Discovered: Scale Model of Florence Cathedral Dome

Follow this and additional works at: https://digital.kenyon.edu/perejournal

Part of the Ancient, Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque Art and Architecture Commons

Recommended Citation


This Discoveries is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Peregrinations: Journal of Medieval Art and Architecture by an authorized editor of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.
DISCOVERIES

Discovered: Scale Model of Florence Cathedral Dome

Italian archaeologists have unearthed the remains of a mini dome near Florence’s cathedral — evidence, they say, that the structure served as a scale model for the majestic structure designed by Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446). Found during excavations to expand the Cathedral museum, the model measures 9 feet in circumference and is made of bricks arranged in a herringbone pattern. “This building technique had been previously used in Persian domes, but Brunelleschi was the first to introduce it into Europe when he worked at the dome,” said Francesco Gurrieri, professor of Restoration of Monuments at the University of Florence. “Although at the moment we cannot confirm the small dome was the demonstration model for Brunelleschi’s plans, it did belong to the yard he created between 1420 and 1436, when he worked at one of the most incredible feats of engineering.”

One of the most instantly recognizable churches in the world, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore is the highest and widest (143 feet in diameter) masonry dome in the world. For
centuries scholars have wondered how the Florentine architect could roof the huge octagonal of the Cathedral using not concrete and steel, but 25,000 tons of stone, timber and brick — and no scaffoldings. Indeed Brunelleschi won the right to build the dome by saying that he wouldn’t need any internal scaffolding. To do so, the Renaissance artist used an inventive brickwork that shared the weight around the dome so that it wouldn’t collapse. Laying the bricks in the herringbone pattern was a crucial aspect as it allowed the bricks to convey the forces downward along the curving of the dome. “The small dome could be the first example of a herringbone pattern structure in Europe,” Gurrieri said. Once it is restored, the mini dome will be permanently displayed at the new museum of the “Opera di Santa Maria del Fiore,” which is set to open in October 2015.