

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-19
9 MARCH 2022

For Friday, 11 March

Ingersoll: 175-182, 240-250

Reminder: Test #2

Wednesday, 23 March 2022

(Lectures 12-21)

GUPTA DYNASTY

(About **300 CE** to **600 CE**)

Rock-Cut Architecture

GUPTA DYNASTY

comes together based on:

- 1) Hinduism
- 2) Buddhism
- 3) Jainism

GUPTA DYNASTY

A ***Golden Age*** of Indian history in terms of art, architecture, poetry, politics, cultural export



Taxila ●

Mathura ●

GUPTA EMPIRE

Ayodhya ●

Pragiyotisapura ●

Prayaga ●

Pataliputra ●

Ujjayani ●

Girinagara ●

Pistapura ●

Kancipuram ●

Gods of the Hindu *Trimurti* (triad):

Brahma: Creator (metaphysical)

Shiva: Preserver (reincarnation)

Vishnu: Destroyer (of evil)



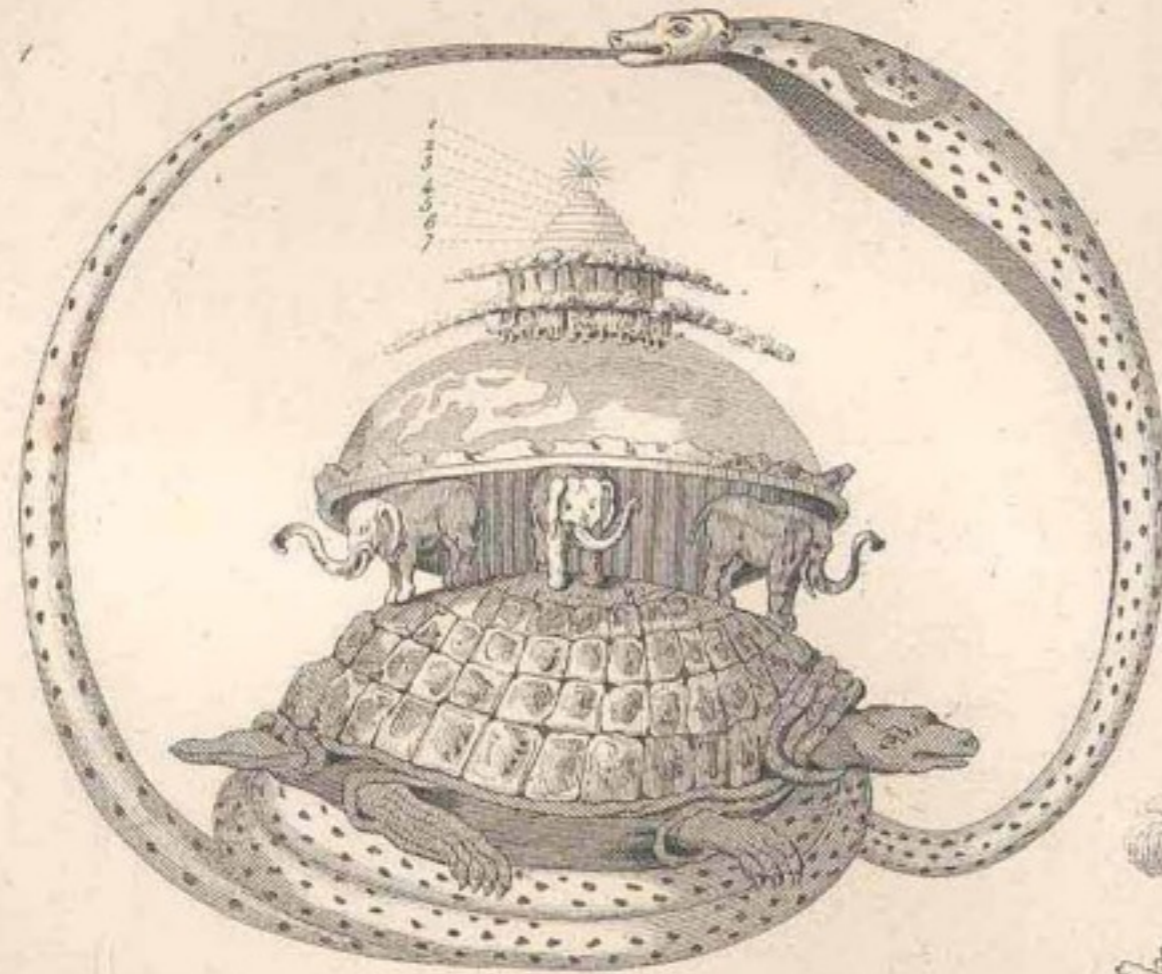
Brahma



Shiva

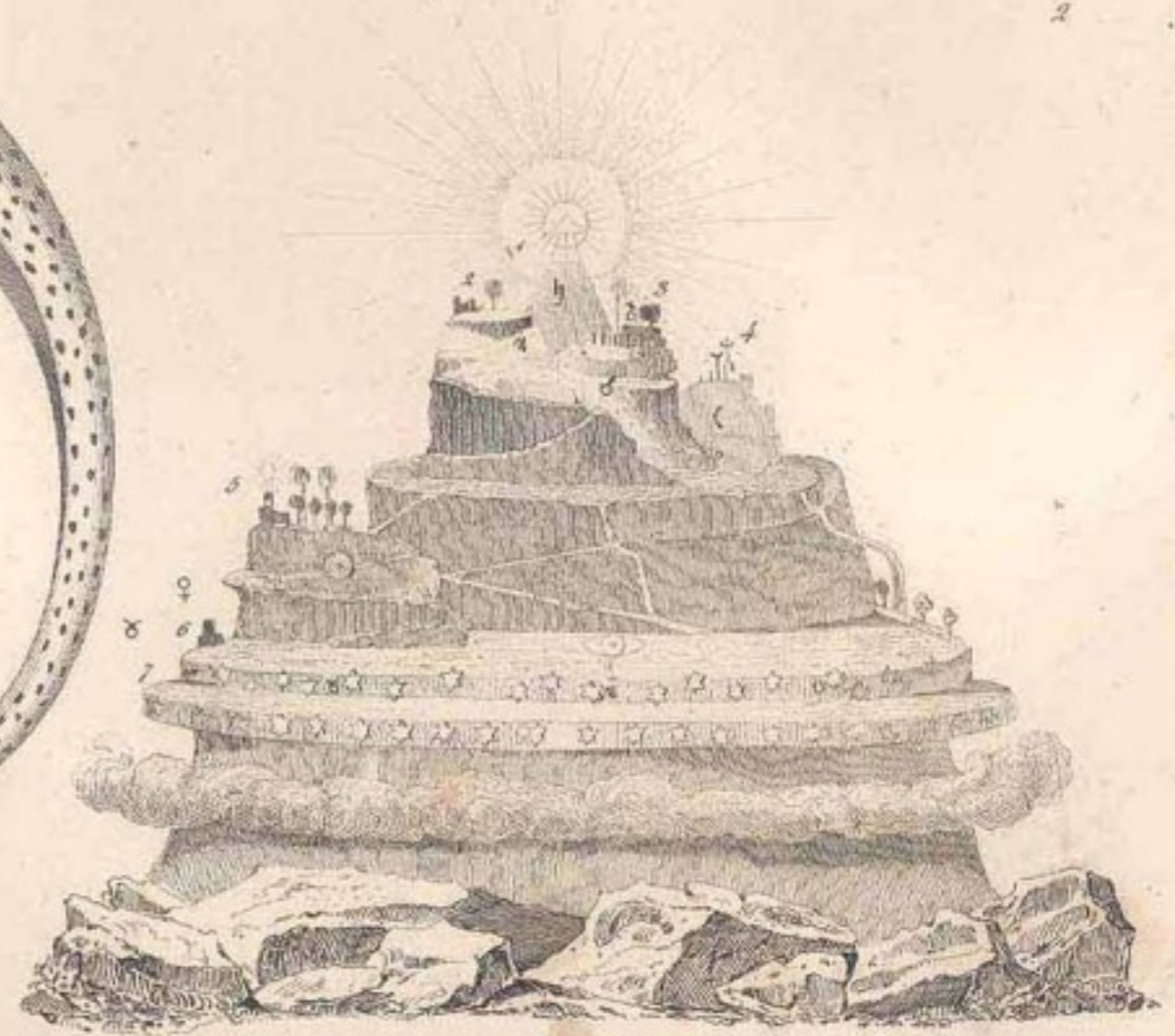


Vishnu



La Tortue supportant les mondes.

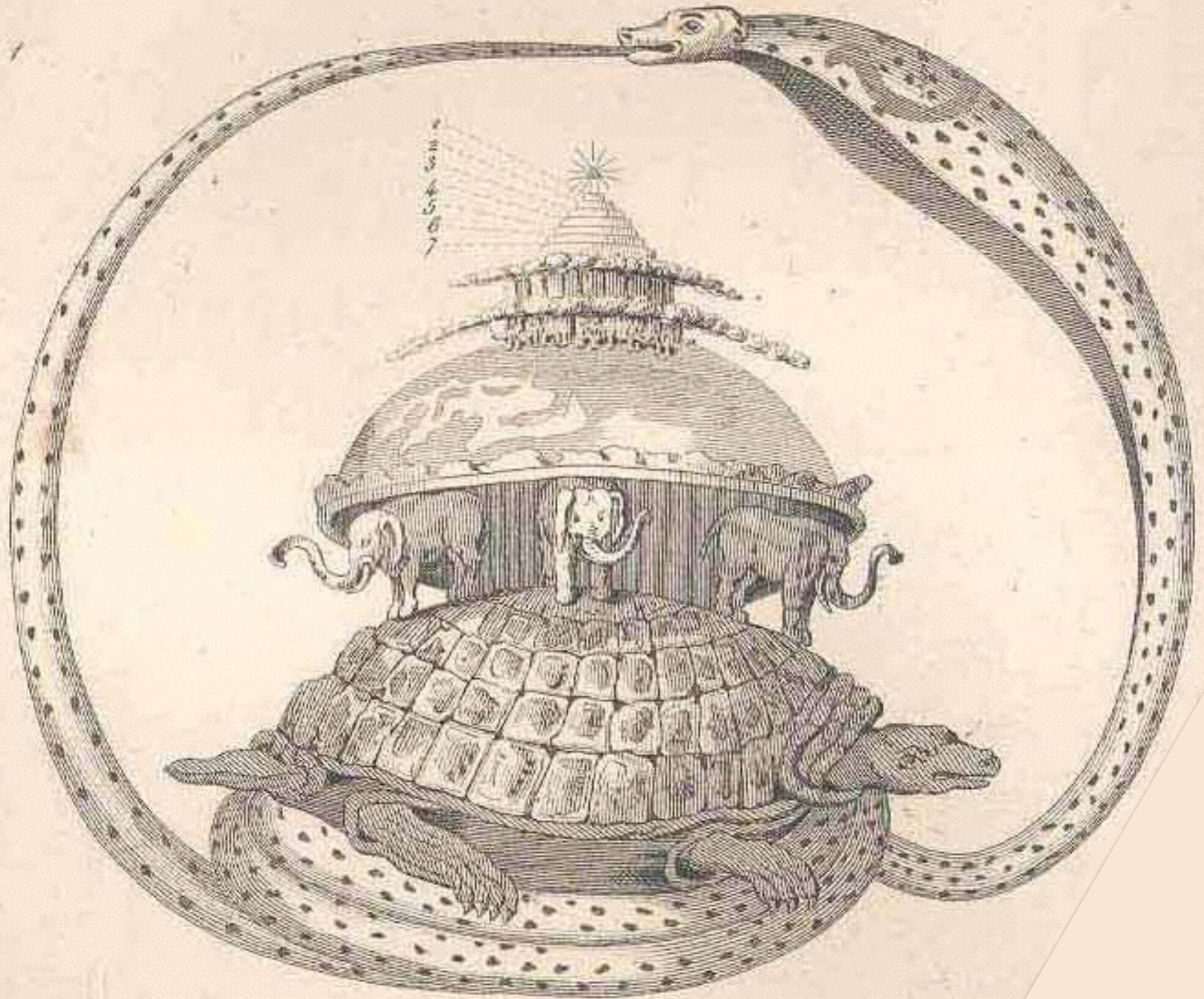
Yonaire droit.

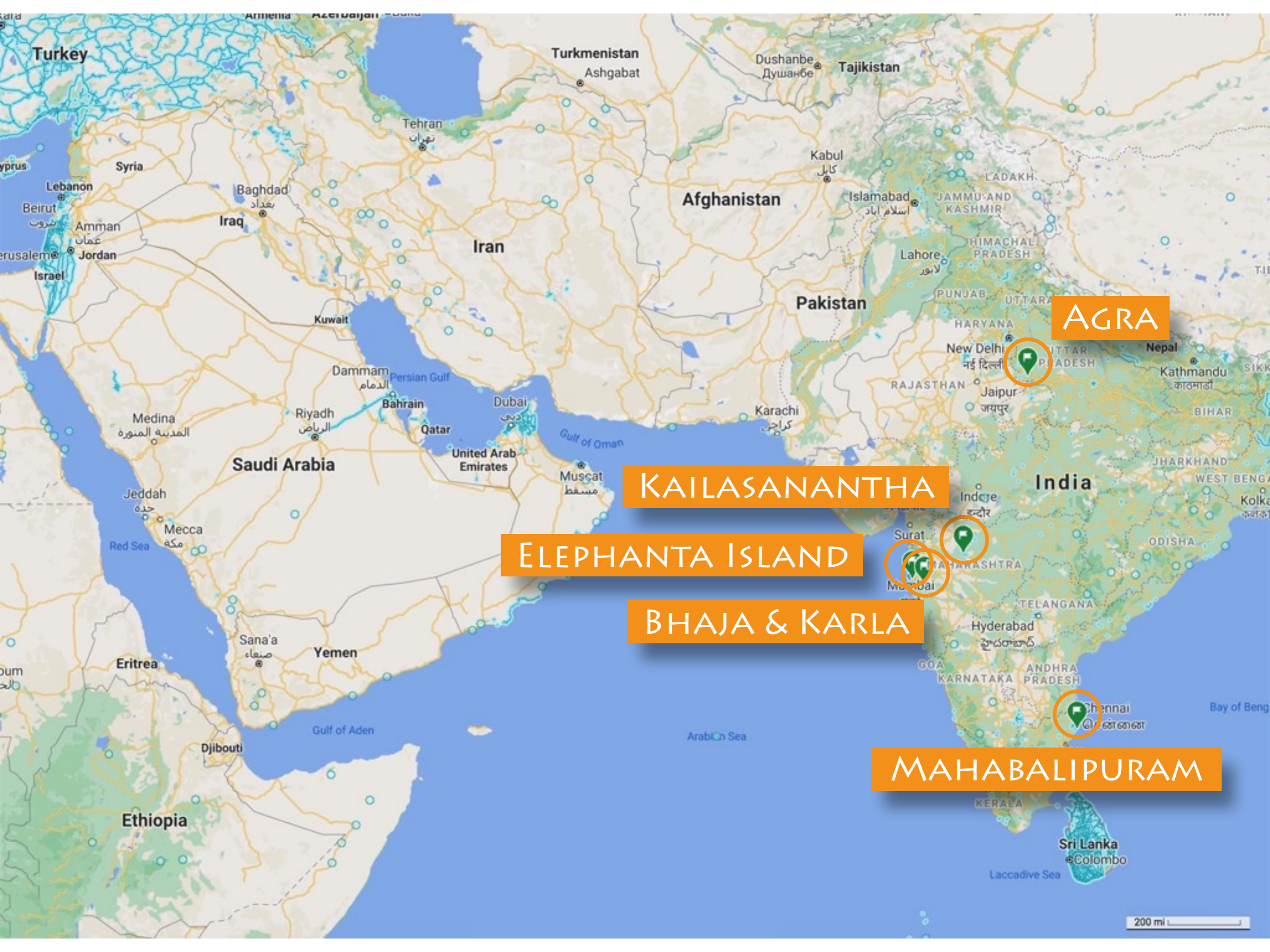


Les sept Régions du monde supérieur.

Mount Meru and the Cosmic Tortoise

Mythic origin of Hindu universe





AGRA

KAILASANANTHA

ELEPHANTA ISLAND

BHAJA & KARLA

MAHABALIPURAM

CHAITYA - the main hall of a rock-cut temple (CHET-ya)

STUPA - a mound-like domical shrine containing relics that is the focus of the *chaitya*

SHALAS - barrel vault roof forms

GAVAKSHAS - horseshoe arches

MANDAPA - hypostyle hall



Bhaja cave prayer hall - Buddhist // pre-Gupta (50 BCE)

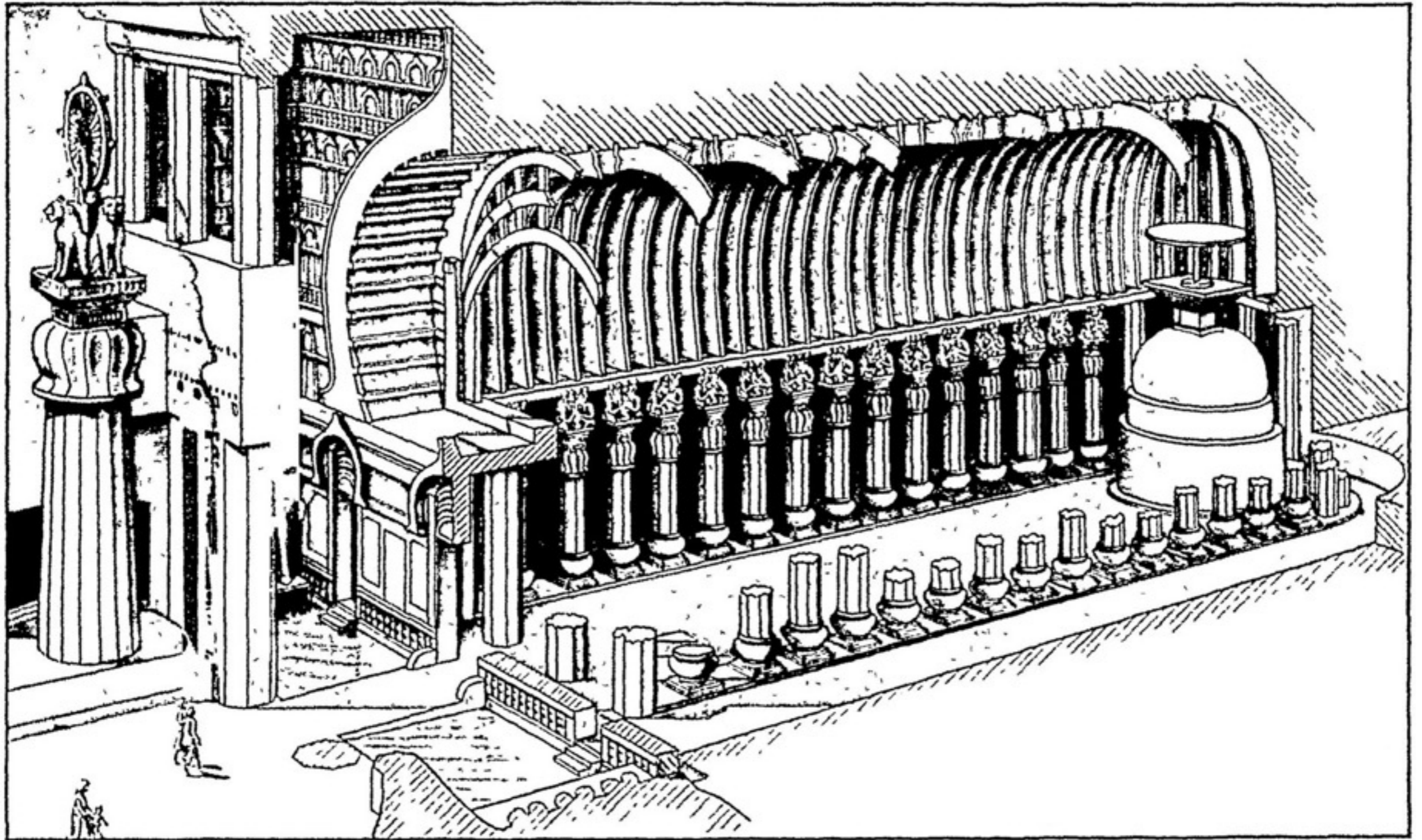


Bhaja cave prayer hall - Buddhist // pre-Gupta (**50 BCE**)

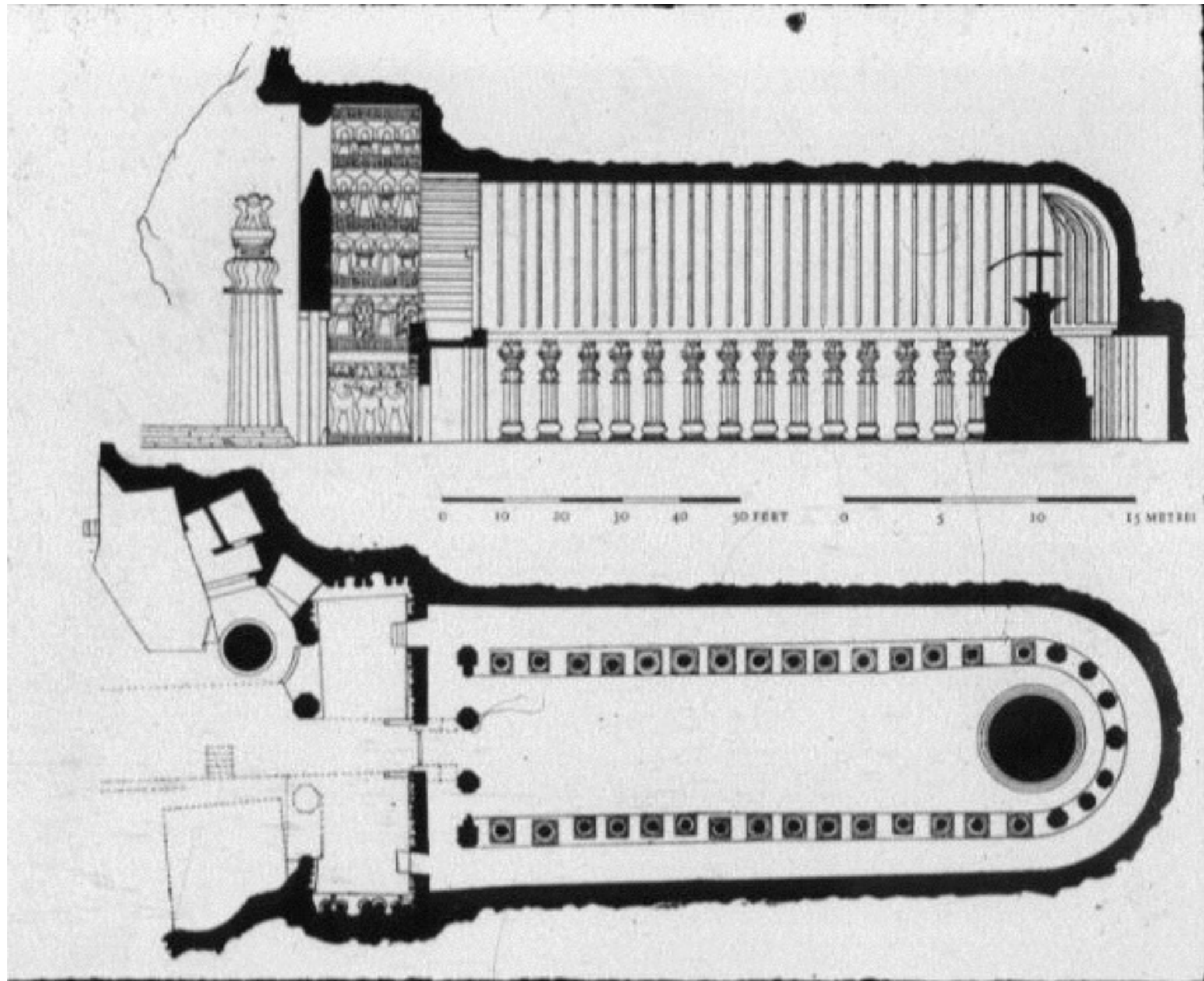
Nave-like // in semi-darkness they contemplated the mysterious egg-like stupa or origin of the universe



Karla cave prayer hall - Buddhist // Gupta (**120** CE)
(note false ribbed structure of wood)



Karla cave prayer hall - Buddhist/Gupta (**120 CE**)



Karla cave prayer hall - Buddhist/Gupta (120 CE)



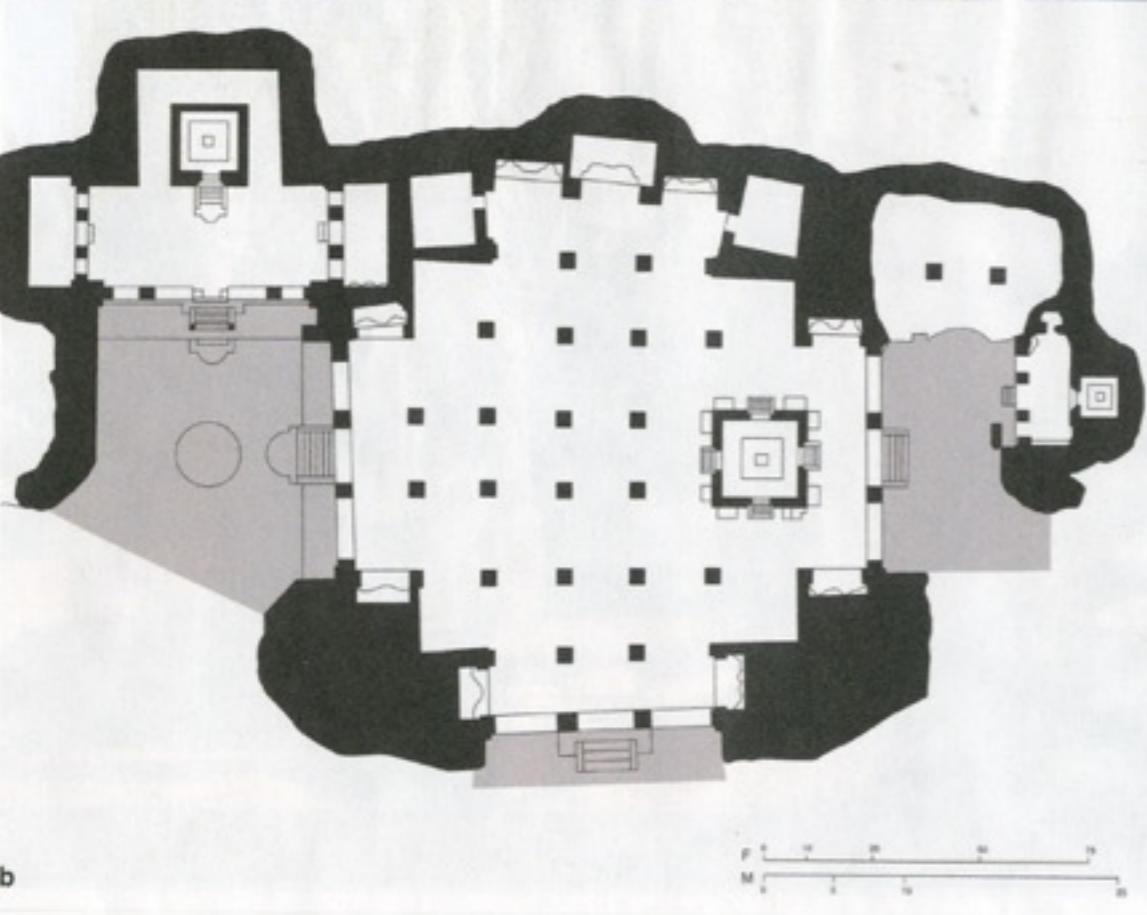
GARBHA GRIHA (womb chamber)

This chamber is at the core of the Gupta pyramids

LINGAM STONE (phallus)

This is a symbol of god Shiva and of (re)generative power

symbols of cosmic mysteries



Elephanta Cave 550 CE
Elephanta Island



Elephanta Cave ~ Elephanta Island



Sanchi Temple 550 CE — note the prostyle (tetrastyle) porch

600 CE Northern India
(Gupta) fell into decline due to
invasions of Huns from north

Southern Dynasties rose to
prominence generally known
as ***Dravidian***

Northern Dynasties were ***Nagaran***



MAHABALIPURAM

Tamil Nadu in southern India along coast



PALLAVA DYNASTY

(Hindu)

RATHA

- festival cart for procession
(transportation for the gods)

PARKARA

- the temenos

SHIKHARA

- the tower element (Mount Meru)

GOPURA

- a propylea (propylon) entry gateway
with an attic story

Hindu temples evolved into
northern and southern

shikhara tower - two types

Northern India = (**Nagara**) = *convex tower form*

Southern India = (**Dravida**) = *tiered pyramid form*

Nagaran = convex

Dravidan = tiered

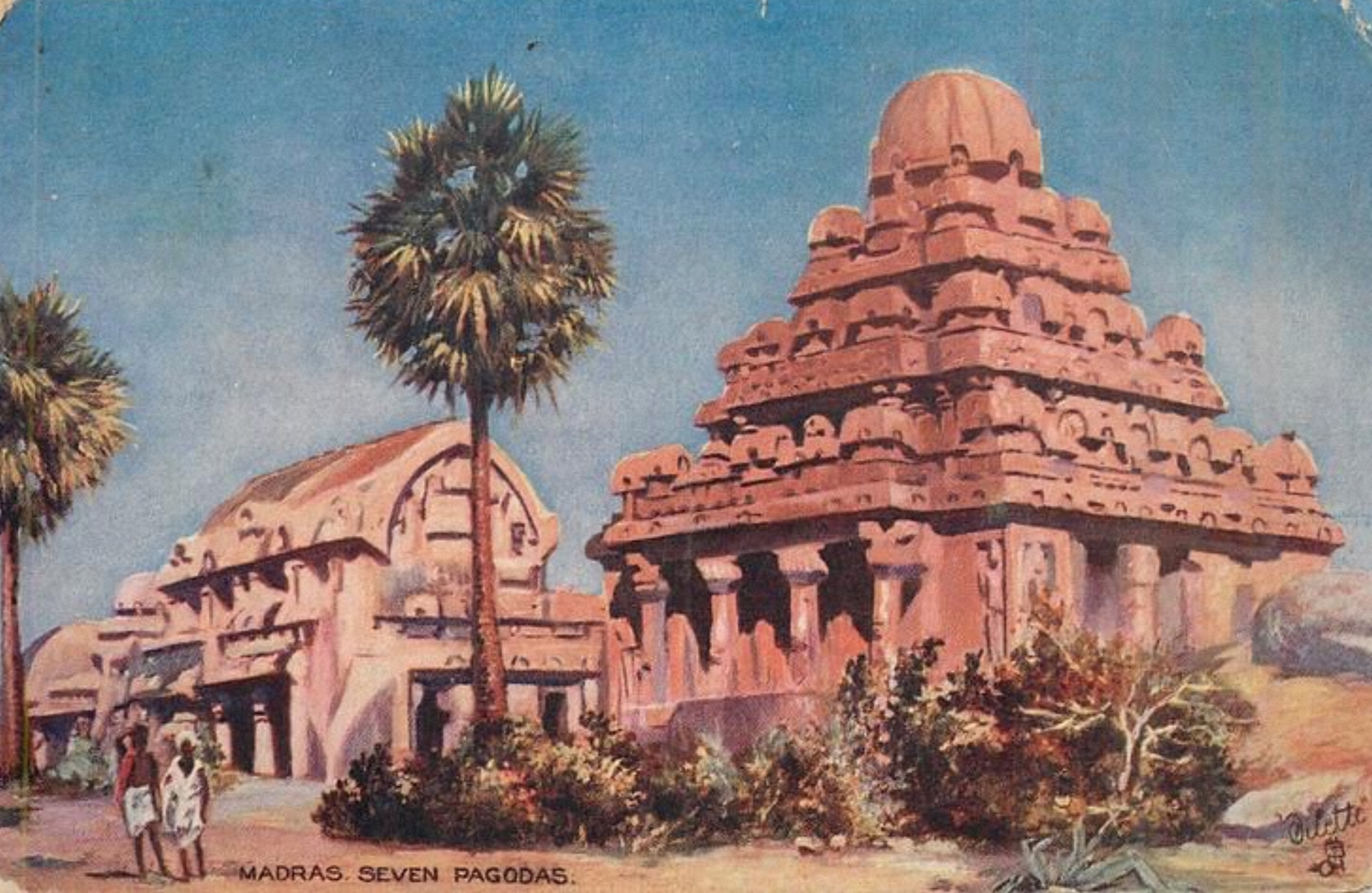


Pandava ratha at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (650 CE)

Tamil Nadu in southern India along coast



Pandava ratha at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (650 CE)



Pandava ratha at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (650 CE)



Photo. Wiele & Klein, Madras

SHORE TEMPLE, SEVEN PAGODAS

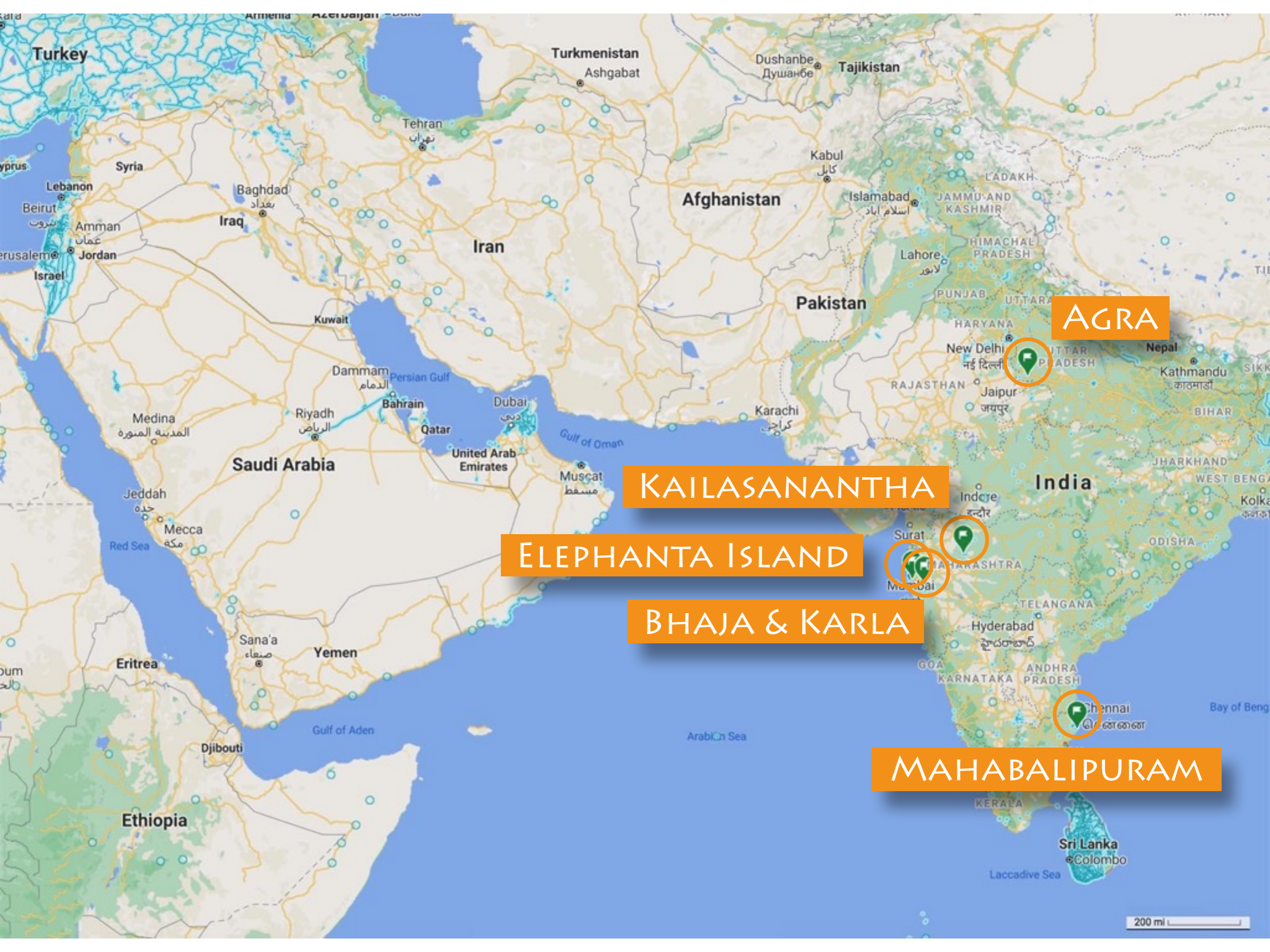
Shore Temples at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (720 CE)
Tamil Nadu in southern India along coast



Shore Temples at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (720 CE)



Shore Temples at Mahabalipuram - Hindu (720 CE)



AGRA

KAILASANANTHA

ELEPHANTA ISLAND

BHAJA & KARLA

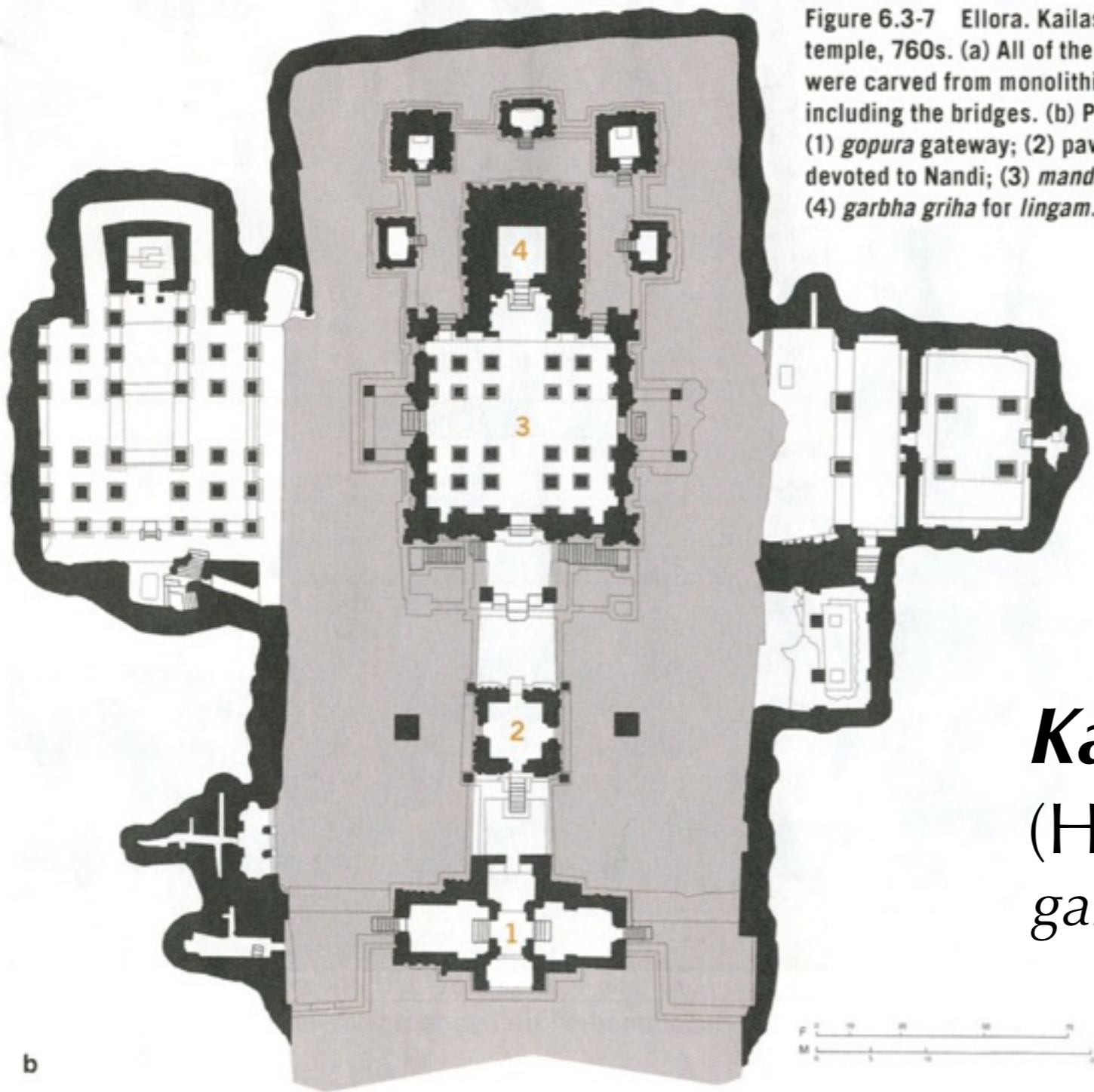
MAHABALIPURAM

Kailasanantha



demonstrates the evolution from cave to freestanding

Figure 6.3-7 Ellora. Kailasanatha temple, 760s. (a) All of the buildings were carved from monolithic pieces, including the bridges. (b) Plan, (1) *gopura* gateway; (2) pavilion devoted to Nandi; (3) *mandapa* hall; (4) *garbha griha* for *lingam*.



Kailasanatha temple

(Hindu)

garbha griha for lingam stone at (4)

Chalukya dynasty - 760 CE

demonstrates the evolution from cave to freestanding

JAVA

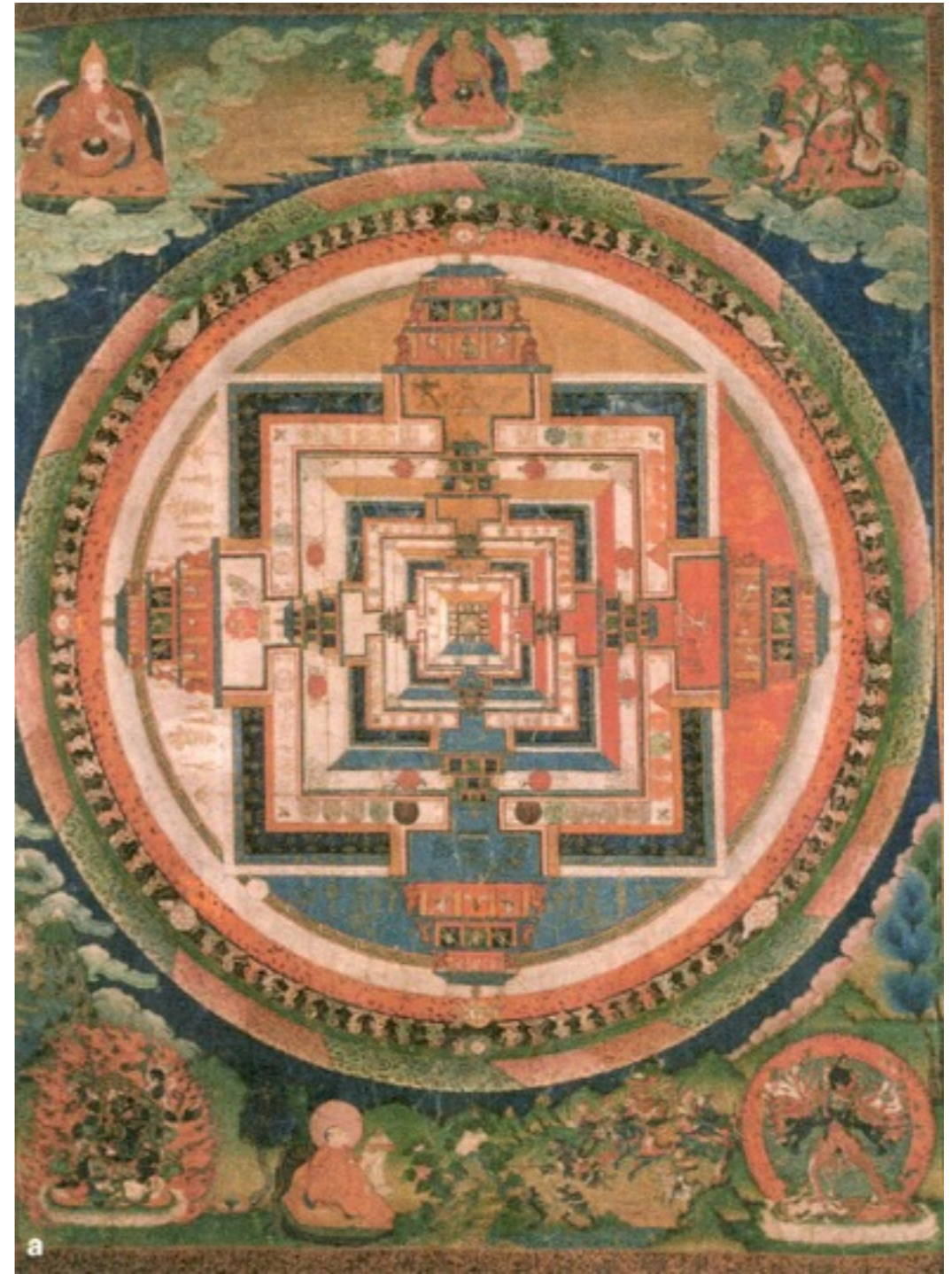
Southeast Asia and Southern India
microcosms of the cosmic order



Figure 8.1-1 Southeast Asia and India, 800–1200.

Buddhists and Hindus use
the **MANDALA** to design temples

The *mandala* is a chart, diagram, or
geometric pattern that represents
the cosmos in the form of a symbolic
microcosm



Mandalas
(man-da-LA)

SAILENDRA DYNASTY

Java (770-862 CE)

BOROBUDUR

One of the largest Buddhist shrine
temples ever built

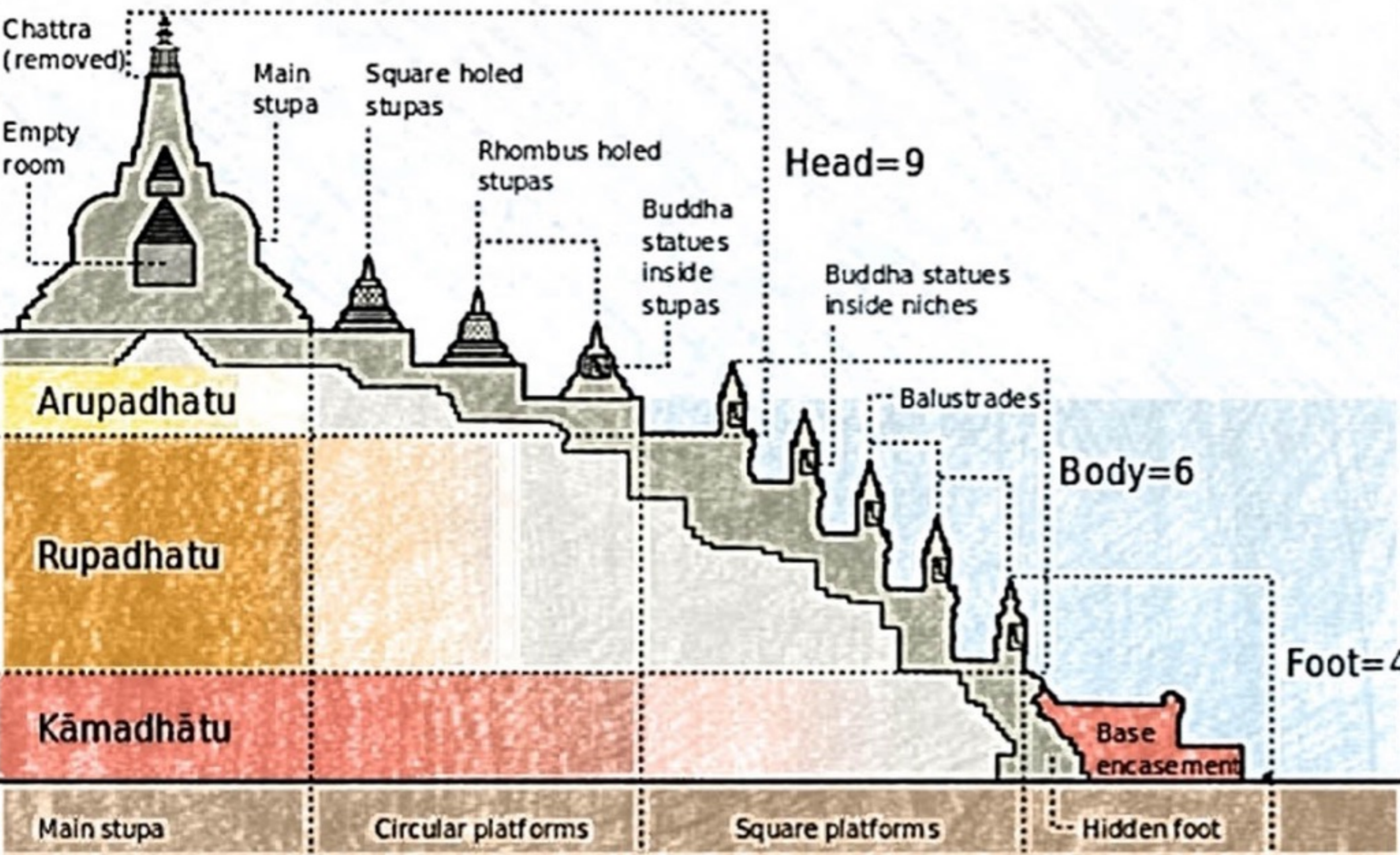
The Hindu equivalent of these temples
were called *candi*



Figure 8.1-2 Borobudur, central Java (Indonesia). Buddhist shrine built by the Sailendra dynasty, ca. 800.

Borobudur

Like a three-dimensional ***mandala*** - five concentric redented rectangular levels followed by three levels of circular rings of ***stupas***, with a large stupa on top



Borobudur



Borobudur

Thought to be a gigantic textbook of Buddhism that begins with the foot and leads to Enlightenment after a long journey

More than a thousand carved panels and hundreds of life-size statues of the transcendental Buddha called ***Dhyani*** tell the story as monks ascended Borobudur



BOROBUDUR



BOROBUDUR





BOROBUDUR

Based on a complex arrangement of eight and nine square grids (eight paths to enlightenment).



BOROBUDUR



Borobudur - path upward to enlightenment:

kamadhatu - world of desire

rupadhatu - world of forms

arupadhatu - world of formlessness

KHMER DYNASTY

in Cambodia

~ A mixture of Buddhist, Hindu, Chinese ~

Jayavarman II (r. 770-835)

Creates capital at ***Hariharalaya***

Khmer building program:

- 1) grand waterworks
- 2) build an ancestor temple
- 3) pyramidal temple as mausoleum

Angkor

Terrace Temple & Pyramid Temple

~ vast planes of water ~

Banteay Srei - 968 (Terrace type)

Angkor Wat - 1150 (Pyramid type)

Both followed *mandala* pattern of concentric geometric enclosures framing a core of symmetrical galleries and pavilions

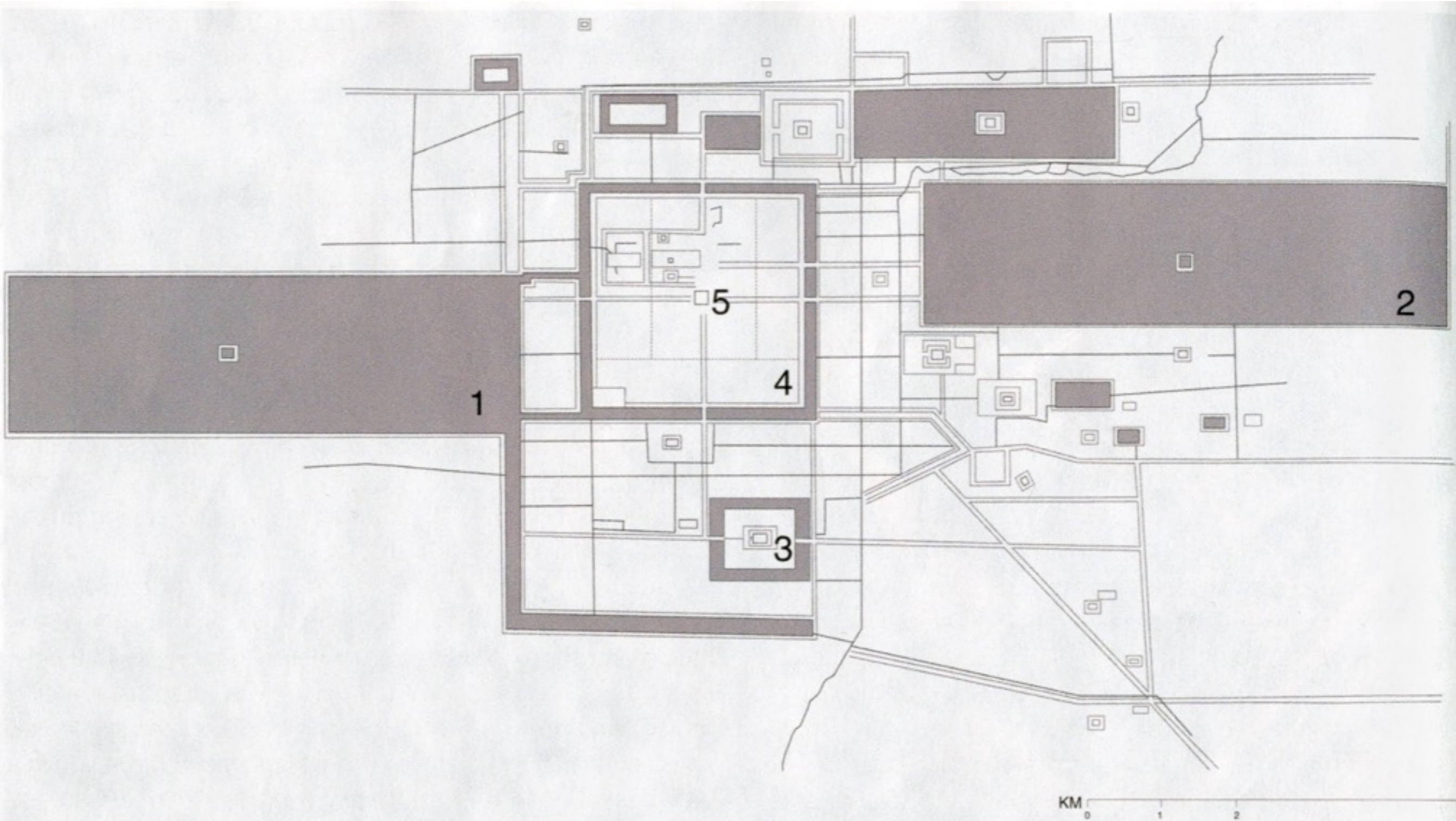


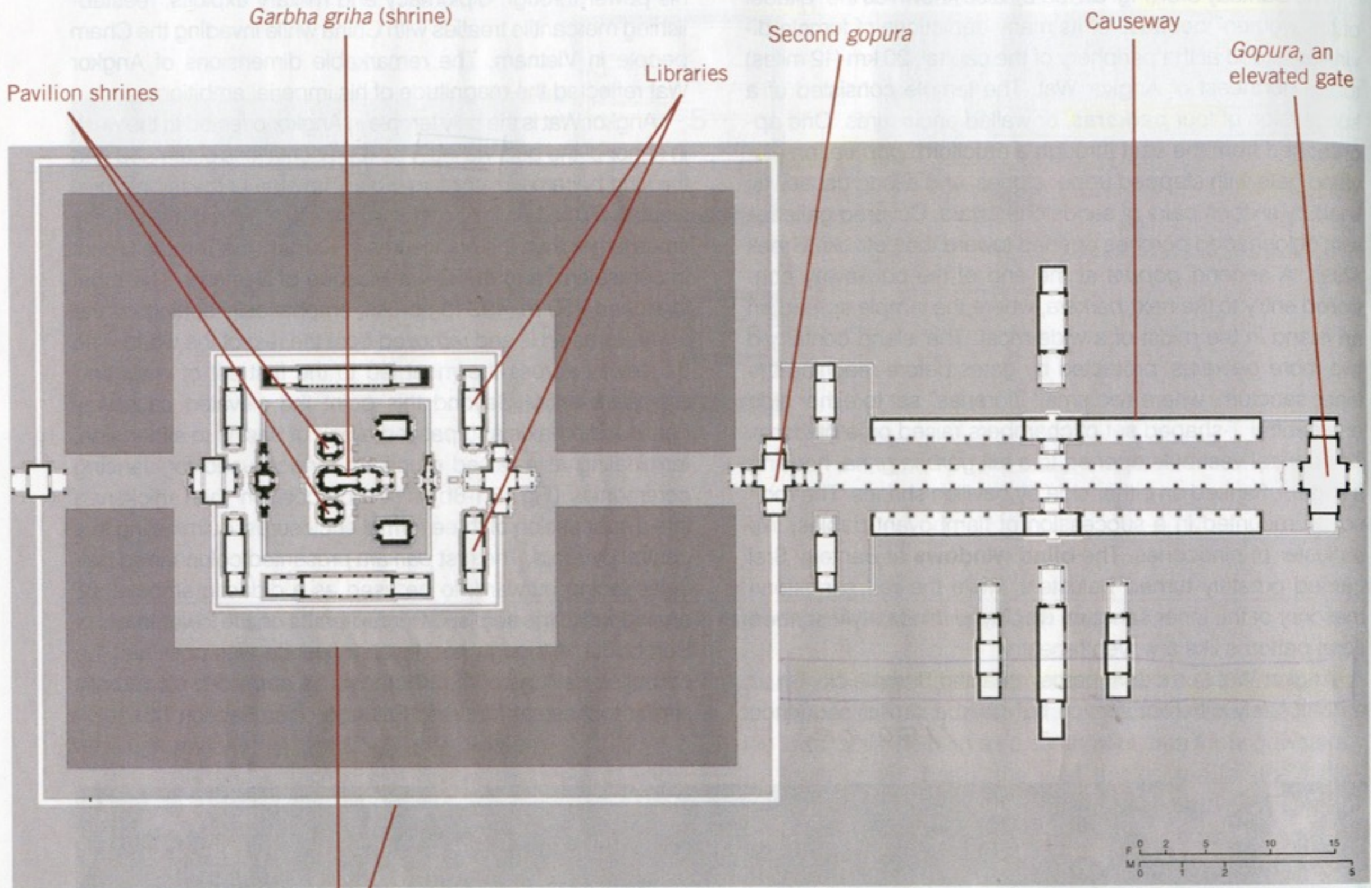
Figure 8.1-5 Angkor, Cambodia: (1) West Baray; (2) East Baray; (3) Angkor Wat; (4) Angkor Thom; (5) the Bayon.

ANGKOR WAT



BANTEAY SREI TEMPLE

Figure 8.1-6b Angkor, Cambodia. Banteay Srei Temple, 968. Plan.



Banteay Srei Temple - 968

b

Inner two *parkaras*
(walled enclosures)



Angkor Wat built for *Suryavarman II* - 1150

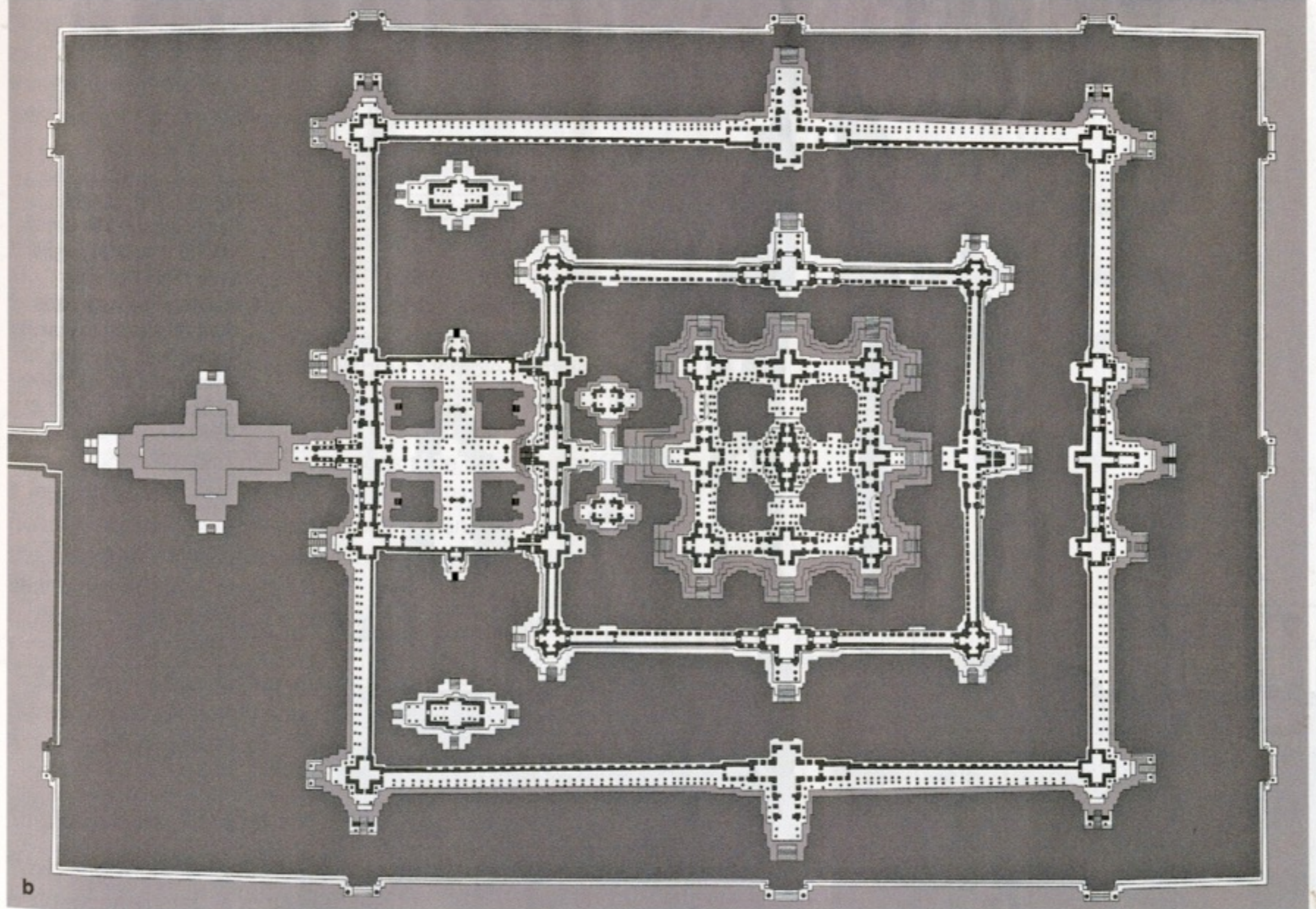


Figure 8.1-7 Angkor, Cambodia. (a) Angkor Wat, built for Suryavarman II, mid-twelfth century. (b) Plan.

Angkor Wat built for *Suryavarman II* - 1150
Oriented toward the west in honor of *Vishnu*

Jayavarman VII

Established Angkor Thom about 1200 CE

Centerpiece is the **Bayon** (Buddhist) but he does acknowledge *Shiva* and *Vishnu*

Central shaft goes up into tower and down into the ground as a tomb - making an ***axis mundi***



ANGKOR THOM

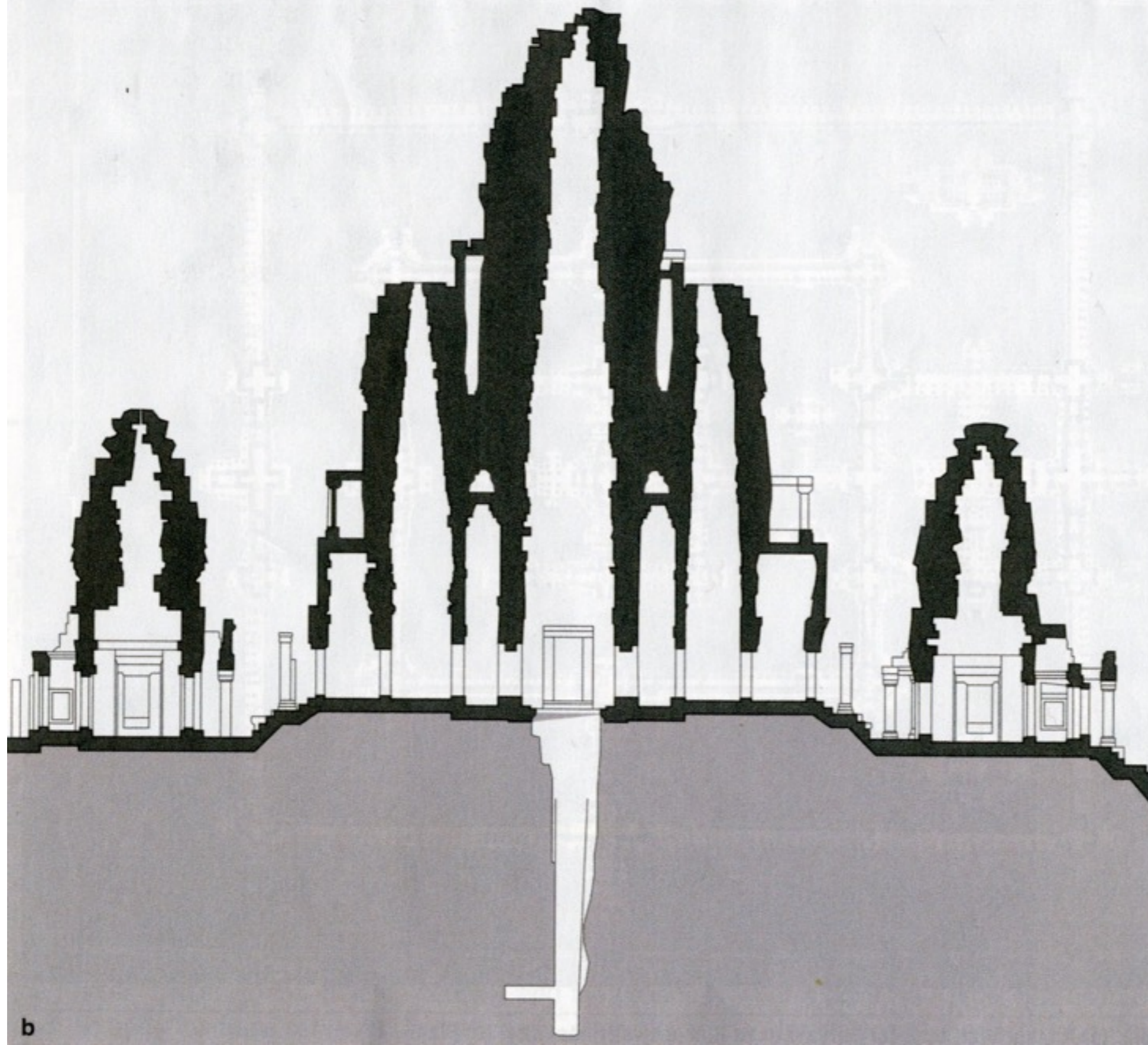


Figure 8.1-8 Angkor, Cambodia. (a) The Bayon, central temple of Angkor Thom. This Buddhist temple, showing a deep shaft (b) similar to that at Angkor Wat, was built for Jayavarman VII, ca. 1200. (c) See facing page.

*Angkor Thom - 1200 - note the **axis mundi***

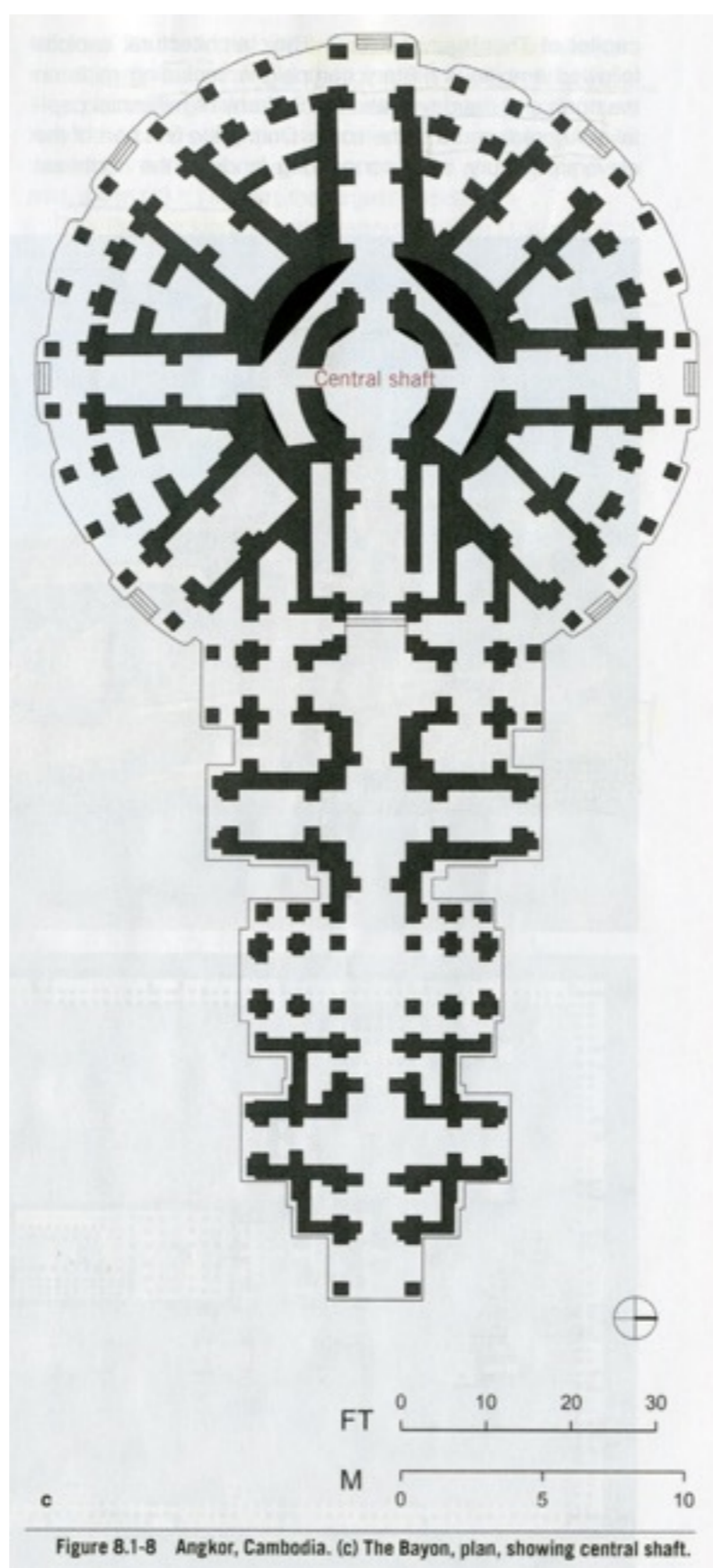


Figure 8.1-8 Angkor, Cambodia. (c) The Bayon, plan, showing central shaft.

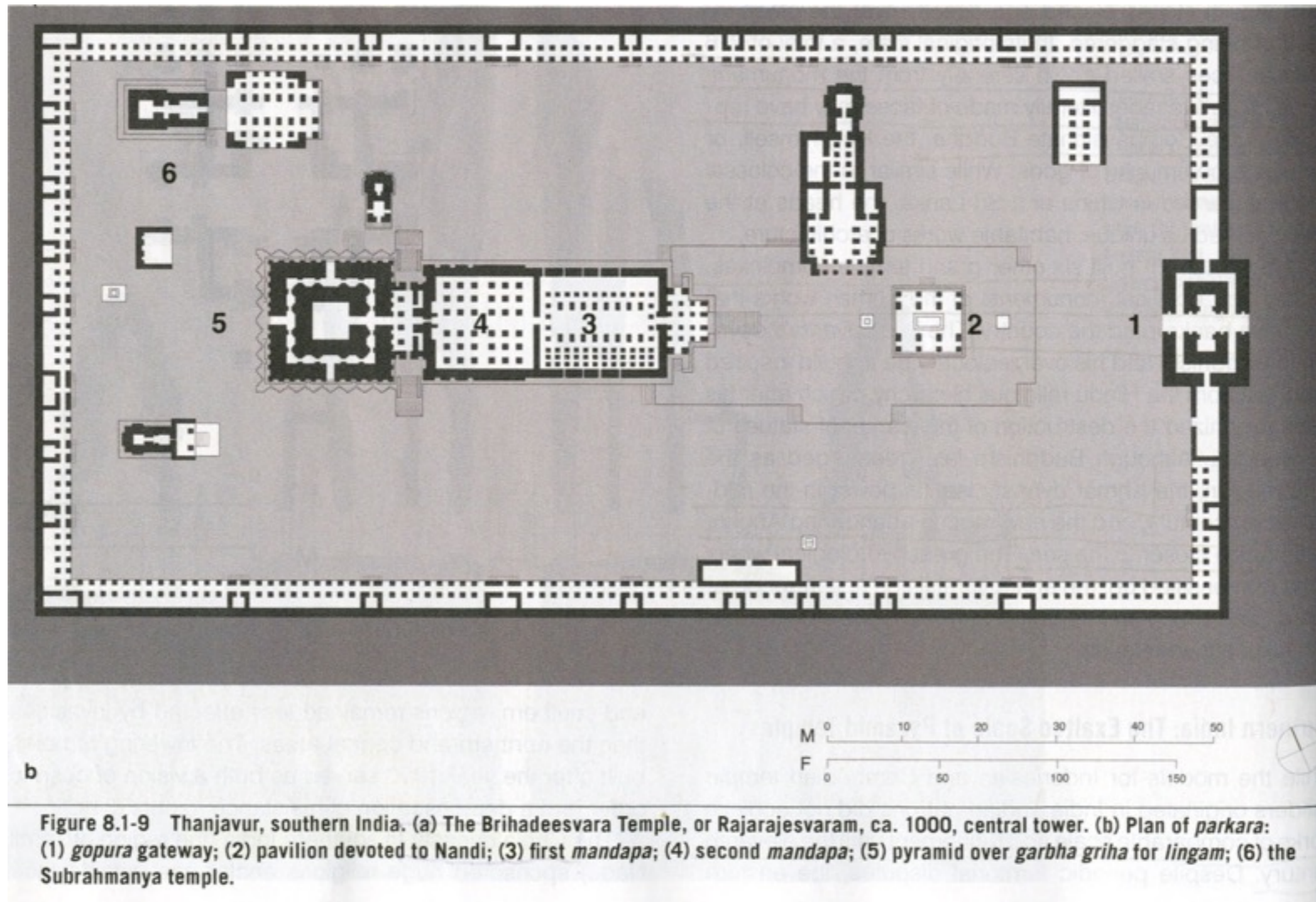
Angkor Thom Bayon - 1200 - the plan

Jayavarman VII

Ends up bankrupting the Khmer dynasty

Although the Javanese and Cambodian
temple compounds came from
Indian ideas...

Indians did not achieve a similar scale
of building until 11th century



Rajarajesvaram (1010 CE) Chola Dynasty in Tamil Nadu
parkara enclosures surrounded by moat / *gopura* gateways /
 two hypostyle *mandapa* / great pyramid over *garbha griha*



RAJARAJESVARAM



Lakshmana Temple at *Khajuraho*

Central convex (beehive) shikhara and four corner ones symbolize the five peaks of Mount Meru, the origin of Hindu



Kandariya Mahadeva at ***Khajuraho*** (954 CE)

Kandariya Mahadeva
Khajuraho (954 CE)



end