



Dorothy C. Wong, Eric M. Field, Cambridge Scholars Pub., 2008, 1847185673, 9781847185679, 314 pages. Designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1993, the Horyu-ji temple complex includes some of the oldest and largest surviving wooden buildings in the world. The original Horyu-ji temple was built between 601 and 607 by Prince Regent Shōtoku (573-622), one of Japan's best-known cultural heroes. The construction of the temple marked the introduction of Buddhism and Buddhist art and architecture to Japan from China, by way of the Korean peninsula, as promoted by Prince Shōtoku. After a fire in 670 that destroyed the site, the temple was rebuilt and enlarged. Horyu-ji became one of Japan's leading centers of Buddhist scholarship as well as a focus for the cult of its founder, Prince Shōtoku. This volume of essays originate from the "The Dawn of East Asian International Buddhist Art and Architecture: Horyu-ji (Temple of the Exalted Law) in Its Contexts" symposium held at the University of Virginia in October 2005. Covering the disciplines of archaeology, architecture, architectural history, art history, and religion, these essays aim to shed new light on the Horyu-ji complex by (1) examining new archaeological materials, (2) incorporating computer analysis of the structural system of the pagoda, and (3) including cross-cultural, interdisciplinary perspectives that reflect current research in various fields..

DOWNLOAD <http://bit.ly/lD8T53>

The Shōtoku Taishi A Study of Texts, Authors, and Reception, Mark W. Dennis, 2006, , 317 pages. I ask, what is "this" and who is "King Jōgū" its author? Why is it important that he is from the Great Land of Yamato, not from across the sea? How, also, is it significant

World heritage archaeological sites and urban centres, Unesco, IntesaBci, 2002, , 383 pages. A tour of forty-six of the world's most important archaeological sites uses rich color photography and fascinating text to highlight historical areas worthy of preservation

Hompa Hongwanji , , 1936, Buddhist temples, 17 pages. .

The Great Eastern Temple Treasures of Japanese Buddhist Art from Tōdai-ji, John Max Rosenfield, 1986, Art, 180 pages. .

Millennial Monsters Japanese Toys and the Global Imagination, Anne Allison, 2006, History, 332 pages. Millennial Monsters explores the global popularity of Japanese consumer culture--including manga (comic books), anime (animation), video games, and toys--and questions the make

Murō-ji rearranging art and history at a Japanese Buddhist temple, Sherry Dianne Fowler, 2005, Art, 293 pages. Murō-ji, a magnificent temple founded in the eighth century, is known both for its dramatic location and the exceptional quality of its ritual objects and art dating from the

The Art of the Sui Dynasty Caves at Dunhuang , Dr. Janet Baker, 1991, Buddhist painting, 598

pages. .

Asuka Buddhist art: Horyu-ji , Seiichi Mizuno, 1974, Art, 172 pages. .

The temple of Kelaniya , Vesak Nanakka , 1994, Art, 154 pages. History of Raja Maha Vihara, Kelaniya, Sri Lanka..

Classic Buddhist sculpture the Tempyō period, Jiro Sugiyama, Samuel Crowell Morse, 1982, Art, 230 pages. .

Women in medieval Japan motherhood, household management and sexuality, Haruko Wakita, Jan 1, 2006, History, 230 pages.

Women in medieval Japan motherhood, household management and sexuality, Haruko Wakita, Jan 1, 2006, History, 230 pages. This text is a highly garbled and repetitive scan of the same title, containing numerous nonsensical characters and symbols.

What is Japanese Architecture? , Emma Tennant «D'A. D. O. N. —, 1996, Architecture, 144 pages. Translated by John Rosenfield Comprehensive overview of Japanese art, from the earliest times to sixteenth century..

Archives of the Chinese Art Society of America, Volumes 1-4 , , 1945, , . .

The Impact of Buddhism on Chinese Material Culture , John Kieschnick, 2003, History, 343 pages. From the first century, when Buddhism entered China, the foreign religion shaped Chinese philosophy, beliefs, and ritual. At the same time, Buddhism had a profound effect on

Treasures rediscovered Chinese stone sculpture from the Sackler Collections at Columbia University, Leopold Swergold, Eileen Hsiang-ling Hsu, Stanley K. Abe, Wendi Leigh Adamek, Dorothy C. Wong, Chang Qing, Wallach Art Gallery, 2008, Art, 115 pages. .

<http://edufb.net/8185.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/14933.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/3092.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/10396.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/5381.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/12818.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/8881.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/10149.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/15998.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/10904.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/727.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/9284.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/7174.pdf>
<http://edufb.net/7718.pdf>