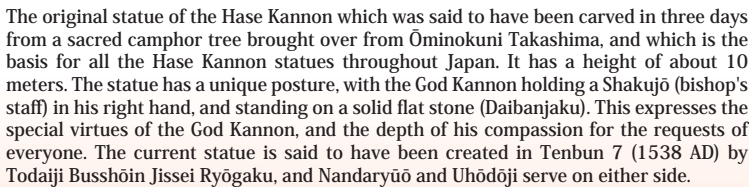


西国三十三所觀音靈場第八番

(corresponding to current Nara Prefecture)

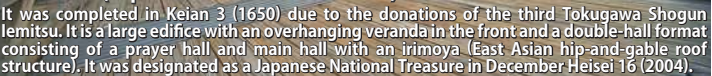
(corresponding to current Nara Prefecture)



- Main Hall; Irimoya (East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure); Edo Period
- Douban Hokke Sessou Zu (bronze plaque carved with the Hokke Sutra); Hakuhō Period
- Hokke Sutra; Kamakura Period
- Juichimen Kanzenbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon) standing statue; Wood with lacquer and foil; Muromachi Period
- Uhōdōji standing statue; Painted wood; Muromachi Period
- Nandaryū standing statue; Painted wood; Kamakura Period
- Bronze Juichimen Kanzenbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon) standing statue; Plated bronze; Kamakura Period
- Jizo Bosatsu statue; Painted wood; Heian Period
- Sōhan Issaikyō (Song versions of complete Buddhist scriptures); Paper block printing; Chūgoku Nansou Period



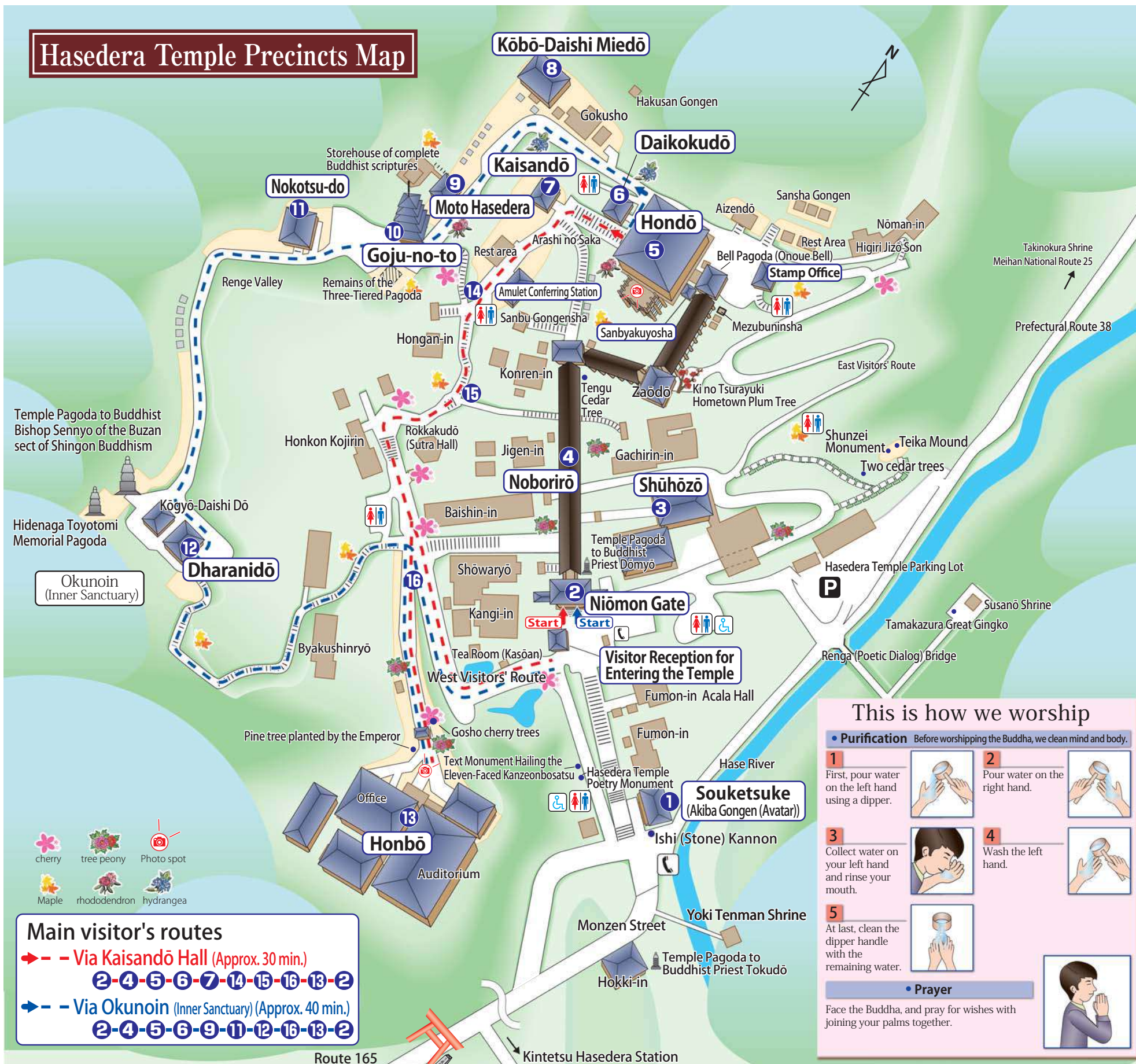
* Event schedules may change.



In Tenshō 16 (1584 AD), the Buddhist Bishop Sennyō came to the mountain, and Hasedera Temple became the main temple of the Buzan sect of Japanese Shingon Buddhism, which has 3,000 member temples. In addition, as the eighth of the 33 Kansai Pilgrimage sites sacred to Kannon, it has a congregation of approximately 2 million people, and throughout the four seasons it attracts numerous worshippers as the "Temple of Flowers".



Hasedera Temple Precincts Map



1 Front of Hasedera Temple

Souketsuke is used by visitors as a rest area, and to protect from fires within the precincts, Akiba Gongen is enshrined here. The god commonly known as Ishi-kannon (stone kannon) is enshrined next to Souketsuke.



2 Niōmon Gate

The two-story gate with sangan ikko (three bays one opening) irimoya tsukuri hon warabuki (East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure with true roof tiles). On both sides are the Deva, and atop the gate is the Shaka Sanzon Jūroku Rakan Zō. The current building was rebuilt in Meiji 27 (1894 AD). The character of Hasedera was written by Emperor Go-Yōzei.



3 Treasure Storehouse

Located on the former site of one of Hasedera Temple's six priest homes, Syōjō-in Temple. The doors are opened in the spring and autumn to publicly exhibit the Japanese National Treasures and Important Cultural Assets that have been transferred to Hasedera Temple.



4 Staircase corridor

It was built in Chōryaku 3 (1039 AD) by Nakatomi no Nobukiyo, Head of Kasuga Taisha Shrine in appreciation for the recovery of his child's disease. It has about 200 meters, 399 steps, and is divided into 3 corridors (upper, middle, lower). The lower and middle corridors were rebuilt in Meiji 27 (1894 AD) and hung with elegant Hase-style lanterns.



10 Five-storied pagoda

Built in Showa 29 (1954 AD), it was the first five-storied pagoda built in Japan after the war, and is called the "Showa Pagoda". It is a pagoda built in the pure Japanese style, with a red tower body and a gold sōrin (top shaft), and the brown cypress bark of the thatched roof creating a harmony with the background and giving off a glow.



5 Main Hall

Main Hall built suspended on a precipitous cliff on the mountainside of Ohatsuse Mountain on the south side. About 16.3 meters between pillars is arranged along the length (frontage) of the front side, and the beams in the depth direction have about 9 meters between them, with an irimoya tsukuri hon warabuki (East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure with true roof tiles). The Gejin (outer worship area for general public) of the Raidō (Worship Hall) is somewhat lower than the Shōdō (area for the main priest), with about 16.3 meters between the pillars, about 7.2 meters between the beams, and the East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure with true roof tiles.



6 Daikokudō
(Daikokuten of Wealth and Treasures)

One of the sacred sites of the Yamato Seven Lucky Gods/Eight Treasures sacred site Daikokuten came to Japan together with Mikkyō (Vajrayana), and syncretized their traditions with Okuninushi-no-mikoto of Shinto. These statues of 4 shaku 5 sun (about 140cm) in height are said to have been made by Kōbō-Daishi. They offer the divine benefits of bringing prosperity to business, protecting the kitchen and ensuring sufficient food, and bringing riches to people.



7 Kaisandō

It enshrines Tokudō Shōnin (Buddhist Priest Tokudō), the founder of Hasedera Temple. It also enshrines the principal objects of worship of each pilgrimage site of the Saigoku San-ju-sansho (Kansai 33 Pilgrimage Sites). On the second day of every month, a service of dedication for Tokudō Shōnin is held.



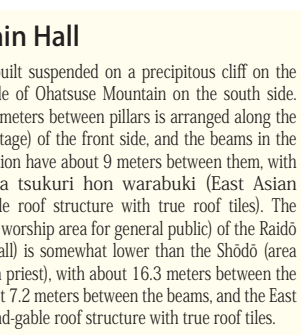
8 Kōbō-Daishi Miedō

It commemorates the 1150th year since passing into Nirvana of Kōbō-Daishi, the founder of Shingon Buddhism, and was constructed entirely of cypress in Showa 59 (1984 AD). The detailed block prints "Hasedera Temple Two World Mandala" are enshrined on both sides of Daishi. On the 21 of each month, a Buddhist ceremony for Kōbō-Daishi is held.



9 Original Hasedera Temple

It is called "Moto Hasedera" (Original Hasedera Temple) because Dōmyō Shōnin (Buddhist Priest Dōmyō) erected a dwelling place here. In accordance with the imperial prayer of Emperor Temmu. In Akamidori 1 (686 AD), Dōmyō Shōnin cast a bronze plaque carved with the Hokke Sutra (Thousand Buddha Mult-Treasure Pagoda), and enshrined it here as the principal object of worship to alleviate the sickness of Emperor Temmu.



11 Ossuary

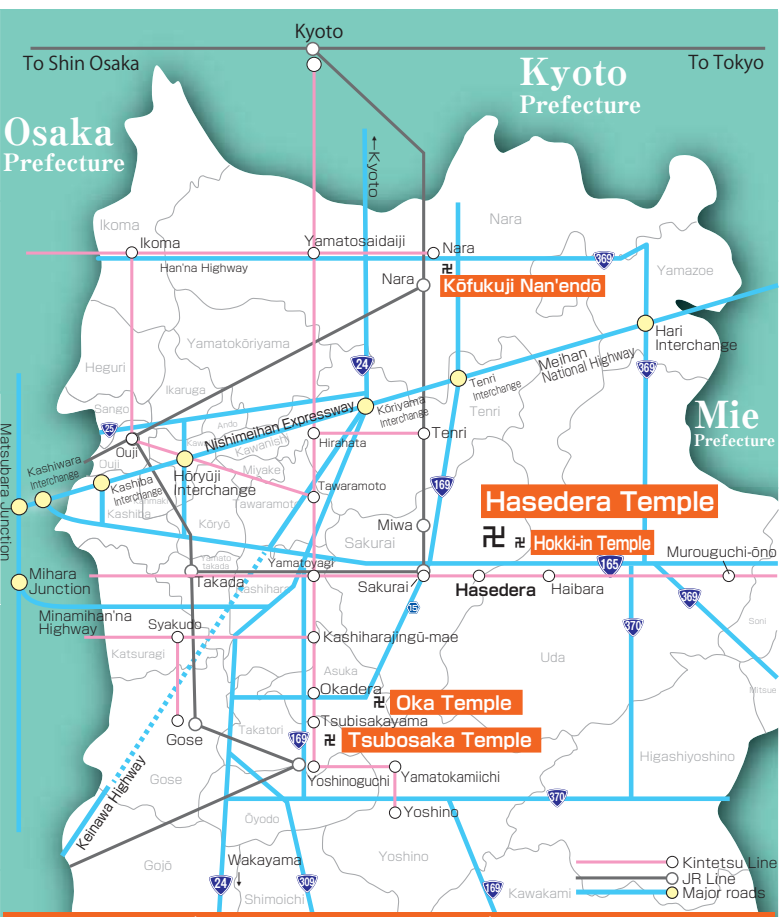
A hall in which eternal memorial services for the worship of the ancestors are made with the Jizo Bosatsu as the principal object. The bones entrusted to the hall and the erected memorial tablets are enshrined, and at the end of each month a dedication service is held.

12 Dharanidō

A tatchu temple (minor temple) of Hasedera Temple. The Shōdō (Kōgyō-Daishidō Hall) and Raidō (Worship Hall) together are called the Bodai-in. Every month, a ceremony of dedication is held on the fifth for Sennyo Sōjō (Buddhist Bishop

13 Main priest home

It houses the Daikōdō (auditorium), drawing room, etc. which are the fundamental training halls for Jisō (practical) and Kyōsō (theoretical) work. It was erected in Kanbun 7 (1667 AD) using donations from the Tokugawa Shogun, but in Meiji 44 (1911 AD) it burned down. The current building was rebuilt in Taisho 13 (1924 AD). It is a magnificent building constructed entirely of cypress, and was registered as a Nara Prefectural Designated Tangible Cultural Asset on March 30, Heisei 24 (2012 AD).



Visiting the 33 Kansai Pilgrimage sites		
#6 Tsubosaka Temple	#7 Oka Temple	#8 Hasedera Temple
#9 Kōfukuji Nan'endō	Hokki-in Temple	
Affiliated sacred sites		
Yamato Seven Lucky Gods/Eight Treasures sacred site	Shinbutsu Reijōkai	Yamatoji Shūrei Hachi-Jū-Hachi-Men Kannon Reijō