

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-15
28 FEBRUARY 2022

For Wednesday, 2 March

Ingersoll: 360-368

***Pre-Contact
North & South America***

- ¶ Did not have the advent of the wheel
- ¶ Did not have metallurgy
- ¶ Limited or no written language
- ¶ Semi-permanent architecture except for southwest part of continent

Architecture of the Eastern Woodlands

hunters & gatherers + agriculture

LONGHOUSE & WIGWAM

Architecture of the Western Plains

hunters & gatherers

TIPI

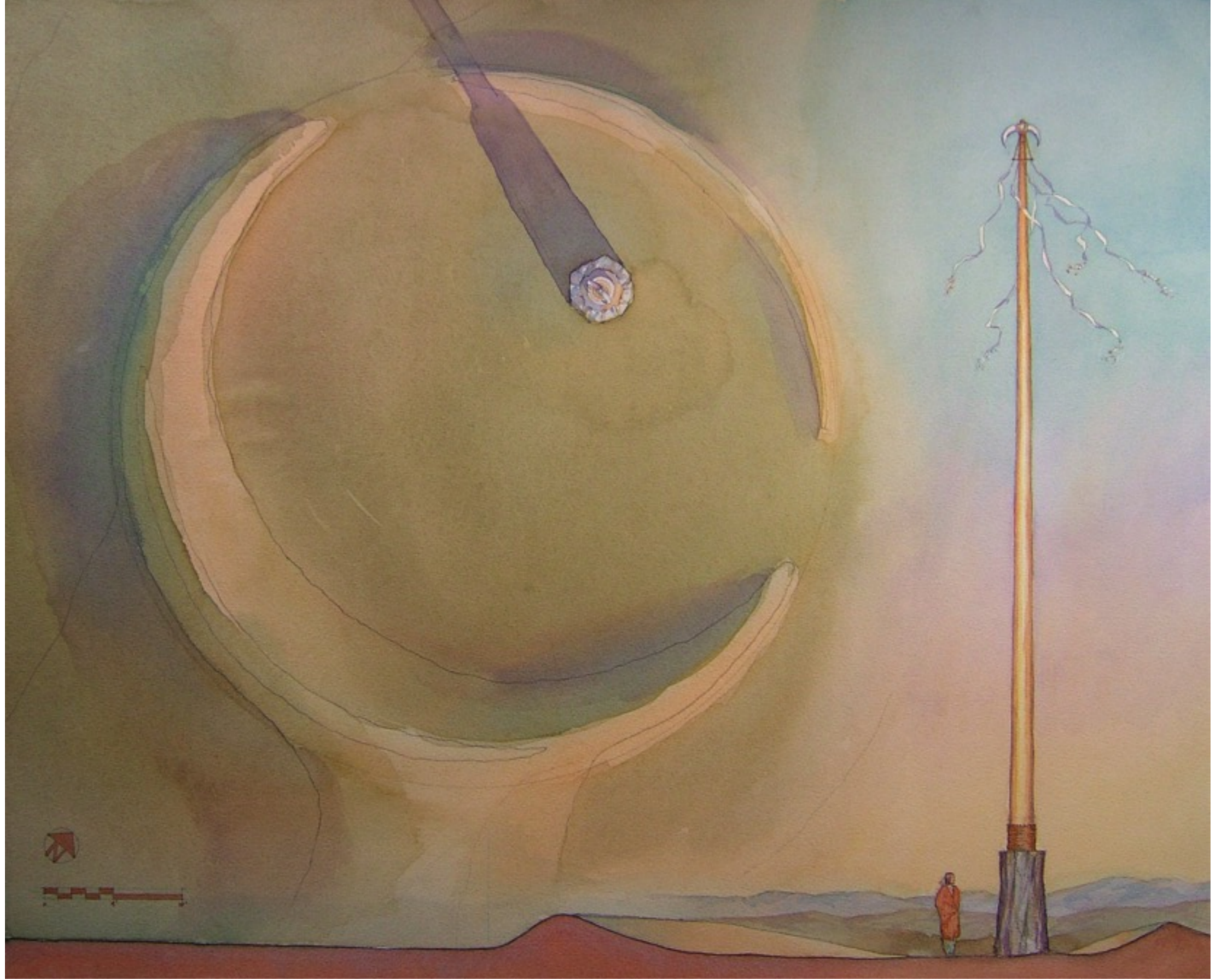
Architecture of the Southwest

hunters & gatherers + agriculture

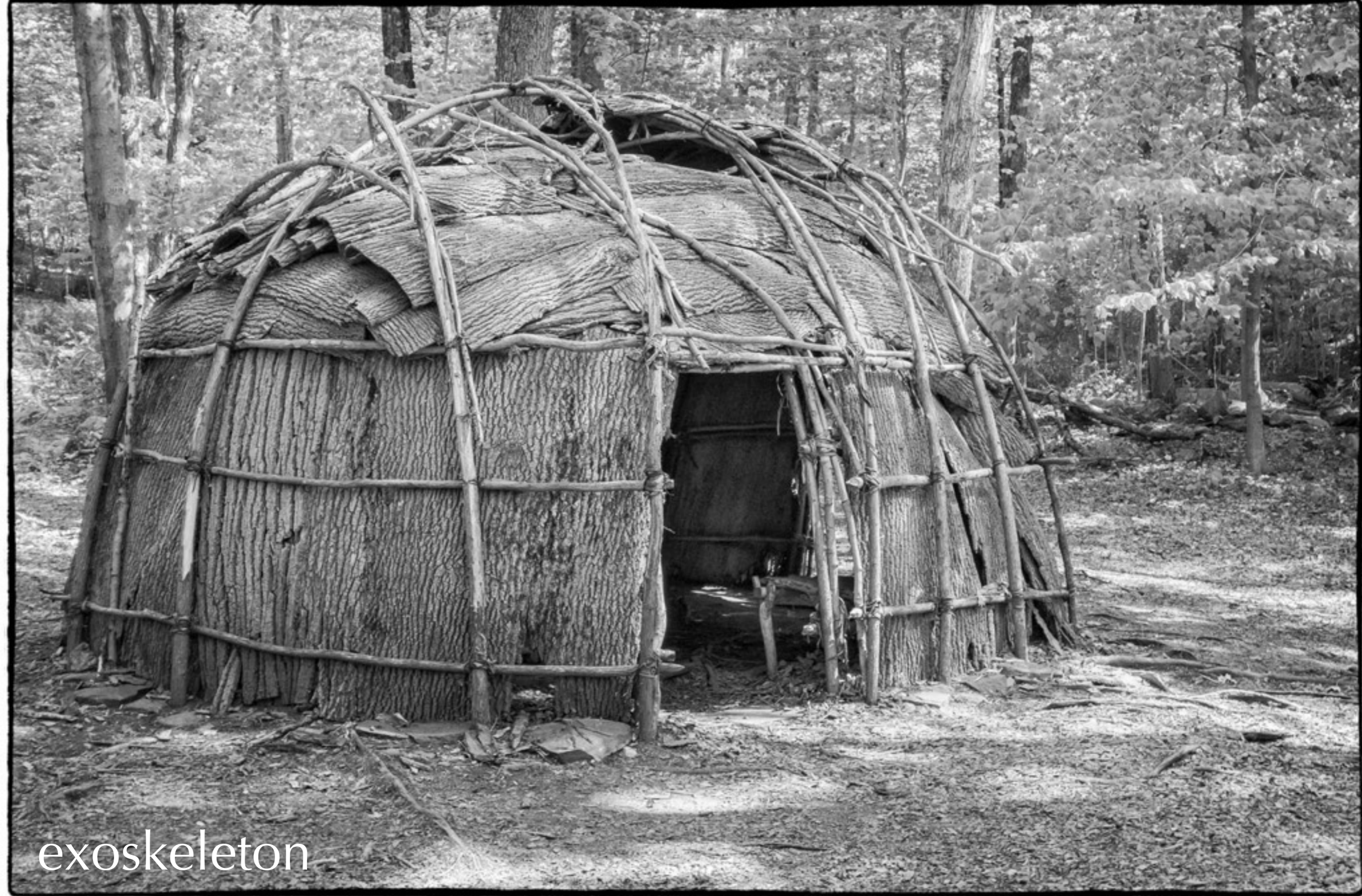
PIT HOUSES & CLIFF TOWNS (PUEBLOS)



The *tipi* - this image is of the Shoshone.

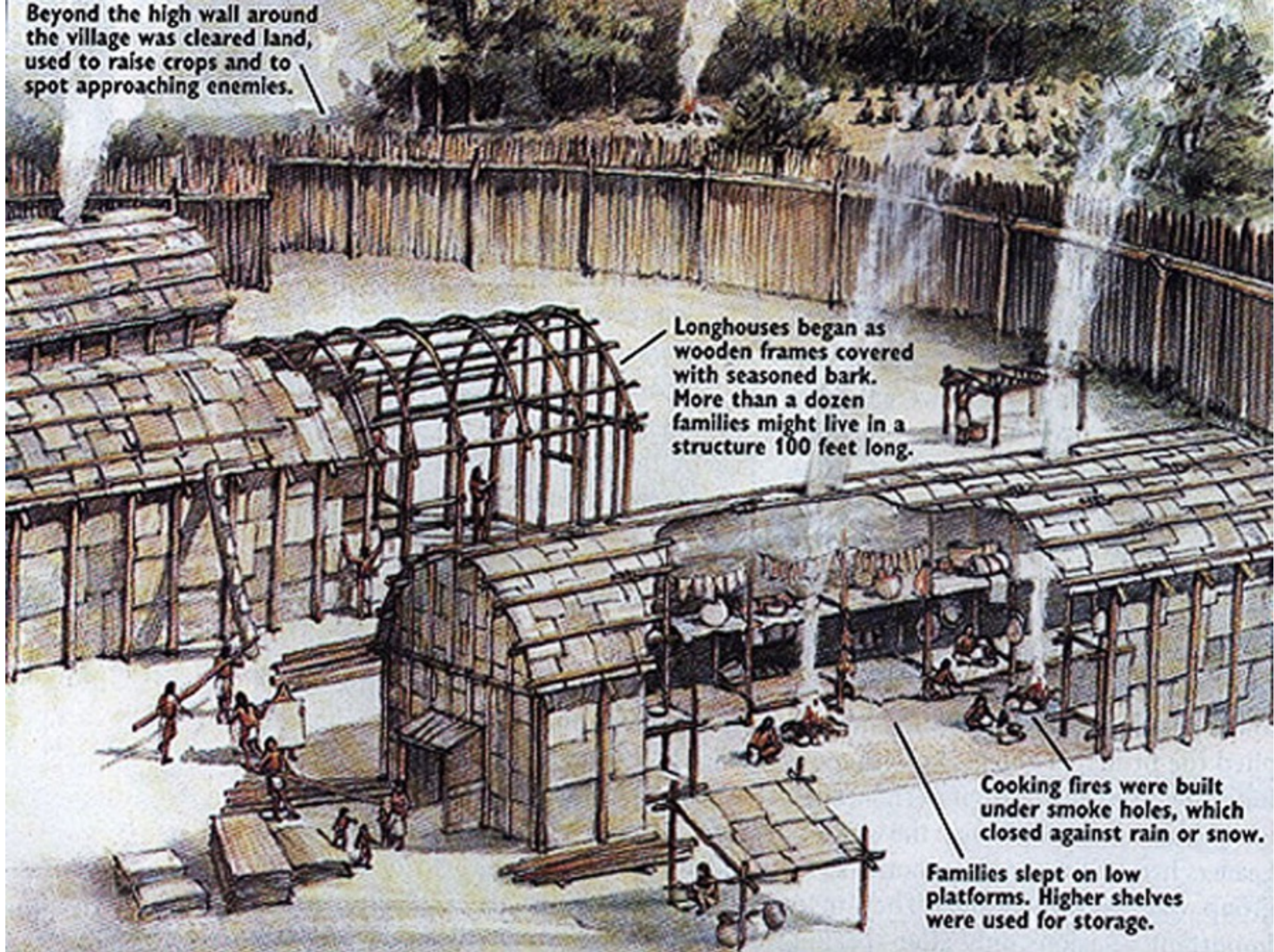


Professor Chenoweth's competition entry to NPS

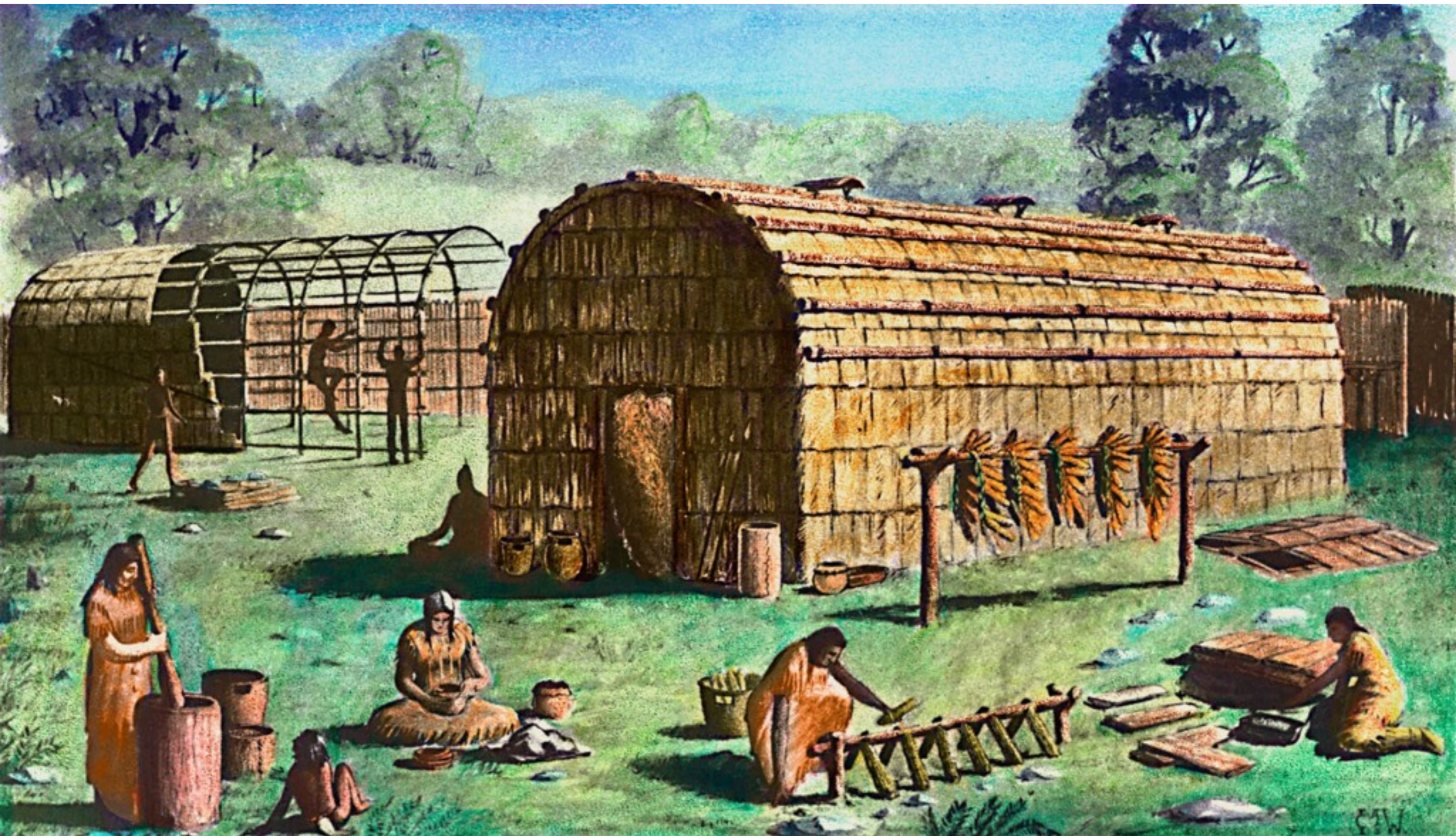


exoskeleton

The *wigwam* - of the Eastern Woodlands



The *longhouse* - of the Eastern Woodlands



The *longhouse* - of the Eastern Woodlands



An Iroquois longhouse reconstruction



Structural model of the Iroquois longhouse

Mound Builders of North America



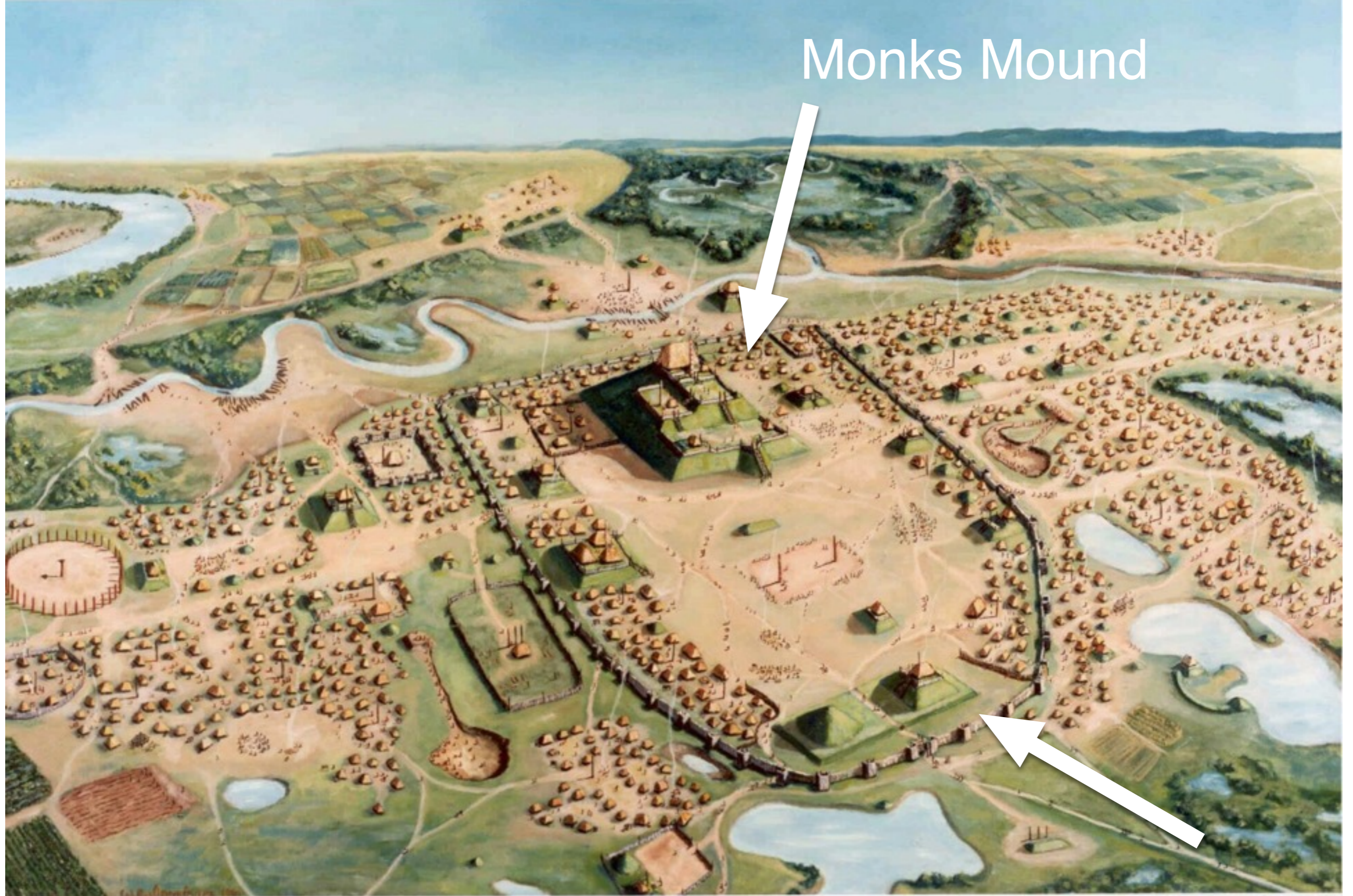
Mississippian Cultures - Mound Building c 100 BCE - 1400 CE
 (mounds and earthworks)



Serpent Mound in southern Ohio (c **1000 CE**)
built by the Fort Ancient culture



***Serpent Mound*, Ohio**



Monks Mound

***Cahokia Mounds*, Illinois (c 1200 CE)**



Cahokia Mounds

Tallest Mound called *Monks Mound*



***Monks Mound*, Illinois (c **1200** CE)**

Mound-building cultures disappeared by about 1400 CE

Bynum Mounds at Mile-Marker 232 on Natchez Trace

Middle Woodland Period
archeological site
100 BCE-100 CE





MOUNDVILLE

Site of a prehistoric Native American political and ceremonial center from about A.D. 1100-1500 that, at its height in the 13th century, was America's largest community north of Mexico. Between 1,000 and 3,000 people lived in this town fortified by a one-mile long wooden wall studded with guard towers. Moundville served as the capital of a powerful chiefdom of about 10,000 people living in smaller villages over a 60-mile stretch of the Black Warrior River Valley from present day Tuscaloosa to Demopolis. The Moundville people constructed 28 massive flat-topped earthen mounds arranged systematically around a vast central plaza. The mounds served as elevated platforms for civic and ceremonial structures and the homes of nobles.

The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.



LOST REALM
OF THE
BLACK WARRIOR

LOST REALM
OF THE
BLACK WARRIOR

 MOUNDVILLE
MUSEUM
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Welcome!

- All visitors (including wheelchair accessible) must check in at the Information building prior to entering the museum.
- Accessories and backpacks are required to pass the museum.
- Sticks are prohibited inside the museum.
- Please practice safe social distancing. Keep at least 6ft apart.

Thank you!
Enjoy your visit!





Moundville near Tuscaloosa



Moundville near Tuscaloosa



Moundville near Tuscaloosa



One Mound Among Many

Trade, art, and ideas linked Emerald Mound, both physically and spiritually, with mound sites throughout the eastern half of North America.

Mound building, as a practice, was widespread. Over thousands of years, the native peoples who built mounds in North America also maintained networks of trade along trails like the Natchez Trace.

Trade in raw materials and particularly in fine ceremonial objects was brisk. Artists bartered for items made from shell, copper, feathers, and clay. The symbolic images worn by the elite—winged serpents, panthers, and birds, for example—showed up at sites hundreds of miles apart.



Monks Mound

Monks Mound is the largest earthwork in the US built before Europeans arrived. It is part of the Cahokia complex of 120 mounds on 3800 acres.



Etowah

These mounds are part of the most intact Mississippian cultural site in the southeastern US.



Moundville

With 29 mounds covering 185 acres, Moundville was one of the most important sites in the southeastern US.

○ Selected Mississippian Period Sites
850-1700 CE

EMERALD MOUND

Before you, is the second largest temple mound in the United States. Only Monks Mound in Cahokia, Illinois is larger. This eight acre mound, constructed from a natural hill, was built and used from about 1300 to 1600 by the Mississippians, ancestors of the Natchez Indians.

Unlike dome shaped mounds constructed only for burials, Emerald Mound supported temples, ceremonial structures and burials of a complex society's civic and religious leaders.

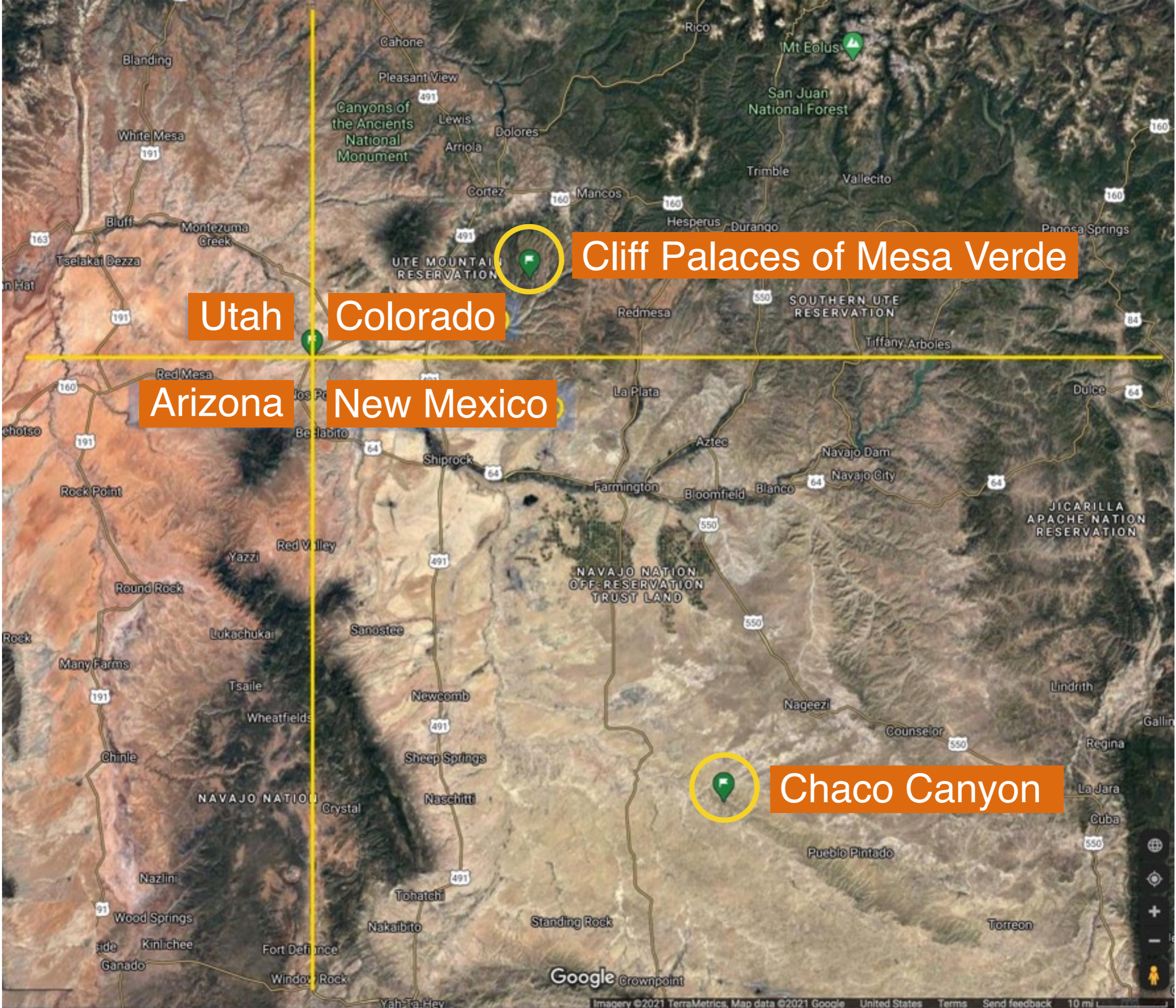
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Emerald Mound near Natchez

Southwest Indigenous People

Pit Houses and Cliff Dwellings (pueblos)



Cliff Palaces of Mesa Verde

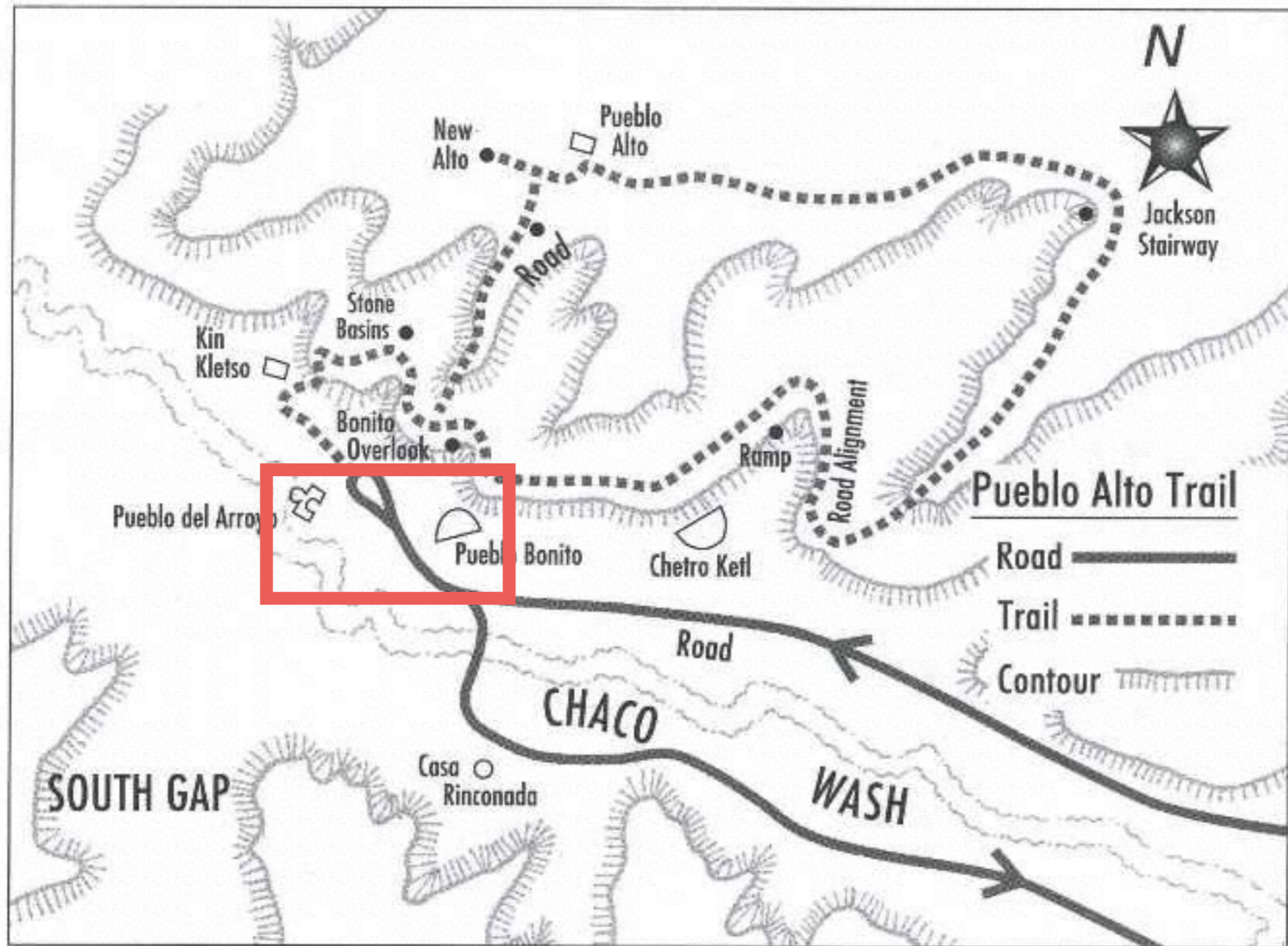
Utah

Colorado

Arizona

New Mexico

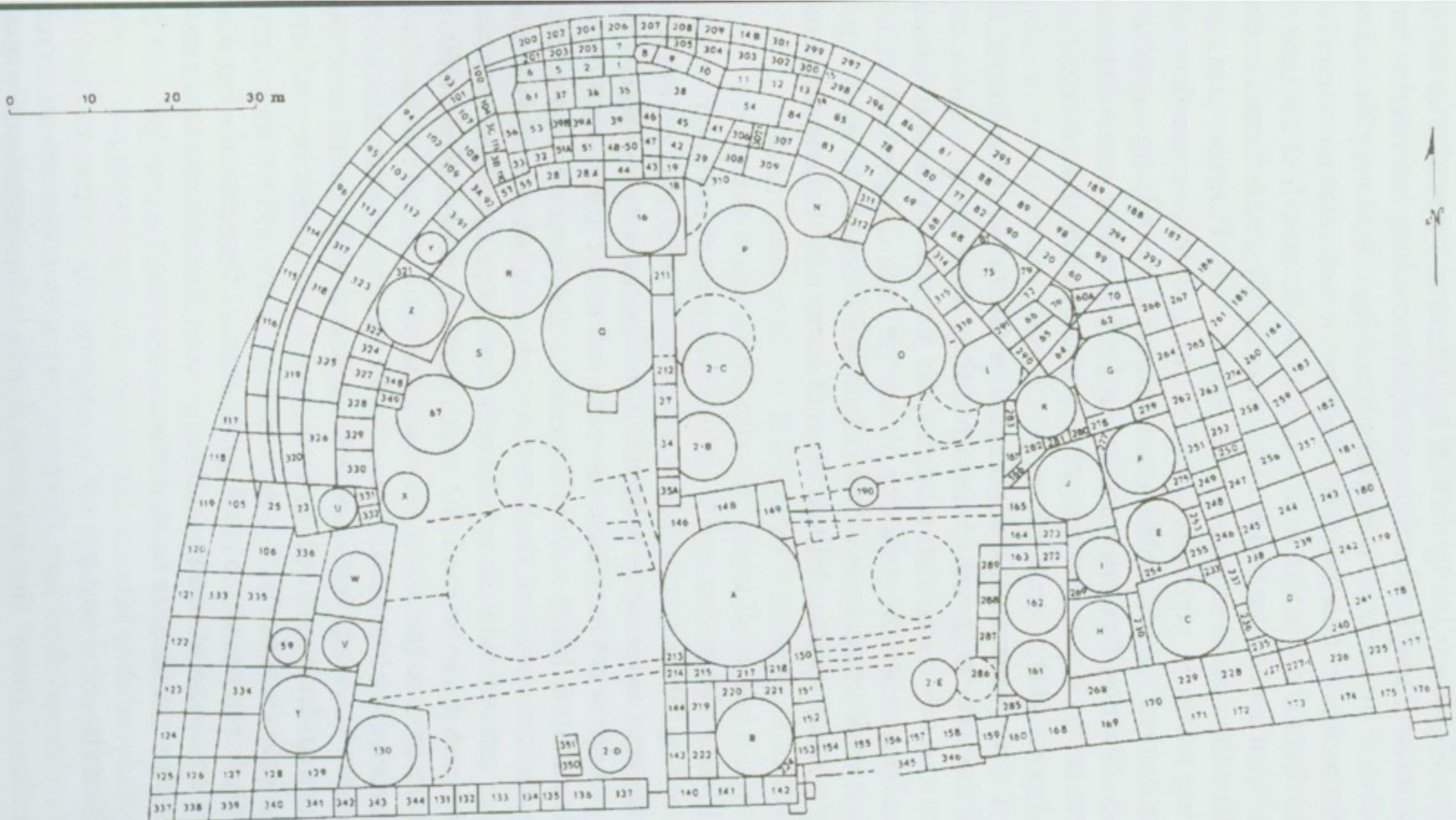
Chaco Canyon



Chaco Canyon - The Anasazi branch (of the Pueblos) located in northwest modern-day New Mexico

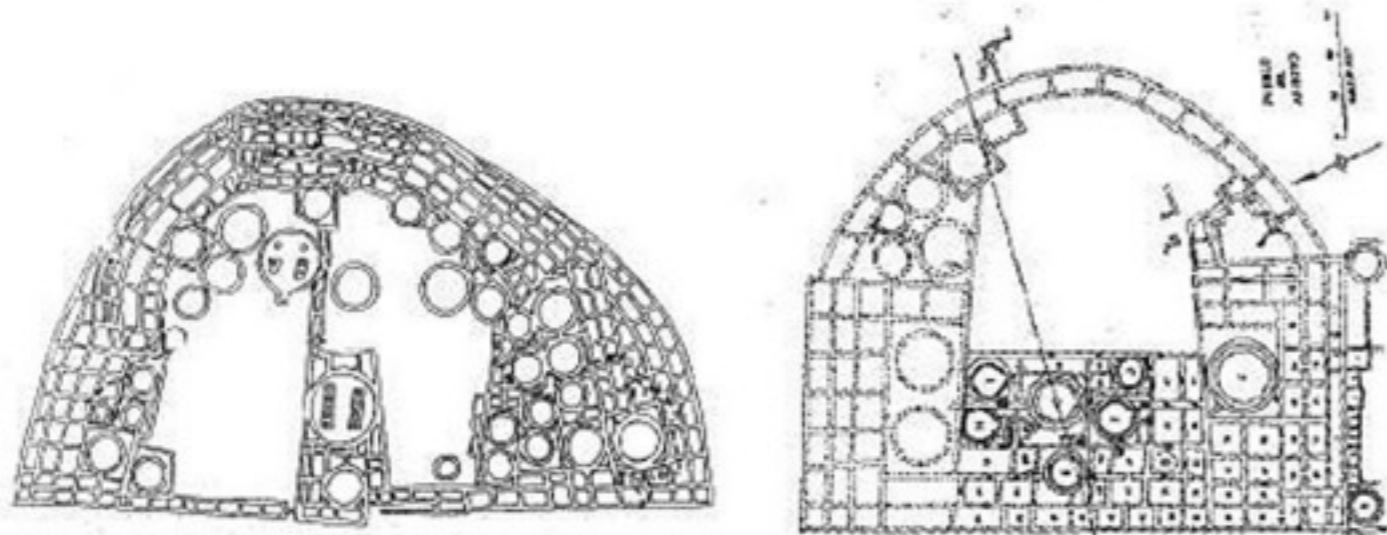


PUEBLO BONITO



Plan of ***Pueblo Bonito***
Capital City of the Anasazi

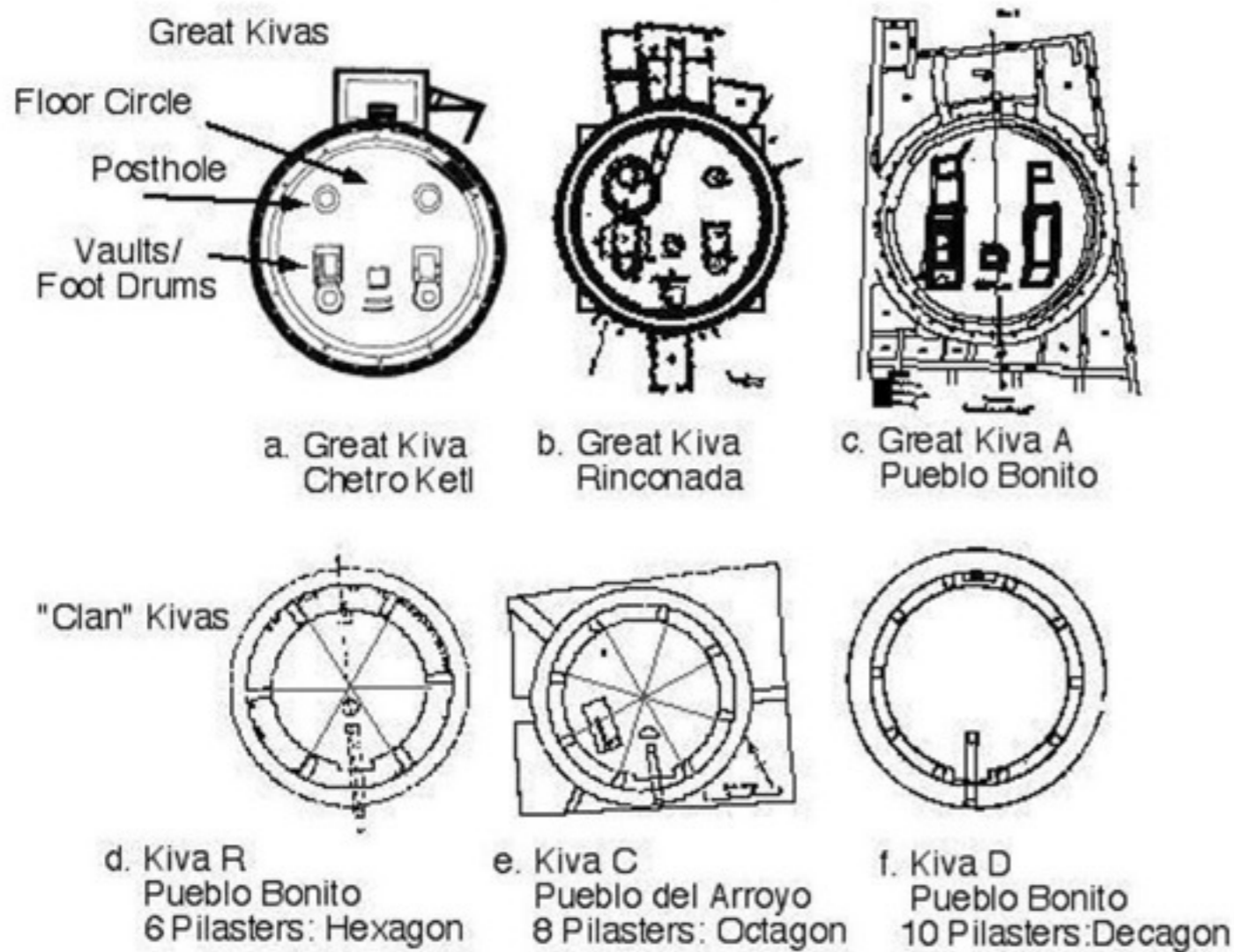
Figure 1. Chaco Canyon's Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo



a. Pueblo Bonito (Judd 1964) The Oldest and Largest Pueblo in Chaco Canyon.

b. Pueblo del Arroyo: Planview (Judd 1959) Quad Rooms and Circular Kivas

Figure 2. Chaco Canyon Kivas



Pueblo Bonito

The Kiva was a feature, or room that was dedicated for male retreat and religious ritual



Pueblo Bonito abandoned about 1150-1200 CE





Pueblo Bonito reconstruction image



CLIFF PALACES AT MESA VERDE

Cliff Palaces at Mesa Verde - the Anasazi
120 miles north of Pueblo Bonito (c 1100)



Note the scale of the dwellings and people

Cliff Palaces at Mesa Verde





~ Cliff Palaces at **Mesa Verde** ~
also has the ritual chamber *kiva*



Entering a kiva



View from a kiva

Aztek

Mexico Valley

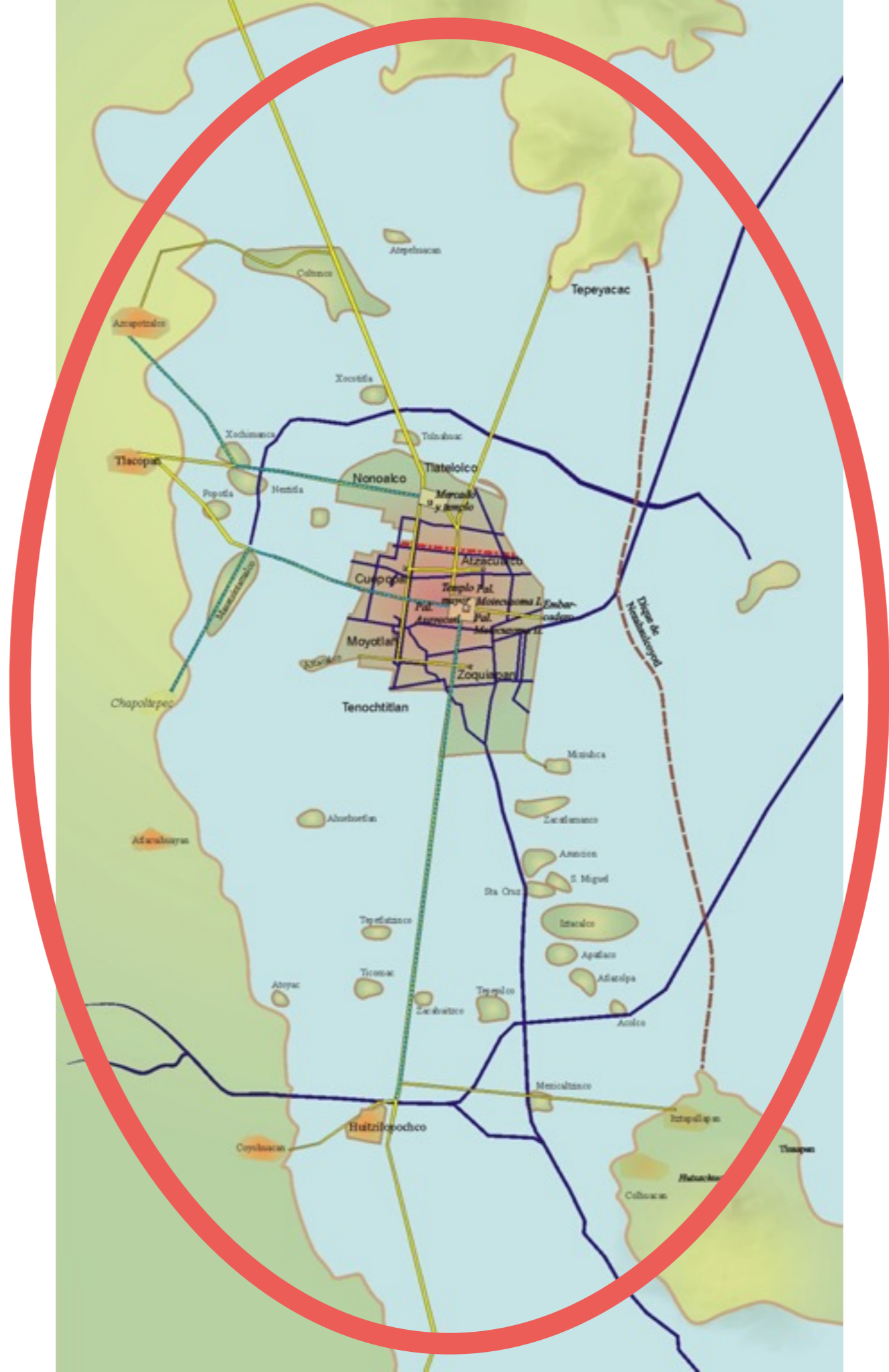
c. 1519

- Brackish Water
- Fresh Water
- Marshes
- Chinampas
- Causeway



Tenochtitlán
(Mexico City)

Aztek Capital



Res fuerat quondam præstans, & Gloria summa
 Orbis subiectus Cæsaris Imperio,
 Hic longe præstat, cuius nunc Orbis Eous,
 Et Nouus, atq; alter panditur Auspitijs.



Quilibet punctus magnus continet leucas duodecim cum dimidia, ita q; duo magni puncti continent viginti quinque leucas, Cōtinet autē leuca quatuor Italica miliaria, ita q; omnes puncti qui hīc cōspic

Tenochtitlán (Mexico City) - the **Aztek** Capital City founded c **1325** CE and dominated nearby cities



Chinampas — floating islands for food production



Chinampas today



Site chosen because Mexica people (Azteks) saw an eagle eating a serpent on Lake Texcoco



Reconstruction of *Tenochtitlán*



Montezuma's Palace was similar to this one at Mitla (Oaxaca) with over 100 rooms

Reconstruction of Tenochtitlán



Montezuma declared himself a God. He rebuilt the Great Temple ***Coatepetli*** for sacrifices of live captives



The ruins of *Tenochtitlán* today in the center of Mexico City

Inca

The *Inca* actually means the son
of the solar deity *Inti* ...

Now the word now has come
to mean the entire culture

The Inca looked back to older ritualistic or sacred places such as the *Nazca Lines* in Peru and *Chavin de Huantar*

Nazca Lines

200-700 CE



Location of Nazca Lines in Peru



Condor



Monkey



What the?



New Temple

Old Temple/Gallery of the Lanson

Sunken Circular Plaza

Lateral platform arms/U-shaped construction

Sunken Plaza

Lateral platform arms/U-shaped construction

Chauvin de Huantar (c 650 CE)



Chauvin de Huantar (c 650 CE)

Cuzco was the
Inca Capital

Cuzco means
omphalos or ***navel***
As in: Cuzco
is the ***omphalos*** of
their civilization

Population dispersed -
Cuzco mainly used
for elites and for
sacred rituals

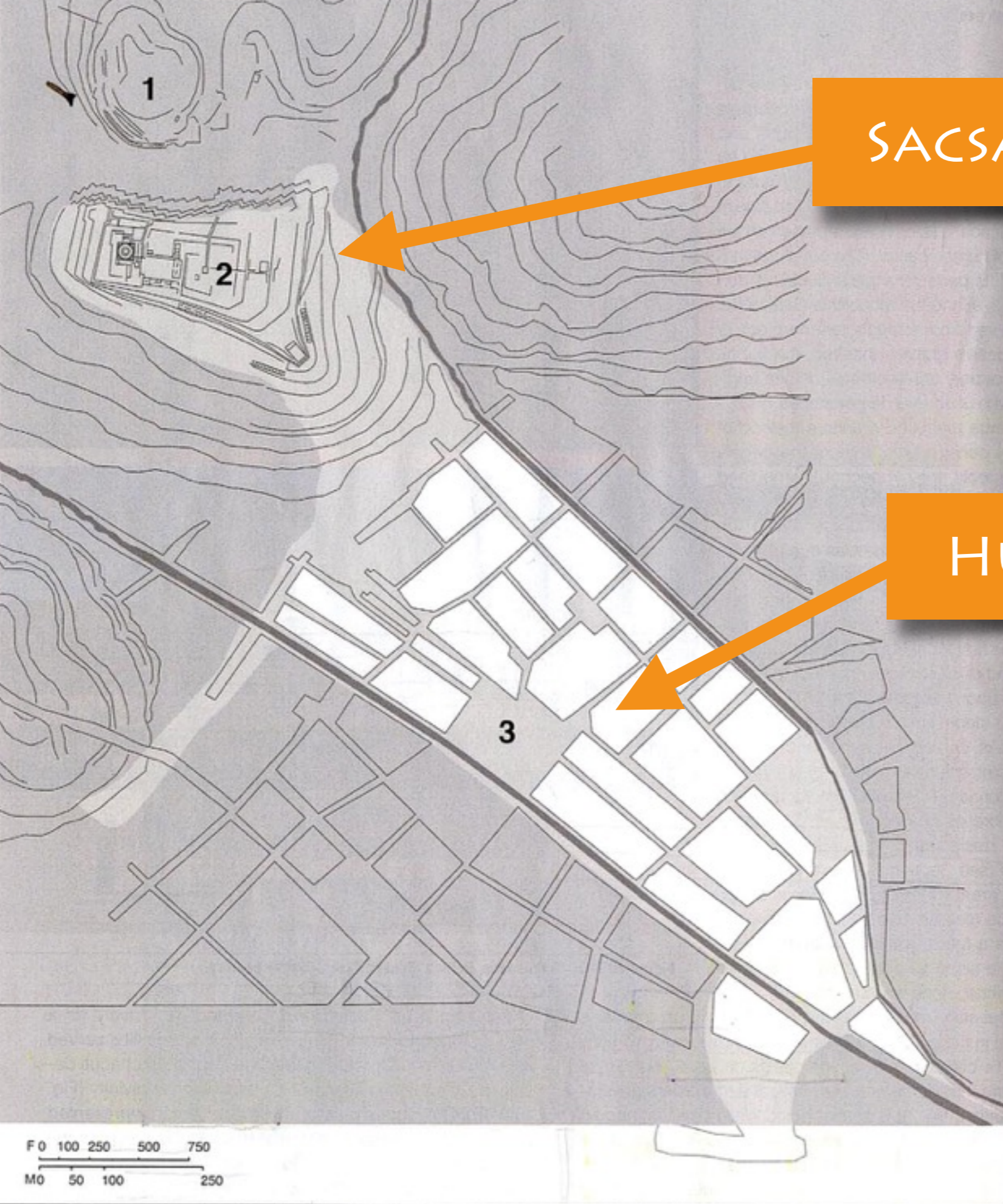


Location within Peru

Sacsayhuaman Temple

Cuzco was shaped like a puma.

The puma's head was the
Sacsayhuaman Temple,
a sacred, cult site of an enigmatic
construction of very refined masonry.



SACSAYHUAMAN TEMPLE

HUACAYPATA SQUARE

CUZCO (PERU)

Figure 10.3-10 Cuzco, Peru. Plan in shape of puma: (1) Inka Throne; (2) Sacsahuamán Temple; (3) Huacaypata Square.



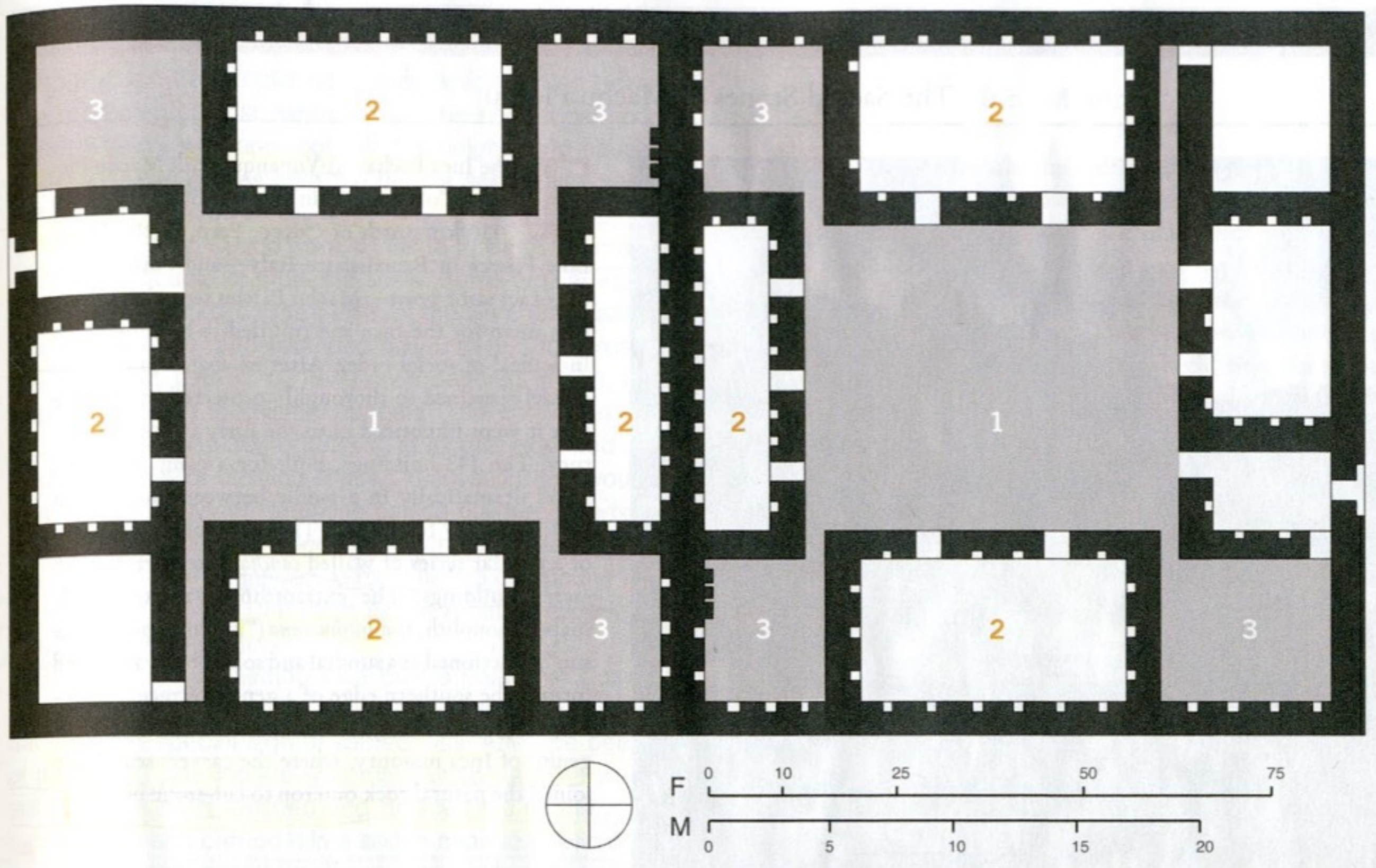
Cuzco

CUZCO;
ANCIENT & MODERN.
From A Survey
BY
E. O. SQUIER.

English Feet
0 100 200



Cuzco today showing the *Huacaypata Square*



cancha block - the building unit



SACSAYHUAMAN TEMPLE



Masonry of Sacsayhuaman Temple



Masonry of Sacsayhuaman Temple



Sacsayhuaman Temple

Machu Picchu

(about 30 miles northwest of Cuzco)





Machu Picchu - Hitching Post to the Sun





Inca *terracing infrastructure* at Machu Picchu



Incan ***waterworks infrastructure*** at Tipon, Peru
about ten miles east of Cuzco

end