

Frequently Asked Questions

Question 01:

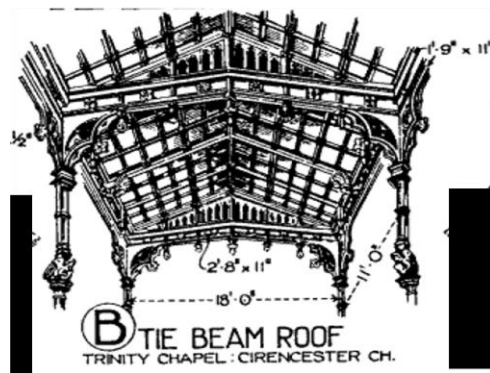
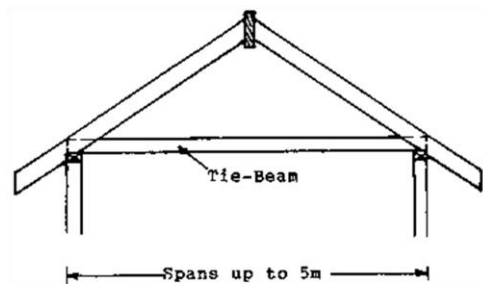
Explain timber roof architecture in England with its types.

Answer:

- The English developed as did no other nation the construction of various types of timber roofs
- Exhibited elaborate hammer- beam variety of 15th century
- Most beautiful features of English medieval interiors
- Their intricate construction was a part of parish churches

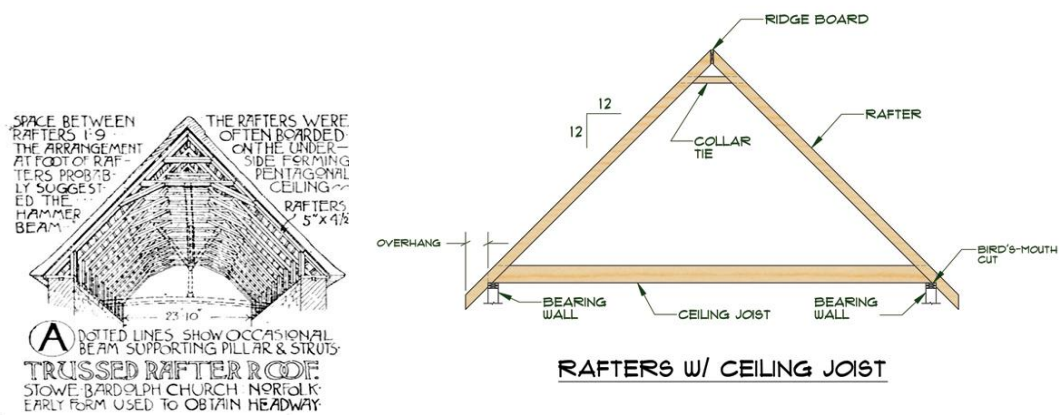
Tie beam roofs

- Earliest and simplest
- Two rafters pitched against one another with a tie beam at their lower ends
- Only type during Norman period
- A central king post and side struts were often supported on the tie beam to strengthen the frame work
- Morton church, Lincolnshire



Trussed rafter roofs

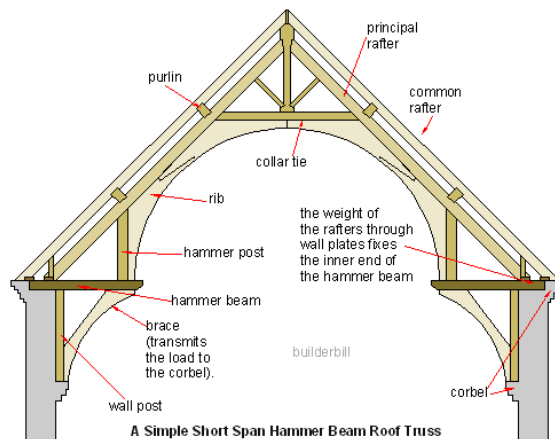
- Probably originated in the need for sufficient space for the pointed vaults beneath
- Roof gave an appearance of greater height and impressiveness to the interiors
- Each rafter had a collar stiffened by braces, which were passed through the collar or stopped on the underside
- The rafters rested on the outer portion of the wall, and thus left an unsightly ledge on the inside
- The triangle thus formed is held to be the origin of the hammer-beam roof



Hammer beam roofs

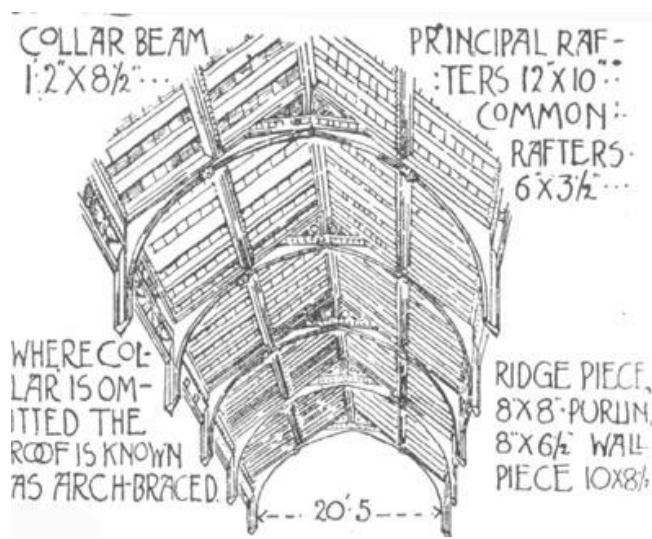
- Evolved at the end of 14th century
- It is a decorative, open timber roof truss typical of English Gothic architecture
- Consists of a series of trusses, repeated at intervals, to support the intermediate purlins and rafters
- Its objective is to transmit the weight and thrust of the roof as low down as possible of the supporting wall

- The hammer beam is a lengthened sole piece on which the projecting part is supported



Collar – braced roofs

- Simplification of hammer beam form
- Include arch braced roofs, in which arched brace is carried to the ridge without the intervention of a collar
- The curved braces serve to strengthen the trusses, while they transmit the weight lower down the wall, which they this help to steady



Aisle roofs

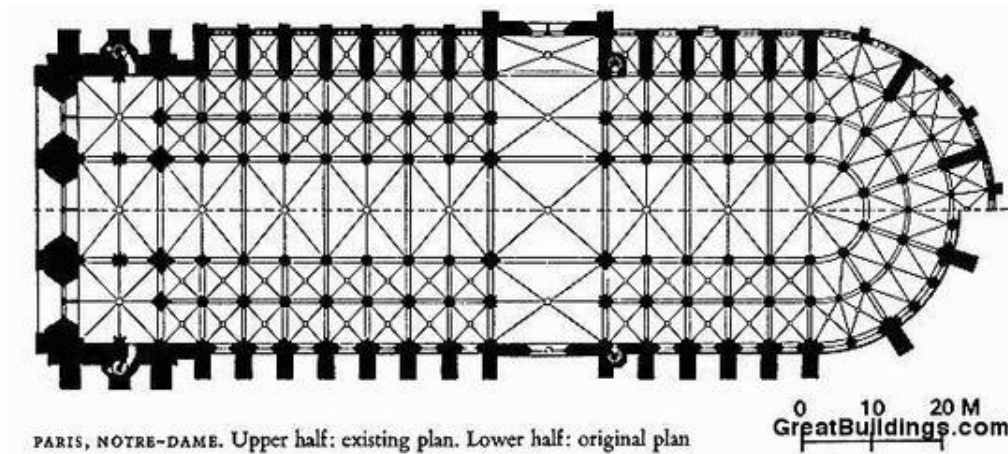
- Simple character
- Began as merely a continuation of the nave rafters
- Trusses were introduced purlins

Question 02:

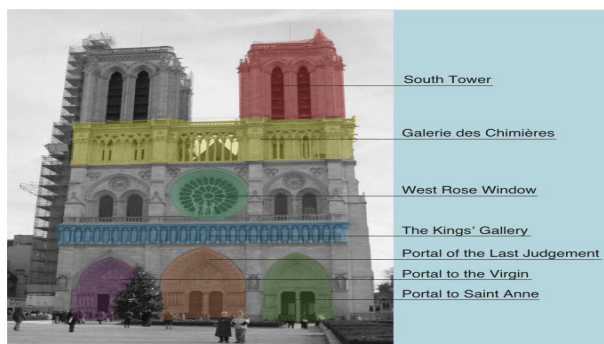
Illustrate French Gothic Architecture with the architecture of Notre Dame, Paris

Answer:

- Constructed between 1163 to 1235
- Notre Dame literally means "for our lady of Paris"
- One of the oldest French Gothic cathedrals
- Begun by Bishop Maurice de Sully
- The church is Axial in plan
- Notre Dame is more than 800 years old. The construction of the cathédral began in 1163.
- Notre Dame de Paris is located on the île de la Cité, one of the little islands in the middle of the river Seine.
- Two thousand years ago, all of Paris was located on this little island
- A much hard to believe fact of this beautiful building was in such a bad state in the 19th century, people wanted to demolish it.
- It was the great writer, Victor Hugo, who helped to save it through his famous book: "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."



- Wide nave and double aisles, transepts of small projection practically in a line with the aisles, and a notable chevet, the earliest of its kind
- Double aisles and surrounding chapels between the buttresses
- The impressive yet somber interior has a nave arcade with cylindrical columns and Corinthianesque capitals carrying pointed arches carrying shafts to support the ribs of the lofty sexpartite vaulting
- The high Triforium was surmounted by an upper Triforium, with circular windows which were removed in order to taller clearstory windows
- The circular clearstory windows next to the crossing were reinstated by Viollet-le-Duc



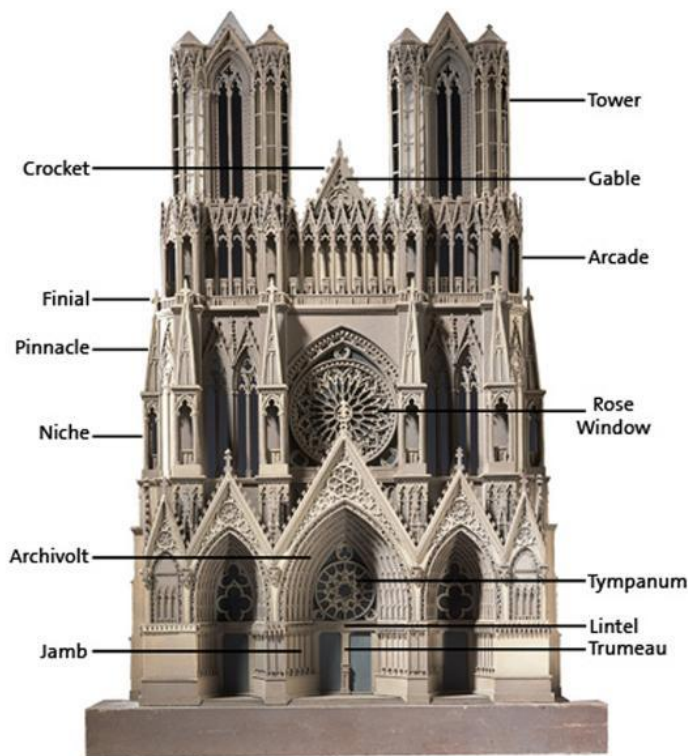
- The wide spreading western façade is the finest and most characteristic in France
- Model for many later churches
- Three deeply recessed portals with successive encircling tiers of statued niches
- Central doorway is divided by a pillar with a statue of Christ
- Above and across stretches a band of statues of kings of France
- Central wheel window of great beauty, 42ft in diameter
- Flanked by high coupled windows
- Two western towers with high pointed louvered openings

Question 03:

Explain French Gothic Architecture with an example.

Answer:

- France, on the architectural standpoint is divided into two parts by River Loire
- Varied architecture from north to south
- Excellent building stones of France was abundantly used
- Before the establishment of France, when Hugh Capet became the king of French, the country had been peopled by races differing by origin who were at war with one another
- Affected both Romanesque and Gothic Architecture

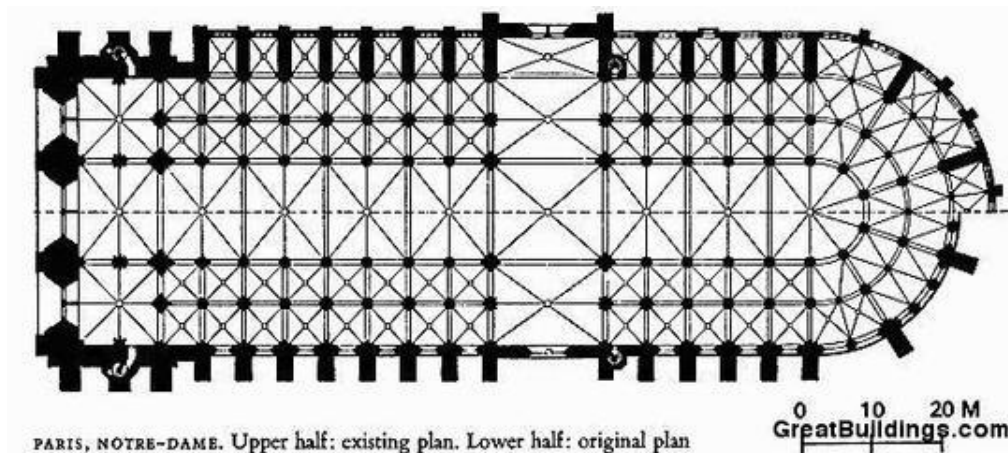


- Major example of French Gothic Architecture is Notre Dame Paris.

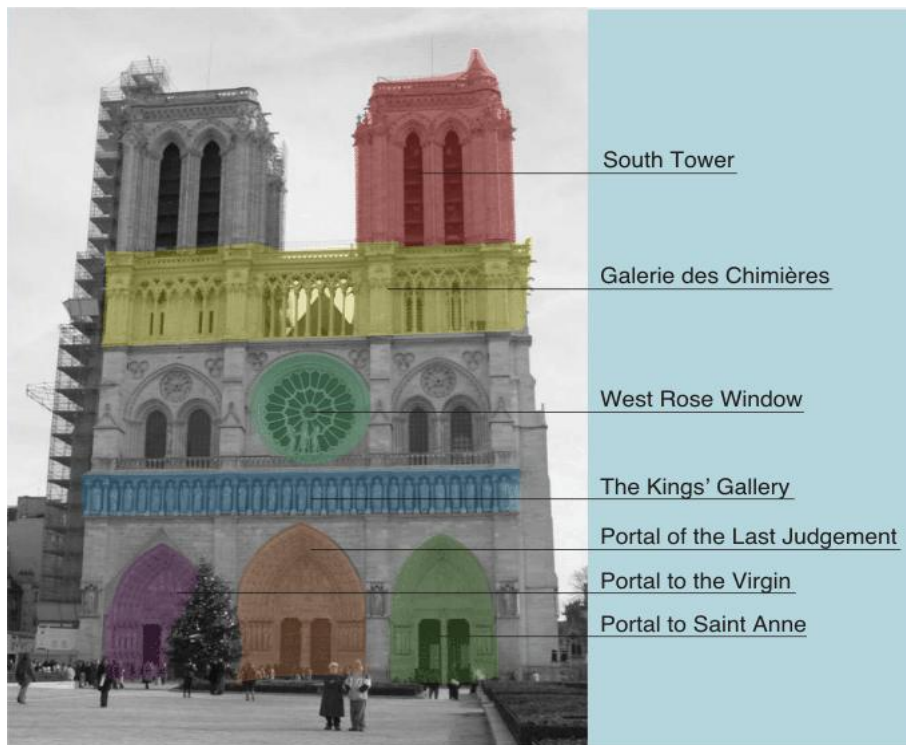
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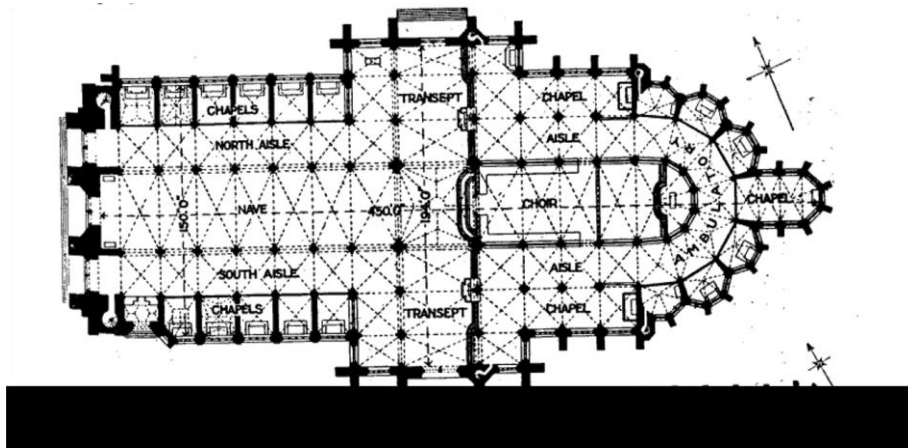
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Question 04:

Explain the architecture of Amiens Cathedral

Answer:

- Constructed between 1220 to 1288
- Constructed by Robert D Luzarches
- Typical French Cathedral, 450ft long, 150ft wide
- Transepts only widely projecting and sweeping chevet of seven chapels



- The noble interior, spacious in its soaring height, seems to enclose but to include the sky above
- The stone vault, 140ft high is upheld by cylindrical columns with 4 attached smaller columns
- The great glory of this cathedral – Bible of the Amiens – is the wonder of its carved woodwork
- Soars high like braches of living tree
- The western façade is one of the noblest among the wonderful facades in France
- Series of statues somewhat resembles Notre Dame and Rheims
- Central western doors are separated by one of the noblest of sculptured image in the world - _Beau Dieu d'Amiens
- Slender timber fleche – 180ft in height