

ELEVATION OF FAÇADE OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL,
AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

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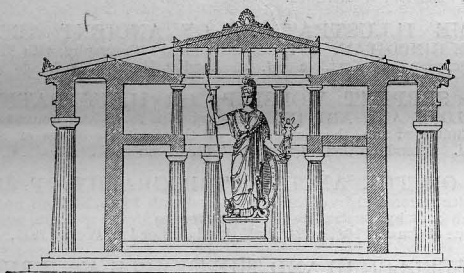
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

IN ALL COUNTRIES,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.

BY JAMES FERGUSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.A.S.,

FELLOW ROYAL INST. BRIT. ARCHITECTS,
&c. &c. &c.



Section of the Parthenon, showing the mode in which light was admitted.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.—Vol. I.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1874.

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WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

- 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.
- HISTORY OF THE MODERN STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.** Second Edition, forming Vol. IV. of present work. With 332 illustrations. 8vo. 31s. 6d. London, Murray, 1873.
- RUDE STONE MONUMENTS, IN ALL COUNTRIES; THEIR AGE AND USES.** 234 illustrations. 8vo. 24s. London, Murray, 1872.
- 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.
- 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.
- TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP; OR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MYTHOLOGY AND ART IN INDIA, IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH CENTURIES AFTER CHRIST.** From the Sculptures of the Buddhist Temples at Sanchi and Amravati. Second Edition. Quarto. 5l. 5s. London, Allen and Co., 1873.
- 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., or 21s. half Russia. London, 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.
- THE MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS RESTORED, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED.** Plates. 4to. 7s. 6d. London, Murray, 1862.
- 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.
- PORTSMOUTH PROTECTED;** with Notes on Sebastopol and other Sieges during the Present War. Plans. 8vo. 3s. London, Murray, 1856.
- OBSERVATIONS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM, NATIONAL GALLERY, and NATIONAL RECORD OFFICE;** with Suggestions for their Improvement. 8vo. London, Weale, 1859.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

DURING the period that has elapsed since the first edition of this work was published,¹ no important work on the History of Architecture has appeared which throws any new light on either the theory or practice of the art, and, except in India, no new buildings have been discovered and no monographs published that materially add to our general stores of knowledge.

The truth of the matter appears to be that the architectural productions of all the countries mentioned in these two volumes have been examined and described to a sufficient extent for the purposes of the general historian. A great deal of course remains to be done before all the information required for the student of any particular style can be supplied, but nothing of any great importance probably remains to be discovered in the countries of the Old World, nor anything that is at all likely to alter any views or theories founded on what we at present know.

The one exception to this satisfactory state of things is our knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, regarding the history of the ancient architecture of the New World, treated of in the last few pages of this work. No important addition has lately been made to the little we knew before, and it is now to be feared that Mr. Squier's long-expected work on the Antiquities of Peru may never see the light, at least not under the auspices of its author, and the Count de Waldeck's work adds very little, if anything, to what we knew before.² What is really wanted is that some one should make himself personally acquainted with all the various styles existing between the upper waters of the Colorado and the desert of Atacama to such an extent as to be able to establish the relative sequence of their dates

¹ The first volume was published in 1865; the second in 1867.

² See note, vol. ii. p. 576.

and to detect affinities where they exist, or to point out differences that escape the casual observer. Photography may in the next few years do something towards enabling stay-at-home travellers to do a good deal towards this, but photography will never do all, and local knowledge is indispensable for the exact determination of many now obscure questions. The problem is in fact identical with that presented to Indian antiquaries some thirty years ago. At that time we knew less of the history of Indian architecture than we now know of American, but at the present day the date of every building and every cave in India can be determined with almost absolute certainty to within fifty, or at the outside one hundred, years; the sequence is everywhere certain, and all can be referred to the race and religion that practised that peculiar style. In America there are the same strongly-marked local peculiarities of style as in India, accompanied by equally easily detected affinities or differences, and what has been done for India could, I am convinced, easily be accomplished for America, and with even more satisfactory and more important results to the history and ethnography of that great country.

The subject is well worthy of the attention of any one who may undertake it, as it is the only means we now know of by which the ancient history of the country can be recovered from the darkness that now enshrouds it and the connexion of the Old World with the New—if any existed—can be traced, but it is practically the only chapter in the history of architecture which remains to be written.

Notwithstanding this paucity of new material, the completion of M. Place's great work on Khorsabad, Wood's explorations at Ephesus, Dr. Tristram's travels in Moab, with other minor works, and new photographs of other places, have furnished some twenty or thirty woodcuts to this work, either of new examples or in substitution for less perfect illustrations. More than this, the experience gained in the interval from reading, and personal familiarity with buildings not before visited, especially in Italy, have enabled me to add considerably to the text and to correct or modify impressions based on less perfect information. These, with a careful revision of the text throughout, will, it is hoped, be found to render this edition an improvement to a considerable extent over that which preceded it.

As mentioned in the preface to the volume containing the History