

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

ANATOMY OF FORM

Week 6

Legacy and Influence

Time to ask the Audience

Questions?

- What features do you associate with Gothic Architecture?
- When do you think the Gothic Style began?
- In which country did it originate?
- Name two British Gothic Cathedrals that you admire and maybe have visited?
- When do you think they were built?
- Name two European Gothic Cathedrals that you admire and maybe have visited?
- When do you think they were built?

Historic recap

- The Gothic movement in England began in the mid 12th century, drawing inspiration from the Gothic movement happening in France during roughly the same time.
- The renovations to the Basilica of Saint Denis in Paris are said to be the first example of a truly Gothic-style building. In England, the Gothic movement is split into four periods: Norman Gothic, Early English Gothic, Decorated Gothic, and Perpendicular Gothic.

WEEK 1

Architectural Style

Principles of art history

- Linear/painterly
- Plane /recession
- Closed form/open form
- Multiplicity/unity
- Absolute clarity/relative clarity



Temple of Hera at Paestum Italy mid sixth century BCE

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE



ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

THE ARCH



Pont du Gard, Aqueduct Nimes, France

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE



S.Apollinaire in Classe, Ravenna
Mid 6th Century CE

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE



S.Apollinaire in Classe, Ravenna
Mid 6th Century CE

WEEK 2

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE



Haggia Sophia, Istanbul 547 CE



Great Mosque of Cordoba 786 CE



S. Vitale, Ravenna 547 CE
Central octagon with Chancel

Palatine Chapel, Aachen 792 CE

Charlemagne's Palace



St Michael's Church Hildesheim, 996-1022CE

Early Romanesque





Durham Cathedral 1093 CE

WEEK 3

1066-1175 (Norman Romanesque Style)

- **Winchester Transept c1080**
- **Hereford South Transept c1100**
- **Gloucester Nave c1120**
- **Tewkesbury Tower c1150**

Winchester Transept c1080



Gloucester Nave c1120



St Denis, Paris, France 1144 CE



St Denis, Paris, France 1144 CE



GOTHIC FLYING BUTTRESS

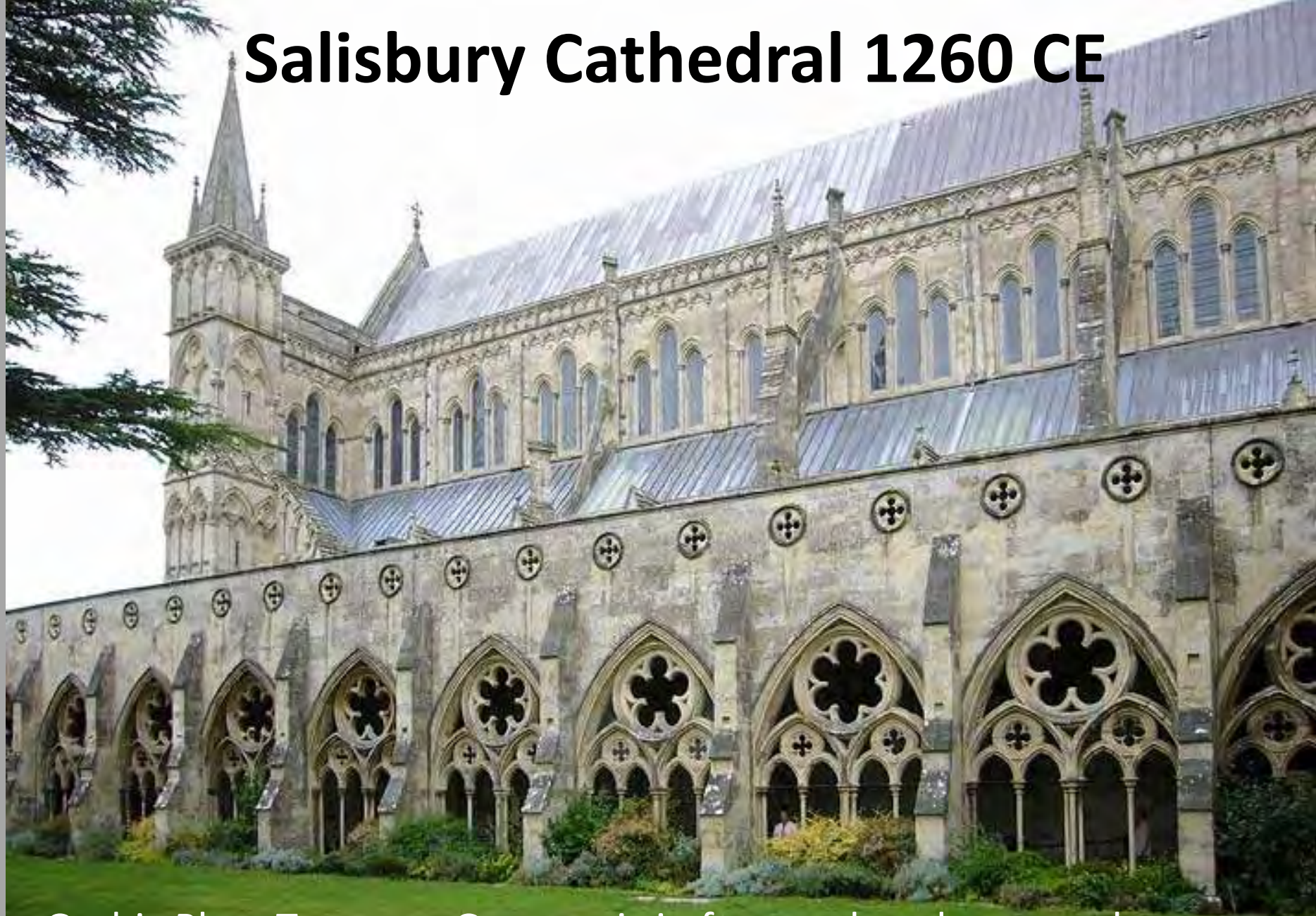


NOTRE DAME PARIS BEGUN 1163 CE

Wells Cathedral, Nave 1220 CE



Salisbury Cathedral 1260 CE



Gothic Plate Tracery – Geometric in form rather than overtly decorative in appearance

WEEK 4

GOTHIC

- **Week 4- Decorated (Transitional):1250-1375 CE**
- **Hereford Cathedral 1270 CE**
- **Wells Cathedral 1305 CE**
- **Salisbury Cathedral 1320 CE**
- **Exeter Cathedral 1350 CE**

**Gothic Decorated Period –
South rose window, Notre Dame, Paris 1258CE**





Rose Window from the Transept of Lincoln Cathedral

Gothic Decorated Period

Salisbury Cathedral begun 1220CE



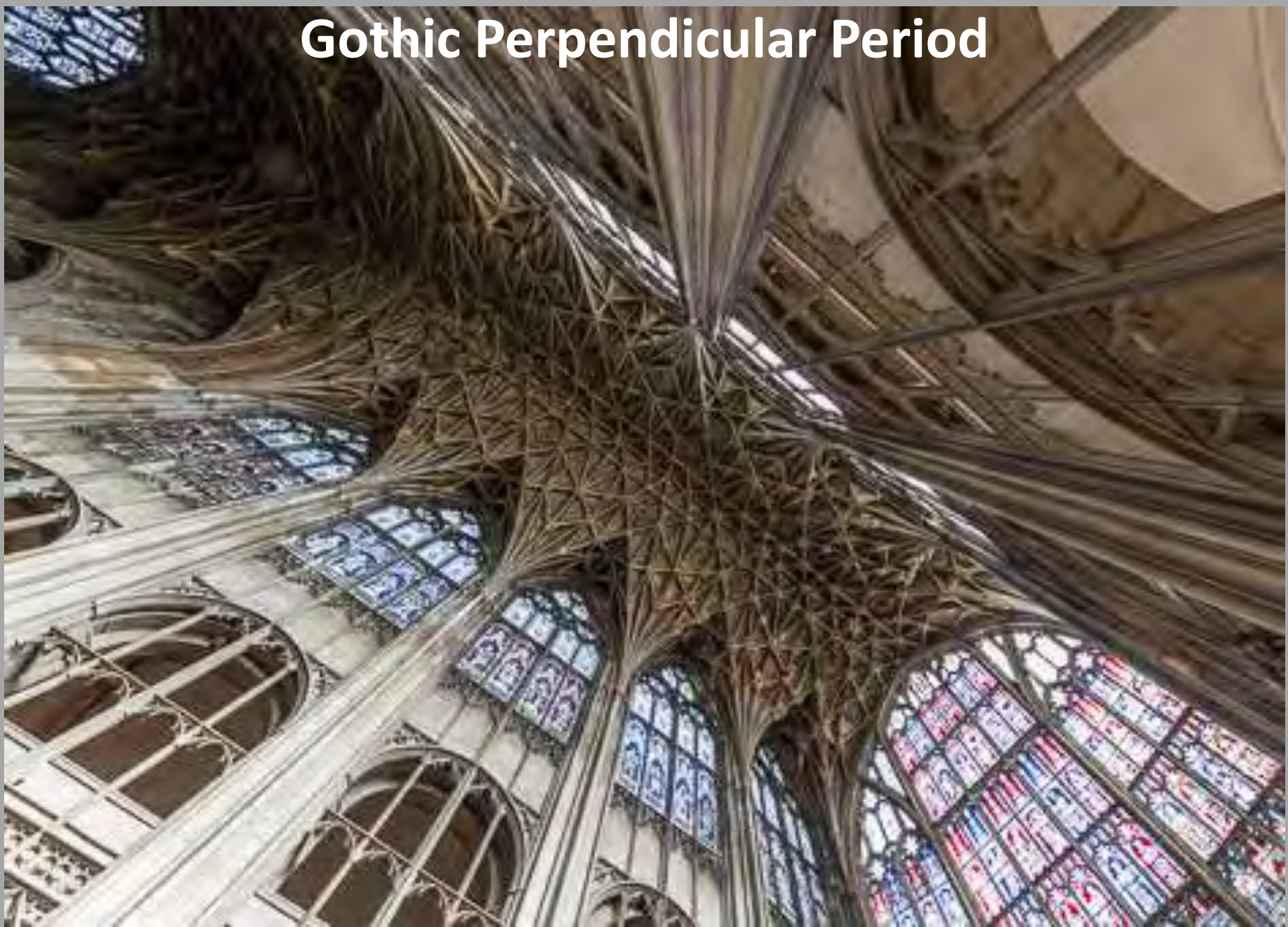
Gothic Decorated Period



Exeter Cathedral 1270 -1369 CE

WEEK 5

Gothic Perpendicular Period



Gloucester Cathedral Choir 1331-55CE

Gothic Perpendicular Period



Gloucester Cathedral Choir 1331-55CE

Gothic Perpendicular Period



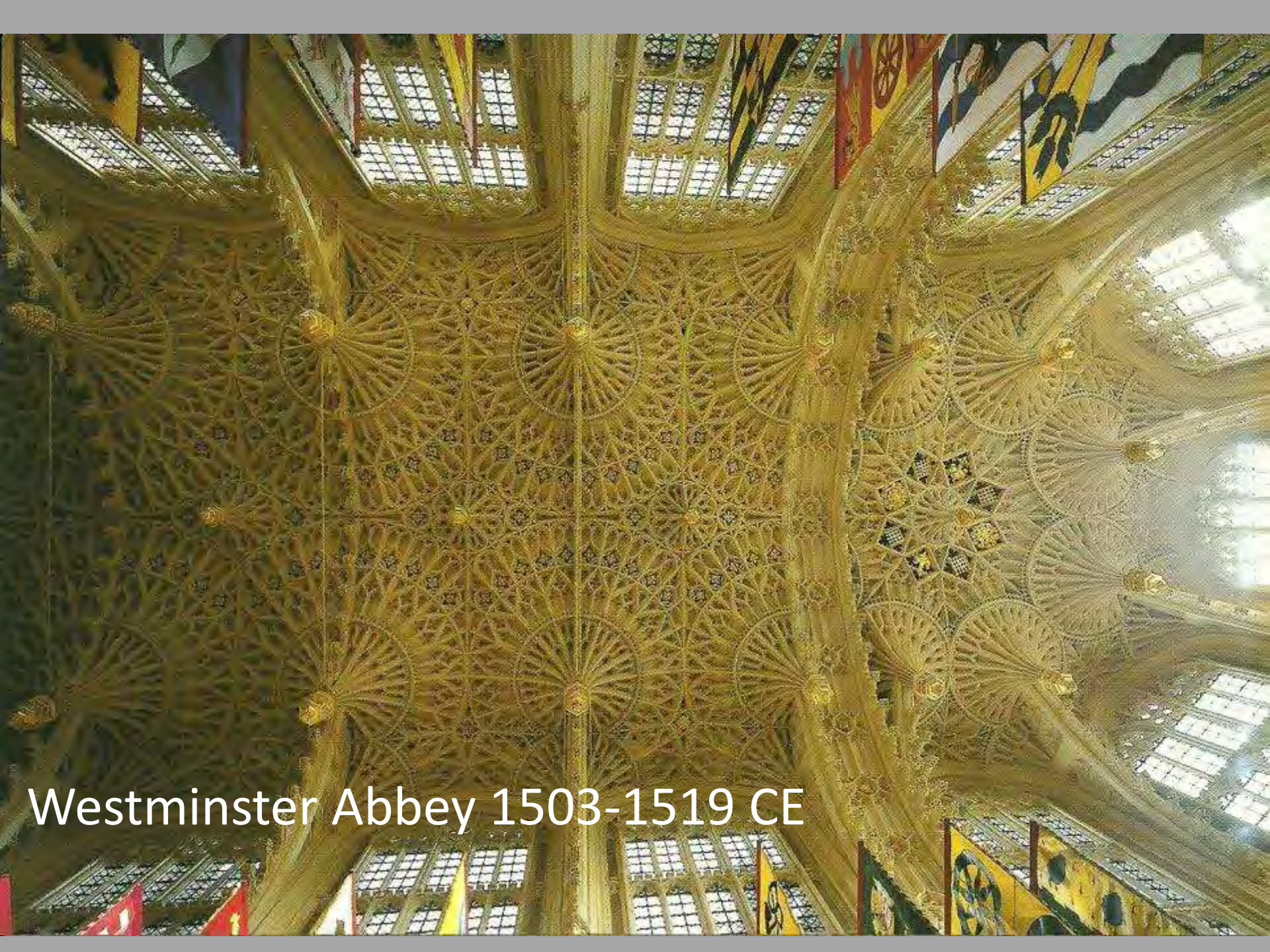
Winchester Cathedral 1340-1420 CE

Gothic Perpendicular Period

Fan vaulting

- Fan vaults at Kings College Chapel Cambridge begun 1446 CE the ultimate form.



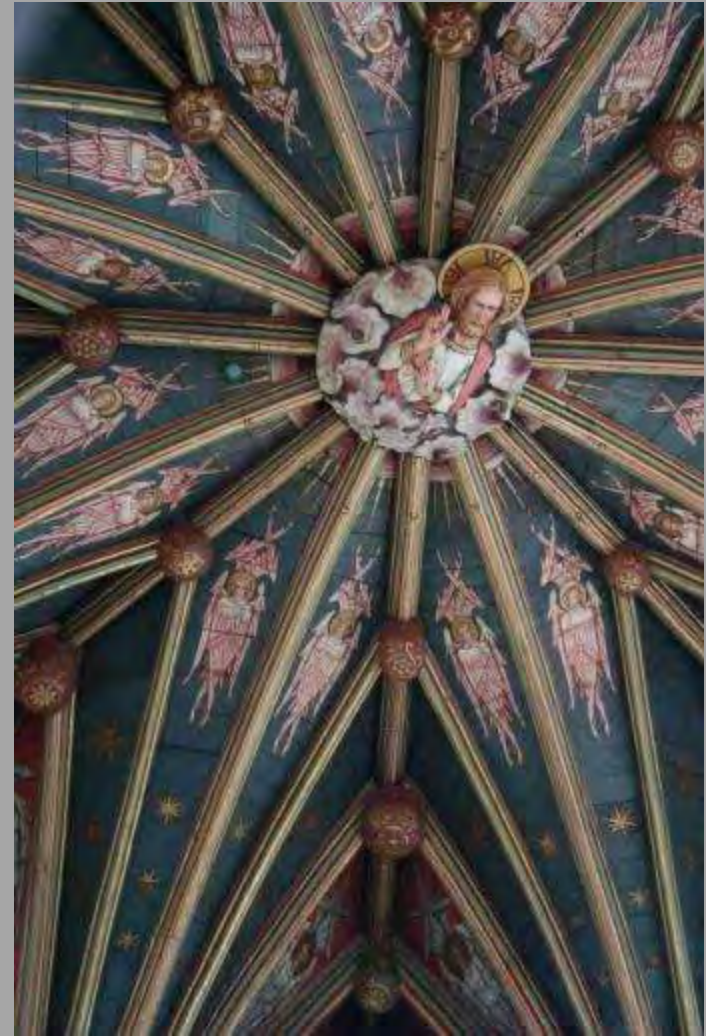


Westminster Abbey 1503-1519 CE

Gothic Perpendicular Period



Ely Cathedral Cambridgeshire 14th C
Octagonal Lantern



Gothic Perpendicular Period

- Intense Ornamentation – canopies of ogee character enriched with crockets

San Pablo, Valladolid Spain 1445 CE



Cologne Cathedral (Kölner Dom) 1248-1880 CE

GOTHIC FROM MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

Gothic Revival

- The Gothic Revival (19th century) was born out of reaction against the Industrial Revolution. This movement combined characteristics of medieval architecture with the more advanced building techniques of the late 19th century.
- Function was very important in Gothic Revival architecture, and great emphasis was placed on how buildings fit into their surrounding landscape.
- Some prominent architects and writers of the time include: Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin and John Ruskin, Eugène Viollet-le-Duc

Materials

Gothic

- Masonry
- Marble
- Granite
- Stained glass

Gothic Characteristics

- Height
- Flying Buttresses
- Pointed Arches
- Ribbed Vaults
- Vaulted Ceilings
- Pointed Spires
- Light and Airy Interior
- Emphasis on Decorative, Ornate Style

Eugène Viollet-le-Duc 1814-79



«Salle voûtée, fer et maçonnerie» (non réalisée)

→ 1864

Publiée dans le XII^e des *Entretiens sur l'architecture*, 1863-1872
Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc (1814-1879), architecte

Des traités d'anatomie comparée, nouvelle science introduite au début du XIX^e siècle par Georges Cuvier, Viollet-le-Duc tire une méthode d'analyse et de conception architecturale. Cette salle de concert se lit comme un organisme vivant où «l'ensemble forme un tout harmonique dont les parties sont indivisibles». À l'image du squelette animal, chaque élément remplit une fonction distincte et s'assemble en un tout unique. L'ossature métallique qui soutient une mince voûte est volontairement mise en exergue. Ce projet résume la doctrine rationaliste de l'architecte.

French architect and theorist, famous for his interpretive “restorations” of medieval buildings. See Carcassonne

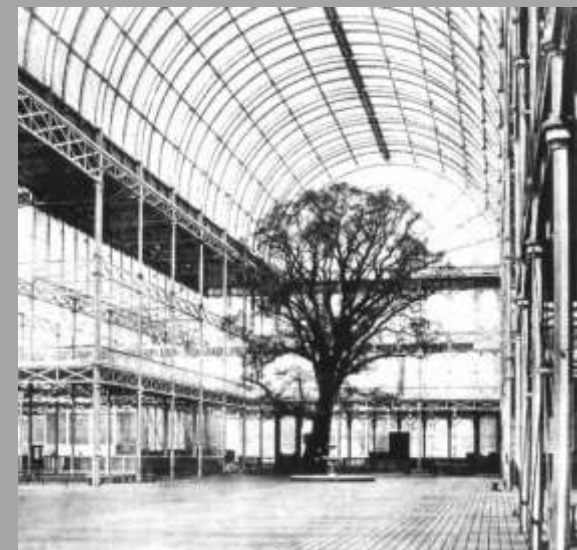
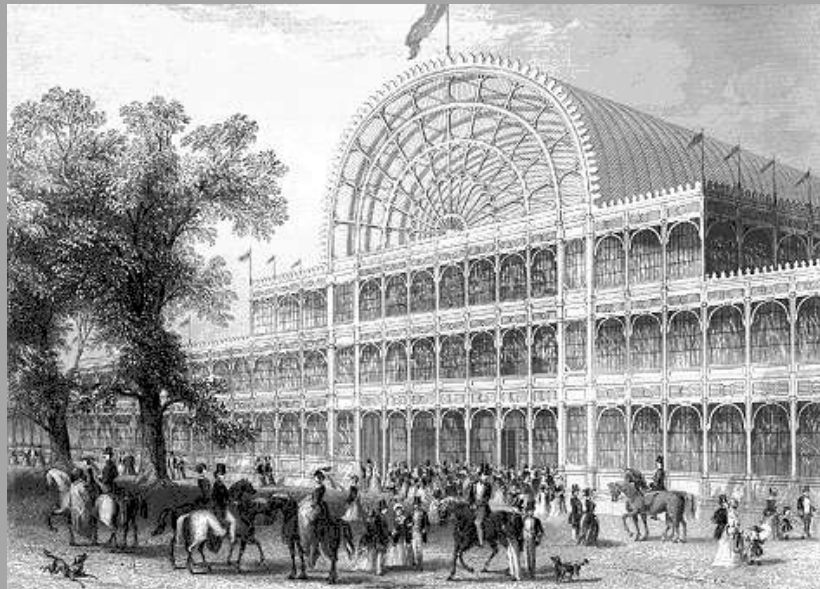
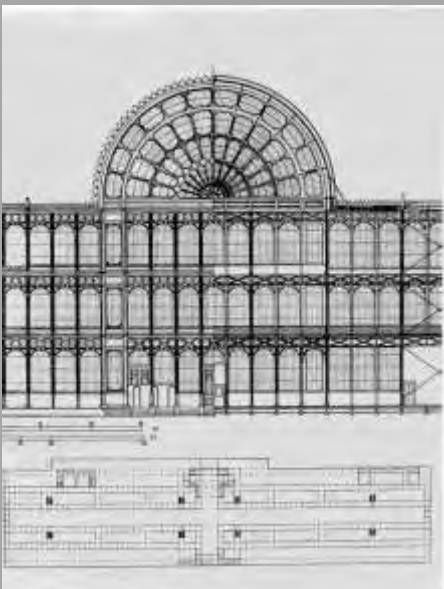
Eugène Viollet-le-Duc

Gothic revival architect



Salle voûtée, fer et maçonnerie
Vaulted room of iron and masonry

Crystal Palace, London 1851 Joseph Paxton





Notre Dame, Paris

Gothic Revival in the Victorian Period

Palace of Westminster,

Charles Barry, Auguste Pugin 1860



Charles Barry and Auguste Pugin





The Church of Saint-Jean-de-Montmartre, Paris 1894-1904 CE

The first example of reinforced concrete in church construction. Built from 1894 through 1904, by architect Anatole de Baudot, a student of Viollet Le Duc and Henri Labrouste.

The brick and ceramic tile-faced structure exhibits features of Art Nouveau design while exploiting the superior structural qualities of reinforced concrete with lightness and transparency. The Art Nouveau stained glass was executed by [J](#)ac Gallard according to the design of Pascal Blanchard.



The Church of Saint-Jean-de-Montmartre,
Paris 1894-1904 CE



**The Church of Saint-Jean-de-Montmartre,
Paris 1894-1904 CE**



The Church of Saint-Jean-de-Montmartre, Paris 1894-1904 CE



Eiffel Tower 1887-89 CE
Émile Nouguier, Maurice Koechlin Engineers
Stephen Sauvestre architect

Gothic Perpendicular Period

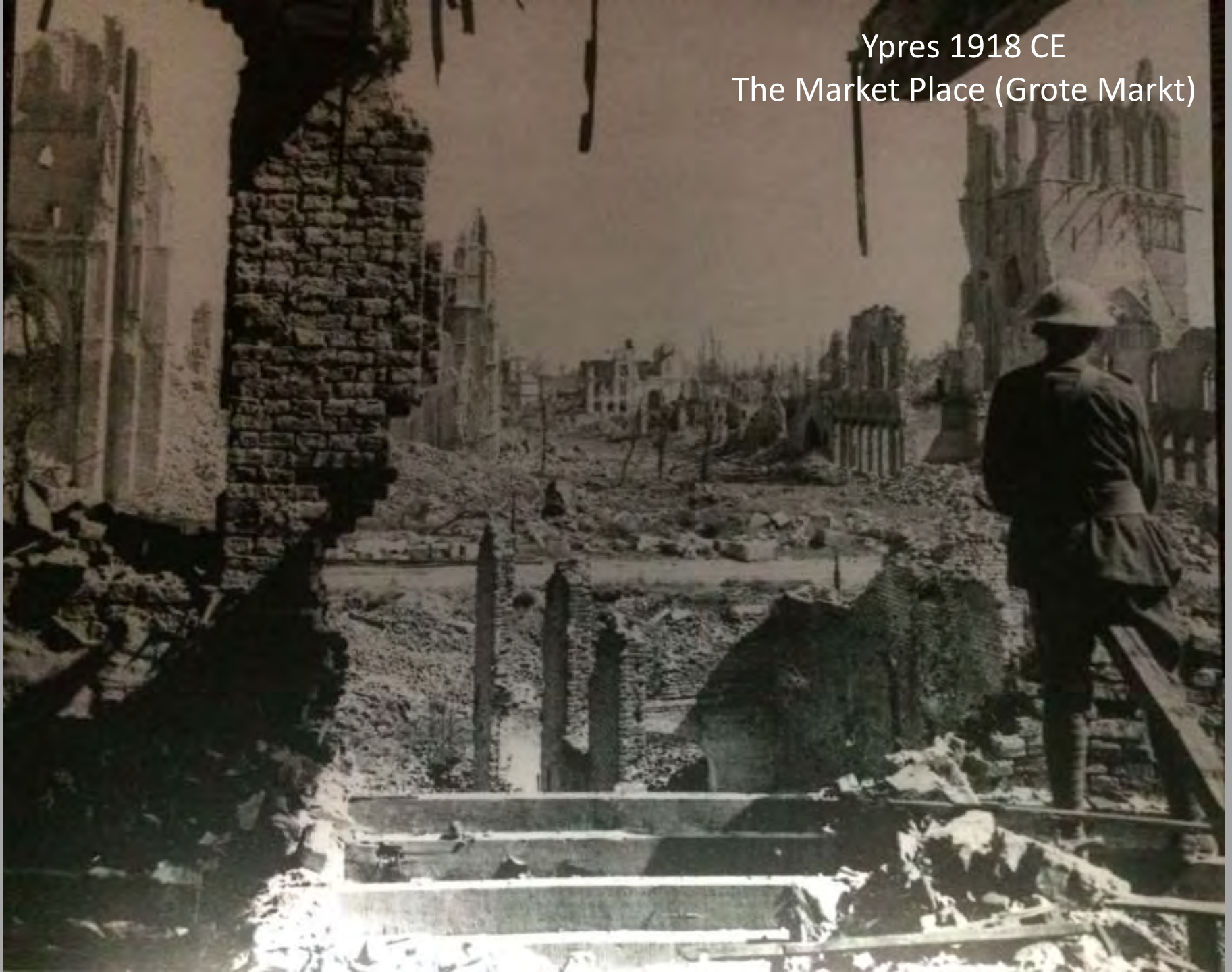


Gloucester Cathedral Choir 1331-55CE



Ypres Cloth Hall, Belgium
Secular Gothic 1305CE ??

Ypres 1918 CE
The Market Place (Grote Markt)



Aerial view 1918 Ypres





Ypres Cloth Hall
Secular Gothic 1333 -67 CE



St Martins Cathedral, Ypres
Secular Gothic 1333 -1378 CE

Ypres Cloth Hall
Secular Gothic – Belfry



Materials

Modern

- Reinforced concrete
- Metal and glass framework
- The use of cubic and cylindrical shapes
- Colours: cream, pale blue, earthy red
- Wood

Modern Characteristics

- Inspired by Function
- Simplicity in Form and Design
- Asymmetrical Compositions
- Linear
- Bold, Flat Roof Lines
- Windows As Design
- Open Floor Plans
- Focus on Materials
- Absence of Ornament

GOTHIC FROM MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

- The Modern movement (20th century) brought with it many radical ideas about design. Modern structures were often built with open-plan interiors, and careful attention was given to the materials used.
- One of the most influential architects of the Modern movement was Le Corbusier (1887-1965). His extensive writings on modernism and public housing greatly impacted English Modernism—especially after World War Two. Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were also prominent figures in the movement



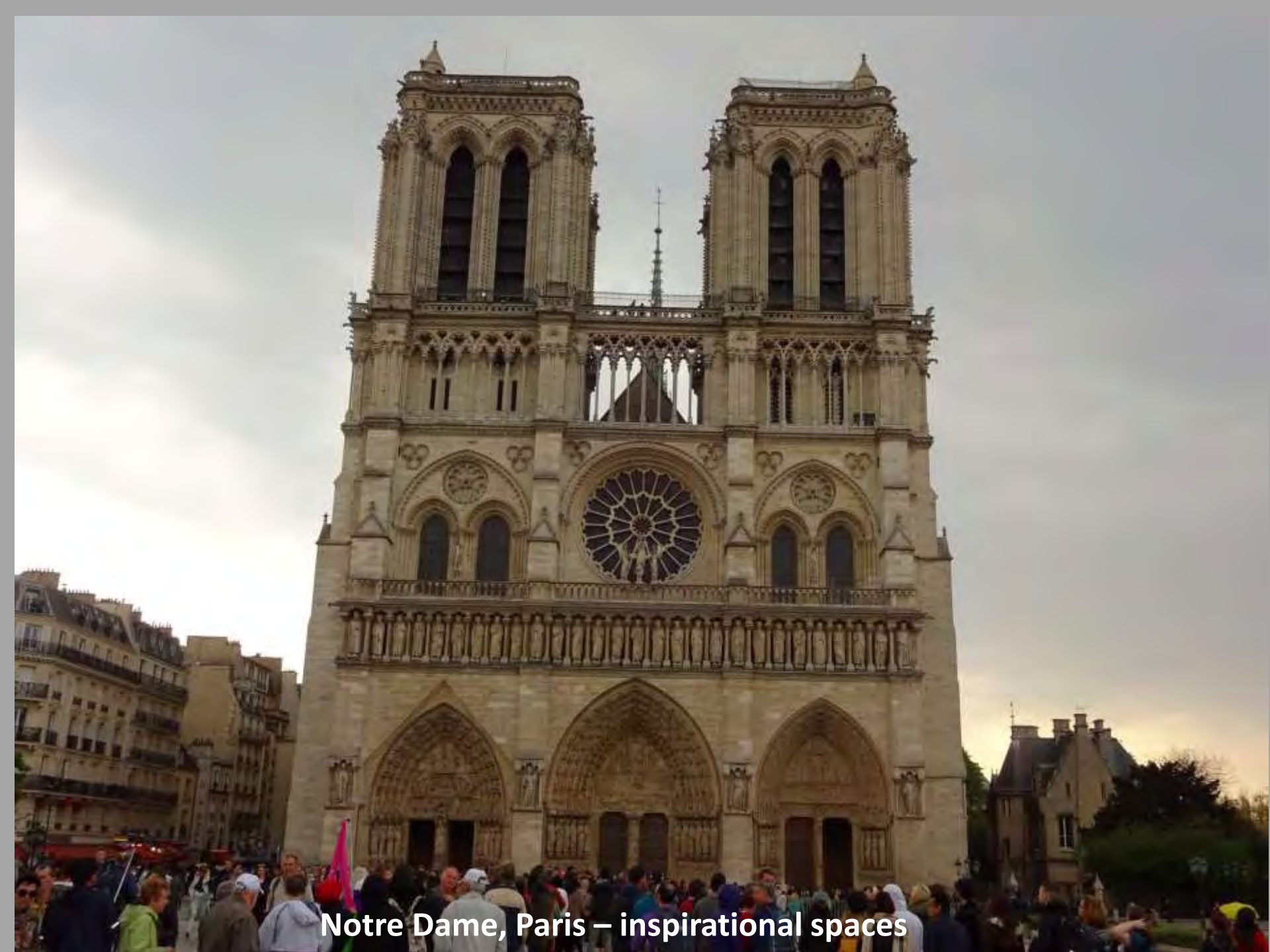
Le Corbusier 1887-1965





Chapelle Notre Dame du Haut,
Ronchamp, France, 1950 – 1955
Le Corbusier





Notre Dame, Paris – inspirational spaces



Notre Dame, Paris – attention to detail



Notre Dame, Paris – height and drama



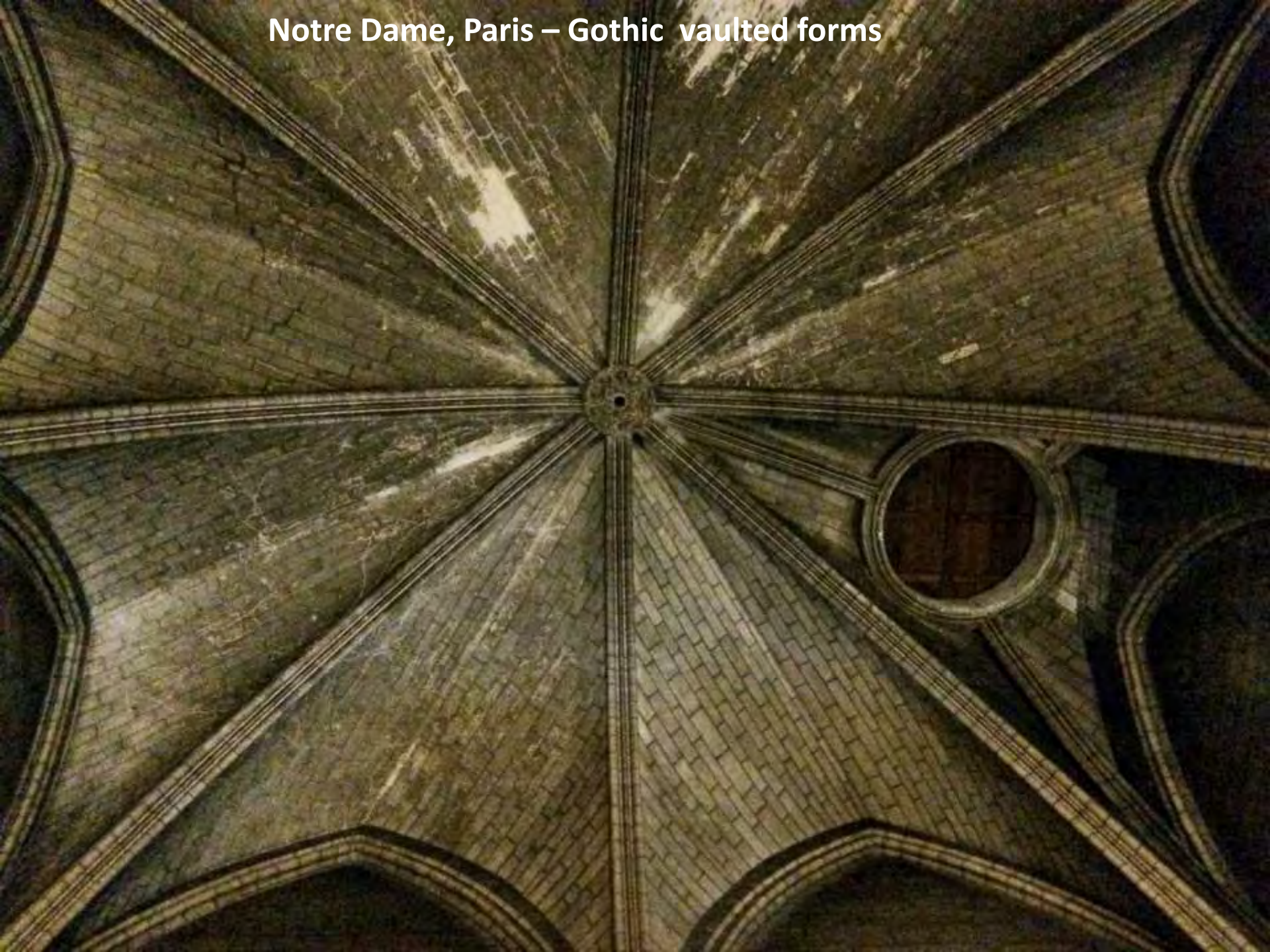
Notre Dame, Paris – clarity of structure



Notre Dame, Paris – method of construction

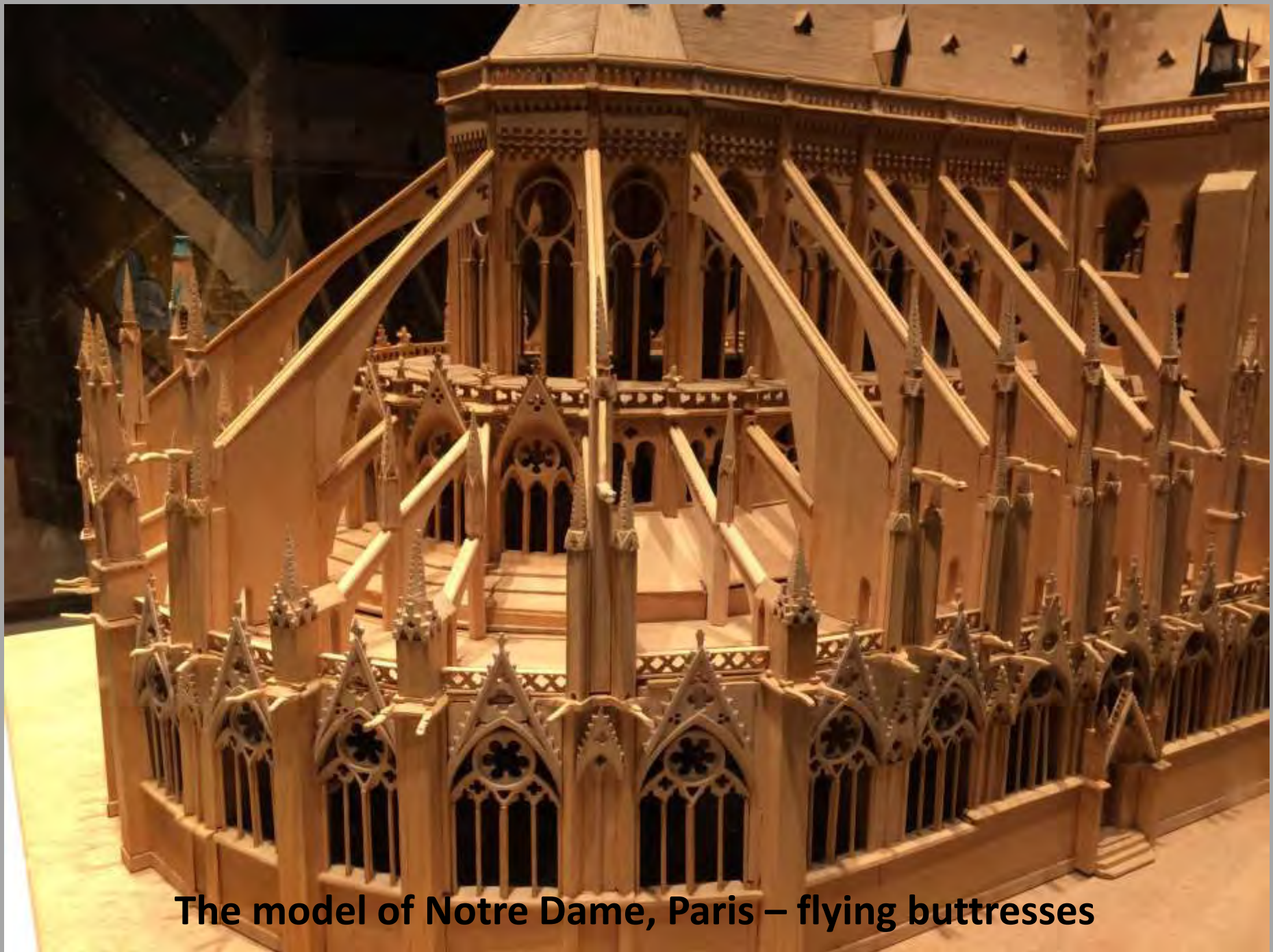


Notre Dame, Paris – Gothic vaulted forms



Notre Dame, Paris – inspirational spaces





The model of Notre Dame, Paris – flying buttresses



Notre Dame, Paris – Example of receding planes



The model of Notre Dame, Paris



PARIS
Cathédrale Notre-Dame
Maquette d'ensemble, état antérieur à la restauration entre 1843 et 1860

Cette maquette présente un état de la cathédrale avant la restauration entreprise par l'État au début du XIX^e siècle. Elle est le fruit d'un travail de recherche et de documentation mené par l'architecte Eugène Viollet-le-Duc, qui a supervisé la restauration de la cathédrale entre 1843 et 1860.

Cette maquette illustre l'état de la cathédrale avant la restauration entreprise par l'État au début du XIX^e siècle. Elle est le fruit d'un travail de recherche et de documentation mené par l'architecte Eugène Viollet-le-Duc, qui a supervisé la restauration de la cathédrale entre 1843 et 1860.

Archives de la cathédrale de Paris

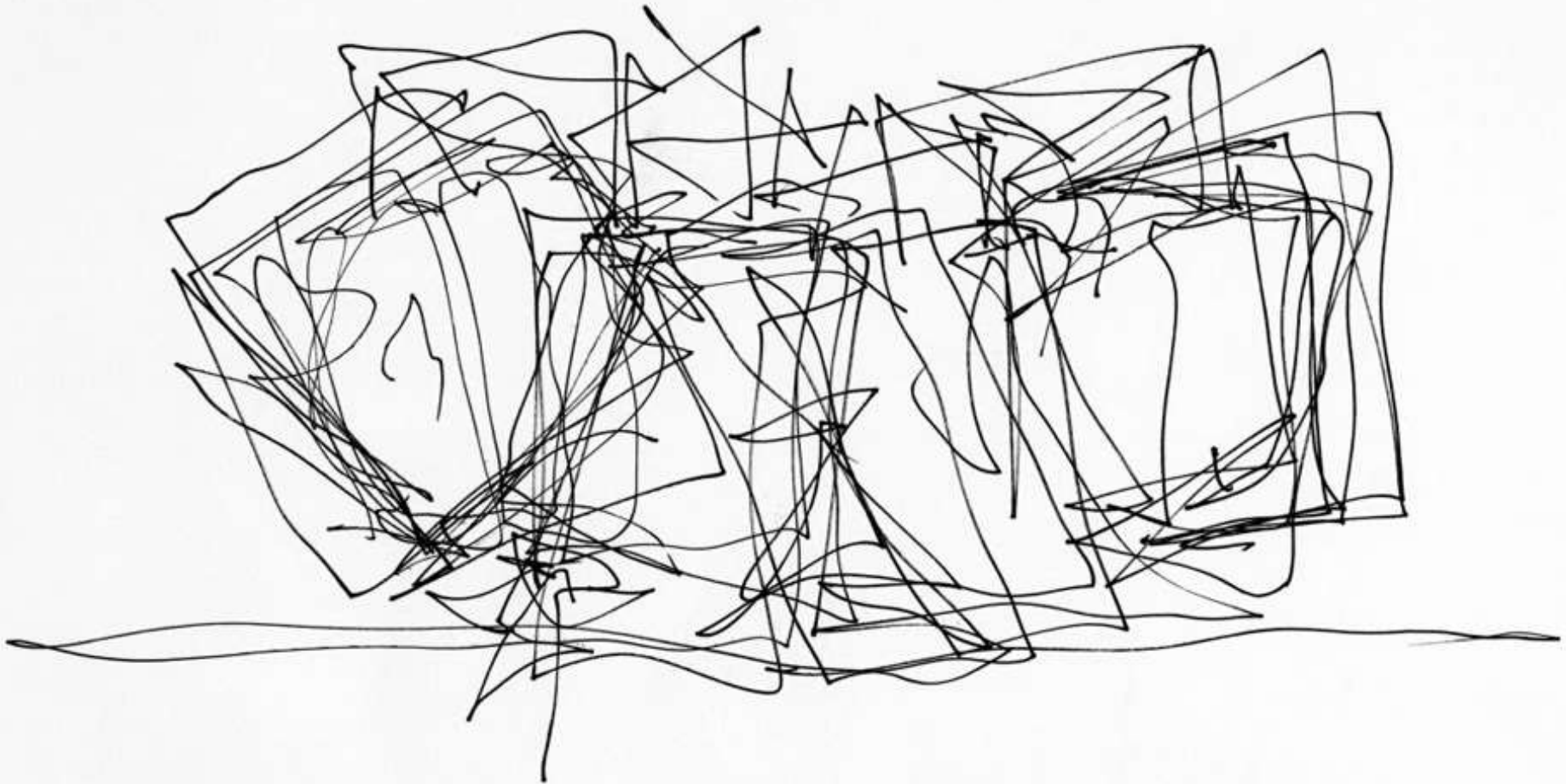


The model of Notre Dame, Paris Museum of Heritage and Architecture

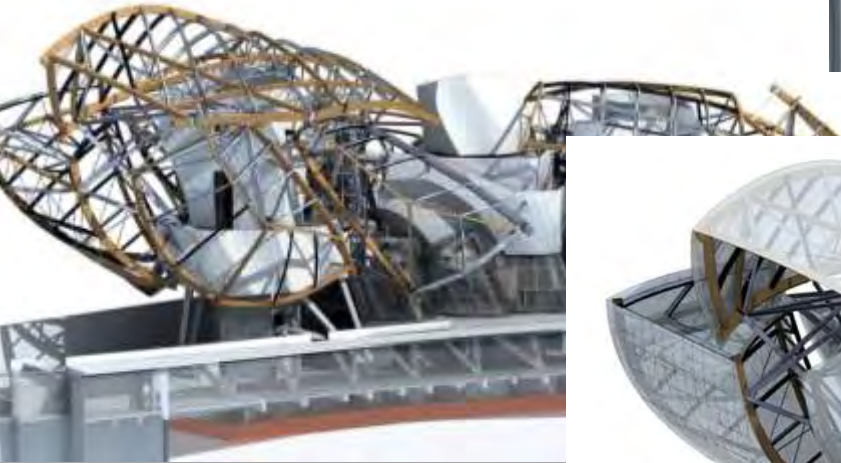


Sculpture at Notre Dame, Paris

Fondation Louis Vuitton by Frank Gehry 2014 CE



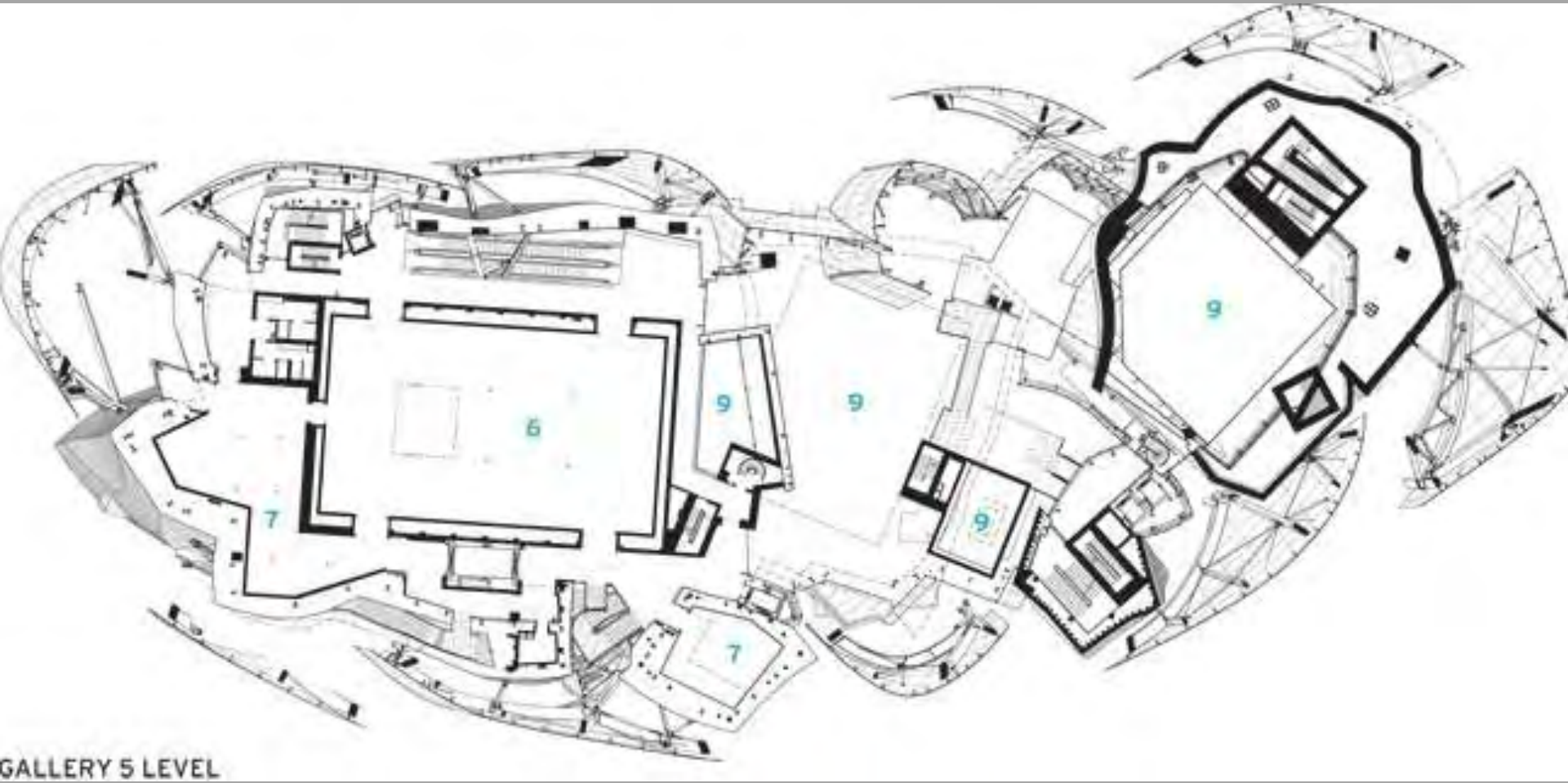
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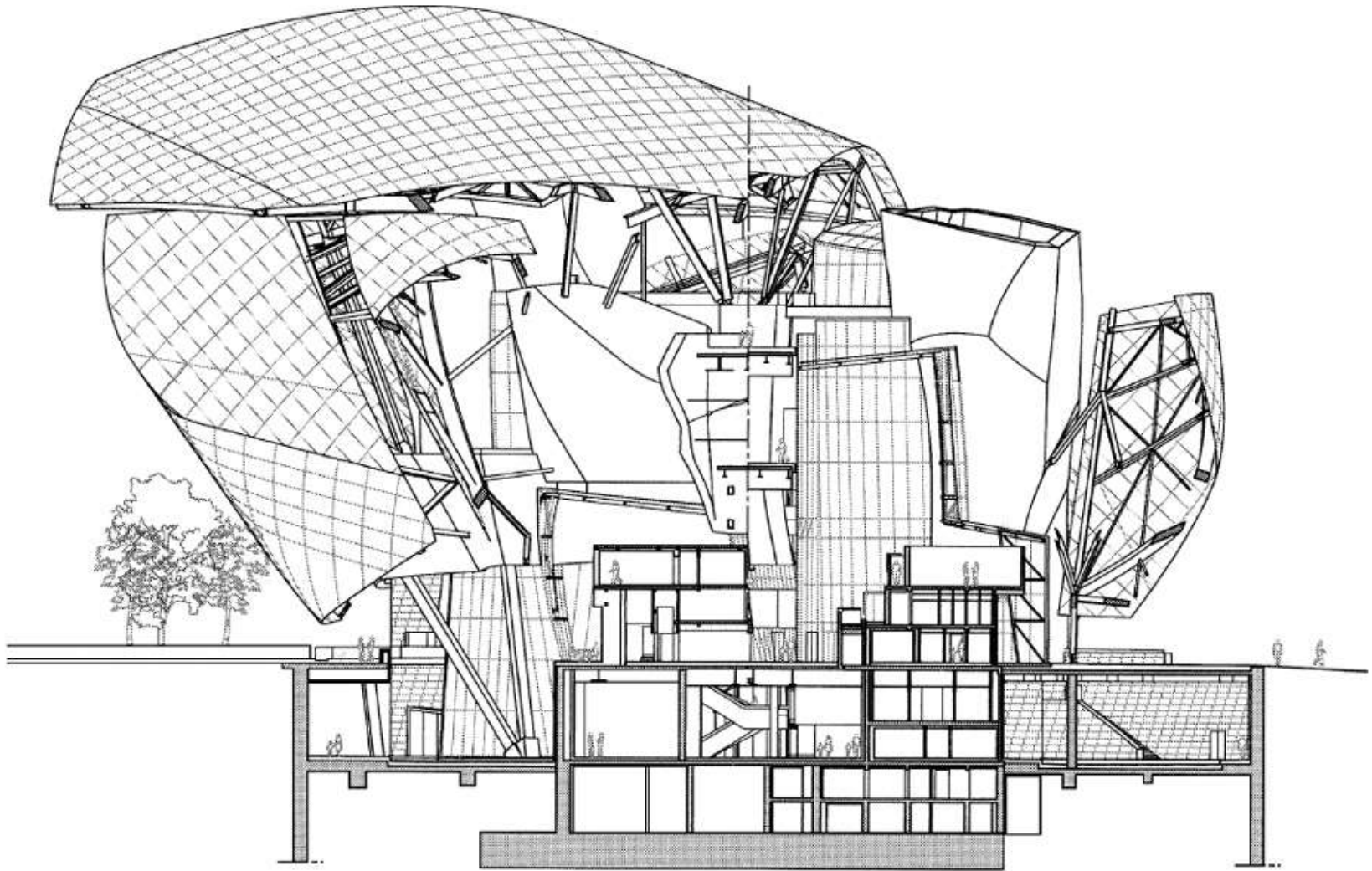
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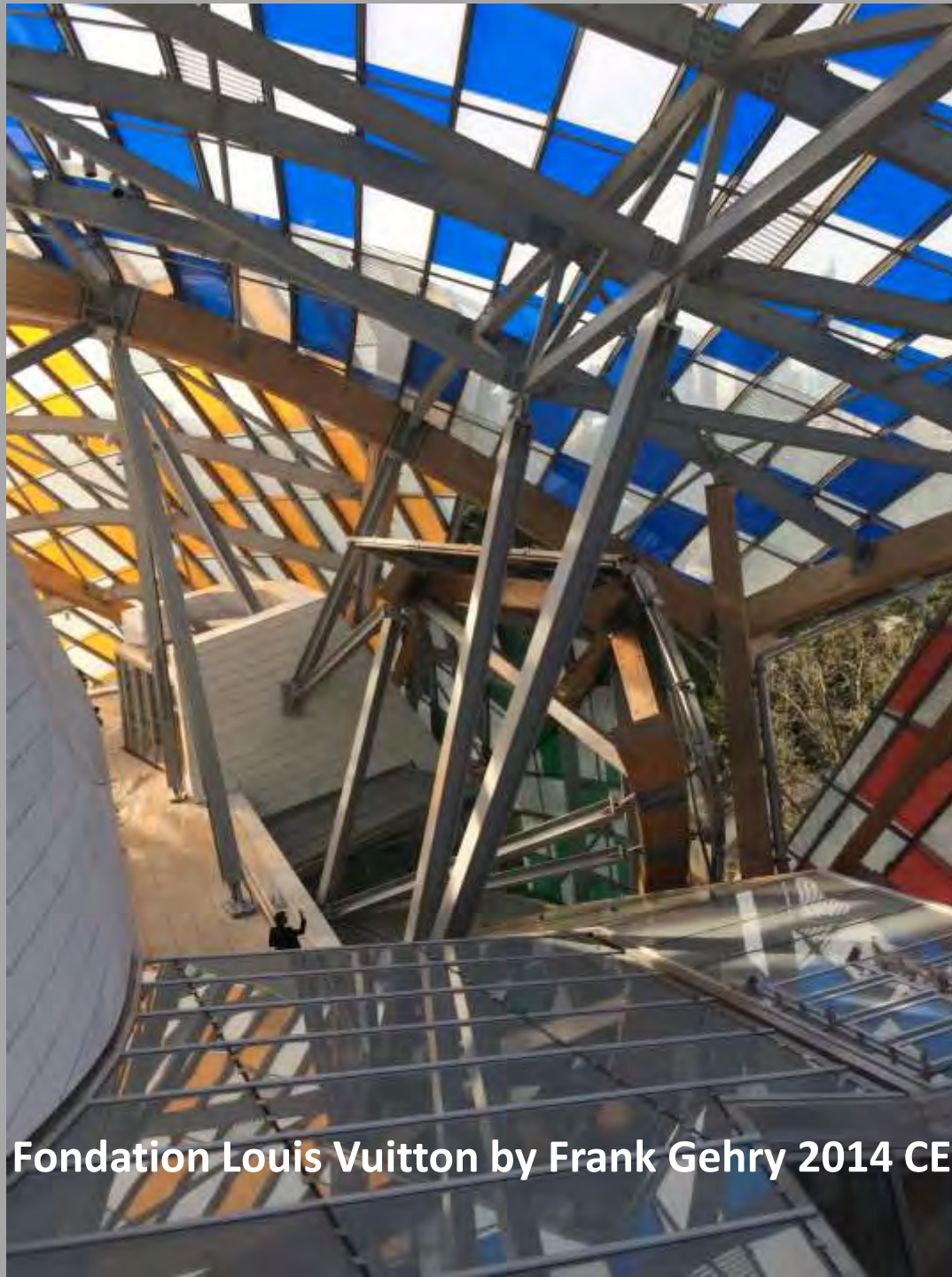
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Section

Fondation Louis Vuitton by Frank Gehry 2014 CE





Fondation Louis Vuitton by Frank Gehry 2014 CE



Fondation Louis Vuitton by Frank Gehry 2014 CE



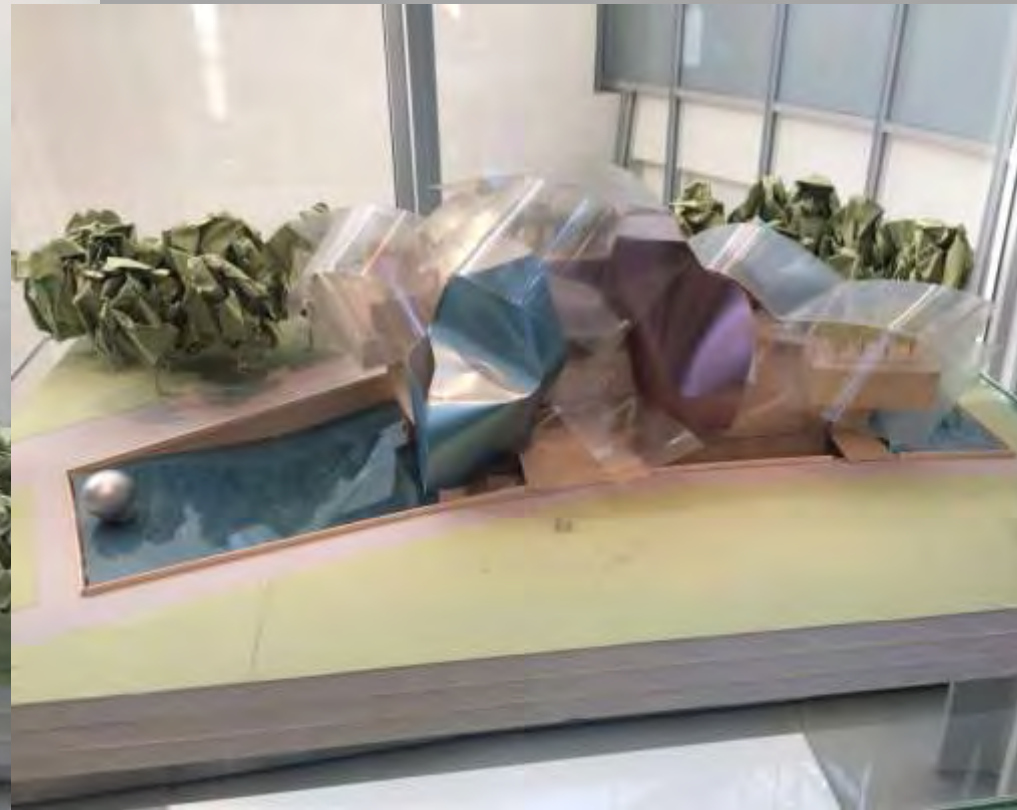
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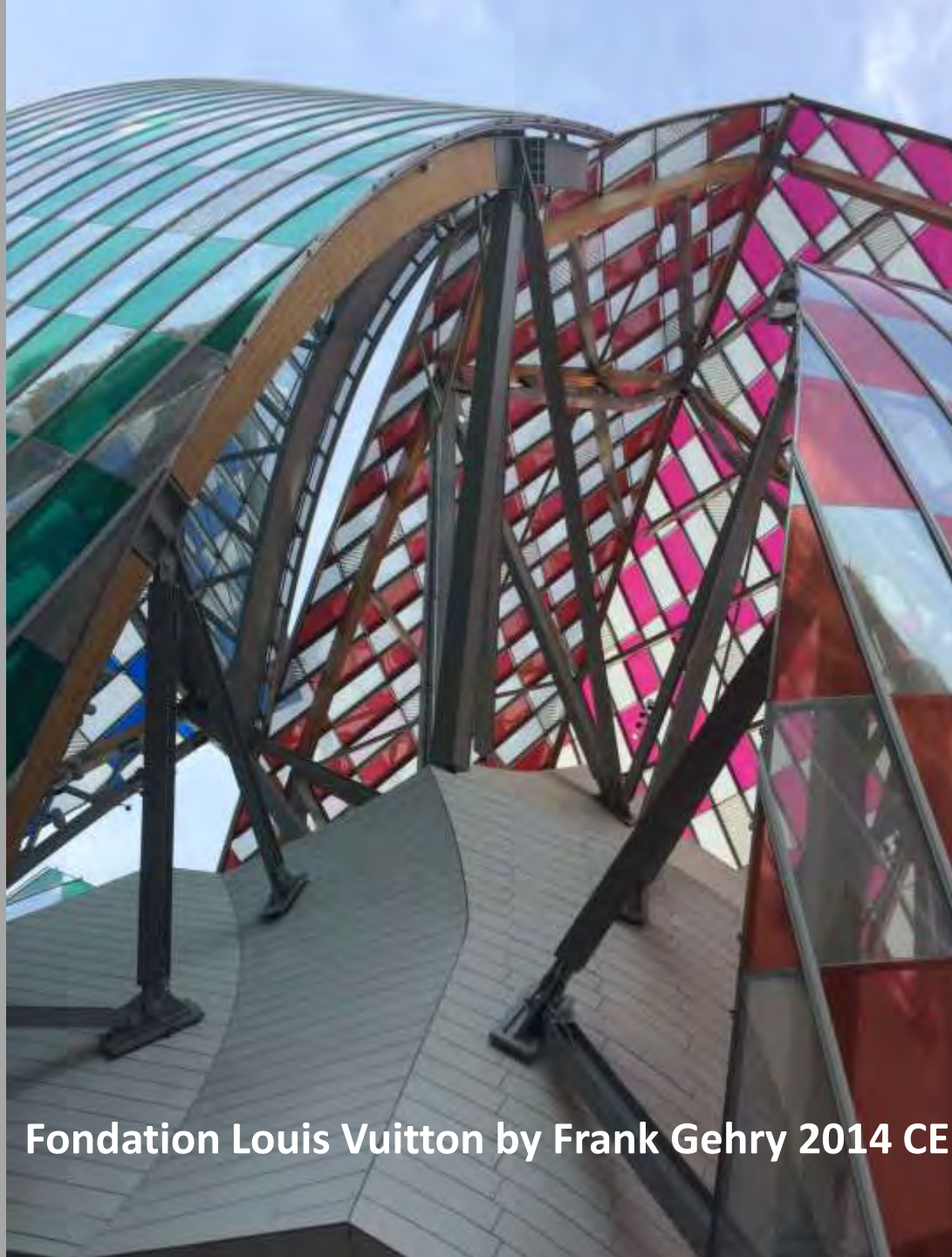
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Architectural Style

- Historians are sometimes divided on exactly when and where a 'style' began with different names given to different periods.



The END for now!