GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>BYZANTINE</strong></th>
<th><strong>ROMANESQUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>GOTHIC</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ART</strong></td>
<td>Mosaics, icons</td>
<td>Reliefs, stylized sculpture</td>
<td>Stained glass, more natural sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHITECTURE</strong></td>
<td>Central-dome Church</td>
<td>Barrel-vaulted Church</td>
<td>Pointed Arch Cathedral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE</strong></td>
<td>Hagia Sophia</td>
<td>St. Sernin</td>
<td>Chartres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td>532-537</td>
<td>Begun 1080</td>
<td>1194-1260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLACE</strong></td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>Toulouse, France</td>
<td>Chartres, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANESQUE</td>
<td>GOTHIC</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiating chapels and apse:</td>
<td>Unified, unbroken space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch type: Rounded arches.</td>
<td>Pointed arches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Main vault support: Thick walls, buttresses.</td>
<td>Exterior flying buttresses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerestory: Small windows.</td>
<td>Large stained-glass windows.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROMANESQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>GOTHIC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Elevation:</strong> Horizontal, modest height.</td>
<td>Vertical, soaring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior:</strong> Plain, little decoration, solid.</td>
<td>Ornate, delicate, lots of sculpture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sculptural decoration:</strong> Thin, elongated, abstract figures.</td>
<td>More realistic proportions and individualized features.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mood:</strong> Dark, gloomy.</td>
<td>Tall, light-filled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> St. Sernin, Toulouse, France.</td>
<td>Chartres Cathedral, France.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

Gothic Art & Architecture

Church of St. Sernin, 1070-1120
ROMANESQUE

Amiens Cathedral, 1220-1236
HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC

Tallest and Largest cathedral in France
Church of St. Sernin, 1070-1120
ROMANESQUE

Amiens Cathedral, 1220-1236
HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
Church of St. Sernin, 1070-1120
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Gothic Art & Architecture

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HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
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From the TYMPANUM of Church of St. Sernin, 1070-1120

From the TYMPANUM of Amiens Cathedral, 1220-1236
Gothic Art & Architecture

From the TYMPANUM of Church of St. Sernin, 1070-1120

From the TYMPANUM of Amiens Cathedral, 1220-1236
Gothic Architecture

Sample Gothic Layout

1. bay
2. nave
3. aisle
4. nave arcade
5. clerestory
6. cluster pier with colonnettes
7. triforium
8. buttress
9. flying buttress
10. wooden roof

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE
# Heights of Famous Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Height (Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khufu's Pyramid</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cologne Cathedral</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eiffel Tower (Paris)</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire State Bldg (NYC)</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Trade Center (NYC)</td>
<td>1368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burj Khalifa (Dubai)</td>
<td>2717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Various Gothic Styles

**FRENCH**

- Early Gothic (1130-1190)
- High Gothic (1190–1240)
- Rayonnant Gothic (1240–1350)
- Late Gothic or the Flamboyant style (1350–1520)

**ENGLISH**

- ‘Early English' Period (1175-1250)
- ‘Decorated' Period (1250-1300)
- ‘Perpendicular' Period (1350-1400)
Gothic Art & Architecture

Abbey Church of St. Denis
Begun 1136-1140
by Abbot Suger
EARLY FRENCH GOTHIC
High French Gothic

Chartres Cathedral
Reims Cathedral
Amiens Cathedral
Notre Dame Cathedral

Much of the 1200s

Tall Cathedrals that focused on artistic imagery as well as height
Chartres Cathedral
Chartres, France. c1145-1155
(reconstructed c1194-1220)
Limestone, stained glass.

HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC

Chartres Cathedral is located in the medieval town of Chartres, about 50 miles from Paris. Not only is Chartres Cathedral one of the greatest achievements in the history of architecture, it is almost perfectly preserved in its original design and details. Chartres' extensive cycle of portal sculpture remains fully intact and its glowing stained-glass windows are all originals. Chartres is thus the only cathedral that conveys an almost perfect image of how it looked when it was built. The cathedral survived a fire in 1134 that destroyed much of the rest of the town, but was not so lucky on the night of June 10, 1194, when lightning ignited a great fire that destroyed all but the west towers, the façade and the crypt.
Since its construction around 1150, the western portal of Chartres Cathedral, decorated with elongated, late Romanesque style figures of the Kings and Queens of the Old Testament, has been known as the Royal Portal.

Built as one of the last parts of the Romanesque Church of Chartres, the west portals, or so-called Royal Portals, are one of the few surviving parts of the earlier church incorporated into the High Gothic Church constructed after the devastating fire of 1194. These portals are the major monument of Early Gothic sculpture. They are clearly based on the now fragmentary portals of St. Denis.
Perhaps the most famous of the windows at Chartres is the so-called *Belle Verrière* (beautiful window). This window is actually a composite; the upper part, showing the Virgin and child surrounded by adoring angels, dates from around 1180 and was probably positioned at the centre of the apse in the earlier building. The Virgin is depicted wearing a blue robe and sitting in a frontal pose on a throne, with the Christ Child seated on her lap raising his hand in blessing. This composition, known as the *Sedes sapientia* ('Throne of Wisdom'), which also appears on the Royal Portal, is based on the famous cult figure kept in the crypt.

The lower part of the window, showing scenes from the Infancy of Christ dates from the main glazing campaign around 1225.
Notre Dame de la belle verriere, Chartres Cathedral
1180 and 1225 CE. Stained glass.

This window is located on the south side of the Cathedral, at the entrance to the choir, in bay 14. It consists of twenty-four segments: The three at the bottom of the window depict the three temptations of Christ as recorded by Matthew 4:1-11 and Luke 4:1-13. The next six panels tell the story of Christ's first miracle at Cana as recorded in John 2:1-11. The next four central panels show four angels upholding a throne and the Virgin Mary and her Son, Jesus. Ten narrow side panels depict angels doing homage to Mary and Jesus. The central panel above Mary's head shows the Holy Spirit as a dove.
Chartres Cathedral, c1145-1155. HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
Gothic Art & Architecture

Chartres Cathedral, c1145-1155. HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
In 1226, French King Louis VIII died after only a 3-year reign, leaving his queen to rule his kingdom until their son came of age. When their son Louis IX took the helm in 1234, he inherited a kingdom that was, for a time anyway, at peace. The ‘Bible of St. Louis’ is an illuminated manuscript that contains selections of the text of the Bible, along with a commentary and illustrations. This illumination depicts Blanche and her son Louis, a beardless youth crowned king. A cleric and a scribe are depicted underneath them. Each figure is set against burnished gold, seated beneath a Gothic trefoil arch. Stylized and colorful buildings dance above their heads, suggesting a sophisticated, urban setting—perhaps Paris, the capital.
Dedication Page with Blanche of Castille and King Louis IX of France (from a Bible moralisée).

Illuminated manuscript (ink, tempera, and gold leaf on vellum) c. 1226-1234 CE.

The Bible’s layout is similar to the layout of the other three early Bibles Moralisées. On each page there are two columns, each with four images set in medallions, which work as pairs. The upper image of each pair illustrates the text of the Old Testament, the lower shows a typologically equivalent scene from the New Testament or an allegorical meaning of the Old Testament story. Next to them, there are two narrow columns with explanatory text. The illustrators used the moralizations to include criticisms of society from a monastic viewpoint. This Bible is a portrayal of medieval life in the first half of the 13th century with pictures of men, the social groups that existed, vices and virtues, apparel, customs, beliefs, games and ideals.
Bible of St. Louis, Illuminated manuscript, c. 1226-1234 CE.
Rayonnant French Gothic
Rayonnant, meaning “light”, placed emphasis on more light and windows… Such as St. Chapelle in Paris. This building was erected by Louis IX to house his collection of holy relics (including the crown of thorns). 75% of the walls are stained glass!
Late Gothic or FLAMBOYANT style

Very dramatic s-curved or flame tracery
‘Early English' Period (1175-1250)

Wells Cathedral, below, became Britain's first all-pointed and all-Gothic cathedral when it was rebuilt in 1175. It is considered one of the most beautiful of Britain's cathedrals, and one of the most influential as well. Its style became the template of the new trend in British cathedrals.
Gothic Art & Architecture

Wells Cathedral
ENGLISH GOTHIC

Amiens Cathedral
FRENCH GOTHIC
Gothic Art & Architecture

Gloucester Cathedral
ENGLISH PERPENDICULAR GOTHIC

Chartres Cathedral
HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
Gothic Art & Architecture

EARLY ENGLISH GOTHIC

Canterbury Cathedral
EARLY ENGLISH GOTHIC

Notre Dame Cathedral
HIGH FRENCH GOTHIC
‘Decorated’ Period
(1250-1300)

The main characteristic of this era is the ‘bar tracery'. Here, designs in masonry ranging from the simple to the flamboyant, are set on to windows. The result is that the stonework supports of the building can become lighter.

Lincoln Cathedral, England
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(1250-1300)

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Lincoln Cathedral, England
‘Perpendicular’ Period
(1350-1400)

This style of Gothic architecture in England is referred to as ‘Perpendicular' because of its stark, rigid exterior lines. There are elements of an Egyptian influence due to the frequent visits many English merchants, artists, and pilgrims were making to the east. New vaulting techniques came into use that were more decorative in nature; some of these were the new vault of Gloucester Cathedral pictured below. The Perpendicular stage in Gothic became the standard for cathedral building for nearly two hundred years, or until the Reformation.

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Gloucester Cathedral, England
Do you recognize the interior of Gloucester Cathedral?
At Gloucester Cathedral (the film set for *Harry Potter’s school*, Hogwarts) creative masons create Perpendicular architecture and the elaborate and imaginative beauties of fan vaulting.
Gothic Art & Architecture

PERPENDICULAR ENGLISH GOTHIC

Westminster Abbey
1245-1517
ENGLISH PERPENDICULAR GOTHIC

(Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster)

It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English monarchs.