History Of Indian And Indonesian Art

Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy

It has long been known that seals of a type unique in India have been found in the Indus valley.
This volume discusses the history of Indian and Indonesian art, written by the Keeper of Indian and Muhammadan art in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts. Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy was a Ceylonese philosopher and metaphysician, as well as a pioneering historian and philosopher of Indian art, particularly art history and symbolism, and an early interpreter of Indian culture to the West. In particular, he is described as "the groundbreaking theorist who was largely responsible for introducing ancient Indian art to the West." (Wikipedia). Books by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. More...
Indonesian art enjoyed another golden age under the Majapahit Empire (1293–1500), during which a large number of Hindu-Buddhist brick temples were built, characterized by tall, slender-roofed red brick gates and a strong geometrical quality. By the 15th century, Islam had become the dominant religion in Indonesia, and local mosques reflected both indigenous and Islamic influences. Syncretism: The reconciliation or fusion of different systems or beliefs (or the attempt at such fusion). Candi: Hindu and Buddhist temples and sanctuaries of Indonesia, mostly built during the 8th to 15th centuries; however, ancient non-religious structures such as gates, urban ruins, and bathing places are often also called by this name. Overview: Indonesia.