Design and Structure of Pagodas
in the Early Modern Age
—Remaining Structures in the Kinki District—

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44 pagodas which were constructed in the Early Modern Age remain in the Kinki District, including five-storied pagodas, three-storied pagodas, and treasure towers. This paper aims to clarify the features of the pagodas of the Early Modern Age with regard to their scale, style, structure, design, and so on, based on the results of field investigations of these remains, and taking their location into account.

1. Situation of remaining structures
   Study of the distribution, age of construction, artisans engaged in the construction (carpenters, carvers, and casters) of the remaining structures

2. Pillar intervals and length
   Study of the relationship between pillar intervals and lengths, the gradual decrease in pillar intervals with the three-storied pagoda, the proportion of vertical and horizontal lengths of the axial part of the first story

3. Stylistic techniques of each part
   Study of the stylistic techniques of detailed parts, such as axial part, entablature, eaves, and devices between pillars

4. Internal structure and method of setting up
   Study of the structures of pillars, wall showing the Raigo (the coming down of Amitabha to welcome the spirit of a believer), altar, ceiling, etc. on the first story, and how the three-storied pagoda was set up.

I have investigated Early-Modern-Age Buddhist pagodas by classifying them into four groups: 1) Tohoku and Kanto, 2) Chubu, 3) Kinki, and 4) Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu districts. This paper is the fourth of the series, which completes the study for the time being.