

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FERRARA
Dipartimento di Architettura
Corso di laurea magistrale in Architettura
a.a. 2017-2018

Corso di Storia dell'architettura moderna
Prof. Renata Samperi

Architettura gotica in Francia

Materiali della lezione del 3 maggio 2018

Programma dettagliato:

ARCHITETTURA GOTICA

La prima architettura gotica nella Francia settentrionale (Ile de France). La ricostruzione di Saint-Denis. Le cattedrali di Noyon, Laon, Parigi.

Il gotico maturo in Francia. Le cattedrali di Chartres, Reims, Amiens, Bourges.

- **Bibliografia:**

- R. BONELLI, C. BOZZONI, V. FRANCHETTI PARDO, *Storia dell'architettura medievale*, Roma-Bari, Laterza 1997.
- L. GRODECKY, *Architettura gotica*, Milano, Electa, 1978.

Graduale sostituzione di un sistema statico non sufficientemente definito perché resistente per massa materica, spessore e peso, con un organismo che si libera delle parti superflue.

Passaggio dal blocco murario al sistema a scheletro.

Costituzione di organismi strutturali capaci di sorreggersi indipendentemente dai muri, attraverso un sistema adeguatamente dimensionato di:

- volte costolonate a sesto acuto
- archi perimetrali, piloni e contrafforti caricati superiormente
- archi rampanti

Chiara distinzione tra ossatura portante e tamponature portate.

Il coro dell'abbazia di Saint-Denis (consacrazione 1140, coro 1144)

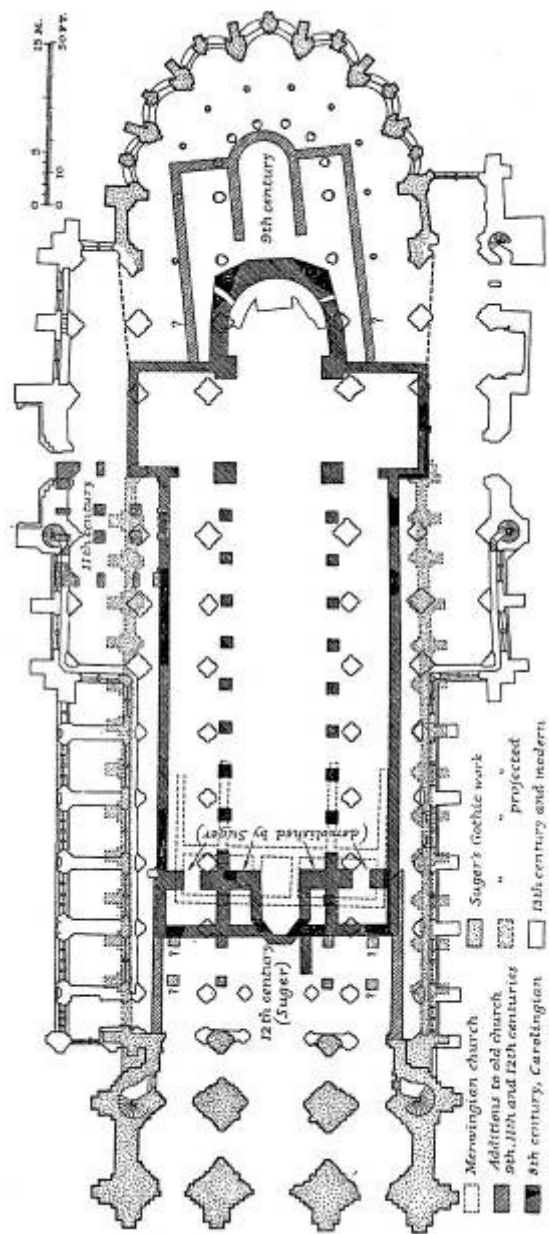


Figure 80. St-Denis Abbey Church, c. 1135-44 and thirteenth century. Plan

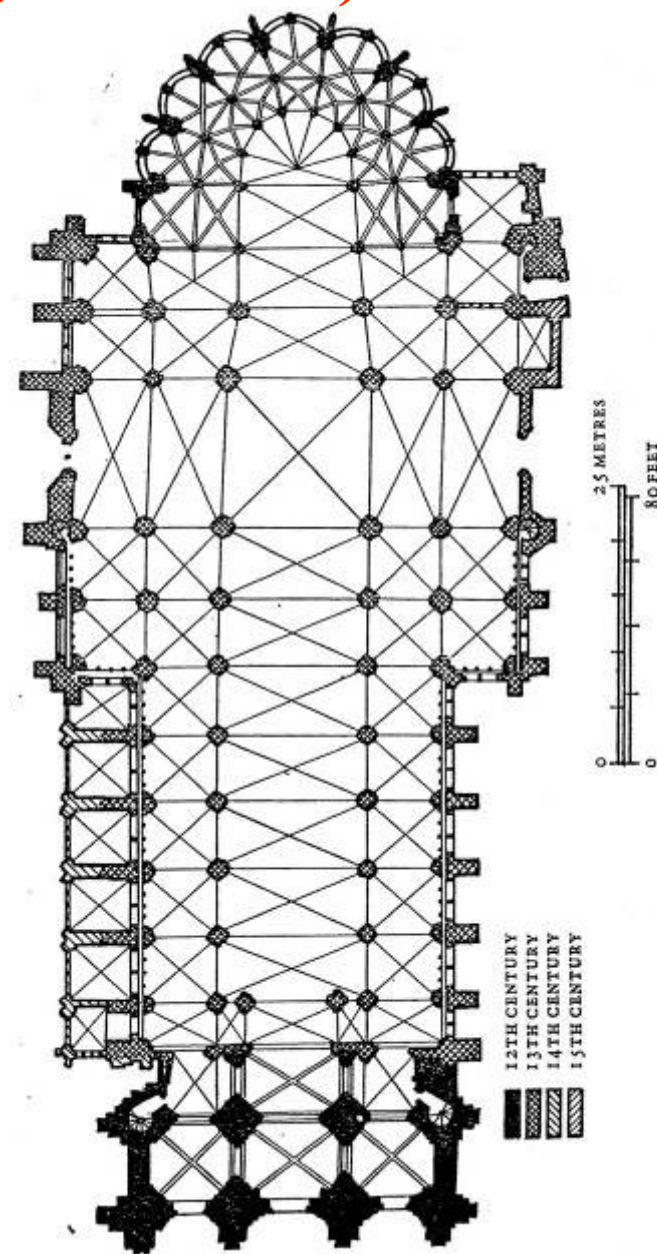
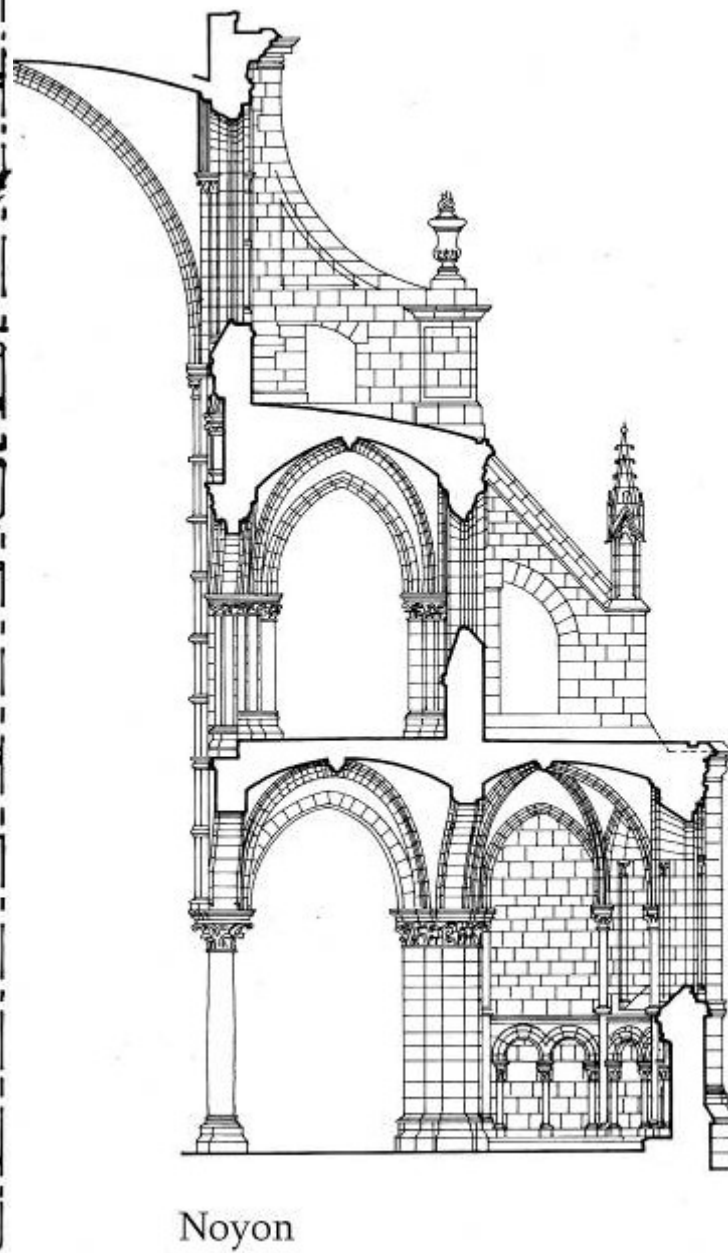
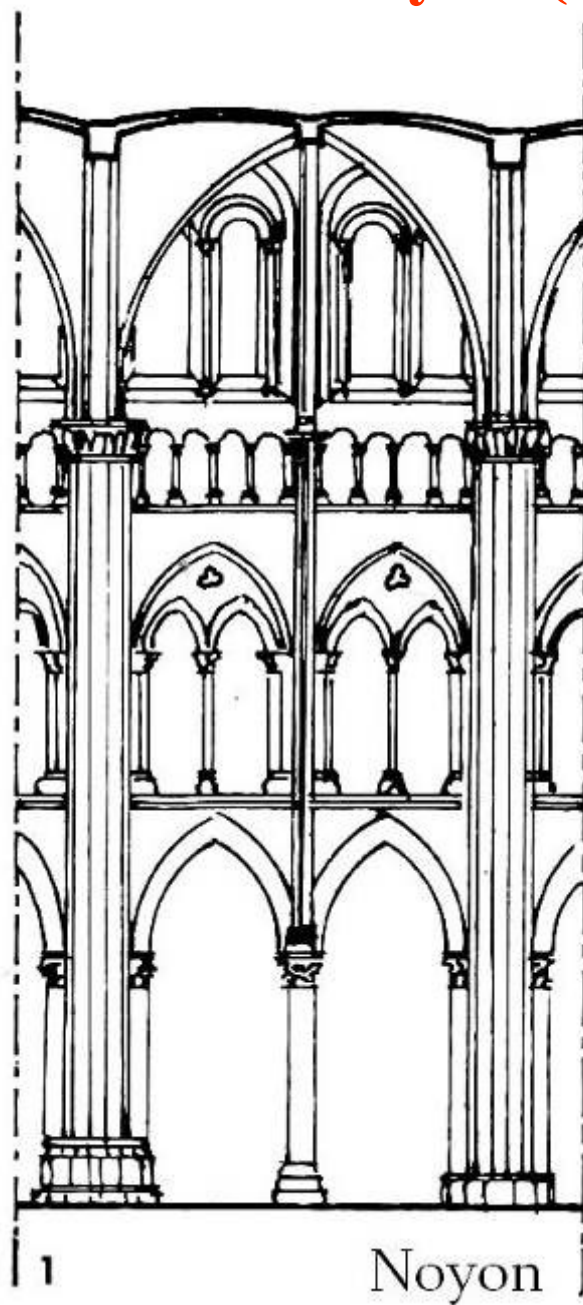
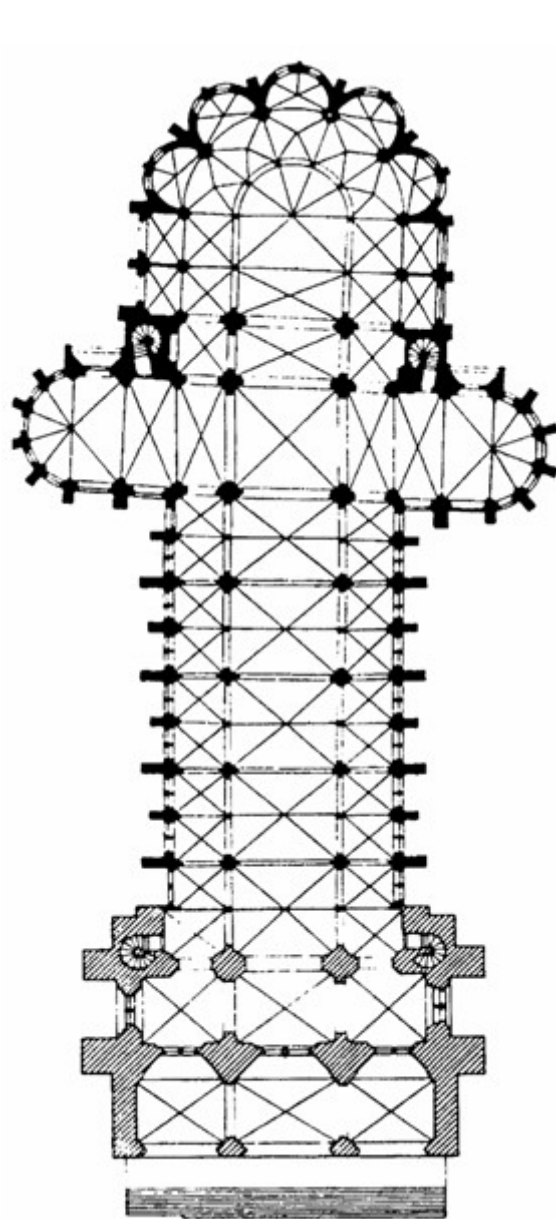
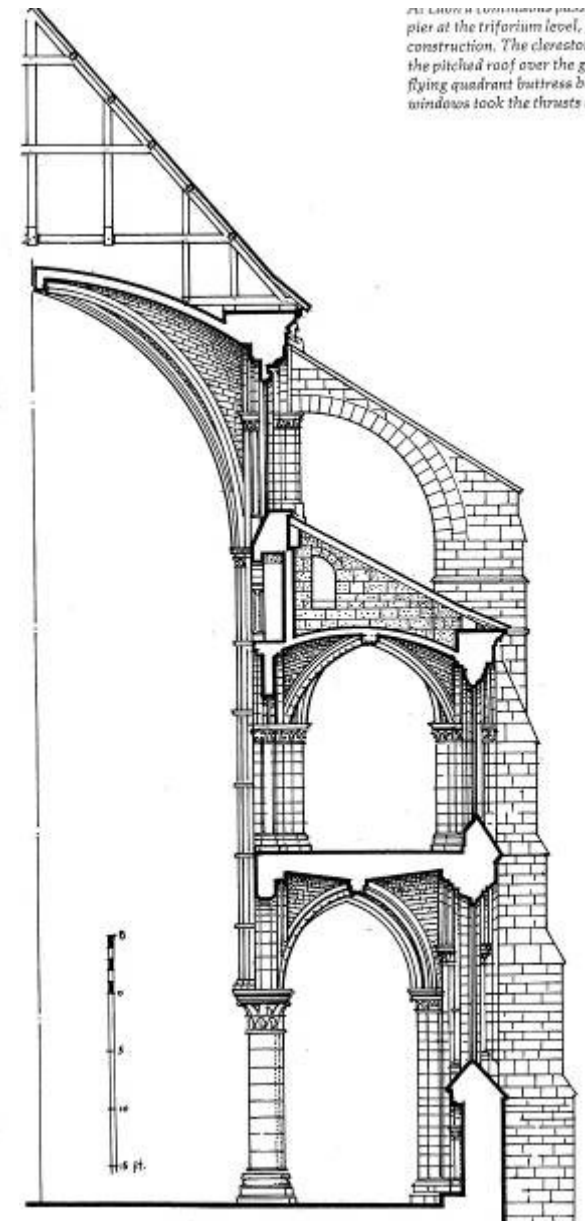
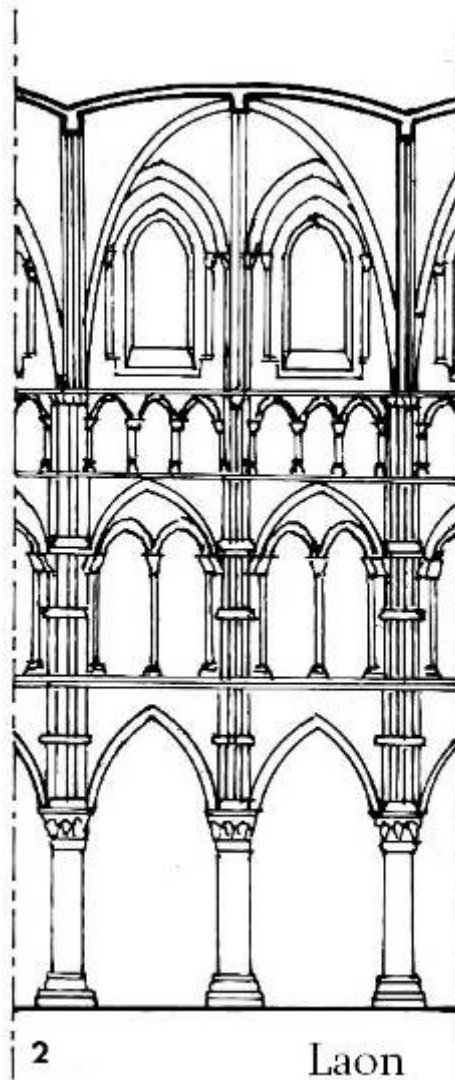
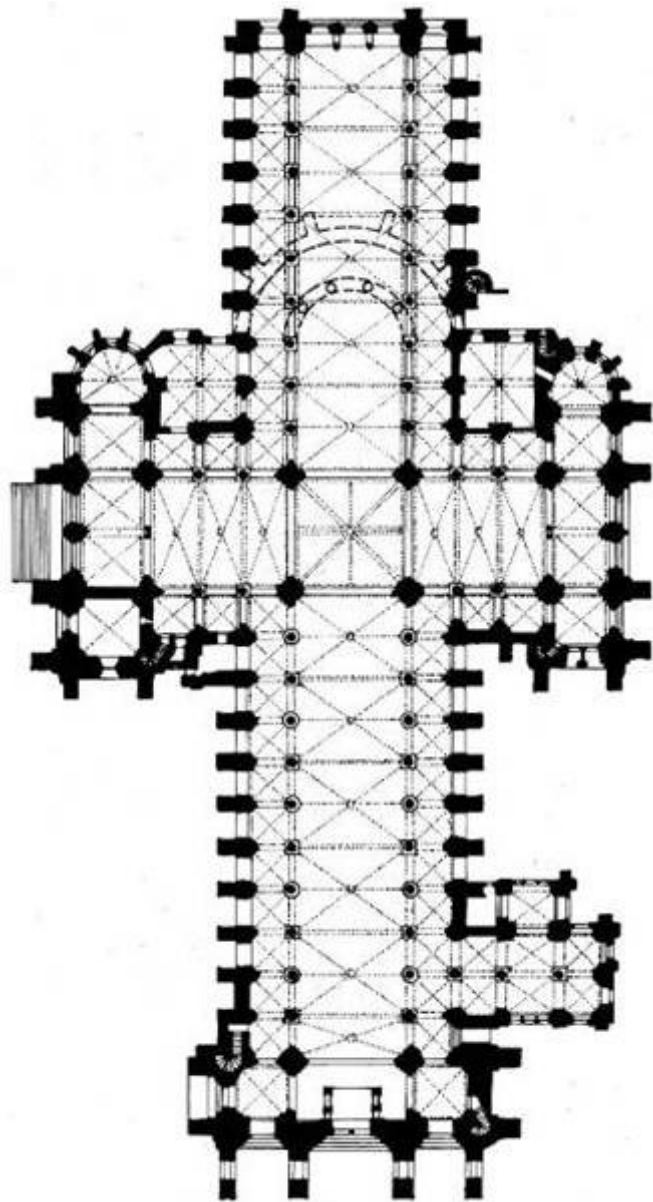


Figure 11. St Denis Abbey Church, begun c. 1135. Plan

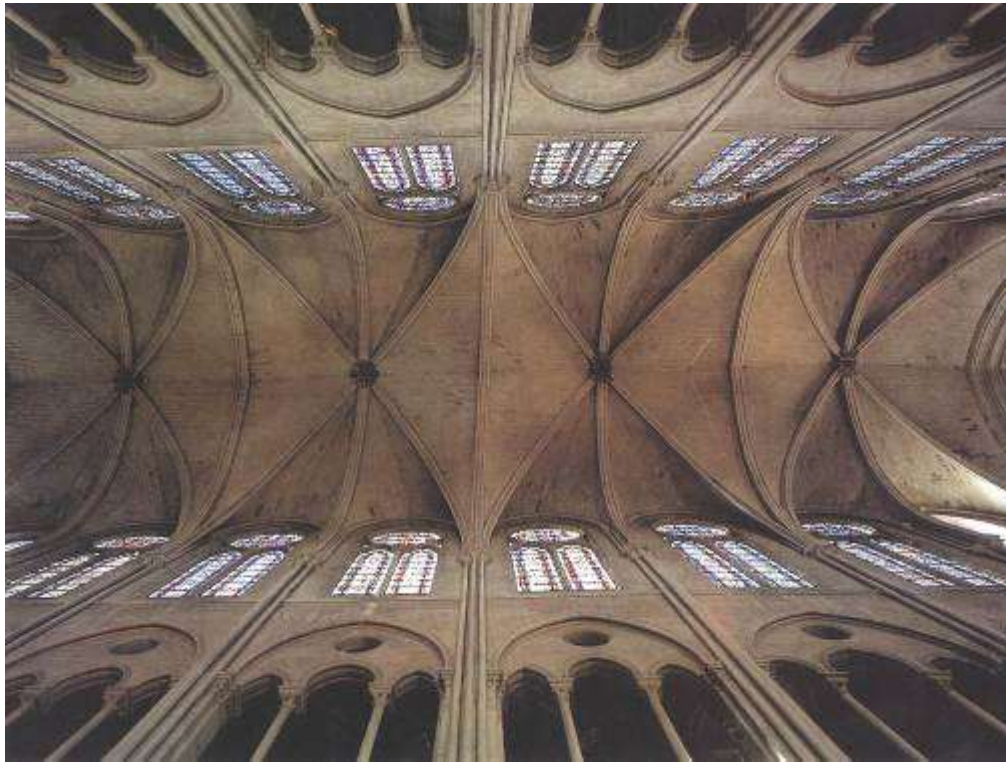
La cattedrale di Noyon (1150-70 ca.)



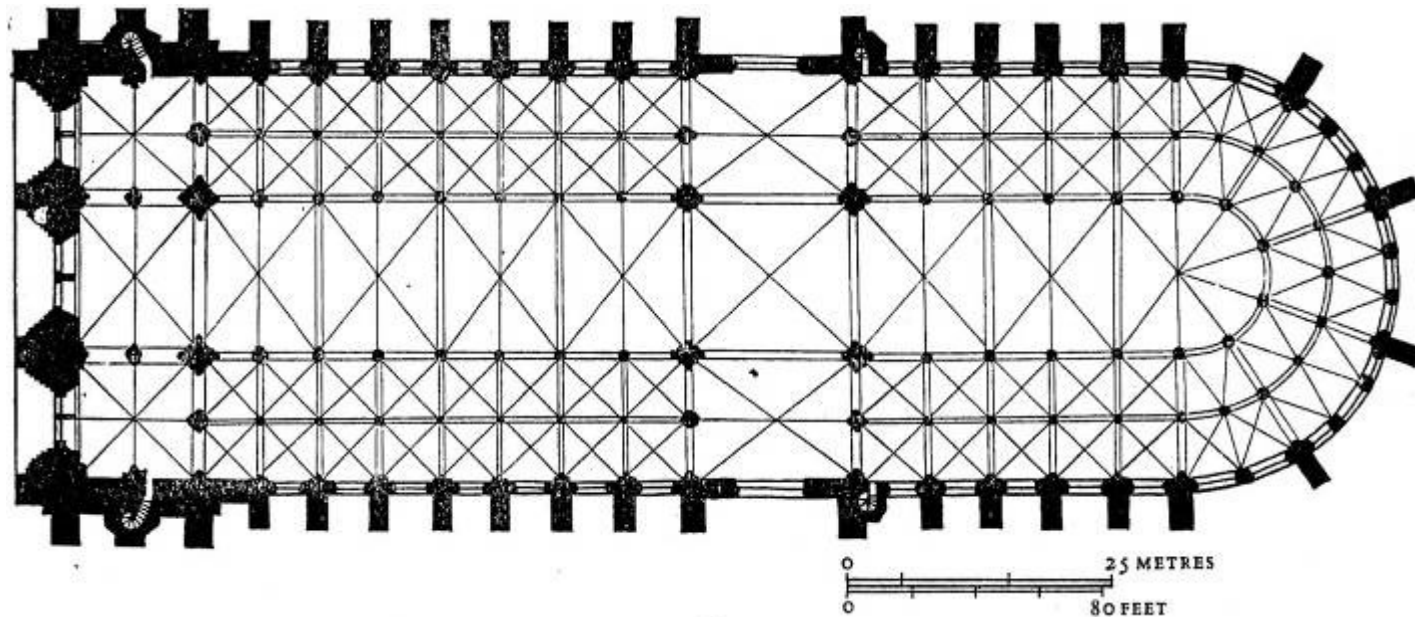
La cattedrale di Laon (1160-1205)

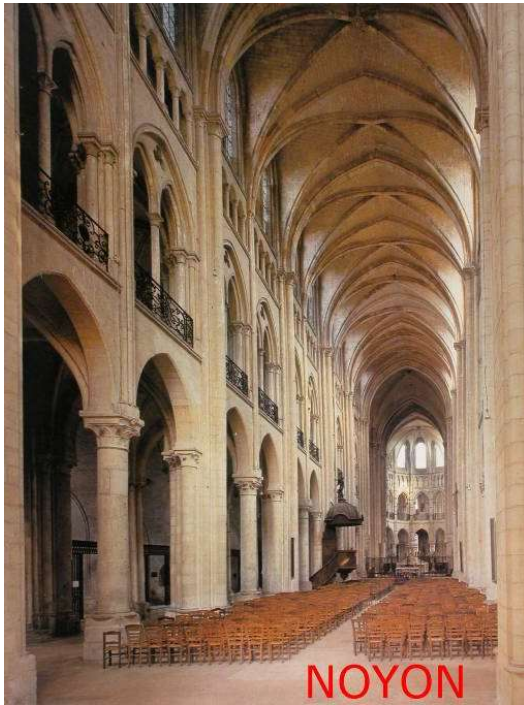


the flying buttress pier at the triforium level, construction. The clerestory the pitched roof over the g flying quadrant buttress by windows took the thrusts

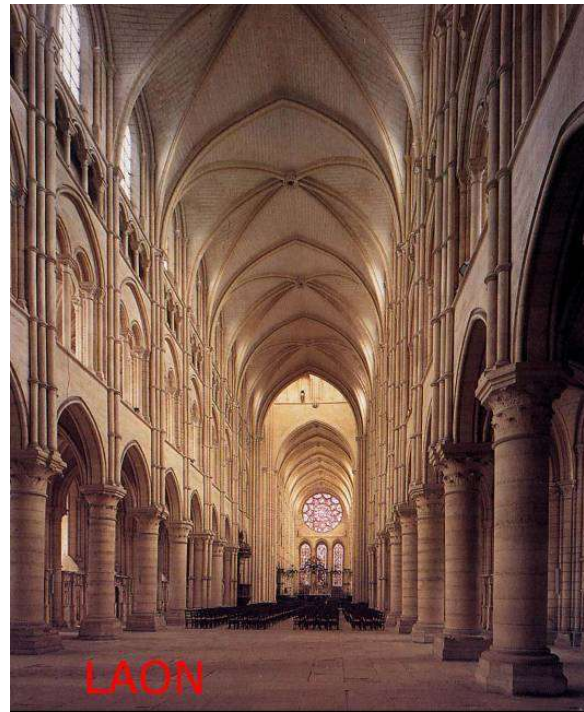


La cattedrale di
Notre-Dame a Parigi
(inizio 1163)

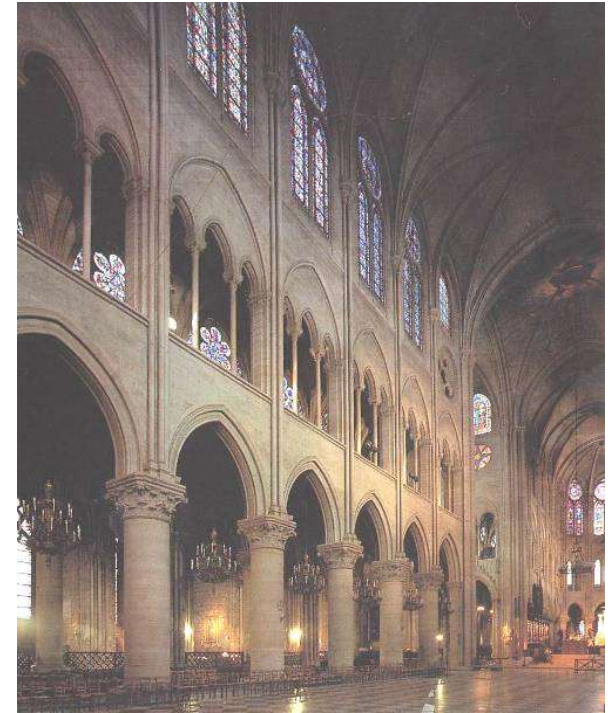




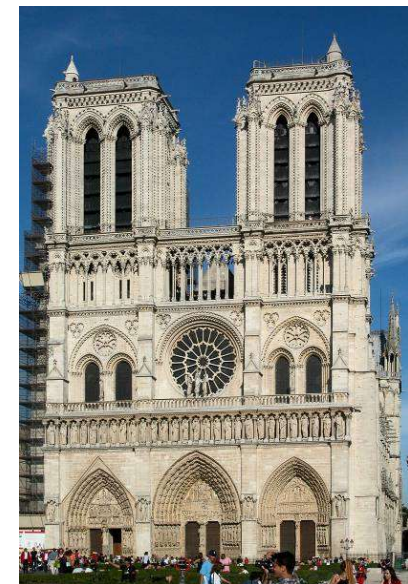
Noyon

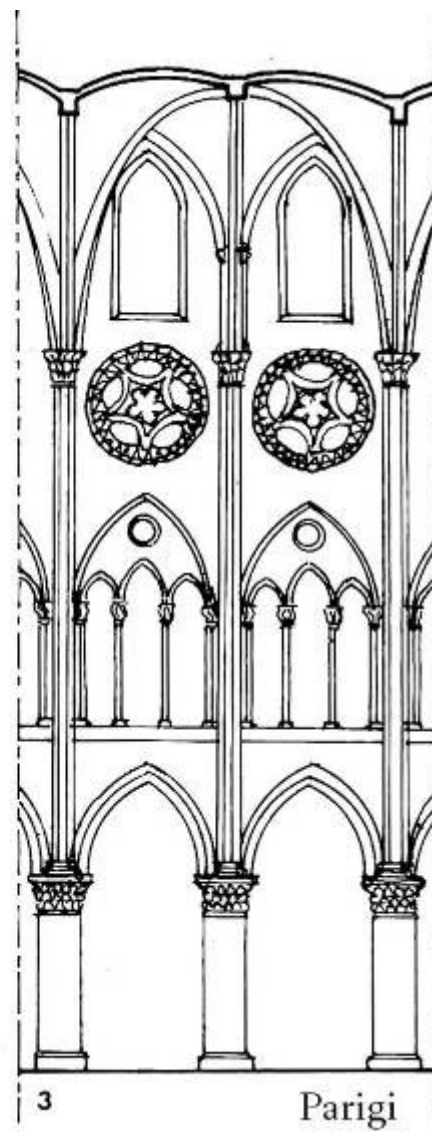
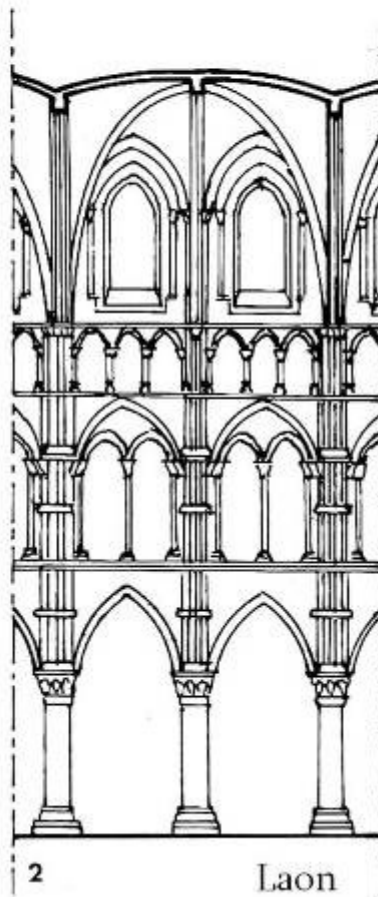
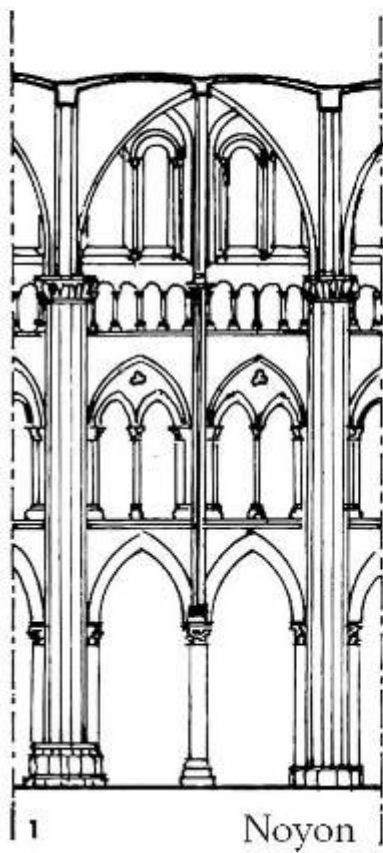
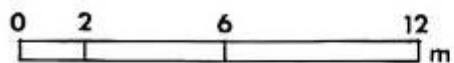


Laon

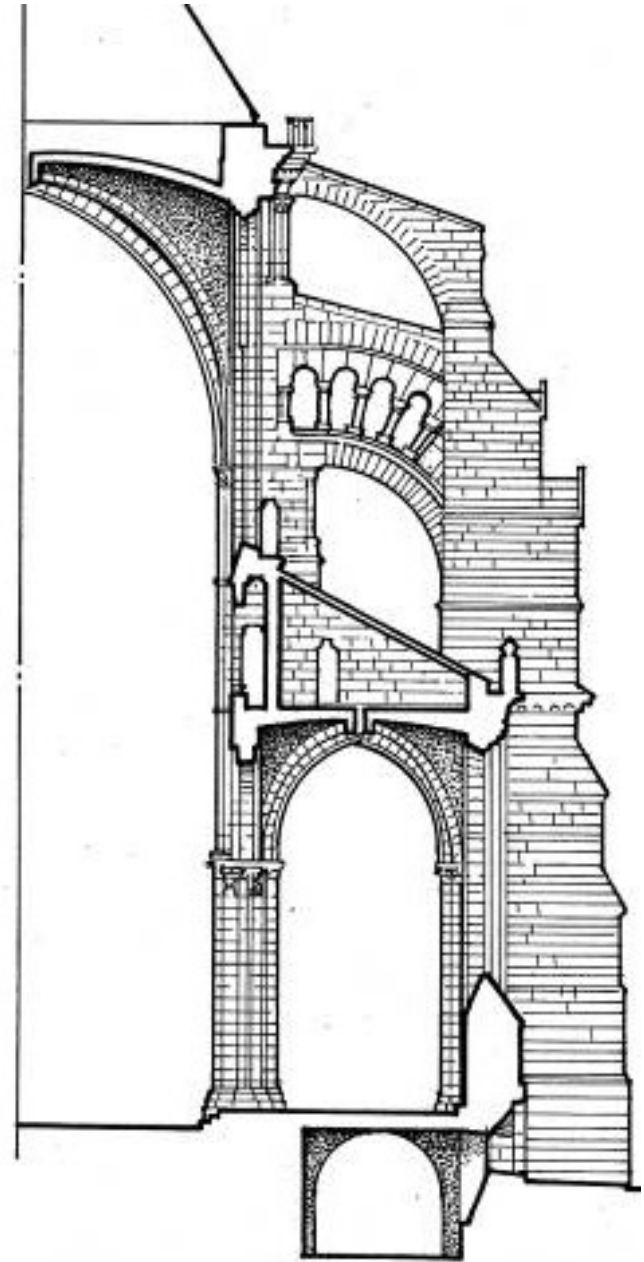
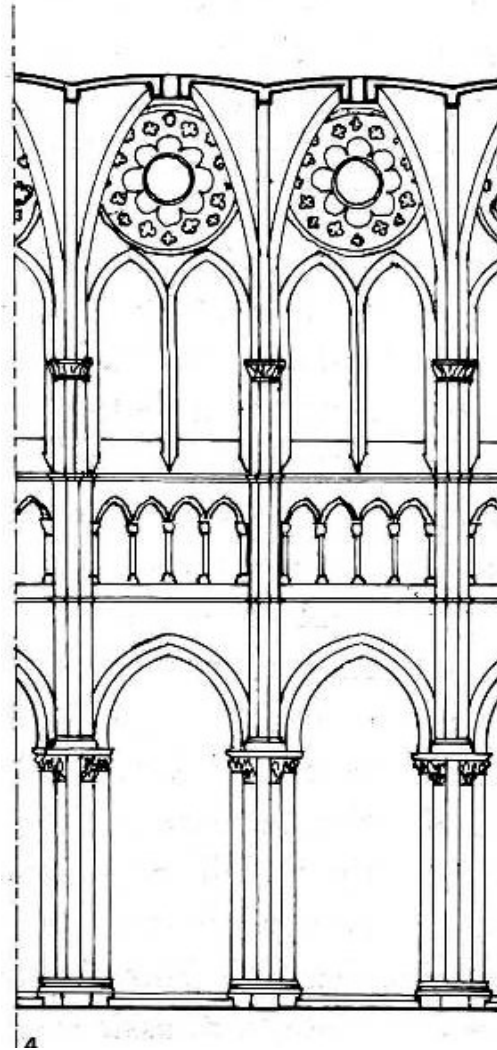
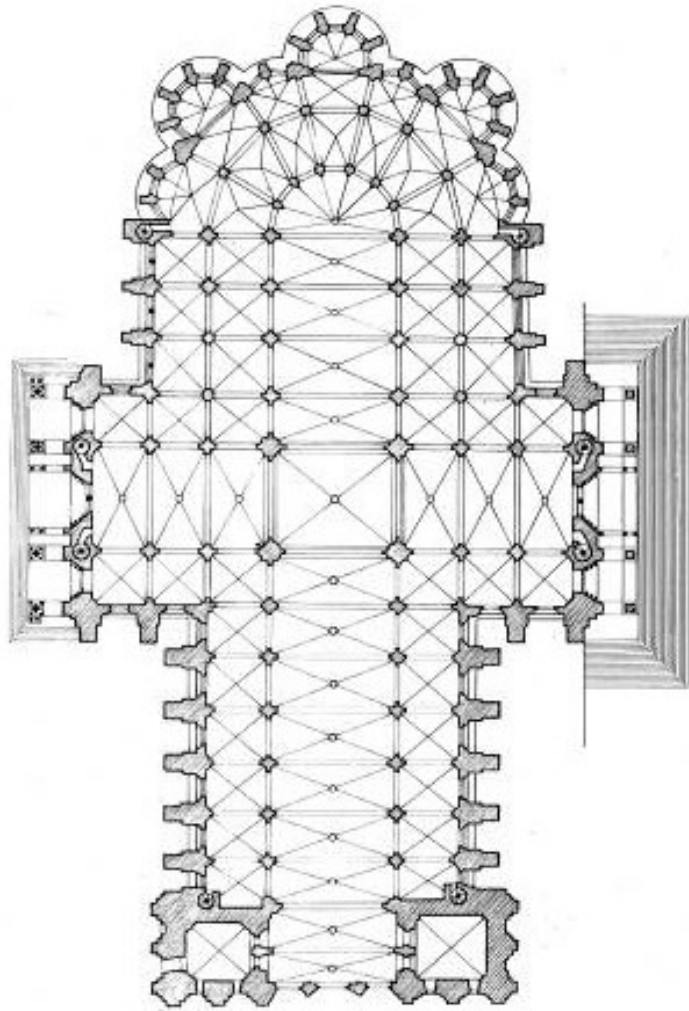


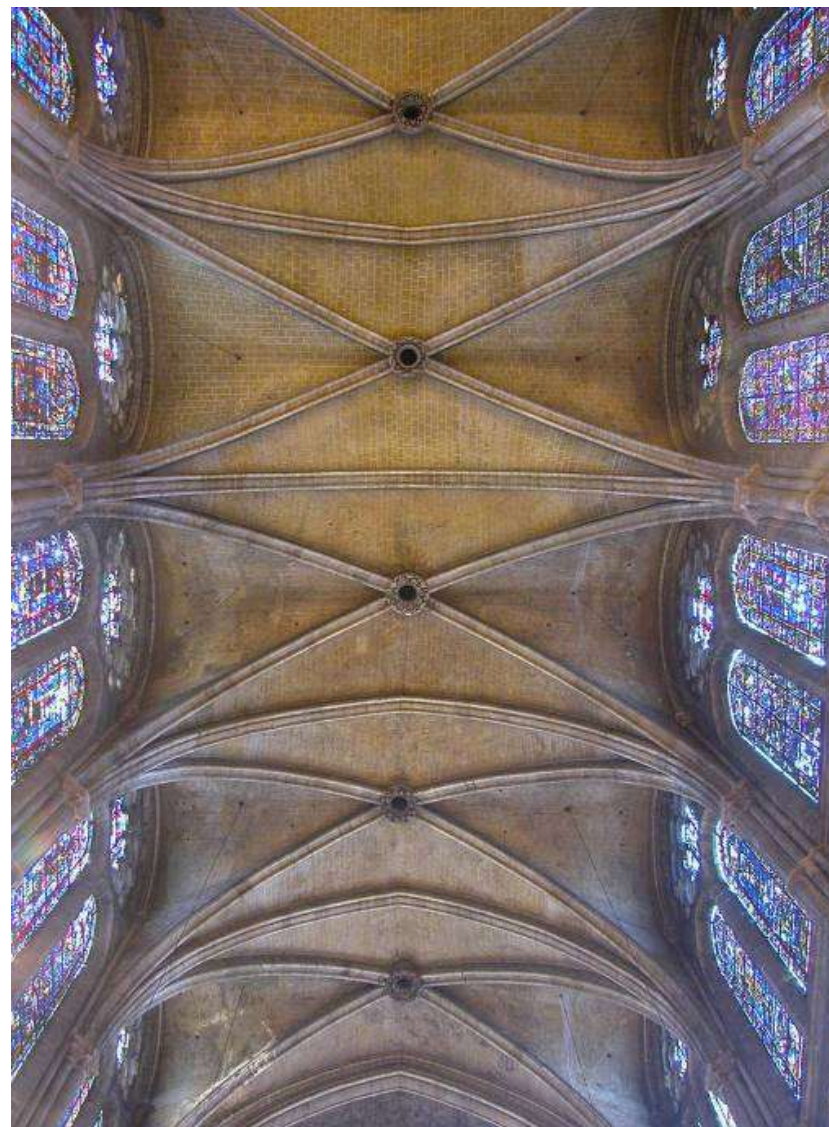
Parigi



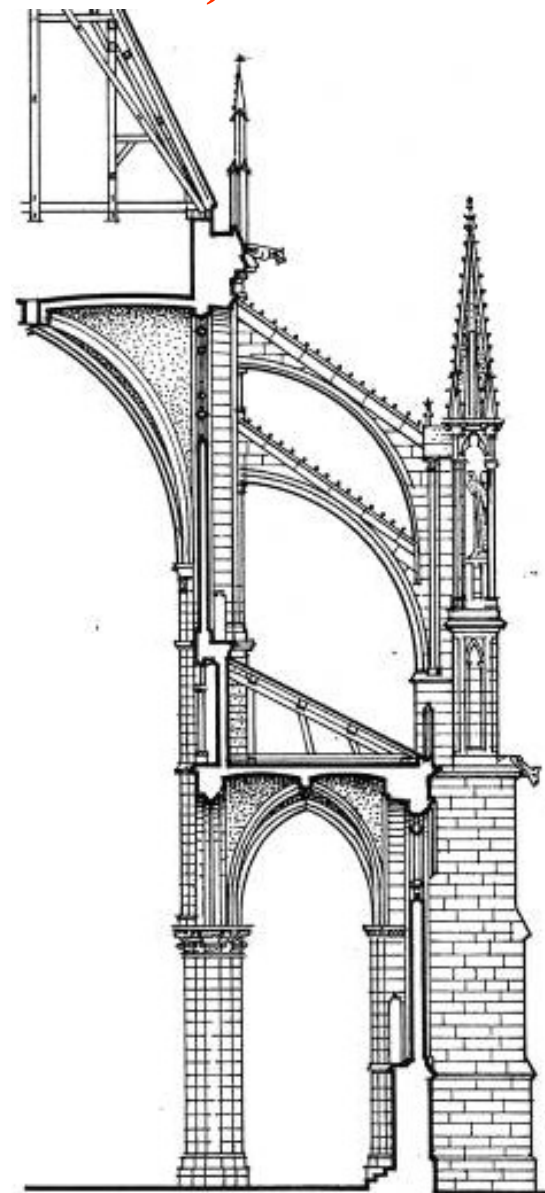
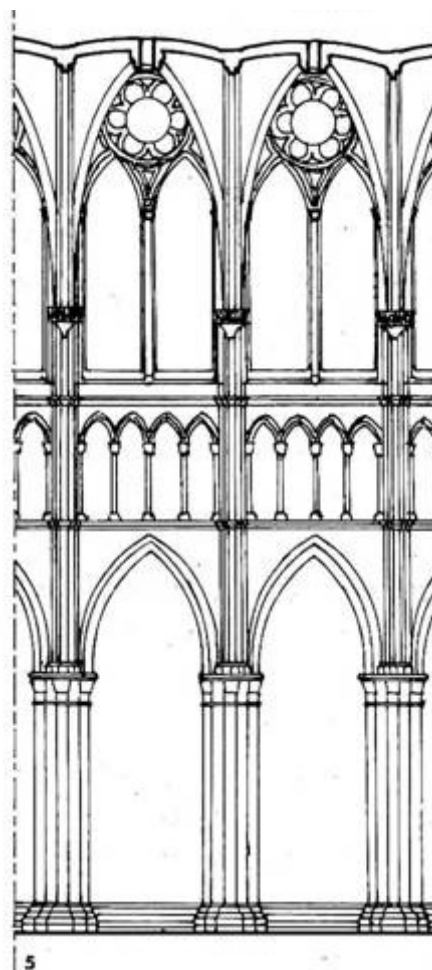
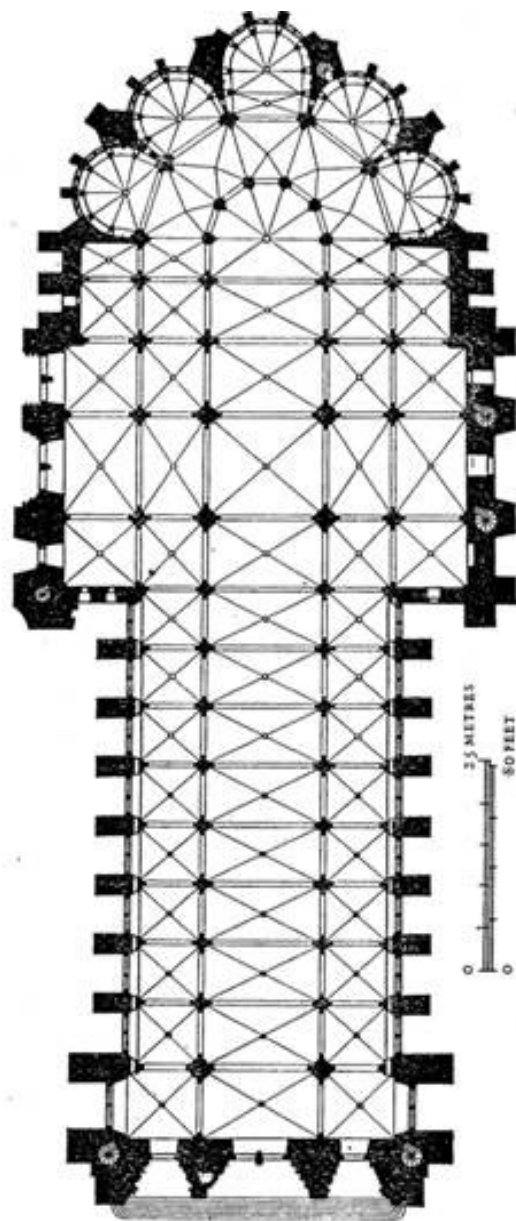


La cattedrale di Chartres (inizio 1194-95)

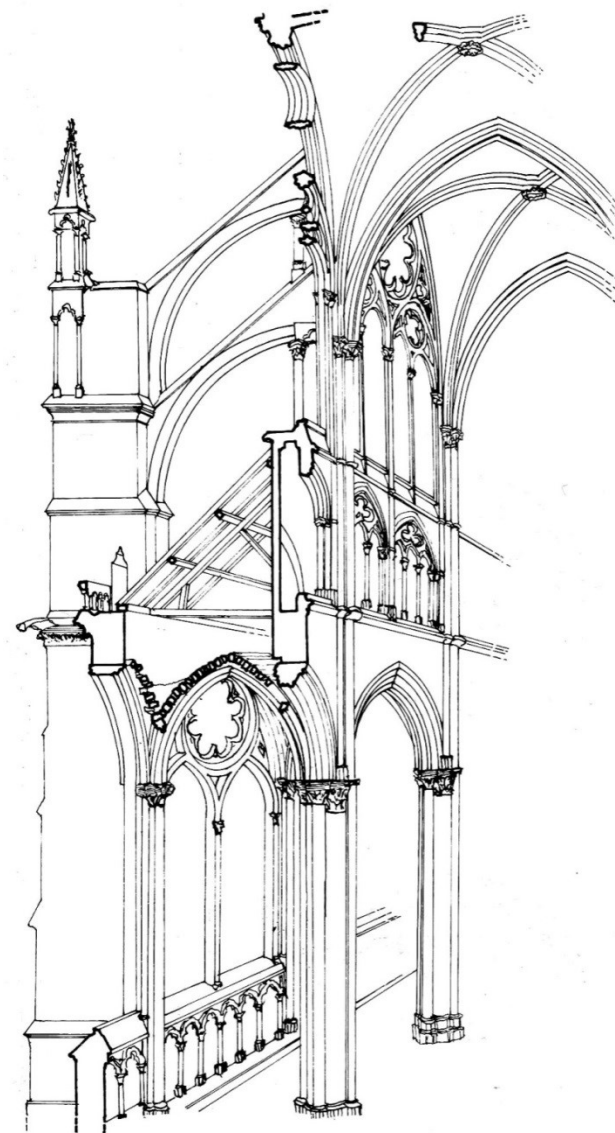
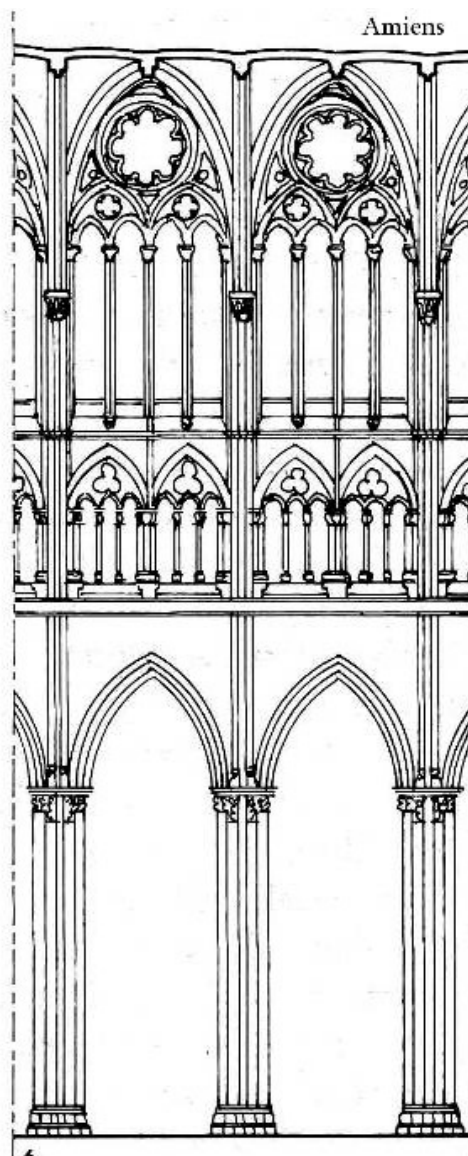
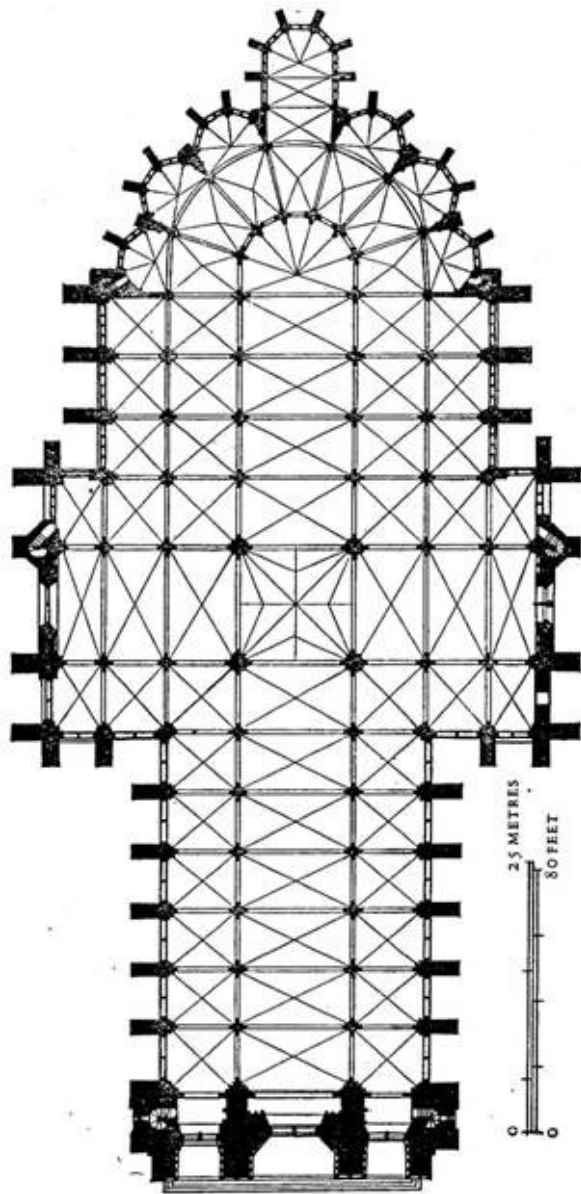




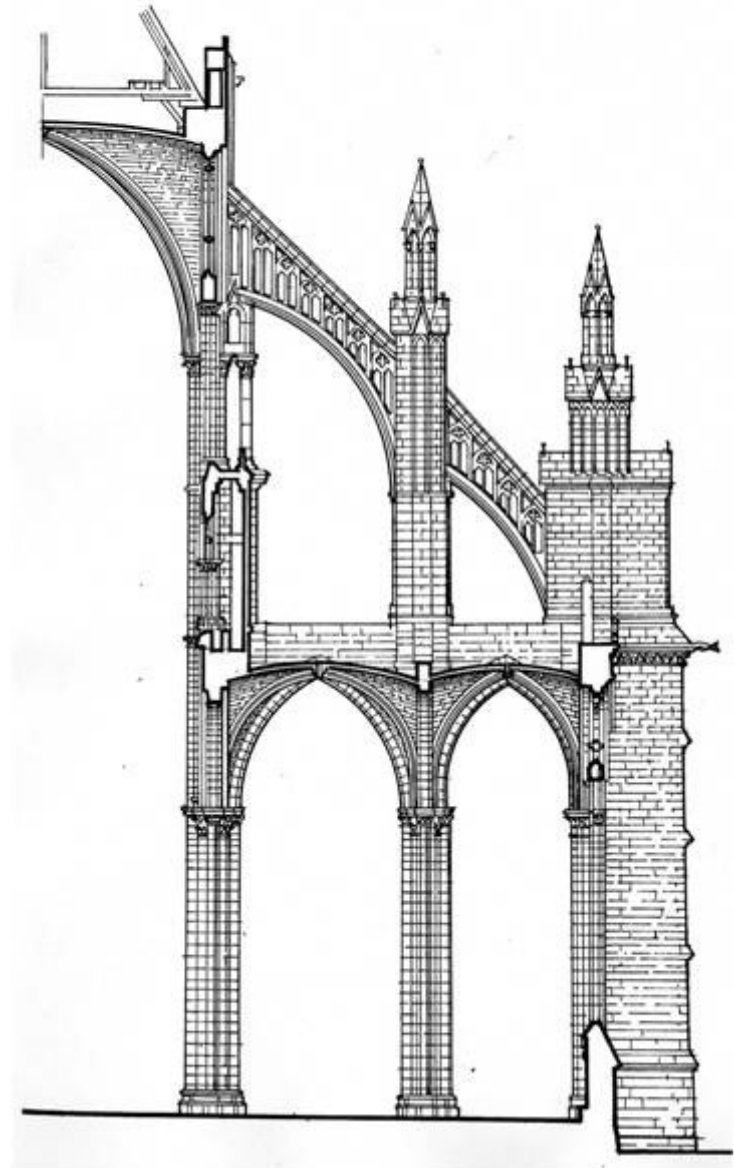
La cattedrale di Reims (inizio 1211)



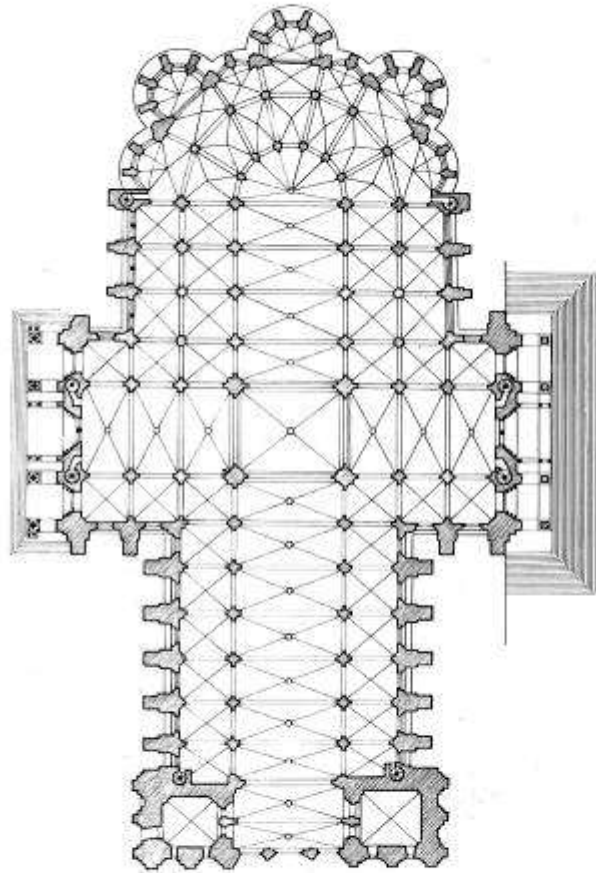
La cattedrale di Amiens (inizio 1220)



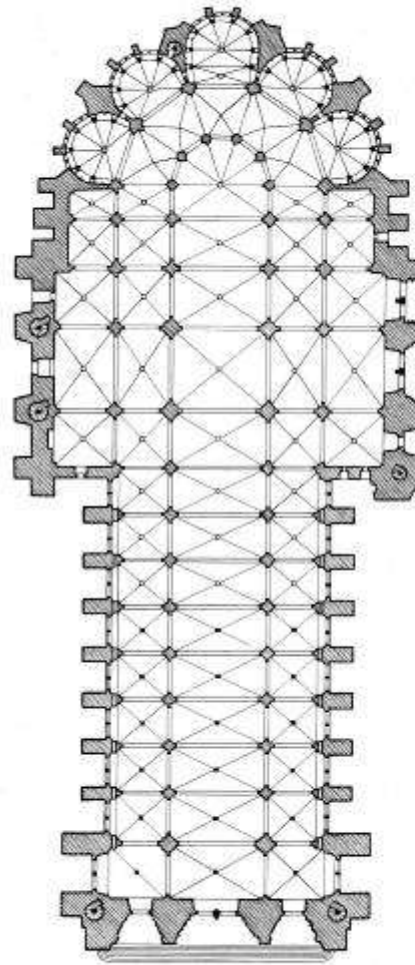
Amiens (coro)



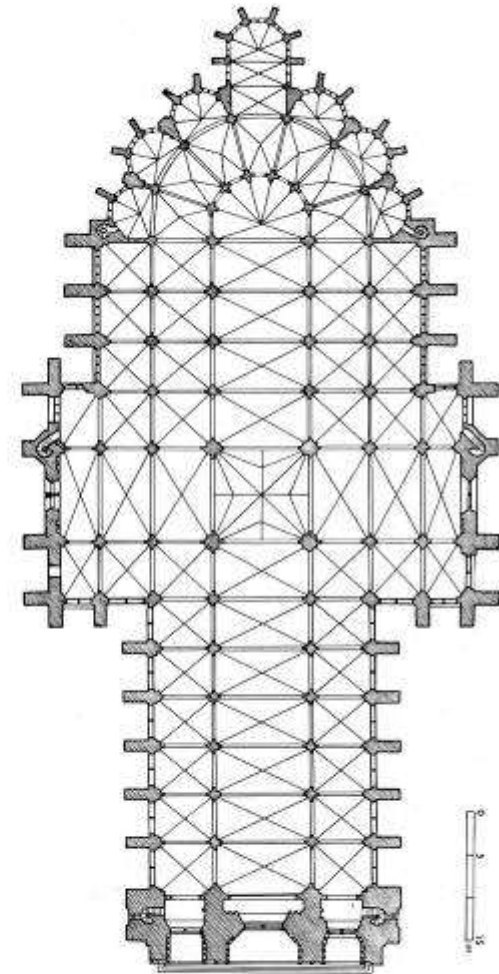
Chartres



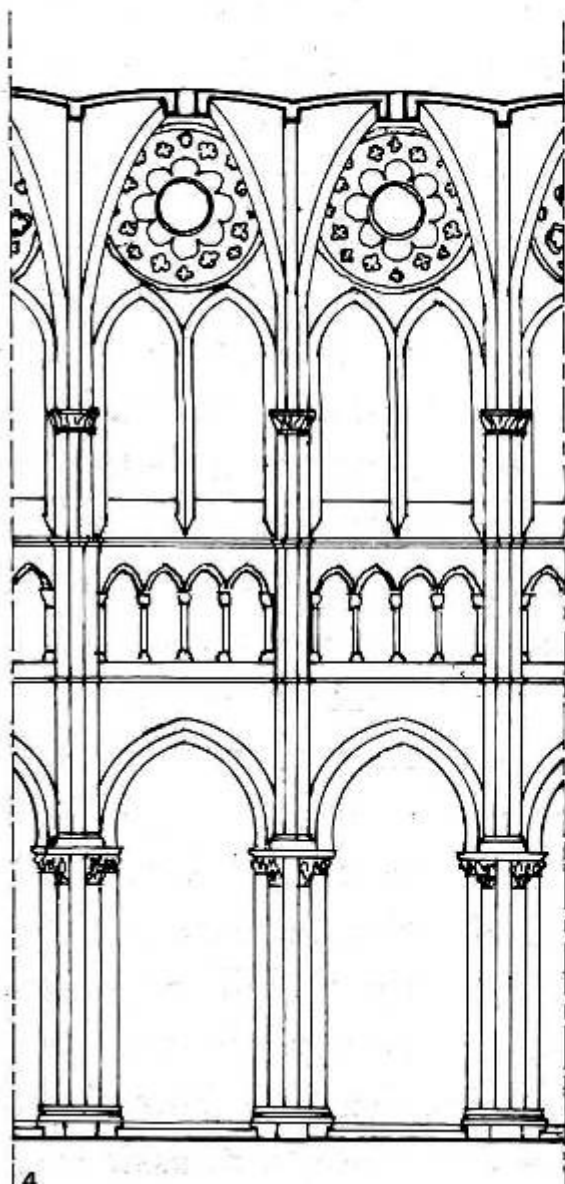
Reims



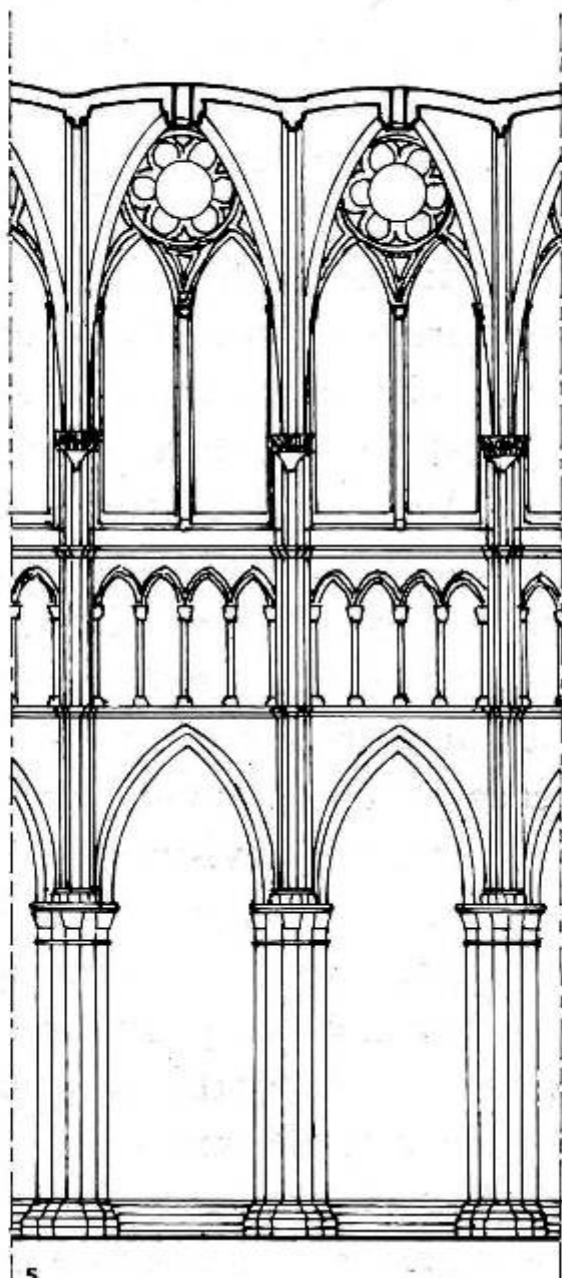
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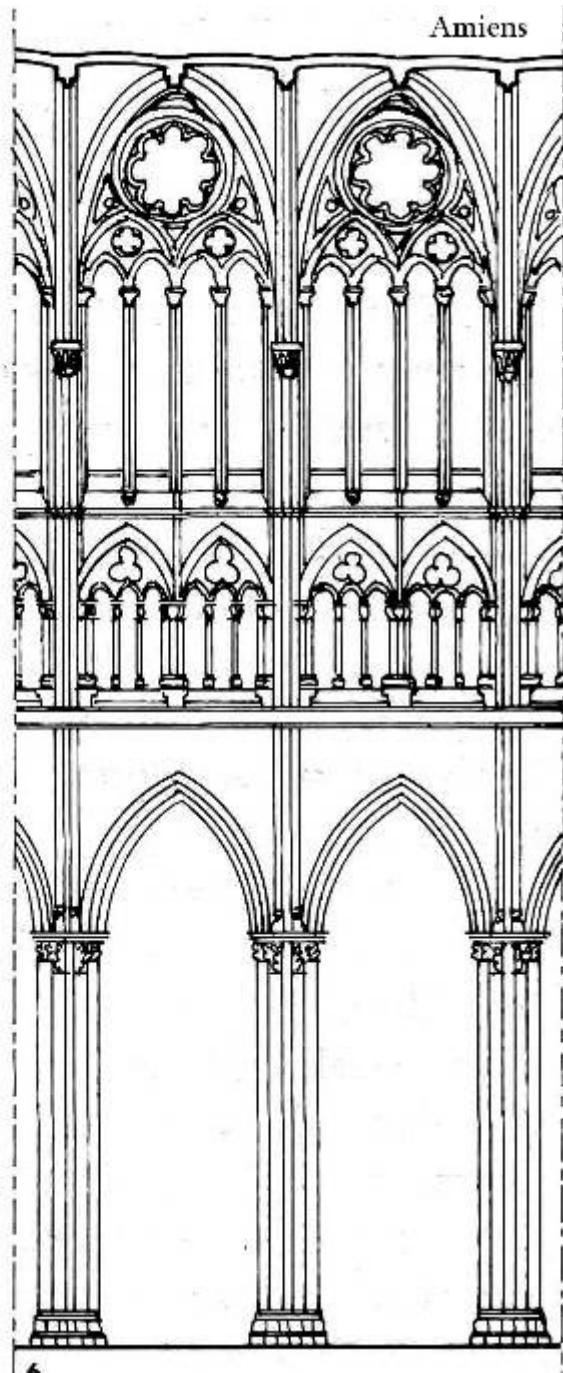
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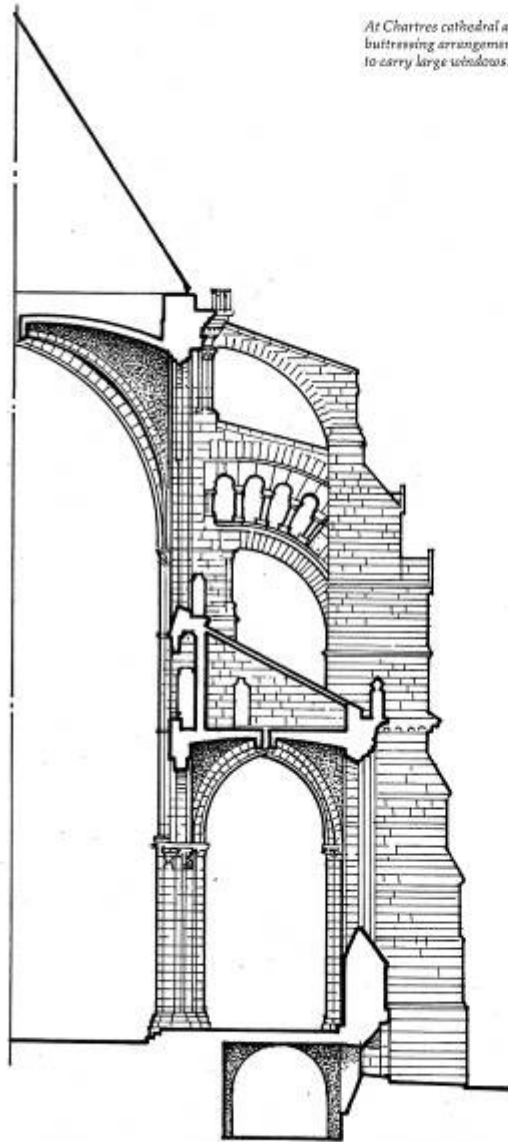
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Amiens

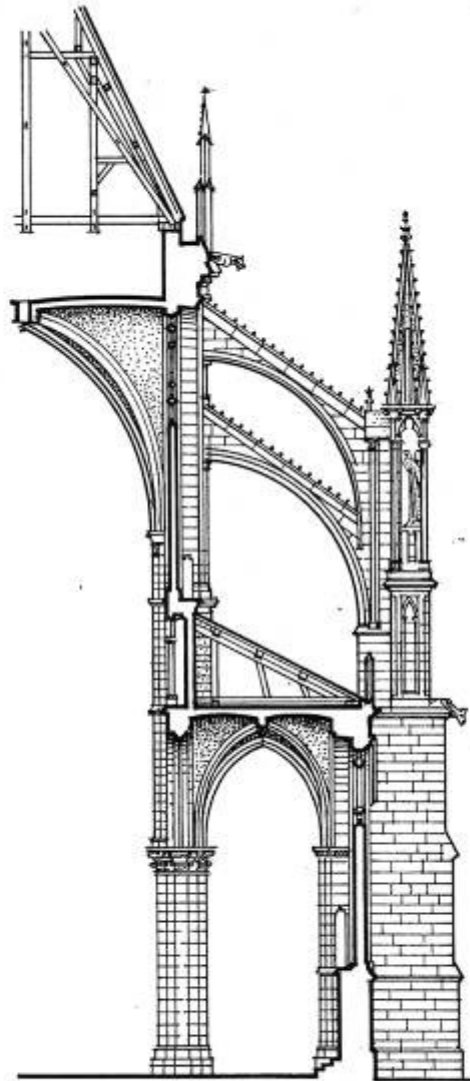


Chartres



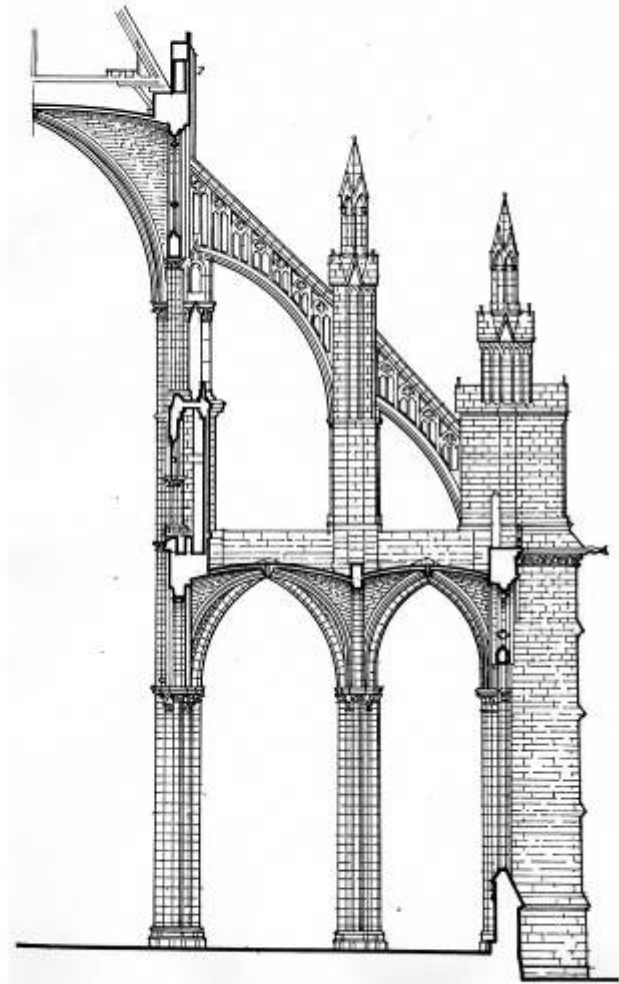
*At Chartres cathedral after
buttressing arrangement is
to carry large windows.*

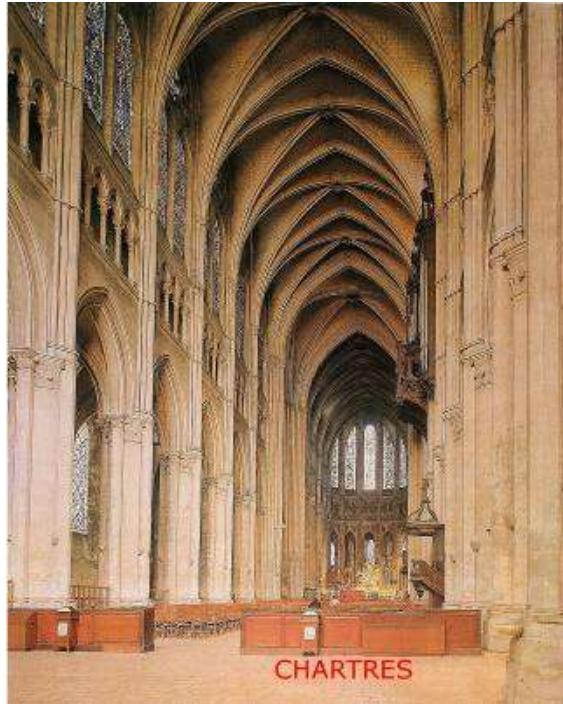
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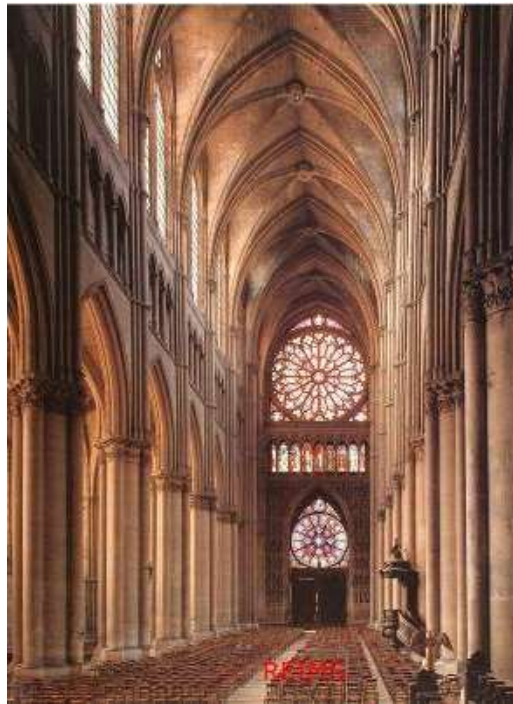
*In the cathedral at Reims, Jean d'Orbais reduced
mass and surface to line and frame, converted the
wall to a braced sheet of glass and the structure to a
permanent prop of masonry. (after de Baudot)*

Amiens (coro)





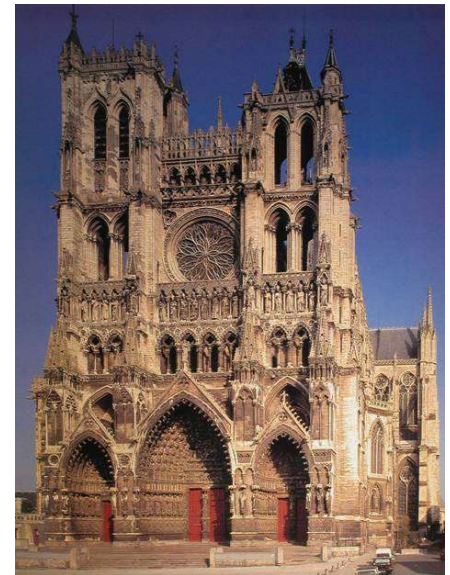
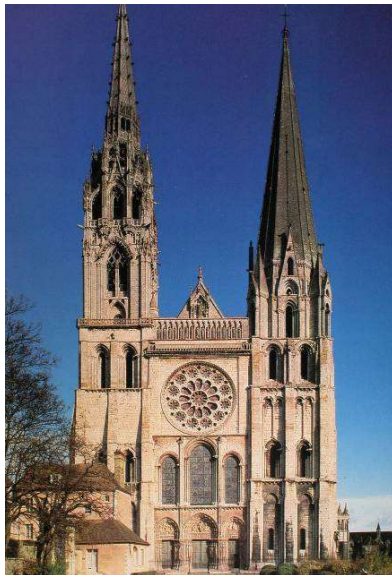
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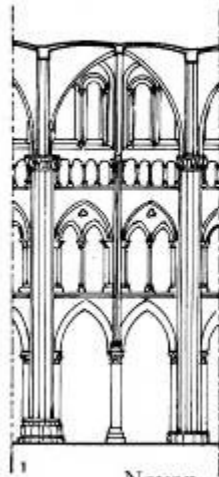
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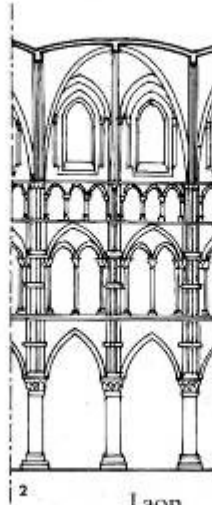
Amiens



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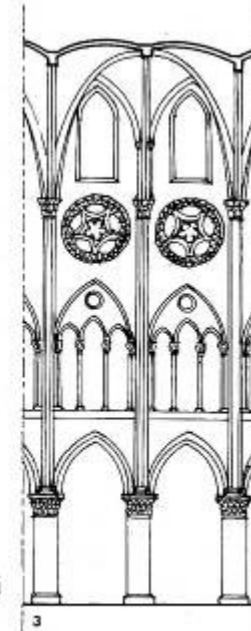


Noyon

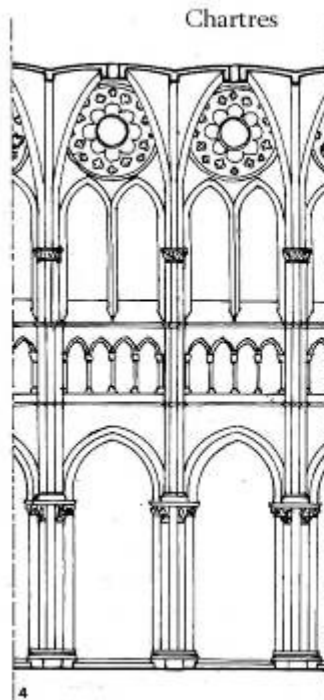


Laon

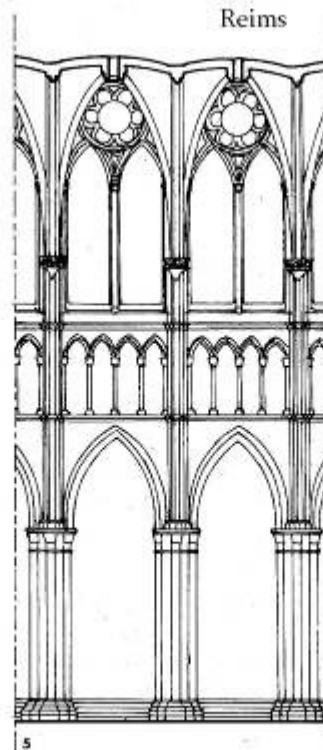
Parigi



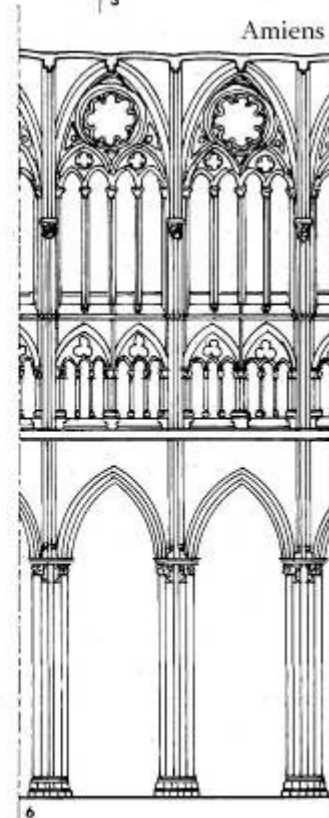
Amiens



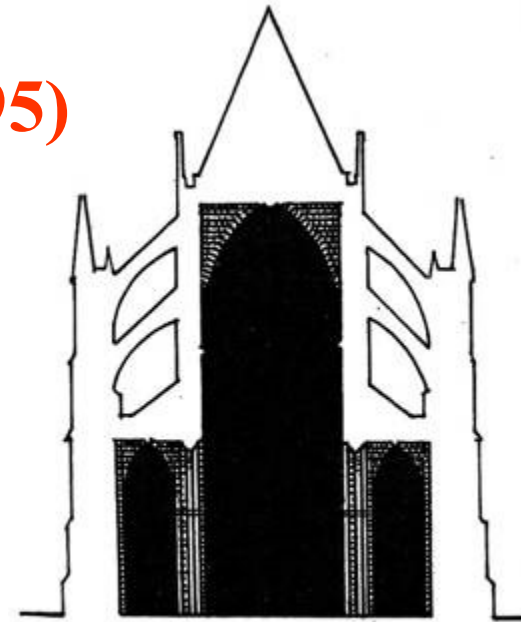
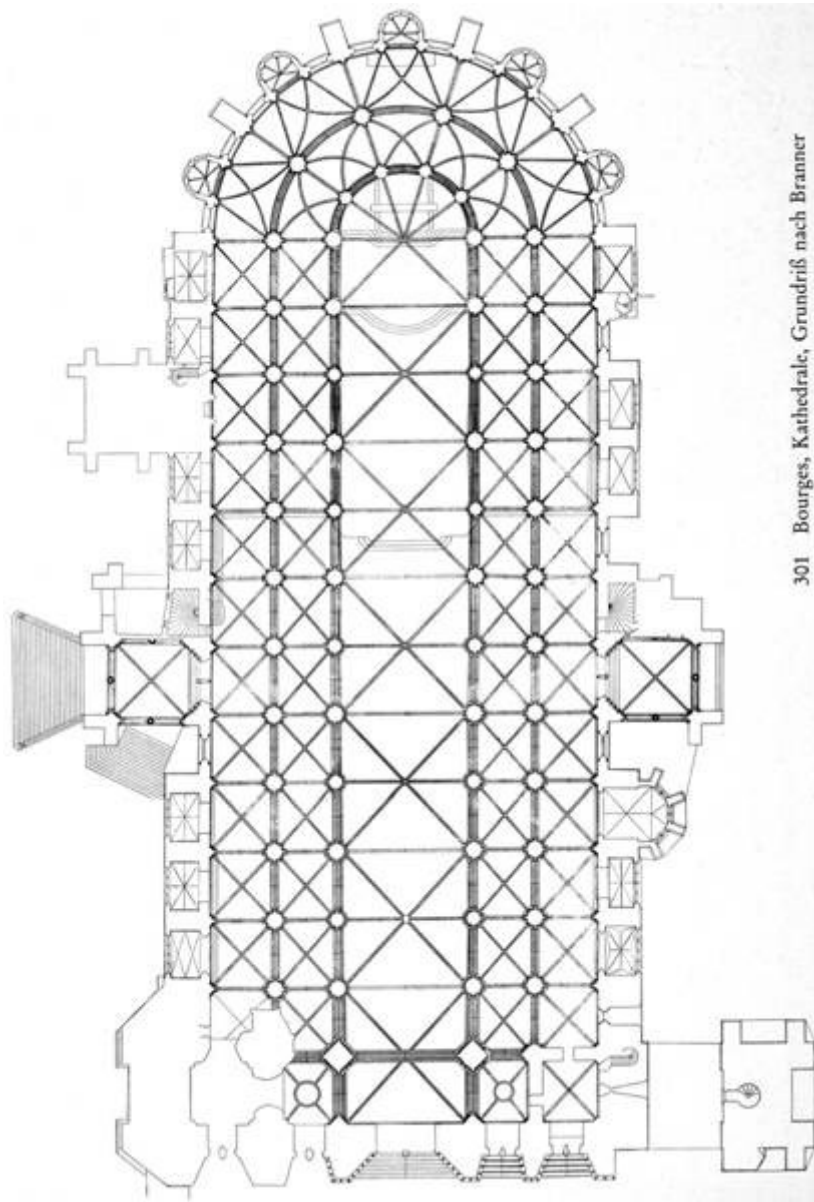
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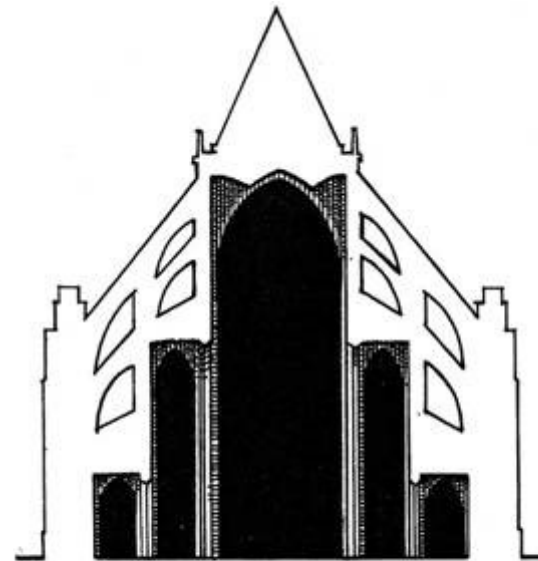
Reims



La cattedrale di Bourges (inizio 1195)



Northern Gothic architects preferred a reversed T section with high nave and low aisle. Reims



At Bourges the stepped aisles allowed soaring height in the nave and a spatial continuity in the triangular volume.

