

Readings

Pages 173-195
Baroque Architecture
Pages 12-21
Asian Architecture

Great Architecture of the World

Asian Architecture

220BCE - 1660CE



kallgan. *Sunset of the Forbidden City, Beijing (northwest corner of the Forbidden City)*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sunset_of_the_Forbidden_City_2006.JPG

CHINA

- A vast territory 3,707,000square mile (9,600,000sq km)
- One-fifth of the world's population
- The structural principles of Chinese architecture have remained largely unchanged, the main changes being only the decorative details.
- Since the Tang Dynasty, Chinese architecture has had a major influence on the architectural styles of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mongolia, and Vietnam.
- Architectural types: Commoner, Imperial, Religious, Garden

樓

lou (Multistory buildings)

Great Wall, Qin: 221BCE - 1368CE

- A series of stone and earthen fortifications
- Built, rebuilt, and maintained between the 5th century BC and the 16th century
- 3,890mi of Wall, 19' to 39' high
- Built from Rammed earth (Taipa), stones, and wood then bricks in the Ming Dynasty



Great Wall, Qin: 221BCE - 1368CE



Great Wall, Qin: 221BCE - 1368CE



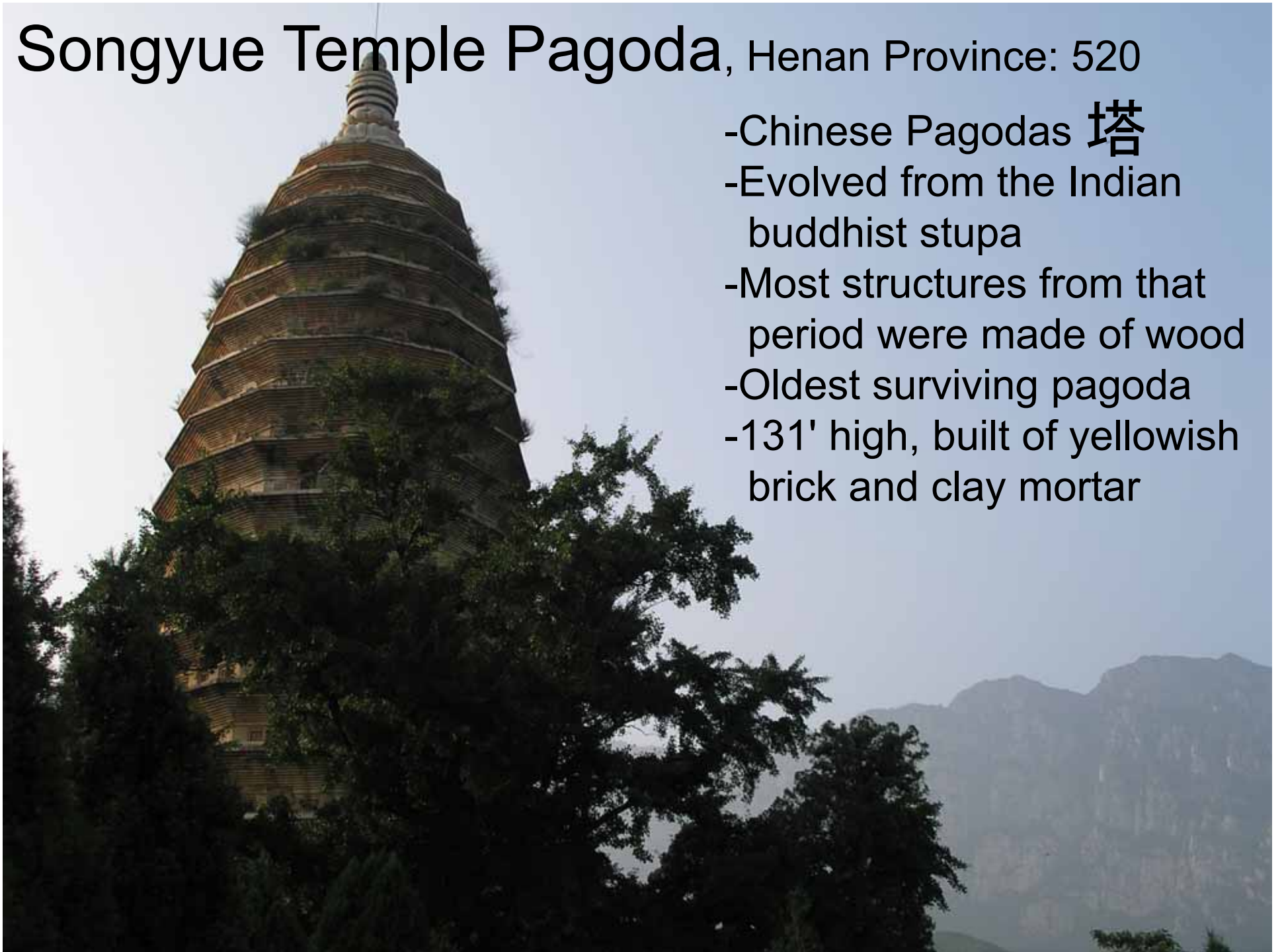
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Songyue Temple Pagoda, Henan Province: 520

- Chinese Pagodas 塔
- Evolved from the Indian buddhist stupa
- Most structures from that period were made of wood
- Oldest surviving pagoda
- 131' high, built of yellowish brick and clay mortar



Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, Xi'an: 652 Tang Dynasty



Originally had five stories (652)

Built of rammed earth with a stone exterior

Eventually collapsed

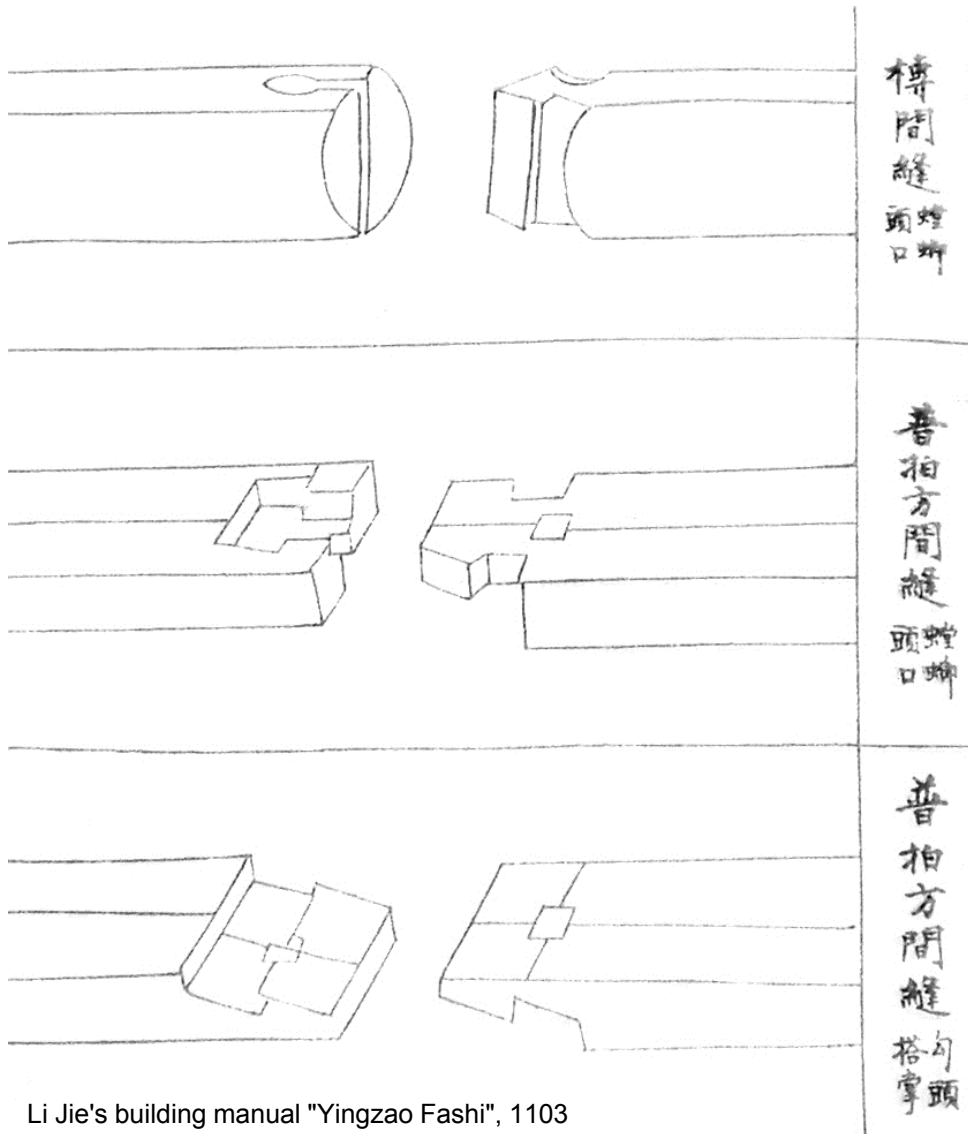
Brick-constructed ten stories in 704
1556 earthquake

Current height of seven stories

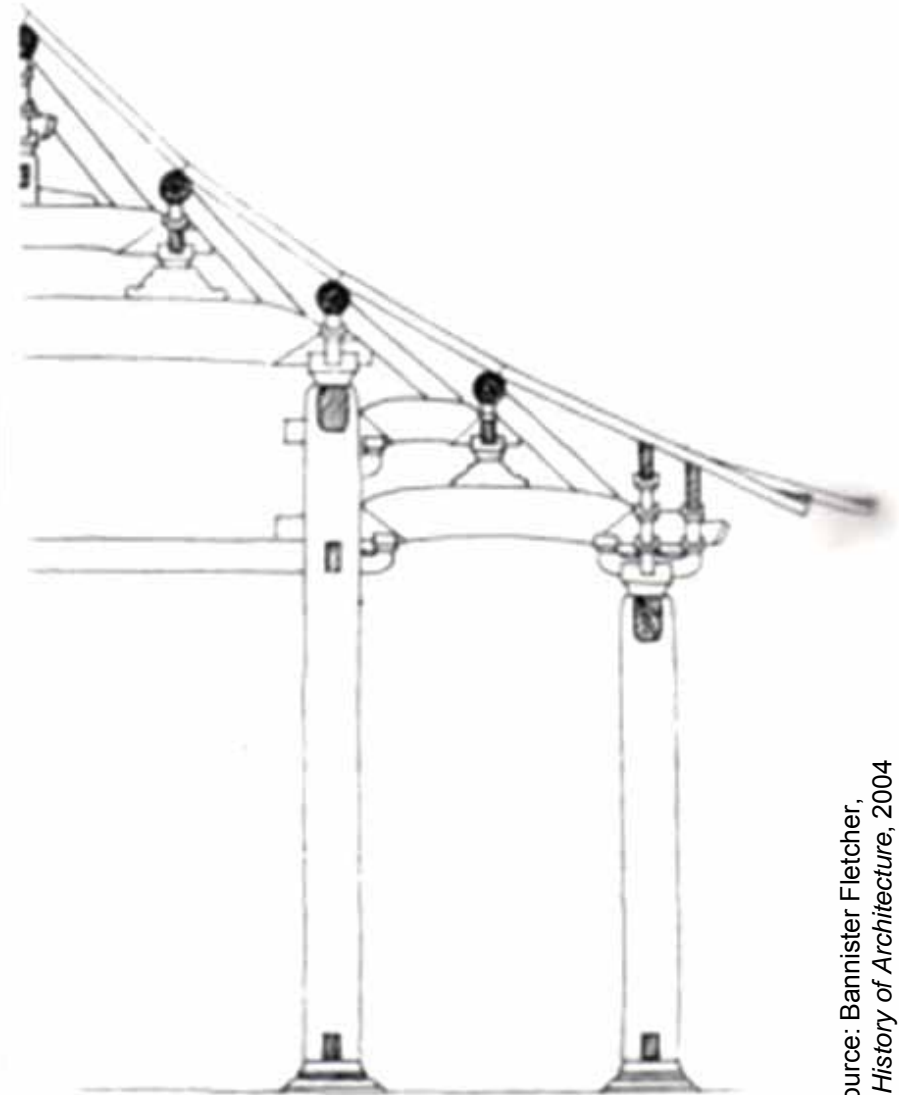
Horizontal emphasis

Chinese Timber Construction, Traditional

Forms of Jointing



Section Bracket



Li Jie's building manual "Yingzao Fashi", 1103

Pagoda of Fogong Temple, Yingxian: 1056

220' tall the oldest existent fully-wooden pagoda

Fifty-four different kinds of interlocking wooden bracket arms in its construction

9 stories from the exterior the pagoda seems 5 stories

Interior support columns



Pagoda of Fogong Temple, Yingxian: 1056



Liuhe Pagoda, Hangzhou: 1127-79 Song Dynasty

196' height wood and brick

13 exterior , 7 interior stories

Alternation of light and shade



Forbidden City (紫禁城), Beijing: 1406-20



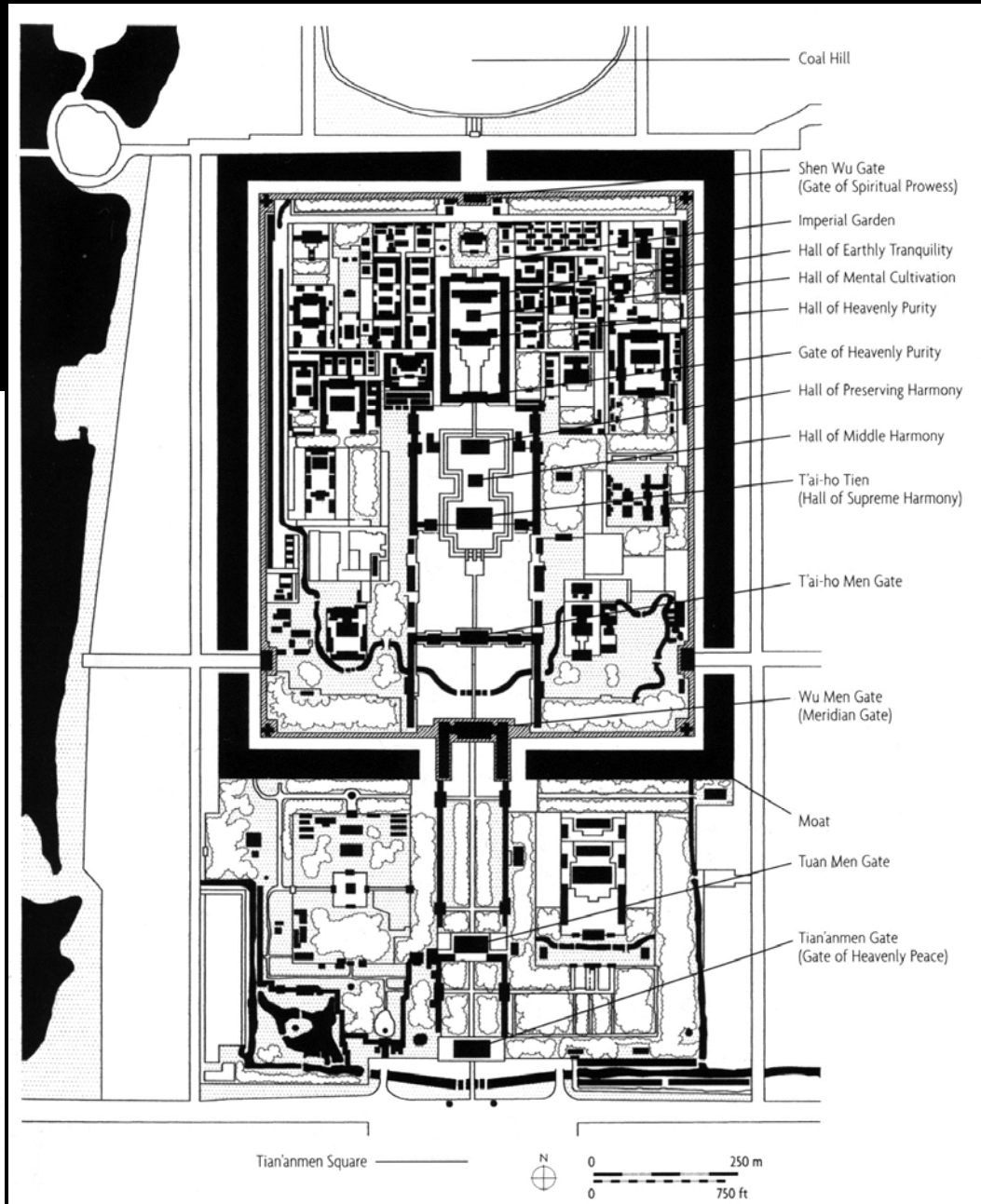
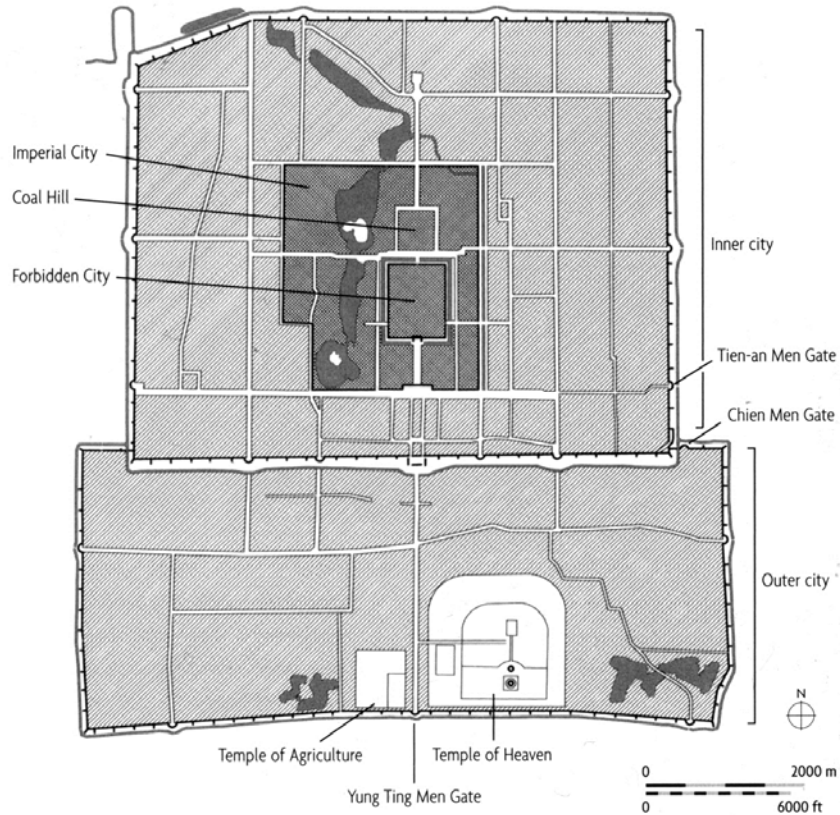
Forbidden City (紫禁城), Beijing: 1406-20

- The imperial palace from the Ming Dynasty the Qing Dynasty
- 980 surviving buildings by more than a million workers
- Rectangle 3,150' north-south X 2,470' east-west.
- Designed to be the centre of the ancient walled city
- Outer Court ceremonial purposes
- Inner Court home of the Emperor and his family

The design of the Forbidden City, from its layout to detail, was planned to reflect Imperial power.

One example is the use of yellow roof tiles; yellow having been the Imperial color, yellow roof tiles still adorn most of the buildings

Forbidden City (紫禁城), Beijing: 1406-20



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Temple of Heaven Park (天壇), Beijing: 1406-20

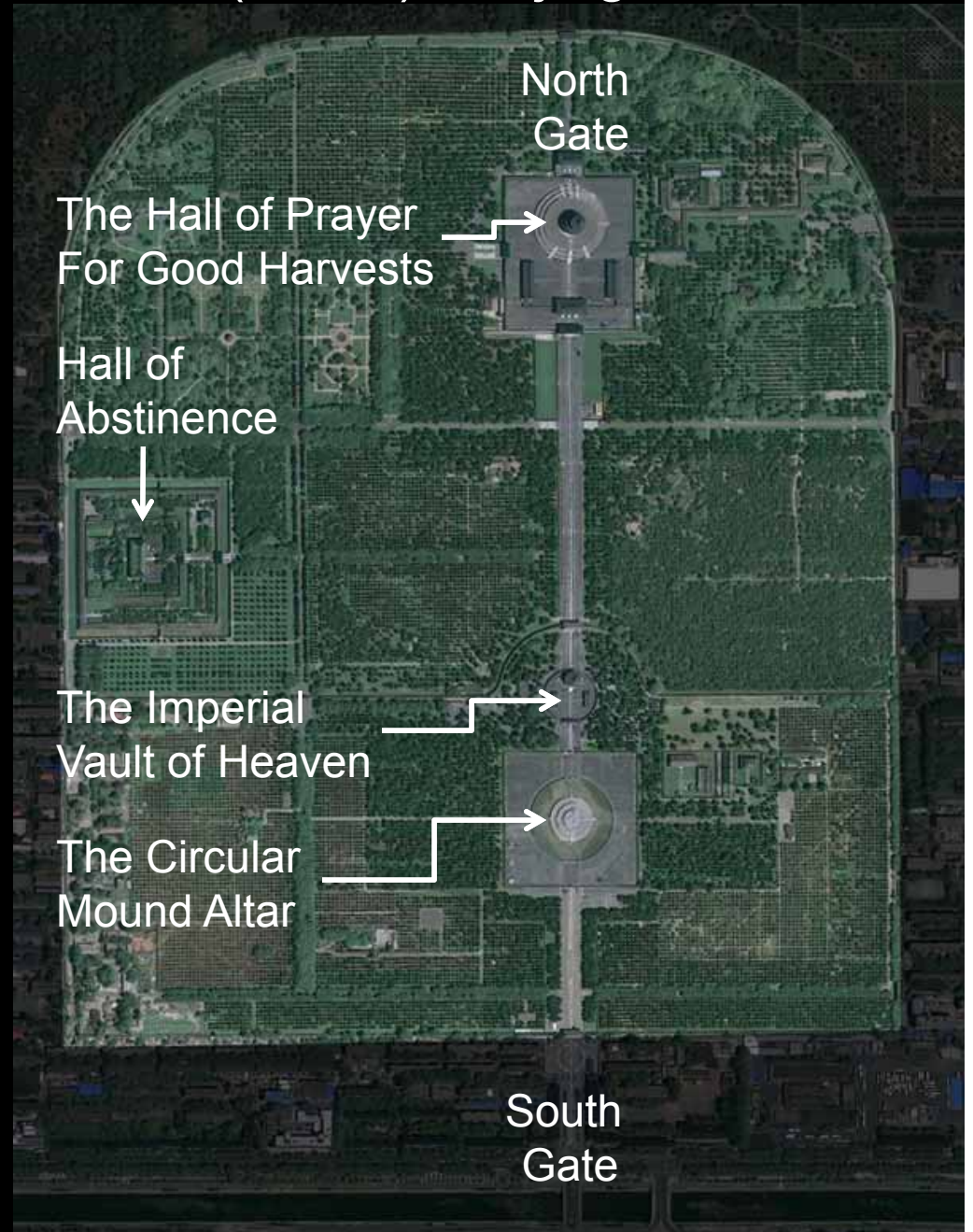
-A complex used by Emperors of the Ming & Qing dynasties to pray for good harvests

-A square mile of parkland

-*The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests*: 105' in diameter and 125' tall

-*The Imperial Vault of Heaven*: single-gabled circular AND A Echo Wall

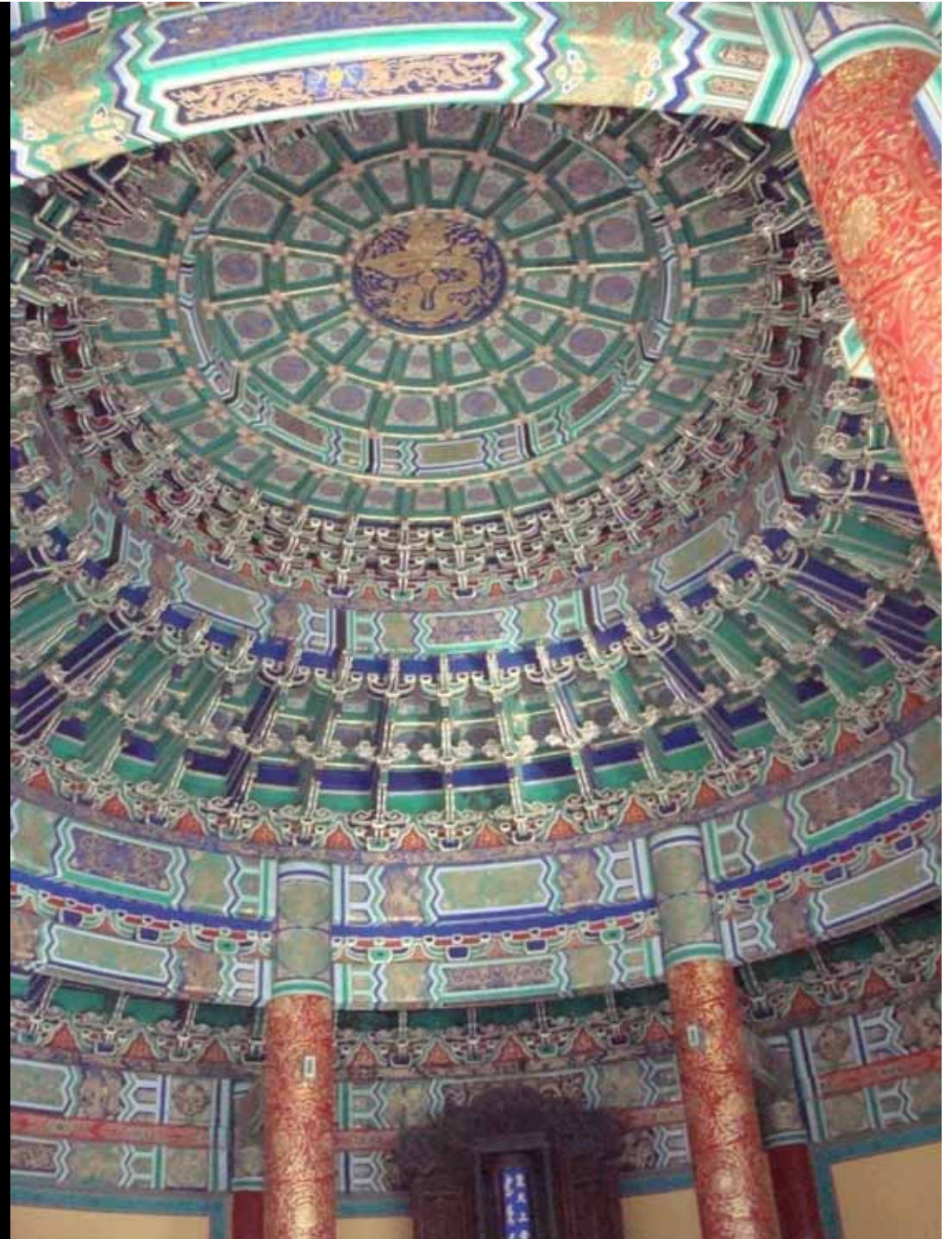
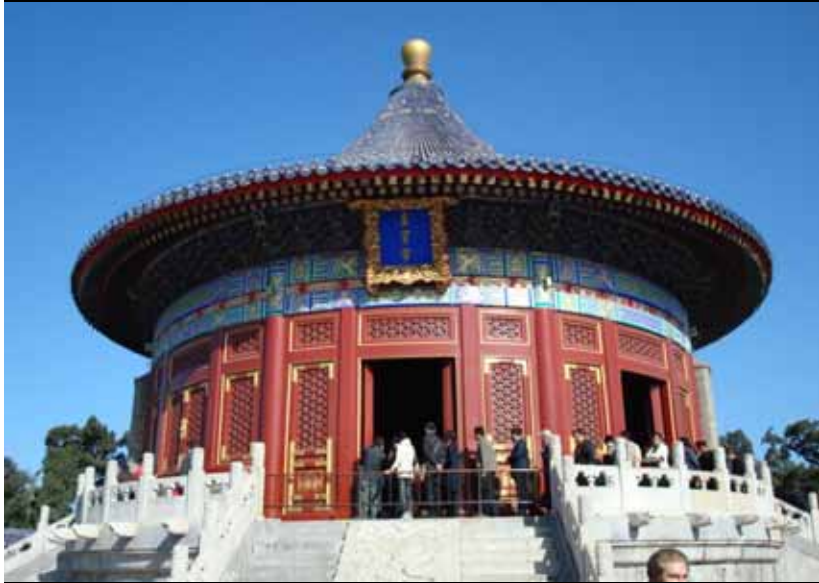
-*The Circular Mound Altar*: 3 circular platforms



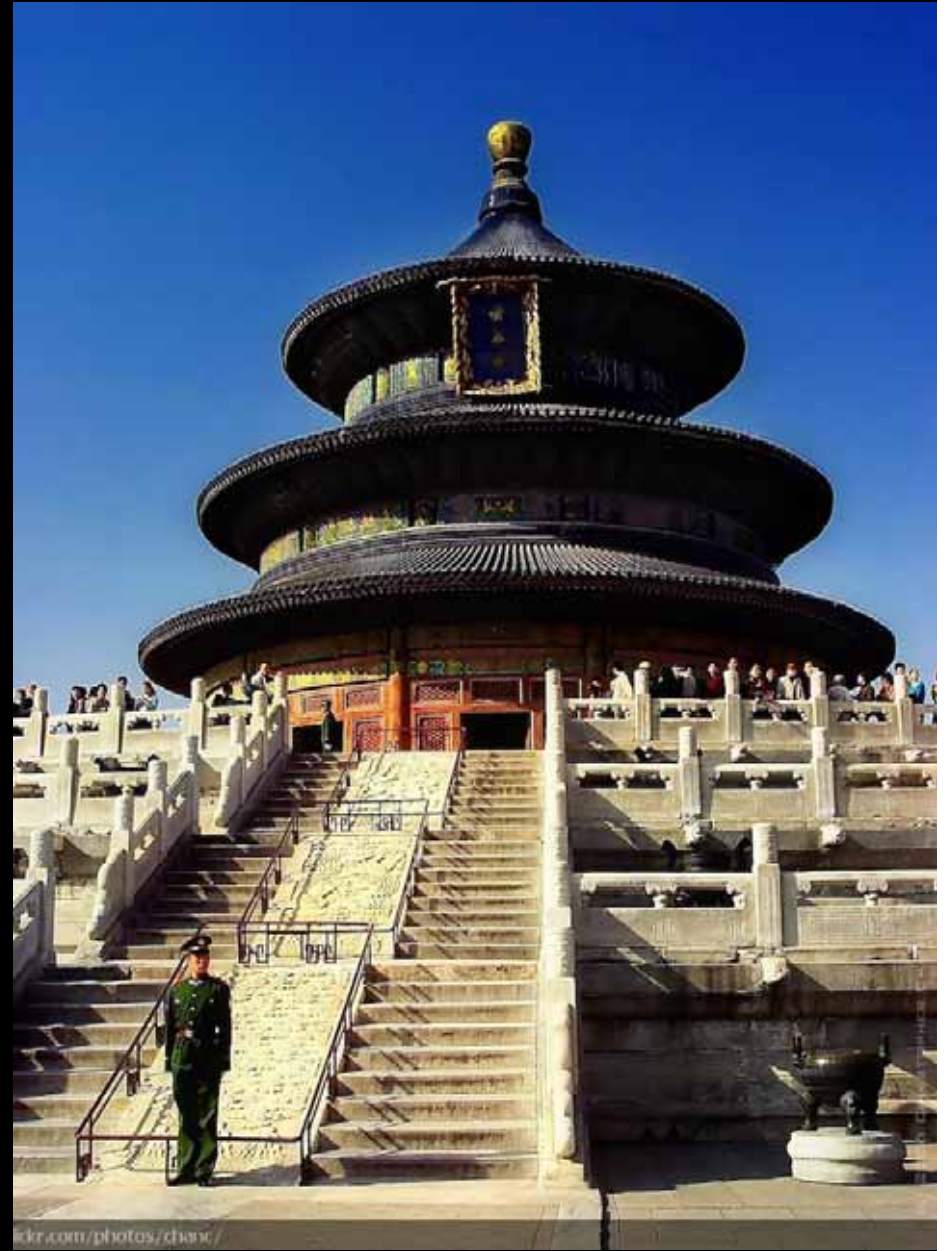
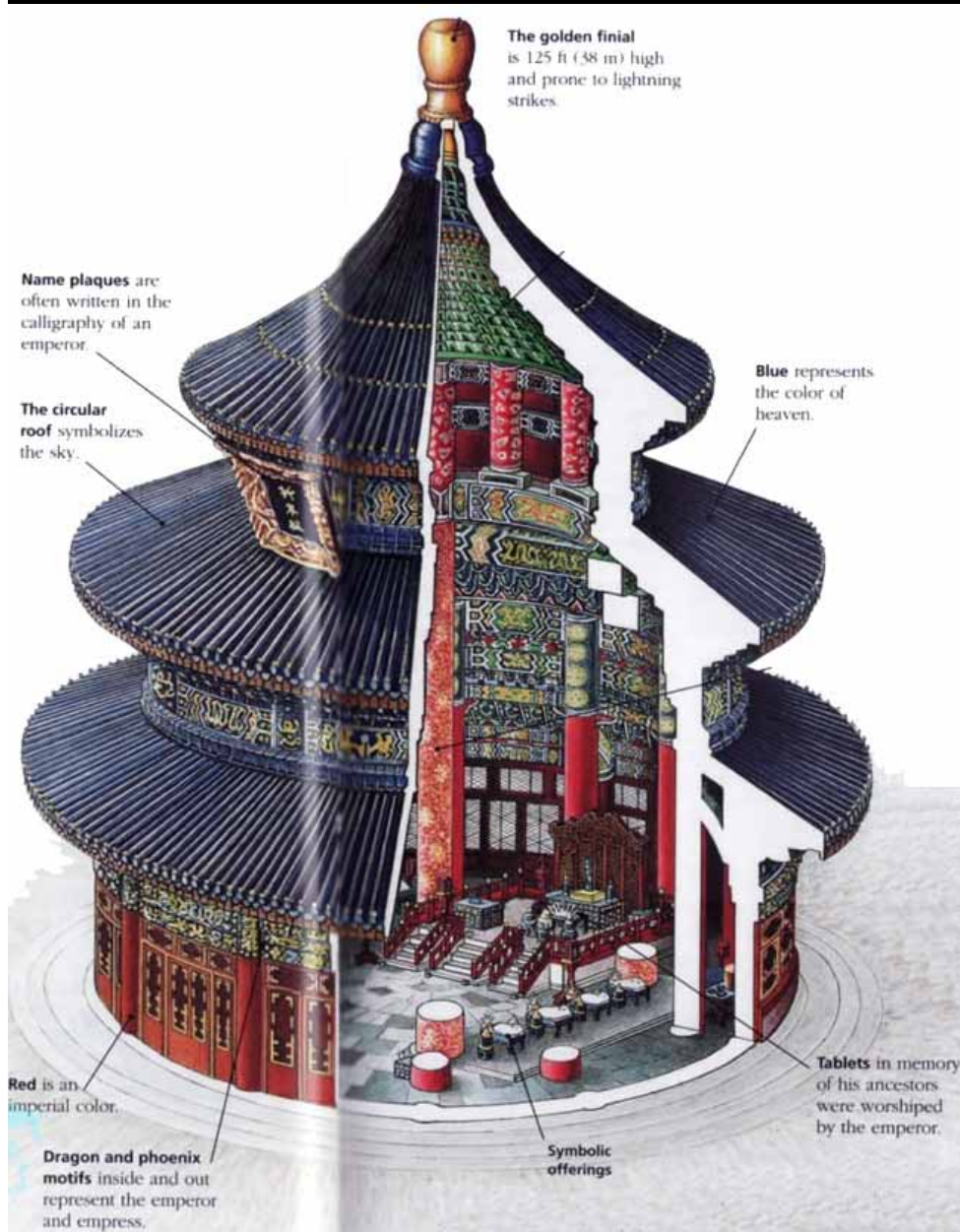
Temple of Heaven Park (天壇), Beijing: 1406-20



Temple of Heaven Park (天坛), Beijing: 1406-20



Temple of Heaven Park (天壇), Beijing: 1406-20



Temple of Heaven Park

(天壇), Beijing: 1406-20

Symbolism:

The dark blue roof tiles on the Temple buildings representing Heaven

The 4 inner pillars = seasons
The 12 middle pillars = hours
The 12 outer pillars = months



Zhaozhou Bridge, Hebei Province: 595-605



-A circular segment less than half of a semicircle (84°) spans 164'
-28 thin, curved limestone slabs which are joined with iron dovetails



The Humble Administrator's Garden (拙政園),

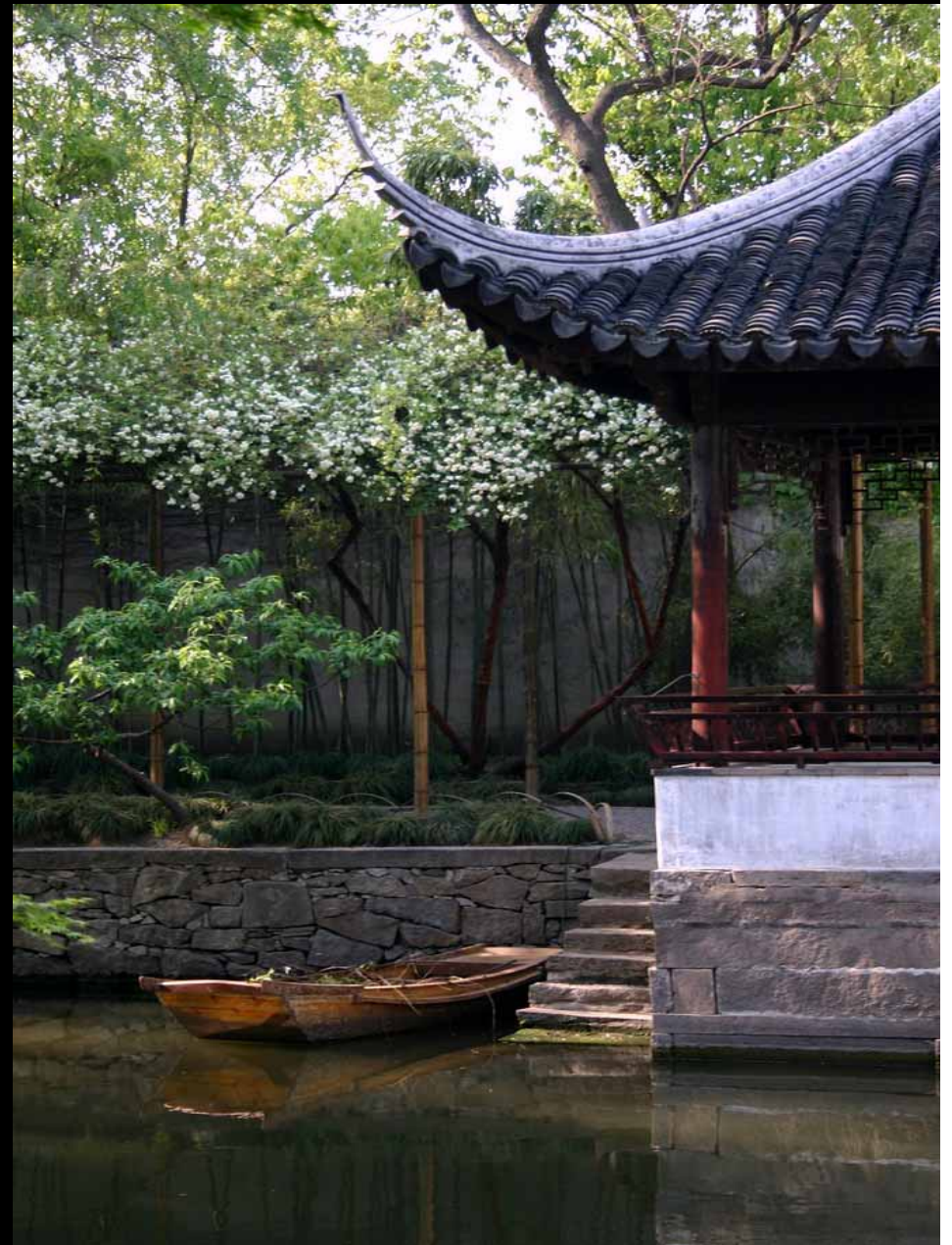
Suzhou: 1509

Scholar garden for men of letters, and the arts

559,190 square foot

Containing 48 different buildings, numerous pavilions and bridges set among a maze of connected pools and islands so that impossible to view the whole scene.

Garden scenes are all constructed to be best viewed from a pavilion.



The Humble Administrator's Garden (拙政園), Suzhou: 1509



The Humble Administrator's Garden (拙政園), Suzhou: 1509

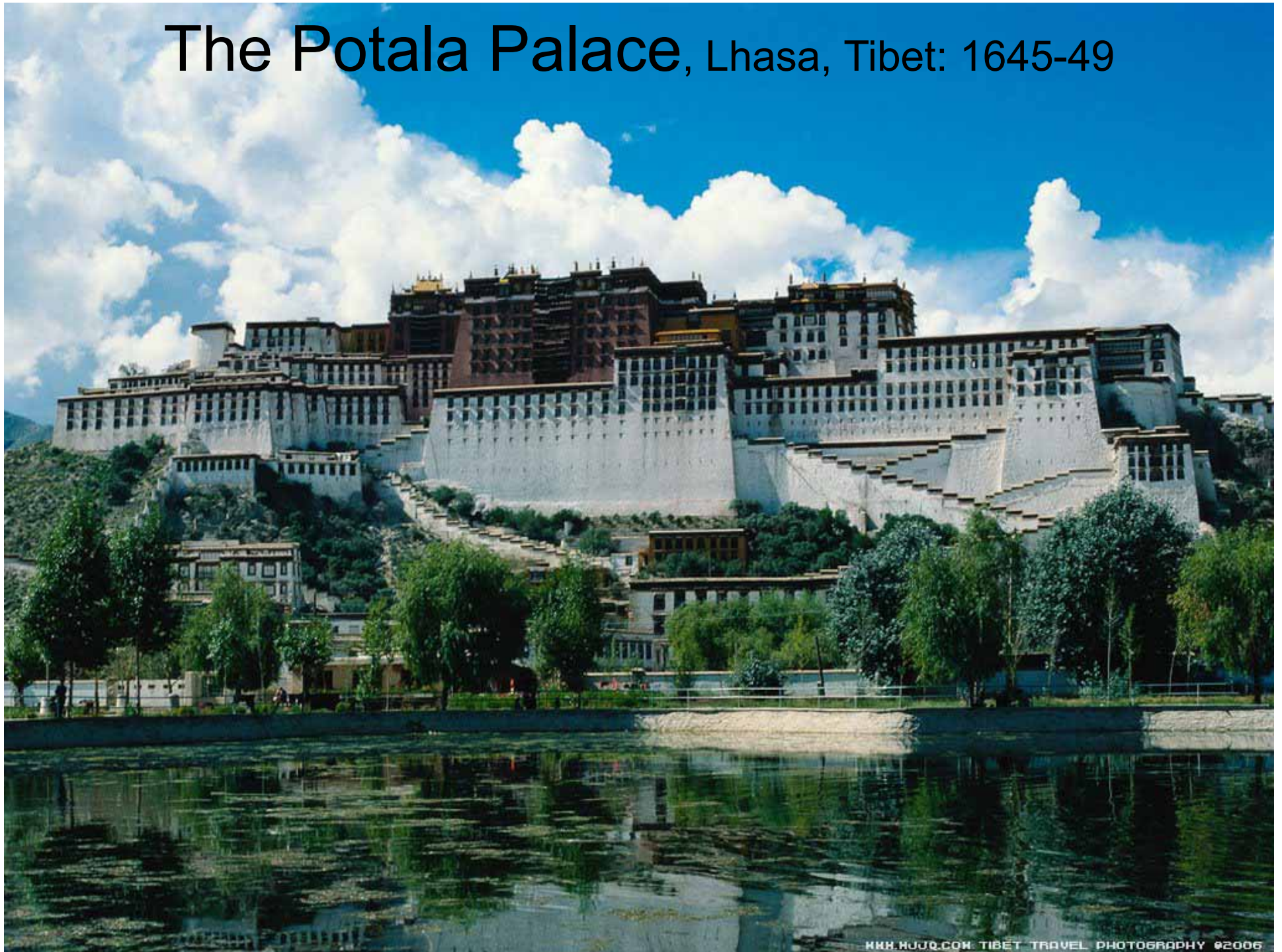


The Humble Administrator's Garden

(拙政園), Suzhou: 1509



The Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet: 1645-49



The Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet: 1645-49

1,300'x1,150' 384'high

Sloping stone 16' to 12'

Poured copper foundation

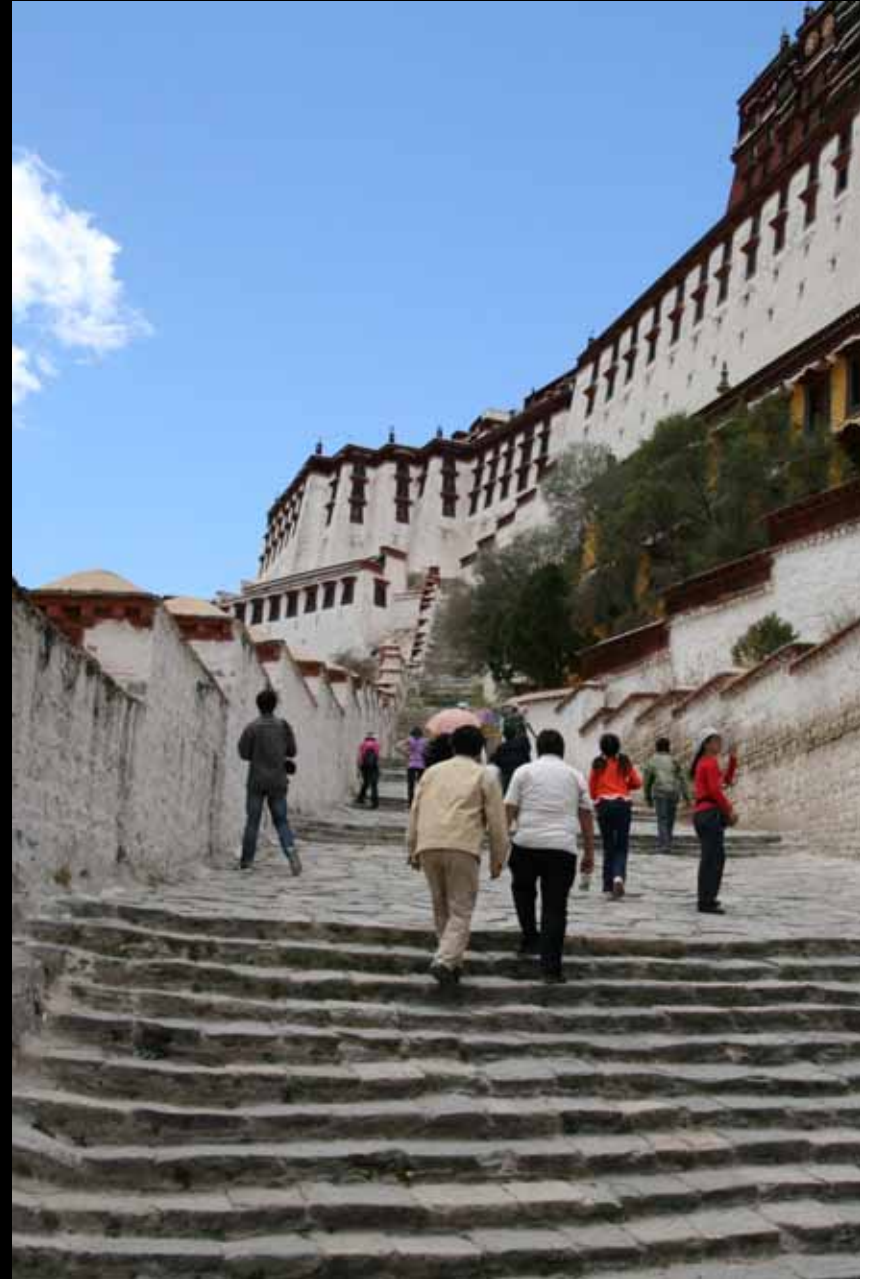
Two rows of blank windows are added to exaggerates the height

The White Palace
- the living quarters of the Dalai Lama

The Red Palace -
religious study and prayer



The Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet: 1645-49



Japanese Architecture

日本建築



Originally heavily influenced by Chinese and Korea architecture.

Unification of Japan in the 8th century under the Emperor

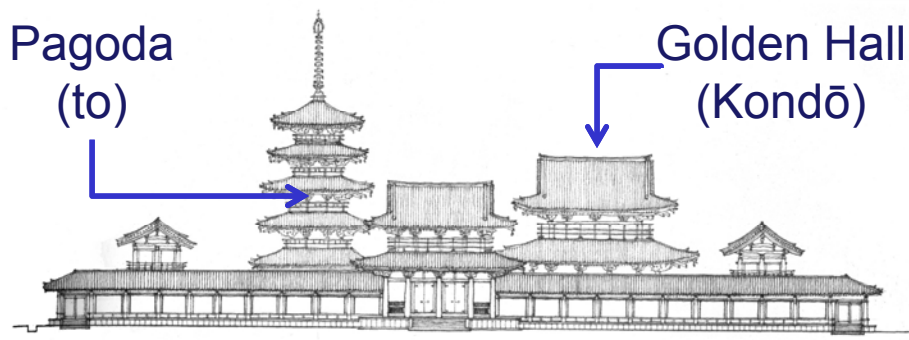
Arrival of Buddhism and its temple architecture 552c.

It has also developed many unique differences and indigenous aspects as a result of dynamic changes throughout its history.

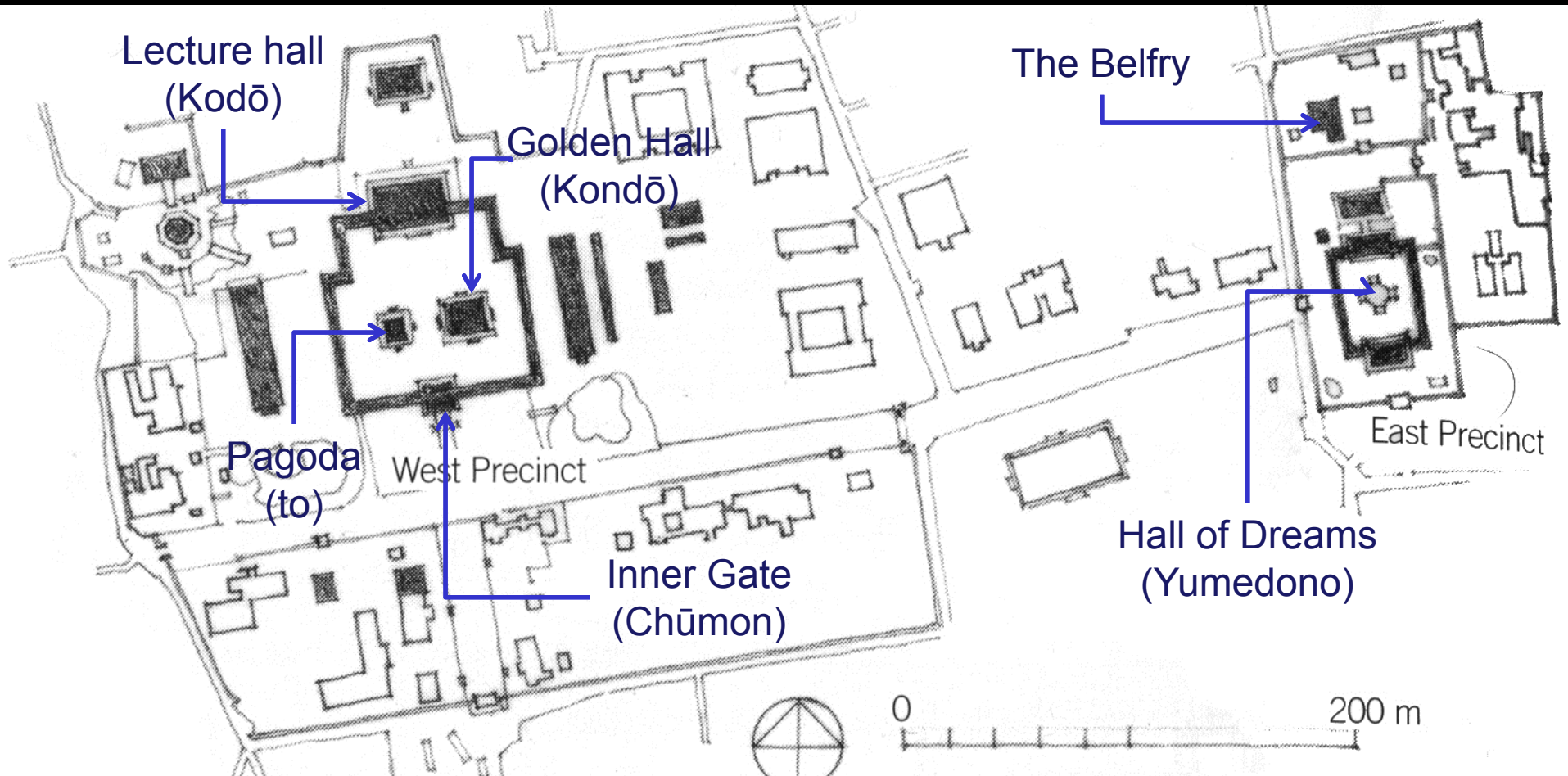
Hōryū Gakumonji (法隆学問寺), Ikaruga : 607-711



Hōryū Gakumonji (法隆学問寺), Ikaruga : 607-711



- oldest wooden buildings
- unique plan
- the entasis in the columns



Hōryū Gakumonji (法隆学問寺), Ikaruga : 607-711

Golden Hall
(Kondō)



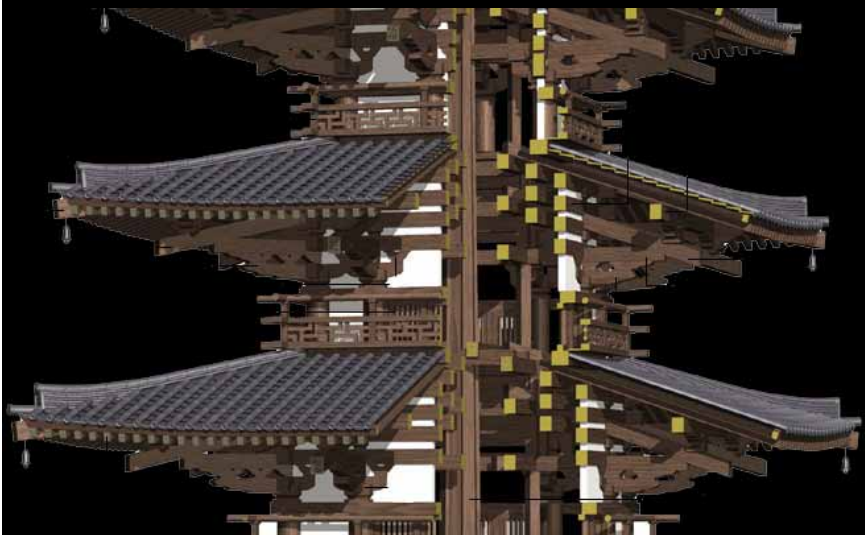
Hōryū Gakumonji

(法隆学問寺),

Ikaruga : 607-711

Pagoda (to), five-story

66'x66' and 122' height



Hōryū Gakumonji (法隆学問寺), Ikaruga : 607-711



The Belfry

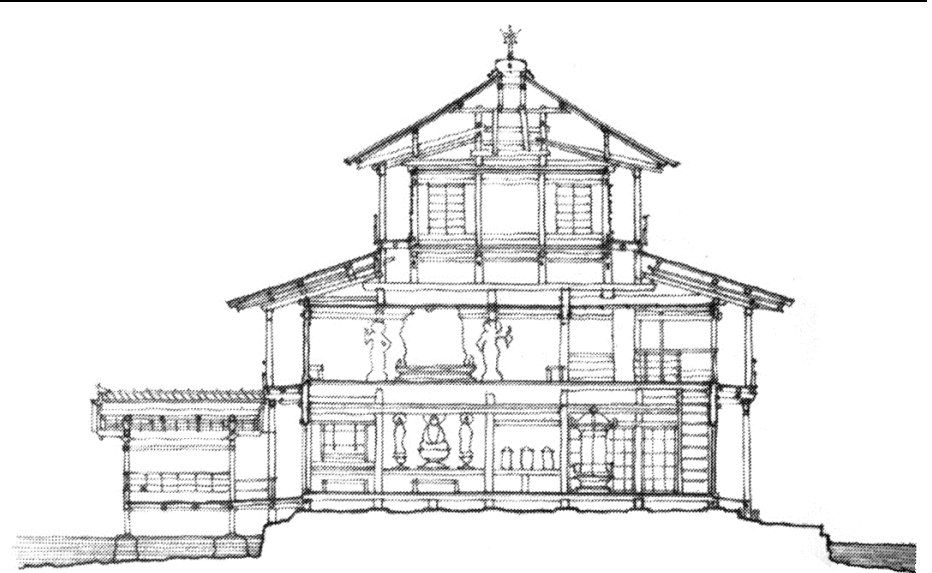


Inner Gate (Chūmon)



Hall of Dreams (Yumedono)

Kinkaku-ji (Temple of the Golden Pavilion), Kyoto: 1397



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The Phoenix Hall, Byōdō-in , Uji: 1053



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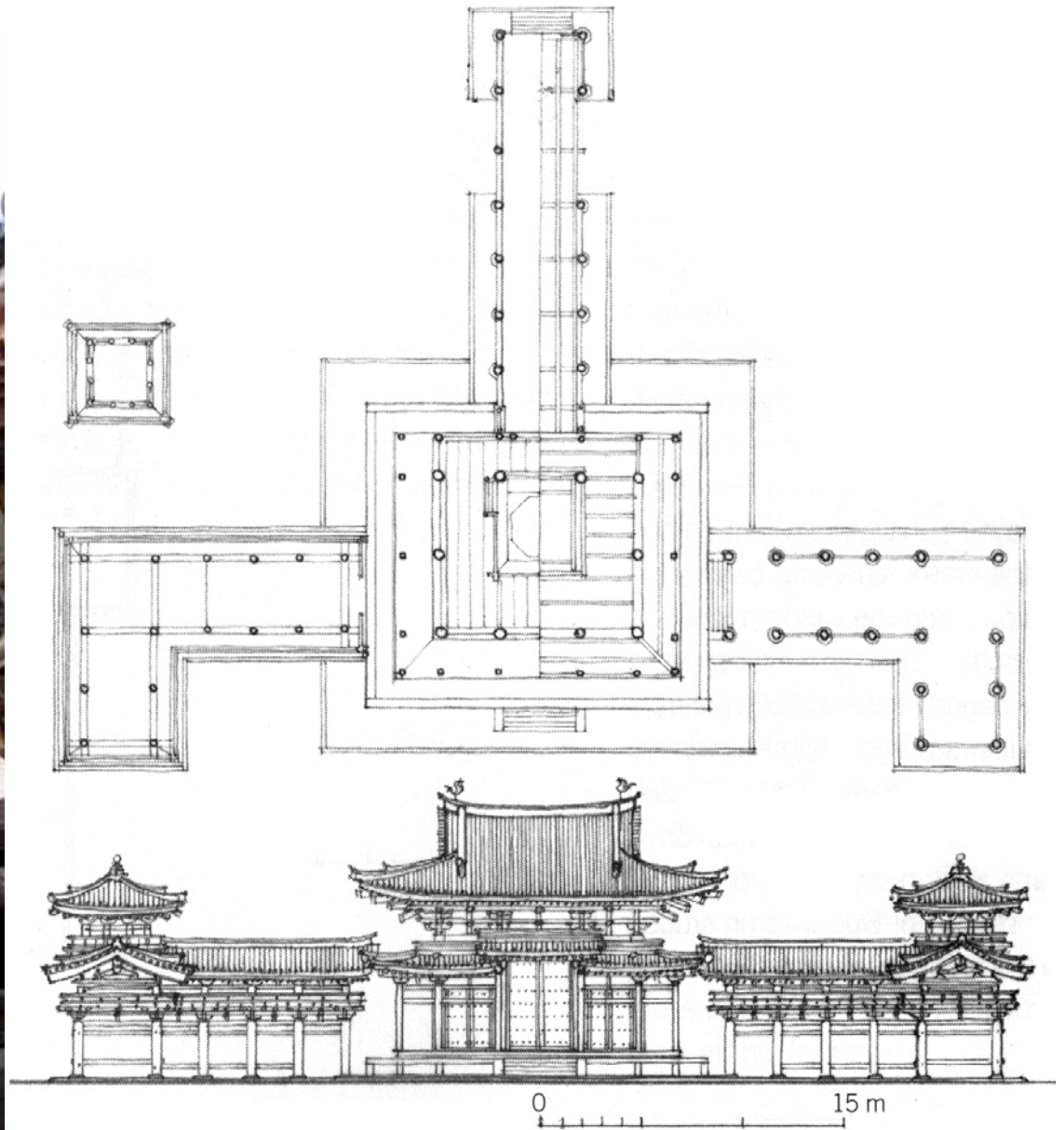
Ancient Chinese-oriented style.

A Buddhist complex, formerly a private country retreat for an emperor & now a kind of national religious monument or park.

This is one of the few surviving wooden buildings in Japan.

The central hall is flanked by twin L wing corridors with a tail corridor.

The Phoenix Hall, Byōdō-in , Uji: 1053

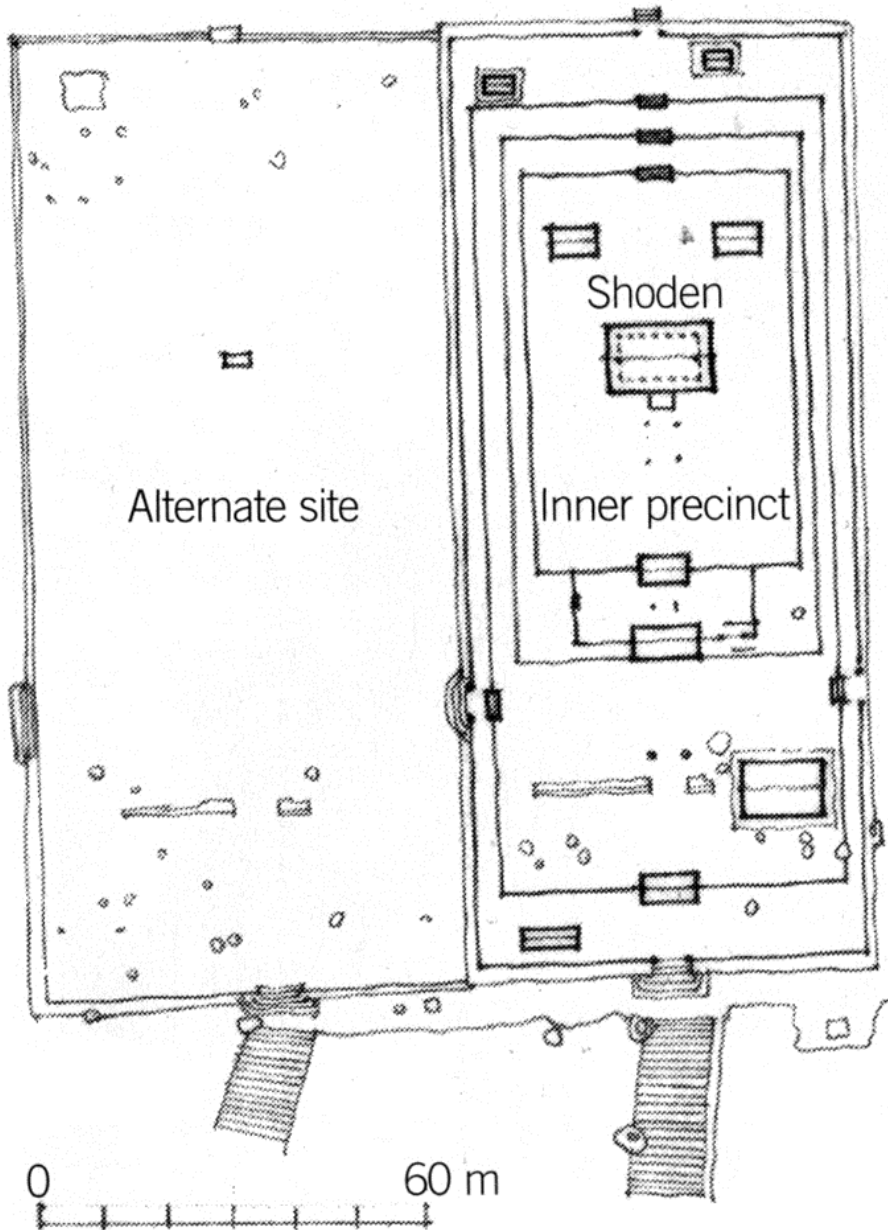


Ise

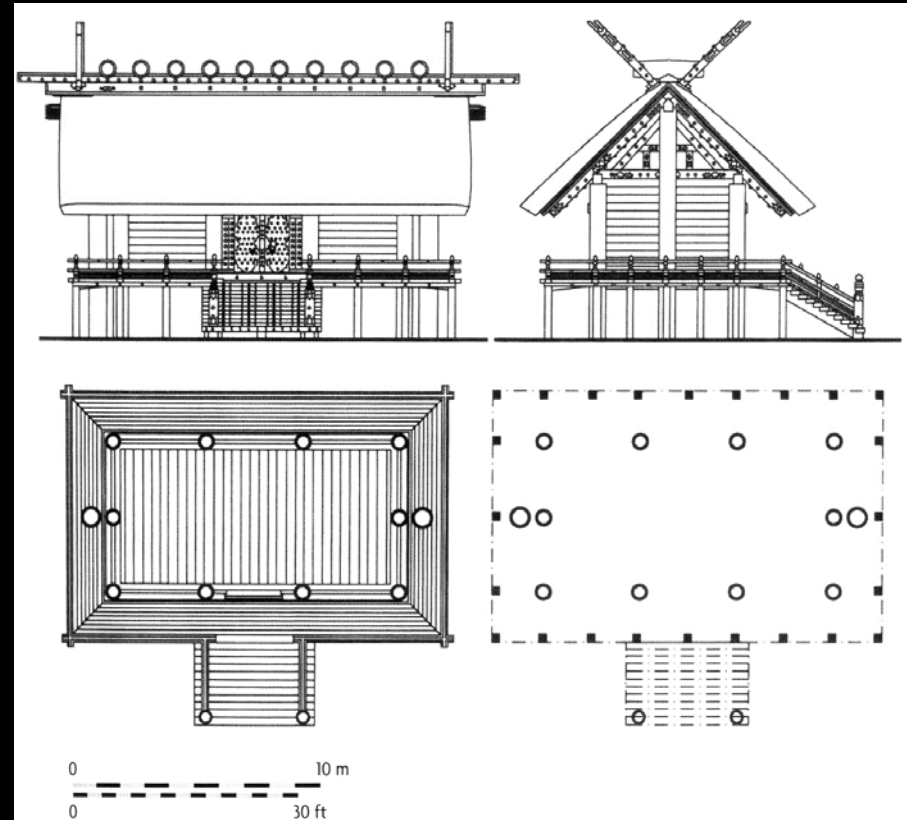
123 Shinto shrines in Ise City, 4 miles between the two shrines



The Inner Shrine, Ise: 690

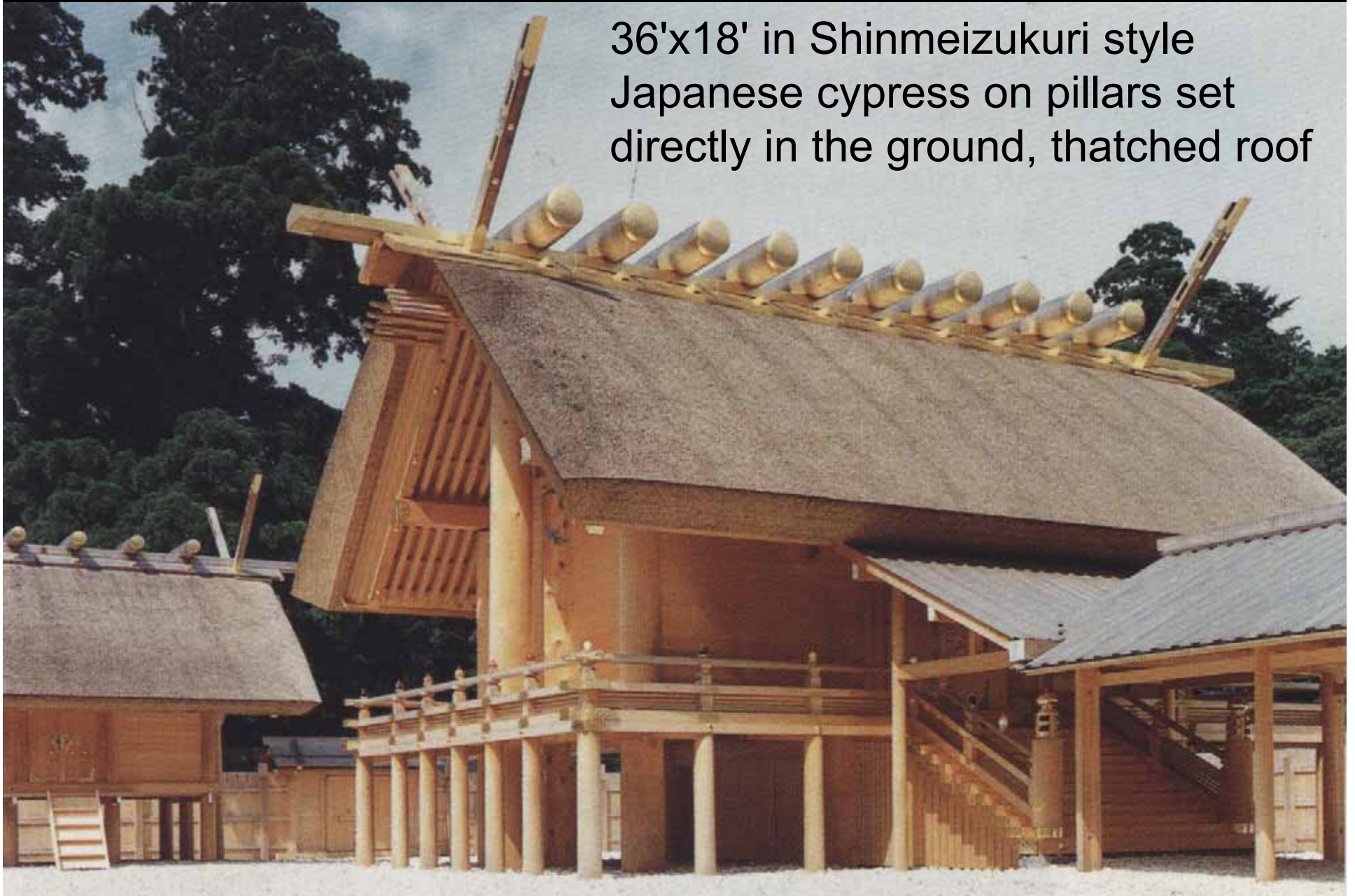


Every 20 this shrine is rebuilt, so that the buildings will be forever new and forever ancient This is the 61st time. The next scheduled time 2013.



The Inner Shrine, Ise: 690

36'x18' in Shinmeizukuri style
Japanese cypress on pillars set
directly in the ground, thatched roof



Kōfuku-ji Temple (興福寺), Nara: 669-710



Kōfuku-ji Temple (興福寺), Nara: 669-710

Kōfuku-ji is one of 8 shrines of Nara form "Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara" (a UNESCO World Heritage Site)

The Goju-no-to (five-story pagoda) wooden 150': 730CE

It was destroyed 4 times over.



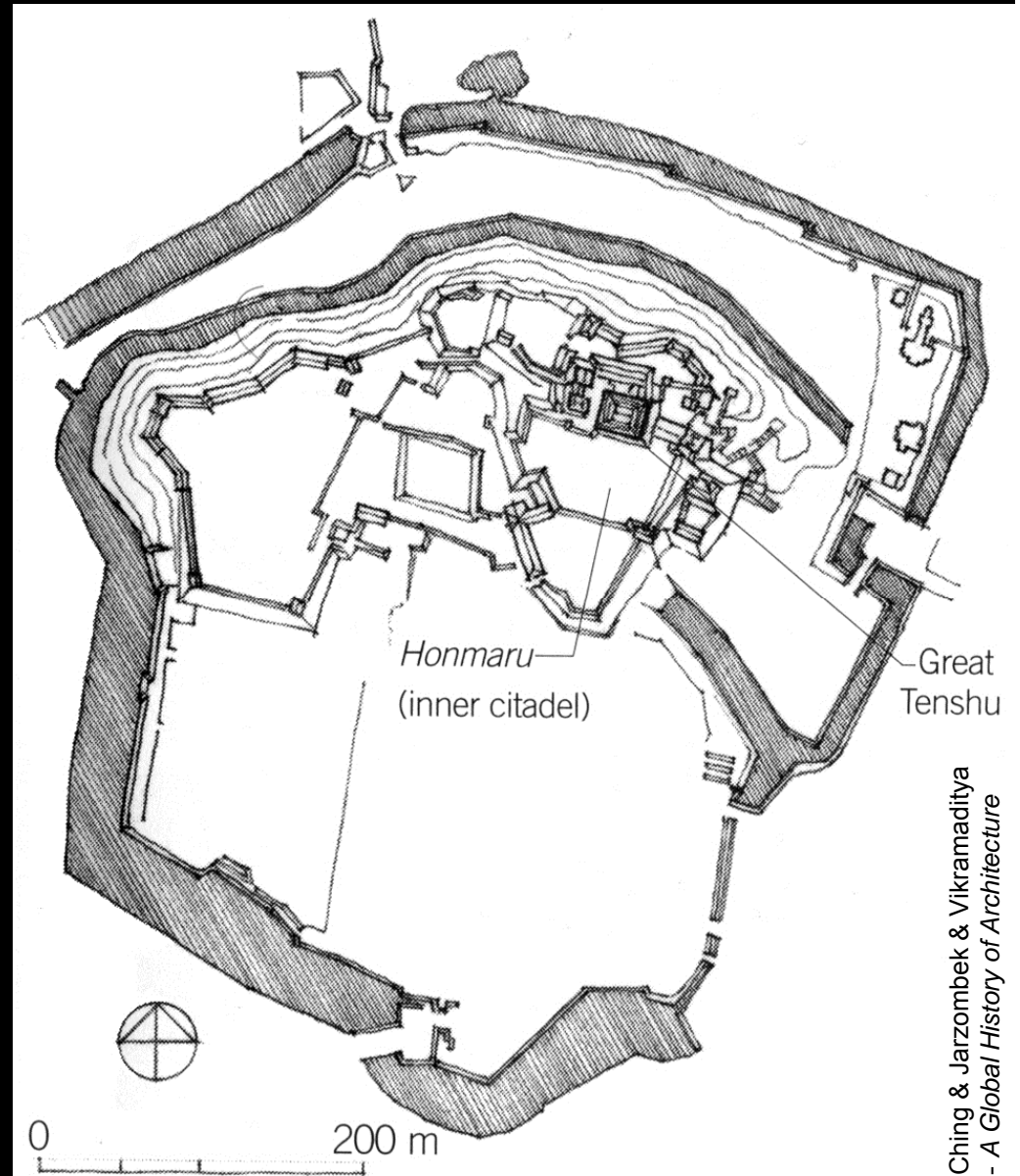
Himeji Castle (姫路城), Himeji: 1346



Himeji Castle (姫路城), Himeji: 1346

Construction materials:
Wood, stone, plaster, & tile

A maze of paths leading to the
main keep
In use until 1868



The Katsura Imperial Villa (桂離宮), Kyoto: 1616-60

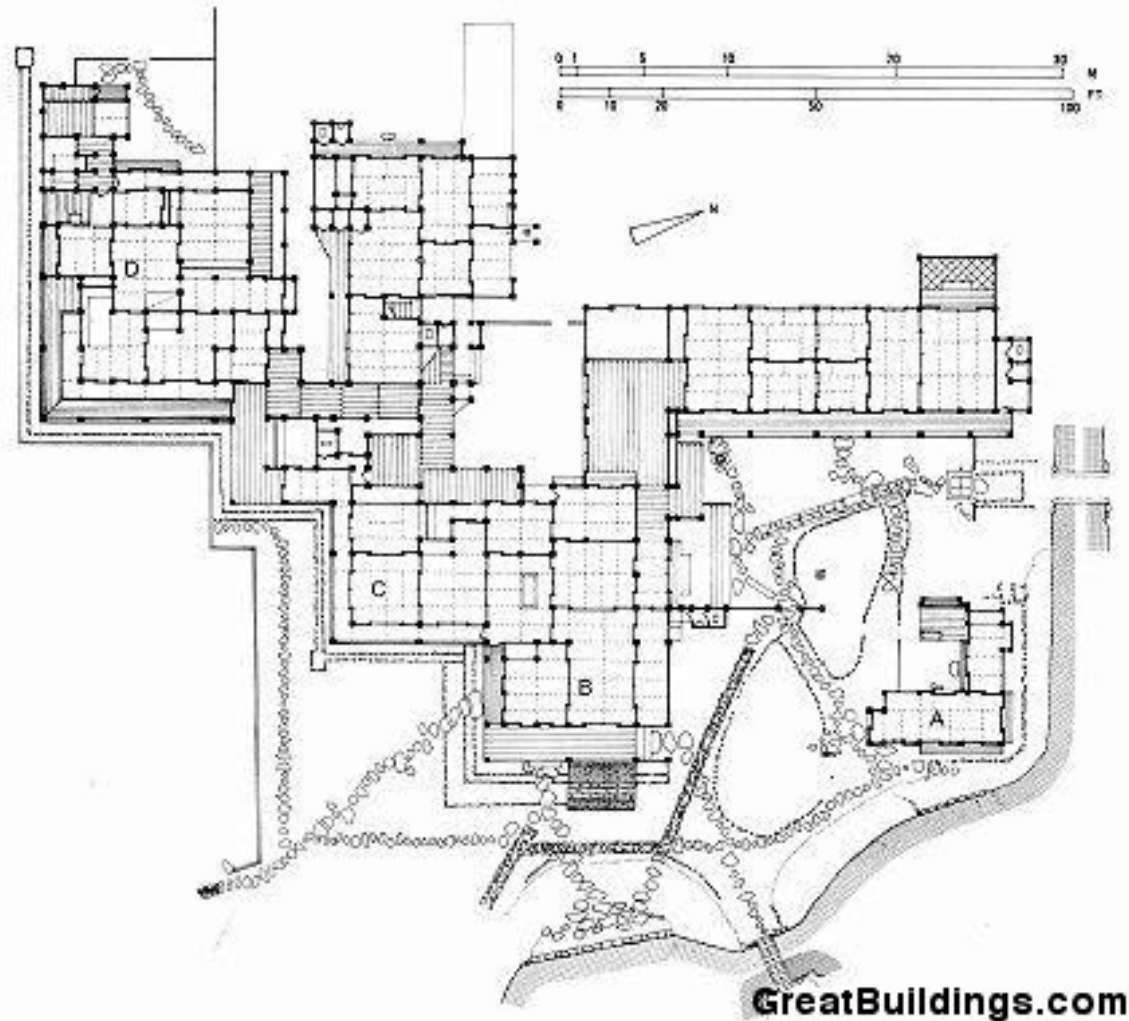


Franca, Raphael Azevedo. *Shokin-tei tea pavillion*. <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/09/Shokin-tei.jpg>

The Katsura Imperial Villa (桂離宮), Kyoto: 1616-60



The rooms and bays were laid out in multiples of the tatami, mats.

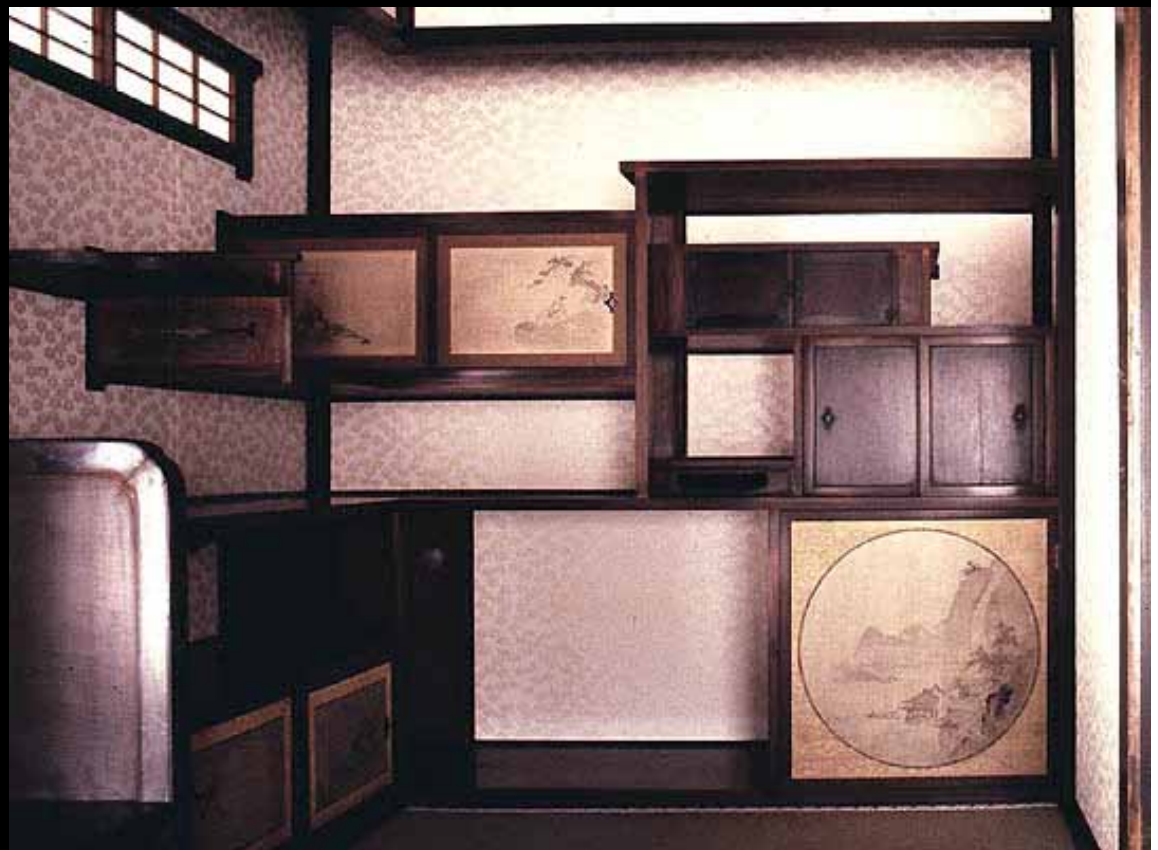


The Katsura Imperial Villa (桂離宮), Kyoto: 1616-60

No pillars or brackets.



Framed in light timbers, triangular truss in the roof, and closed by plain walls.



The Katsura Imperial Villa (桂離宮), Kyoto: 1616-60





Readings:

Chapter 4, Pages 87 - 109, *A World History of Architecture*,
By Fazio, Michael, Moffet & Wodehouse
(Pages 12-23 in: *Great Architecture of the World*, by Norwich)

www.flickr.com by le niners

Inspirational structure/building

Final 1 Page Essay: single space

Describe some of the major architectural influences on the structure or building. Using your knowledge of Architectural History, describe some of the major architectural features found on your structure/building. Describe them and relate them to some of the major architectural influences from past architectural styles.

Due: May 16, 2014 hard copy print bring to class