

Arts of Asia Lecture Series Spring 2019
The Architecture of Asia: From Baghdad to Beijing, Kabul to Kyoto and Tehran to Tokyo
Sponsored by The Society for Asian Art

East Asian Architecture in the 5th-10th Centuries

Nancy S. Steinhardt, University of Pennsylvania

February 8, 2019

MAJOR DYNASTIES AND CAPITALS OF CHINA

Three Kingdoms

Wei (220-264), capital at Ye, Hebei

Shu (-Han) (221-263), capital at Chengdu

Wu (222-280), capital at Jianye (Nanjing)

Wei-Jin (220-317) only in North

Jin dynasty (265-420)

Western Jin (281-316) CHINA IS UNIFIED

Eastern Jin (317-420)

Six Dynasties (220-589)

Western Jin, Eastern Jin, Liu-Song, Southern Qi, Liang, Chen

Capital at Jiankang (Nanjing) beginning in Eastern Jin

Sixteen States (304-439) only in the North

Northern Dynasties (386-534)

Northern Wei (386-534), capitals at Shengle (398-, Pingcheng (Datong) (-492), and Luoyang (493-534)

Eastern Wei (534-550), capital at Ye

Western Wei (535-557), capital at Chang'an

Northern Qi (550-577), capital at Ye and auxiliary capital at Taiyuan

Northern Zhou (557-581), capital at Chang'an

Southern Dynasties (420-589), all capitals in Jiankang (Nanjing)

Liu-Song (420-479)

Southern Qi (479-502)

Liang (502-557)

Chen (557-589)

Sui Dynasty (581/89-618), capitals in Chang'an and Luoyang

Tang Dynasty (618-907), capitals in Chang'an and Luoyang

PERIODS OF KOREAN HISTORY

Koguryo/Goguryeo (37 BCE – CE 668), capitals in P'yongyang and Jian

Paekche/Baekje (18 BCE – CE 660), capital in Puyo/Buyeo

Silla (57 BCE – CE 668), capital in Kyongju/Gyeongju

Northern and Southern Dynasties

Unified Silla (668-935), capital in Kyongju

Parhae/Balhae (698-926), give capitals

PERIODS OF JAPANESE HISTORY

Asuka (538-645), capital in Asuka

Hakuhō (645-710), capital in Asuka

Nara (710-784/94), capital in Nara, and other capitals

Heian (794—1185), capital in Kyoto

PERIODS OF MONGOLIAN HISTORY

Turk (552-630) (682-744); Tang control (630-682)

Uyghur (744-840)

MONUMENTS DISCUSSED IN LECTURE, not necessarily in this order

CHINA, 4th – 6th CENTURIES

Tombs

- Digengpo, Gansu, with triangular truss, Wei-Jin
- Foyemiaowan-Qijiawan-Dunhuang, Gansu tombs
- Jiuquan, Gansu, Dingjiazha Tomb #5, late 4th - early 5th c.
- Datong region: two-chamber tombs with murals
 - Song Shaozu tomb, 477
 - Stone sarcophagus
 - Tomb of Empress Dowager Wenming at Fangshan, 490
 - Stone chamber
- Guyuan, Ningxia, N. Wei (Xianbei)
 - Lacquer sarcophagus
- Yuan Shao tomb 5, Luoyang
 - Stars on ceiling

Buddhist Cave-Temples

- Yun'gang (Pingcheng), near Datong, Shanxi
 - Relief sculpture of architecture in Caves 6, 9, and 10
 - Four sets of paired caves
 - "Central-pillar" pagodas of several forms
 - Mogao Caves, Dunhuang, Gansu
 - Numerous examples of architecture in painting
 - Recreations of timber framing on ceilings
 - Tianlongshan, Taiyuan, Shanxi
 - Facade of Cave 16
 - Maijishan, Tianshui, Gansu
 - Best evidence of timber construction of 5th-6th century cave-temples
- Elements of an early Indian monastery
- stupa, vihara, chaitya

Monastery Plans and Remains

- Siyuan Fosi, Datong, 5th century
 - central pagoda
- Monasteries above Yungang caves
- Yongningsi (Pagoda and Buddha hall on one line)
- Tongzi Monastery, Taiyuan, N. Qi, twin structures
- Zhaopengcheng Monastery, Ye capital, Hebei, N. Qi, twin structures

Pagodas

- Stupas from ca. 3rd century south of Taklamakan desert in Xinjiang
 - Loulan, Rewak(e), Miran, Mor Stupa in Kashgar
- Songyue Monastery Pagoda, Songshan, Henan, 523
 - Dodecagonal plan
- Simen (Four Entry) Pagoda, Shentong Monastery, Shandong, 544; 611
 - Four-sided plan
- Pagoda of Yongning Monastery, Luoyang
 - Four-sided, nine stories
 - Comparable pagoda from Ye capital at Zhaopengcheng

Other Architecture

Yicahui Column, Dingxing, Hebei, 567-570
Miniature pottery structure in Luoyang
Sarcophaguses of Ning Mao, Shedi Huiluo, Shijun
Funerary couches of An Jia/Qie and in Anyang county

KOREA 4th-6th CENTURIES

Tombs

Goguryeo: Changchuan #1, Twin Pillars, Tomb of Stars
Baekje: King Muryong (462-523) tomb

Monasteries

Goguryeo: Jeongneongsa, pagoda with three Buddha halls
Baekje: Nungsa, Mireoksa, pagoda and Buddha hall on line
Silla: Hwangnyongsa, twin pagodas
 Bunhwangsa, related to Hwangnyongsa

JAPAN 4th-7th CENTURIES

Monasteries

In Asuka:

Asukadera (Gangoji)

 Founded 588, one pagoda and three Buddha halls

Kudara Odera (Takechi Odera, Daikandaiji)

 Founded 639, halls and pagoda on line

Kawaradera Pagoda and Kondo opposite each other, one gate

Yakushiji Before 690, twin Pagodas

Tachibanadera, 601, ca. 700

Horyuji, Ikagura prefecture, first built ca. 600, rebuilt mid-670s, rebuilt ca. 710

 Buddha hall and pagoda opposite each other

 10 of oldest buildings in Japan

Tamamushi Shrine, ca. 650

7th – 10th CENTURIES

Eighth-century imperial cities outside China in imitation of Tang plan: Fujiwarakyō, (7th century), Heijōkyō, Naniwakyo, Kunikyō, Heiankyō, Balhae Shangjing

Tang Palaces

Daminggong, begun 634 on remains of other buildings; renovated 662

 Hanyuan Hall (complex)

 Linde Hall (complex)

Xingqinggong (palace-complex); 684, 714

Huaqinggong, 664; used by concubine Yang Guifei, hot springs

Renshougong, Linyou county, Shaanxi, detached palace

Buddha Halls

 Main Hall, Nanchan Monastery, Wutai, 782

 Five Dragons Temple (Guangrenwang Temple), Ruicheng, Shanxi, 831

 Main Hall, Tiantai Hermitage, Pingshun, Shanxi

 East Hall, Foguang Monastery, Wutai, 85

 Mizong Hall, Qinglong Monastery

 pre- and post-845 versions

Kukai (774-835) received *abhiseka* there
Kukai stayed at Ximing Monastery

Tombs (across Shaanxi)

Qianling: tomb of third Tang emperor Gaozong (r. 649-684) and
Empress Wu (r. 684-705)
17 satellite tombs, 6 excavated

Pagodas

At least 65 pagodas remain from before the year 900
Xiuding Monastery Pagoda, Anyang, Henan (rebuilt), 494, 577 destroyed, 627-650
Great Wild Goose Pagoda (Dayanta) 648, 704
Xuanzang Pagoda, Xingjiaosi, Chang'an 669, rebuilt 828
Fawangsi (620, rebuilt in 770) and Yongtaisi (rebuilt 706) pagodas, Mount Song,
Dengfeng, Henan
Huishan (octagonal) Pagoda, Mount Song, Dengfeng, Henan, 746
Chan Master Fanzhou Pagoda, Yuncheng, 822

Anji Bridge, Zhao county, Hebei. Sui

Ferry Crossing site, Pujin, near Yongji, Shanxi
Pontoon bridge tied to bank by 70-ton iron oxen and piers

Octagonal halls: Luoyang and Japan
Yumedono (Hall of Dreams), 739; octagonal hall associated with Prince Shotoku
Eizanji, ca. 763

Other Evidence of Tang Architecture

Sarcophaguses in Shaanxi Provincial Museum
Buddhist stele at base of Great Wild Goose Pagoda, Chang'an
Buddhist paradise scenes on walls of Mogao Caves 148, 172, 217
Kondo of Toshodajji, Nara, built under direction of monk Jianzhen, 759
Jianzhen Memorial Hall, Yangzhou

Esoteric Sect Monasteries with Heian-period Ordination Halls

Toji, Kyoto

Kanjo-in (inner and outer halls)

Kanshinji, Osaka prefecture

Kanjodo

Compare with Esoteric Hall at Qinglong Monastery, Tang Chang'an

Mongolia

Turk tombs

Besh-balik

Ordu-Baliq

Bay-baliq

Por-Baji