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*Langues et civilisations orientales*

**Nicolas REVIRE**

**The Enthroned Buddha in Majesty:  
An Iconological Study**

**VOLUME 2**

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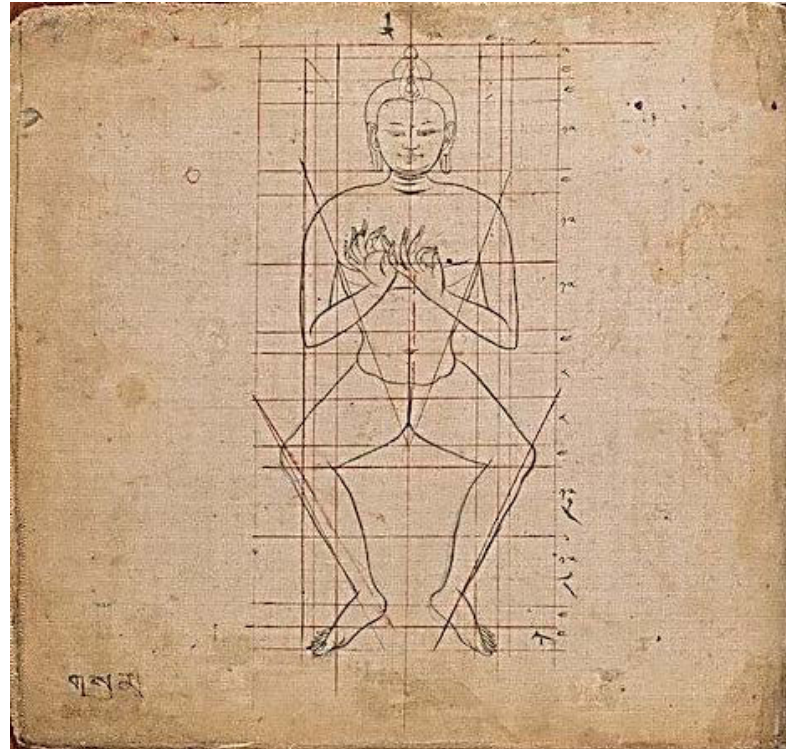


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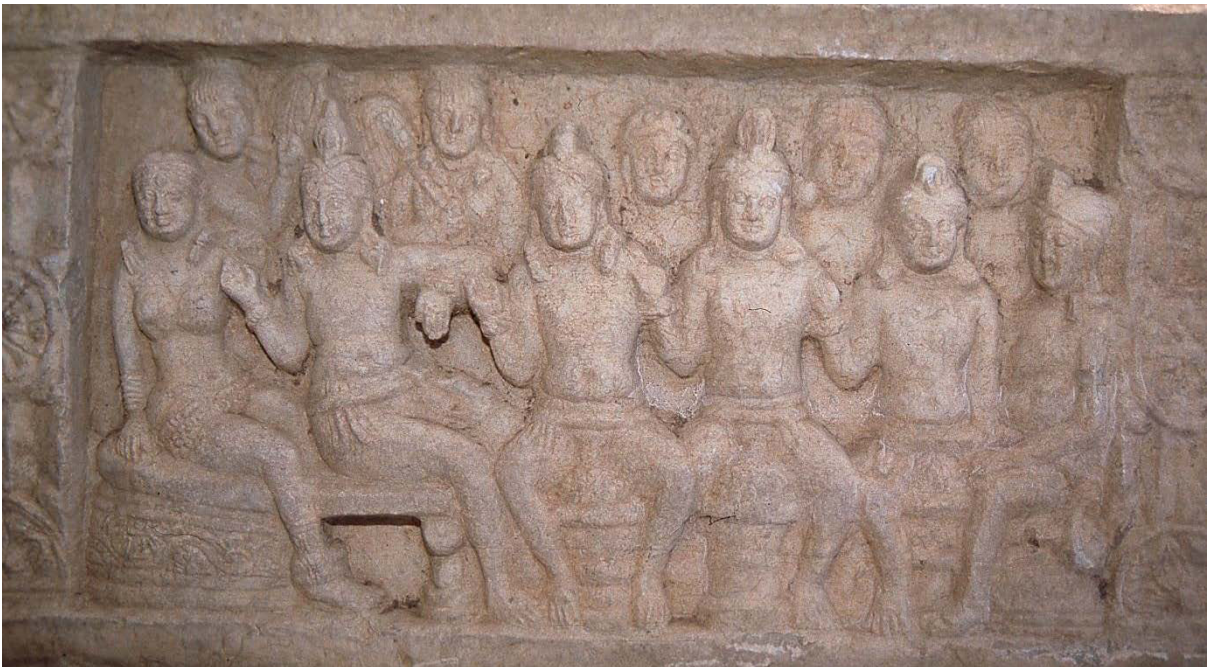


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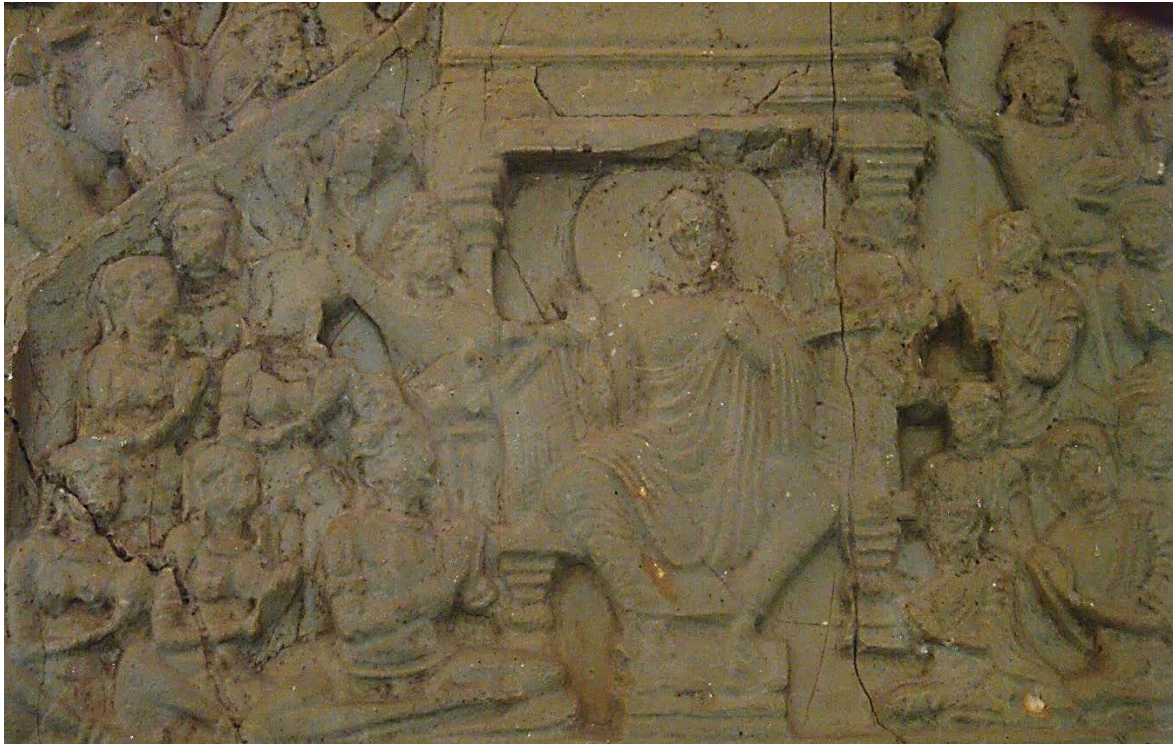


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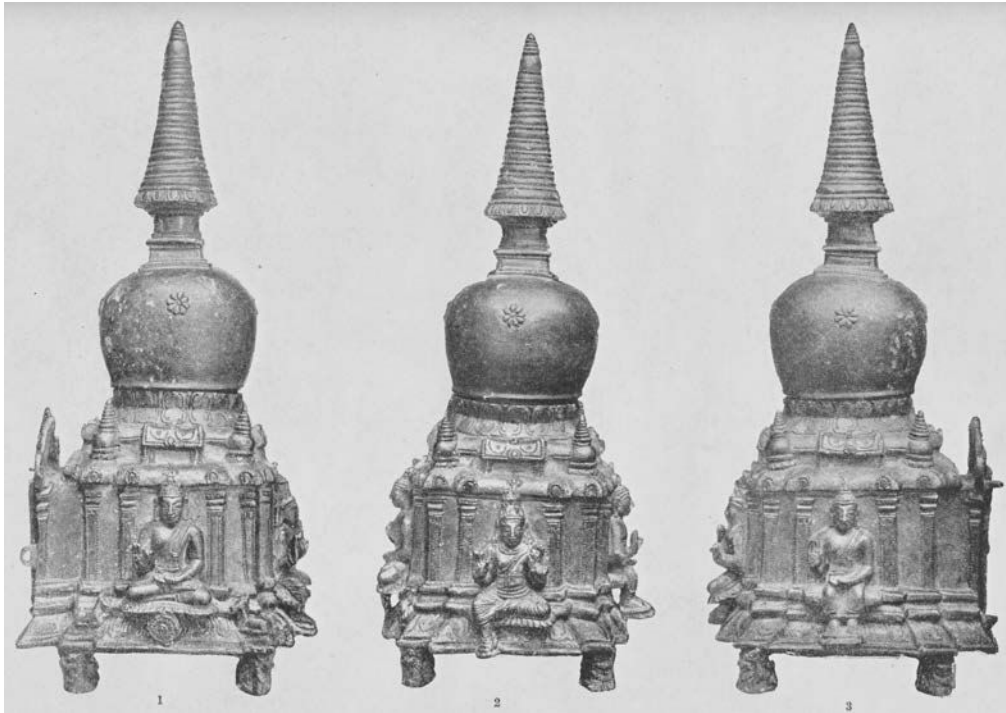


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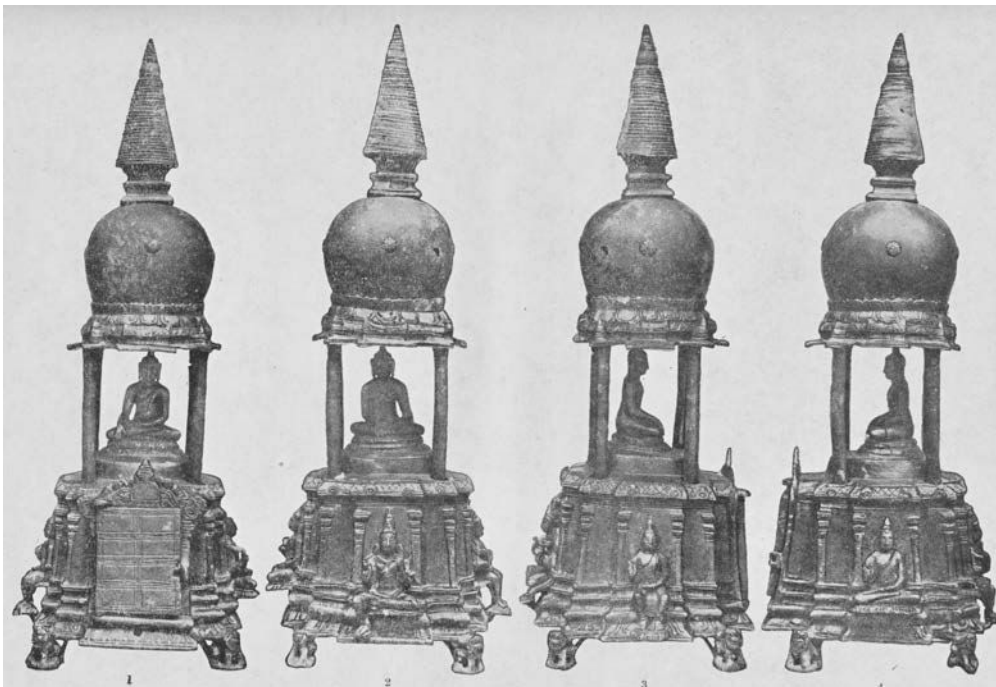




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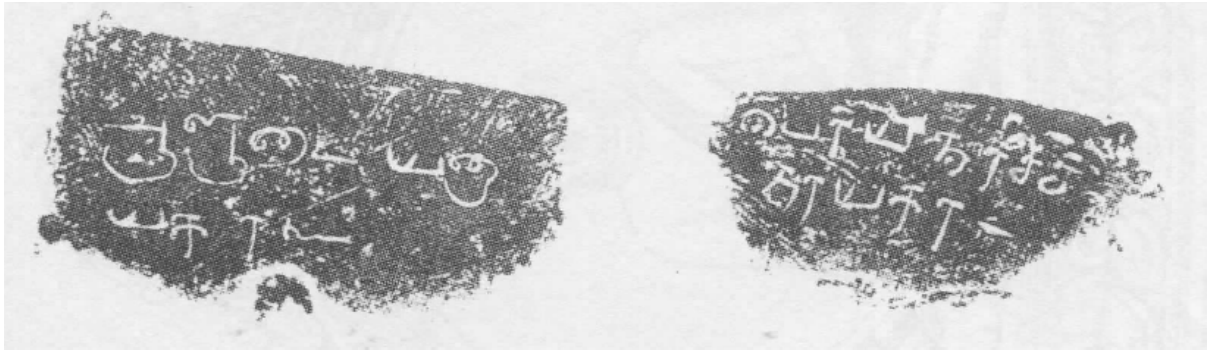


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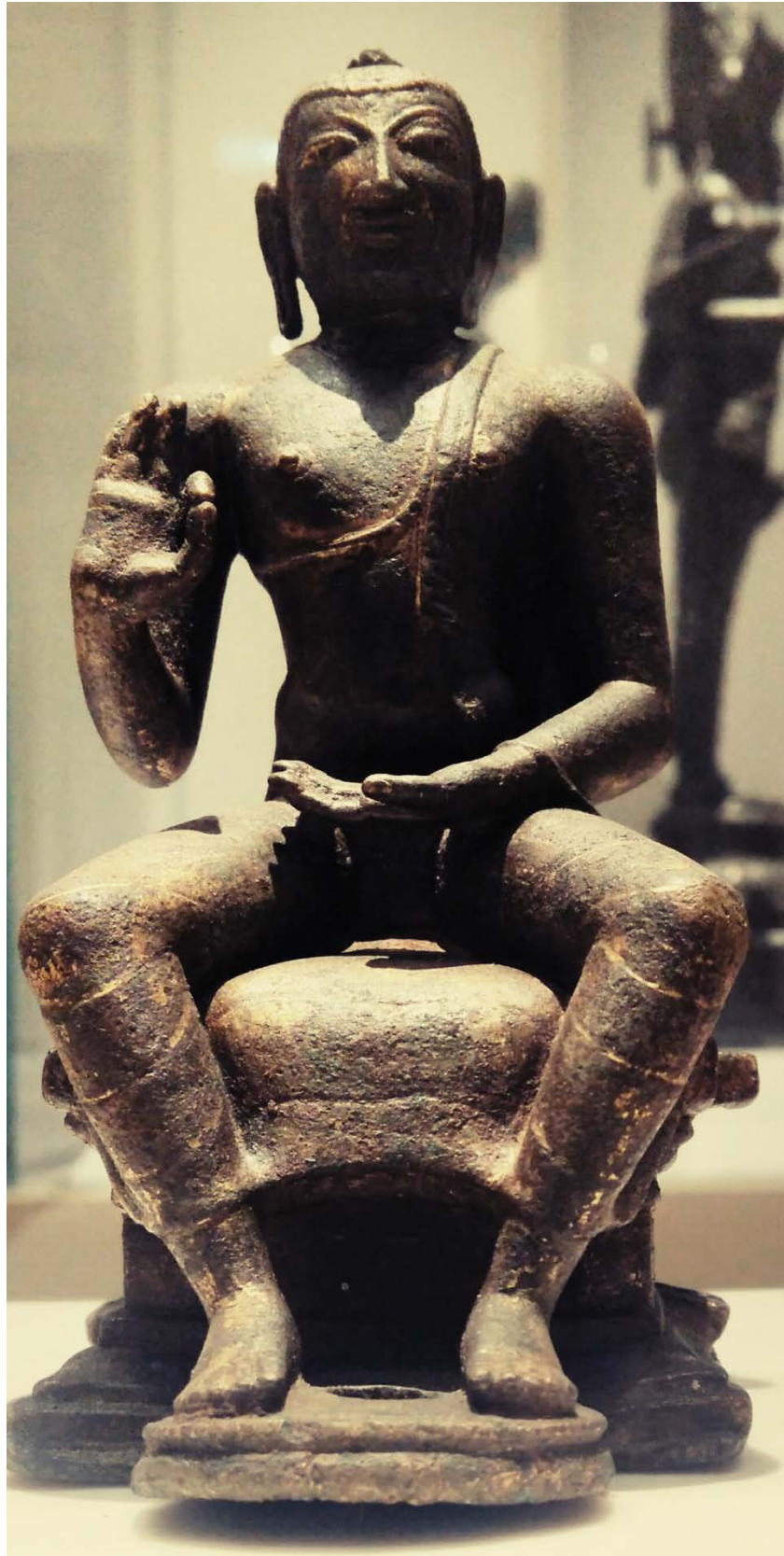




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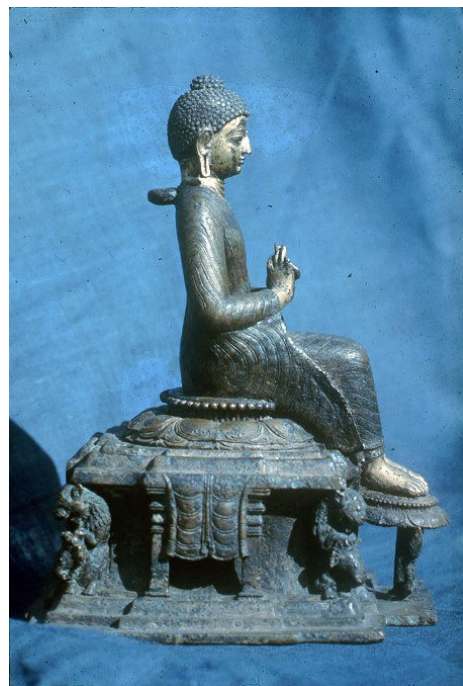
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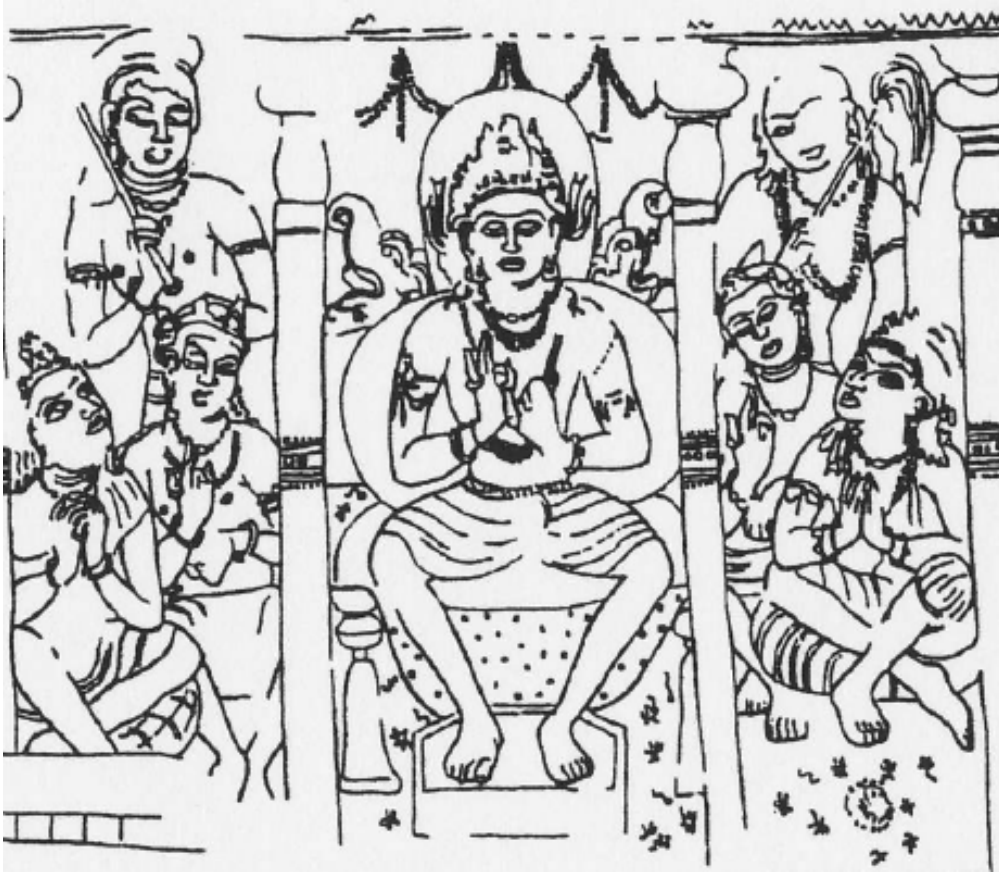


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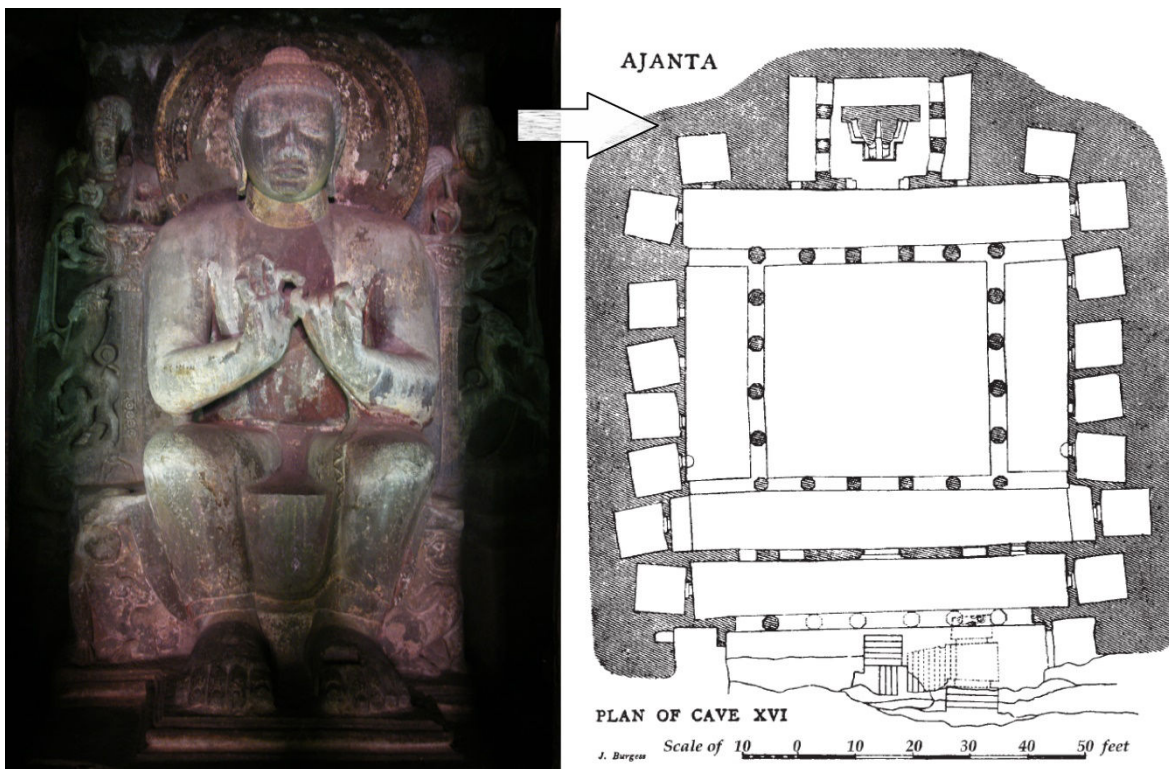
**Figure 4.28:** Line drawing of a mural painting from Ajaṇṭā Cave 2 depicting the Bodhisattva in Tuṣita prior to his final birth, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. II.9).



**Figure 4.29:** Line drawings of mural paintings from Ajaṇṭā Cave 17 depicting scenes of king's consecration, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: I, 177).



**Figure 4.30: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ajaṇṭā Cave 16, ca 478 CE**  
(Photograph by the author).



**Figures 4.31a–b: Bhadrāsana Buddha in stone (left), Ajaṇṭā Cave 16, main shrine (right)**  
(Photograph by the author; Groundplan by Fergusson & Burgess 1880: pl. XXXIII.1).

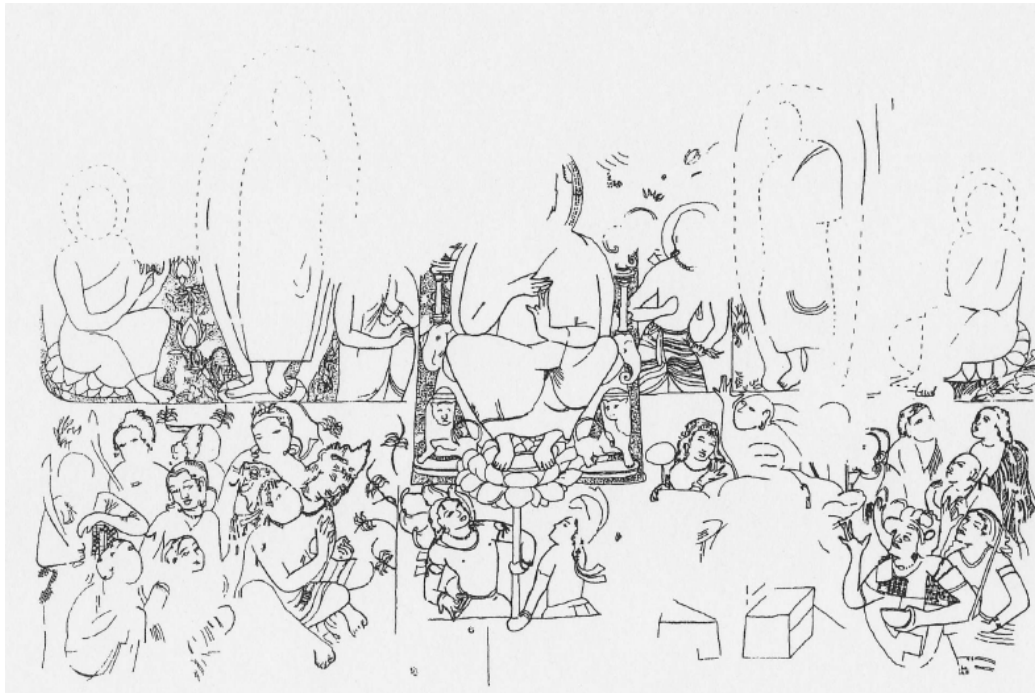




**Figure 4.32: Line drawing of a mural painting from Ajanta Cave 16 depicting the Buddha preaching to a great assembly of people and deities, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: I, 473).**



**Figure 4.33: Line drawing of a mural painting from Ajaṇṭā Cave 16 depicting the Buddha's teachings in Trāyastriṃśa, and the Descent at Sāṃkāśya, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. XVI.14).**



**Figure 4.34: Line drawing of a mural painting from Ajaṇṭā Cave 16 depicting the Great Miracle at Śrāvastī, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. XVI.18).**

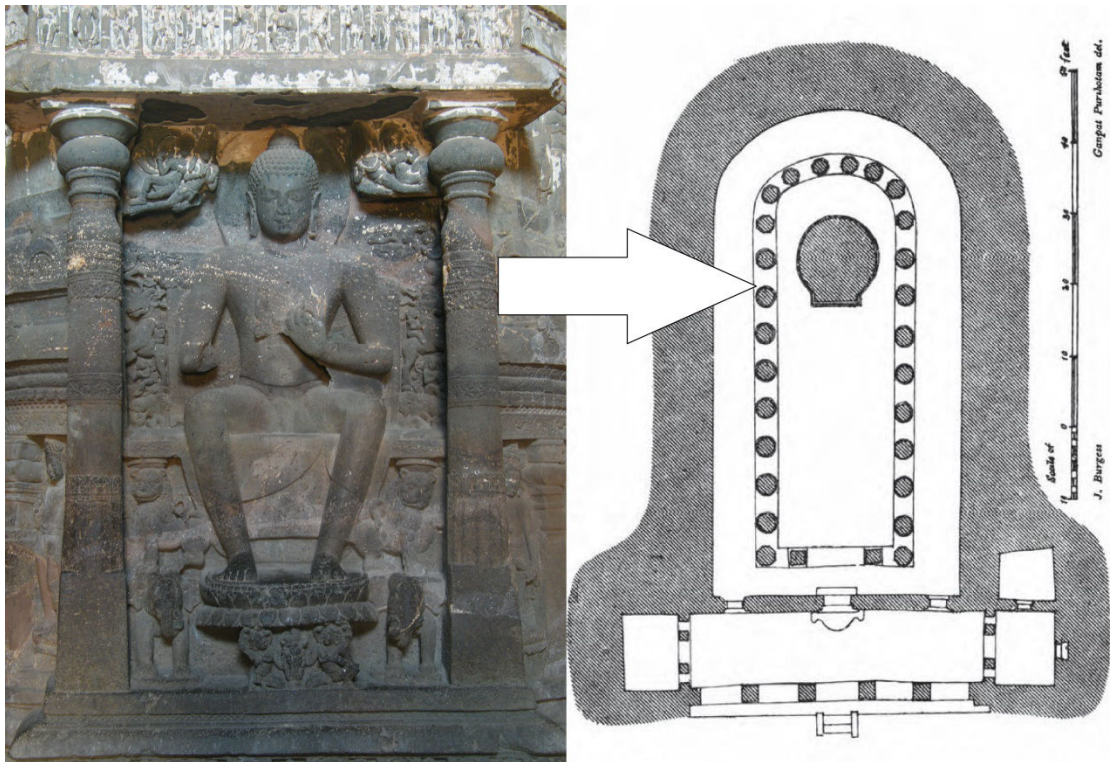




**Figure 4.35: Line drawing of a mural painting from Ajaṇṭā Cave 17 depicting the Buddha teaching in Trāyastriṃśa, his Descent and delivery of a sermon at Sāṃkāśya, late fifth century CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. XVII.27).**

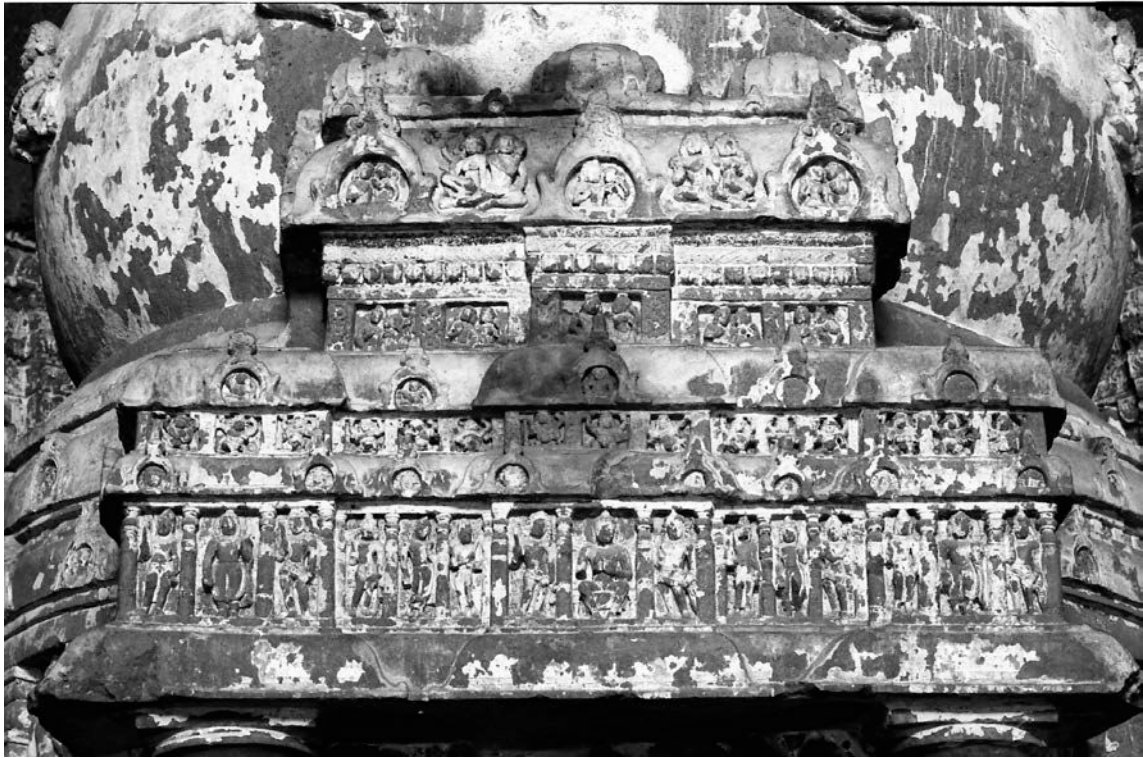


**Figure 4.36: Enthroned Buddha fronting a large monolithic *caitya*, Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, late fifth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.37a–b: Central Buddha in *bhadraṣana* (left) from Ajaṇṭā Cave 26 (right) (Photograph by the author; Groundplan by Fergusson & Burgess 1880: pl. XXXVII).**





**Figure 4.38: Detail of Fig. 4.36, baldaquin over the stone *caitya* carved with a frieze of five Buddhas (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figure 4.39: Detail of Fig. 4.36, Buddha's throne base (Photograph by the author).**





Figure 4.40: Part of the triform in Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, left side (Photograph by the author).



Figure 4.41: Part of the triform in Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, right side (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).





**Figure 4.42: Detail of Fig. 4.43 with celestials bearing a tiara over the enthroned Buddha  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.43: Enthroned and crowned Buddha in Ajañña Cave 26, relief L8, late fifth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.44: Enthroned and crowned Buddha in Ajañña Cave 26, relief R4, late fifth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.45: Enthroned and crowned Buddha in Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, relief R3, late fifth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.46: Enthroned and crowned Buddha in Ajañṭā Cave 26, relief R2, late fifth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.47: Detail of Fig. 4.46 with celestials bearing a tiara over the enthroned Buddha (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.48: Detail of Fig. 4.46 with deer, wheel and *nāga*-kings under the enthroned Buddha's feet (Photograph by the author).**



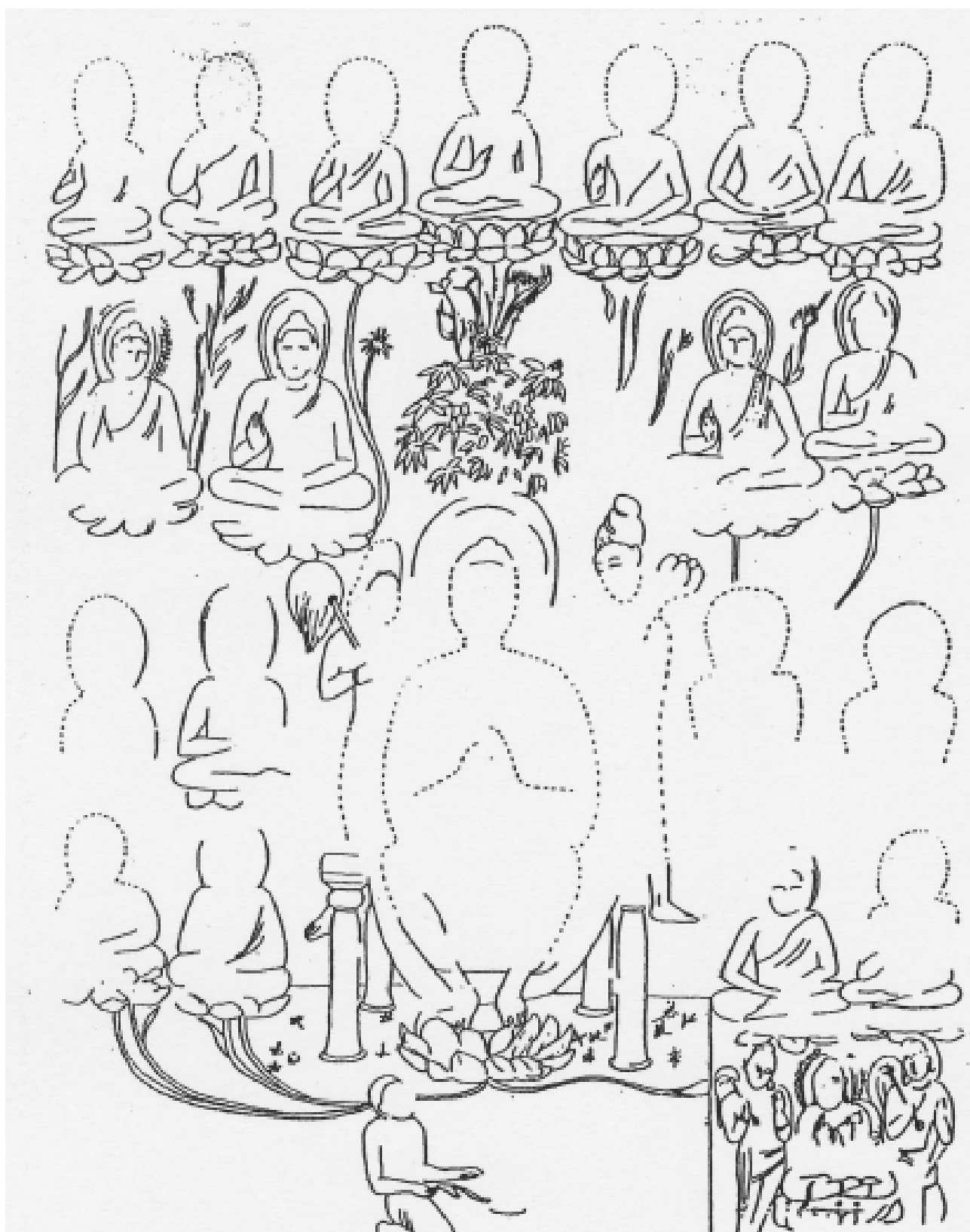


**Figure 4.49: Detail of Fig. 4.43, beneath the pedestal, to the left, with scene of a standing devotee attending the enthroned Buddha (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.50: Detail of Fig. 4.43, beneath the pedestal, to the right, with scene of seated devotees attending the enthroned Buddha (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.51:** Line drawing of a mural painting (intrusive) depicting the miracle of the mango tree from Ajanta Cave 2, ca 479–480 CE (After Schlingloff 2000: I, 510).



**Figure 4.52a:** Line drawing of a mural painting (intrusive?) from the rear of Ajanta Cave 9 possibly depicting an episode of the *Lotus Sūtra*, ca 479–480 CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. IX.11, left side).

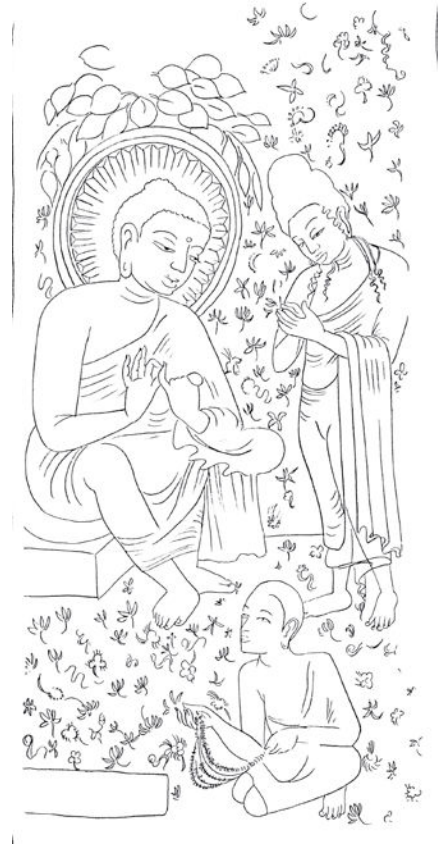


**Figure 4.52b:** Line drawing of a mural painting (intrusive?) from the rear of Ajanta Cave 9 possibly depicting an episode of the *Lotus Sūtra*, ca 479–480 CE (After Schlingloff 2000: III, pl. IX.11, right side).





**Figures 4.53a–b: Intrusive mural painting from the triforium of Ajaṇṭā Cave 9, ca 479–480 CE  
(Line drawing after Foucher 1917: pl. XXI, 1; Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.54a–b: Intrusive mural painting on pillar L9 from Ajaṇṭā Cave 10, ca 479–480 CE (Photograph after Behl 1998: 43; Line drawing after Zin 2003: II, pl. 22c).**



**Figures 4.55–56: Intrusive murals on pillars from Ajaṇṭā Cave 10, ca 479–480 CE (Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 4.57: Intrusive panels from Ajanṭā Cave 11, *ca* 479–480 CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.58: Intrusive panels from Ajanṭā Cave 19, *ca* 479–480 CE (Photograph by the author).**

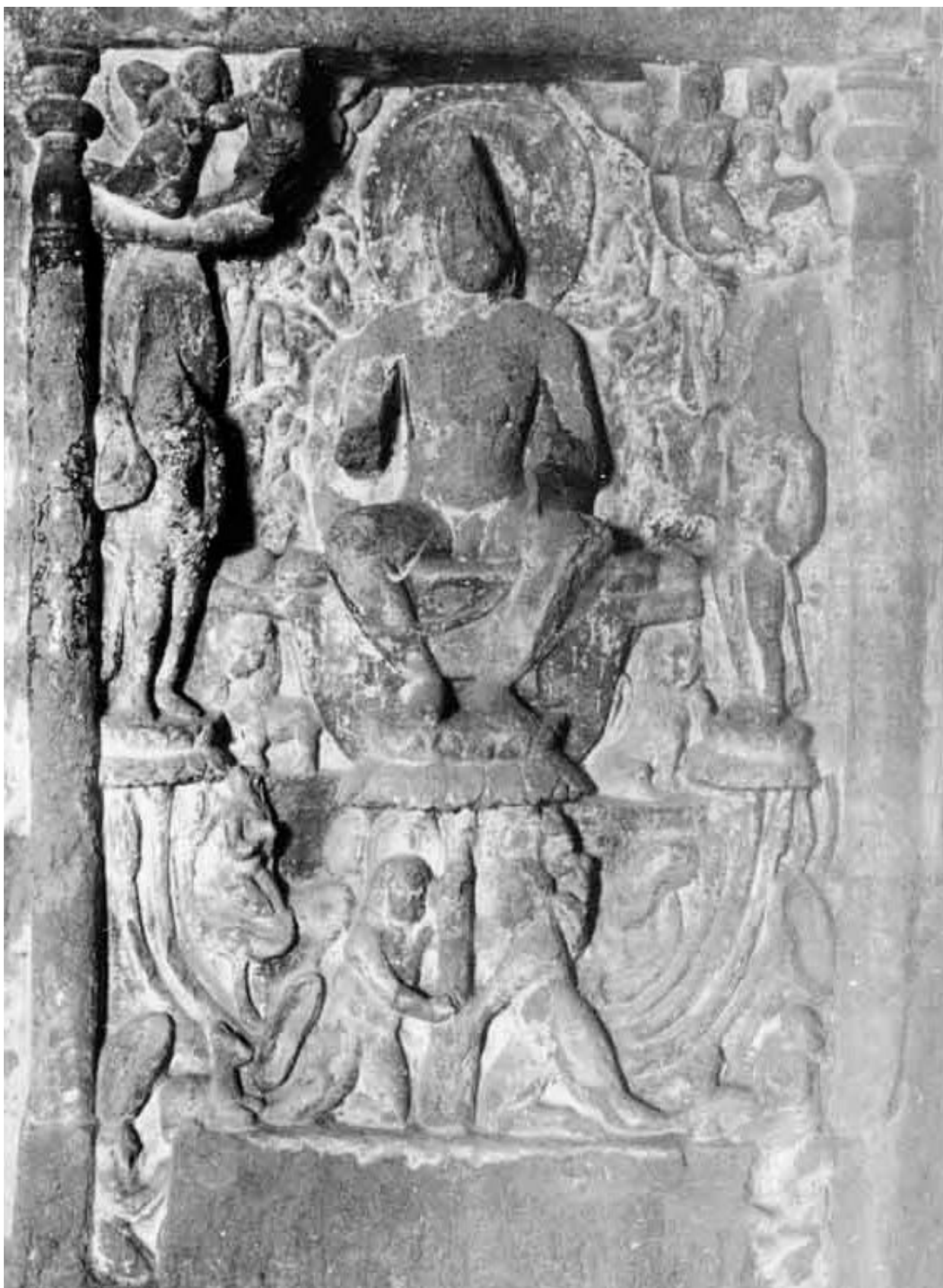


**Figure 4.59:** Intrusive panels from Ajaṇṭā Cave 22, overview of the cave and the main shrine, *ca* 479–480 CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 96798).

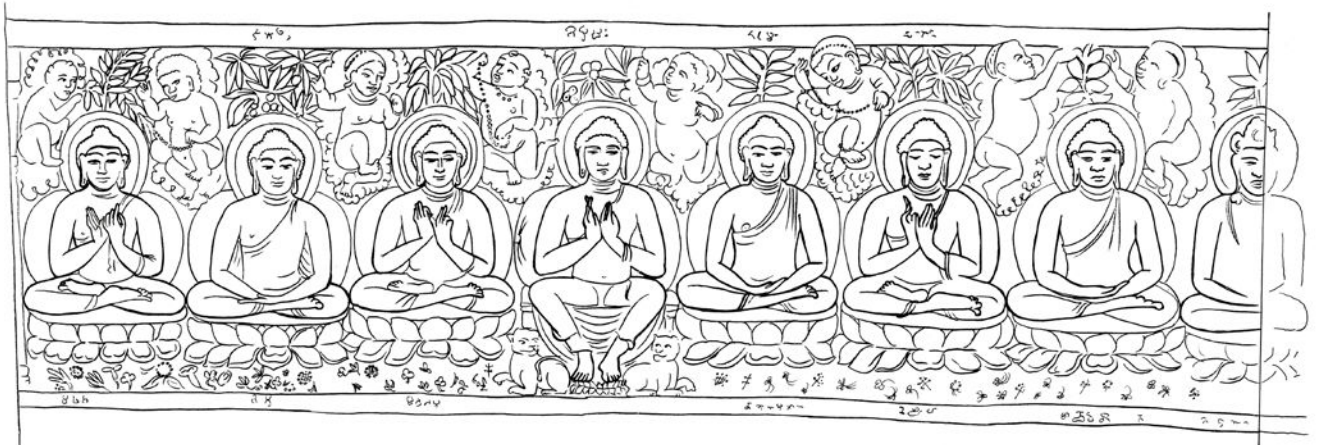


**Figure 4.60:** Intrusive Buddhist triad from Ajaṇṭā Cave 22, main shrine, *ca* 479–480 CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 96809).





**Figure 4.61: Intrusive panel with painted inscription from Ajaṇṭā Cave 22, *ca* 479–480 CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 96804).**



**Figure 4.62:** Line drawing of a mural painting of the seven past Buddhas, plus Maitreya, and their respective *bodhi*-trees from Ajaṇṭā Cave 22, ca 479–480 CE (After Zin 2003: II, pl. 37a).



**Figure 4.63:** Intrusive panels from Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, circular ambulatory wall, ca 479–480 CE (Photograph by the author).





**Figure 4.64:** Unfinished intrusive panel from Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, circulatory wall, *ca* 479–480 CE (Photograph by the author).



**Figures 4.65–66:** Intrusive panels with triads from Ajaṇṭā Cave 26, circulatory wall: central Bhadrāsana Buddha flanked by two standing Buddhas (left); central Bhadrāsana Buddha attended by a standing Buddha and a standing Bodhisattva (right); *ca* 479–480 CE (Photographs by the author).





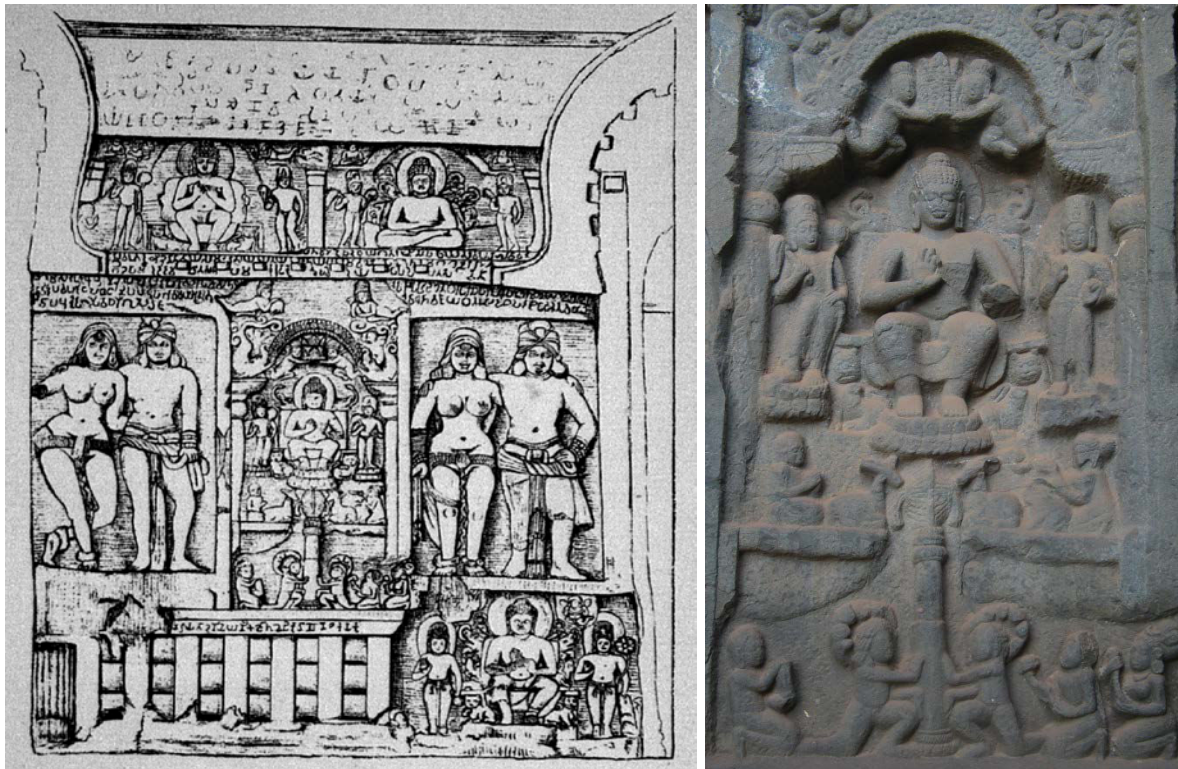
**Figure 4.67: Intrusive panel depicting the “Litany of Avalokiteśvara” from Ajanṭā Cave 4 (porch), *ca* 479–480 CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.68: Intrusive painting from an interior pillar, right aisle, of the Pitalkhora Cave 3, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Courtesy of Ken Ishikawa).**





**Figures 4.69a–b: Part of the front screen with intrusive panels from the Karla *caitya*-hall, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Line drawing after Fergusson & Burgess 1880: pl. XIV; Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.70: Detail of Fig. 4.69b with celestials bearing a tiara over the Buddha's head  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.71: Intrusive panel from Karla *vihāra*-cave, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.72: Intrusive panel from Karla *caitya*-cave, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 4.73–74: Intrusive panels from Karla's adjacent caves, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 4.75: Intrusive panels from Kuda Cave 6, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 84609).**





**Figure 4.76: Main shrine entrance to Gandharpale Cave 1, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 80988).**



**Figures 4.77–78: Unfinished squarish block (left) and intrusive panel (right) from Gandharpale Caves 1 and 21 (Courtesies of AIIS # 80987 and Shrikant Ganvir).**





**Figure 4.79: Intrusive panel with donative inscription from Kaṇherī Cave 3, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.80: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 2 depicting a row of seven past Buddhas, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 4.81–82: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 4, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 4.83: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 5, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



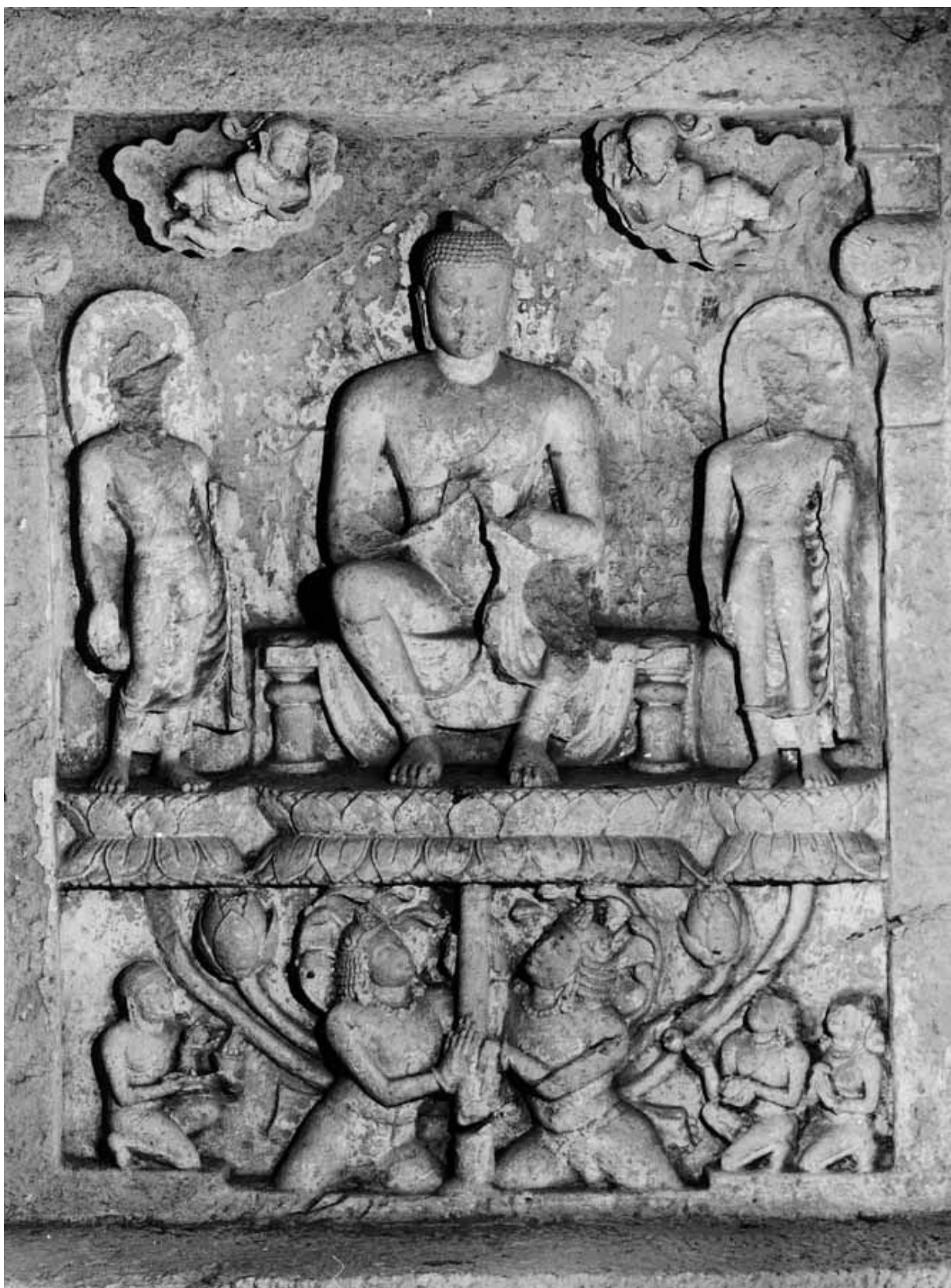


**Figure 4.84: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 19, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.85: Intrusive panel from Kaṇherī Cave 26, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.86: Intrusive panel from Kanheri Cave 50, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Courtesy of AIIS # 84372).**



**Figure 4.87: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 56, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.88: Intrusive panel from Kaṇherī Cave 67, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.89: Intrusive panels from Kaṇherī Cave 67, late fifth or early sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.90: Detail from Fig. 4.89 with a Buddhist triad from Kaṇherī Cave 67  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.91: Detail from Fig. 4.89 with a triad of Buddhas from Kanheri Cave 67 (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.92: Intrusive panels from Kanheri Cave 93, late fifth or early sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.93: Main shrine image from Kaṇherī Cave 89, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.94–95: Carved panels with Buddhist triads from Kaṇherī Cave 11, sixth century CE (Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 4.96: Carved panels from Kaṇherī Cave 89, left wall, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.97: Carved panels from Kaṇherī Cave 89, right wall, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.98: Carved panels from Kāṇherī Cave 90, right wall, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.99: Carved panels from Kāṇherī Cave 90, left wall, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.100: Carved panels from Kāṇherī Cave 90, rear wall to the right, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.101: Carved panel with Buddhist triad from Kaṇherī Cave 89, to the left of the main shrine entrance, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.102: Carved panel with Buddhist triad from Kaṇherī Cave 90, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.103:** Carved panel depicting the miracle of the mango tree from Kaṇherī Cave 89, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 85504).





**Figure 4.104: Carved panel with Buddhist triad from Kondivate Cave 9, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 4.105a–b: Carved panel with Buddha pentad from Kaṇherī Cave 90, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author; Line drawing after Schlingloff 2000: II, 104).**



**Figure 4.106: Carved panel depicting five Buddhas (?) from Kaṇherī Cave 90, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 55496).**





**Figure 4.107: Carved panels depicting the seven past Buddhas (?) from Kāṇherī Cave 90, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 55503).**



**Figure 4.108: Panel with Buddhist triad from Nāsik Cave 2, left wall, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**

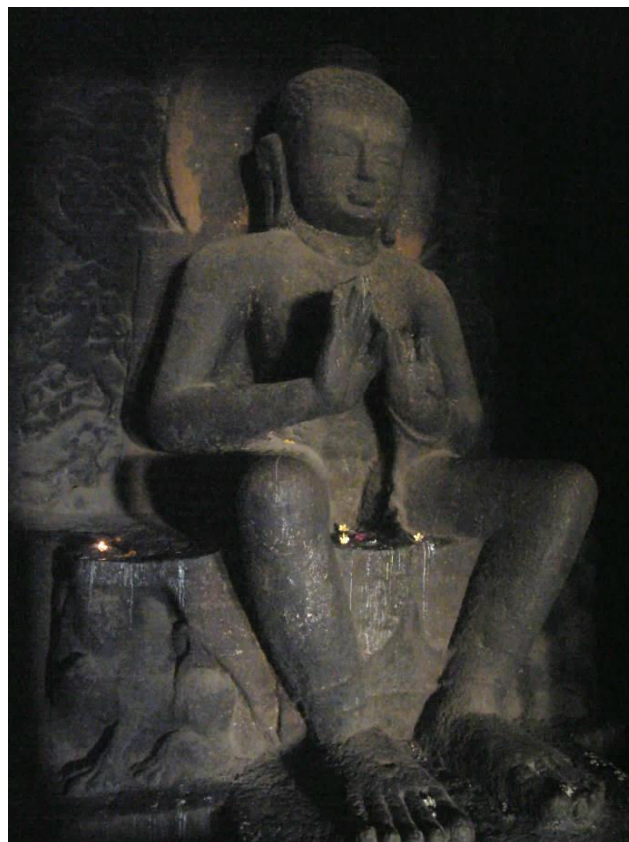


**Figure 4.109: Panel with Buddhist triad from Nāsik Cave 2, rear wall to the left, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.110: Panel with Buddhist triad from Nāsik Cave 2, rear wall to the right, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.111: Buddha in the main shrine of Nāsik Cave 20, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.112: Buddha in the main shrine guarded by two Bodhisattvas on the porch of Nāsik Cave 20, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.113: Central panel with Buddhist triad in the main shrine of Nāsik Cave 15, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.114: Dilapidated panel on the right wall from Nāsik Cave 15, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.115: Left panel inside the shrine of Nāsik Cave 16, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 84723).**



**Figure 4.116: Central panel inside the shrine of Nāsik Cave 16, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 84726).**



**Figure 4.117: Right panel inside the shrine of Nāsik Cave 16, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 84722).**





**Figure 4.118: Intrusive sculpted panels on the left wall of Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.119: Unfinished (?) Buddhist triad on the front wall, to the left of shrine I, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.120: Intrusive panel of the Buddha, just outside of shrine I, to the left, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.121: Buddhist triad on the rear wall of shrine I, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.122: Detail of Fig. 4.119 with Avalokiteśvara standing on the Buddha's proper right,  
Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.123: Square niche with enthroned Buddha (left), and Buddha inside of shrine II (right), Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.124: Buddhist triad on the rear wall of shrine III, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.125: Buddhist triad on the right wall of shrine III, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 4.126–127: Details of Fig. 4.125 with enthroned Bodhisattvas  
(Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 4.128: Buddhist triad on the rear wall of shrine IV, Nāsik Cave 23, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.129: Buddhist triads covering the three walls inside shrine I, Nāsik Cave 24, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.130: Buddhist triad on the rear wall of shrine II, Nāsik Cave 24, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.131: Intrusive panel with Buddhist triad in Nāsik Cave 24, sixth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.132–133: (Left) Buddha in the main shrine, Auraṅgābād Cave 3, late fifth century CE;  
(Right) Detail of Fig. 4.132 with Buddha's feet on a double lotus in front of a dilapidated deer  
(Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 4.134: Open shrine in Auraṅgābād Cave 4A, late fifth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.135–136: Intrusive panels on the left and right walls of the corridor,  
Auraṅgābād Cave 2, sixth century CE (Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 4.137: Intrusive panels on the left wall, Auraṅgābād Cave 2, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.138: Buddha in the main shrine of Auraṅgābād Cave 2, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.139: Detail of Fig. 4.138 showing the Buddha's throne on its left side (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.140: Bodhisattvas flanking the main shrine entrance of Auraṅgābād Cave 2, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.141: Intrusive panel carved outside the shrine entrance of Auraṅgābād Cave 5, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.142: Intrusive panels carved outside the veranda, right wall, of Auraṅgābād Cave 5, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.143: Intrusive panel depicting the seven past Buddhas, outside the veranda, left wall, of Aurangabad Cave 1, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.144: Buddha in the main shrine of Aurangabad Cave 6, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.145: Bodhisattva Vajrapāṇi on the right of the shrine entrance, Auraṅgābād Cave 6, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.146: Buddha in the main shrine of Auraṅgābād Cave 7, sixth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.147: Detail of Fig. 4.146, lion throne (Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 4.148–149: Buddhas in the rear left and right shrines, Auraṅgābād Cave 7, sixth century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 97187, # 97192).**





**Figure 4.150: Buddha shrine guarded by two Bodhisattvas, Aurangābād Cave 9, sixth–seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**

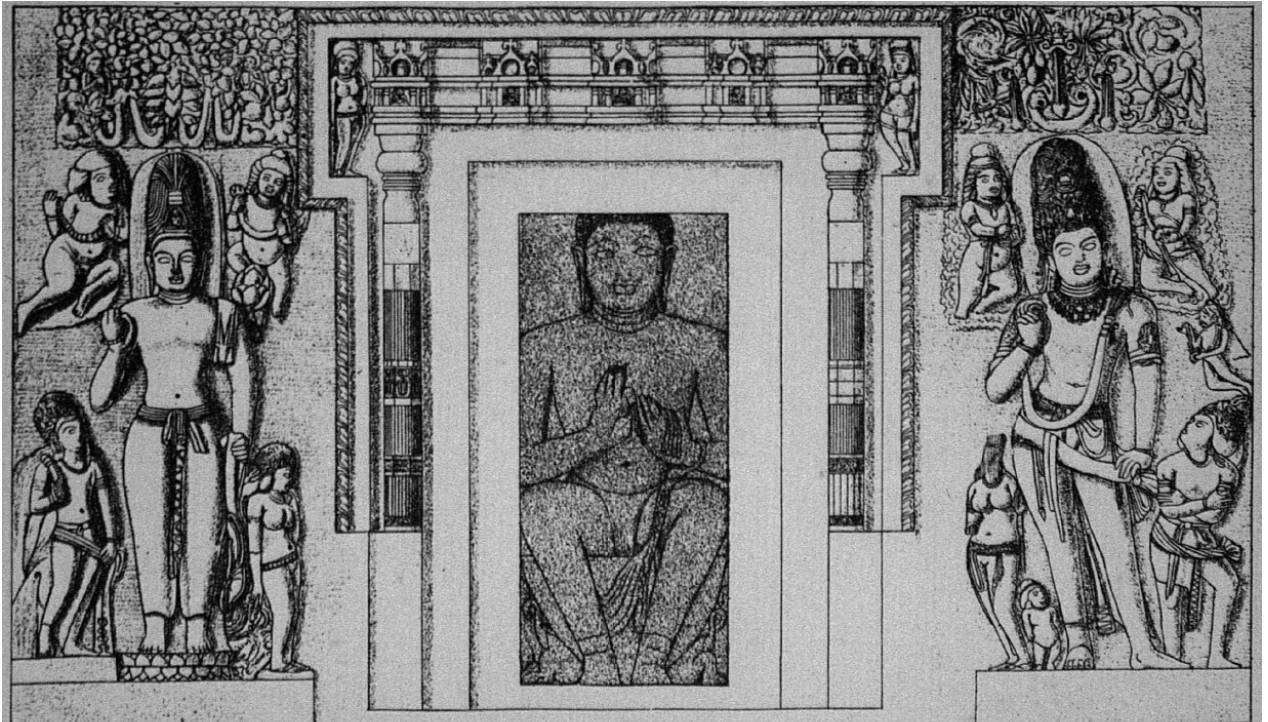


**Figure 4.151: Buddha shrine guarded by two *nāga*-kings, Aurangābād Cave 9, sixth–seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.152: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 6, early seventh century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.153: Line drawing of the main shrine entrance of Ellorā Cave 6 guarded by two Bodhisattvas, early seventh century CE (After Fergusson & Burgess 1880: pl. LXI).**



**Figure 4.154: Entrance to the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 5 guarded by two Bodhisattvas, early seventh century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 97563).**





**Figure 4.155: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 5, early seventh century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.156: Row of enthroned Buddhas in the main hall, left side wall, of Ellorā Cave 2, early seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.157: Row of enthroned Buddhas in the main hall, right side wall, of Ellorā Cave 2, early seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.158: Unfinished Buddha in the main hall, left side wall, of Ellorā Cave 2, early seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 4.159–160: Intrusive panels carved in Ellorā Cave 2, early seventh century CE (Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 4.161: Entrance to the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 2 guarded by two Bodhisattvas, early seventh century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 97582).**





**Figure 4.162: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 2, early seventh century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



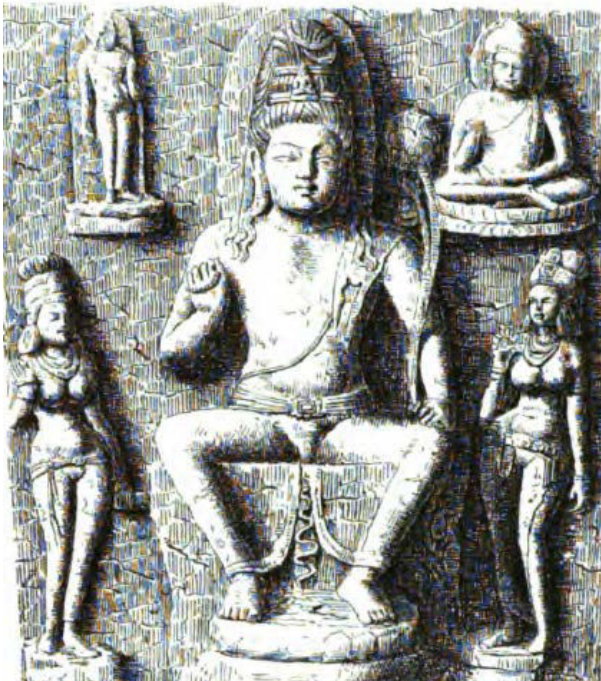


**Figure 4.163: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 3, early seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.164:** Buddhist triad carved in Ellorā Cave 3A, early seventh century CE  
(Photograph by the author).



**Figures 4.165a–b:** Avalokiteśvara in *bhadrāsana*, Ellorā Cave 4, seventh century CE  
(Line drawing after Burgess 1883: pl. XVI.2; Photograph by the author).





**Figure 4.166: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 4, seventh century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.167: Detail of Fig. 4.166 with tree foliage (Courtesy of AIIS # 43244).**



**Figure 4.168: Right wing shrine of Ellorā Cave 5 (?), seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.169: Main shrine entrance of Ellorā Cave 8 guarded by two Bodhisattvas, seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.170: Buddhist triad carved in Ellorā Cave 8A, seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.171: Intrusive panel with Buddhist triad, Ellorā Cave 6 Left Wing, seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**

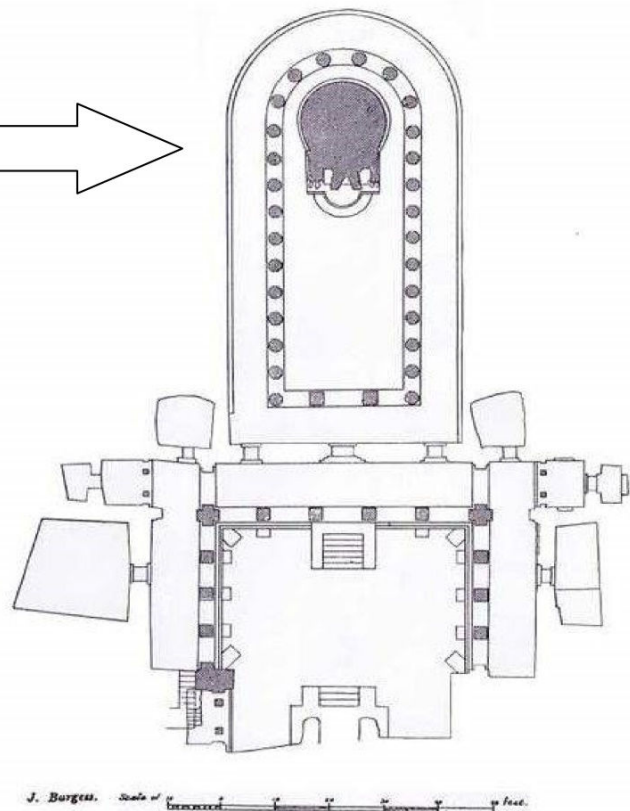
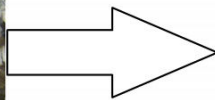
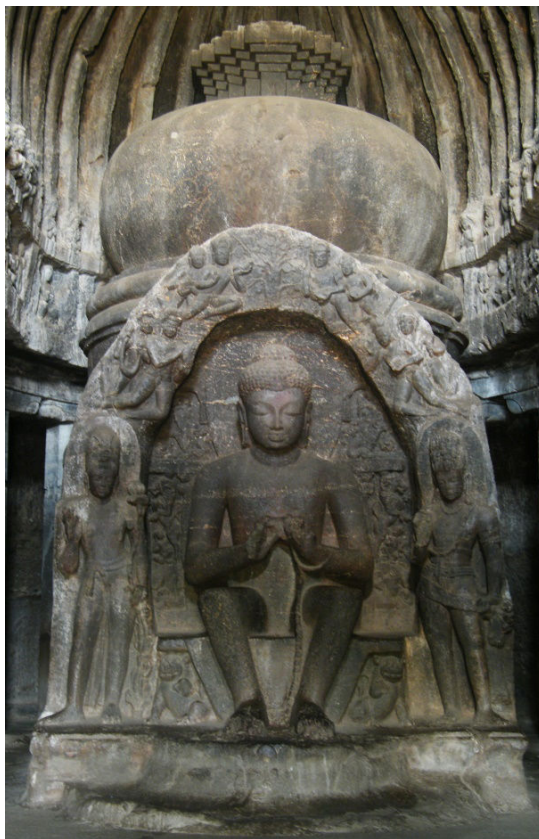


**Figure 4.172: Carved façade of Ellorā Cave 9, seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.173: Carved panels with Buddhist triad, Ellorā Cave 9, seventh century CE (Courtesy of AIIS # 97519).**



**Figures 4.174a–b: Buddhist triad fronting a large monolithic *caitya* (left), Ellorā Cave 10 (right), seventh century CE (Photograph by the author; Groundplan Fergusson & Burgess 1880: LXII).**





Figure 4.175: Detail of cf. Fig. 4.174a with *bodhi*-tree and celestials flying over the Buddha's head (Photograph by the author).

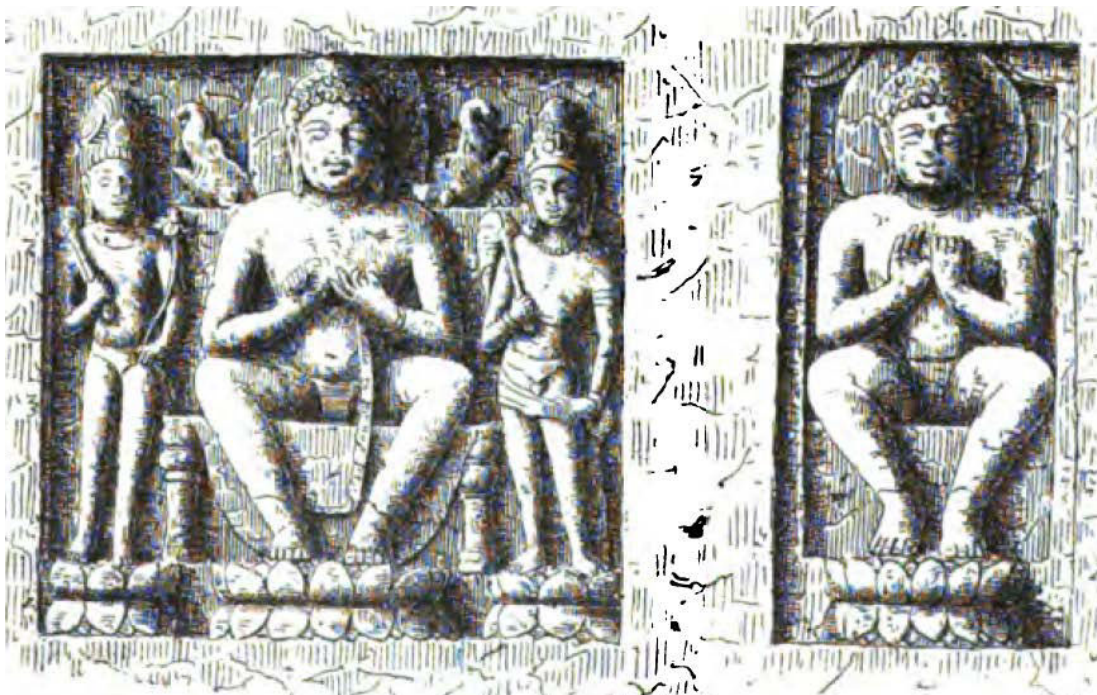
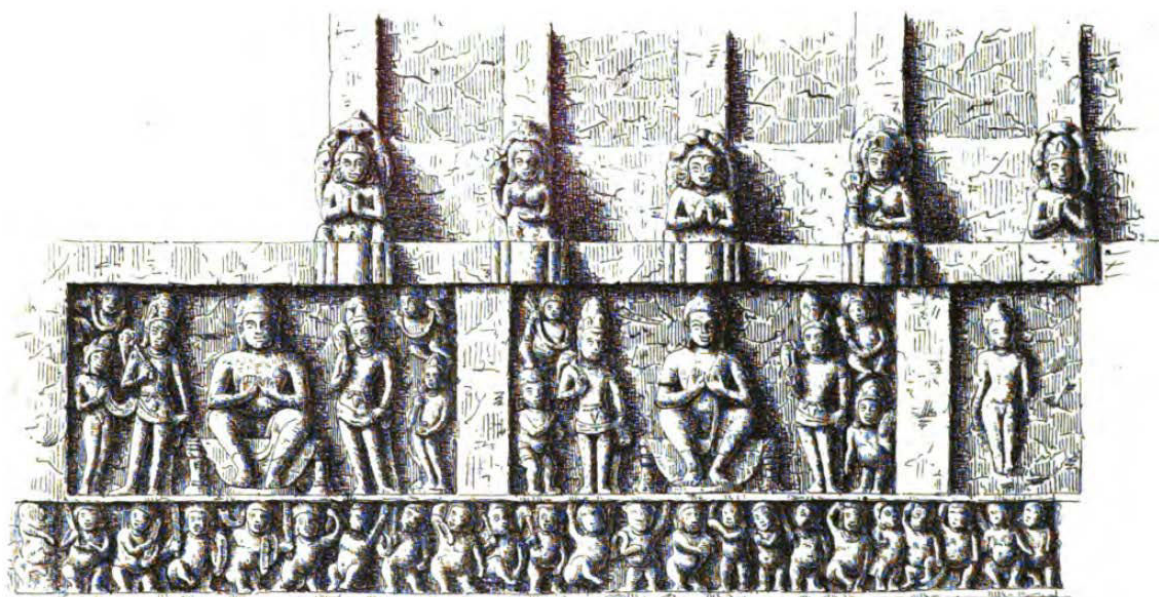


Figure 4.176: Line drawing of sculptures carved on the *caitya* drum, Ellorā Cave 10 (After Burgess 1883: pl. XVII.3).



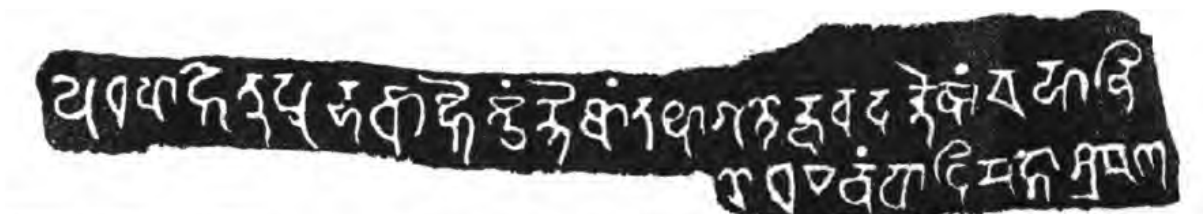


**Figure 4.177:** Line drawing of part of the triforium in Ellorā Cave 10, seventh century CE  
(After Burgess 1883: pl. XVII.2).



**Figure 4.178:** Detail of the triforium seen in Fig. 4.177 (Photograph by the author).

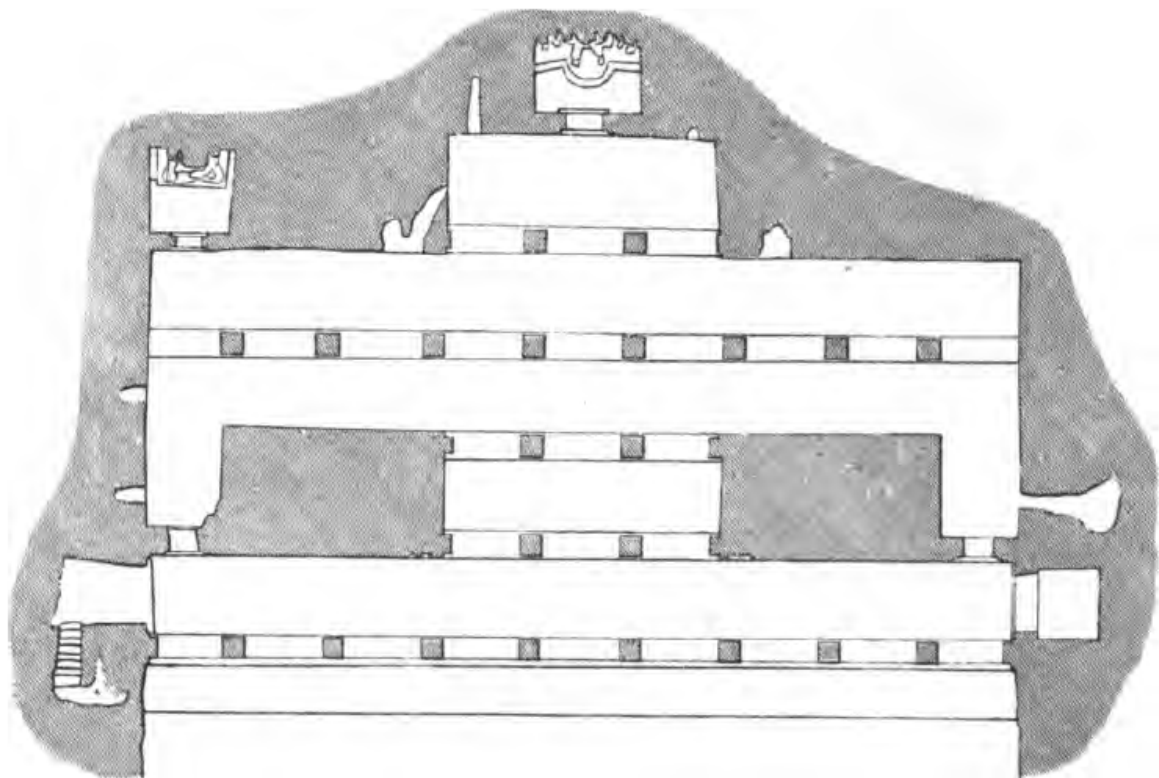




Figures 4.179–180: Intrusive panel with Buddhist triad and *Ye dharmā* inscription,  
Ellorā Cave 10, seventh–eighth century CE  
(Courtesies of AIIS # 44248, and Burgess 1883: pl. XVIII.1).



**Figure 4.181: External view of the three-storeyed Cave 11, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.182: Groundplan of Cave 11.3 (After Burgess 1883: pl. XV).**

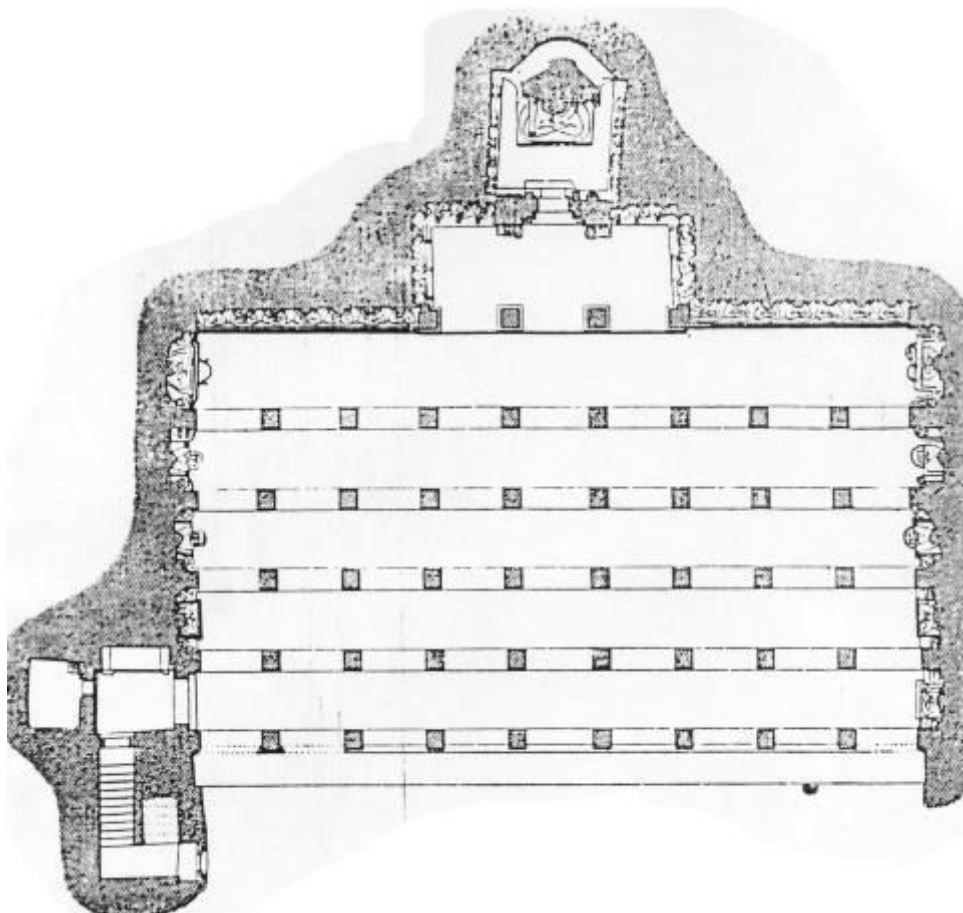




**Figure 4.183: Enthroned Buddha in the main shrine of Ellorā Cave 11.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.184: Enthroned Buddha in a small shrine next to the stairway leading to Ellorā Cave 12.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 4.185: Groundplan of Cave 12.3 (After Fergusson & Burgess 1880: pl. LXV).**





**Figure 4.186: Buddha in *bhadrāsana*, second on the left wall, Ellorā Cave 12.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





Figure 4.187: Buddha in *bhadraṣana*, third on the left wall, Ellorā Cave 12.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).





**Figure 4.188: Buddha in *bhadrāsana*, third on the right wall, Ellorā Cave 12.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 4.189:** Buddha in *bhadrāsana*, fourth on the right wall, Ellorā Cave 12.3, early eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).





**Figure 5.1: Brahmanical Triad with Lakuliśa, lintel from Bodhgayā, inscribed from the 26<sup>th</sup> year of Dharmapāla (*ca* 788 CE); Indian Museum, Kolkata (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 5.2: Lakuliśa, stone high relief; Gaya Museum (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**

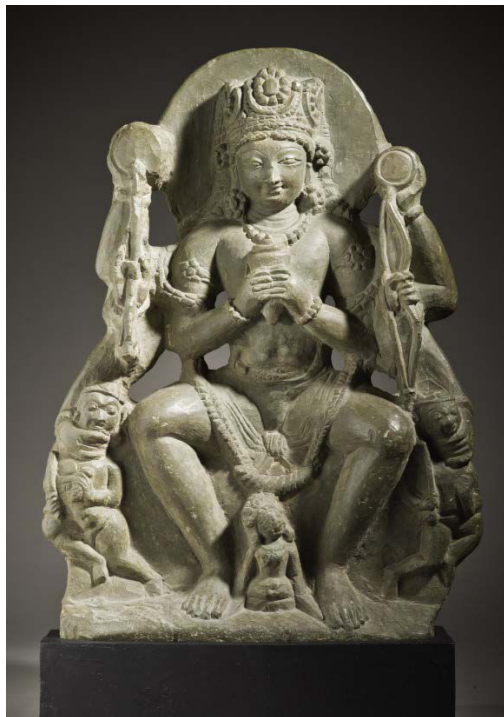


**Figure 5.3: Enthroned Brahmā, grey limestone, sixth century CE, Kashmir;  
Sri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar, inv. no. 5760, h. 100 cm  
(After Siudmak 2012: pl. 56).**





**Figures 5.4a–b: Viṣṇu Vaikunṭha and Lakṣmī on Garuḍa (front and back) in stone, Kashmir, eleventh century CE; LACMA, inv. no. M.72.53.1, h. 58 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**



**Figure 5.5: (Left) Viṣṇu vanquishing the demons Madhu and Kaiṭabha, Kashmir, eighth–ninth century CE, LACMA, inv. no. M.83.72, h. 47 cm.**

**Figure 5.6: (Right) Viṣṇu on Garuḍa, Nepal, seventh century CE; LACMA, inv. no. M.73.4.10, h. 30 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**





**Figure 5.7: Viṣṇu on Garuḍa, Kiswa, Gaya district, Bihar, eighth century CE  
(Photograph taken by Thomas Fraser Peppé in 1870; Courtesy of the British Library).**





**Figure 5.8: Vaiṣṇavī on Garuḍa, stone relief *in situ* under worship, Mahābodhi Temple, Bodhgayā, ca tenth century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 5.9–10: Vaiṣṇavī on Garuḍa, stone reliefs, *ca* ninth century CE; Indian Museum, storage, Kolkata (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figures 5.11a–b: Narasimha, bronze under worship, Brahmaur, Kashmir, late eighth century CE, h. 91 cm (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze, left; After Ohri 1988: fig. 5, right).**





**Figure 5.12: Skanda, repoussé copper with traces of gilding and paint, Nepal, twelfth or thirteenth century CE; LACMA, inv. no. AC1994.183.1, h. 19 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**



**Figure 5.13: Agni, stone high relief from Bihar, tenth century CE;  
Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Kolkata (Photograph ASI neg. no. 64/64).**





**Figure 5.14: Agni, bronze from Bengal, ninth century CE;  
LACMA, inv. no. M.81.275, h. 21 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**





**Figure 5.15:** Stone sculpture of *abhiṣeka* Lakṣmī, Kashmir, sixth century CE or later; British Museum, inv. no. 1966.10-12.3, h. 22 cm (Photograph by the author).





**Figure 5.16: Stone sculpture of crowned Lakṣmī, Kashmir, seventh century CE or later; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 1993.194, h. 25 cm (Courtesy of the MMA).**



**Figure 5.17: Brass sculpture of Lakṣmī, Himachal Pradesh, late seventh or early eighth century CE; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 2014.60, h. 27 cm (Courtesy of the MMA).**



**Figure 5.18: Yama and his consorts, miniature stele in stone, Kashmir, ninth century CE; Cleveland Museum of Art, inv. no. 1982.134, h. 6 cm, w. 12 cm (Courtesy of the CMA).**





**Figure 5.19: Two-storey base with niches holding Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, Nālandā Site 3, seventh century CE (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 5.20: View of the panels on the staircase wall, Nālandā Site 3  
(Courtesy of AIIS # 40264).**



**Figures 5.21–22: Details of the panels on Fig. 5.20 (Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 5.23: Buddhist triad, late sixth–early seventh century CE; Nālandā Museum (Photograph ASI neg. no. 603/68).**



**Figure 5.24: Preaching Buddha, seventh century CE; Nālandā Museum (After Paul 1995: pl. 2).**



**Figures 5.25a–b: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events (left) and detail of the Gift (right), tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of AIIS # 38018).**



**Figures 5.26a–b: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events (right) and detail of the Gift (left), late tenth–early eleventh century CE; Nālandā Museum, acc. no. 12231 (Photographs by the author).**





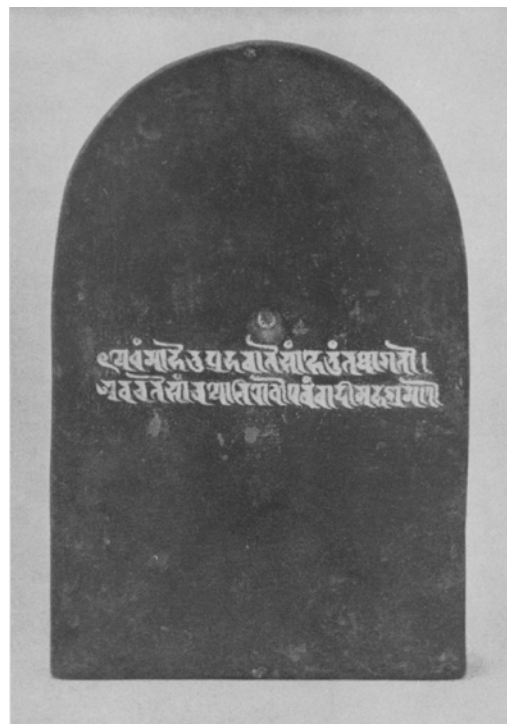
**Figures 5.27–28: Miniature steles with Eight Great Events, tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesies of AIIS # 2192, left; ASI neg. no. 114/58, right).**



**Figure 5.29: Miniature stela with Eight Great Events, tenth century CE; Asian Art Museum, San Francisco, inv. B60 S134+, h. 27 cm (Courtesy of the AAM).**



**Figures 5.30–31: Miniature steles with Eight Great Events, tenth century CE; left, National Museum of India, New Delhi; right, provenance and present location unknown (After Banerji 1933: pl. XXIVd).**

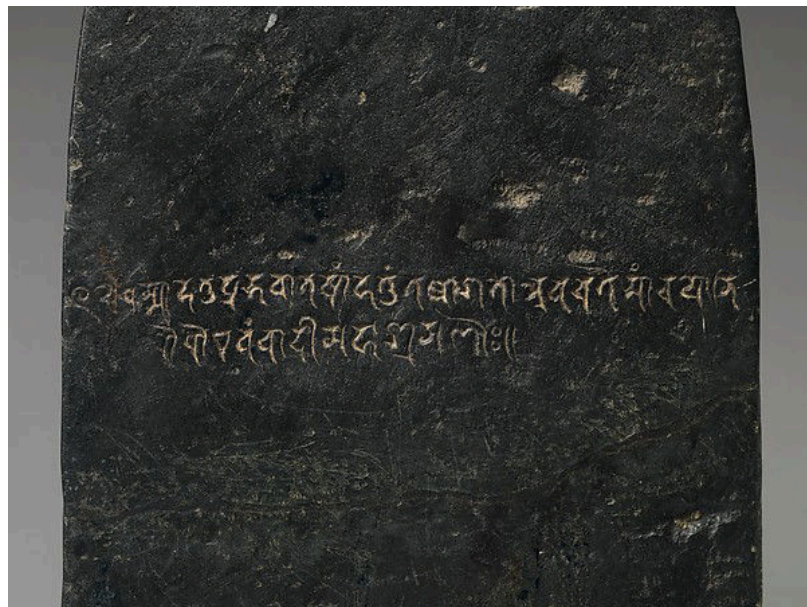


**Figures 5.32a–b: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events, inscribed, tenth century CE; Bangkok National Museum, h. 15 cm (After Cœdès 1959: fig. 2).**





**Figures 5.33a–b: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events, inscribed on the back, tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 3514–15).**



**Figures 5.34a–b: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events, inscribed, probably from Nālandā, tenth century CE; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 2009.541 (Courtesy of the MMA).**





**Figure 5.35: Miniature stele with Eight Great Events, early tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of AIIS # 2168).**



**Figures 5.36a–b: Miniature stela depicting the Great Miracle, with inscription on the back, late tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum, acc. no. 00014 (Photograph by the author, left; Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 3517, right).**



**Figures 5.37–38: Depictions of the Great Miracle, stone reliefs, Bihar, tenth century CE; Nālandā (left) and Patna (right) Museums (Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 5.39: Depiction of the Great Miracle, stone high relief, from Rohoi, Patna district, inscribed from the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> year of Vigrahapāla (II), tenth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figures 5.40–41: Depictions of the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE; Nālandā (left) and Patna (right) Museums (Photograph ASI Calcutta neg. no. 741/73, left; Courtesy of Joachim Bautze, right).**



**Figures 5.42–43: Depictions of the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE; Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, inv. no. 94.848/15791, h. 20 cm (left); inv. no. 2002.1116/21.065, h. 50–60 cm (right) (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 6244, # 6358).**





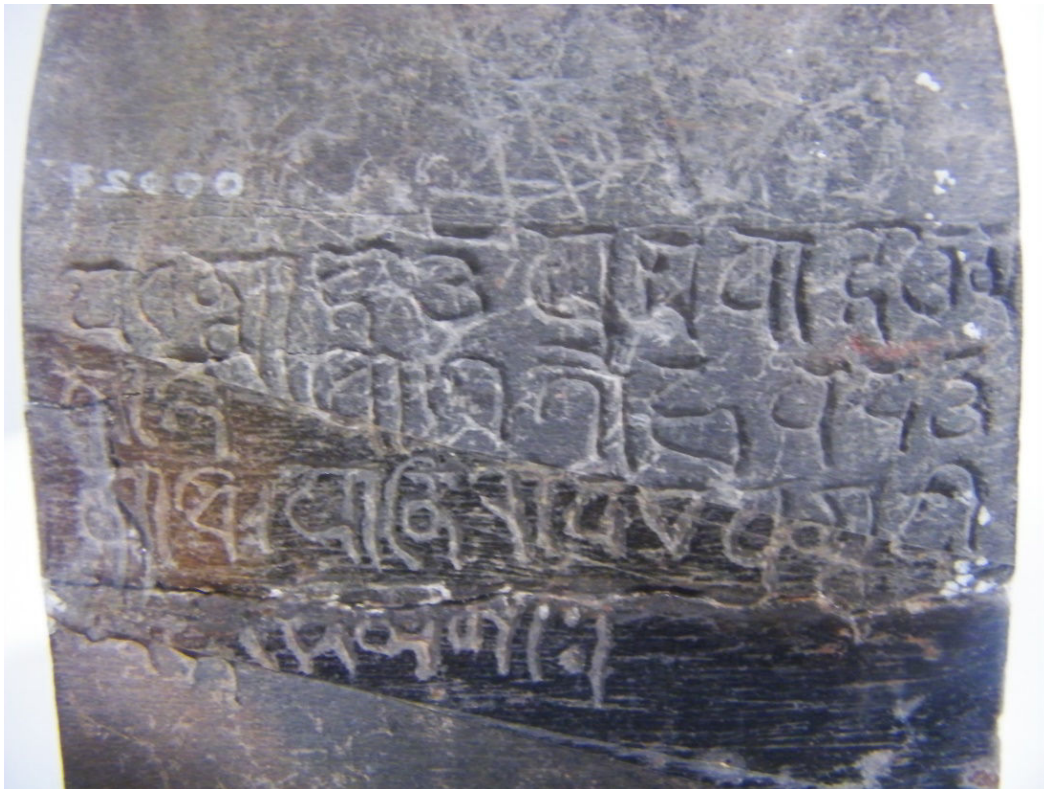
**Figure 5.44: Depiction of the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE; Lucknow State Museum (Courtesy of AIIS # 2065).**



**Figures 5.45a–b: Miniature stele depicting the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 3146–47).**



**Figures 5.46a–b: Miniature stele depicting the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE, with negative inscription on the back; Nālandā Museum, acc. no. 00024, h. 15 cm (Photographs by the author).**



**Figure 5.46c: Detail of Fig. 5.46b with inscription (positive).**





**Figure 5.47: Depiction of the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE;  
Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin, inv. no. I 592  
(After Bautze-Picron 1998a: cat. no. 21).**



**Figure 5.48: Depiction of the First Sermon, Bihar, tenth century CE;  
Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin, inv. no. I 1151 (After Bautze-Picron 1998a: cat. no. 47).**



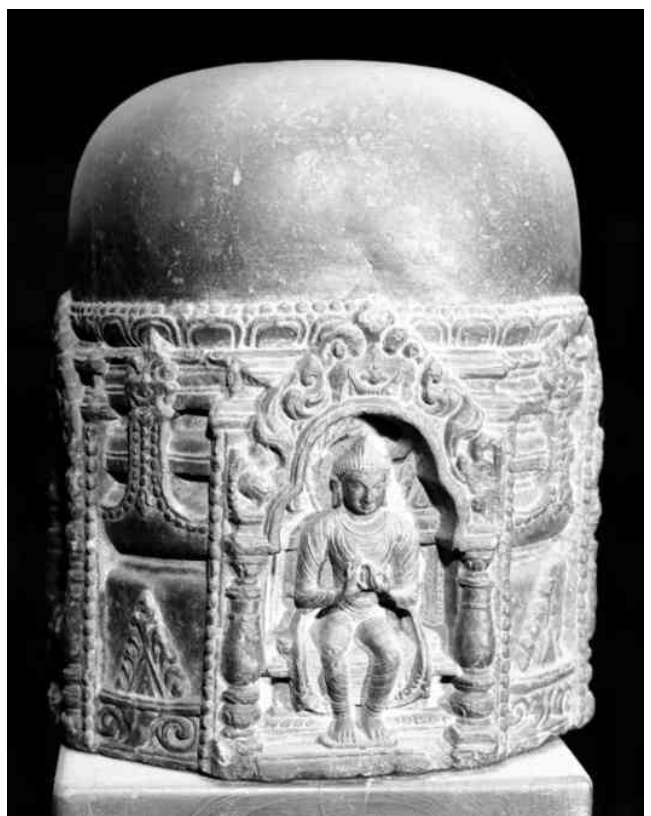
**Figures 5.49a–d: Miniature *caityas* in stone with Bhadrāsana Buddhas on four sides, early tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 3613–3616).**







Figures 5.50a–d: Miniature *caityas* in stone with Bhadrāsana Buddhas on four sides, late tenth century CE; Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Kolkata (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 6250–53).





**Figure 5.51a: Preaching Buddha from Nālandā (front), ninth century CE; Patna Government Museum, inv. no. 8459, h. 33 cm (Photograph by the author).**





Figure 5.51b: Back view of Fig. 5.51a (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 2449).



**Figures 5.52a–b: Preaching Buddha from Nālandā (stolen on 22/08/1961), with inscription, eighth century CE; LACMA, inv. no. M.75.4.3, h. 18 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**





**Figure 5.53: Enthroned Buddha flanked by Tārā and Acala (?), late eighth, early ninth century CE, from Nālandā (stolen on 22/08/1961), inv. no. 00138, h. 17 cm (Photograph from the Leiden Digital Library # P-038491**



**Figures 5.54–55: Preaching Buddhas in stone from Bodhgayā, eighth century CE; left, *mahant*'s compound in Bodhgayā, h. 100 cm; right, Gaya Museum, h. 116 cm (Courtesies of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figures 5.56a–b: Large stele with Eight Great Events (right) with detail of the Gift (left), eleventh century CE; Bodhgayā Museum, acc. no. 10, h. 140 cm (Photographs by the author).**



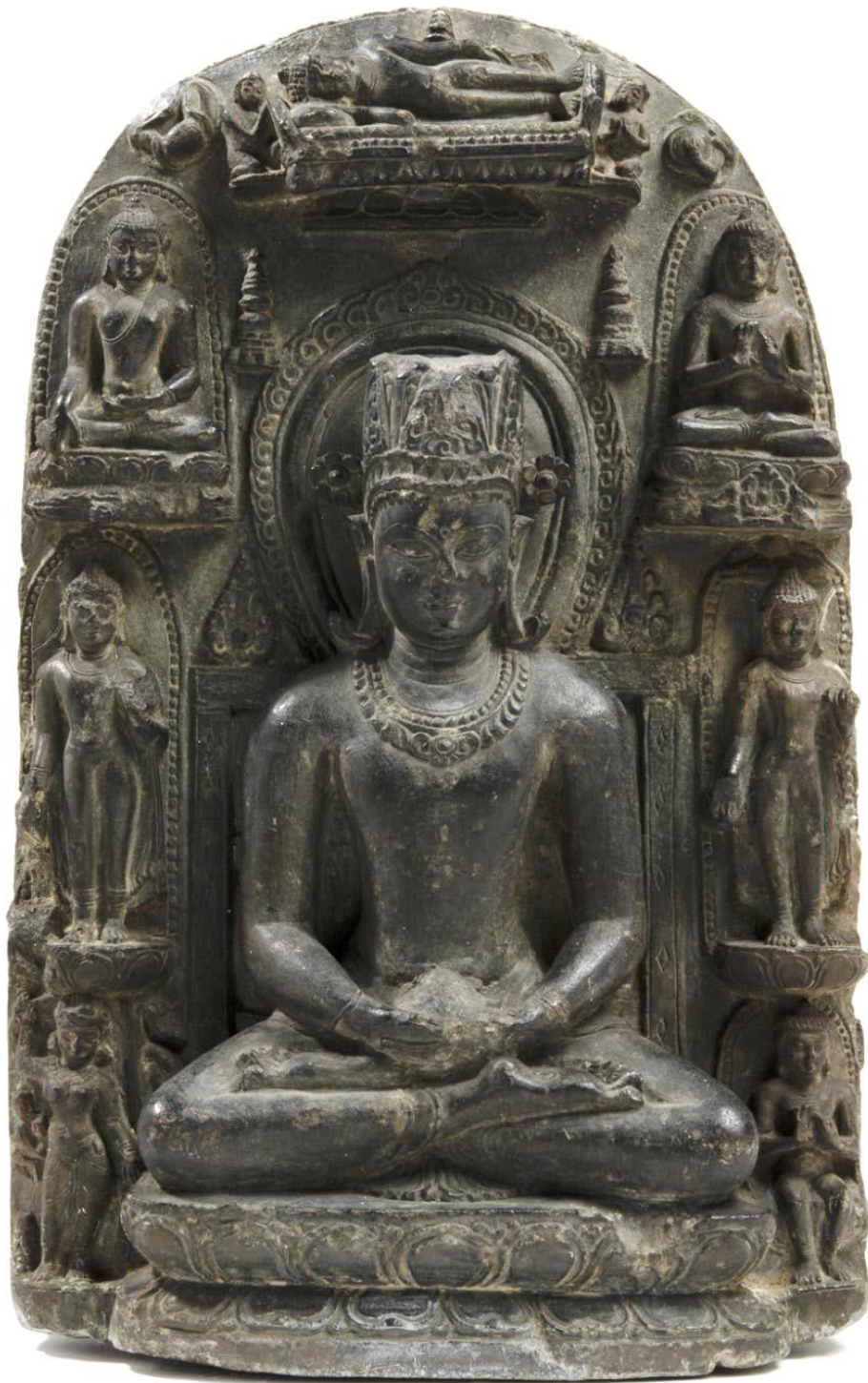


**Figure 5.57: Stele with Eight Great Events, eleventh century CE; Bodhgayā Museum (Courtesy of AIIS # 7527).**



**Figure 5.58: Stele with bejeweled Buddha and life scenes, eleventh century CE; British Museum, acc. no. 1887.0717.62, h. 30 cm. (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 5.59: Bejeweled Buddha with life scenes, eleventh century CE;  
Philadelphia Museum of Art, inv. no. 1921.36.14, h. 30 cm  
(Courtesy of the PMA).**





**Figure 5.60: Buddha stele with life scenes, Mahābodhi Temple compound, Bodhgayā, 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> year of Mahīpāla (I), h. 165 cm (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**





**Figures 5.61a–b: Buddha stele with life scenes (left) with detail of the Gift (right), tenth century CE; Bodhgayā Museum (Photographs by the author).**



**Figures 5.5.62–63: Depictions of the Great Miracle from Bodhgayā, tenth century CE; left, Bodhgayā Museum, acc. no. 67, h. 23 cm (Photograph by the author); right, *mahant*'s compound, h. 51 cm (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**





**Figure 5.64:** Depiction of the Great Miracle, Mahābodhi Temple compound, Bodhgayā, tenth century CE, h. 71 cm (Photograph by the author).





**Figure 5.65: Buddha stele with life scenes from Adhva, Gaya district, tenth century CE; Narada Museum, h. 143 cm (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figure 5.66a: Back slab in bronze from Kurkihār, eleventh century CE; Patna State Museum, inv. no. 39.9625, h. 60 cm (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 5.66b–c: Details of Fig. 5.66a (Photographs by the author).**



Figure 5.66d: Back of Fig. 5.66a with inscription (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 2394).





**Figures 5.67–68: Depictions of the Gift of honey from Kurkihār, late ninth–early tenth century CE; private collections (After Bautze-Picron 2014: figs 63–64).**



**Figure 5.69: Preaching Buddha, Devi Temple, Amethi, Bihar, late sixth–seventh century CE, h. ca 50 cm (Courtesy of Peter Skilling, 20 October 2012).**



**Figure 5.70: Stele with preaching Buddha from Jethian, Bihar, tenth century CE, h. *ca* 140 cm (Courtesy of Peter Skilling, 20 October 2012).**

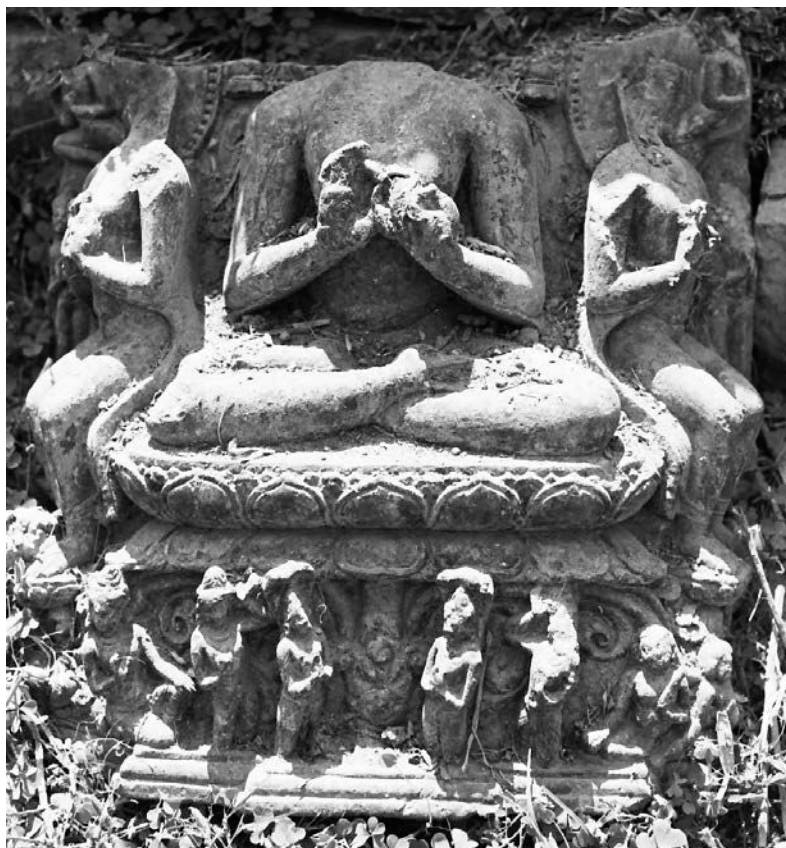


**Figures 5.71a–b: Buddha stele with life scenes (left) and detail of the Gift (right), found in Ghosrawan, Bihar, tenth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, inv. no. A25151/3752, h. 97 cm (Photographs by the author).**





**Figures 5.72–73: Depictions of the Great Miracle in stone, tenth century CE; Ghosrawan village, *in situ*, Bihar (Courtesies of Joachim Bautze, March 1990).**





**Figure 5.74: Stele with the Great Miracle, from Tetrawan village, Bihar, eighth or ninth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 5.75: Stele with the First Sermon, eleventh century CE, from Tetravan village, *in situ* (stolen in the 1990s), Bihar (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze, March 1990).**

**Figure 5.76: Same as Fig. 5.75 with traces of restorations, h. 60 cm (Christie's sale 2675, lot 35).**



**Figures 5.77a–b: Preaching Buddha from Mustafapur village, Bihar, tenth century CE (left, Photograph by the author in April 2010; right after recent depredations in 2014, Source: Blog “Nalanda on the Move”).**

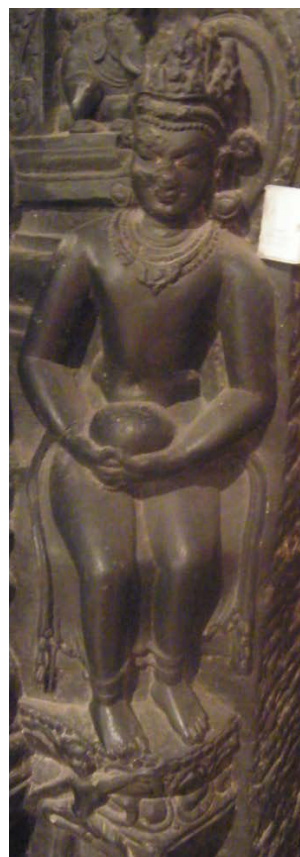


**Figure 5.78: Preaching Buddha, Telhara, Bihar, ninth–tenth century CE  
(Courtesy of Tansen Sen).**





**Figures 5.79–80: Large fragments of life scenes from Lakhi Sarai, eleventh–twelfth century CE (Bautze-Picron 2012b: figs 4b–5),**



**Figures 5.81a–b: Bejeweled Buddha with life scenes from Haragaon, Bihar, eleventh century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, inv. no. 3755/A25146 (Courtesy of AIIS # 34938).**



**Figures 5.82a–b: Buddha stele with life scenes (left) with detail of the Gift (right), Bihar, tenth century CE; Bangkok National Museum, inv. no. TP 10 (Photographs by the author).**



**Figures 5.83–84: Buddha stele with life scenes, Bihar, tenth century CE; (Left) Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin, inv. no. I 381, h. 48 cm (Photograph by the author); (Right) British Museum, inv. no. 1872.0701.24, h. *ca* 50 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**





**Figures 5.85a–b: Buddha stele with life scenes (left) with detail of the Monkey (right), Bihar, tenth century CE; British Museum, inv. no. 1942, 4-15,3, h. 70 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**



**Figures 5.86–87: Bejeweled Buddha steles with life scenes, Bihar, eleventh–twelfth century CE; left, Asian Art Museum, San Francisco, inv. no. B60S569, h. 45 cm (Courtesy of the AAM); right, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, inv. no. 24.153, h. 75 cm (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**



**Figure 5.88: Bejeweled standing Buddha stele with life scenes, Bihar, eleventh–twelfth century CE; Bharat Kala Bhavan Museum, Varanasi, inv. no. 21866, h. 87 cm (Courtesy of AIIS # 6987).**





**Figure 5.89: Depiction of the Great Miracle, Bihar, eleventh century CE, h. 45 cm;  
Private collection, current location unknown  
(After Brown 1984: fig. 10).**





**Figure 5.90: Depiction of the Great Miracle, Bihar or Bengal (?), eleventh–twelfth century CE; Present whereabouts unknown (After Bautze-Picron 2010a: fig. 84).**





**Figure 5.91: Bejeweled Buddha performing the First Sermon, Bihar (?), eleventh century CE; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, inv. no. 21.1719, h. 36 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 5.92: Preaching Buddha, Bihar, eleventh century CE;  
Patna Government Museum, h. 40 cm (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 2795).**





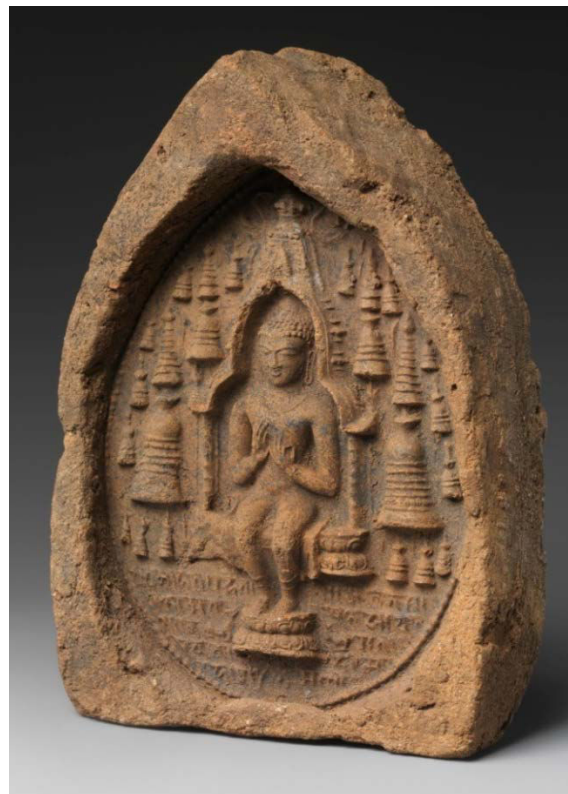
**Figure 5.93: Clay sealing from Bodhgayā, Bihar, tenth–eleventh century CE;  
British Museum, inv. no. 1887.0717.84, h. 10 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**



**Figure 5.94: Clay sealing possibly from Bodhgayā, Bihar, tenth–eleventh century CE;  
British Museum, inv. no. 1880.4074, h. 16 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**



**Figure 5.95:** Clay sealing possibly from Bodhgayā, Bihar, tenth–eleventh century CE; Ashmoleum Museum of Art, Oxford, inv. no. EA X 2072, h. 13 cm (Courtesy of the AMA).



**Figure 5.96:** Clay sealing possibly from Bodhgayā, Bihar, tenth–eleventh century CE; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 1982.462.6, h. 16 cm (Courtesy of the MMA).



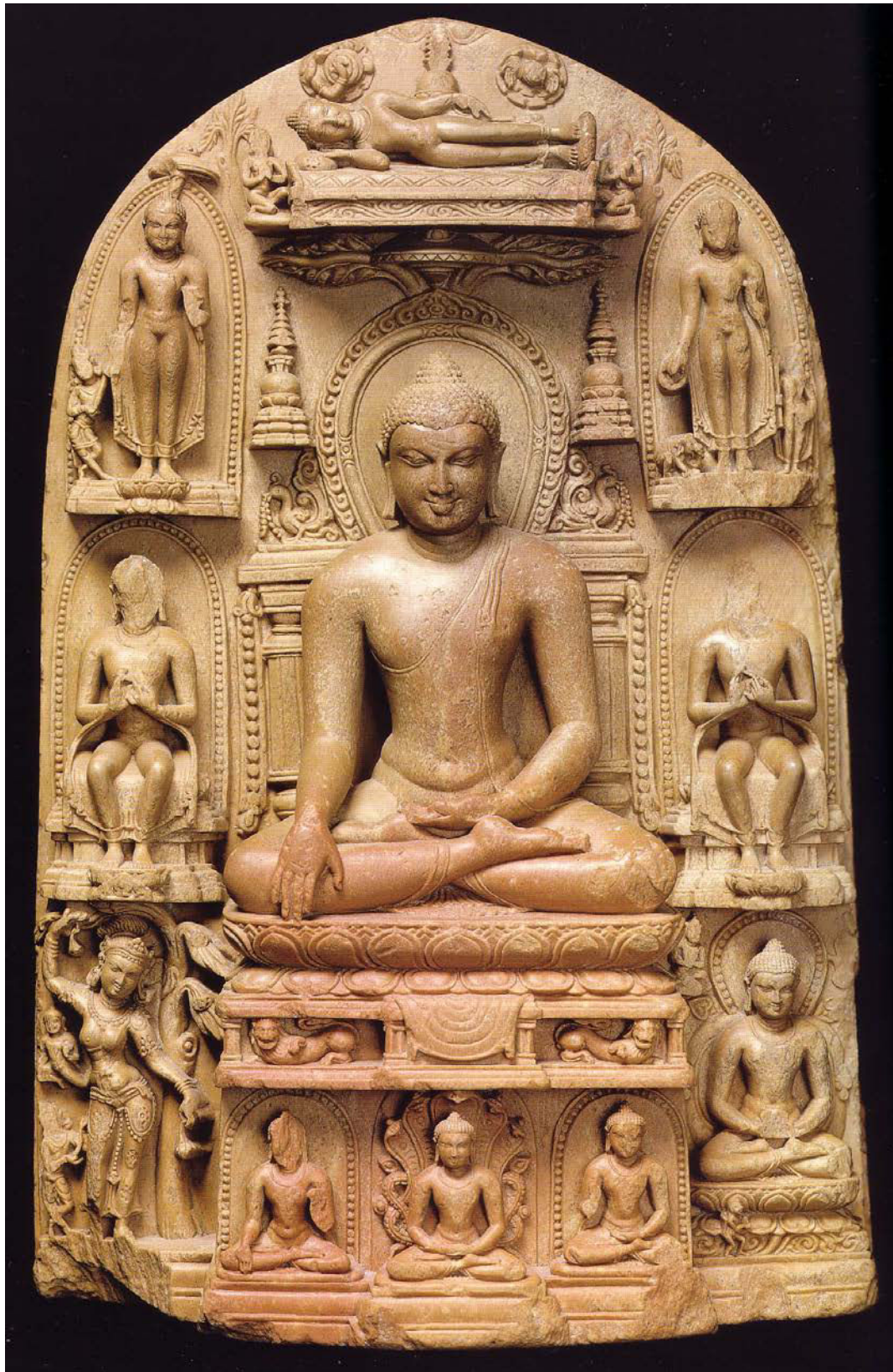


**Figure 5.97:** Clay sealing probably from Pagan, Myanmar, late eleventh–twelfth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, h. *ca* 10 cm (Photograph by the author).



**Figure 5.98: Clay sealing probably from Pagan, Myanmar, late eleventh–twelfth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, inv. no. 10316, h. *ca* 15 cm (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 5.99: Buddha stele with life scenes in *andagu* stone, probably from Nālandā, Bihar, tenth century CE, h. ca 40 cm; Private collection, London (After Menzies 2001: cat. no. 34).**





Figure 5.100: Cover of an *Aṣṭasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* manuscript illustrating the Great Miracle, Nepal, dated *ca* 1054; LACMA, inv. no. M.77.19.1a-b (Courtesy of LACMA).



Figure 5.101: Cover of an *Aṣṭasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* manuscript illustrating the Gift of honey, Nepal, dated *ca* 1054 CE; LACMA, inv. no. M.77.19.1a-b (Courtesy of LACMA).



Figure 5.102: Pāla or Nepalese manuscript illustrating the Gift of honey, dated Madanapāla's 17<sup>th</sup> year, *ca* 1160 CE; Detroit Institute of Arts, folio 248v, center, inv. no. 27.586 (Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts).





Figure 5.103: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating the Gift of honey, dated Mahīpāla's 5<sup>th</sup> year, ca 1068 CE; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1464, folio 127v, left side (Courtesy of the CL).



Figure 5.104: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating the Gift of honey, eleventh–twelfth century CE; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1643, folio 157v, left side (Courtesy of the CL).





Figure 5.105: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating a Buddhist triad, eleventh–twelfth century CE; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1643, folio 20v, right side (Courtesy of the CL).



Figure 5.106: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating the Buddha flanked by Avalokiteśvara and Tārā, eleventh–twelfth century CE; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1643, folio 74v, left side (Courtesy of the CL).





Figure 5.107: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating a preaching Tārā; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1643, folio 74v, right side (Courtesy of the CL).



Figure 5.108: Nepalese manuscript of *Prajñāpāramitāstotra* illustrating a preaching Avalokiteśvara; Cambridge Library, MS Add.1643, folio 127r, center (Courtesy of the CL).



Figure 5.109: Pāla manuscript illustrating an enthroned preaching Avalokiteśvara, from Bengal, early twelfth century CE; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 2001.445f (Courtesy of the MMA).



**Figure 5.110: Enthroned Avalokiteśvara, Bihar, tenth–eleventh century CE, with inscription on the base; State Hermitage Museum, inv. no. BD 569 (Courtesy of the SHM).**





**Figure 5.111: Enthroned Avalokiteśvara on Mount Potalaka, possibly from Orissa, tenth–eleventh century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 6700).**



**Figure 5.112: Seated Bodhisattva in bronze, ninth century CE; Nālandā Museum, h. 13 cm  
(Courtesy of AIIS # 2399).**

**Figure 5.113: Jambhala in worship, shrine near Nālandā, tenth century CE (?)  
(Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 3813).**



**Figures 5.114a–b: Miniature Jambhala in bronze, tenth century CE;  
Nālandā Museum (Courtesy of AIIS # 2401).**





**Figures 5.115–116: Minature steles of Jambhala in stone and bronze, tenth century CE; Nālandā Museum, left, and Patna Government Museum, right (Courtesy of AIIS # 2163, # 37529).**



**Figures 5.117–118: Minature steles of Jambhala in stone, tenth century CE; Bodhgayā Museum (left, ASI neg. no. 39/65; right, Photograph by the author).**

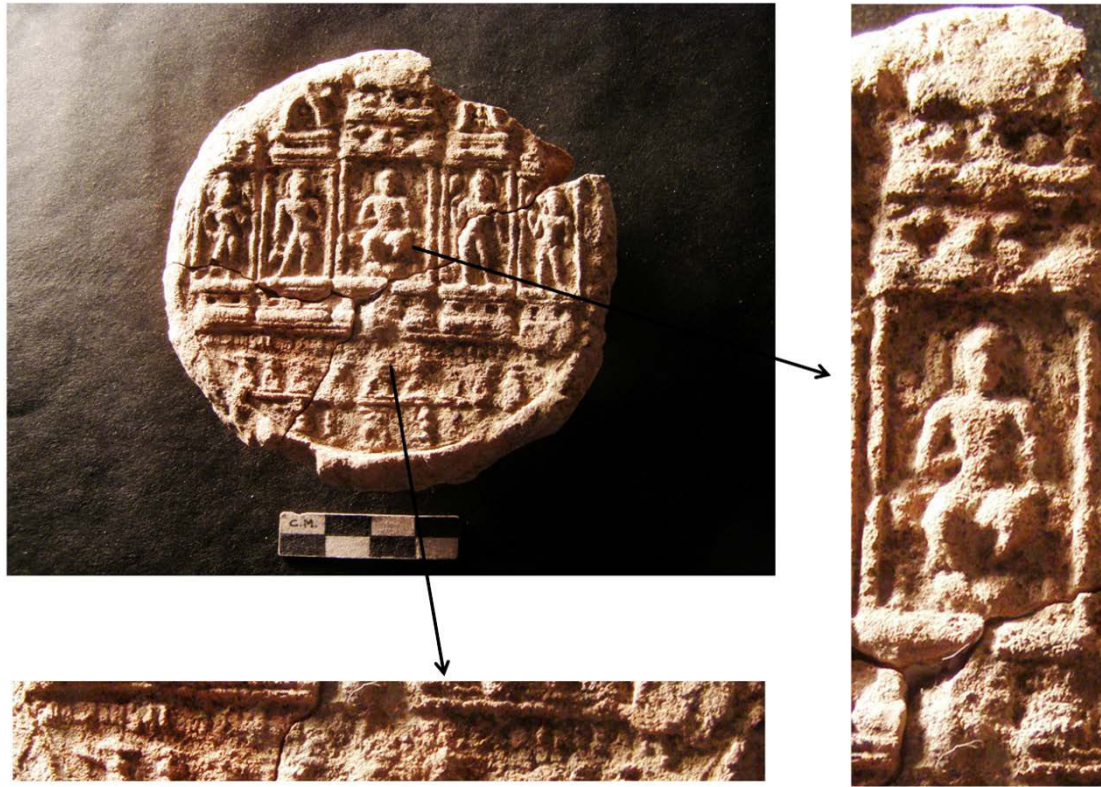


**Figure 5.119: Jambhala in stone from Kurkihār, tenth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, inv. no. KR1/A24139, h. *ca* 100 cm (Photograph by the author).**

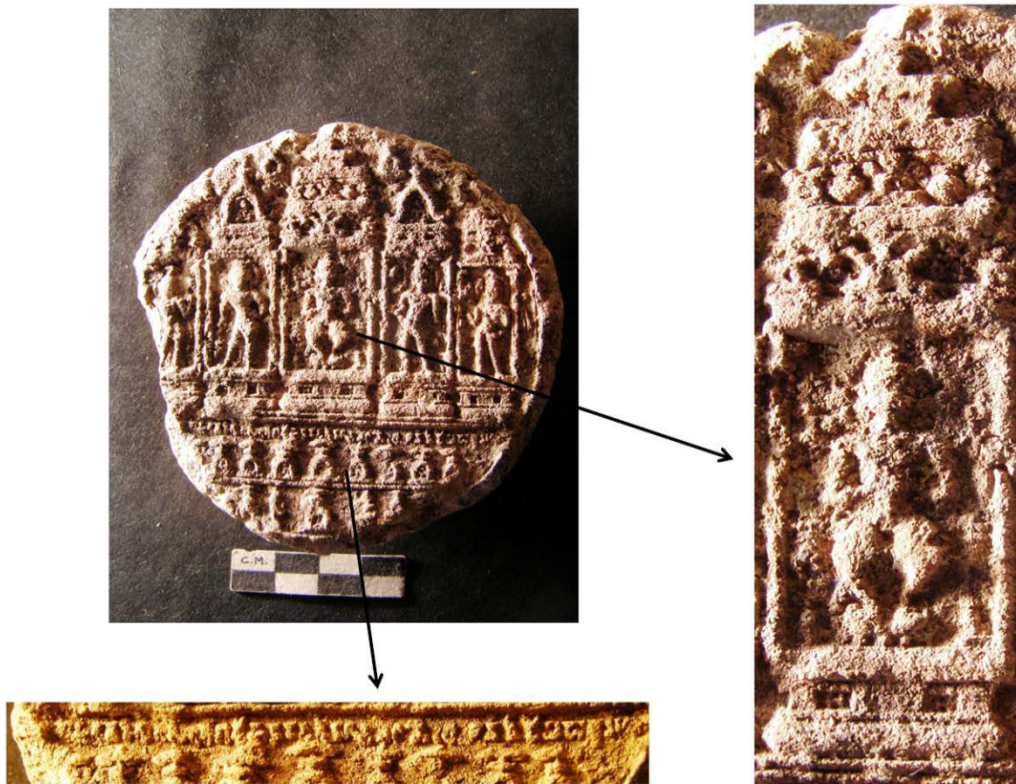


**Figure 5.120: Stone pedestal probably depicting a Jambhala-*maṇḍala*, tenth–eleventh century CE; Poddar collection, Kolkata (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze, March 1988).**





**Figures 5.121a–b: Clay tablets from Moghalmari, West Bengal, seventh–eighth century CE (Courtesy of Rajat Sanyal & the Department of Archaeology, University of Calcutta).**

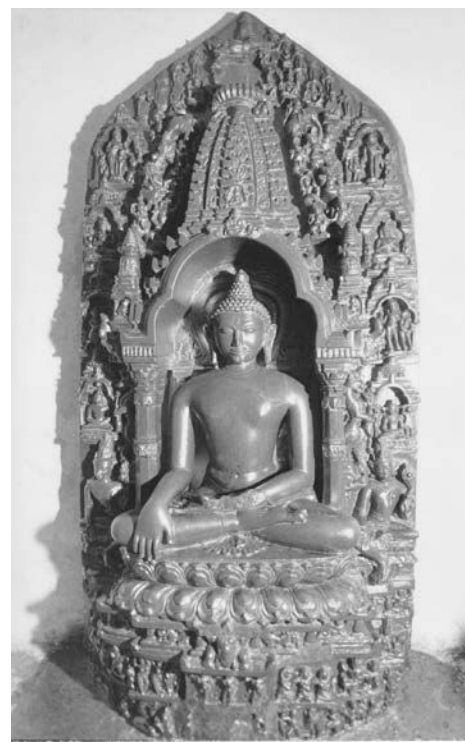






**Figure 5.122: Preaching Buddha in stone from Maheshpur, South 24-Parganas district, West Bengal, eighth–ninth century CE, h. 15 cm (After Mondal 2010).**

**Figure 5.123: Preaching Buddha in bronze found at Ambalantota, Sri Lanka, imported from northeastern India, eighth–ninth century CE, h. 25 cm (After Mudiyanse 1967: fig. 4).**



**Figures 5.124a–b: Buddha stele with life scenes (right) and detail of the Gift of honey, from Betagi, southern Bengal (Bangladesh), twelfth–thirteenth century CE (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**





**Figure 5.125: Crowned Buddha in stone from Kankandighi village, South 24-Parganas district, West Bengal, eleventh–twelfth century CE (Courtesy of Mr Debi Sankar Middya).**



**Figure 5.126a: Bronze depicting the Great Miracle from Jhewari, Bangladesh, tenth century CE; Indian Museum, Kolkata, inv. no. 8172, h. 19 cm (Courtesy of Huntington Archive # 6127).**





**Figure 5.126b: Back view of Fig. 5.126a (Courtesy of Huntington Archive # 6128).**



**Figure 5.127: Preaching Buddha from Udayagiri 2, Orissa, eighth–ninth century CE, h. 37 cm  
(After Trivedi & Khamari 2009: 324, pl. 35.2).**





**Figure 5.128: Preaching Buddha from Udayagiri 2, Orissa, eighth–ninth century CE, reg. no. 303/01-02, h. 61 cm (Trivedi 2012: pl. 86).**



**Figure 5.129: Preaching Mañjuvara from Ratnagiri, Orissa, ninth century CE;  
Ratnagiri Archeological Museum (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 5.130: Monolithic stone *caitya* with Mañjuvara from Ratnagiri, Orissa, ninth century CE  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 5.131: Ivory panel with Buddha life scenes, Kashmir, eighth century CE; Cleveland Museum of Art, inv. no. 1986.70, h. 12 cm (Courtesy of CMA).**





**Figure 5.132: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, seventh–ninth century CE (?); LACMA, inv. no. M.76.2.33, h. 18 cm (Courtesy of LACMA).**



**Figure 5.133: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, seventh–ninth century CE (?);  
Lhasa, Tibet, Jo khang/gTsug lag khang collection: inv. no. 152, h. 26 cm  
(After Schroeder 2001: pl. 25D).**





**Figures 5.134–135: Preaching Buddhas in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth–ninth century CE; left, private collection, h. 22 cm (After Pal 1975: cat. no. 34); right, Rubin Museum of Art, New York, inv. no. L2005.9.3, h. 16,5 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figures 5.136–137: Preaching Buddhas in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth–ninth century CE; left, Jules Speelman collection, London, h. 50 cm (After Siudmak 2013: pl. 149); right, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, inv. no. 66.235, h. 29,5 cm (After Pal 1975: cat. no. 35).**



**Figures 5.138a–b: Preaching Buddha commissioned by King Nandivikramādityanandi, with inscription dated year 91 (Tuesday 23 April 715 CE?); Brass sculpture in the Pritzker Collection, Chicago (After Pal 2003, cat. no. 64).**





**Figure 5.139: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth-ninth century CE;  
Private collection, current location unknown  
(After Sotheby's catalogue, New York, sale on 25 March 1999, lot 55).**





**Figure 5.140: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth–ninth century CE;  
Lhasa, Tibet, Jo khang/gTsug lag khang collection, inv. no. 261[A], h. 24 cm  
(After Schroeder 2008: pl. 7A).**





**Figure 5.141: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth–ninth century CE; Lhasa, Tibet, Potala collection, inv. no. 588, Red Palace (After Schroeder 2001: pl. 25A).**

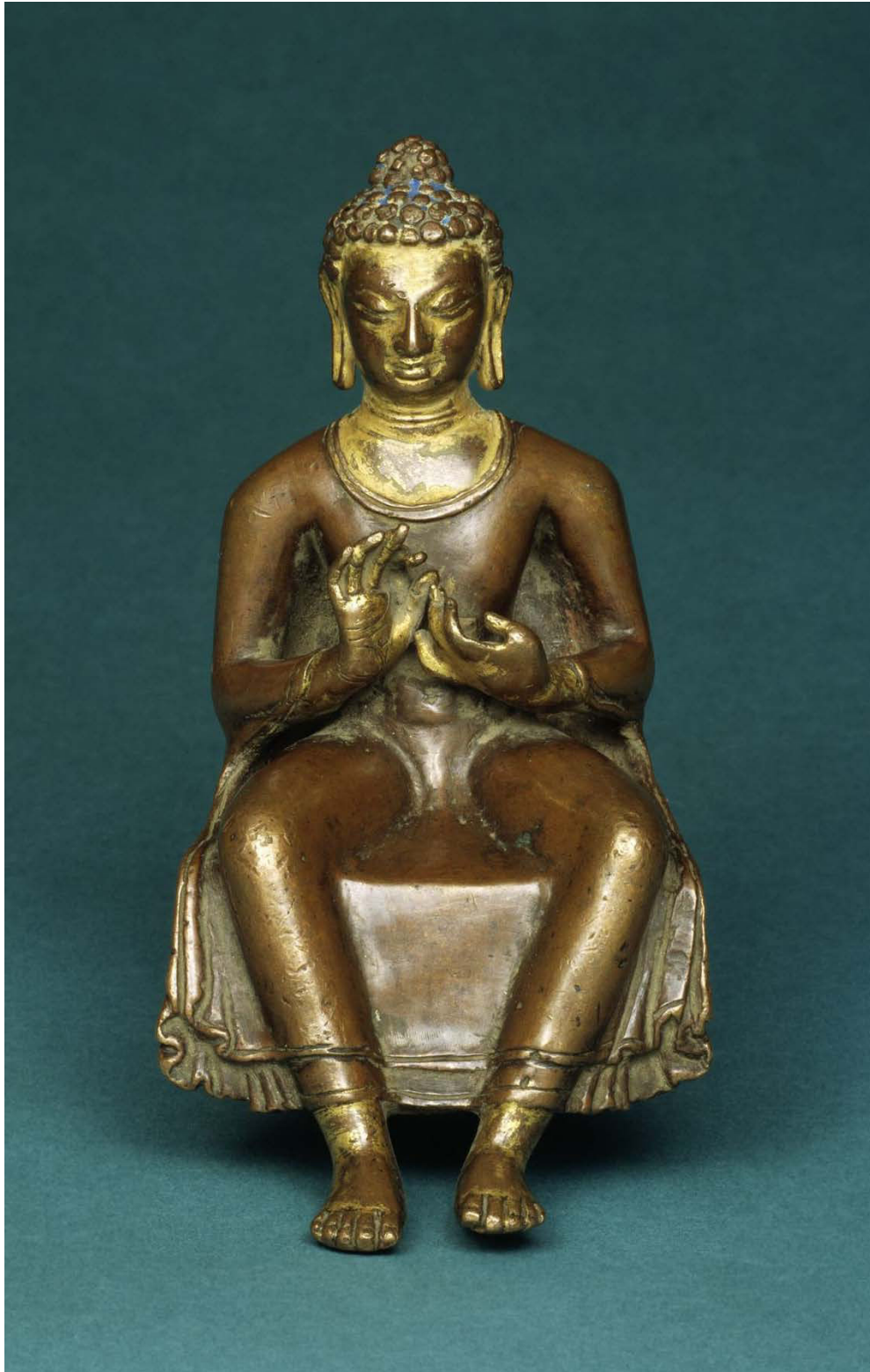


**Figure 5.142: Preaching Buddha in brass, Gilgit-Kashmir, eighth-ninth century CE;  
Lhasa, Tibet, Potala collection, inv. no. 478, Red Palace, h. 17,5 cm  
(After Schroeder 2001: pl. 25B).**





**Figure 5.143: Preaching Buddha, gilded bronze, Nepal, seventh–eighth century CE or later; British Museum, inv. no. 1967.7-13.1, h. 28 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**



**Figure 5.144: Preaching Buddha, gilded bronze, Nepal, seventh–eighth century CE or later; Victoria & Albert Museum, inv. no. IS.37-1988, h. 14 cm (Courtesy of the V&A).**





**Figure 5.145: Preaching Buddha, bronze, Nepal, seventh–eighth century CE or later; Cleveland Museum of Art, inv. no. 1963.264, h. 16,5 cm (Courtesy of the CMA).**



**Figures 5.146a–b: Preaching Buddha, gilded wood with polychrome, Nepal, thirteenth century CE or later; Cleveland Museum of Art, inv. no. 1972.220, h. 21 cm (Courtesy of the CMA).**





**Figure 5.147: Colossal crowned Maitreya, Gyantse monastery, Maitreya hall, Tibet, fifteenth century CE or later (Courtesy of Christian Luczanits # CL07 D0059).**





**Figure 5.148:** Colossal crowned Maitreya, Wutun monastery, lower temple, Maitreya hall, Tibet, seventeenth century CE (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 50877).





**Figure 5.149: Buddha image in clay located in the Maitreya chapel, Tabo monastery, Himashal Pradesh, early fourteenth century CE or later (Photograph WHAV # HTXX 30,1).**





**Figure 5.150: Buddha Śākyamuni or Maitreya (?) in brass, Western Tibet, eleventh century CE or later; Jo khang/gTsug lag khang collection, Lhasa, inv. no. 396, h. 25 cm (After Schroeder 2009: pl. 2A).**



**Figure 5.151:** *Tsha tsha* from Ladakh, fourteenth century CE or later;  
Völkerkundemuseum Herrnhut, Germany, inv. no. 67434, h. 7 cm  
(Courtesy of the VH).





**Figure 5.152: The Bodhisattva Maitreya,**  
sized pigments on cotton (*thangka*), western Tibet, early fifteenth century CE;  
Rubin Museum of Art, inv. no. F 1998, 17.2, h. 52 cm, w. 50 cm  
(After Rhie & Thurman 1999: cat. no. 32).





**Figure 5.153: Brass sculpture of crowned Maitreya, Tibet, fifteenth–sixteenth century CE, with dedicatory inscription on the pedestal possibly added later, h. 42,5 cm (Courtesy of the Huntington Archive # 050954).**





**Figure 5.154: Future Buddha Maitreya,**  
opaque watercolor on cotton (*thangka*), Tibet, *ca* 1800 CE;  
Norton Simon Museum, inv. no. P.1999.09.1, h. 71 cm, w. 48 cm  
(Courtesy of the NSM).



**Figure 6.1: Enthroned Buddha, sandstone, from Son Tho, southern Vietnam, *ca* late seventh century CE; today in the Museum of History, Ho Chi Minh City, inv. no. BTLS. 5517, h. 55 cm (Courtesy of EFEO Photographic Archive, ref. CAM20194\_1).**





**Figure 6.2: Pre-Angkorian Buddha, sandstone, Wat Tralaeng Kaeng, Longvek, Cambodia;  
photograph taken by Robert Dalet on 20 August 1933  
(Courtesy of EFEO Photographic Archive, ref. DALR00781).**



**Figure 6.3: Fragment of the same Pre-Angkorian Buddha from Wat Tralaeng Kaeng, Longvek, Cambodia; photograph presumably taken by Madeleine Giteau in 1970  
(Courtesy of EFEO Photographic Archive, ref. GITM01779).**

**Figure 6.4: Renovated Pre-Angkorian Buddha now in the guise of a Neak Ta under worship, Wat Tralaeng Kaeng, Longvek, Cambodia; photograph taken in July 2014, h. ca 50 cm  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.5: Enthroned Buddha in *vitarka*, bronze, presumably from U Thong, Central Thailand, seventh century CE; Metropolitan Museum of Art, inv. no. 2015.782.2, h. 7.5 cm (Courtesy of the MMA).**





**Figure 6.6: Colossal enthroned Buddha under worship, white limestone, remodeled with plaster, h. 3.75 m, Wat Phra Pathom Chedi (southern terrace), Nakhon Pathom, Central Thailand, seventh–eighth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.7: The Great Miracle at Śrāvastī (lower register) and the Buddha preaching in Trāyastriṃśa heaven (upper register), stone slab in low-relief, h. *ca* 200 cm, w. *ca* 90 cm, seventh–eighth CE; originally from Nakhon Pathom, Central Thailand, today in Wat Suthat, Bangkok (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 6.8: Enthroned Buddha in *vitarka*, bronze, originally from Twante, lower Myanmar, seventh–eighth century CE, purportedly lost (Photograph from the Leiden Digital Library # P-039226).**



**Figure 6.9: Enthroned Buddha, bronze (oxidized), from Nakhon Pathom, Central Thailand, seventh–eighth century CE; Bangkok National Museum, inv. no. DV 36, h. 19.5 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.10: Enthroned Buddha, bronze, from Mueang In, Central Thailand, seventh–eighth century CE; Bangkok National Museum, inv. no. DV 35, h. 30 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.11: Enthroned Buddha, bronze, from Java, Indonesia, seventh–eighth century CE; previously kept at the National Museum of Indonesia, Jakarta, inv. no. MNI 588a, but lost in a fire in 1931 (After Roorda 1933: pl. 19, no. 7).**



**Figure 6.12: Enthroned Buddha in *vitarka*, bronze, from Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia, seventh–eighth century CE; Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam, inv. no. 2960-157, h. 15 cm (Courtesy of the TM).**





**Figure 6.13: Enthroned Buddha, stone, Central Java, Indonesia, eighth century CE; National Museum of Indonesia, Jakarta, inv. no. MNI 228a, h. *ca* 100 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.14: Clay molded tablets (fired) with Buddhist triad, from Batujaya, western Java, Indonesia, seventh–eighth century CE, h. 6–7 cm (Courtesy of Pierre-Yves Manguin).**



**Figure 6.15: Clay (unfired) molded tablet with Buddhist triad, from Khao Ok Thalu, Thai Peninsula, seventh–eighth century CE; National Museum Bangkok, inv. no. SV 51, h. 7 cm (Photograph by the author).**

**Figure 6.16: Drawing of a similar clay molded tablet from Nakhon Pathom, Central Thailand (After Nitipun 1981: fig. 13).**





**Figure 6.17: The First Sermon, low-relief in stone from Nakhon Pathom, Central Thailand, seventh–eighth century CE; Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum, inv. no. 19–635, h. 60 cm, w. 110 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.18: Preaching Buddha flanked by two Bodhisattvas, low-relief in limestone, from Baoqingsi Temple, Xi'an, Shaanxi province, China, Tang dynasty, *ca* 703–704 CE; National Museum of Tokyo, inv. no. TC 770, h. *ca* 120 cm, w. *ca* 80 cm (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 6.19: Preaching Buddha in *vitarka* to an Assembly, Embroidery, Tang dynasty; seventh–eighth century CE; National Museum of Nara, Japan (Courtesy of the National Museum of Nara).**





Figure 6.20: The “King Udayana” Buddha images, high-reliefs in stone, h. ca 100 cm, Tang dynasty, ca 655–680 CE, Longmen, Henan province, China (Photograph by the author).

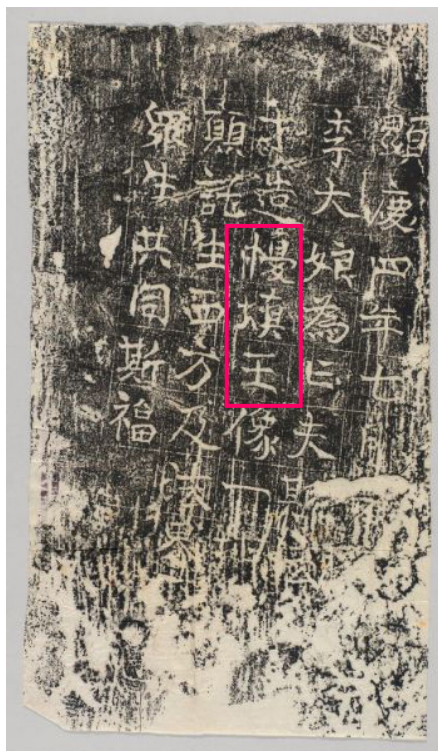


Figure 6.21: Rubbing of inscription from image of Youtianwang 優填王 (King Udayana) dedicated in memory of her husband by Great Aunt Li, dated 659 CE (Courtesy of Harvard Fine Arts Library, HOLLIS # 9974925).

Figure 6.22: “King Udayana Image,” Longmen Cave 440, China, late seventh century CE, stone, h. 112 cm (After Choi 2015: fig. 29).



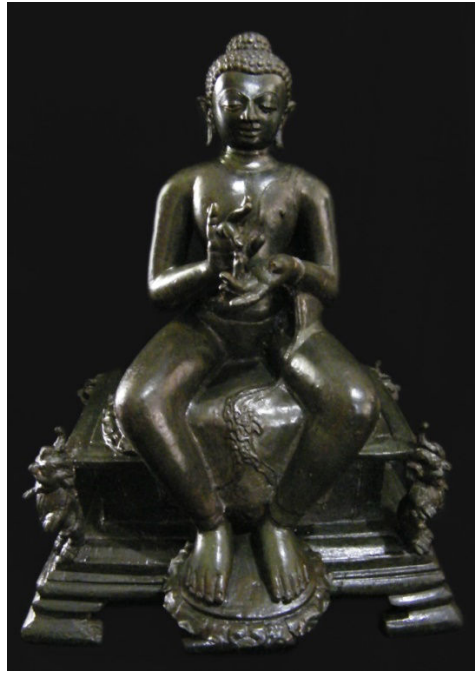
**Figure 6.23: Wooden enthroned Buddha, Kizil Cave 76, Xinjiang province, China, seventh century CE (?); Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin, inv. no. MIK III 8135, h. 12 cm (Photograph by the author).**

**Figure 6.24: Wooden carving of a headless enthroned Buddha, Khotan, Xinjiang province, China, seventh century CE (?); British Museum, inv. no. OA 1928.10-22.137, h. 14 cm (Courtesy of the BM).**



**Figure 6.25: Preaching Buddha surrounded by disciples, mural painting of Cave 405 at Dunhuang, Gansu province, China, Sui dynasty, late sixth or early seventh century CE (Courtesy of Dorothy Wong).**





**Figure 6.26: Colossal preaching Buddha, stone, Candi Mendut, Central Java, late eighth–mid-ninth century CE, h. ca 3 m (Photograph by the author).**

**Figure 6.27: Enthroned Buddha, bronze, from Rejoso, Central Java, late eighth–mid-ninth century; Museum Rangawarsita, Semarang, reg. no. 04.2321, acc. no. R. 1578, h. ca 25 cm (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.28: Buddhist triad with central Buddha in *bhadrāsana*, bronze, Central Java, late eighth–mid-ninth century; present whereabouts unknown (Sotheby's New York, sale on 23 March 2000, lot 111).**



**Figures 6.29–30: Buddha from Dong Duong, Central Vietnam, late ninth–tenth century CE.**  
**Left, photograph taken in 1902 during the excavations**  
**(Courtesy of EFEO Photographic Archive, ref. VIE00377).**  
**Right, photograph taken in 2014 at the Museum of Cham Sculpture in Da Nang with a**  
**replicated head (Courtesy of Louis Gabaude).**



**Figures 6.31–32: Giant stone Buddhas of Tiantishan (left) and Binglingsi (right), Gansu province, China, Tang period, h. 28 m and 27 m respectively (Photographs by the author).**





**Figure 6.33: Giant stone Buddha of Xumishan, Ningxia province, China, Tang period, h. 20 m (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.34: Giant stone Buddha of Daxiangshan, Gansu province, China, Tang period, h. 23 m  
(Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.35: Giant stone Buddha of Rongxian, Sichuan province, China, Tang period, h. 37 m  
(Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 6.36: Giant stone Buddha of Leshan, Sichuan province, China, Tang period (713–803 CE), h. 71 m (Photograph by the author).**





**Figures 6.37a–b: Great Miracle of the Buddha, ground floor of Kya-zin Temple, no. 1219, Pagan, Myanmar, twelfth–thirteenth century CE, before and after renovations (Top, after Pichard 1995: 116; Bottom, photograph by the author).**







**Figure 6.38: Buddha during his stay at the Pārileyyaka forest, carved stele in low-relief from Gu Byauk Nge Temple, Myinkaba, Pagan, Myanmar, twelfth century CE; Pagan Museum, inv. no. unknown, h. *ca* 80 cm (Photograph by the author).**





**Figure 6.39: Offerings to the Buddha by the monkey and the elephant, Pagan, Myanmar, Maung-yon-gu, Temple no. 600, twelfth century CE (Courtesy of Joachim Bautze).**





**Figure 6.40: Offerings to the Buddha by the monkey and the elephant, murals from Wat Ko Kaeo Suttharam, Phetchaburi province, Thailand, eighteenth century CE (Photograph by the author).**



**Figure 6.41a: Detail of Fig. 6.41b showing elephant and monkey with honeycomb by the Buddha's feet (Courtesy of the LACMA).**



**Figure 6.41b: Offerings to the Buddha by the elephant and monkey, gilt copper alloy sculpture with lacquer, Thailand, late nineteenth century CE; LACMA, inv. no. AC1993.53.1, h. 115 cm (Courtesy of the LACMA).**





**Figure 6.42: Giant Buddha receiving offerings from the elephant and monkey, Wat Phra Palelai, Suphanburi province, Thailand, eighteenth century CE (?), h. 24 m (Photograph by the author).**

**Table 1: Database of Bhadrāsana Buddhas from First-Millennium Thailand (Thai Collections)**

Number	Identification	Date ( <i>circa</i> )	Inventory number	Provenance (if known)	Current location	Measures ( <i>circa</i> )	Technique and material	Condition	References (not exhaustive)
1	Buddha in <i>vitarka</i> and <i>bhadrāsana</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	–	Tham Ruesi, Khao Ngu district, Ratchaburi province	h. 250 cm	Cave low-relief (stone, gilded with gold)	Good	Dupont 1959: 272, figs 498–499; Revire 2012a: fig. 1
2	Inscription in Sanskrit and Mon-Khmer, Pallava character	7 <sup>th</sup> c.	รป. ๑ (RB 1)	–	Tham Ruesi, Khao Ngu district, Ratchaburi province	h. 26 cm; w. 47 cm	Inscribed on stone	Nearly illegible	Revire 2012a: fig. 2
3	Enthroned Buddha preaching to Śiva, Viṣṇu and other deities	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	–	Tham Phra Photisat, Kaeng Khoi district, Saraburi province	h. 120 cm (Buddha image); w. 240 cm (scene)	Cave low-relief in stone	Fair (some details are illegible)	Brown 1996: 30–31, fig. 43; Woodward 2003: 56–57, fig. 12; Piriya 2012: 49, fig. 1.16 Revire 2012a: fig. 3
4	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> surrounded by multiple Buddhas	8 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	–	Tham Khuha, Kanchanadit district, Surat Thani province	h. 100 cm	Cave high-relief in dried clay	Fair (right hand broken)	Jacq-Hergoualc’h 2002: 315–316, fig. 121; Piriya 2012: 245, fig. 2.190; Revire 2012a: fig. 4
5	Buddha preaching the First Sermon	late 7 <sup>th</sup> – early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	19-635(a)	Wat Sai, Nakhon Chaisi district, Nakhon Pathom province	Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum, Nakhon Pathom	h. 60 cm; w. 110 cm	Low-relief in limestone	Fair (broken at the two top right and top left extremities)	Dupont 1959: 273, figs 509–511; Brown 1996: 31–32, fig. 68; Woodward 2003: 71–74, pl. 12; Piriya 2012: 69, fig. 1.45; Revire 2012a: fig. 5



6	Buddha preaching the First Sermon	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	19-635(b)	Wat Sai, Nakhon Chaisi district, Nakhon Pathom province	Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum, Nakhon Pathom	h. 50 cm; w. 80 cm	Low-relief in limestone	Poor and fragmentary (the Buddha is headless)	Fournereau 1895: 120–122; Dupont 1959: 273, fig 508; Revire 2012a: fig. 6
7	The Great Miracle at Śrāvastī (lower register) and Buddha preaching the gods in Trāyastriṃśa (upper register)	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Nakhon Pathom province	Wat Suthat ( <i>viharn</i> ), Bangkok	h. 240 cm (excluding frame); w. 90 cm	Low-relief in limestone with gilding	Good	Dupont 1959: 272–273, fig. 514; Brown 1984: 87–88, fig. 13; Woodward 2003: 78–79, fig. 14; Piriya 2012: 61–62, fig. 1.37; Revire 2012a: fig. 7
8	The Great Miracle at Śrāvastī	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	๗๖. ๓ (DV 3)	Probably Nakhon Pathom province but found in Wat Chin, Ayutthaya	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 127 cm	Low-relief in limestone with traces of lacquer and paintings	Fairly good	Dupont 1959: 272, figs 512–513; Brown 1984: 87–89, figs 11–12; Piriya 2012: 61, fig. 1.36; Revire 2012a: fig. 8
9	The Buddha returns to Kapilavastu and meet Yasodharā (Bimbā) and Rāhula	8 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> c.	225/2516	Wat Phothichai Semaram, Mueang Fa Daet Sung Yang, Kalasin province	Khon Kaen National Museum	h. 204 cm; w. 68 cm	Low-relief in <i>sema</i> sandstone	Good	Piriya 2012: 338, fig. 2.347; Revire 2012a: fig. 9

TABLE 1

10	Preaching Buddha flanked by two standing figures	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	ทว. ๔๕ (DV 45)	Phra Prathon Chedi, Nakhon Pathom	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 6 cm; w. 3.8 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay (many similar examples)	Heavily eroded	Nitipun 1981: figs 11–17; Pattaratorn 1997: 22, fig. 7; Revire 2012a: fig. 10
11	Buddhist triad surmounted by Buddhas and <i>stūpas</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Found near Chedi Chula Prathon, Nakhon Pathom	Unknown	h. 9 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay	Unknown	Nitipun 1981: figs 23–24; Revire 2012a: fig. 11
12	Enthroned Buddha flanked by two standing figures	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	1005/36	Thap Chumphon, Nakhon Sawan province	Thai Ceramic Collections, Sirindhorn Anthropological Center, Bangkok	h. 13 cm; w. 9.5 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay (many similar examples)	Fairly good	Pattaratorn 1997: 22, pl. 1; Piriya 2012: 53, fig. 1.23; Revire 2012a: fig. 12
13	Preaching Buddha surrounded by chthonian and celestial figures	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	ศว. ๔๕ (SV 49)	Khao Ok Thalu Cave, Phatthalung province	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 9 cm	Molded tablet, unbaked clay (several similar examples)	Fairly good (inscription illegible)	Revire 2012a: fig. 13
14	Preaching Buddha flanked by two standing figures	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	19/7/2528/1	Wat Kamphaeng Thom, Nakhon Si Thammarat	Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum	h. 4.1 cm	Molded tablet, unbaked clay	Slightly eroded	Revire 2012a: fig. 14
15	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	อบ ๓๓๘๖ (OB 3386)	Ban Khu Mueang, Inburi district, Singburi province	Inburi National Museum, Singburi province	h. 10 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay	Eroded, broken in two	Revire 2012a: fig. 15

TABLE 1



16	Enthroned Buddha under a <i>bodhi</i> tree	8 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> c.	978/2522	Na Dun district, Maha Sarakham province	Khon Kaen National Museum	h. 15 cm; w. 9 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay (several similar examples)	Slightly eroded, traces of break	Baptiste & Zéphir 2009: cat. nos 36–37; Piriya 2012: 337, fig. 2.344; Revire 2012a: fig. 16
17	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	8 <sup>th</sup> c.	18/2536	Probably from Mueang Sema, Sung Noen district, Nakhon Ratchasima province	Phimai National Museum	h. 47 cm; w. 42 cm	Low-relief in limestone	Fragmentary (the Buddha is headless), four pieces reassembled	Revire 2012a: fig. 17
18	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>dharmacakra</i> placed within a <i>śikhara</i> and flanked by <i>stupas</i>	11 <sup>th</sup> –13 <sup>th</sup> centuries	พ. ๕๓ (DV 53)	Dong Sak, near Phong Tuek, Thamaka district, Kanchana-buri province	Ratchaburi National Museum	h. 12 cm; w. 9 cm	Molded tablet, baked clay with gilding (many similar examples)	Good, inscription slightly eroded	Nitipun 1981: figs 35, 37; Brown 1988b: 118, fig. 17; Jacq-Hergoualc’h 2002: 389–390, fig. 195; Baptiste & Zéphir 2009: 196, fig. 5; Skilling 2009: 111; Revire 2012a: fig. 18
19	Enthroned Buddha in <i>vitarka</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	พ. ๓๕ (DV 35); 153/2511	Inburi, Singburi province	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 30 cm	Bronze sculpture	Fairly good, part of the nimbus broken	Dupont 1959: 278, fig. 501; Revire 2012a: fig. 19
20	Enthroned Buddha in <i>vitarka</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	พ. ๓๖ (DV 36)	Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Pathom	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 19.5 cm	Bronze sculpture	Badly oxidized	Dupont 1959: 274–275, fig. 502; Revire 2012a: fig. 20

TABLE 1

21	Enthroned Buddha in <i>vitarka</i>	8 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> c.	นว. ๒๓ (DV 23)	Collection of Phraya Kamchad Sotanatura-chit	National Museum, Bangkok (storage)	h. 14 cm	Bronze sculpture	Fairly good, nimbus broken	Dupont 1959: 275–276, figs 505–507; Revire 2012a: fig. 21
22	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i>	early to mid-8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Chedi Chula Prathon, third niche on the northwest side of the central elevation, Nakhon Pathom	–	h. 118 cm; w. 40 cm	High-relief, stucco	Fragmentary and lost	Dupont 1959: 75, fig. 126, inv. no 106; Revire 2012a: fig. 22
23	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i>	early to mid-8 <sup>th</sup> c.	278/2505	–	U Thong National Museum (storage)	h. 45 cm; w. 22 cm	High-relief, stucco	Fragmentary (the Buddha is headless and harmless)	Revire 2012a: fig. 23
24	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> c.	441/2504 (129/1)	Khu Bua, Monument 40, Ratchaburi province	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 41 cm; w. 17 cm	High-relief, molded <i>terracotta</i> (several similar examples)	Fairly good, right hand slightly broken	Baptiste & Zéphir 2009: 212, cat. nos 107–109; Piriya 2012: 77, fig. 1.57; Revire 2012a: fig. 24
25	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Wat Phra Men, Nakhon Pathom	Phra Pathom Chedi (southern entrance), Nakhon Pathom	h. 375 cm	White limestone sculpture	Reassembled from several fragments and remodeled with plaster	Dhanit 1967; Revire 2010: 82–84, fig. 11; Revire 2012a: fig. 25; Revire 2014: fig. 2

TABLE 1



26	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Wat Phra Men, Nakhon Pathom; removed in 1861	Wat Phra Pathom Chedi ( <i>ubosot</i> ), Nakhon Pathom	h. 375 cm	White limestone sculpture	Reassembled from several fragments and remodeled with plaster (covered with lacquer and gilding)	Dupont 1959: 43–44, fig. 33; Dhanit 1967; Revire 2010: 82–84, figs 5–6; Revire 2012a: fig. 26
27	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	594/2509	Wat Phra Men, Nakhon Pathom	National Museum, Bangkok	h. 375 cm	White limestone sculpture	Reassembled from several fragments and remodeled with plaster	Dhanit 1967; Revire 2010: 82–84, fig. 8; Piriya 2012: 64, fig. 1.40; Revire 2012a: fig. 27; Revire 2014: fig. 1
28	Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> and <i>vitarka</i>	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	ทว. ๔ (DV 4)	Wat Phra Men, Nakhon Pathom	Chao Sam Phraya National Museum, Ayutthaya	h. 375 cm	White limestone sculpture	Reassembled from several fragments and remodeled with plaster	Dhanit 1967; Revire 2010: 82–84, fig. 9; Revire 2012a: fig. 28
29	Enthroned Buddha in <i>bhadrāsana</i> with two hands on the knees	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Probably Nakhon Pathom province; removed from Wat Mahathat, Ayutthaya, in 1838	Wat Na Phra Men, Ayutthaya	h. 420 cm	Grey limestone sculpture	Largely renovated (forearms and hands, lower drapery, upper part of the nimbus)	Dupont 1959: 269–270, 276–277, fig. 500; Revire 2010: 84–86, fig. 10; Piriya 2012: 64, fig. 1.41; Revire 2012a: fig. 29; Revire 2014: fig. 3

TABLE 1

<b>30</b>	<i>Makara</i> throne element (left upper section)	late 7 <sup>th</sup> –early 8 <sup>th</sup> c.	626/2519	Nakhon Pathom province	Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum, Nakhon Pathom	h. 49 cm; w. 98 cm	Grey limestone sculpture	Fragmentary	Dupont 1959: 270; Baptiste & Zéphir 2009: 237, cat. no. 113; Revire 2010: 84–85, fig. 7; Piriya 2012: 64, fig. 1.42; Revire 2012a: fig. 30; Revire 2014: fig. 5
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TABLE 1



**Table 2: Database of Bhadrāsana Buddhas in *dharmacakra* from Java (Bronzes)**

Number	Identification	Date ( <i>circa</i> )	Inventory number	Provenance (if known)	Current location	Measures ( <i>circa</i> )	Condition	References (not exhaustive)
<b>1</b>	Buddha Śākyamuni (originally part of a triad with Avalokiteśvara and Vajrapāṇi?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	Reg. nr 04.2321; Acc. nr R. 1578	Fields around Rejoso village, east of Candi Plaosan, Central Java	Museum Ronggawarsita, Semarang, Central Java (since 1998)	h. 25 cm	Good (inscribed on the back)	Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: figs 1–2, 10–11, 15, 18–19
<b>2</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 8216	Near Candi Sewu, Central Java	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 20 cm	Good	Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: fig. 14
<b>3</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 8242	Patimunan, Sidarejo, Cilacap, Central Java	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 35 cm	<i>Uṣṇīṣa</i> eroded, damaged fingers on the right hand, left hand broken off	Fontein 1990: 183
<b>4</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 589	Kedu residency (?)	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 12.3 cm	Throne, pedestal and back plate missing	Krom 1912: 13–14
<b>5</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 590	Leuwigadja, Tjilokotot district, Preanger residency	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 14.2 cm	Fingers broken off and back plate (mandorle?) missing	Krom 1912: 13–14
<b>6</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 591	Unknown	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 8 cm	<i>Uṣṇīṣa</i> eroded, throne damaged and circular nimbus broken off	Krom 1912: 13–14
<b>7</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 592	Kedu residency	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta	h. 7.3 cm	Face eroded, back plate (mandorle?) missing	Krom 1912: 13–14
<b>8</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MNI 593	Unknown (presumably Central Java)	Museum Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta (lost?)	h. 9.5 cm	Eroded, <i>chattra</i> broken off	Krom 1912: 13–14

<b>9</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	RMV 1403- 2844	Central Java; previously kept in the Royal Cabinet of Curiosities in the Hague	Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden (since 1904)	h. 37.2 cm	Fairly good but fingers are broken off as well as the upper part of the throne back and the nimbus, <i>chattra</i> missing	Juynboll 1909: 89–90, pl. XII, fig. 2; Bernet Kempers 1933: 28, 65–67; Lunsingh Scheurleer & Klokke 1988: cat. no. 24; Fontein 1990: cat. no. 41; Biswas 1991; S. Huntington 1994: 61, pl. 2
<b>10</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	RMV 1403- 2845	Unknown (presumably Central Java); previously kept in the Koninklijk Kabinet van Zeldzaamheden in the Hague	Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden (since 1903)	h. 11.5 cm	Good	Juynboll 1909: 90 Biswas 1991: 142; Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: fig. 6
<b>11</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	RMV 1403- 3060	Unknown (presumably Central Java); donated in 1890 from the Ministry of Colonies to the Museum of Antiquities in Leiden	Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden (since 1903)	h. 11.7 cm	Fingers broken off on the right hand	Juynboll 1909: 90
<b>12</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	MIK II 217	Unknown (presumably Central Java)	Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin	h. 11.5 cm	Good	Revire 2012c: 129–130, fig. 11.5
<b>13</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> – mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	1987.142.14	Unknown (presumably Java); gift of Samuel Eilenberg in 1987	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City	h. 13.1 cm	Good	Lerner & Kossak 1991: cat. no. 138

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<b>14</b>	Buddhist triad: Buddha Śākyamuni attended by Avalokiteśvara and Vajrapāṇi	10 <sup>th</sup> c. (?)	2004.259	Unknown (presumably Java); gift of the Sackler family in 2004	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City	h. 29.2 cm	Good	Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: fig. 21
<b>15</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> –mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	1988.21	Unknown (presumably Java); gift of LEF Foundation	Asian Art Museum, San Francisco	h. 17.1 cm	Good	Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: fig. 7
<b>16</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> –mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Unknown (presumably Java)	Aurora Art Museum, Taipei	h. 29.5 cm	Good	Ho <i>et al.</i> 2001: cat. no. 63
<b>17</b>	Single Buddha (Śākyamuni?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> –mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Unknown (presumably Java)	Aurora Art Museum, Taipei	h. 16.6 cm	Fairly good, <i>chattra</i> broken off	Ho <i>et al.</i> 2001: cat. no. 65
<b>18</b>	Buddhist triad: Buddha Śākyamuni attended by Avalokiteśvara and Vajrapāṇi	late 8 <sup>th</sup> –mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Unknown (presumably Java); previously in a private Swiss collection	Private collection (sold in auction by Sotheby's)	h. 17.3 cm; w. 20.2 cm	Slightly eroded, fingers broken off	Sotheby's New York, sale on 23 March 2000, lot 111
<b>19</b>	Bronze mold with a Buddhist triad: Buddha Śākyamuni attended by two Bodhisattvas (?)	late 8 <sup>th</sup> –mid-9 <sup>th</sup> c.	–	Unknown (presumably Java)	Collection of Jaap Polak, Amsterdam	h. 6 cm	Good	Griffiths, Revire & Sanyal 2013: fig. 8

TABLE 2

# **The Enthroned Buddha in Majesty: An Iconological Study**

## **Abstract**

This dissertation provides a detailed study of a particular representation of the Buddha, in which he sits on a prominent throne, i.e. a *bhadrāpīṭha* or *bhadrāsana*, in a majestic posture with two legs pendant, that is, in *bhadrāsana* or the “auspicious pose.” This pendant-legged imagery, generally associated with the throne, has been found widely depicted in South, East, and Southeast Asian art and is, as a rule, mostly associated with kingship, fertility, and even divinity. The results of this iconological examination have wide implications for understanding the origins, spread, and development of Buddhist art in those lands, particularly during the first millennium CE.

**Keywords:** *bhadrāsana, Buddha, Buddhist art, dharmarāja, iconography, South Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Throne*

## **Le Bouddha trônant en majesté : étude iconologique**

### **Résumé**

Cette thèse étudie en détail un type particulier de représentation du Bouddha où il est représenté assis sur un trône prééminent, le *bhadrāpīṭha* ou *bhadrāsana*, dans une posture majestueuse avec les deux jambes pendantes, c'est-à-dire assis en *bhadrāsana* ou dans l'attitude « de bon augure ». Cette iconographie, étroitement associée à l'imagerie du trône, se retrouve largement représentée dans l'art de l'Asie du Sud, de l'Est et du Sud-Est, et est, en règle générale, intimement liée aux modèles de la royauté, de la fertilité, et même du divin. Plusieurs implications notables ressortent de cet examen iconologique concernant les origines, la diffusion, et le développement de l'art bouddhique dans ces contrées, particulièrement au cours du premier millénaire de notre ère.

**Mots clés :** *art bouddhique, Asie du Sud, Asie de l'Est, Asie du Sud-Est, bhadrāsana, Bouddha, dharmarāja, iconographie, trône*

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