Early Gothic: a review of general principles
1. Early Gothic: review and summary

2. Alternate visions: Saint Bernard of Clairvaux and Cistercian Gothic

3. Oct. 7: What *really* matters: the decorative programs
Crypt and Abbot Hilduin’s 9th century extension

Hypothetical reconstruction

Suger’s new foundations

Flyers?
The (destroyed) Abbey church of Cluny (known as Cluny III), begun 1088

The “Cluniac Empire”
c. 1135-1140 focus shifts to cathedral architecture – urban growth; commerce

Different ways to achieve height and monumentality:

1. stretched thin elevation: Senlis, c. 1150 and Paris 1163+
2. gigantism: Sens and Paris
3. Four story elevations with tribune: Noyon, Laon, Paris
4. Thickening and strengthening walls with wall passages: Caen, Durham, Noyon, and Laon (also all English cathedrals)
tribune

clerestory

arcade

SENlis, c. 1150+
Notre-Dame
original elevation
with oculi, c. 1163

Senlis, c. 1153
SENS:
Nave completed by c. 1180
3 stories
81 ¼ ' high
49 ½ ' wide
Nave 29.5’ wide

Vaults 74’ high
THE OTHER "BIG THREE":
NOYON    LAON    PARIS

74'    79'    108'

Noyon, Kathedrale, Wandgliederung
Laon, Kathedrale, Wandgliederung
Paris, Notre Dame,
Noyon, the rounded transepts
With wall passages
Paris, Notre Dame north side of nave
Alternate vision of monastic life and Gothic architecture:

Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, 1090-1153

Abbot; the Cistercian order
Cistercian monks doing physical labor in accordance with the Rule of Saint Benedict
Cluny, Burgundy: the mother house of a branch of the Benedictine order (Cluniacs)
Cluny III, as reconstructed by K. J. Conant
Cluny, the abbey church and monastic complex

The church was 609 feet long (Paris = 419’)

Cluny, fragments of decoration from the choir screen
Cluny, one of the capitals from the apse
The Cistercian Abbey church Of Fontenay, begun 1147
Fontenay, east end from the east
Fontenay transverse barrel vaults in the aisles