Title: Pagoda, Songyue Monastery, Mount Song, Henan

Architect: Buddhist, founded under the Northern Wei

Date: 523

Source: below: wikimedia by Siyuwj; right: https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Fan-Shaped-Bracket-Sets-and-Their-Application-in-of-Harrer/c3184df6ce6a15f0847077fa018cf8b3bb1c595/figure/33

Medium: drawing, photos

Size: 12 sided, 40 m. high with 15+- levels

Note: the brickwork and Indian influences.
  • originally plastered. (Wiley)
**Title:** Great Wild Goose Pagoda, Ci’en monastery, Chang’an

**Architect:** Tang Dynasty, built for monk Xuan-zang (600-664) on return from a 16 year pilgrimage to India

**Date:** 652

**Source:** [https://chinadelighttour.com/wild-goose-pagoda/](https://chinadelighttour.com/wild-goose-pagoda/)

**Medium:** brick, lóugé (multistoried) type of pagoda; each story smaller than the one below

**Size:** 60 m./ 197’ high

**Note:** Where is this in the city?

- the first two levels were built to house the 1300 volumes of sutras imported from India.
- Buddhism, which arrived in China with Indian merchants and monks during the 1st century BCE, became the most important foreign influence during the Sui and Tang periods. Contact with Tibet may explain the appearance of the most distinctive building type of Chinese Buddhism: the pagoda, a layered wooden structure that protected a stupa memorial for a relic or act of the Buddha. The Great Wild Goose Pagoda built in 652 in the Ci’en monastery, offered a fine example of the multistoried lóugé type. (OUP)
- Built entirely of brick it imitates wood architecture of the time. The low relief on the walls imitates wood bays. (Stokstad)
- The pagoda housed all the manuscripts of Husuan Tsang. He chose the form of the ta when building his own monastery. (Wiley)
Title: Pagodas, Chang’an

Architect: Tang Dynasty

Date: 618-907


Medium: map

Size: n/a

Note: How does this relate to the map of Chang’an shown earlier that had no city walls? (the OUP map)
**CHANG’AN/ XI’AN**

**Title:** Chang’an/ Daxing/ Xi’an

**Architect:** Dynasties as noted

**Date:** as noted, right and below

**Source:**

**Medium:** map

**Size:** as noted

**Note:** The site I found this on has job offering for mercenaries…. This image gives a sense of how much this city changes over time, including its location.

- Chang’an: destroyed 24 BCE, when the capital was moved to Chengdu, Pincheng and Luoyang. All that is left of Daxing is a few pagodas, including the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda. (Wiley)

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Xianyang “fully yang” or “the side that is full of sun”

Daxing “great prosperity” (580-904)
CHANG’AN/ XI’AN

Title: Chang’an
Architect: dynasties as noted
Date: as noted
Source: https://www.deviantart.com/homemademaps/art/Tang-Dynasty-Chang-an-703817589

Medium: map
Size: as noted
Note: okay this map shows both – the palace and the pagodas.

- Chang’an had a revival as a center of Buddhist learning. (Wiley)
- Much of Tang Chang’an is only known from archaeology. (Moffett)

Mingde Gate is the main one, and opens to a street 220 m. wide
**Title:** Chang’an, rebuilt during Sui dynasty

**Architect:** Yuwen Kai, Sui dynasty, lasted from 581-618

**Date:** 580, developed by the Tang dynasty during the 7th cent.

**Source:** OUP; photo: Adolf-Nikolay Erazmovich Boiarskii, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Photographs_of_China_by_Adolf-Nikolay_Erazmovich_Boiarskii

**Medium:** plan

**Size:** see scale; The central avenue was 155 m./ 508’ across; this tended to keep areas segregated.

**Note:** so we get to go back and show where the pagodas are.

The City Gate Tower in Hanzhong Fu, Shaanxi Province, China, 1875 (not the same place as the map)
Title: Great Wild Goose Pagoda of the Ci'en Temple. Xi’an, Shaanxi

Architect: Tang Dynasty, built for monk Xuan-zang (600-664) on return from a 16 year pilgrimage to India

Date: 645-683 CE; rebuilt mid-8th cent.

Medium: originally had a rammed earth core with a stone façade, then rebuilt in brick

Size: originally 54 m. high; the earthquake of 1556 reduced its height to seven stories, or 20 m. high

Note:
- Daxing is the third capital city at that site, after Xianyang and Chang’an. Little is left except for a few pagodas. One of the Wild Goose Pagoda’s functions was to hold sutras and Buddha figurines brought to China from India (Wiley)
- Bracket systems are also reproduced from wood to masonry. (Stokstad)
Title: Small Wild Goose Pagoda, Chang’an; Miyuan-type pagoda

Architect: Tang Dynasty, sponsored by Yi Jing for a monastery.

Date: 707

Source: https://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Asia/China/Central/Shaanxi/Xian/photo1546478.htm

Medium: miyuan type (with rows of projecting eaves)

Size: 45 m./148’ high

miyan/ miyuan: pagoda features densely positioned, articulated dougong in the eaves (wikipedia)

Note:

• Empress Wu dedicated a large monastery, the one that housed the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, to her husband’s memory. The Small Wild Goose Pagoda, with many rows of projecting eaves, corresponded to the miyuan type. (OUP)
Title: Small Wild Goose Pagoda, Chang’an; Miyuan-type pagoda

Architect: Tang Dynasty, sponsored by Yi Jing for a monastery.

Date: 707  
Source: http://www.ancientchina.org.uk/xian

Medium: plan diagram

Size: 45 m./ 148’ high

Note:

- The spread of Buddhism spawned a building boom; by the 8th century the state census listed over 40,000 monasteries. By the 9th century, the economic power of the monasteries were perceived as a threat to imperial authority. An official interdict outlawed Buddhism, leading to the destruction of 46,000 monasteries between 842 and 845. (OUP)
QIANLING NECROPOLIS

Title: Qianling imperial necropolis, Shaanxi (northwest of Xi’An)

Architect: Tang Dynasty, patronage of Empress Wu (623–705)

Date: begun 680’s Source: wikipedia

Medium: > 100 colossal sculptures and pylon gate structures, pavilions, bridges, etc.

Size: approx. the size of Chang’an

gong: 2. Chinese palace (Wiley)
necropolis: literally “the city of the dead”; a large ancient burial ground.

Note:
• The Patronage of Empress Wu: Empress Wu was the only woman to rule China using the masculine title of “emperor” and established her own dynasty, the Zhou (690–705). Through her patronage of buildings and religious institutions the empress attempted to gain legitimacy.

• She remains one of the most controversial figures in Chinese history. Wu Zetian’s first act of patronage involved building a second imperial palace in Chang’an, the Daminggong Palace. It duplicated most of the functions of its precursor: A grand reception hall overlooking a vast court that had two separate audience halls to either side of a U-shaped configuration. The Hanyuandian, or Hall of Enfolding Vitality, which stretched fifteen columns across and rose on a pyramidal mound above grade, approached by a gradual brick ramp with stone stairs and balustrades on the sides. Its courtyard space could accommodate thousands of courtiers on major public occasions. (OUP)

• Empress Wu also sponsored giant rock cut Buddhas of the Vairocana type, a cosmic Buddha of Boundless Space and Time. (Gardner)
Title: Ming Tombs

Architect: Tang Dynasty, patronage of Empress Wu (623–705)

Date: begun 680’s

Source: Library of Congress, unknown, 11875-1908

Medium: > 100 colossal sculptures and pylon gate structures, pavilions, bridges, etc.

Size: approx. the size of Chang’an

Note: Shows panoramic view of the 13 tombs of the Ming emperors. Includes descriptive notes [which look like towers] (wikipedia)

- Wu initiated the immense necropolis at Qianling. The Qianling tombs remain the most impressive and enduring of her many works. She transferred her capital east to Luoyang, which sat strategically at the terminus of the Grand Canal. Wu Zetian exploited religion to reinforce her power, building numerous Buddhist temples, gaining the support of powerful monasteries, and instituting a tradition of prophecy regarding the propriety of her rule. One of her lovers oversaw the construction of the towering five-story Heavenly Palace temple (Tien-t’ang), which housed a colossal bronze statue of Vairocana Buddha. In the same area he also erected the new capital’s Mingtang, Hall of Light. Under Wu Zetian women achieved more economic independence and could seek education in philosophy and the arts. The official suppression of Buddhism during the next century was partly motivated by its connection to feminine power at court. (OUP)
QIANLING NECROPOLIS

Title: Ming Tombs

Architect: Tang Dynasty, patronage of Empress Wu (623–705)

Date: begun 680’s

Source: wikipedia

Medium: > 100 colossal sculptures and pylon gate structures, pavilions, bridges, etc.

Size: approx. the size of Chang’an

Note:

• The tombs of the mausoleum complex house the remains of various members of the House of Li, the imperial family of the Tang dynasty. This includes Emperor Gaozong (r. 649–83), as well as his wife, Wu Zetian, who assumed the Tang throne and became China’s only reigning female emperor from 690–705. The mausoleum is renowned for its many Tang dynasty stone statues located above ground and the mural paintings adorning the subterranean walls of the tombs. Besides the main tumulus mound and underground tomb of Emperor Gaozong and Wu Zetian, there are 17 smaller attendant tombs, or peizang mu. Presently, only five of these attendant tombs have been excavated by archaeologists, three belonging to members of the imperial family, one to a chancellor, and the other to a general of the left guard. (wikipedia)

Stone statues of ambassadors, now headless
GYEONGJU, KOREA

Title: Korea, showing Gyeongju


Medium: tourist map

Size: see scale

Note:

- Gyeongju is the capital of the Silla rulers. The Silla unified Korea in the 7th century. They accepted Buddhism both as a source of enlightenment and as a protective force. (Gardner)
Title: Yeonhwagyo and Chilbogyo/ The Lotus Flower Bridge and Seven Treasure Bridge at Bulguksa in Gyeongju, Korea

Architect: Buddhist

Date: Silla Kingdom, 7th cent.

Source: wikipedia

Medium: exterior view of masonry structure, including stairs built over vaults.

Size: n/a

Note:

• resembles a Tang dynasty prayer hall. (OUP)
Title: Bulguk-sa temple, Korea

Architect: Buddhist

Date: Silla Kingdom, 7th cent.

Source: wikipedia, 1914 photo by Sawa Shun’ichi

Medium: exterior view of masonry structure, including stairs built over vaults.

Size: n/a

Note: n/a
Title: Bulguk-sa temple, Korea
Architect: Buddhist
Date: 7th cent.
Source: wikipedia
Medium: plan by Rémi Cormier
Size: n/a
Note: n/a
Title: Daereungwon
Tumuli Park of twenty-three Silla tombs, Kyongju, Korea

Architect: Silla dynasty

Date: 600-700


Medium: great stone cylinders capped with cup-shaped grassy knolls.

Size: n/a

Note:

- Korea and Japan: Korean and Japanese architects developed Chinese models into new forms that represented their respective national identities. During the late 7th century, the Silla dynasty in Korea relied on Chinese artistic ideas from Chang’an to produce its own capital cities. The southern city of Kyongju and the northern capital of Pyongyang near the border with China both adopted a strict grid with great broad avenues, setting a walled palace and administrative sector in the north. The Silla aristocracy sponsored variations on Chinese temple courtyards, often using more permanent materials than their neighbors. Among the remaining structures of the Silla period, the Bulguk-sa Temple closely resembles a Tang prayer hall. The masonry structure included an exceptionally well-crafted series of stone stairways supported on structural vaults, rarely seen in Chinese precedents. Tomb architecture was less dependent on China. They rose as great stone cylinders capped with cup-shaped grassy knolls. (OUP)
Title: Daereungwon Tumuli
Park of twenty-three Silla tombs, Kyongju, Korea

Architect: Silla dynasty

Date: 600-700

Source:
http://www.lifeinkorea.com/Images/Kyongju/Kyju650.jpg; below:
https://www.gyeongju.go.kr/open_content/eng/page.do?mnu_uid=1371&par
m_bod_uid=175055&step=258

Medium: great stone cylinders capped with cup-shaped grassy knolls.

Size: n/a

Note: n/a
Title: Shakyamuni
Buddha, Seokguram, Kyongju, Korea

Architect: Silla dynasty

Date: 751-774


Medium: stone
Buddha on postcard;
Buddha is carved from a single granite block

Size: Buddha: 11’ tall

rivet (pl. rivets): Old French rivet, from a verb rivet “to fetter [a person]”; from rive “rim, edge”; from Latin ripa “riverbank”; cylindrical mechanical fastener that attaches multiple parts together by fitting through a hole and deforming the head(s) at either end. (wiktionary)

Shakyamuni/ Sakyamuni: the Gautama Buddha or historical Buddha, fr. the Buddha’s family name “wise man of the Shakya clan” (wiktionary/ wikipedia)

Note:
• Unlike the Buddhist caves of Dunhuang, the interior wall surfaces and sculpture were not cut from the rock in the process of excavation. Instead workers assembled hundreds of granite pieces of various shapes and sizes, attaching them with stone rivets instead of mortar. (Gardner)
Title: Buseoksa Temple (Hangul: 부석사, Hanja: 浮石寺), near Mt. Bonghwang in Buseok-myeon, Yeongju City, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea

Architect: founded by scholar-monk Uisang  
Date: 676, Silla dynasty

Source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/859343172617945904; photo by 최옥석

Medium: tourist map, ext. view  
Size: n/a

Note: north of where we were previously

- Buddhist temple also known as the "Temple of the Floating Stone". (Wikipedia)
- The center of Silla Buddhism. The Anyangmun gate “entrance to heaven” [foreground] is a pavilion floating over the edge of a terrace. (Wiley)