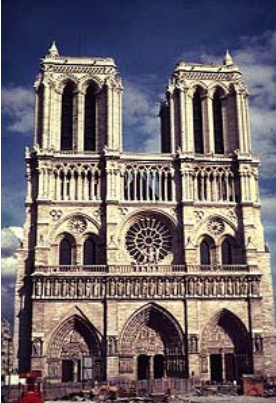


1. Preface to Cromwell
  - a. The preface is even more famous than the book itself
  - b. *"the ugly exists beside the beautiful, the unshapely beside the graceful, the grotesque on the reverse of the sublime, evil with good, darkness with light."*
    - i. Go against the separation of genres
  - c. *"Don't you know that art should correct nature?"*
    - i. This is really provocative at that time
  - d. *"The beautiful has but one type, the ugly has a thousand."*
    - i. Grotesque has more diversity
2. Grotesque & Sublime
  - a. Express the life from a real angle
  - b. "Harmony" of contraries
  - c. *Notre Dame of Paris*



◆ Pierre Grigore (c 1475-1538)

Why Middle Ages?

- a. The dark ages with strong mark of religion
- b. Romanticism rediscover it
  - i. The beauty and diversity inside
- c. Reason
  - i. A chance to get a national cast
  - ii. The middle age didn't have a separation of genres
- d. P195, Notre Dame of Paris
  - i. People criticize religion pretty much??
  - ii. Freedom of architecture

- 1) Beautifully ugly: The hang of Esmeralda
  - 2) The Cathedral
    - 1) Status: angle, bishop, saints v.s. monsters
    - 2) Church bell ... v.s. dark bell tower
  - 3) Quasimodo
    - 1) Hybrid of a man and a monster
    - 2) P167: bell
    - 3) P351: Asylum
  - 4) Esmeralda
    - 1) P243: Esmeralda and Quasimodo on the pillory
    - 2) P367: he-ugly she-grace
    - 3) P368: Monster
  - 5) Claude Frollo
    - 1) Priest
    - 2) P270: Compare Dr. Faust's room to Frollo's
    - 3) P271: *"It is both horrible and beautiful"*
  - 6) Quasimodo's death is sublime
3. The Historical Novel
    - a. Sir Walter Scott: Ivanhoe (1818)
      - i. England and US follow ???
      - ii. Victor Hugo: the precursor

## ■Architecture

1. Gothic Style (mid 12 century - 15th century)
  - a. Characterized by
    - i. Pointed spire
    - ii. Broken arch
    - iii. High arch ceiling
    - iv. Pointed ribbed vaults
    - v. Skeletal structure
    - vi. Intricate embellishment
2. Gothic Revival
  - a. Late 19th century
    - i. Hart House
    - ii. Chapel of Trinity

Notre Dame of Paris

Great: <http://www.mcah.columbia.edu/notre-dame/>



Notre Dame seen from the Montparnasse Tower, dusk. Paris, France

1. Built on early 14th century
    - a. More than 170 years later than 12th century
  2. The main character of Hugo's work
    - a. Other characters are only tools to attract readers to his main points
      - i. The importance of preserving Medieval architecture in the 19th century
      - ii. The importance of reading architecture like a book
- ★Background:
- i. ①In 19th century, most old architectures are damaged  
②The development of Romanticism aroused people's interest in Medieval ages  
③To promote the preservation of French Heritage
    - 1) 1841: the restoration of Notre Dame of Paris
  - ii. Religion was at the center of a society (medieval)  
①Cathedra: a form of devotion (a prayer transfix into stone??)  
②A living cathedral book: visualized saints ---medieval arts are supposed to teach believers instead of books
  - iii. P188: "*This will kill that*". (Frollo)
    - i. The book will kill the architecture
  - iv. Architecture is always the privileged means for a civilization to carve its history into stone
  - v. Printing press in 15th century
    - i. Unlimited power of production
    - ii. End of intellectual monopoly of the church
    - iii. Message can be convey in a different form other than architecture
  - vi. Spoken word VS written word VS printed word
    - i. Religious belief VS public opinion
    - ii. Authoring VS individual
3. Two towers: 67 meters high
    - a. True national landmark

Adaptation of Hugo's work (Convey new information)

- a. "Notre-Dame de Paris", musical by Luc Plamondon (lyrics) and Richard Cocciante (music), starring Noa, Garou, Daniel Lavoine, Bruno Pelletier and Patrick Fiori.
- b. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame", directed by William Dieterle, starring Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Hara (1939)
  - i. Its cultural and political implication
- c. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" (1996), by the Walt Disney Studios, with the voices of Tom Hulce, Demi Moore and Kevin Kline.