle narbonnais. Leurs caractéristiques appellent selon nous une relecture fine, qui permettrait de définir les traits dérivant effectivement de Narbonne, tout en soulignant les adaptations originales qui s'en démarquent. Si la disparition des archives nous interdit de connaître le nom des maîtres d'œuvre chargés de concevoir les cathédrales de Barcelone (1298) et de Gérone (1312), la présence de Jacques de Faveran (architecte de la cathédrale de Narbonne) est attestée sur le chantier géronnais entre 1321-1323.

Notre contribution vise à revisiter les liens de filiation entre Narbonne, Gérone et Barcelone au moyen d'une analyse architecturale croisée des trois monuments; elle s'impose pour asseoir l'objectivité des ressemblances, mais aussi pour en souligner les différences et les interférences avec d'autres modèles, ou le poids des traditions constructives locales. Il s'agira de vérifier les propositions conceptuelles de Joseph Puig i Cadafalch et de Pierre Lavedan, grâce à la comparaison précise des composantes architecturales. Les évolutions du projet narbonnais – dont la connaissance s'est accrue depuis les années 1990 – seront mises en perspective du développement des chantiers catalans.

*Nicolas Reveyron*

**L'architecture religieuse du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle dans les diocèses de Lyon et de Vienne: entre tradition vernaculaire et influences extérieures**

**Keywords:** Lyon; Vienne; cathédrale; Mendicants; Antonins

La rareté des édifices religieux du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle dans les diocèses de Lyon et de Vienne reflète une

situation plus générale en Europe où il faut voir une conséquence des troubles politiques, des épidémies et des accidents météorologiques qui ont marqué le siècle. Dans les deux diocèses rhodaniens, toutefois, se rencontrent les grandes tendances qui y ont défini l'architecture du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle dans ses aspects esthétique et technique : d'une part la pérennisation de traditions vernaculaires forgées tôt au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, d'autre part la mise en œuvre de formules originales, sur les plans formel, constructif et d'organisation de l'espace ecclésial. La révision récente de la chronologie des cathédrales de Lyon et de Vienne, de l'abbatiale de Saint-Antoine-en-Viennois et de Saint-Bonaventure de Lyon ont éclairé d'une lumière nouvelle les problématiques. Parallèlement, le contexte politique complexe (le diocèse de Lyon est à cheval sur le Royaume de France et l'Empire, le diocèse de Vienne est dans l'Empire), qui a favorisé l'expansion de l'architecture gothique au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, joue encore un rôle important au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, même si les principaux acteurs ont changé de stature: le roi de France étend son pouvoir dans la région. Toutefois, deux sources d'influence nouvelles interviennent dans la création architecturale: d'une part, les mendiants, qui connaissent des fortunes diverses dans les deux diocèses, d'autre part, la papauté d'Avignon, à travers les grands d'Avignon et de La Chaise-Dieu.

*Angelo Passuello*

**A significant unfinished Gothic building site between the end of the XIV and the beginning of the XV century: San Giacomo al Grigliano in Vago di Lavagno (VR)**

**Keywords:** unfinished architectures; Gothic; S. Giacomo in Monte Grigliano near Vago di Lavagno (VR); Sanctuaries; Nicolò da Ferrara

From the end of the XIII century the Mendicants brought the Gothic architectural style to the city of Verona: the friars Minor rebuilt the church of San Fermo Maggiore from 1261 and the Preachers built the basilica of Sant'Anastasia from 1290. Between the XIII and XIV centuries, many other churches were built in the Gothic style, such as San Giorgetto, Sant'Eufemia and Santa Maria della Scala.

This article deals with the architectural history of the unfinished church of San Giacomo in Monte Grigliano; this church was founded in the last years of the XIV century near Vago di Lavagno, in the east of Verona, on the place where the presumed remains of the apostle Giacomo were discovered. In 1396 this

project was given to the architect Nicolò da Ferrara, who had already worked in the city of Verona in the basilica of Sant'Eufemia and above all had rebuilt the main apse of San Zeno with his father Giovanni. Nicolò's project envisaged an imposing basilica with five naves and five apses: the presbytery of this church was completed by the year 1407. A few years later, however, Pope Gregory XII said that the relics of San Giacomo al Grigliano were not authentic; at that moment popular devotion stopped and no more cash donations were made. The construction site of the church was interrupted: currently, only the large apses and the presbytery remain. The new drone images give an idea of how imposing the unfinished sanctuary of San Giacomo must have been: this church must have been even larger than the majestic Gothic basilica of Sant'Anastasia.

*Maria Cristina Rossi*

#### **The XIV century architecture in Abruzzo.**

##### **Centre and suburbs in the first Angevin age: the Ortona cathedral**

**Keywords:** architecture; sculpture; Abruzzo; Angevin dynasty; XIII century

The cathedral of Ortona, in the province of Chieti, is an example of a monument of the XIV century architecture in Abruzzo. It was built at the beginning of the XIII century and was then renewed in the middle of the following century, when the relics of saint Thomas Apostle arrived.

In 1317 the sculptor Nicola Mancino decorated the church side portal. The artist is one of the most important sculptors of XIV century in Abruzzo, who also worked in Chieti to decorate the portal of the church of Santa Maria della Civitella in 1321.

During the XIV century, the cathedral did not have any special changes in architecture: it was only decided to open a second portal, that of Nicola Mancino, on the side of the church to open a passage on the main square of the city. The sculptor's art is different from the one which was sponsored by the Angevin kings of Naples; in Abruzzo, the patronage of Charles II of Anjou is connected, at the beginning of the XIII century, to the construction of the church of San Domenico. But this is an isolated case. That of Nicola Mancino and other local sculptors is a more provincial art, which has received influences from the Swabian art of Apulia and will be a reference point for the architecture of Abruzzo, Molise and Apulia, throughout the century.

*Giulia Pollini*

#### **Santa Caterina d'Alessandria at Galatina: worship, pilgrimage and economy in the Salento of del Balzo Orsini**

**Keywords:** principato of Taranto; del Balzo Orsini house; pilgrimage; Saint Caterina d'Alessandria monastery at Mount Sinai; relics

The friars Minor's church of Saint Caterina d'Alessandria at Galatina (LE), founded as a convent and hospital around 1380s by Raimondo del Balzo Orsini († 1406), future prince of Taranto, is a real hapax in the medieval Mezzogiorno. A heated debate has sparked in regards to its construction process and its architectural models, due to the three-nave basilica plan – the largest being cross-covered, the others barrel vaulted – which are interspersed with two low corridors; a second apse along the outer wall of the right nave and a tricuspidate façade. The church has too often and uncritically been described as a copy of the katholikon of Saint Caterina monastery at Mount Sinai, wherefrom it is said that Raimondo stole the Egyptian saint's finger.

Contrary to the described assumption, this paper aims to demonstrate that this architecture must be put into a more local dimension and that the dedication to one of the most venerated female saint in Middle Ages (as well as the supposed tie to the Sinaitic model) could be a strategic choice of its patron aimed to summon pilgrims in the Southern part of his fiefdom. Indeed, because of the church, located in an equidistant point from the port cities of Salento, featuring a collection of relics worthy of the most noble families of the time, the del Balzo Orsini house managed to transform Galatina from a small uninhabited village into an economic centre for the principato of Taranto.

*Nicolas Asseray*

#### **The ecclesial space around 1300: Guillaume de Mâcon and the side chapels of the cathedral of Amiens**

**Keywords:** chapelles; Amiens; commande épiscopale; cathédrale; fondations privées

Nommé en 1278 sur le siège épiscopal d'Amiens, Guillaume de Mâcon entreprit, à partir de 1290 environ, un ambitieux projet de transformation de la cathédrale par l'ajout de chapelles latérales entre les contreforts de la nef. Leur construction, poursuivie après la mort du prélat en 1308 pour finalement s'achever vers 1380, s'inscrit dans un mouvement de dimension européenne d'agrandissement des édifices religieux préexistants par l'addition d'espaces destinés à la dévotion individuelle. Si ce phénomène a souvent

été bien identifié, il reste cependant peu étudié, notamment pour les XIII<sup>e</sup> et XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles, tandis que les chapelles latérales sont encore rarement considérées comme des programmes à part entière dans les études monographiques sur les cathédrales. À cet égard, les chapelles de la nef de la cathédrale d'Amiens, assez bien documentées et encore pourvues d'une grande partie de leur programme sculpté, offrent un exemple particulièrement précieux pour comprendre comment et avec quelles formes de manifestations un fastueux commanditaire des années 1300 a investi l'espace ecclésial pour y célébrer sa mémoire, en s'appropriant des chapelles ou en contrôlant les fondations privées dans les espaces qu'il faisait bâtir.

*Simone Caldano*

### **The cathedral of Asti in the XIV century: first results of an ongoing revision**

**Keywords:** architecture; Gothic; XIV century; Piedmont; Asti

In 1309 the choir of the cathedral of Asti was rebuilt. In 1323 the church collapsed. The situation required a reconstruction, begun by bishop Guido Valperga (died 1327) and continued by Arnaud de Rosette, his successor (died 1348). The structure of the church combines the Lombard tradition with the French influence. The cathedral is divided into three naves by four-lobed pillars and has a not protruding transept, to which two large polygonal chapels are connected. The height of the central nave is not very significant compared to that of the side aisles: it's an example of a church "a sala a gradoni", typical of Lombard architecture. The French tradition is evident in the use of *bagues*, which surround the pillars, in the type of the 'shelves' underlying the ribs (now lost) of the vaults and in the portals of the facade, crowned with *gâbles*.

*Marie-Ange Causarano*

### **The large building sites of the first half of the XIV century on the Duomo hill in Siena. The cathedral and hospital of Santa Maria della Scala**

**Keywords:** Siena Cathedral; Santa Maria della Scala; Duomo hill; urban setting; building material

In the first decades of the XIV century, the religious and welfare institutions mostly characterize the so called "Duomo hill" in Siena, qualifying it as an *unicum* in the urban landscape, standing as an actual 'religious pole'. In this historical period, the episcopal complex and the Santa Maria della Scala hospital stand out in

both the sides of the hill, competing for the control of the spaces and owning most of the buildings and the construction lots.

A series of ambitious building programs correspond to such a background, with an interrupted number of construction yards that, in few years, fully re-shaped the hill. Its topographic transformations, in fact, proceeds hand in hand with the general redefinition and progressive demolition of the pre-existent urban setting, in order to make room to the new impressive structures.

These activities, especially as far as it regards the extension of the choir and the transept of the cathedral, resulted in massive works of ground preparation, as well as in the production, processing and assembly of the building material.

*Piotr Pajor*

### **From Rome to Cracow: the architectural setting of the relics of saint Stanislaus in the XIV century**

**Keywords:** Gothic architecture; cult of saints; relics; Poland; XIV century

The paper examines the position of the shrine of saint Stanislaus in Cracow cathedral (1320-1364). The altar containing the martyr's body is situated in the middle of the crossing bay, connecting the nave and the transept. This position for exposition of the saint's relics is unique in late medieval architecture. To date, scholars are in general agreement that this location of the relics was affected by where the relics were exposed in the Romanesque predecessor of the contemporary cathedral. In such a case, the altar of saint Stanislaus remained in the position it occupied from the mid-XIII century. New analysis of the primary sources suggests that there is no evidence of translation of the relics to this position before the construction of the Gothic cathedral. Thus, the whole layout of the cult seems to be a result of the XIV century building campaign. Moreover, evidence suggests that it was not the initial intention and that the final organization of the sacred topography was decided during the works and affected the general plan of the church. A possible source of inspiration for the Cracow arrangement is Early Christian architecture, with its great churches containing the Apostles' graves. Such organization was not used in later buildings, but the Roman prototypes still existed. Another important analogy, however, is the complex setting of the relics of saint Thomas Beckett in Canterbury, to whom saint Stanislaus is similar, as a bishop assassinated during a conflict with the king.

*Luigi Carlo Schiavi*

### **A minor history in the XIV century of Milan**

**Keywords:** Lombard Gothic; Milan; San Simpliciano; design; architectural transformations.

Starting from the studies of Angiola Maria Romanini on the Lombard Gothic, the Milanese basilica of San Simpliciano has long been considered the late-Romanesque prototype (second half of the XII century) of the hall church in Northern Italy. After the study of recent years, including the analysis of the long restoration of the second half of the XX century, we can reconsider these conclusions fundamentally. The research led to a new chronology in the XIV century for the transformation of the interior of the ancient basilica, with the reduction of the piers and the insertion of cross vaults.

*Paola Vitolo, Giulia Arcidiacono, Tancredi Bella*

### **XIV century architecture in Catania. Fragments for a context**

**Keywords:** Catania; civic buildings; religious buildings; construction techniques; fragments

The study of XIV century architecture in Catania is a complex challenge for the researcher, who has to deal with an extremely fragmented heritage, with a profoundly modified urban structure, and with few written sources. The dramatic earthquake of 1693 represents a decisive break in the city's history. Catania was completely rebuilt in the XIX century. The few surviving traces of the past have been partially saved, sometimes re-functionalized or incorporated into new structures. Only combining these scattered traces is possible to try and reconstruct a context, in dialogue with written and figurative sources. The XIV century portions of the Cathedral, the remains of the Abbey of Nuovaluce and of lay and religious private buildings, the microarchitectures incorporated into new buildings (like the Arch in the Via Cestai) will be discussed in a three-parts essay which aims to combine together the efforts of three researchers who, with different but complementary methodological approaches, are engaged in the ideal reconstruction of the Medieval Catania.

*Enrico Lusso*

### **Straddling the Alps. Principles and strategies of clients on the two Alpine slopes**

**Keywords:** Alps; court; government buildings; castles; princely commission

The essay moves from two assumptions. First, the XIV century is the time when the basis for the devel-

opment of territorial principalities were laid; secondly, the Alpine space, more than a border, was a space of contact and synthesis of cultural instances coming from the transalpine world and the Po valley. Starting from these premises, the attention focuses on the main commission trajectories of the principles in geopolitically homogeneous territorial bodies developed over the Alps (Dauphiné, County of Provence, Duchy of Savoy, Marquisate of Saluzzo). Some of these topics are well-known; others, instead, are not sufficiently investigated in view of the role assumed in the program of creating the dynastic image of the principalities. The goal is to take the first steps towards the reconstruction of an overview that is certainly multifaceted and characterized by wide cultural autonomies, but also deeply innervated by relationships and contacts. This will allow to recognize and describe convergent strategies and, where possible, shared architectural models.

*Stefano Giuseppe Pirero*

### **Images of power and ghibelline propaganda in Savona and Genoa in the first half of the XIV century**

**Keywords:** Savona; Genova; Doria; Visconti; Ghibellines

This paper re-discusses the true historical meanings of two marble capitals settled in the old town of Savona which were attributed for a long time to the age of emperor Frederick II (ca. 1241) and, recently, dated around 1340: one, rather worn, set up in the public gardens of piazza del Popolo since the early nineties of the XX century, while the other one, still well preserved, has partially surfaced on the façade of palazzo degli Anziani between 1989 and 1991.

Two lombard works of art showing some symbolic decorations carved in low and high relief (crawling snakes, spread-winged eagles and lion heads) which connect them close to the central marble capital of the Lamba Doria's palace open gallery in Genoa and not only. Thanks to their intrinsic heraldic nature, those reliefs also allude to the blood and political ties supported by the Doria and Visconti families during the civil war (1317-1331) fought by the Genoese Guelphs, enclosed inside the city walls of Genoa, and the Genoese Ghibellines, exiled in Savona.

It was an important historical period. On one side, Savona, under the influence of these Ghibellines families, started the construction of the main government headquarters to which the marble capitals belonged and, on the other, the Dorias, just back in Genoa at the end of the civil war (1332), started the reconstruction of

the Lamba's palace façade reusing the same decorative formulas of political propaganda and self-celebration developed during the Savonese exile.

*Lucina Napoleone*

**The conservation of medieval civil architecture in Genoa between the XIX and XX centuries: use of textual and material sources**

**Keywords:** Genova; medieval city; history; restoration; palimpsest

In the XIV century in Genoa the building model of the previous century consolidated while experiencing a strong development that led it to expand outside the defensive walls of the XII century. In the following centuries the city will fill the new areas and at the same time will grow on itself becoming a city of Renaissance palaces, with painted facades and complex spatial articulations including stairways, courtyards and large gardens that will become the distinctive feature of the city.

The artistic guides of Federigo Alizeri and Giuseppe Banchemo published in the 1840s and 1870s will focus precisely on these buildings of the rich Genoese mercantile nobility while they will deal very little with the medieval city. In fact, very little was visible of it: massive stone walls, pillars, columns, capitals, arches, remains of mullioned windows.

Between the XIX and XX centuries everything changes. The studies and interventions of Alfredo D'Andrade and the Municipal Office of Fine Arts gradually reveal the medieval city. It is a century-long journey during which the Genoese medieval house is defined in its main elements and which at the same time detonates the contradictions and the complexity of the relationship between historical analysis and philological restoration.

*Marco Frati*

**The architectural commission of the Peruzzi family in Florence (1283-1343)**

**Keywords:** XIV century; Florence; architecture; urban landscape; Peruzzi

The research is inscribed in a very current historiographical trend: that of the history of the landscape, very fruitful on a territorial scale but still not practiced in the urban environment. We have chosen to work according to critical themes and junctions, overcoming a systematic and all-encompassing description of a well-known and complex place: medieval Florence.

Here it is proposed to approach the phenomenon of private civil construction through its most characteristic types: the palace, the loggia and the villa. In particular, we will deal with the Peruzzi family, particularly significant for the role assumed in Florentine society and for the breadth and quality of the casuistry, in comparison with the rest of the family production, with the clients of other great lineages and with the broader cultural horizon of public architecture.

*Virginia Grossi*

**The palace of the podestà of Pisa: a snapshot of public power at the beginning of the XIV century**

**Keywords:** communal city; palace; civic architecture; Pisa; buildings archaeology

This article presents the results of the study of the 'palazzo del podestà' in Pisa, which is an example of communal civic architecture dating from the very beginning of the XIV century. Vastly overlooked by scholarly research, its extraordinary architectural qualities came back to light during its restoration in 1990-1991. Aiming at a cultural history of architecture, the urban policies and architectural models issued from various Italian city-states (mainly in Tuscany) during the late Middle Ages were initially examined. Special consideration was given to the historical context of Pisa (public life, government shifts and key political figures), as well as to its repercussions on urban development and architectural patronage. In order to do so, written and material sources are engaged in constant dialogue: while the former shed light over the aesthetic and symbolical perception of the palace from the late Middle Ages to the present day, the material data – which are here recorded, described, and interpreted – can implement our knowledge of construction phases, architectural know-how, chronology and patronage of the original project. In fact, the palace's coherent and sophisticated architectural design constitutes an exception within the civic architecture of medieval Pisa, and calls broader issues of XIV century architecture into question.

*Federico Zoni*

**Civil architecture of the XIV century in the Emilian Apennines: the 'casaforte del Pignone' in Vitriola**

**Keywords:** Civil architecture; Emilian Apennines; XIV century; casaforti; Pignone

The building known as 'casaforte del Pignone', near Vitriola in the municipality of Montefiorino (Modena)

is a medieval building from the early XIV century. It is a residence whose architectural solidity and compactness suggested a semi-fortified use, responding to those 'caseforti' known from the written sources with a mixed residential and military use. Probably it is a real house, with a vertical articulation, referred to a urban residential typology. The study of this building, conducted according to archaeological methods, allows to understand its construction features and architectural peculiarities, isolating the original parts of the house from subsequent renovations. It is thus possible to understand the building cycle and the craftsmen involved in its construction, through which we can reconstruct the cultural context in which operated the client of this house. The understanding of this socio-cultural context, thanks to the study of the material culture of the artefact, allows to contextualize its construction and its characteristics in the historical background of the early XIV century, to show the close correlations between rural and mountain territory and the main city center, manifested by the diffusion of similar architectural models, of the same ways of building, and by the involvement of the same workers.

*Andrea Longhi*

#### **The management of the prince's construction sites: a tool for territorial construction and social cohesion**

**Keywords:** building site; territorial policies; building financing; construction history

The analysis of accounting records makes it possible to investigate various aspects of the construction of buildings, such as the relations between clients and workers, the sources of financing and the administration of funds, the relations between political decisions and building site choices. This contribution intends to highlight how administrative sources relating to public construction sites (in particular, castles and infrastructures of regional princedoms) also allow a political interpretation of some processes of transformation of the territory on a vast scale, referring to institutional, legal, economic and social history. In addition, the sources make it possible to discuss the impact of building sites on the life of local communities and on the collective perception of the territory. The construction site – read through the accounting sources produced by the prince's officers – will thus be interpreted as a place where relations are thickened, capable of building and consolidating bonds of territorial belonging and social cohesion. Architectural action and the mobilisation of the territory can be read as dynamic expressions of the

commissioning institutions, but at the same time also as instruments of construction and self-representation of the institutions themselves.

*Mauro Cortelazzo*

#### **The castles of the XIV century in Valle d'Aosta.**

##### **New models and sophisticated housing solutions**

**Keywords:** planning; habitability; structural reform; practicality of corridors and passageways; latrines

After the important period of round tower construction in Valle d'Aosta towards the end of the XIII century, we see a restyling of castle architecture and appearance of new examples. Due to dynastic ramification and joint ownership of one building complex, it is necessary to build dwellings with an increasing number of buildings enclosed within the curtain wall. When work is carried out on existing fortifications, we see a clustering together of residential buildings, while those constructed entirely from scratch lead to a different concept of the castle consisting of only one building. This single block castle contains within its structure all residential necessities. These sizeable buildings demand careful planning by magister experts who take into greater account the layout of corridors and passageways, the positioning and practicality of fireplaces, connections between the various floors, in addition to the location of the latrines in accordance with the growing awareness of hygiene. It appears that the many work sites set up within a relatively limited area are linked by a common denominator: in all probability work was carried out by the same workforces. This fundamental change reflects the desire to build or adapt castle architecture to a different style of building where new living criteria come to the fore, resulting in genuine residential abodes.

*Anna Boato*

#### **Defensive walls of the XIV century in the Republic of Genoa**

**Keywords:** Republic of Genova; Liguria; town walls; half towers; stonemasonry techniques

Recent investigations on the remains of the fortified system of Monterosso, in the Cinque Terre, have made it possible to date one of the half tower of the defensive enclosure to the XIV century. A second tower, that was originally a half tower with a U-shape, could be traced back to the same time, given its constructive similarities.

In this period new defensive walls were erected in other settlements of the ancient Republic of Genova.

The walls of Levanto, built in the second half of the XIII century, perhaps were reinforced or partially constructed at the beginning of the following century. In La Spezia, the castle of San Giorgio and the walls surrounding the village were built on the occasion of the establishment of the Podestaria (1371).

In Genoa itself, the two suburbs outside the walls known as walls of Barbarossa (1158) were surrounded by walls in the XIV century. Nothing of them is preserved, but we have interesting information thanks to the archival documents, that illustrate the construction features of the western part, equipped with towers, battlements and crossbows.

The contribution addresses for the first time this poorly studied chapter in the history of Genoese fortifications, trying to compare the stonemasonry techniques and the building typologies that distinguish them.

*Marco Cadinu*

#### **New XIV century towers on gates, bridges, ports.**

##### **The monumental dimension of the towers of Cagliari in a framework of international references**

**Keywords:** Elephant tower; San Pancrazio; gate tower; Capula; ashlar; Pisa

In the early XIV century, some city gate towers took on the clear role of symbols of military force and civic power. They concentrate art and architecture, with particular attention to the values of the project and international references.

Among the best known cases, we distinguish those that flaunt a gigantism and an aesthetic emphasis, the meanings of which must be sought far beyond simple functional and military contingencies. Often out of scale with respect to the size of the entire defensive apparatus, large towers are used particularly in peacetime as customs offices or representative functions. They project their forms onto spaces of great media significance - such as ports or territorial access roads - and become a symbol of the entire city. The refinement of the prismatic choices and the impressive crowns draws on repertoires influenced by the circulation of architects and workers.

The reconstruction study of the two great gate towers of Cagliari, named after San Pancrazio (1305) and the Elephant (1307), facilitated by some contemporary documents, highlights their execution as highly updated war machines and their role as monumental markers for the maritime and urban landscape. We open useful comparisons with towers of other cities in contact with Pisa and Cagliari, such as Florence, Brescia, Oristano,

Bosa, Naples, Avignon or Valencia, which allow us to evaluate techniques, stylistic and aesthetic models.

*Antonella Furno*

#### **The late medieval building site in southern Italy: notes on executive aspects through some case studies**

**Keywords:** southern Italy; Angevins; masonry techniques; stratigraphic analysis; late Medieval architecture

In the south of Italy a complete reorganization of the territorial system was planned due to the domain transition from Frederick II to the Angevin family. Indeed, this change implied the assignment of each feudal lands to all the provençal nobles who were committed to the Crown.

After the renovation of some Apulian and Lucanian fortresses and the beginning of the war of Sicilian Vespers, the expansionist project of Angevins was moved to the Calabria region, the coast of Tirreno sea, the *Principato Citra* region and the Cilento area. Also the so-called medieval *Terra Laboris* region was involved in this project, indeed Prata Sannita castle was the object of massive restorative operations while Alvignano castle was partially restored only for the defensive systems. The fortifications during the Angevin period started to change into fortresses with new architectural features completely different from the Norman original ones. Pietravairano castle, committed by the Angevins, which shows its cylindrical splayed-base fortresses, is an example of the change of the original architecture typology. Thanks to the method of stratigraphic analysis applied to the architectural remains of these case studies, it has been possible to define different masonry techniques and building materials used during the first half of XIV century.

*Silvia Muzzin*

#### **Castles chapels at the time of Visconti: first proposals for analysis**

**Keywords:** Visconti; castles; chapels; Milan, Pavia (Angera, Cassano d'Adda, Pandino)

I have considered five cases of noble chapels belonging to Visconti castles, those of Pavia, Milan, Angera, Cassano d'Adda and Pandino, built during the arch of the Visconti lordship in the plains, mountains and along a river, in a single phase or in later moments, in order to verify similarities or differences in location, shape, size and decoration. I also distinguished between the chapel for public use and the chapel for private use of



the lord. The analysis of these cases leads to confirm that the chapels for public use are located so that they can be easily accessible, therefore they are located on the ground floor, while the private ones, whose witnesses are mainly documentary, are located at the upper floors, next to the lord's apartments.

The shape and dimensions appear modular and are based on an approximately square span, which oscillates between 8 and 9.5 m on each side and which can be duplicated, covered by a cross vault or roof, with openings of different shapes, single-lancet windows or double-lancet windows and sometimes worked portals.

The decoration shows no recurrence, except for the fact that the public chapels have a complex and high-level ornamentation, while the private ones do not. Some differences are also due to the construction of the castle in later stages and to the addition of buildings.

*Francesco Novelli*

**Traces of the XIV century in Piedmontese castles: restorations, transformations, enhancement processes and new uses**

**Keywords:** castle; conservation; sustainability; new functions; enhancement

The fortified structures constitute a testimony of material culture and the expression of constructive magisteriums, defense techniques and the art of war, whose knowledge is unavoidable for conservative purposes. The preconditions for the conservation of these assets necessarily pass through the recognition of other components that renew their close relationship with the territory in the dual value of landscape and recovery of the intangible worths that determined their construction, use and in many cases oblivion and demolition.

The contribution presented concerns some castles analyzed in the territorial area of Piedmont (Italy), publicly owned, whose original layout is documented in the XIV century or in any case the XIV century constitutes a significant phase.

Therefore, a question arises in order to frame the context of this reflection: have the conservation and enhancement policies implemented in the last 20 years by the public administration owning fortified architecture contributed to the conservation of the identity of this heritage? What are the fundamental steps and levels on which this control action has developed? Have these different reading and work plans affected the preservation of the historical schedule without causing significant losses in the most significant testimony that is represented by the good itself?

*Jores Rossetti*

**Formal types and ideal models. The forgotten case of the residence of John XXII in Sorgues and the papal contribution to the XIV century rebirth of the castle with regular wings**

**Keywords:** Sorgues; Visconti; square castle; papal palace; Avignon

According to Italian historiography, Visconti castles and Albornozian fortresses are the great examples of XIV century castral architecture with corner square-towered wings. Visconti castles essentially represent the only ichnographic evolution of the Northern Italian 'broletto' (cloiser-like walled field), whereas the Albornozian fortresses are a reinterpretation of the regularly-planned Federician *castrum*.

The studies carried out on the typology in question open new possibilities of research in continental Europe, after three castles which were previously considered to be late XIII century prototypes of the Lombard quadrilateral model (Abbiategrosso, Cassano d'Adda and Vercelli) were post-dated to the second quarter of the XIV century.

The subalpine Savoy territories (Carignano, 1265-1268; Turin and Fossano, between the 1310s and the 1320s) already showed the diffusion from the west of the so-called *carré savoïard*. However, it is the lost residence of John XXII in Sorgues (in the *Comtat Venaissin*) which assumes an unprecedented importance in the genealogy of the square castle with multifunctional character to respond to symbolic, housing and functional requirements of a curial palace. In fact, its construction began in 1318, well before this style was then used by the palais *Avignonese*.

*Fabio Gabbrielli, Marco Giamello*

**Colors and finishes of surfaces in medieval Siennese architecture**

**Keywords:** Siena; brick façades; stone façades; calcium oxalate films; ancient treatments

In the last twenty years, the restoration of the facades of some buildings in the historic center of Siena promoted a close cooperation between architectural historians and geologists-petrographers. This multi-disciplinary investigation led to the identification of a large number of testimonies concerning the treatments of stone and brick surfaces, both in relation to the wall facing and to the architectural and decorative elements.

Nowadays, the results of these studies allow a first assessment of the colors and finishing techniques ad-

opted in the late medieval city, with particular reference to the architecture of high and medium commission, both public and private.

The present work aims to briefly illustrate the results emerged from the study of some selected contexts related to the late XIII and XIV centuries and then to focus on a more extended chronological range spanning between the XII and XV centuries.

*Maurizio Ficari*

### **Tuscan interpreters of the cosmatesque *opus sectile* in the XIV century**

**Keywords:** *Opus sectile*; Cosmati; sienese sculpture; tombs; sacred furnishings

With the beginning of the Avignon Papacy in the early XIV century, the long-established tradition of the Roman *marmorarii* (better known as Cosmati) went through a fatal crisis, mainly because of lack of patronage. Nonetheless, an alternative path in this tradition had already been explored in by one of the most celebrated Italian artists of the Gothic era, Arnolfo di Cambio, who had combined the cosmatesque decorative patterns with new, experimental architectural systems in Orvieto, Rome, and Florence. These innovative solutions were soon imitated by other Tuscan sculptors such as Lorenzo Maitani (façade of the Cathedral of Orvieto), Tino di Camaino (funerary monuments commissioned by the House of Anjou in Naples), and Agnolo di Ventura (tomb of Matteo Orsini in Rome). This ‘Tuscan’ interpretation of the Roman tradition of *opus sectile* became a fundamental vehicle for the preservation and the transmission of the Cosmati’s decorative repertory up until the final stages of the Western Schism. Then, during the XV century the cosmatesque heritage experienced a unique revival, as demonstrated by a considerable number of lavish marble floors preserved in some important monuments of the early Renaissance (including the Sistine Chapel).

*Elizabeth Bradford Smith*

### **The vault builders of Santa Maria Novella and their impact on its design**

**Keywords:** vault; construction; design, Dominicans; Florence

Links between constructional practice and architectural form were not uncommon in the Middle Ages, often serving as a basis for significant innovations in design. In XII century France, for example, the de-

velopment of Gothic architecture went hand-in-hand with the adoption of the rib vault, effective for both increased ease of construction and increased clarity in design. In Florence, the Dominican church of Santa Maria Novella (1279-1355) provides a similarly vivid example of a strong interrelation between constructional practices and design. The airy vaulted nave of Santa Maria Novella was new within its Florentine context. Much admired, it would serve as an inspiration for a number of contemporary structures, both in Florence and further afield. Little written evidence has survived regarding the process of design and construction at Santa Maria Novella. Close analysis of the fabric of the nave and its vaults, however, provides a key for understanding the decision taken, in the midst of construction, to redesign the plan and elevation of the *ecclesia laicorum*. Further, it enables the formulation of a hypothesis explaining the unusual sequence of bays in the nave. I suggest that the decision to disrupt the original design was proposed by the vault builders, who, working with the *Operarius* and the Dominican building committee, re-formulated the design of the nave and its vaults, producing the airy spacious nave we see today.

*Wilfried E. Keil*

### **The engraved lines as a tool for planning and technical execution in medieval architecture of the XIV century**

**Keywords:** architectural drawing; medieval building technology; lapidary techniques; tracing floor; masons’ templates

Drawings carved on stones were already being used in the Romanesque period as visualizations of buildings and as aids for technical implementation. Especially from the last decade of the XII century onwards, the number of surviving carvings increased, which is not only due to issues of preservation but also to a more frequent use. Apart from simple visualizations and auxiliary lines on components such as vault ribs, there are mainly architectural drawings on a scale of 1:1 on floors and walls. These are preserved much more from the second half of the XIII century. The question arises if and how much these drawings have to do with the use of masons’ templates. As a further development, in the XIV century drawings for different parts of the building were incised in plaster in multiple layers, making it difficult to identify them today. Relationship to standing architectural elements can however be identified on the tracing floor in York and on the walls of

the choir in Aachen. Also from the XIV century, two wooden plates with incisions from Girona have been preserved, used for the design and execution of glass windows. These show us that in the XIV century there were probably no problems in deciphering many lines carved one above the other.

*Andrea Pala*

### **Construction sites and workers in the XIV century architecture of central-southern Sardinia**

**Keywords:** Sardinia; XIV century architecture; sculpture; medieval building sites; sculptural workshops

In central-southern Sardinia of the XIV century there is a phenomenon of 'transition' in the late Romanesque scenario, which sees the disappearance of the iconographic type of church with a semicircular apse, almost supplanted by the single-nave one concluded with a quadrangular presbytery. The ways of this architecture adopted in the island, which probably originate in the Cistercian building sites between the mid XII and mid XIII century and in the Franciscan factories between the mid XIII and mid XIV centuries, are widely verifiable in a vast group of buildings that administratively depended on the Giudicato of Arborea, today indicatively identifiable in a vast central-southern area of Sardinia. From the analysis of the written sources and the surviving material documents it is thus possible to ascertain that in the same Giudicato of Arborea, already from the end of the XIII and throughout the XIV century, there was a fervent building activity that counted several construction sites, some of which remained open for a long time. A new critical examination of some of these monuments, based on the study of ancient sources, on the examination of the archive documentation restorations, on new acquisitions of construction materials, allows

to identify the shops that operate in the area, which are united, in some cases, also thanks to the presence of sculptors of the same size who work in different architectural sites.

*Giuseppe Antista*

### **The diaphragm arch construction system in XIV century Sicilian architecture**

**Keywords:** diaphragm arches; Chiaromonte; Santo Spirito; Mussomeli; Palma di Montechiaro

In addition to the construction of vaults, which was both lengthy and expensive, diaphragm arches – in other words a sequence of parallel arches supporting a flat floor or wooden roof – were used in some cases to create large covered spaces during the Middle Ages in Sicily.

This construction system can be found in Santo Spirito abbey in Agrigento which started to be built during the last years of the XIII century. Indeed, the monastery refectory features eight closely-placed pointed arches that support the floor of the dormitory located on the level above. Other diaphragm arches can also be found in the dormitory and in the chapter room. Supporting arcades can also be found in the room located under the 'Barons' Room' in Mussomeli castle which was completed during the second half of the XIV century. While four round arches placed at regular intervals in the chapel of Montechiaro castle support the barrel-vaulted roof, showing an evolution of the original model.

The cases looked at can all be linked to the Chiaromonte family, one of the most powerful noble families in Sicily during that period, and seem to demonstrate how patrons embraced and fully exploited the potential of the diaphragm arch system which was, moreover, widely-used throughout the Mediterranean.

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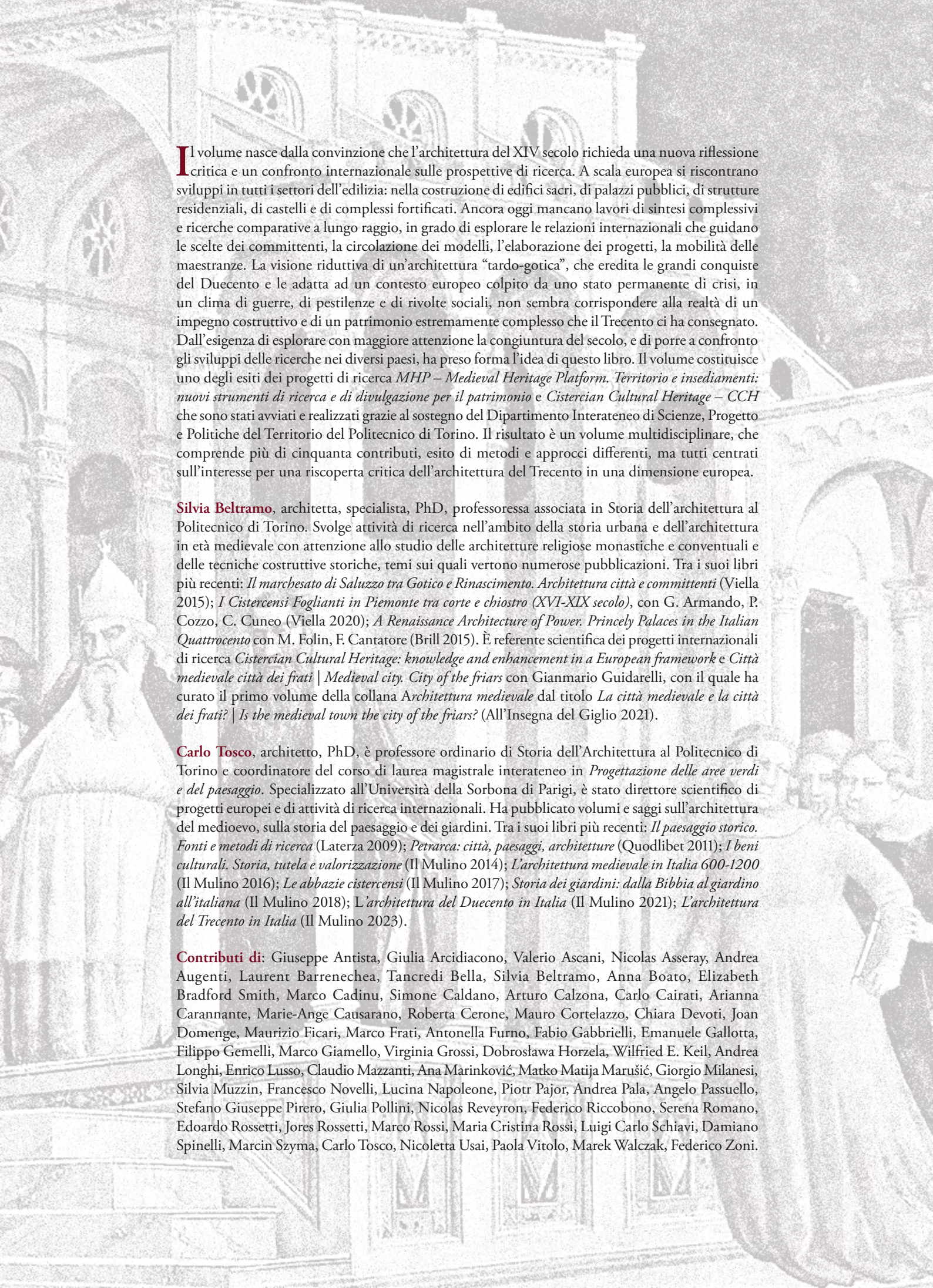


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**L'Architettura medievale: il Trecento.  
Modelli, tecniche, materiali**

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**I**l volume nasce dalla convinzione che l'architettura del XIV secolo richieda una nuova riflessione critica e un confronto internazionale sulle prospettive di ricerca. A scala europea si riscontrano sviluppi in tutti i settori dell'edilizia: nella costruzione di edifici sacri, di palazzi pubblici, di strutture residenziali, di castelli e di complessi fortificati. Ancora oggi mancano lavori di sintesi complessivi e ricerche comparative a lungo raggio, in grado di esplorare le relazioni internazionali che guidano le scelte dei committenti, la circolazione dei modelli, l'elaborazione dei progetti, la mobilità delle maestranze. La visione riduttiva di un'architettura "tardo-gotica", che eredita le grandi conquiste del Duecento e le adatta ad un contesto europeo colpito da uno stato permanente di crisi, in un clima di guerre, di pestilenze e di rivolte sociali, non sembra corrispondere alla realtà di un impegno costruttivo e di un patrimonio estremamente complesso che il Trecento ci ha consegnato. Dall'esigenza di esplorare con maggiore attenzione la congiuntura del secolo, e di porre a confronto gli sviluppi delle ricerche nei diversi paesi, ha preso forma l'idea di questo libro. Il volume costituisce uno degli esiti dei progetti di ricerca *MHP – Medieval Heritage Platform. Territorio e insediamenti: nuovi strumenti di ricerca e di divulgazione per il patrimonio* e *Cistercian Cultural Heritage – CCH* che sono stati avviati e realizzati grazie al sostegno del Dipartimento Interateneo di Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del Territorio del Politecnico di Torino. Il risultato è un volume multidisciplinare, che comprende più di cinquanta contributi, esito di metodi e approcci differenti, ma tutti centrati sull'interesse per una riscoperta critica dell'architettura del Trecento in una dimensione europea.

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