Dharma-king Go-Shirakawa’s Kingship
in the *Heike monogatari*

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The purpose of this lecture

★Go-Shirakawa’s kingship
What kind of characteristic did it have?
How does the *Heike* present it?

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Introduction

The portrait of Go-shirakawa

「日本国第一の大天狗」the tengu which is the biggest in Japan

*The tengu was a demon who possesses a person.

「和漢の間に比類少なき暗主」the stupid monarch who is rare even if I look around China and Japan

「文二モ武ニモアラヌ四宮」the prince who has neither the learning nor the military arts

He was crazy about 今様, and edited 梁塵秘抄.
He was also the producer of Japanese scroll paintings.

「偉大なる暗闇」（棚橋光男）
• In the *Heike*, Go-Shirakawa is the only personality that appears throughout the entire story. He plays a leading role behind the scenes.

• How does the *Heike* present Go-Shirakawa’s kingship?

• In this lecture, I will focus on 延慶本(1310), in which Go-Shirakawa appears more frequently than 覚一本(1371).

*覚一本 is more frequently read.*
1 Buddhist doctrine ascetic practices
---The Kanjo of Go-Shirakawa

- Go-Shirakawa became a priest in 1169.
  *So, I call him Go-shirakawa法皇(dhrma-king).
- Go-shirakawa practiced esoteric Buddhism.
  His master was 公顕. *公顕 is a priest of 三井寺.
- However, Go-shirakawa was not able to hold 灌頂. Because 延暦寺 disturbed.
One day, 住吉大明神 appeared before him, and said “It is the 天魔 to have disturbed, and it is not 延曆寺”.  *天魔 -divider 天狗 -divider demon or devil

What kind of existence is the 天魔? The 天魔 comes over to a person who has 驕慢 (慢心).  *驕慢 -divider self-conceit -divider arrogance

Go-shirakawa had 驕慢, because he was seen devoting himself to Buddhist doctrine and ascetic practices.

(両界曼荼羅, 廿五壇別尊法, 三密瑜伽行法, 護摩八千薰修, 光明真言, 尊勝陀羅尼, 慈救呪, 宝箧印, 火界真言, 千手経, 護身結界, 十八道, 仁王般若, 五壇法...)
Go-Shirakawa’s confession → Sumiyoshi suggested to him to do the Kanjo in 四天王寺.

The last trap = 驕慢

“As for the person who met the Sumiyoshi, I am the only one.” 驕慢 the maximum trap for religion

He noticed
→ confession
→ 灌頂
→ the ideal
→ Dharma-king
2 Anecdote of the Dedication of Tokuchôju-in (得長寿院供養說話)

Tokuchôju-in was built by 鳥羽院.
→Rengeô-in (蓮華王院)
by Go-Shirakawa
the preacher= the most important position

- Each of several high-ranking clerics from various temples boasts “It is I who is a preacher without rival in Japan” 「我コソ日本無双ノ唱導ヨ」.

- Dharma-king decided the preacher by lots. But all of them drew a blank.

- The Japan's poorest Buddhist priest was chosen as the preacher.

  He was a old priest, and walked with unsteady steps.
When he approached the base of the pulpit, he did a wonderful preaching.

Success of the Dedication

↑Dharma-king’s 「清浄」 clean, pure heart

the ideal Dharma-king

＝ 「清浄」の法皇
Shishinotani Incident =
酒宴の場の悪ふざけ a prank at a drinking party
無謀な平家打倒計画 topple the Heishi as a reckless and rash act

後白河の周りに多くの芸能者
the kingship of Dharma-king Go-Shirakwa
relationship with many performances

The most impressive scene in Shishinotani Incident =
the art of tôben 答弁 (an impromptu witty response) *猿楽 in Kakuichi-bon
4 The fight between Go-Shirakawa and Minamoto Yoshinaka

Yoshinaka took Kyoto by assault. Violence, robbery

A messenger from Go-Shirakawa made a proposal to Go-Shirakawa about crashing.

Go-Shirakawa prepared for a fight.

Were you hit? Were you beaten?

The lower-class people of the capital京都
知康の装束Tomoyasu’s attire
「知康ハ赤地ノ錦鎧直垂二、態ト鎧ヲバキズ、甲計ヲソキタリケル。四天王ノ像ヲ繪ニ書テ甲ニハヲシ、右ノ手ニハ金剛鈴ヲ振リ、左ノ手ニハ鎧ヲツキテ、法住寺殿ノ西面ノ築垣ノ上ニ昇リテ、事ヲキテテ時々ハマヒケリ」

Only helmet  no armor ...  

The attack of the Yoshinaka’s military→
「築垣ノ上ニテ金剛鈴振リツル知康モ、何方カ失ヌラム、人ヨリ先ニ落ニケリ」
A similar point 鹿谷事件と法住寺合戦

- Go-Shirakawa’s subjects caused serious affairs. They were 芸能者performers of comic acts.
- Heike criticize Go-Shirakawa, in particular his abnormal devotion to 芸能.

Buddhist ascetic practices and fondness for monkey music  Both exist simultaneously.

*『愚管抄』
Conclusion(考察Consideration)

①知康の装束Tomoyasu’s attire
≡ 咒師(dhāraṇī master) in 修正会・修二月会
    結界prevention against evil、四天王the Four Devasを
    募請summon、金剛鈴や剣、呪文incantation

追儺（the performance called「竜天・毘沙門・鬼」）
    猿楽者the performer of monkey music 参加participation

蠻絵袍 兜 鈴 鼓 舞
（鳥獣、草花などの形を丸く表現した文様をつけた表衣）
②知康の職掌post
＝検非違使
・都の罪crimeと穢れImpurity
  清めるcleanse
・宮廷諸行事An event of the Imperial Court
  奉行carry out
・呪師猿楽 in 修正会・修二会
  執行・運営
☆the performance of 咒師猿楽
＝飛鳥のごとく(like a flying bird)踊りはね(dance and jump)、狂言eccentric, violent linesを歓呼yell, shout

③Go-Shirakawa’s 宗教的武裝religious armament
＝「大威徳供百壇」
院政期史上during Insei Period 最大規模the largest
調伏法practices of the esoteric Buddhism for subduing evil and the enemy
The temple constructed by retired king

The climax of the Buddhist assembly

The climax of the Buddhist assembly
Go-Shirakawa’s kingship

最具の敵 The most terrible enemy = 天魔
成親・知康に天魔・天狗が憑いた
“天魔・天狗 possessed 成親・知康．”
追う鬼／追われる鬼

天魔への対処: 仏法修行＋儀礼（芸能）執行

仏事法会儀礼の文化吸収 → 延慶本