

MEDIEVAL & MODERN ART & ARCHITECTURE

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Design-wise = Elegant

Ornamentation-wise = Plain

Dome and arches

Pillars

Lime mortar by Turks

In provincial kingdoms, — Indigenous architecture

ARCHITECTURE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE / STYLE

In the 7th and 8th centuries CE, Islam spread towards India and over a passage of 600 years the influx of Muslim merchants, traders, holy men and conquerors resulted in a distinctive culture.

Although by the eight century CE, Muslims had begun to construct in Sind, Gujarat etc., it was only in the early 13th century that large-scale building activity was begun by the Turkish State in northern India.

The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were prolific builders. Islam introduced in India:

- 1) the Masjids or the Mosques
- 2) the Maqbaras or the Mausoleums
- 3) the Madrasahs or the centres of learning
- 4) the Caravan sarais or the covered inns.

- Many mosques were built during this period. These were elegantly designed but covered with restrained ornamentation.
- Domes and arches became common features.
- These created the need for a large number of pillars.
- The Turks used fine quality lime mortar as cement.
- At this time, temples in South India were built following the old trabeate methods of posts and lintels.

Qutb Minar

- (a) Started by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.
- (b) 71.4 m high
- (c) The ribbed and angular projections on the minar and the use of red and white sandstone makes it gorgeous.

- The surviving buildings of the Delhi Sultanate are mostly the mausoleums.
- Indigenous styles of architecture had developed at various provincial kingdoms under the Delhi Sultanate.
- Often they were influenced by the local traditions of architecture.

Indian & Islamic Styles : Commonalities & Differences

* Common : Ornamental decoration

Open court surrounded by colonnades

Upraised platform

* Differences :

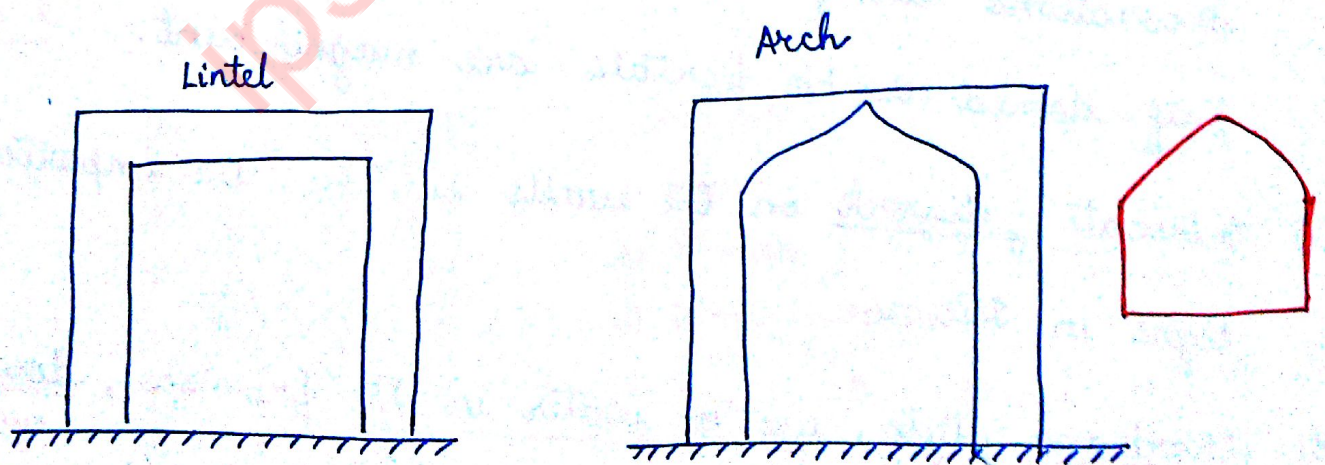
- Prayer chamber of mosque was spacious whereas the shrine of temple was comparatively small.
- The mosque was lit (lighted) and open whereas the temple was dark and closed.
- The Hindu style of ornamentation is largely naturalistic showing human and animal forms and the luxuriant vegetation like the Islamic style focussed on geometrical and arabesque patterns, ornamental writing and formal representation of flowers

What is Indo-Islamic Architecture?

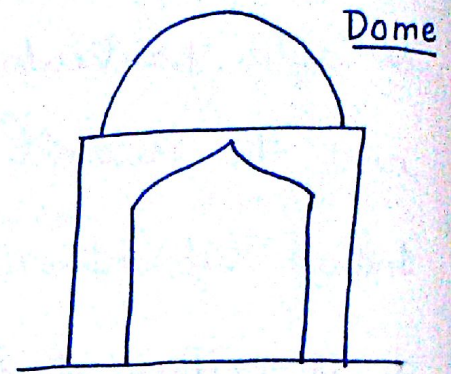
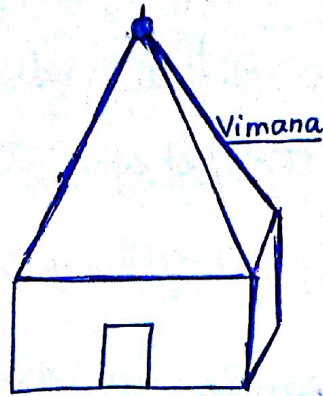
- ① The Indo-Islamic architecture is the fusion of wide range of styles, particularly the Hindu/Indian architectural style and the Islamic Art, that shaped the architecture of the Indian subcontinent from the 7th century onwards.
- ② It is neither strictly Islamic nor strictly Hindu.
- ③ It encompasses Saracenic, Persian and Turkish influences along with the prevailing Indian architectural and decorative forms.

Characteristics of Indo-Islamic Architecture

- ① The Indo-Islamic style introduced the arcuate style of construction with arches and beams, and replaced the traditional Indian trabeate style of using pillars, beams and lintels.



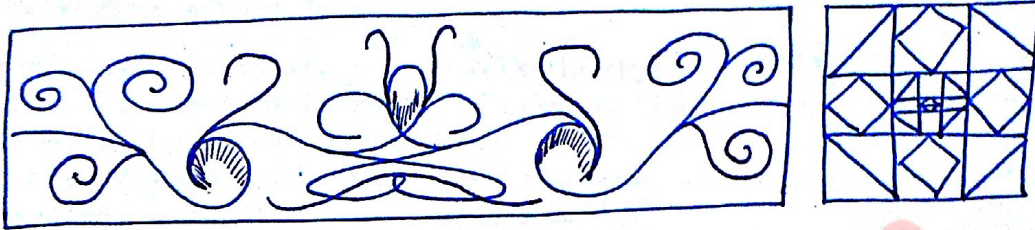
(2) The spire (shikhara or vimana) was replaced with domes.



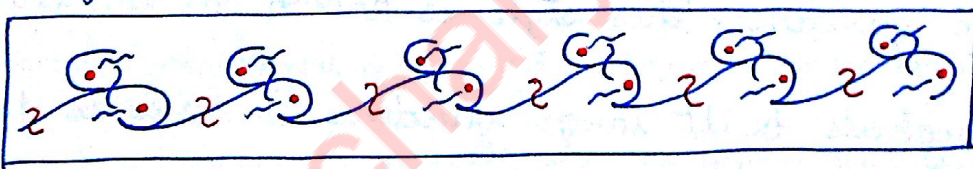
- (3) Presence of minar, unlike the dwazastambhas of Indian temples.
- (4) Use of lime mortar as a cementing agent, distinct from the traditional style where stones were used.
- (5) Ornamentation through geometrical and arabesque patterns, ornamental writing and formal representation of plant and floral life. Human and faunal representations are avoided.
- (6) The introduction of decorative brackets, balconies, pedentive decorations along with utilisation of kiosks (chhatris) and half-domed double portals are magnificent.
- (7) Intricate jaliwork on the walls signifies the importance of light in Islam.
- (8) Charbagh style, use of water in the premises, double-dome system of dome architecture, foresighting technique and the pietra-dura style of inlay decorations during the Mughal ^{symmetry} ~~period~~ period evolved the Indo-Islamic architecture further.

Arabesque Method :

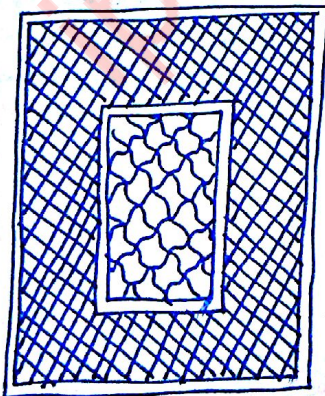
The arabesque is a form of artistic decoration consisting of surface decorations based on rhythmic linear patterns of scrolling and interlacing foliage, tendrils or plain lines, often combined with other elements.



It is characterised by a continuous stem which splits regularly producing a series of counter-poised, leafy secondary stems which can in turn split again or return to be reintegrated into the main stem.



Jali Work :



- 1) Arcuate
- 2) Dome
- 3) Minar
- 4) Lime mortar
- 5) Ornamental themes
- 6) Brackets, balconies, kiosks
- 7) Jaliwork
- 8) Charbagh, water, double-dome, foresighting, pietra-dura

Use of water in the premises

- In the form of courtyard pools, fountains or through small drains.
- In hot climate, the water from the pools or fountains cools the environment of the premise.
- Also used as a decorative tool to create mirror image of the mountain monument.

Charbagh Style :

- Evolved in the Kabul Valley
- Introduced by the Mughals in Indian subcontinent.
- The Mughal tombs are generally placed at the centre of a huge garden complex subdivided into four identical square gardens. This style is known as the char bagh style.
- The Mughals built large gardens in various levels and terraces on the char-bagh pattern.

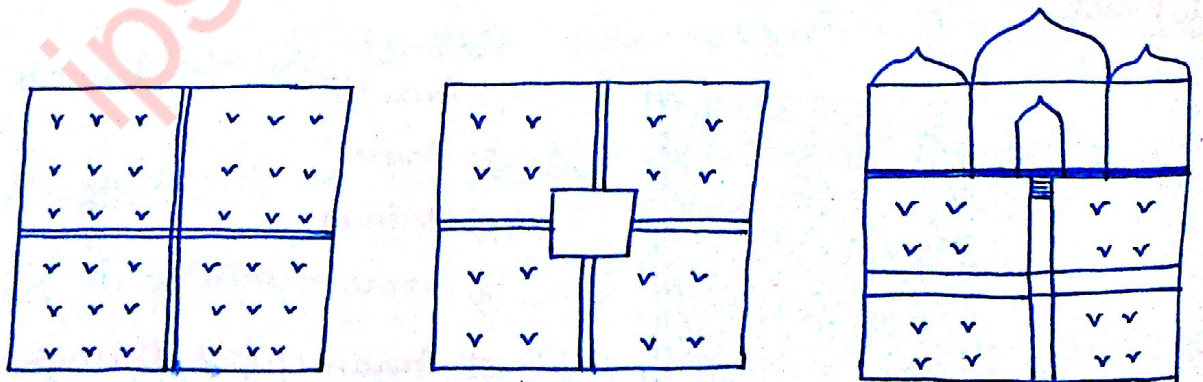
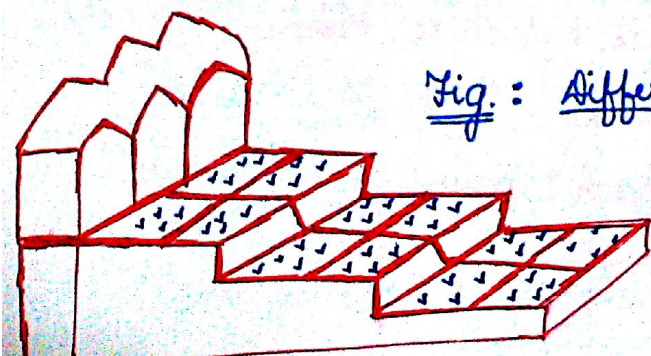


Fig. : Different patterns of Char Bagh



"A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

Approach:

The answer is required to identify the main features and characteristics of Indo-Islamic Architecture. The emphasis must be on the 'evolution' of the stylistic differentiation of architecture of Indo-Islamic monuments across the empires and how it was a unique harmonious blend of both Hindu and Muslim styles. To structure it further, it can be sub divided into earlier Islamic rule and Mughal Period apart from provincial styles. Provide reference to few important monuments also.

Answer:

The development of Muslim Style of Architecture of this period can be called the Indo-Islamic Architecture or the Indian Architecture influenced by Islamic Art.

Characteristics of Indo-Islamic architecture:

1. **Arcuate style of constructions-** introduction of arches and beams unlike the traditional Indian trabeate building style of using pillars and beams and lintels.
2. The architectural features introduced by them include arches, domes, tall towers (minars) and minarets, squinch arch, half domed double portals, kiosks (chhatris).
3. They also introduced gilding and painting in varied colours and designs. Muslim decorative elements are usually of the nature of embroidery. Apart from this they also introduced decorative brackets and balconies.
4. One of the major aspect of distinction was the emphasis on decoration. While Hindus as part of their religious faith decorated sculptures and paintings, Islam forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface, developed their religious art and architecture consisting of the arts of arabesque, geometrical patterns and calligraphy on plaster and stone.
5. The Muslims, like the Romans, were also responsible for making extensive use of concrete and lime mortar as an important factor of construction and incidentally used lime as plaster and a base for decoration.
6. Muslim added the inlay decoration and use of coloured marble, painted plaster and brilliantly glazed tiles. A variety of stones were used such as quartzite, sandstone. In some cases, the Polychrome tiles were used to finish the walls.
7. From the seventeenth century onward, bricks were also used for construction and these imparted greater flexibility to the structures.

In this phase there was more reliance on local materials. In spite of the Saracenic, Arabic, Persian and Turkish influences, Indo-Islamic structures were heavily influenced by prevailing sensibilities of Indian architectural and decorative forms.

1. **Influence of Hindu style:** The development of the Indo-Islamic architecture was greatly facilitated by the knowledge and skill possessed by the Indian craftsmen, who had mastered the art of stonework for centuries and used their experience while constructing Islamic monuments in India. The Muslims borrowed the design of kalash on the top of the Hindu temple by placing a dome on the top of their buildings. Infact kiosks (chhatris) is a borrowing from Rajput school of architecture.
2. **Provincial Style:** Amongst provincial styles, the architecture of Bengal and Jaunpur is regarded as distinct, while the style of Gujarat was marked with borrowed elements from regional temple traditions such as toranas, lintels in mihrabs, carvings of bell and chain motifs, and carved panels depicting trees, for tombs, mosques and dargahs.-
3. **Under the Mughal,** Akbar was keenly interested in art and architecture and his architecture is regarded as blend of the Hindu and Islamic modes of **construction ornamentation**. This reached its culmination during the reign of Shah Jahan which is called the Golden Age of Indo-Islamic architecture. The Mughals are also credited to have introduced the double dome system of dome architecture and the pietra-dura style of inlay decorations.
4. **Tomb Architecture:** To the general tomb architecture, the Mughals added a new dimension by introducing gardens all around the tomb. The Mughal tombs are generally placed at the centre of a huge garden complex, the latter being sub-divided into square compartments, the style is known as **char-bagh**. The most famous example of tomb in India is the Taj Mahal.

Categories of Styles

Indo-Islamic architecture is conventionally categorised into four styles:

- ① The Imperial Style (Delhi Sultanate)
- ② The Provincial Style (Mandu, Gujarat, Bengal & Jaunpur)
- ③ The Mughal Style (Delhi, Agra and Lahore)
- ④ The Deccani Style (Bijapur, Golconda)

IMPERIAL STYLE

The first Muslim invaders of India were merely armed horsemen who had come to plunder and to loot the country. They did not think of founding towns, cities or empires and hence did not bring with them architects or masons. The building materials obtained from the destruction of other buildings were used for new improvised buildings. Eg.

- Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi
- Adhai-din-ka-Thonpra in Ajmer.

As such, from the 7th century to the 16th century, Muslim architecture in India reflects the unsettled condition of the conquerors who felt that they were living amidst the conquered inhabitants, many of whom were hostile. It is therefore that early Muslims towns and cities, even when....

they are tombs were made as fortified places which they could easily defend against hostile forces.

1. Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)

• Also called Ilbari Dynasty as all rulers belonged to the Ilbari tribe (except Qutub-ud-din Aibak).

• Style developed by them is called Mamluk Style.

• Mosques and minar constructed by using materials of demolished Hindu and Jain temples. Ex.

(i) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque : (1st Pure Islamic Construction in India)

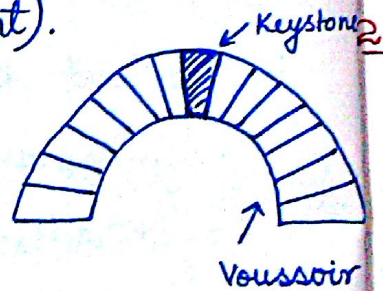
- Constructed by Aibak around 1197 AD.

- Materials of 27 Hindu and Jain temples

- It has a massive stone screen with 5 graceful arches, not built on the true arch principle (with voussoir and keystone) but on trabeate style (with lintels holding up the top and the arch only an ornamental false element).

- Hindu decorative floral elements

- Introduction of Arabic inscription



(ii) Qutub Minar (to commemorate victory of Islam on Indian Soil) Fig. True Arch

- 5 storeys in total (first 2 by Aibak; Remaining by Iltutmish, who dedicated it to Bakhtiar Kaki).

- Projecting balconies with decorative carvings on the underside.

- Inscriptional surface carving

- Variegated (multi-coloured) fluting.

- Black limestone used

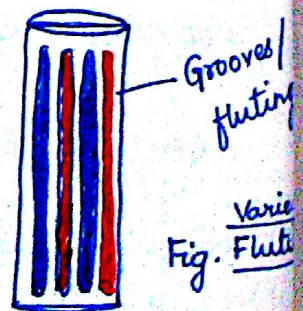


Fig. Variegated Fluting

(iii) Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra at Ajmer :

- Constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- Same plan as the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque
- Carved pillars used in colonnades
- Materials from demolishing Hindu temples.

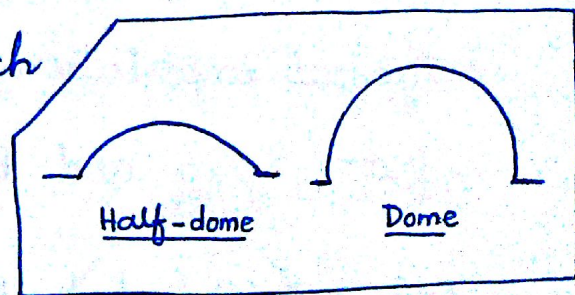
(iv) Sultan Ghori Tomb : (Delhi)

- First monumental Muslim tomb in India
- Walled enclosure with bastions (towers) on the corners
- Octagonal grave chamber underground.
- Stone pillars, carved lintels, Hindu decorative elements from Hindu temples are used.
- Built by Iltutmish.

(v) Balban constructed Lal Mahal in Delhi.

2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)

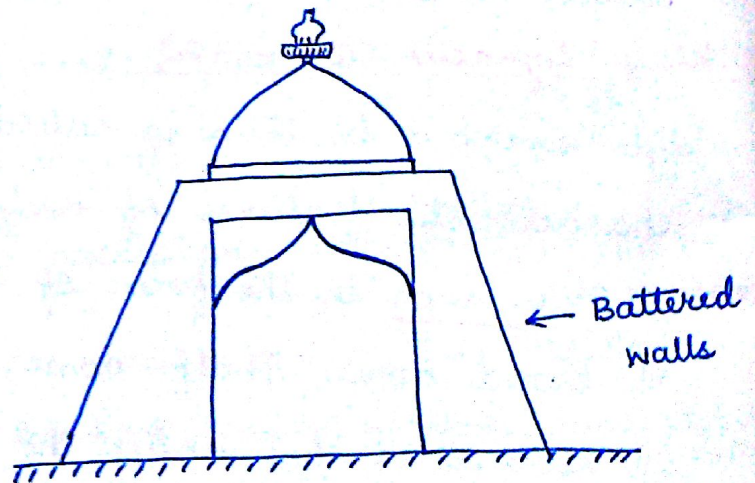
- Style developed by them is called the Seljuk Style.
- Characteristic features of Khilji architecture :
 - (i) True arch in the form of a pointed horseshoe
 - (ii) Broad dome (half-dome, not hemispherical) introduced.
 - (iii) Recessed arches under the squinch
 - (iv) Perforated windows
 - (v) Inscriptional bands
 - (vi) Use of red sandstone relieved by marble
 - (vii) Use of mortar as a cementing agent.



- Ex. ^{→ Earliest example of dome in India.}
- (i) Alai Darwaja by Alauddin Khilji (Qutb Complex)
 - (ii) Siri Fort in Siri city, Delhi [Siri was the first expansion of Delhi]
 - (iii) Hauz-i-Alai (iv) Jamat Khana Masjid

B. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413)

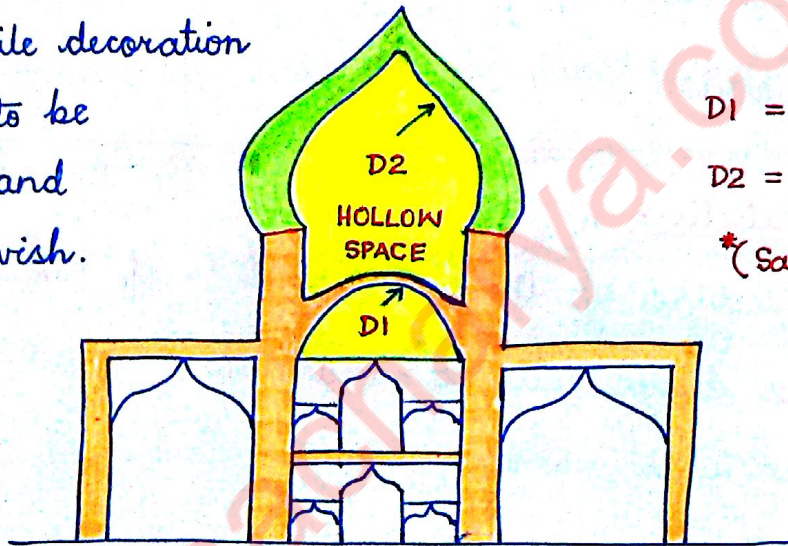
- Crisis period of architecture
- Buildings have plain, ^{and austere} surfaces of grey sandstone (minimum decoration)
- Everything built with an eye on defence:
 - (i) Cross vaults over large halls
 - (ii) Battered walls of enormous thickness
 - (iii) Secret passages and hidden exits
- The Tughlaqs introduced the concept of sloping walls called as BATTER, combining the principles of arch and the lintel, to give strength to the buildings.
- To a certain extent, the Hindu trabeation style continued with false arches.
- The dome is a typical importation from Syria and Byzantine.



- Cities established by the Tughlaqs:
 - (i) Tughlaqabad by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
 - (ii) Jahanpana by MBT
 - (iii) Feroz Shah Kotla / Ferozabad by Feroz Shah Tughlaq

4. Lodhis

- Again a crisis period
- There was only tomb-making, however, with some imagination and design diversity.*
- Concept of double dome was introduced
- Tombs were hard and bare octagonal apartments and supported by verandah of same slope.
- Sikander Lodhi established the city of Agra and made it as his capital. Also repaired Qutub Minar.
- Enamel tile decoration tended to be richer and more lavish.

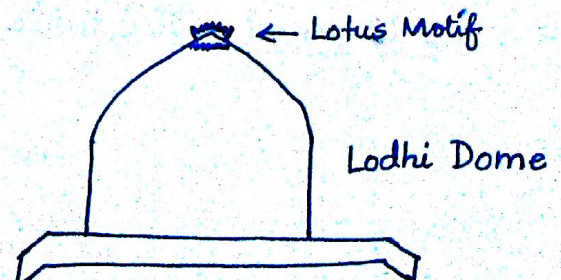


D1 = Inner Dome surface
D2 = Outer Dome surface
*(Sample Dome of double type)

Double Dome: A dome which is hollow inside; it has two layers, one which is in the interior and roofs the room below, the other or the external surface which proclaims the monument from afar.

Examples of Lodhi Architecture:

- Bada Gumbad (gateway)
- Tomb of Sikander Lodi



5. Sayyid Period

- Ruled in between Tughlaqs and Lodhi. However, their rule was too short to evolve elaborate buildings.
- The octagonal tombs of the time possess a distinct architectural character.
- Decoration through the using of blue enameled tiles enhances the colour effect.
- The lotus motif crowning the tomb and free use of Guldastas considerably influenced the style of the subsequent period.

* Lodi Tomb Architecture

The tomb architecture of the Lodi period is of two types:

- (1) Octagonal in design with a verandah
- (2) Square plan with no verandah

Both the types have grey granite walls.

LODHI: Significant changes in architecture took place under the Lodis: =

- (i) They were the first to construct structures on grafted platforms.
- (ii) First to construct double-domed structures, angular and octagonal structures and structures in garden setting.

PROVINCIAL STYLES

- Bengal
- Malwa
- Jaunpur
- Gujarat

D) Bengal Islamic Architecture :

The Islamic monuments of Bengal are not much different in plan and in design from the imperial style monuments.

However, the use of a different building material and the execution of details inspired by local traditions have made them quite distinct. The monuments are massive as well.

The "Bengal" roof with sloping cornices, which originated from the bamboo construction, was adopted by the Muslims.

Brick was the chief building material while stone was ^{largely} used for pillars.

The pillars in Bengal are generally short and square, and the opening is usually arcuate.

Colored brick and glazed tiles ^{were} used for decoration.

Examples :

- Dakhil Darwaza at Gaur built by Barbak Shah
- Darsbari Masjid in Bengal, with "palm and parasite" motif, depicts delicate quality of filigree work
- Kadam Rasul Mosque, Gaur
- Adina Masjid, Pandua.

(2) Malwa Style

- 15th Century AD

- Malwa was influenced more by the early Tughlaq style from Delhi due to lack of significant local traditions in Malwa and hostile relations with neighbouring Gujarat.

- Main examples are found in the cities of Dhar and Mandu

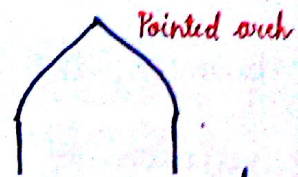
- Salient features:

(i) Absence of minar in the mosque

(ii) Battered walls



(iii) Pointed arches with spear head fringe



(iv) Combination of arch, lintel and bracket

(v) Boat keel domes



(vi) Most artistic combination of arches with pillars and beams

(vii) Buildings are raised on high plinths, accessed by well proportioned long stairways

(viii) Prominent use of colour in decoration — coloured marbles, semi-precious stones and glazed tiles.

- Developed in 3 phases:

Phase I

Dismantling of temples and converting them into mosques.

Eg.

<I> Kamal Maula Masjid (Dhar)

<II> Lat Masjid (Dhar)

<III> Malik Mughis Masjid (Mandu)

Phase II

Monuments of original character. Sober and elegant. More substantial and closer to nature.

Eg.

Jami Masjid

Ashrafi Mahal

Hindola Mahal

Jahaaz Mahal

Hosang Shah's Tomb

Phase III

Less austere and more fanciful structures like pavillions, kiosks, towers

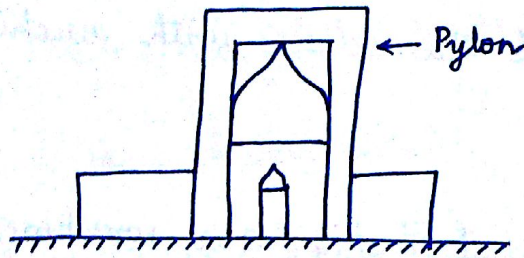
Eg.

Baz Bahadur Palace

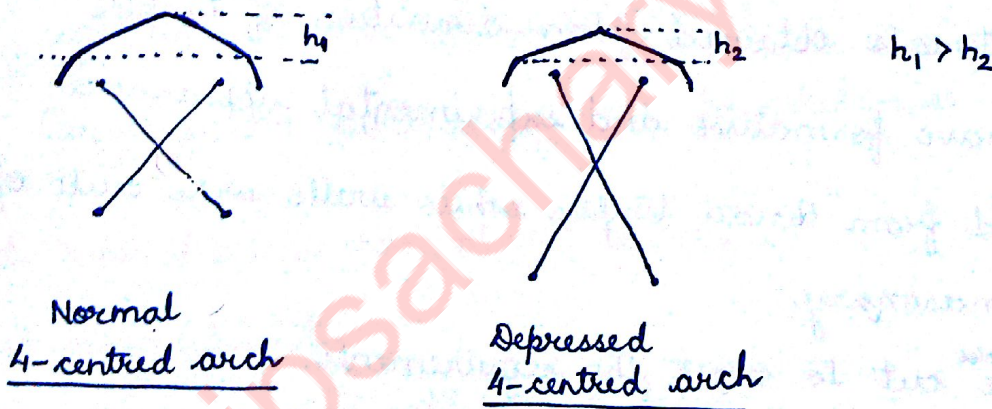
Jami Masjid (Chanderi)

3. Taunpur Style

- Developed by Sharqi Dynasty, hence also called Sharqi Style.
- Absence of minar
- Pylons (tower-like structure) built on the facade to make the entrances more accentuated/prominent.



- Arches are of "depressed four-centred" type.



- The curves and contours of the arches waver weakly in the larger examples.
- Pillar, beam and bracket (trabeate) system of construction was frequent.
- The pillars have square monolithic shafts with bands across the middle.
- Ex. Atala Masjid, Babri Masjid, Lal Darwaza Masjid.

4. Gujarat Style

The Gujarat style is the most indigenous Indian style of all the provincial style. Many structures are adaptations or extracts of local Hindu and Jain temples.

Two factors are responsible for the prodigious output of architecture in this region:

(1) The egotism of the powerful Ahmed Shahi dynasty who wanted to surround themselves with architectural evidence of their might.

(2) The supply of skilled indigenous workmen.

The style can be divided into three main periods:

(i) First Period (First half of the 14th century)

- Building materials obtained from demolition of temples
- Buildings have formative and experimental appearance
- Pillars used from Hindu temples while walls were built of original masonry.
- Stones ^{from temples} were cut to meet the requirements.

• Example:

Adina Masjid at Patan

Jami Masjid at Bharuch

Jami Masjid at Cambay.

(ii) Second Phase (First half of 15th century)

- Art approaching early completion, with slightly tentative qualities.
- More directional authority and better design
- Called as Ahmed Shahi period.

- Example:

Jami Masjid at Ahmedabad

Teen Darwaza

- Facade of Jami Masjid at Ahmedabad has screen of arches as well as pillared portico, creating contrast between high volume and strength of the wall and the lightness of the colonnade.
- Carvings on buttresses and brackets-use are common.

(iii) Third Phase (Second half of 15th century)

- Most magnificent
- Pillars are more sophisticated
- Range of arched cloisters.

- Example:

Bai Hazi War

Sidi Sayyid Masjid

Jami Masjid at Champaur.

DECCANI STYLES

Unlike other Muslim rulers who made full use of indigenous art and architecture in their domains, rulers in the Deccan largely ignored the local art and produced an independent style of their own.

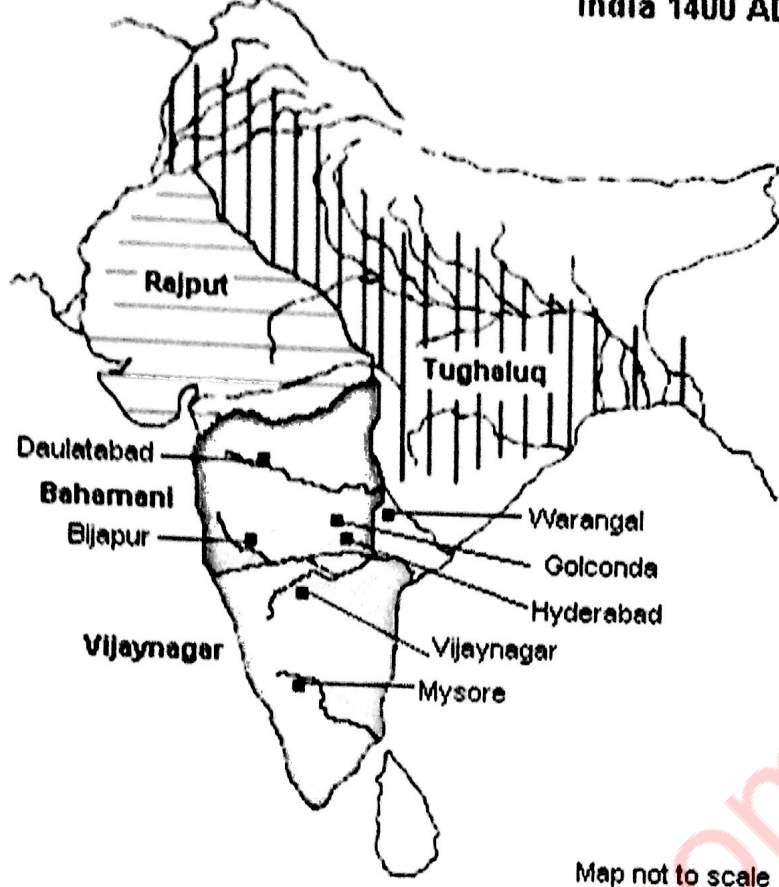
Influences in this style come from two main sources :=

- (1) Delhi Style - Due to the forced migration of Muhammad Tughlaq from Delhi to Daulatabad, many Tughlaq influences were brought to the south.
- (2) Persian Style - Due to the migration of Persians to southern India via sea.

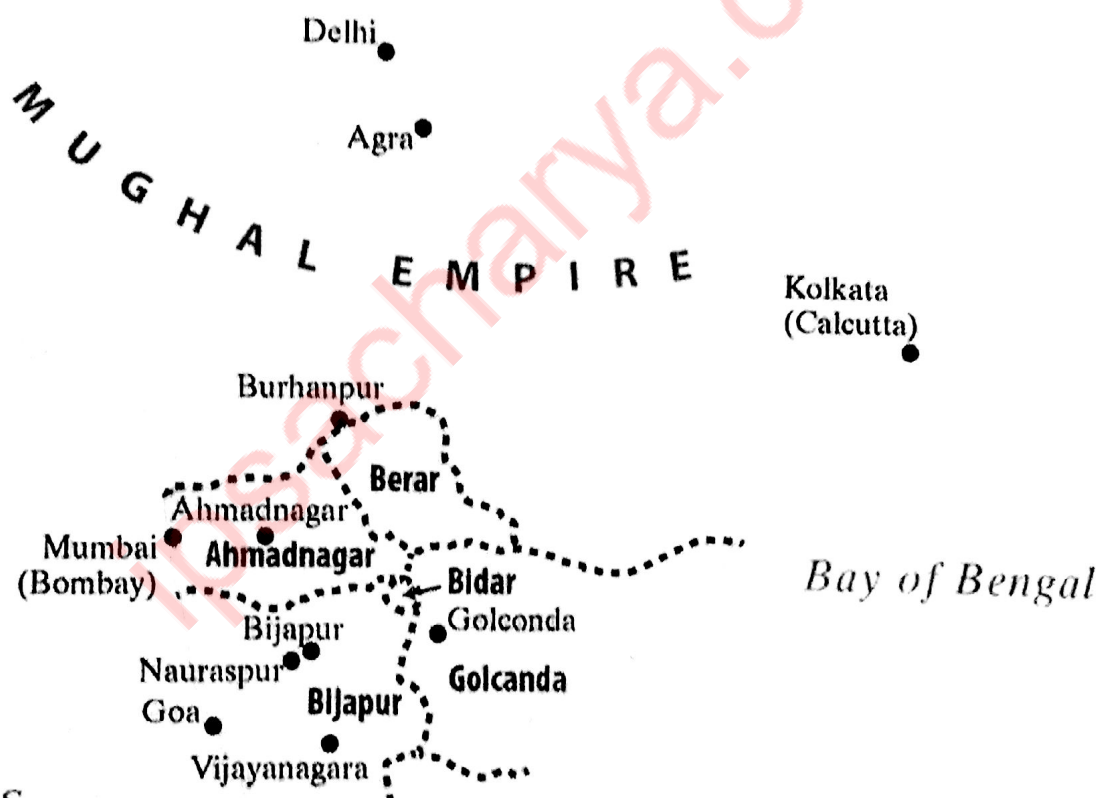
Examples: Jami Masjid at Gulbarga
Haft Gumbaz
Char Minar

Deccani style can be divided into 3 main phases :

- (i) Gulbarga Phase under Bahmani sultans, laying the foundations of the style.
- (ii) Bidar phase under Bahmani and later Barid dynasty. The style developed further.
- (iii) Golkonda Phase under Qutub Shahi Dynasty.



Map not to scale



The Deccan, 17th century

Approximate borders of Deccan sultanates ca. 1600

0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers

● Chennai (Madras)

● Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

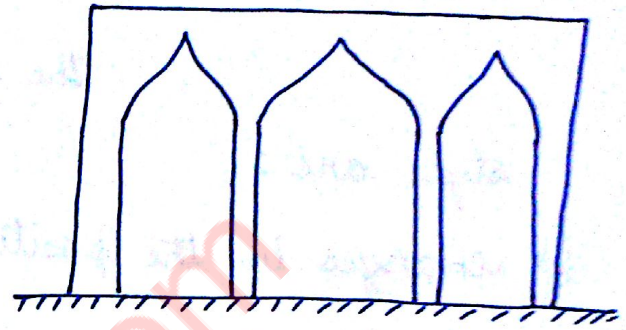
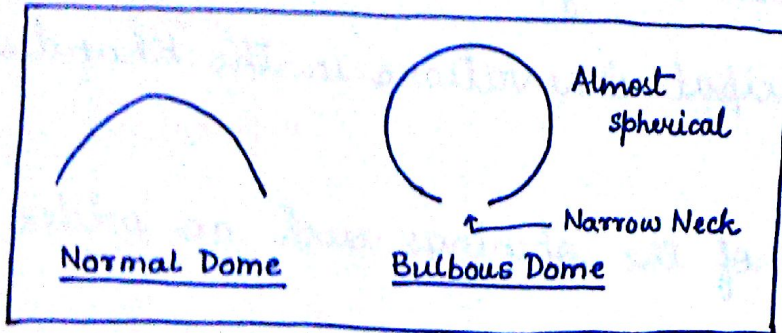
BIJAPUR STYLE

- Developed under Adil Shahi Dynasty.

- Features: and later multiple-arched

(1) 3-arched facade; central arch wider than other two/others

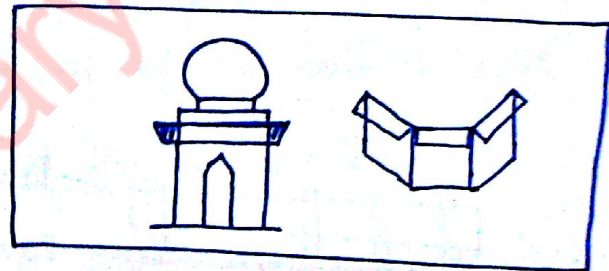
(2) Bulbous dome



3-Arched facade

The dome of Gol Gumbaz is the largest in the world. It is the mausoleum of Adil Shah.

(3) Use of cornices (chajja)



(4) Ceilings without any apparent support through the use of iron clamps and strong mortar.

(5) Rich stone carving and massive buttresses.

Examples:

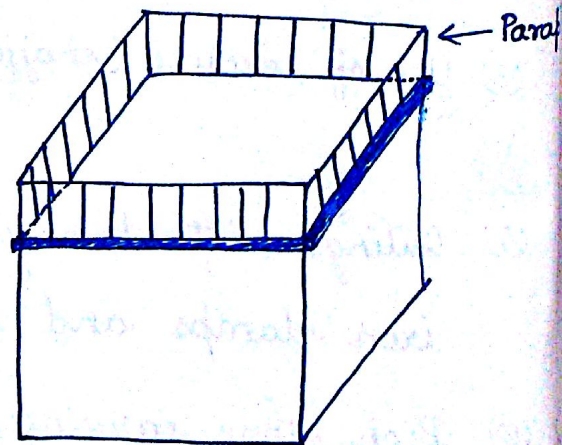
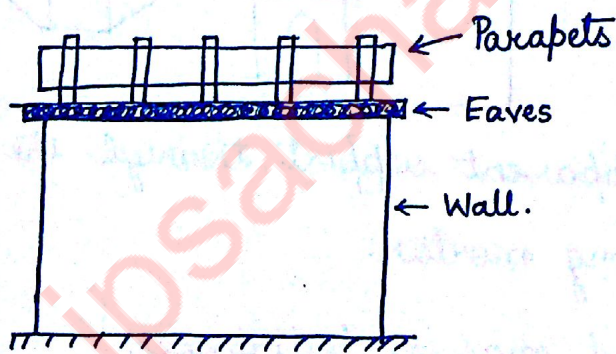
- Jami Masjid at Bijapur
- Ibrahim Rauza
- Gol Gumbaz
- Mihtar Mahal

Khandesh :

Artisans in the Khandesh area (in Maharashtra), lying between Deccan, Malwa and Gujarat, took inspiration from each of these areas and also added some original ideas of their own to create a distinct style.

The principal innovations in the Khandesh style are :

- (1) changes in the positions of the openings such as wider spacing of doors and windows.
- (2) Emphasis on parapets above eaves.



- (3) elevation of domes by raising them on octagonal drums and tilting of their sides.

Example

- (i) Jami Masjid at Burhanpur
- (ii) Bibi Ki Masjid

Mughal Architecture

- Babar
- Sher Shah
- Humayun
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb

The Mughal era defines the most sumptuous phase of Islamic architecture in India, partly due to the wealth and the settled political conditions of the empire and partly to the aesthetic nature of the emperors.

Due to the centralized political structure of the empire, the Mughal style of architecture had no provincial or regional manifestations, but was an imperial style, only moderately affected by local influences.

The major influences seen in the Mughal style come from Persia and from the indigenous styles of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

There are two distinct changes from the Sultanate to the Mughal architecture :=

- (i) Gradually, there is a change of emphasis in the Mughal.....

.... architecture from the use of red & sandstone to white marble.

(ii) Instead of classical, colossal and strong buildings, in the Mughal period, the emphasis is on balanced and proportionate buildings.

• Mughal architecture flourished under the first five 'Great Mughals' of the dynasty and declined during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Babur (1526-1530):

Built gardens and mosques.

(i) Noor-ul-Afshan garden, behind Taj Mahal, Agra

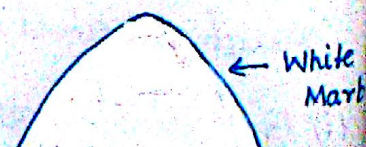
(ii) Mosques at Panipat and in Rohilkhand.

Humayun (1530-1555 AD):

(i) Laid the foundation of the city Dinpanah in 1534, but it has never been found.

(ii) Humayun's tomb in Delhi was constructed by his wife Salima Begum. It was the first structure in India reflecting the grand Persian style. (Built during Akbar's time in 1564).

- Raised on a vast platform
- Stands in the centre of charbagh square garden.
- Central chamber in octagonal form is inspired by Syrian and earlier Islamic models.
- First time that pink sandstone and white marble are used with admirable effect.



Sher Shah Suri

(1) Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram (Bihar)

- Octagonal pattern with verandah around it ; No plinth
- Arches used
- Walls surmounted by large and wide dome
- Use of red and dark grey stone latticed screens
- Decorated tiwets
- Painted ceilings and coloured tiles.
- Situated in the middle of a lake.

(2) Purana Qila and Quila-e-Kohna Masjid inside (in Delhi)

- Walls made of enormous half-fashioned stones
- Ornamentation and decoration are minimal.
- Red sandstone with marbles.

These two monuments had influenced the Mughal architecture under Akbar and onwards.

Akbar (1556-1605)

(1) Humayun's Tomb in 1564

(2) Atka Khan Mausoleum built in 1564.

(noble)

- Use of coloured marble used for the first time in a mausoleum
- Surrounding walls with sculptures

(3) Akbar is said to be the real founder of Mughal architecture.

His attempt was to synthesize the native styles with the grand Islamic style. Particularly in his 'Mahal' construction, Akbar was influenced by Buddhist stupas.

(4) Agra Fort

- (i) Irregular in design and had different sized - rooms.
- (ii) Made of red sandstone
- (iii) For the first time depressed stone was used, also in the ramparts
- (iv) High walls flanked by bastions
- (v) Large halls, palaces, mosques, bazars, bath, gardens and harems also found inside.

- Moti Masjid built by Shah Jahan

- Jehangiri Mahal : Shah Jahan house - arrested here by Aurangzeb.

(vi) Some of the buildings have Gujarati style and some contained Hindu influence of a bird flying, etc.

(5) Other forts built by Akbar

<1> Fort of Lahore - smaller but regular plan; regular rooms

<2> Allahabad Fort - big in size

<3> Fort of Ajmer - Beautiful ; middle hall with pillars ; pillars and surrounding walls are well ornamented.

(6) Fatehpur Sikri (1569-1574) :

- Town planned as an administrative unit
- Founded as token of gratitude to Sheikh Salim Chisti
- In the construction, Akbar used a new technique called half-purple dome, borrowed from Persia.
- Almost all the structures are based on trabeate construction.
- Hindu influence can also be found.

(A) Panch Mahal

- Highest and most impressive structure
- Based on Hindu trabeate structure
- Consists of pillars, architrave and brackets
- Only exception: Topmost domed pavilion
- Palace of Five Storeys.

(B) Dewan-i-Khas

- Unique design: square chamber with three openings on each side and a richly carved column in the centre supporting a magnificent flower shaped capital.
- Perforated window

(C) Turkish Sultana's House

- Small chamber surrounded by a verandah
- Beautiful carvings both on the inside and outside
- Most ornamented building.

(D) Buland Darwaza

- Constructed in 1572 to mark victory against Gujarat/...
- Gateway of the Jama Masjid

(E) Tomb of Salim Chisti

- Only building built of white marble at Fatehpur Sikri
- Square chamber with screened verandah
- Latticed panels of exquisite design.

(F) Jodhabai's Palace, Mariyam Mahal are other buildings here.

(G) Daulat Khana, Diwan-i-Aam, Haramshala etc.

* Uniqueness of Fatehpur Sikri :-

- Sandstone mostly with very little marble work
- All the different buildings housed in one complex.
- Underground water pipes and fountains in gardens.

Akbar also built the temple of Govind dev at Vrindavan.

In recent excavations in Fatehpur Sikri, a large palace complex has been found near Hathi-pole. There are 28 rooms, 3 partitions various kinds of offices and other buildings nearby.

Perhaps Shah Jahan wanted to live here & it is for this purpose that it was built.

Inscription on the buland darwaza in Persian which is an original quotation of Jesus Christ — "World is a bridge, if you want to go through, you go, but don't construct a house". Akbar was liberal enough to quote from a Christian speech.

Tahangir

- Tahangir was more interested in painting than in architecture.
- He built akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra.
- He was responsible for Shalimar Bagh Gardens in Kashmir.
- Noorjahan constructed :
 - (i) the tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan (son of Bairam Khan) in Delhi
 - (ii) the tomb of Stamad-ud-Daula (her father) in Agra
 - (iii) the tomb of Tahangir at Shahdara near Lahore.
- Pietra dura, i.e. inlaid mosaic work, was introduced for the first time and used in Stamad-ud-Daula's tomb.
- The tomb is built of white marble completely.
- Moti Masjid at Lahore.

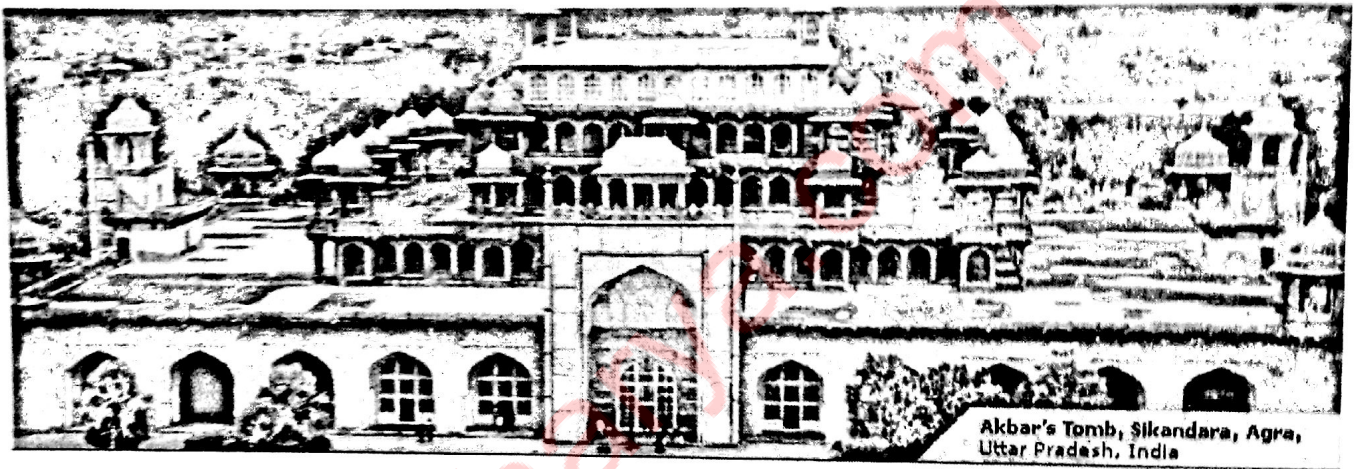
Period of Jahangir

Jahangir was far more interested in painting than in architecture. In Jahangir's reign we principally have two mausoleums:

1) At Sikandra near Agra of Akbar's tomb built by Jahangir completed in 1613.

- Sikandra in a little way was the continuation of the tomb of Humayun. Its middle portion where the tomb has two floors and two domes like that of the tomb of Humayun and the middle floor is more or less empty.
- It is set in a beautiful garden with 4 gates and built of red sandstone.
- It has only one gate really to enter and exit. The rest of the gates although arched are mainly for show.
- This is set up on a huge red stone floor, giving the show of strength.
- It has four marble towers in four corners and this is the first time that the marble tower has been used in a four corners in a mausoleum in India.

The problem is that the upper portion of this particular building was changed by Jahangir in which he substituted the marble dome instead of red sand stone. It is a mystery. Perhaps it is the result of mental dispute between the father and the son.

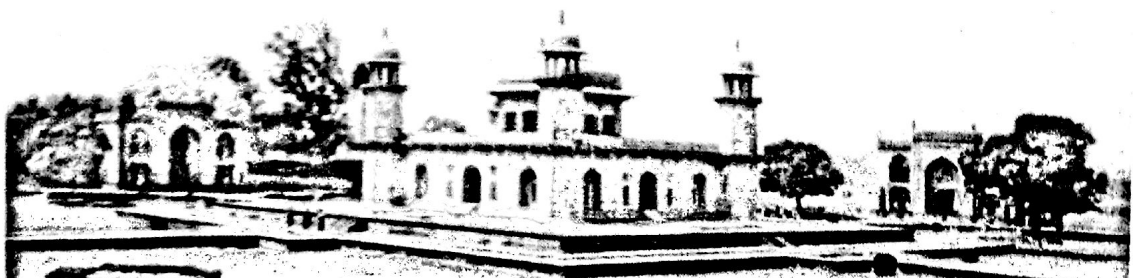


2) I'tmad-ud-Daullah's Tomb- built by Nur Jahan

- It was built by his queen Nur Jahan in 1626, one year before Jahangir died.
- This is a unique building in the sense that its huge gateway is of red sandstone, then comes the Mughal garden of **chaharbagh** with **Cyprus green trees** on both sides, and finally we have the mausoleum entirely built of **marble**.
- And it is a very beautifully balanced building; instead of strength it shows the balance and the lightness as if like a small pearl.
- This mausoleum is a departure from the days of Akbar and is a predecessor in a way to that of the Taj Mahal. It is a usual mausoleum on the other side of the river and it has all the qualities of the other mausoleum.

There are two features in this building:

- The walls are highly ornamented with various kinds of colored stones. This style is called **Pietra Dura**.
- The ornaments are very beautifully done. One feature of this ornamentation is that **instead of the stone being colored, the real colored stones are used** for the first time e.g. Jasper, topaz, cornelian etc.



Shah Jahan (Title = Badshah & Zill-i-Ilahi)

Shah Jahan's reign was the Golden Age in Mughal architecture. He was called engineer and architect for his technical perfection

- Agra:
- Khas Mahal
 - Sheesh Mahal
 - Angoori Bagh
 - Machehi Mahal
 - Mausambari
 - Moti Masjid in Agra Fort

- Delhi:
- Shahjahanabad (7th City of Delhi)
 - Red Fort
 - Diwan-i-Khas
 - Diwan-i-Am
 - Rang Mahal
 - Jami Masjid

* Peacock Throne on which Amir Khusro's famous couplet is found:
"If there is paradise on earth, it is here, it is here, it is here!!"

Taj Mahal at Agra:

- Built from 1631 to 1653 ; 22 years for completion
- Only pure white marble building constructed.
- Ustad Isa Khan had drawn the plan of the Taj Mahal.
- Zenimano Verriano, an engineer from Venice (Italy) was also consulted.
- Wife = Mumtaz Mahal
Original name = Aijumand Bano Begum

Aurangzeb:

- Title taken by him = Alamgir
- Mughal architecture declined as Aurangzeb, a punitive Muslim, looked upon art, music, dance, painting and architecture as an evil born of worldly desire.
- He constructed the tomb of his queen Raha-ud-Durrani at Aurangabad called as Bibi Ka Maqbara on the model of Taj Mahal.

Original name of wife = Dilras Banu Begum.

- Moti Masjid in Red Fort complex (white marble)
- Badshahi Mosque (at Lahore).

Difference b/w Akbar and Shah Jahan

- ① As against the sturdy, robust and plain construction of Akbar, Shahjahan's buildings are highly sensuous, delicate and feminine.
- ② Instead of the earlier simple relief work in red sandstone used by Akbar, Shahjahan's buildings are full of delicate carvings in marble, almost like filigree and inlay with pietra dura work.
- ③ The arch now became foliated, the dome became bulbous with a constricted neck and pillars raised with shafts capped

RAJPUT STYLE :

- ① Balconies supported on curved brackets
- ② Pillared kiosks crowned by domes
- ③ Arcades of sunk arches
- ④ Foliated arches
- ⑤ Latticed screens
- ⑥ Curved Bengal roofs and flat domes rising from a rectangular base.
- ⑦ Palaces situated on rocky heights and look impressive.

eg.

Amber (Jaipur)

Bikaner

Jodhpur

Udaipur

Jaisalmer

- ⑧ The Hawa Mahal at Jaipur combines the Hindu and Islamic traditions in an experimental yet novel way.

To suit the hot, dry climate of Rajasthan, the entire facade is made a perforated screen by creating over 50 slightly raised pavilions with arched-openings.

- ⑨ Kirtistambha (Tower of Fame) was constructed by the Solanki ruler of Gujarat and one such is found at the Chittorgarh Fort, Rajasthan.

Sikh Style

≠ Golden Temple

- Harmandir Sahib / Darbar Sahib
- Foundation of tank laid by Guru Ram Das, completed by Guru Arjan Dev.
- Had Mughal influence

• Features:

(i) Shallow corrices.

(ii) Fluted dome covered with brass and copper (gold plated)

(iii) Multiplicity of chattris.

Fluted Dome

≠ Maharaja Ranjit Singh covered the upper floors with gold plating.

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MODERN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Modern Indian architecture has considerable colonial influence. Europeans who started coming from 16th century AD constructed many churches, office buildings and other residential buildings.

Portuguese

① Used Iberian style for church making.

② Features: Iberian Vs Gothic

	IBERIAN	GOTHIC
Material Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Brick as main material- Wooden roofs- Stairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Red sandstone and coarse limestone used- Wooden roofs, stairs - not present
Structural Variation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reinterpreted western style- No new structural style developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Involved certain new shapes and structural variations
Plaster Carvings	One of the important features in buildings	Important features: (i) Pointed arch (ii) Ribbed Vault (iii) Flying Buttress.
Examples	Old Goa Churches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Syro-Malabar Catholic Church (Thrissur, Kerala)- All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad

British

- Indo-Gothic
- Neo-Roman

INDO-GOTHIC (Also Indo-Saracenic Revival Architecture)

(1) Hybrid of Mughal, Gothic and Hindu style

(2) Features:

- elaborate and large construction
- as per advanced British structural engineering standards

- Use of steel, iron and poured concrete
- Thinner walls
- Pointed arches
- Large windows
- Crucified ground plan of churches

* Flourished in 19th century. Also called Victorian Style

Examples:

- ① Chempauk Palace, Chennai (considered as the first)
- ② Victoria Memorial, Kolkata
- ③ St. Paul's Cathedral, Kolkata
- ④ Gateway of India, Mumbai

Neo-Roman Style

Also called neo-classical style

After 1911, when the British Indian capital shifted to Delhi

Developed by Edwin Lutyens and Edward Baker.

Features:

- (i) Confluence of many styles eg. Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Hindu etc
- (ii) Congested without any prominent feature
- (iii) Focus on circular buildings as well
- (iv) Upturned dome.
- (v) Simplicity, modernity and utility was compromised due to hybrid nature.
- (vi) Examples: Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament, Supreme Court.

Laurie Baker

- British-born Indian architect.
 - Merged building with environment
 - Use of locally-available materials
 - Introduced filler slab construction to reduce the consumption of steel and cement.
 - Ventilation and thermal comfort arrangement in the buildings.
 - He revolutionized mass-housing in Kerala and hence, he is called the "architect of the poor".
-
- * Sustainable, organic architecture
 - * Cost-effective, energy-efficient architectural designs that maximise space ventilation and light.
 - * "Gandhi of Architecture"

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