

TEMPLE AT KANTONUGGUR, DINAJPORE.

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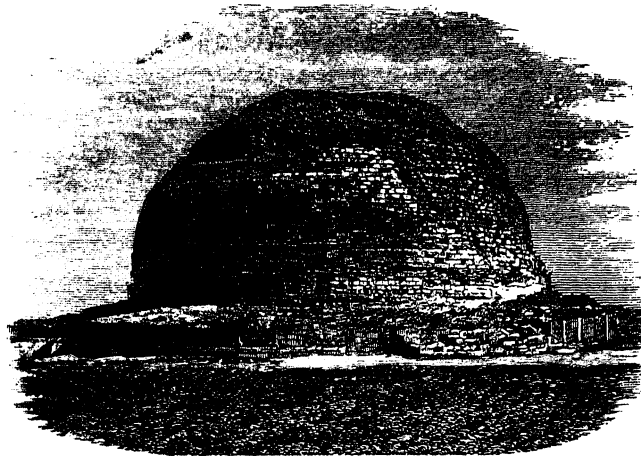
# HISTORY

OF

## INDIAN AND EASTERN ARCHITECTURE

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ETC. ETC. ETC.



Stupa at Manikyala.

FORMING THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE NEW EDITION OF THE  
'HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.'

LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1876.

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**WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.**

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**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROCK-CUT TEMPLES OF INDIA**  
18 Plates in Tinted Lithography, folio: with an 8vo. volume of Text, Plans, &c.  
2l. 7s. 6d. London, Weale, 1845.

**PICTURESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE IN HINDOSTAN.** 24 Plates in Coloured Lithography, with Plans, Woodcuts, and explanatory Text, &c. 4l. 4s. London, Hogarth, 1847.

**AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY INTO THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY IN ART,** more especially with reference to Architecture. Royal 8vo. 31s. 6d. London, Longmans, 1849.

**THE PALACES OF NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS RESTORED:**  
An Essay on Ancient Assyrian and Persian Architecture. 8vo. 16s. London, Murray, 1851.

**THE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE.** Being a Concise and Popular Account of the Different Styles prevailing in all Ages and all Countries. With 850 Illustrations. 8vo. 26s. London, Murray, 1859.

**RUDE STONE MONUMENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES, THEIR AGE AND USES.** With 234 Illustrations. 8vo. London, Murray, 1872.

**TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP, OR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MYTHOLOGY AND ART IN INDIA,** in the 1st and 4th Centuries after Christ. 166 Plates and 31 Woodcuts. 4to. London, India Office; and W. H. Allen & Co. 2nd Edition, 1873.

**THE MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS RESTORED, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED.** Plates. 4to. 7s. 6d. London, Murray, 1862.

**AN ESSAY ON THE ANCIENT TOPOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM;** with restored Plans of the Temple, and with Plans, Sections, and Details of the Church built by Constantine the Great over the Holy Sepulchre, now known as the Mosque of Omar. 16s. Weale, 1847.

**THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AND THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.** Being the Substance of Two Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, on the 21st February, 1862, and 3rd March, 1865. Woodcuts. 8vo. 7s. 6d. London, Murray, 1865.

**AN ESSAY ON A PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION,** with Hints for its Application to our National Defences. 12s. 6d. London, Weale, 1849.

**THE PERIL OF PORTSMOUTH. FRENCH FLEETS AND ENGLISH FORTS.** Plan. 8vo. 3s. London, Murray, 1853.

**OBSERVATIONS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM, NATIONAL GALLERY, and NATIONAL RECORD OFFICE;** with Suggestions for their Improvement. 8vo. London, Weale, 1859.

## PREFACE.

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DURING the nine years that have elapsed since I last wrote on this subject,<sup>1</sup> very considerable progress has been made in the elucidation of many of the problems that still perplex the student of the History of Indian Architecture. The publication of the five volumes of General Cunningham's 'Archæological Reports' has thrown new light on many obscure points, but generally from an archæological rather than from an architectural point of view; and Mr. Burgess's researches among the western caves and the structural temples of the Bombay presidency have added greatly not only to our stores of information, but to the precision of our knowledge regarding them.

For the purpose of such a work as this, however, Photography has probably done more than anything that has been written. There are now very few buildings in India—of any importance at least—which have not been photographed with more or less completeness; and for purposes of comparison such collections of photographs as are now available are simply invaluable. For detecting similarities, or distinguishing differences between specimens situated at distances from one another, photographs are almost equal to actual personal inspection, and, when sufficiently numerous, afford a picture of Indian art of the utmost importance to anyone attempting to describe it.

These new aids, added to our previous stock of knowledge, are probably sufficient to justify us in treating the architecture of India

<sup>1</sup> 'History of Architecture in all Countries.' 2nd ed. Murray, 1867.

Proper in the quasi-exhaustive manner in which it is attempted, in the first 600 pages of this work. Its description might, of course, be easily extended even beyond these limits, but without plans and more accurate architectural details than we at present possess, any such additions would practically contribute very little that was valuable to the information the work already contains.

The case is different when we turn to Further India. Instead of only 150 pages and 50 illustrations, both these figures ought at least to be doubled to bring that branch of the subject up to the same stage of completeness as that describing the architecture of India Proper. For this, however, the materials do not at present exist. Of Japan we know almost nothing except from photographs, without plans, dimensions, or dates; and, except as regards Pekin and the Treaty Ports, we know almost as little of China. We know a great deal about one or two buildings in Cambodia and Java, but our information regarding all the rest is so fragmentary and incomplete, that it is hardly available for the purposes of a general history, and the same may be said of Burmah and Siam. Ten years hence this deficiency may be supplied, and it may then be possible to bring the whole into harmony. At present a slight sketch indicating the relative position of each, and their relation to the styles of India Proper, is all that can well be accomplished.

Although appearing as the third volume of the second edition of the 'General History of Architecture,' the present may be considered as an independent and original work. In the last edition the Indian chapters extended only to about 300 pages, with 200 illustrations,<sup>1</sup> and though most of the woodcuts reappear in the present volume, more than half the original text has been cancelled, and consequently at least 600 pages of the present work are original matter, and 200 illustrations—and these by far the most important—have been added. These, with the new chronological and topographical details, present the subject to the English reader in a more compact and complete form than has been attempted in any work on Indian architecture hitherto published. It does not, as I feel only too keenly, contain all the information that could be desired, but I am afraid it contains

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<sup>1</sup> 'History of Architecture,' vol. ii. pp. 445-756, Woodcuts 966-1163.