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### Europe: An Honors Special Studies

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EUROPE

Honors Special Studies

presented by

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Arkadelphia, Arkansas

April 29, 1971

## EUROPE

The main purpose in doing this special studies was to become a little more familiar with historical events which took place in countries in Europe, but more than that, to know historical backgrounds of sites, places, and other things of interest that can be visited while in Europe.

My family is planning a trip to Europe this summer; knowing how unprepared we were the last time we went, my thought was to avoid embarrassment, but also be able to enjoy more by having some knowledge, although limited, of what really took place, or what am I seeing.

The plans are tentatively being made by my parents. So the details are not mapped out at this time. The major points of this paper are the major cities to be visited, as they are planning now. This does not mean we will be limited to this by any means. Lack of time and general research material being available has prevented this paper from being more specific.

Some major cities of Europe are omitted on purpose. For either we have visited them extensively and were able to learn then, from sight and other historical facts; or in past years we have been able to read a lot about these towns. They are: Paris, Zurich, Ghent, Stuttgart, and Rotterdam.

Most of the historical background and facts for this paper were taken from the Life World Library (New York: Time Inc., 1967); the Encyclopedia Americana (New York: Americana Corporation, 1969); and the Encyclopedia Britannica (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 1965).

Other sources were used. They included informal reading of magazine articles, and newspaper articles; also quite a bit of information was received by other people--who have travelled over in Europe rather extensively and in the course of conversation much information was gained. Things like interesting customs that were interesting to them. For example, one girl told me of this three concrete chairs outside one church in Belgium. The object of these chairs was to tell the time of the marriage of the girl. If she wanted to know whether she would marry that year she would take her beau, one would sit in one outer chair, the other in another and they would try to kiss without touching the middle chair.

I would like to explain why I researched Lisbon. The last time we went through Portugal we saw a lot of the countryside and learned quite a bit about native customs; but time grew short before we were even able to take a quick drive through the city.

## LISBON

Lisbon is the capital and chief port of Portugal. It is situated on the right bank of the Tagus (Rio Tejo). Lisbon is one of Europe's most spectacular cities, rivaling Naples and Istanbul. It is built on the slopes of a range of small hills above the river's mouth. Around its tiled and multicolored buildings is a belt of vines, parks, gardens and woods, broken by villas, cottages and farms. The average annual temperature is 60° F.

The oldest part of the city is the Alfama, or eastern district where narrow, winding streets crowd down to the river between a jumble of houses. Alfama, the starting point of Lisbon's growth, dates from the time when the city spread beyond the walls built by the Visigoths. The houses preserve the old architectural types, and this picturesque appearance is particularly interesting to visitors. Above the Alfama towers the castle, Moorish in origin but named after St. George to commemorate the Anglo-Portuguese alliance (1386).

In this area is the Se, the Romanesque-Gothic cathedral, built in 1147, and partially destroyed by earthquakes in 1344, 1531, and 1755. It contains the tomb of St. Vincent, who was accompanied in his search for the "Sacred Headland" by two legendary ravens. Part of the city's coat-of-arms uses the ravens. The monastery of Sao Vicente, rebuilt at the end of the 16th century by Filipe Terzi, contains the pantheon of the Portuguese kings. Other notable buildings are the church of St. Antonio, near the Se, built in honor of St. Anthony of Lisbon; the ruined 16th century palace, the Casa dos Bicos; the remains of the Moorish walls, and the facade of the Conceicao (formerly Misericordia) church. Each hill of the line running

to the north is crowned by a church or monastery, and on the slopes of Sao Gens is the district of the Mouraria, the old quarters of the converted Saracens.

Lisbon's central district, the Baixa, was built after the 1755 earthquake and stretches from the riverbank to the old outskirts in the north. The streets are broad, geometrically aligned and broken by spacious squares, the most centralized one is the Terreiro do Paço with its fine equestrian statue (1775) of Joseph I--from where comes its English name - Black Horse square. This square, planned by Eugenio dos Santos under the orders of the marquis de Pombal (who incidentally was the main character in Brazilian history to begin and develop the railroad system) as the official entrance to the town. This square is approached through a triumphal arch. In Rossio square, the converging point of Lisbon, are two decorative fountains and the Dona Maria II theatre; it is also famous for its black and white mosaic, 100 yds. wide.

To the west extend a number of districts, each possessing its own distinctive character, each reflects the epoch in which it was built. The most modern part of the town lies to the north.

Despite the destruction of the great earthquake of 1755, Lisbon still has many notable old buildings. Besides those already mentioned are the Carmo church, an old 14th century convent with pointed arches open to the sky; the Estrela Basilica, built at the request of Queen Maria I, the towers and dome of which are visible from all points; the Aguas Livres aqueduct, built in the time of John V, which brings water from the springs north of the town into a reservoir to supply the public fountains, drinking troughs and domestic services; the 17th century Jeronimos church, built by order of Manuel I; and the Tower of Belem, built at the same time. The latter was used to rid the world of political prisoners during this past world

war - for the tide goes out and prisoners are placed in the dungeon, when it comes in, the water fills the dungeon killing all in it. The national assembly sits in an old 16th century Benedictine convent; the same building houses the collection of national archives, called, after its original home, the Torre do Tombo collection. There are two notable palaces, the Ajuda, a richly furnished early 19th century building and the palace of Belem, at the foot of the Ajuda slopes, the residence of the president.

Many of Lisbon's 18th century squares contain statues, of which, besides that of Joseph I, the most notable are the Obelisco dos Restauradores, commemorating the campaign which freed Portugal from Spain; the monument to King Peter IV, who gave the country its constitutional charter, in Rossio square; and the monument (20th century) to the marquis de Pombal, in the square that bears his name.

One of the most interesting of many museums is the Museu das Coches, in the old royal riding school, which possesses an unrivalled collection of state carriages, coaches, berlins, two-wheeled chaises and 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century sedan chairs. Other museums include those for ancient and modern art, archaeology, ethnology and military objects. The university of Coimbra, founded in 1290, was re-established in 1911 and a technical university was founded in 1930.

The surrounding of Lisbon form part of its charm. On both banks of the Tagus are noble country houses set in beautiful gardens. On the north bank, apart from Sintra is the 18th century palace of Queluz, built by a French and a Portuguese architect in the style of Versailles. On the opposite bank is the 16th century Bacalhoa, famous for its azure tiles. The coastal strip north of the Tagus from Alges to the south of Cape Roca is known as the "Portuguese Riviera" and attracts many visitors (especially French). Its center is Estoril.

Its origin is clouded by a number of legends. The derivation of its name from the word Olisipy gave rise to the story that it had been founded by Ulysses; it may actually have been Phoenician in origin. During the Roman rule (205 b.c. to 4th century a.d.) it was elevated to the status of a municipium by Julius Ceasar and called Felicitas Julia. Lisbon was occupied by the Alani, Suebi and Visigoths in the 5th century, it was captured by the Moors at the beginning of the 8th century and called by them Lixbuna, a name derived from a Roman castle on the summit of the hill on which now stands the Castelo de Sao Jorge. Very few traces remain of these successive dominations. Some stones recall Roman theatres, temples and baths; there are traces of the primitive fortifications of the Visigoths as they were modified by later invaders. Lisbon was invaded twice during the Moorish domination - by the Normans in 844 and by Alfonso VI of Leon in 1093. In 1147 it was captured for Christendom by Alfonso Henriques after a siege which lasted several months. Henriques was helped by a Christian crusade including Normans, Flemish and English. In 1256 Afonso III transferred the seat of his government and court to Lisbon from Coimbra. King Diniz founded the university in 1290; it was transferred to Coimbra in 1537. After the town had been besieged and burned by the Castilians in 1375, it was strengthened by additional defenses which enabled it to withstand the second Castilian invasion in 1384.

In 1390 Lisbon was made an archbishopric, and in the following century its importance grew with the opening of the sea route to India, the discovery of Brazil, and the widespread voyages of Portuguese mariners. It became a great commercial port and the center for the distribution of the riches of Spain's overseas empire from 1580 to 1640. It was from Lisbon that the Invincible Armada sailed in 1588. The city's political importance was diminished during the union of the Castilian and Portuguese monarchies but it regained its old splendour under John V.

## MADRID

The capital of Spain, Madrid, lies almost in the center of the Iberian peninsula. It is the highest capital city of Europe, it is situated on the Meseta, an undulating plateau of sand and clay. The Moorish name of the town (Majrit), first historical evidence of its existence, appears to have been mentioned in 932 when Ramiro II razed its walls but left it in Moorish hands. Traces have been found of a Roman settlement and even some indications of human habitation in prehistoric times. But Madrid is a modern town, by Spanish standards, and only gained fame when Alfonso VII granted it certain privileges. The parliament (Cortes) was twice summoned in Madrid (1309 and 1478). Henry III, John IV of Portugal and Henry IV of Castille all spent considerable periods of time in the town. Philip II, taking into consideration its central location and healthful surroundings, established his capital there in 1561. This decision was thought to be transitory. It was only in 1607, under Philip III, that Madrid finally attained its present status.

Madrid has known four well-defined periods of development: the first, under the house of Austria, shortly after having been chosen capital; the second, under Charles III (1759-88), one of the so-called enlightened despots; the third, stretching from the end of the reign of Isabella II (1868) to the regency of Maria Cristina of Habsburg (1885-1902); and the last, which includes World War I and II, interrupted by the Spanish civil war of 1936-39.

From the first period dates the Plaza Mayor, built in 1619, rectangular in shape and 430 ft. long; it is ornamented by an equestrian statue of Philip III and two small fountains. In this same period was built the foreign office building; the remnants of the royal palace of El Buen Retiro (an artillery museum) and the town hall.



To Charles III are due the Puerta de Alcalá, one of the two city gates, the other is the Puerta de Toledo; the finance ministry and the observatory. He also completed the royal palace, constructed in 1735-64 by Filippo Juvara and G. B. Sachetti. In the middle of the 19th century the new opera house, Teatro Real, 1850, was opened; the installation of water mains; and the construction of the square known as Puerta del Sol was completed.

Jose de Salamanca, a prominent banker, planned and financed the opening of a thoroughfare popularly called Gran Vía. It is roughly one mile long, and it became a shopping and amusement center which completely changed the life in central Madrid. It is flanked by tall modern buildings including the 14-story telephone exchange; the Gran Vía ends at the Plaza de España, where stands the Cervantes monument.

On the north side of the Puerta del Sol stands a square red brick building erected in 1768 as a post office, later the police headquarters. The three-mile-long Calle de Alcalá starts in the Puerta del Sol. It contains the finance and education ministries, a theatre, two churches, nine of Spain's main banks and the Real Academia de Bellas Arts, founded in 1752 as an academy of art and music. Its collection of Spanish masters includes some of the best works of Murillo and Goya.

The Bank of Spain stands where the Calle de Alcalá intersects the Prado, and avenue laid out with gardens and adorned on the right side by the fountain of Apollo and on the left by an obelisk commemorating the rising against Napoleon. The Prado connects two oval plazas in each is a fountain - one represents Neptune and the other Cybele. At one end of the avenue is the Prado museum and the Church of St. Jerome (founded by the "Catholic Sovereigns" Ferdinand and Isabella and the scene of many royal weddings and ceremonies); at the other the general post office and ministry of marine; in the middle the exchange. The Paseo del Prado has great architectural distinction. It

is bounded on one side by a residential quarter, on others by the Retiro gardens, a park with ponds, fountains, monuments and a zoo. There once stood there a royal palace built for Philip IV but it was destroyed during the French occupation.

North of the Prado is the national library, the mint, the Columbus monument, foreign embassies and residences of the aristocracy. Near the Puerta del Sol lies the Plaza de Oriente. A statue of Philip IV on horseback, surrounded by gardens, is the central figure. This was designed by Velázquez.

Some of the outstanding churches are: San Francisco el Grande (18th century, designed by Francesco Sabattini); San Andres (17th century), one of the finest, which was set on fire by the mob and greatly sacked by them in 1936; Capilla del Obispo (Gothic and Renaissance, 1520); San Pedro (Hispano-Moorish), built on the site of a mosque; Montserrat (baroque); Comendadoras and San Placido (both 18th century); and, San Isidro, used as a cathedral since 1885 (built from 1623 to 1665).

Other buildings of note are: the Casa de Cisneros; the Casa de los Lujanes, where Francis I of France was kept prisoner after his capture at Pavia; and above all the Prado museum, originally planned as a museum of natural science and formally opened in 1819. The building was designed by Juan de Villanueva, as were the entrance to the adjoining botanic gardens and the observatory. In the Prado are exhibited the paintings collected by the Spanish monarchs from the 15th century. They represent almost the entire range of western painting, mainly Spanish, Flemish and Italian, up to the 19th century.

## BARCELONA

Barcelona is the capital of the province of Barcelona, Spain, since 1833. It is a commercial port center and the seat of a bishop. It is built on a gentle slope facing southeast to the Mediterranean, on the eastern coast of Spain. The oldest part of the city is built on a small hill, called by the Romans Monte Taber. The Roman walls are still visible in the Via Layetana, which runs north from the Plaza de Antonio Lopez, near the harbor. They can also be seen in other streets including the Avenida de la Catedral, which joins the Via Layetana at right angles in the Plaza de Antonio Maura. In the center of the old city stands the cathedral. The present structure was built between 1289 and 1450 and the west front was added in the 19th century. Excavations recently have revealed the remains of a 6th century basilica.

Close by in the Plaza del Rey, are the chapel and great hall of the Palacio Real Mayor, the royal palace of the counts of Barcelona (mainly 14th century, but with earlier parts) and the 16th century palace, housing the archives of the crown of Aragon - the most important series of medieval documents and records. South of the cathedral there is also the archdeacon's house (16th century), which contains the city's archives. And close by is the episcopal palace. In the Plaza de San Jaime are the Diputacion (congress hall), built in the 15th and 16th centuries and which contains the chapel of San Jorge and the Orange Tree court. The Gothic town hall is a 14th and 15th century building with a modern facade. In the Puerta de la Paz is the Columbus monument (199 ft. high and put up for the 1888 International exhibition), which overlooks the port, and also the Atarazanas, a 14th century arsenal housing the maritime museum.

During the Roman period Barcino, a town of the Lacetani, was raised to the rank of a colony under the name of Pia Faventia and Julia Augusta (afterward Pia and Augusta), and gradually replaced Tarraco (Tarragona) as a port. The Bardjaluna of the Moors, who captured it in 713, after its reconquest by the Franks in 801, became the chief town of the Marca Hispanica. By the end of the 9th century, the countship of Barcelona was recognized over its neighbors. The union in 1137 of Catalonia and Aragon was followed by the rise to political importance of the wealthy merchant class. The first members of the municipal council (Consell de Cent) of Barcelona was completely made up of this class. Barcelona soon became one of the foremost trading cities of the Mediterranean, rival with Genoa and Venice. Its maritime code, Consulado de Mar, dates from the late 13th century and was for a long time widely recognized as authoritative.

By 1479, the date of the union of Aragon with Castile, the city had extended its direct jurisdiction to include many of the neighboring protected areas over Catalonia. Politics were democratic.

The power of the Turks in the Mediterranean and the difficulties of commerce raised a strong prejudice against Barcelona. Barcelona like most of Catalonia took the part of the Austrian pretender during the War of the Spanish Succession. The city was taken in 1705 by the English ruler, the earl of Peterborough, and the archduke Charles was welcomed by the population. But when Philip V recaptured the city in 1714, he ordered the Consell de Cent abolished. Barcelona had social, industrial and political unrest like other cities of Europe in the early 19th century. Especially serious were the uprisings of 1835, when 11 convents were destroyed, and of the "tragic week" in 1909, when over 60 churches or religious buildings disappeared from sight.

Barcelona was the headquarters of the Catalan separatist movement

and on August 2, 1936 became the seat of an autonomous Catalonian government. During the civil war it became the main center of Republican strength and it suffered some damage from bombing. Barcelona fell on January 26, 1939 and with it went the cause of the Republican government, which finally surrendered in March. The city since then has prospered and expanded.

## MONACO

Monaco is a sovereign principality on the northern Mediterranean coast. It is located 9 miles east of Nice, France, and is bordered on all land sides by the French departement of Alpes Maritimes.

The Phoenicians and later the Greeks had a temple on the headland dedicated to Heracles, whose surname Monoskus may be derived from a pre-Indo-European root mon-, "raised site" or "rock."

In 1070 the Genoese Grimaldi family entered into possession. The Grimaldi for the most part allied themselves with France until 1524, when Augustin sided with the emperor Charles V. Honore I, Augustin's successor, was made marquis of Campagna and count of Canosa, and special privileges were granted. The droit de mer, or the right to 2% of the value of the merchandise in ships passing within sight of the fortress, originated with the Genoese and had been confirmed by Charles VIII in 1497. It was confirmed again in the treaty of Peronne (1642), whereby Honore II re-allied his house with France, losing Canosa, etc., but becoming duke of the Valentinois. In 1731 Antoine I, Honore's great-grandson, was succeeded by his daughter Louise Hippolyte, wife of Jacques de Goyon-Matignon, count of Terigny, who succeeded his wife and took the name of Grimaldi. In 1793 the national convention dispossessed the reigning family and annexed Monaco to France. The treaty of Paris (1814) restored the family; that of Vienna (1815) put Monaco under the protection of Sardinia. In 1861 Menton and Roquebrune were purchased by France. By the Franco-Monegasque treaty of February 2, 1861, Monaco was restored to independent sovereignty, and a customs union was established with France by treaty in 1865.

In 1911 Prince Albert granted the principality a constitution,

which provided an elected national council. In 1918 a Franco-Monegasques treaty was signed; this contained a clause which provided that in the event of the dynasty's becoming extinct, Monaco would become an autonomous state under French protection. Albert was succeeded in 1922 by his son Louis II, who in 1949 was succeeded by his grandson Rainier III (b. May 31, 1923), son of the hereditary princess Charlotte Louise Juliette and of Prince Pierre, comte of Polignac. In 1956 Rainier married Grace Patricia Kelly, U.S. motion-picture actress. A daughter, Caroline Louise Marguerite, was born in 1957, and a son, Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, on March 14, 1958.

Monaco forms a single commune administered by an elected council, but it is divided into four sections: Monaco-Ville, the old settlement on the summit of a rocky headland defended by ramparts; La Condamine, on the west of the bay, with a business district and the all-season port of yachtsmen and other pleasure boats; Monte Carlo, with casinos and hotels; and to the west the newer quarter of Fontvieille, where various light industries (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics) have developed.

In Monaco-Ville are the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Nicholas (on the site of the ancient church), the medieval Genoese and Renaissance palace and Prince Albert's oceanographic museum. Another museum contains prehistoric exhibits from the grottoes near Menton and Roman antiquities from La Turbie.

## MILAN

Milan is the capital city of the north Italian province of Milano in the region of Lombardy; it is the seat of an archbishop, the chief financial center of Italy, and its wealthiest manufacturing and commercial town.

Still clearly traceable are sections of the rectangular street plan of the original Mediolanum and the roads that radiate from it to the four main gates. It lays in the quarter to the southwest of the cathedral, the two axes intersect at the Piazza S. Selpoccol, which is the presumed site of the Roman forum. By the end of the 3rd century a.d. the city had long outgrown its early limits and was enclosed within a larger and somewhat irregular circuit, which remained in use throughout the early middle ages. The reconstruction of the city after its sack by Frederick I Barbarossa in 1162 brought important changes. The area was again enlarged, this time to an oval enclosed by a wall whose course is now marked by an inner ring of streets following the line of the former moat. The centre of activity shifted to the site now occupied by the Piazza del Duomo, where it still remains. The radiating pattern so established has dominated all following development, first to an outer wall erected by the Spaniards between 1549 and 1569 and now marked by a ring of boulevards; and to an expanding succession of residential and industrial suburbs.

The remains of the Roman city still visible include a stretch of the early 4th-century walls; traces of the circus, built by Maximian (286-305); of a theatre and amphitheatre; and of a fortress built to protect a 4th century imperial mausoleum. The principal remains of premedieval Milan are the churches, which are comparable in importance and in earliness of date to those of Ravenna and Rome. Of the churches within the city, that of Sta. Tecla (the "Basilica Nova" of St. Ambrose) was destroyed in 1548 to make



way for the Piazza del Duomo. Its remains, excavated in 1942 and 1962, were found to consist of a five-aisled basilica 250 ft. in length (probably post-Ambrosian in date), with an enclosed transeptal feature forming two chapels on either side of the chancel in the Greek manner. Immediately to the east of it stood the octagonal baptistry of S. Giovanni alle Fonti. Another early building is the crypt of S. Giovanni in Conca, spared when the 9th century church above it (used in modern times by the Waldensians) was destroyed in 1949. Most of the early Christian churches lay outside the walls. The finest of these is S. Lorenzo, outside the Porta Ticinese, which may have been the palatine chapel. Though many times restored, the structure, except for the central dome, is still that of the original 4th century building. The plan is a square with four symmetrical bays, enclosed within an ambulatory and buttressed at the angles by four towers. The colonnade of 16 re-used classical columns facing the street is what remains of the street facade. Opening symmetrically off the main church are the near-contemporary chapels of S. Auliano, S. Ippolito and S. Sisto; which the first named, is in the form of an octagonal mausoleum with an apsed antechapel; it contains important remains of late 5th and 4th century mosaic decoration. Other early churches lay in the cemetery areas and were originally martyr shrines. S. Nazaro, built as the church of the Holy Apostles by St. Ambrose in 386 opened off a broad, colonnade street leading to the Porta Romana. Although this church was rebuilt after a fire in 1075 and very badly restored in 1830, excavation and further restoration has revealed the remarkable cruciform plan of the early building - which had a single, narrow, elongated nave and two strongly projecting, lobed transepts. It contains a fine silver casket of the 4th century. The Basilica Martyrum, built by St. Ambrose to house the remains of SS. Gervasio and Protasio, was a simple three-aisled basilica, 175 ft. long. In it, in 397, was buried

St. Ambrose himself; and its remains lie directly beneath the present church of S. Ambrogio (12th century). Fragments of the original 4th century wooden doors are preserved in the adjoining museum. Another church traditionally ascribed to St. Ambrose is that of S. Simpliciano beside the road to Como. It is an early Christian basilica with lofty, projecting transepts, large windows and distinctive blind arcading. It was thought to be of the 12th century but excavation and further investigation has proved the original masonry to roof height has been preserved.

Of the many recorded buildings of the earlier middle ages few have survived. Apart from the 9th century campanile of S. Ambrogio and parts of the tower of the Monastero Maggiore (8th, 9th century) the principal surviving monument of this period is the chapel of the Pieta in S. Satiro. This was the work of the great archbishop Anspert (868-881); in its cross-in-square plan there are signs of Byzantine influence. Anspert also built an atrium to the church of S. Ambrogio; but this was destroyed to make way for the present building, which dates almost entirely from the 11th and 12th centuries. It remains as the outstanding Romanesque monument of Milan and also in its own time it was a profound influence on contemporary building in north Italy. It has a silver gilt altar frontal, with figured panels and enameled mounts which are the work of Volfoinus and presented by archbishop Angilbert II. Other notable fittings are the carved pulpit and altar canopy, both restored in part from earlier elements in 1196; and an unusually fine 4th century "city gate" sarcophagus. Many of the earlier churches were rebuilt in the 12th century and there are Romanesque details in S. Celso, Sta, and S. Vincenz in Prato. The 12th century church of S. Eustorgio, vaulted in the 14th century is a large structure with great distinction. The adjoining Portinari chapel, early Renaissance structure with frescoes by Vincenzo Foppa, contains the sculptured tomb, borne by eight Virtues, of St. Peter Martyr by Giovanni

di Balduccio of Pisa (1339). This is the outstanding masterpiece of Milanese medieval sculpture.

The most original architectural creation of the later middle ages seems to be the cathedral (Duomo), begun in 1386 by Gian Galeazzo Visconti on the site of the 9th century basilica of St. Maria Maggiore. After St. Peter's in Rome and the cathedral of Seville, it is still the largest in Europe. It covers an area of 14,000 sq. yds. and is capable of holding 20,000 people. The exterior dimensions are: length, 515 ft.; width, 216 ft.; height of nave, 157 ft.; and top of spire 356 ft. It was partly built of brick and granite and cased throughout in pink marble from the Candoglia quarries; the essential structure is a very elaborate Gothic. The Duomo took five centuries and work of many architects, both Italian and foreign, to complete. The high altar was consecrated in 1418, but the church itself not until 1572. The octagonal cupola was completed early in the 16th century, the main spire in 1765-69, the facade in 1805 by Napoleon's orders; and the last of the lesser spires not until 1858. The church is cruciform, with five aisles to the nave, shallow three-aisled transepts and an ambulatory round the choir. Except for the two sacristies, the entire space contained within the outer walls is a vast hall supported on 52 pillars, which are uninterrupted to the full height of the vault, with canopied niches or statues instead of the usual capitals. The marble pavement and canopy over the high altar are by Pellegrino di Tibaldo de' Pellegrini; and the carved Gothic doors to the sacristies are by Giovannin di Fernach and Giacomo da Campione. The tombs include those of two early archbishops, Aribert and Ottone Visconti; and Gian Giacomom de' Medici by Leone Leoni. In the crypt lies the body of St. Darlo Borromeo in a casket of rock-crystal presented by Philip IV of Spain. The Trivulzio candelabrum, a seven-branched 16-ft.-high candlestick of 13th century stands in the north transept. The exterior of the church is

adorned with a fantastic profusion of turrets, pinnacles and more than 3,000 statues, of all periods from the late 14th century onward.

During the greater part of the 15th century the Gothic tradition was continued by Giovanni and Guiniforte Solari. A project of Filarete was the Ospedale Maggiore, the first municipal hospital, begun in 1456 on the "Brolo" between the gates of S. Stefano and Bottonuto. It was carried out by Solari and G. A. Amadeo in a style half Gothic and Renaissance. Extensions were later made in the baroque and neoclassical styles. The Ospedale now houses the state university. Bramante and Leonardo da Vinci came to Milan in 1480 and '82 respectively. Bramante built the dome of the church of Sta. Maria delle Grazie in the Renaissance style and the famous "Cenacolo" or "Last Supper" painted by Leonardo in tempera now much damaged on the refectory wall of the adjoining abbey. Other notable frescoes of the 16th century are by Bernadino Luini in the church of S. Maurizio and those of Gaudenzio Ferrari formerly in the Gothic 15th century church of Sta. Maria della Pace (now in the Brera gallery). Sta. Maria presso S. Celso contains a wealth of Lombard paintings.

By the Piazza Pio XI is the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, originally built by Fabio Mangone and founded in 1609 by Cardinal Borromeo; it has one of the great European collections - with about 600,000 printed volumes, 2,000 incunabula and 25,000 manuscripts.

Giuseppe Piermarini transformed the Palazzo Reale, built the famous La Scala theatre and the Palazzo Belgioioso and planned the Via Sta. Radegonda, the Piazza dell' Arcivescovado (now Fontana) and the Corso di Porta Romana (the first paved street in Europe). He also planned the Corso di Porta Orientale (now Corso Venezia), and the Giardini pubblici with a zoo, planetarium, natural history museum and Villa Reale.

The earliest known settlement on the site of Milan was that of the

Insubres, a Celtic tribe who established themselves in the region during the 4th century b.c. The first historical notice of the city dates from 222 b.c. when the Romans took possession of it. The Roman name, Mediolanum, is of Celtic derivation. In 46 b.c. Milan attained the rank of a municipium. Only in the 3rd century did Milan rise to political power. Under the Roman Emperor Aurelian, Milan became the capital of the consular province of Aemilia-Liguria. The city was fortified with walls, which were completed by Maximian. The main administrative centre of the western empire was established at Milan, influenced by the Diocletian reforms, and throughout the 5th century was the preferred residence of the Western emperors and the seat of the vicar of Italy.

It was from Milan that Constantine issued the edict of 313 giving official recognition to Christianity. It also became an ecclesiastical centre, especially in the time of St. Ambrose, from 374 to 397.

## FLORENCE

Florence is now the capital of Firenze province, Italy but was formerly the capital of Tuscany. It is favourably situated where the Arno river is at its narrowest and therefore easiest to cross. It is known as "the Athens of Italy," because Florence was the cradle of the Italian Renaissance and is one of the foremost art centers of the world, second only to Rome in its monuments and art treasures.

Florence is known as *la città del fiore* (the city of the flower), because the local gardens and fields produce such an abundance of blossoms; the city's emblem is a flower which also was struck on the obverse of the Florentine gold coins (hence called florins).

The oldest surviving building in Florence is the Battistero (by S. Giovanni Battista), which is of disputed date, but it is probable that the present building is of the 11th century and replaced a much earlier one. Another Romanesque church is S. Miniato al Monte, south of the city, which goes back to 1062. These buildings have decorative bands of white and dark gray-green marble.

After 1250 a wave of church building arose and the Florentines began several large public buildings, including the Duomo or Sta. Maria del Fiore (the great cathedral begun in 1294 and not consecrated until 1436) was regarded as a state enterprise. In the 14th century, the nuclei of building activity was centered on the cathedral and on the Palazzo Vecchio or town hall.

The first great church to be built for one of the new orders was Sta. Maria Novella, the main Florentine church of the Dominicans. It represents an entirely new style, French Gothic, but with far less verticality and with a spaciousness inherited from the classical and Rom. churches. The

spacious effect is probably also due to the fact that churches for the new orders were designed for huge congregations drawn by the preachers. Sta. Croce, at the opposite end of the city, was the headquarters of the rival Franciscan order and was reputedly designed by Arnolfo di Cambio from 1294-5. It is less ambitious architecturally than Sta. Maria Novella for it retains the traditional flat timber roof where Sta. Maria has stone vaults. Sta. Croce is notable for its wealth of Trecento frescoes, including those by Giotto decorating two chapels. After Arnolfo's death, Giotto was given the plans to finish the building. He began the campanile, the bell tower, at the side of the west front. The crowning feature of the cathedral, is the huge ribbed dome designed by Filippo Brunelleschi. The dome was constructed entirely without centering. The opening is about  $138\frac{1}{2}$  ft. across (slightly larger than St. Peter's, and much larger than St. Paul's). The decoration was done by many of the finest sculptors - particularly Donatello and della Robbia. The main front of the cathedral was incomplete until 1875 when the present neo-Gothic design was made by E. de Fabris.

The major public buildings erected in the 14th century were the Bargello (now the National Museum of Sculpture) and the Palazzo Vecchio, which as the seat of government was sufficiently fortified to withstand riots. The 308ft. bell tower, built out over the palazzo facade, carries the bell used as a city alarm. The palazzo is attributed to Arnolfo. Ornamenting the church of Or San Michele are figures which were sculptured by Ghiberti, Donatello, di Bacchio, and Verrocchio.

S. Lorenzo was the parish church of the Medici. Brunelleschi first built the Sagrestia Vecchia at S. Lorenzo before rebuilding the church proper. The old sacristy is the burial place of several Medici and was the first Renaissance building on the central plan system. It is built as a cube surmounted by a dome. The decorations were by Donatello. In 1520,

Michelangelo began the Sagrestia Nuova as another Medici chapel in a style clearly based on Brunelleschi's old sacristy. A later Medici commissioned a still larger funerary chapel behind the church choir and between the other two chapels; this is known as the "chapel of the princes" and is by Nigetti. The cloister of S. Lorenzo contains the Biblioteca Laurenziana, it is also by Michelangelo and one of his most important works in architecture.

The palaces of Florence are shaped with many western ideas of living. The Florentines were among the first to revive the idea of great houses which combined warehouses and apartments. Usually they were built by a wealthy merchant family; his large spacious quarters were on the ground floor and the upper floor was made of smaller rooms which he would rent out. Some examples of these are the Palazzo Davanzati, now a museum of furnishings; Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, by Michelozzo; the Rucellai, by Alberti; Palazzo Pandolfini by Raphael.

The Pitti and Uffizi are the two principal galleries of Florence; they contain many Tuscan paintings from the 13th to the 17th centuries, representing Italian and foreign schools. In the Accademia, you will find the Michelangelo statue "David." Most of the churches in Florence contain interesting painting, but two are especially interesting: S. Marco and SS. Annunziata. In the former one can see the frescoes by Fra Angelico.



## BONN

Bonn, after the partition of Germany following World War II, became the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is a university city and Beethoven's birthplace; it lies on the left bank of the Rhine. The river can be crossed by a bridge to Beuel and is flanked by an embankment 4 km long. The Parliament house is on the south side of the bridge. Parallel to the embankment--there are buildings of several ministries, schools and hotels, the seats of the federal president and chancellor, and the well-known Alexander Koenig Zoological museum.

The central part of the city contains the Munster (cathedral), built of gray stone in romanesque and Transitional styles (12th and 13th centuries). It has five towers, of which the central (315 ft. high) is a landmark in the Rhine valley. The Remigius church dates from 1295-1317 and the town hall on the market square from 1737. The finest building is the university, founded in 1786 by the archbishops of Cologne; it was built about 1717 out of the materials of the old fortifications. The university was refounded in 1818, after a period of suppression of 24 years, as the Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelms university. The botanic garden surrounds the Poppelsdorf palace used by the university. The observatory stands on the south side of the avenue. The Rheinische Landesmuseum contains a valuable collection of Roman and Frankish relics as well as the cranium of the Neanderthal man. On the Kreuzberg, above the suburb of Peppelsdorf, is a 17th century church and Franciscan monastery. It is reached by a flight of "holy steps," which imitate those in Rome. The Alte Zoll, a tower, is all that remains of old fortifications and customhouses.

A statue of Beethoven was erected in the Munsterplatz in 1845 and in

1889 a Beethoven museum was opened in the house wher he was born. This was badly damaged in 1960 after it was set to burn by a lunatic.

World War II damaged severely the old part of town. Postwar buildings are the modern university clinics on the Venusberg, the theatre and municipal concerts, including an annual Beethoven festival are other features of the town. The origianl Beethoven hall was destroyed, but a new one was completed in September 1959. Other places of interest are the Arndt Memorial room and folklore exhibition in the Arndt house; the town hall gallery, where modern west German paintins and graphic arts are shown and where alternately there are exhibitions of old and modern masters; and the old cemetery, which contains the graves of many famous men and women.

## VERSAILLES

Versailles is a town in northern France about 12 miles southwest of Paris. It owes its existence to the palace built by Louis XIV.

The palace is located to the west of the Place d'armes. It has a gilded iron gate and a stone alustrade which mark the court of the palace. In this court stand statues of Richelieu, Conde, Du Guesclin and other famous Frenchmen. At the highest point there is an equestrian statue in bronze of Louis XIV. To the right and left of this stretch the long wings of the palace, which extend the Cour Royale and the smaller Cour de Marbre. The palace chapel was the last important work of J. Hardouin-Mansart.

The north wing contains galleries and halls of historical pictures and sculptures, and other great apartments, the famous theatre, built under Louis XV. Here the national assembly met from March 10, 1871, till the proclamation of the constitution in 1875, and the senate from March 8, 1876, till the return of the two chambers to Paris in 1879.

The central buildings include the former dauphin's apartments and many others on the ground floor and fine staterooms on the first floor with the great Galerie des Glaces (Hall of Mirrors). The Hall of Hercules used to be part of the old chapel, which was famed for its associations with Bossuet, Massillon and Bourdaloue. The queen's apartments and the rooms of Louis XIV are on this floor. The Oeil de Boeuf, named from its oval window, was the anteroom where the courtiers waited till the king rose. It leads to the bedroom which Louis XIV used and also Louis XV used till 1738.

In the south wing of the palace, on the ground floor, is the gallery of the Republic and the first empire. In it is also the room where the chamber of deputies met from 1876 till 1879, and where the congress later met to revise the constitution of 1875. The first floor is almost entirely occupied by the Battle gallery. In the window openings are the names of soldiers killed while fighting for France, with the names of the battles where they fell. Another room contains exhibits connected with the events of 1830 and the accession of Louis Philippe.

The gardens of Versailles were planned by Andre Le Notre. The ground falls away on every side from<sup>a</sup> terrace adorned with ornamental basins, statues and bronze groups. West of the palace extends a broad avenue, planted with large trees, and it has along its center the grass of the Tapis Vert; it is continued by the Grand canal, 200 ft. wide and 1 mile long. On the south of the terrace two staircases lead past the Orangerie to the Swiss lake, beyond which is the wood of Satory. On the north an avenue, with 22 groups of three children in each group - they are holding a marble basin from which water rises, and slopes down to the basin of Neptune. The waterworks are among the greatest attractions of Versailles - because of its scarcity.

The Orangerie ( built in 1685 by Mansart ) is the finest architectural piece at Versailles. The central gallery is 508 ft. long. There are 1,200 orange trees; one is said to date from 1421.

The alleys of the parks are ornamented with statues, vases and yews, and bordered with hedges surrounding the shrubberies. Under Louis XIV the Grand canal was covered with Venetian gondolas and other boats. There are numerous groves, the most remarkable being the ballroom, or Rocker, with a waterfall; the Queen's shrubbery, the scene of the intrigue of a diamond necklace, that of the King's shrubbery, the Grove of Apollo and the basin of Enceladus.

Beyond the present palace, but within that of Louis XIV, are the two Trianons. The Grand Trianon was originally erected as a retreat for Louis XIV, but in 1687 Mansart built a new palace on its site. The Petit Trianon was the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette, who had a garden laid in the English style, with rustic villas in which the ladies of the court mimicked peasant life. The Grand Trianon contains a museum of state carriages, old harness, and so on.