

# Mapping Gothic

Stephen Murray

Mapping Gothic France - Mapping Gothic France

http://mappinggothic.org/map

airbnb lionmail Amiens Core PhD retire CWHRA.Dropbox Arthum Arthum TR ArchmapBourb WNYC Google Maps CU archmap MGF Coursewks Google Dow Jones Weather traffic

MAPPING GOTHIC FRANCE

About Login Search

Click any church marker on the map to view it in this sidebar.

Shift-click to select multiple churches. Here are two example groups.

Double-click any marker to visit that church's monograph page.

Or to compare multiple churches.

Or experiment with a simulation of the structural behavior of arched masonry.

Example

Picardy

Normandy

The Amiens Monograph

Comparisons

The Simulation

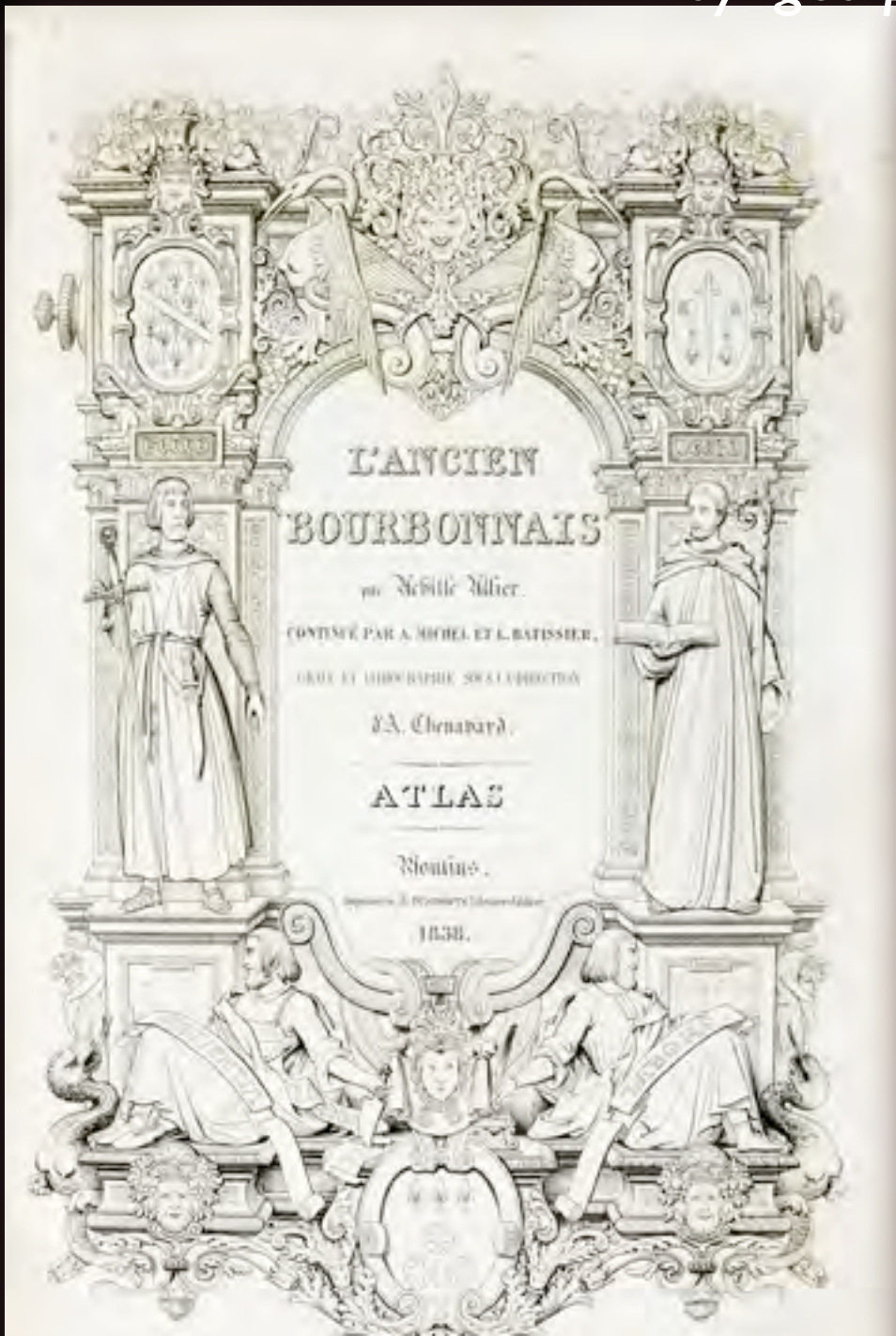
Map data ©2014 Basasoft, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google, Mapa GISrael, ORION-ME, basado en BCN IGN España

Media Center for Art History, Columbia University & Art Department, Vassar College Stephen Murray, Andrew Talon, & Rory O'Neill Made Possible by The Nelson Foundation Feedback

[www.mappinggothic.com](http://www.mappinggothic.com)

# Databasing and storytelling:

## The voyages *pittoresques*:





# Columbia University Medieval Architecture Summer Field School

## Château de Bostz, Bourbonnais



# The traditional monumental database: *Statistique monumentale*





# LES ÉGLISES DE FRANCE

REPÉTOIRE HISTORIQUE ET ARCHÉOLOGIQUE  
PAR DÉPARTEMENT

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DU MINISTRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE  
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE  
ET DU MINISTRE DES BEAUX-ARTS

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# LES ÉGLISES DE FRANCE

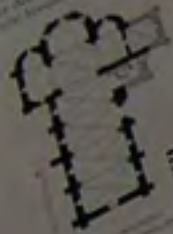
**ALLIER**

**MARCEL GÉNÈRMONT**

**PARIS**

**LIBRAIRIE LETOUZEY ET ANÉ**  
87, BOULEVARD RASPAIL, 87

Marcel Genermont



des traces d'une peinture  
sur le socle au-dessus duquel se  
trouve la Tribune.  
En outre, la face latérale sud de  
la nef est en tiers-point, l'œuvre sous une  
voûte à trois colonnes engagées, dont deux  
sont des colonnes engagées. Un cordon  
de billoires décore l'abside en construisant  
l'archivolte des trois fenêtres.  
Le soubassement est élevé sur le socle  
adossé aux deux faces de deux étages en-  
fermés en plein cintre séparés par un  
pilastre; le second de deux hautes rectoires par des colonnettes. La face sud est en outre recte,



Aignay-le-Château. Église Saint-Étienne.

1. Dans la suite de ce travail, lorsque le système de notation employé sur l'abside ou les chapiteaux  
n'est pas explicite, il est à noter qu'il s'agit de voûte en cul-de-four.  
2. Cf. Avant-propos, p. viii. Il y a deux ans en outre respectivement chaque arcade, comme l'abside d'Agonges, au  
de Lormont-Francheville.  
3. Il en a été noté que plusieurs des arcs de la nef sont des arcs de plein cintre.  
4. Les points de la nef sont des colonnes engagées, et de chapiteaux composés de bandes alternant  
jaunes et blancs sur les colonnes engagées, et de chapiteaux composés de bandes alternant  
rouges et blancs sur les colonnes engagées. Cf. Congrès archéologique, 1914, p. 146-147.

de la première nef, de style romain, rectoires. Quant à l'abside, de style romain, elle est  
d'un style romain, et de la nef, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Les rectoires, qui sont d'un style romain, sont d'un style romain.  
Même, de la nef, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Même, de la nef, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.

Quant à l'abside, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Quant à l'abside, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Quant à l'abside, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Quant à l'abside, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.

# AINAY-LE-CHATEAU

ÉGLISE SAINT-ÉTIENNE. — Plan de l'église, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Église romaine, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Église romaine, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.  
Église romaine, de style romain, elle est d'un style romain.

1. Cf. J. J. Morel, Les points de vue archéologiques, t. 1, p. 146 et 147. Voir, p. 146 et 147, la  
2. Cf. Avant-propos, p. viii. Il y a deux ans en outre respectivement chaque arcade, comme l'abside d'Agonges, au  
de Lormont-Francheville.  
3. Il en a été noté que plusieurs des arcs de la nef sont des arcs de plein cintre.  
4. Les points de la nef sont des colonnes engagées, et de chapiteaux composés de bandes alternant  
jaunes et blancs sur les colonnes engagées, et de chapiteaux composés de bandes alternant  
rouges et blancs sur les colonnes engagées. Cf. Congrès archéologique, 1914, p. 146-147.

*(Faint, illegible text from another page visible through the paper)*

**AUTRY-ISSARDS**  
Agences d'Assurances, Garages et Services  
Automobiles et Moto-cycles

L'arche de la sainte Trinité, à Paris, est un exemple de l'architecture romane. Elle est construite en pierre et présente une voûte en arc de plein cintre. Le portail est orné de sculptures et de motifs géométriques.

1. André, par K. M. P. J et S. 2007, n. 141 et 142, Paris, pp. 212-213-214; *Château, fragments de la Chapelle-Aude*, n. 171; E. Chénier, *Château, fragments de la Chapelle-Aude*, n. 171 et 172.  
 2. François, *Revue de la Chapelle-Aude*, n. 171 et 172.  
 3. *Communauté de la Chapelle-Aude*, n. 171 et 172.  
 4. *Château, fragments de la Chapelle-Aude*, n. 171 et 172.



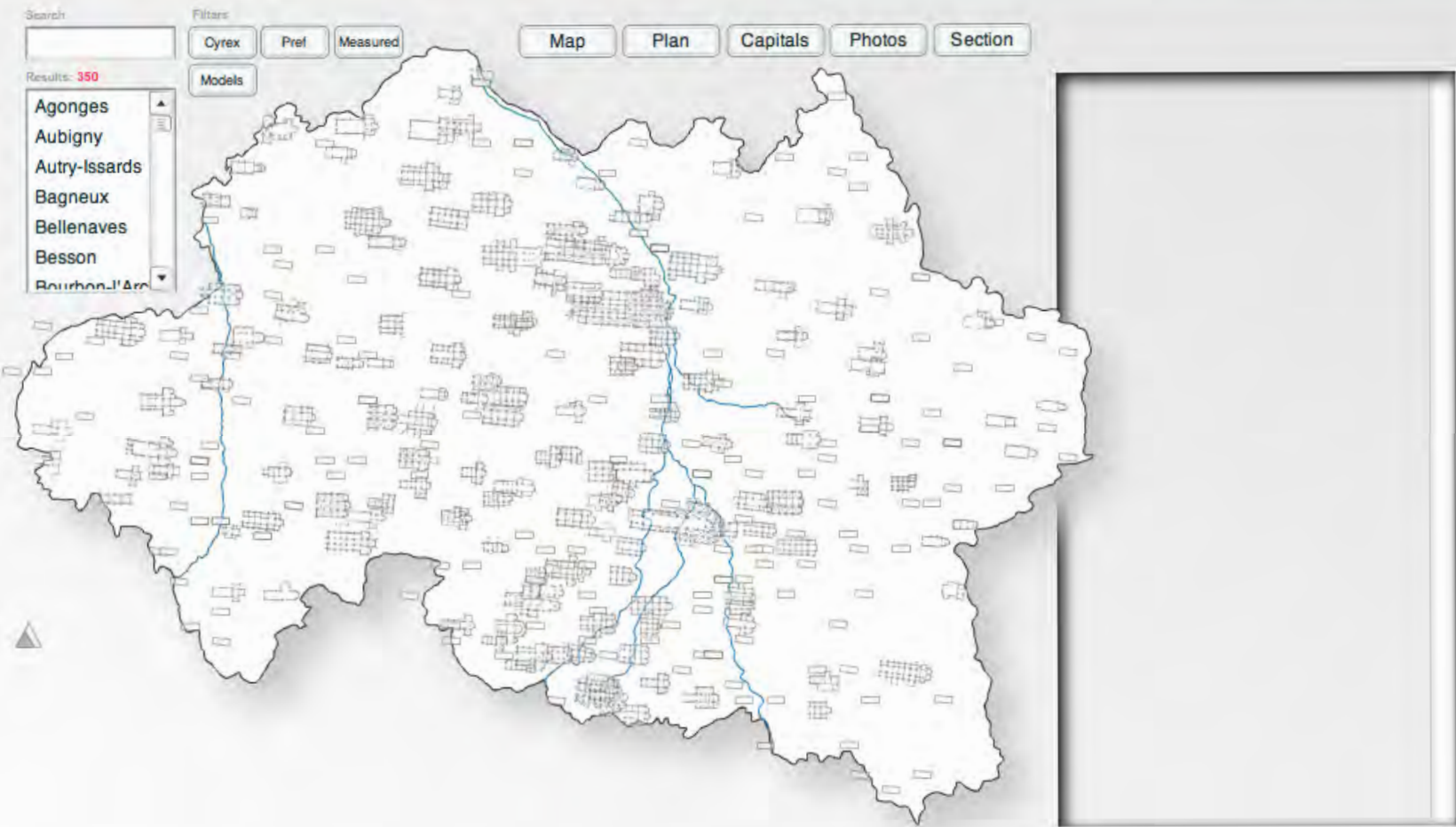




## L'ALLIER



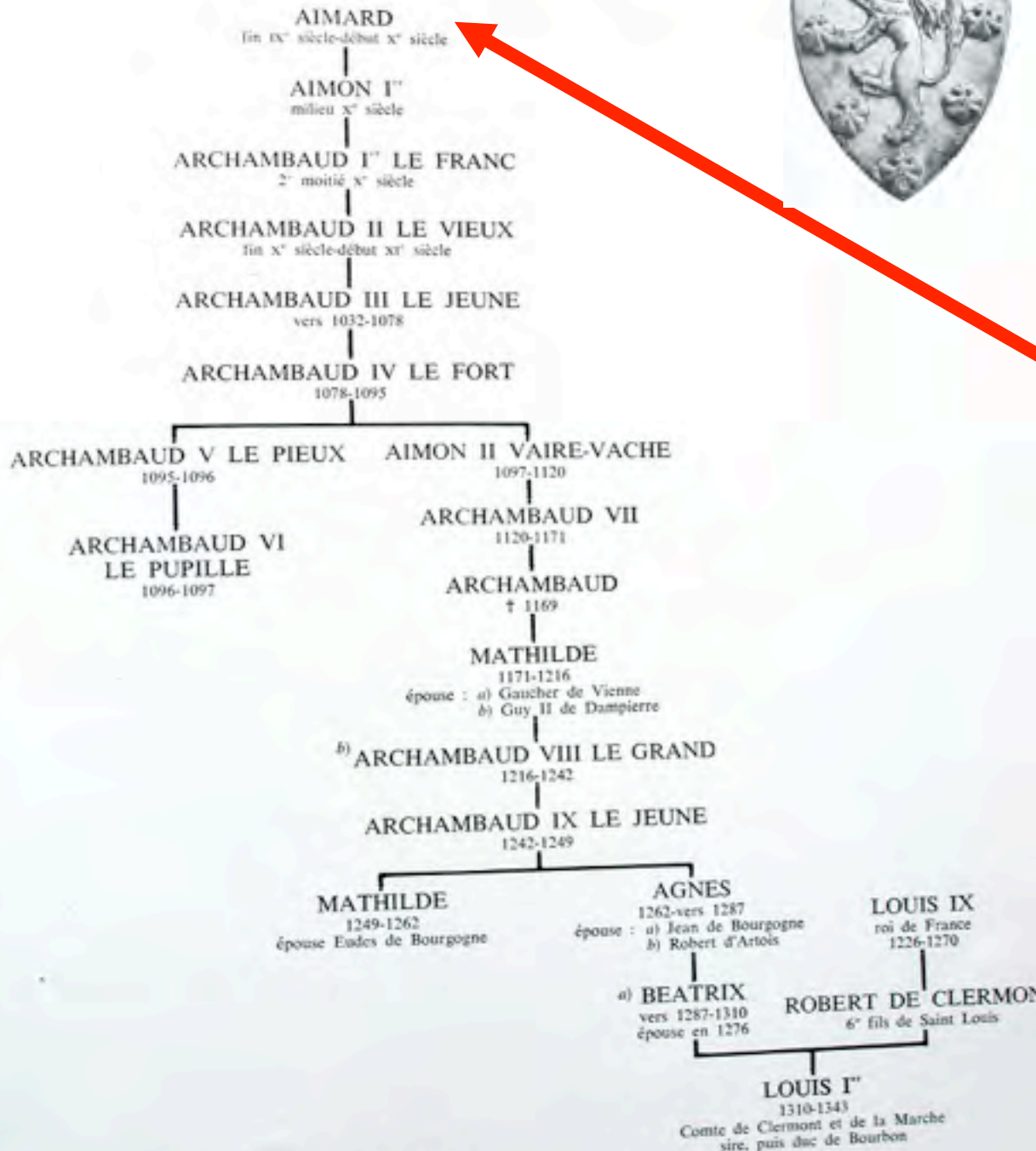
## Romanesque Churches of the Bourbonnais



[www.learn.columbia.edu/bourb/app1/AppBourbonnais.html](http://www.learn.columbia.edu/bourb/app1/AppBourbonnais.html)



# Sires et dames de Bourbon 1<sup>re</sup> branche



N.B. — Les dates indiquées sont les dates de « règne ».

The story of the Bourbonnais: from castlekeepers to kings with control of the land marked out with churches

Aimard, described as *miles clarissimus*, owned a villa at Souvigny with a church dedicated to Saint Peter. 915 gave this land to Cluny—monks to clear the land. Aymard and his successors were then *avoués* or defenders of the monastery



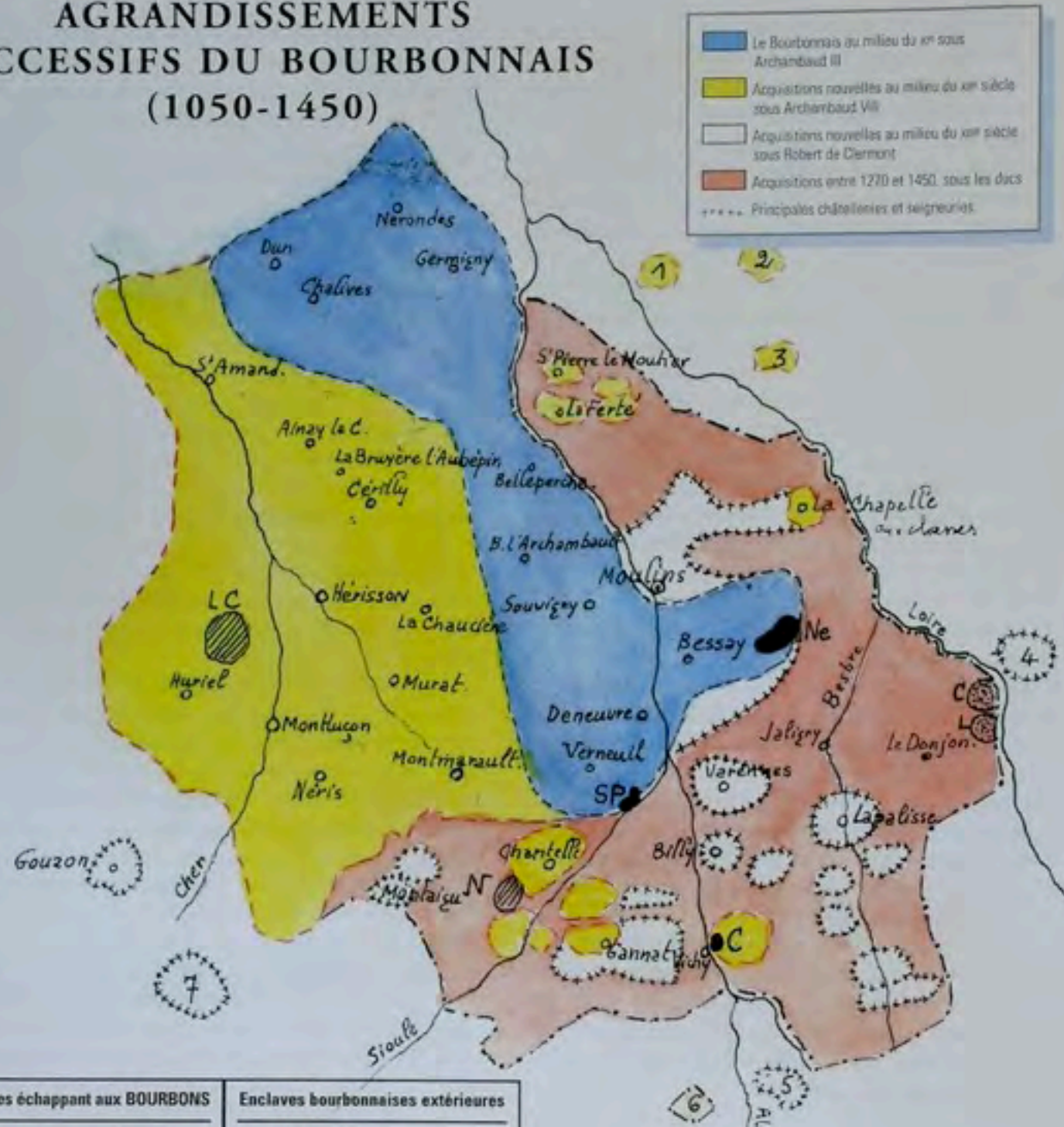
Cluny III

Souigny





## AGRANDISSEMENTS SUCCESSIFS DU BOURBONNAIS (1050-1450)



The role of  
architecture  
in the  
formation  
of a cultural  
entity

From river to  
shining river  
(Allier to Cher)  
and beyond

The landscape organized by the  
implantation of churches.

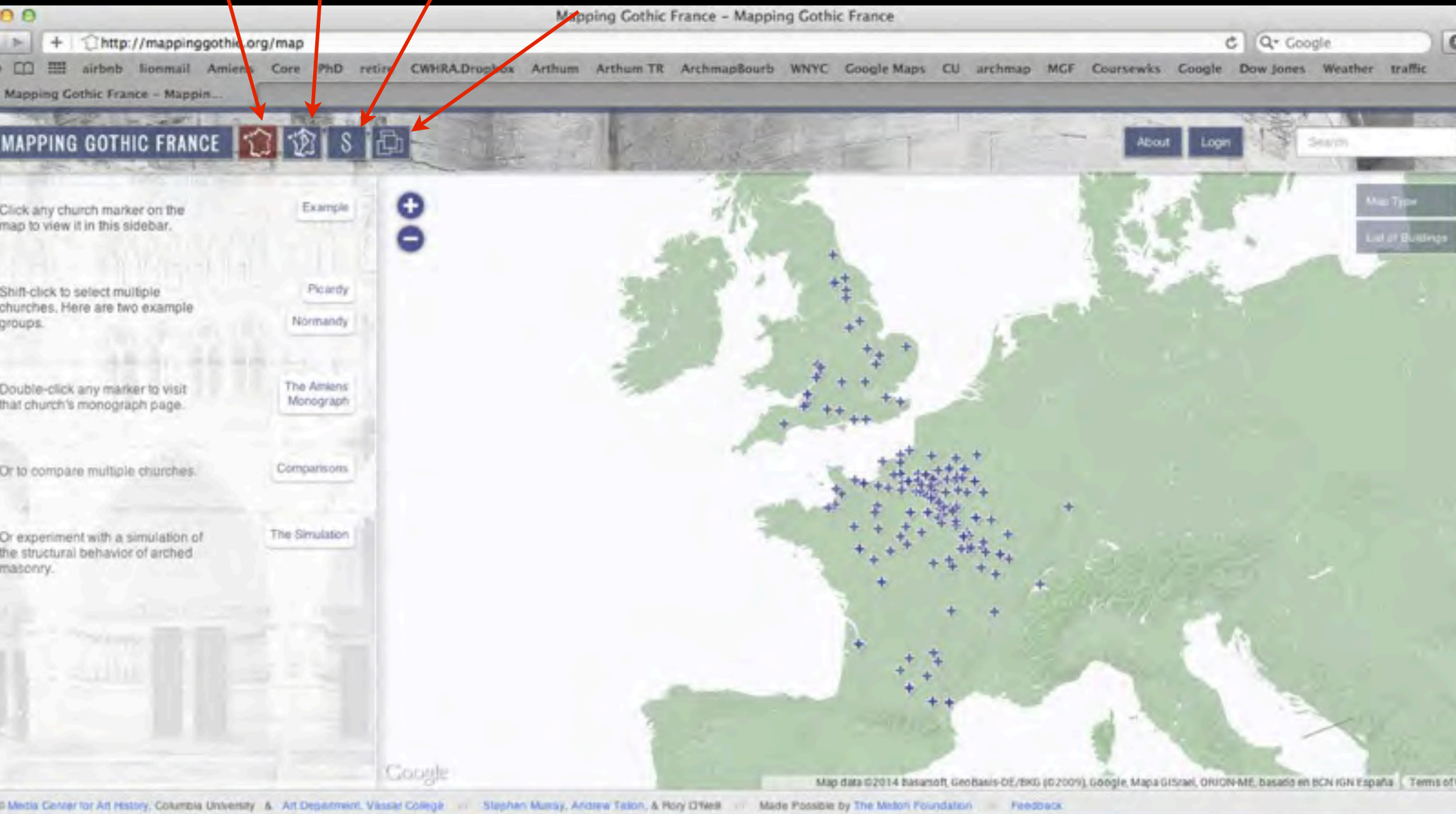
Châtel Deneuve





# Mapping Gothic

Space Time Storytelling  
Comparisons



[www.mappinggothic.com](http://www.mappinggothic.com)

# Space

## The space of individual buildings

Access to the building in three different ways

- Image database (formless)

- Images located on the plan (including panos)

- Viewing sequences (west to east; exterior before interior)

## Zoomify

## The space between buildings

Collect multiple buildings and compare them

Arrange buildings by size and by date



# Amiens, Cathédrale Notre-Dame

Images

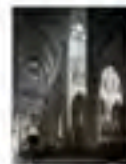
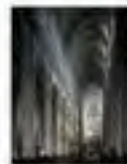
360° Panoramas

Stereoscopic images

Laserscan images

Gigapixel images

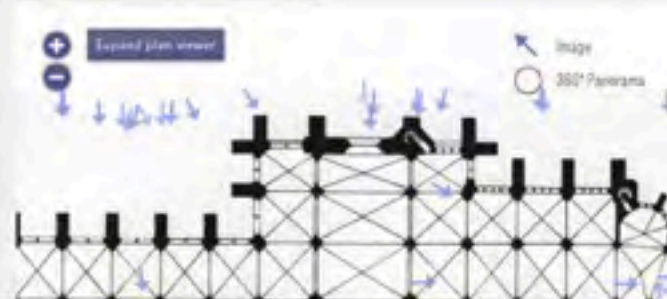
Image Tour



## PLAN

This is a basilica where a five aisled choir and a three aisled nave is intersected by an aisled transept of shallow projection. The seven segment hemicycle is encircled by a single aisled ambulatory with seven radiating chapels, the axial chapel projecting more deeply than the others. To the west a frontispiece of unusual design embodies tower supporting masonry in the western bay of the nave carrying two rectangular towers. The plan is rigorously controlled by a central geometric matrix in the form of a great double square located in the crossing and contiguous bay. The diagonal of

## The Plan - Images & Panoramas

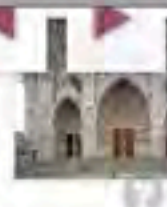
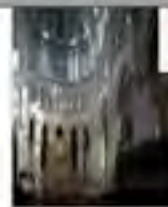
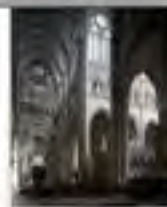
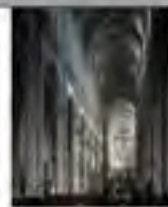


Map Data Terms of Use

## All the Buildings

- [Abi, Cathédrale Sainte-Cécile](#)
- [Ainçon, Église Notre-Dame](#)
- [Amiens, Cathédrale Notre-Dame](#)
- [Angers, Cathédrale Saint-Amand](#)
- [Angers, Église Saint-Serge](#)
- [Arçay, Église Saint-Denis](#)
- [Aulnay, Collégiale Notre-Dame](#)

Amiens, Cathédrale Notre-Dame...



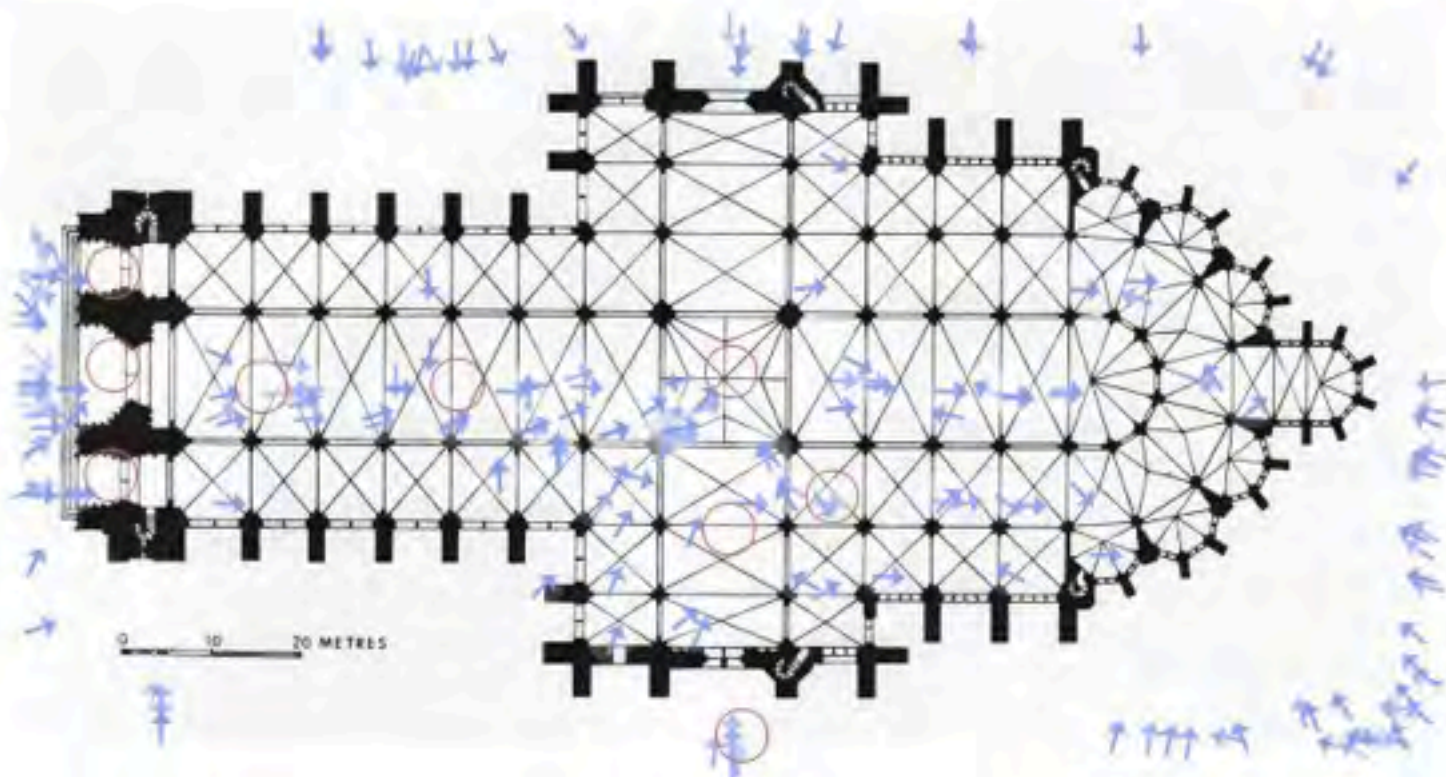
Shrink plan viewer



Image



360° Panorama



Google

Ground

- ☐ Details
- ☒ General Views

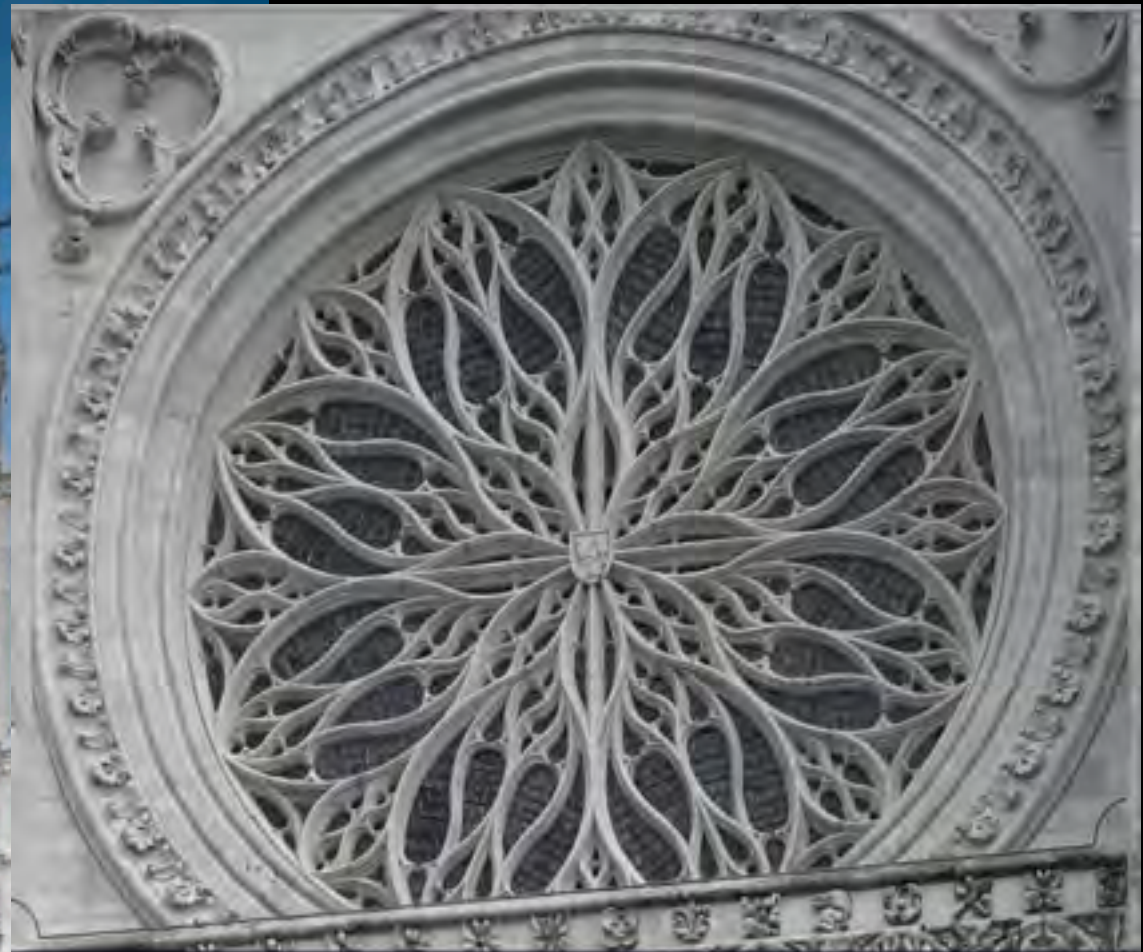
- ☒ Interiors
- ☒ Exteriors

- ☒ Images
- ☒ Panoramas

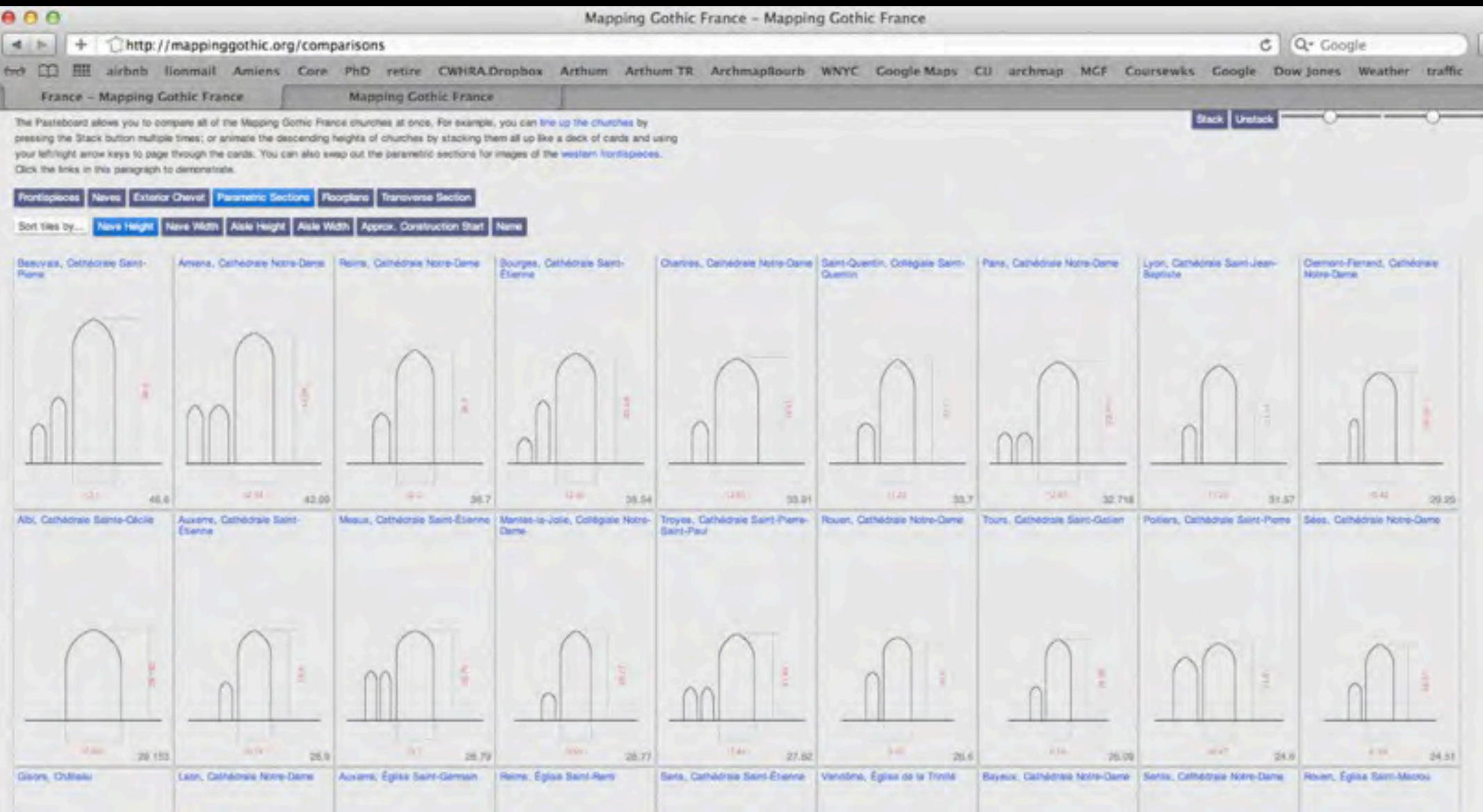












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France - Mapping Gothic France Mapping Gothic France Mapping Gothic France

MAPPING GOTHIC FRANCE

About Login Search

Map Type List of Buildings

Amiens, Cathédrale Notre-Dame

Meaux, Cathédrale Saint-Etienne

Caen, Eglise Saint-Etienne (Abbaye aux Hommes)

Reims, Cathédrale Notre-Dame

Laon, Cathédrale Notre-Dame

Laon, Cathédrale Notre-Dame

Frontispiece Deselect All Fullscreen



## Time

Able to locate buildings of a particular date and to associate them with a particular king

Gothic becomes Gothic as France becomes France--in the same time and space.  
Significance?

Provides an animation of France becoming France

Provides a glimpse of the human framework for *sameness* in Gothic

Leads to *narrative* and story telling

## Storytelling

The *topoi* (commonplaces) of Gothic: the role of Nature; Gothic as applied reason; Urbanism; the role of the new middle class; Gothic as expression of liturgy etc etc

The story of France becoming France

Modern Goths



ation of the French  
tion to the right.

Animated Map

on a timeline  
art date, click on  
e the burgundy  
e of dates and

Timeline

piote the  
ngs to  
divisions.

Example

9-1137)

agenets (Duby)

agenets (Sinclair)

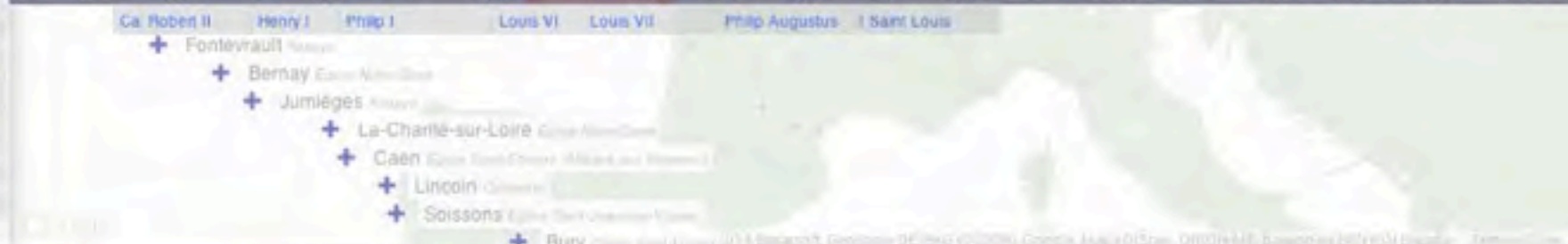
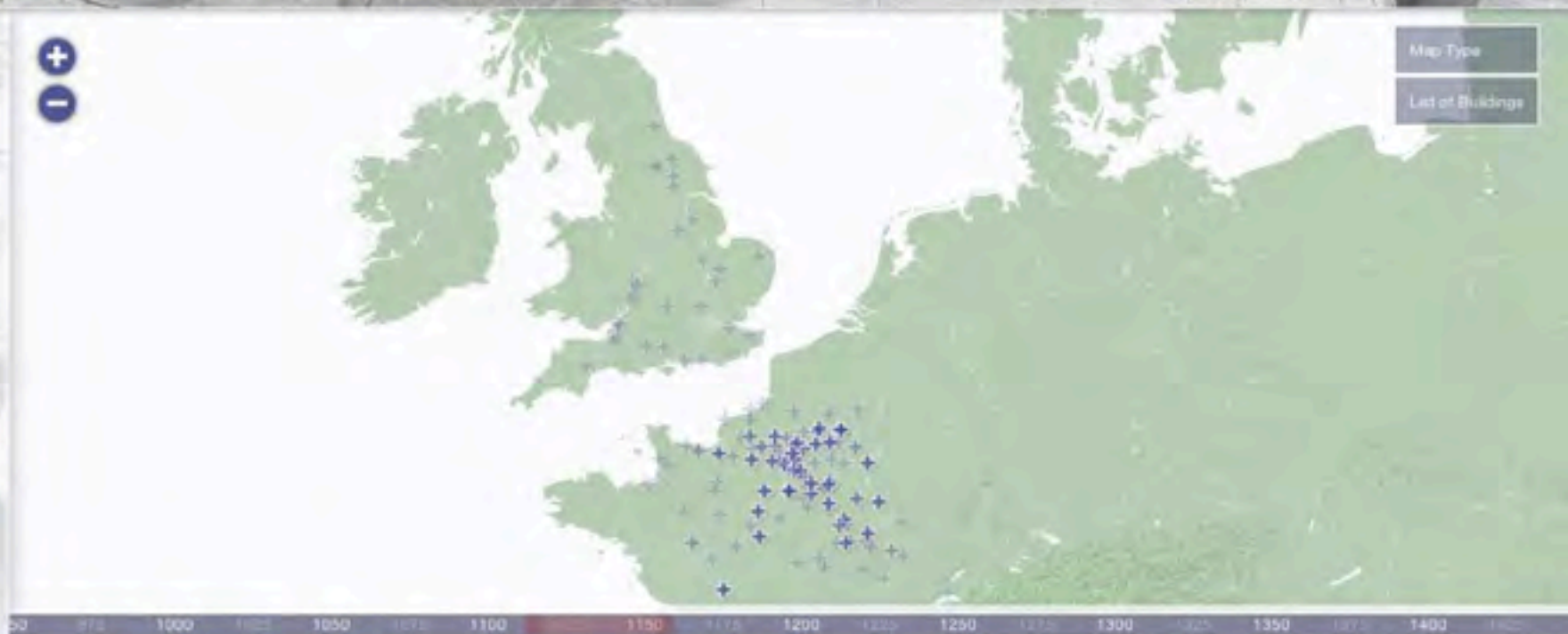
agenets (Longnon)

agenets (Westermann)

(r)

(t)

1223)





Mapping Gothic France – Mapping Gothic France

<http://mappinggothic.org/time>
Google

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[ArchmapSource](#)
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MAPPING GOTHIC FRANCE

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To view an interactive animation of the French Royal lands, click on the button to the right.

To view buildings arranged on a timeline according to approximate start date, click on the button to the right. Move the burgundy overlay to change the range of dates and buildings shown.

Use the legend below to explore the relationship of Gothic buildings to contemporary geo-political divisions.

[Animated Map](#)
[Timeline](#)
[Example](#)

**The Early Capetians (989-1137)**

**Louis VII (1137-1180)**

Louis VII and the Plantagenets (Duby)

**Louis VII and the Plantagenets (Sinclair)**

Louis VII and the Plantagenets (Longnor)

Louis VII and the Plantagenets (Westermarck)

Royal Dioceses (Sinclair)

Royal Dioceses (Picaud)

**Philip Augustus (1180-1223)**

**The Spread of Gothic**

**Louis VII and the Plantagenets (Sinclair)**

Map Type

List of Buildings

Timeline: 989, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400

Kings: Cal Robert II, Henry I, Philip I, Louis VI, Louis VII, Philip Augustus, Saint Louis

Buildings: Fontevraud, Beaulieu, Jumièges, La-Charité-sur-Loire, Caen, Lincoln

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Mapping Historical France - Mapping Gothic France

<http://mappinggothic.org/mapping>

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The geo-political scene under King Louis VII looked ominous: the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry Plantagenet, soon to become King Henry II of England, created a vast Atlantic Empire, extending from Scotland to the Pyrenees. The Capetian domain was hedged in by the county of Champagne to the east, linked with Blois to the west and Flanders to the north.

However, the king of France had certain advantages over his rivals, notably through the network of royal dioceses, which projected the king's power far beyond his domains. The map also shows the power of the royal monastery of S-Denis to attract leading ecclesiastics from far-flung centers. The inward-pointing arrows represent the passage of those ecclesiastics to S-Denis.

On returning home, many of them rebuilt their churches: this was the force of desire that lies behind "Gothic."

1154

[Google](#)

1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 1210 1220 1230

Louis VI Louis VII Philip Augustus La Sainte

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# Modern Goths

## DESCRIPTION

Modern scholars of Gothic art and architecture.

Person

Person

Aubert, Marcel

Person

Barnes, Carl F. Jr.

Person

Bialostocki, J.

Person

Bony, Jean

Person

Bork, Robert

Person



This interactive model uses physical simulation to let you explore the structural dynamics of a stone arch. To adjust the arch parameters, click and drag on the yellow sliders attached to the arch. Making the arch or its supporting piers too narrow will cause the arch to collapse!

## The Gothic Surprise.....



©2011 Roy O'Neill

<http://mappinggothic.org/media/simulation.html>



Mapping Gothic France is a database application that features entities representing buildings, people, historical events, bibliographic records, panoramic nodes and images. Each item in the database may have spatial and chronological data associated with it so that items can be plotted in space and time. The MySQL database is accessed by an object-oriented php middle tier that includes an API to serve data to various clients. The main client is the current website that you see, coded in Javascript with jQuery. This client embeds Google maps for plotting buildings and Zoomify to view the over 15,000 tiled hi-res images. Other clients are in development which will make additional functionality available to the student or researcher such as collection building for creating slideshows and catalogs of buildings as well as a 3D model editor.

## Mapping Gothic Database Workflow

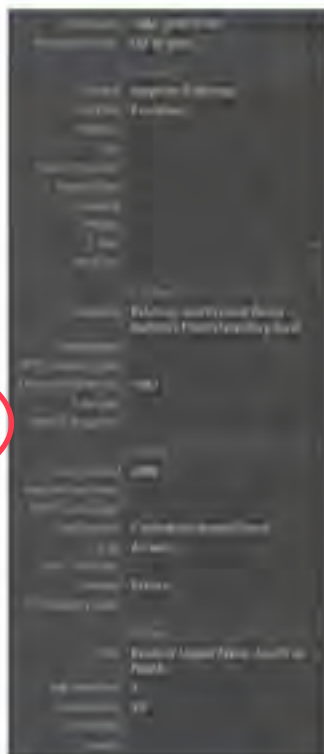
--Image Metadata entered in Adobe Lightroom then saved to image in specific IPTC fields (Headline, Creator, Description Writer, City, Country, Date, etc.).

--Image titles cataloged one by one, other metadata added in batches.

--Standardized 4-digit ID code for each building, allowing images to sort automatically by image content.

--Keywording for glossary entries, from a controlled list.

--Images uploaded in bulk, script reads embedded metadata and inserts data into the database



database

--Image Database allows for the creation of rich monograph pages and slideshows, all edited through the front-end of the website.



--Standardized photographic techniques (all photography is original to the project) allows for these slideshows to show progression around the the building.

--Building information added using internal standards and controlled lists.

--Measurements taken in the field are added manually.



--Data from field measurements can be viewed graphically through a comparison chart.

