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

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

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

Built on early 14th century

More than 170 years later than 12th century i.

1. 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. In 19th century, most old architectures are damaged
   ii. The development of Romanticism aroused people’s interest in Medieval ages
      1) 1841: the restoration of Notre Dame of Paris
   iii. Religion was at the center of a society (medieval)
      ① Cathedral: a form of devotion (a prayer transfixed into stone??)
      ② A living cathedral book: visualized saints --- medieval arts are supposed to teach believers instead of books
   iv. The book will kill the architecture
   v. Architecture is always the privileged means for a civilization to carve its history into stone
   vi. Printing press in 15th century
      i. Unlimited power of production
      ii. End of intellectual monopoly of the church
      iii. Message can be conveyed 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.
      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.