

E708 N48 (21)



第一



第二十一輯 唐招提寺大鏡第一册

司	同	同	同	[1]	[6]	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	[6]	版	
-	 Ti .	四	111	1:1		0	九	八	七	六	Ŧi.	pq	==	-:	-	
[1]	同	同	间	同	[1]	间	[ii]	间	间	企堂	同	同	同	金堂	境	
司	同	同	同	同	同	间	同	[6]	内	犀				外觀	內光	
司	[i]	[6]	建築圖	順尾	支輪板	支輪板	0	天井	Peli		列柱	(左側 側	(左正針面)	(正面)	景	
(損断が調)	(羅斯斯圖)	(側面型製)	(正面建圖)		及天井板		部)									

[ii]	同	同	同	同	[6]	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	[ii]	同	同	[ii]	同	同	B
三六	芸	<u>=</u>	11111	11111	1	0111	元	元	芒	六	元	四	1111	1111	==	110	九	八	1 7
同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	间	[6]	同	同	同	同	同	同	1
帝釋天	间	[1]	同	[11]	[6]	梵天像	同	同	同	同	千手舰	同	同	築師如	[6]	同	同	卢含那	戶店支
像 (正面)	R	(ii)	Â	(選棒學費全	NE NE	ini mi					普			黎				佛像	3
94	部	部	部	豊全 彩)			间	光	定定	(同上半身)	隆像(正面)	(左側面)	(右正)	(正面)	光背	(左側両)	前部)	正置	(N 2020)
								竹〇部	(左正斜尚上中身)	华身)	0								

同同同同同同同同同同同同同同同同同 五五五五五五五四四四四四四四四四三三三三六五五四三二一〇九八七 新 京 京 章 章 章 章

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册解說

にきる。 を登り、 を受ける。 を受ける。 を受ける。 を受ける。 を受ける。 を変し、 を変し、

Rを備へてその顕著な一番ない。 にを備へてその顕著な一番が行はれ、弦に及び の授戦が行はれ、弦に及び を構ってその顕著な一番が

の原で とあ院 2 1: た住

本一たと教び大護律化 設園がしのは時報が水界殊寺ののに本け水叉大次で沙の僧め寺ににと下宗自寺て川天唐いあ郷

8 に計算器船に他をは大と末面の鉄弦滅寺す南西港水か 要影とにに門る都大等等ら の物諸成五漸とに赤龍は鎌 信をつくそ期に覺施倉

路前 日全朝陀 放,義節,如致子 各限 堂 佛 成 町 大 紀 像 院 を 路 多の機等建造商

年勢等鏡院月王こさを鏡鏡東理そへな平間さを機を七のとうの機介路のの時が安勝の破滅器目者をし他鼓時等外堂のら刻 學 的 纖 は 將 の 酸 成 悉 日 この他そののの類奇く し額のく十小ね 伽たと或 5 本寺の鎮守が を襲ひ、永正三年五 金宝講堂、不動堂、 本寺の鎮守が を襲ひ、永正三年五 金宝講堂、不動堂、 本寺の鎮守が 金宝講堂、不動堂、

0) 不 分 る存は幾くし面 二 与 鰻 度 とへせかしの機 をてらそて遺り 示居れの復跡堂

ar. 办 0) に野 宝講堂 廻 樓 蜿 代 樣 堂 與 造 立 のは指にのう 古如を耐大て い 何 糠 堂 腹 諸 もにるのは伽

di.

尺七寸八九日 一尺 是同四十八尺二 左側面 友正斜面 上間四面 观柱

六 内 原 同一部 同天

-EC

建

五年秋間七月の地震に顕細 大間が淳和皇帝の地震に顕細 東西脇各五間東西脇谷五間東西路 倒しる路を所ででして円と

はし面あ居にを四六て十 中ではつる。七作面月そこそのは 奥壁三た。間るの候の間の跡れ間 一を面エこれが、南西野は屋を下り 發 西 作 元 又 兩 者 卒 果 のは側章 -竹るにい築態 機き而らなのなに銘間作 子のはれ 順くはが成にそ 窓板東る柱著吹頭あ上係の 若吹頭も上係のなき質な新 果も方 计作一位時 し上本 EL 0 0 堂 此 るり間東代とのに で も 北に両ましまは七次あの外面同所でて、機間同つ第

れの原が整を(股輪を出て、発色は、発音をは、ない、 43 何色 b である。色文の 様の鎌見しる 全例 倉元 3: 非れの称ち こをて二じ三れ水が下下 て だ も 粉 交 色 響 け な で 雄 先 の 係 の は る い あ の 跡 多 藍 支 る の 構

内師の天 は天央 分 色を 0) の答 内谷阿と加 0) 脇 像資 扩 がためである。 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録 が大きの古記録

寺傳法堂 室の賞 順者での 光た や商 上偏 85 が夢殿塔婆建築として なものである。 なんのに、本堂は先づさ 多成、名字はその様によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を の壁によって區別せられ、又を ので、名字はその規模小なり、法隆 の世籍を ので、名字はその規模小なり、法隆 ので、名字はその規模小なり、法隆

特徴であ て、そに、少 前面大路と共のも表に大き 遊離し 1 居る 一つである。東大寺三月 がられ従って屋根 である。東大寺三月 である。東大寺三月 に大平時代の建築としての法様 に大平時代の建築としての法様 に大き通しの一間によった。 本みの存しての法様 を推立しい間によった。 本名のかないことの がある。 東大寺三月 できるのと できるのでも できるのと できる。 できるのと できるのと できるのと できる。 できるのと できる。 できるのと できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 できるのと できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 できる。 一局のつけると列 の思い切 大はき先 1: 1: 5 2 5 から外 にれ中華著自のがら外になる質してもし、

を筆又のとに念る知にのて に本列を の影 切 0 账居 吹 **9**.0 彷 85) す於がり部盤しいるは石はるい小殊のえの愛心何塩或 に彩る頻素と時のはそのなと上を

れとさなよせそ難 成 ~ 彩 有 いす 15 bi にるてい水 Felt 東 皇 先でさく

てル 相 0 分 北 (7) 相 215 报 0) (. 骨 徑 端 降 thi 1/2 椎 つに開注 の於に意 1. 於 1: な 親 狭 鶏 結 関 雨 い銀くめ合本の美の銀しに変はの観でを更外散よ軒を か避になてく強災

级 如摩 五尺一寸五分 六尺一寸五分

背 部

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見帽

親晋菩薩像を侍立せしめ、又これに梵天帝釋天及び堂内中央に本律大毘盧倉那佛像を安置し、その左右 四天王像を如来、

作 不像 件後の 一の理想の權化 のは後の所を板 ことの分の 連想及附 三 巡 下 E ~ 0) 森 系 び し、 職 に 柱 今 世 届 に は でなく は、大 13 つが の変 15 界し二部 E M T 360 数におり かれしれ於於 世 本そて 像 の行の尊 法は 遊てる記は本は敬 界师 色 维 れ 初 班 以 三 15 身 殿 爸 0 E to 0 を思 联 らてをれ光すの授め現想

つ義像記定る下はあな正へ部れれ時部作 れ本た離はのめこ請っつつ月ば宿 像この天は得と順たたた物はと知るくるはかない。 こ の 天 よ 得 歲記俳 本 5 6 14 49 の力つこ説静げ造造に 發をてれの造る像像果天こら似の書板び見 見主即等意文義事の樂平とれに名體に登 のとちの義と前に任明三をた水は天造か あし、本墨をす門指にと年思徳のこ平禄の

(2) 年 枠の際の表の表 幹 5 T 12 形所

> 殆 を 云 はん 伊 と 十 どしお言 IT JE 6 101

100

2 めらよれしを造布が考材こし、受るかく而て極とせこへ料れた現け ものきか本め見られらのよき存ての天のの大きないられたれたれたのかなる。 し一初仁こ文る。居ひ、のい即記の正して他の二の化る及の強をの変論をの天上あ

し、のは関り以れと何ててきまに父上たはに本 つこて て經來せの和のりか 解 せの期のるれべによりてと ら流の備も既き比つ難そで れ張請像のにとべてしのあ機れでてるの偏然と早こて勝て表る時やあ別

棚でらっつのに 質人 6 1 0 你心 なはは大は 穿非 り、とのの般 作 湖 (E 0) 11/2 しとにす気 てし對るに の體でとなれる

へ 部 観 か 廣 比 まを の を な を み か は 如 風 安 見 と 音 く く べ た 抱 釋 見 い 這 智 も 造 何 堂 朝 え 同 像 さ 姐 て そ か 迦 る か ひ め か 形 に の 中 る 様 等 う は 大 の し 法 の で そ さ れ 阿 じ 軽 彌 以 るとそこへて 彌 て (院 降 で しの に そ 居 院 著 保 像 の 陀 降 が し思たはかか考あて大天のる像質き は定 倾 て備異水でも祭ら立き平堂のの又上形朝くな 仁經通 空 字 裝 地 現 細 於 の 適にひには飾上はでい諸大ああは於かの版がのにし又て點きりる きく部の しいかがはなる面 下 佛 上 り本単く居間 いて本 (9) の他のらにならの所らを 工 印 6 栋 微天ふに殊か一居象そ て外 あ 千 術 とぎ蓋機動にに度るがのすりのをしはな下。些技 か像な吸水成で光らつ殊もその世大ではにする本行う。てに全の

さ質はてくく分 うにまり景面的 章で 胸 三 示 豊 その原 が 月 し 瀬 の 原 な が 原 全 所 原 な で 額 の 原 な で 額 か か に 額 部 じかき雑頭はの ti 11 0) そ組しやはよう ののて聖芸知さ 光面四林だ形の 背 ム 肢 寺 太 を 全 なかも十く成像 账に亦一又し升

史二尺二 立像 三尺三寸 一尺六寸五分 新原 類原

行 一 张 尺

は軍法力の作 し、中常像同樣亦夾約像法を以師如來像は寺記に古くは如實、

本像も本寺草側の際に中尊並に千手観音像とによっても、また金堂がその各像が熟れも同時代同様とによっても、また金堂がその内障の機即ち須彌に思ひて、前から送来して居たものと根がある。 少くとして前から送来して居たものと根がある。 少くとして前から送来して居たものと相通しながら、大割に於ける新渡来の作風のものである。 勿論はたものをは又別趣の巧技を見せて居たものと相通しながら、少光背は像として―― この時代の彫像中如来形の立像を見せて居たので今所々にその一部を残して居るのが賞せらいた。 とは言いない 大背は像と同時代の彫像と見せて居るのが賞せらいた 大きくて適合しないのに気付く、 像にけ唯て彼たもにの氣と末 造とた 所のできる。 一位では東大寺では、 一位では、 一では、 一では、

修っ樂介ら手 5 份 に に (. の

于手觀音書 一支克云寸八分 会 平自 相項 帮 四 尺 四 寸

は金索の 家 霧 ふ 物 は を 古 山 こ 語 寺 隆 イチと中側り か手七のに金

6 自 0) 4 12 1:

像題も面りかなは奈すか奇うに 於漢ににれる形るのこ人の人しく いふよもがれと由背とそ服はたとてのく奇こは妙がにはのをそもも はを似異の奈巧ある义人腔 川こら、あを於得立ふと超不一或或

手 於 像 襲 直 像 といと郷水と にてしのの規 九けて新體を ら 見 た の か に れそ時形らし て れ 殊 象 顔 そ 形祭のに肝の るは巧玉胸形 や同技を腰態

が見られる。 と思はれるが、その板 と思はれるが、その板

修造之云々と錦記するのが發見せられた。面に墨書を以て文治元年歳次七月依地動面に墨書を以て文治元年歳次七月依地動

三 五 金堂 梵天 帝釋天像 色 立像 僚

在内一进 一尺 班 至自 七寸九分

尺二寸七分 白頭 一尺二寸七分 和 五寸九分 面奥 七寸 一尺七寸八分 面奥 七寸 ng 新闻 典

に比べてその形が甚だ小金堂須彌娘上の護法神 如資 かさい。 製作は本尊と同時である神梵天帝郡天並に四天王像は本学 して居る。 本様火六三體

完成に 4.4 上に得く

> 7 6 変なをも 次 居 の鈴牧 てにるに像形とよ水 見にを やけ 0 な味れて を厚く盛 安挺つ くらの 特徴を現 淀料 つ姓代 ので は法めら天て木のしのにか像形で、

いでもの連れた。

12 0 鎌倉時 如 奈 佛 朝 も新築師 微や どのでは、 のでは、 のでは

九二寸 面頭 一尺二寸八八二寸 重面 左正斜面 立像 像 **重** 質問 六寸七分

增長天王 正面 为尺二寸五分 为寸三分 w 2012

和加 五自 程 加際

> 前 王介 典 短项 右背斜 六 · 市 · 市 · 分 · 市 · 分 · 分 · 分 · 分

天にの雄し式す木す 者のる調をのめ上の に りる和の智にの を るかのを を しけ天 中のの如作 (1 0) 想 てあ はなるだ面 と大 その像のみは は一木造ごの像では漆料は頭髪部に毛筋を現は なで他の部の製形にはこれを用ひて居ない。一 がありその技の四天王像に適しからぬを思は でく、又梵釋を相似しこれを見るときその彫技に沈著 でく、又梵釋を相似しこれを見るときその彫技に沈著 ともできるときるの彫技に沈著 となる。さらしてその面貌に於いて又その表現 に変しなどよりは巧緻な刀技を示し古四 となる。そこに形 し安

額

云 天 3 水 棚 中泉 向 四、近 四 の の で の か で の か で の か で が が で が が で 変 が で 変 が で 天 か が で 天 送一條と四縁の莊嚴とを缺失して居る。 寺傳に孝 をれたものとする。 に依り知何にも簡潔な態を現はす。 奈良朝の書と に依り知何にも簡潔な態を現はす。 奈良朝の書と はは字盤を勾勒體に刀を入れて示しその肉著け 堂 孝 識

にけた

で と で 数分 る。ひる。 有明 問と現

みりる。係すはちそ 園 妨 僧 和 紫 をそ かる一 そのにけ 學 上 の 都 の 即 ら 世 の 別 は そ 僧 の 祭 び 顔 ち 爽 の 肖 に 僧 の 榮 弟 が て 面 同 貯 戒 そ 至 の 内 叡 子 折

個 て 遠 上 て く り 数 象 を ほ は 際 如 て 更 襲 ら 重な必何惟になれ すか三には然どで 時 現 代は野るび鱧 はする。 はするのでは、 を外数は を外数は を外数は を外数に を外数に を外数に を外数に を外数に をがいては がいる。 でる。 でる。 でる。 でる。 でも のかれた。 ないないない。 を外数に といる。 でる。 でる。 でる。 でも のかれた。 でも のかれた。 でも のかれた。 でも のがれた。 し像しに変べ原されたといれる

野古しの職でれ本も 胎にの で、髪 はし院 源字 じ、い無て終に表益 に律章々が緩郷と開

元年十月報の清水を本分と

小 て も の 雕 と 施 意 に (堂 に は 本 天 係 銘 修 施 の 茜 別 し な 味 乏 現 の 與 自 像 等 る 文 こ 理 組 な だ 昇 て る は し は 法 編 ら に 像 に い がのる稱に更も自いし相が康よの佛施名かす阻上のかこ各六の慶つ作師 つ扱 らと 職 副 之て书 1E 稱明 なれ像で 施き 户 191 猫せへらどににあと 0) L 0) 5 普 つ音作 つ風知 知と別 魔 仁 職 の て一般 與 5 相北中 ては、網商寺るにい 康慶

越齿墨内像圆背悲大

K S MMMKET おした サージ か 一般 長 五 を 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の 表 五 の ま こ 数 班 B B が 部 二 尺 管 を こ 10 10 4: 4: 15 15 報 榜 七 七 程 生 五 民

at の倫第六 工. 强 のは正確 华 30 11 11] 25 Pali 第 Wi 害 足 型. X 缺一第二 利 怎 道 11 ff. 性 12 加 極 顶 W. 征伸 14 紅旗 石 六年 の概要 1: 33 19 16 天皇孫族海旗 H 0) 45 11 六年 id) 人元間 12 136 耶兵 2 卷 5. 战鬼 六 W 人 12 5 極邦県八郎遊 法 を 東 雅 C. C. 守水 あ 人は 仁 た 遊 道 11: 2 10

は別のなり つ前者 てのな K の製 雅 仁 作 11 年 寒 L = 15 t: 11 12 宋 孔 多 元 12 € V 0 款 が、製料 そ 作 のの當 の以記に後入

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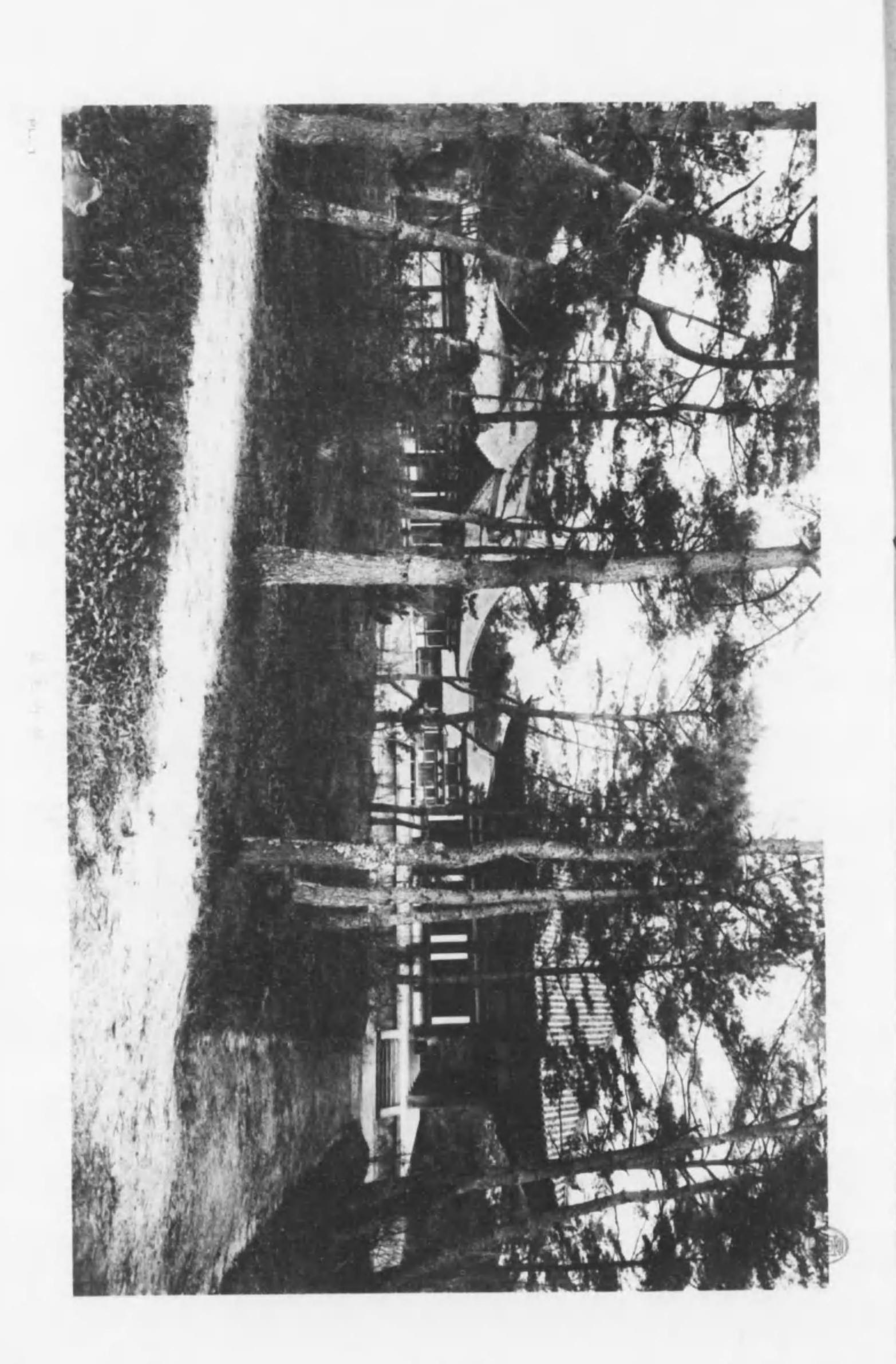
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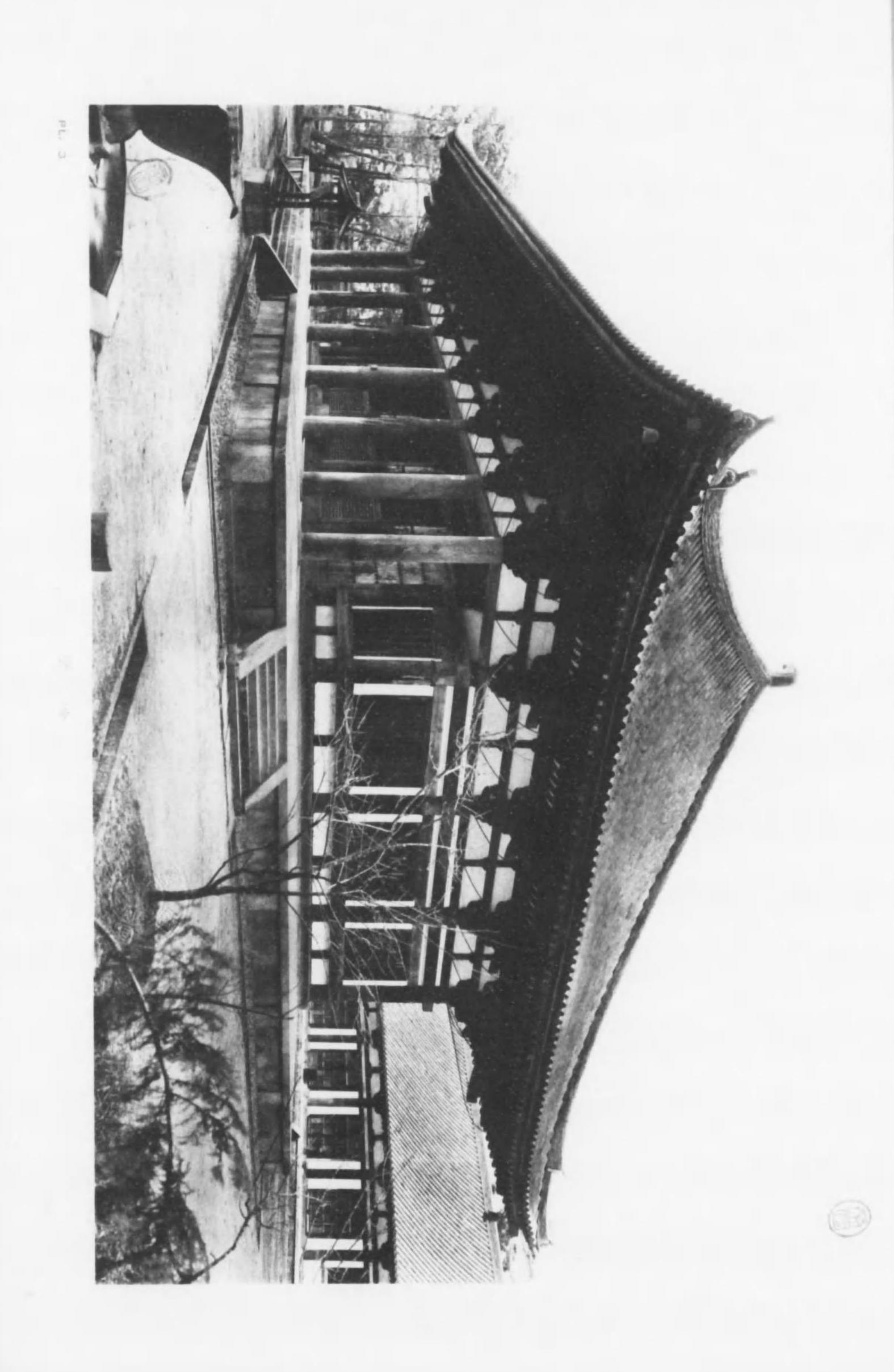
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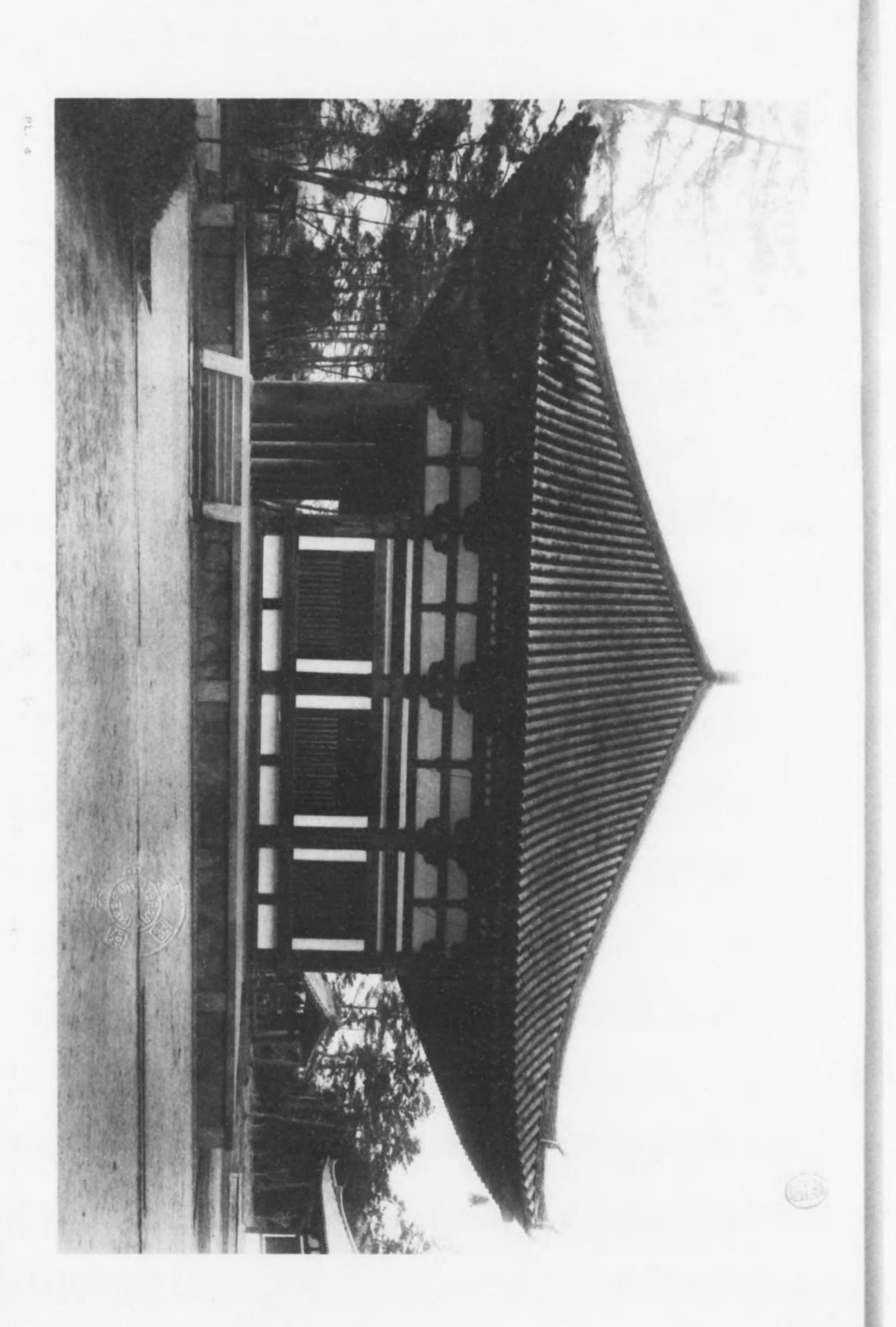
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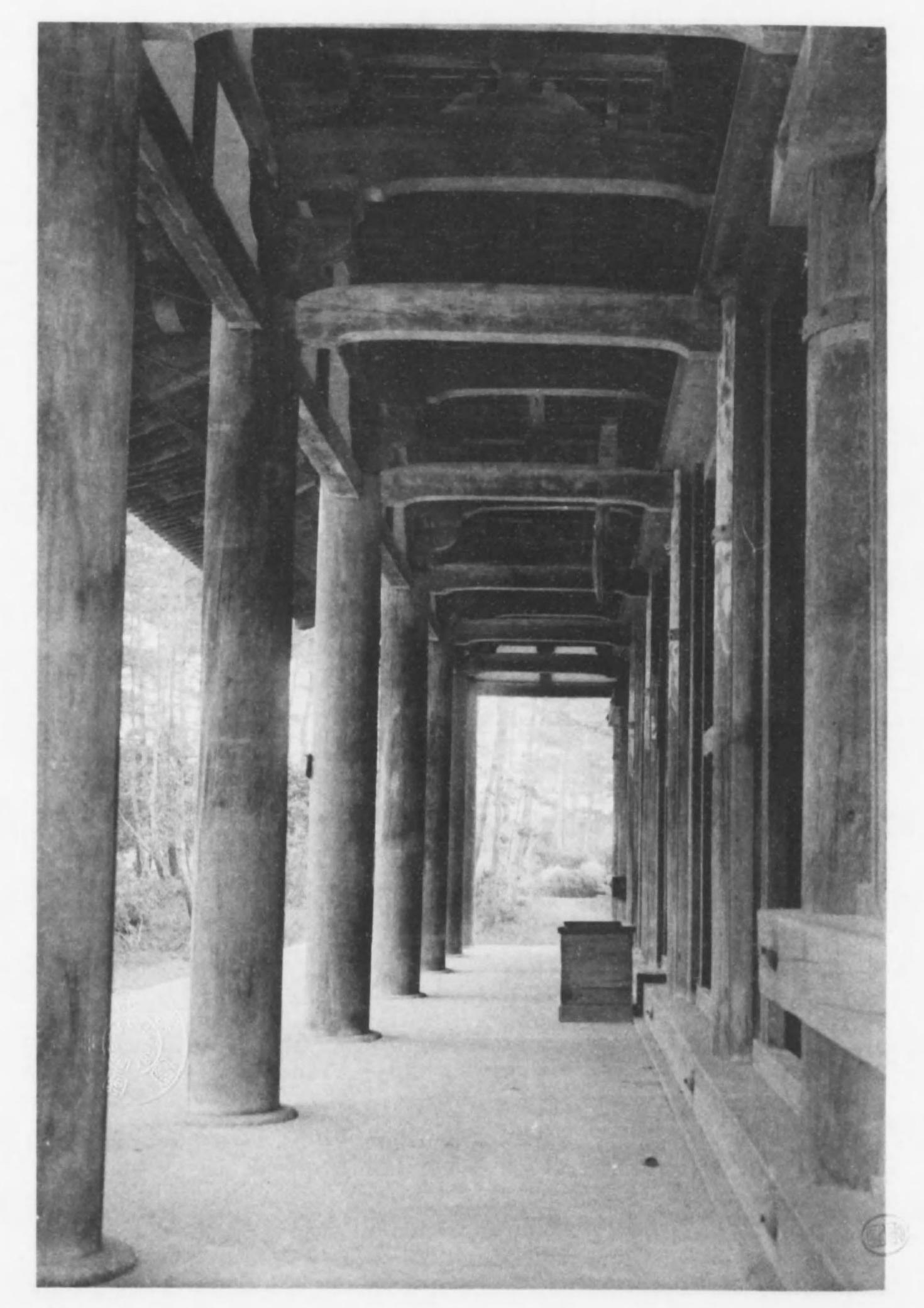
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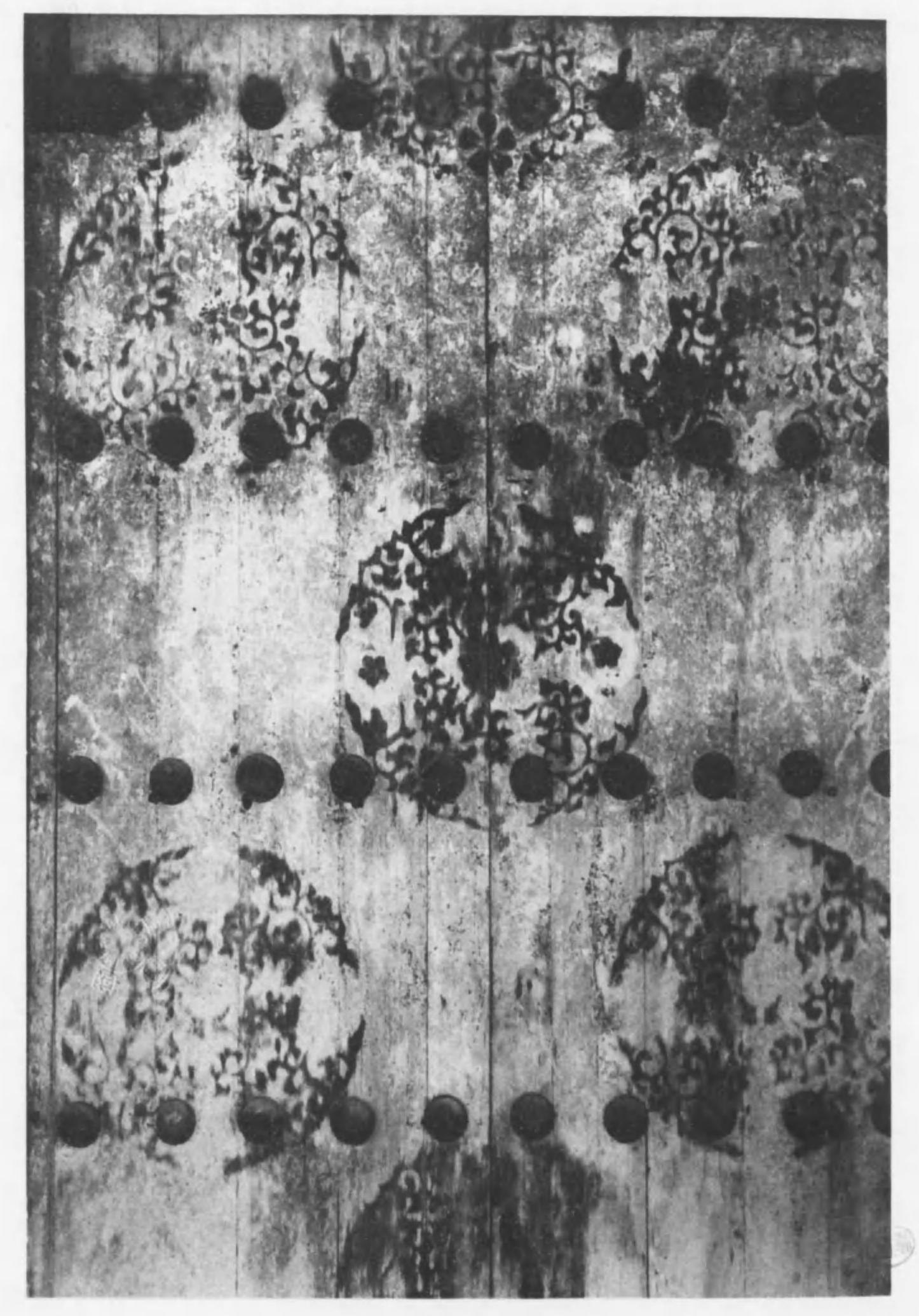






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PL 6











PL. 10

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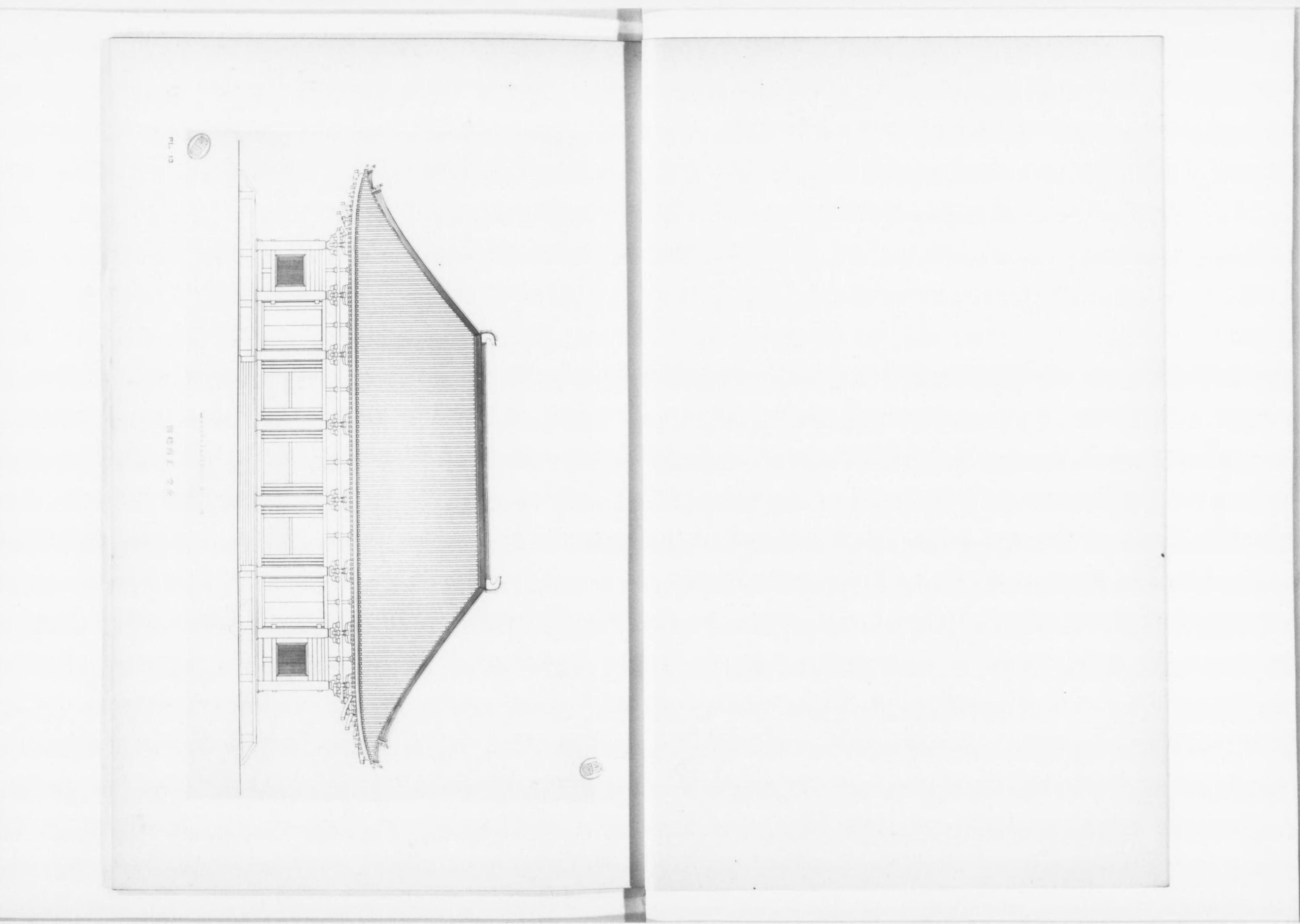


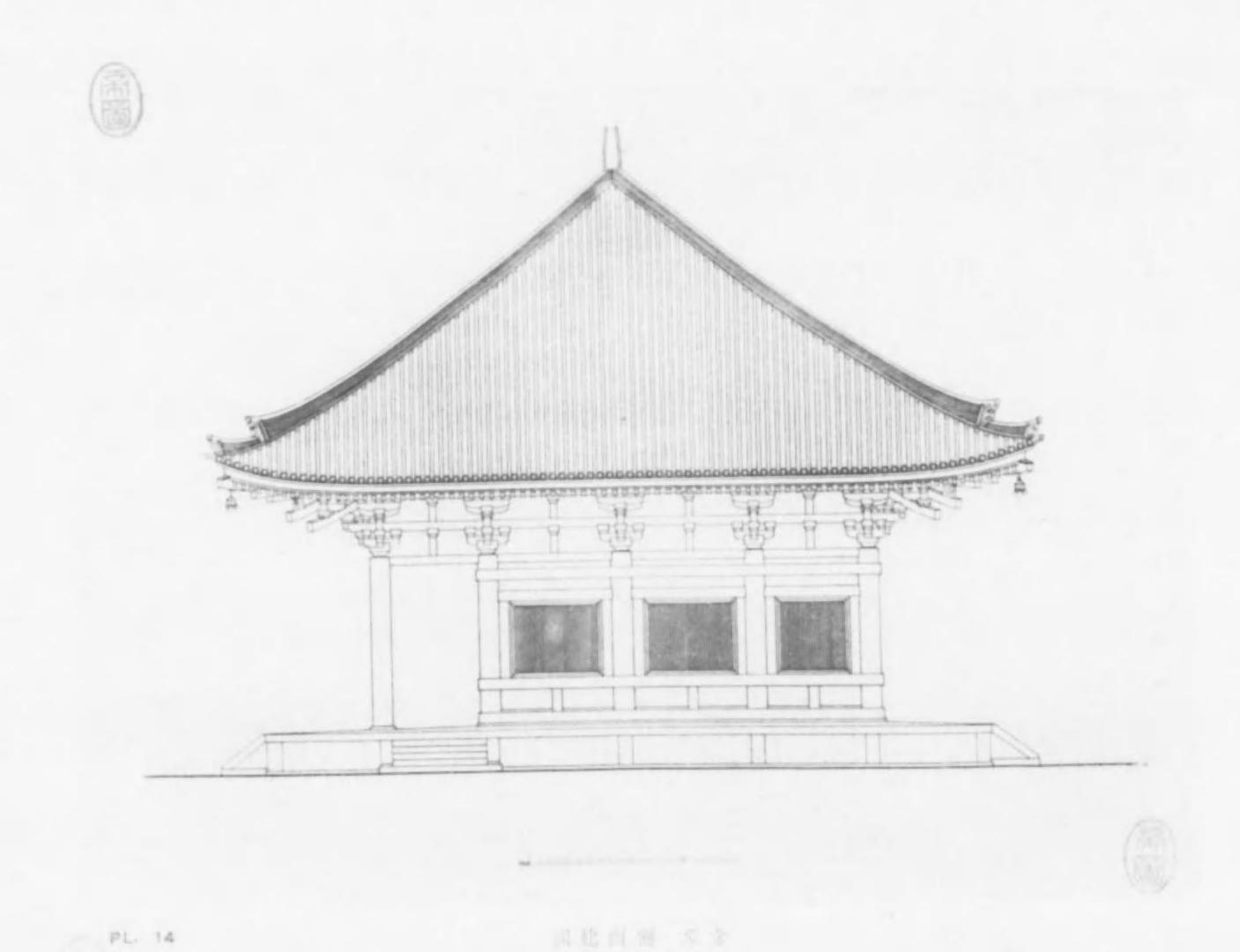
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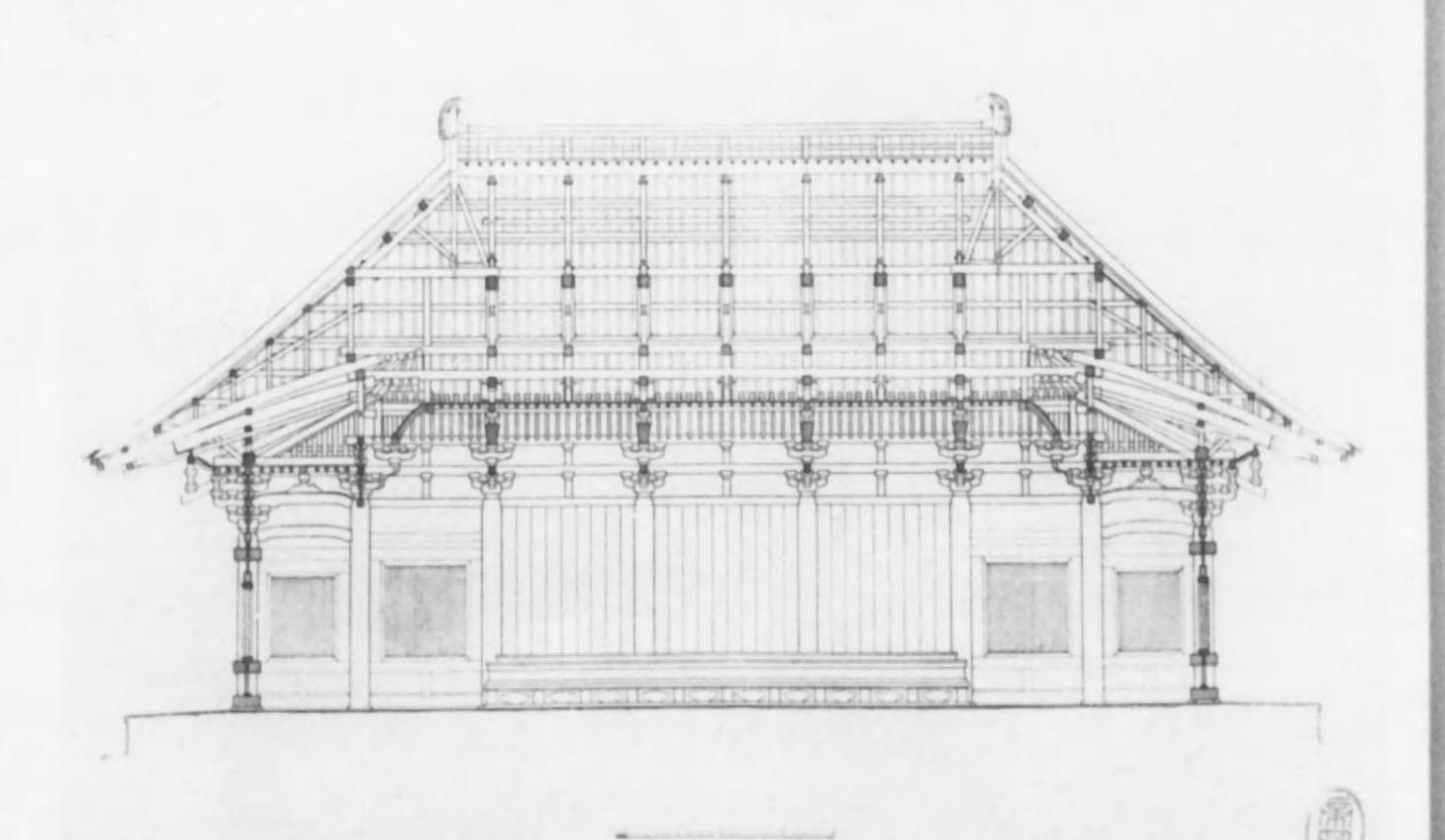
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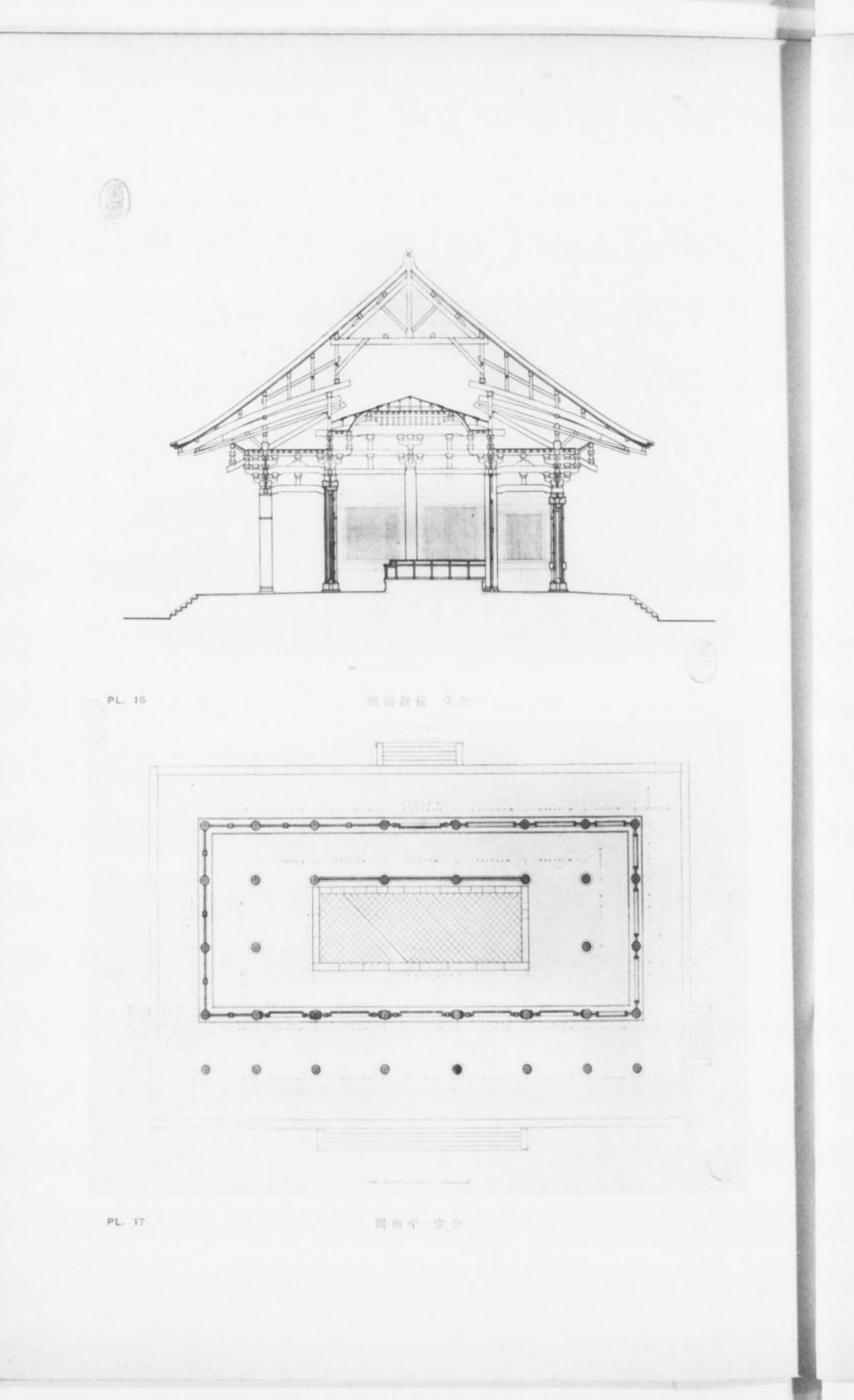






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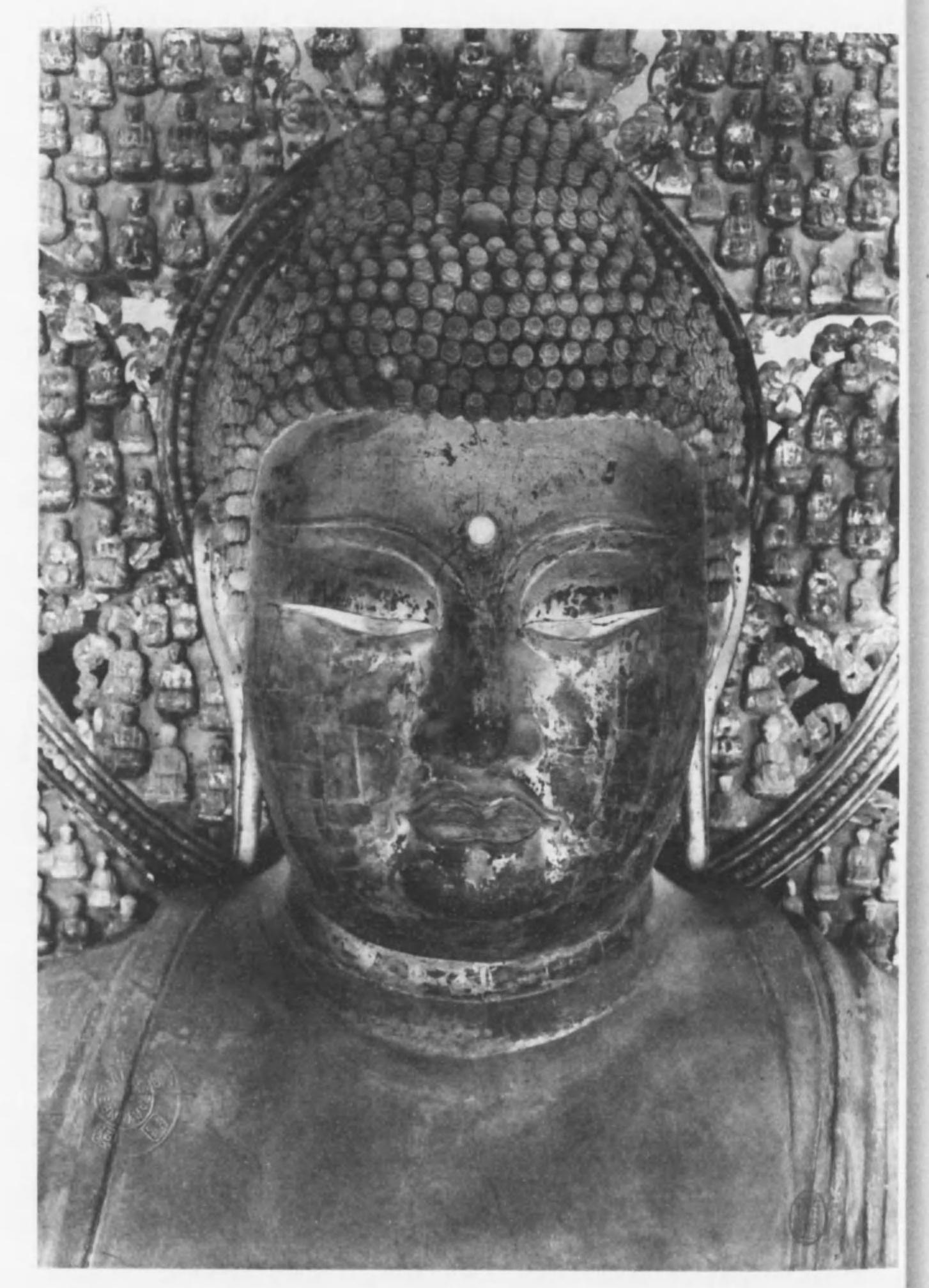
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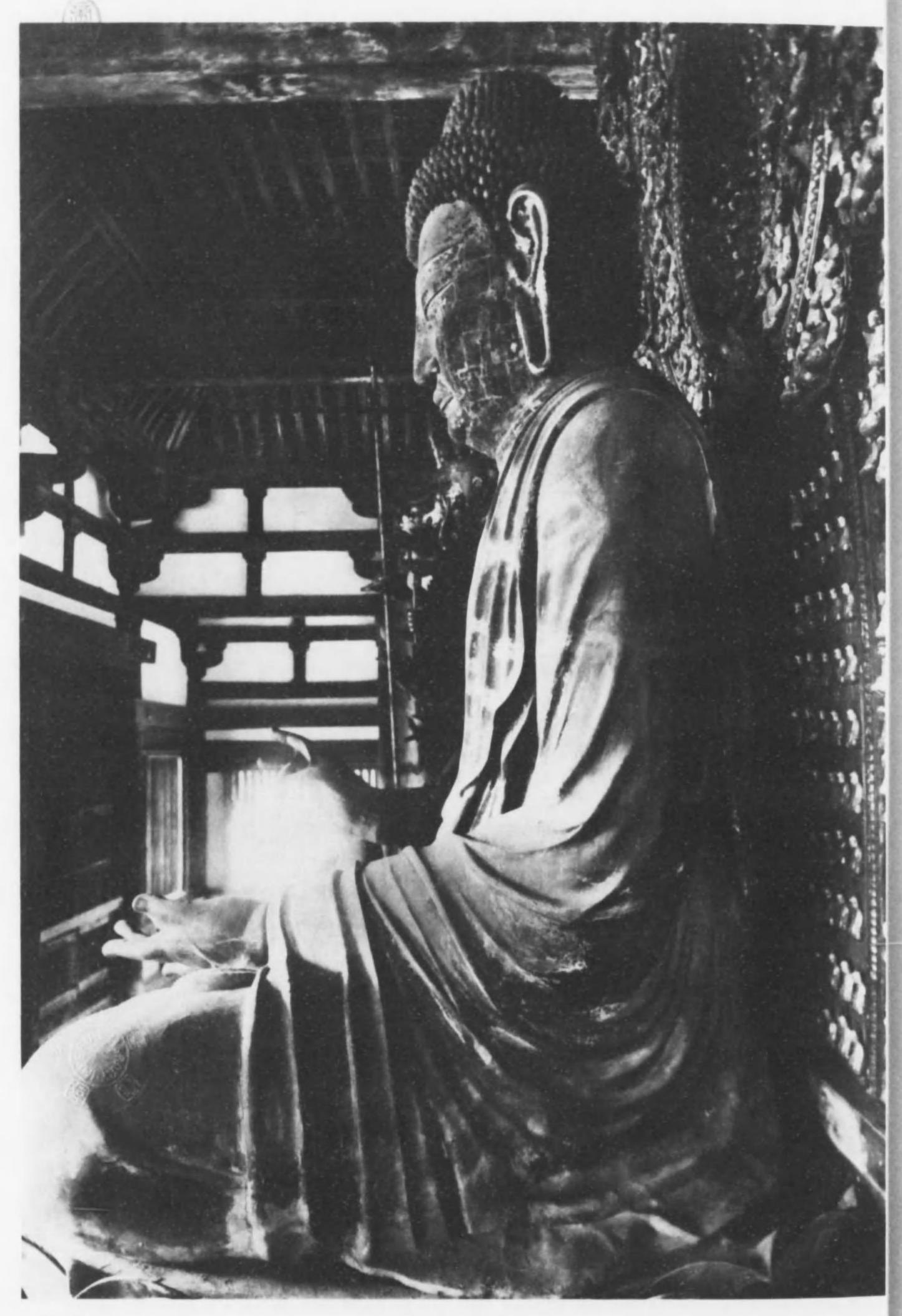


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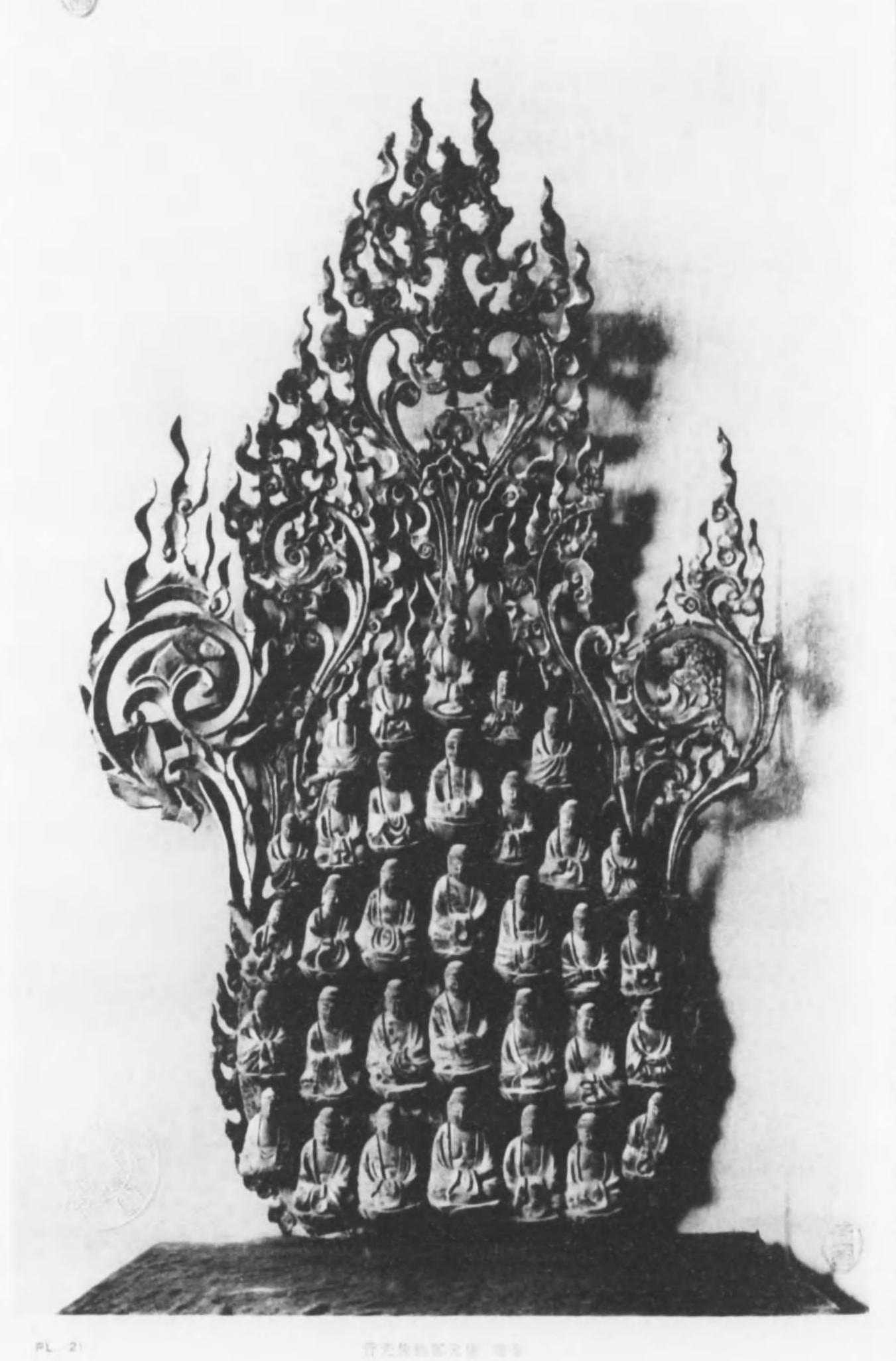


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PL. 22

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PL. 23

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PL. 24



PL 25

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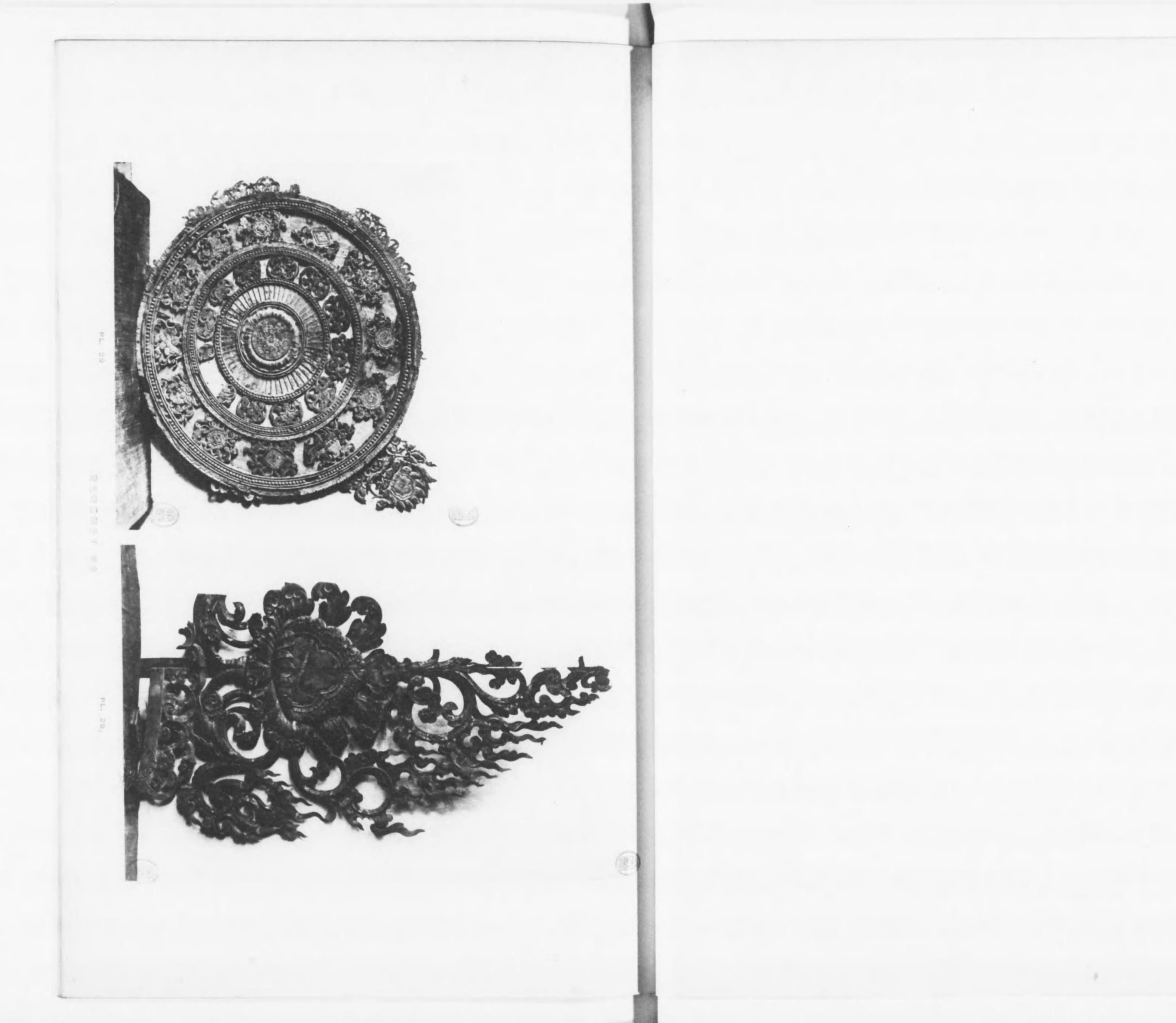
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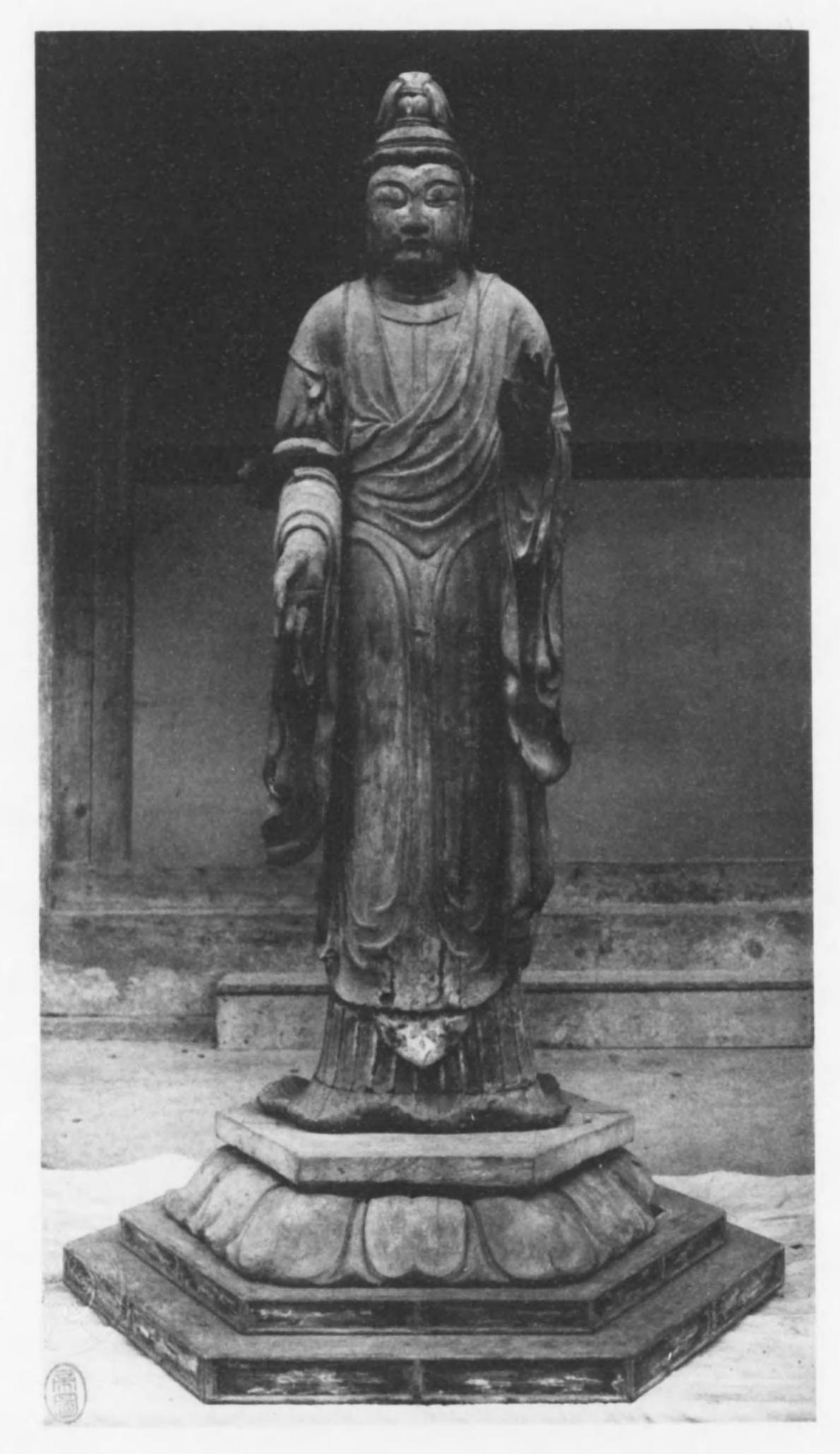
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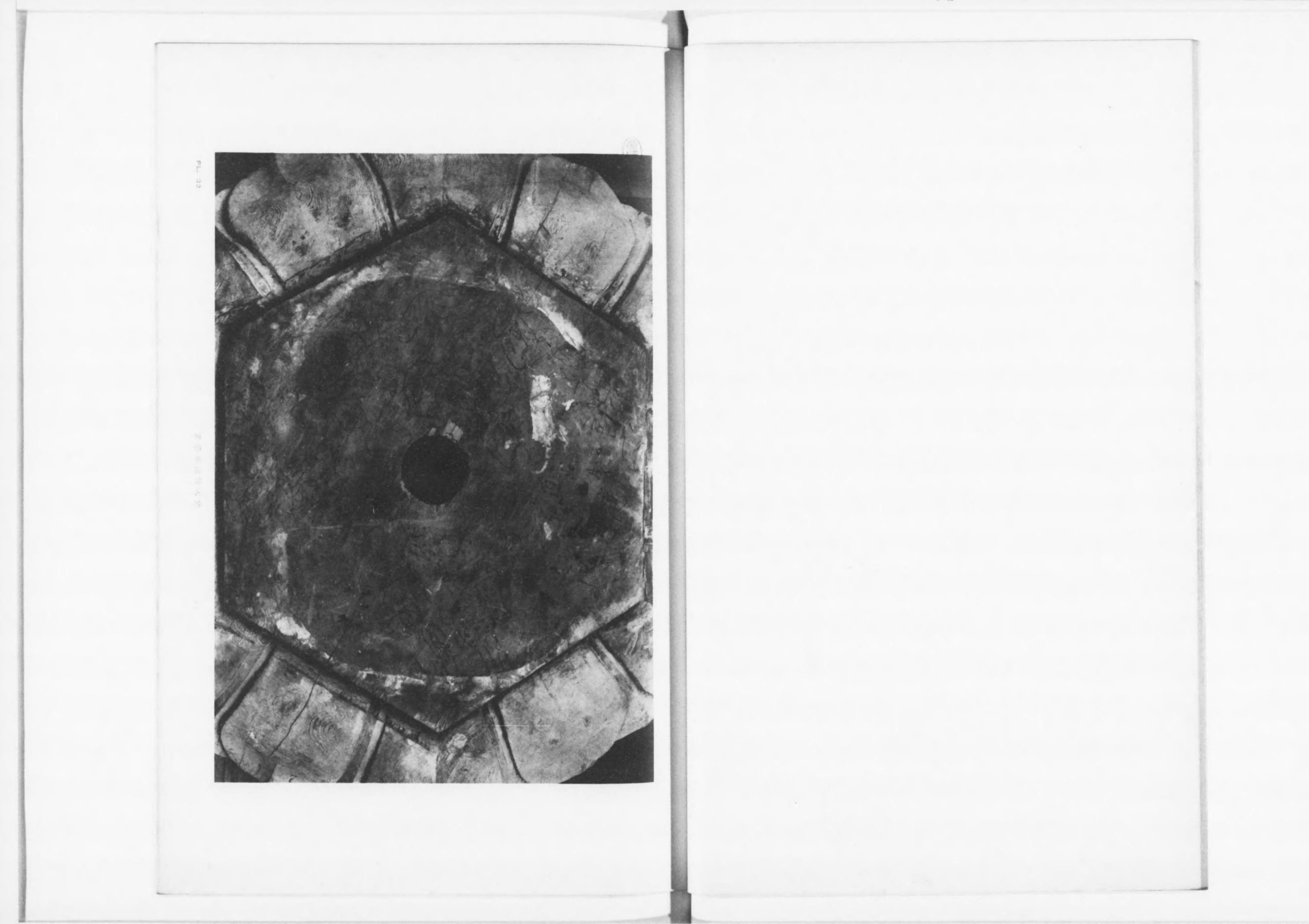




PL. 30

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PL 24

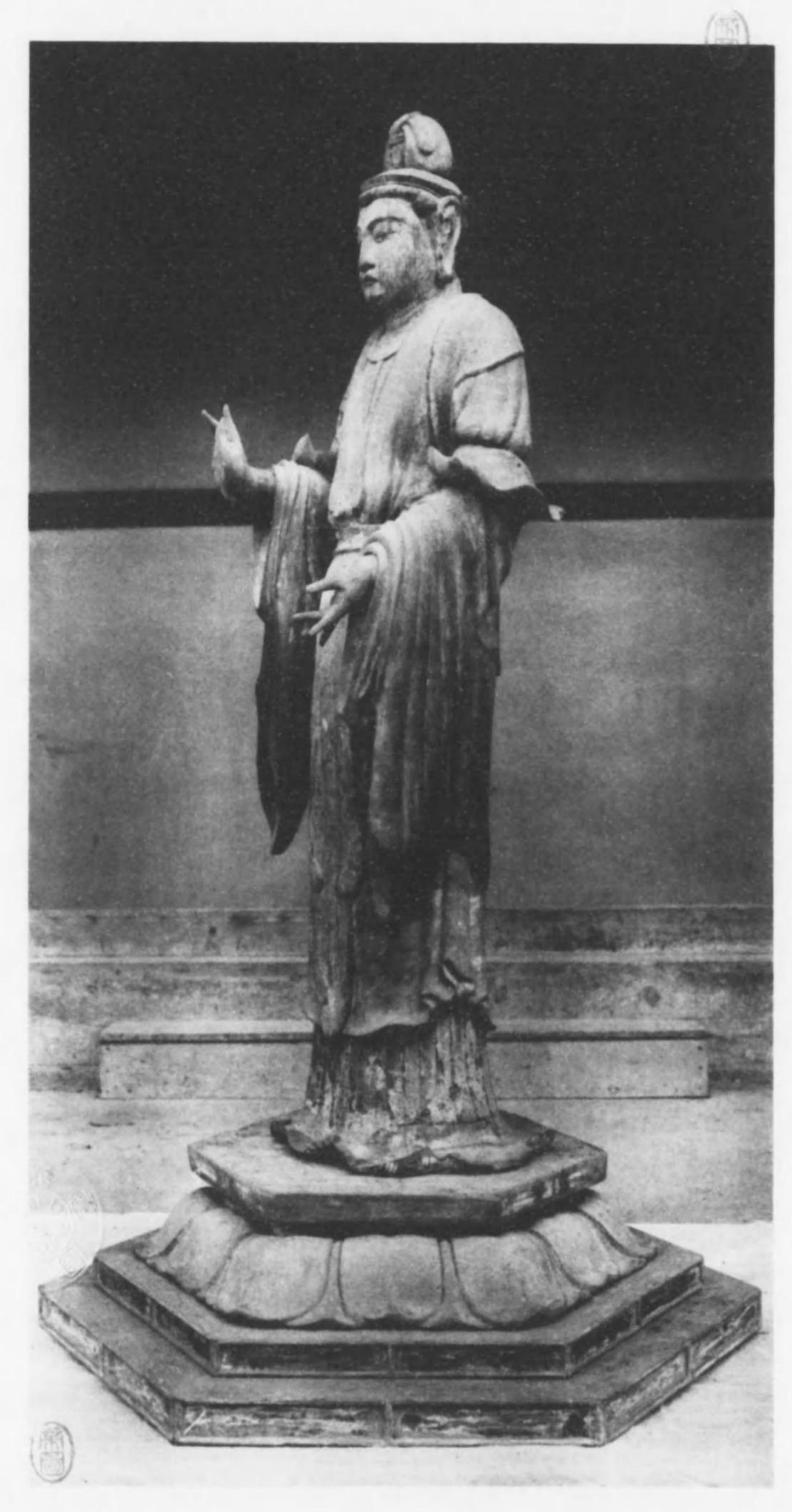
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PL. 36

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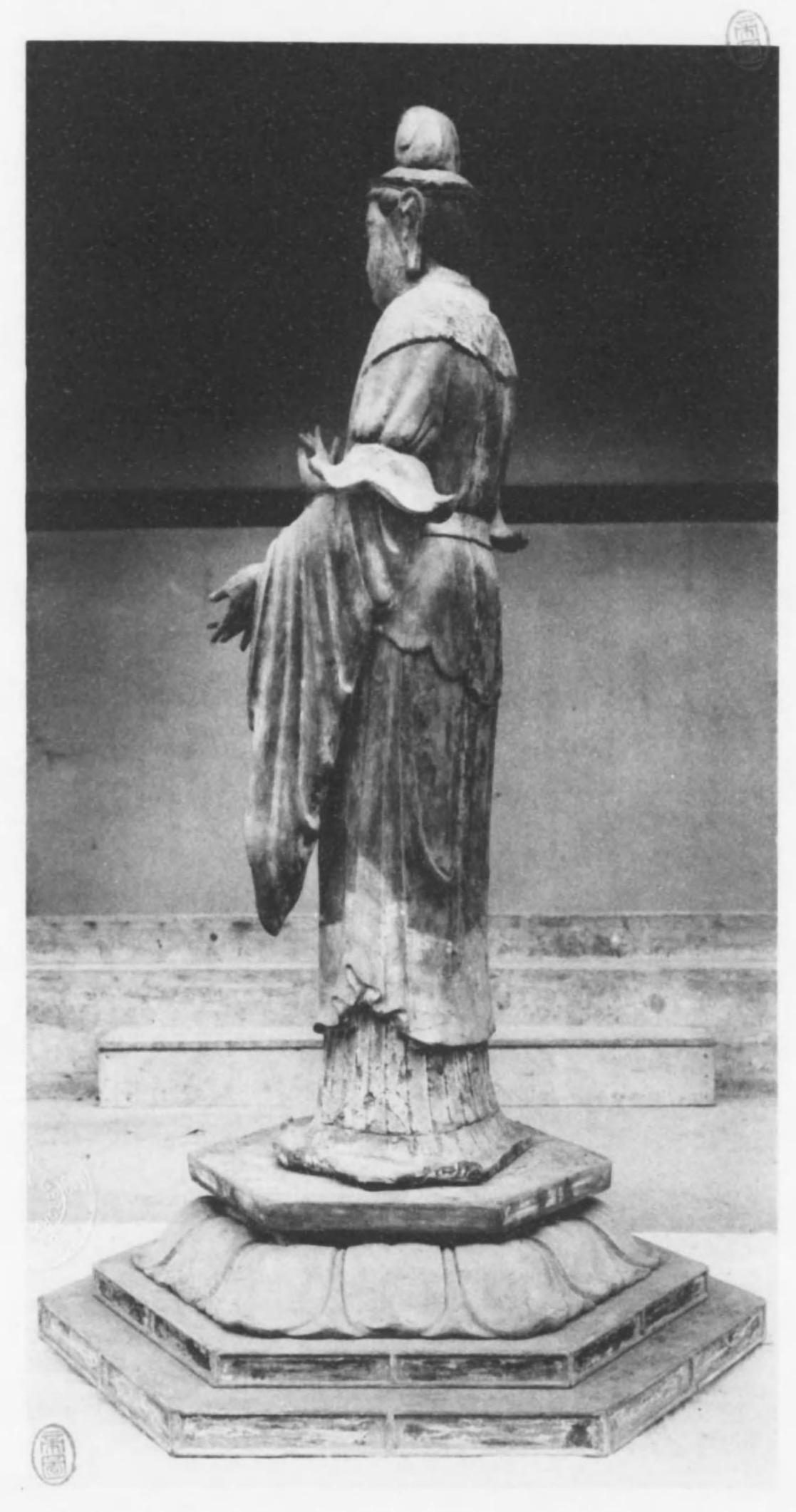


PL. 37

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PL. 38

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PL. 39

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PL. 40

橡医圆档 王天图 至金



PL. 41

恒天园坊 玉天河 党全



PL. 42

族天圆岩 王天四 至金



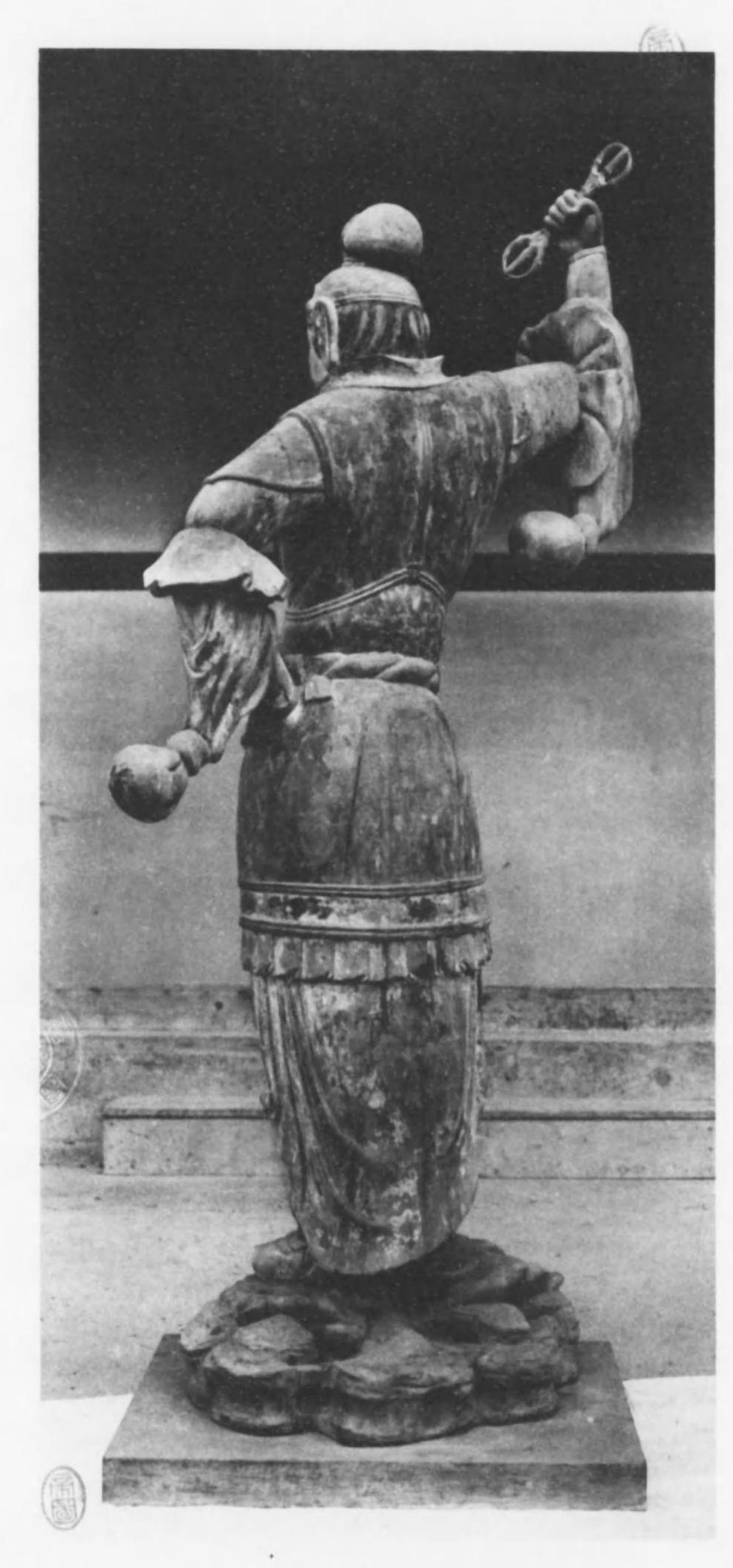
PL. 43

福水接收 正大四 安全



PL 4

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PL. 45

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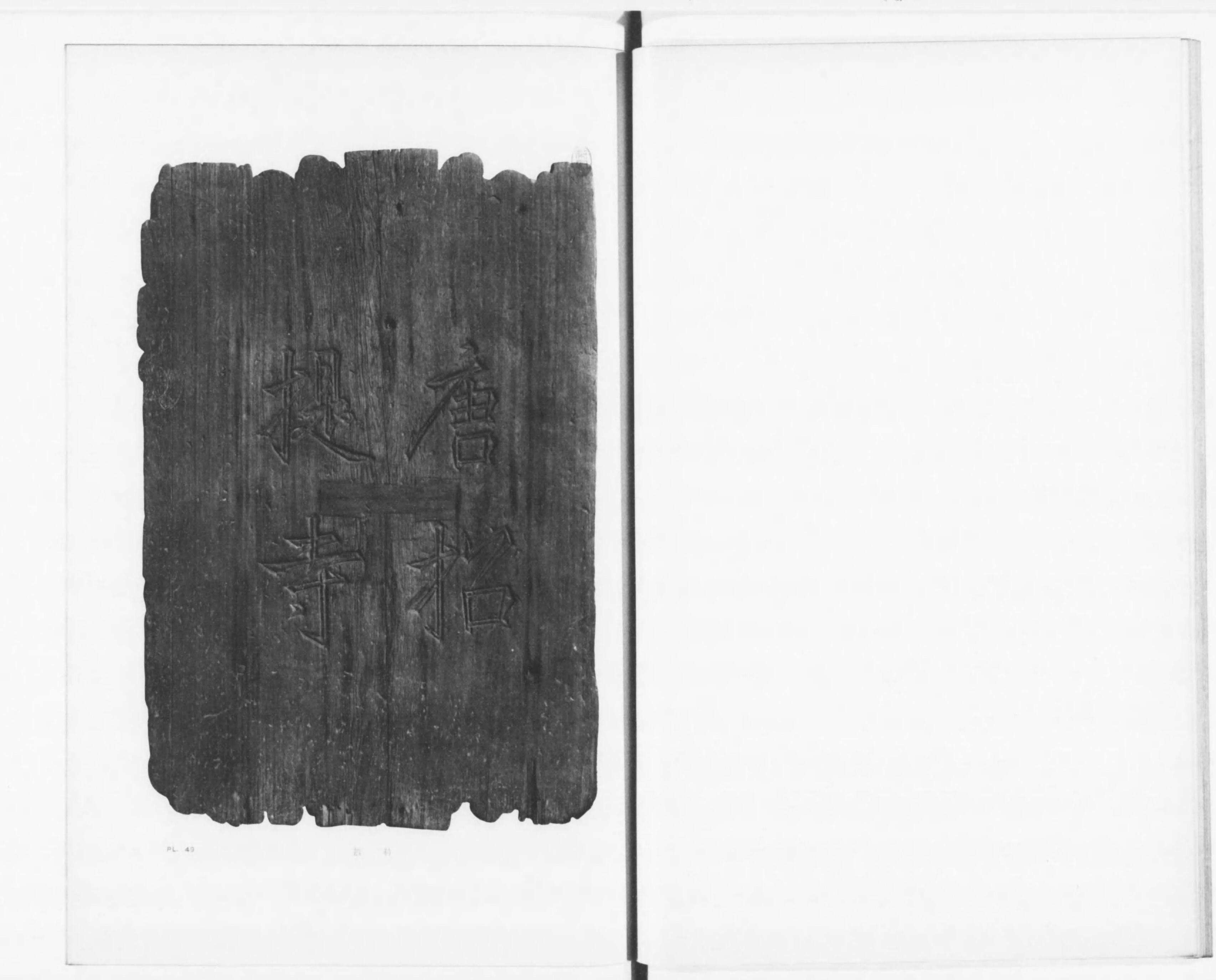
PL. 47

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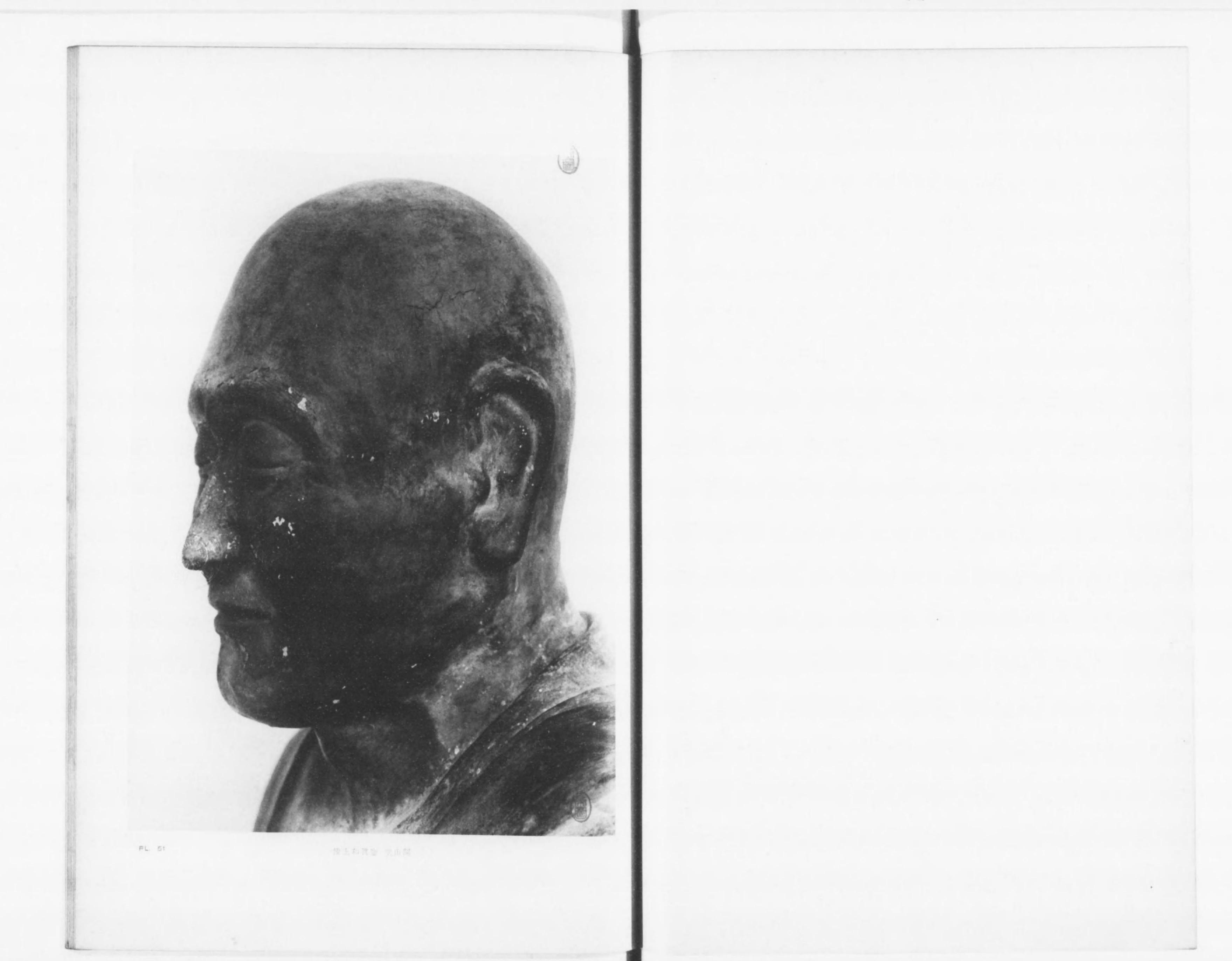


PL. 48

後天期多 王天四 幸全











PL 53

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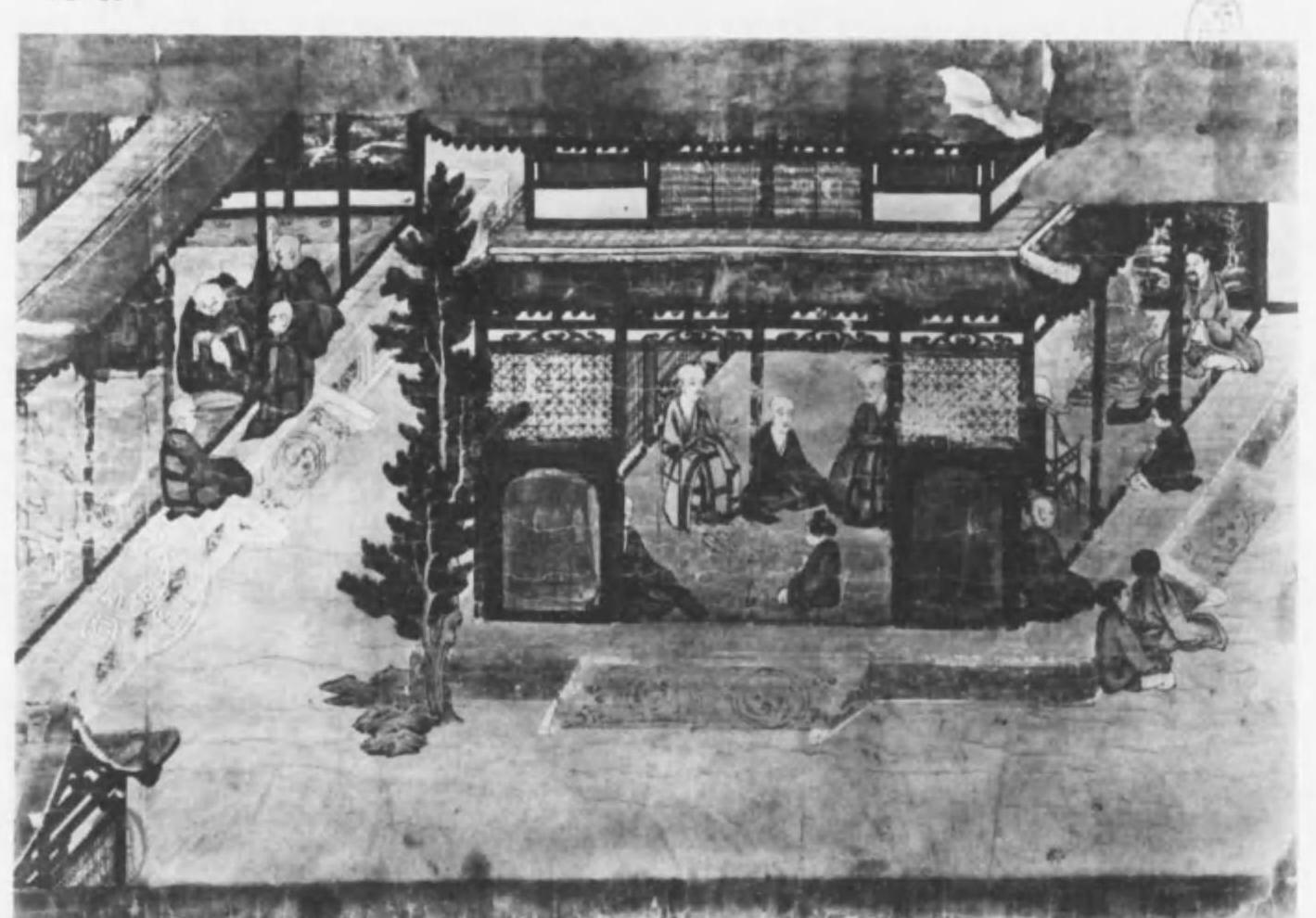


PL. 55

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PL. 56



PL. 57

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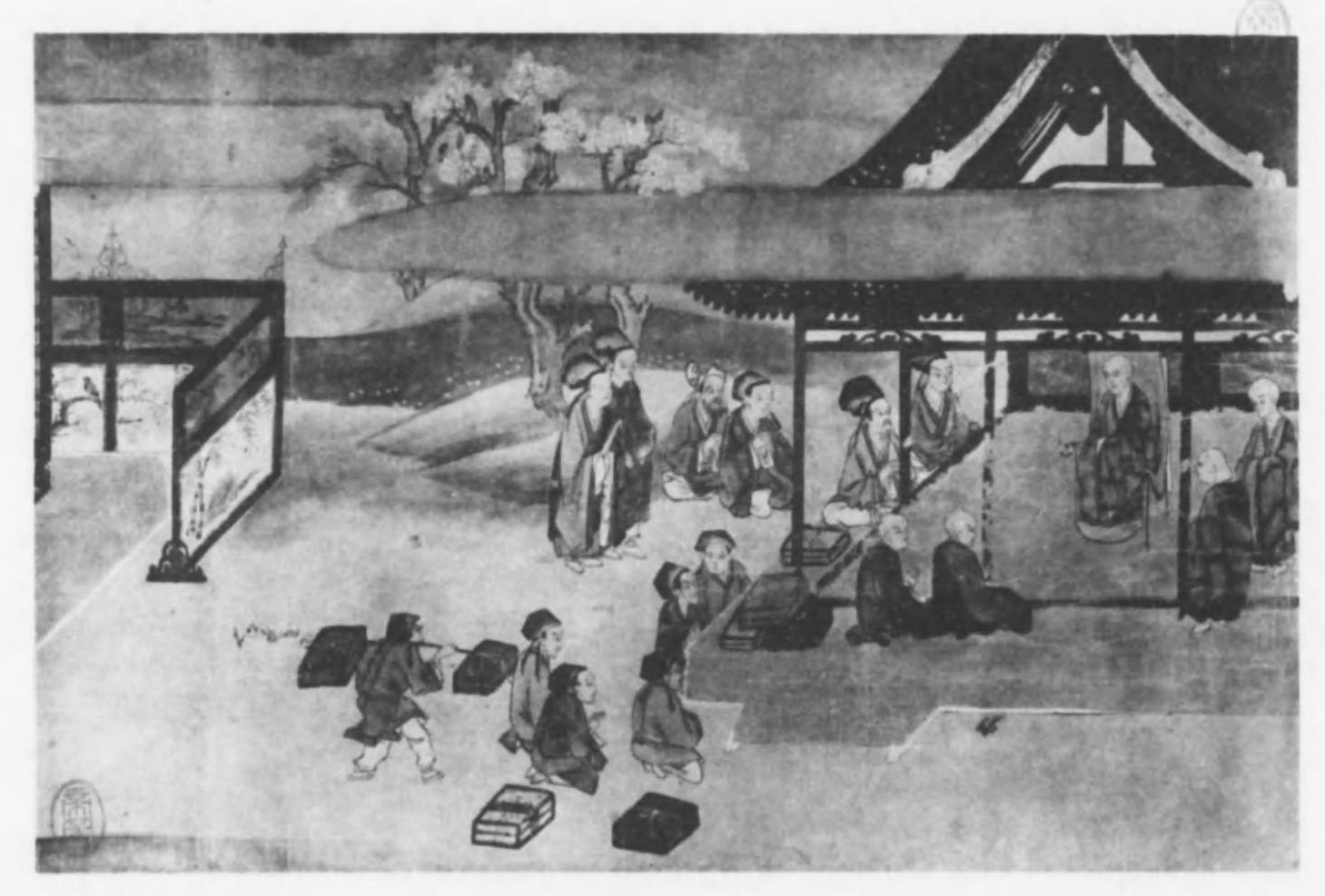




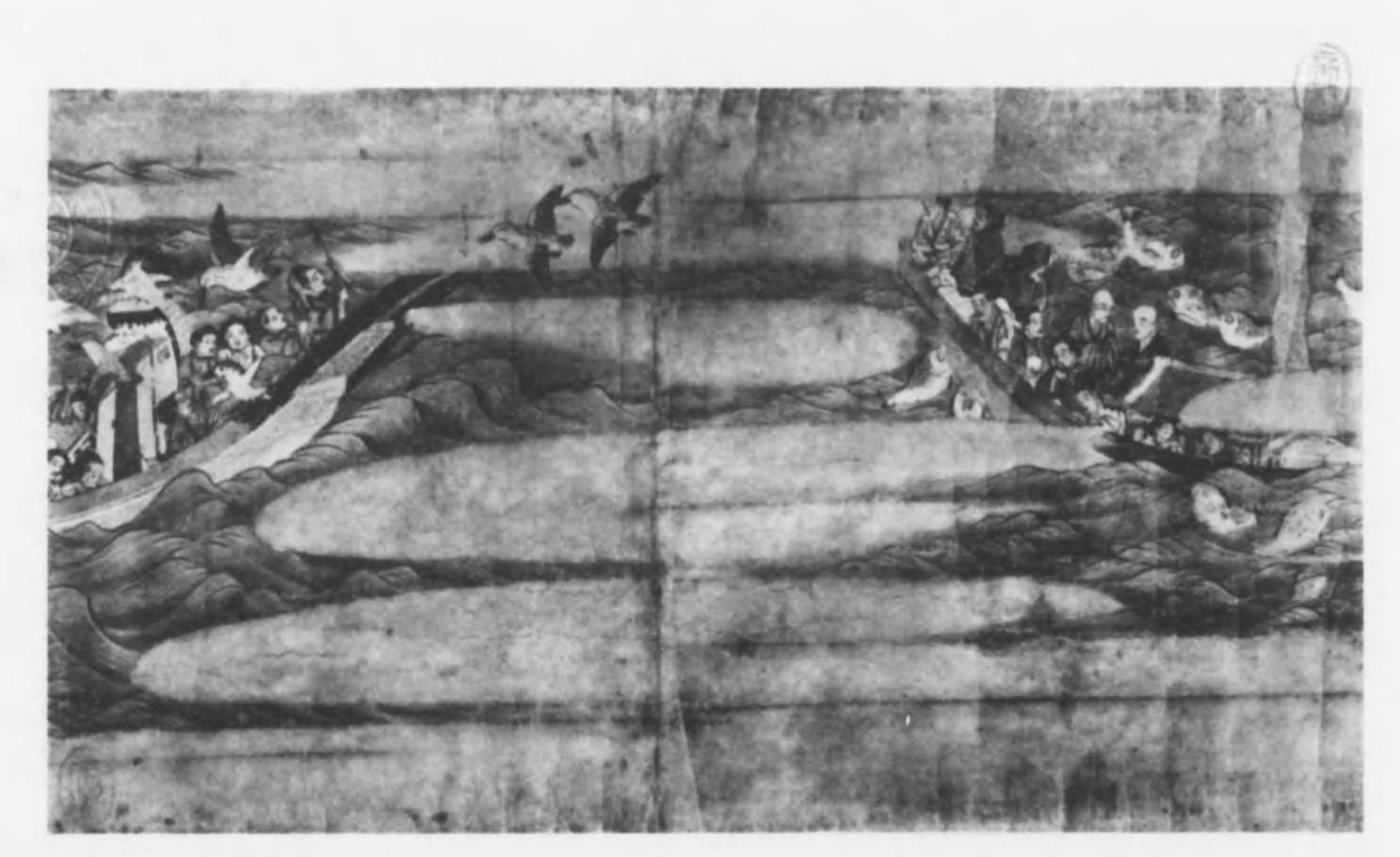
PL, 65

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PL. 68



PL. 69

在植物层形







PL: 71

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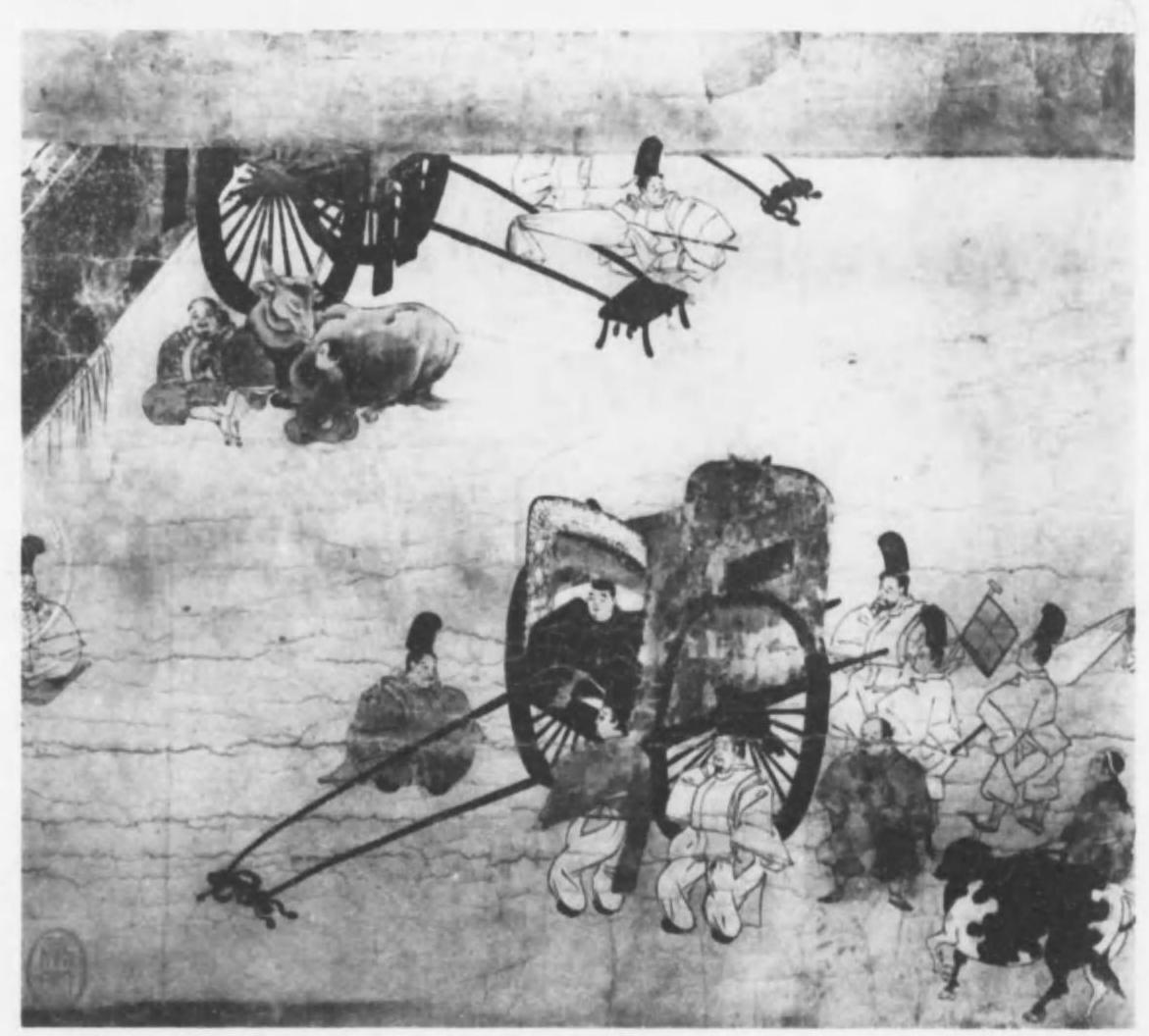


PL. 73

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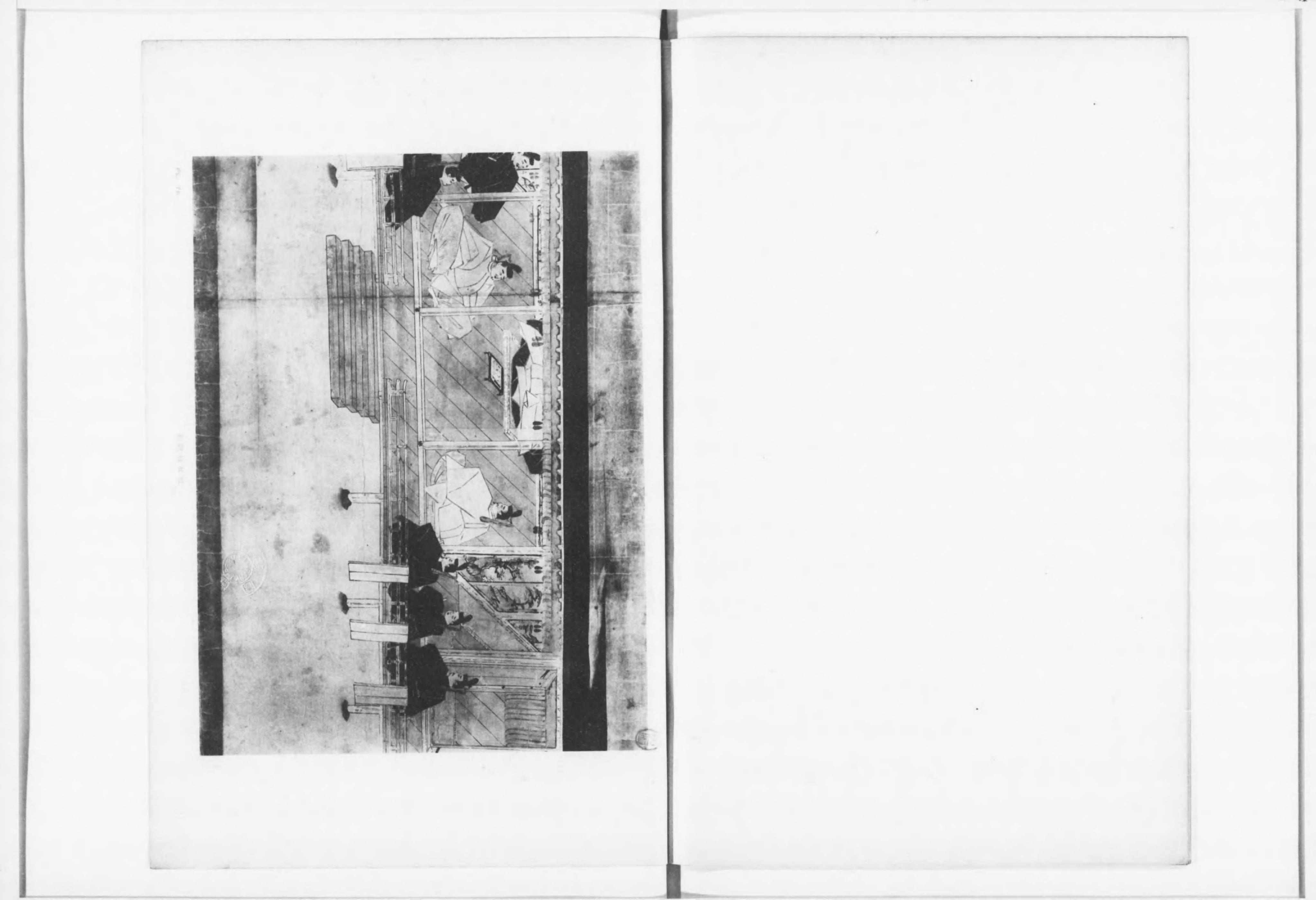


PL. 74



PL. 75

专前作社业



CATALOGUE

OF

ART TREASURES

OF

TEN GREAT TEMPLES OF NARA

VOLUME TWENTY-ONE

THE TOSHODAIJI TEMPLE

PART I

THE OTSUKA KOGEISHA
TOKYO
1932

ART TREASURES OF TEN GREAT TEMPLES OF NARA VOLUME XXI THE TÔSHÔDAIJI TEMPLE

PART I

The long history of the Tôshôdaiji temple began with the Imperial donation of a tract of government land to Priest Kanshin in 759, who established the Monastery here in obedience to the commands of the Emperor Shomu. The memorable thing in the history of Japanese Buddhism during the Tempyô era (645-781) is the systematization of kairitsu rules and commandments. The Buddhist doctrine brought into Japan during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei had by this time taken a firm hold upon the mind of the upper classes, but there was a serious lack in the introduction of orthodox kairitsu regulations: there was no proper initiation ceremony with ten officiating priests. Hence in 733 the Emperor Shômu specially commissioned two Japanese priests who were going to China to invite a prelate conversant with the subject. In 742 (the thirtieth year of the T'ang emperor Hsüantsung) they found the very such priest in Kanshin of the Tamingssû temple of Yangchou, who accepted the proposal and in the following year started for Japan with a retinue of about eighty followers. The party met with a series of trials and was detained for ten long years. At last in 753 they set sail for their second voyage and in the next year Kanshin and seven other priests arrived at their destination. In February they came to the capital; presently the sacred platform was raised in front of the Daibutsuden Hall and here took place a solemn initiation of the ex-Emperor Shômu, his Consort Kômyô and the Empress Kôken, and then of four hundred forty-four bonzes.

With the erection of the Kaidan-in or Baptistery of the Tôdaiji temple Priest Kanshin lived in the Têzen-in in the compounds of the temple and was revered and known by the name of "Great T'ang Priest." Given by the Emperor the temple site and estate in 759, he raised here the first Japanese temple of the Ritsu sect provided with the sacred platform. Kanshin died in 763, but his disciples received the mantle and under the patronage of Kammu and other emperors the monastery gradually rose to be one of the greatest temples of Nara. However, its history as the headquarters of the Ritsu sect in this country was not undisturbed, for early in the Heian period (782-897) it adopted the doctrine of the strongly Brahmanistic Yôgacharya or Shingon sect, which obtained in the new capital of Kyôto, and from the mid-Heian days down it could not remain untouched by the general laxity of priestly discipline and its star was on the wane. Reaction set in from the later Fujiwara to the earlier Kamakura days when a spirit of purity and regeneration prevailed among the clergy: and the Tôshôdaiji produced under Priest Kaijo, Abbot of the twentieth generation, two great men Kakusei and Yeison, who in the Tôshôdaiji and Saidaiji respectively rendered distinguished services in reviving the prosperity of the Ritsu sect in Nara; the rise of Kakusei as the Abbot of the twenty-first generation in 1244 marked the restoration of the temple and he carried on an extensive reparation under the patronage of Yoritomo. During the following six hundred years the temple enjoyed the countenance of Kamakura, Ashikaga and Tokugawa shōguns, feudal lords and other devotees and kept its unique position as the centre of the Ritsu sect save for a few setbacks during the heyday of the Jodo and Shingon sects.

PLATE I VIEW OF THE TÖSHÖDAIJI TEMPLE

From the time of the founder Priest Kanshin down to the earlier days of the Heian period his followers exerted themselves for the completion of the temple constructing various buildings and executing Buddhist images to be enshrined therein, till by the beginning of the Heian epoch it had become one of the grandest temples in Nara. Miraculously enough the Tôshôdaiji suffered very little from a natural calamity or a fire, but the drift of the times brought it into gradual decay. Only once in 1116 we hear of a repair being made, but little of any rebuilding or restoration. Thus by the latter days of the Fujiwara age most of the buildings were dilapidated except for important structures such as the Kondô, Kôdô and the Eastern Pagoda. In the revival of the temple at the beginning of the Kamakura period a number of subsidiary buildings were constructed and the Kondô, Kôdô etc. were extensively restored to put on quite a new aspect. Afterwards, though it never suffered from a fire, it experienced a severe shock of earthquake in 1506, 1594 and during the Kambun era (1661-1672) and the buildings went into decay one after another. Inspite of the shogun Tsunayoshi's protection in the Genroku era (1688-1703) they could not retrieve its fortunes. The only buildings we see now are the Kondô, Kôdô, Korô, Shôrô, Raidô, Kaizandô, Hôzô, Kyôzô and priests' apartments, all the rest having been devastated by time and elements. The Kondo, the most important of all its edifices, has fortunately escaped all these disasters and remained nearly as it was in the Tempyô period with all its Buddhist images intact, even though there are not without some slight alterations visible both in the building and in the statuary.

PLATES II-V THE KONDÔ OR MAIN HALL. HEIGHT, 51 ft. 34 in.

PLATES VI DOOR OF THE KONDO

PLATES VII-IX THE INTERIOR OF THE KONDÔ
PLATES X-XI ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS OF THE
CEILING

PLATES XIII Shibi OR FINIAL ORNAMENT
PLATES XIII-XVII PLANS OF THE KONDÔ

The prostyle octastyle Kondo stands foremost among all extant structures of the Nara period. Its unique feature of the front portico with eight columns is said to be typical of palaces of the times. However, the columns have no longer the "entasis" or an outward curvature of profile, as seen in the architecture of the Asuka period. Bracket-systems now perfected into the mitsuto type are superimposed in the threefold mitesaki style and support a grand roof adorned with finial ornaments called shibi at each end of the topmost ridge (the western one is a later restoration). It will be noticed that the scale of such architectural details is large and powerful. Shirin props low and slanting slowly are used. Kaerumata ornamants and tsunagi-köryő (connectingbeams) are executed with fine varied mouldings. They are all painted red. The shirin props and shirin panels show a faint trace of their polychrome decorations. The front doors are also painted with several medallions of the original Tempyô times, giving witness to a unique method of ornamenting door-leaves at the time. The interior is divided into the chancel and the ambulatory. On the platform of the former are installed the images of Rushana or Virocana Buddha (centre), Yakushi (east), a Thousand-Handed Kwannon (west) and guardian deities of Buddhism-Brahma, Indra and Four Horizon Gods of the Universe. The coffered ceiling of the chancel is supported on a frieze-like band of slanting shirin props, which rise from the kotenjó or secondary ceiling running along the four sides of the chancel, and is provided with four parallel kôryô beams carried across from front to back. The panels of the ceiling and the shirin are enriched with full-coloured designs consisting of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, hösöge flowers, scrolls and clouds. Accordidg to an old document preserved in the temple, it appears that the wooden partition at the back of the platform was originally decorated with a Buddhist

The Kondô having undergone reparation in 1270,

1321-1323, 1692 and 1898 is somewhat altered; for instance the topmost ridge is raised a little and consequently the roof has become slightly steeper. Nevertheless the structure preserves its original proportions in the main and stands preeminent among the relics of the Nara architecture. Above all it presents a most successful facade with boldly projecting eaves and a noble colonnade of eight gigantic columns. Indeed the portico impresses the visitor with a certain sense of depth and gravity, which accords well with the majestic deities enshrined in the chancel. The most notable features of the interior are the treatment of the coved compartment ceiling and its coloured decoration, which reached its highest development in the ornamentation of the Hôôdô or Phoenix Hall at Uji.

PLATES XVIII-XX RUSHANA BUDDHA (KONDÔ)

Seated statue. Dry lacquer over hollow frame.

Height, 11 ft. 11 in.

PLATES XXI PART OF THE MANDORLA Wooden. Height, 16 ft. 81 in.

with the building represents like the Great Image of the Tôdaiji Rushana Buddha presiding over the Lotus-Universe, to whom the greatest homage was paid in the Tempyô era. The statue is made of a hollow shell of lacquered cloths and is covered with gold leaf. This method of workmanship or kyôchô (dry lacquer) as it is called is said to have been introduced from China as early as the reign of the Emperor Tenchi (662-672) according to an old document, but its fashion was seen in this period and ceased with the decline of the Tempyô culture.

The mission led by Priest Kanshin contained a large number of artists—painters, sculptors, jewellers, decorators etc. It is therefore indisputable that the arts of the Tôshôdaiji are in a direct descent from Tang arts of China. This is also the reason why a certain grandeur in expression and matured skill in execution should mark the present image and its companions Yakushi and A Thousand-Handed Kwannon and distinguish them from contemporary works such as to be found in the Sangwatsudô of

the Tôdaiji etc., which more or less show signs of modification of sculptors' art by the hand of native artists.

The image strikes us with majesty and spiritual grandeur-an impression largely due to the unity and freedom from meticulosity with which the well rounded and dignified colossus is rendered. The effect is the more strengthened by its imposing mandorla and rich lotiform seat raised on the pedestal powerfully executed. All this is brought home when we compare this work with later pieces, say Jôchô's productions in the mid-Heian period. It has a comparatively large head, a full face with a broad and rather angular brow, elongated eyes and rich cheeks, a short and thick neck and a well-fed frame with ample chest and limbs. Altogether they may sometimes give a slight suggestion of heaviness. Whereas the profile is very beautiful showing fine elongated eyes, well-cut lips and a straight nose, full of severity and beauty. The folds of drapery numerous in the front part are very naturally rendered. No less beautiful is the modelling of hands. A flame-shaped topmost fragment of the mandorla in PLATE XXI, itself a complete piece of an open-work mandorla, is as rich as it is simple and is replete with the effect of gravity.

PLATES XXII-XXIV YAKUSHI-NYORAI (KONDÔ)

Standing statue. Dry lacquer over hollow frame.

Height, 12 ft. 11 in.

Like the image of Rushana this piece is also done in the dakkatsu (lacquered hollow frame) method and is overlaid with gold leaf, dating, as Rushana and Kwannon do, from the time of the erection of the temple itself. As stated above, these works are typical of a newly introduced Chinese technique in the later Nara epoch somewhat exotic and characterized with more gravity than refinement, as is evident when compared with the prevailing style of the same Tang origin, which, introduced earlier, seems to have something Japanese about it. We notice that this statue of Yaku shi is by a different hand from the author of Rushana as is shown by the lack of such exquisite details as Rushana's hands and features, although it is not

without its peculiar charms as in the beautiful rendering of sleeves flowing gently from its elbows. Probably the mandorla belongs to Kwannon and that of the latter to Yakushi.

PLATES XXV-XXVII A THOUSAND-HANDED KWAN-

Standing statue. Dry lacquer over wooden frame. Height, 12 ft. 7 in.

PLATES XXVIII-XXIX MANDORLA

This wonderful image of a thousand-handed Kwannon is made of wood applied with a thin layer of lacquer and covered with a gold leaf. A mysterious legend is told about its authorship; it is traditionally believed that the statue was made by a superhuman being, though its companion pieces Rushana and Yakushi are attributed to sculptors under Priest Kanshin. The belief may be partly accountable from its towering figure with the mystic eleven faces and the radiation of an innumerable hands, an object of wonder to the earlier devotees of Buddhism quite unaccustomed with such colossal images combining originality with ingenuity. Besides the facial expression has something strange about it: in its broad brow and full cheeks it resembles Yokushi, but its eyes wide open are instinct with an air of mysterious majesty, which is also recognizable in Rushana, but not in so marked a degree as in this piece. In general disposition of parts and execution of details the work has much in common as is evident in its straight figure, the modelling of its face, shoulders, chest, hands and waist as well as the arrangement of drapery. The genius of the sculptor is best seen in the disposition of hands, actually numbering a thousand. At the first blush they seem to consist of two groups, that is forty-two larger hands and the remaining smaller ones, but in reality endless care has been taken to vary their size and position according to their relative position so as to produce unity in effect. The mandorla which properly belongs to Yakushi as stated above is a typical Tempyô work in its vigorous as well as graceful design of floral and flame arabesques.

PLATES XXX-XXXV BONTEN OR BRAHMA
Standing statue. Wooden & coloured.
Height, 6 ft. 21 in.

PLATES XXXVI-XXXIX TAISHAKU OR INDRA Standing statue. Wooden & coloured. Height, 6 ft. 3 in.

The statues of guardian deities of Buddhism here installed, though much smaller than the trio of great images, were produced in the same period. Carved in wood to a great extent, it is then finished in lacquer, a method of execution producing the kyócho-like effect and eventually becoming the model for sculptors of the Heian period (782-897). In the Toshodaiji are found a large number of such statues to be regarded as the prototype of Heian works. In the rendering of hair and lower parts of drapery these pieces show a soft and tender modelling by the application of a thick layer of lacquer. Supple folds of drapery are also due to the use of this medium and make a striking contrast with sharp lines of drapery in the Heian sculpture. The same high standard of skill as shown in the principal works is to be witnessed in the manner of workmanship of their pose, facial expression and other details-in the beautiful eyes and eye-brows, well-cut nose and lips, and tender full cheeks, closely resembling the majestic Rushanaalmost suggesting at the same authorship.

During the reparation of 1917 scribblings in India ink were discovered on the upper side of the lotus-pedestal, concealed by the hexagonal slab, They are mere caricatures scrawled stealthily by Tempyō artists but have a touch of human interest to think they were done in playful mood, to divert themselves in the intervals of their serious work. It is not unexampled to find such scribblings in Buddhist images of the Nara times.

PLATES XL-XLVIII SHITENNÔ (KONDÔ)

Standing statues. Wooden and coloured.

Height, (Jikokuten) 6 ft. 1 in. (Zôchôten) 6 ft. 21 in.

(Kômokuten) 6 ft. 21 in. (Tamonten) 6 ft. 2 in.

These wooden statues of Four Heavenly Kings are each carved out of a single block, lacquer being used for the modelling of hair only. As is usual with such images, their pose and the disposition of limbs have something stiff about them. This led the artist to lay a greater stress on the facial expression of the unbridled fury. The art of carving exhibited in these excellent Shitenno pieces is characterized with firmness and vigour showing their sculptor belonged to the same school as that of the carver of Bonten and Taishaku, or possibly may have been the identical artist.

PLATE XLIX THE TABLET OF THE TOSHODAUL Wooden. Height, 4 ft. 101 in.

This tablet deprived of its ornamental frame and part of the panel was given, according to temple tradition, by the Empress Kôken in 751, when the temple was founded, and the handwriting is also said to be by the Empress herself. Originally it appears to have been hung up on the Kôdô or otherwise on the Chùmon. The calligraphic style is typical of the Nara date.

PLATES L-LIII MEMORIAL STATUE OF PRIEST KANSHIN

> Seated statue. Papiermâché & coloured. Height, 2 ft. 81 in.

This image of Priest Kanshin is enshrined in the Kaizando or Founder' Hall. The story goes that one night in March, 755, Ningi, one of the Priest's Chinese disciples, dreamt that a huge beam in the Kôdô collapsed and broke in two and regarding this ominous of the Master's death, he forthwith asked Shitaku, another Chinese pupil of Kanshin, to make this memorial state. It represents an blind old man seated calmly and beaming with tenderness, giving expression to the spiritual greatness of this noble priest. The figure is very unusually modelled in papiermáché and like a dry-lacquer work is characterized with smooth and flowing rhythm with which the material is handled. Above all the priestly robe is more naturally indicated than by the use of dry lacquer. For its date we may probably accept the tradition and attribute it to the Nara epoch considering its powerful technique.

PLATES LIV-LV MEMORIAL STATUE OF DAIHI-BOSATSU Seated statue. Wooden & coloured. Height, 2 ft. 10 in.

The image is also installed in the Kaizandô beside that of Priest Kanshin. Daihi-Bosatsu or Priest Kakusei is a great man who revived the prosperity of the Tôshôdaiji when its star waned in the thirteenth century. Seventy years after his death, which occurred in 1249, he was given the honourable posthumous title of Daihi-Bosatsu by the Emperor Godaigo. The statue is composed of a number of wooden blocks and crystals are used for eyes. On the inside of the back we find the inscription giving the name of sculptor Jôkei and the date 1395. The man is known to be the carver of the now lost Two Deva Kings Jikokuten and Zôchôten originally installed in the Chumon of the Kôfukují temple, but except the present piece none of his works has been preserved. That he belonged to Kôkei's school as is mentioned in the inscription is attested by a certain similarity this bears to Kôkei's works such as Six Patriarchs of the Hoss's Sect in the Nanyendo, the Kôfukuji temple, for instance in the execution of thick parallel folds raised high and somewhat lacking unity. At any rate it is interesting to see that the artist kept to the tradition of Kôkei with success down in the end of the fourteenth century. when sculpture was fast going downhill. The piece was repaired in 1693.

PLATES LVI-LXXVI THE "TÖSEIDEN" SCROLL

Five rolls in colours on paper.

Length, (I) 50 ft. 71 in. (II) 64 ft. 63 in. (III) 48 ft. 53 in. (IV) 55 ft. 2 in. (V) 51 ft. 91 in. Height, 1 ft. 24 in.

The Tôseiden or Eastern Mission Scroll depicts the life-story of Priest Kanshin in five rolls, of which the first was done in 1298 by Rengyō or Rokubei as he was popularly called. As the inscription shows, the scroll was presented to the Tôshōdaiji by Priest Ninshō of the Gokurakuji temple, Kamakura. The name of the painter and date were never inscribed in picture-rolls before Kamakura date, but later we sometimes find such probably owing to the influence of Chinese paintings of the

Sung and Yuan dynasties, which were abundantly brought into Japan at the time. Compared with contemporary scrolls in the native Yamatoye style, the work under notice is characterized with the introduction of the Sung and Yuan technique of painting, which was in great fashion in religious as well as secular pieces. Another reason for this peculiarity is that the subject-matter of the present picture largely consists of Chinese scenes and Chinese manners and customs. Again, the painter being a native of Kamakura, the new centre of religion and learning under Chinese inspiration, it is no wonder that he should have adopted the newly introduced Chinese workmanship. Herein we notice the antithesis of Kyôto and Kamakura, the former representing the old classic style of painting and the latter the new Chinese style. It must be remembered, however, that even in the native school some made use of the lessons of the rival Chinese school, for instance Yen-i's Illustrated History of Priest Ippen, the subject of which, however, made the painter lay great stress on Yamatoye-like beauties. In draftsmanhip virile and direct this shows the assimilation of a great lesson from Chinese painting. Also it avoids the gorgeous decorative treatment in colours usual with the native school. Only the delineation of crowds of people and their movements are not so cleverly done and the the consequence is that the general effect is apt to become stiff and formal. To sum up, the painter makes it his principal object to tell the story not so much as to delineate the mood of his scenes. It is noticeable that the pupils of the eye are all drawn with a peculiar stare. Altogether we may pronounce this scroll a very successful one diversified with contrast and variety.

Synopsis of Scenes Reproduded

Plate LVI Kanshin with his father visiting the Daiunji temple in his native province as a boy of fourteen.

Plate LVII His religious awakening at the sight of Buddha's image and joining the priesthood.

Plate LVIII Japanesse priests departing for China following Mikado's envoy to the T'ang court in 733.

Plate LIX Kanshin building a ship for his Japanese mission.

Plate LX Discord among his followers inducing one of them to make a false charge against the Priest.

Plate LXI Officials coming to arrest the party.

Plate LXII Part of the Text

Plate LXIII Banishment of four Japanese bonzes in the party, Kanshin, though cleared of the charge, having been forbidden to visit Japan.

Plate LXIV Kanshin's second attempt at the Japanese expedition ending in a shipwreck.

Plate LXV Kanshin moved by the Japanese priests' earnest desire and determining to make his disciple search for a sea-worthy vessel.

Plates LXVI-LXVII Kanshin and his followers making a march in the snow and stopping at the Kokuseiji temple.

Plate LXVIII The Japanese priests joining them and talking over the voyage.

Plate LXIX Their ship putting to sea and having a stormy passage.

Plate LXX A giant terrifying the ship at anchor.

Plate LXXI They being enthusiastically received by officials and people and giving a divine service.

Plate LXXII Lamenting over the death of one of the Japanese priests.

Plate LXXIII They meeting the Japanese envoy and being invited to take his ship.

Plate LXXIV Their arrival in Japan.

Plate LXXV The vice-envoy going to inform the Emperor of Kanshin's arrival.

Plate LXXVI The Emperor expressing his wish to receive Buddhist commandments from Kanshin.



