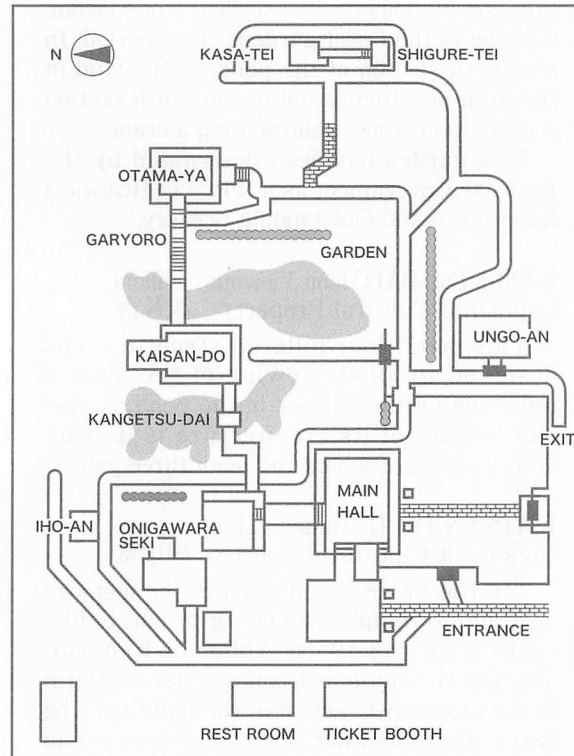


주부 산 고다이지(鷲峰山 高台寺)

고다이지(高台寺)는 야사카호우칸지(八坂法観寺)의 동북쪽, 히가시야마료산(東山霊山) 산기슭에 위치하고 있으며 정확한 명칭은 고다이주쇼우젠지(高台寿聖禪寺)라고 한다. 이곳은 도요토미 히데요시(豊臣秀吉)가 죽은 후에 그의 극락왕생을 기원하기 위하여 정실부인 기타노만도코로(北政所)〈네네, 출가하여 호를 고우다이인코게쓰니(高台院湖月尼)라고 한다〉가 1606년에 건립한 절이다. 1624년에는 켄닌지(建仁寺)의 산코우 화상(三江和尚)을 창시자로 모셔 고다이지(高台寺)라고 칭하게 되었다. 이 절의 건립에 있어서, 도쿠가와 이에야스(徳川家康)는 그 당시의 정치적 상황을 고려, 막대한 재정지원을 하여 그 경관을 장관을 이루었다고 한다.

그러나 1789년 이후, 몇차례의 화재로 인해 수 많은 당우(堂宇)가 불에 타고, 현재 남아 있는 것은 가이잔도우(開山堂), 오타마야(靈屋), 가사테이(傘亭), 시구레테이(時雨亭), 오모테몬(表門), 간게쓰다(観月台) 등이며 중요문화재로 지정되어 있다.

도요토미 히데요시(豊臣秀吉) 부인 기타노만도코로(北政所)는 1588년에 종일품으로 1603년에는 고요우제이 천왕(後陽成天皇) 으로부터 고우다이인(高台院)이라는 호를 하사받고 1624년 9월 6일, 74세에 임종하였다.



KODAI-JI TEMPLE

京都市東山区高台寺下河原町 526 番地

526 shimogawara-cho Kodai-ji, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto
Tel. 075-561-9966

高台寺

KODAI-JI TEMPLE

Kodai-ji Temple, formally known as Kodaijusho-zenji Temple, is located in the Higashiyama mountains of eastern Kyoto just south of Yasaka Shrine. It was established in 1605 by the noblewoman Kita-no-Mandokoro in memory of her late husband, Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-98). Kodai-ji Temple's construction was extensively financed by Tokugawa Ieyasu, Hideyoshi's chief vassal and later Shogun of Japan; the result was a temple renowned for its beautiful design and exquisite craftsmanship. In 1624 Sanko Joeki, Abbot of Kenninji Temple, was appointed founding priest, and Kodai-ji Temple has remained one of Kenninji Temple's largest and most important sub-temples ever since.

Kodai-ji Temple was ravaged by a series of fires after 1789, and all that survive of its original buildings are the Otama-ya, Kaisan-do, Kangetsu-dai, Kasa-tei, and Shigure-tei, etc. Fortunately these remain in an excellent state of preservation, and have all been designated "Important Cultural Properties" by the Japanese Government.

Kita-no-Mandokoro (known more familiarly as "Nene") was awarded the highest rank of nobility by Emperor Goyozai in 1588, and in 1603 was accorded the honorary name Kodai-in; it is from the latter that Kodai-ji Temple's name derives. Following the custom among noble ladies of her time, she became a Buddhist nun after the death of her husband and adopted the religious name Kogetsu-ni. She died at the age of 76 on September 6, 1624.

高台寺

日本名刹高台寺位于京都东山灵山之麓。战国时代，叱咤风云的著名武将丰臣秀吉(1536—1598)病逝后，夫人北政所(1548—1624、秀吉病逝后出家，号高台院湖月尼)为祈祷其夫冥福、安养修佛，建于庆长十一年(1606、明神宗34)。宽永元年(1624)迎请建仁寺高僧三江绍益开山住持，号称高台寺。营造之际，一统天下的德川家康(1542—1616，江户幕府创立者)为笼络丰臣秀吉旧部，稳定政局，曾给予极大的财政援助，故寺观壮丽至极。

北政所温良贤淑、克己节俭的品格风范，广为古今世人爱慕推崇。其谢世后，高台寺虽屡遭火灾，但现存开山堂·灵屋·伞亭·时雨亭·观月台等国家重要文物，蓬莱山水庭园等国家名胜古迹，以及翠竹·徘樱·晚枫等佳境绝景久负盛名。近年来，尤以独创之灯节庙会夜景驰名海外。

高台寺

日本名刹高台寺位於京都東山靈山之麓。戰國時代，叱吒風雲的著名武將豐臣秀吉(1536—1598)病逝後，夫人北政所(1548—1624、秀吉病逝後出家，號高台院湖月尼)為祈禱其夫冥福、安養修佛，建於慶長十一年(1606、明神宗34)。寬永元年(1624)迎請建仁寺高僧三江紹益開山住持，號稱高台寺。營造之際，一統天下的德川家康(1542—1616，江戶幕府創立者)為籠絡豐臣秀吉舊部，穩定政局，曾給予極大的財政援助，故寺觀壯麗至極。

北政所溫良賢淑、克己節儉的品格風範，廣為古今世人愛慕推崇。其謝世後，高台寺雖屢遭火災，但現存開山堂·靈屋·傘亭·時雨亭·觀月台等全國重要文物，蓬萊山水庭園等國家名勝古跡，以及翠竹·徘櫻·晚楓等佳境絕景久負盛名。近年來，尤以獨創之燈節廟會夜景馳名海外。

THE TEMPLE GARDEN 庭園

This garden was redesigned by the renowned landscape architect Kobori Ensyu (1579-1647) from an older garden located on this site. Famous for its excellent stone layout, it is one of the finest gardens of its period. In the north section of the pond is an island in the form of a turtle, and in the south section is a group of stones representing a crane.

This garden has been designated by the Japanese Government as a "Place of Historical Importance and Outstanding Scenery."

KANGETSU-DAI (Moon Viewing Pavilion) Important Cultural Property 觀月台

This small four-pillared structure was designed to allow viewing of the moon's reflection on the surface of the pond. A special feature of its architecture is its Chinese-style cypress bark roof with three gables.

KAISAN-DO (Founder's Hall) Important Cultural Property 開山堂

The Kaisan-do is dedicated to the memory of Kodai-ji Temple's founding priest, Sanko Joeki (also the 195th Abbot of Kennin-ji Temple). His statue is located on the platform in the innermost section of the building. The two statues on either side of the steps are of Kinoshita Iesada and Unsho-in, Kita-no-Mandokoro's elder brother and his wife, respectively.

The large outer section of the Kaisan-do is known as the Rai-do (Worship Hall). The ceiling in the front part of the building originally belonged to Toyotomi Hideyoshi's private ship; the colored ceiling to the center was constructed of materials from Kita-no-Mandokoro's court carriage.

GARYORO (Reclining Dragon Corridor) 臥龍廊

The name of this corridor, leading from the Kaisan-do to the Otama-ya, arises from its resemblance to the back of a reclining dragon.

OTAMA-YA (Sanctuary) Important Cultural Property 靈屋

This is the special memorial hall enshrining Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Kita-no-Mandokoro. Their wooden images can be seen in the small shrine at the rear of the hall, Hideyoshi to the right and Kita-no-Mandokoro to the left. The small shrine and the dais upon which it stands is decorated with a special lacquer work technique incorporating designs in gold. Known as Kodai-ji Temple maki-e lacquer, it represents the finest in Momoyama Period lacquer art.

KASA-TEI and SHIGURE-TEI Important Cultural Properties 傘亭·時雨亭

These teahouses were designed by Sen-no-Rikyu, a famous 16th century tea master. They were moved to their present location from Fushimi Castle in southern Kyoto. The Kasa-tei formally known as the Ankan-kutsu, derives its name from its unique ceiling construction, in which bamboo and logs are interwoven in a radiating pattern remarkably similar to a Japanese traditional umbrella. It is connected to the Shigure-tei by an outside corridor.

IHO-AN (The Cottage of Lingerin grance) 遺芳庵

The Iho-an was the favorite tea ceremony room of Haiya Shoeki, a wealthy merchant, and Yoshino-dayu, a renowned beauty and dancer who later became Shoeki's wife. This and another teahouse, the Onigawara-seki, are representative examples of Kodai-ji Temple's tea ceremony architecture.