THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE ART
Study Sheet 3.

HEIAN PERIOD: PART I
The court at Heian-kyō and the Fujiwara: Esoteric Buddhist art and the Byōdōin

READINGS: Mason Ch. 3: pp. 97-104; 108-110; and 116-123 (begin at "The Middle Heian" and end at "Independent Raigo Paintings"); pp. 123-4, 128-29 and 133-35.
Emaki: pp. 137-44.

### Heian Period (794-1185)

#### Early Heian (794-951)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heian-kyō /Kyoto</th>
<th>Imperial Palace:</th>
<th>Emperor Saga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tang China, Chang’an (mod. Xian) capital</td>
<td>Ceremony Hall (Shishinden)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audience Hall (Seiryōden)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Esoteric Buddhism**

- Shingon school. Founder, Kūkai (posthumous name, Kōbō Daishi)
- (Tendai school of Esoteric Buddhism)
- (founder, Saichō)
- (Dainichi) Universal or Cosmic Buddha.
- Mt. Kōya (Kongōbuji Temple)
- Tahōtō Pagoda
- **Diamond and Womb World mandala** (Ryōgai mandara).
- ritual practitioner visualization
- (Amoghavajra) a founder or patriarch of the Shingon faith.
- clergy, layperson
- Yakushi (Medicine Buddha), Jingōji.
- cypress (hinoki)
- single-block (ichiboku), multiple-block (yosegi) statue technique
- Jingōji / also called Takaosanji Temple
- plain wood sculpture
- wood-core dry lacquer sculpture

#### Middle Heian, or Fujiwara Period (951-1086)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fujiwara nobility</th>
<th>Regent (Sesshō)</th>
<th>Western Paradise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poetry, calligraphy</td>
<td>Kanpaku</td>
<td>Phoenix Hall (Hōōdō)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shinden architecture style** (villa or palace style)

- Byōdōin, Uji
- celestial being (apsara)
- Amida Buddha
- painting bureau (edokoro) nembutsu

**Nine levels of welcome / nine ranks of heaven**

- Buddha of Infinite Life Sutra (Kanmuryoju kyō) Amida Hall (Amida-dō). RAIGO, descent of Amida
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Style</th>
<th>Chinese Style</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wayô (Japanese style)</td>
<td>Chinese style (kara-e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tale of Genji (Genji monogatari)</td>
<td>Lady Murasaki</td>
<td>Hanging scroll painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blowing roof (fukinuki yatai)</td>
<td>hanging scroll painting</td>
<td>secular, religious painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standing screen painting (byôbu)</td>
<td>illustrated sutra scrolls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triptych</td>
<td>Kirikane, cut gold leaf</td>
<td>Apocalyptic age (Mappô)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick, opaque pigments or (tsukuri-e) mono no aware, sensitivity</td>
<td>legend (engi) retribution; karma</td>
<td>Japanese script (hiragana)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Late Heian or Insei Period (1086-1185)

| Five Power Bodhisattva or (Godairiki Bosatsu) | Fudô Myôô, head of the Five Myôô Bodhisattva or Five Kings of Higher Knowledge |
| insei (cloistered govt.) Genpei Civil War | Taira clan (Frolicking Animal Scroll (Chôju jinbutsu giga)) Minamoto clan Lotus Sutra dedicated by the Heike (Heike nokyô) |
| Chinese characters (kanji) | Thirty-three Bay Hall, or Sanjûsangendô, Kyoto Hall of One Thousand Kannon images |
| Mt. Shigi Scroll (Shigisan engi emaki) | “masculine style” (otoko-e) “feminine style” (onna-e) |
ILLUSTRATIONS/Plates (illustration # not page number is given at left)

107. Ceremonial hall (Shishinden), Imperial Palace. 19th c. building in 9th c. style.
113.-114., 116. Colorplate 12 and 13: Diagrams of the Womb and Diamond World mandalas (you are responsible only for the center area); Womb and Diamond World Mandalas. 9th c. Tōji collection. Ink and pigments on silk. Hanging scrolls.
115. Detail of the Takao Mandala, gold and silver paint on purple silk. 9th c.
117. Shingon Patriarch portrait (Amoghavajra). By Chinese artist (Li Chen), brought to Japan by Kūkai. Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk. 9th c.
133. Shinden style architecture.
137. and Colorplate 17. Amida Buddha, interior of the Phoenix Hall, Byōdōin. 1053.
139.-141. Paintings on the wooden doors of the Phoenix Hall, Byōdōin. 1053.
Colorplate 21. Prince Shotoku Legends (Shotoku Taishi Eden). One panel showing Prince crossing the sea to China. 11th c.
146. Landscape (Senzui) Byōbu.11th c. Pigments on silk panels. 146X42 cm each.
154. Thirty-three bay Hall (Sanjūsangendō), Kyoto. 13th c. (original 12th c.).
155.-156. Thirty-three bay Hall (Sanjūsangendō), Kyoto. 1266. Interior, Kannon statues (1001 images). 12th and 13th c.
165. Mt. Shigi Handscroll (Shigisan engi emaki). 12th c. Ink and pigments on paper.