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Longitudinal Tracery Windows in Silesian Churches from the Second Half of the 13th Century

Introduction

Tracery windows were an important architectural decorative element of churches. Their development was connected with a new Gothic building style that enabled the transmission of the pressure from the vaults to external wall pillars (buttresses). The result was a lightening of the longitudinal walls and large window openings to be introduced [3], [28]. It was impossible to glaze large and wide windows with the use of small panes which were then produced. The light structure of tracery was then used to divide the windows. Right from the beginning, builders in Silesia were trying to use various compositions of traceries in a single building. This is exemplified in the oldest

preserved group of tracery windows, in the presbytery and the transept of the Cistercian Church in Henryków, from the end of the first half of the 13th century [11].

This paper presents the tracery windows in Silesian churches from the second half of the 13th century. The windows have not yet been studied; they are only mentioned in monographs of the buildings, rarely including their drawings or photographs [1], [18], [19], [20], [22]. Dimensional drawings are difficult to find except for churches with galleries or during renovation. When dating the traceries the author relied on existing studies of the churches.

Windows in church façades

In town churches which were built around 1250, large windows were located between buttresses [11]. Taking over a third of the width of the wall, they would begin slightly below the cornice¹ and they would go low, leaving about a quarter of the wall plain at the bottom (Grodzów – parish church, Głogów – Franciscan church, Ziębice – parish church). An increase of the height of windows is visible in hall churches where aisles are higher than in basilican churches.

Window size grew further in the third quarter of the 13th century. Since vault spans were shorter than earlier, the buttresses were closer to one another. The windows would occupy nearly the whole width of the wall between buttresses. While in hall churches the windows

would go low, in basilican churches they were limited by the height of aisles. Because of the fairly wide clearances, apart from two-light windows, there were also windows with three lights or even four lights in the gable walls (Fig. 1).

The construction of the hall in the Holy Virgin Mary parish church in Złotoryja began around 1260 with the south nave [2], [7], [13]. Its main hall has high façades divided by buttresses. The wide three-light windows take almost the whole width of the spans.

The façades of St. Hedwig Chapel in Trzebnica (founded in 1268) have exceptional proportions [SR, no. 1296]. They were divided by tightly located buttresses with very narrow windows between them, reaching from buttress to buttress, taking $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height of the façade.

In the presbytery of the Cistercian church in Lubiąż, which was erected in the second half of the 13th century [19], [20], the windows in longitudinal walls were large,

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¹ It would be better described as – a little below the vaults and the wall below the vault could have different height, which affects the façade.

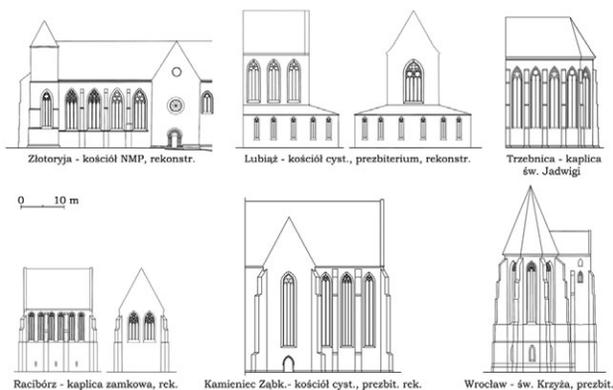


Fig. 1. Windows in the facades of churches from the second half of the 13th century (by H. Kozaczewska-Golasz)

II. 1. Okna w elewacjach kościołów w 2. połowie XIII w.
(oprac. H. Kozaczewska-Golasz)

only slightly smaller than in the hall church in Złotoryja². The presbytery in Lubiąż has a basilican layout with chapels but its nave is tall. A four-light walled-in window was preserved in the gable. In side walls there are three-light windows with traceries from the beginning of the 20th century. The two-light windows in the chapels are smaller and they have elongated proportions.

The ducal chapel in Racibórz (founded in 1287) [5], [8] has two large three-light windows in the gable façade, whereas in the longitudinal walls it had narrow two-light windows – two in the span and two between buttresses.

Tall windows, taking the whole area between buttresses, were designed in two churches whose construction began in the fourth quarter the 13th century – in

² The height of the main hall of the church in Złotoryja was adjusted to the height of its earlier east section.

Longitudinal tracery windows from the third quarter of the 13th century

Windows constructed in the third quarter of the 13th century demonstrated large dimensions, varied cross-sections of mullions and various forms of traceries in the arches. The columns often had pedestals and goblet-shaped capitals.

The construction of the south part of the hall nave of the Holy Virgin Mary parish church in Złotoryja [13] began around 1260. It was built in stages, which is evident by e.g. differences in the forms of windows – two east windows are a little older than three other ones. All windows are wide, three-light, very tall – they take about $\frac{2}{3}$ of height of the wall (Fig. 2). East windows have similar traceries but their jambs are different – they are the same in each of the windows from both outside and inside.

The first east window has slightly splayed straight jambs with a deep cavetto by the reveal divided by a convex molding. The finish of the reveals corresponds to the profile of the middle pillars. Their cross-section includes: rectangular shaft (slightly narrower from the inside to fix glazing) with corners cut along a concave quarter round

Kamieniec Ząbkowicki³ and the St. Cross collegiate church in Wrocław⁴.

Windows in the longitudinal façades were most often located symmetrically along their whole lengths. The differences in size and form of the openings could result from the divisions of the construction into stages (Złotoryja – Holy Virgin Mary church) or assumed conception (Kamieniec Ząbkowicki). Exceptions include the Franciscan churches in Żagań [2] and Lwówek [6] where the first nave windows from the east are significantly wider and larger than the other ones.

Usually in east façades of Silesian churches, there was one window in the enclosed presbytery. In the one-nave ducal chapel in Racibórz, whose construction began around 1280 [2], [5], [8], there are two large and fairly tall windows. In the three-nave hall presbytery of the Cistercian church in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, there are three windows, with the middle one significantly larger than the others.

The polygonal presbytery, from the last quarter of the 13th century, was divided by tall buttresses with large windows between them, taking the almost whole width of the wall (Wrocław – Holy Cross collegiate church), similarly to longitudinal façades.

³ M. Kutzner [15] determined that the presbytery was constructed around 1300, based on the forms of traceries which are similar to those which appeared at that time in the Cistercian church in Himmelwitz. T. Kozaczewski and H. Kozaczewska-Golasz [12] dated the construction of the presbytery to the period between 1272 – cir. 1300. S. Stulin, A. Włodarek [1] – at the period between before 1315 – cir. 1330, and E. Łużyńska [19], [20] – at the 14th century.

⁴ S. Stulin [1] dated the construction of the presbytery to the period cir. 1320–1330, noting that some elements of the earlier building from 1288–1295 were used. E. Małachowicz [24] confirmed 1295 as the date of the completion of the existing presbytery which is accepted by German and most Polish researchers.

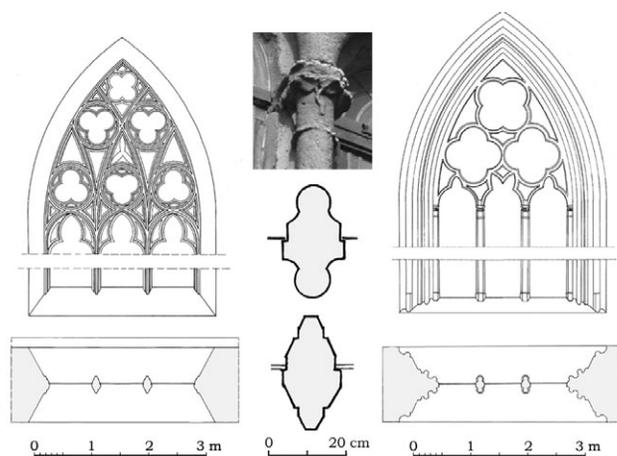


Fig. 2. Windows in the south nave of the Holy Virgin Mary church in Złotoryja (by the author)

II. 2. Okna nawy południowej kościoła NMP w Złotoryi
(oprac. autorki)

and cylindrical columns (10 cm in diameter) slightly fused in it on both sides, about half the size smaller than the width of the pillar. The columns have flat plate-shaped bases supported on polygonal pedestals and goblet-shaped capitals with some elements of floral decorations. The capitals support roll moldings which form ogival trefoils on the sides and a quadrifoil in the middle. Above the furthestmost columns the roll molding splits and makes a large ogive around the top section of the window. The opening below the ogive is filled with circular quadrifoils complemented with concave curvilinear holes.

The other window from the east in the south façade of the church in Złotoryja has an identical tracery, whereas the jambs display an elaborate profile with cavettos and roll moldings. The external roll moldings of the jambs stand on tall polygonal pedestals and plate-shaped bases and just like in the tracery they have no capitals.

Two west windows in the south façade in Złotoryja are wider; they have three lights and slightly splayed plain jambs. The last west window is located in the wall of the unfinished tower and it also has three lights but it is narrower than the other windows⁵. The profiles of their pillars and reveals were changed compared to the east windows and their decorations below the arch are much more elaborate (Fig. 2). The cross-section of the pillars is rectangular with beveled corners, not with columns joining it but with a trapezoidal profile. Each of the three openings is closed with an ogival trefoil inscribed within an ogive. At the same time other profiles extend from the line of the pillars and form other ogives with their lines parallel to the external outline. Five circles with circular trefoils and a quadrifoil at the top are inscribed within this composition of ogives. The tracery seems to be more delicate than in the east windows, even though the cross-sections of the pillars are similar in size⁶. The greatest significance is conveyed by the number of lines that separate individual elements of the pillars and narrow end of the trapezoidal cross-section instead of a column with a much bigger diameter.

The windows in St. Hedwig chapel in Trzebnica, founded in 1268 (Fig. 3) have distinctively slender and delicate profiles. Its two-light windows have the same form of horizontal cross-sections but two alternate kinds of tracery: one simple – composed of two elevated ogives and a circle and the other one with two ogival trefoils, a circular pentafoil and upper circular trefoil.

The mullions of the windows in the Trzebnica chapel are composed of three slender columns – 8 cm in diameter – slightly fused in the profiles of the reveals and the middle post. The posts have polygonal cross-section with chamfered surfaces by the columns with a slightly concave line. In the reveals, the concave cross-section continues behind the column onto the jamb. An additional pair of columns is in the middle section of the

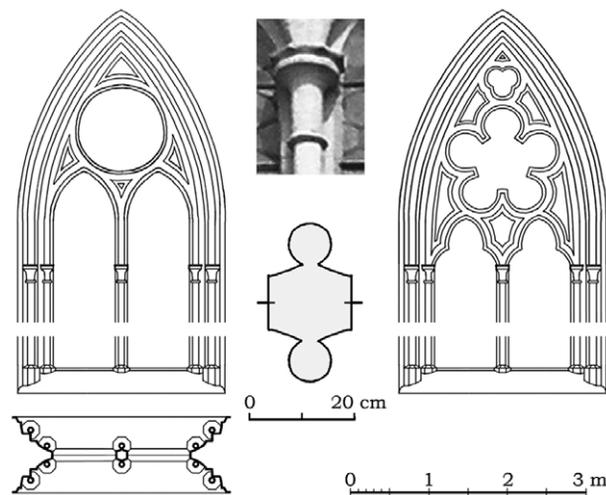


Fig. 3. South windows of St. Hedwig chapel in Trzebnica (by the author)

Il. 3. Okna południowe kaplicy św. Jadwigi w Trzebnicy (oprac. autorki)

jambs profiled with a few offsets and cavettos. The columns have flattened bases on polygonal pedestals and goblet-shaped capitals crowned with a polygonal cornice. The curvilinear forms of ogives and multifloils have the same cross-sections as mullions with a cylindrical roll molding.

In the presbytery of the Cistercian church in Lubiąż, erected in the second half of the 13th century [19], [20], there have been preserved walled-in east windows in the chapels and the nave. The windows in the chapels were walled in completely from inside, except for one south window visible only from inside. These were windows with two lights and different forms of tracery. Their original restoration is impossible due to their poorly preserved condition. Most elements have been preserved in the second east window from the left (Fig. 4). The mullion had a longitudinal trapezoidal cross-section. The tracery had three levels and two planes. The

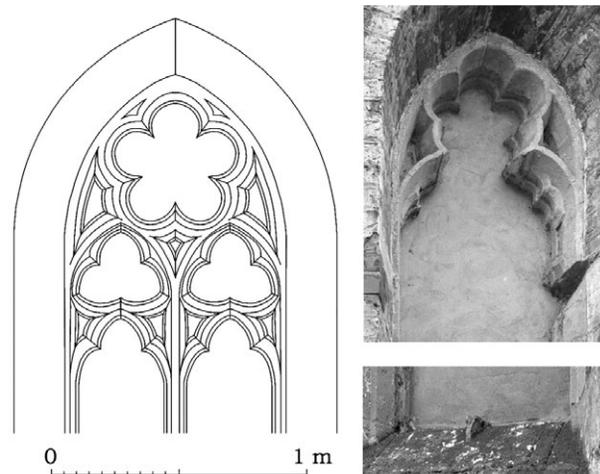


Fig. 4. East window of the chapel in the Cistercian church in Lubiąż (preserved condition and reconstruction by the author)

Il. 4. Okno wschodnie kaplicy w kościele cysterskim w Lubiążu (stan zachowania i rekonstrukcja autorki)

⁵ The tracery in the south window in the tower is probably from the 19th century as it is made of a different light stone which is present in other windows and a supplement.

⁶ The surface of the cross-section of the west pillar is even bigger than that of the east one with the column.



Fig. 5. East window of the presbytery of the Holy Cross collegiate church in Wrocław (photo: H. Golasz-Szołomicka)

Il. 5. Okno wschodnie prezbiterium kolegiaty św. Krzyża we Wrocławiu (fot. H. Golasz-Szołomicka)

foreground was composed of two ogives and a pentafoil. The ogives had an open ogival trefoil and a closed ogival trefoil above it⁷. In the neighboring window in the arch probably there was a quadrifoil whose arms formed circular trefoils. The windows in the presbytery were most probably built in the fourth quarter of the 13th century.

The parish church in Racibórz was remodeled after the fire in 1300 [16]. What remained from the earlier building most probably included the polygonal presbytery with walled-in windows which can be dated to the beginning of the third quarter of the 13th century (Fig. 7). Three tall three-light east windows have traceries with a few levels and three circles in the arch. Only roll moldings, which are partly moved, are visible. The columns have pedestals and a plate-shaped capital (lacing). In the south wall there is a slender two-light window which is visible from inside with three circular trefoils in the arch. The cross-sections of the profiles are trapezoidal with cavettos.

In the third quarter of the 13th century the traceries were built also in village churches, especially in the east part of the presbytery. A walled-in east window with two

⁷ E. Łuzyniecka presented a reconstruction with two joined lower circular trefoils, based on the 19th century reconstructions of traceries in the tomb chapel, which was constructed at the beginning of the 14th century. So far no compositions with joined forms have been found in the preserved traceries from the 13th century.

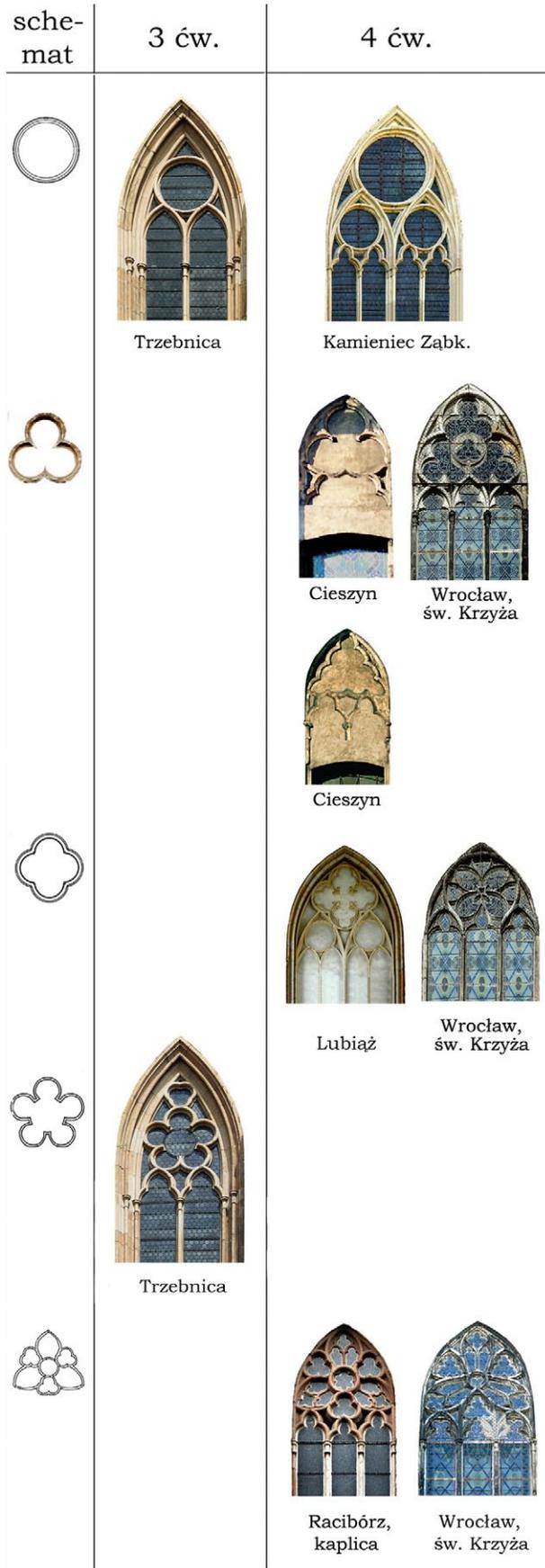


Fig. 6. Traceries from the second half of the 13th century with a central composition (by the author)

Il. 6. Maswerki z 2. połowy XIII w. o kompozycji centralnej (oprac. autorki)

lights and a pentafoil in the arch, earlier known only from the chapel in Trzebnica⁸, have been preserved in Borzygniew (Świdnica district) [14].

The east window in Sobocisko (Oława district) has different profiles on the outside and different ones on the inside [14, Fig. 1350, 1351]. On the outside it is a trape-

⁸ The pentafoil was used at the end of the second quarter of the century in Henryków but as an element of a few level composition.

zoidal profile, whereas on the inside it is a post and a respond in the jamb with a fused column with a goblet-shaped capital. There are ogival trefoils on capitals and a wide circular trefoil in the arch.

In the second half of the 13th century, a nave was annexed to the presbytery which was built earlier in the church in Małujowice (Brzeg district) [10], [26]. In the longitudinal walls there are tall two-light windows with traceries composed of three open ogival trefoils on three levels (Fig. 7).

Longitudinal tracery windows from the fourth quarter of the 13th century

Windows in churches from the last quarter of the 13th century are tall and wide with various tracery compositions. The west window in the presbytery of the church in Lubiąż is tall and has four lights (Fig. 6). Since its lights are walled in only external elements are visible with their inside profiles in the form of roll moldings and trapezoidal forms on the outside. The mullions have neither bases nor capitals. The stronger middle mullion and the mullions by the jambs are joined by two ogives, inside which there are two more ogives with a circle above them. The internal ogival trefoils are visible in ogives only from outside. Above the ogives there is a circular quadrifoil with open circular trefoils in its arms connected to form convex fleurs-de-lis. The jambs of the window are profiled with the concavo-convex cross-section.

The traceries in the three-light windows with slender, elongated and trapezoidal profiles in the longitudinal walls of the presbytery were reconstructed in the years 1933–1934 [25]. These profiles greatly differ from the profiles of the windows which were built in the 13th century. It is not certain if the multifoil of the tracery is a repetition of the original form either. Its main composition resembles the designs used in Racibórz and the Holy Cross collegiate church in Wrocław but the combination of the two curvatures raises doubts.

Two east windows and north windows (Fig. 6) have been preserved from the times of their construction in the castle chapel in Racibórz, which was founded in 1287 (1288) [2], [8]. The east windows have three lights and slightly splayed jambs. The mullions and the reveals have columns with goblet-shaped capitals. They support trefoils and a large ogive. Below the ogive there is a composition of a central circle with alternate three almond-shaped elements and three closed circular trefoils around it. Inside these elements there is an additional hexafoil – in the circle and three open ogival trefoils – in the ‘almonds’.

The windows in the side façade of the chapel in Racibórz have similar height as the east ones but they are narrower and have two lights (Fig. 7). Their mullions have columns with goblet-shaped capitals and bases on polygonal pedestals with three open ogival trefoils on top of them.

The remodeled Dominican church in Cieszyn [17], [21] has tracery windows in the polygonal presbytery and

the transept arms (Fig. 6, 7). The windows in the transept had two lights and their profile was trapezoidal from outside. The mullions supported ogival trefoils, and there was a closed circular trefoil above them. The windows in the presbytery had roll molding profiles from outside and the columns had goblet-shaped capitals. The east window was the only one with three lights and three elements under the arch – an ‘unclosed’ circle at the bottom and two ‘convex triangles’ below it. The neighboring windows on the north and south side had the same two-light tracery with a central trefoil composed of three connected open ogival trefoils⁹.

A group of tracery windows, which were constructed in the years 1272 – cir. 1300, has been preserved in the presbytery and the transept of the Cistercian church in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki [12], [15]. Depending on their width, the windows have two, three or even four lights (Fig. 6, 7). The mullions seem more delicate than in Trzebnica. Only the middle window of the presbytery has columns with capitals (bases are not visible). The other windows have roll moldings in the mullions smoothly transforming into the curvilinear section of the traceries. Only one, left window in the south façade of the presbytery, has mullions with polygonal profiles.

The east window in the middle is the biggest with four lights and additional bracket of the middle mullion as well as by the reveals with three columns. The tracery has a classic composition with ogives, open trefoils and circles. The side windows of the east façade have two lights with a few level traceries. The mullions support wide ogives with internal open trefoils and another very slender ogive with an internal circular quadrifoil and a circular trefoil above them. The whole composition has another crowning quadrifoil. This multi-level tracery was described by M. Kutzner [15, p. 87] as “perpendicular” from around 1300 and the traceries of the south façade of the presbytery described below – as “classical” also from around 1300.

Two of the three windows with traceries (Fig. 1, 7) have been preserved in the south facade of the presbytery. The window on the right was walled up and what remains is a recess. The middle window is wide and it has three

⁹ The tracery in one of the windows from the chapels in Lubiąż had a similar form.

lights; the side windows were narrower with two lights. The composition of the tracery of the middle window had a few levels inscribed within three, two and one ogive.

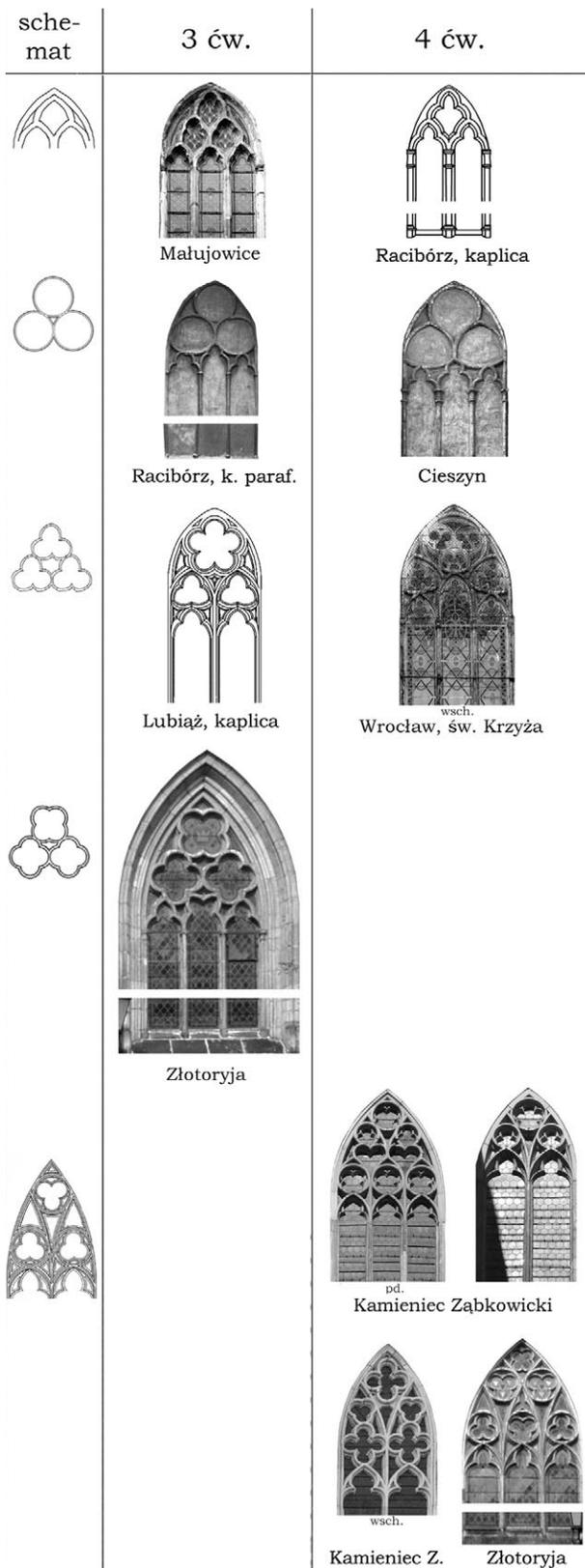


Fig. 7. Traceries from the second half of the 13th century with a few level composition (by the author)

II. 7. Maswerki z 2. połowy XIII w. o kompozycji kilkupoziomowej (oprac. autorki)

The lowest level is composed of three ogives with inscribed wide, almond-shaped open trefoils. Above them in three taller ogives there are three circles with circular quadrifolios. The third level with two ogives is filled with two 'hearts' and circles with trefoils above them. The highest element is a circle with a diagonally located circular quadrifoil.

The left window of the south façade has two lights exceptionally with mullions with polygonal profiles with cavettos. Three levels of the tracery include: two ogives with open trefoils, two taller ogives with circles and closed circular trefoils and a circle with a pentafoil. Maybe the right walled up window was identical – by analogy to the composition of the windows in the east façade.

The south window in the wing of the transept is wide with three lights and roll molding profiles. Its mullions support ogives. The tracery is very simple with three circular trefoils.

The Holy Cross collegiate church in Wrocław, whose presbytery is dated to the years 1288–1295¹⁰ has an elaborate group of tracery windows. All windows are very tall and wide with three lights (Fig. 1, 5–7). All mullions, except for those in two middle windows in the south façade, have columns with goblet-shaped capitals. The capitals support three small ogives with inscribed trefoils (south windows) and multifoils (east windows) and a large ogive framing the tracery with varied composition.

The east window has a defragmented composition (Fig. 5). Its mullions support three ogives with the middle one located much higher. Inside the ogives there are multilevel open trefoils. Above the middle ogive there is a large circle with three trefoils inscribed within smaller circles. The sides feature 'convex triangles' with inscribed trefoils composed of open ogival trefoils. On both sides of the east window there are windows with identical traceries (Fig. 7). They are composed of a centrally located circle with alternating three almond forms and three heart forms. The almond-shaped forms are internally divided into two ogives and a quadrifoil in a circle. The composition is very similar to the tracery in the chapel in Racibórz.

The south façade of the presbytery of the Holy Cross church has four windows; two in the middle with identical traceries different than the two on the sides (Fig. 6, 7). The tracery of the south-east window has a large circular trefoil which fills the whole arch with inscribed open circular trefoils and an internal circle with a trefoil. In the middle windows above ogives with trefoils and middle trefoils on top of mullions there is a large circle with an almond-shaped quadrifoil. In the west window above side ogives there is a circle and a 'convex triangle', above the middle ogive there is a 'convex triangle' and a larger circle above it.

¹⁰ A document from 1295 states that Bishop Jan consecrated the Lower and Upper Holy Cross church whose construction took 7 years [24].

Summary

The tracery windows can be looked at in respect of the following:

1. The general shape, size and construction,
2. The cross-sections of mullions and jambs which affect the multiple number of planes of the composition,
3. The openwork composition in the arch which could be central or with a few levels,
4. Additional decorations in the form of bases, pedestals and capitals in the mullions as well as in the jambs.

In Silesia, tracery appeared already in the years 1225–1230 but, unlike in the cathedrals in Reims, Paris or Amiens, no new window wall construction principles were introduced over the whole 13th century [28]. The walls, even those with buttresses, were still rather thick. Tall ogival windows were located in the axis of the wall and the jambs were splayed on both sides. The windows reached high to the vaults, however, a small strip of the wall was left above them.

In the first half of the 13th century, there were two-light or three-light windows. In the second half of the century, four-light windows were also designed in the gable walls (Lubiąż, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki). Some elements of traceries could be made of stone, with the only exception of Henryków where brick elements were also applied. The cross-sections of the mullions were elongated and they included the main shaft and external elements in the form of a column (roll molding) or with trapezoidal profile, and since around 1250 sections with grooves on the sides. The trapezoidal cross-sections became popular in France in the 12th century. In the choir of the church of Nôtre-Dame in Châlons-sur-Marne from cir. 1170, there are three ogival windows divided by mullions with a double trapezoidal cross-section and free standing columns on the outside and on the inside [28]. The first tracery windows in the chapels in the choir of the cathedral in Reims from around 1215 [28]¹¹ had mullions with a similar cross-section, also with free standing columns. Next windows in the nave in Reims had columns connected with a trapezoidal cross-section.

The compositions of the traceries in the arch, just like in the first half of the 13th century [11], can be divided into central and with a few levels. The central composition with a circle was used in the oldest preserved Silesian window in the presbytery of the Holy Virgin Mary church in Złotoryja at the end of the first quarter of the 13th century. This design was repeated until the end of the century but with different proportions, most frequently in two-light windows. Its multiplied form was used in the church in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki in a four-light window (Fig. 6). It is a common tracery in French cathedrals from the classical period [3], [28]. It featured a circle with an inscribed hexafoil (sometimes octafoil) or without one. In Silesia, a circle or a pentafoil was used and sometimes also a quadrifoil in a circle.

Until 1250, traceries with central composition had circular trefoils and quadrifoils. In the second half of the 13th century, the wide three- and four-light windows provided more possibilities of composition such as highly elaborate and multiplied forms with new designs such as almond-shaped quadrifoils, pentafoils and multiffoils. The traceries in the chapel in Racibórz and in the presbytery of the Holy Cross collegiate church in Wrocław had compositions with three radially designed almond-shaped elements, just like in French transept rose windows in Paris and Reims [3]. The tracery in a six-light transept window in the Cistercian church in Altenberg near Cologne, dated to around 1290–1300 has an almost identical composition [3].

The basic form used in a few level compositions (Fig. 7) since the second quarter of the 13th century was ogives and open ogival trefoils stacked on one another. They were common also in the second half of the 13th century and they seem to be characteristic of Silesia¹². Other traceries featured combinations of circles, trefoils, quadrifoils and pentafoils. In the fourth quarter of the 13th century, more elaborate compositions appeared with better developed forms. Ogives of windows were further elevated. Such a shape of an ogive was used for the first time in St. Hedwig Chapel in Trzebnica and later in Złotoryja and Kamieniec Ząbkowicki. The mullions supported slender ogives going parallel to the main ogive, which rendered the windows even more elongated, which is especially evident with trapezoidal cross-sections of the mullions. Inside ogives there were a few level compositions of various curvilinear forms. In the opinion of A. Choisy [4] windows with mullions forming intersecting traceries was characteristic of Normandy and it was used in England. It is used in St. Mary-le-Wigford church in Lincoln from 1260 (only ogives) and in St. Mary church in Broughton (Lincolnshire) with trefoils and quadrifoils [3]. In Germany, this design was used in the Cistercian church in Salem (1297–1307) [3].

All windows in Silesian churches had splayed jambs on both sides. Only few windows had profiled jambs – in Złotoryja, Trzebnica and Lubiąż. The capitals and bases by the columns were used since the 2nd–4th quarter of 13th century but only in some windows, along with roll molding profiles without decorations or only with pedestals. Only in Ziębice and Trzebnica do the jambs have columns and bases. In France, church windows were constructed almost flush with the external walls; there was no problem with the jambs. Different solutions were used in secular buildings [3], [28]: in the Synod Room in Sens the large two-light windows with a rose window occupy the whole width of the wall between buttresses. The jambs of ogival openings are wide, profiled with columns and they fill in a significant part of the thickness of the wall. In Germany, some buildings have windows with profiled jambs (Salem) or narrow jambs with columns.

¹¹ Or 1211–1221 [3].

¹² G. Binding [3] did not present similar traceries, which does not necessarily mean that they were not used in Western countries.

The tracery windows in Silesian churches have interesting compositions, similar to those which were designed at the same time in Germany or maybe in Austria and a little earlier in France. English builders developed also elaborate traceries and through

Normandy they could be admired in other countries. The first construction of a tracery window was the most important one; later on the number of compositions grew, maybe simultaneously in other towns and countries.

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Podłużne okna maswerkowe w kościołach śląskich z 2. połowy XIII w.

W 2. połowie XIII w. znacznie wzrosła wysokość kościołów oraz wielkość okien. Oprócz okien dwu- i trójdzielnych, jakie występowały już w 2. ćwierci tego stulecia, we wschodnich elewacjach wielkich założeń w Lubiążu i Kamieńcu Żąbkowickim wykonano szerokie okna czterodzielne. Ażurowe, złożone kompozycje w podłuczu okien można podzielić na dwie grupy, które zapoczątkowane zostały w 2. ćwierci XIII w.:

- kompozycje centralne, w których występuje koło, trójliście lub wieloliście,

Key words: Silesian churches from the 2nd half of the 13th century, windows in church façades, tracery with central compositions, tracery with a few level compositions

– kompozycje kilkupoziomowe złożone z trójliści ostrołukowych otwartych, trójliści kolistych zamkniętych i czteroliści.

Przekroje łaskowań tworzył słupek z wtopioną kolumnką (formą wałkową) lub wydłużony słupek zakończony trapezowo, z uskokami lub wklęsłkami, co przyczyniło się do tworzenia układu warstwowego i wysmuklenia proporcji. Takie same przekroje kontynuowano w krzywoliniowej części maswerku. Tylko nieliczne okna otrzymały profilowane ościeża – w Złotorzy, Trzebnicy i Lubiążu.

Słowa kluczowe: kościoły śląskie z 2. połowy XIII w., układ okien w elewacji kościoła, maswerki o kompozycji centralnej, maswerki o kompozycji kilkupoziomowej

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