

ZEN TEMPLES IN THE KAMAKURA PERIOD: KENCHOJI AND BEYOND

HAA 1656, 2/1/2018

CHOOSING A SITE FOR AUDIO GUIDE PODCAST

- Check out guidelines for podcast assignment posted in Courseweb
- Look through textbooks (*Architecture and Authority* + *What is Japanese Architecture?*)
- Google Image Search
- Email me (Efs22@pitt.edu)

ACTIVITY

Based on lecture last class and your reading assignment for this week, do you think that Byodo'in served as a way to create or show **authority**? Why or why not?



TIMELINE

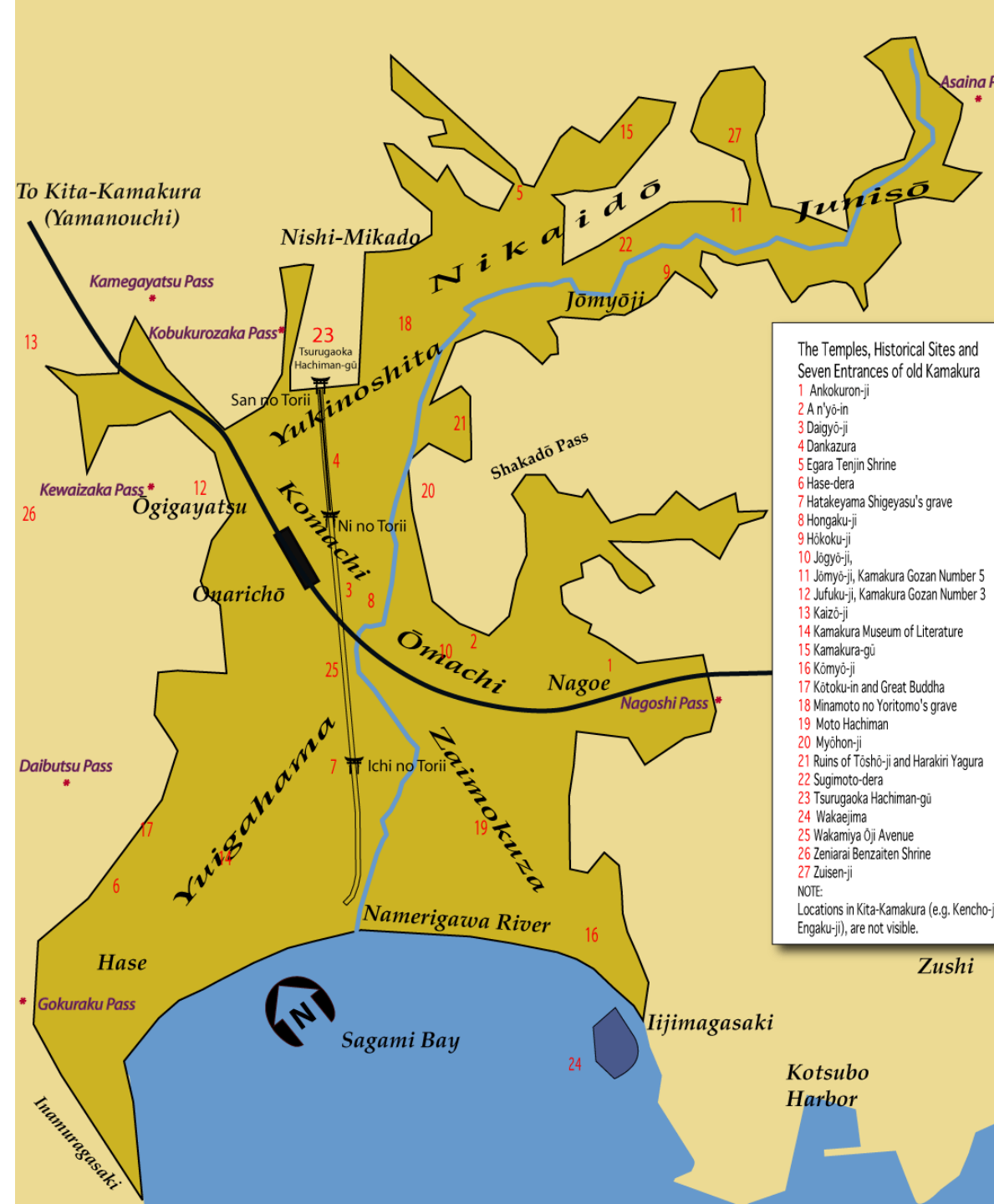
- Heian Period: 794-1185 CE
- Genpei War: 1180-1185
- Kamakura Period: 1185-1333
- Southern and Northern Courts Period (Civil War): 1336-1392
- Muromachi Period: 1336-1573

KAMAKURA PERIOD: 1185-1333

- ❖ Genpei War at the end of the Heian Period was a massive civil war between the Minamoto and Taira families; arose from a dispute over control of the emperor
- ❖ Minamoto are victorious; 1192 Minamoto no Yoritomo establishes his own government in concert with the emperor, in Kamakura (near Tokyo): calls it the bakufu (tent government)
- ❖ Government is decentralized and feudal (lords of each province allowed to make their own decisions, laws, and administer taxes)
- ❖ Period ends when the imperial court splits into two factions, North Court and South Court and emperor attempts to reassert authority

THE NEW CENTER OF POWER, KAMAKURA

Japanese monks who have visited China and Chinese monks who settle in Japan found Zen temples here, patronized by the Minamoto shogun



GREAT BUDDHA AT KAMAKURA

Built 1252 by
Kamakura
shogunate



ZEN BUDDHISM IN JAPAN

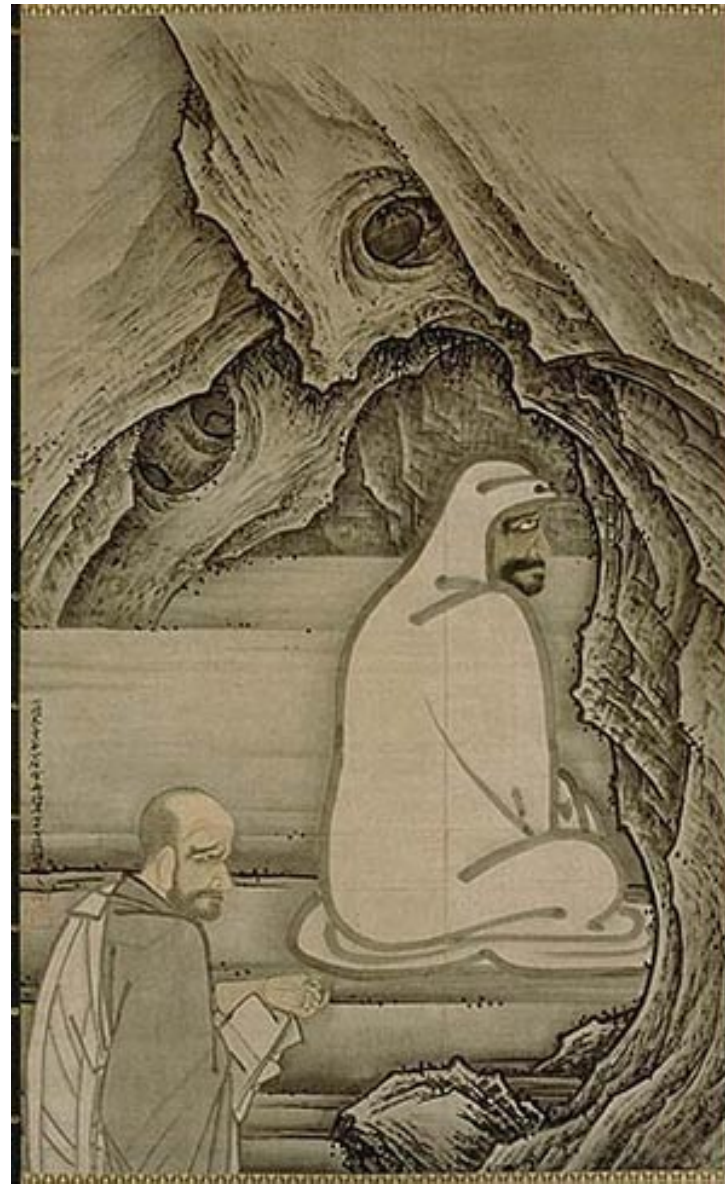
- Popularized in 12th century in Japan; adapted widely by Kamakura warrior elites
- Monks Dogen and Eisai found two new sects of Buddhism: Soto and Rinzai Zen
- Also introduce new forms of architecture from China: *Zenshuyo* (Zen Sect) style
 - New buildings are introduced to the plan of the Buddhist temple:
 - Hatto – dharma hall
 - Sodo – monks hall

WHAT IS ZEN?

*A special transmission outside the scriptures;
No dependence on words and letters;
Direct pointing to the mind of man;
Seeing into one's nature and **attaining Buddhahood.***

- Bodhidharma

<https://smarthistory.org/zen-buddhism/>



Sesshu, “Bodhidharma and Huike,” Japan, Muromachi period, ink on paper

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS IN ZEN

- ❖ **Meditation (zen = meditation)**
 - Seated meditation (zazen)
 - The *koan*
- ❖ **Transmission**
 - No texts
 - Teacher-to-pupil
- ❖ **Spontaneity**
 - Sudden enlightenment or enlightenment in every-day activities



Josetsu, *Catching a Catfish with a Gourd*, Muromachi Period, Ink and color on paper



Liang Kai, *Huineng
Tearing up the Sutras*,
China, S. Song, ink on
paper

Liang Kai, *The Sixth
Patriarch Chopping
Up Bamboo*, S. Song,
ink on paper





Jizodo of Shofukuji Temple

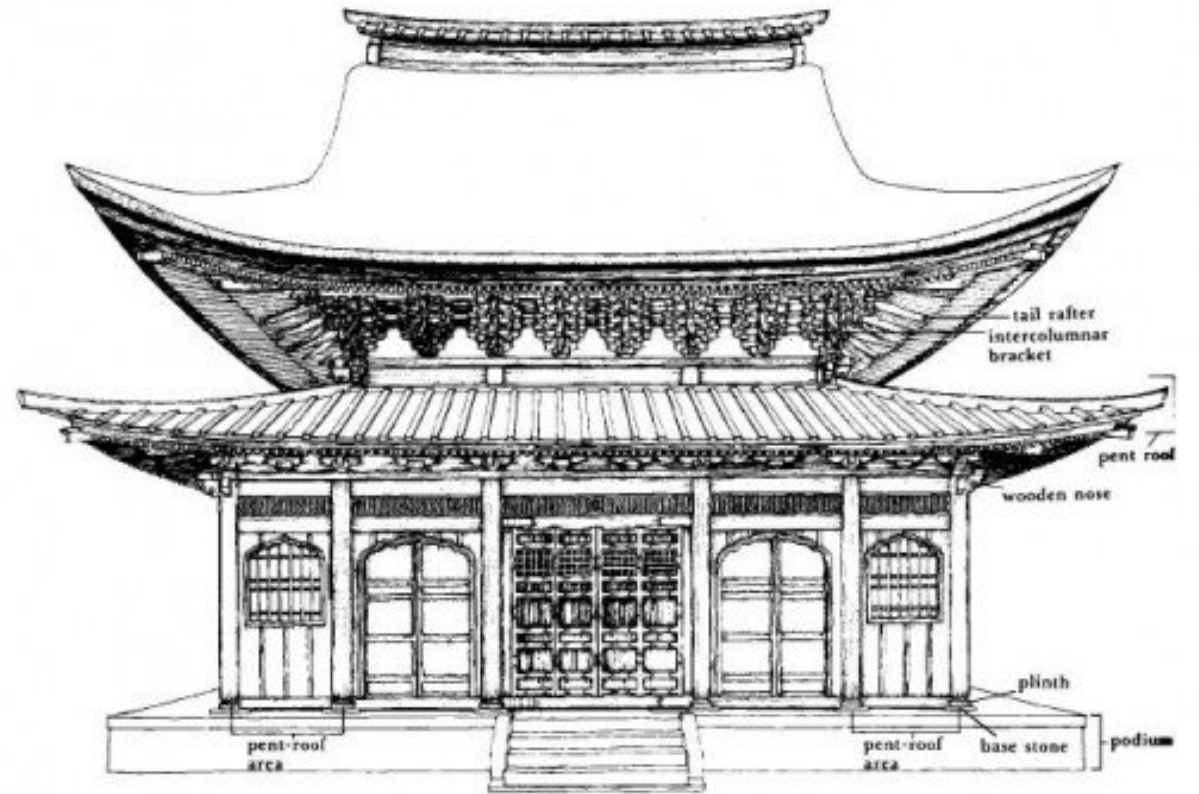


Kondo of Horyuji

ZENSHUYO STYLE VS. *WAYO*

- ❑ Zenshuyo is imported to Japan via Song Dynasty China
- ❑ Characteristics of this style:
 - ❑ **Eaves curve** out with a dramatic flare
 - ❑ Horizontal beams with **decorative carvings** at the end (*kibana*)
 - ❑ Penetrating **tie beams**
 - ❑ Cusped **windows** (*Katomado*)

ZENSHUYO STYLE: JIZODO OF SHOFUKUJI



Zenshuyo style buildings from Kamakura period



ABOVE: Buddha Hall from Zenpuku-in



RIGHT: Pagoda of Anrakuji

ZEN MONASTERY PLAN

North-South Axis:

Small Initial Gate

Large Gate (*Sanmon*)

Buddha Hall (*Butsuden*)

Dharma Hall (*Hatto*)

Chief Abbot's Residence
(*Hojo*)

East-West Axis:

Bath House & Sutra
Repository

Monks Hall (*Sodo*)

Chinese Zen (Chan)
Monastery Plan, 10th c.

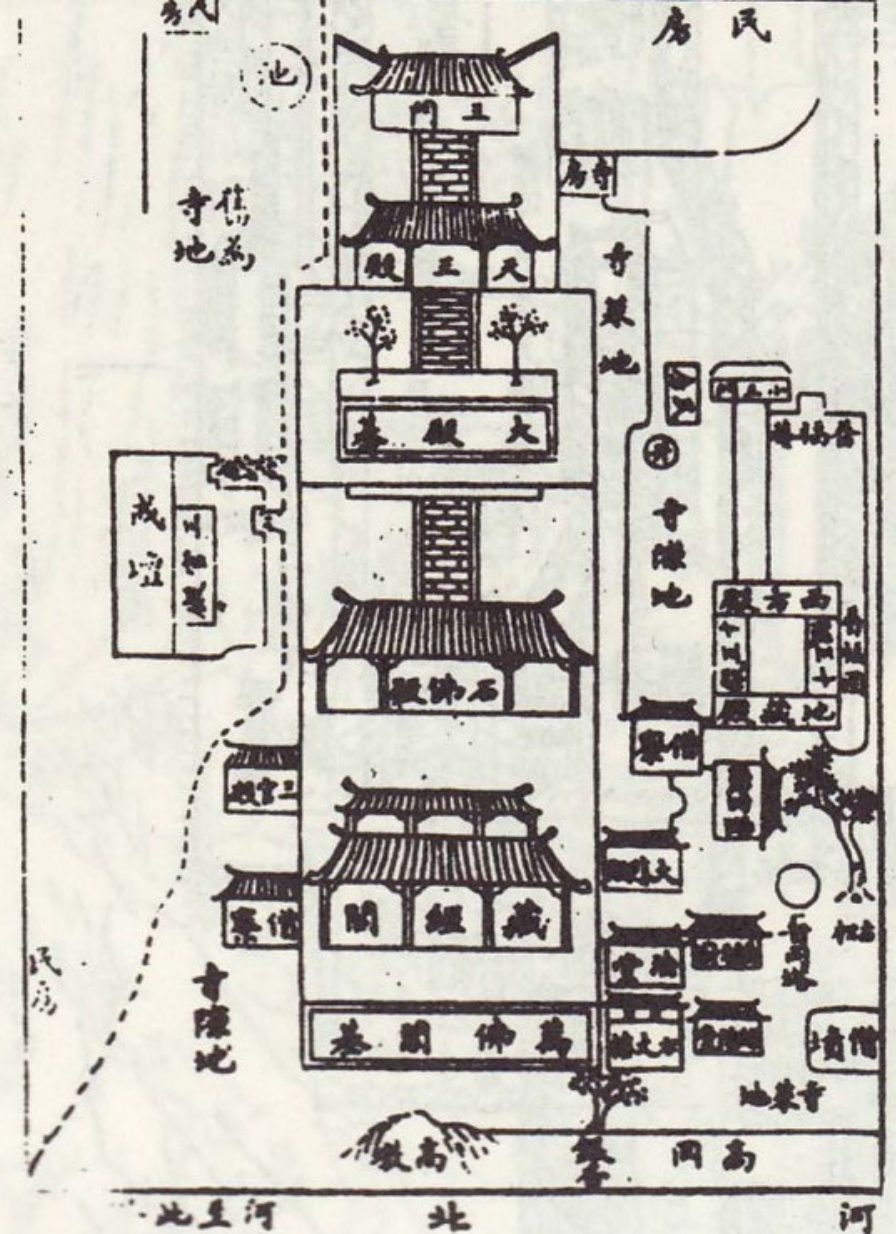


圖 37 蘇州開元寺，載於《開元寺志》。

Hojo/Abbots Quarters
Or Kyakuden/Guest
Quarters

Dharma Hall
Buddha Hall

Kitchen
Facilities

Tree-lined courtyard
Sanmon gate

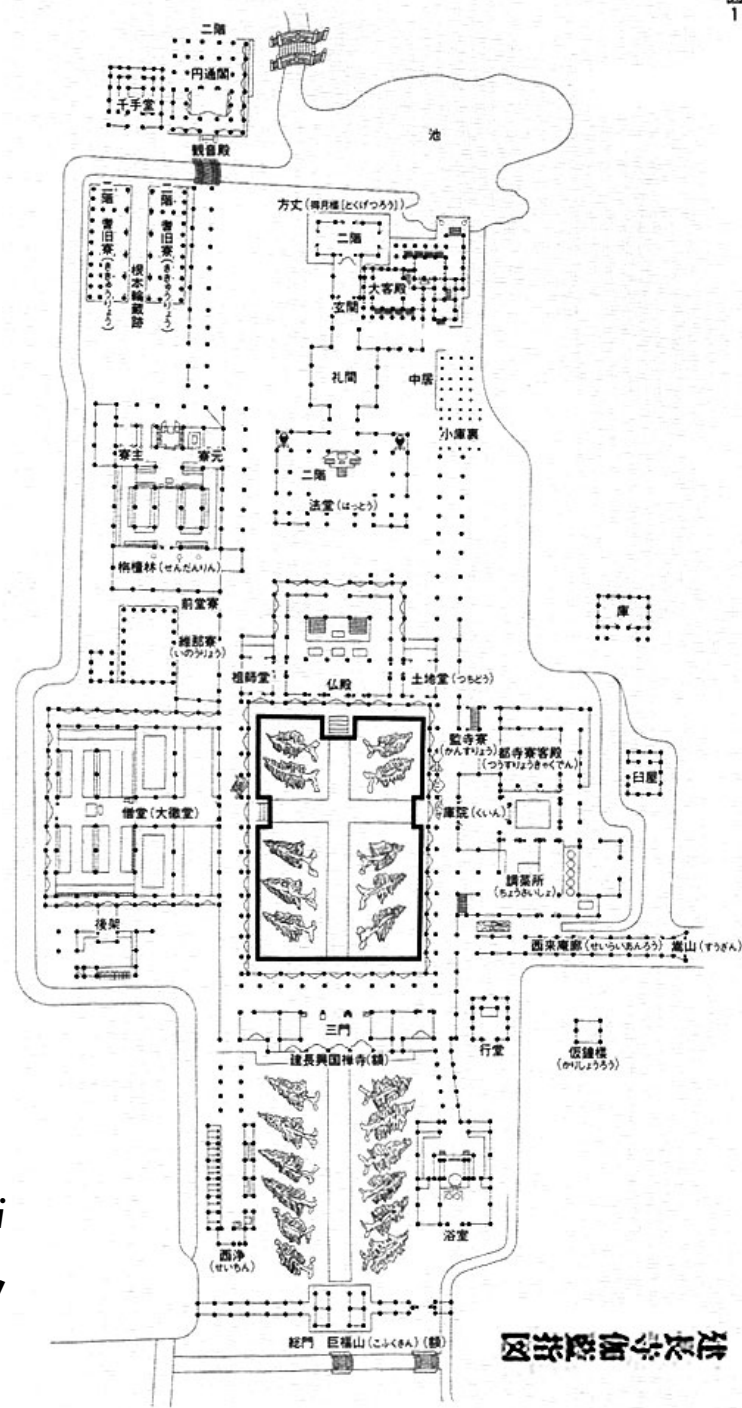
Bathing
facilities

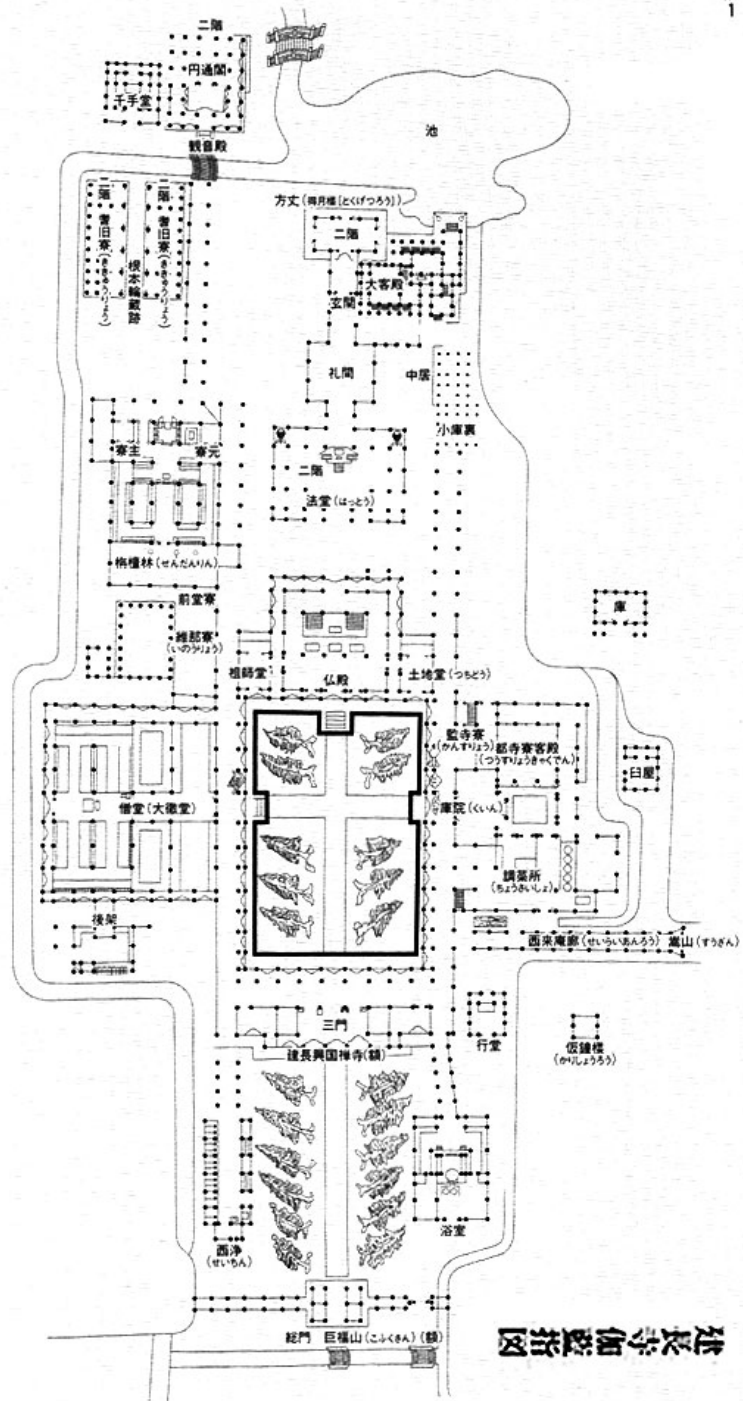
Main Gate (Somon)

Monks
Quarters

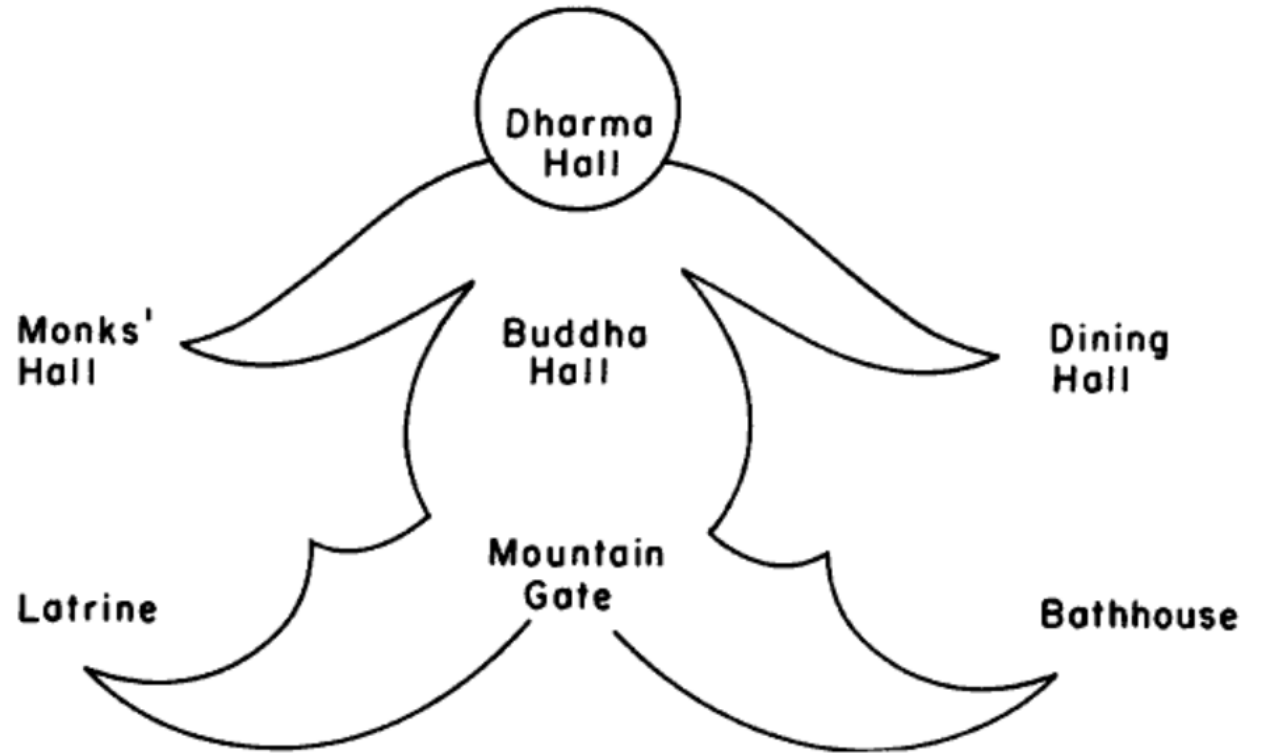
Latrines

Illustration based on *Kenchoji sashizu* (map of Kenchoji), dated 1331





建長寺伽藍指図



SANMON GATE, TOFUKUJI (KAMAKURA PERIOD)





**SODO (MONKS HALL), TOFUKUJI
(KAMAKURA PERIOD)**

Hojo/Abbots Quarters
Or Kyakuden/Guest
Quarters

Dharma Hall
Buddha Hall

Kitchen
Facilities

Tree-lined courtyard
Sanmon gate

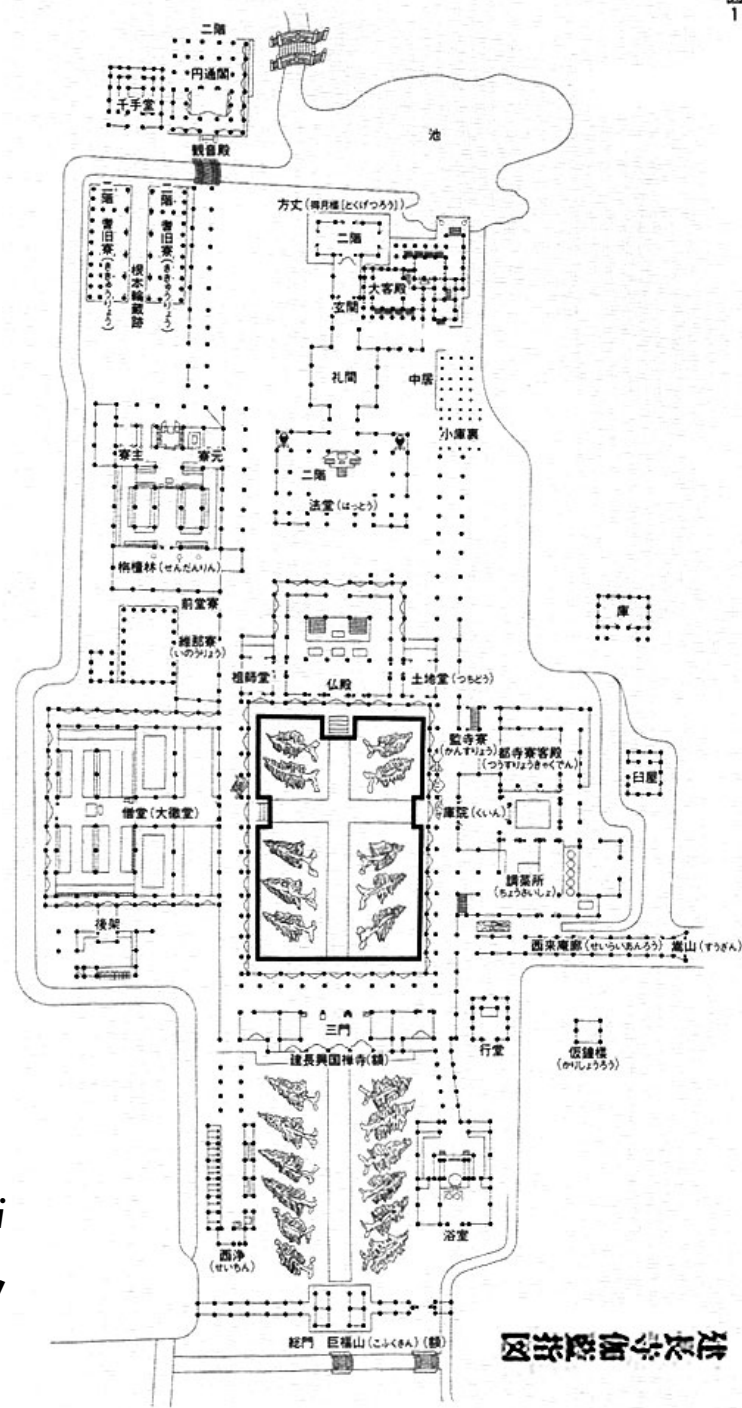
Bathing
facilities

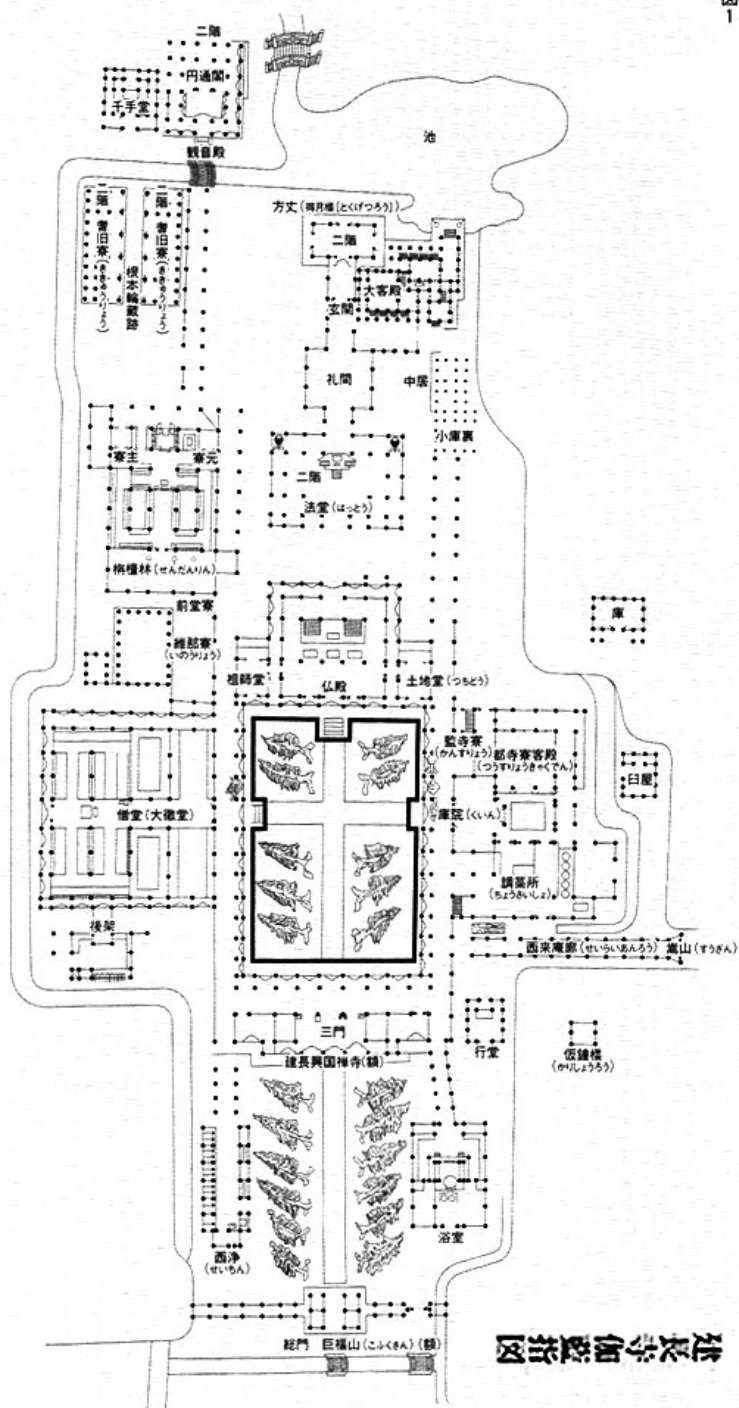
Main Gate (Somon)

Monks
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Hojo/Abbots Quarters
Or Kyakuden/Guest Quarters

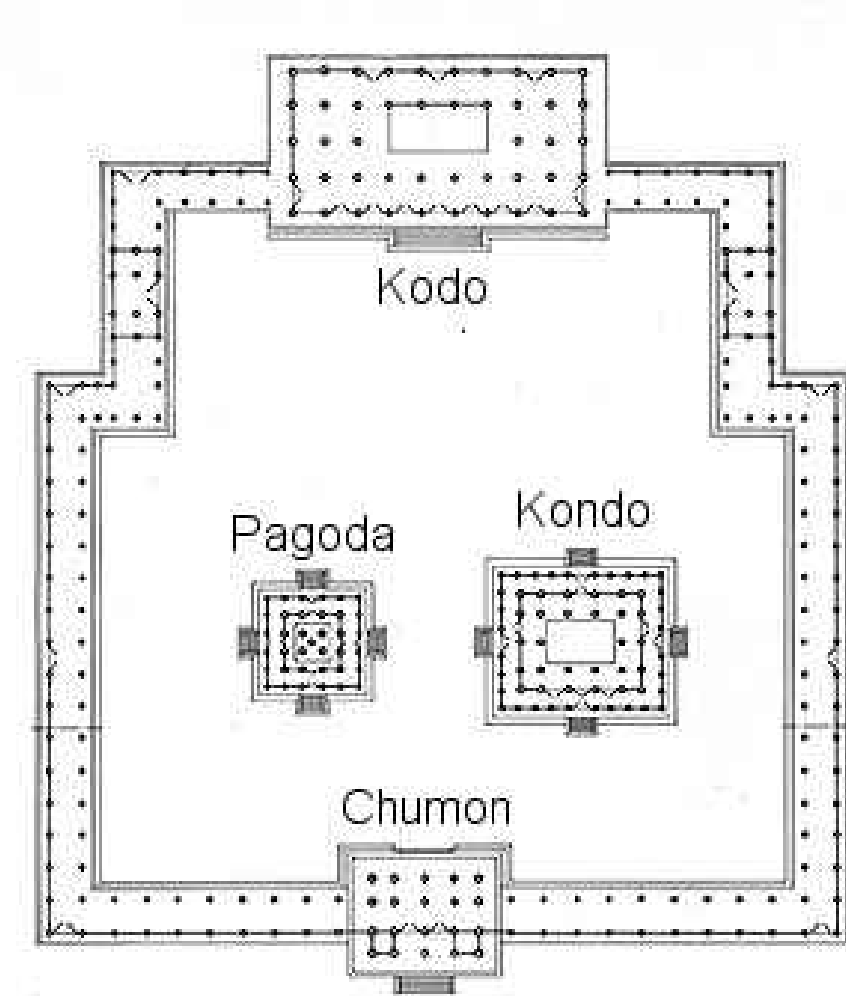
Dharma Hall

Buddha Hall

Tree-lined courtyard

Sanmon gate

Main Gate (Somon/Chumon)



SHICHIDO GARAN (SEVEN HALL COMPLEX)

Old Style

1. Pagoda
2. Golden Hall
3. Sutra Repository
4. Bell Tower
5. Monks Dormitories
6. Lecture Hall
7. Refactory (Dining Hall)

Zen Style

1. Mountain Gate (sanmon)
2. Buddha Hall
3. Dharma Hall
4. Kitchen-Office
5. Monks Hall
6. Bathhouse
7. Latrine

BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE IN JAPAN

- **Early Buddhist temples** in the Asuka and Nara periods
 - **Pure Land Buddhist temples** in the Heian Period
 - **Zen Buddhist temples** in the Kamakura and Muromachi periods
- + Shinto Shrines