

WEEK 7: Islamic Architecture

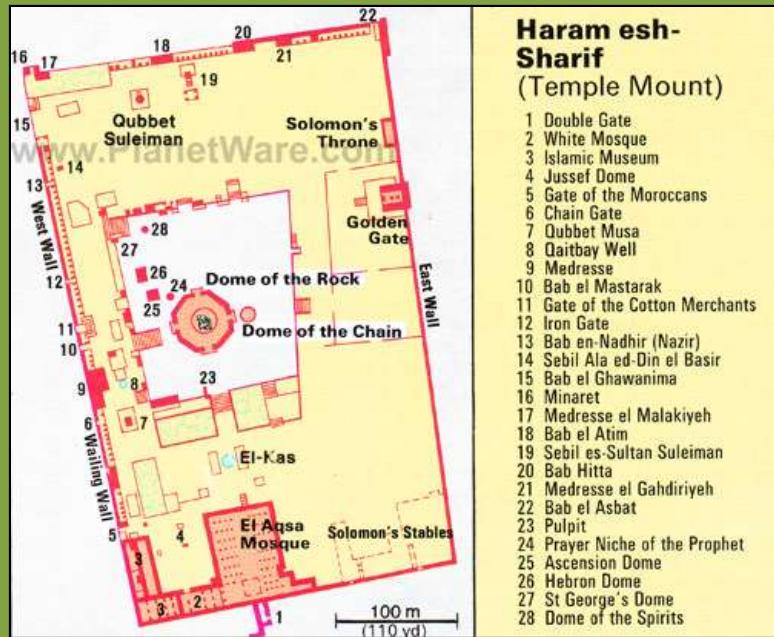


DOME OF THE ROCK

in Jerusalem, Israel

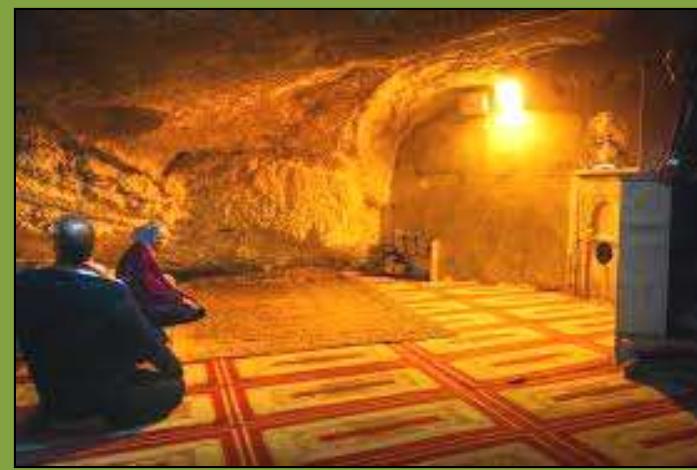
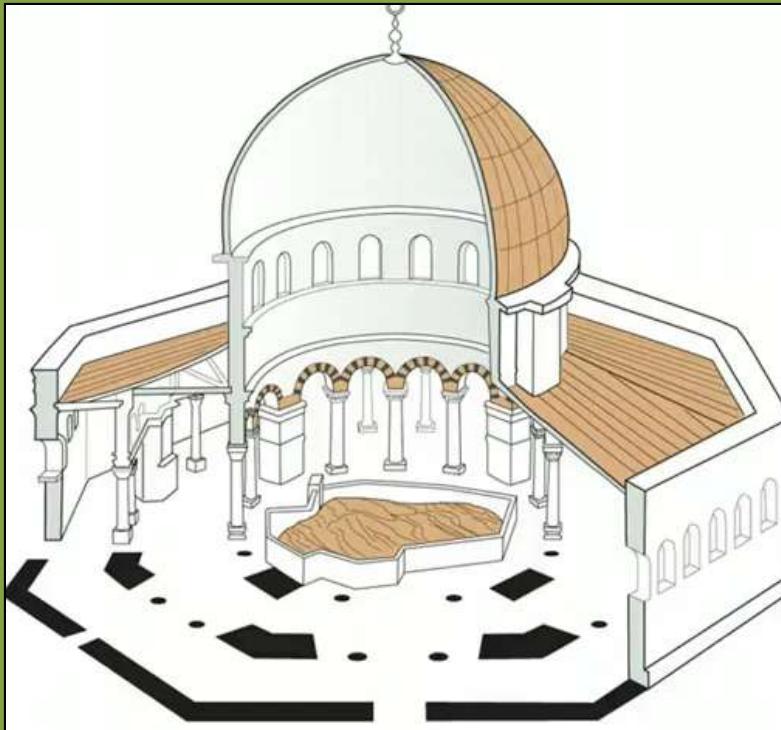


Dome of the Rock (Kubbet es-Sakhra) in Jerusalem



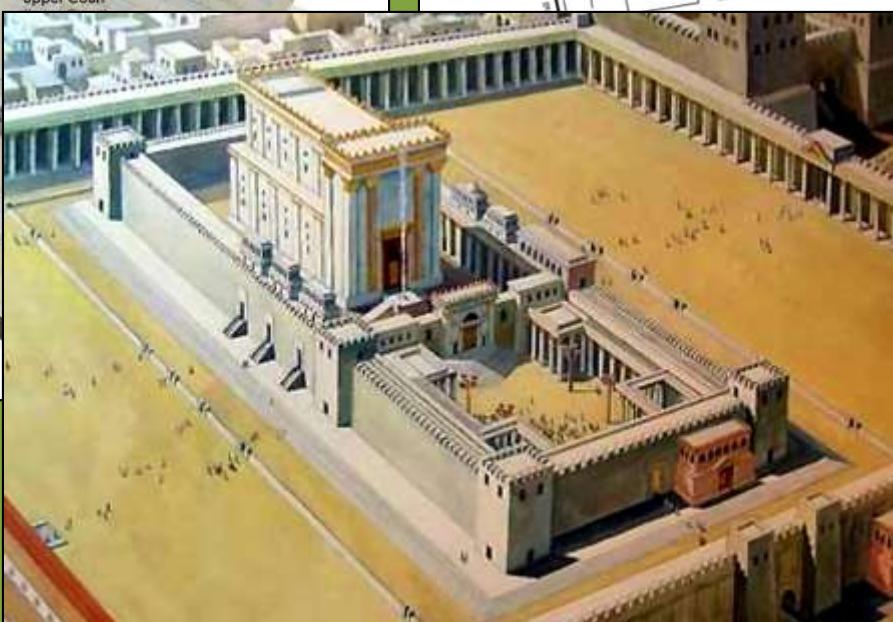
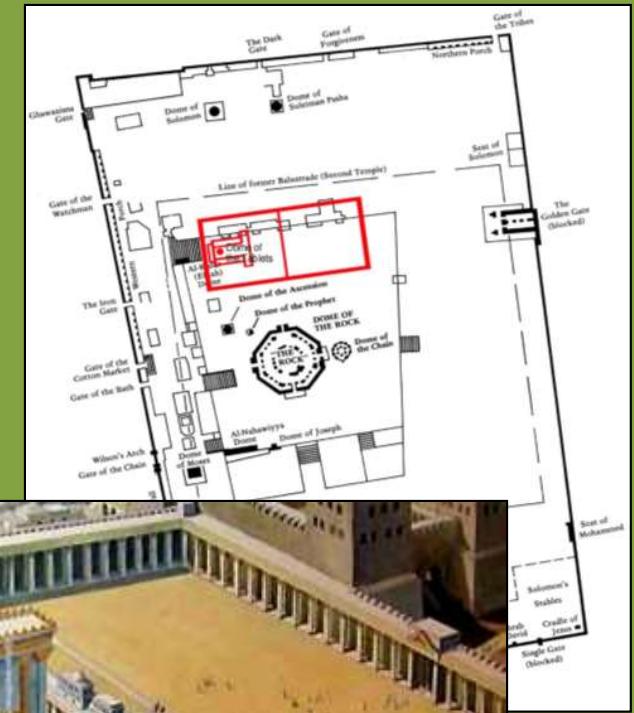
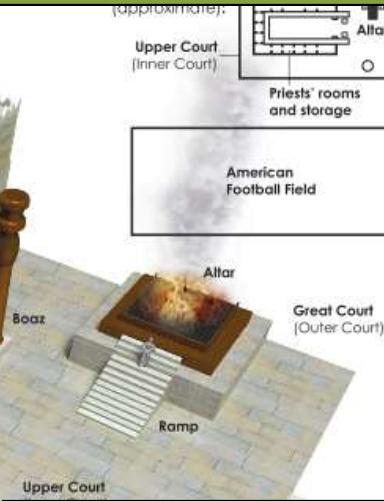
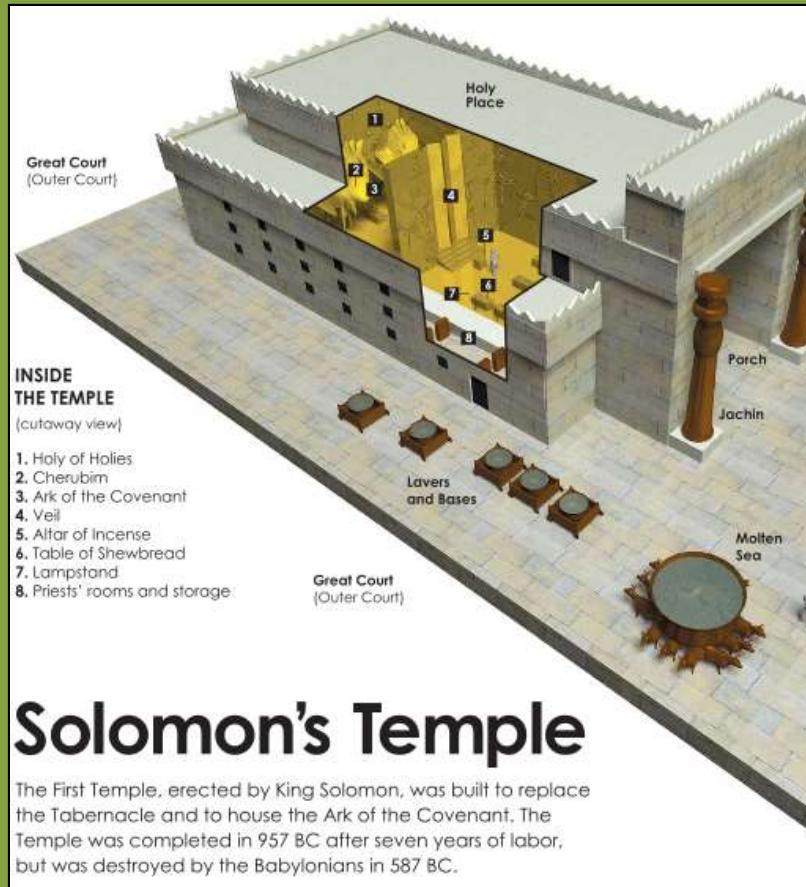
Built on the ‘Temple Mount’,
in 691 AD

Dome of the Rock, 691AD; The dome covers the summit of Mount Moriah



Well of Souls below the summit

Dome of the Rock, 691AD; Built on the site of Solomon's and Herod's Temples



Solomon's Temple

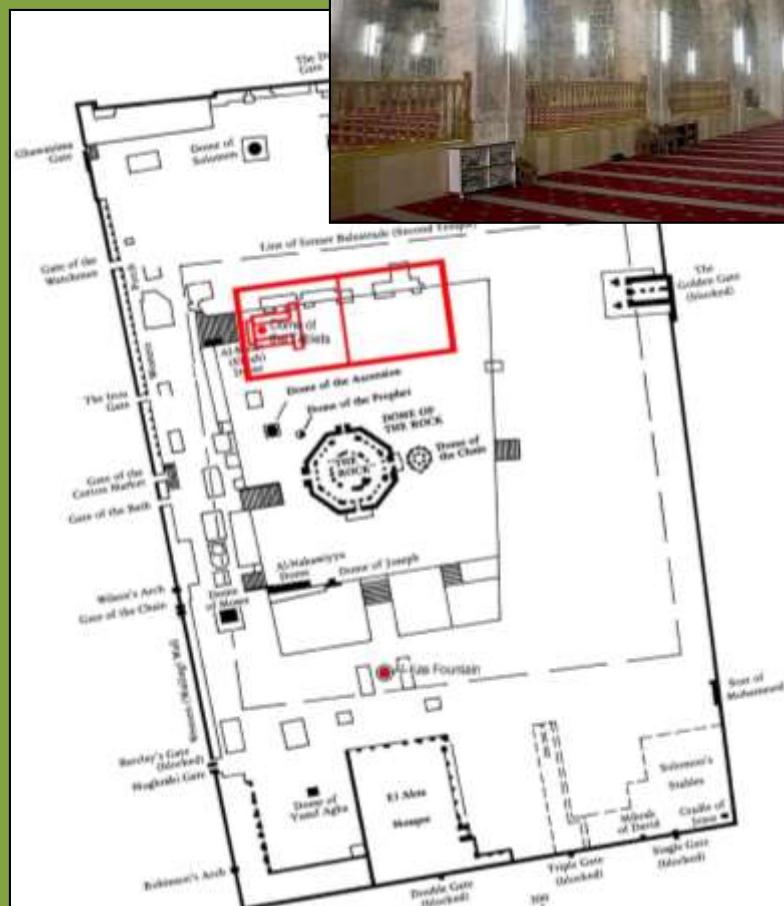
The First Temple, erected by King Solomon, was built to replace the Tabernacle and to house the Ark of the Covenant. The Temple was completed in 957 BC after seven years of labor, but was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 BC.

Built in 957 BC,
Destroyed in 587 BC

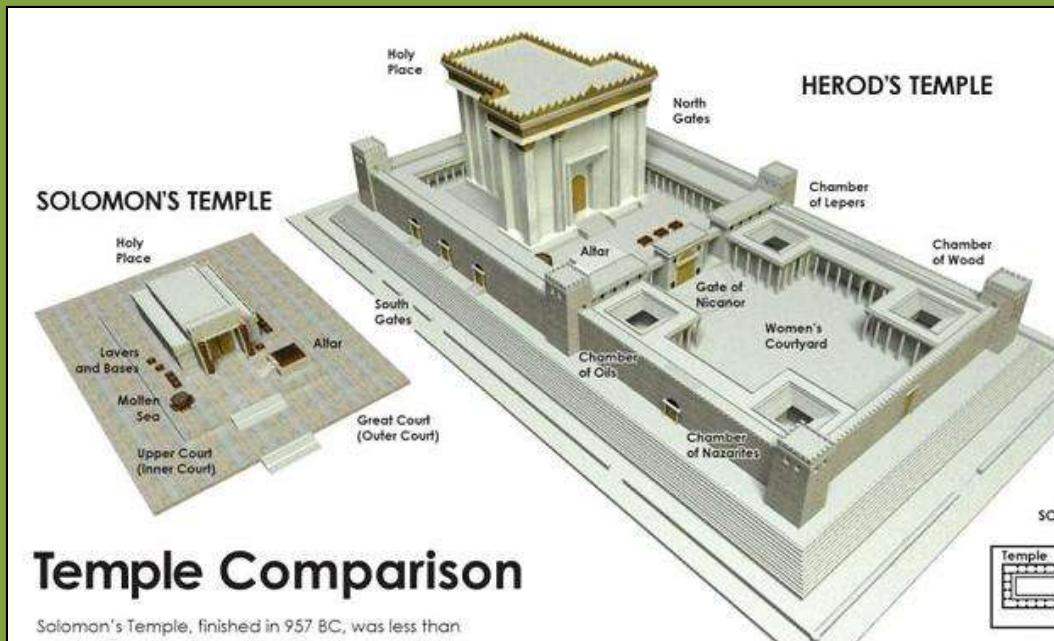
Dome of the Rock, 691AD; Built on the site of Solomon's and Herod's Temples



Solomon's
Stables



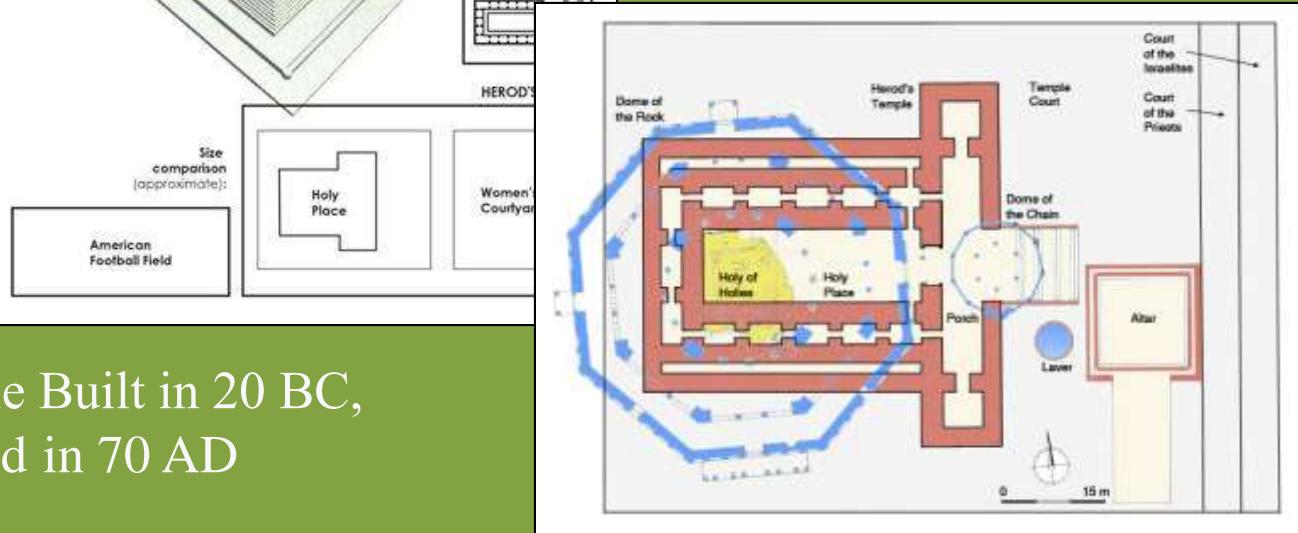
Dome of the Rock, 691AD; Built on the site of Solomon's and Herod's Temples



Temple Comparison

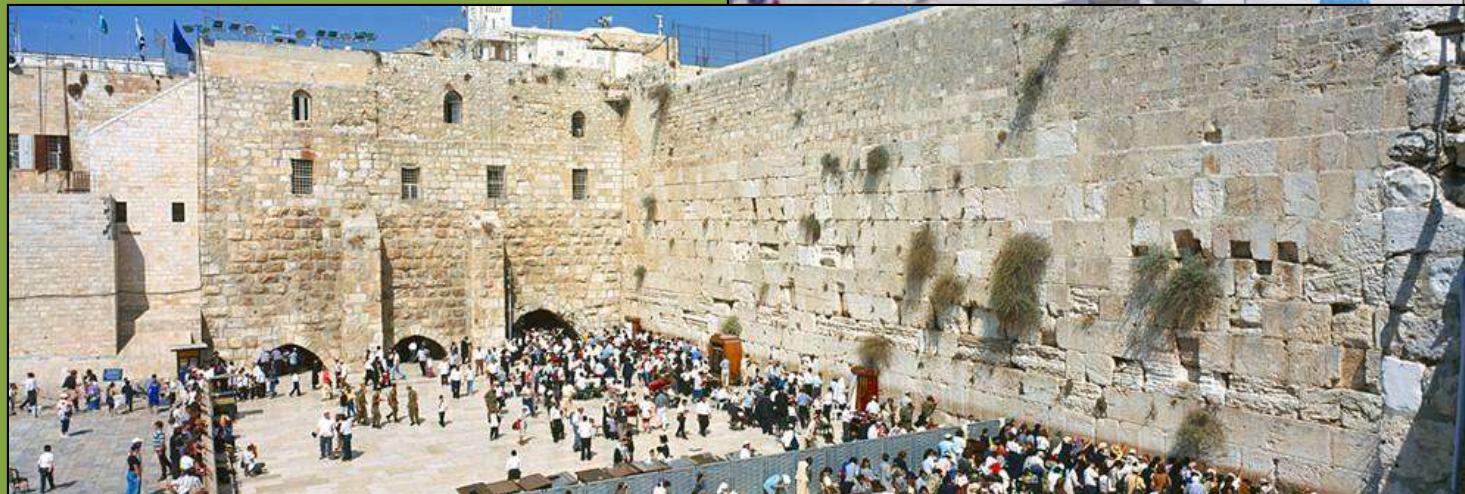
Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem; built in 20-19 BC.

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Herod's Temple Built in 20 BC,
Destroyed in 70 AD

Dome of the Rock; Lower level of the Western Wall, Referred to as the ‘Wailing Wall’ (remains of Herod’s temple)



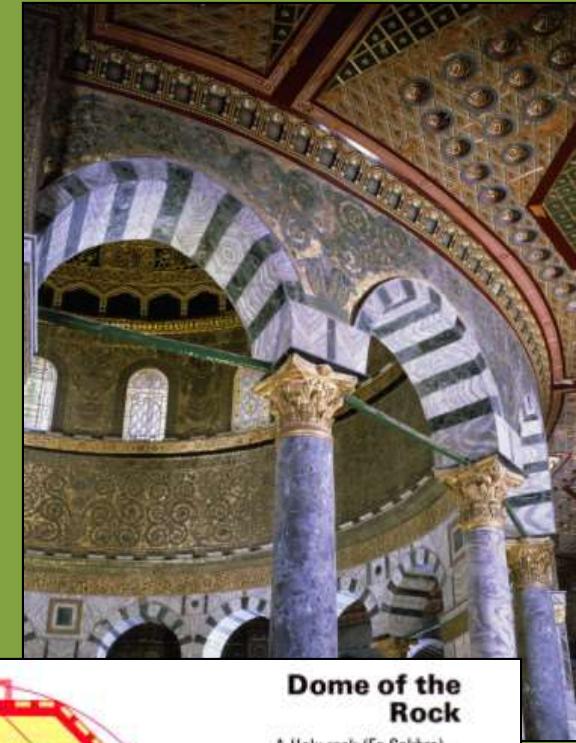
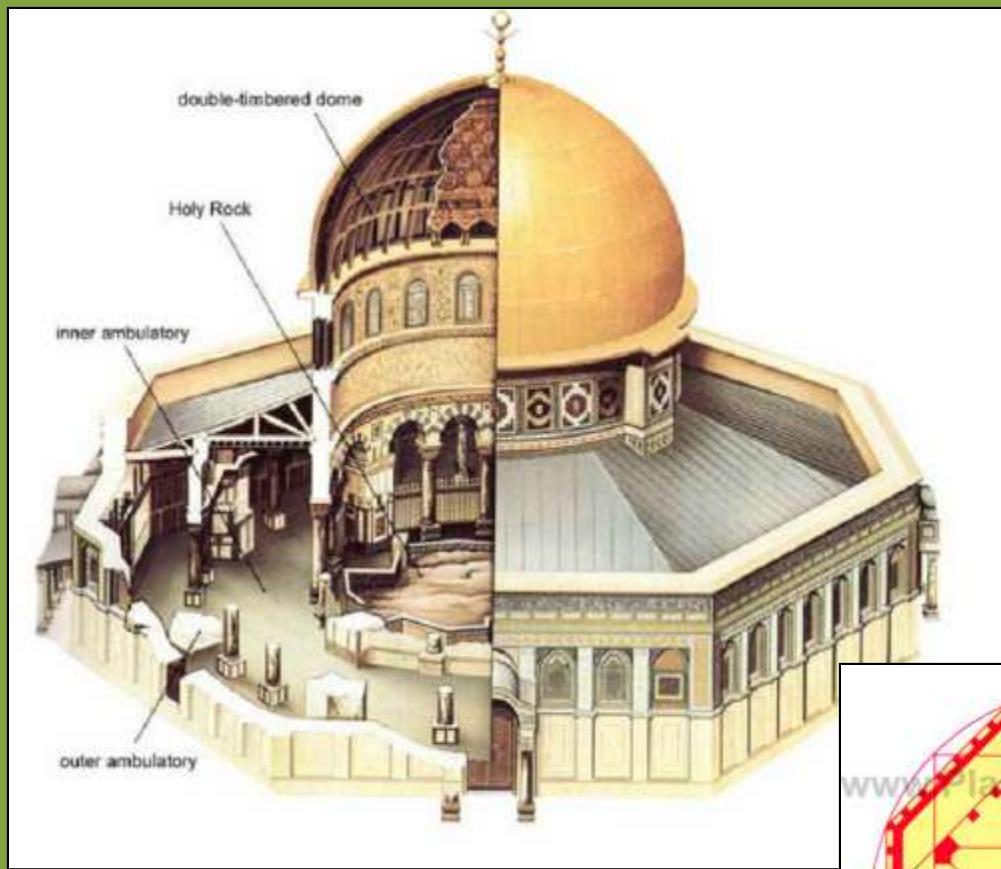
Dome of the Rock, 691 AD;
Site of Muhammad's 2 part Night Journey (Isra and Miraj)



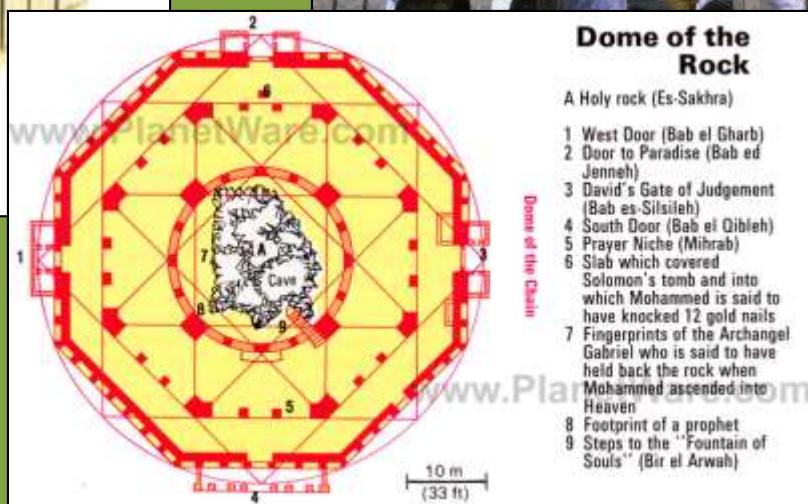
Dome of the Rock, 691 AD;
One of first domes to be used in Islamic architecture



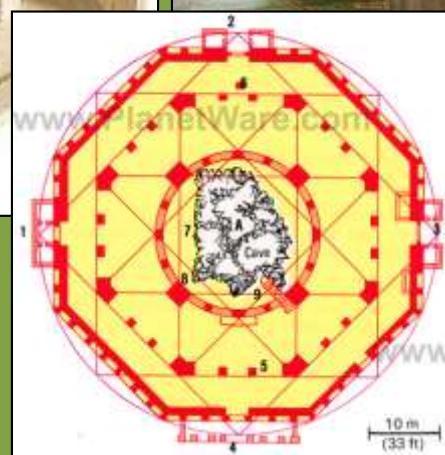
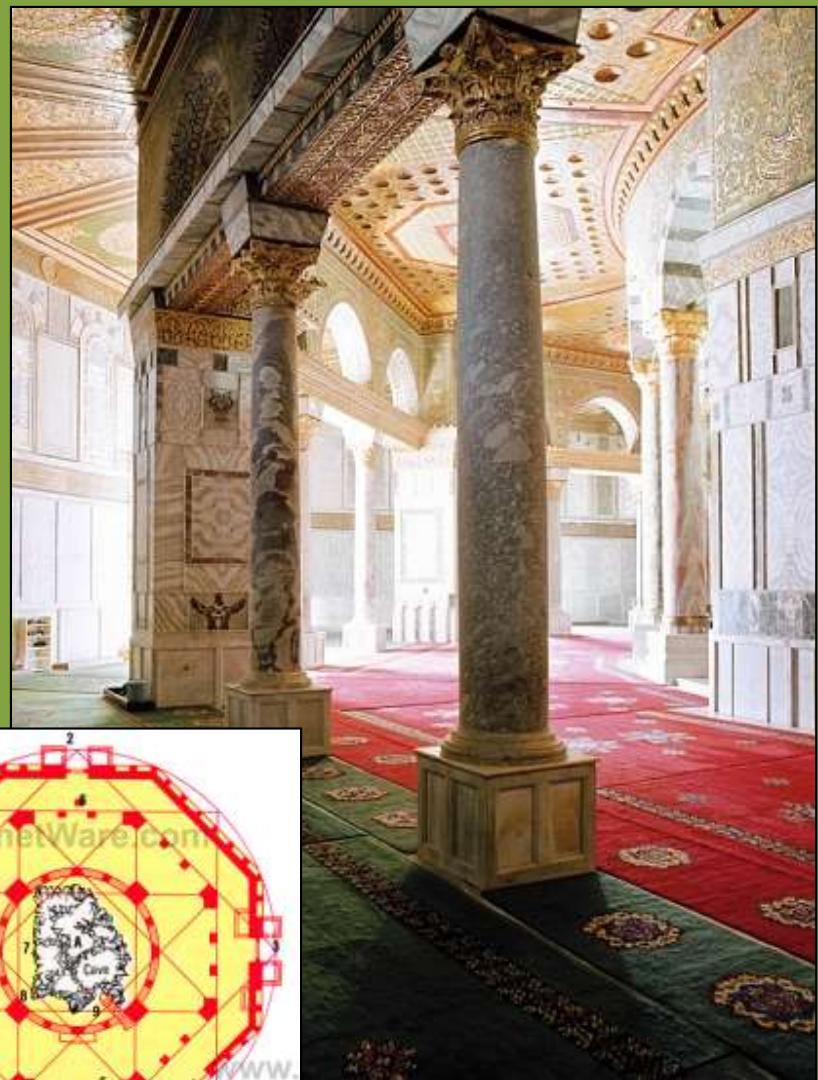
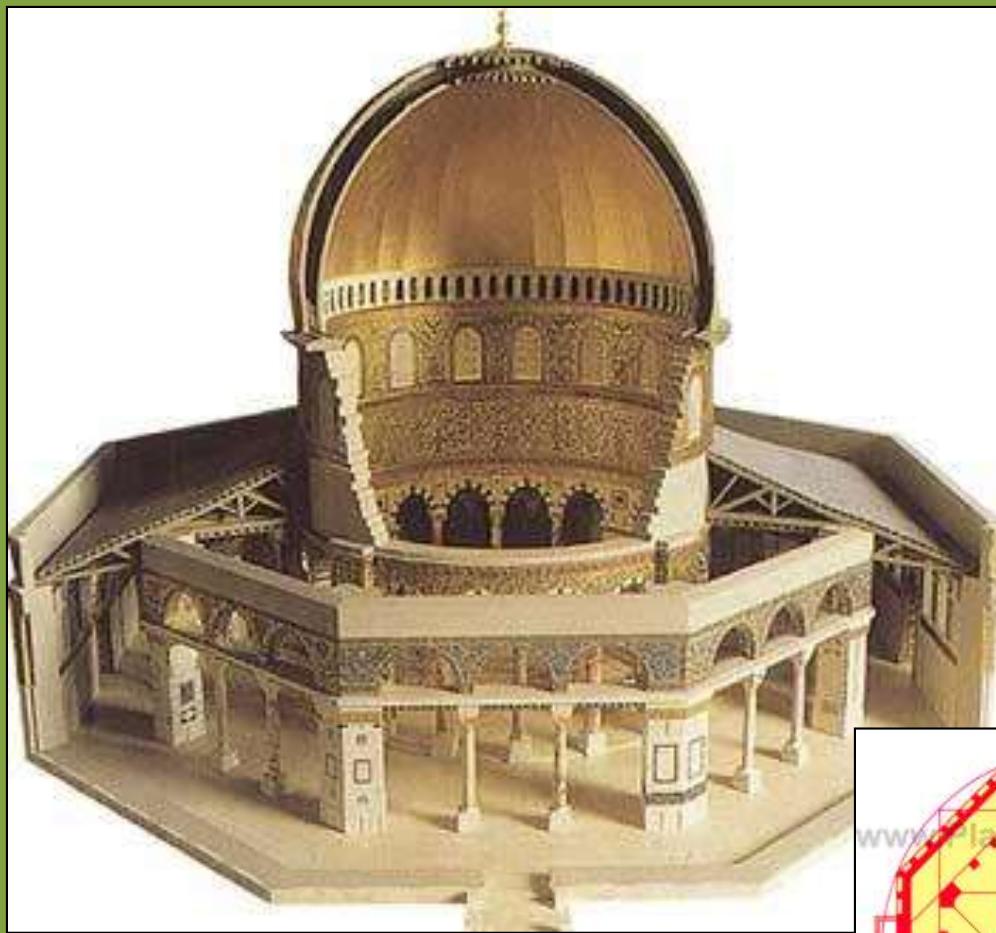
Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; Wooden dome on an elevated drum



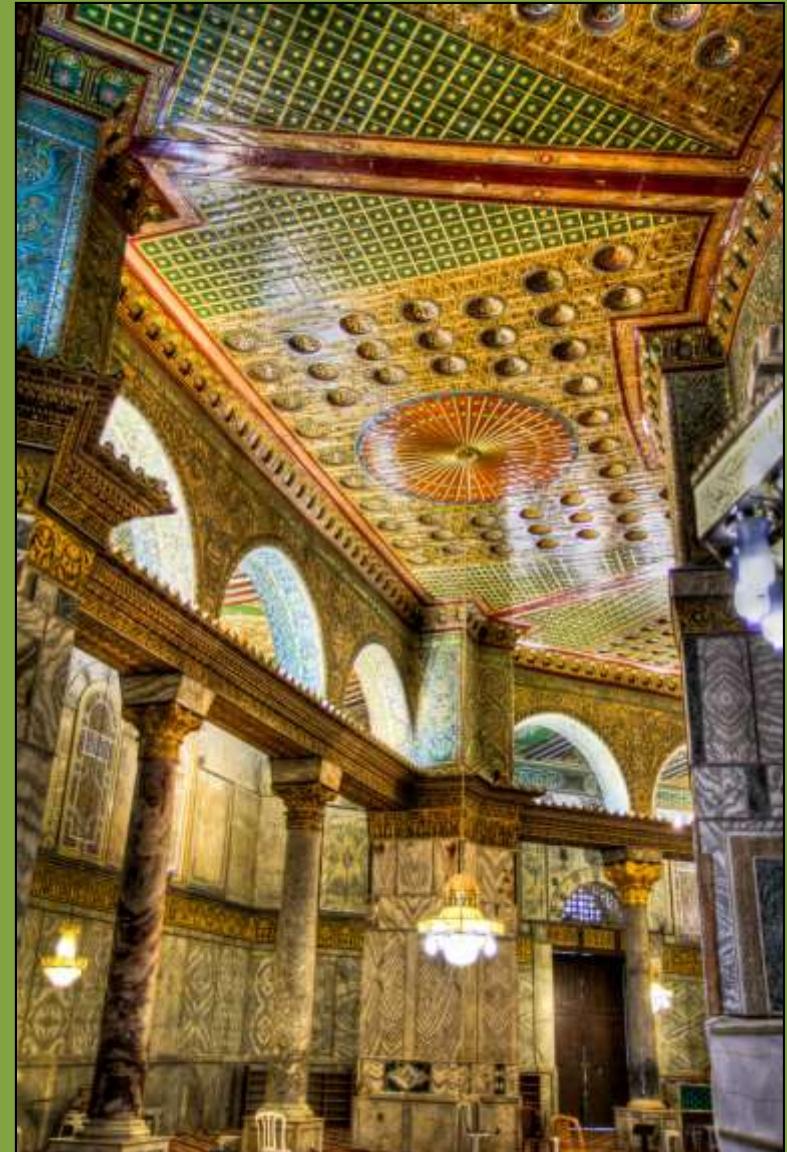
Timber frame construction



Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; Interior columns are Corinthian



Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; Carved Marble and Mosaic Interior



Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; The interior of the wooden dome is decorated with colored and gilded stucco



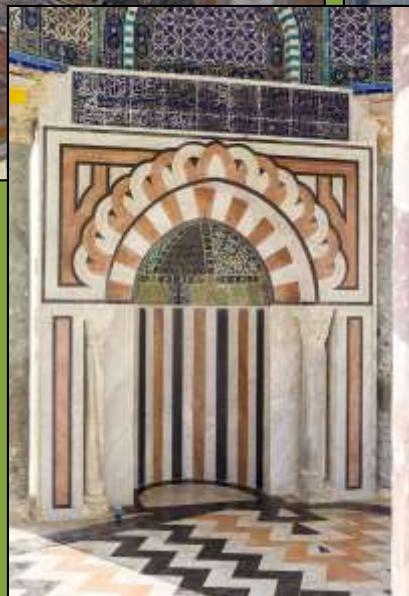
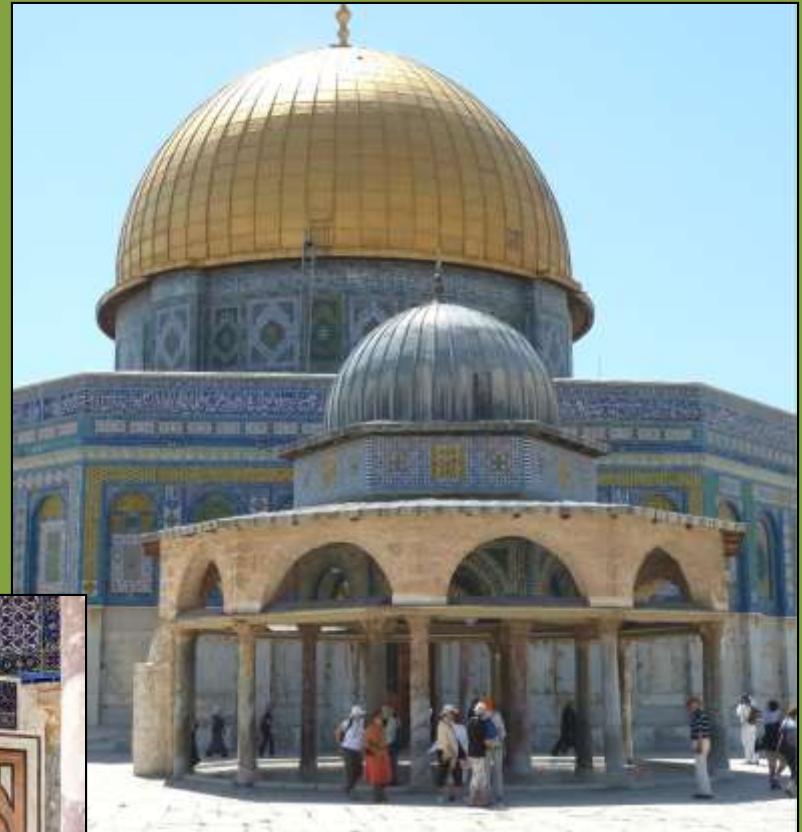
Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; Timber frame construction with Turkish Tiles, Stucco, Marble, Colored Glass and Real Gold



Dome of the Rock, 691 AD; Timber frame construction with Turkish Tiles, Stucco, Marble, Colored Glass and Real Gold



Dome of the Rock; Dome of the Chain used as a prayer house



Mihrab

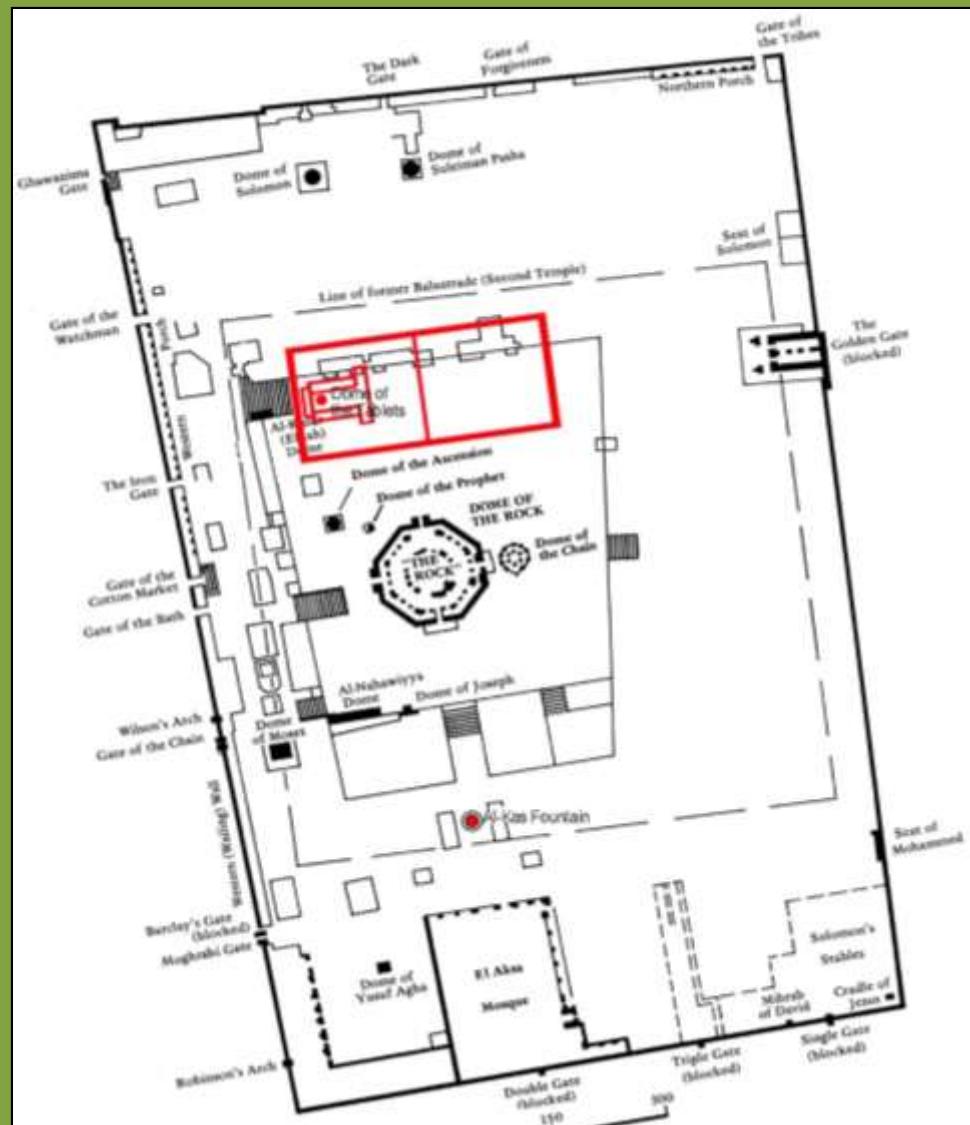
Dome of the Rock; Dome of Ascension and Dome of the Tablets



Dome of Ascension



Dome of the Tablets



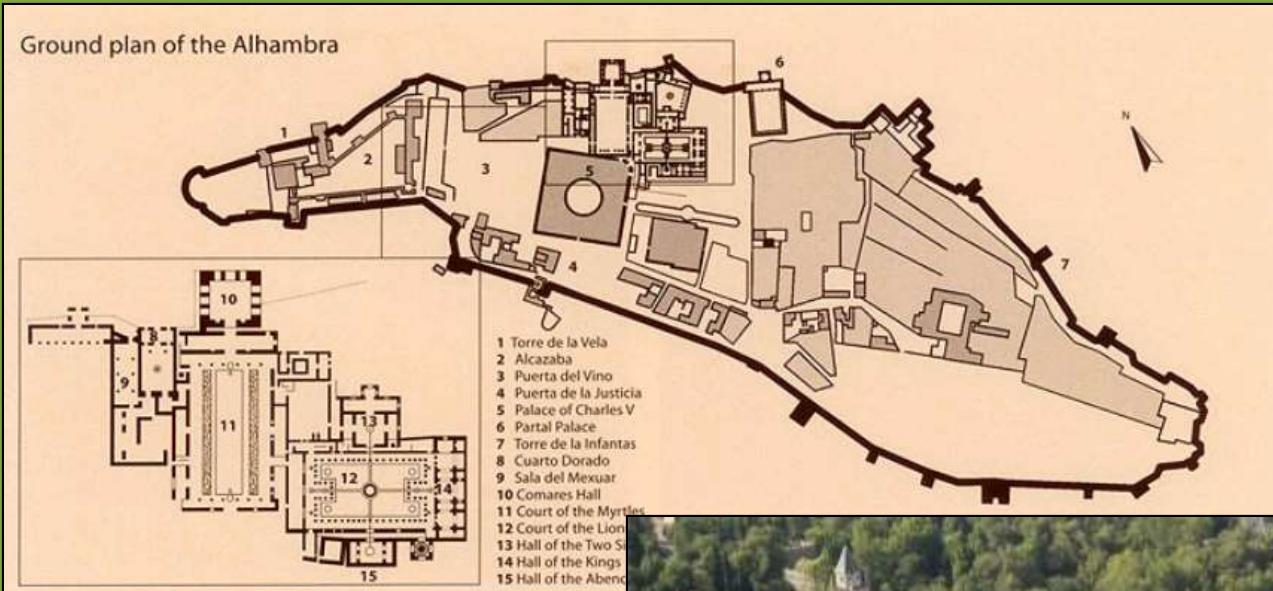
ALHAMBRA IN GRANADA SPAIN



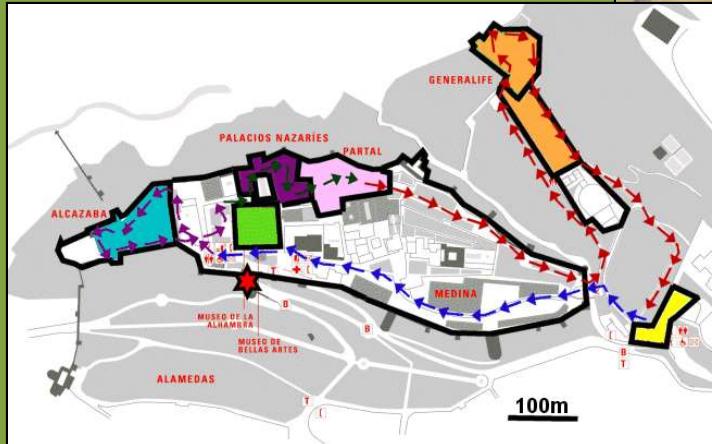
Alhambra in Granada Spain; 1333



Alhambra, 1333; Originally a small fortress that was re-built as a palace complex by Moorish Sultans of the Nasrid Dynasty



Alhambra; An irrigation system composed of brick lined canals, man made tunnels and aqua ducts supplied all the water needed



Dam in the river
Darro

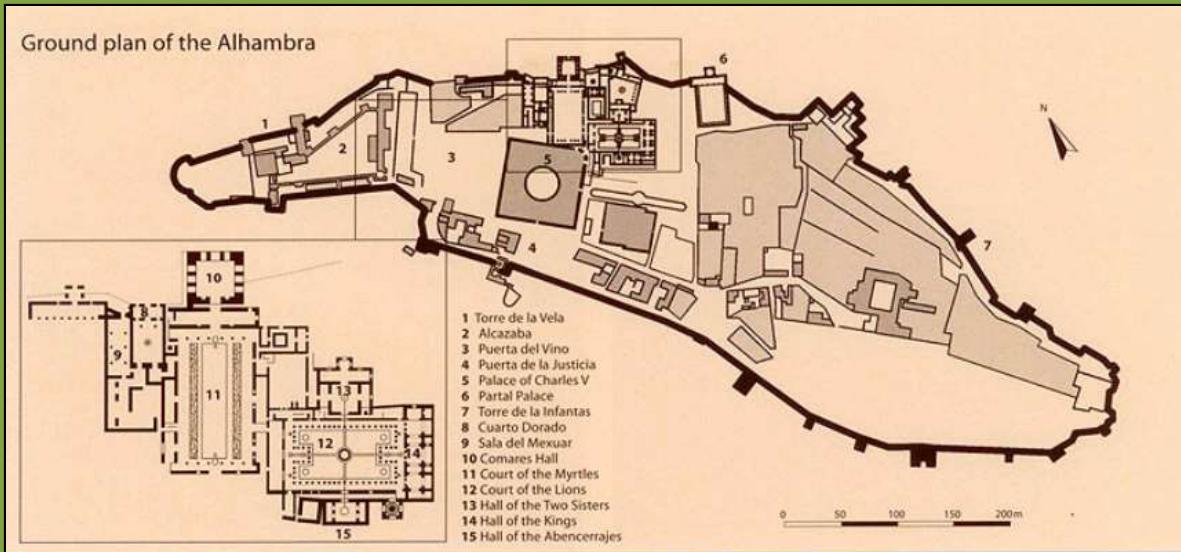


Brick lined canals

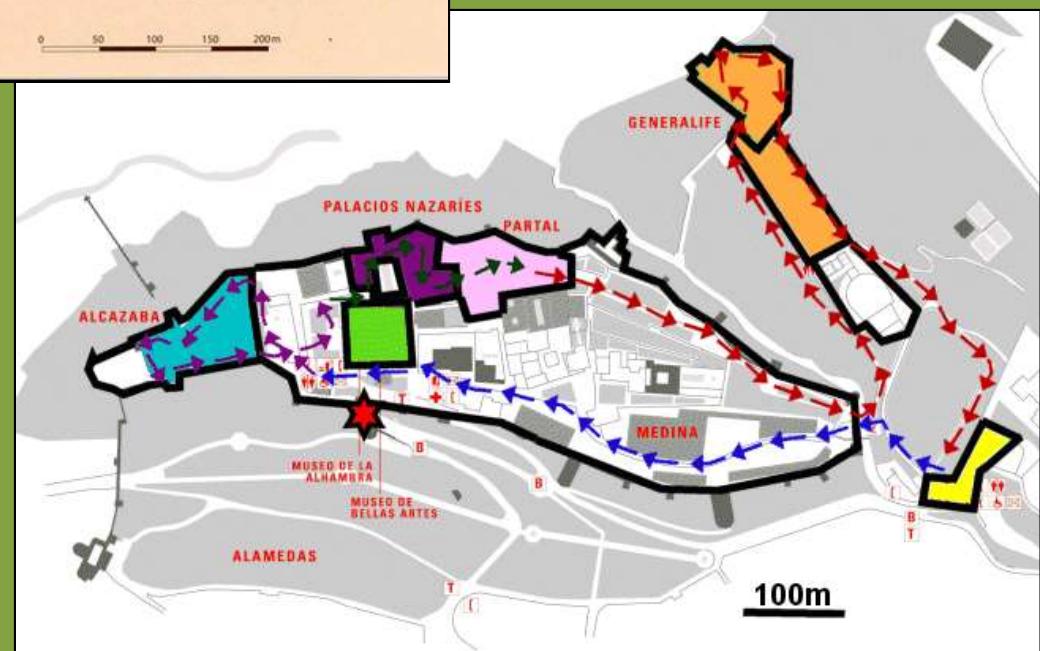


Man made tunnels

Alhambra, 1333; Alcazaba, Royal Quarter (Palacios Nazaries), and Medina



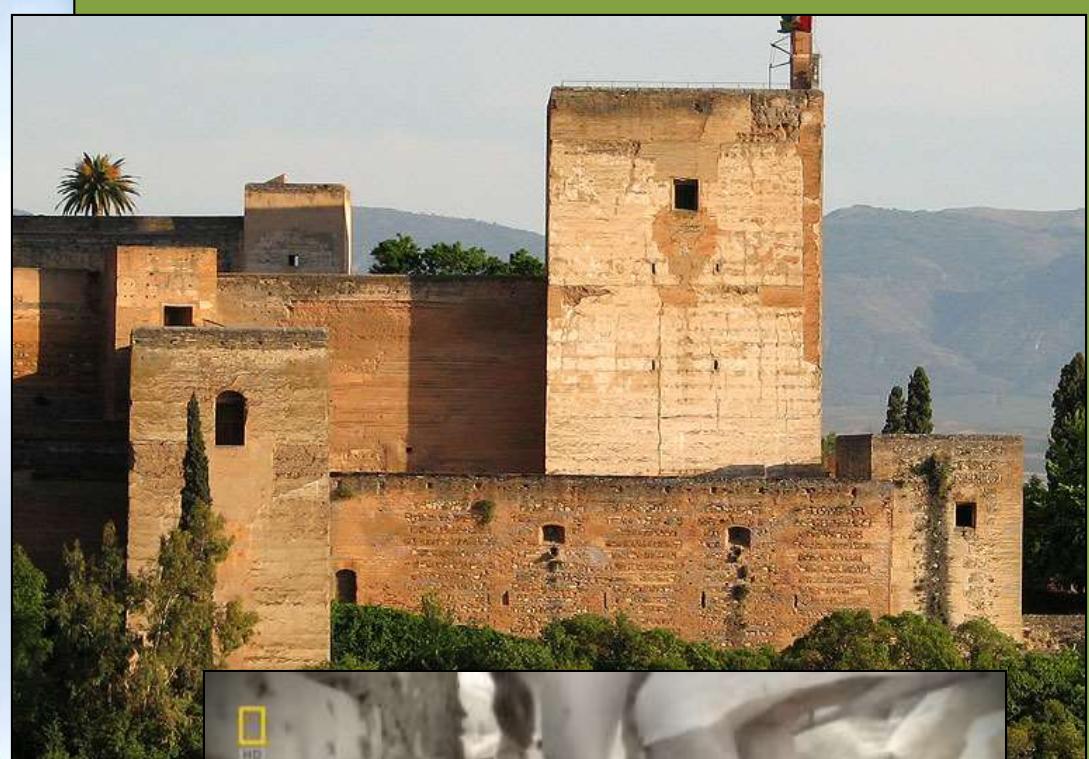
Remains of the Alcazaba



Alhambra's Alcazaba; Rammed Earth Walls with Stucco



Watch Tower

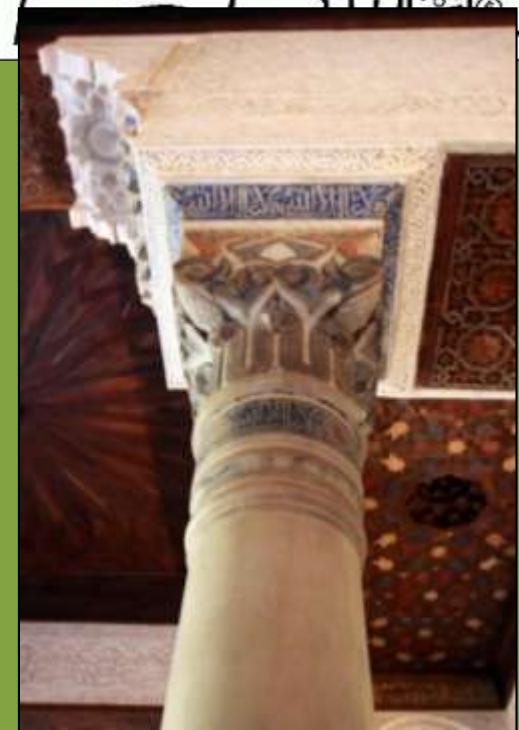
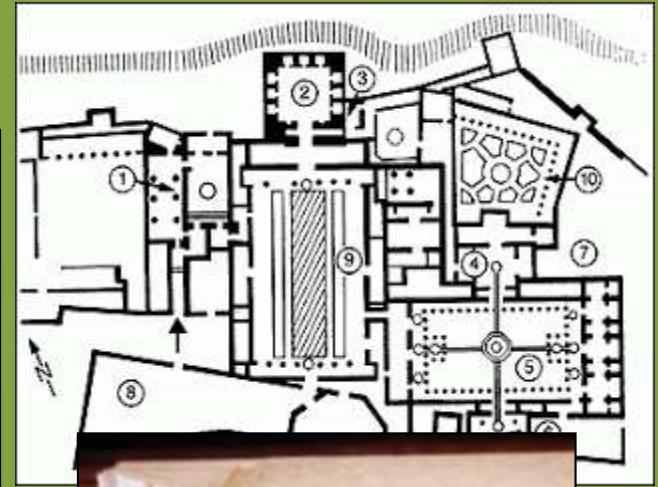


Alhambra; Interiors are painted wood, carved plaster and tiles. Royal Quarter; 1. Mexuar Palace

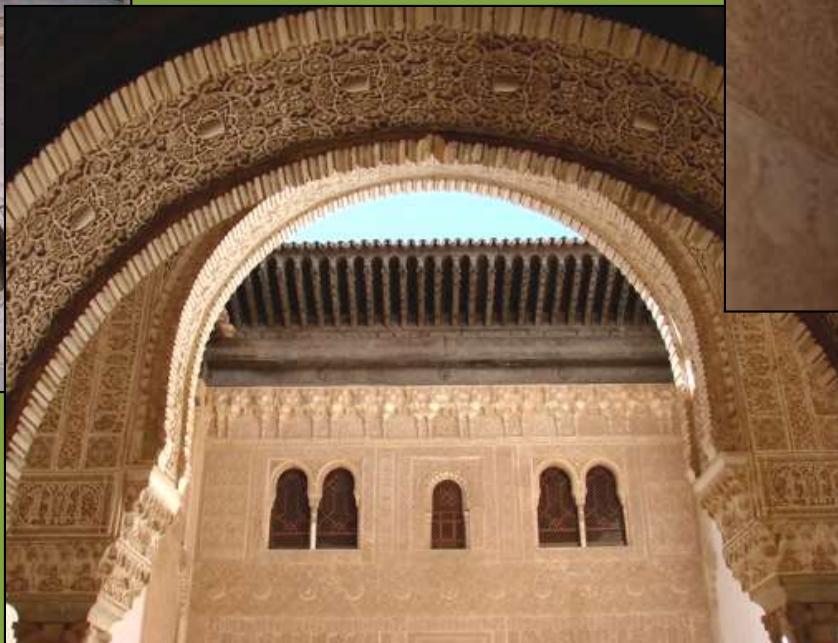
Some of interior palace walls are timber frame



Floors and columns of stone or marble.
Some floors are ceramic tile.

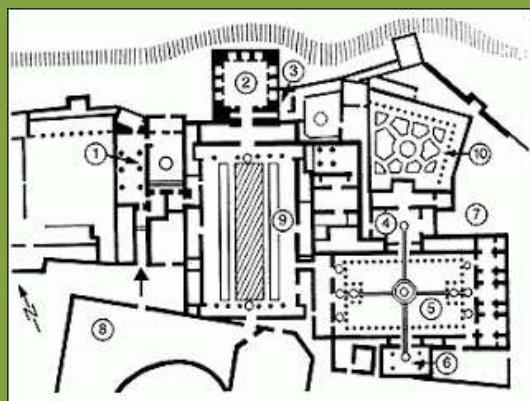


Alhambra; Interior walls and ceilings are painted wood, carved plaster and tiles. Royal Quarter; 1. Mexuar Palace



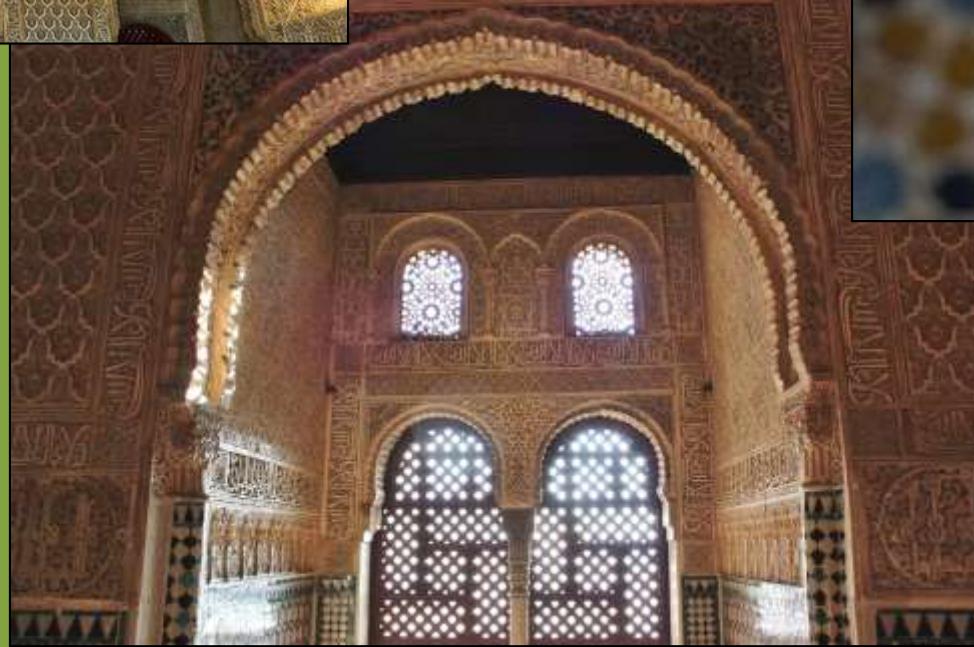
Floors of stone,
marble or ceramic tile

Alhambra, 1333; Royal Quarter,
2. Hall of Ambassadors, part of the Comares Palace;
Use of Calligraphy and Arabesques for interior decoration



Calligraphy in the carved plaster/stucco,
arabesque tiles

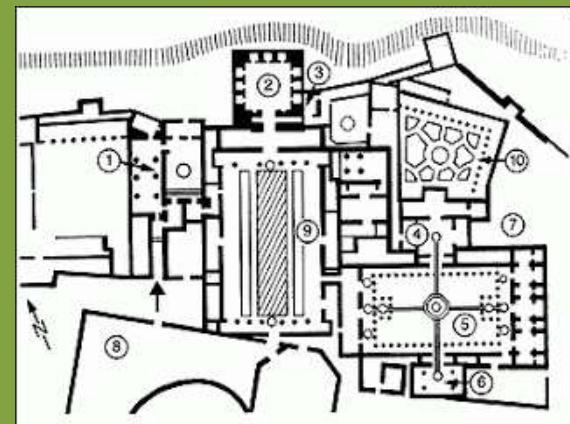
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 2. Hall of Ambassadors, part of the Comares Palace



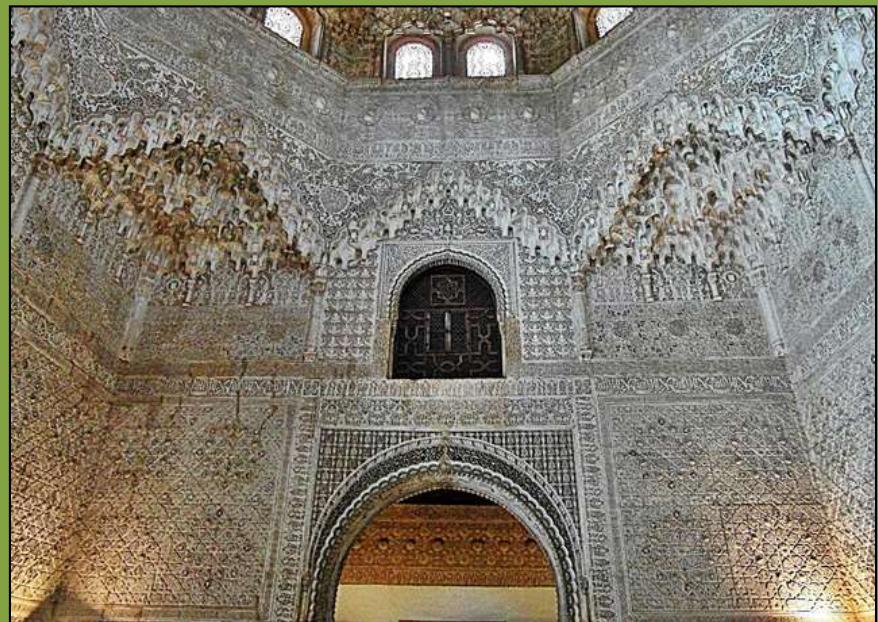
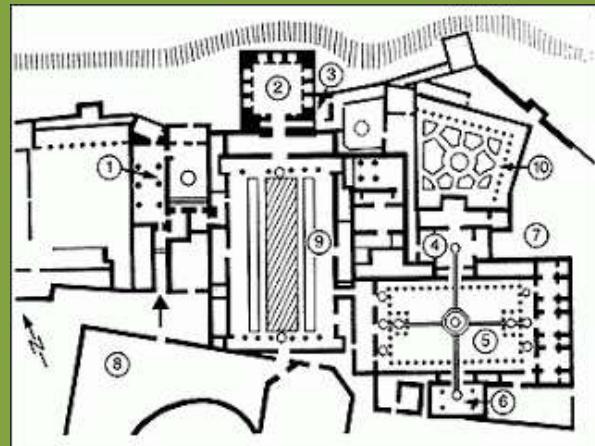
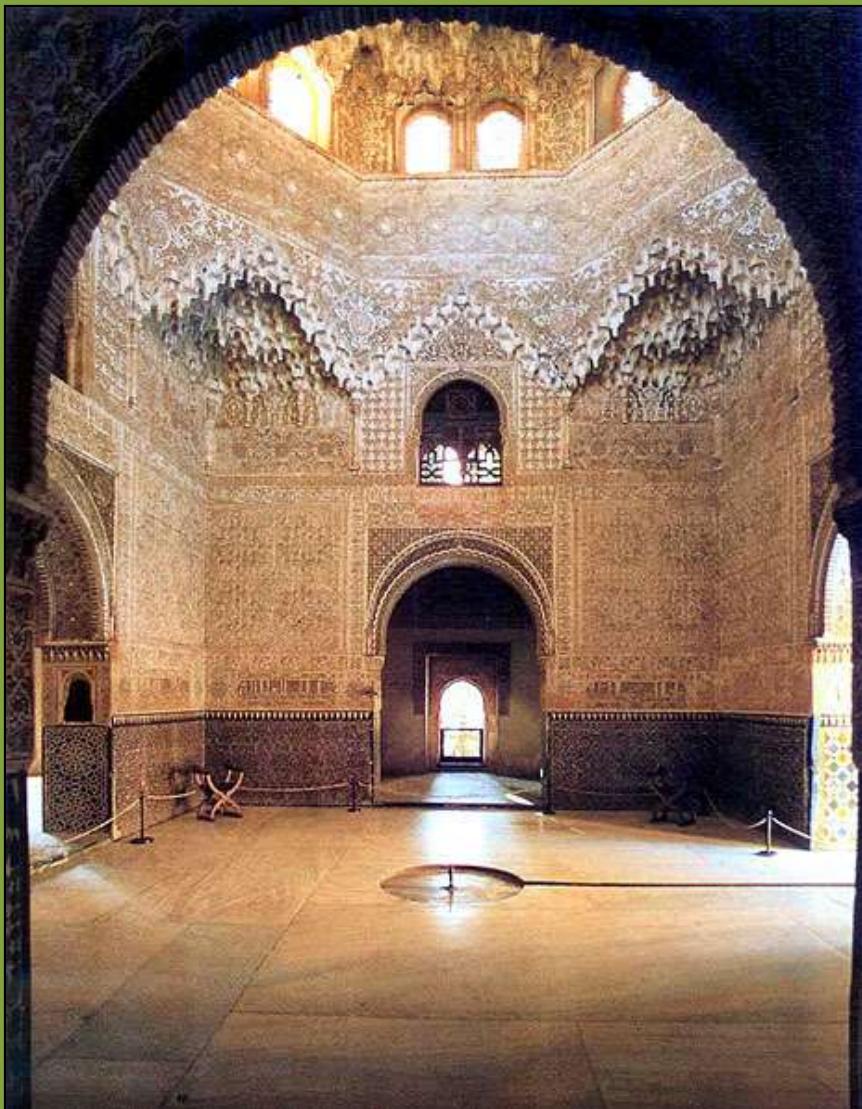
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 2. Hall of Ambassadors,
part of the Comares Palace



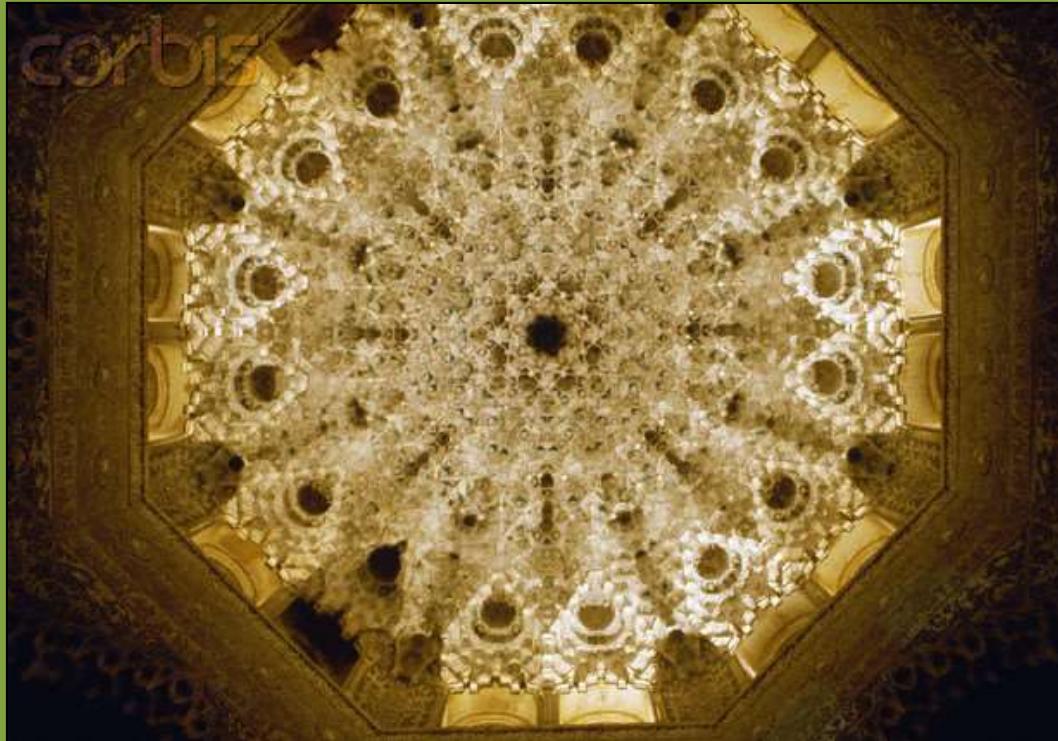
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 2. Comares Palace, 3. Royal Baths



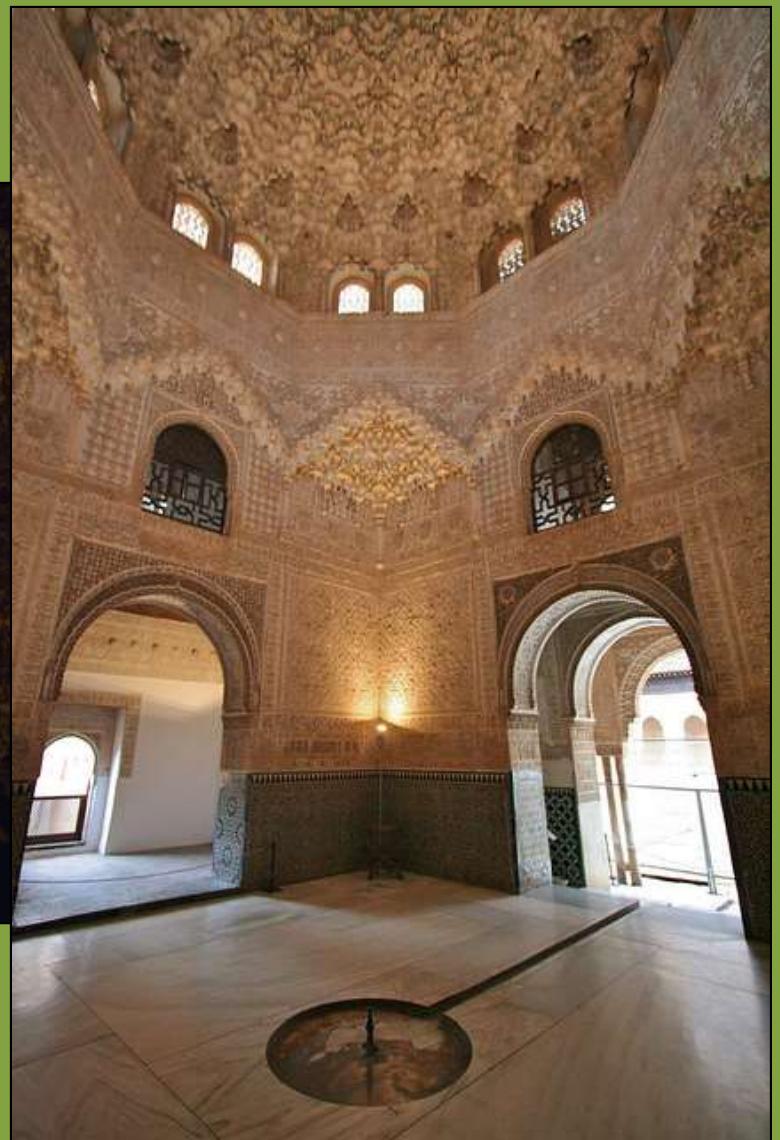
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 4. The Hall of the Two Sisters



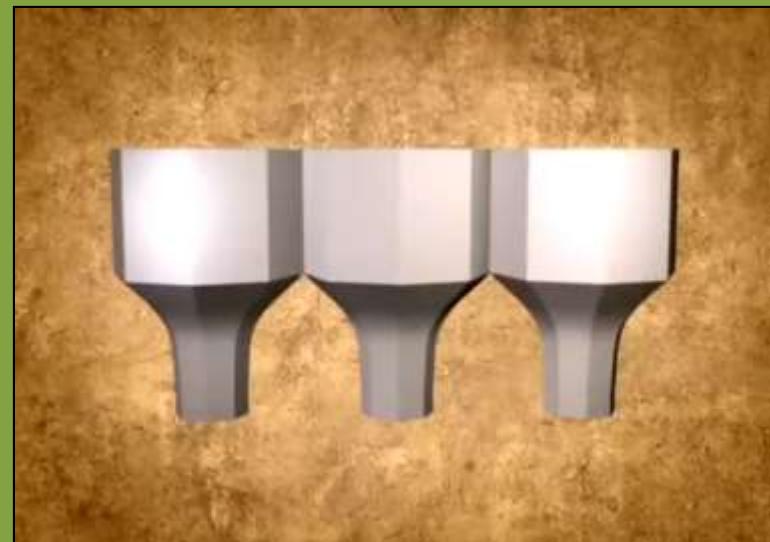
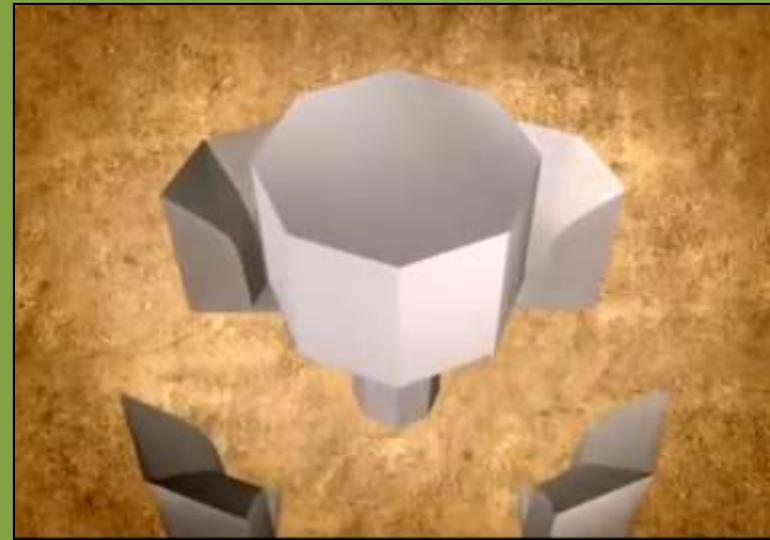
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 4. The Hall of the Two Sisters



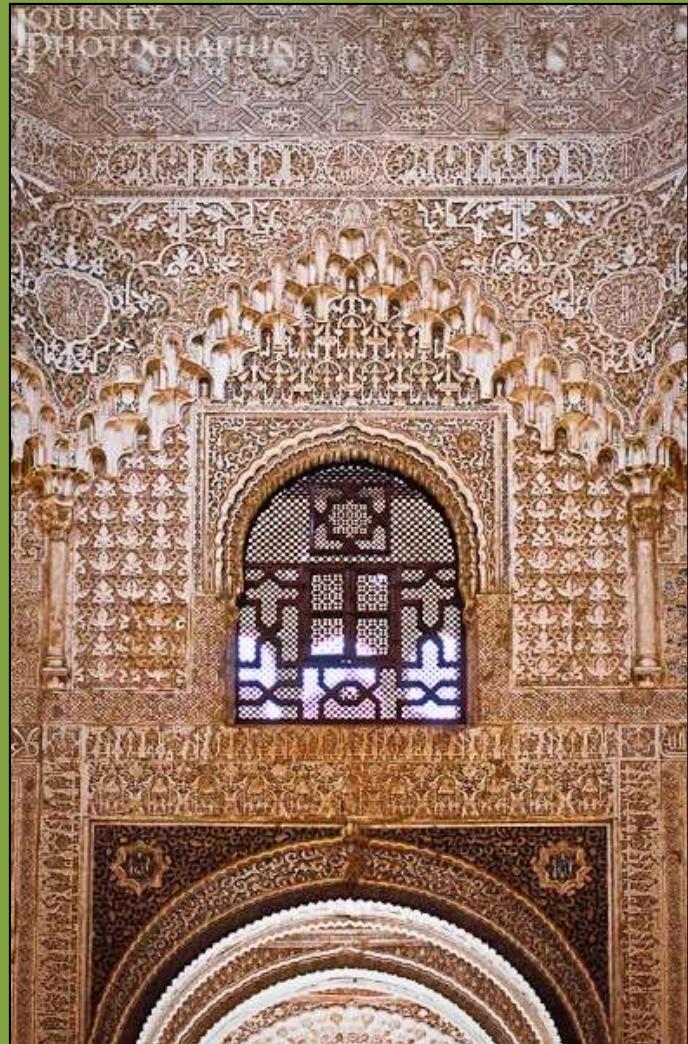
Muqarnas or Stalactite Vaulting on the walls
and ceiling



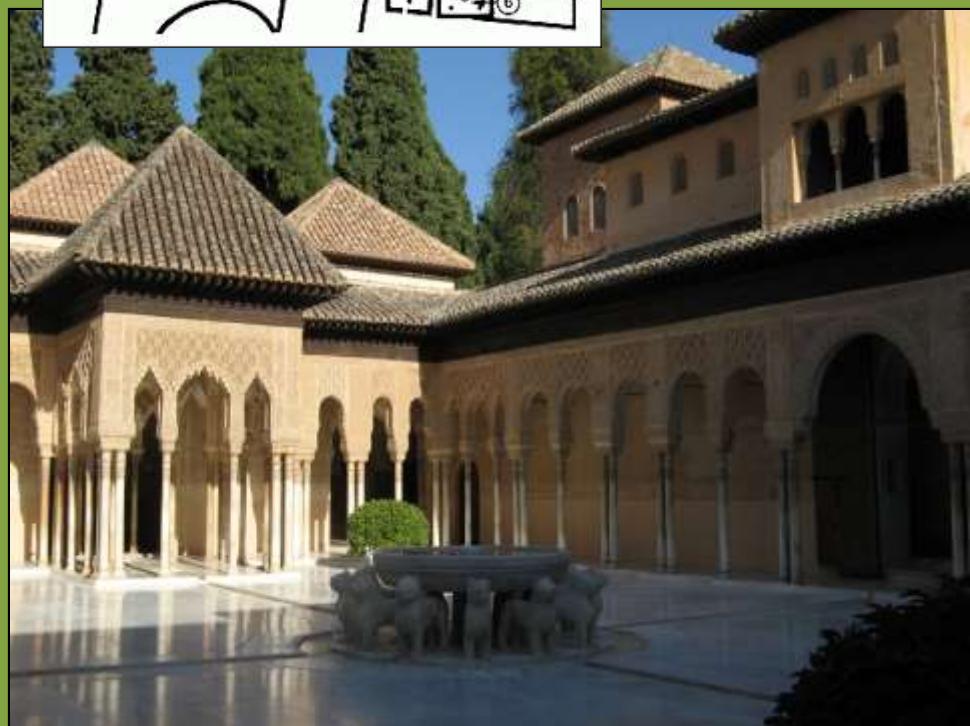
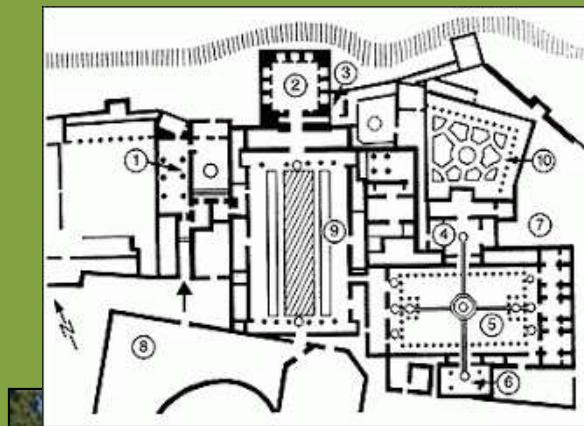
Alhambra Royal Quarter; 4. The Hall of the Two Sisters – Muqarnas or Stalactite Vaulting, made of carved plaster



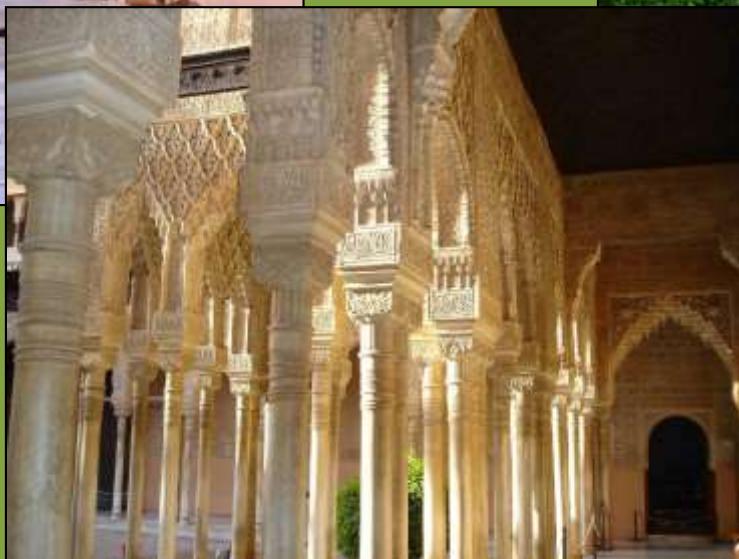
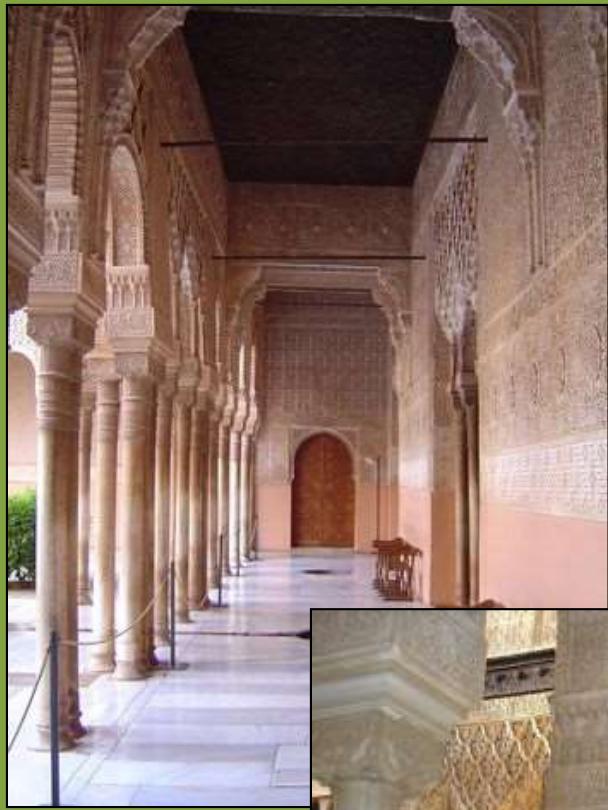
Alhambra, 1333; Royal Quarter, 4. The Hall of the Two Sisters – Muqarnas or Stalactite Vaulting



Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 5. The Court of the Lions, built by Muhammad V



Alhambra, +/-1390; Royal Quarter, 5. The Court of the Lions



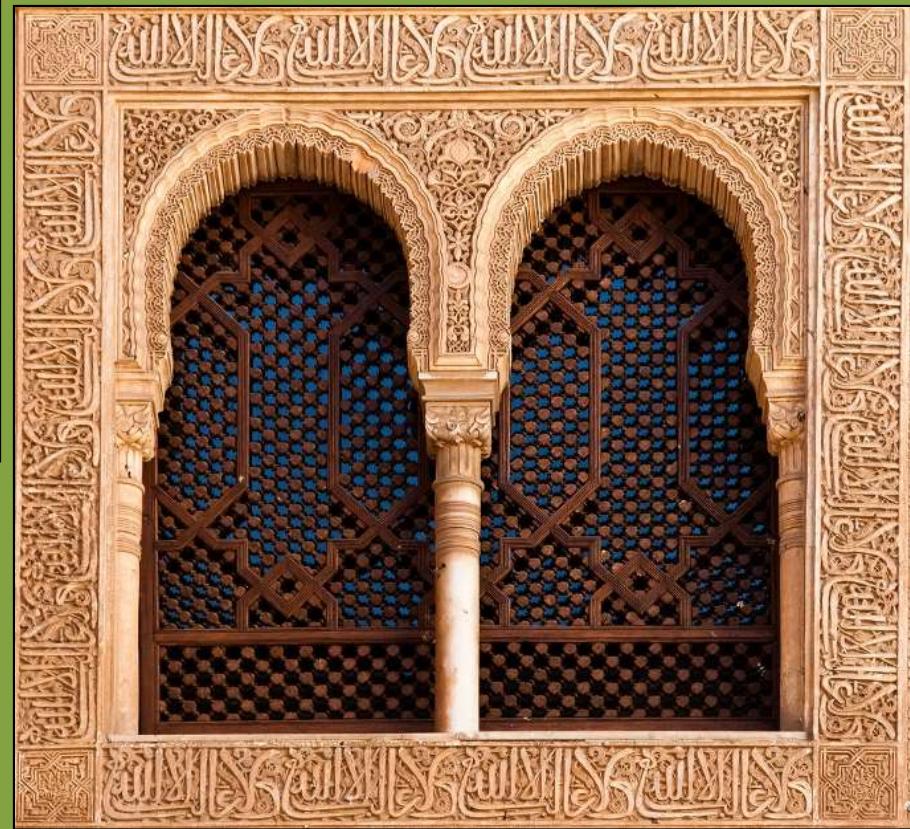
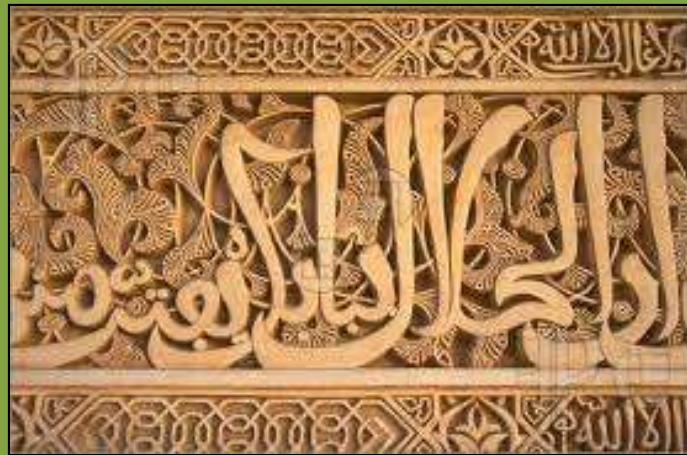
Alhambra, +/- 1390; Royal Quarter, 5. The Court of the Lions
– like the rest of Alhambra, based on Geometry



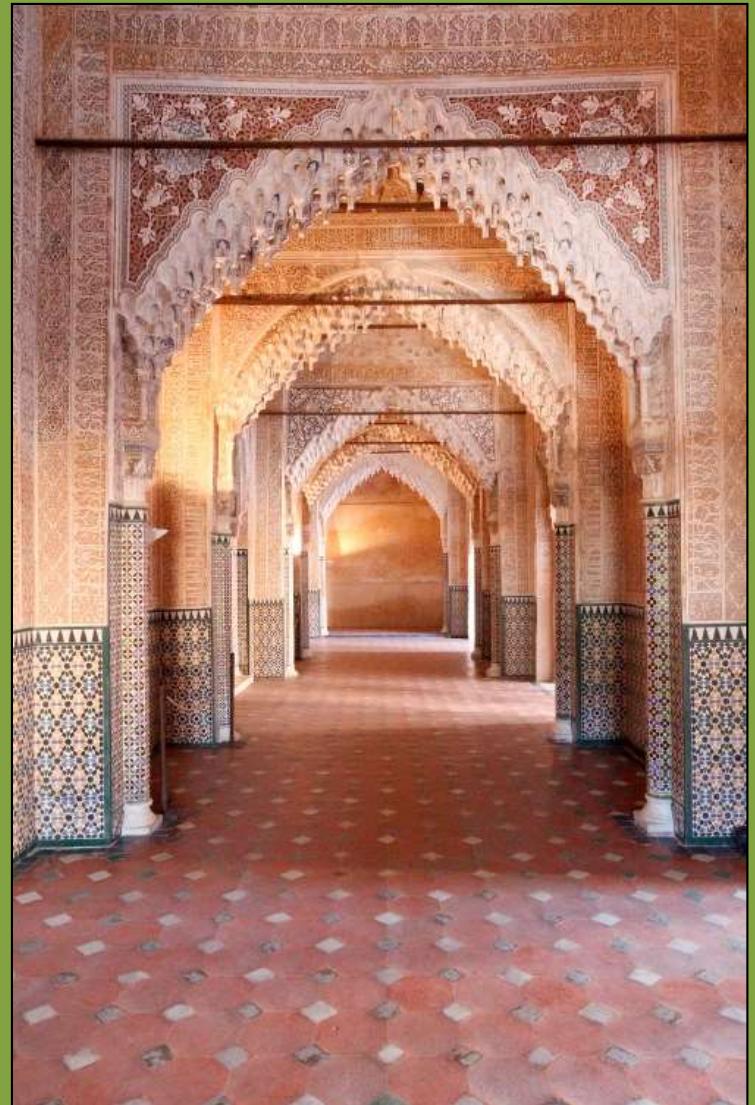
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 5. The Court of the Lions;
use of Calligraphy in the carved plaster



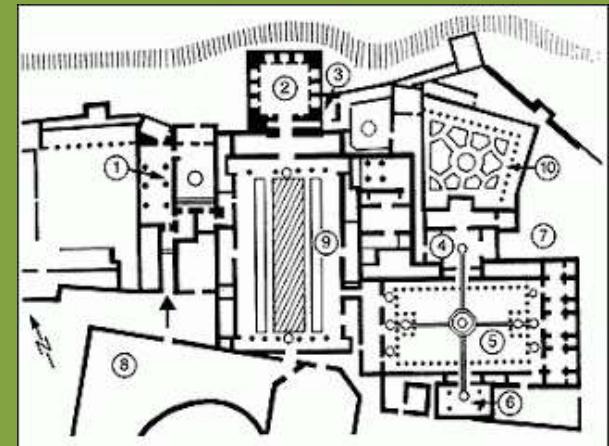
Examples of Calligraphy at Alhambra



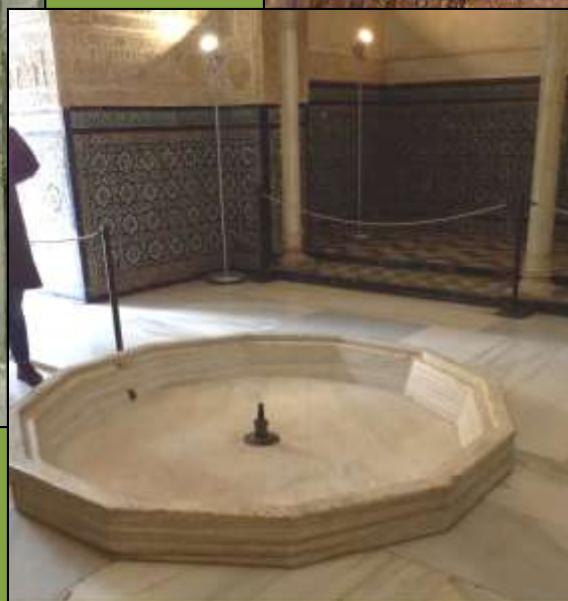
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, Adjacent to The Court of the Lions, Hall of Justice (Hall of Kings)



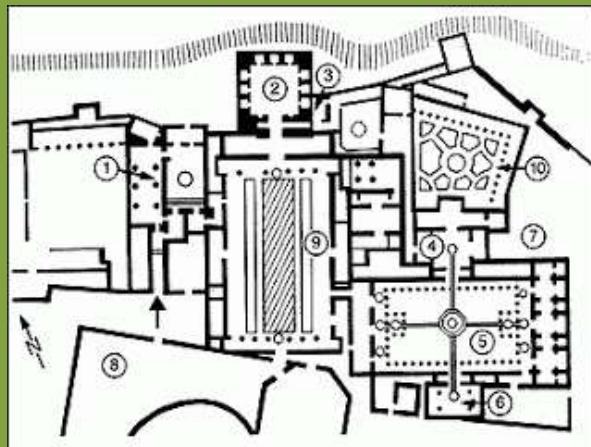
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 6. The Hall of the Abencerrages



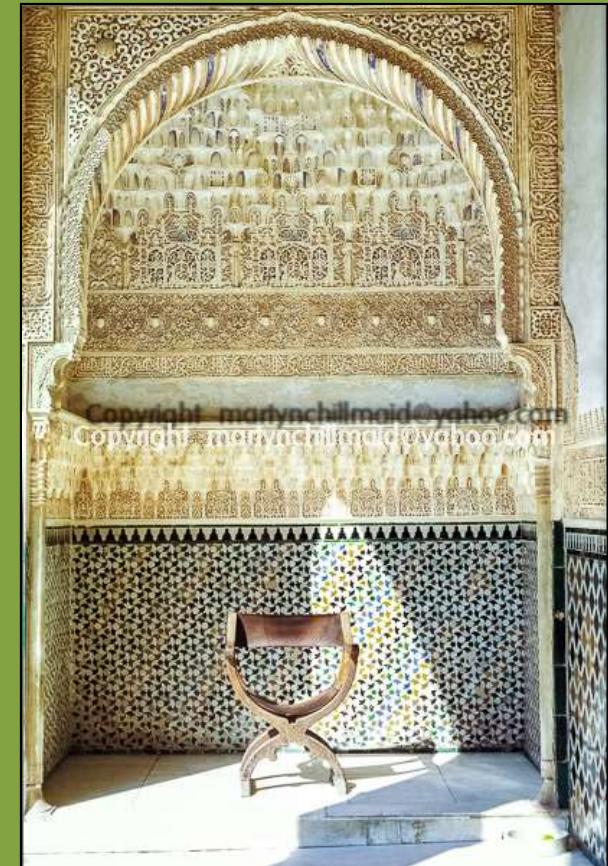
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 6. The Hall of the Abencerrages



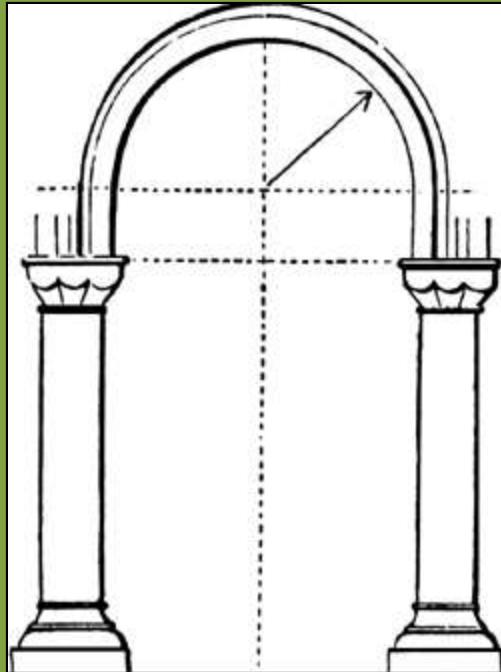
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 9. Court of Myrtles (Patio de los Arrayanes) with the Comares Palace /Tower at one end



Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 9. Court of Myrtles (Patio de los Arrayanes)



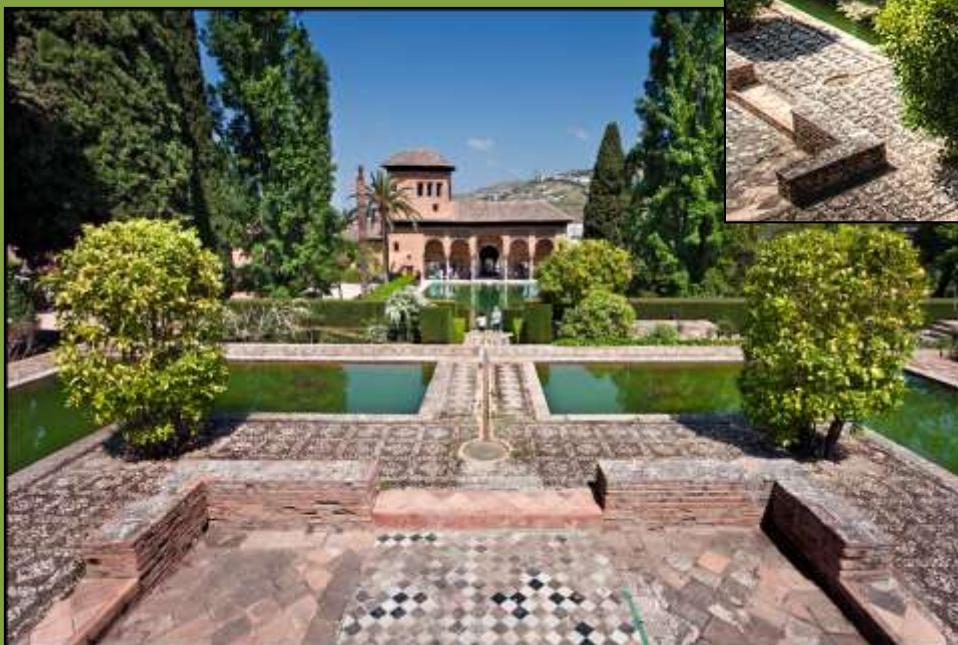
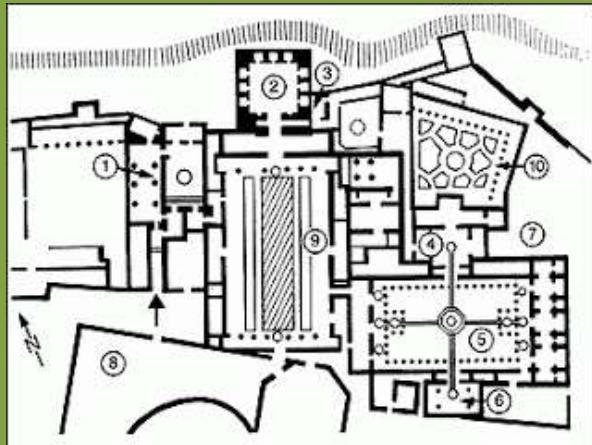
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 9. Court of Myrtles (Patio de los Arrayanes) – Use of Stilted Arch



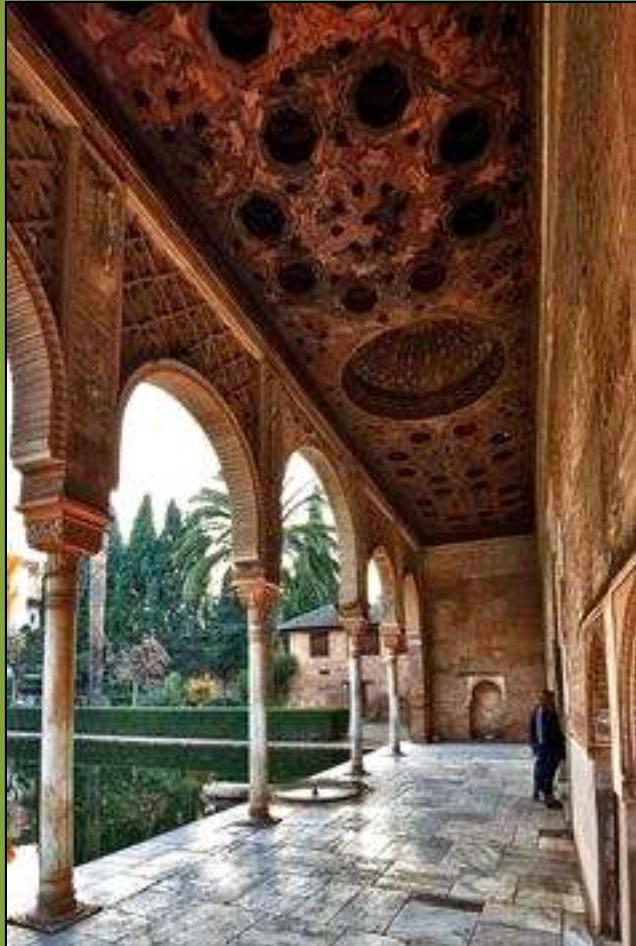
Stilted Arch – A feature
of Islamic Architecture



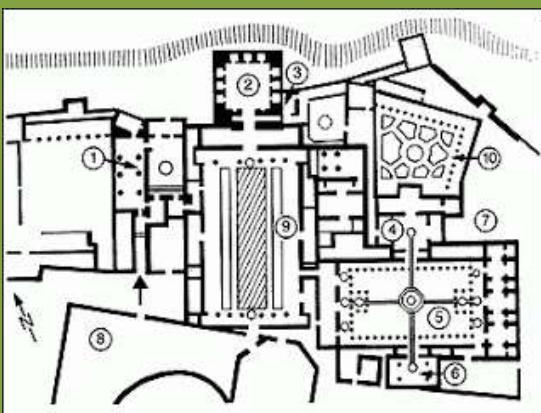
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 7. The Partal Gardens & Partal Palace



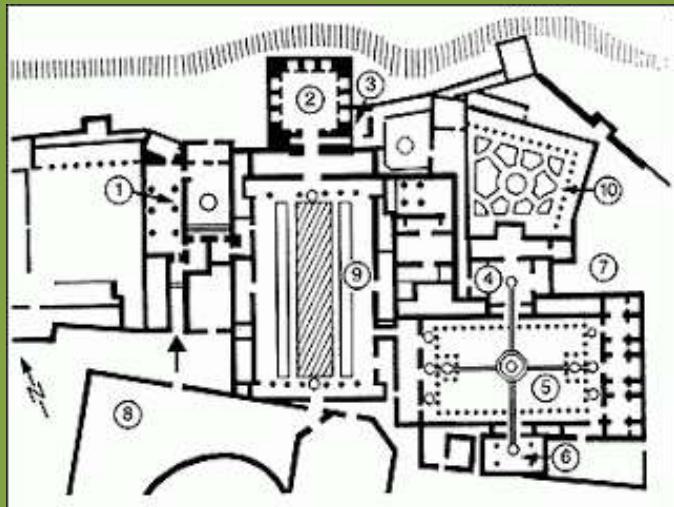
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 7. The Partal Gardens & Partal Palace, built in early 1400's



Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 10. Daraxa's Garden, built between 1526 and 1538.



Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 8. Palace of Charles V built in mid 1500's Renaissance Style of architecture, NOT Islamic



Rusticated stones on
lower level with carved
finished stone above

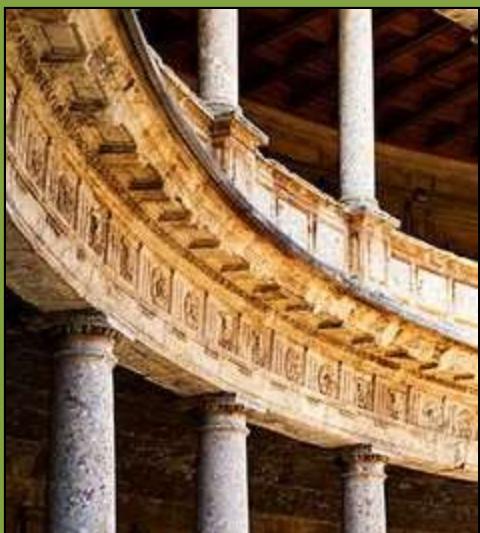
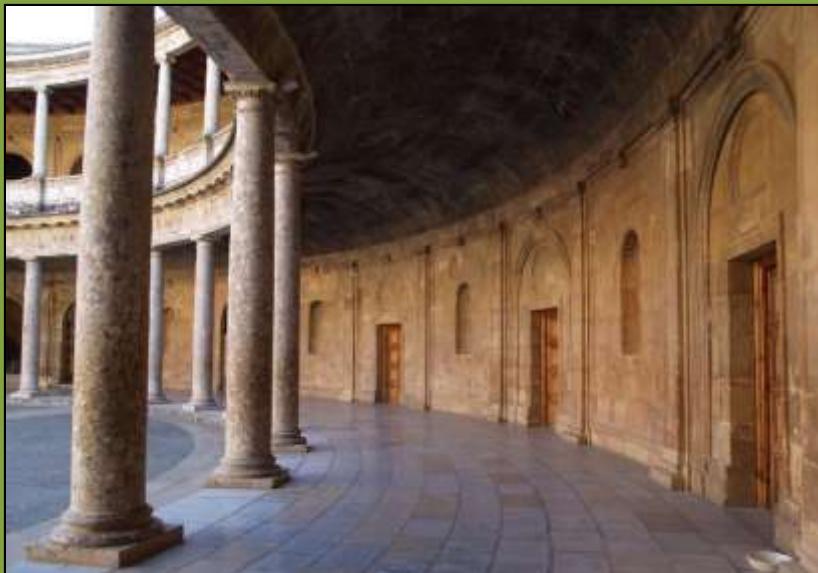
Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 8. Palace of Charles V – Built in mid 1500's, Renaissance style of architecture



Rusticated stones on
lower level with carved
finished stone above

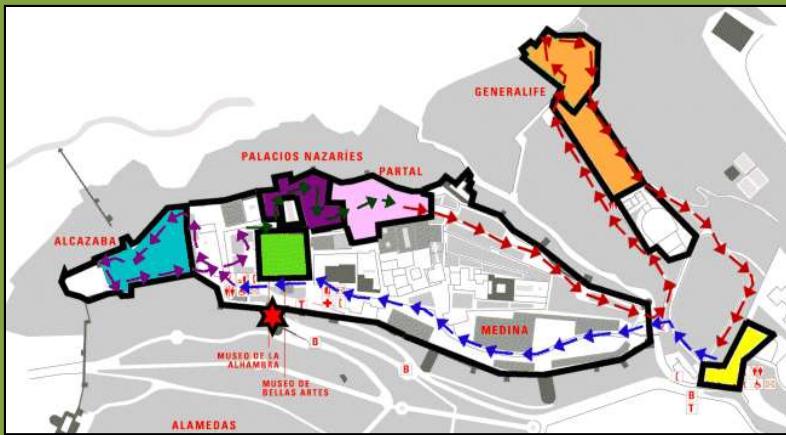


Alhambra; Royal Quarter, 8. Palace of Charles V – Built in mid 1500's, Renaissance style of architecture



Doric columns below,
Ionic columns above with
a coffered ceiling

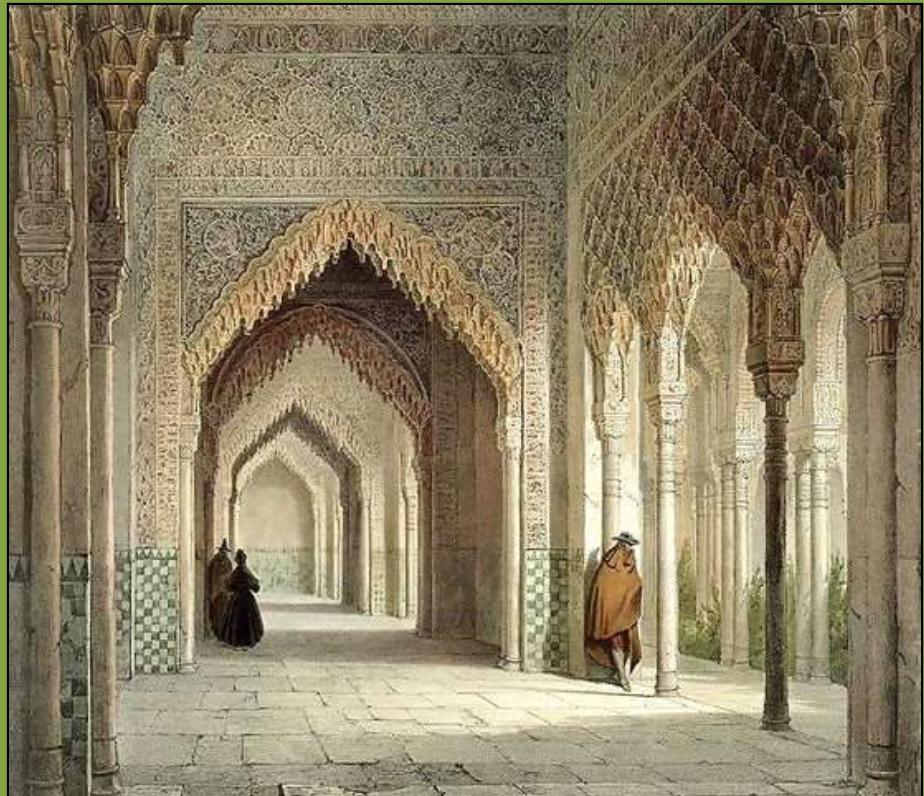
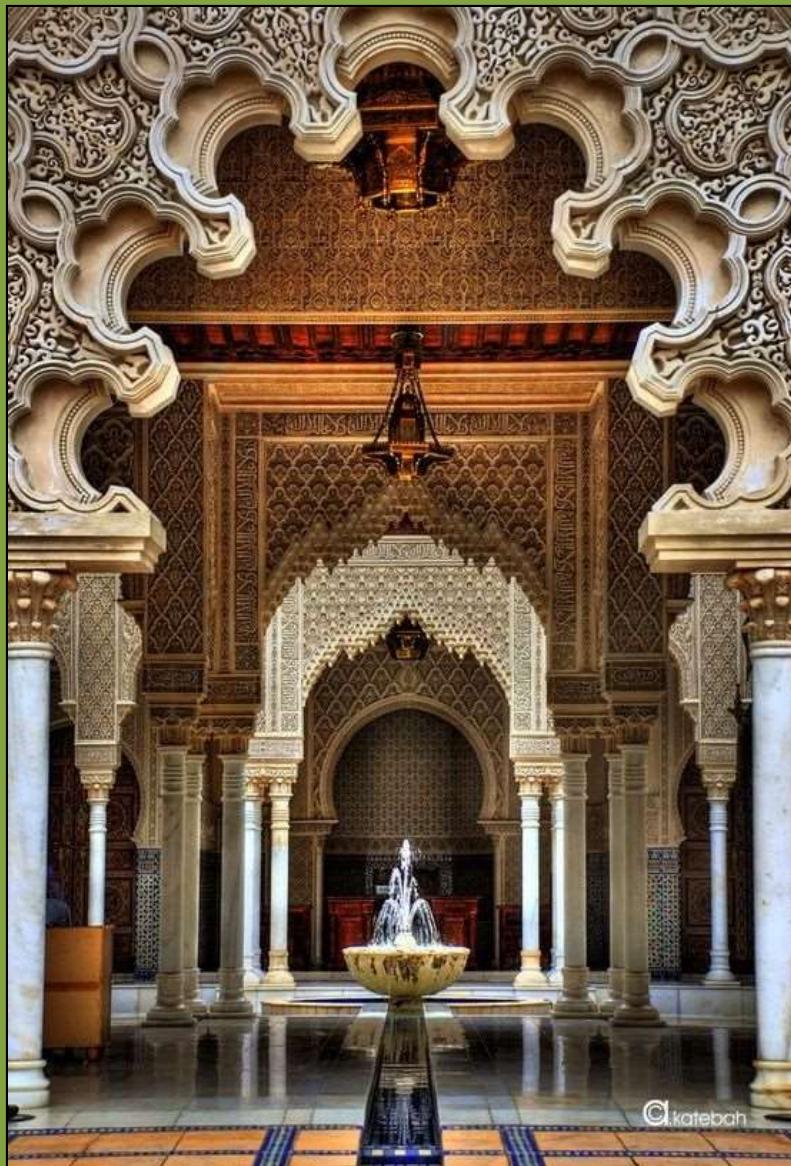
Alhambra in Granada Spain; Generalife



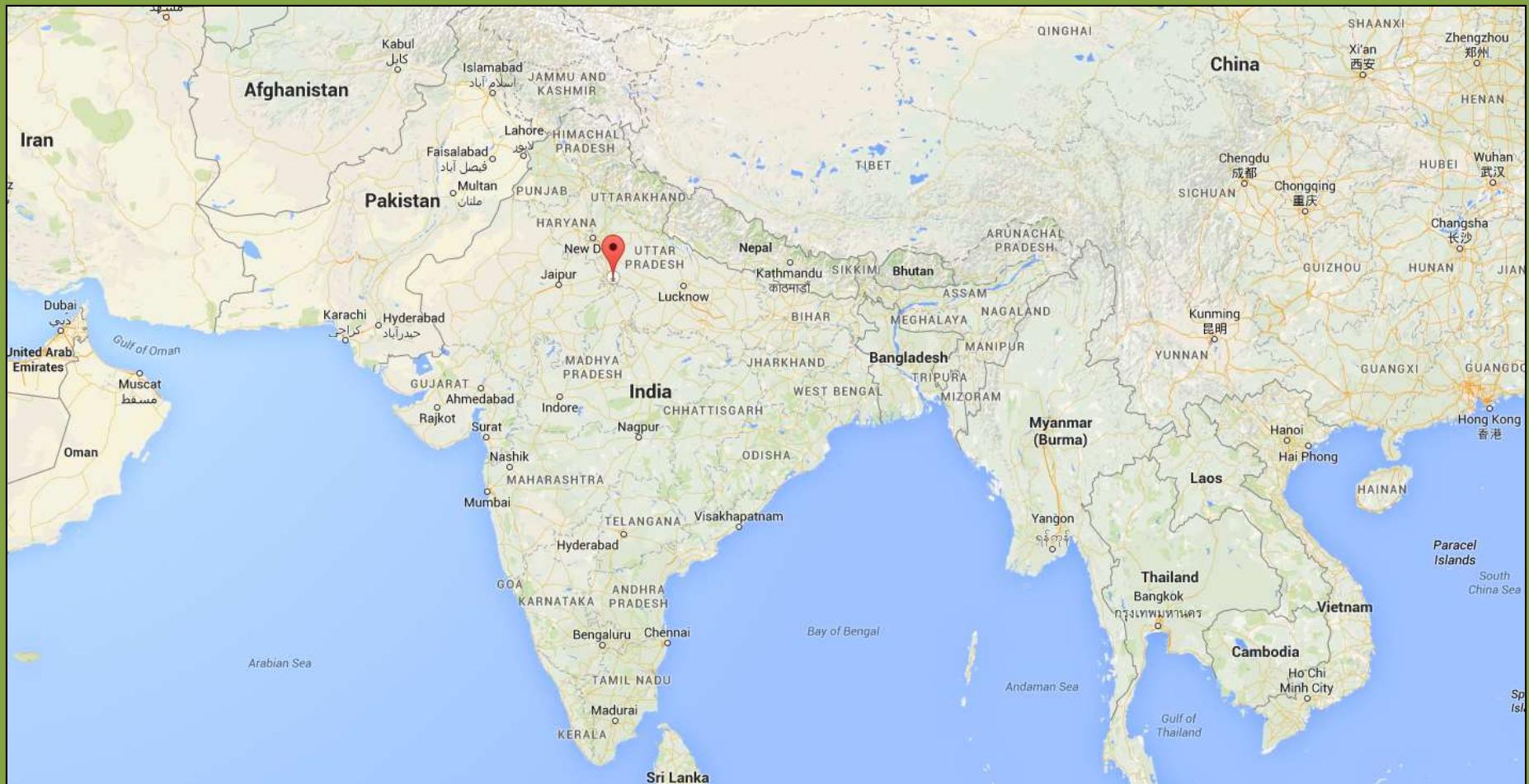
Alhambra in Granada Spain; Generalife



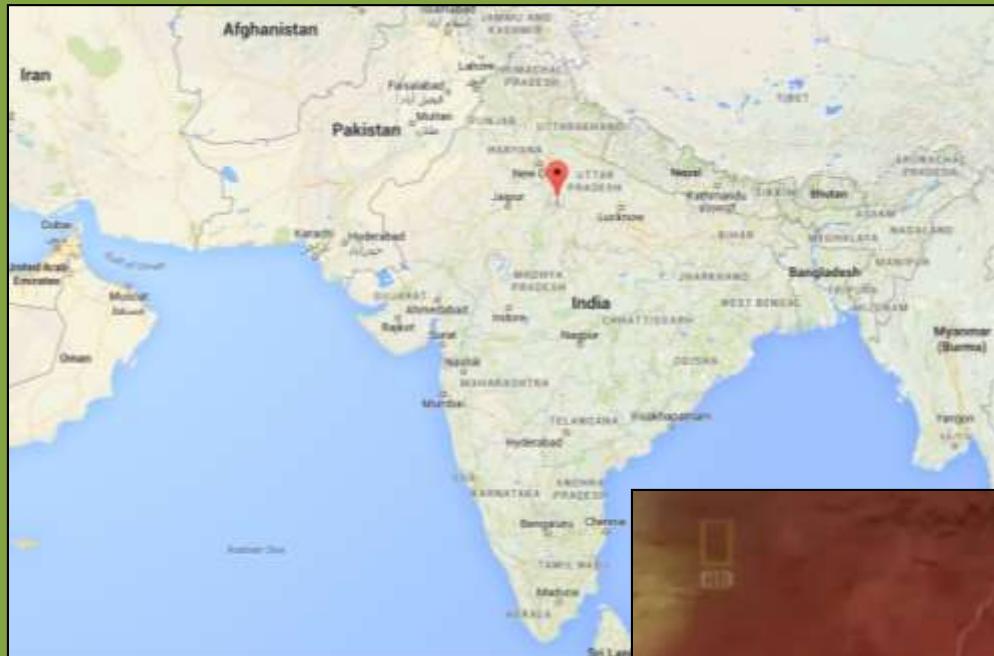
Alhambra in Granada Spain



TAJ-MAHAL IN AGRA, INDIA



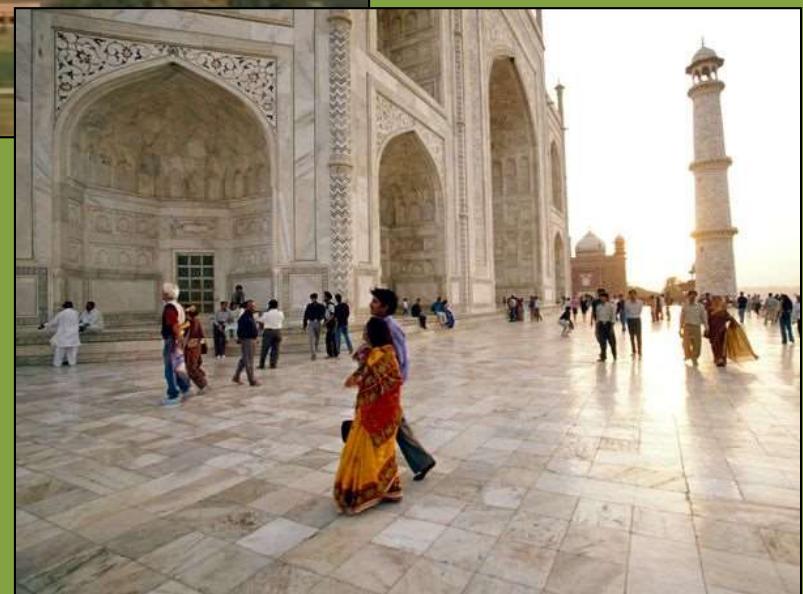
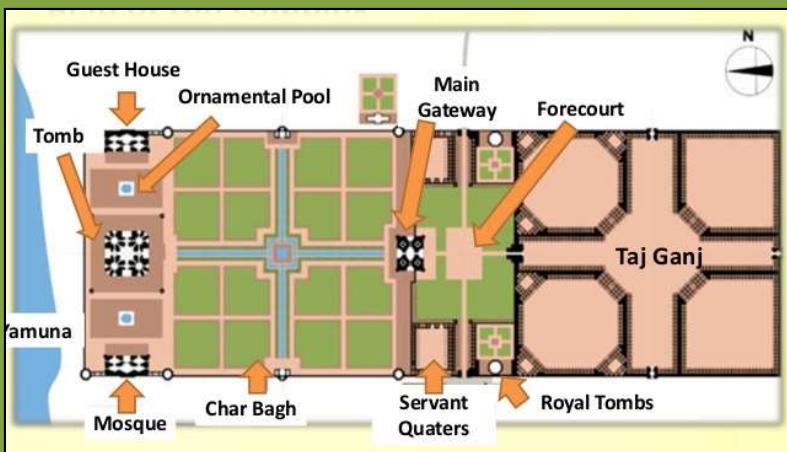
Taj-Mahal in India, 1654; Mugal Empire at it's height



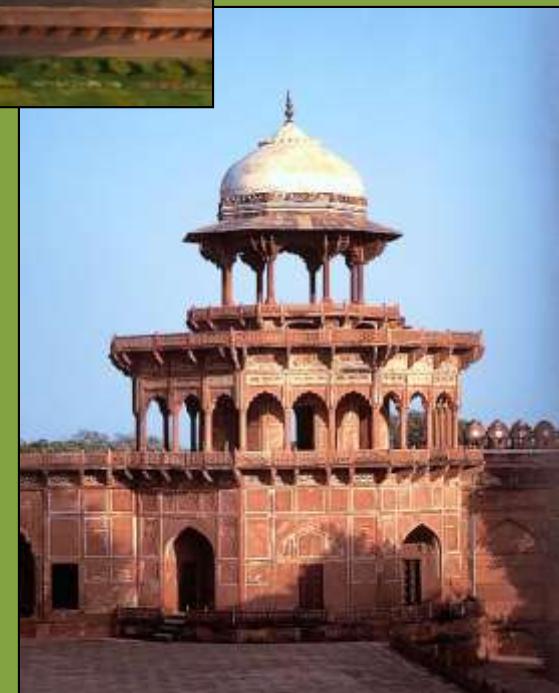
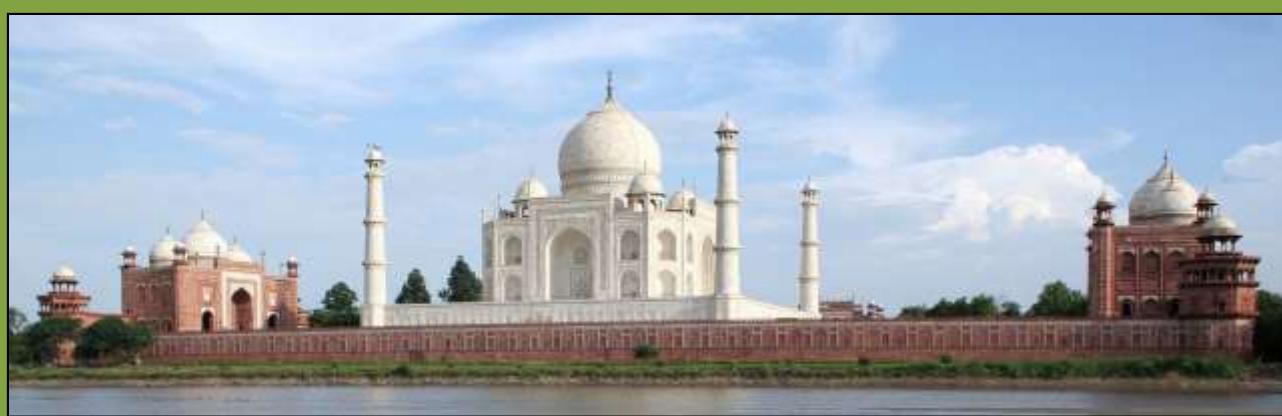
Taj-Mahal in Agra, Completed in 1654; Built by Shah Jahan
for his favorite wife Mumtaz Mahal



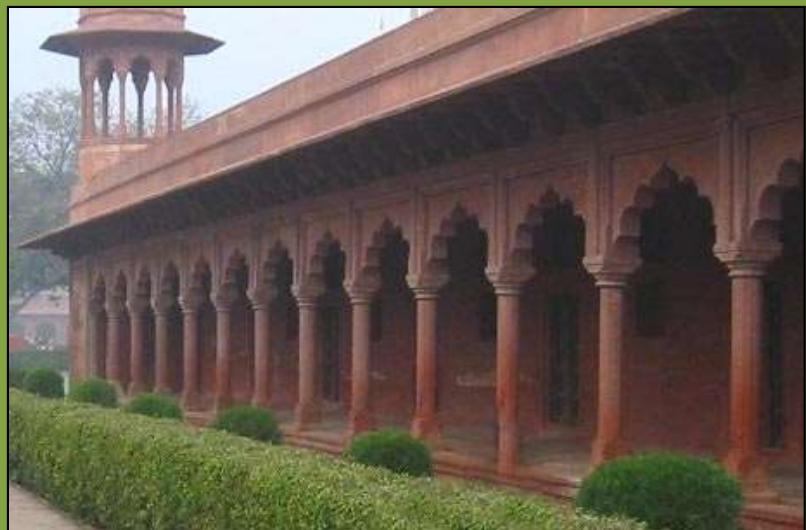
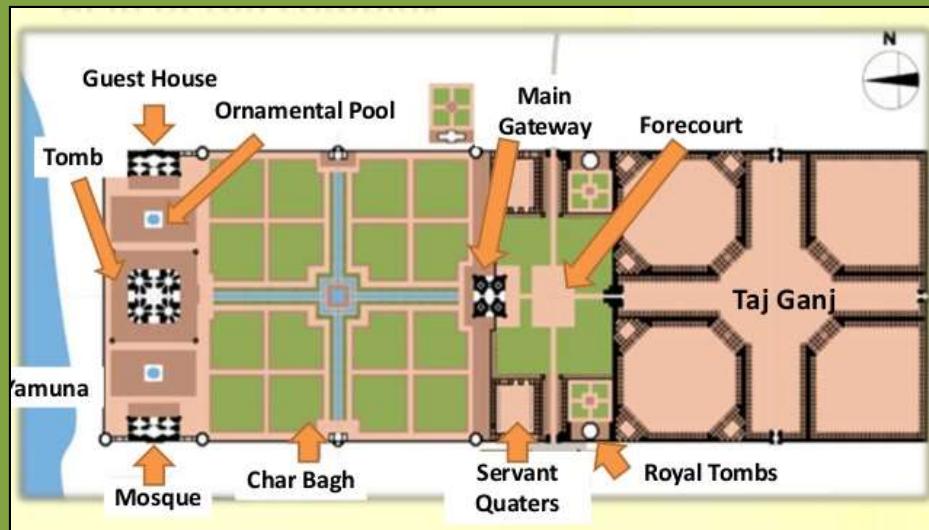
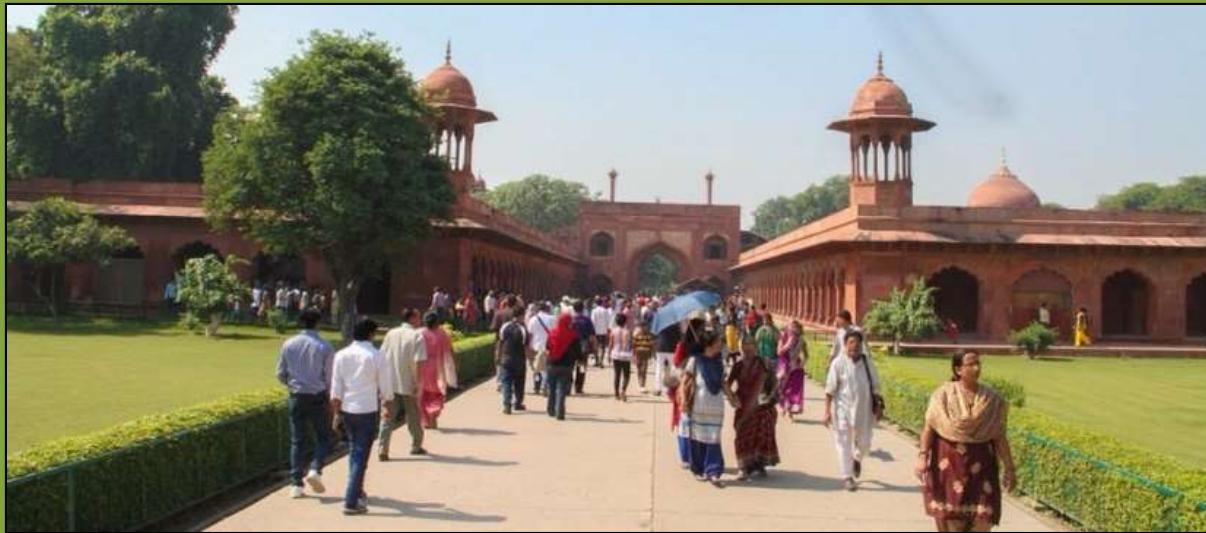
Taj-Mahal Complex; Riverfront Terrace (Tomb, Mosque, Guest House), Char Bagh Gardens, Main Gateway, Forecourt buildings, Taj Ganj (Bazaar) and Moonlight Garden beyond



Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; Walled on 3 sides
with domed Chatris or Kiosks



Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; Forecourt showing Servant Quarters and Royal Tomb buildings



Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; Across the Yamuna River, The Moonlight Garden



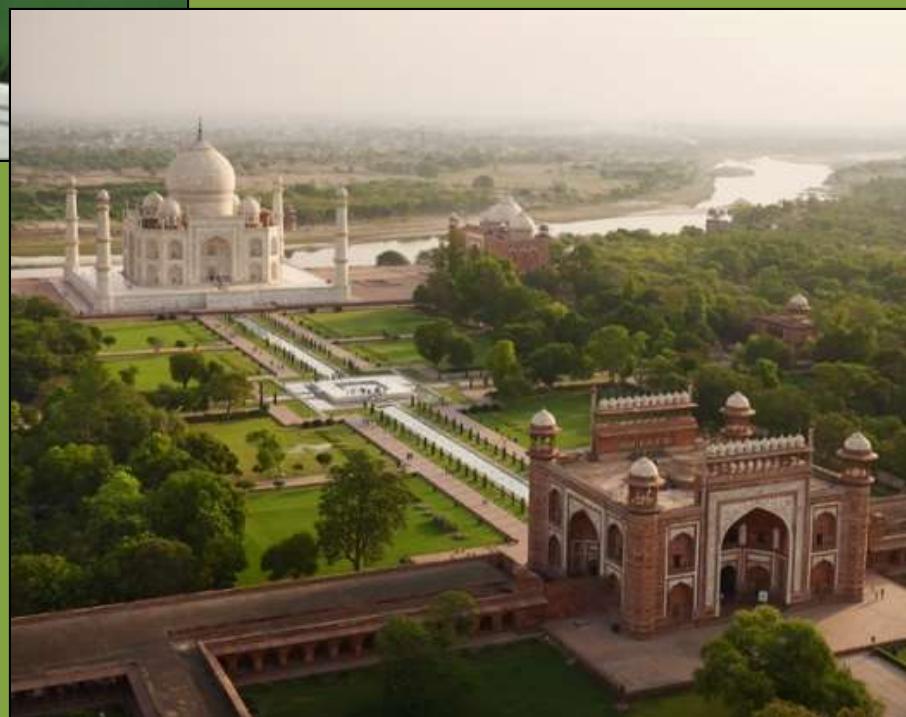
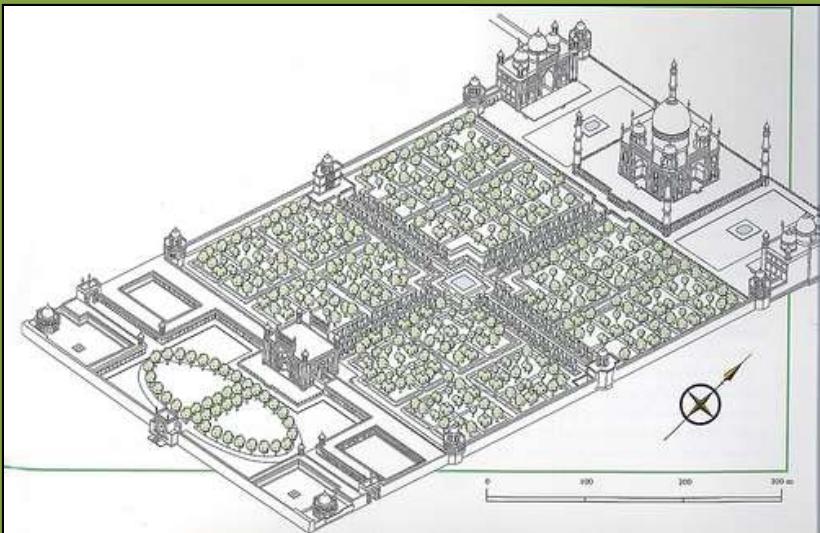
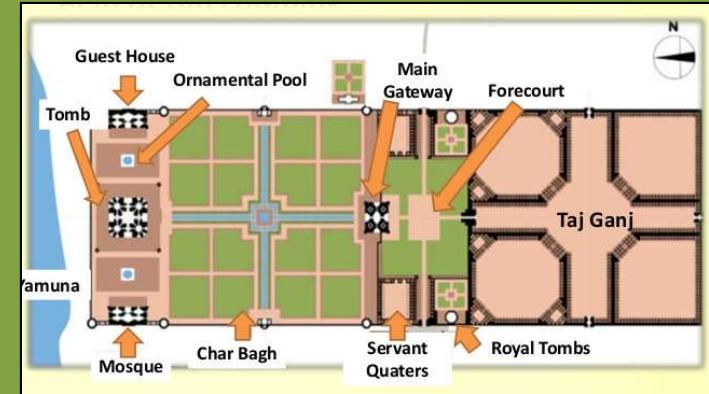
The Taj Mahal complex can be conveniently divided into 5 sections:

1. The moonlight garden to the north of the river Yamuna.
2. The waterfront terrace, containing the Mausoleum, Mosque and Jawab.
3. The Charbagh garden containing pavilions.
4. The jilaukhana for the tomb attendants and two subsidiary tombs.
5. The Taj Ganj, originally a bazaar and caravanserai only traces of which are still preserved. The great gate lies between the jilaukhana and the garden.

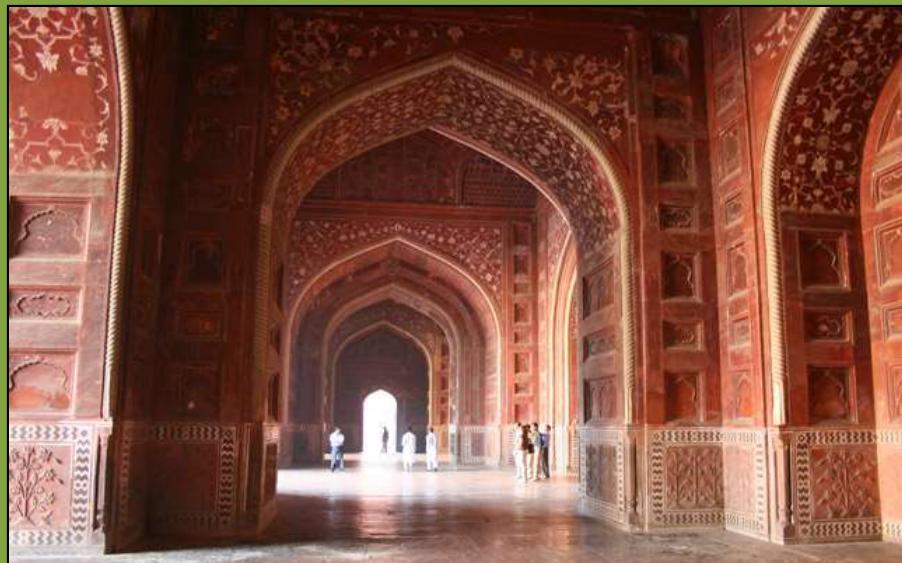
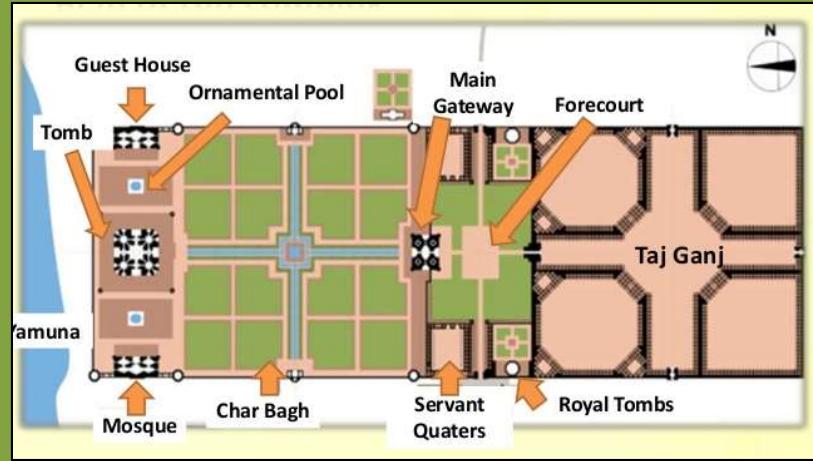
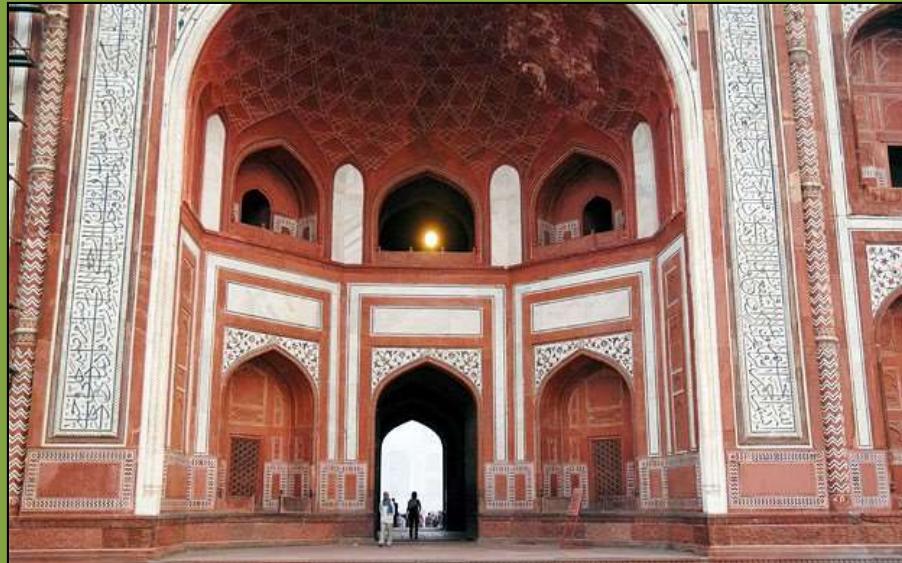
Levels gradually descend in steps from the Taj Ganji towards the river



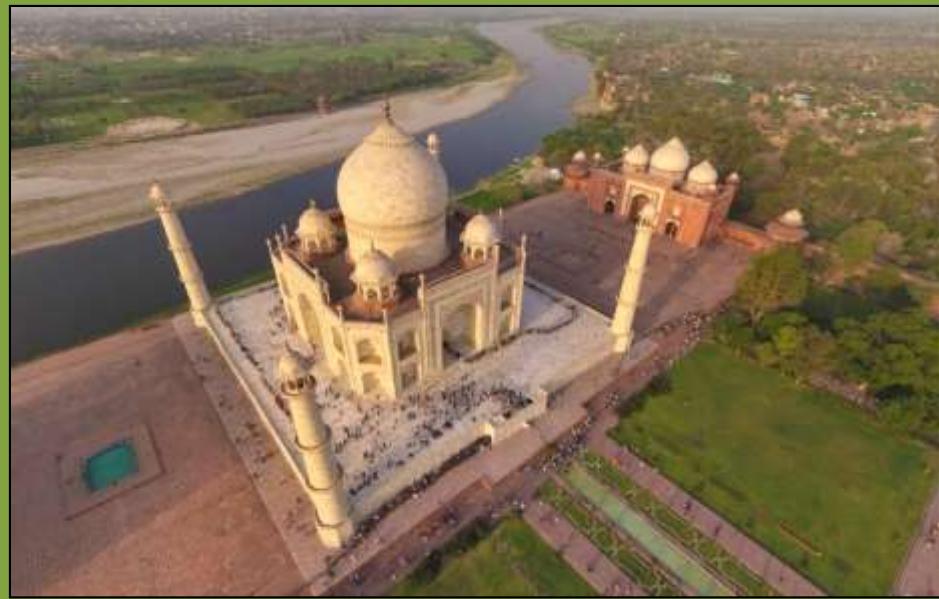
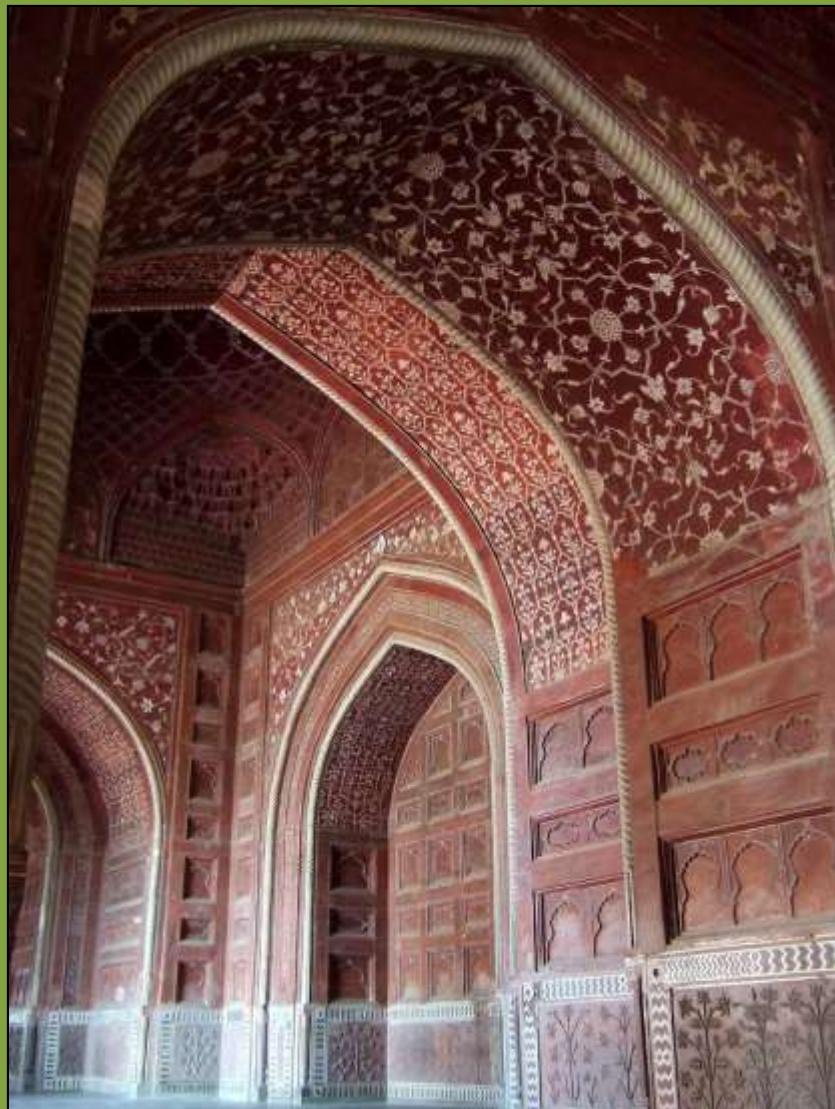
Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; The Char Bagh Gardens



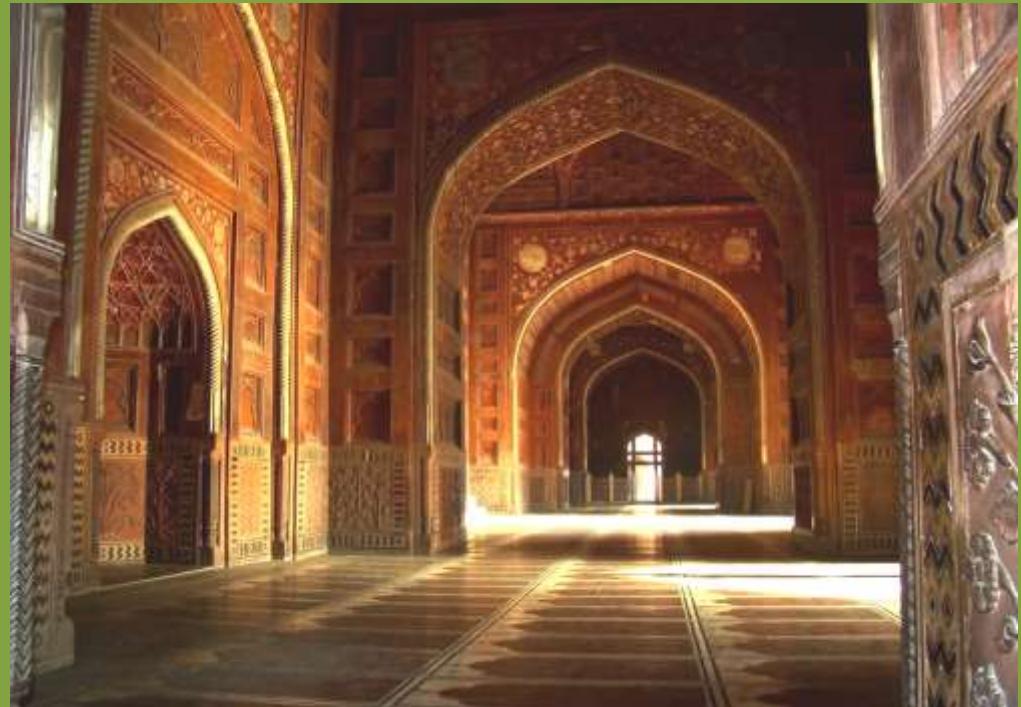
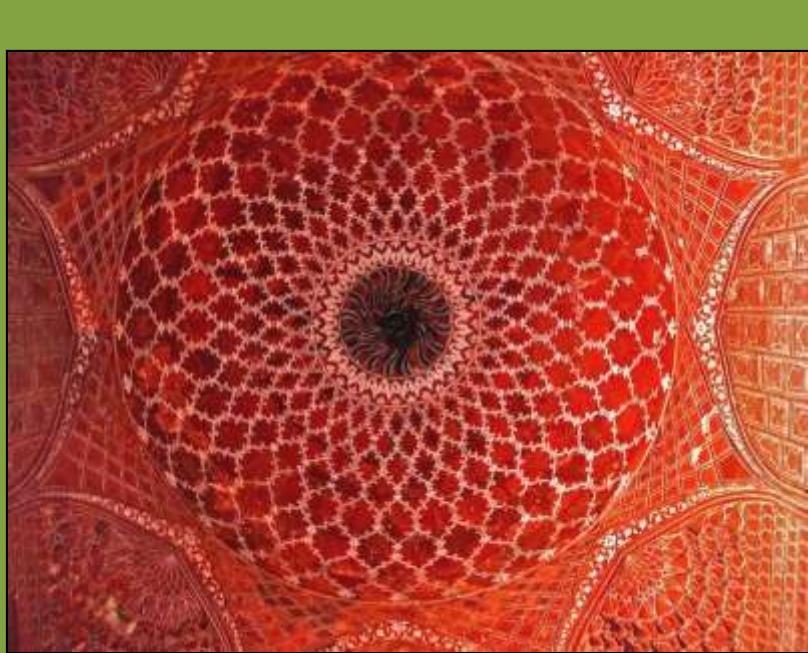
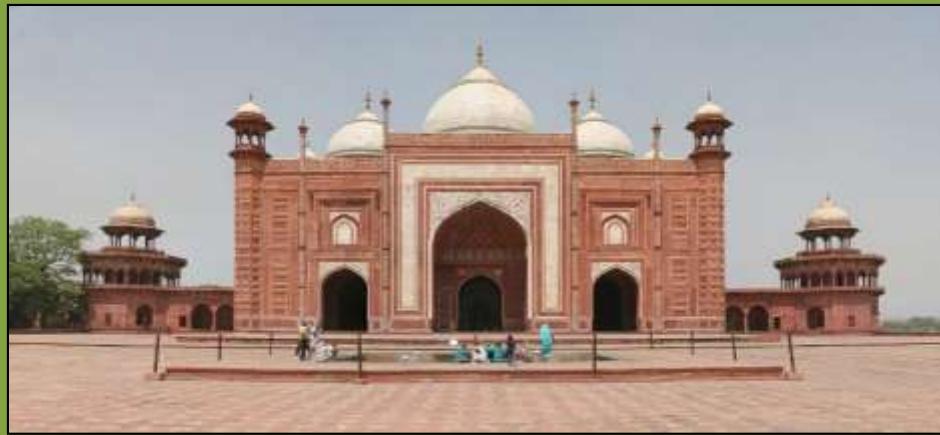
Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; Main Gateway or Darwaza



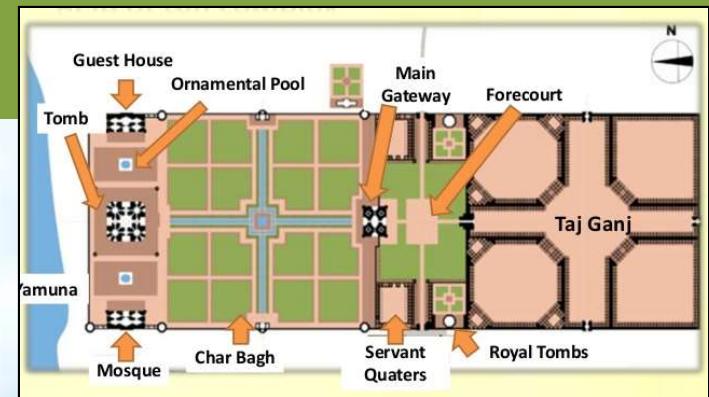
Taj-Mahal Complex; Riverfront Terrace - Jawab (Guest House)



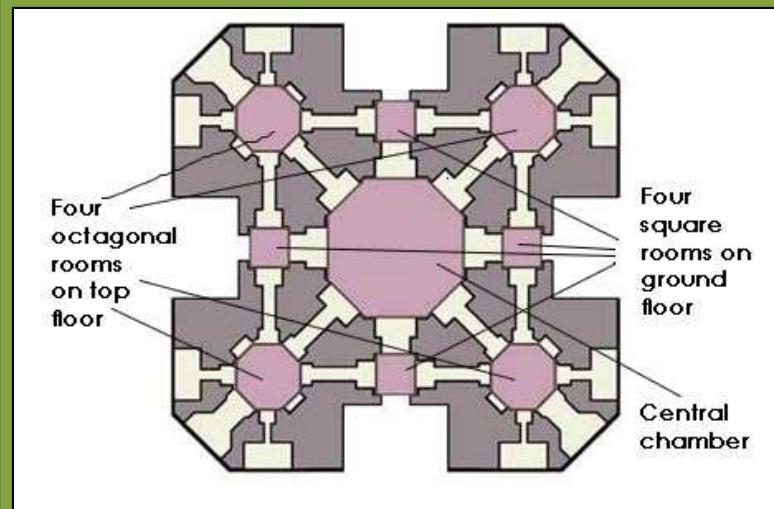
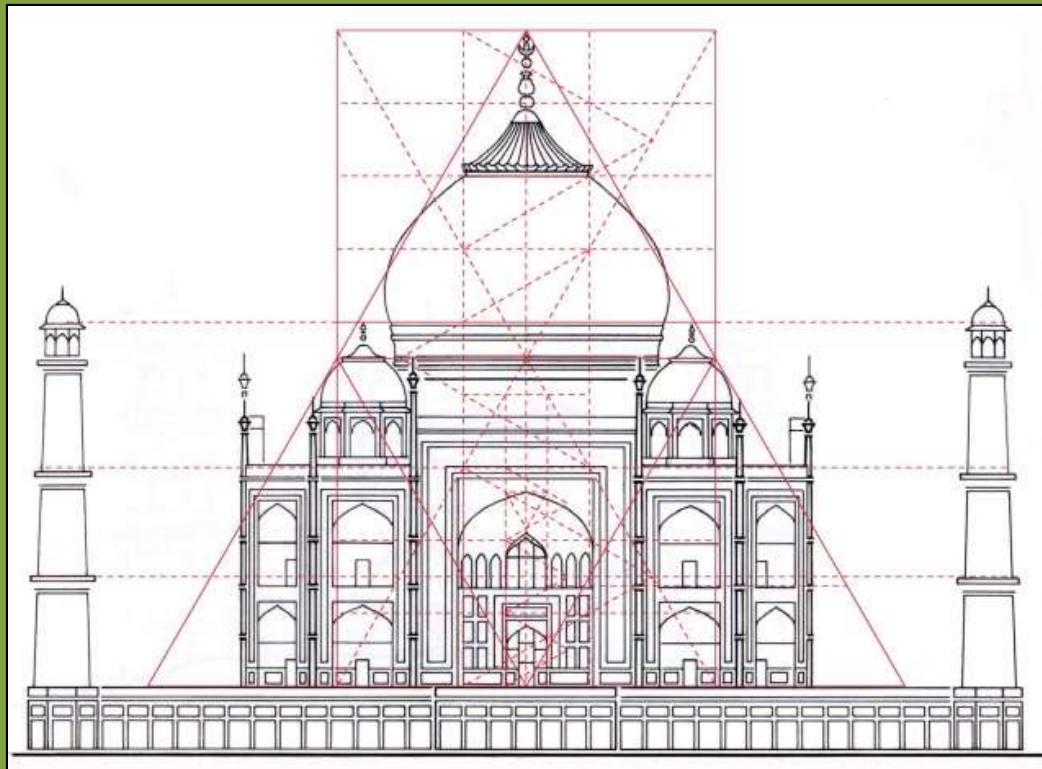
Taj-Mahal Complex; Mosque – Exact mirror image of the Jawab



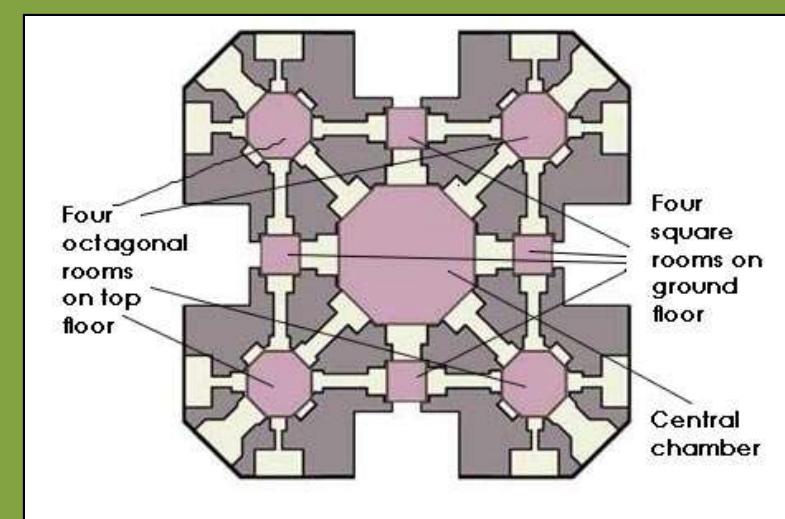
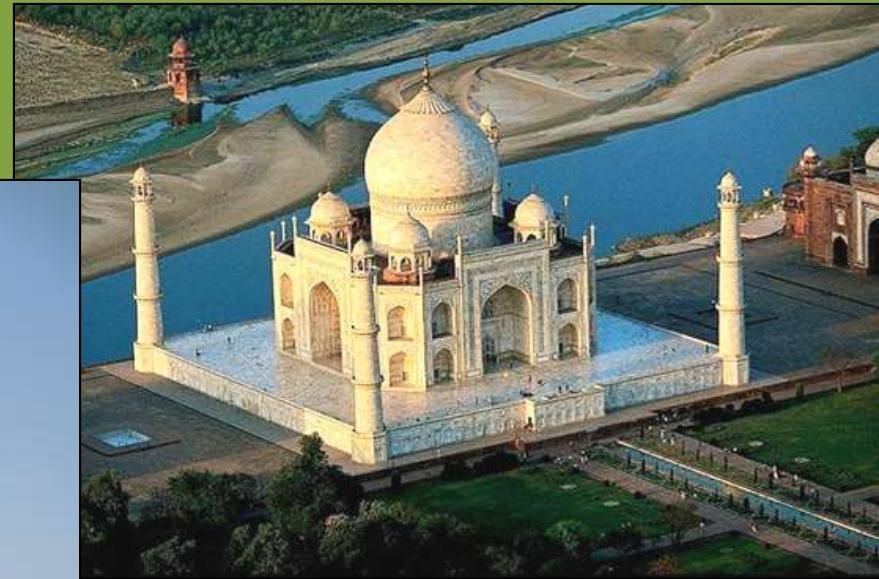
Taj-Mahal Complex in Agra, 1654; Taj Ganji (Bazaar)



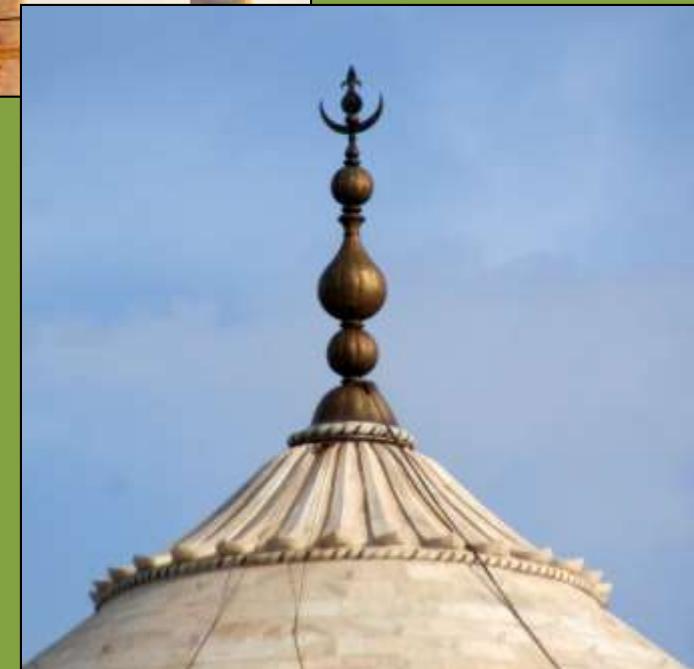
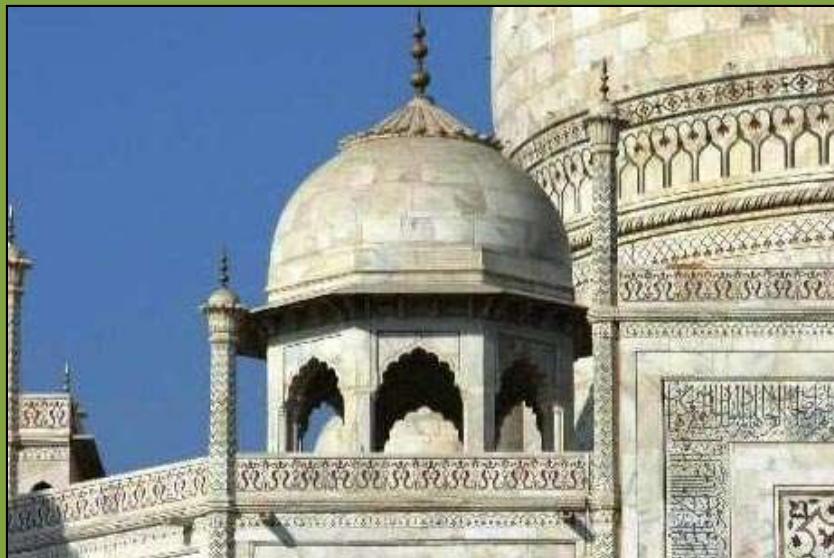
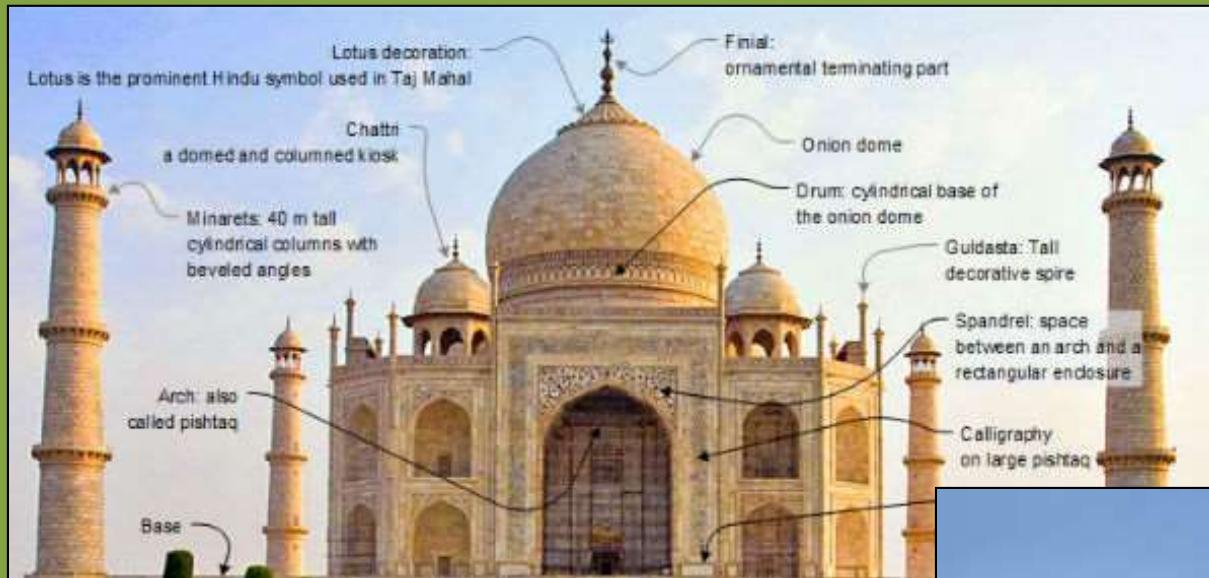
Taj-Mahal Mausoleum, Completed in 1644; Carefully proportioned, with the number 8 repeated throughout



Taj-Mahal Mausoleum, Completed in 1644; 4 Minarets, each facing a chamfered corner



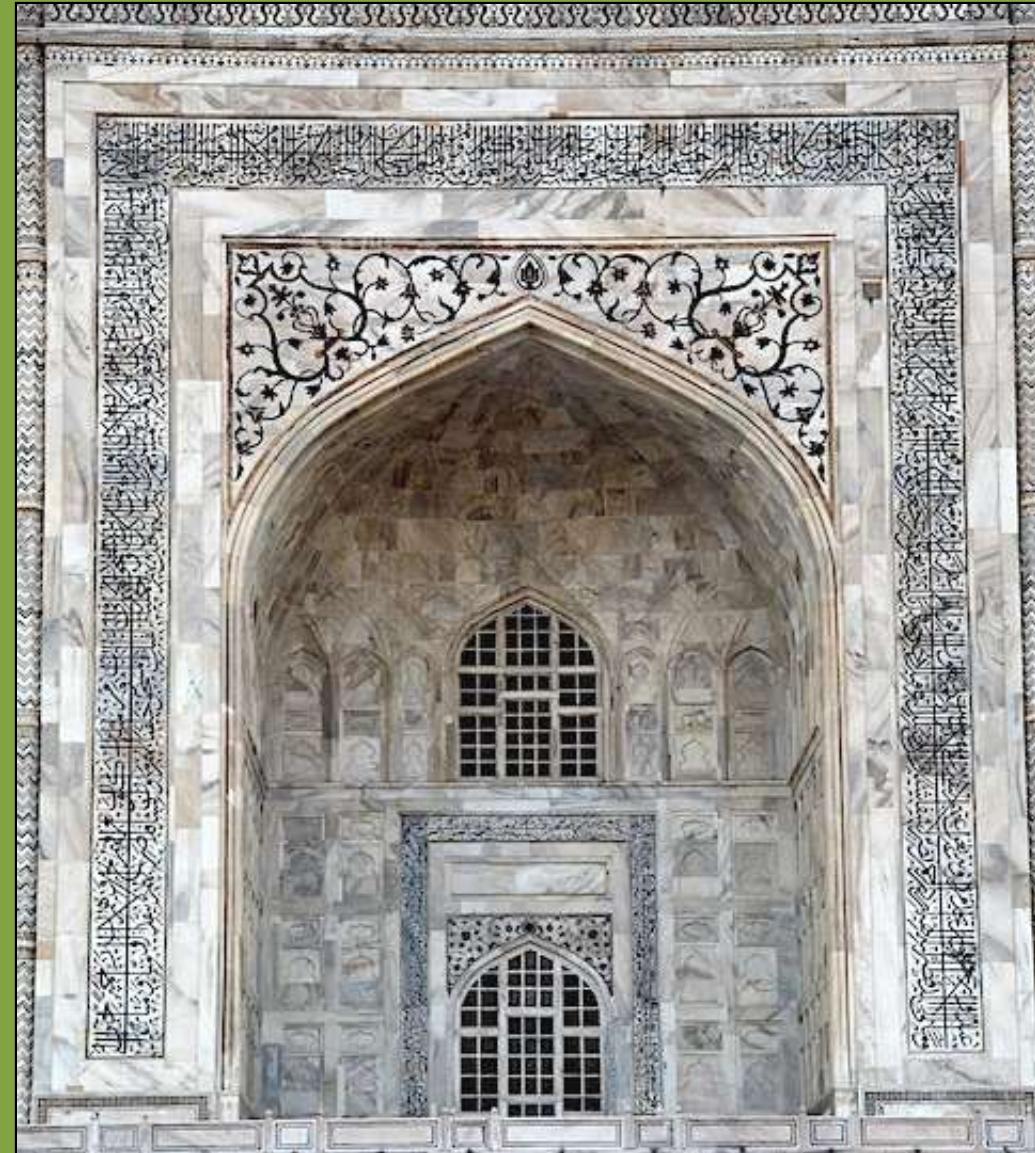
Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Chatris (Kiosks), Finials, Lotus decoration, Onion Dome



Taj-Mahal Mausoleum in Agra; Exterior Details, Calligraphy & Pietra Dura Mosaics



Black marble Calligraphy inlaid
into white marble



Taj-Mahal Mausoleum; Pietra Dura Mosaics – Inlay of tiny colored stones into marble.



Carving the marble



Each piece is carefully shaped



Each piece is glued into place

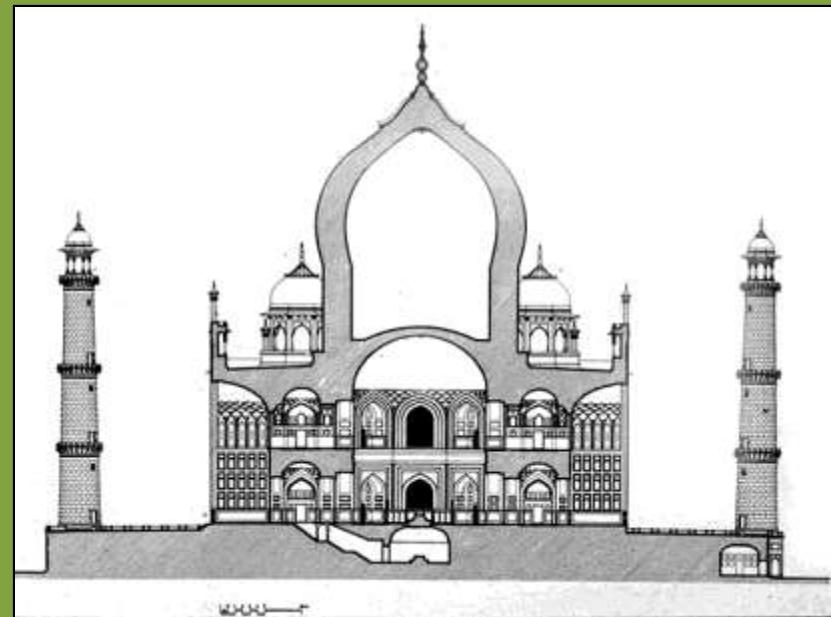


Paining in Stone

Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Interior



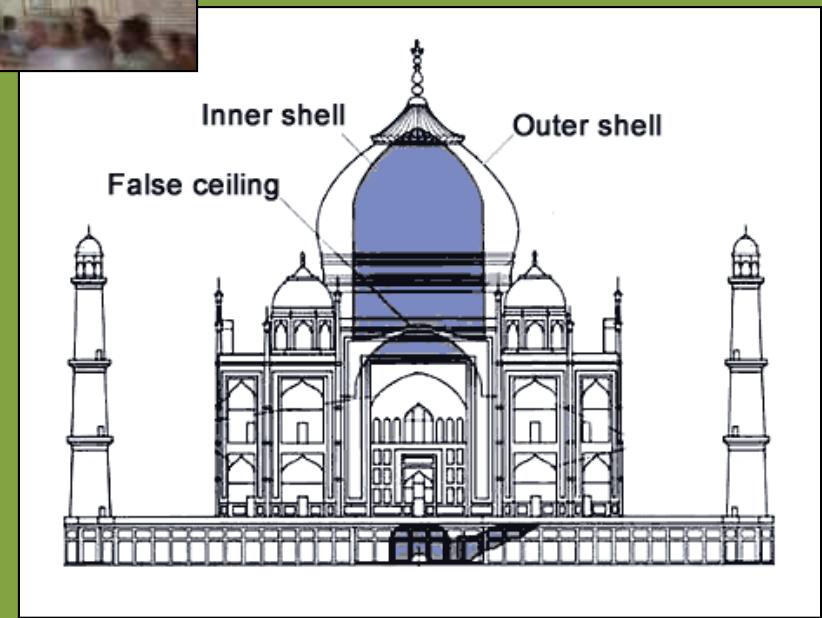
Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Central Dome; Cenotaphs in main chamber, actual graves below in the Crypt



Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Interior ‘false’ dome



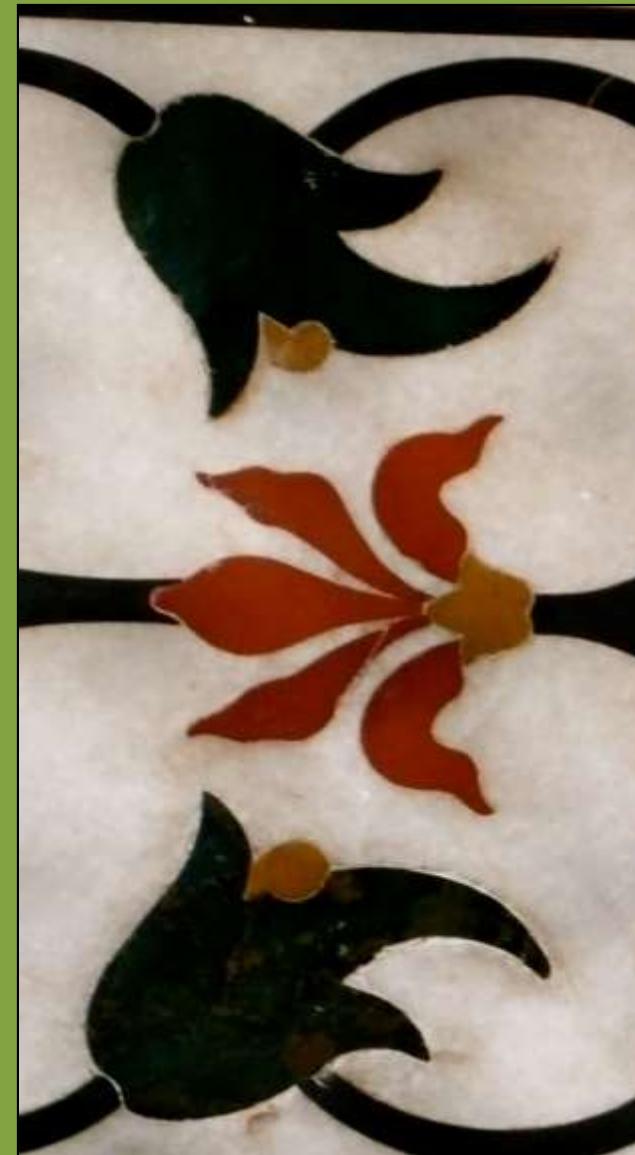
Marble
lattices
over the
windows



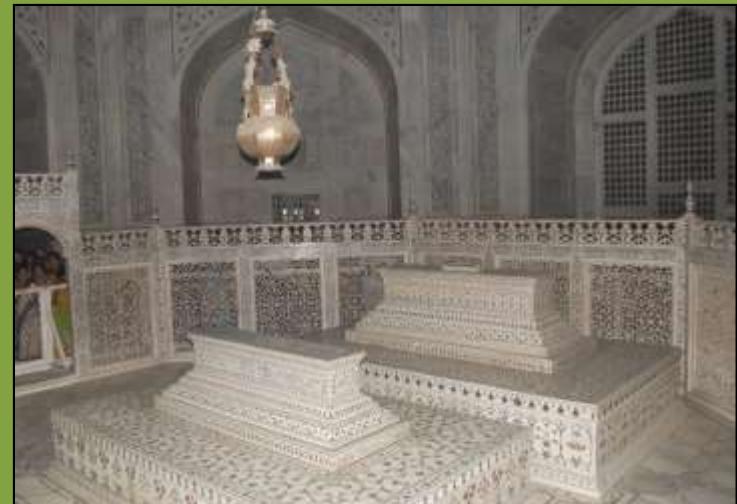
Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum; Pishtaq or Vaulted Arches



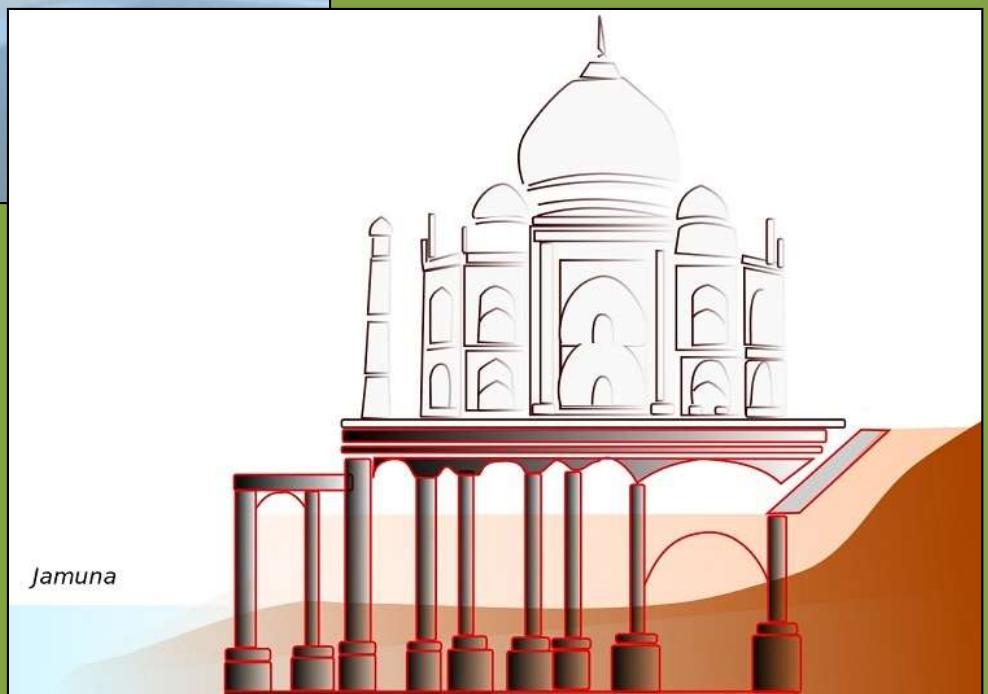
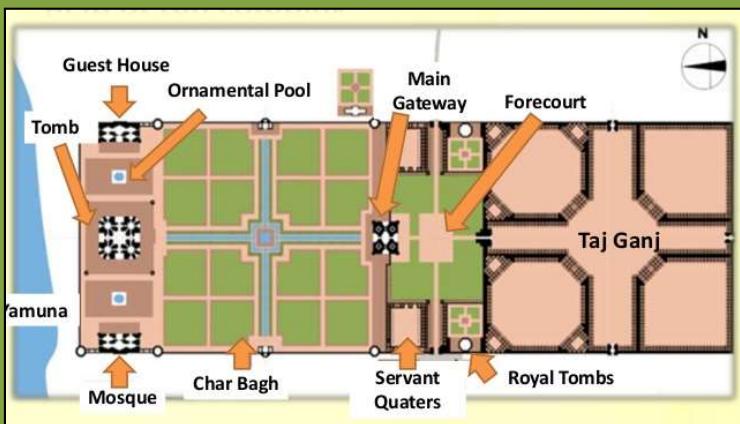
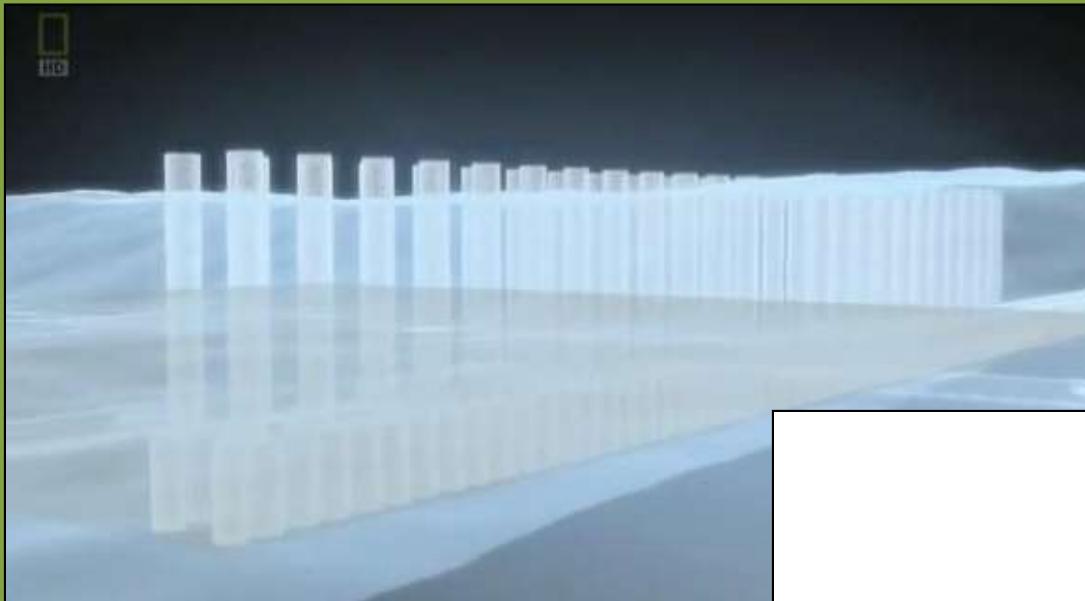
Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Interior Details – Carvings & Pietra Dura Mosaics



Taj-Mahal Mausoleum; Marble Screen around the Cenotaphs



Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Construction – Use of a Well Foundation below the water table



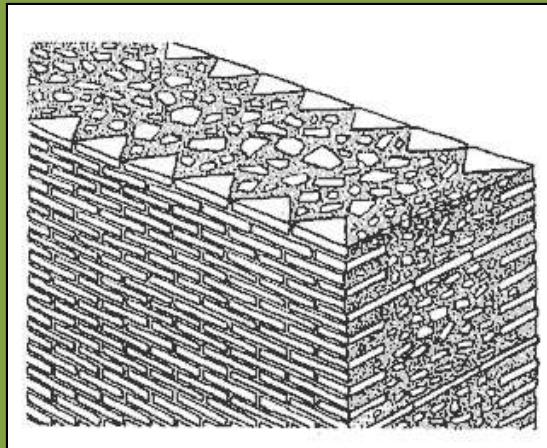
Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum in Agra, 1644; Construction



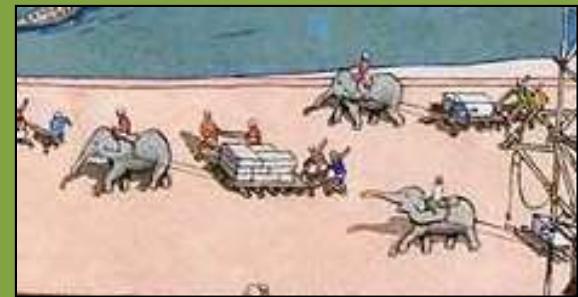
Bricks were baked on site



Metal clamps
were used to
attach marble
slabs



Walls are made of rubble
between baked bricks and
mortar faced with marble



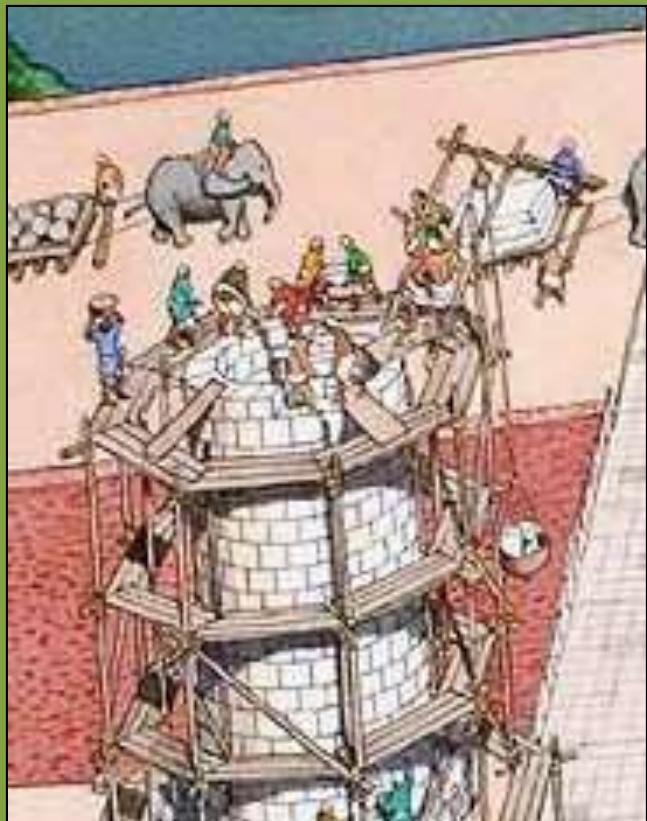
Materials came from as far
away as China and Sri Lanka

Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Construction

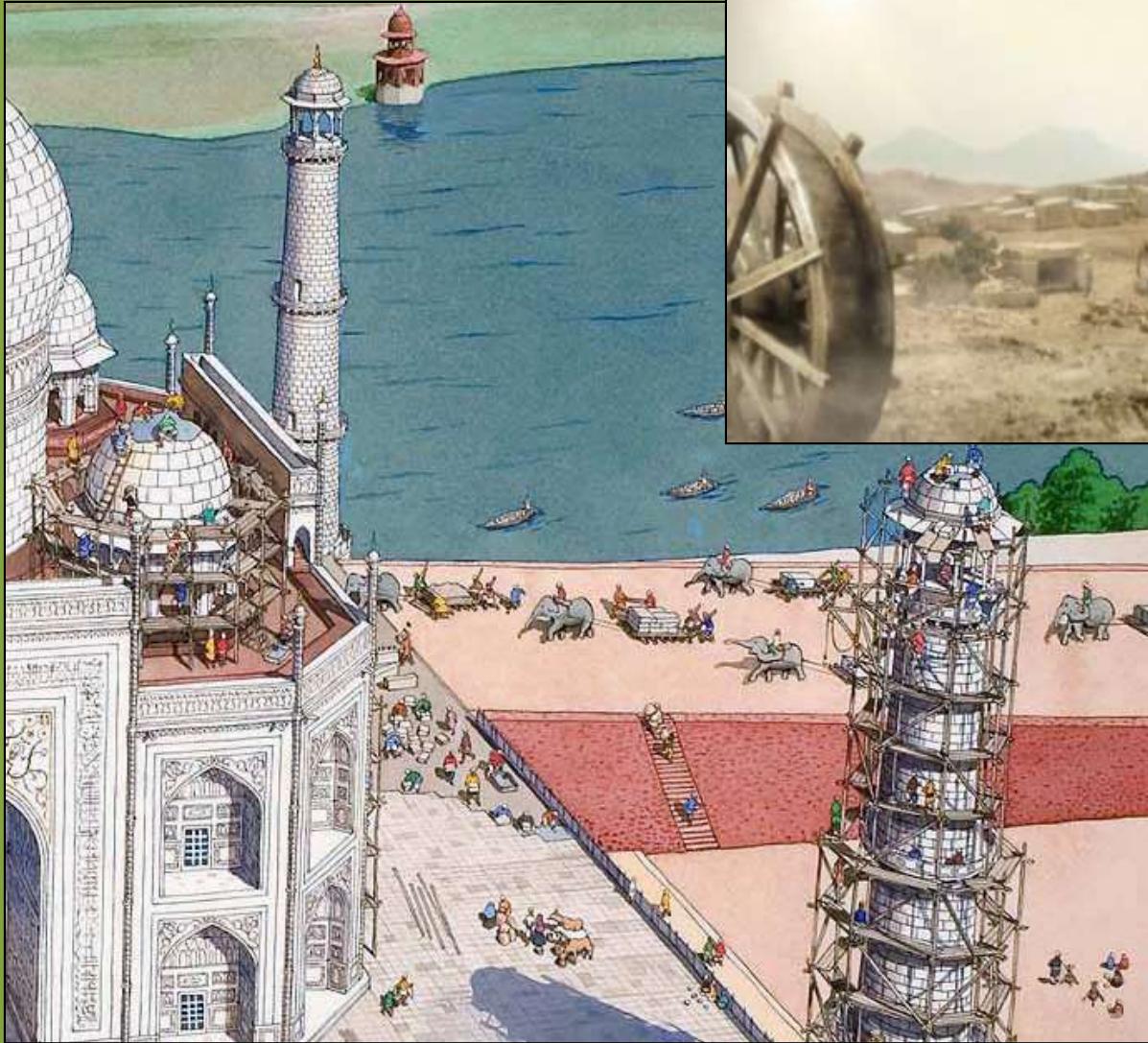


Dome is constructed
of brick and stone
blocks with mortar

Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, 1644; Post and beam pulley system was used to raise the marble and bricks into position



Taj-Mahal Tomb or Mausoleum, Completed in 1644



Taj-Mahal in Agra, India

