

Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre-Dame de Paris(French: [nɔʁdɑ̃ dɑ̃ paʁi] [ⓘ] [ⓘ] listen); meaning "*Our Lady of Paris*"), also known as **Notre-Dame Cathedral** or simply **Notre-Dame**, is a medieval Catholic cathedral on the Île de la Cité in the fourth arrondissement of Paris, France.^[3] The cathedral is widely considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture, and it is among the largest and best-known church buildings in the Catholic Church in France, and in the world. The *naturalism* of its sculptures and *stained glass* serve to contrast it with earlier *Romanesque architecture*

As the cathedral of the *Archdiocese of Paris*, Notre-Dame contains the *cathedra* of the *Archbishop of Paris*, currently *Cardinal André Vingt-Trois*.^[4] The *cathedral treasury* contains a *reliquary*, which houses some of Catholicism's most important *relics*, including the purported *Crown of Thorns*, a fragment of the *True Cross*, and one of the *Holy Nails*.

In the 1790s, Notre-Dame suffered desecration in the radical phase of the French Revolution when much of its religious imagery was damaged or destroyed. An extensive *restoration* supervised by *Eugène Viollet-le-Duc* began in 1845. A project of further restoration and maintenance began in 1991.

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Architecture

Notre-Dame de Paris was among the first buildings in the world to use the *flyi*ng *buttress*. The building was not originally designed to include the flying buttresses around the *choir* and *nave* but after the construction began, the thinner walls grew ever higher and stress fractures began to occur as the walls pushed outward. In response, the cathedral's architects built supports around the outside walls, and later additions continued the pattern. The total surface area is 5,500 m² (interior surface 4,800 m²).

Many small individually crafted statues were placed around the outside to serve as column supports and water spouts. Among these are the famous *gargoyles*, designed for water run-off, and *chimeras*. The statues were originally colored as was most of the exterior. The paint has worn off. The cathedral was essentially complete by 1345. The cathedral has a narrow climb of 387 steps at the top of several spiral staircases; along the climb it is possible to view its most famous bell and its *gargoyle*s in close quarters, as well as having a spectacular view across Paris when reaching the top.

Contemporary critical reception

John of Jandun recognized the cathedral as one of Paris's three most important buildings [prominent structures] in his 1323 *Treatise on the Praises of Paris*:

“ That most glorious church of the most glorious Virgin Mary, mother of God, deservedly shines out, like the sun among stars. And although some speakers, by their own free judgment, because [they are] able to see only a few things easily, may say that some other is more beautiful, I believe however, respectfully, that, if they attend more diligently to the whole and the parts, they will quickly retract this opinion. Where indeed, I ask, would they find two towers of such magnificence and perfection, so high, so large, so strong, clothed round about with such a multiple variety of ornaments? Where, I ask, would they find such a multipartite arrangement of so many lateral vaults, above and below? Where, I ask, would they find such light-filled amenities as the many surrounding chapels? Furthermore, let them tell me in what church I may see such a large cross, of which one arm separates the choir from the nave. Finally, I would willingly learn where [there are] two such circles, situated opposite each other in a straight line, which on account of their appearance are given the name of the fourth vowel [O] ; among which smaller orbs and circlets, with wondrous artifice, so that some arranged circularly, others angularly, surround windows ruddy with precious colors and beautiful with the most subtle figures of the pictures. In fact I believe that this church offers the carefully discerning such cause for admiration that its inspection can scarcely sate the soul. ”

— Jean de Jandun, *Tractatus de laudibus Parisius*^[5]

Construction history

Notre-Dame de Paris
our lady of Paris
<i>Cathedral of Our Lady of Paris</i> (English)
<i>Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris</i> (French)
 View of the eastern facade from the Seine

 48.8530°N 2.3498°E
Location
Parvis Notre-Dame – place Jean-Paul-II, Paris, France
Denomination
Roman Catholic
Website
www.notredamedeparis.fr
Architecture
Status
Cathedral
Functional status
Active
Style
French Gothic
Groundbreaking
1163
Completed
1345
Specifications
Length
128 metres (420 ft)
Width
48 metres (157 ft)
Number of towers
2
Tower height
69 metres (226 ft)
Number of spires
1
Spire height
90 metres (300 ft)
Bells
10
Administration
Archdiocese
Paris
Clergy
Archbishop
Michel Aupetit
Rector
Patrick Jacquin
Dean
Patrick Chauvet
Laity
Director of music
Sylvain Dieudonné ^[1]
Monument historique
<i>Official name: Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris</i>
Type
Cathédrale
Designated
1862 ^[2]
Reference no.
PA00086250

In 1160, because the church in Paris had become the "Parish church of the kings of Europe", Bishop Maurice de Sully deemed the previous Paris cathedral, *Saint-Étienne* (St Stephen's), which had been founded in the 4th century, unworthy of its lofty role, and had it demolished shortly after he assumed the title of Bishop of Paris. As with most foundation myths, this account needs to be taken with a grain of salt; archeological excavations in the 20th century suggested that the Merovingian cathedral replaced by Sully was itself a massive structure, with a five-aisled nave and a façade some 36m across. It is possible therefore that the faults with the previous structure were exaggerated by the Bishop to help justify the rebuilding in a newer style. According to legend, Sully had a vision of a glorious new cathedral for Paris, and sketched it on the ground outside the original church.

To begin the construction, the bishop had several houses demolished and had a new road built to transport materials for the rest of the cathedral. Construction began in 1163 during the reign of Louis VII, and opinion differs as to whether Sully or Pope Alexander III laid the foundation stone of the cathedral. However, both were at the ceremony. Bishop de Sully went on to devote most of his life and wealth to the cathedral's construction. Construction of the choir took from 1163 until around 1177 and the new High Altar was consecrated in 1182 (it was normal practice for the eastern end of a new church to be completed first, so that a temporary wall could be erected at the west of the choir allowing the chapter to use it without interruption while the rest of the building slowly took shape). After Bishop Maurice de Sully's death in 1196, his successor, Eudes de Sully (no relation) oversaw the completion of the transepts and pressed ahead with the nave, which was nearing completion at the time of his own death in 1208. By this stage, the western facade had also been laid out, though it was not completed until around the mid-1240s.

Numerous architects worked on the site over the period of construction, which is evident from the differing styles at different heights of the west front and towers. Between 1210 and 1220, the fourth architect oversaw the construction of the level with the rose window and the great halls beneath the towers.

The most significant change in design came in the mid 13th century, when the transepts were remodeled in the latest Rayonnant style; in the late 1240s Jean de Chelles added a gabled portal to the north transept topped off by a spectacular rose window. Shortly afterwards (from 1258) Pierre de Montreuil executed a similar scheme on the southern transept. Both these transept portals were richly embellished with sculpture; the south portal features scenes from the lives of St Stephen and of various local saints, while the north portal featured the infancy of Christ and the story of Theophilus in the tympanum, with a highly influential statue of the Virgin and Child in the trumeau.^[7]

Timeline of construction

- 1160** Maurice de Sully (named Bishop of Paris) orders the original cathedral demolished.
- 1163** Cornerstone laid for Notre-Dame de Paris; construction begins.
- 1182** Apse and choir completed.
- 1196** Bishop Maurice de Sully dies.
- c.1200** Work begins on western facade.
- 1208** Bishop Eudes de Sully dies. Nave vaults nearing completion.
- 1225** Western facade completed.
- 1250** Western towers and north rose window completed.
- c.1245–1260s** Transepts remodelled in the Rayonnant style by Jean de Chelles then Pierre de Montreuil
- 1250–1345** Remaining elements completed.

Crypt

The Archaeological Crypt of the Paris Notre-Dame (La crypte archéologique du Parvis de Notre-Dame) was created in 1965 to protect a range of historical ruins, discovered during construction work and spanning from the earliest settlement in Paris to the modern day. The crypts are managed by the Musée Carnavalet and contain a large exhibit, detailed models of the architecture of different time periods, and how they can be viewed within the ruins. The main feature still visible is the underfloor heating installed during the Roman occupation.^[8]

Alterations, vandalism, and restorations

In 1548, rioting Huguenots damaged features of Notre-Dame, considering them idolatrours.^[9] During the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV, the cathedral underwent major alterations as part of an ongoing attempt to modernize cathedrals throughout Europe. A colossal statue of St Christopher, standing against a pillar near the western entrance and dating from 1413, was destroyed in 1786. Tombs and stained glass windows were destroyed. The north and south rose windows were spared this fate, however

In 1793, during the French Revolution, the cathedral was rededicated to the Cult of Reason, and then to the Cult of the Supreme Being. During this time, many of the treasures of the cathedral were either destroyed or plundered. The 13th century spire was torn down^[10] and the statues located at the west facade were beheaded.^[11] Many of the heads were found during a 1977 excavation nearby and are on display at the Musée de Cluny. For a time the Goddess of Liberty replaced the Virgin Mary on several altars.^[12] The cathedral's great bells managed to avoid being melted down. The cathedral came to be used as a warehouse for the storage of food!^[9]

A controversial restoration programme was initiated in 1845, overseen by architects Jean-Baptiste-Antoine Lassus and Eugène Viollet-le-Duc. Viollet Le Duc was responsible for the restorations of several dozen castles, palaces and cathedrals across France. The restoration lasted twenty five years^[8] and included a taller and more ornate reconstruction of the flèche (a type of spire).^[10] as well as the addition of the chiméras on the Galerie des Chimères. Viollet le Duc always signed his work with a batthe wing structure of which most resembles the Gothic vault (see Château de Roquetaillade).

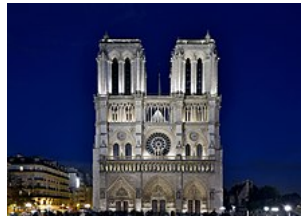
The Second World War caused more damage. Several of the stained glass windows on the lower tier were hit by stray bullets. These were remade after the war, but now sport a modern geometrical pattern, not the old scenes of the Bible.

In 1991, a major programme of maintenance and restoration was initiated, which was intended to last ten years, but was still in progress as of 2010,^[9] the cleaning and restoration of old sculptures being an exceedingly delicate matter. Circa 2014, much of the lighting was upgraded to LED lighting.^[13]

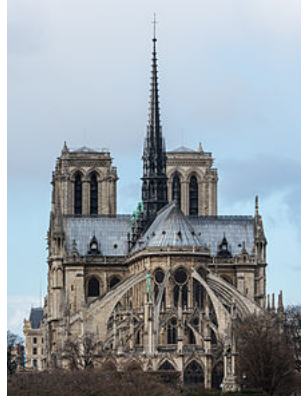
Organ and organists

Organ

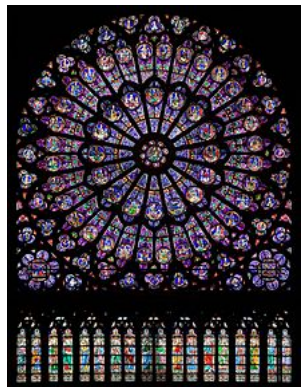
One of the earliest organs at Notre-Dame, built in 1403 by Friedrich Schambantz, was replaced between 1730-1738 by Francois Thierry. During the restoration of the cathedral by Eugène Viollet-le-Duc, Aristide Cavaillé-Coll built a new organ, using pipe work of the former instruments. The organ was dedicated in 1868. In 1904, Charles Mutin modified and added several stops; in 1924, an electric blower was installed. An extensive restoration and cleaning took place in 1932 by Joseph Beuchet. Between 1959 and 1963, the mechanical action with barker machines was replaced by an electric action by Jean Hermann, and a new organ console was installed. During the following years, the stoplist was gradually modified by Robert Boisseau (who added three chamade stops 8', 4', and 2'/16' in



The western facade illuminated at night



The spire and east side of the cathedral



The north rose window is a fine example of Gothic Rayonnant style.



The Archaeological Crypt of Notre-Dame de Paris.



The organ of Notre-Dame de Paris

1968) and Jean-Loup Boisseau after 1975, respectively. In fall 1983, the electric combination system was disconnected due to short-circuit risk. Between 1990 and 1992, Jean-Loup Boisseau, Bertrand Cattiaux, Philippe Émeriau, Michel Giroud, and the Société Synaptel throughoutly revised and augmented the instrument. A new console was installed, using the stop knobs, pedal and manual keyboards, foot pistons and balance pedals from the Jean Hermann console. Between 2012 and 2014, Bertrand Cattiaux and Pascal Quoirin restored, cleaned, and modified the organ. The stop and key action was upgraded, a new console was built, (again using the stop keys, pedal board, foot pistons and balance pedals of the 1992 console), a new enclosed division ("Résonnance expressive", using pipework from the former "Petite Pédale" by Boisseau, which now can be used as a floating division), the organ case and the facade pipes were restored, and a general tuning was made. The current **gan** has 115 stops (156 ranks) on five manuals and pedal, and more than 8,000 pipes.



An 1853 photo by Charles Nègre of Henri Le Secq next to Le Stryge

I. Grand-Orgue C–g ³	II. Positif C–g ³	III. Récit C–g ³	IV. Solo C–g ³	V. Grand-Chœur C–g ³	Pédale C–f ⁴
Violon Basse 16 Bourdon 16 Montre 8 Viole de Gambe 8 Flûte harmonique 8 Bourdon 8 Prestant 4 Octave 4 Doublette 2 Fourniture harmonique II-V Cymbale harmonique II-V Bombarde 16 Trompette 8 Clairon 4 Chamades: Chamade 8 Chamade 4 <i>Chamade REC 8</i> <i>Cornet REC</i>	Montre 16 Bourdon 16 Salicional 8 Flûte harmonique 8 Bourdon 8 Unda maris 8 Prestant 4 Flûte douce 4 Nazard 2 2/3 Doublette 2 Tierce 1 3/5 Fourniture V Cymbale V Clarinette basse 16 Clarinette 8 Clarinette aiguë 4	Récit expressif: Quintaton 16 Diapason 8 Flûte traversière 8 Viole de Gambe 8 Bourdon céleste 8 Voix céleste 8 Octave 4 Flûte Octaviant 4 Quinte 2 2/3 Octavin 2 Bombarde 16 Trompette 8 Basson Hautbois 8 Clarinette 8 Voix humaine 8 Clairon 4 Récit classique: Cornet V Hautbois 8 Chamades: Basse Chamade 8 Dessus Chamade 8 Chamade 4 Chamade Régale 8 <i>Basse Chamade GO 8</i> <i>Dessus Chamade GO 8</i> <i>Chamade GO 4</i> Trémolo	Bourdon 32 Principal 16 Montre 8 Flûte harmonique 8 Quinte 5 1/3 Prestant 4 Tierce 3 1/5 Nazard 2 2/3 Septième 2 2/7 Doublette 2 Cornet II-V Grande Fourniture II Fourniture V Cymbale V Cromorne 8 <i>Chamade GO 8</i> <i>Chamade GO 4</i> <i>Cornet REC</i> <i>Hautbois REC 8</i>	Principal 8 Bourdon 8 * Prestant 4 * Quinte 2 2/3 * Doublette 2 * Tierce 1 3/5 * Larigot 1 1/3 Septième 1 1/7 Piccolo 1 Plein jeu III-V Cornet V (= *) Tuba magna 16 Trompette 8 Clairon 4	Principal 32 Contrebasse 16 Soubasse 16 Quinte 10 2/3 Flûte 8 Violoncelle 8 Tierce 6 2/5 Quinte 5 1/3 Septième 4 4/7 Octave 4 Contre Bombarde 32 Bombarde 16 Basson 16 Trompette 8 Basson 8 Clairon 4 <i>Chamade GO 8</i> <i>Chamade GO 4</i> <i>Chamade Régale 8</i> <i>Chamade REC 8</i> <i>Chamade REC 4</i>

Couplers: II/I, III/I, IV/I, V/I; III/II, IV/II, V/II; IV/III, V/III; V/IV, Octave grave général, inversion Positif/Grand-ogue, Tirasses (Grand-ogue, Positif, Récit, Solo, Grand-Chœur en 8; Grand-Orgue en 4, Positif en 4, Récit en 4, Solo en 4, Grand-Chœur en 4), Sub- und Super octave couplers and Unison Off for all manuals (Octaves graves, octaves aiguës, annulation 8'). Octaves aiguës Pédalier. Additional features: Coupure Pédalier. Coupure Chamade. Appel Résonnance. Sostenuuto for all manuals and the pedal. Cancel buttons for each division. 50,000 combinations (5,000 groups each). Replay system.

Organists

The position of titular organist ("head" or "chief" organist; French: *titulaires des grands orgues*) at Notre-Dame is considered one of the most prestigious organist posts in France, along with the post of titular organist of Saint Sulpice in Paris, Cavallé-Coll's largest instrument.

- Guillaume Maingot (1600–1609)
- Jean-Jacques Petitjean (1609–1610)
- Charles Thibault (1610–1616)
- Charles Racquet (1618–1643)
- Jean Racquet (ca. 1643–1689)
- Médéric Corneille (1689–1730)
- Guillaume-Antoine Calvière (1730–1755)
- René Drouard de Bousset (1755–1760)
- Charles Alexandre Jolage (1755–1761)

- Louis-Claude Daquin(1755–1772)
- Armand-Louis Couperin(1755–1789)
- Claude Balbastre (1760–1793)
- Pierre-Claude Fouquet (1761–1772)
- Nicholas Séjan (1772–1793)
- Claude-Etienne Luce (1772–1783)
- Jean-Jacques Beauvarlet-Charpentier (1783–1793)
- Antoine Desprez (1802–1806)
- M.-S. Blin (1806–1834)
- Joseph Pollet (1834–1840)
- Félix Danjou (1840–1847)
- Eugène Sergent (1847–1900)
- Louis Vërne (1900–1937)
- Léonce de Saint-Martin(1937–1954)
- Pierre Cochereau(1955–1984)
- Yves Devernay (1985–1990)
- Jean-Pierre Leguay(1985–2015)
- Philippe Lefebvre(since 1985)
- Olivier Latry (since 1985)
- Vincent Dubois (since 2016)

Bells



The new bell, Marie, ringing in the nave

The cathedral has 10 bells. The largest, Emmanuel, original to 1681, is located in the south tower and weighs just over 13 tons and is tolled to mark the hours of the day and for various occasions and services. This bell is always rung first, at least 5 seconds before the rest. Until recently, there were four additional 19th-century bells on wheels in the north tower, which were swing chimed. These bells were meant to replace nine which were removed from the cathedral during the Revolution and were rung for various services and festivals. The bells were once rung by hand before electric motors allowed them to

be rung without manual labor. When it was discovered that the size of the bells could cause the entire building to vibrate, threatening its structural integrity, they were taken out of use. The bells also had external hammers for tune playing from a small clavier

On the night of 24 August 1944 as the Île de la Cité was taken by an advance column of French and Allied armoured troops and elements of the Resistance, it was the tolling of the Emmanuel that announced to the city thats liberation was under way

In early 2012, as part of a €2 million project, the four old bells in the north tower were deemed unsatisfactory and removed. The plan originally was to melt them down and recast new bells from the material. However, a legal challenge resulted in the bells being saved *in extremis* at the foundry.^[14] As of early 2013, they are still merely set aside until their fate is decided. A set of 8 new bells was cast by the same foundry, Cornille-Havard, in Normandy that had cast the four in 1856. At the same time, a much larger bell called Marie was cast in Asten, Netherlandsby Royal Eijsbouts— it now hangs with Emmanuel in the south tower The 9 new bells, which were delivered to the cathedral at the same time (31 January 2013),^[15] are designed to replicate the quality and tone of the cathedral's original bells.

Bells of Notre-Dame de Paris^[16]

Name	Mass	Diameter	Note
Emmanuel	13271 kg	261 cm	F [♯] ₂
Marie	6023 kg	206.5 cm	G [♯] ₂
Gabriel	4162 kg	182.8 cm	A [♯] ₂
Anne Geneviève	3477 kg	172.5 cm	B ₂
Denis	2502 kg	153.6 cm	C [♯] ₃
Marcel	1925 kg	139.3 cm	D [♯] ₃
Étienne	1494 kg	126.7 cm	E [♯] ₃
Benoît-Joseph	1309 kg	120.7 cm	F [♯] ₃
Maurice	1011 kg	109.7 cm	G [♯] ₃
Jean-Marie	782 kg	99.7 cm	A [♯] ₃



The new bells of Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral on public display in the nave in February 2013



The treasure consists of important ornaments of the Fourteenth Century

Ownership

Under a 1905 law, Notre-Dame de Paris is among seventy churches in Paris built before that year that are owned by the French State. While the building itself is owned by the state, the Catholic Church is the designated beneficiary, having the exclusive right to use it for religious purpose in perpetuity. The archdiocese is responsible for paying the employees, security, heating and cleaning, and assuring that the cathedral is open free to visitors. The archdiocese does not receive subsidies from the French State.^[7]

Significant events

- **1170:** Existence of a cathedral school operating at Notre-Dame. This corporation of teachers and students will evolve in 1200 into the university of Paris in an edict by King Philippe-Auguste
- **1185:** Heraclius of Caesarea calls for the Third Crusade from the still-incomplete cathedral.
- **1239:** The Crown of Thorns is placed in the cathedral by St. Louis during the construction of the Sainte-Chapelle
- **1302:** Philip the Fair opens the first States-General
- **16 December 1431** Henry VI of England is crowned King of France^[18]
- **7 November 1455** Isabelle Romée, the mother of Joan of Arc, petitions a papal delegation to overturn her daughter's conviction for heresy.
- **1 January 1537.** James V of Scotland is married to Madeleine of France
- **24 April 1558** Mary, Queen of Scots is married to the Dauphin Francis (later Francis II of France), son of Henry II of France
- **18 August 1572** Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV of France) marries Margaret of Valois. The marriage takes place not in the cathedral but on the parvis of the cathedral, as Henry IV is Protestant.^[19]
- **10 September 1573** The Cathedral was the site of a vow made by Henry of Valois following the interregnum of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth that he would both respect traditional liberties and the recently passed religious freedom law.^[20]

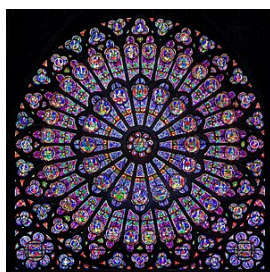
- **10 November 1793** the Festival of Reason
- **2 December 1804** the coronation ceremony of Napoleon I and his wife Joséphine, with Pope Pius VII officiating.
- **1831**: The novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* was published by French author Victor Hugo.
- **1900**: Louis Vierne is appointed organist of Notre-Dame de Paris after a heavy competition (with judges including Charles-Marie Widor) against the 500 most talented organ players of the era. On **2 June 1937** Louis Vierne dies at the cathedral organ (as was his lifelong wish) near the end of his 1750th concert.
- **11 February 1931** Antonieta Rivas Mercader shot herself at the altar with a pistol that was the property of her love Jose Vasconcelos. She died instantly
- **26 August 1944** The Te Deum Mass takes place in the cathedral to celebrate the liberation of Paris (According to some accounts the Mass was interrupted by sniper fire from both the internal and external galleries.)
- **12 November 1970** The Requiem Mass of General Charles de Gaulle is held.
- **26 June 1971** Philippe Petit surreptitiously strings a wire between the two towers of Notre-Dame and tight-rope walks across it. Petit later performed a similar act between the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center.
- **31 May 1980**. After the Magnificat of this day, Pope John Paul II celebrates Mass on the parvis of the cathedral.
- **January 1996** The Requiem Mass of François Mitterrand is held.
- **10 August 2007** The Requiem Mass of Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, former Archbishop of Paris and famous Jewish convert to Catholicism, is held.
- **12 December 2012** The Notre-Dame Cathedral begins a year long celebration of the 850th anniversary of the laying of the first building block for the cathedral.^[21]
- **21 May 2013** Around 1,500 visitors were evacuated from Notre-Dame Cathedral after Dominique Venner, a historian, placed a letter on the Church altar and shot himself. He died immediately.^{[22][23]}
- **8 September 2016** Notre Dame Cathedral bombing attempt Arrests made after an explosives-filled car was discovered parked alongside the cathedral.
- **10 February 2017** Police arrested 4 people in Montpellier, France, including a 16-year-old girl and a 20-year-old man already known by authorities to have ties to extremist Islamist organizations, on charges of plotting to travel to Paris and attack the cathedral.^[24]
- **6 June 2017** 2017 Notre Dame attack Lone attacker armed with hammer arrested for attacking police officer outside the Cathedral.

The cathedral is renowned for its Lent sermons founded by the famous Dominican Jean-Baptiste Henri Lacordaire in the 1860s. In recent years, however, an increasing number have been given by leading public figures and state employed academics.



The coronation of Napoleon I on 2 December 1804 at Notre-Dame, as portrayed in the 1807 painting *The Coronation of Napoleon* by Jacques-Louis David

Gallery



The north transept rose



Emmanuel, the great bourdon bell, at the Notre-Dame de Paris



A wide angle view of Notre-Dame's western façade



Notre-Dame's facade showing the Portal of the Virgin, Portal of the Last Judgment, and Portal of St-Anne



A view of Notre-Dame from Montparnasse Tower



A wide angle view of Notre-Dame's western facade



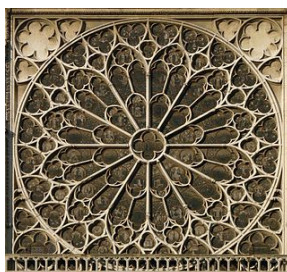
The Statue of *Virgin and Child* inside Notre-Dame de Paris



Notre-Dame's high altar with the kneeling statues of Louis XIII and Louis XIV



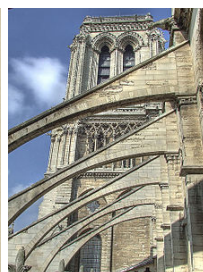
One of Notre-Dame's well known gargoyle statues



South rose window of Notre-Dame de Paris



Notre-Dame at the end of the 19th century



Flying buttresses of Notre-Dame



Memorial tablet to the British Empire dead of the First World War



Tympanum of the Last Judgment



Statue of Joan of Arc in cathedral interior



Close look of the details on the Tympanum of the Last Judgment (2016)



Chimera "Le Stryge" overlooking Paris.

See also

- Architecture of Paris
- List of tallest buildings and structures in the Paris region
- Maîtrise Notre-Dame de Paris
- Musée de Notre-Dame de Paris
- Roman Catholic Marian churches
- Little Dedo*
- Virgin of Paris

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- Notre-Dame de Paris's Singers
- Official site of Music at Notre-Dame de Paris
- Panoramic view
- Further information on the Organ with specifications of the Grandes Orgues and the Orgue de Choeur
- Photos: Notre-Dame de Paris - The Gothic CathedralFlickr

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