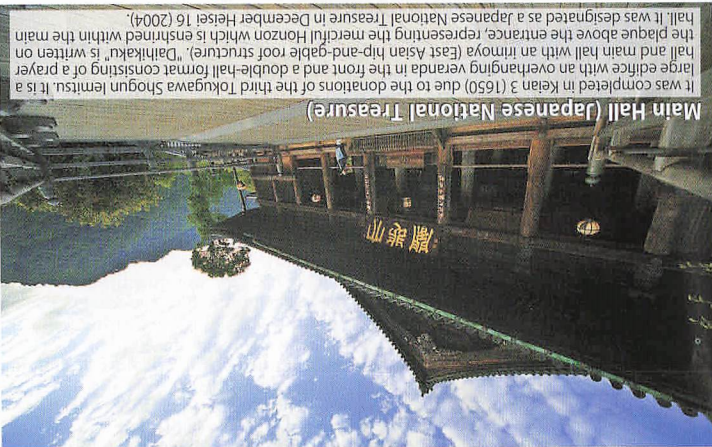


Hasedera Temple gives the name Buzan (plentiful mountain) to the mountain. It has its beginnings in the first year of Akamidori (686 AD) when the Douban Hoke Sessou Zu (bronze plaque carved with the Hoke Sutra) dedicated to Emperor Temmu was enshrined on a hill to the west of Hatsuseyama by the Buddhist Priest Domyō. Later in Shinki 4 (727 AD), the Buddhist Priest Tokudō enshrined the Juichimen Kanzeonbo-satsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon) on the hill to the east at Emperor Shōmu's behest. The Buddhist Priest Tokudō was a fervent worshiper of the Kannon faith and is also known as the priest who started the Saigoku San-ju-sansho Kannon Reijō (Kansai pilgrimage of 33 sites sacred to Kannon, the Buddhist GOD of Mercy) and Hasedera (Hasedera Temple) is also called throughout the birthplace of that pilgrimage. The Hase Kannon faith has spread throughout Japan, and many people come for Hasemode (worshipping at Hasedera Temple).

In Tensho 16 (1588 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 engi (beginnings) and garan (main temple)



Main Hall (Japanese National Treasure)  
It was completed in Keian 3 (1650) due to the donations of the third Tokugawa Shōgun Iemitsu. It is a large edifice with an overhanging veranda in the front and a double-hall format consisting of a prayer hall and main hall with an entrance representing the meritorious deed of the founder. The plaque above the entrance, representing the meritorious deed of the founder, is enshrined within the main hall. It was designated as a Japanese National Treasure in December Heisei 16 (2004).

西国三十三所観音霊場第八番  
真言宗豊山派総本山

大和國 長谷寺

Saigoku San-ju-sansho Kannon Reijō Dai Hachi Ban  
Eighth of the 33 Kansai Pilgrimage sites sacred to Kannon, the Buddhist God of Mercy

Main temple of the Buzan sect of Japanese Shingon Buddhism

Hasedera Temple of old Yamato Province  
(corresponding to current Nara Prefecture)

ENGLISH



From antiquity, its picturesque scenery has been favored by numerous literati and noblemen, and this scenery has given birth to many literary works. Even today, the precincts of Hasedera Temple are filled with the colors of flowers and events.

春の夜や こもり人來し 堂のすみ  
<松尾芭蕉>  
(Matsuo Bashō)

花の寺 末寺一念 三千寺  
<高洪 虚子>  
(Takahama Kyōshi)

花ぞ昔の香ににほひける  
人はいさ 心も知らずふるさと  
は  
《紀 貫之》  
(Ki no Tsurayuki)

Hito wa isa / kokoro mo shirazu / furusato wa  
hana zo mukashi no / ko ni nioi keru  
(Ki no Tsurayuki)

Kannon Mandōe  
(Kannon 10,000 Light Ceremony)  
On New Year's Eve, lamps are lit along both sides of the stairway corridor to create the 10,000 light ceremony. The lamps create an inviting band of light leading to the main hall. It creates a suitable solemnity for greeting the new year.

こもり(の) 治瀬の山は色づきぬ  
しづめの雨は降りにけらし  
<大伴坂上郎女>  
(Ōtomo no Sakanoue no Iratsume)

komorikuno / hatsuse no yama wa / iratsumino  
shizume no ame wa / furinikerashimo  
(Ōtomo no Sakanoue no Iratsume)

A Buddhist ceremony held on February 14 which closes the Shūmō Buddhist ceremony praying for good health and good luck. The highlight of the ceremony is when three om (ogres) run around the inside and outside of the main hall carrying torches.

Dadaoshi

## Events throughout the year

Jan.	Honzon Kaichō Hōyō	Opening the exhibition of the main religious statue	January 1
	Ninnōe	Praying for the world peace and the happiness and welfare of people.	
	Shushōe	Reflecting on the past year and praying for peace and thriving in the new year.	January 1 to 7
Feb.	Butsumyōe	Reciting the many names of Buddha	January 8 to 10
	Hoshi Matsuri	Praying to the star of destiny	January 28 to February 3
	Setsubune	Bean-Throwing Festival	
	Daikokutensai	Festival to the patron god of wealth and commerce	February 3
	Shunie	The same as Shushōe	February 8 to 14
	Dadaoshi Hōyō	Fire ceremony	February 14
Mar.	Sansha Gongen Tsunakake Sai	Three-Shrine Avatar Roping Festival	Early February (formerly January 11)
	Jōrakue	Commemorating the entering into Nirvana of Buddha	March 15
	Higane	Consolation for spirits of ancestors	Spring Equinox
Apr.	Kōbō-Daishi Shōmieku	Commemorating the benevolence of Kōbō-Daishi, the founder of Shingon Buddhism	March 21
	Shakuson Gōtane	Celebration of the birth of Buddha	April 8
	Botan Matsuri	Tree Peony Festival	
May	Spring Special Temple Treasure Exhibition		Mid April to early May
	Sennyō Sōjō Ondokue	The compassion of Sennyō Sōjō, the founder of the Buzan sect of Japanese Shingon Buddhism	May 5
Jun.	Kōbō-Daishi Tanjōe	Celebration of the birth of Kōbō-Daishi, the founder of Shingon Buddhism	June 15
	Kōgyō-Daishi Tanjōe	Celebration of the birth of Kōgyō-Daishi, a Shingon Buddhist priest	June 17
Jul.	Atagosha Sairei	Atago Shrine Festival	July 24
Aug.	Urabone	Memorial service for the souls of ancestors	August 13 to 15
Aut.	Higane	Consolation for spirits of ancestors	Autumn Equinox
Oct.	Momiji Matsuri	Maple Festival	
	Autumn Special Temple Treasure Exhibition		Mid October to early December
Dec.	Yoki Tenmangū Festival		Third Sunday in October
	Jōdōe	Celebrating the enlightenment of Buddha	December 8
Dec.	Dharanie	Commemorating the benevolence of Kōgyō-Daishi	December 12
	Honzon Heichō Hōyō	Closing the exhibition of the main religious statue	December 31
	Kannon Mandōe	An event of offering many light	December 31 to January 1

\* Some events are not open to the general public.  
\* Event schedules may change.

## Florilegium (Flower album)

January:	Chinese primrose, tree peony, Christmas camellia, Japanese allspice
February:	Christmas camellia, Japanese allspice, adonis, Japanese plum, camellia, mealy primrose
March:	Japanese plum, camellia, narcissus, Japanese cornel, weeping forsythia, Taiwan cherry, Oshima cherry, Kawazu cherry
April:	Weeping forsythia, Japanese quince, winter daphne, blossom peach, weeping cherry, wild cherry, Yoshino cherry, Nara double cherry, red weeping cherry, Prunus lannesiana Wils. 'Grandiflora', Cerasus lannesiana 'Gioiko', Thunberg's meadowsweet, white magnolia, kobus magnolia, Japanese cornel, Japanese rose, Japanese tree peony, Enkianthus perulatus, Japanese rhododendron, Chinese Redbud, flowering dogwood, Spiraea cantoniensis.
May:	Japanese rose, Japanese tree peony, Japanese azalea, Chinese peony, Japanese rhododendron, Chinese Redbud, Clematis chinensis., rhododendron, Japanese wisteria, flowering dogwood, Japanese snowball
June:	Sal (tree), Clematis chinensis., rhododendron, Japanese hydrangea, Japanese iris, kōsa dogwood, balloon flower, banana shrub, Chinese trumpet creeper, Siebold's magnolia, evergreen magnolia, slender deutzia, Serissa japonica
July:	Japanese hydrangea, Chinese trumpet creeper, crape myrtle, oleander, lotus, water lily
August:	Lotus, water lily, Chinese trumpet creeper, crape myrtle, oleander, toad lily
September:	Oleander, Japanese bush clover, red spider lily, balloon flower
October:	Maple, Japanese anemone, Enkianthus perulatus, Eupatorium japonicum, sweet osmanthus, autumn cherry
November:	Maple, winter-blooming tree peony, Chinese primrose, heavenly bamboo, Christmas berry
December:	Chinese primrose, winter-blooming tree peony, tree peony, Christmas camellia, heavenly bamboo, Christmas berry, Chloranthus

Japan Hasedera

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http://www.hasedera.or.jp

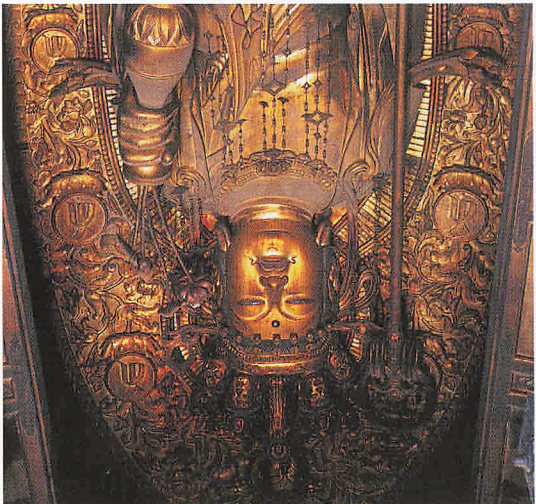
Hasedera Search



- National Treasure ○ Important Cultural Asset
- Main Hall: Irimoya (East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure): Edo Period
- Douban Hoke Sessou Zu (bronze plaque carved with the Hoke Sutra): Hakuho Period
- Hoke Sutra: Kamakura Period
- Juichimen Kanzeonbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon) standing statue: Wood with lacquer and foil: Muromachi Period
- Uchodji standing statue: Painted wood: Muromachi Period
- Nandayū standing statue: Painted wood: Kamakura Period
- Bronze: Juichimen Kanzeonbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon) standing statue: Plated
- Bronze: Kamakura Period
- Jizo Bosatsu statue: Painted wood: Heian Period
- Shōan Issaiyō (Song versions of complete Buddhist scriptures): Paper block printing: Chugoku Nanson Period

The original statue of the Hase Kannon which was said to have been carved in three days from a sacred camphor tree brought over from Omihokuri Takashima, and which is the basis for all the Hase Kannon statues throughout Japan. It has a height of about 10 meters. The statue has a unique posture, with the God Kannon holding a Shakujō (bishop's staff) in his right hand, and standing on a solid flat stone (Daibanjaku). This expresses the special virtues of the God Kannon, and the depth of his compassion for the requests of everyone. The current statue is said to have been created in Tenbun 7 (1538 AD) by Todayji Bussōin Jisset Ryōgaku, and Nandayū and Uchodji serve on either side.

## Juichimen Kanzeonbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon)

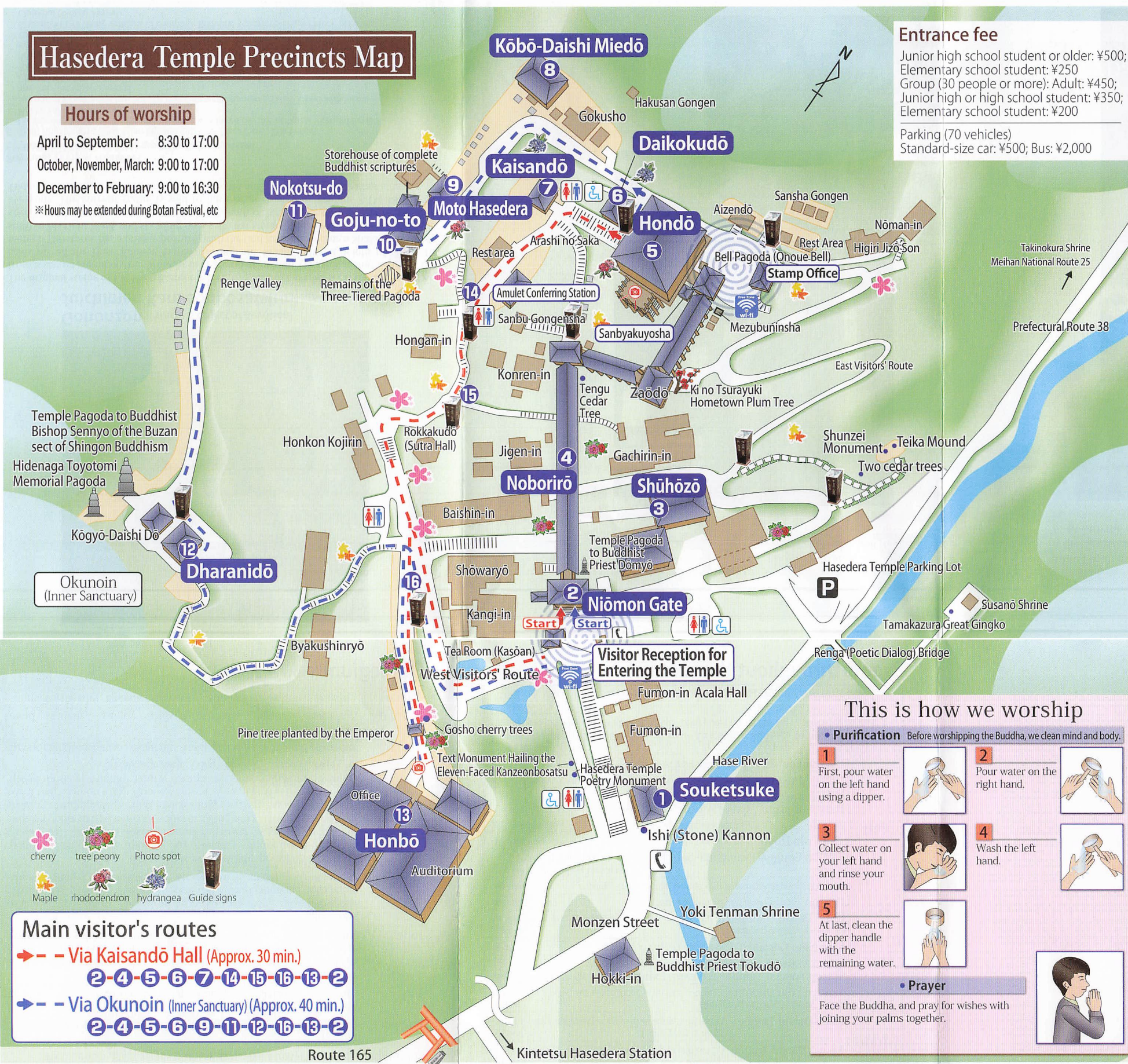




# Hasedera Temple Precincts Map

## Hours of worship

April to September: 8:30 to 17:00  
October, November, March: 9:00 to 17:00  
December to February: 9:00 to 16:30  
※Hours may be extended during Botan Festival, etc.



## Entrance fee

Junior high school student or older: ¥500;  
Elementary school student: ¥250  
Group (30 people or more): Adult: ¥450;  
Junior high or high school student: ¥350;  
Elementary school student: ¥200

Parking (70 vehicles)  
Standard-size car: ¥500; Bus: ¥2,000



## 5 Main Hall

Gohonzon (Principal object of devotion)  
Juichimen Kanzeonbosatsu (Eleven-Faced Kannon)  
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.



Uchibutai (Indoor stage)



## 6 Daikokudō

(Daikokuten of Wealth and Treasures)

One of the sacred sites of the Yamato Seven Lucky Gods/Eight Treasures. The statue is said to have been made by Kobo-Daishi. It offers the divine benefits of making businesses prosperous, bringing riches to people, and protecting the kitchen and ensuring sufficient food. On the lucky day of Daikokuten (Kinoene), prayer requests are performed.



## 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 Akamidorō 1 (686 AD), Dōmyō Shōnin cast a bronze plaque carved with the Hokke Sutra (Thousand Budda Mult-Treasure Pagoda), and enshrined it here as the principal object of worship to alleviate the sickness of Emperor Temmu.



## 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.

## This is how we worship

• Purification Before worshipping the Buddha, we clean mind and body.

1 First, pour water on the left hand using a dipper.



2 Pour water on the right hand.



3 Collect water on your left hand and rinse your mouth.



4 Wash the left hand.

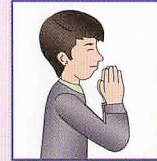


5 At last, clean the dipper handle with the remaining water.



## • Prayer

Face the Buddha, and pray for wishes with joining your palms together.



## 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 main gate of Hasedera, this is a 3-bay 1-opening tower gate in the irimoyazukuri hongawarabuki style (East Asian hip-and-gable roof structure with alternating lines of flat and round tiles). Statues of Nio Deva guard the gate on both sides, with a statue of Shaka Sanzon Jūroku Rakan above the gate. The current building was rebuilt in Meiji 22 (1889 AD). The characters of "Hasedera" were 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 sections (upper, middle, and lower). The lower and middle sections were rebuilt in Meiji 22 (1889 AD), and decorated with elegant Hase-style hanging lanterns.