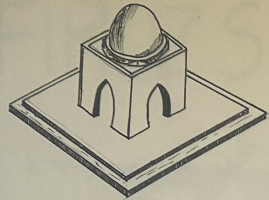


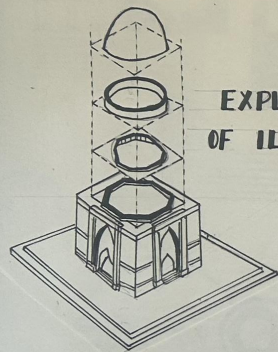
SLAVE DYNASTY

KHILJI DYNASTY

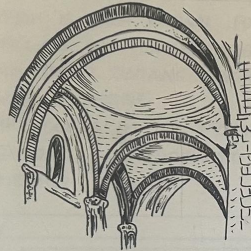


DURING THE SLAVE DYNASTY ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE STARTED TO BLEND WITH NATIVE INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL TRADITIONS.

SQUINCHES ARE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES USED FOR THE TRANSITION BETWEEN A SQUARE OR RECTANGLE SPACE AND A CIRCULAR OR OCTAGONAL DOME BASE.

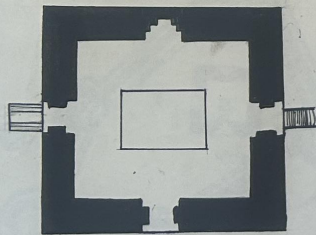


EXPLODED ISO-VIEW
OF ILTUTMISH TOMB

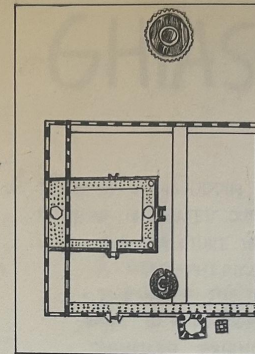


SQUINCHES IN SLAVE DYNASTY ARCHITECTURE:
THE SLAVE DYNASTY OF DELHI SULTANATE ARCHITECTURE EMPLOYED SQUINCHES IN MOSQUES AND TOMBS TO SUPPORT DOMES OVER SQUARE ROOMS.

THE USE OF SQUINCHES ENABLED THE TRANSITION OF THE SQUARE BASES TO CIRCULAR OR POLYGONAL DOMES, CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

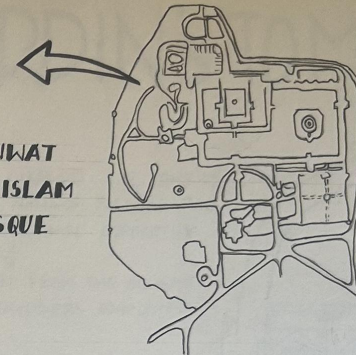


ILTUTMISH TOMB

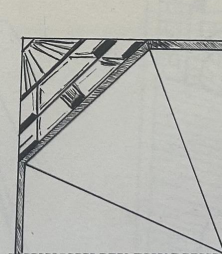


PLAN

QUWWAT-UL-ISLAM
MOSQUE

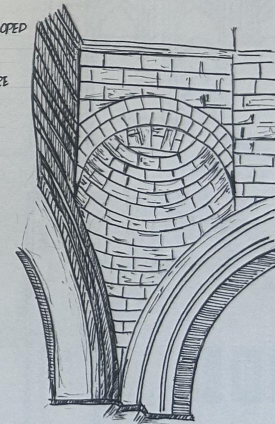
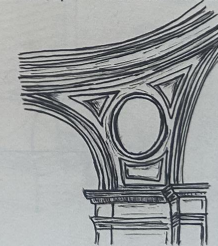


QUTUB
MINAR



TYPICAL PLAN OF
A SQUINCHES

THE KHILJI DYNASTY FURTHER DEVELOPED INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE. DURING THIS PERIOD, SQUINCHES WERE MORE REFINED AND BECAME AN IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL FEATURE.



QUWWAT-UL-ISLAM

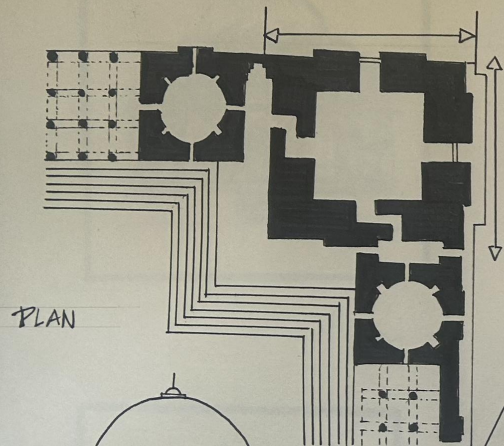
SQUINCHES - SLAVE & KHILJI

SIGNATURE:	NAME : JAHNAVI-V, SAI ANVITHA-J	SHEET NO
	LISN : 1A4234T032, 18	1
	SEMESTER: 5 th SEM	
	SUBJECT: HOA	
	COLLEGE : ANRVSA	

TUGLAQ DYNASTY

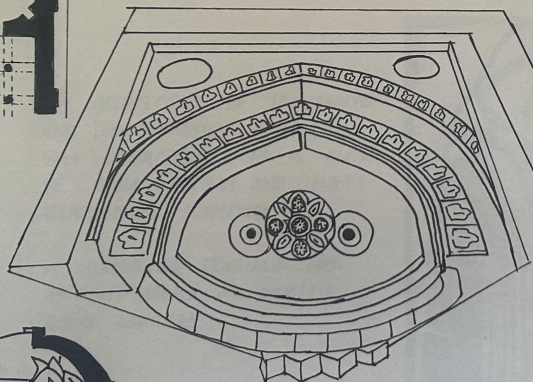
FIROZ SHAH'S TOMB

GHIAS-UDDIN'S TOMB



PLAN

FIROZ SHAH KOTLA (1354 CE): BUILT BY FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ, THIS CITADEL WAS ANOTHER WORK / ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT OF THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY, WHILE FIROZ SHAH IS BEST KNOWN FOR ERECTING PILLARS AND CONSTRUCTING WATER WORKS, HIS CITADEL CONTAINS SEVERAL STRUCTURES WITH SQUINCHES. THE DOMES IN THE MOSQUE AND OTHER BUILDINGS ARE SUPPORTED BY THIS METHOD.

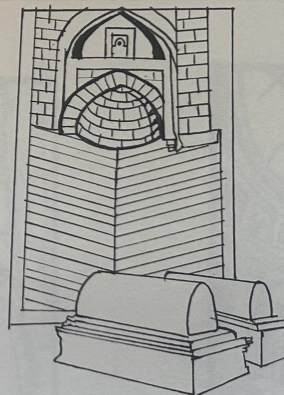


VIEW

SQUINCHES CONSTRUCTION REFLECTS THE CONTINUITY OF THIS ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTION THROUGHOUT THE DYNASTY.

TOMB OF GHIAS-UDDIN TUGHLAQ (1325 CE): THE TOMB OF TUGHLAQ IS LOCATED OUTSIDE, THE WALLS OF TUGHLAQABAD.

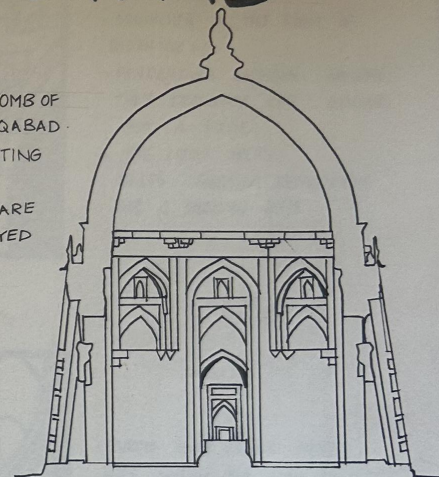
- THE STRUCTURE IS A SQUARE BASE SUPPORTING A HEMISPHERICAL DOME.
- TO ENABLE THE TRANSITION FROM THE SQUARE BASE TO THE DOME, THE BUILDERS EMPLOYED CORBELLED SQUINCHES.



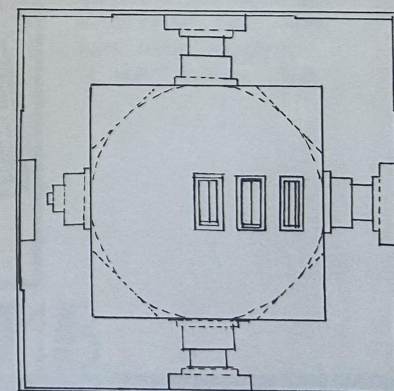
VIEW



DETAIL



ELEVATION



PLAN

- ORNAMENTATION IS SPARSE.
- THE TOMB'S DOME, SUPPORTED BY SQUINCHES, IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE DYNASTY UTILIZED THIS TECHNIQUE IN MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS.

PLAN & ELEVATION

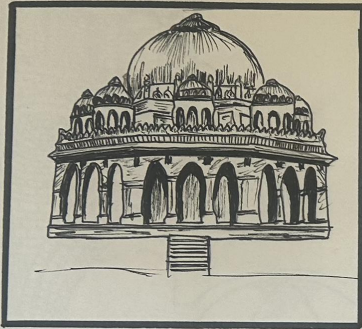
ELEVATION AND SECTION

SQUINCHES - TUGLAQ

SIGNATURE:	NAME : ANVITHA, JAHNAVI V	SHEET NO:
	USN NO : 1AA23AT032, 1AA23AT018	
	SUBJECT : HDA-III	
	SEMESTER : III	
	COLLEGE : ANRVSA	

2

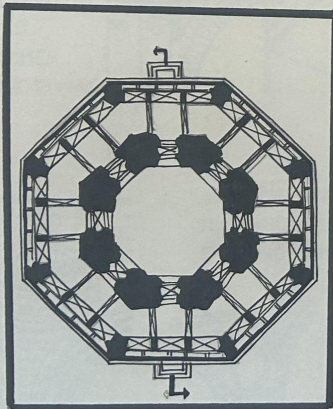
SAYYID AND LODHI DYNASTY



• SQUINCHES ARE SECRET TO DOME CONSTRUCTION BECAUSE THEY CAN TURN A SQUARE SHAPE INTO A CIRCLE TO FIT A DOME BASE.



• SQUINCHES IN THE FORM OF PENDENTIVES :-
→ PENDENTIVES BETWEEN ARCHES :- THEY TRANSFORM THE SQUARE INTO A CIRCLE
→ THE CROSS ARCH :- HELPS FORM A PENDENTIVE FOR A SHALLOW DOME.



THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SAYYID AND LODI DYNASTIES OF INDIA WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A BLEND OF INDIAN, PERSIAN AND ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS.

IT INCORPORATED FEATURES SUCH AS DOME, ARCHES AND INTRICATE STONE CARVINGS.



• DURING SLAVE DYNASTY DOME S WERE SHALLOW AND FLAT AS IT HAD SQUINCHES IN ONE LEVEL, WHILE IN LODI PERIOD THERE WERE THREE LEVELS PROVIDING A MORE ROLUNDER SHAPE

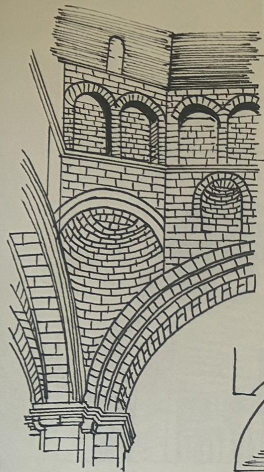
MUHAMMAD SHAH SAYYID'S TOMB

SQUINCHES - SAYYID & LODHI

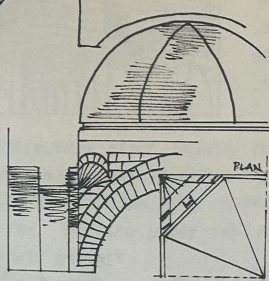
SIGNATURE	NAME: SAJANVITHA.J, JAHNAVI.V	SHEET NO
	USN: 1AA23A1018, 32	3
	SEMESTER:	
	SUBJECT: H0A-III	
	COLLEGE: ANRYSA	

SLAVE & KHILJI DYNASTY

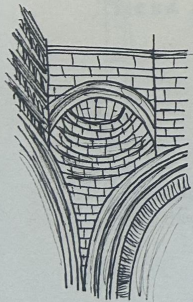
SQUINCHES ARE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES USED FOR TRANSITION BETWEEN SQUARE TO DOME.



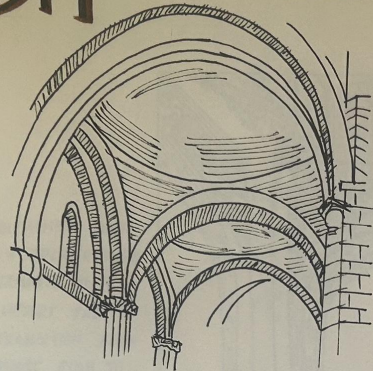
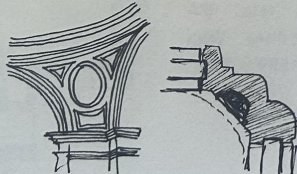
SQUINCHES IN SLAVE DYNASTY ARCHITECTURE SUPPORT DOMES OVER SQUARE ROOMS.



KHILJI DYNASTY DEVELOPED INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE. BLEND OF NATIVE INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL TRADITIONS.



SQUINCHES ENABLED THE TRANSITION OF THE SQUARE BASES TO CIRCULAR DOMES.

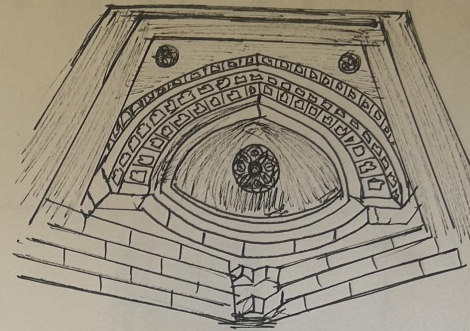


SAYYID & LODHI DYNASTY



SQUINCHES IN FORM OF PENDANTIVES THE CROSS ARCH HELPS TO FORM A PENDATIVE.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY



- STRUCTURE IS A SQUARE BASE SUPPORTING A HEMISPHERICAL DOME.
- ORNAMENTATION IS SPARSE.
- USED THE TECHNIQUE IN MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

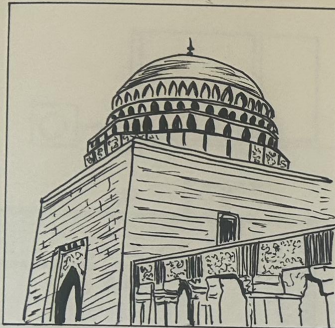


EARLY PHASE - OVERVIEW

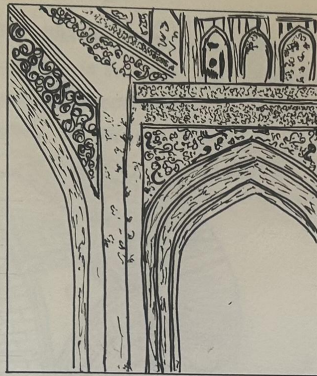
SIGNATURE:	NAME : ANVITHA-J, JAHNAVI-V	SHEET NO:
USN NO. : IAA23AT018, IAA23AT032	4	
SUBJECT : HQA-III		
SEMESTER : III		
COLLEGE : ANRVSA		

JAMI MASJID

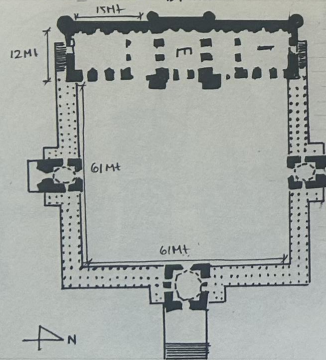
ATALA MASJID



SQUINCHES USED AS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE TRANSITION FROM SQUARE ROOM TO DOME.

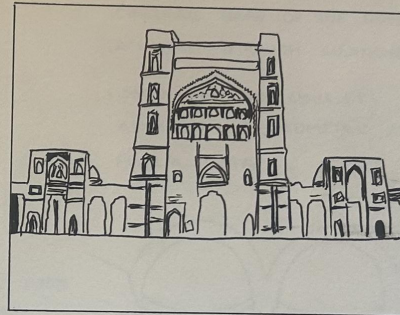
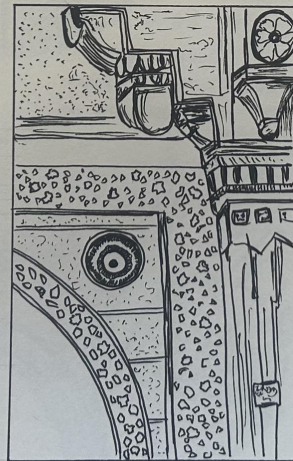


THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE DURING THE TALINPUR SULTANATE [1394-1493] IS KNOWN FOR ITS UNIQUE BLEND OF INDIAN, PERSIAN AND ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE. THIS STYLE EMERGED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE SHARQI DYNASTY.



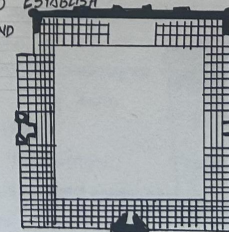
PLAN

DURING THIS PERIOD THE SQUINCHES WERE CONSTRUCTED USING BRICK AND STONE, THESE WERE HEAVILY ORNAMENTED AND ALSO USED GRAY SANDSTONE AND GRANITE.



ATALA MASJID IN TALINPUR, BUILT DURING THE SHARQI DYNASTY, HAS SEVERAL ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

ATALA MASJID'S UNIQUE ARCHITECTURE WAS INFLUENCED BY THE LOCAL STYLE AND REFLECT THE EFFORTS OF SHARQI DYNASTY TO ESTABLISH THEIR POWER AND INFLUENCE IN NORTHERN INDIA.



PLAN

THE SQUINCHES HAD INTRICATE CARVINGS WHICH ARE FLORAL PATTERNS AND ARE INFLUENCED OF INDO-ISLAMIC, BLENDING BOTH HINDU AND ISLAMIC ARTISTIC ELEMENTS.



GRAY SANDSTONE AND GRANITE WERE USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

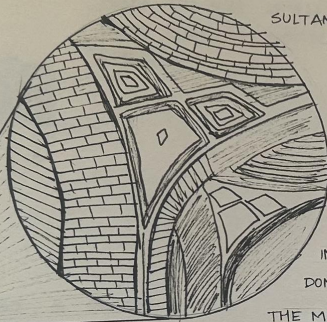
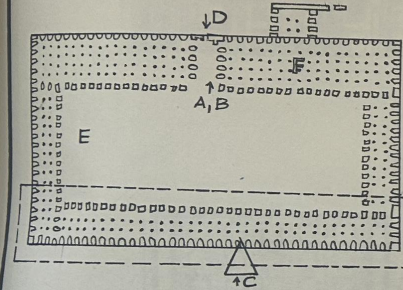
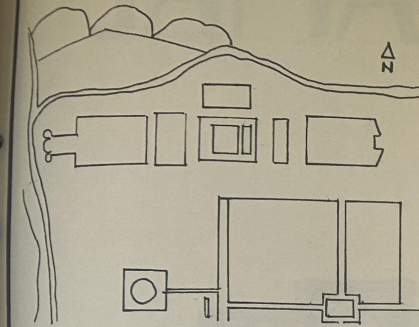
SQUINCHES - TALINPUR

SIGNATURE	NAME: SAIANVITHA J, JAHNAVI V	SHEET NO
USN: 1AA23AT018,		
SEMESTER: 3 rd SEM		
SUBJECT: HOA - III		
COLLEGE: ANR VSA		

ADINA

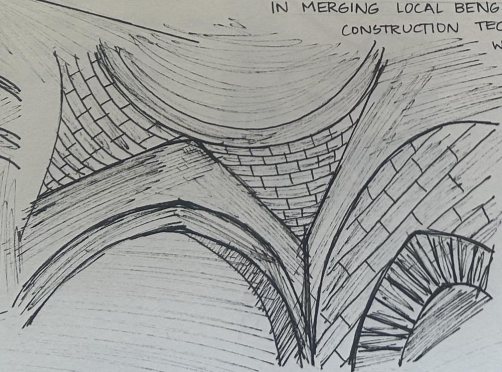
MASJID

- BUILT IN 1374 BY SULTAN SIKANDAR SINGH IN PANDUA, WEST BENGAL, IS ONE OF THE LARGEST MOSQUES IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT. IT EXHIBITS A FASCINATING BLEND OF ISLAMIC, BENGALI, AND SULTANATE STYLES.



SQUINCHES WERE USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF DOMED CHAMBERS WITHIN THE MOSQUE.

• MOSQUE'S STRUCTURAL INGENUITY IN MERGING LOCAL BENGALI CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES WITH ISLAMIC STYLE.

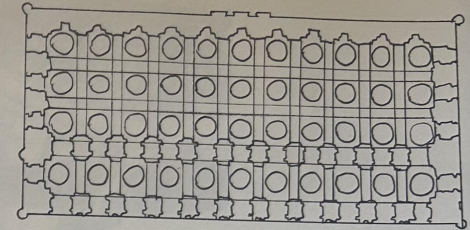


EKLAKHI

TOMB

TRANSITION FROM THE SQUARE BASE OF THE BUILDING TO THE CIRCULAR BASE OF THE DOME IS ACHIEVED THROUGH SQUINCHES.

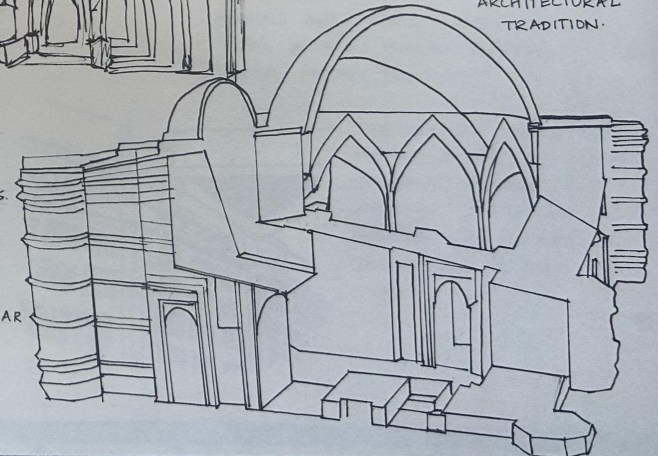
• SQUINCHES ARE USUALLY ADORNED WITH GEOMETRIC AND FLORAL MOTIFS.



• REFLECTS REGIONAL STYLE OF ORNAMENTATION.
• USE OF SQUINCHES ENABLED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HEMISPHERICAL DOME, A HALLMARK OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE, WITHIN LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL TRADITION.

SQUINCHES ARE USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF DOMES OVER ITS PRAYER CHAMBERS.

• TERACOTTA WORK AND STONE CARVINGS.
• GEOMETRIC TRANSITION FROM MOSQUE'S RECTANGULAR HALLS TO ITS DOMED CEILINGS.



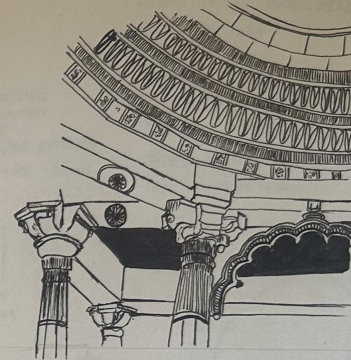
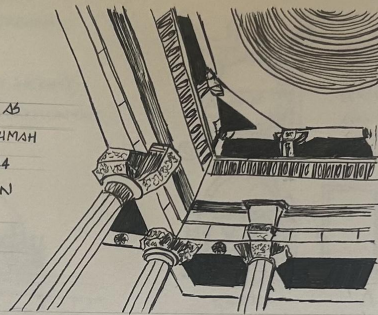
SQUINCHES - BENGAL

SIGNATURE:	NAME : JAHNAVI V. ANVITHA J	SHEET NO:
USN NO : IAA23AT032, 14	6	
SUBJECT : HOA - III		
SEMESTER : III		
COLLEGE : ANRVSA		

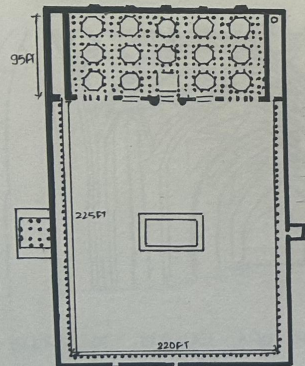
JAMA MASTID



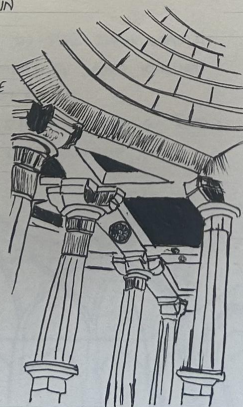
JAMA MASTID ALSO KNOWN AS
THE JAMA MASTID OR JAMAH
MASTID WAS BUILT IN 1424
DURING REIGN OF SULTAN
AHMED SHAH I.



THE MOSQUE USE YELLOW SANDSTONE,
WHICH IS LOCALLY SOURCED AND KNOWN
FOR ITS DURABILITY AND WORKABILITY.



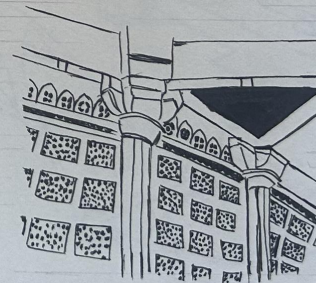
THE MOSQUE IS SITUATED IN
AHMEDABAD.
IT SHOWCASES INDO-ISLAMIC
ARCHITECTURE WITH ITS LARGE
PAVED COURTYARD, MULTIPLE
DOME, AND A COLDNNADE.



THE SQUINCHES IN JAMA MASTID
ARE INTRICATELY CARVED
AND SERVE BOTH STRUCTURAL
AND DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

SQUINCHES BECAME MORE
DECORATIVE, INCORPORATING
MUQARNAS (STALACTITE
VULTS) FOR BOTH
STRUCTURAL SUPPORT
AND AESTHETIC APPEAL.

SQUINCHES WERE OFTEN CORBELLED
ARCHES OR NICHS PRIMARILY FUNCTIONAL
WITH MINIMAL DECORATION.

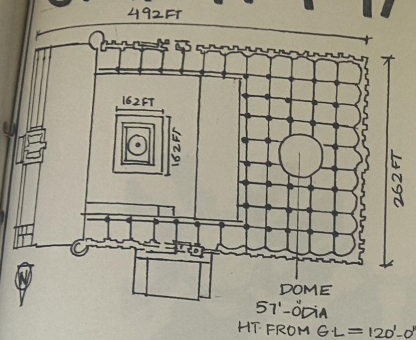


THE SQUINCHES OF JAMA MASTID
REPRESENT A BLEND OF FUNCTIONAL
AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATION,
REFLECTING ARCHITECTURAL
INNOVATION AND CULTURAL
INFLUENCES OF THE
TIME.

SQUINCHES-GUJARAT

SIGNATURE	NAME: SALANVITHA J. JAHNAVI V	SHEET NO
	USN: 18A23A1018.3	7
	SEMESTER: 3 rd SEM	
	SUBJECT: HOA-II	
	COLLEGE: ANRVSA	

JAMI MASJID

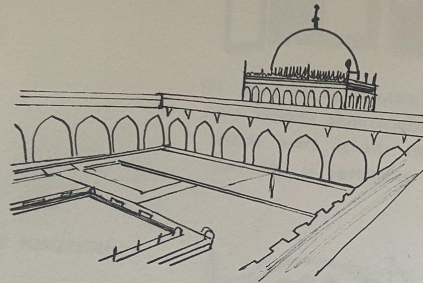


- SQUINCHES ARE COMPOSED OF A SERIES OF CORBELLED ARCHES, WHICH TAPER INWARD TO FORM THE BASE OF DOME.

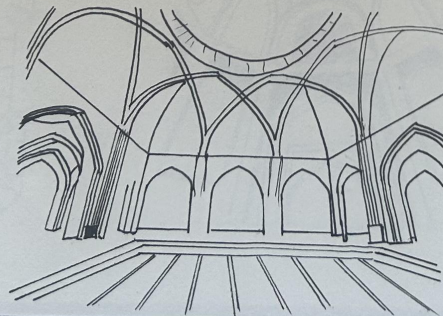


- BLEND OF PERSIAN AND INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL INFLUENCES TYPICAL OF THE BHAPUR STYLE.
- INNOVATIVE ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL ADAPTABILITY.

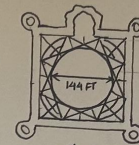
- SQUINCHES WERE USED TO TRANSITION FROM THE SQUARE BASE OF THE MOSQUE'S INTERIORS TO THE CIRCULAR OR OCTAGONAL BASE OF ITS DOMES.
- STRUCTURAL DESIGN, SUPPORTING THE WEIGHT OF THE DOME AND CREATING A HARMONIOUS GEOMETRIC TRANSFORMATION.



- THE SQUINCHES IN THE JAMI MASJID, EMPHASIZE SIMPLICITY AND ROBUST STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY.
- ISLAMIC GEOMETRIC PATTERNS AND LOCAL DECCAN CRAFTSMANSHIP.



GOL GUMBAZ



- 3MT. THICK WALL
- 8 INTERSECTING ARCHES FORMED BY 2 ROTATED SQUARES CREATE INTERLOCKING PENDENTIVES WHICH SUPPORT THE DOME.



SECTION



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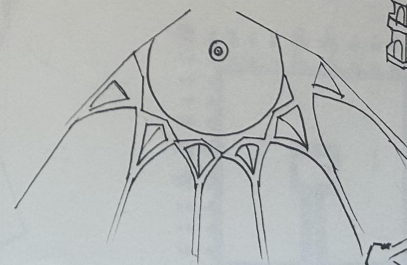


SQUARE PODIUM

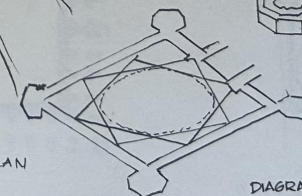
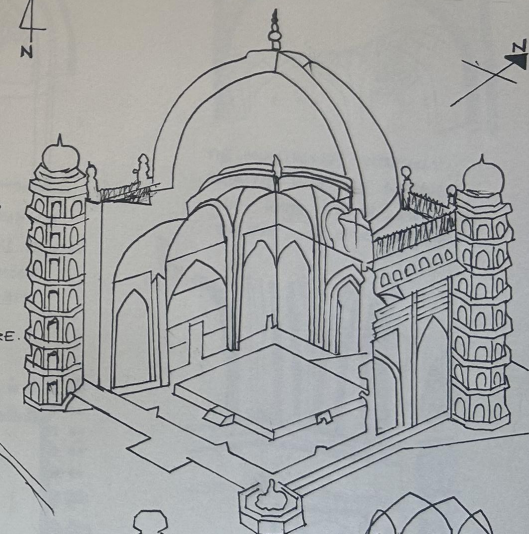


- LOCATION - KARNATAKA
- BUILT IN 1656
- SQUINCHES ARE KEY STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS THAT TRANSITION FROM SQUARE TO DOME.
- THEY ALLOW DOME TO REST SECURELY ON SQUARE HALL.

- SQUINCHES ARE FORMED BY A SERIES OF INTERSECTING ARCHES THAT CREATE AN OCTAGONAL BASE, FURTHER FACILITATING THE TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR DOME.
- ARCHES ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL, FOR VISUAL GRANDEUR OF STRUCTURE



- TECHNICAL EXPERTISE
- AESTHETIC SENSIBILITIES OF DECCAN SULTANATE.



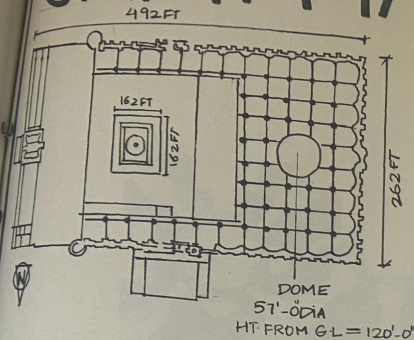
PLAN OF ARCHES SUPPORTED DOME

DIAGRAM OF ARCHES

SQUINCHES - DECCAN

SIGNATURE:	NAME : JAHNAVI V. ANVITHAJ	SHEET NO:
	USN NO : 1AA23ATD32, 1AA23ATD18	8
	SUBJECT : HQA-III	
	SEMESTER : III	
	COLLEGE : ANRVSA	

JAMI MASJID

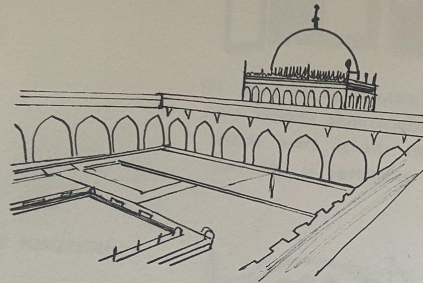


- SQUINCHES ARE COMPOSED OF A SERIES OF CORBELLED ARCHES, WHICH TAPER INWARD TO FORM THE BASE OF DOME.



- BLEND OF PERSIAN AND INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL INFLUENCES TYPICAL OF THE BHAPUR STYLE.
- INNOVATIVE ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL ADAPTABILITY.

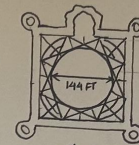
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GOL GUMBAZ



- 3MT. THICK WALL
- 8 INTERSECTING ARCHES FORMED BY 2 ROTATED SQUARES CREATE INTERLOCKING PENDENTIVES WHICH SUPPORT THE DOME.



SECTION



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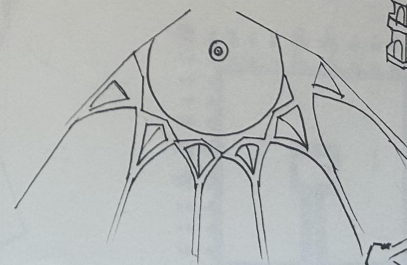


SQUARE PODIUM

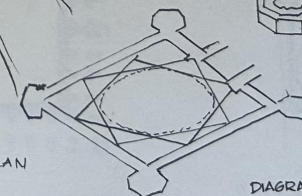
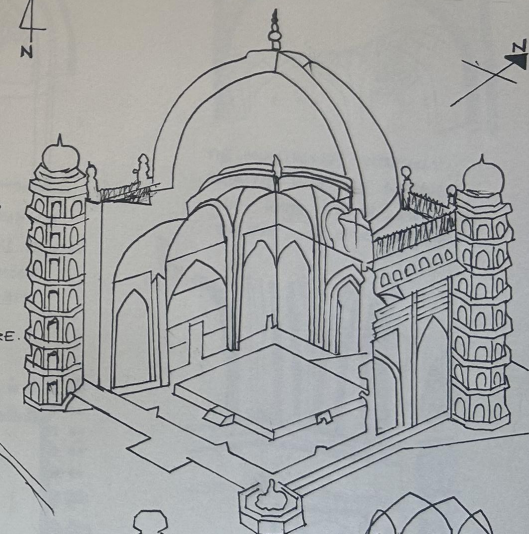


- LOCATION - KARNATAKA
- BUILT IN 1656
- SQUINCHES ARE KEY STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS THAT TRANSITION FROM SQUARE TO DOME.
- THEY ALLOW DOME TO REST SECURELY ON SQUARE HALL.

- SQUINCHES ARE FORMED BY A SERIES OF INTERSECTING ARCHES THAT CREATE AN OCTAGONAL BASE, FURTHER FACILITATING THE TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR DOME.
- ARCHES ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL, FOR VISUAL GRANDEUR OF STRUCTURE



- TECHNICAL EXPERTISE
- AESTHETIC SENSIBILITIES OF DECCAN SULTANATE.



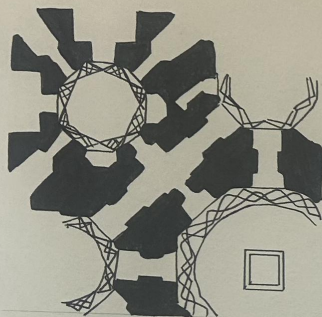
PLAN OF ARCHES SUPPORTED DOME

DIAGRAM OF ARCHES

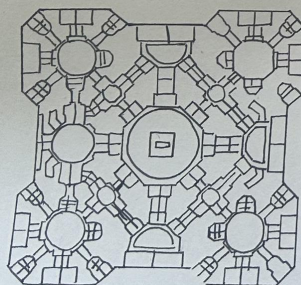
SQUINCHES - DECCAN

SIGNATURE:	NAME : JAHNAVI V. ANVITHAJ	SHEET NO:
	USN NO : 1AA23ATD32, 1AA23ATD18	8
	SUBJECT : HQA-III	
	SEMESTER : III	
	COLLEGE : ANRVSA	

TOMB OF HUMAYUN



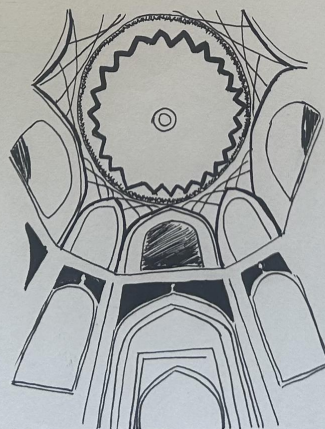
HUMAYUN'S TOMB ALSO KNOWN AS
MAGNIFICENT MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE MASTERPIECE
LOCATED IN DELHI, INDIA.
DESIGNED BY PERSIAN ARCHITECT MIRAK MIRZA
GHIVAS, COMPLETED BY HIS SON SAYYID
MUHAMMAD.



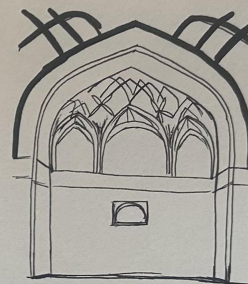
PLAN



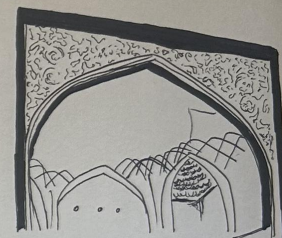
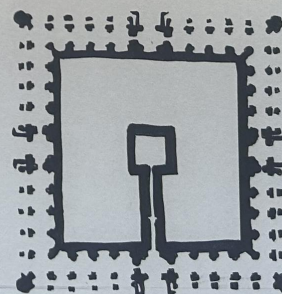
THE SQUINCHES IN HUMAYUN'S TOMB DIFFER
FROM PREVIOUS ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN
SEVERAL WAYS. IT HAS PERSIAN INFLUENCE
THEY ARE IN HEMISPHERE SHAPES.



TOMB OF AKBAR



AKBAR'S TOMB ALSO KNOWN AS
THE TOMB OF AKBAR THE GREAT.
DESIGNED BY AKBAR HIMSELF
AND COMPLETED BY HIS
SON, JAHANGIR



THE SQUINCHES ARE INTRICATELY
DECORATED WITH RED SANDSTONE
AND WHITE MARBLE, SHOWCASING
THE HIGH LEVEL OF CRAFTSMANSHIP



SQUINCHES - MUGHAL

SIGNATURE

NAME: SALANVITHA J. JOHNV.I.V

SHEET NO



USN: 1AA23AT048, 3

SEMESTER: 3RD SEM

SUBJECT: IHDA

COLLEGE: ANRVSA

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