## 2020-04-13 - Lecture 30

- 9.2 The Great Gothic Cathedrals and the urban settings for them, c. 1150-1350
  - Rayonnant and Sainte-Chapelle completed 1248 and Notre Dame completed 1260

     Louis IX builds Sainte Chapelle to house a special collection of holy relics he has
    - bought from a third-party and that were hand-delivered from the holy land
    - rayonnant a shift away from the giant scale and spatial rationalism of Gothic
    - Literally *rayonnant* means *radiating*
    - it means more vertical
    - It also means a move toward a *two-dimensional bar (stone) tracery* in windows (and rose windows) to make it more manageable this led to use of repeated patterning such as in *Sainte-Chapelle or the rose window of Notre Dame of Paris*
    - · construction is getting lighter and more ethereal light more holy and ethereal
    - **Sainte-Chapelle** on the island in the Seine famous for it's **rayonnant** light. Also developed by Jean and Pierre this done for *Saint Louis (Louis IX)*
    - · Jean and Pierre also worked on transept Notre Dame of Paris.
    - **Notre Dame of Paris** has a very harmonious tripartite facade as both vertical and horizontal ranges. A niche for twenty-eight Kings of France. A screen of stone tracery to hide the roof. Notre Dame has many of the classic features of Gothic architecture and is an excellent example: deep articulate carvings, deep fenestration.
    - · Saint-Urbain de Troyes has noteworthy tracery and refinement of stonework
  - 2) Becoming an *International Style* 
    - · Chartres Cathedral (France) use ribbed vaults (1200) mismatched westwork towers
    - Cologne Cathedral in Germany
    - Wells Cathedral (England) inventive use of scissor piers (1330)
    - · Lincoln Cathedral (England) (1185-1311)
      - use of Y-shaped or tierceron ribbed vaulted which may distribute forces more broadly
      - Tallest building in the world from 1311-1548 when central spire collapsed
      - John Ruskin wrote: "I have always held... that the cathedral of Lincoln is out and out the most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles and roughly speaking worth any two other cathedrals we have."
    - Siena Cathedral (1196-1348) Italian not a French Cathedral. Does not have westworks towers but instead has a campanile. This is the contrast between the northern European and the Southern European.

## 3) Vocabulary

- rayonnant the very flat vertical Gothic design
- · clerestory the very high windows letting light into the nave
- · triforium high gallery that opens on to nave
- tribune elevated gallery above side aisle
- · tracery thinly carved stonework sometimes holding the stained glass
- · flyers arch element that flies out to meet the buttress
- ribbed groin vault a groin vault of ribbed arches
- · flying buttresses giant support masonry elements holding up walls high up
- · crockets decoratively carved hook-shaped finials along the slopes of the spires
- gargoyle decoratively carved downspout often grotesque
- · chimera a scary spirited carving often grotesque but is not a downspout
- 4) Gothic Master Builders
  - Master Builders were combination =
    - + Architects
    - + Master Masons
    - + Structural Engineers
    - + Building Contractors
  - They were seen as *bringing order and substance* to the chaos and mystery of the Christian faith and worship they were seen as *heroes* of great mysteries
  - Gothic Style outside France known as: opus francigenum
  - William of Sens Lured to England in (1175) to rebuild Canterbury Cathedral died from a fall
  - · Villard de Honnecourt builder's notebooks (1220) possibly his notebooks were design

ideas or used as resource material

- · Heinrich Parler of Cologne head of a family of masons and master builders who spread Gothic to:
  - Holy Cross in Schwabisch Gmund, Germany
    Frauenkirche in Nuremburg, Germany

  - St. Vitus in Prague
  - Strasbourg Cathedral