INSTITUT FÜR JAPANOLOGIE

INSTITUT FÜR KUNSTGESCHICHTE OSTASIENS

UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT SEIT 1386

YUTAKA FUJIOKA (OSAKA UNIVERSITY)

TWO LECTURES ON BUDDHIST SCULPTURE IN EAST ASIA

THE ALLURE OF JAPANESE BUDDHIST STATUES

Wednesday, October 26, 2016, 6 pm c.t.

Institute of Japanese Studies, Akademiestr. 4-8, R.136 (1st Floor)

Nine Buddhist statues from the Asuka to the Kamakura periods will be at the center of discussion highlighting their beauty and mystic flair. Among them are the Śākyamuni triad (釈迦三尊) of the Golden Hall at Horyuji Temple (法隆寺金堂), the Thousand Armed Avalokiteśvara (千手観音) of Fujiidera (葛井寺) in Osaka, the Amitābha (阿弥陀如来) and 52 Bodhisattvas riding on clouds (雲中供養菩薩) of Byodoin's Phoenix Hall (平等院鳳凰堂).

Yutaka FUJIOKA is Professor at the Department of Art History of Osaka University since 1999, and was a curator at the Osaka Municipal Museum of Art beginning in 1990.
He specializes in early Buddhist sculpture and has published numerous articles on the subject, among them "The Arts of the Worship of Prince Shotoku" (1996), and "Searching for the Origin of Amitabha Triad at Zenkoji Temple" (2009).

BUDDHIST SCULPTURE OF THE SOUTHERN DYNASTIES AND ITS DISSEMINATION

Thursday, November 3, 2016, 6 pm c.t.

Institute of East Asian Art History, Seminarstr. 4, R.311 (3rd Floor)

An important issue in the research of Buddhist sculpture of the Asuka-Period and the Korean Three Kingdoms is its relation to sculpture from China's Southern Dynasties, as well as that of the Sui and early Tang. Research based on historical records and archaeological findings has highlighted the connection to Buddhist images of the Southern Dynasties. However, not only is the number of extant Southern Dynasties Buddhist sculptures limited, but the study of the relationship between ancient Japanese and Korean Buddhist sculpture is difficult to assess.

The goal of the present lecture is first, to understand the image production of the Southern Dynasties and that of the Liang Dynasty, based on recent discoveries and research results. Second, by comparing sculptures from the Southern Dynasties with those from Shandong, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan, the forms of dissemination from the Southern Dynasties to other regions shall be investigated. Examples from these regions may also cast a light back on the few extant images of the Southern Dynasties.

The lectures were organized by the Institute of Japanese Studies and the Institute of East Asian Art History, Heidelberg University.
For more information please visit http://www.zo.uni-heidelberg.de.