**HAA 18j: Japanese Architecture**

Lecture 4: Hōryūji Monastery

**Components of Timber-Frame Architecture**

FOUNDATION: rammed-earth foundations; foundation stones; granite facing

PILLARS: posts, pillars, columns; tie-beams or purlins; cross- or transverse beams; (rainbow, shrimp); bay; *shaku* (Japanese foot); ***moya***(central or core space of a building); ***hisashi*** (one-bay wide corridor-like space surrounding *moya*); ***mokoshi***(pent-roof enclosure); vermilion (cinnabar) red

BRACKET SETS: bearing blocks; bracket arms (elbows); three-block complex; one-, two-, and three-step complexes; rafters (tail, hip); parallel or radial raftering

ROOF: ridge pole; gable fish ornaments; pantiles; semicircular tiles; eaves-end tiles; demon tiles

**People and Sites Mentioned**

**Prince Shōtoku** (574-622), member of **Soga clan** and imperial regent, known in his own time as Prince Umayado. Involved in a rivalry with the Mononobe and Nakatomi clans. Founded Hōryūji close to his Ikaruga Palace in 607.

Nishioka Tsunekazu (1908-1995), master carpenter in the Hōryūji lineage.

Hōryūji Treasure Hall, Tokyo National Museum, designed by Taniguchi Yoshio, 1999.

East Asian cave-shrines: Ajanta Caves, Mogao Grottoes, Longmen Grottoes

**Hōryūji Monastery** (Western Precinct), Nara Prefecture, the oldest buildings (Middle Gate, Golden Hall, Pagoda) rebuilt after fire ca. 670, date from ca. 670 to 711. A firm date can only be assigned to the Pagoda, which was completed in 711.

Golden Hall (Kondō), late 7th c. (after 670)

Five-Story Pagoda, completed 711.

Middle Gate

Sutra Repository

Great Lecture Hall

Bell Tower

**Buddhism**

Siddhartha Gautama: known as Shakyamuni (“Sage of the Shakyas”) or “Shaka” in Japanese,

and Buddha or “the Enlightened One,” c. 563-483 BCE.

karma, samsara, nirvana

Mahayana Buddhism, bodhisattva

Mt Sumeru and the Four Guardian Kings

The Pure Lands of the four buddhas: Shaka, Yakushi, Amida, Miroku

stupa, pagoda, relic worship, mudra