HARC0227: Indian Painting
painting of the central indian courts: rasa, ragamala, romance, and the ramayana
31 March 2015

Natyashastra by Bharatamuni, a Sanskrit (classical language of India) dramaturgical text on the performing arts, ca. 4th-6th c. CE

Rasa" "essence," "sap," "juice" i.e, rasa means that which is being tasted or enjoyed.

Nine Rasas

Shringara: eroticism
Hasya: comedy, joy, mirth
Karuna: compassion
Raudra: fury
Shanta: peace, serenity
Vira: heroism
Bhaya: fear
Adbhuta: amazement
Bhibatsya: revulsion, disgust

An Illuminated Folio from the Kitab-i Nauras of Ibrahim Adil Shah, 1617
India, Bijapur, Deccan, 17th century

Sahibdin, Gita Govinda: Krishna awaiting Radha, Mewar, Rajasthan, ca. 1629
Vasanta raga: spring melody
Shringara rasa: erotic emotion

Sahibdin, Bhairava Raga, Mewar, Rajasthan, 1628

Kalyana Ragini, Mewar, Rajasthan, 1680

Todi Ragini, Kota, Rajasthan, 1760

Todi Ragini, Malwa, Central India, ca.1640-50

Manohar, Rama breaks Shiva's bow, Jagat Singh Ramayana, Mewar, mid-17th c.

Wedding Ceremony of Rama and Sita: Folio from Ramayana, Early Master at the Mandi Court, Himachal Pradesh, 1635-50

Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana at the Hermitage of Bharadvaja, Ramayana, artist is from first generation after Nainsukh, ca. 1780, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

The Abduction of Sita, Folio from a Ramayana India, Rajasthan, Mewar, 1675-1700
Ravana with his Ministers; Sita in the Asoka Grove, by Manaku (1700-1760)
Indian, Guler, Pahari, Punjab Hills, ca. 1725

Sita's ordeal by fire, sub-imperial Mughal, ca. 1600