重要な構成要素「大客殿」

建築:1929年(昭和4)

帝釈天の景観を構成する要素

建物は、平屋で屋根は入母屋造となり、桟瓦が葺かれ、建物の用材はすべて厳選された檜を用いた、重厚な趣の造りとなっています。書院造の形式を持つ近代和風建築で、大客殿西面に広がる池泉式の庭園「邃渓園」を堪能できるように室を一列に並べ、ガラス障子の広縁を巡らし、高欄付きの濡縁を設けています。

上段の間は、頂経の間といい、床柱に日本一といわれる南天の自然木を大胆に用いるなど、格調高い形式の中にも自由度を持つ豪奢な設えとなっています。良質の材料を使い、格式の高い規模と形式を備えた書院造の客殿です。東京都東部の昭和初期の近代和風建築を代表する建造物(東京都選定歴史的建造物)で、帝釈天題経寺の格式の高さを象徴しています。



昭和 58~59 年頃



昭和 58~59 年頃

Daikyaku-den Hall

1929

The building is a flat building, its roof is in the style of irimoya-zukuri (a building with a gabled, hipped roof), pantiles are placed on the roof, and stringently selected cypress was used for all the building materials, which created a profound style. It is modern Japanese-style architecture having the style of shoin-zukuri (traditional style of Japanese residential architecture). The rooms are placed in a line to be able to enjoy "Suikei-en Garden", a garden with a pond that spreads on the western area, a broad veranda with glass-fitted Japanese shoji screens, as well as installing an open veranda with handrails.

The room with a raised floor is called "Chokyo no Ma" where natural nandia tree, which is said to be the best in Japan, is used for alcove posts and luxurious arrangements with a high degree of freedom and made in the elegant style, which symbolizes the high formality of Taishakuten Daikyo-ji Temple.