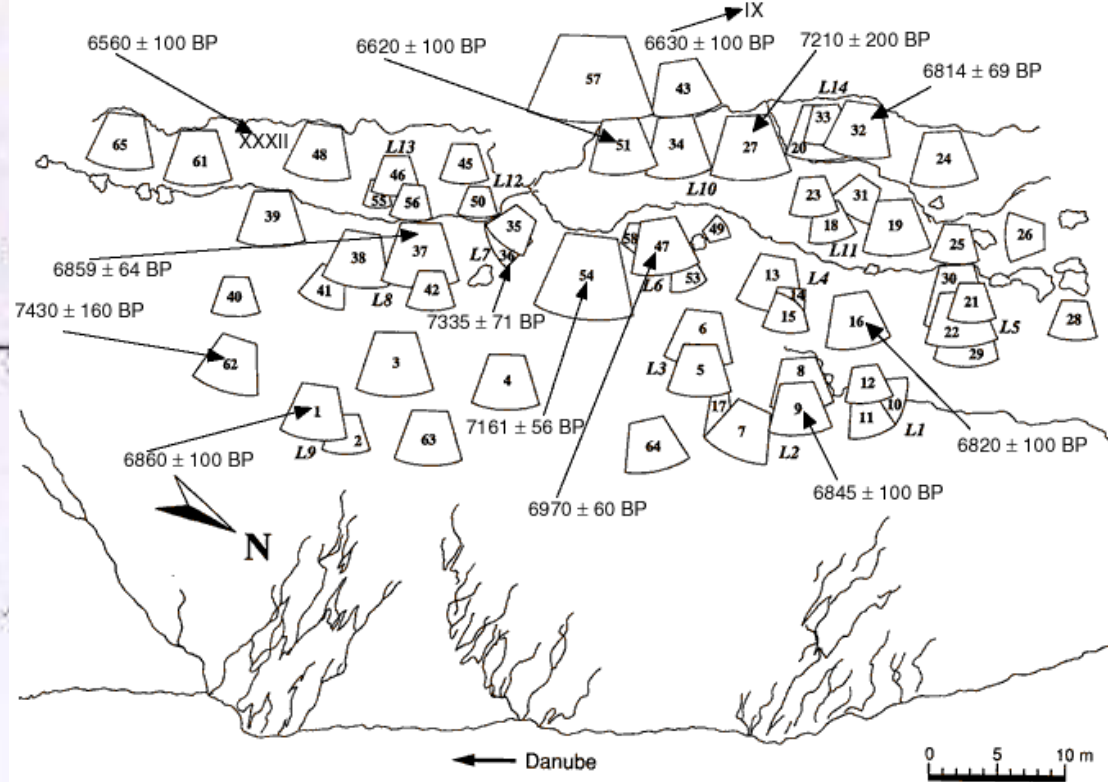
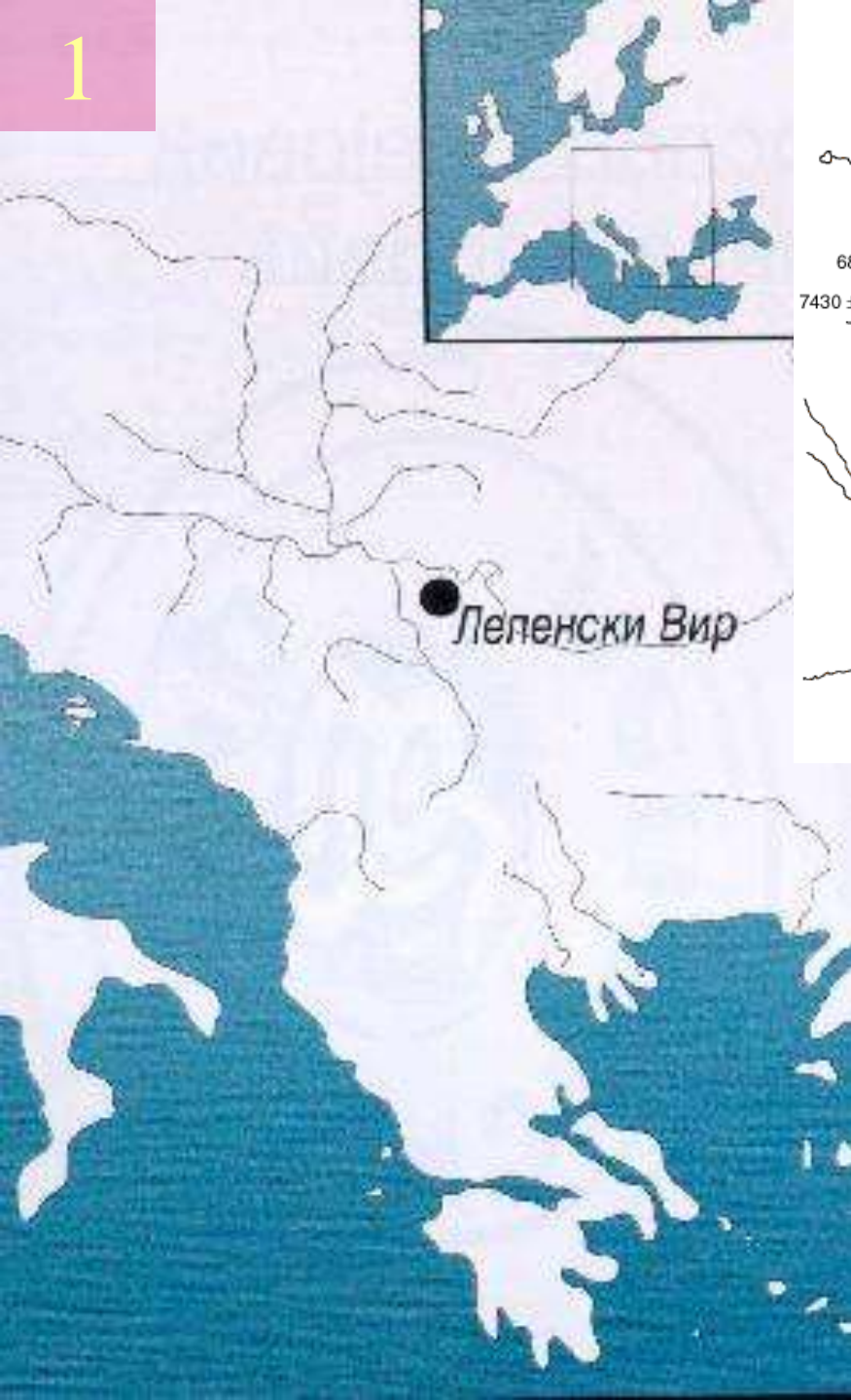




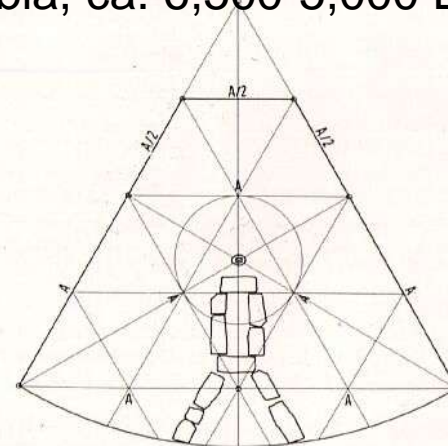
Lecture 3:
New Stone Age Architecture . . . *Rocks!*

Neolithic Sites





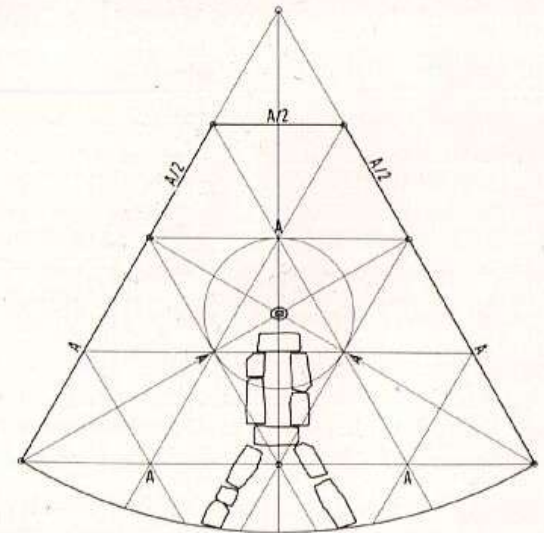
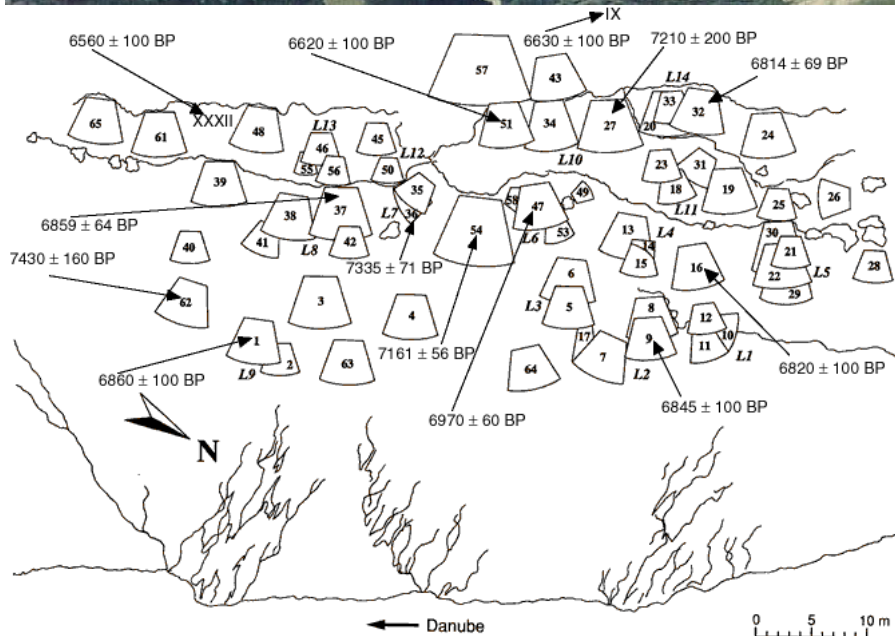
Settlement *Lepenski Vir*, near the River Danube, Serbia, ca. 6,500-5,000 B.C.E



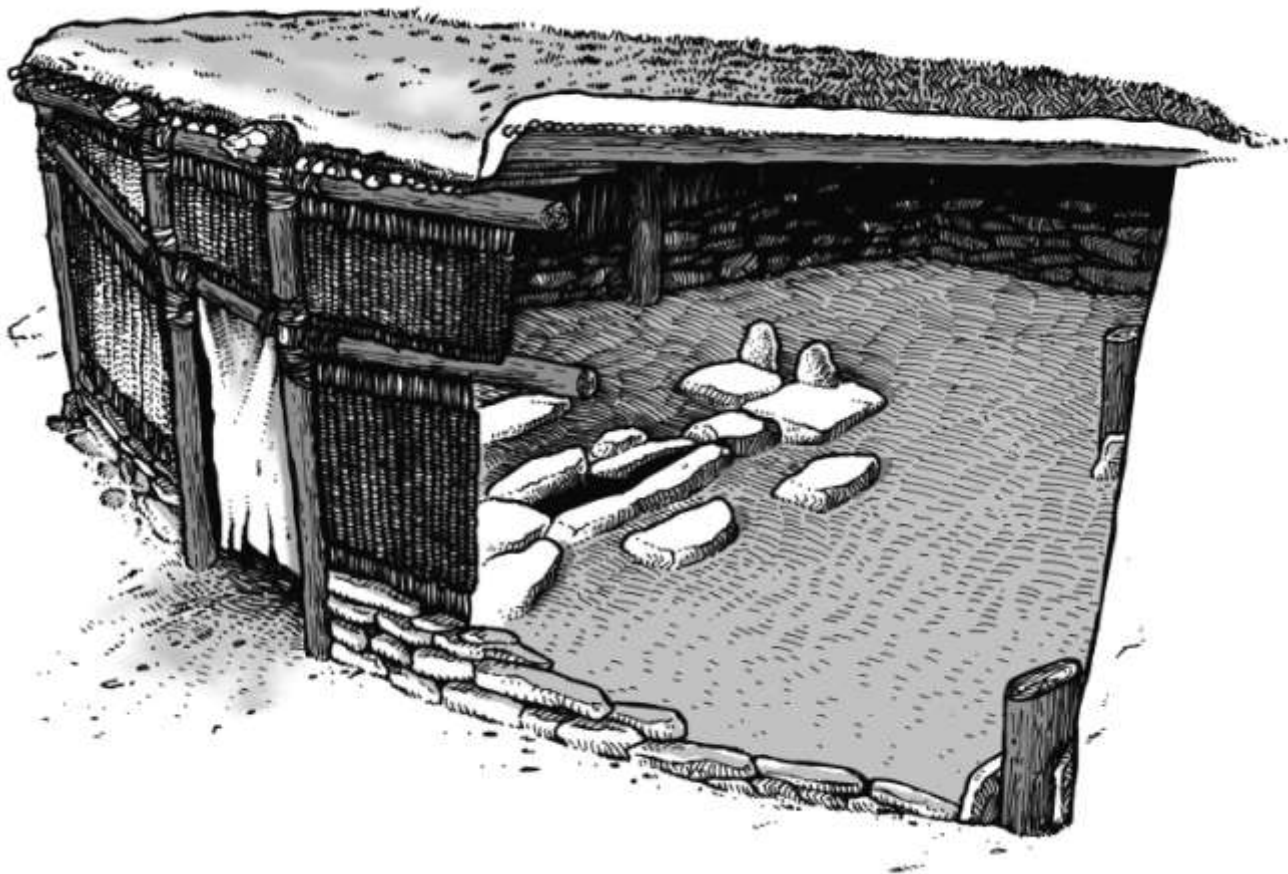
Scheme of the modular system of the shrines of Lepenski Vir

Lepenski Vir, Serbia, ca. 6,500-5,000 B.C.E – Neolithic houses

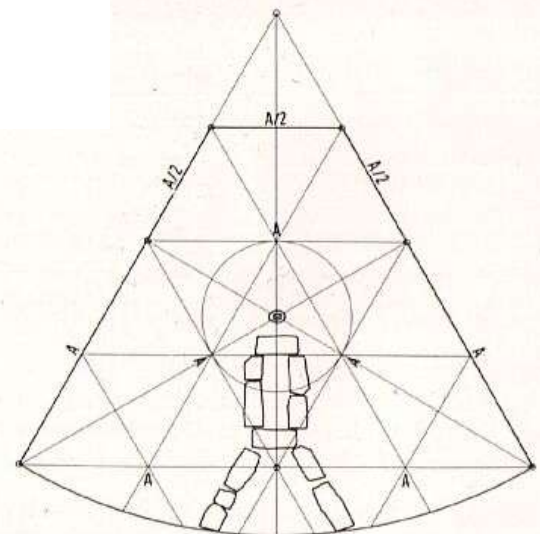




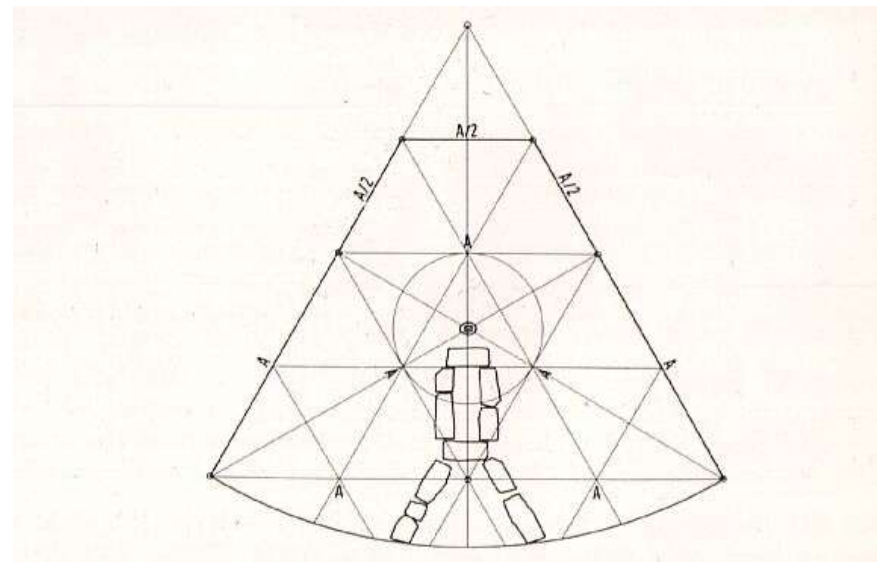
Scheme of the modular system of the shrines of Lepenski Vir



Lepenski Vir, Serbia, ca. 6,500-5,000 B.C.E.
Individual house



Scheme of the modular system of the shrines of Lepenski Vir



Scheme of the modular system of the shrines of Lepenski Vir

Lepenski Vir, Serbia, ca. 6,500-5,000 B.C.E.
sculptures (each more than 1' tall) found near
house shrines / hearths





Village of Skara Brae, c. 3100–2600 BCE, Orkney Islands, Scotland, aerial view



Plan, village of Skara Brae (numbers refer to individual houses), c. 3100–2600 BCE, Orkney Islands, Scotland





Atlantic Ocean



3



Carnac, Brittany, France, ca. 4,500-2,000 B.C.E.



3

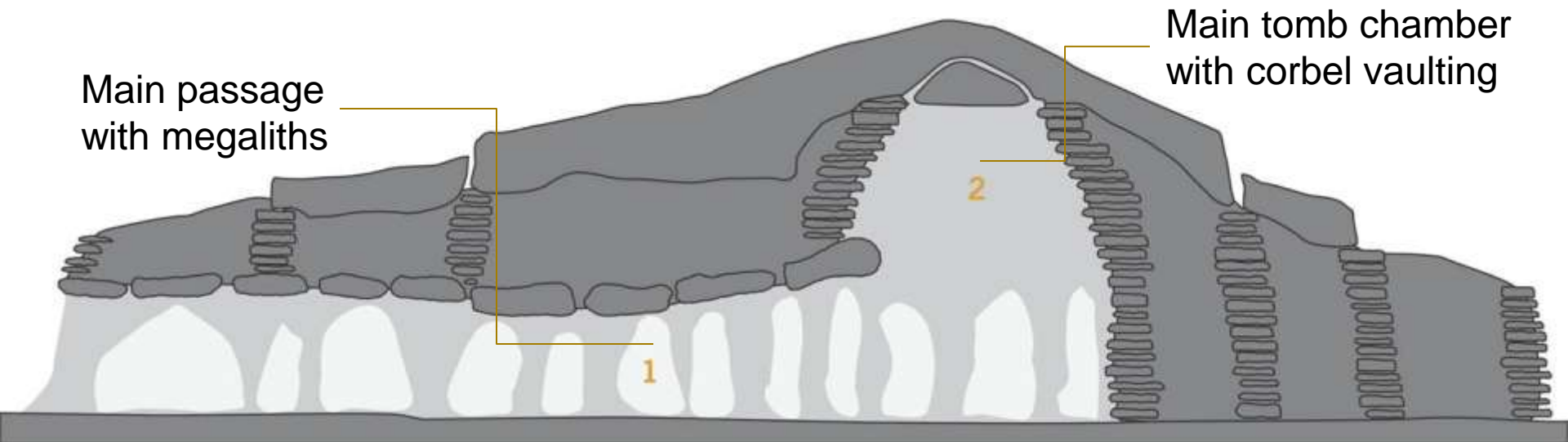




Carnac, Brittany, France, ca. 4,500-2,000 B.C.E. dolmen



Bisceglie, Southern Italy, dolmen,
ca. 4000 BCE

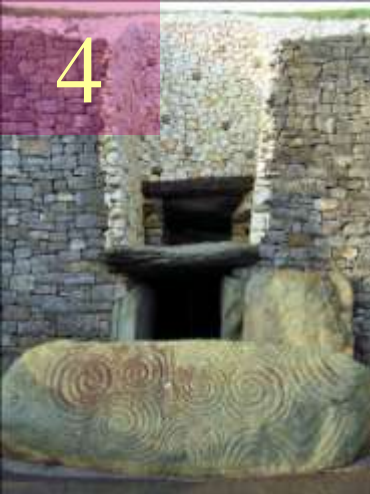


Main passage
with megaliths

Main tomb chamber
with corbel vaulting

Barnenez, France, cairn tomb, ca. 4500 BCE

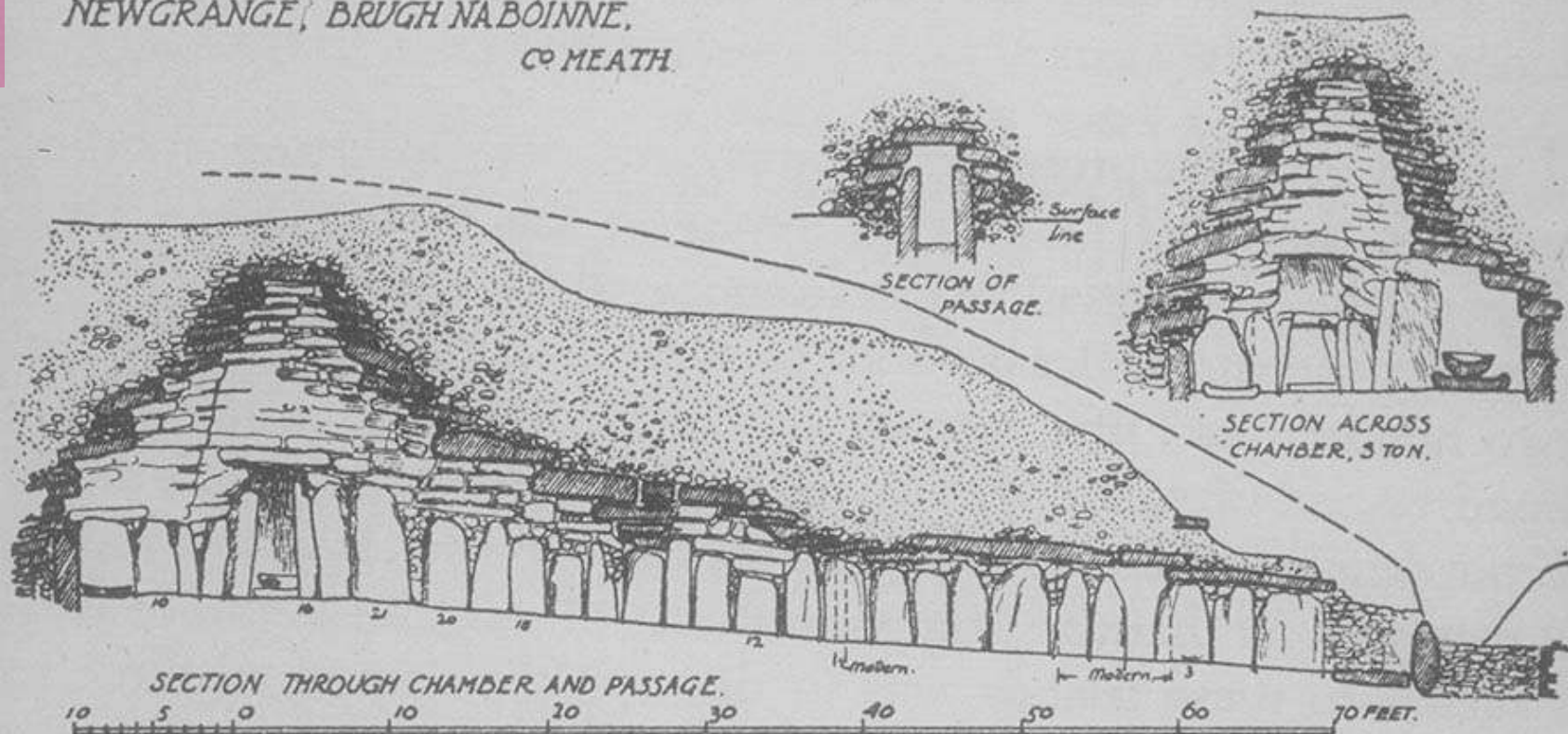
4



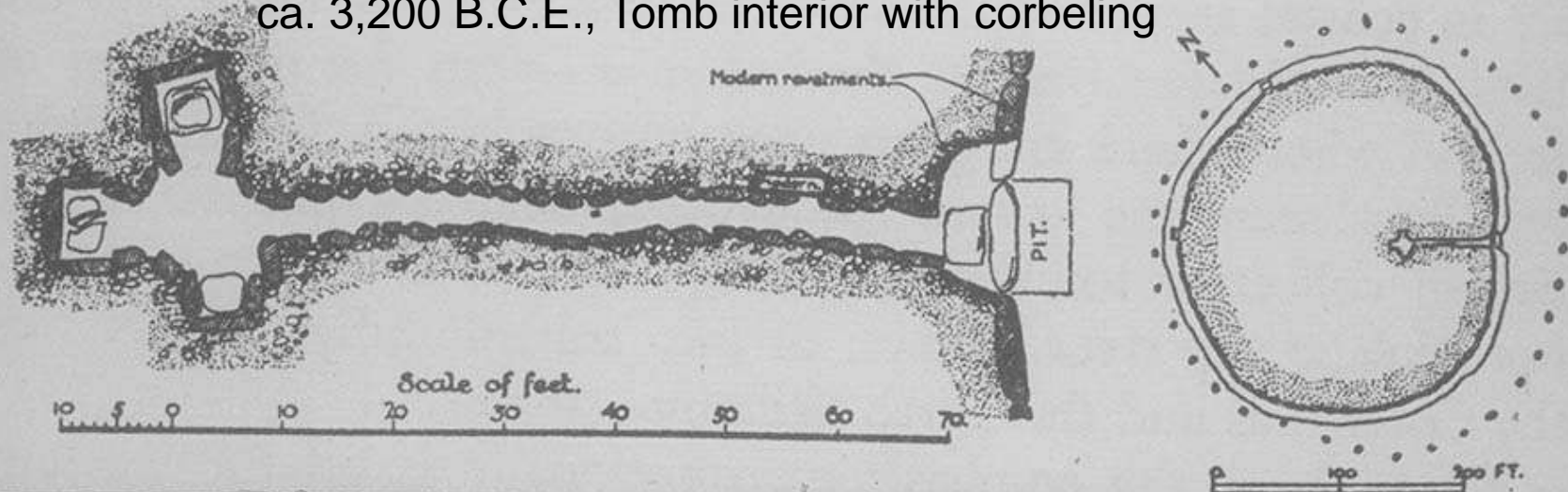


New Grange, Boyne Valley near Dublin, Ireland, ca. 3,200 B.C.E.

NEWGRANGE, BRUGH NA BOINNE,
CO MEATH.



New Grange, Boyne Valley near Dublin, Ireland,
ca. 3,200 B.C.E., Tomb interior with corbeling

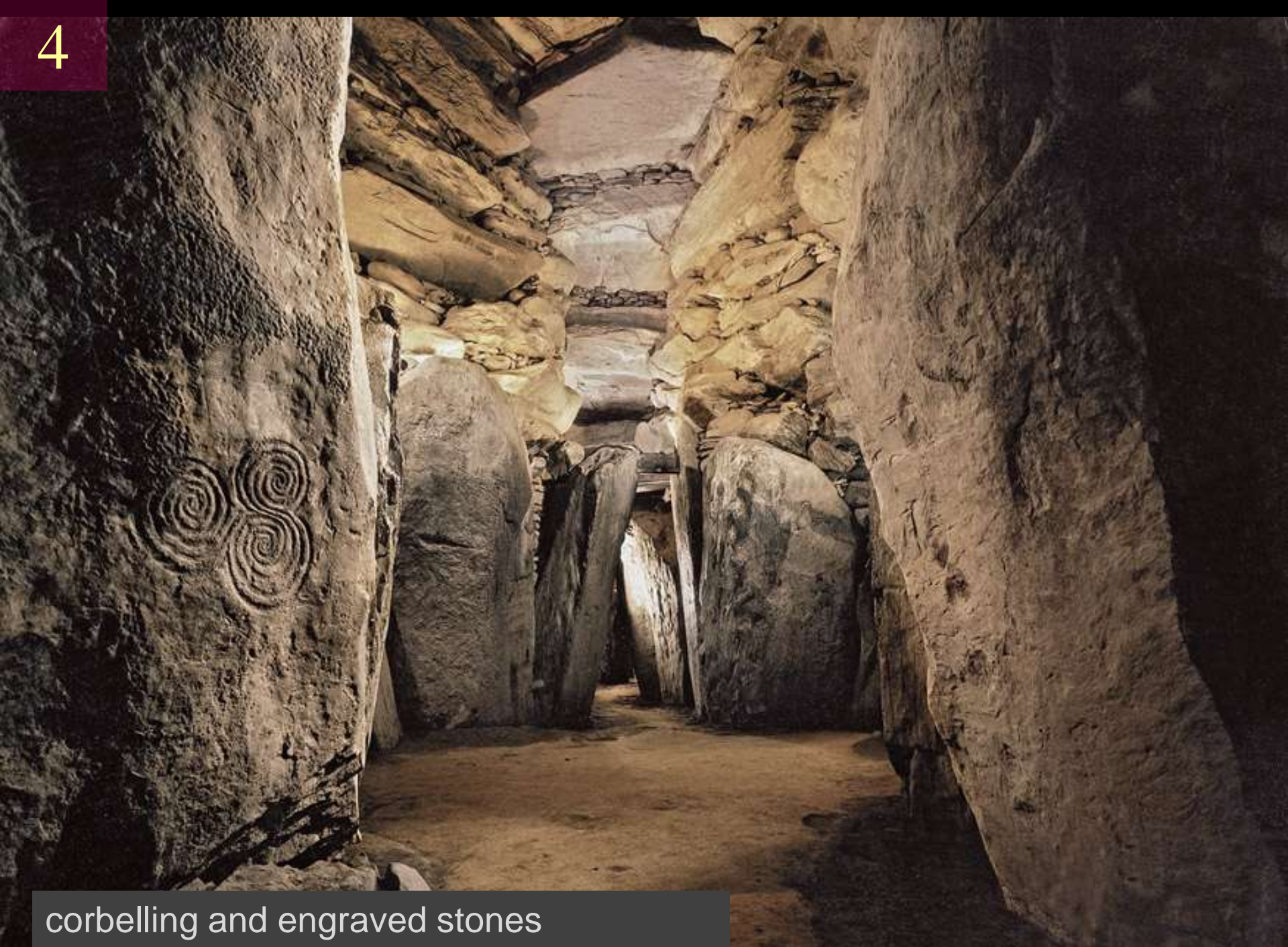




New Grange, Boyne Valley near Dublin, Ireland, ca. 3,200 B.C.E.,
engraved stones



New Grange, Boyne Valley near Dublin, Ireland, ca. 3,200 B.C.E.,
Tomb interior – winter solstice



corbelling and engraved stones





*Ġgantija Temple Complex, island of Gozo near Malta, Malta,
ca. 3,600-3,000 B.C.E.*

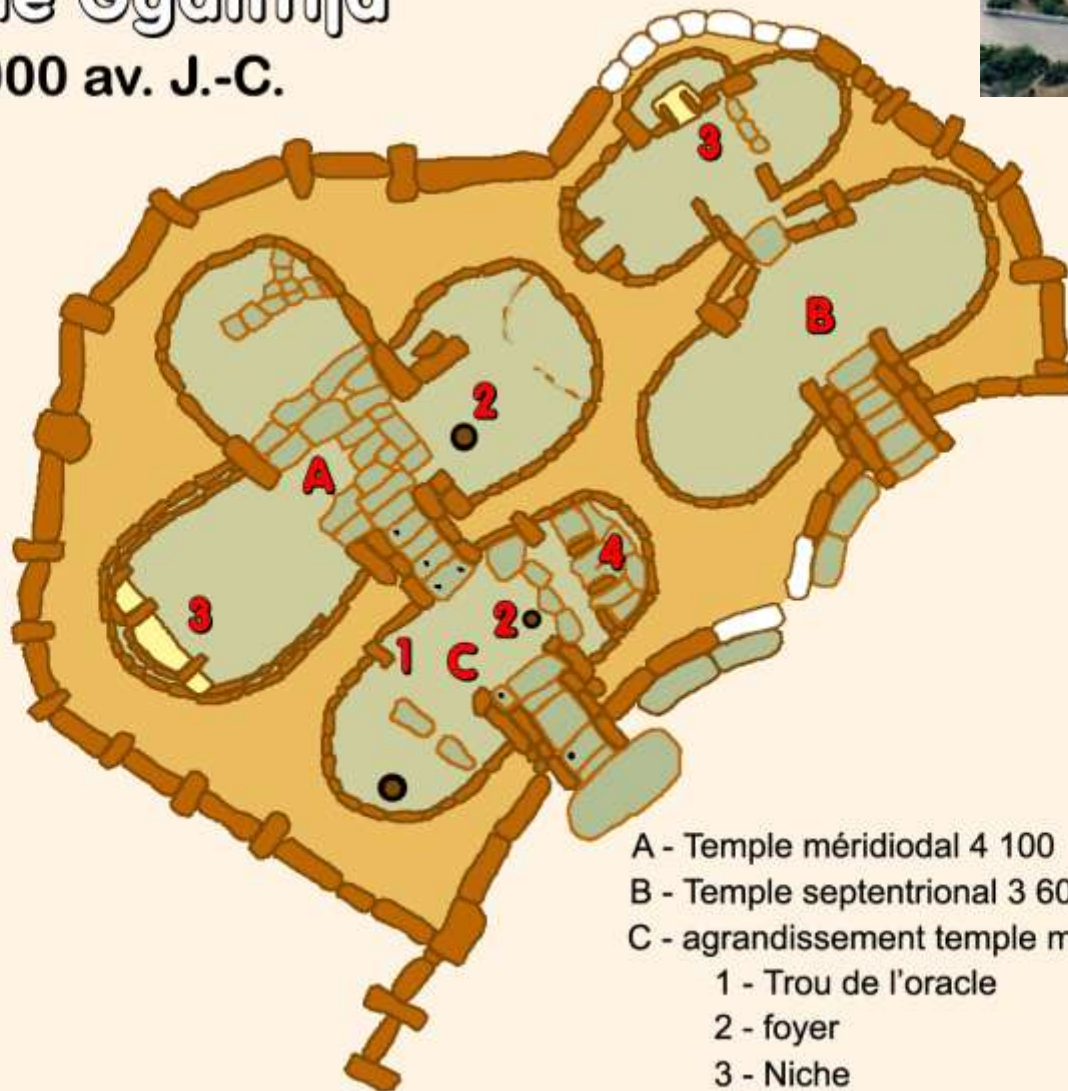
*Ġgantija Temple Complex, island of Gozo
near Malta, Malta, ca. 3,600-3,000 B.C.E.*



Temples de Ġgantija

4 100 à 3 000 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m



A - Temple méridional 4 100 - 3 000 av. J.-C.

B - Temple septentrional 3 600 - 3 000 av. J.-C.

C - agrandissement temple méridional 3 600 av. J.-C.

1 - Trou de l'oracle

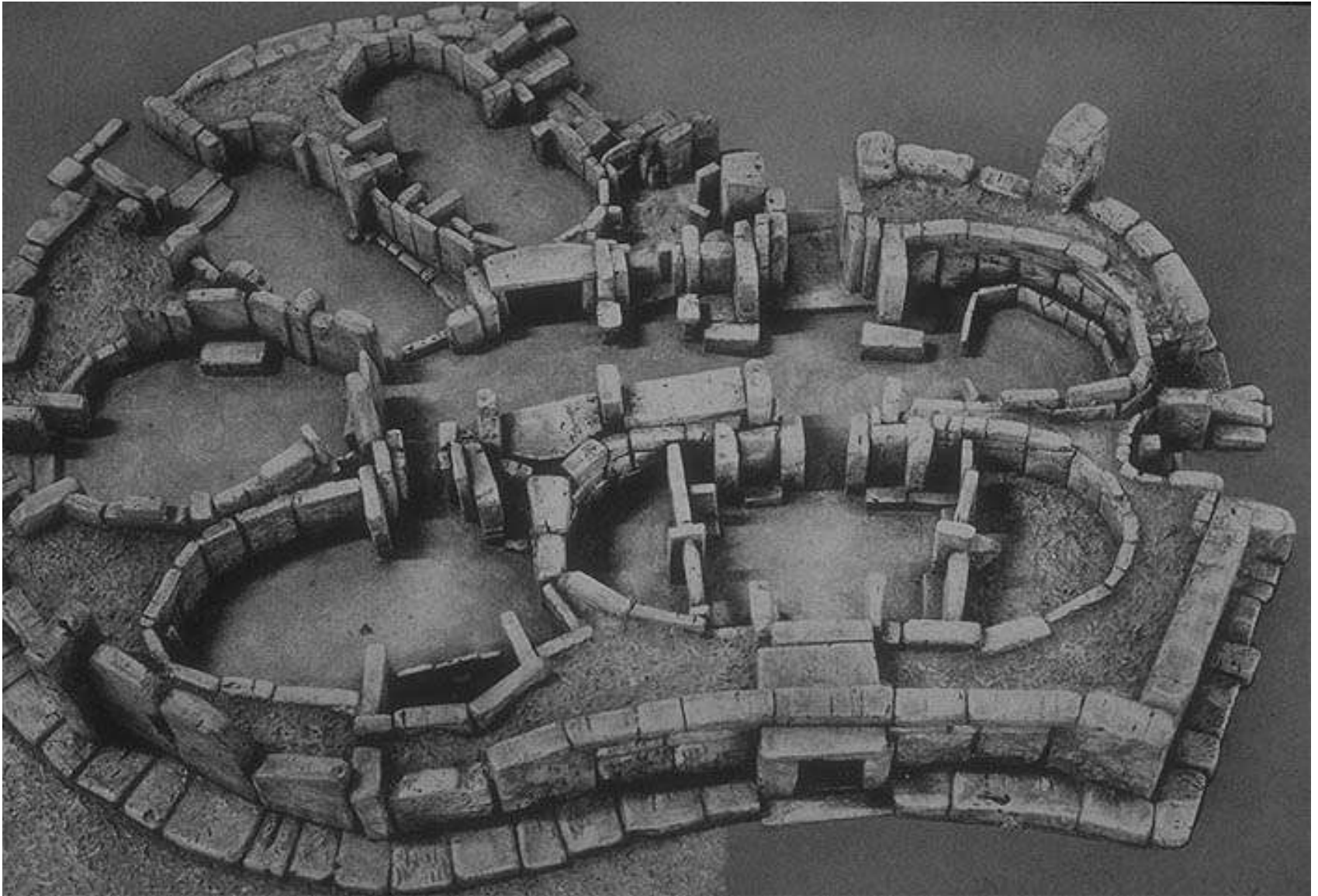
2 - foyer

3 - Niche

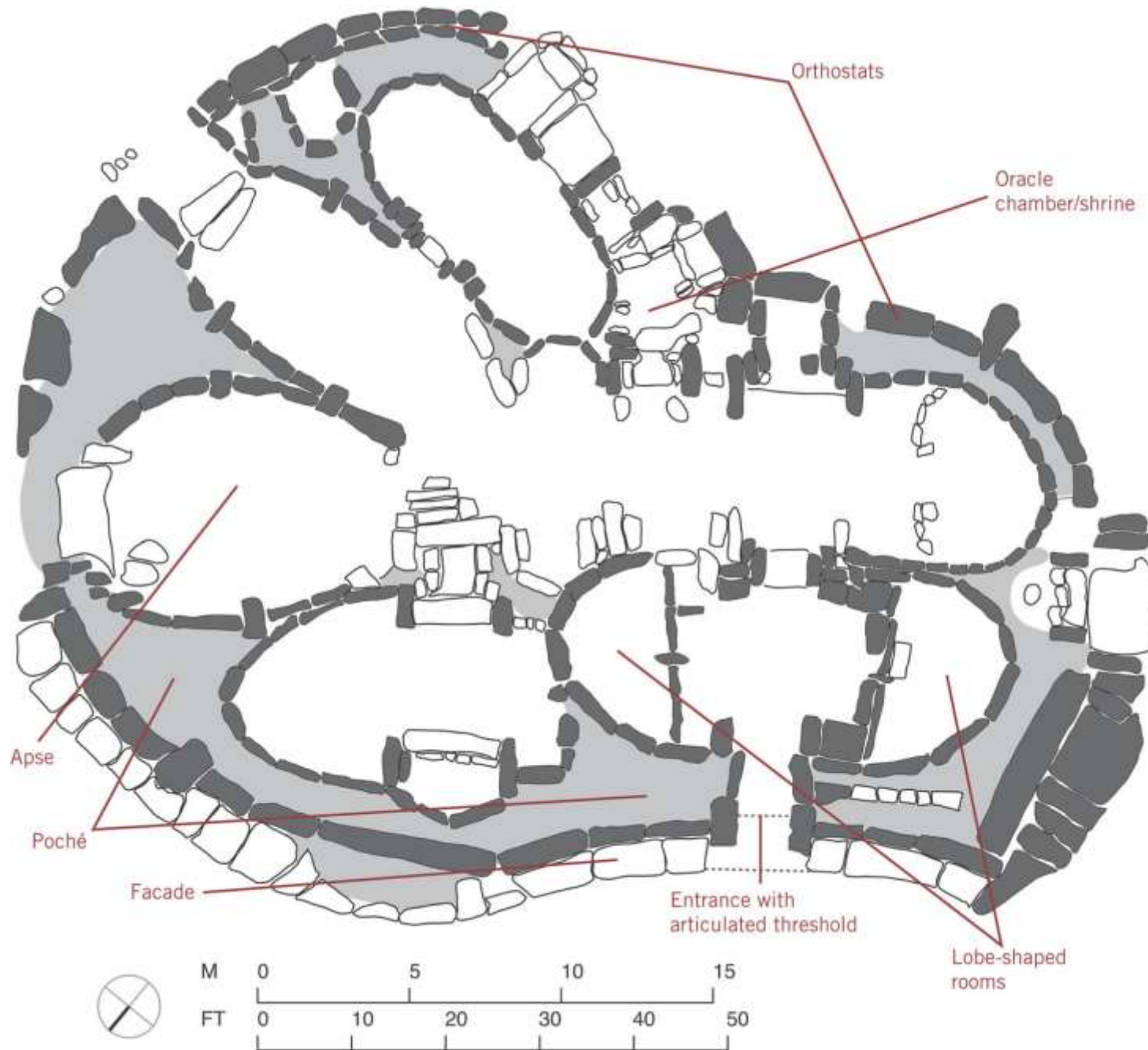
4 - Autels sur estrade



*Ġgantija Temple Complex, island of Gozo near Malta, Malta, ca. 3,600-3,000 B.C.E.
“Holy of Holies”*

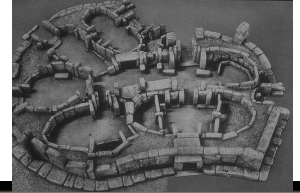


Temple Complex of Hagar Qim, Malta, Malta, ca. 3,600 – 2,500 B.C.E.



Temple Complex of Hagar Qim, Malta, Malta, ca. 3,600 – 2,500 B.C.E.

*Temple Complex of Hagar Qim, Malta,
Malta, ca. 3,600 – 2,500 B.C.E.*



Temples de Hagar Qim

3 600 à 2 500 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m



N

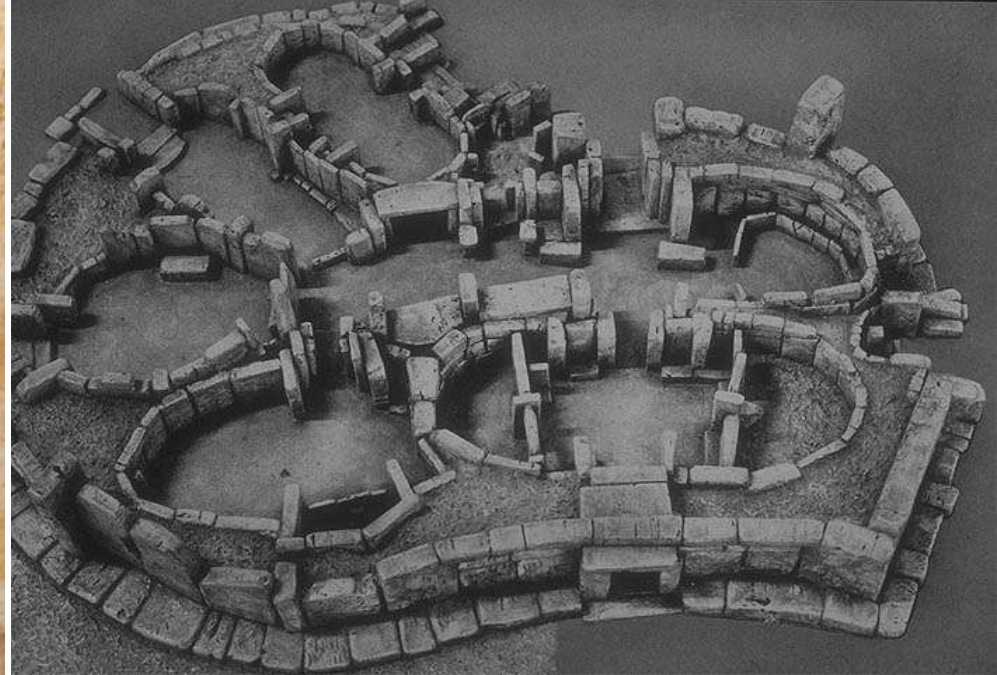


Les distances relatives ne sont pas respectées

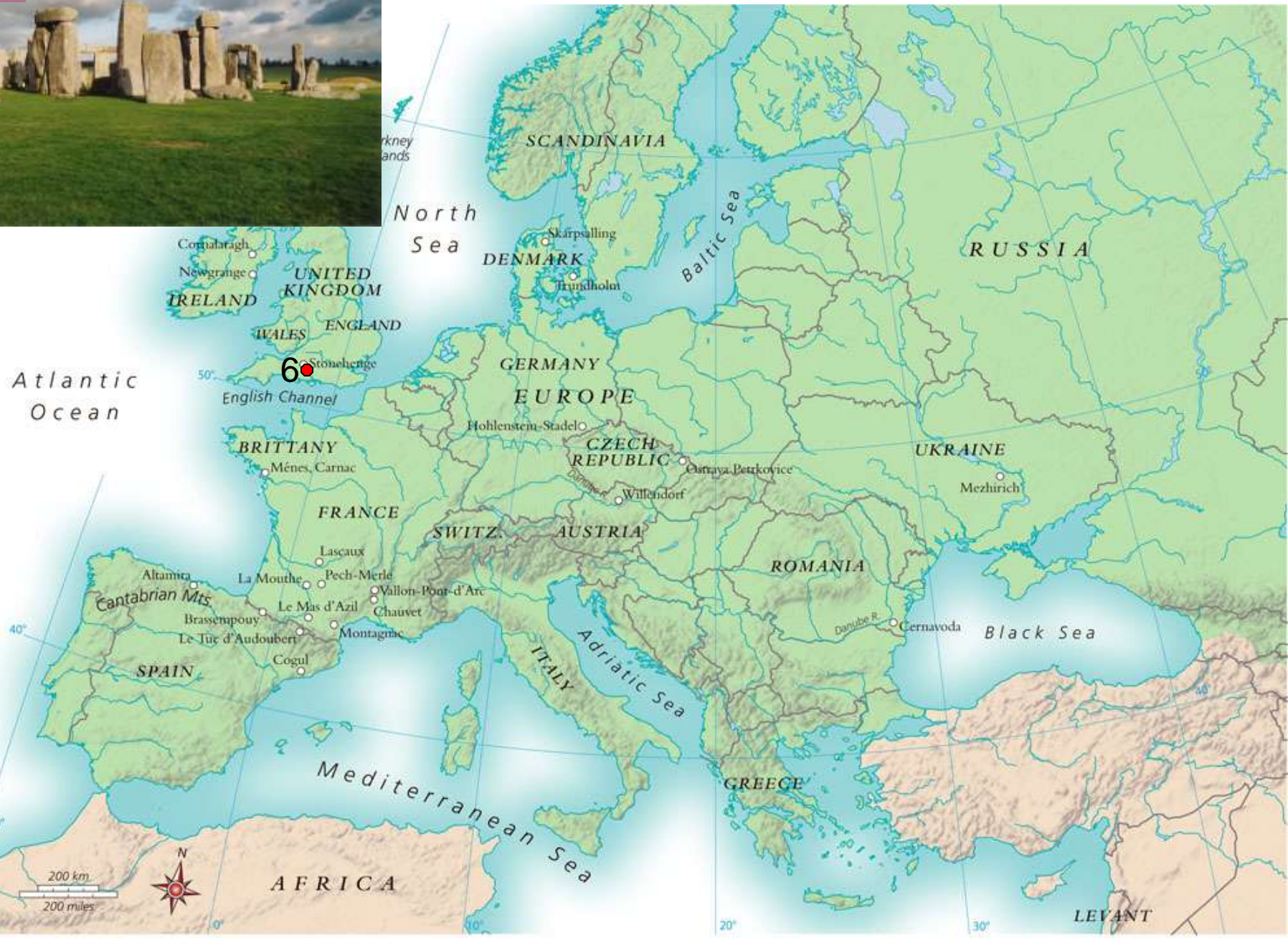
- A - Temple primitif avant 3 600 av. J.-C.
- B - Temple septentrional 3 600 - 3 000 av. J.-C.
- C - Temple méridional 3 000 - 2 500 av. J.-C.
- D - Agrandissement du temple méridional
- E, F, G - Abside ouverte sur l'extérieur
- 1 - Abside de l'oracle
- 2 - Trou de l'oracle
- 3 - Bétyles
- 4 - Table - autel décorée
- 5 - Autel décoré
- 6 - Bétyle
- 7 - Bas-relief
- 8 - Niche



5

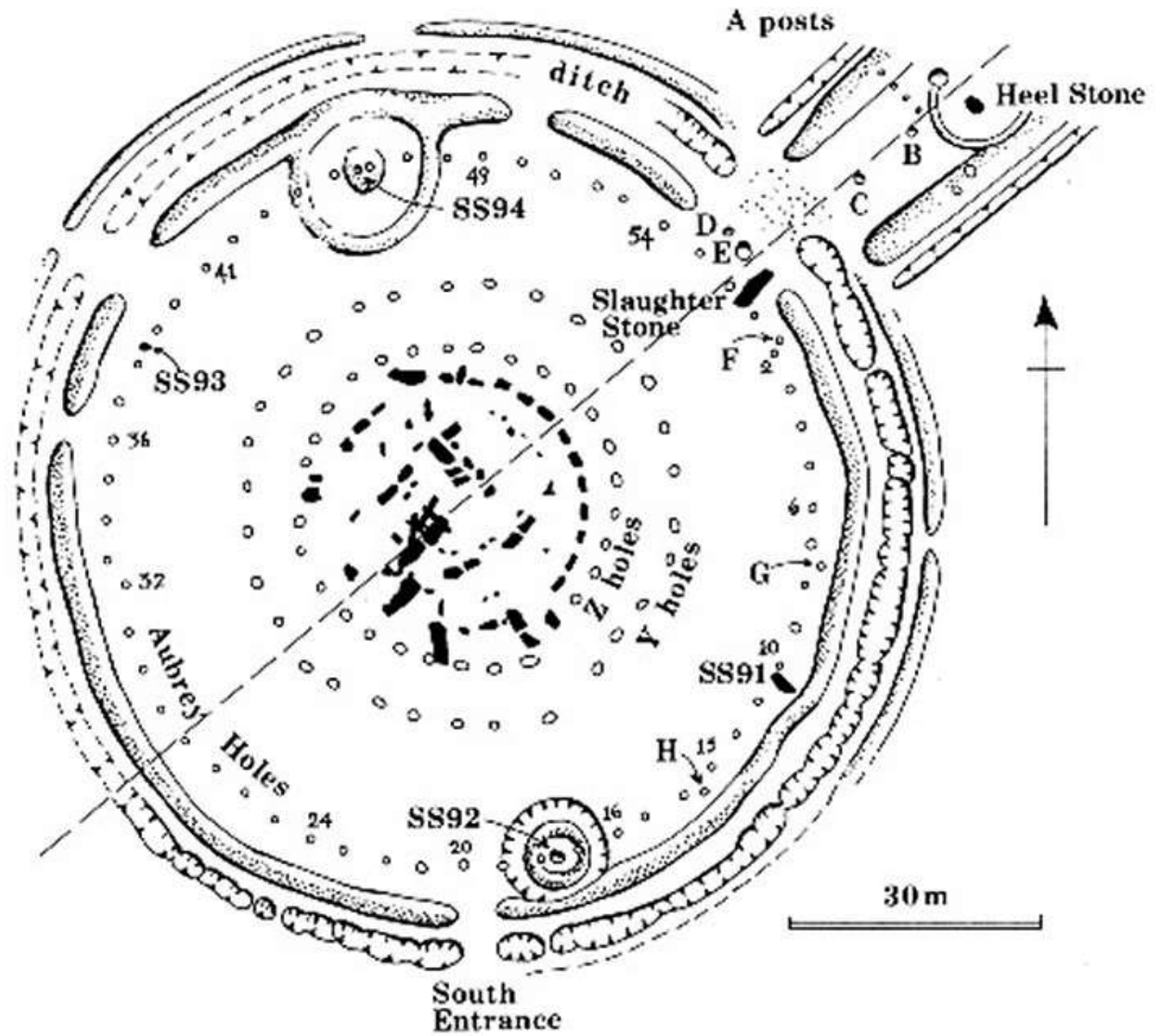


*Temple Complex of Hagar Qim, Malta,
Malta, ca. 3,600 – 2,500 B.C.E.*

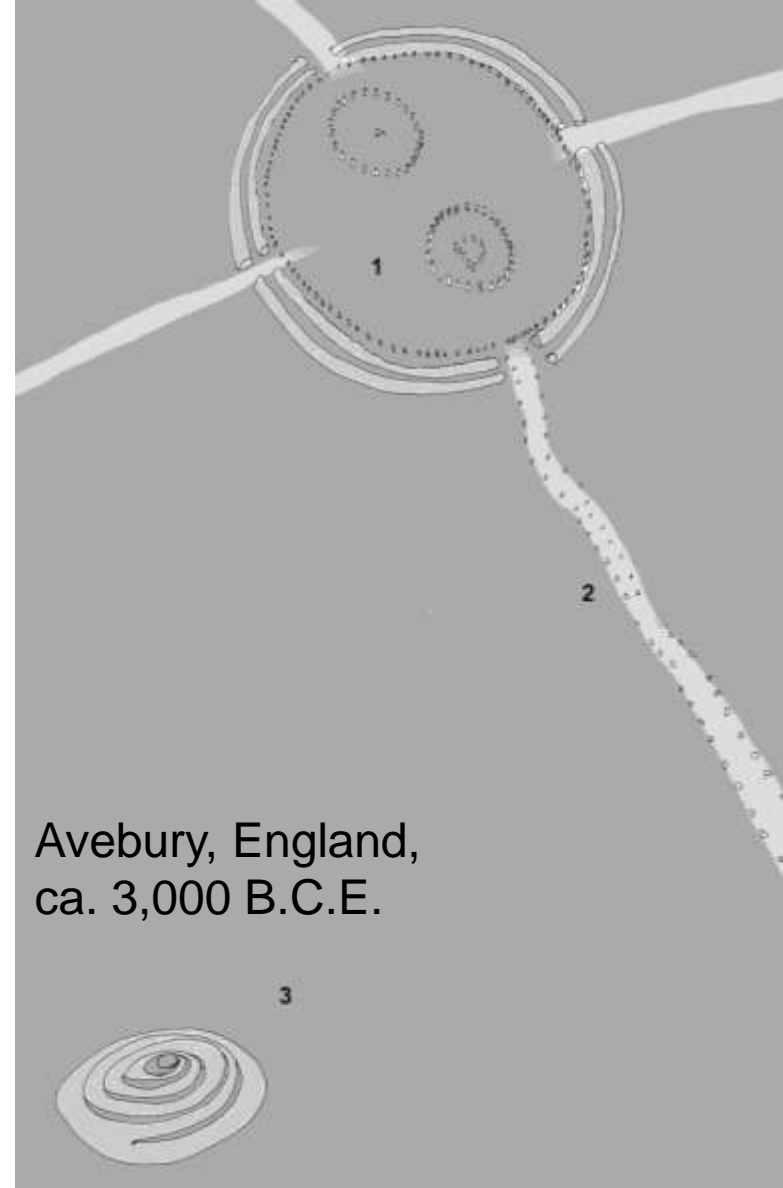
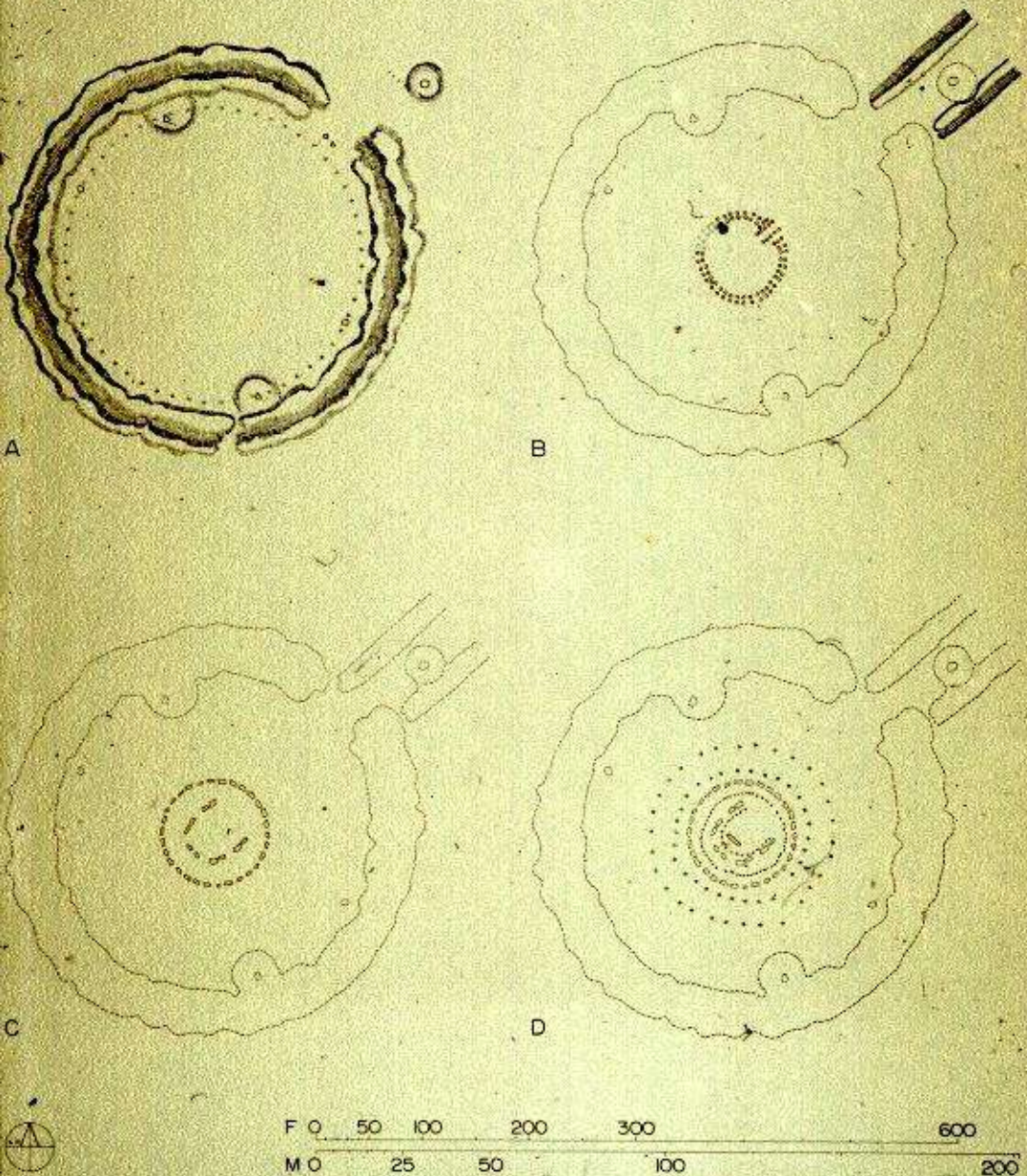




Stonehenge, England, ca. 2,750-1,500 B.C.E.



Stonehenge, England, ca. 2,750-1,500 B.C.E. –ground plan



Avebury, England,
ca. 3,000 B.C.E.

Stonehenge, England,
ca. 2,750-1,500 B.C.E.



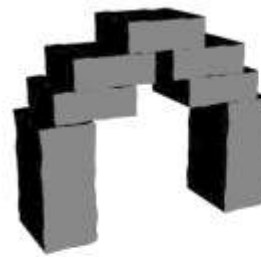




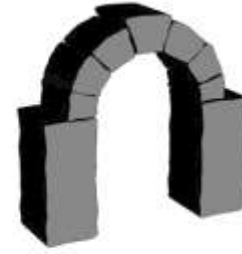
post & beam



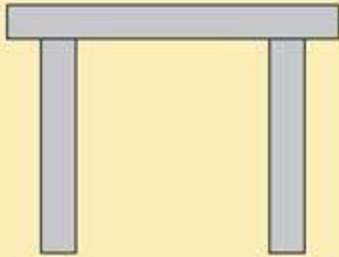
cantilever



corbelled arch



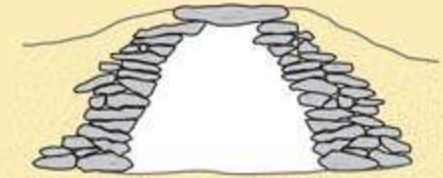
true arch



1. Post and lintel

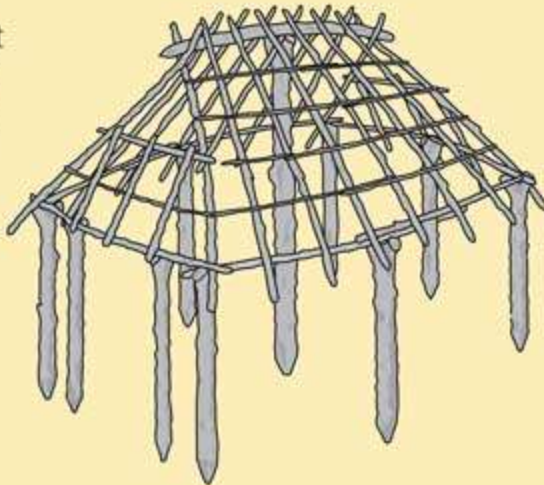


2. Cross-section of post-and-lintel underground burial chamber



3. Cross-section of corbeled underground burial chamber

4. Wood-post framing of prehistoric structure



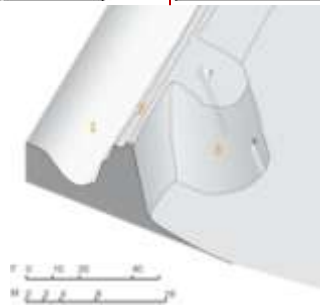
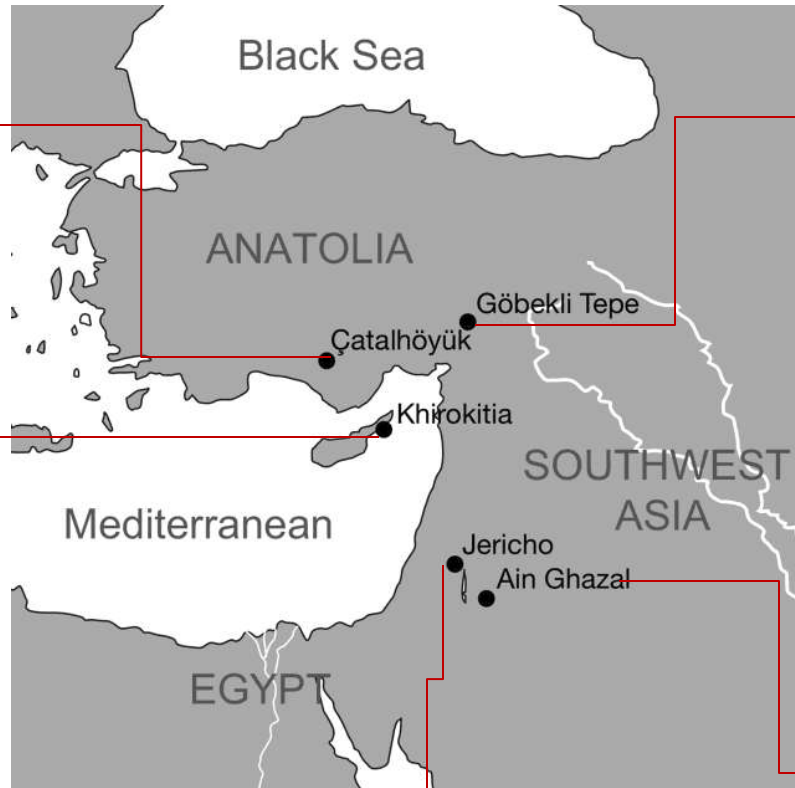
Elements of Pre-Historic Architecture:
POST-AND-LINTEL (TRABEATED)
CORBEL
and
WOOD-POST FRAMING Construction

ARCUATED SYSTEM
(based on true arch is UNKNOWN
in prehistory)

First Cities outside Europe

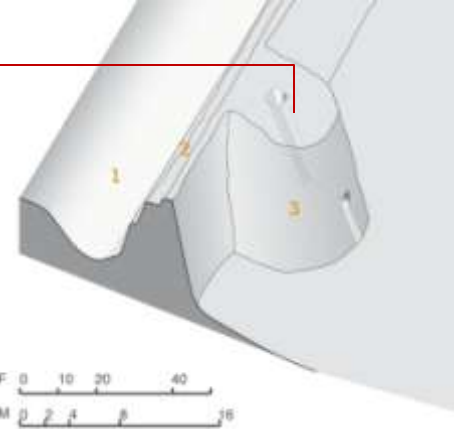
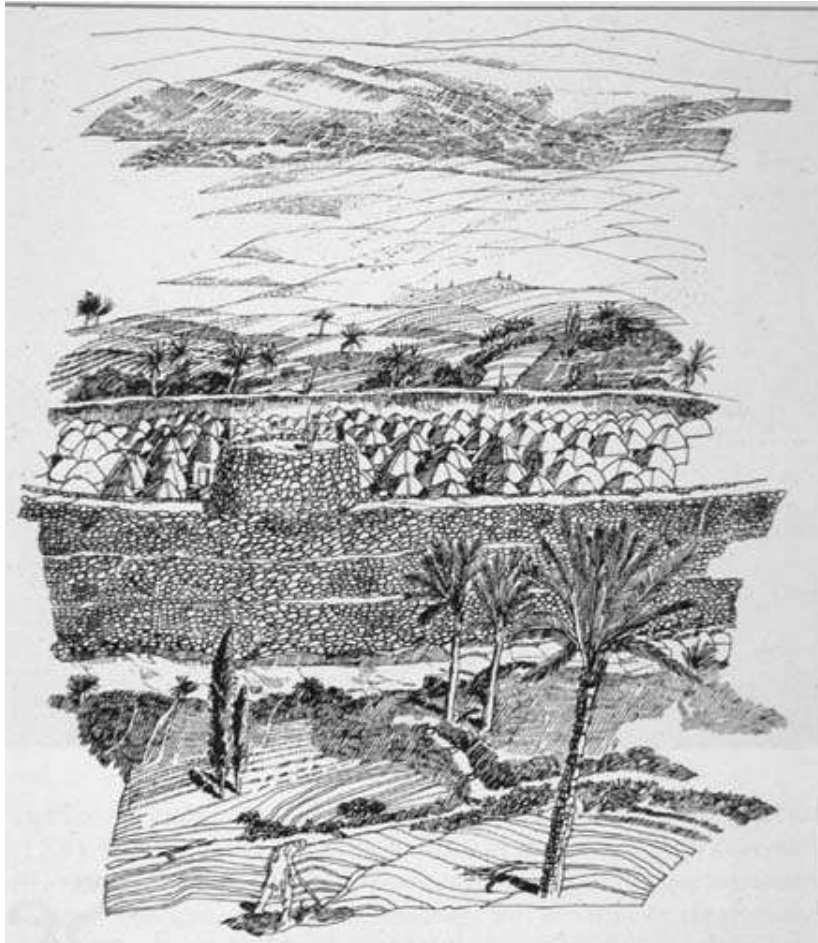


First Cities outside Europe



First Cities outside Europe





Jericho, Israel, ca. 8000–7000 BCE

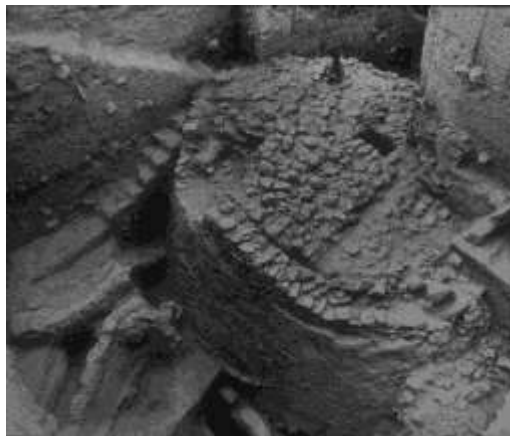
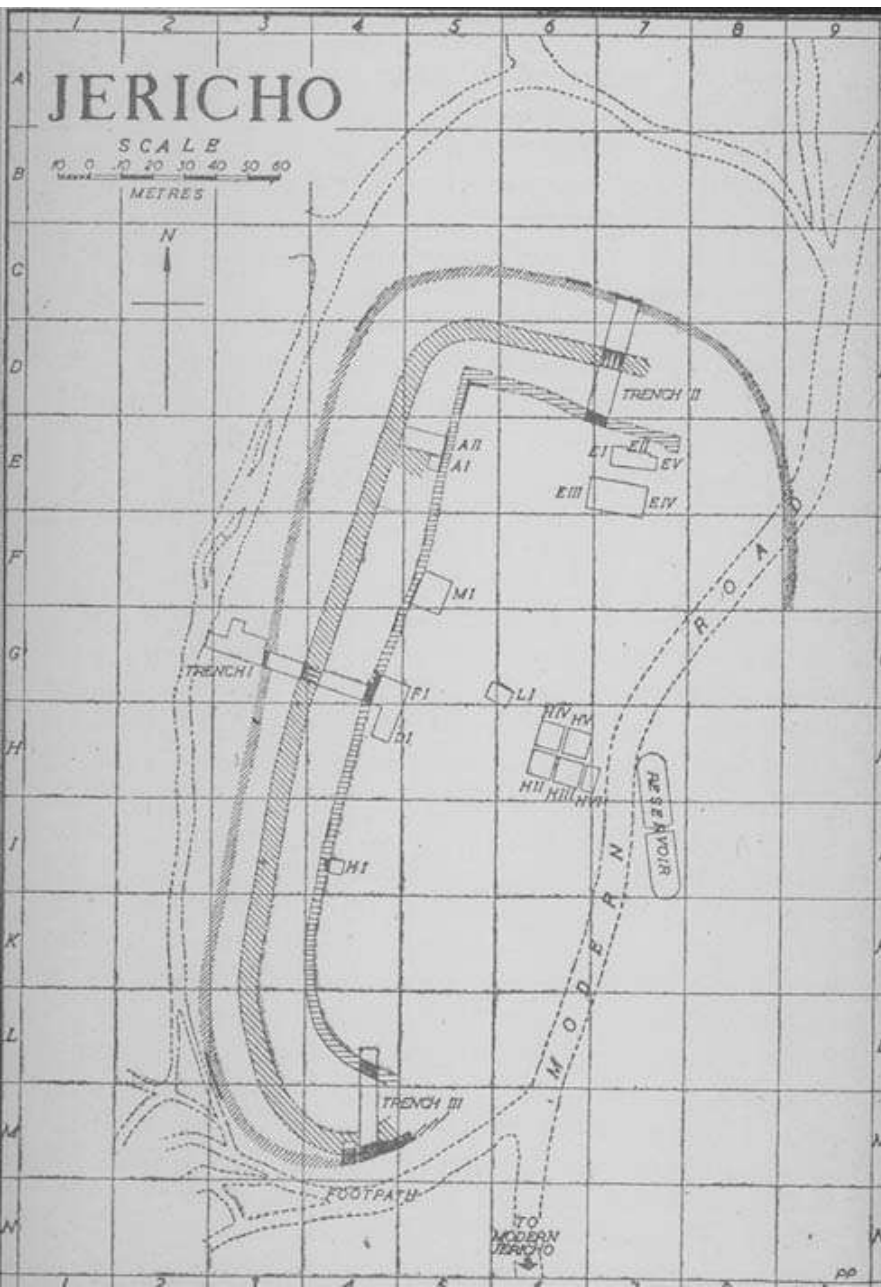
1



Jericho, Israel, ca. 8000–7000 BCE, stone tower built against settlement wall



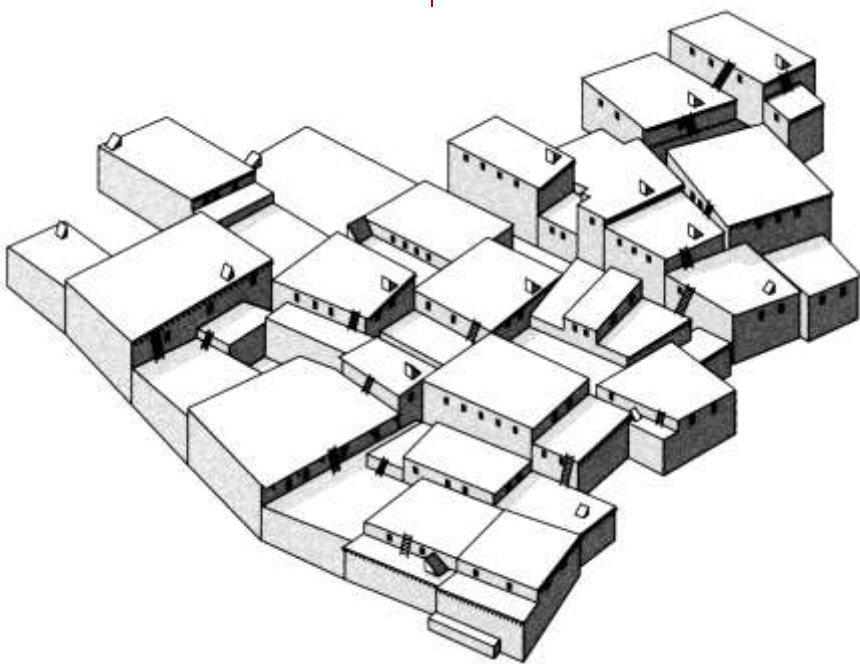
Great stone tower built into the settlement fortification wall, Jericho, ca. 8000–7000 BCE.



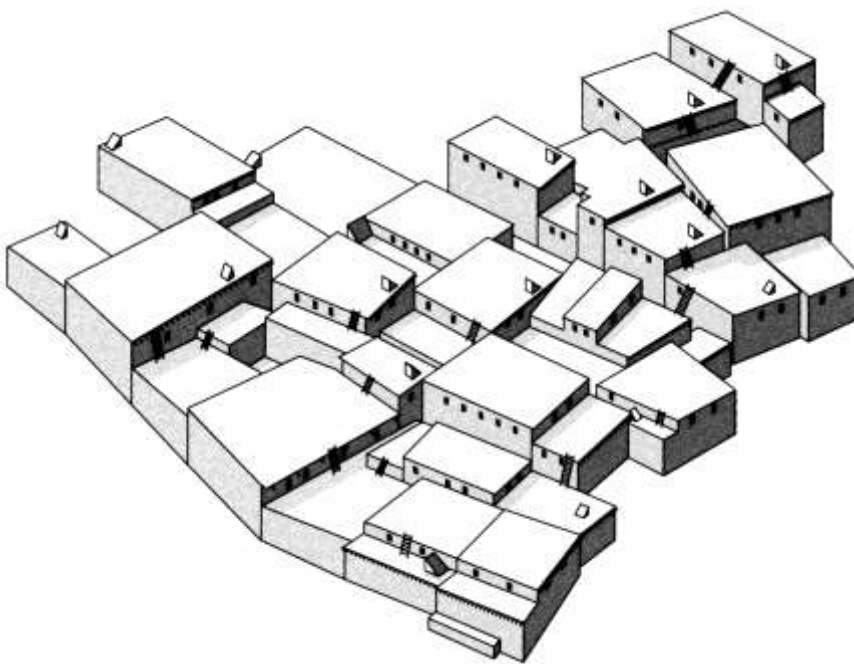
Fortifications, Jericho, ca. 8000–7000 BCE.



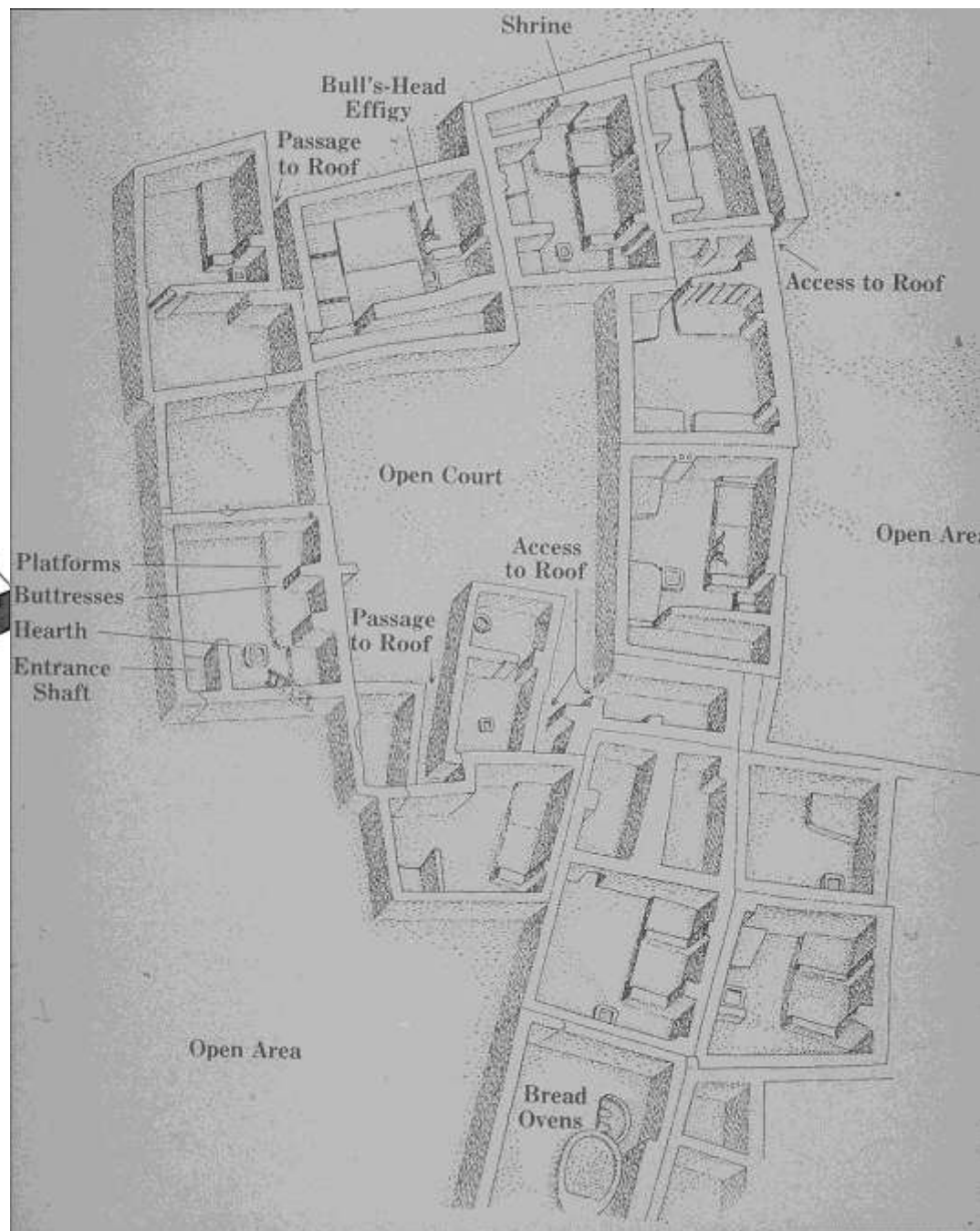
The Fall of Jericho, 5th c mosaic from the church Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome



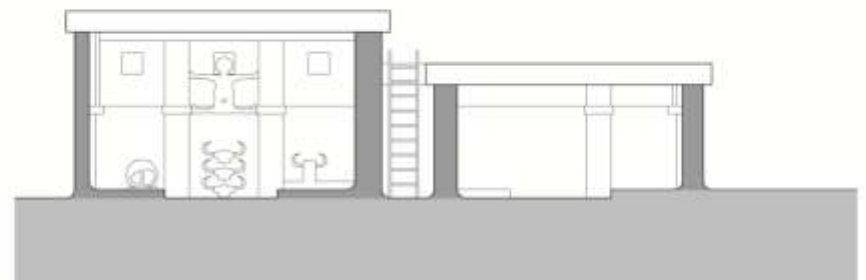
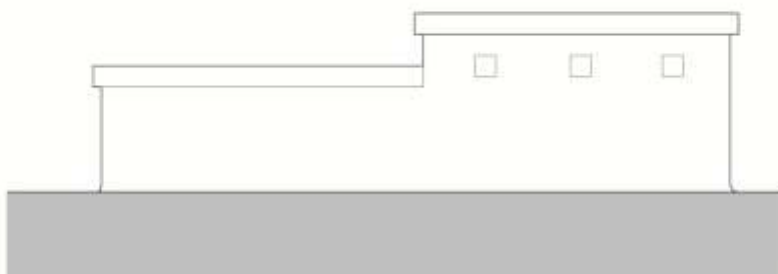
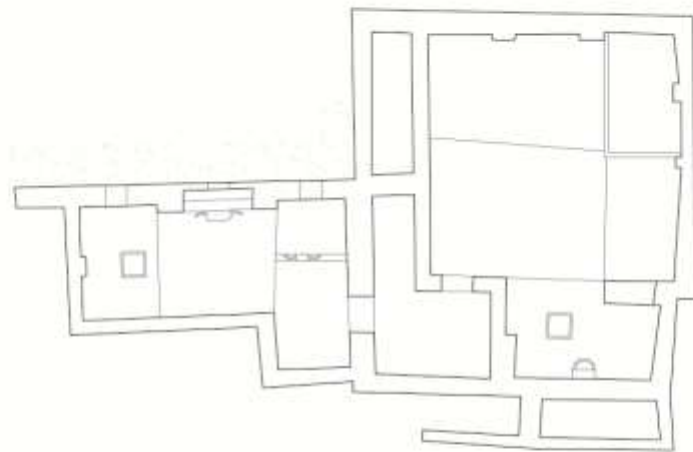
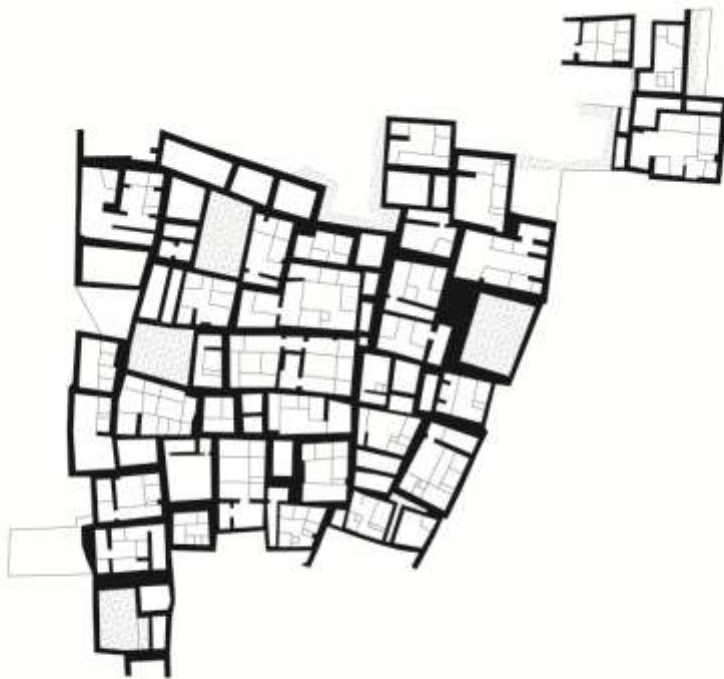
Çatal Höyük, Turkey,
ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE.



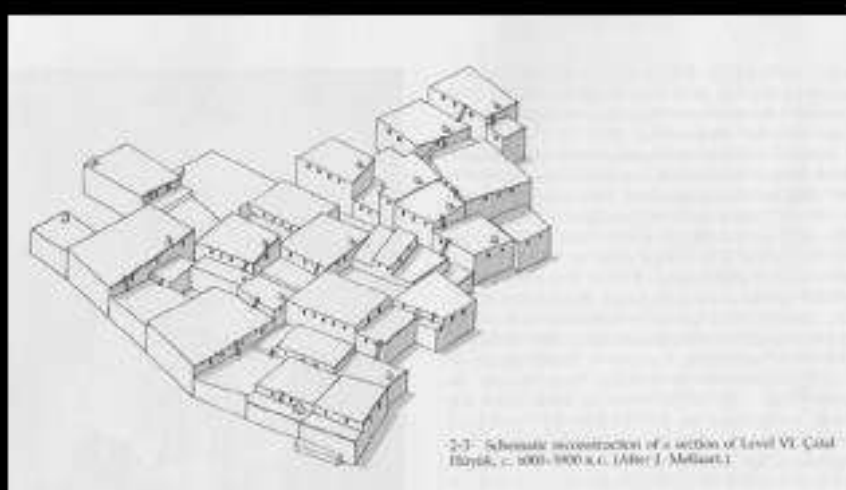
Çatal Höyük, Turkey,
ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE.



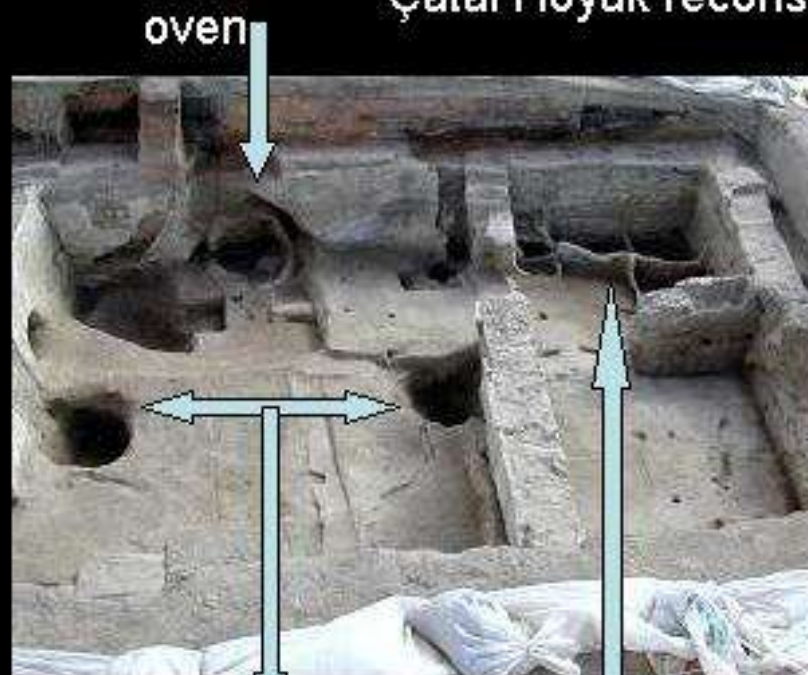
0 10 20 30 m
30 60 90 ft

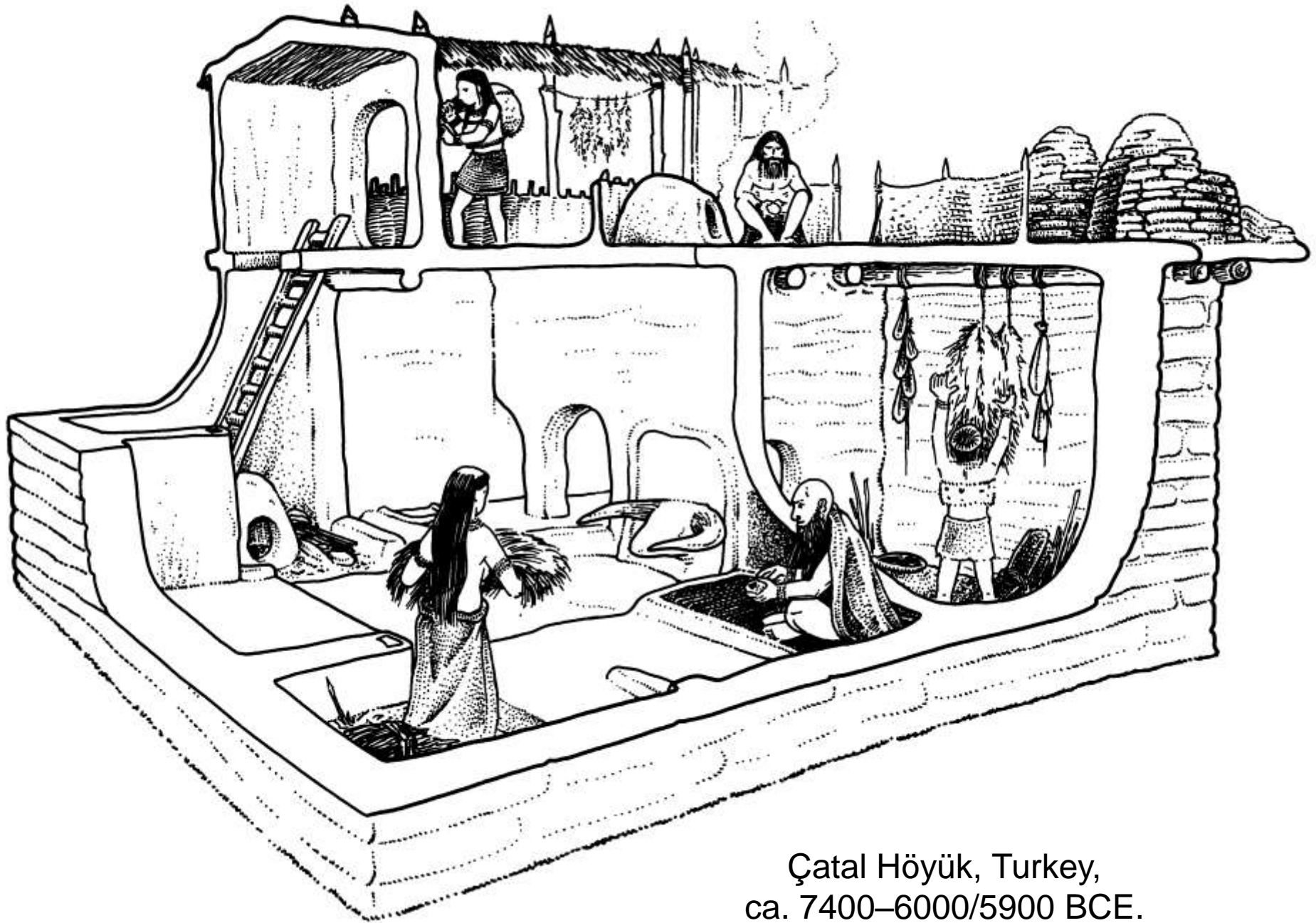


Çatal Höyük, Turkey,
ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE



Çatal Höyük reconstruction, excavations

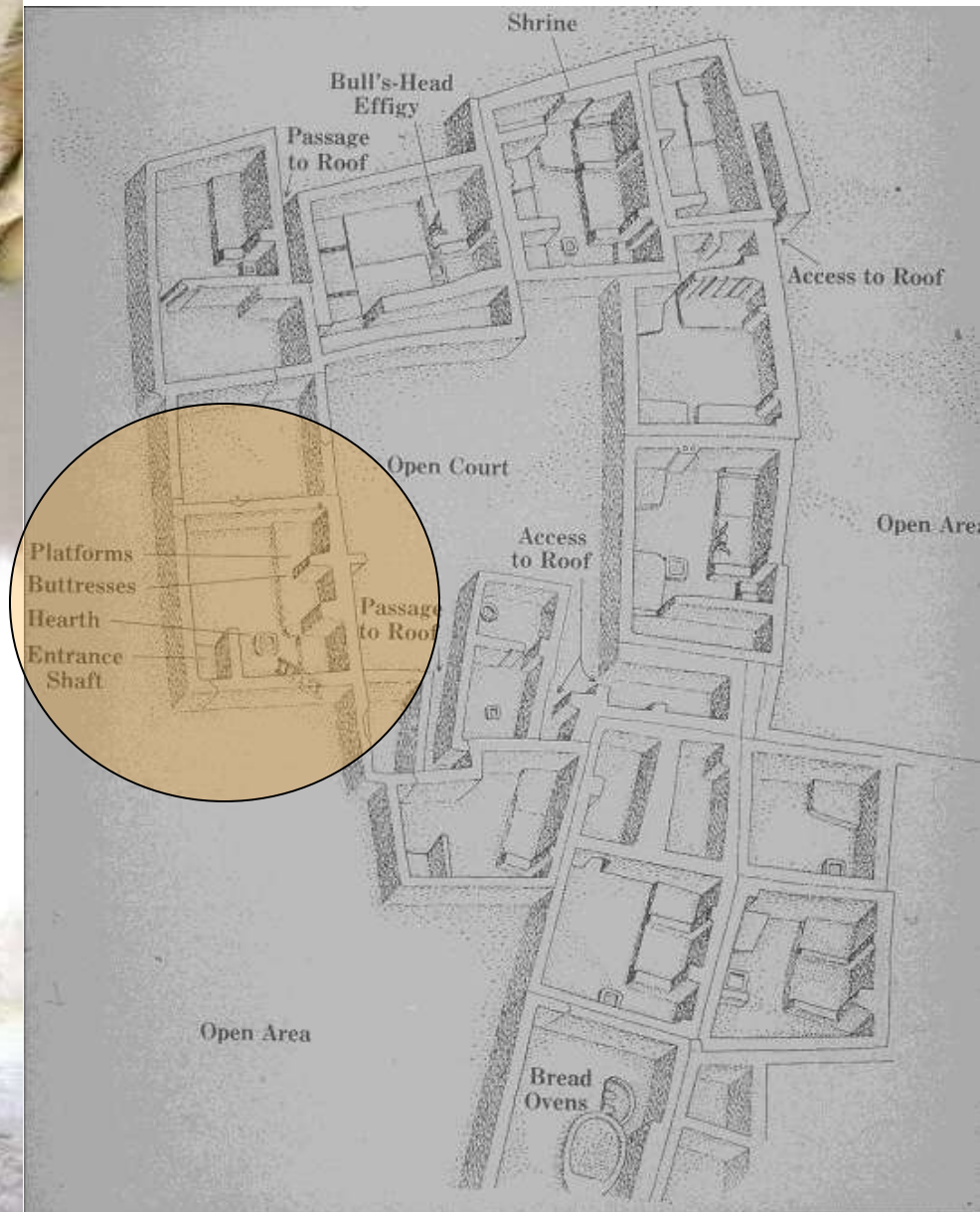


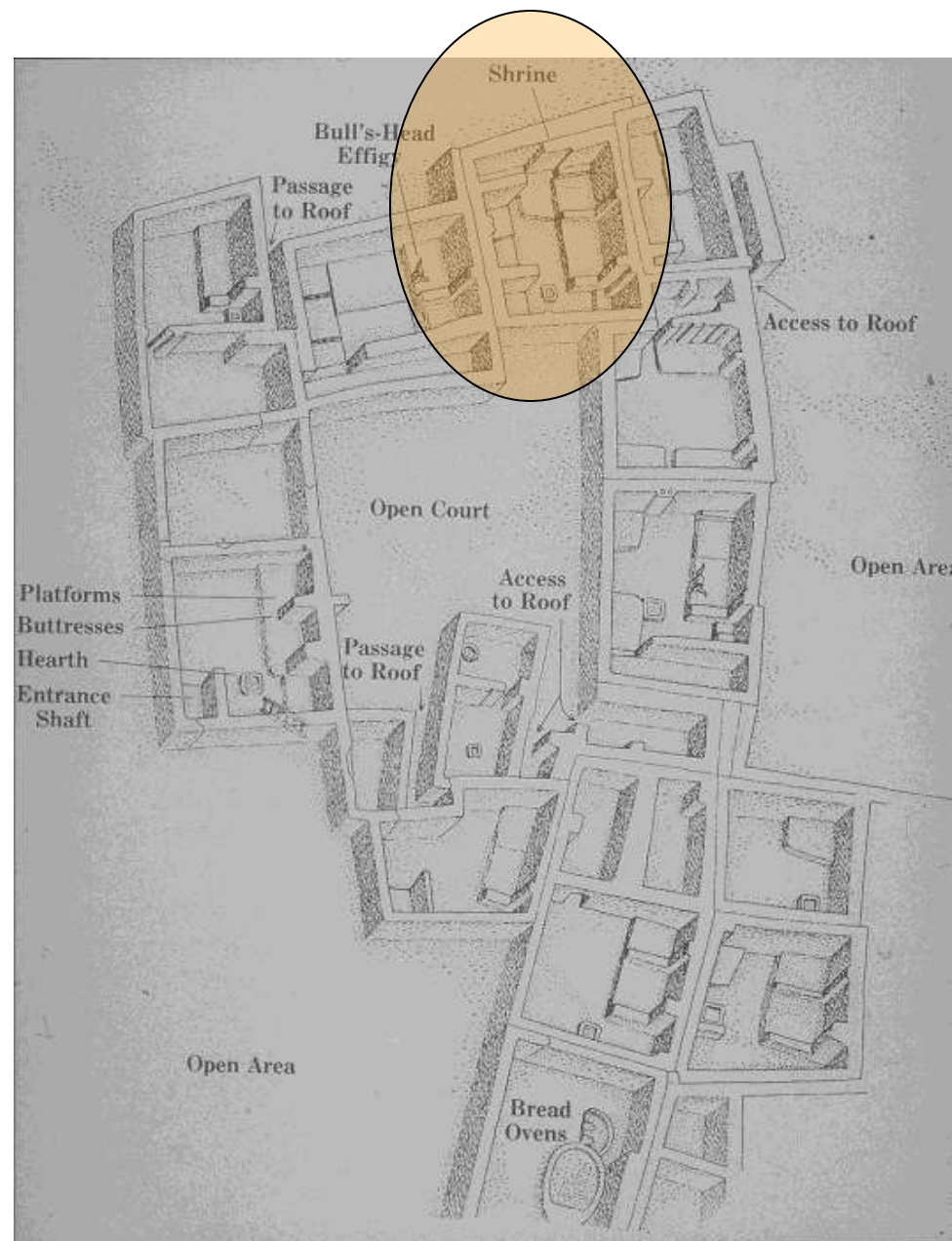


Çatal Höyük, Turkey,
ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE.
Reconstruction of an individual house



Çatal Höyük, Turkey,
ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE.
Reconstruction of an individual house







Archaeologists uncovered this figurine of a seated woman when they were excavating a grain bin of a Catalhoyuk house in the 1960s.





Çatal Höyük, Turkey, ca. 6ca. 7400–6000/5900 BCE.
Deer hunt, wall painting