

●Jizōin Temple

Jizōin Temple was constructed in 1367 by Hosokawa Yoriyuki (1329–1392), an eminent member of the powerful Hosokawa family, who held several prominent positions in the Ashikaga shogunate. Following the dying wish of the second shogun, Yoshiakira, in 1367 Yoriyuki assumed the role of deputy shogun (kanrei) and advisor to the third shogun, who was then just 10 years old.

Yoriyuki built Jizōin Temple, which enshrines an image of the bodhisattva Jizō. Jizō is said to be a protector of children—such as the young shogun—and was also the tutelary deity of the Ashikaga family, who controlled the shogunate. Yoriyuki gave the position of temple founder to the Zen monk Hekitan Shūkō (1291–1374), of whom Yoriyuki was a close follower. It was Shūkō who added the Zen garden that would later become one of the temple’s most famous features.

With the support of Yoriyuki, and through his connections to the emperor’s court and to the Ashikaga shogunate, the temple grew to cover 170,000 square meters and include 26 branch temples. However, power struggles between local daimyo escalated into a widespread conflict known as the Ōnin War (1467–1477), during which forces opposed to the Hosokawa family burned the temple complex to the ground. Some artifacts were saved, including the head of the statue of Yoriyuki and the principal image of Jizō, which dates to the Heian period (794–1185). The Hosokawa family moved on to consolidate their power in the Kyushu region,

Jizōin Temple

[Adress] 23 Yamada-Kitano-Cho, Nishikyo-Ku, Kyoto

[Entrance Fees] An admission fee is required to enter.

[Open Hours] 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

[Closed] Monday and Thursdays from Jul. 1 to Sep.30. & from Dec.11 to Apr.19 (However, this excludes cases where the holiday falls on a Monday or Thursday.) Aug.1,14,15

[Access] 12-minute walk from Kamikatsura Station on the Hankyu Railway
3-minute walk from Kyoto Bus Stop Kokedera-Suzumushidera

[Website] <http://takenotera-jizoin.jp/>

アクセスマップ



地蔵院

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leaving what remained of the temple to fall into disrepair. Many centuries later, in the early Edo period (1603–1867), the abbot’s quarters were rebuilt with the support of the Hosokawa family.

●Jizōin Temple Grounds

The main entrance to Jizōin Temple is marked by a large gate, called the sōmon, which was built in the Azuchi-Momoyama period (1568–1603). The path leading into the temple complex is flanked on either side by thickets of mōsōchiku bamboo, which can grow up to 25 meters tall. Although not present at the time of the temple’s construction, the thickets led to the temple’s popular nickname, “Temple of Bamboo” (Takedera). To the left of the main hall is the 600-year-old gravesite of the temple’s founders, while to the right a path leads to the abbot’s quarters and attached Zen garden. Reconstructed in 1686 with the assistance of the Hosokawa family, the residence is divided into four rooms in which the monks of the temple lived, studied, and practiced. The residence opens onto a Zen garden called the Garden of the Sixteen Arhats. Several stones stand upright in the garden, and those that represent the arhats are said to be turned slightly to the left, as if they are looking out toward Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine.

One of the most famous residents of Jizōin Temple was the monk Ikkyū (1394–1481). Widely believed to be the unrecognized son of Emperor Gokomatsu (1377–1433), he spent the first six years of his life at Jizōin Temple with his mother. It is said that he never spoke of his royal lineage and treated aristocrats and commoners the same.



Autumn Leaves

- JR京都－（地下鉄）－四条…阪急丸亀 — 桂 — 上桂……地蔵院
(地下鉄で四条駅へ、阪急に乗り換えて桂駅下車、嵐山線に乗り換えて1駅)
京都線 嵐山線 (徒歩12分)
- 京都駅より京都バス73系統乗車
「苔寺・すず虫寺」行き終点下車、南へ徒歩3分 (乗車時間約1時間)
- JR桂川駅より京都市バス69番「松尾大利町」下車徒歩8分
- 京都駅前からタクシーで約9km20分
- 宮津方面より車で京都縦貫自動車道（京都丹波道路）経由
香掛ICより9号線を市内方面へ。千代原口を左折し山田口も左折し西へ
(香掛ICより約20分)
- 名神高速道路利用の場合 左ルート大山崎JCTより京都縦貫自動車道
(京都第2外環状道路)に入り大原野ICから一般道を北へ。
9号線香掛交差点を右折し市内方面へ。
千代原口を左折し山田口も左折し西へ。(大原野ICより約20分)



地蔵院 Webサイト
<http://takenotera-jizoin.jp>



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X(エックス) @jizoin1367
地蔵院(竹寺)



Instagram @takenoterajizoin
地蔵院(竹寺)

細川頼之公建立 一休禪師生誕の寺 竹寺 地蔵院

●地蔵院の由緒

当山は衣笠山地蔵院といい、臨済禅宗の寺で、夢窓国師を開山とし、伝教大師の作といわれる延命安産の地蔵菩薩を本尊としている。

もともと、この地は今から八百年近く前、歌人衣笠内大臣藤原家良公が山荘を営まれた処で、南北朝時代の貞治六年(1367)室町管領細川頼之公が夢窓国師の高弟宗鏡禅師を招請して伽藍を建立された。これが現在の地蔵院で、宗鏡禅師は恩師夢窓国師を開山に仰ぎ、自らは第二世となられた。その後、北朝系の三天皇(崇光・後光厳・後円融)の勅願寺に準ぜられ、境内17万平方メートル、末寺二十六カ寺、諸国に領地五十四カ所をもつ一大禅刹となったが、応仁・文明の兵乱(1467～)に遭い諸堂悉く灰燼となった。しかし、皇室の深恩と細川家の援助等によりほぼ旧に復し、明治になって、竜濟・延慶の両寺を合併し現在に至っている。

本堂内には本尊の地蔵菩薩を中央に夢窓国師・宗鏡禅師・細川頼之公の各木像を安置し、本堂の南には宗鏡禅師・細川頼之公の墓がある。現方丈(京都市登録有形文化財)は、貞享三年(1686)に再建されたもので、庭園(京都市登録名勝)は、十六羅漢の庭とよばれ、宗鏡禅師の作、頼之公の遺愛といわれる平庭式枯山水庭



「瀟湘八景の図」

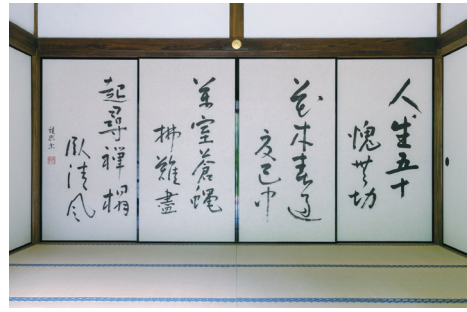
烟寺晚鐘
山市晴嵐
洞庭秋月
平沙落雁
漁村夕照
江天暮雪



「瀑布図」

なお、仏間の二面は、瀟水・湘水それぞれの源流の風景を作者が想像して描いた瀧の図。

中国・湖南省の瀟水と湘水の二川が合流して洞庭湖に注ぐ所を瀟湘と云い、この地の勝景八つを選んだものである。



「海南行」

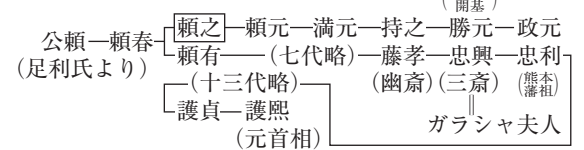
人生五十
功無きを愧ず
花木春過ぎて
夏已に中なり
満(萬)室の蒼蠅
掃えども盡し難し
起つて禪榻を尋ねて
清風に臥せん

頼之公が地蔵院で詠まれた歌

細川護熙元総理大臣揮毫・奉納

期間限定展示

細川家略系図



地蔵院 (竹寺) 境内図

Map of the Jizoin temple, known as Bamboo Temple.

⑥墓所

初代住職宗鏡禅師の墓と、この寺を建てた細川頼之の墓。二つとも自然石が置かれただけの簡素な墓。右側の細川石とよばれる墓には、アラカシの木が墓石を抱きかかえるように成長しました。残念ながら、台風によって倒されてしまい、今では切り株だけが残っています。

⑥Grave site

The grave of the first chief priest, Zen Master So-kyō, and the grave of Yoshiyuki Hosokawa, who built this temple. Both are simple graves with only natural stones placed on them. The grave on the right, known as the Hosokawa stone, had an Arakashi tree growing as if it was embracing the gravestone. Unfortunately, it was knocked down by a typhoon, and now only a stump remains.

⑦一休禅師母子像

頓智で有名な一休さんこと一休宗純禅師は、後小松天皇の皇子として、応永元年(1394)旧暦1月1日に生まれ、幼名は千菊丸といわれた。一休は道号、宗純は法号である。母御(伊予の局。藤侍従または楠木氏の娘という説もある)は、帝の御子懐妊を妬む人々の讒言に遭って御所を退出し、地蔵院近くの民家で皇子を出産の後、当院内で養育された。そのことは、禅師の弟子である済岳紹派の筆記になる『祖先詩偈』という本に「休祖(一休禅師)は初め嵯峨地蔵院に御座也」とあることによって明らかである。

禅師は、六歳で安国寺に移って本格的な修行に入られた。並外れた智恵と鋭い洞察力で、身分を問わず幅広い層から慕われ、その人気は現代までも続いている。

⑦A statue of Ikkyu the monk and his mother from his childhood.

The famous Zen master Ikkyu, known for his wit, was born as an illegitimate child of Emperor Go-Komatsu. He was politically targeted for his life, so he spent his early years hiding with his mother at Jizoin until he was six. After that, he parted ways with his mother and embarked on the path of training, eventually becoming a distinguished monk.



⑨稲荷社

宇迦之御魂神(うかのみたましん)をお祀りしている稲荷社。幸福を招いてくれます。日本の古い家にはお稲荷さんの祠があります。日本には八百万の神様がおり、日本人は、神様と仏様の両方を敬い拜みます。

⑨Inari Shrine

This is an Inari shrine dedicated to the deity Uka no Mitama, who brings happiness. Old Japanese houses have shrines dedicated to Inari. In Japan, there are eight million deities, and the Japanese people honor and worship both the gods and the Buddha.

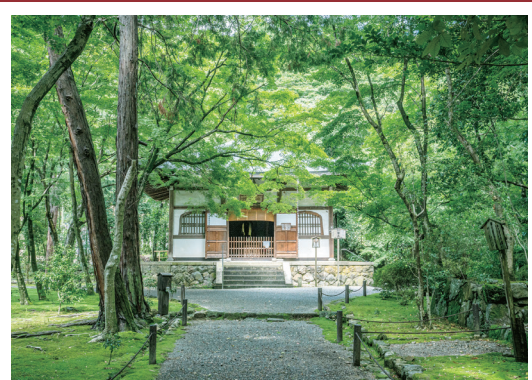
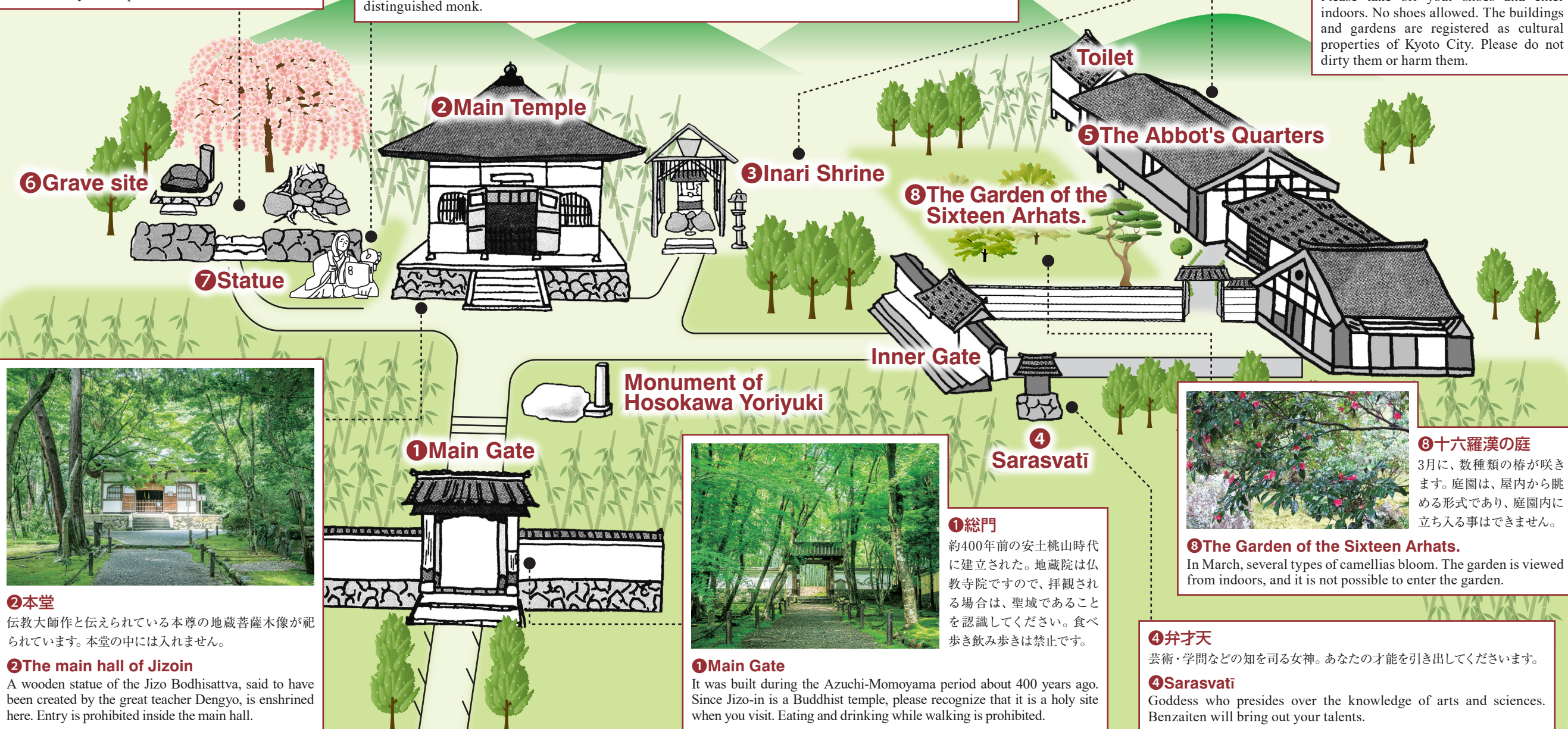


⑤方丈と庭園

靴を脱いで屋内に入ってください。土足禁止です。建造物と庭園は、京都市の文化財に登録されています。汚したり傷をつけないようにしてください。

⑤The Abbot's Quarters and Garden

Please take off your shoes and enter indoors. No shoes allowed. The buildings and gardens are registered as cultural properties of Kyoto City. Please do not dirty them or harm them.

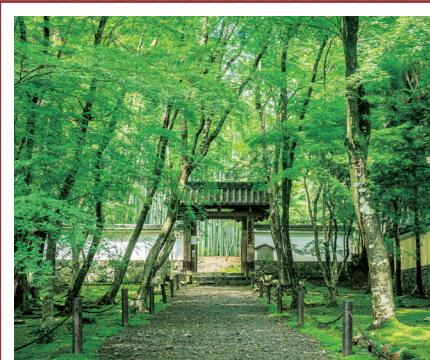


②本堂

伝教大師作と伝えられている本尊の地蔵菩薩木像が祀られています。本堂の中には入れません。

②The main hall of Jizoin

A wooden statue of the Jizo Bodhisattva, said to have been created by the great teacher Dengyo, is enshrined here. Entry is prohibited inside the main hall.



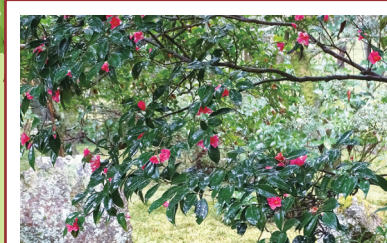
①Main Gate

It was built during the Azuchi-Momoyama period about 400 years ago. Since Jizo-in is a Buddhist temple, please recognize that it is a holy site when you visit. Eating and drinking while walking is prohibited.

①総門

約400年前の安土桃山時代に建立された。地蔵院は仏教寺院ですので、拝観される場合は、聖域であることを認識してください。食べ歩き飲み歩きは禁止です。

④Sarasvati



⑧十六羅漢の庭

3月に、数種類の椿が咲きます。庭園は、屋内から眺める形式であり、庭園内に立ち入る事はできません。

⑧The Garden of the Sixteen Arhats.

In March, several types of camellias bloom. The garden is viewed from indoors, and it is not possible to enter the garden.

④弁才天

芸術・学問などの知を司る女神。あなたの才能を引き出してくれます。

④Sarasvati

Goddess who presides over the knowledge of arts and sciences. Benzaiten will bring out your talents.