



拳夫大

全



二一〇九八七六五四三二一

同同同同同同同同同

三 二 三 三 三 三 二 一 九 八 七 六 五 四 三

| 同     | 同      | 同      | 同      | 同        | 同        | 同       | 同      | [6]    | 同      | 同     | [6]  | 同     | [1]  | 版          |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|------------|
| 174   | 14     | 0      | 三九     | 三八       | 岩七       | 三六      | 式      | 声      | THICK  | 1110  | =    | 011   | 元    | 六          |
| 同     | 同      | 同      |        | [11]     | 同        | 同       | 间      | [6]    | 觀音及勢至四 | 同     | [a]  | [4]   | [ii] | 阿彌陀如來問(右手) |
| (同酸部) | (同 背部) | (同 頭称) | (粉重全形) | (同 腰及瘫痪) | (同 薩座及雷) | (国 下垂余) | (制 網幣) | (観音全彩) | 間 (全面) | (色新彩) | (連花) | (438) | (だだ) | (右手)       |

| 同     | 同      | 同   | 日月  |
|-------|--------|-----|-----|
| 四六    | 五五     | 1/4 | P   |
| 同     | 童子     | 同   | # 1 |
| (中学年) | 間 (全職) |     | 3   |
|       |        | id  | -   |
|       |        | が   | -   |
|       |        |     |     |

同同 四八七 ○番11下

鏡樓 (外盤)

ム叉は酸ら散て 器な御叉周く厚踏端日年で尼さ各そ十一 尼位時殊忌宮く大綿部十あ寺れ寺の四條 競器にに密殿寺寺一に一つでたは僧日二 競器にに密殿寺寺一に一つでたは僧目二つをは水にを基め手まりたあの毎寺塾坊て番本田當御甚製屯っに、るで月は武に

> だ鎌倉 つ佛の中毎の本 つ今ら磨叡時 滅録にのまは は伽藍の て、本 教時 のか 居 一る。排宗 た本 寺 聊 圳 专 0 大 售 第 12 寺 容 遠 やかと 緻 0) ム薬 ・嚴脅は南都の佛寺の顕著 諸寺の 0 古 居 を確返した。た 期 以降。建立てなるもの 例 安 京 教 る。てつ大かて寺

## 本

t る本の本 の門後寺

財化に 中全 EL

語のの史創を大法外 つ様的の物四年単部党 棚機らこは調行費らる非は 0 73 代態がに固る市金のの対な本す。旧別で 技趣物のがそ元版の を主事方こののて 1時外かれ屋板そ く代等無は根はにの

## 而下正左正 部針側面 骨有面面 勢中右部 座 右面左 同正正 左對上對 正面部面

※ 像

st fi

で育迦寺 あ 至 如 常 つ修来初 たけての かしあな なてつ飲 ど別ため したのこ 8 6 6 6 考いあに 6 P m 1+ 机与城下 るなはは 安加拉加 朝ら特で の東になり 图 李 國 は同尼分 金世中中 かくでと に旅あ同 は合りじ

> ろひは之捌こう で或罪とけとに あはらあたか御

金のに一腕板ののな出にく推る空かる現どへ善 腦智器水釧で一枝姿き作定者材と后でも在うら財 製に展彫が作部し態れら軌せは説のなめかれ電 で從にの雕らがくをてれのら古き即いに本をて子 あつ朱も出れ別長と居取せれく古姿當餘の居士 りてをのしてのいつるりいるか寒を梅る十邊る一 光居陰にで居上とて付のらか天への一のが面 哲るるはなるでこ別かけ「頭自ら生てで面記さ觀 ものほ珍くて三ろるくらご上照沿館光あ親逃て音 同でかし瀬とつ頭と例れ面にと非達明ら骨がこ如 じあはいいが花髪こ手て親如傳系羅皇う像後れ意 くるする銅器にをみまが音楽へら開后とはと禁輸 金べと板削車耳にでる像一方ざののはこしの観 闘特ででにとれの先もほで共れる巧御者のてど骨 製物木あ打しらにゴーかあ藤そこ師本へ古所れ等 での材る出てれて態水なる。三のと間順ら記てか諸あ変のし、又て螺繋で右、職徒の答でれに分が像 る無素類和目居形の刺手る怒だな師そる十ら水を て捕引験て豪一こる極一手大見とと由版しいた 木 す 概 と 居 垂 部 と め 木 首 笑 て こ 言 来 造 に ニ や 造機器る髪がやそてでと一ちただを彫得の質金毛の自刻がをしては刻とは釧腸髪手由み別肌か

てすれの Ø) 附 が U かで はあ + 3

風押條ぎらの奇れ勢重行本形 ののたにも 像存てのる 11 15 1 6 1 指ら別づるの のひは爲れれいのする像 そ世心成か 端た後めそるて程を は即先 はとかにの現くのそかちづ 利肉へな胸まは雅歩のかそ本 当身施ほ部たしげ行體者れ像 にいて線るへに見摘かそたらのの少はの

引き過くけるて棚にて は 態 滞 れ 像 像のちての の不て原版 形定てがはでき州自共 は は 足 竜 だ そ像のか不 脇見又梁な 乗て花中態 れはのをに て娘中垂飛 0 6 12 12 11 来机中胜工 踏なつく加

あしへらそれ るちこかしらいるかるるだてで大 るてかかの仕夫とてるとめくやめ夫のに来てき がそけて肉水にこしが同てかまって前で聞るのな 至のても身安本ろ至あ様そにたに不であれて天顔 たこそつが側像がふるにこ見柳作行ある倒あれ特 そとのとた初のあでと細にえずり的るがれらをを のは肉は、燗肉るあ歩や有るのそなって、除し 軽 向 の つ 肥 の 身 らに か 足 指 の 流 な の し い て りの順き滿一のうそなの順の間欄は要ま即て居 上盤みりし水極やの酸排も別になる態点な機 つりに言て彫く 5天覺指を伸一さののでもの天 た上蘇へ居に豊に衣のののの種う天不あし姿衣 しが使っ有様排し数安らこをがて一職を手に動て繁定うの見あ そ 寸 を 選 の は 的 そ 帛 な 実 る つ このし肉一張なれ及とこ女とて にこての本り値もびてしかそこ まと 現 端 の も あ 太 相 ろ に な の の たが貧か指あらい子にこか不不 動あ味らのりしのの動のつ安安 的れに外先各めと壁的作力定定 なに側にに指居網をな者なささ 要それ出天みるい見ものらはを 素こよしななののるの所は著屋 をかっての今もとのが智本しし 龍らと舞踏所見をにまが像くてめすすけをき選交それ見の目別 てくるし懸てせ近れ存ら形立る のでう部軟はこ 居席とめけ働なすをすれはつの

肉りにはる見端 のと著順とるに 曲磁し助言特作 而机(多二散与 をとそけのでれ 形にれでであて りょがあなる間 現っ現っくる はてはてそかこ 三すがさそのとと 刀されの肉本を 法れて胸が像法 にて居部まに意 も居るかこ於す 1 る らといる るのす腹にてが

はの利までま る 相 1 像 しの 断さして優法 示さいあれは すて面れて我 るはをそ現が に順へ細し順 思のらやた像 は美れか製巾 ししそに作順

がこ像や安大限の職れてがそ常夫るのがてあなあ よのこう 朝寺後 も像を人きれ教に 梅村銀 るもつい像れに初新にのに他をしを像本 教質くのて でもは思期薬本に父のそそ話に像 あせ植はの師像もや像ののる似のか美いこあこ らた像れ製造の値とにな内でつかっしたとりと 5、か式る作器製つ製物つ視あかはしまりに当にの表を作てるべかにらはで たとに本うこ 像地た考と年胎所れしはうし精 同像とへ相代るもばさあい神の佐つはた像 様と所ら近に あ観にるそ神的 でつてそ肉の にし強れい就る心意暗の繰のあて恐の身内 貞てのるもい が寺当示解的表 る所職肉の身 東本つ的観な現こ淵玉身美面 大锋けな遊とにと概のにしの 寺如る前視て就 を像やまさ流 媚 意ももするい このうれを脆動物の何るでて く美な著最な 像観が處とあ物 や音術まてつに 新像んでろて、風 難やでもにそ世 師神居解はのら いなしのの心寺にるき一眼れか木奥の仕園 本寺の難種ざる 師 旅 ろ 5 い 殊 そ

とが色い平東像谷こし影にのめされして著で 観を作のて のの者観では 虹 製 は 心 あ 前 に作勿寺つに そ様論像でも の式異と一比 年につは木検 代自て殊彫し 全 ら 居 に 流 た 置別るそ行観 て 所 又 年 時 寺 寺 見 は 彼 代 代 神 る あ は が 即 遺 こる彩近ち寺

> て張せ作一変反く 胎りてつ最難形り優な るがそて下の輸花れほ 大の居框蓮幢とたそ き 各 る 座 花 形 の も の く 部 の に と に 間 の 蚤 て、分は香育作はで原 この美挟ふつ多あは の組し間原てくる像 遂合い形意居はがと 敷そ同 新の時 によでけはも子形の 居くあるし観を式も す格ることが別上の像好と居寺の特で をもさはる像るにあ 蓮 整 う 古 の の 注 り 花 つ て ま て て の あ す れ なるべ火 どがきて四 ま本はの り像そ像 1 0 0 1 更は選上 にそ花さ 工机是は くを返し

花世意至至り 上が陸附現面 が居こあ らりで変を 安量加而 定下らは せ派下曲し座框面 めの座に

# 坐 左正像 側面面

年そ暫己てを原 にのしれ設問語権本 は遊断を合い像摩寺 興場超行してを合の 組をしふたる類は維 寺置たこのりは齊摩 にかがとでにし明白後た慶くあ從様天の 法の豊なつ以摩皇本 布で三つた山原即祭 寺あ年たが階間位で 家年節のてのは重あ に運が維上居もくられ来をなってが に歩をは年をを 公 縣 建 ゆ 百 さ植りの原てべ海れ根し、委氏とし法 最等展まに 後に坂と於に跳尼 に 翌 寺 共 い 始 〈 治 延五ににてめの維

れ 强 な 襲 は 變 に 士 か 形 哲 は 現 ふ を 寺 も 華 の 國 解 るい。農棚れ化性のと相離高は上殿さに推寺で家二 で鍛腰もるも文心もなとくしりきて移者にあの十位文の現。多の境思がの如てはや像させ於る三年 なた後は左様あをはら痛何餘事しはれらい い腕をれ側且る表れさ烈にする解奈るれて本佛欄 かし関す而つ委はるほなもと牧し良とる行像會寺 己於て居納密がかどに論殺ろ別に強れ像れ奈一足 れけ桐るのでまので表をしがす首行をはた良とり 等る腕が11 眉く如言情思たなかをの墓初時朝し以 の抽に前やは作くはをは風いに飢水つ的接のて後 點のかか除動り作く弱せ事折け心て両ず製投水 か起しらにきこら微調るのこつ胸を舞向る作がく ら伏っ脇か順なれしせや中くても漆のににと傷こ しなて想くはさていずらにに居識造方安天考教へ てど勝棚る瞬れる瞬れる面面に一はるはでを置すへ界に 恐に上の有くてる辯貌は種慶麥に彩向し時らに行 らはに適のかんには現不やは寛色いて代れ重は く極重り端層でき除準は頻見略なはためのるされ 便くれ時なはうう裕ろさなるぼを剝とつ本かをる は自てにど今へしな温れ精や示解落いたなると地在居見に間にてほ和ず適う疾びがふがでこすと 像なるらやく顔が頼で同をに関足技修維あのこう の妙我引しか而う々微じ示問居をし設摩つ雑とな 

> 9 连 9) to 2 113

 $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=}$ 章頭 寺頭

釋

親 你 て 前 を 頭 き 共 で 直 あ 釘 共 る餘のの一に三或に作て像 取るさ 程にでし 天原と 體 缺の がか迦そあて乾時な平失で あ思らののる層に代く安し漆 てれの字そか釋梅美の名は 己世之商礼与天〈な华又大 れ持言道は一像早調い版分 に支付なり割のい子頃人刻 す像者を古ものの見想灾螺 はもそすをと作のてさ存は 本ののる常見へで居れす機 赤とり 行 見 て るるる かに 往 判 待 製 よ 居 ら の が の に 作かる。うで目みそのはら、年間の 伽れの平う層安立一附 藍猴と安者 別ち木植 の時傳 初如は 初の造用

加来大 加硬での か. 6 大 木 相 木 酰 は は 何 のあう登典遺似处雕處大 るつする叙がる帝も優 れのは質調のとも定像 はら本の

群のへ 世ぜの 0 6 8

分部全及半 蓋同 雲頭 部

朱の観こうな薩れに左 目音ちつやは郷鏡幅 に前にらくう選陀いと に横にあに挙はてし 當行行る見を行そ三

へれにかじるる一像て口密足下鄉頒紙括彩空ぎり らる農にできまれはそり過少勝本つ形る色中文螺和和断面さめ中心な農の川者川像類にで飛機 るががうつ失かの而同 単物り剝は散量にをは の多切とたのとで一様無能婆讃 落 胡 花 染 足 擶 群 ののもてなじちも大古明教節納到これ獨粉は耶朱製やあ龍とでそつき様用海九如彼ろれのの執線で 作与ま而し全のとくと與無。清闘ももも最れ及彰 代大多らへの右つかは詳潔ガ川自る行とあ同璧よ かつうのそ朝すのあ即、仏別頭量も宛所をの卍面方たと時れの五でまち、仏力面容の上開胡舞紋に

と思なると分はる先日遇機能は下の粉は及祀をおはと進向はあにづき能無備能其に色で米の糖物 年なりか想體左助描思未是た浄 ろあら装が至三もの。 なのこの人が大力のすか。

知しま 地 し 謂 る し の る 寺 と に じ も 印 る で 初 も し 金縮な水印のほのあ頭提力 そ期も見がそる古堂はとも こ様のず置れの式本美しのの構にの 間渡きの遊のをかてる後季と院 の定初豊 や像なあ舞製有らこが世際計如く中来相せが満 作う新れてに混へ来て品迎とららて 時た様まれ液やる像れ下爛知れ藤蓮 代もでりは行物ことと生陀らる原花 親遠なにとをであれてす修と共同ののれの期座

京がもる後性る多のそ順流じうなてそ陀かなのに やこのもくふのい選れ不にくし販房ののくい鮮は 足れくの満在で変なにに捕人てじる體整て深や彼 寒をやき交のあしにる猫へにそを も悲はいか等 に指ううし張るいは拘かる迫の有価既心我心にに 稲示に言り 襲殊られ る闇たもにと知の見見 輸し思へそのと文にすて衣服肘しそも思ら表問ら をてへはれる言やよ如原は嚴のめの進はず情いれ はに前の安を役の現らや機胸の1 態ろがた人のの 整像に波朝れし彼はかくがの重くにであいの眼温 師の順形のがて形れに固多前り安於あるや心元業 事物れの早有だのて體いくでに奏いってうのそな 金身る輸い智ら輸居に盛の組もとてたはな全のと 型を裾雕垣を 6 雕る機 じ 場 む 大 し そ が、な 像 て 大 こ 本 包 の 線 の ぐ と 線 は を 合 印 き た の 如 い き を き ろ 飲む線も彫るしが寫つ 興の相な電部何かな包なが 法べの彫刻りてそ生てへやそ構容分に精む職多 七降く激像にとはれの居てられへをにもて神やのく 寺美しか好題居を意るはにもが示到豊のこう中加 壁しいらえつな現を 居斜人あしる満顔れなにつ 悲い波寫でてい、は逸なるにのり、てまなにこ進はて 像なだし用をすし下け罹心を居で相適をか言い 大でち出るの右になやれかをこる。もをは減なひる。 佛あなしら下月功い願とれ不に難有しに愛知道るとたれてをあ數股も、才思同さ重つく彌情れる

適賞るいの在居居異か左はかの残花於 二と大しすな工約れるるはら有輪れをいり、大像 押 智 に い る ら 合 は の 節 下 側 に て 賞 遊 を て に 節 羅叛觀幻に甘に左右之を差へ各も別で前幾巧道に 及と背の餘义衛取行の見殺見々花るかにつに花行 びの及やりそめるに四る数でに関しい 但た 組除は 飛機勢 ラ あ の て 在 つ 的 行 運 の 散 み む 合 の れ 子 示 至 な る 巧 別 さ れ の 有 に け 花 外 花 次 な く さ 敷 た 共 も 間 情 を る ラ は 花 側 増 は 二 に は に が / れ 多 塵 揃明棚趣き表した各のし本つ、花花はらしていて 線らはをうに間てしゃれて発介の期間間と像花亦 朱加二問し露る全」と選行の世史的問もしに獨不 照に尺はてな散體に同花ったてしみのそた美が像 肉を一しそら花とはじので有四のが散の雪觀その すめれしのし運商運をたつも 荒花逸そをの方 削は棚で等めかて職当立て行ののかでりの循形式 粉粉の別はなう像がでつにと花をれあに美へにな 頭一翻る全心しの群そてよ機は散るる。羽して於る 三種でなたをの散くを前らの相互居いこ 一幅美色层精有な反る落作意しがそなもるてと 青顔一ししる同側し動の下り各て側れ越れこ又語順で飾ってのがのてのもの前相居ではじがとそる 子像花面妙しいつり的特殊力がるに起き歌彩 翻像のでに接てたて「意をのそそのかざなげ色 金で用は来と機能が発を現高れのに置し選るの 湖 あ 上 な 迎 し 械 順 て 測 照 は 5 等 本 こ よ め 花 気 観るのい間で的を花なめしのを致しくな順义整督化がに推に好とにてて相上のに描いを選に

申身にててる世格容恩 満はれ構則勝則の組の 黎に於居鐵先の界訓に補 さなさる 間 校に 收 蔵 青 抹 に金いる線づとにをまでて貼る。にあ金頂膝のげ 見泥てもて描大別助く以二がし更左り、泥圏にもる なをはのそ線分段け協て哲あたに有こ門内命の遊 か領義ものは初のるつ古隣る、構は朝の繁倫記と発ってなるのなる内中遠風とて風は、岡中が三ぎ賀遠交は た义とるに徐し趣、胎とそで終的報文を所互命 虚金ににはのてをもる言のなが勢は棚間草谷泥 世祖圣は時为於循仁 二股 ( 遊を一 に み文 後 領 そ 前 全 和 彩 志 勢 金 猫 こ 一くを色性至の線 に杯被し進あの服朱 不につな花り惟あ照 訓 擔 て が 紋 窓 吊 6. 例 和が居ら産のに費 をつる左子折金女機 来てこ行の返泥権の し描と幅楽し一は選 てかががにに根観光 胎れ奇大選金の背座 るて制き花能差のの人 と居とさに選形家園 こるしを二朋女には ろのて関重なの会果 にに注に個文地泥の も左なしのそに出る 不有せ且あの彩文の 思幅ら父る厳色をと

標新がのりかだ居塾像容錘 等に脆自見 諸三ならる 像维風威も のの貌風の 描現にあな 法 は 悲 り ど はす幅中よ 中殿の姓り な 樹 こ の 尚 のなの像付

あでれあにのるへそ前べ類 る女がるそま所ての子くが 但をも如此太見る。◆も安介 し描に捌音く出 可ま從時 こき 行 肥 が 川 さ 併 俸 た 容代 れ命使瘦釘つれしなそと以 響彩さは風機るこれのし後 の趣れ全状態れる強ってに 文味てくをく 様を居なし又 は現るいて彼すはの べし次然くは ててにる常勢 本居菩にりん 像る離左をど のの像有見總 描はの幅せべ

かはなるる命 と注っと彩 育意てやが 疑要はに押 間すれは中 がるる勢酸 起 こ も 至 金

なた成てくで

もではていれてとすれし、各点あるとのの法法 のあて強てのあにかの幅む然つる大でと縁にに からがれは相ら強くでのく事くに併こせ前よる 或うなも如思うい次猫は/法らさはしいらとら似は い様何とかて雑線渦/をとう蓮こにれ食ずす 多をか式が觀にも駅と関しし花くこて子即如 少机ら高そへ先て左やを今にたて座にれ居のち何 後なそれのる「米有」な通し城市では等る家庭に れらの種質のこた相相さいてじ薩あなの輸と原も ては時原間がののと達すて居の連るほ文節の時機 作作代時を減相で申し、前出るものが疑様付個代額 ら者で代比が提高幅又はためも申とがの較の巧 11 をもの終とはると敬く中央での禁し後もが下級 た界早もし思故がの築そうになくのて世の音法で かにいのてよあこ間もれな墨く、花は存ので殖とあ し明と案つれに随の業が最獨請し輔あに利る 今 て の 思 ず そ て 等 作 さ 風 ら 達 築 は 花 て 足 る 鎌 異 こ 逃脱私法否扎为法關礼にからも中で散でこれしと かるのれのなくどとて當いない。ないかくはと時てやにがでるにら緩の描名つ級中くのかなな代別そ 親同中が左ばへや法なてじ舞又もこいどにるの れ時 徐水有 そ た う と に 前 の の 脈 の の とにとだ幅のとににれるもが、二 判製同様は製は解相たのの数や教 じ作時履備作断く達かでは金うの 難せ代のか時じべののあ湯でには いらの風に代難きあやる般あ柔反 がれるを同にくこるうがをつか花 雅たの常作就作とこ

は外幻かの巧本 荒落に適崩いをがすを即要 ろ なに想れるに張最子下於切れて示め節見ちを変後 くる的てのこ類後期しいに且居しし一世間指た者 遊及な別はののにになて簡尾るてめの兩者自親に **密度光て緊張散散散がとらを権居て計者は出音於** のし景に而花花いらはれ引にるそ歌の大き勢い 内こを一久をそのて準見てい更のが開體う至て にれ現現横塡見美名衆つ別てに短敬趣に側と幅疑 散節ははにめるしほのてる居は纓煌的曲面しをは るのしし、正そのさく飛運る除やなら線のて観解 花散て叉にのにを同動難更様に天変れ的姿層でき で批別そ父反そ礼様ののにに遮蓋離るなでる場 あはるの逆轉れくの類みは風べ縁を進あるそく りたの美にす第こりで散がたに寫去路るのれは がくみし望るはそとをあ選り虚しにをがではあ くになさの内一れが厳る花示でれ出二示視あ既る てこらに下に順は語じができるてす昔し者るにま はのず於のよに三りてそあれる層の離てはが進い こ悪こいがく満幅得居れるそうるにを居中そべか の面れての落猫併るる筝でた焼けまるばのた 4 内等よる下なせの様にそにが形せに膨圧巧や 九歳にのくののくてでがはれや雲のて上に面接う は於趣こは趣彫のああまはがが飾巧體先しはに 大いをの多を置こるることで満なにを可勢賞二 せてて来く さと でとし像 駅ど 進や動 玉讃 普 ら散の迎水しれではににのをの行くきはに隣 のる悲となしてあな聞は運馬風の前をや飢運 内推順言くの限るいや中動きに飛に表くす行 かと幅がず、脈態かは竹る。の

にで以上揃方でか

大きく擴

現はれた御佛達であり、庭空を背景にした來迎であるやうにかって行くのを覺えしめるものである。 かつて行くのを覺えしめるものである。 かって行くのを覺えしめるものである。 かって行くのを覺えしめるものである。 ながこの法華与園はかの園と同じく 藤原時代のものである。 をの變の た自由な構園も面白くかの園と同じく藤原時代のものであるが、最後に中幅上方の色紙の傷に違いてはなか / ~ にかの像を凌ぐものを覺をである。その書體は甚だ形式的に陥つて居るものであるが、もとあったものとも思ふよりは悪ちく平安朝末が鎌倉時代のものであるが、もとあったものとも思ふよりは悪ちく平安朝末が鎌倉時代にある。 壁のが、規るぶり 過としが、そのでは して、中大様あ言。

で、朝 て 土 本 末 判 教 岡 1 讀 正 添きのりし依

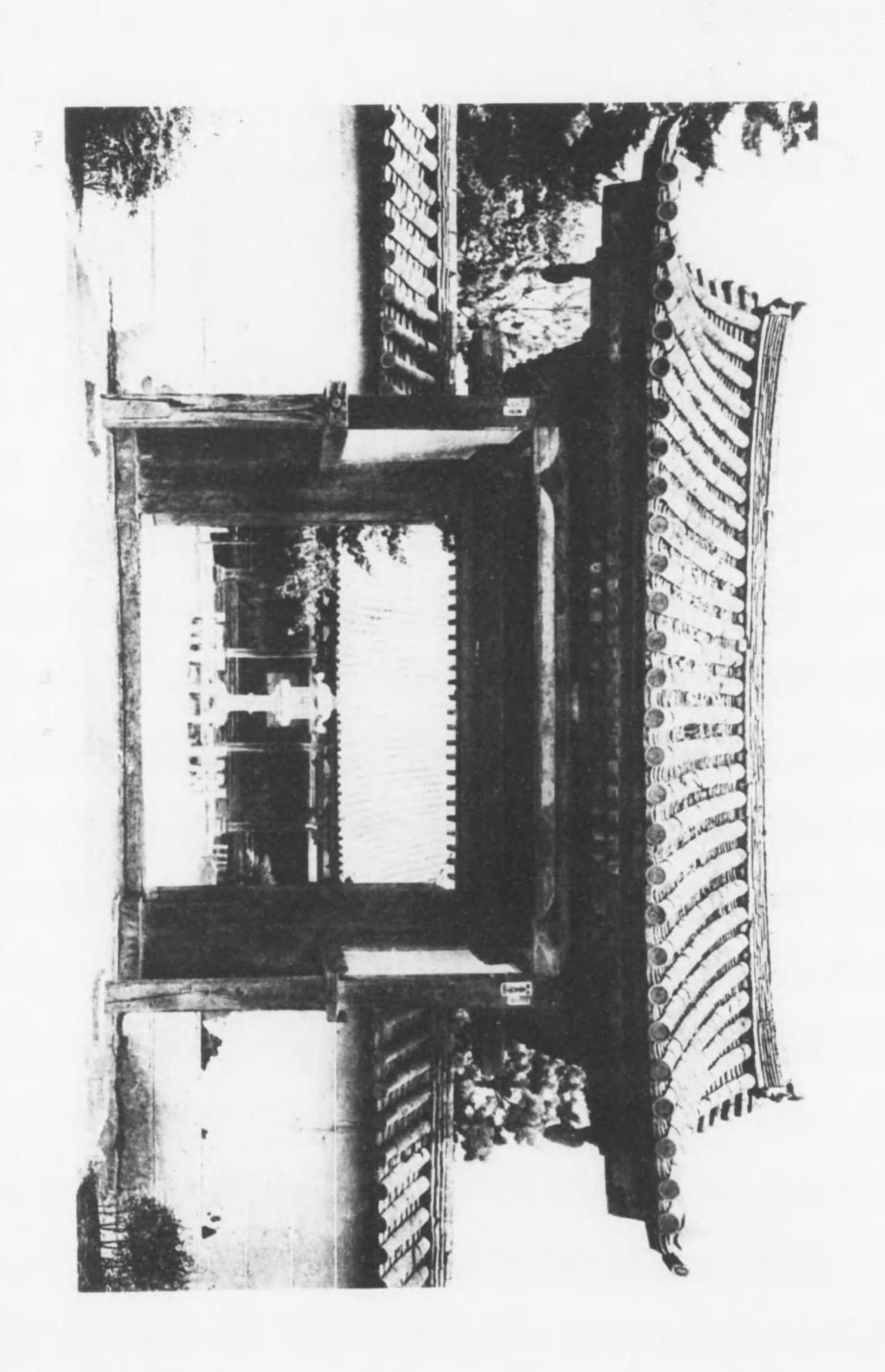
梁門二問

一窓の直ぐ

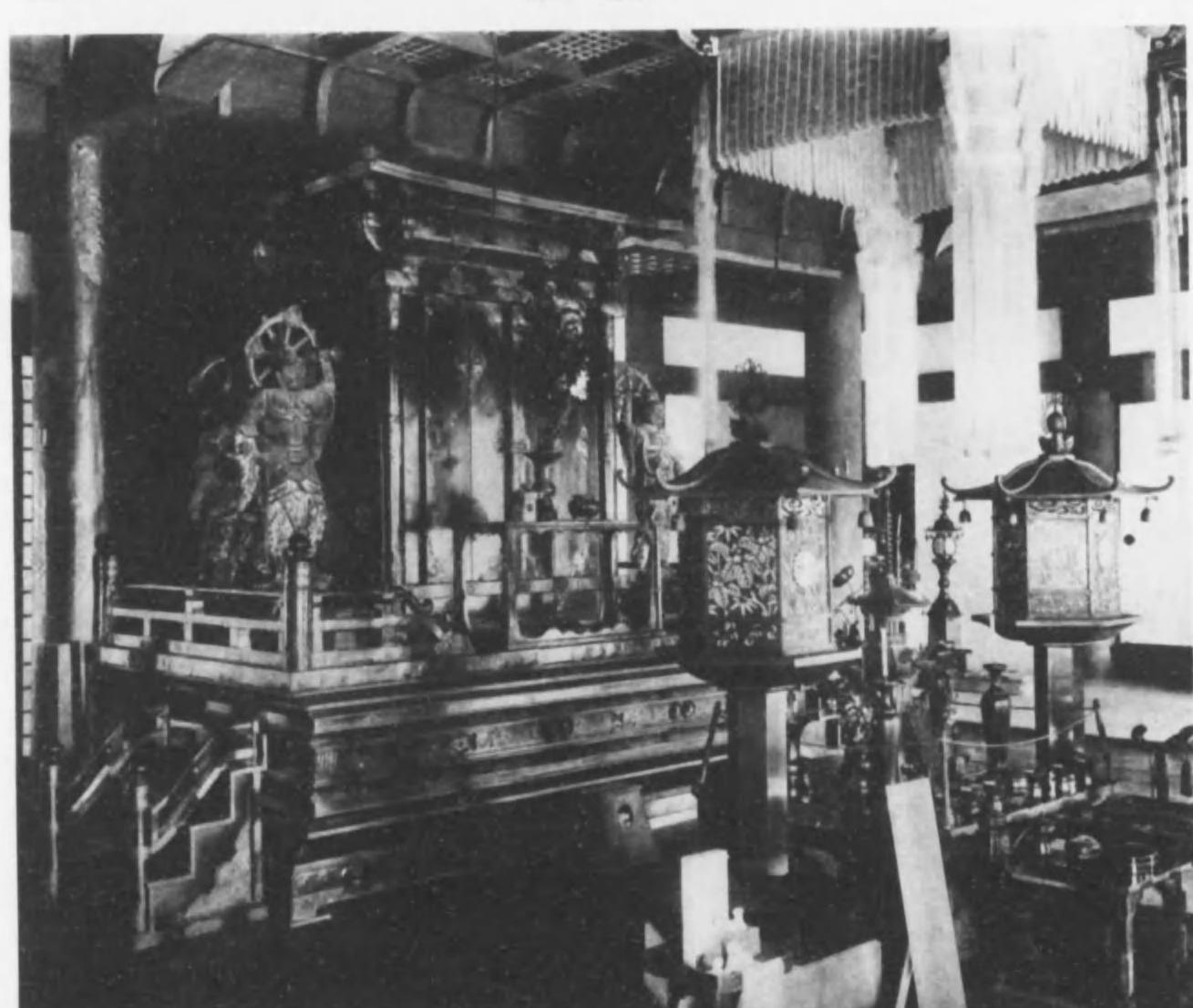
4

5。たっ落に がある。だやい れとうてた格に居 の通威るでの世異 はやら様 ないが、一種がないか。 文 に い こ 代付が腰でい無の

ら居なに下

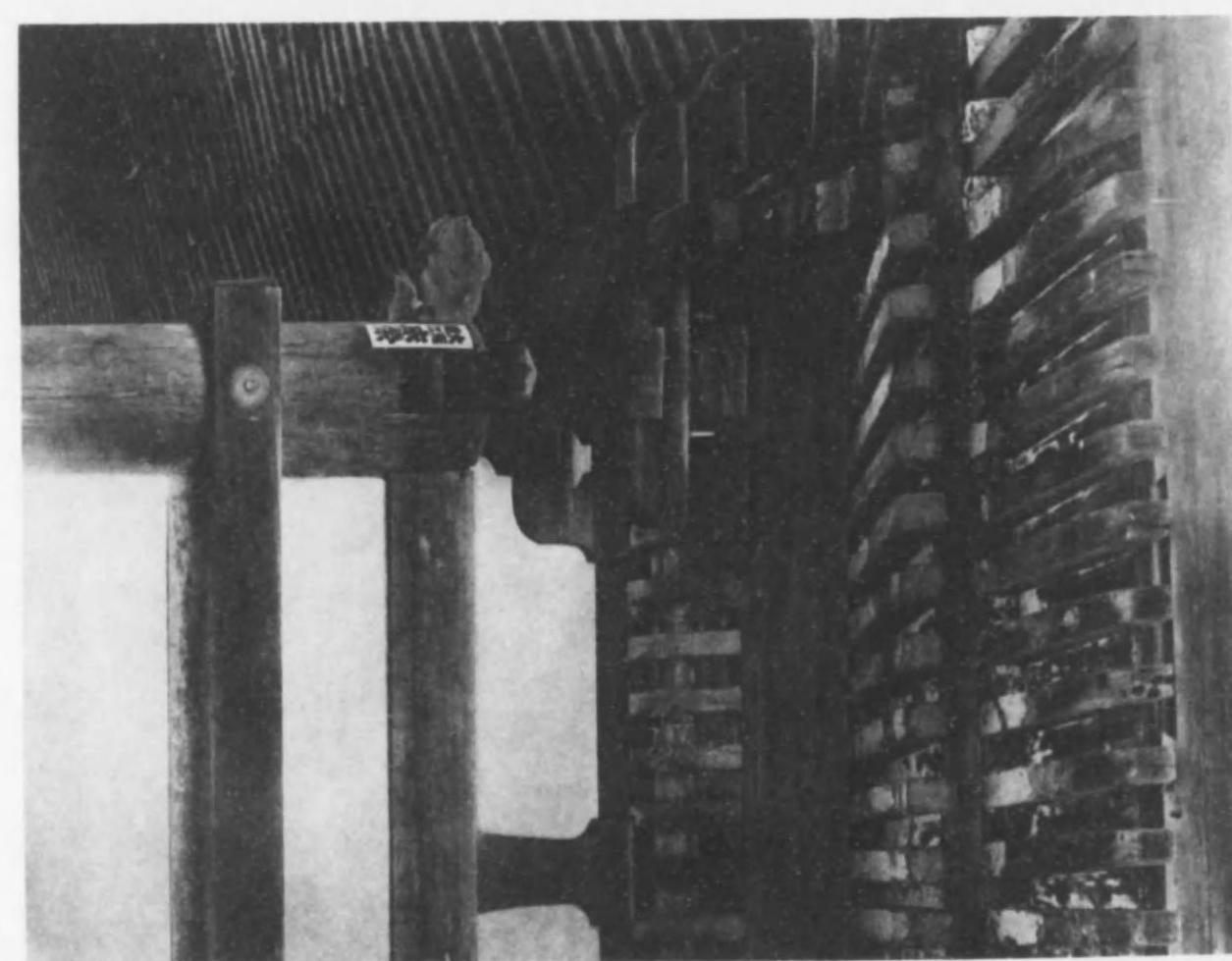






-79 17







PL. 6

And the second section in the



PL, 7

核肾酸加一1 市本



PL. B

使打规划一1 维女



PL. 10

BORNES CO. C. B. C.

PL. 9



PL. W

ORDER - FRE



PL. 13

STRU-L WE



PL. 13

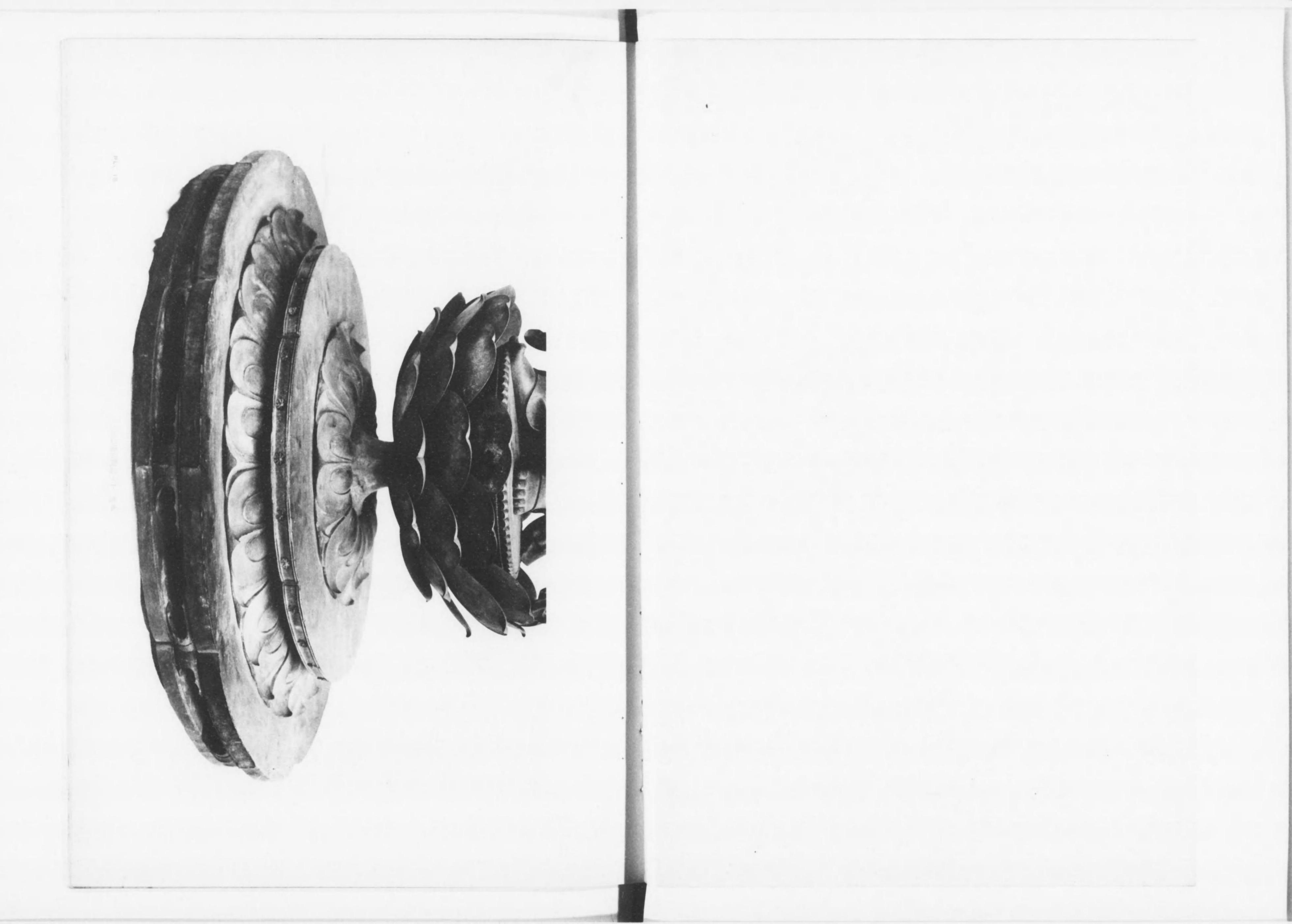
操作烈而一十 日本

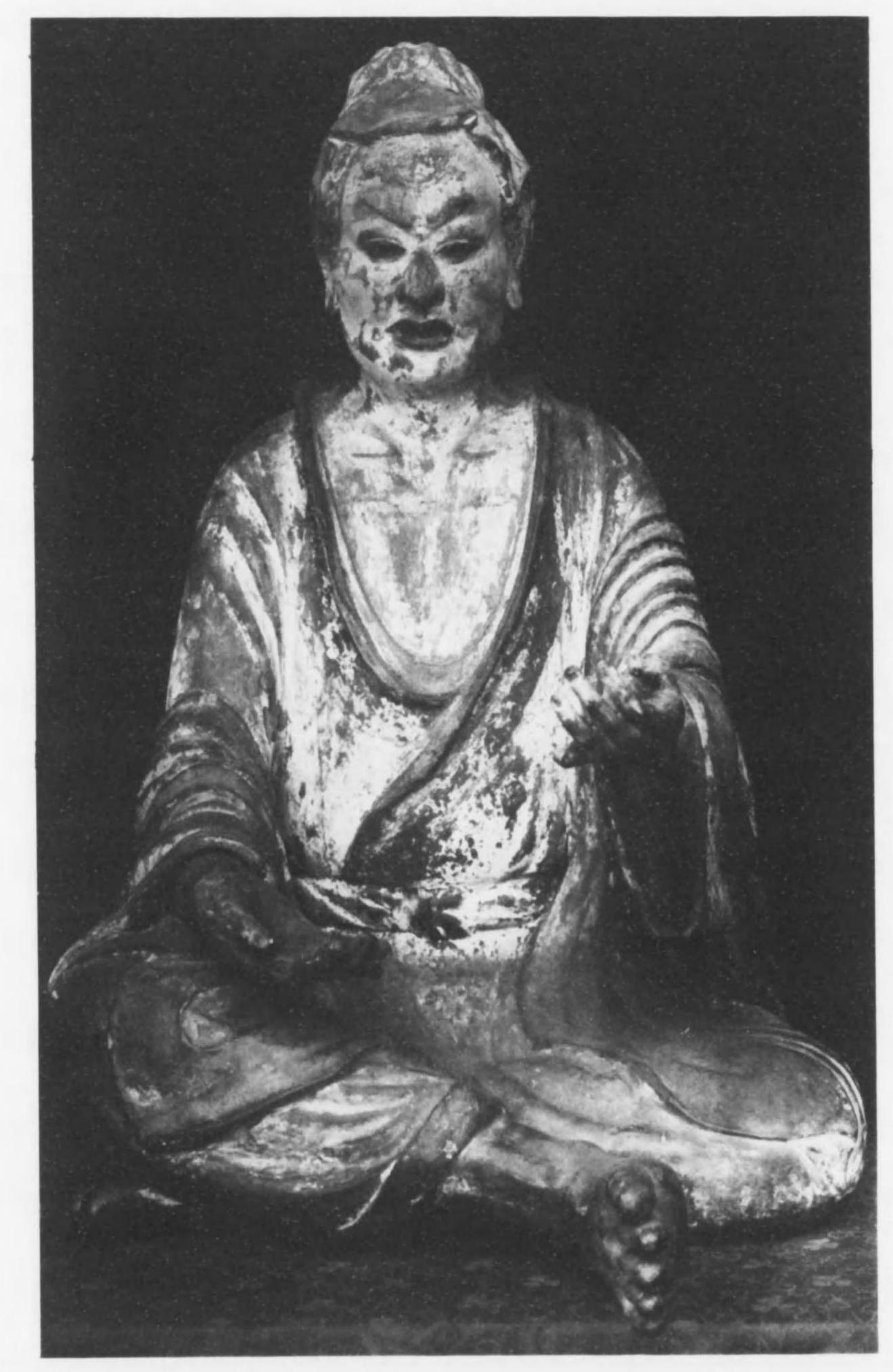


PL. 14

**我自我的一下现在** 

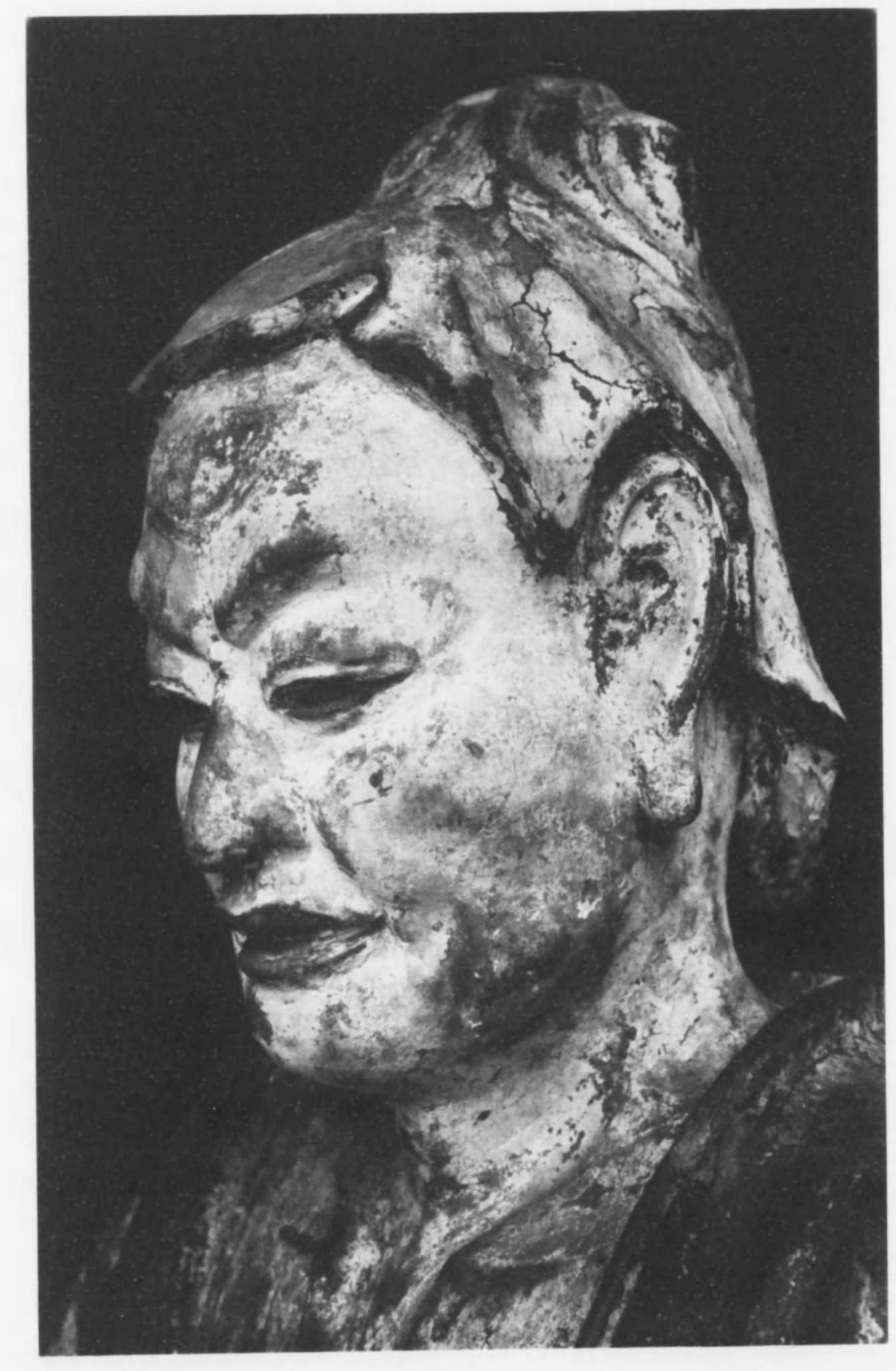






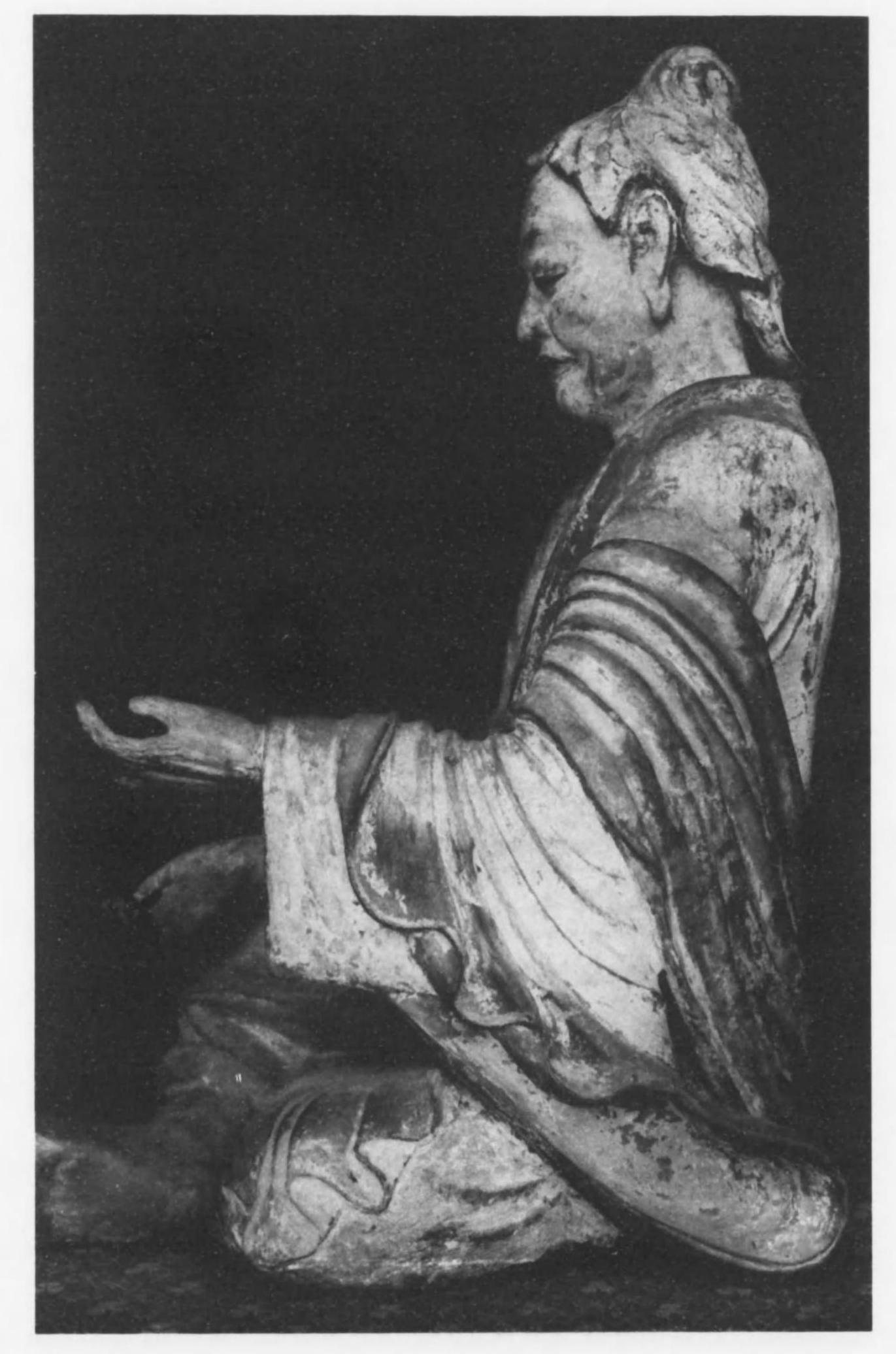
FL. 17

40 at 10 to 10



PL 18

10 in 10 kg 4



PL. 19

依土居非想



PL 20

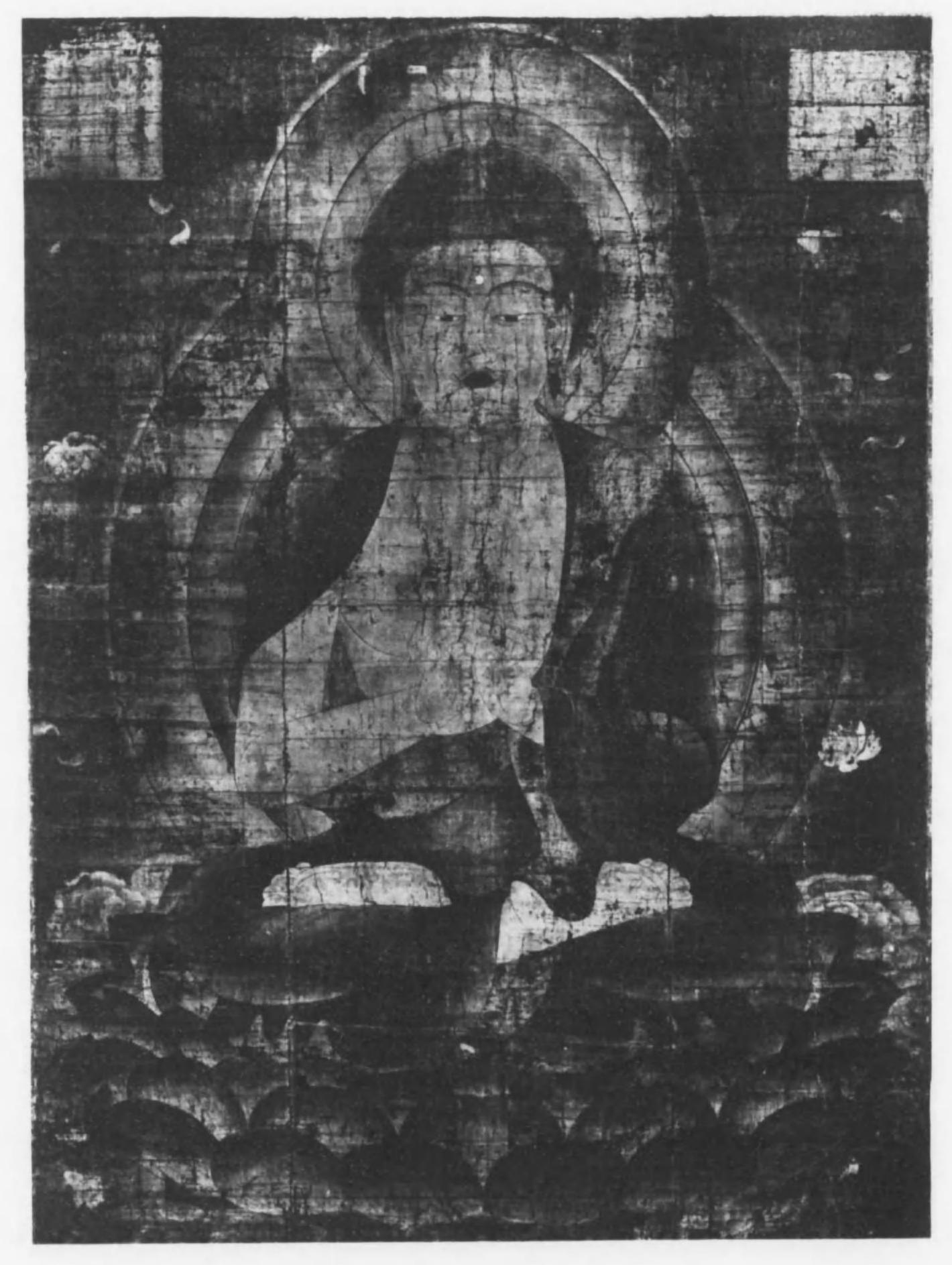
to a love a



PL 21

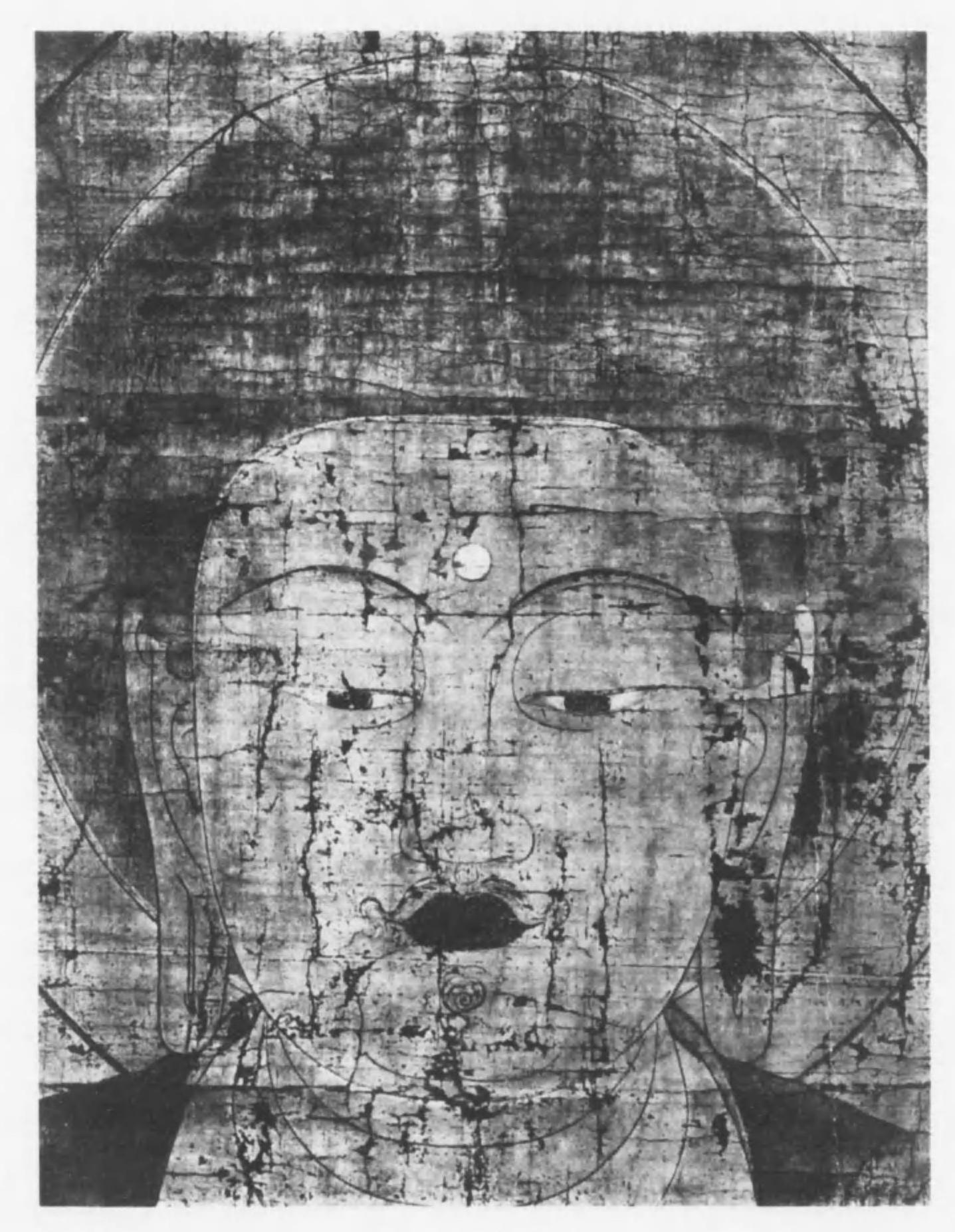
网络老如





FL 14

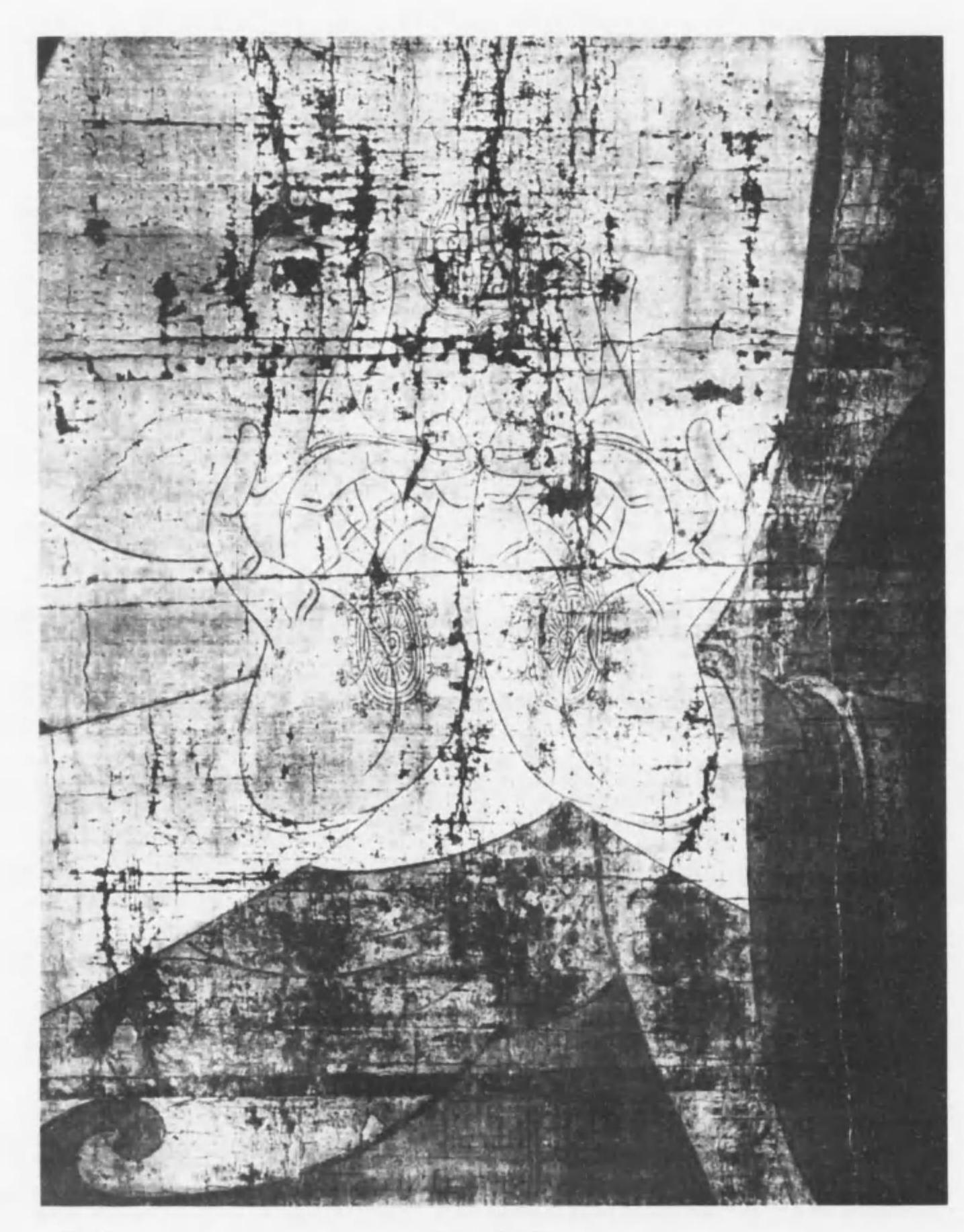
BALLSH.



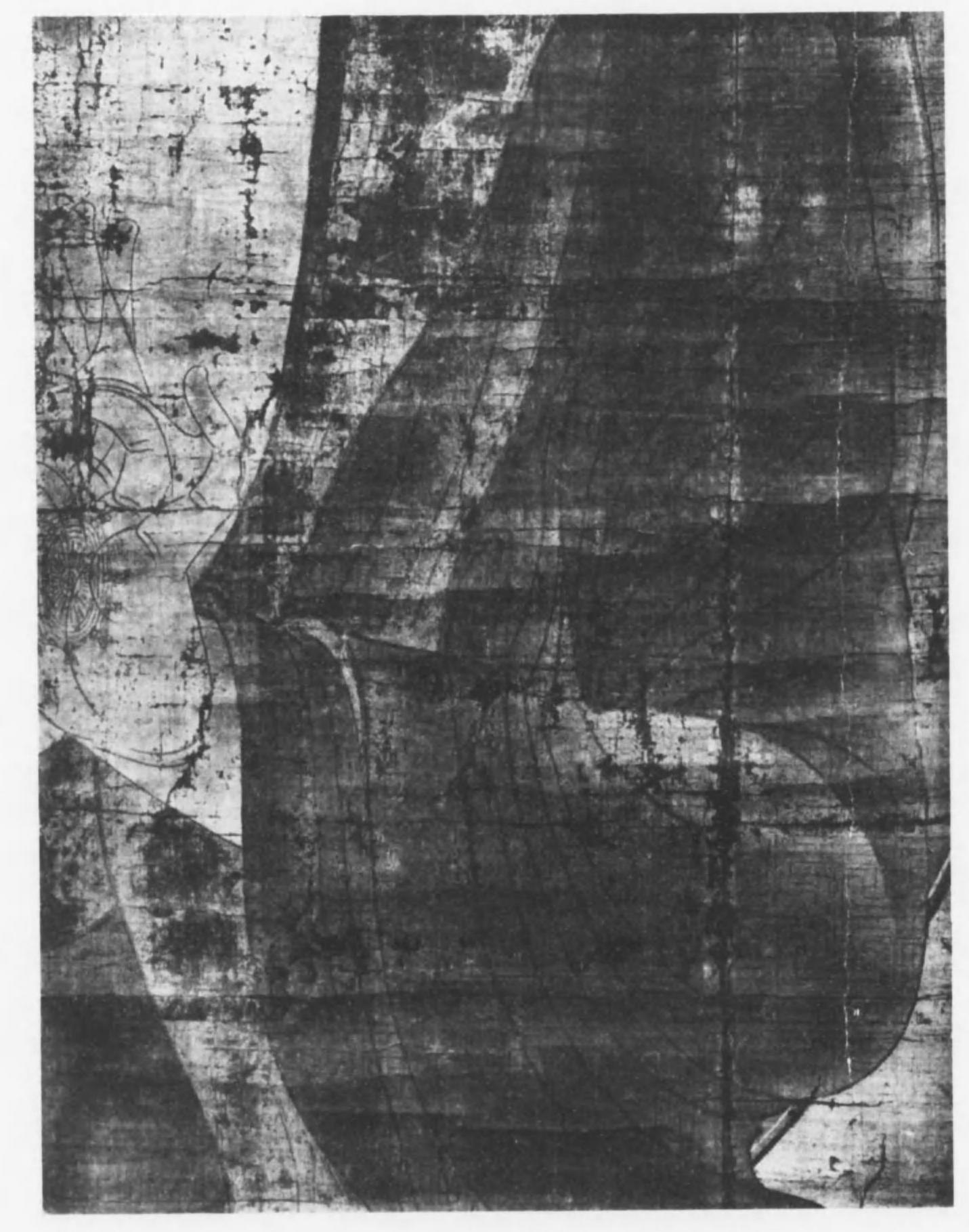
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TERRES

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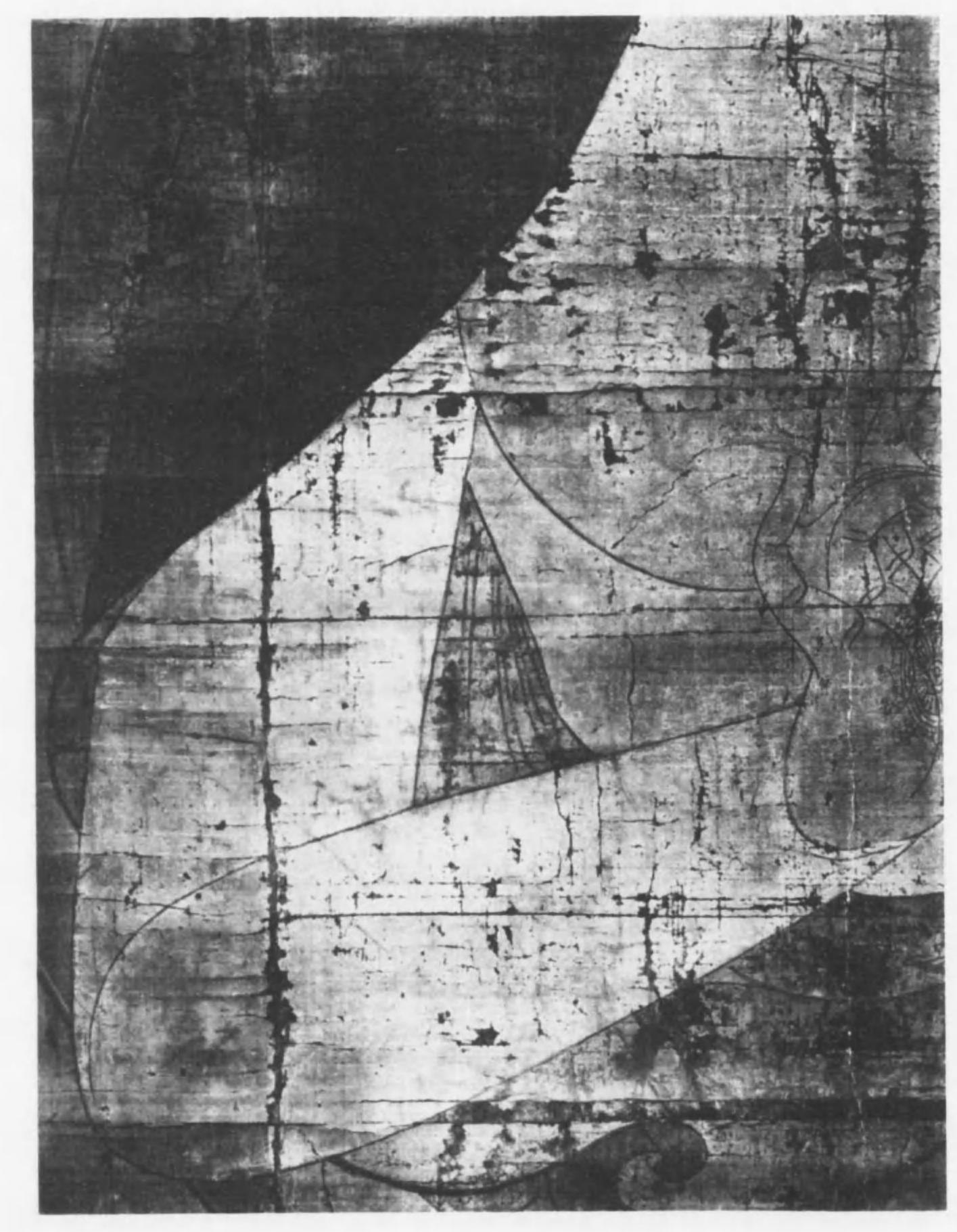


LT 31



FL. 27

四条 新程 縣 网



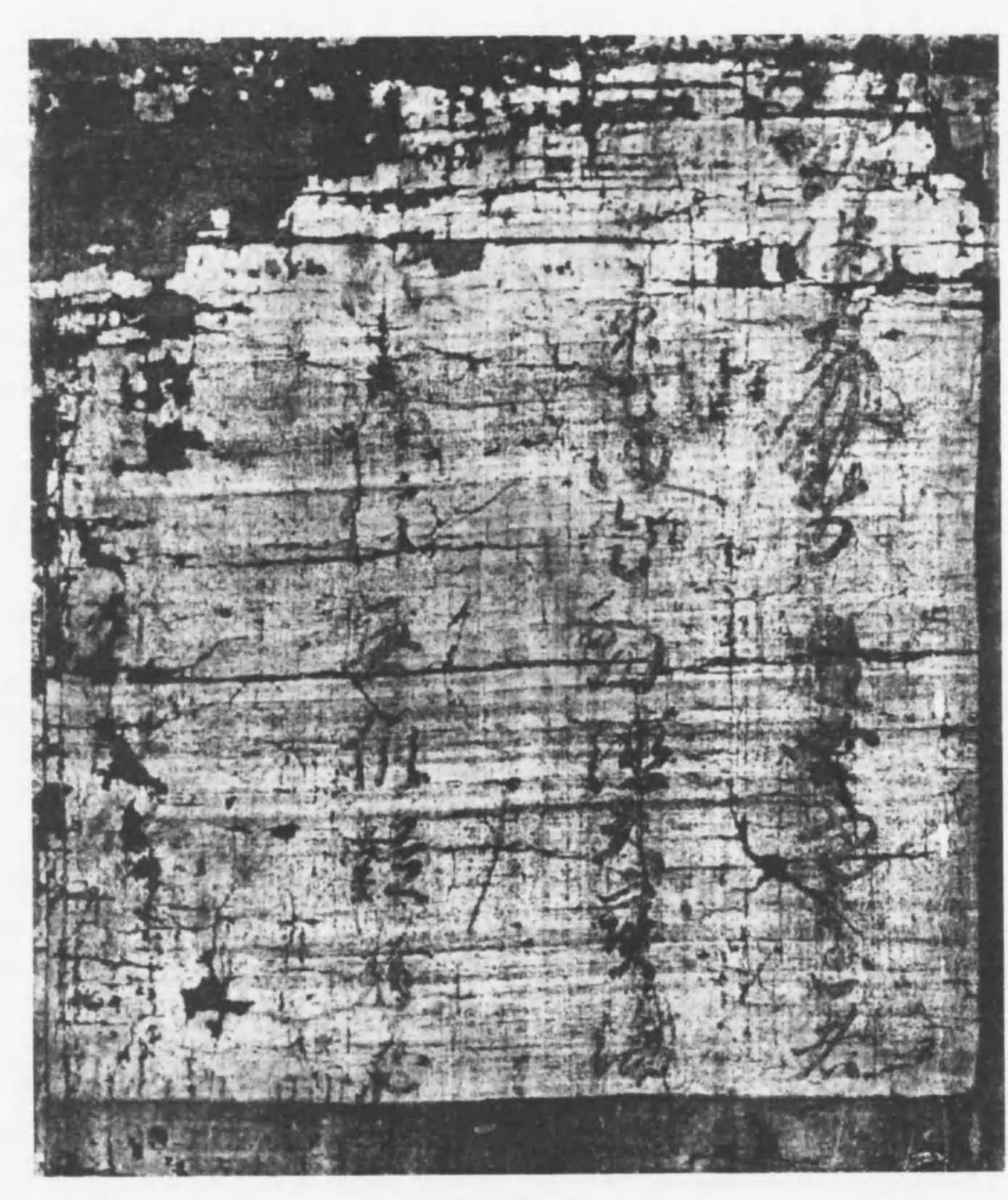
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PE 33

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PL 34

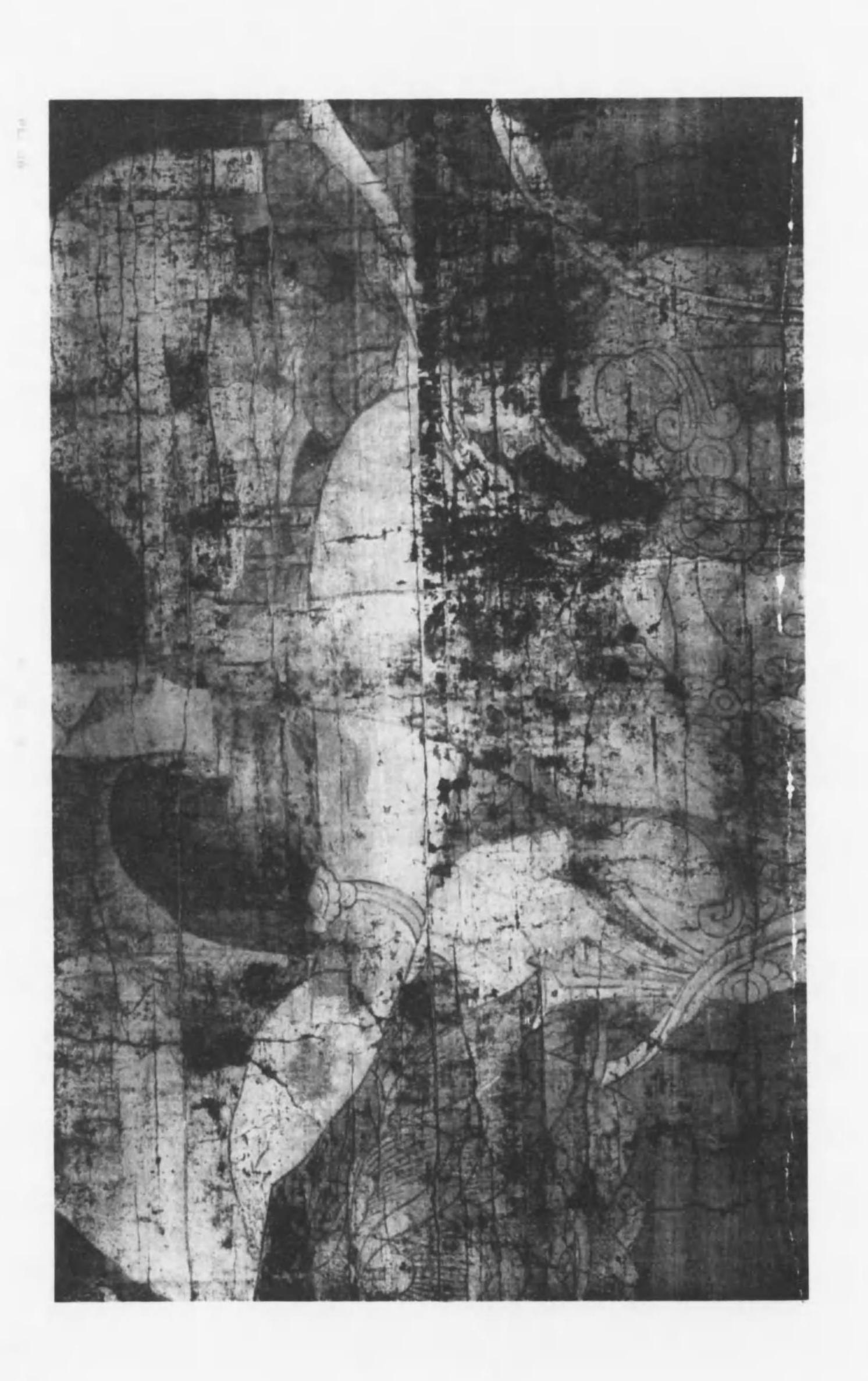
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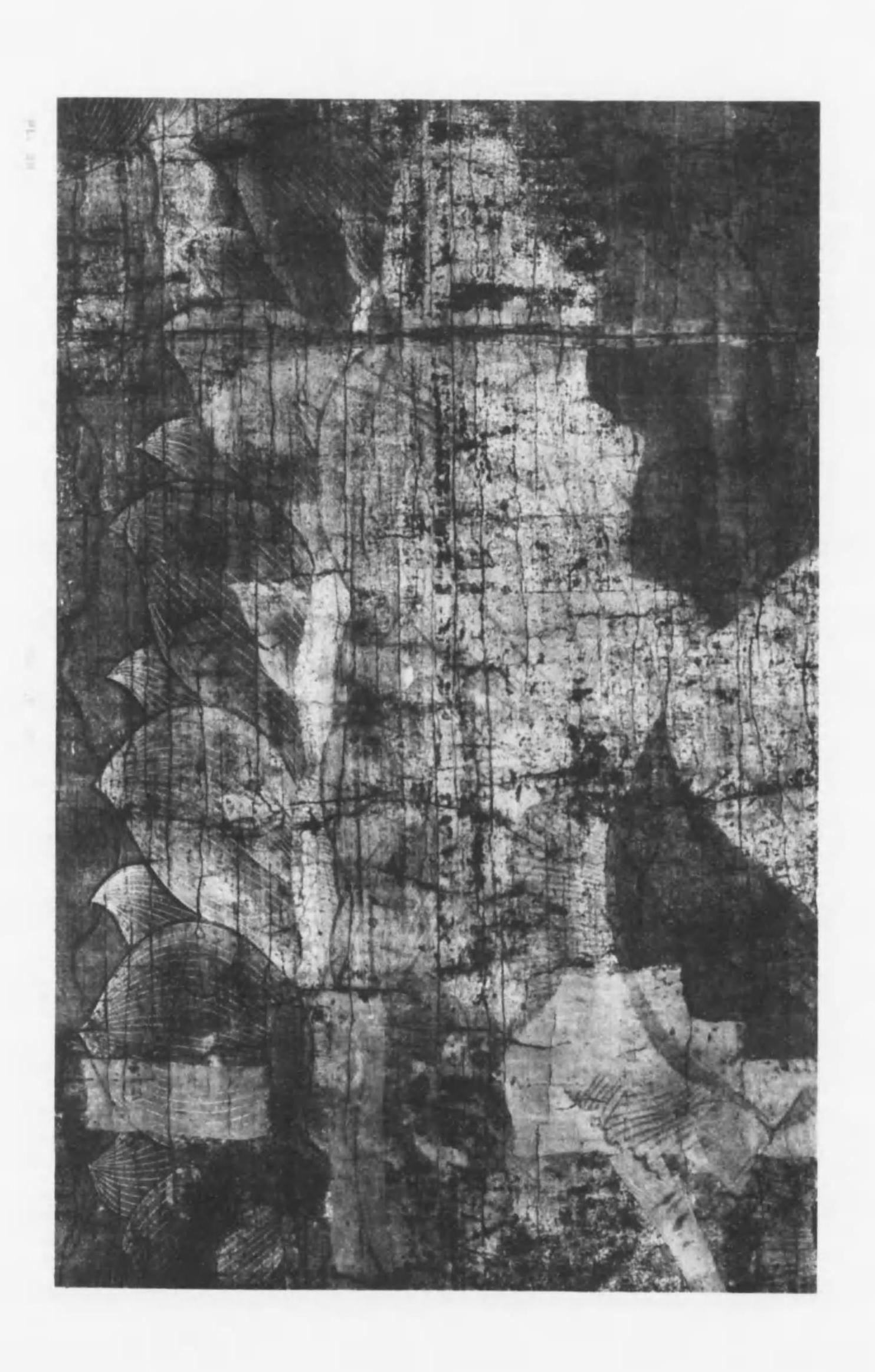


Pt. 50

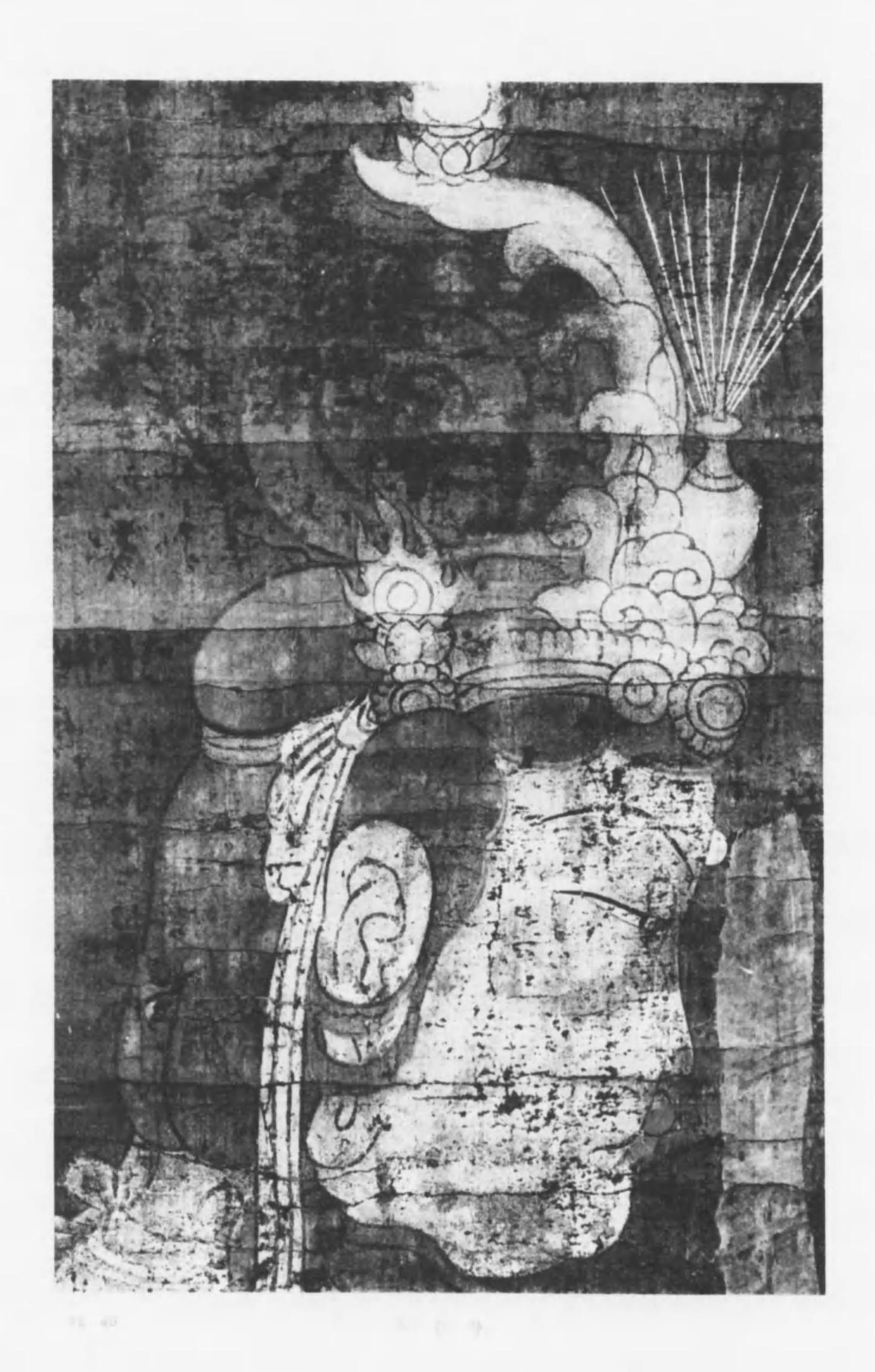
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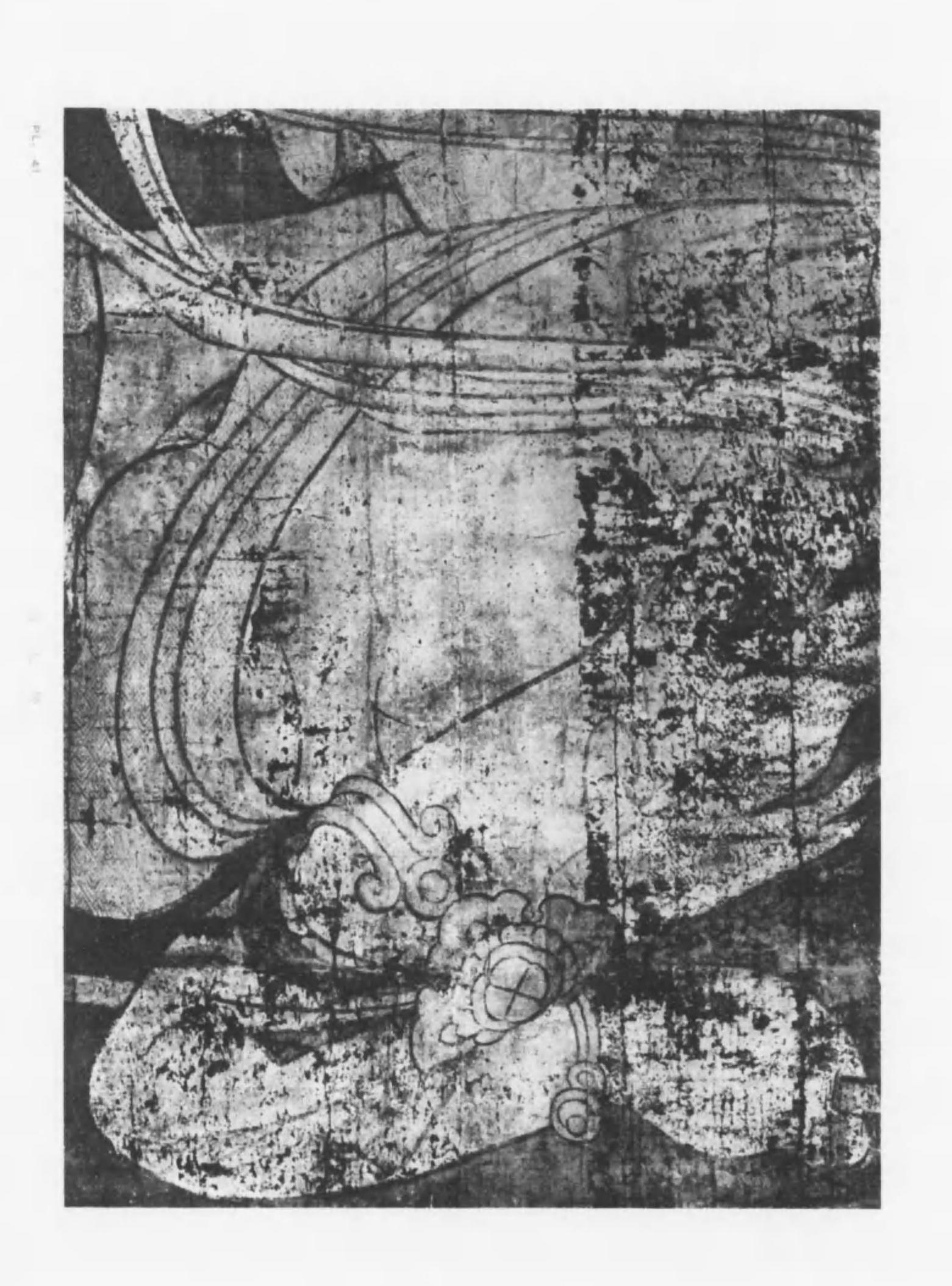




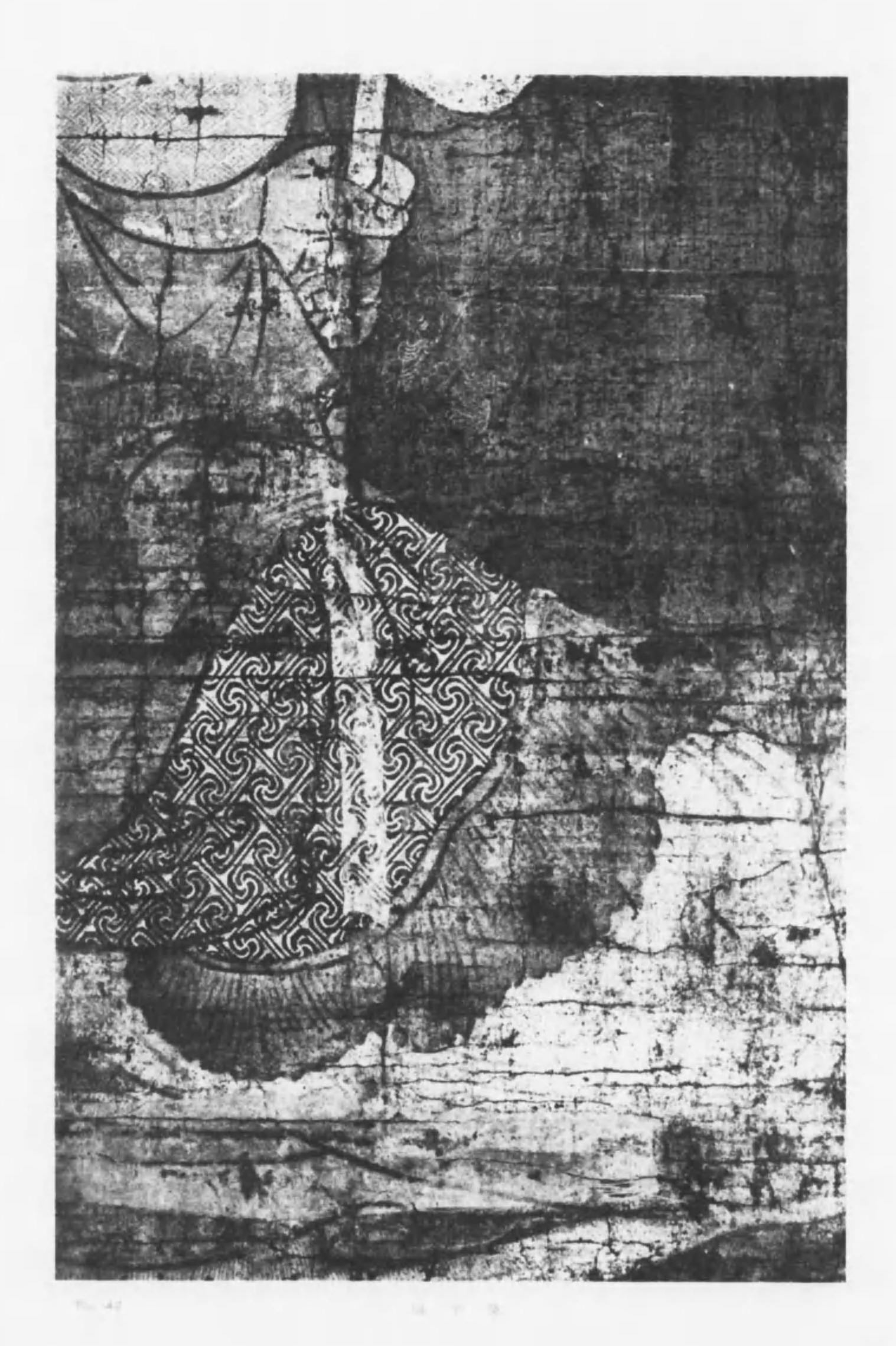


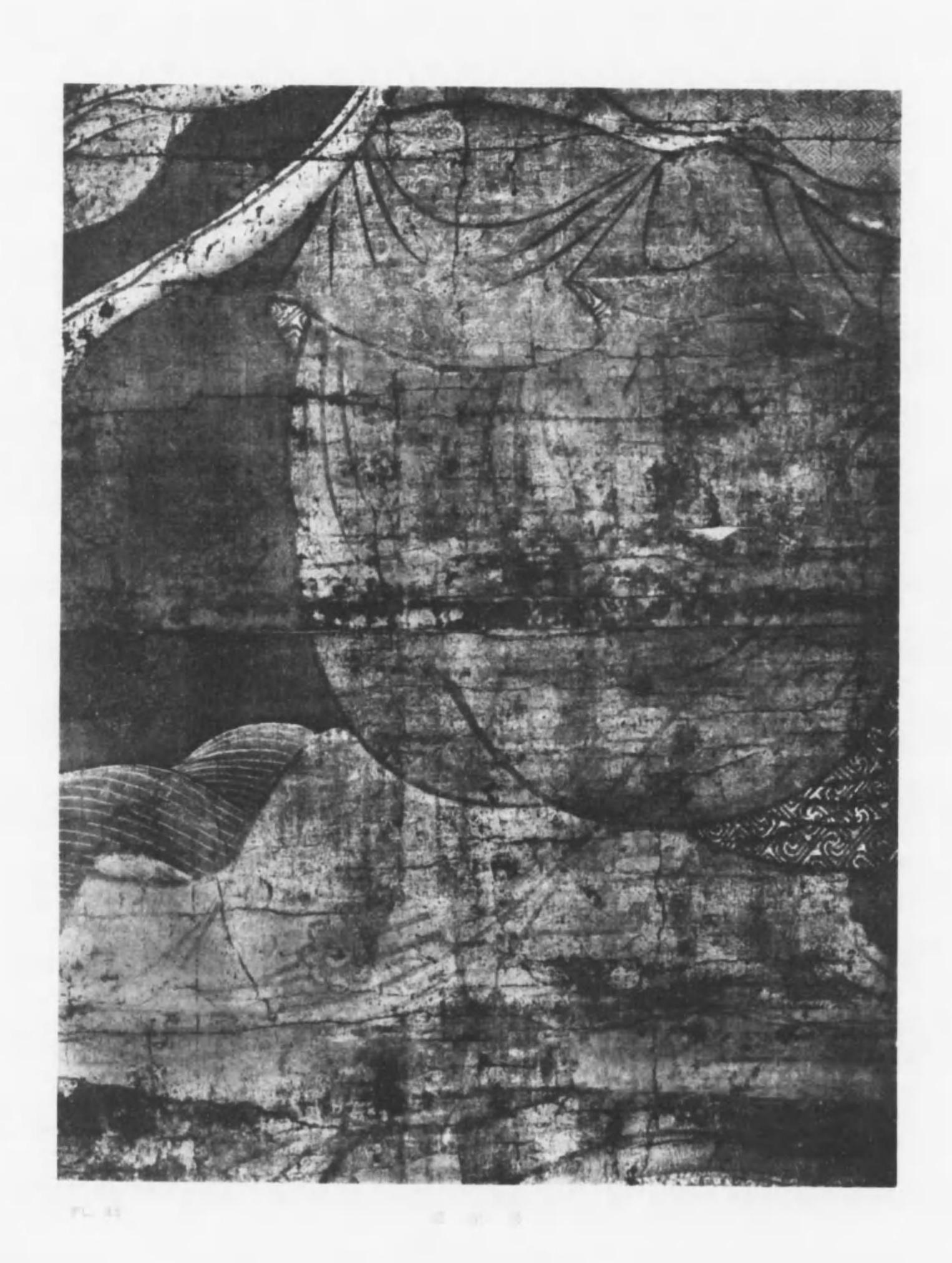


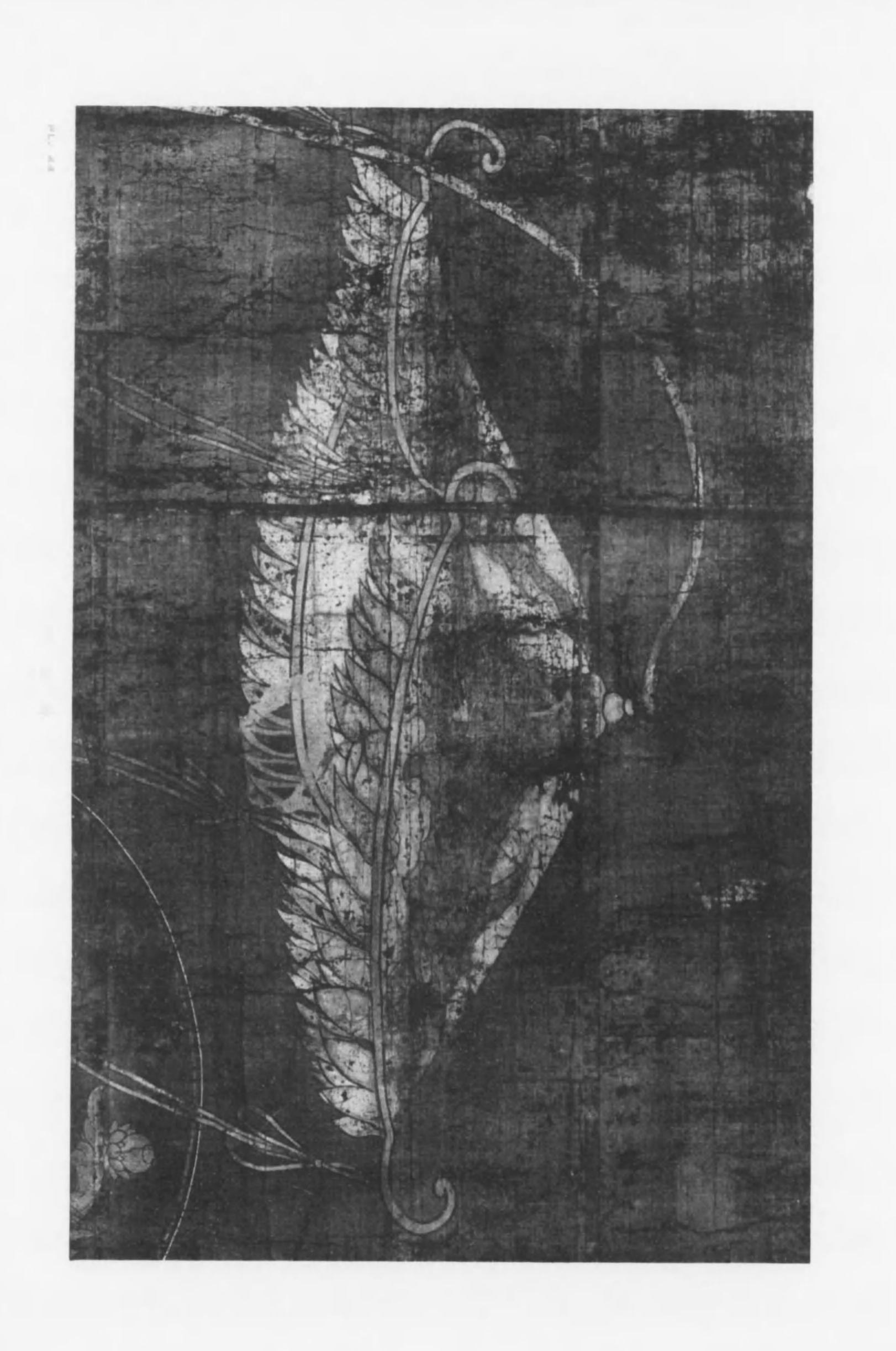


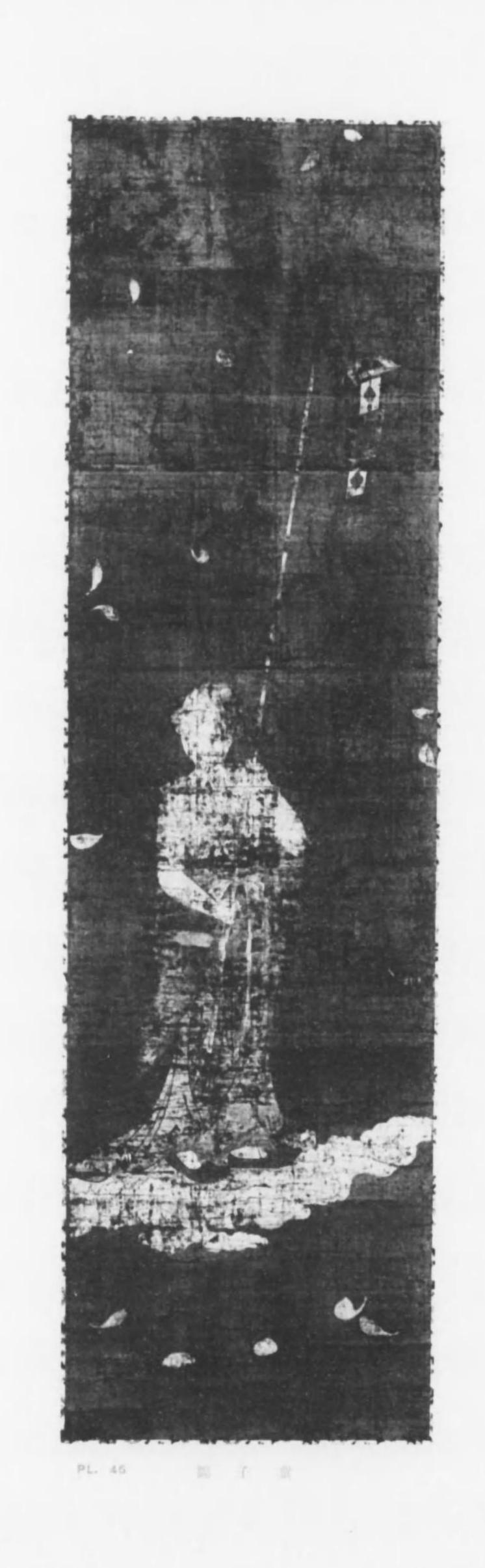


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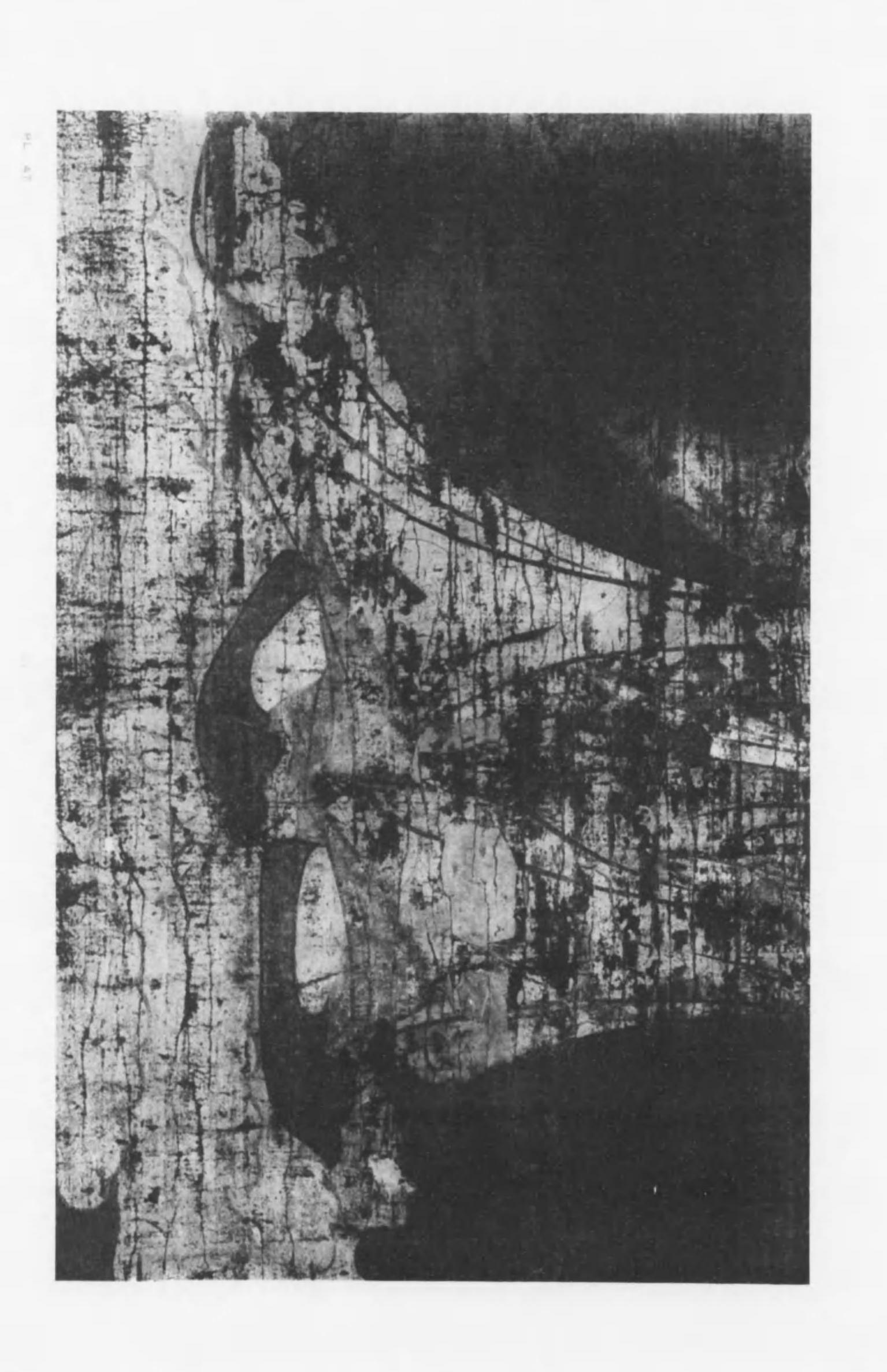




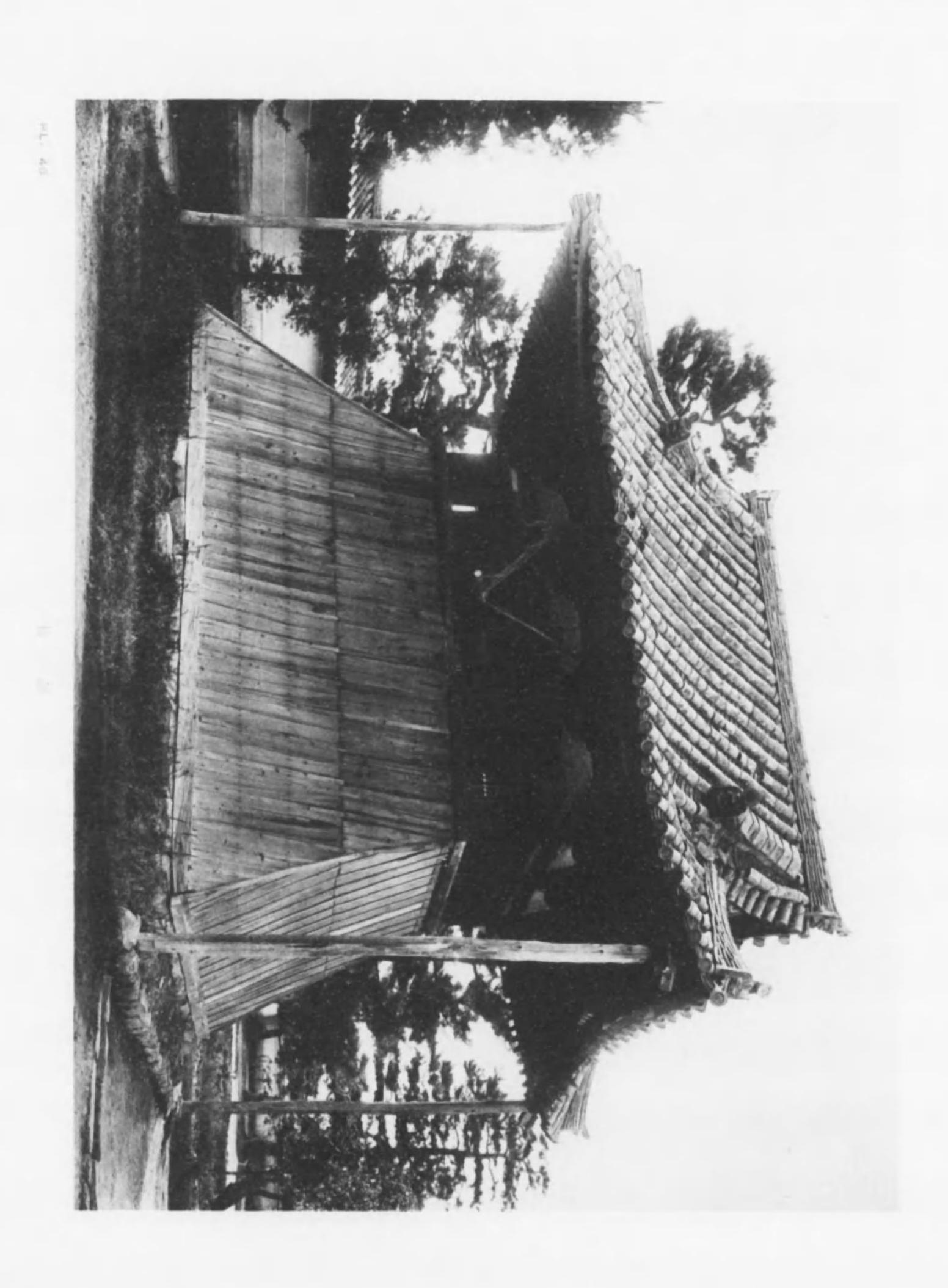








- 10



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CATALOGUE

OF

ART TREASURES

OF

TEN GREAT TEMPLES OF NARA

VOLUME NINETEEN

THE HOKKEJI TEMPLE

THE OTSUKA KOGEISHA
TOKYO
1934

## ART TREASURES OF TEN GREAT TEMPLES OF NARA

## VOLUME XIX

## HOKKEJI TEMPLE

The present Hokkeji nunnery occupies only a part of the original grounds of the temple erected according to the Imperial edict of the Emperor Shômu in 741, who commanded to raise temples for priests and priestesses throughout the land to pray for the welfare of the people. This nunnery not only took the lead of all those convents at that time, but also prospered greatly under the patronage of the Imperial Court and was bestowed with land or other gifts. Especially the Empress Kômyô made a donation of a building in the Imperial Palace to the temple. Further the fact that the temple was temporarily used as a part of the Palace during the reign of the Emperor Junnin suffices to prove the prestige of the temple in those old days. Its prosperity attracted a large number of priestesses to this temple at the beginning of the Heian epoch, so that in 797 the admission came to be restricted only to those who gained a special Imperial permission for the distinction. But from the middle of the Heian epoch onwards, its star was on the wane, due to the decline of the Kokubunji system with the lapse of time, and the rise of new Buddhism in the Heian era caused the decay of the Hokkeji as well as many temples of old Buddhism in Nara. At the beginning of the Kamakura epoch those old temples in Nara retrieved their fortunes, thanks to the efforts of Priest Tanků and Priest Eison, and we saw the restoration of the Hokkeji temple, too. As time went on, the temple met with many reverses of fortune, but in the Keichô era (1596-1614) it was restored a little to its former prosperity under the patronage of the Toyotomi family. Now it is one of the branch temples of the Saidaiji, but it still holds its old dignity derived from the glorious past.

PLATE 1 MAIN GATE

With four pillars and tile-roofed.

PLATES 2-5 MAIN HALL.

Single-storied and tile-roofed.

Stepping into the precincts through the gate, you see a bell-tower by the lotus-pond to the right and stand in front of the main hall of this temple. There is no other building but these and the priests' living quarters behind the main hall—a mere shadow of the former grandeur of this temple. The gate and the hall were erected at the same time. But the latter is nothing but the lecture-hall in the old days: the corner-stones of the original main hall are still visible in front. The present hall has the *gohai* appendice in front and double-raftered eaves supported by *degumi* brackets. In a small shrine on the centre platform in the hall is ensconced the image of the Eleven-Headed Kwannon.

The present hall was erected when the Toyotomi family restored this temple, and has a roof of the shichi type unusual in the architecture of that time. As is to be seen in the shape of the bracket system and other details, everything is modelled in an old style; hence the roof of such an exceptional pattern at the time. Whereas mouldings are suggestive of the style of those days when the temple was rebuilt by the Toyotomis. At the same time we must not overlook the workmanship of those days to be seen in the shumidan platform in the chancel.

PLATES 1-16 ELEVEN-HEADED KWANNON
Standing statue. Wooden.
Height, 3ft. 32 in.

As to the original principal image of the Hokkeji temple there is no clue to know exactly. The extant Eleven-Headed Kwannon carved in accordance with iconographic rules is made of byakudan (sandalwood). Except for its head and the left hand, the whole piece-even both arms, draperies and the lotus-flower-is made of a single block of wood. In spite of this the freedom with which the posture is worked out is a matter for wonder. Arms enormously long, hair curling in a spiral above the ears, locks of hair partially made of metal and tied up in a trefoil over the shoulders-these are remarkable characteristics not to be seen elsewere. The hair is painted blue, the eyebrows, pupils and moustache black in India-ink and the lips red. But as is usual with the sculpture of sandal-wood, the statue is otherwise left plain with no colouring. The vase held in hand and the pedestal are made of wood, but the lotus-flower and the nimbus are of metal. The nimbus and some portions of the lotus-flower pedestal are restorations in later times,

If we closely examine the workmanship, we find the motif of the work in the expression of movement. It seems to represent the deity at the very moment that it stopped walking. The centre of gravity is to fall to the right foot, but not entirely, the balance remaining unstable. This is visible in the modelling of the left big toe raised slightly. The face also expresses the tense and lively air during a walk and the plump frame is so realistically rendered as if it were alive with movement. Moreover, the expression is emphasized by the representation of waving hair thrown backward, draperies and skirts pressed tightly blown by wind, and lastly edges of scarfs playing about in graceful swirls. Close examination makes us perceive the lack of stability of the statue, for in spite of the fact that its head is rightly put in position, the centre of gravity of the image does not fall exactly on the central point of the pedestal. This instability is not readily to be seen because of the massive ends of fluttering draperies on the right. Without this careful treatment the absence of stability of the statue would spoil the effect. But on account of this very treatment the result is very expressive not only of the motif of movement, but

also of the wonderful skill in execution. Moreover, movement is also perceivable in the alternation of thick and thin folds of the robe, scarf and skirt in parallel and rhythmical lines, and in the execution of fingers of both hands. The way a finger of the right hand holds up the end of the scarf is as realistic as the manner of the left big toe raised lightly and put out of the edge of the pedestal. And the scarf suspended by the finger and ready to fall down lends itself to the expression of the potentiality of movement.

Plumpness is a peculiarity in statues of one block of wood produced at the beginning of the Heian period. In the statue this feature is emphasiged so much that it may be said rather fatty. And such an impression comes not only from the appearance of the soft and plump flesh, constricted in places, but also much from the manner of carving remarkable as the sculptural technique of Japan. The present statue is to be justly regarded as representing physical beauty to the best advantage and revealing the peculiar charm of statues of sandal-wood or of wooden sculpture peculiar to Japan.

As to its spiritual expression, it symbolizes very well myticism peculiar to esoteric Buddhism. In its steady gaze with downcast eyes dwells the melancholy, suggestive, mysterious and yet charming spirit of the deity. The date of its production may be the beginning of the Heian epoch, i. c. the Jogan era, when the production of wooden statues of one block was in fashion (859-876). The pedestal is of the same date as the statue itself in workmanship. Its grace is well worthy of the masterpiece. It is worth while to notice that the middle part of the pedestal is made into a stalk shape contrary to ordinary pedestals, which generally have the shikinasu between the parts shaped repectively like an upright and a reversed lotus-flower. It reveals the meaning of "one stalk of lotus-flower" better than the pedestal of the same pattern belonging to the principal image of Nyoirin-Kwannon in the Kanshinji temple.

Plates 17-20 Yuima-Koji

Seated statue. Lacquered and coloured on wooden core. Height, 3ft. , in.

The work made in the Nara epoch was probably intended as the object of worship in the Yuimaye ceremony held annually in this temple. It is a specimen of dry lacquered statues with a wooden core, the production of which was in fashion during the Nara epoch, but its painted colours have mostly peeled off. The figure wearing a hood, bending the head a little forward and casting eyes down, is represented in dishabille baring his breast, and loosely folding his legs; for this portrays the great lay theologian ill in bed, as described in that famous scene in the Yuimakyô. However, Yuima here is different from the traditional representation of him as an emaciated and feeble-looking old man, though endowed with an indomitable spirit, which enabled him to make a famous debate with Monju-Bosatsu; on the contrary, we see in this statue a gentle look of composure as if beaming with a smile, which appears to intimate a wonderful depth of his character. The sculptor succeeded in a very difficult and subtle expression of facial features and the technique is so free and dexterous in dealing with details, that it seems as if the eyebrows were about to move, the eyes to blink and the lips to open. There are some rather conventional fold-lines on the left sleeve and the edge of clothes hanging on the knee, but in soft lines about shoulders, the belt or about the skirt, or in large vigorous folds of the robe falling down on the knees from both arms, or in sleeve-lines of the left arm, there is a very skilful and free sculptural treatment. In view of these points, this statue may be regarded as one of the masterpieces produced in the Tempyo era.

PLATE 21 HEAD OF BUDDHA Wooden. Height, 2 ft. 90 in.

PLATE 22 HEAD OF BONTEN Wooden. Height, 2 ft. 70 in.

PLATE 23 HEAD OF TAISHAKU

Wooden. Height, 2 ft.

The head illustrated in Plate 21 is of the image of Buddha, and made of a wooden block. We may imagine its date of production to be the earlier Heian period, but a certain expression of grace revealed in such stiff features makes us incline to think it dates from about the end of the later Heian period or about the earlier part of the Fujiwara epoch.

The ones illustrated in Plates 22 and 23 are recorded as of Bonten and Taishaku. They seem to have belonged to companion pieces because of their likeness in size and workmanship. Though they are made of one wooden block like the head of Buddha, they are done in an earlier technique; may be they are of the beginning of the Heian period. Their noble and grand effect merits our high praise

PLATES 24-47 AMIDA-TRIAD AND ATTENDING CHILD

Set of three hanging scrolls. Colured on silk.

PLATES 24-32 AMIDA-NYORAI Height, 6 ft. 1; in. Width, 4 ft. 9 in.

PLATES 33-44 KWANNON AND SEISHI Height, 6 ft. 21 in. Width, 5 ft. 7%, in.

PLATES 45-47 ATTENDING CHILD Height, 6 ft. 2 in. Width, 1 ft. 85 in.

The painting, consisting of three hanging rolls, represents the Divine Revelation of Amida attended by Kwannon and Seishi-Bosatsu to his right and a boy attendant to his left. The triptych is composed as follows:-All the divinities are on clouds and reveal themselves to the devotees also represented in the picture; Amida appears right before their eyes and Kwannon, following after Amida with a lotuspedestal in hand and turning a little to the devotees, is represented slackening his speed just a little, yet his motion is cunningly shown in the representation of his streaming lace of the crown; Seishi following next appears making haste to overtake his companion and his attitude and the lace of the crown clearly show us his motion; lastly, the attending child, who is the avant-courier of the deities, now comes to a stop and is about to turn to

the devotees. The composition and the manner of the execution of the central Amida piece presents not a little of an old style. Amida is drawn very large filling nearly the whole space. The sleek and rounded Amida and the form of the large bulging lotus-pedestal point to the style of the earlier times of the Heian epoch or of the beginning of the Fujiwara times. The theme of the picture is regarded in general as the Divine Revelation of Amida because of his lotus-pedestal being represented lying on clouds, and the inzo or divine hand symbol shown here is that of "Amida in the eighth grade." Besides, the draperies in vermilion remind us of those of Amida in the wall paintings of the Hôryùji temple and in the embroidered work of the Kanshuji temple. In later times his robes were usually painted in gold and such a colour as we see in this picture was never in fashion. Nor are fylfot patterns like those we see on the clothes in this picture to be found in any painting older than this, but seen in pictures of rather later times, though usually in cut gold-leafs (kirikane) unlike this picture. In this connection we have two methods of the older and later times combined in this piece. Hence we have a reason to regard this picture as a work of the transitional period, that is of the earlier days of the Fujiwara epoch.

As regards the effect of this picture, the dominant tone of red in the robes and lotus-pedestal gives to the expression of Amida mystic profundity. He has a rather rounded face and the shape of his ear and eyes are like those of Amida in the wall-paintings of the Hôryùji temple or of Rushana Buddha engraved on the lotus-pedestal of Great Buddha of the Tôdaiji temple, but here we perceive a greater manifestation of tender benignity peculiar to the native Japanese style, which is lacking in either of them. In his bright elongated eyes we are instantly struck with Amida's great mercy and compassion enveloping all the world and inspiring implicit faith and devotion. Moreover, the soft rotundity of his figure is suggestive of repose and magnanimity instead of obtuseness.

The petals of the lotus-pedestal are numerous and so subtle in the gradation of colour and shape that they make the image still more graceful. The clever draftsmanship of clouds swelling up under the lotus-pedestal does not make us feel the space narrow or rigid in the least, although they envelop the very large pedestal. The arrangement of scattering flowers is very wonderful. Only petals are usually drawn in such picture, but here flowers are shown falling as well as petals, realistically presenting the mood of the glorious vision.

Though these three hanging-pictures make a tryptich of the Divine Revelation, the size of each is different and the right and left pieces are not symmetrical in composition. Further the central piece is nearly filled with the figure of the deity, but the others are composed quite differently and result in the absence of harmony. The two Bodhisattvas are drawn more corpulent and are of an earlier style than those painted in pictures later than the Kamakura epoch and they have a dignified appearance well in match with the nobility of the central Amida. Not only the elegant features of the attending child add to an exquisite effect of the whole work, but also his lovely and slender figure forms an effective contrast to the majestic features of the other three divinities. But there is a considerable difference in workmanship between the execution of these three attendants and that of Amida. First the attendants are drawn in bolder and stronger strokes than in the delineation of Amida, which is done in lines uniform in thickness and sometimes beginning with a nail-top-a brushwork made use of in the skirts of the attendants too. Secondly, the figures of the Bodhisattvas are decorated with gold paint and enriched with ornamental designs in gold-a characteristic not to be seen in the Amida picture. Thirdly, there are some difference in the lotus-pedestals of the two pictures, The pedestal in the Amida-picture consists of petals of an upright shape, but those of the others are made of once in a reversed shape. Besides, the petals of the latter do not seem so soft and rich as

those of the former, in which is seen the gradation of colours, but in the latter some cut gold-leafs are applied instead of colour-gradation. Lastly, the clouds in the central piece are in soft swirls as if rising before our eyes, but in the other pictures they seem, as it were, to have crumbled blown by wind. The character of brushwork and colouring is also different between the two.

Now, what accounts for such disparity in composition and manner of execution? In all probability the difference comes from the difference of the painter of each. And, as to the date of production, it may be said that the right and left pictures come from the same hand and are to be regarded as works of the earlier times of the Fujiwara epoch as well as the Amida-picture, because they reveal the same noble simplicity and have not yet any trace of such delicate workmanship as we find in pictures of later Fujiwara days. We must not jump to a hasty conclusion, but it may be safely said that the pictures of the Bodhisattyas were produced by another painter and a little later in date than the Amida-picture. However, the skilful draftsmanship of the painter of the former merits high praise. Representing very skilfully the two delties moving one after the

other in a curved line, Kwannon turning sideways and Seishi nearly showing his back, the painter succeeds in his ambitious matif of 'movement.' Their posture bending foreward a little, the laces of the crowns, scale-shaped decorations hanging from the canopy and waving in the wind, trailing clouds suggestive of the wind and falling petals of lotus-flowers, all these serve to indicate the movement of the heavenly beings sailing in the sky. Thus, this picture is a great work in the Buddhist art of Japan and makes a pair of great masterpieces together with Yeshin's picture of Divine Revelation of Amida attended with the Twenty-Five Bodhisattvas in the Kôyasan Monastery. Both are of the Fujiwara period, but the former is older than the latter in date as well as in style, and in its singular composition, is no unworthy rival of the grandeur of Yeshin's wonderful vision.

## PLATE 48 BELL-TOWER

Tile-roofed and in Irimoya style.

Passing into the precincts through the south gate of the temple, you will soon find the bell-tower to the right. Its date of erection is much the same as that of the temple.

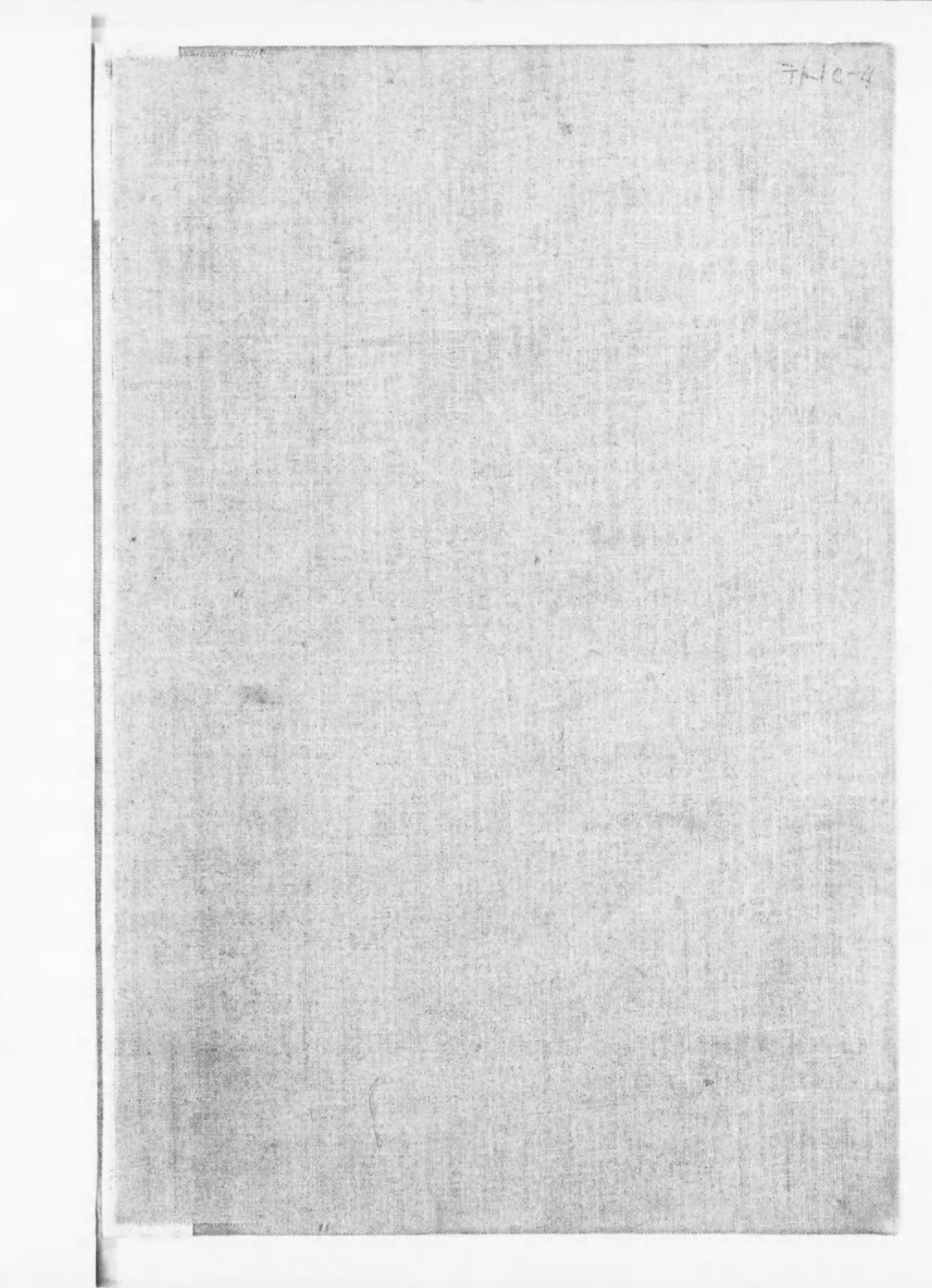
昭和九年四月五日發行昭和九年四月一日印刷

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