



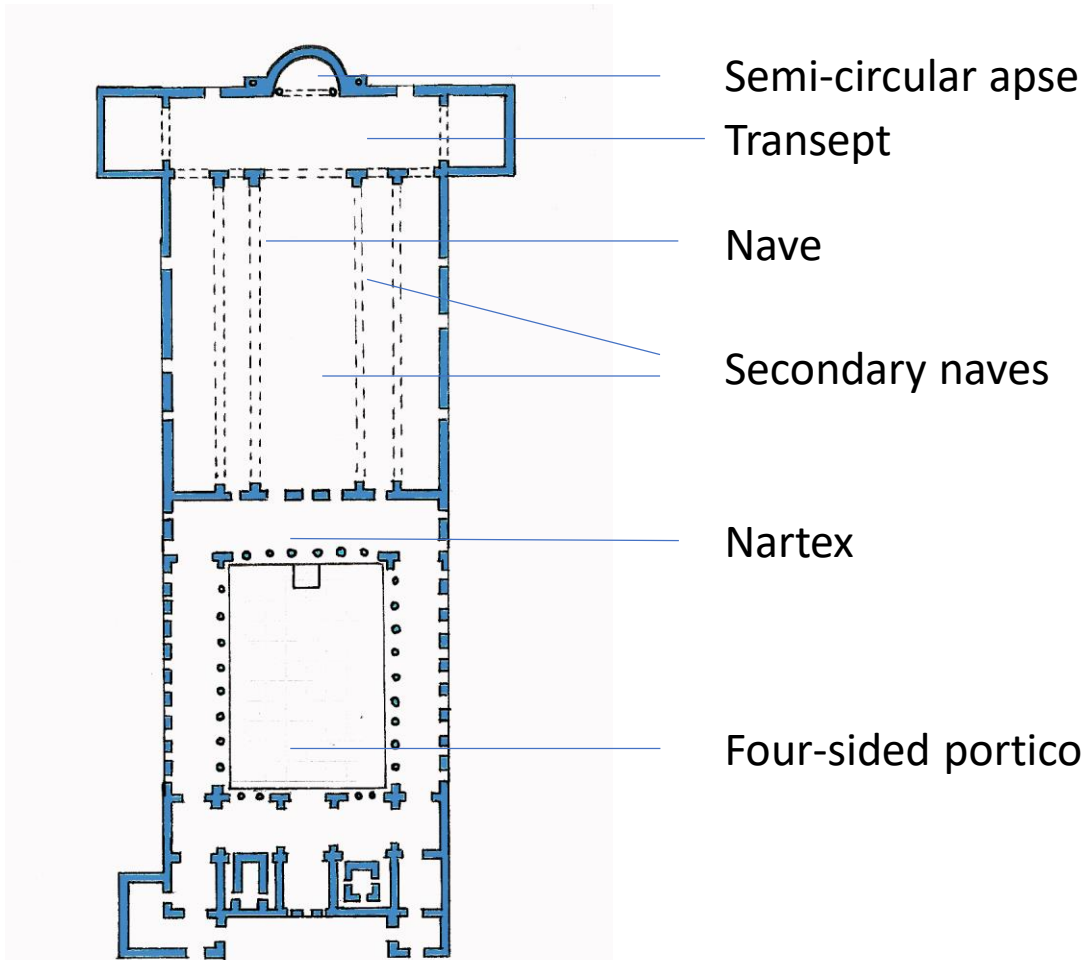
Liceo Artistico “M.M. Lazzaro” (CTSD02000E)
Via Generale Ameglio, n. 15
95123 - Catania (CT)

“Some words for a new English art dictionary 2”

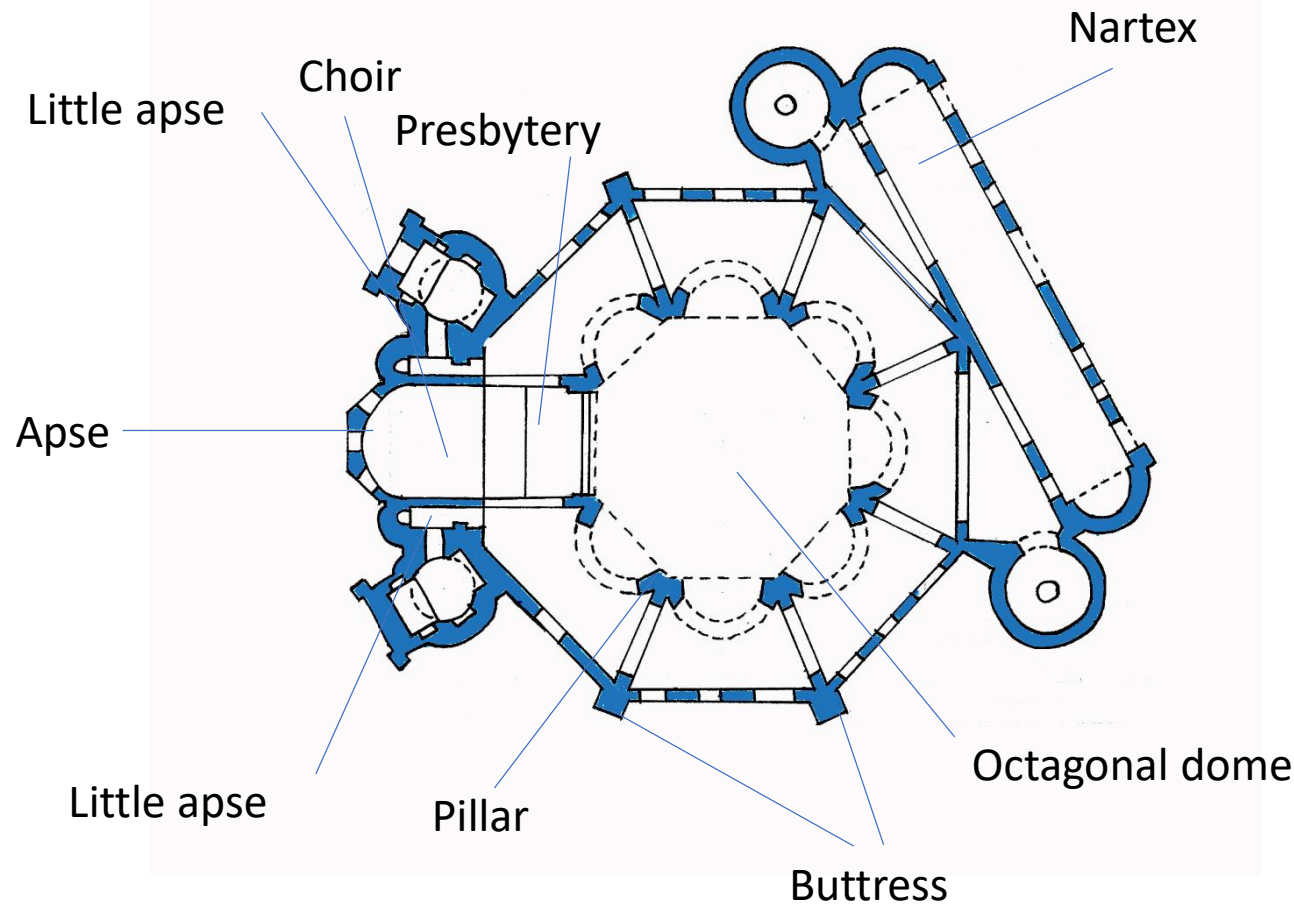
Progetto di Storia dell’arte, Discipline pittoriche e Inglese,
curato dalla prof.ssa Nadia Annamaria Oliva

SAINT PIETRO

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 312-337, ROME



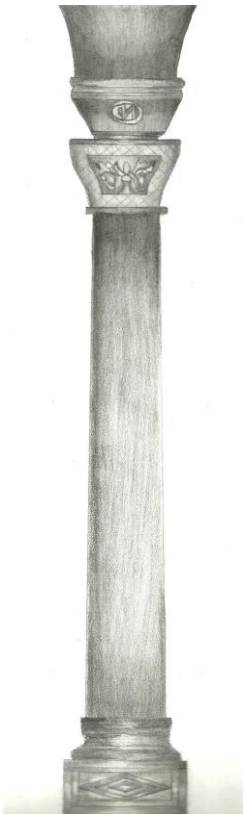
SAINT VITALE CHURCH, 540-547, RAVENNA



Mosaic with Justinian and his court



Mosaic with Teodora

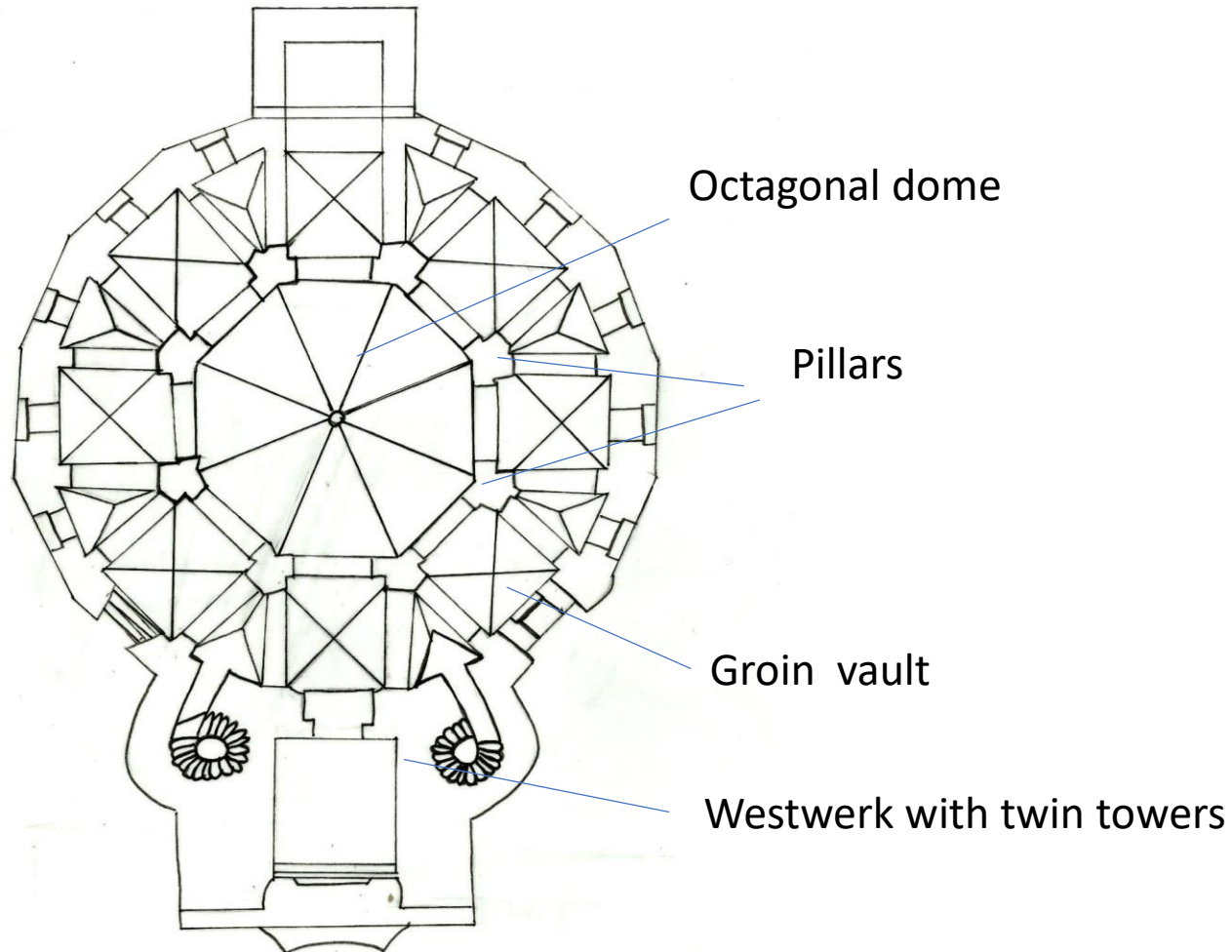
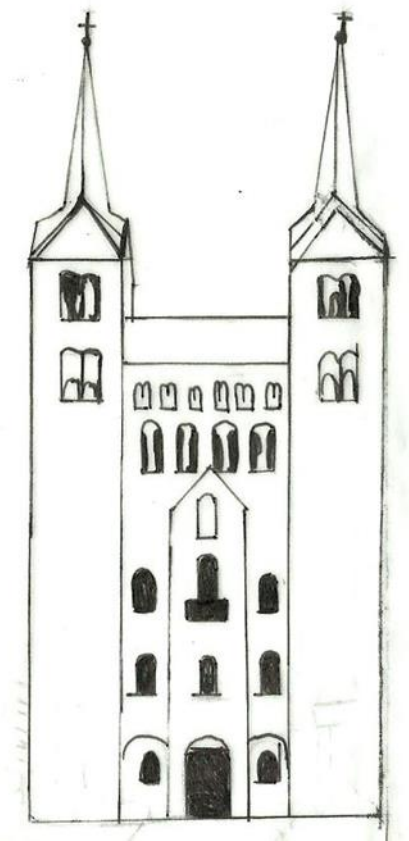


Column with «pulvino»



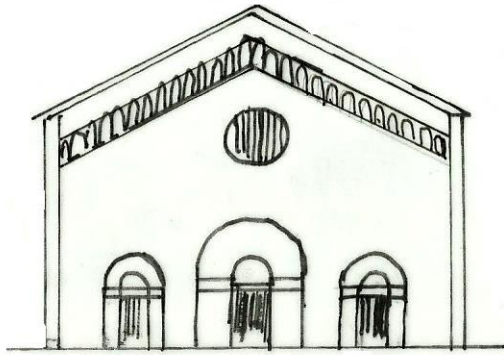
Byzantine column

PALATINE CHAPEL, 794-805, AQUISGRANA



westwerk

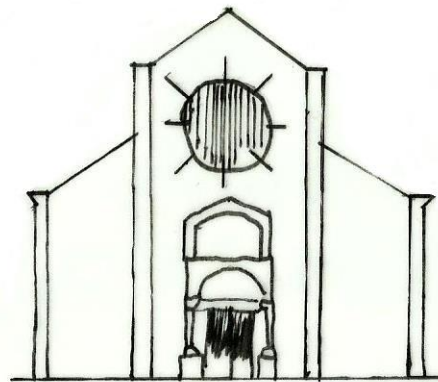
ROMANEQUES: SOME STRUCTURAL ELEMENT



Gabled façade



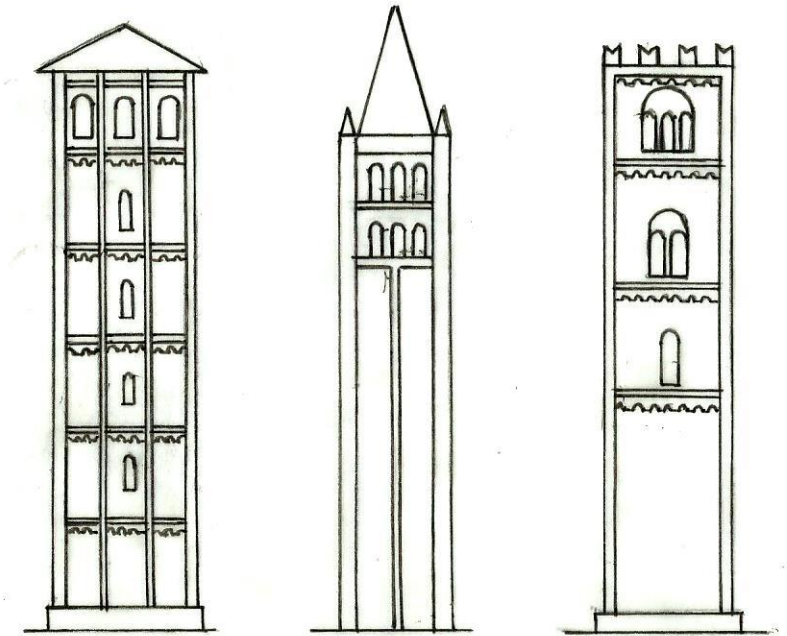
SAINT MICHELE CHURCH, 1155, PAVIA



Salient façade

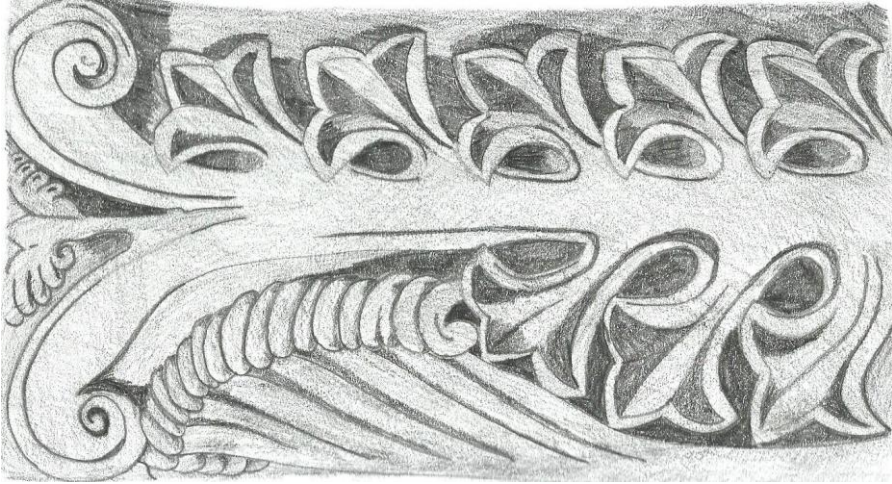


SAINT ZENO CHURCH, 1120-1138, VERONA

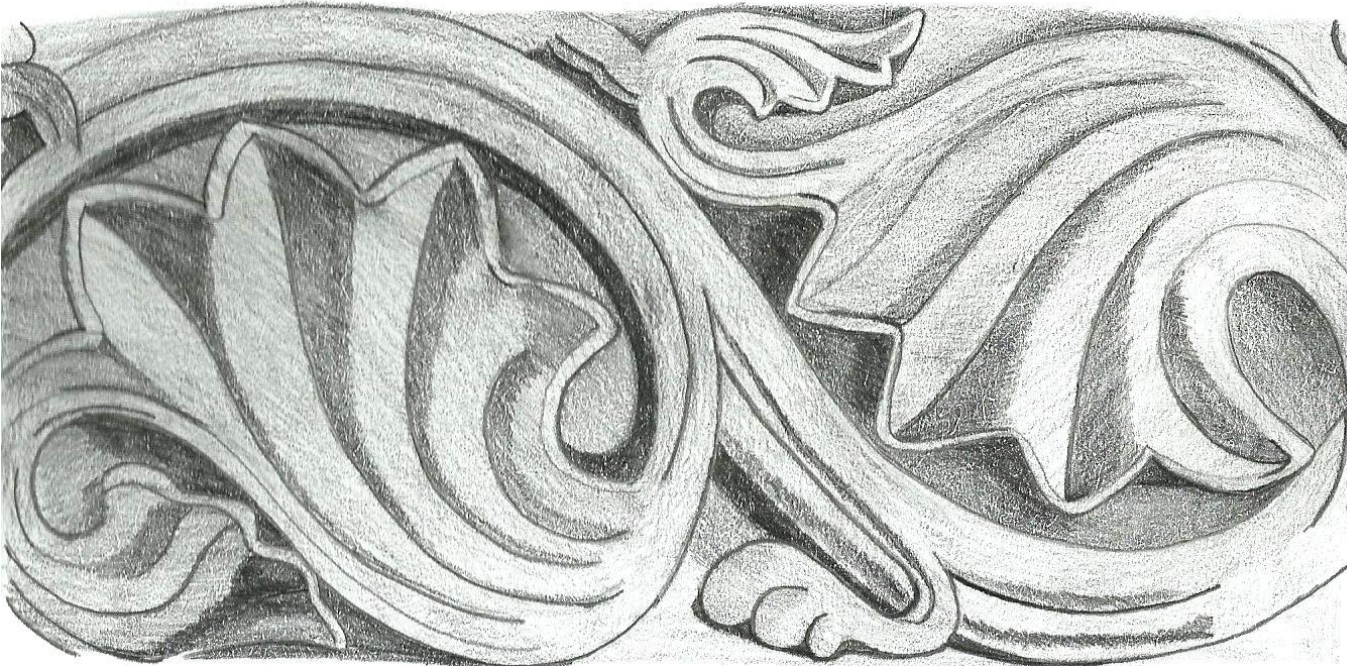
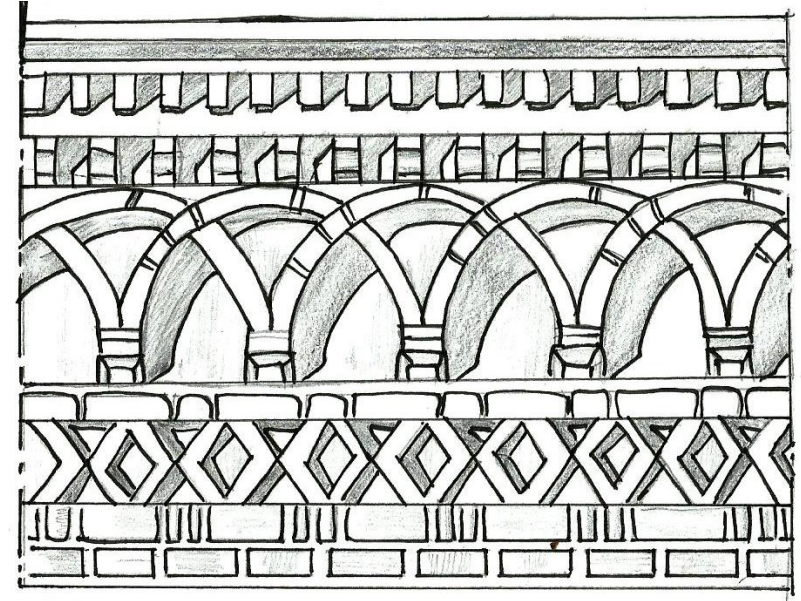
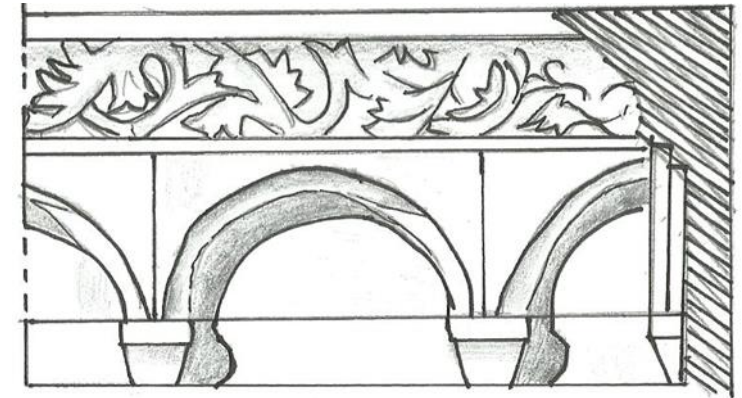


Bell towers

ROMANESQUE: SOME DECORATIONS

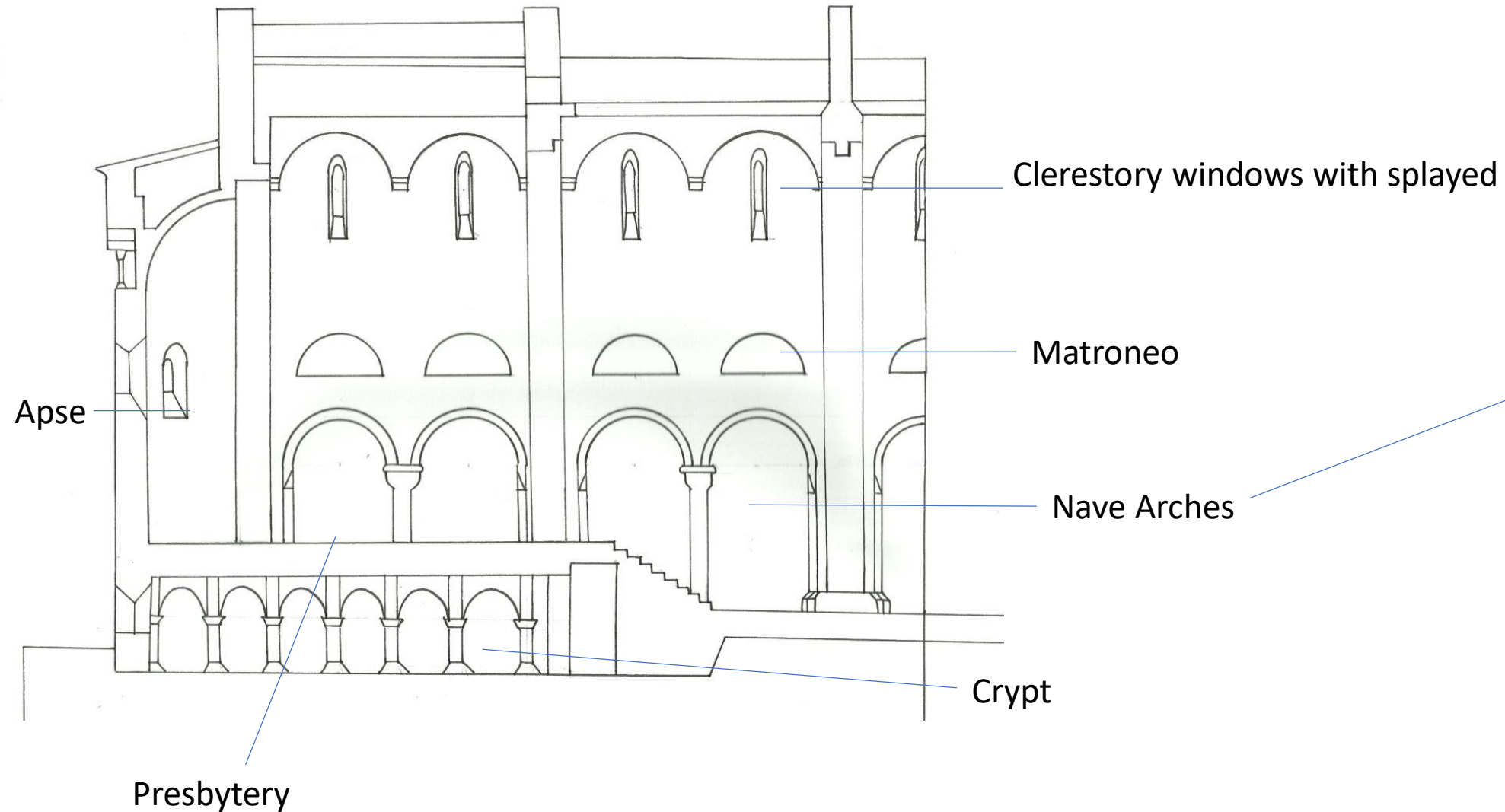


Like acanthus
leaves

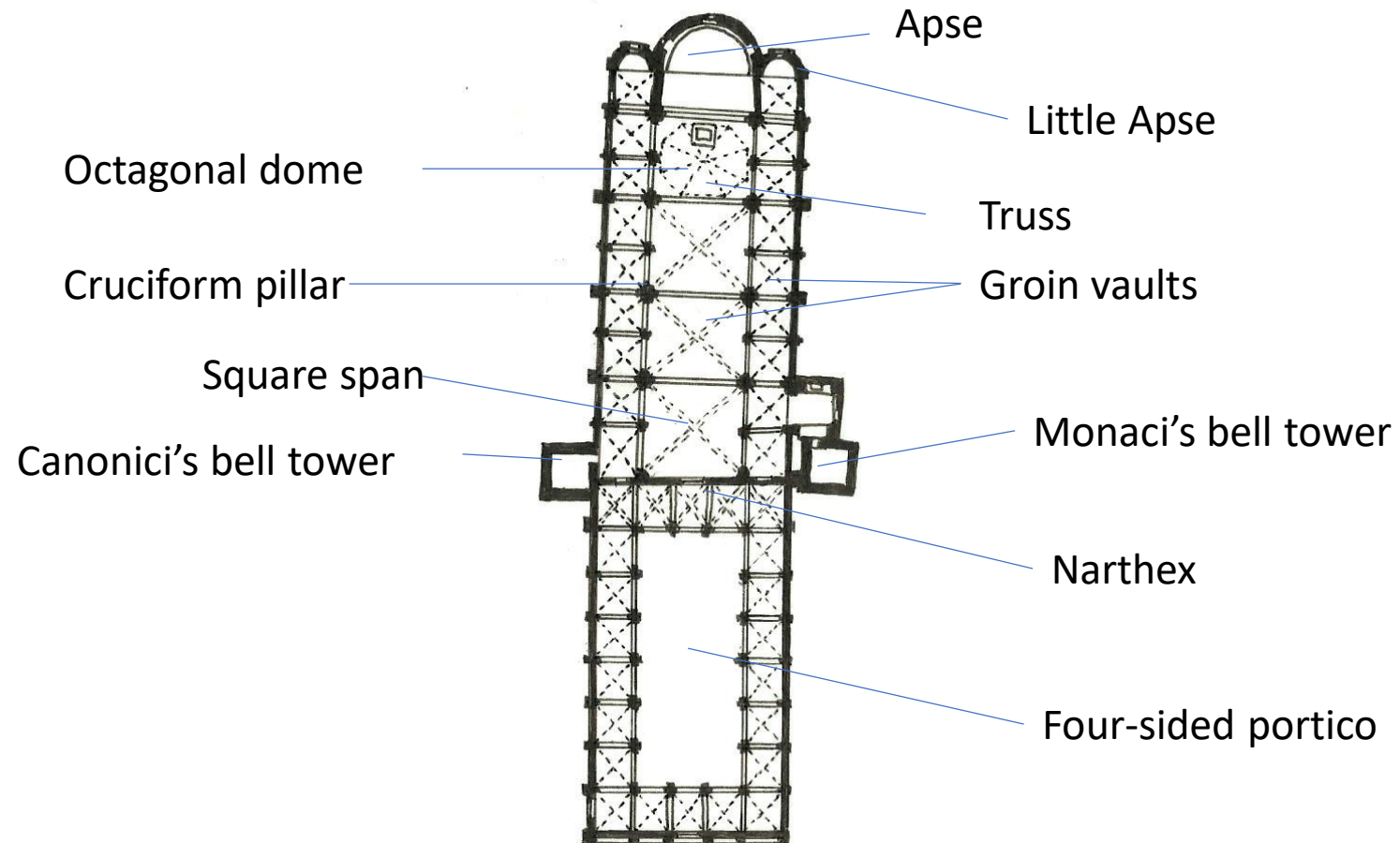


Romanesque hanging arches

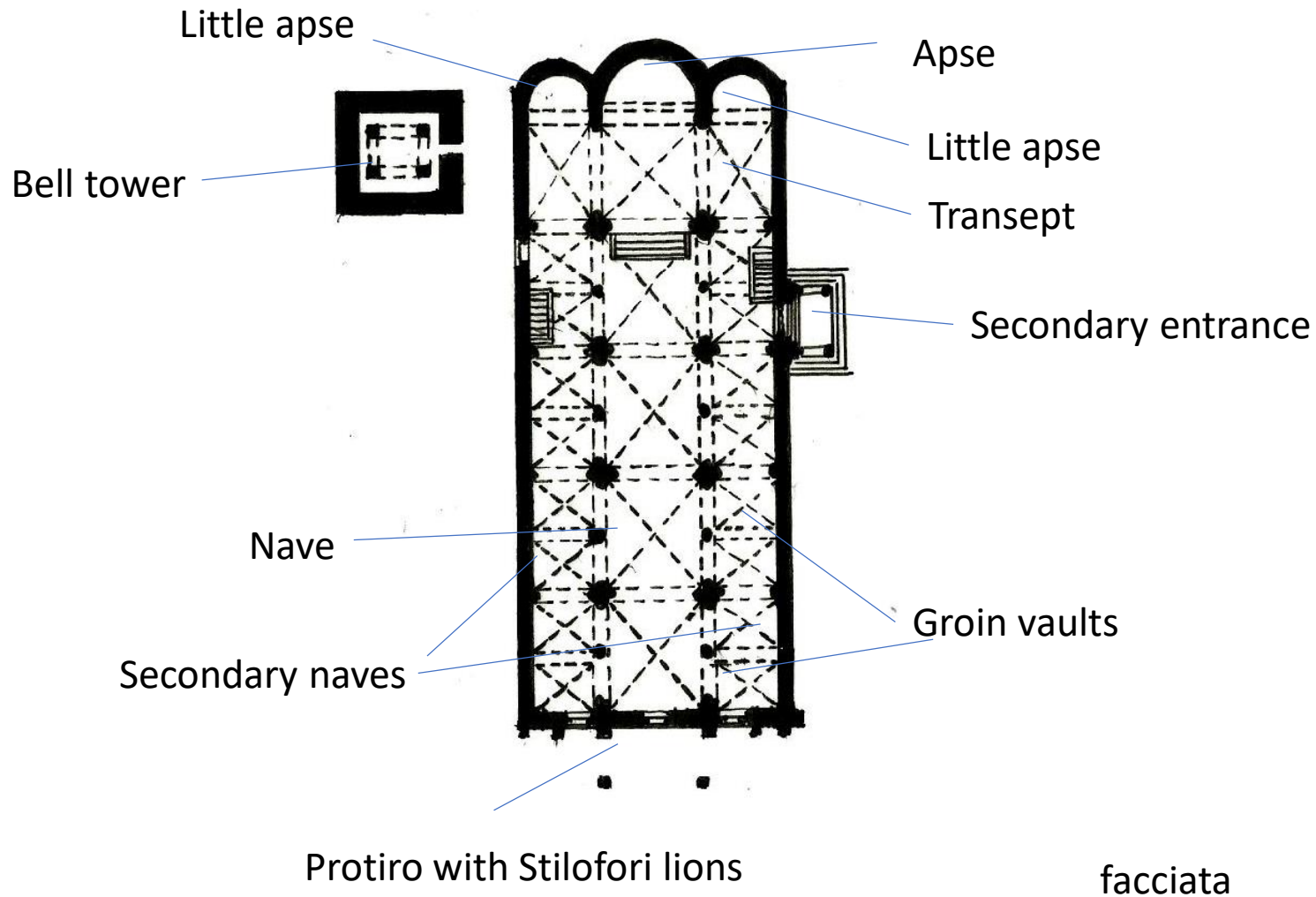
ROMANESQUE: VERTICAL SECTION



SAINT AMBROSE CHURCH, 1080, MILAN



MODENA'S CATHEDRAL, 1099-1184

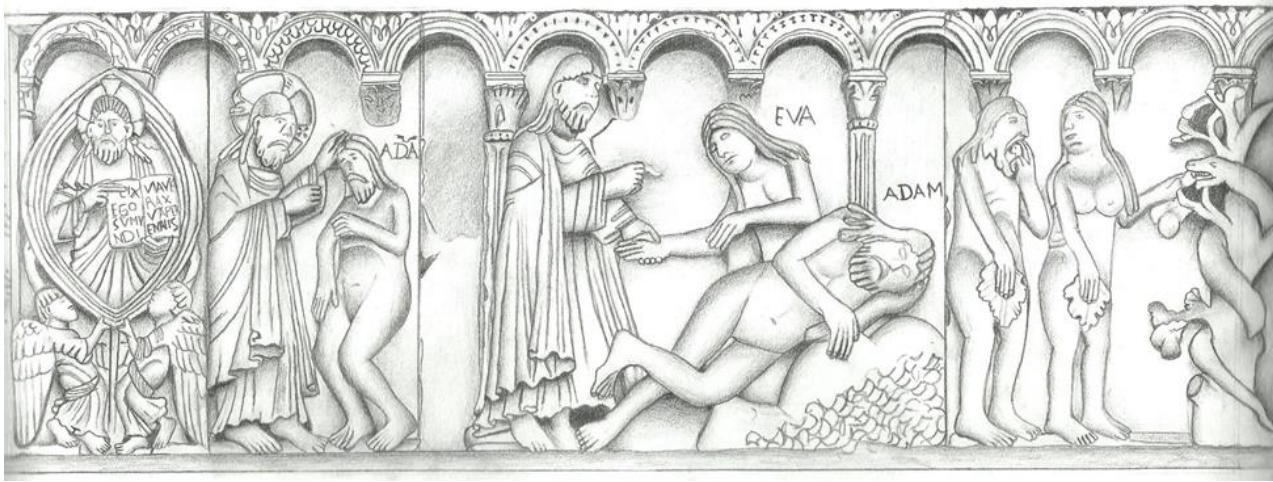


facciata

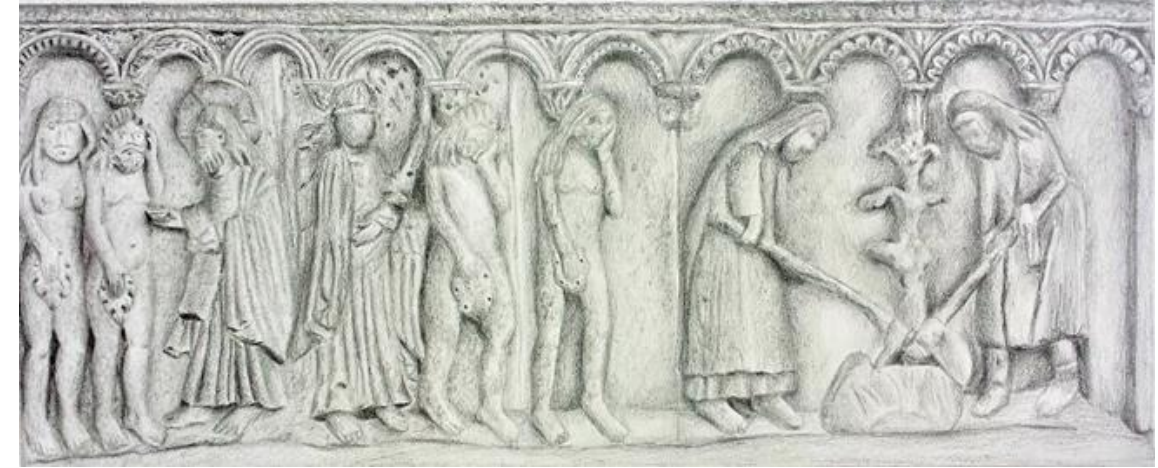
Stiloforesi lion



WILIGELMO, FOUR MARBLE SLABS WITH CREATION AND TEMPTATION OF ADAM AND EVE, 1099-1106, MODENA'S CATHEDRAL



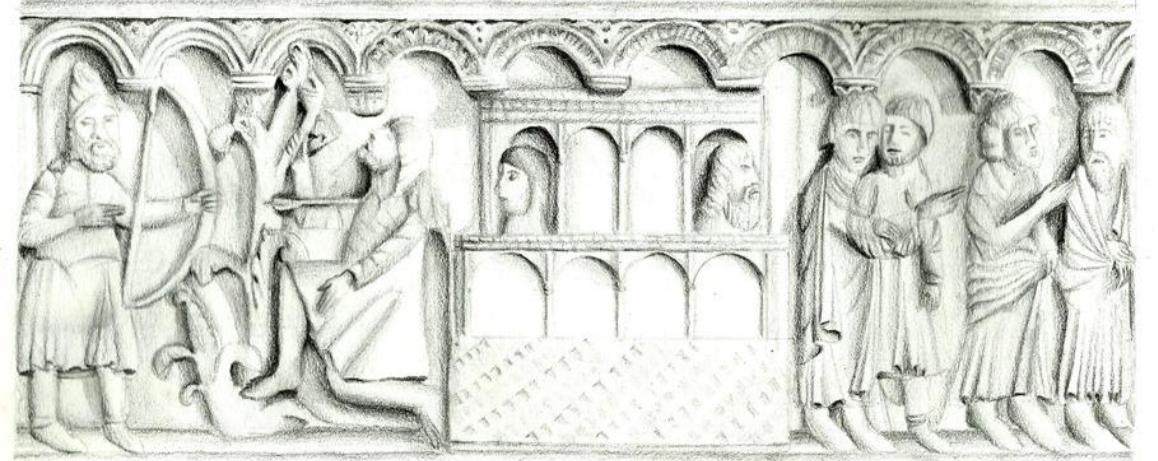
First bas-relief of the Genesis stories



Second bas-relief of the Genesis stories



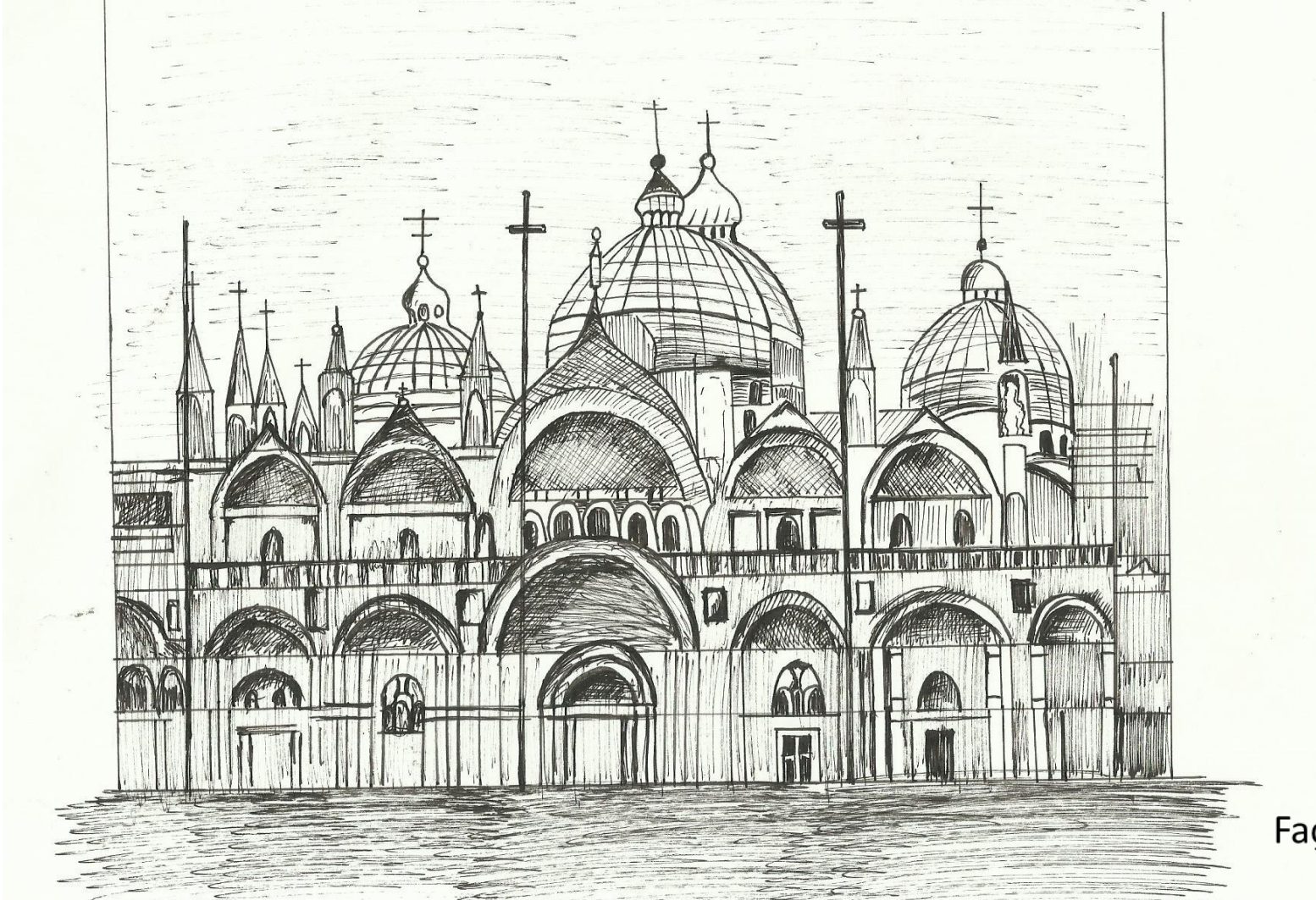
Third bas-relief of the Genesis stories



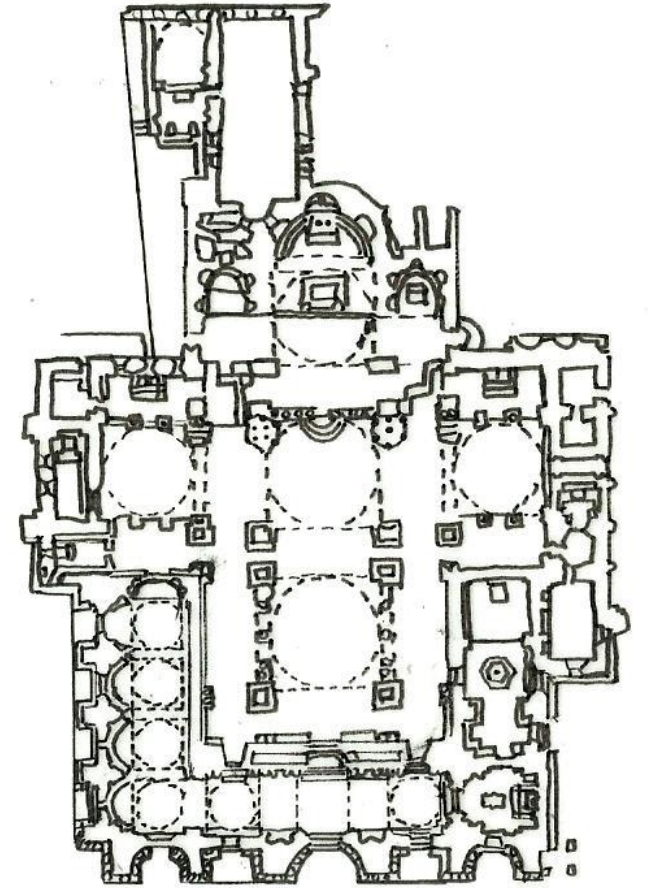
Fourth bas-relief of the Genesis stories

SAINT MARCO CHURCH, 1063-1094

VENICE

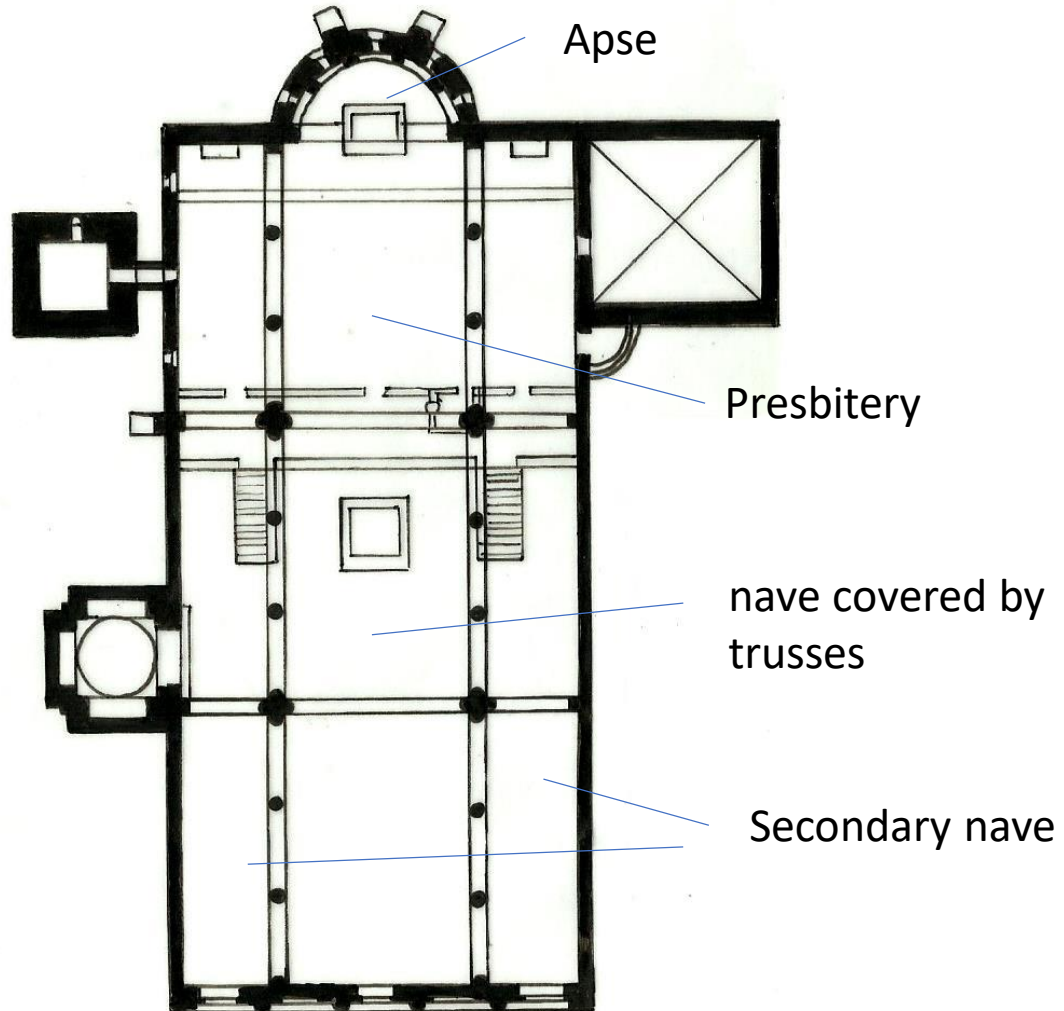
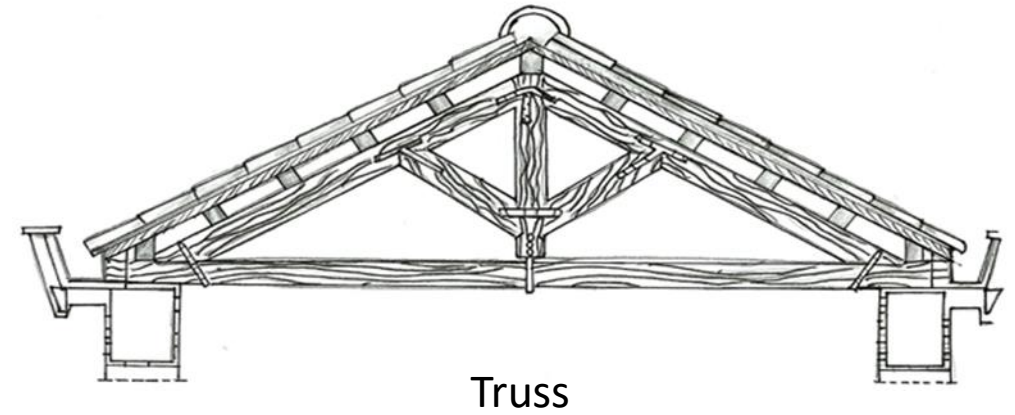
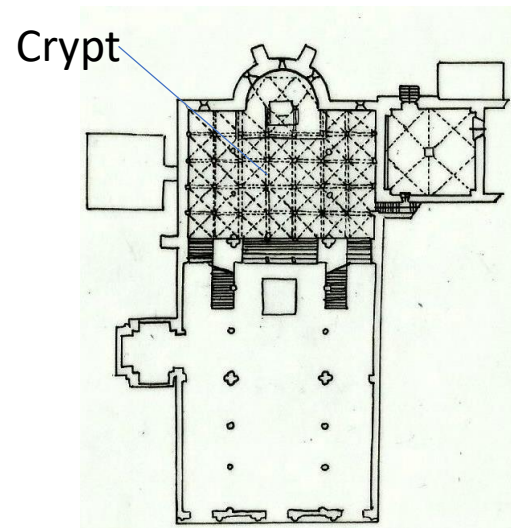


Façade



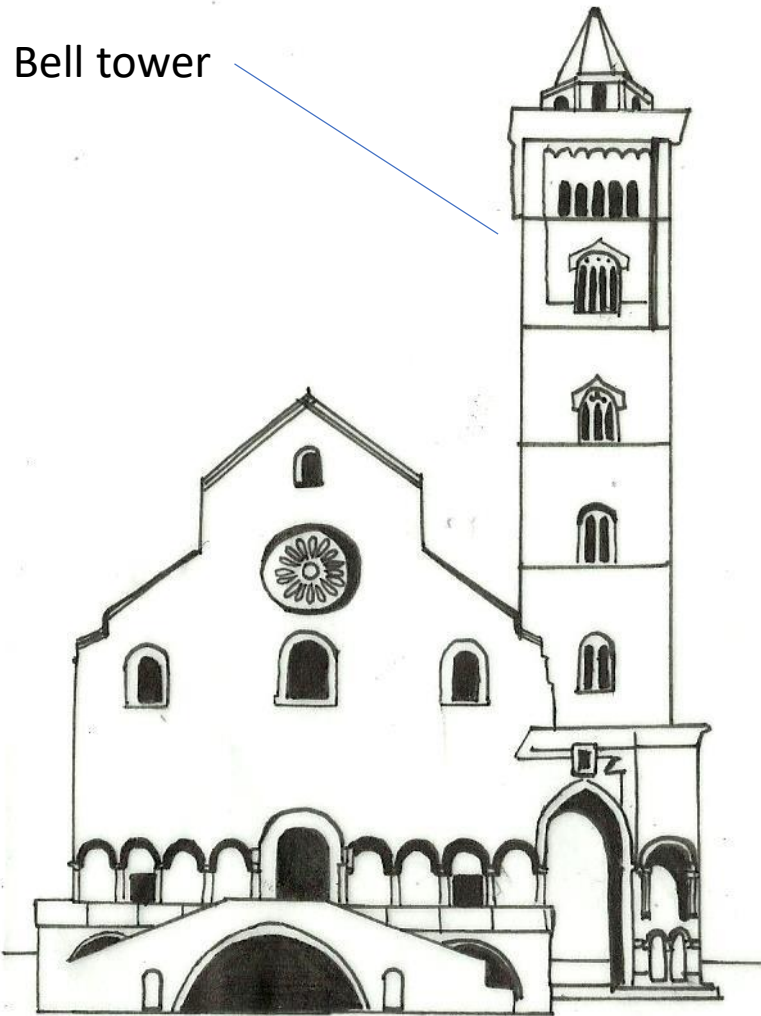
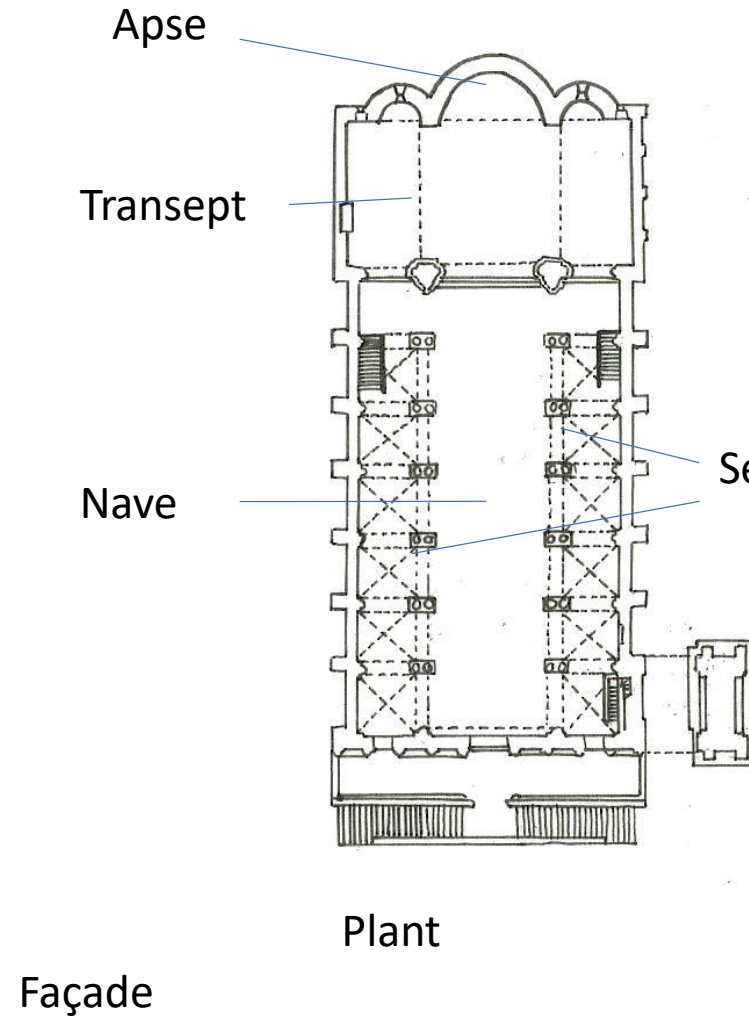
Central Plant, with
five domes

SAINT MINIATO AL MONTE CHURCH, 1018-62, FLORENCE

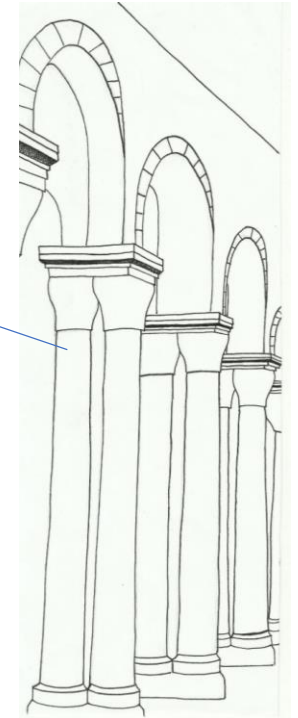


Lower plan with crypt

TRANI CATHEDRAL, 1099



Column «*binata*»
column with two
shaft and two
capital, but with
only one base

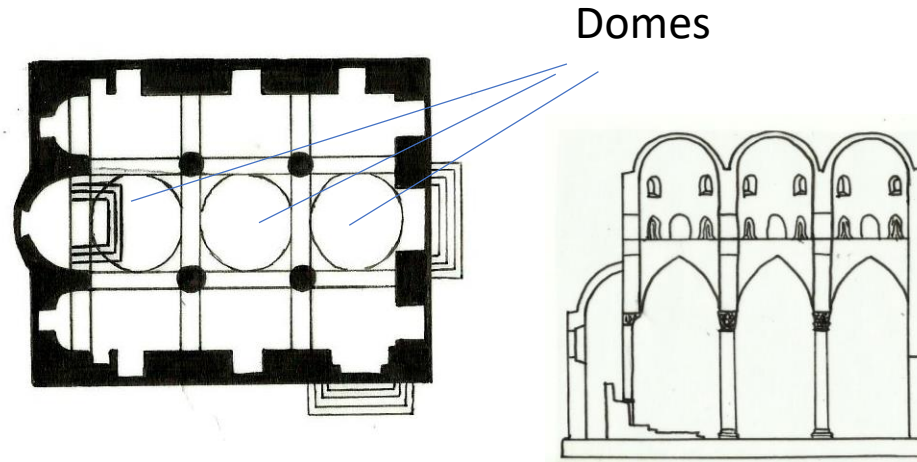


INSIDE THE CHURCH

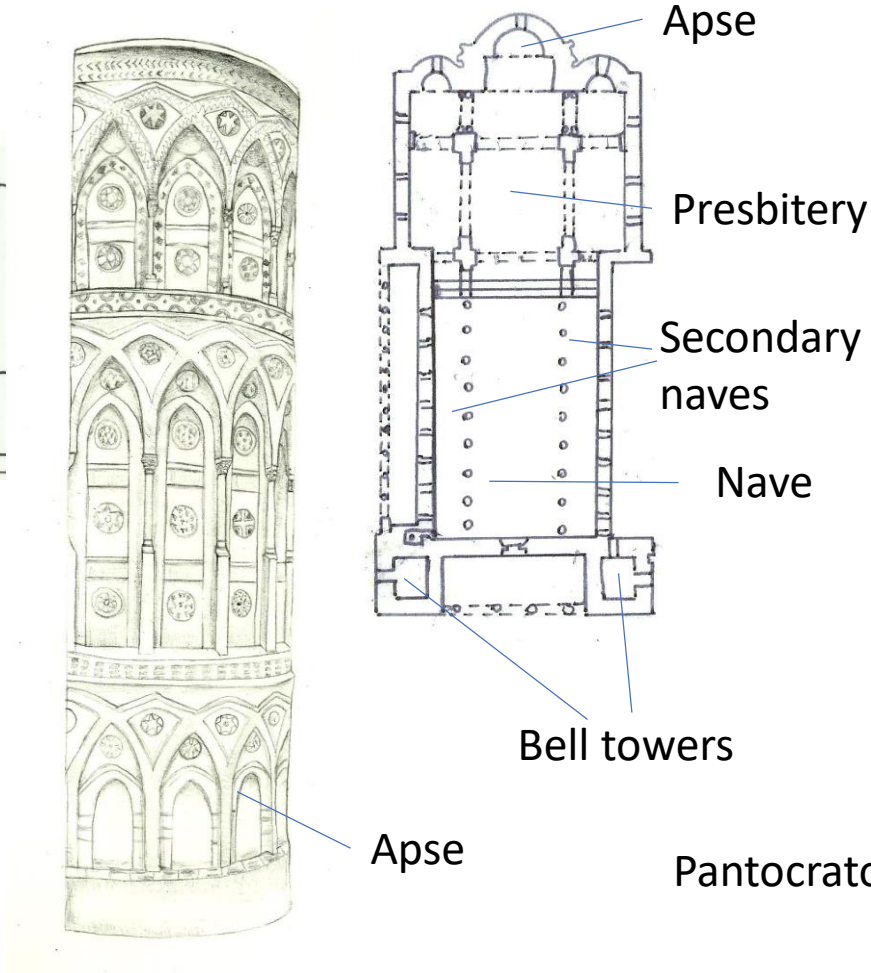


INSIDE THE CRYPT

ROMANESQUE IN PALERMO INFLUENCED BY ARABIC ARCHITECTURE



SAINT CATALDO CHURCH, 1160



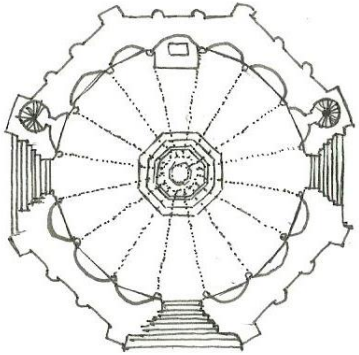
MONREALE CATHEDRAL, 1172-1189



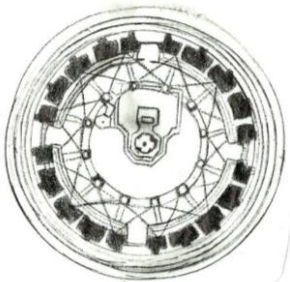
ARABIC CUBE BY NIGHT



BAPTISTERS



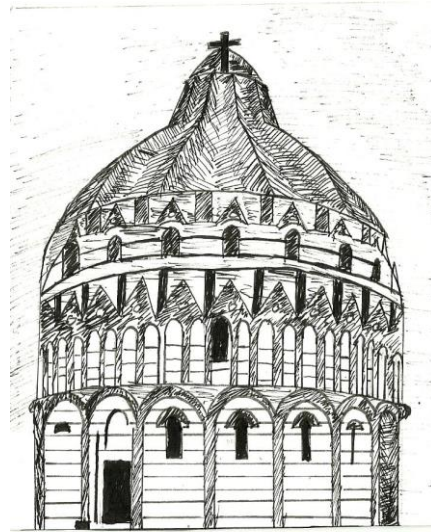
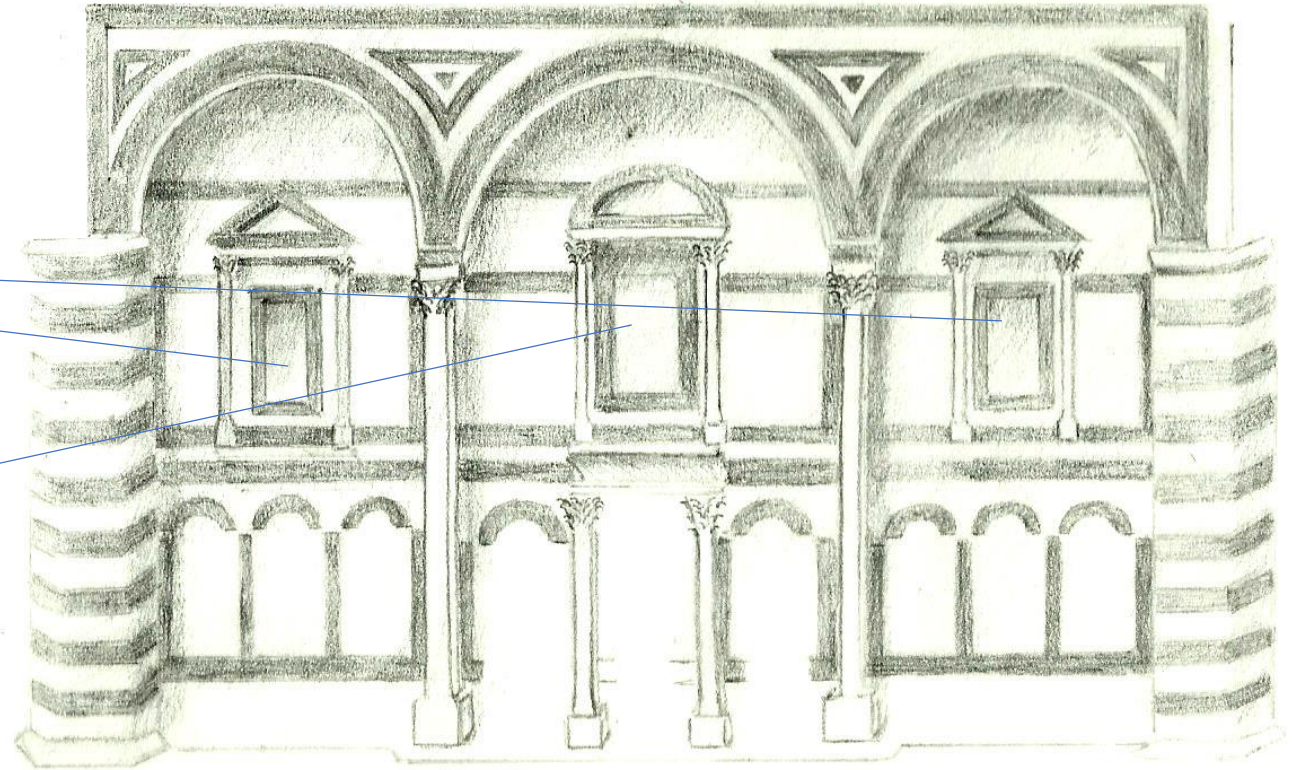
OCTAGONAL BAPTISTER,
1296-1260, PARMA



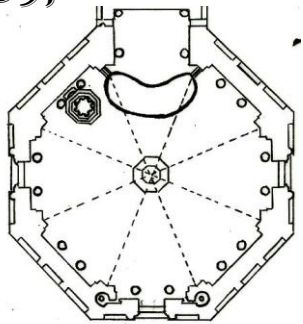
CIRCULAR BAPTISTER, 1118, PISA

«Aedicula» window

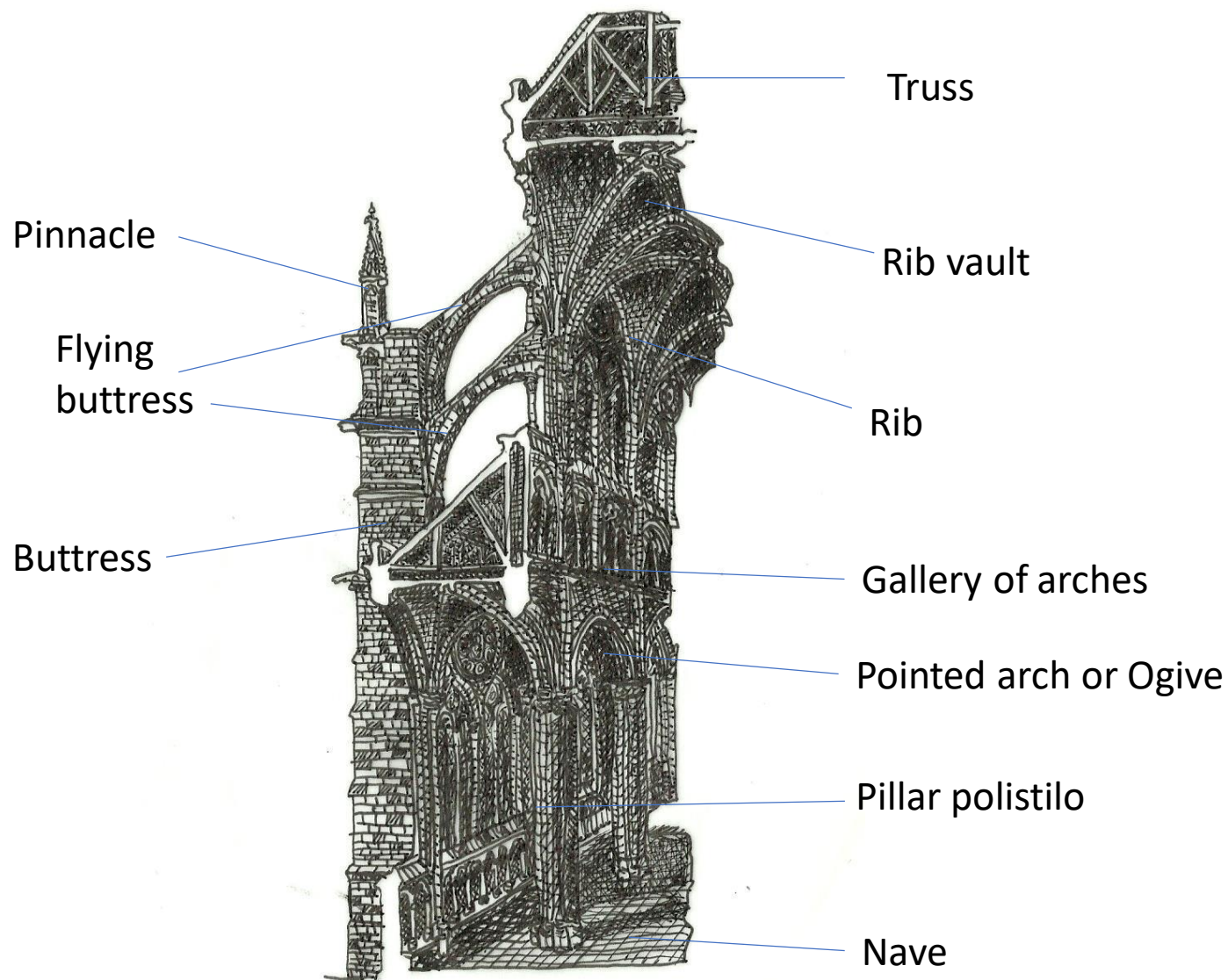
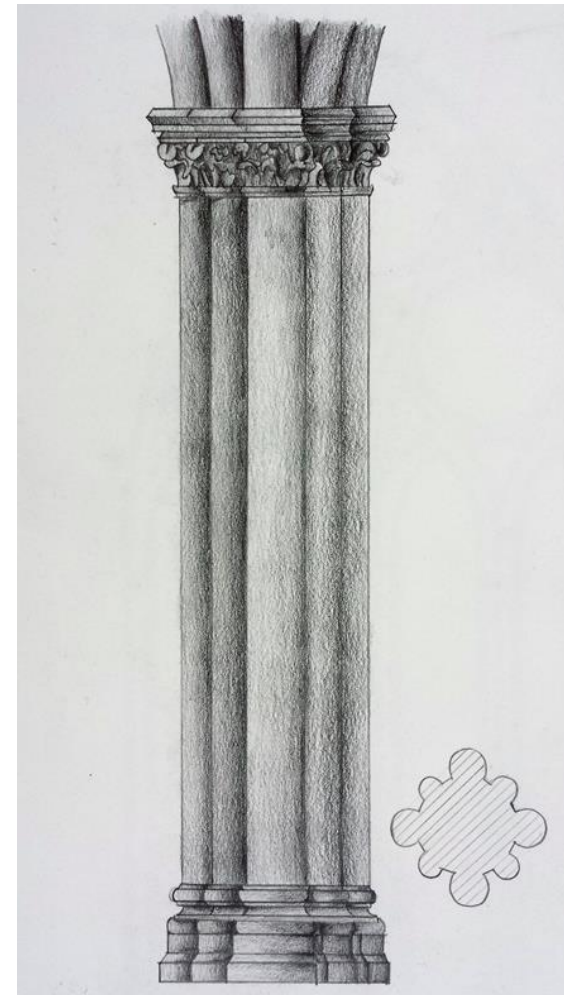
Arched window
(Centinata)



S. GIOVANNI, OCTAGONAL BAPTISTER, 1059,
FLORENCE

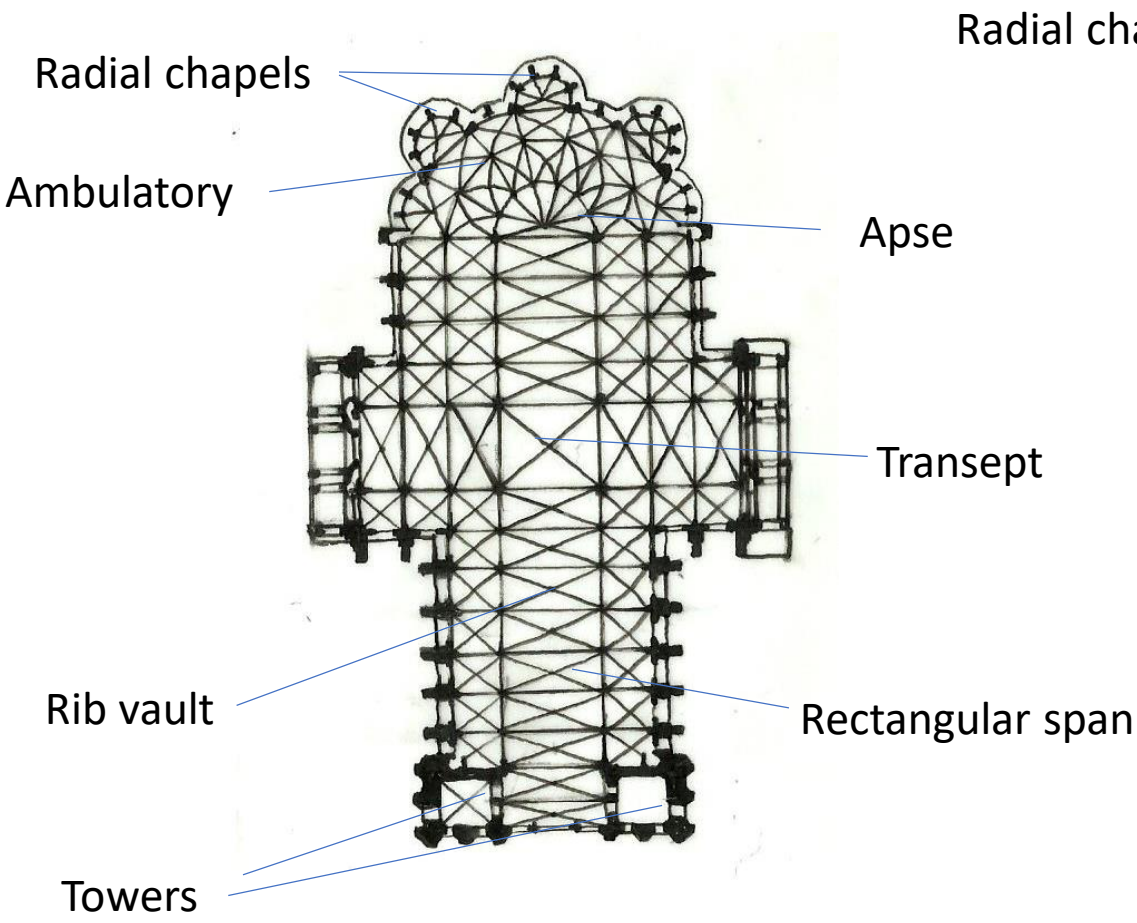


GOTHIC: ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

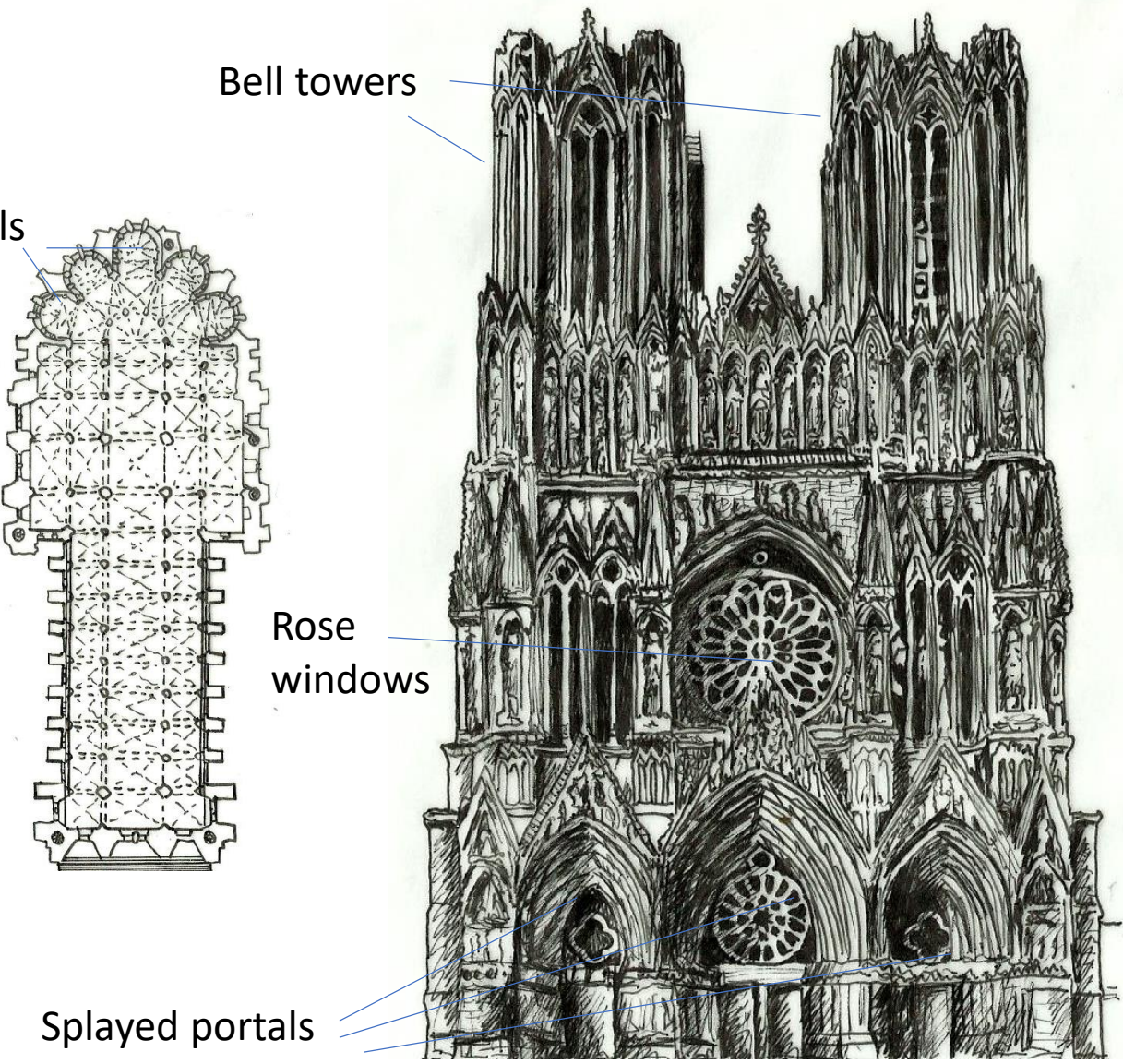


Pillar polistilo or beam with parallel lines

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL, CHARTRES, 1194-1260

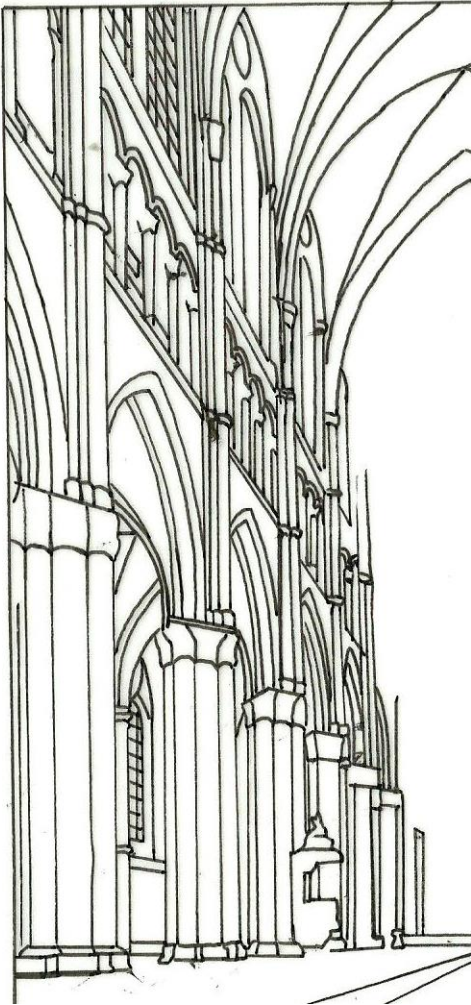


Longitudinal gothic plant with advanced transept

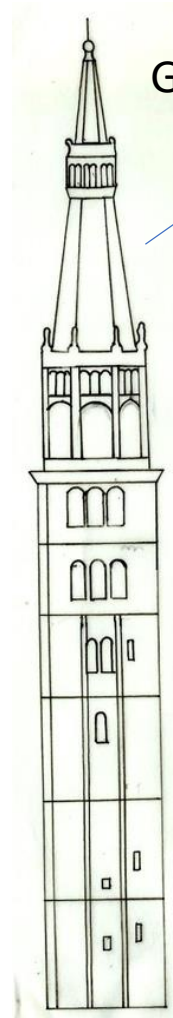


REIMS CATHEDRAL, 1211

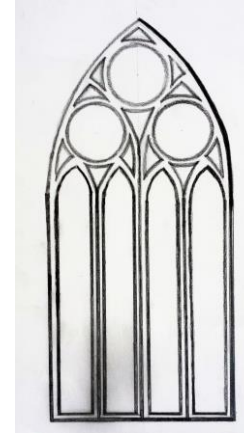
TYPES: NAVE, BELL TOWER, ROSE AND OGIVE WINDOW



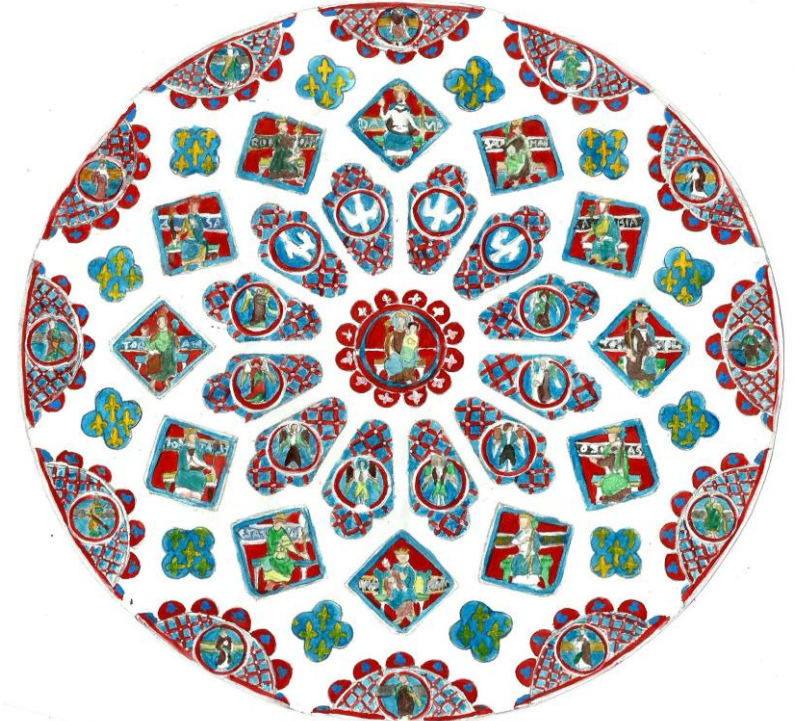
Gothic nave with pointed arches



Gothic bell tower



Ogive window

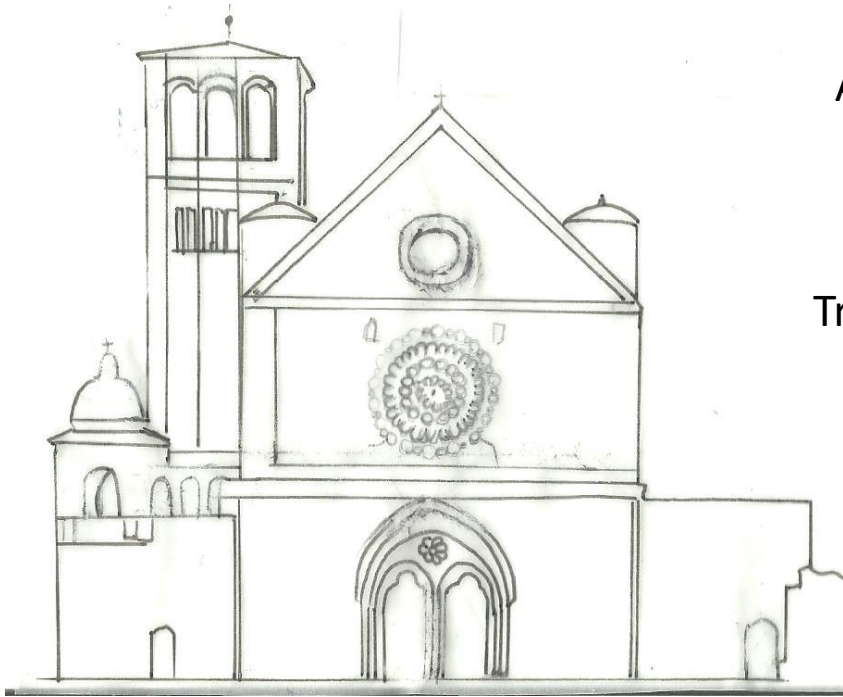


Rose windows



Gothic hanging arches

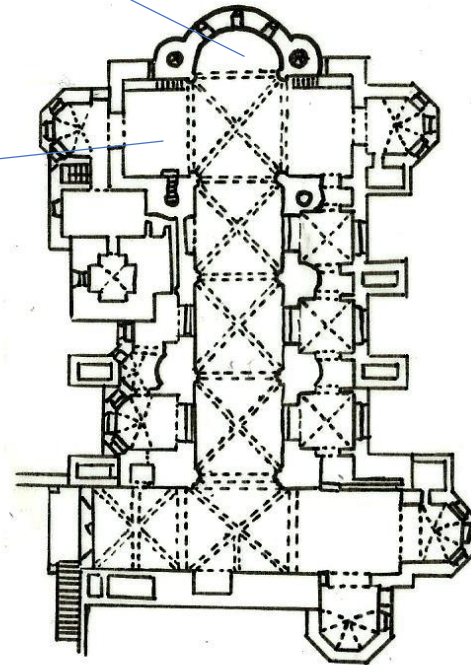
SAINT FRANCESCO'S CHURCH, 1228-1253, ASSISI



Façade

Apse semi-circular

Transept

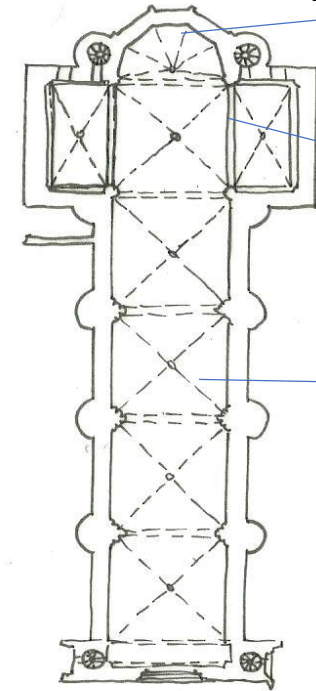


Lower Basilica: a latin «commissa» cross with a single nave and some chapel

Apse Poligonal

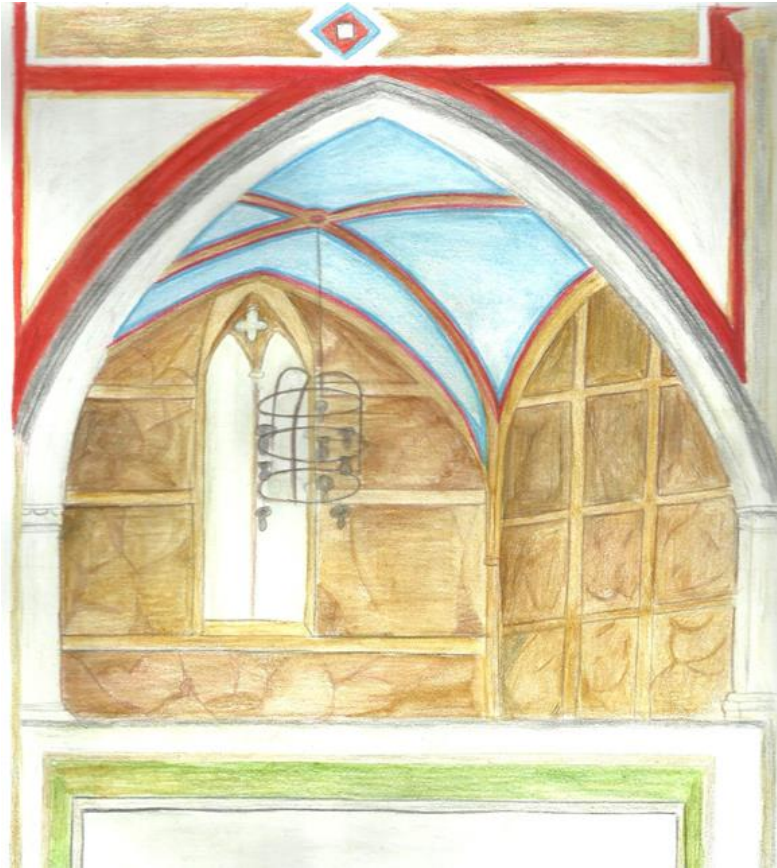
Transept

Nave



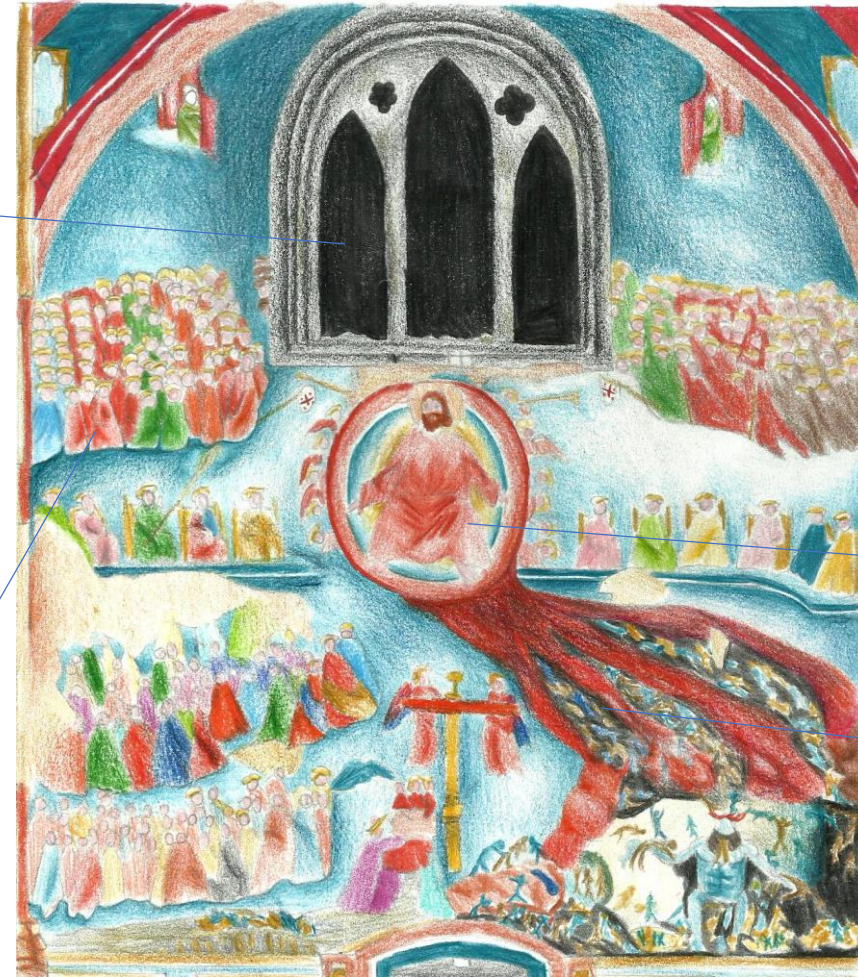
Upper basilica: a latin «commissa» cross with a single nave

SCROVEGNI'S CHAPEL, PADOVA, 1303-1305



PROSPECTIVE CHOIR

«Trifora»:
Gothic window



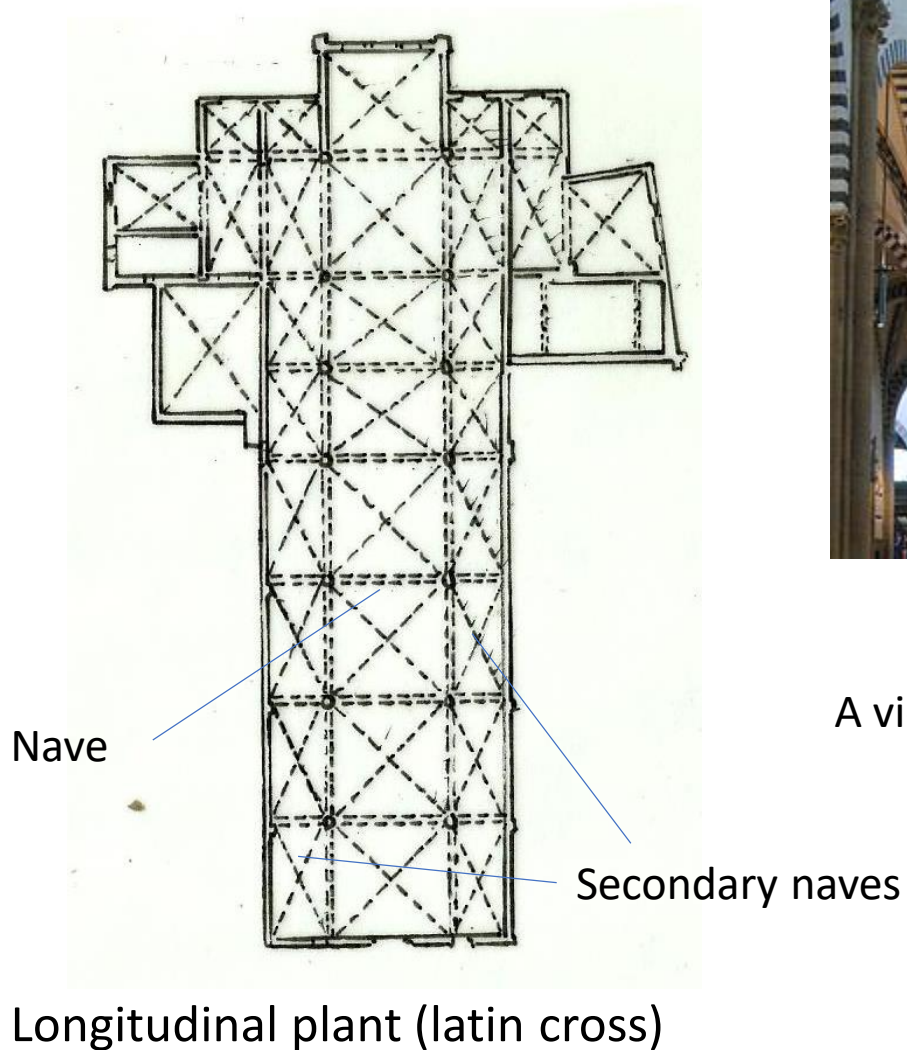
Paradise and blesseds

Christ

Hell and damned

LAST JUDGMENT

SANTA MARIA NOVELLA CHURCH, 1278-1360, FLORENCE



Oculus

Groin gothic vault

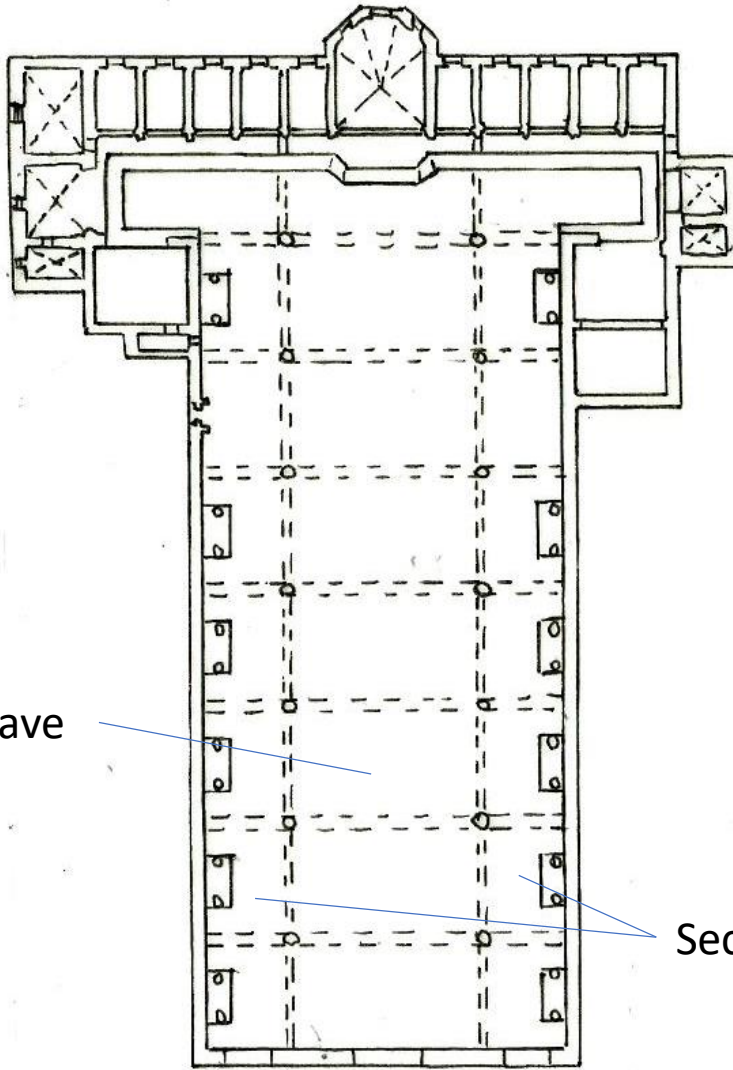
Bichrome ribs

Giotto, Crucifix, 1296-1300

Apse with
historiate windows

A view inside the church: Gothic wooden crucifix

SANTA CROCE CHURCH, 1294, FLORENCE



Longitudinal plant (latin cross)

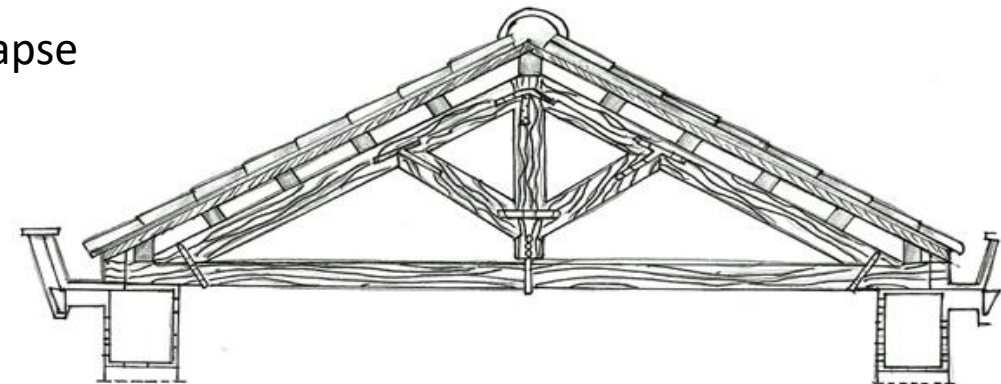


A view inside the church: Gothic apse with wooden crucifix

Truss
Pointed arch

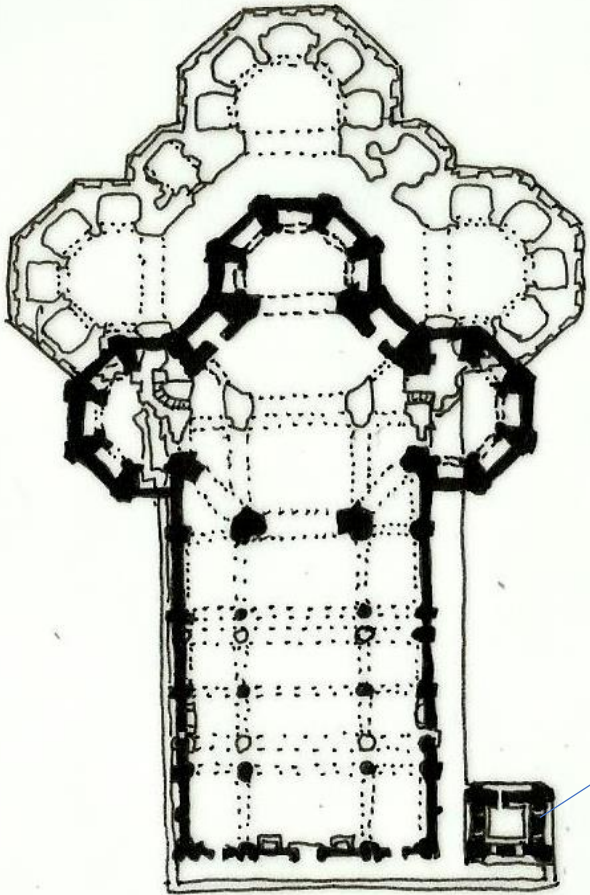
Octagonal pillar

Secondary naves



Truss

SAINT MARY «OF FLOWER», CATHEDRAL, 1296, FLORENCE



Bell tower

Longitudinal plant: Two versions of a big and a small «flower» (the definitive one)

Pointed arch
Groin gothic vault
Apse



Oculus

Pillar:
«Polistilo»

Secondary
naves

Nave

MADONNA IN MAJESTY, CIMABUE, TEMPERA AND GOLD ON WOOD, 1280, PARIS, LOUVRE

Byzantine gold background

Virgin and divine Child

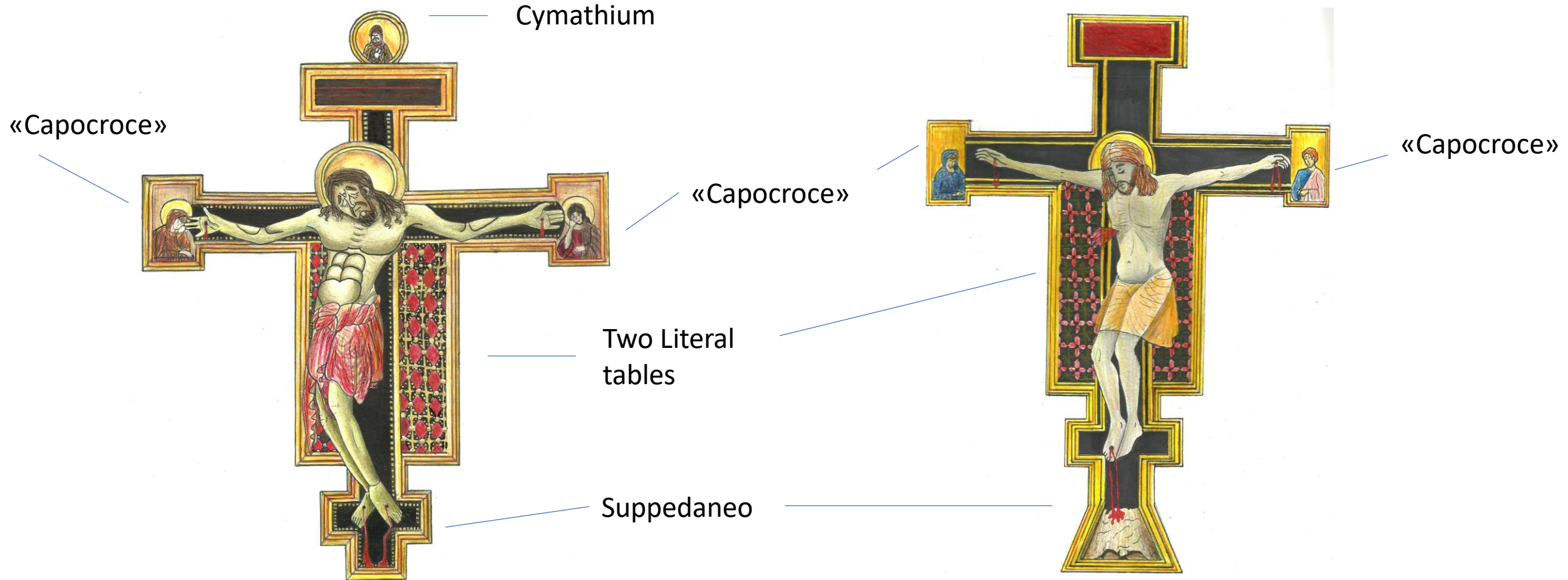
Angels

Three-dimensional throne



GIOTTO, VIRGIN AND CHILD ENTHRONED,
1310, FLORENCE, UFFIZI

ALTARPIECE: WOODEN CROSSES PAINTED



CIMABUE, 1268-71, TEMPERA ON WOOD,
SAINT DOMENICO CHURCH, AREZZO

GIOTTO, 1296-1300, TEMPERA AND GOLD ON WOOD,
SANTA MARIA NOVELLA CHURCH, FLORENCE

ROMANISQUE AND GOTHIC PULPITS



ANDREA PISANO,
BAPTISTER PULPIT, 1255-1260, PISA



GIOVANNI PISANO,
S. ANDREA PULPIT, 1298-1301, PISTOIA

ENGLISH ART DICTIONARY 2

- **Ambulatory** (Deambulatorio): it is the space that is sometimes found between the choir and the apse; it is located in Gothic churches.
- **Apse**: it is an architectural structure which is generally at the end of the main (or lateral) nave in a Roman basilica and subsequently, in a Christian church. It has a semicircular or polygonal plan.
- **Baptistery**: it is a building used for Christian ritual of baptism; usually is octagonal or circular in shape and it is separate from the church, such as a Cathedral.
- **Barrel vault**: it is a semi-circular vault shaped like a half-cylinder.
- **Basilica**: it is a Christian church made up of a large rectangular space divided into three or five naves; it could be a transept and a semi-circular or polygonal apse.
- **Bell tower**: it is a tower that contains one or more bells; it commonly serves as part of a church.
- **Buttress**: it is an architectural support of projecting masonry building against an exterior wall to brace the wall and counter the thrust of the vault. It is a pushing structure.
- **Cathedral**: it is the principal Christian Church with a bishop's see, containing the cathedra.
- **Choir**: it is the section of a Christian church reserved for the religious between the crossing and the apse or in the nave just before the crossing

- **Central plane church:** Church design, often in the shape of a cross with all four arms of equal length.
- **Clerestory:** the topmost zone of a wall with spayed windows in a church, extending above the aisle roofs. It provides direct light into the central nave.
- **Crossing:** it represents the intersection of the nave and the transept in a church, often marked on the exterior by a dome.
- **Cruciform pillar:** it is a quadrangular pillar with are attached four semi-columns or semi-pilasters that forming a cross.
- **Crypt:** an underground environment. In Christian churches, usually under the presbytery, a crypt is the place where the relics are kept.
- **Dome:** it is a rounded vault, usually over a circular space, concerned by a hemispherical curved masonry often cladding with lantern. In may use a supporting vertical wall (drum) and may be crowned by an open space (oculus).
- **Drum:** it is the circular wall that supports a dome.
- **Flying buttress:** it is an arch built on the exterior of a building that transfers the thrust of the roof vaults at the pillars (and so to the ground) and at important stress points through the wall to a detached buttress pier.
- **Fresco:** it is a painting technique in which water based pigments are applied to a surface of wet plaster and are absorbed into it, becoming part of the wall itself.

- **Gabled façade:** it is composed by a triangular portion of a wall between the edges of intersecting roof pitches; sometimes decorated with hanging arches.
- **Groin vault:** it is a vault created by the intersection of two barrel vaults of equal size which creates four side compartments of identical size and shape.
- **Hanging arches:** they are decorative arches without pillars or shelves.
- **History painting:** it is a painting based on historical, mythological or biblical narratives.
- **Lantern:** it is a turret structure situated on a roof, vault, or dome, with windows that allow light into the space below.
- **Little apse:** it is an architectural structure which is generally at the end of the secondary nave.
- **Longitudinal-plant building:** it is a church design with a rectangular shape, called “latin-cross”. If a cross-shaped building, the main arm is longer than any arm that cross it.
- **Madonna in Majesty=Vergin and Child Enthroned with angels:** it is a genre of painting in which are represented Vergin and her divine Child sit on a big throne surrounded by some angels. This picture is often carried out at tempera on a wooden panel with a Byzantine background.
- **Mandorla:** it is an almond-shaped area in which a sacred figure, such us Christ, is represented.
- **Marbles slab:** it is a rectangular slab with a relief.
- **Matroneo:** it is a women's gallery located over the nave; during the Romaneque Era women sit in to see the Mass.

- **Mosaic:** it is an image formed by small colored stone or glass pieces (called tesserae) affixed to a hard, stable surface.
- **Nartex:** it is an entrance used in the Byzantine architecture; great examples are still visible in Ravenna (such as San Vitale Cathedral).
- **Nave arches:** they are a succession of arches placed in the main aisle (arcade or colonnade).
- **Nave:** it is the long central part of a church, often with aisles (long passages) on both sides, defined by the nave arches or nave colonnade.
- **Octagonal dome:** it is a rounded vault built on an octagonal drum from which the vault springs.
- **Ogive:** it is a pointed Gothic arch and the diagonal rib or groin of a Gothic vault.
- **Open gallery (Loggiato):** it is a gallery of arches used as a corridor between building or around a courtyard (such as a colonnade).
- **Painted wooden cross with Christ triumphant** (It represents the living Christ who triumphs over death) or with Christ suffering (It represents Christ on the cross as a dead man): it is a big wooden cross formed by a horizontal axis and a vertical one in which there are some different parts (Cymatium as a superior crowning with inscription INRI or with an image represents Christ enthroned; Capocroce as a rectangular shape located at the extremes of the horizontal axis with two figures Virgin and San Giovanni Evangelist; Two lateral tables as rectangular shape with same scenes of Christ history and the main iconographic themes; Suppedaneo rectangular shape located at the base of the vertical axes with Christ's feet).

- **Panel painting:** it is any painting executed on a wood support. A panel can consist of several boards joined together.
- **Pantocrator:** it is a kind of doctrinal portrait which describes Christ as a bust within a medallion or a full figure enthroned. He holds a scroll or book in his left hand (there is an inscription: I am the light of the world) and gives the sign of blessing with his right. This image describes Christ as almighty.
- **Pendentive:** A curving triangular surface that links a dome to a square space below.
- **Pillar polistilo:** it is a pillar formed by the union of multiple columns.
- **Pillar such as Column:** it is an architectural element used for support and/or decoration. It consists of a vertical shaft placed on a base topped by a decorative capital.
- **Pinnacle:** a small pointed tower on top of a building used by Gothic architecture.
- **Pointed arches:** they are arches with two curved sides that meet to form a point at the apex.
- **Portico:** it is a roof supported by columns at the entrance to a building.
- **Predella:** it is the lower zone, or base, of an altarpiece, decorated with painting or sculpture related to the main iconographic themes of the altarpiece.
- **Protiro:** it is the entrance of some medieval churches consists of a barrel vault supported by two “stilophori” lions.
- **Pulpit:** it is a raised place in a church, with steps leading up to it, from which the priest or ministers speak to the people during a religious ceremony.
- **Quadrangle (Quadriportico):** it is an open space surrounded on four sides by porticoes.

- **Radial chapels:** they are some Gothic chapels built around the ambulatory and so around the choir.
- **Rib vault/ribbed vault:** it is an archlike structure supporting a ceiling or roof, with a web of protruding stonework.
- **Rib:** an architectural element in the shape of cordon in Gothic and Roman constructions, suitable for receiving and unloading the thrusts and counter-thrusts of the structure on the supporting columns.
- **Salient façade:** it is a facade in which the cover presents a succession of sloping seats at different heights.
- **Span:** the space between structural parts (such as pillars, columns, etc.) connected to each other to form a homogeneous covering (for example, a barrel or cross-vaulted ceiling).
- **Splay:** it is a surface of a wall that forms an oblique angle to the main flat surfaces, especially at a doorway or window opening. A door is wider towards the outside and less towards the interior; the window is wider inward and not outward, so you can get little light.
- **Square span (Campata):** in architecture it is the space that lies between four main elements of a structure
- **Tempera:** it is painting medium made by blending egg yolks with water, pigments and, occasionally, other materials such as glue.
- **Tessera:** it is a small piece of stone, glass or other materials that are assembled to create a mosaic.

- **Tholobate/drum:** the substructure supporting a dome or cupola.
- **Transept:** It is the arm of a cruciform church, perpendicular to the nave.
- **Triforium:** it is the element of the interior elevation of a Gothic church found directly below the clerestory and consisting of a series of arches openings in front of the nave; it replaces the Romanesque matroneo.
- **Truss (Capriata):** it is a triangular architectural element, traditionally made of wood, consisting of a flat reticular planer placed vertically and used as the base element of an inclined sloping roof. The truss has the advantage of eliminating horizontal forces by virtue of its triangular structure in which the horizontal element elides the thrust of the inclined ones; it is therefore typically part of the non-pushing structures of architecture.
- **Westwerk:** it is the western body of some Carolingian churches formed by a core multi-storey flanked by two towers.
- **Wing:** it is a side panel of a triptych or polyptych (usually find in pairs) which was hinged to fold over the central panel. Wings often held the depiction of the donors and/or subsidiary scenes relating to the central image

GLI ALLIEVI

II B

BARONE CLAUDIO, BORIA LAURA, CAROBENE FRANCESCA, CAUDULLO STEFANO, DE MARCO ELISABETTA, DENARO ANDREA, FARINA VALENTINA, GIUDICE SARAH, GIULIANO CHIARA, GIULIANO GLORIA, LO RE NATALIE, LOMBARDO VALENTINA, MAENZA WALTER, MARINO LETIZIA, MECI CHIARA BARBARA, MOTTA VALERIO, NOCITA GAIA, NUZZACI GINEVRA, PARADISO ELEONORA, PARATORE DAVIDE, RACITI ASIA, VALENTI CLAUDIA, VIRGILLITO ANTONIO

II L

AGOSTA BARBARA, ANAZATO CHIARA, BIONDI AGATA, BONANNO MICHELE, CASTAGNA FEDERICA, DISPINZIERI DANIELA, GIUFFRIDA CLAUDIA, GULINO FRANCESCA, NICOTRA LAURA, OLINDO MORENA, PISTONE ALESSIA, APUPPO GIANLUCA