

arch

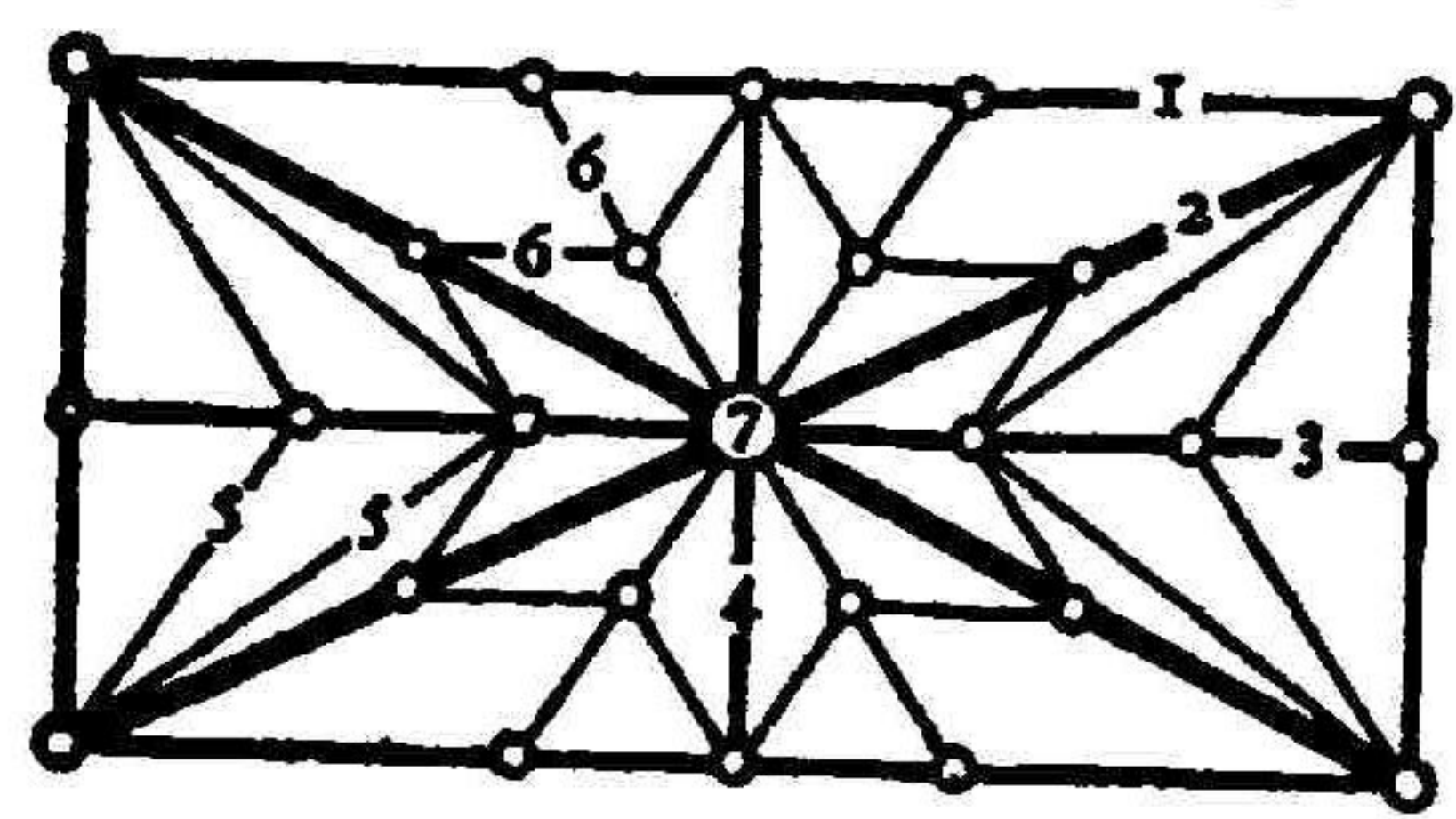
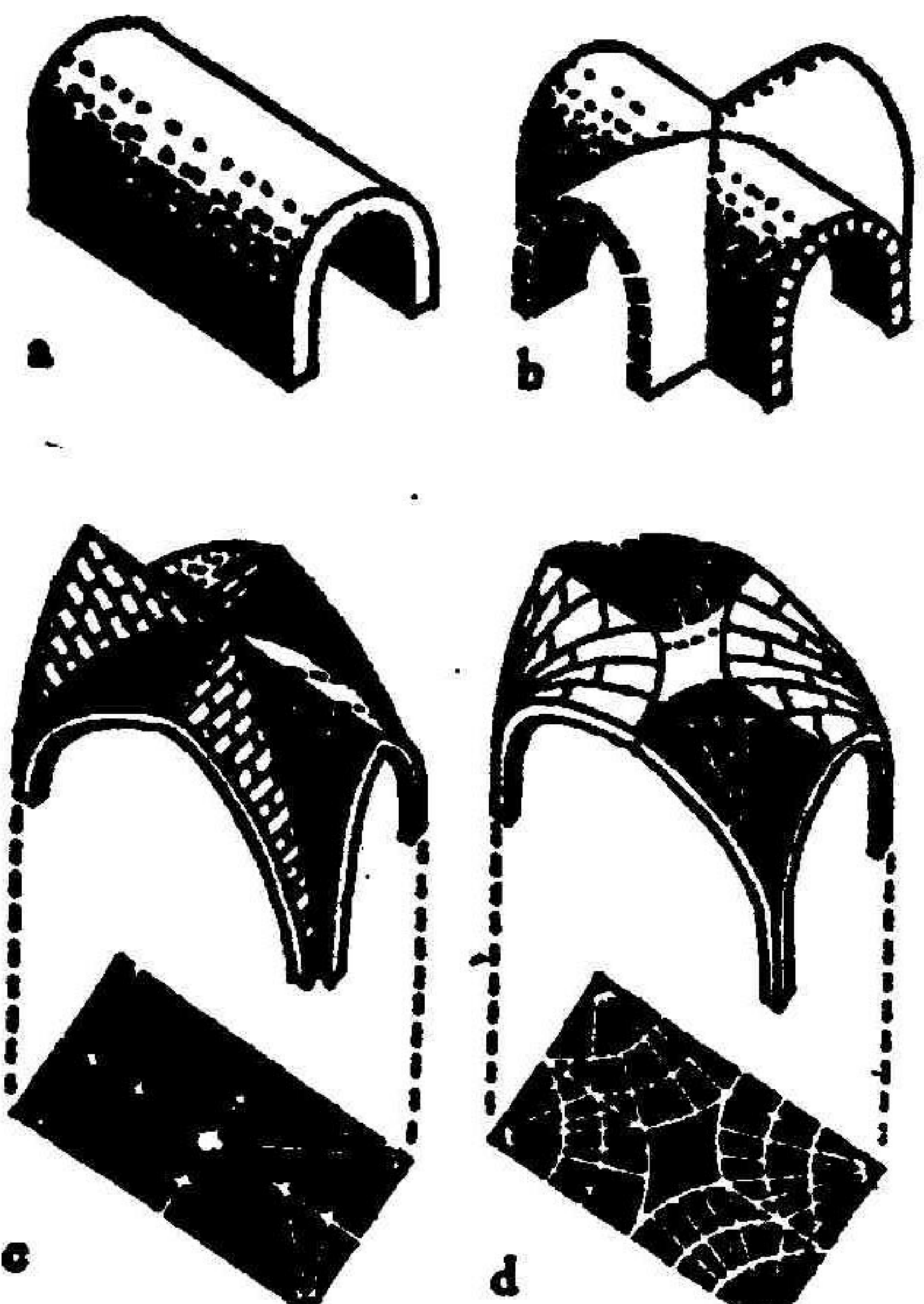
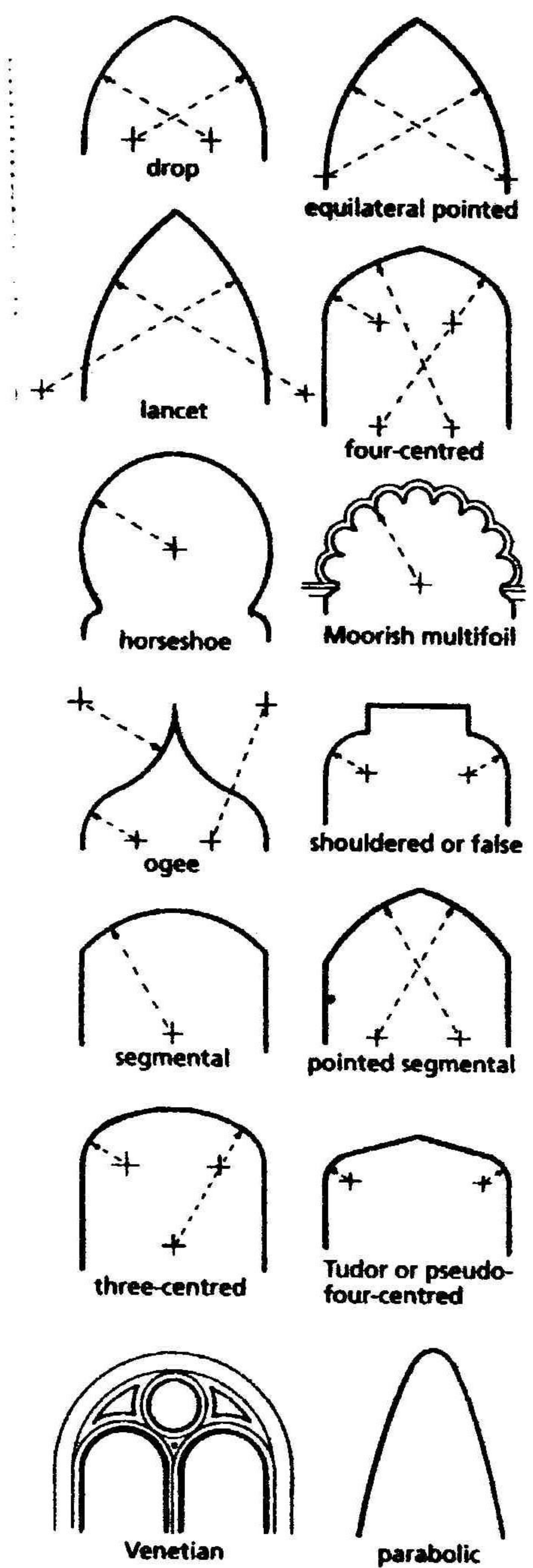


Fig. 85. Vault

Key:

- a. Tunnel vault
- b. Groin vault
- c. Rib vault
- d. Fan vault
- 1. Transverse rib;
- 2. Diagonal rib;
- 3. Transverse ridge-rib;
- 4. Longitudinal ridge-rib;
- 5. Tiercerons;
- 6. Liernes;
- 7. Boss



tracery

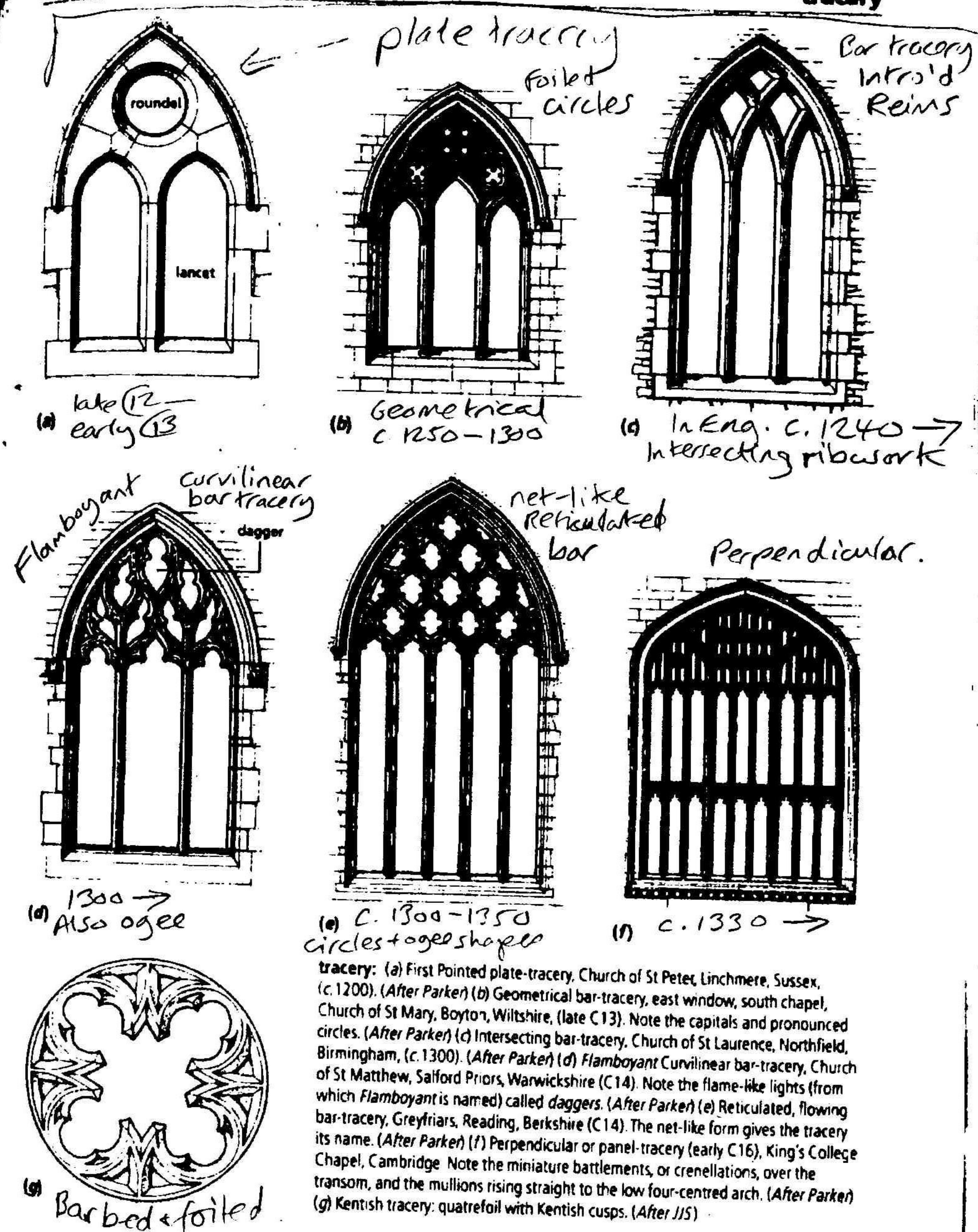


plate tracery
foiled circles
Bar tracery
Intersecting
Reins
late 12 - early 13
Geometrical
c. 1250-1300
In Eng. c. 1240 →
Intersecting ribwork

Flamboyant
curvilinear
bar tracery
dagger
net-like
Reticulated
bar
Perpendicular.
1300 →
Also ogee
c. 1300-1350
Circles + ogee shapes
c. 1330 →

tracery: (a) First Pointed plate-tracery, Church of St Peter, Linchmere, Sussex, (c. 1200). (After Parker) (b) Geometrical bar-tracery, east window, south chapel, Church of St Mary, Boyton, Wiltshire, (late C13). Note the capitals and pronounced circles. (After Parker) (c) Intersecting bar-tracery, Church of St Laurence, Northfield, Birmingham, (c. 1300). (After Parker) (d) Flamboyant Curvilinear bar-tracery, Church of St Matthew, Salford Priors, Warwickshire (C14). Note the flame-like lights (from which Flamboyant is named) called daggers. (After Parker) (e) Reticulated, flowing bar-tracery, Greyfriars, Reading, Berkshire (C14). The net-like form gives the tracery its name. (After Parker) (f) Perpendicular or panel-tracery (early C16), King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Note the miniature battlements, or crenellations, over the transom, and the mullions rising straight to the low four-centred arch. (After Parker) (g) Kentish tracery: quatrefoil with Kentish cusps. (After JIS)

