

World Heritage  
Shingon Buddhism Sohonzan

 **Ninna-ji  
Temple**

Extended 3D Map

**E3D  
Map**



You can view  
the videoclip  
and building  
internal 3D



©Ninnaji is a short walk from Omuro Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Railway.

©Kyoto buses #10 and #59 from Sanjo Keihan Station (40minutes), stop at the Ninnaji-mae bus stop as does the #26 from Omiya and Saiin stations on the Hankyu Line.

Reception hours	〒616-8092
March to November / 9:00~16:30	33 Omuro-Ouchi, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto
December to February / 9:00~16:00	TEL / 075-461-1155 FAX / 075-464-4070

information



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about  
Ninna-ji

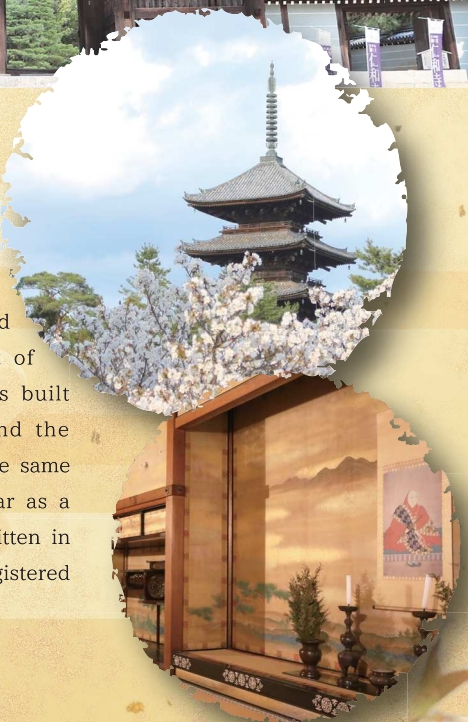


Omuro Zakura  
and  
Gojuno-to

World Heritage

### Shingon Buddhism Sohonzan Ninna-ji Temple

Ninna-ji Temple was founded in 888 and is the head temple of the Omuro school of the Shingon Sect of Buddhism. On temple Grounds there are buildings built during the Edo period, such as the Gojuno-to and the Nio-mon Gate. Omuro-zakura, which was planted at the same time, will be in full bloom in mid-April. It is popular as a cherry blossom for common people, and has been written in many waka since the Edo period. In 1994, it was registered as a World Heritage Site.

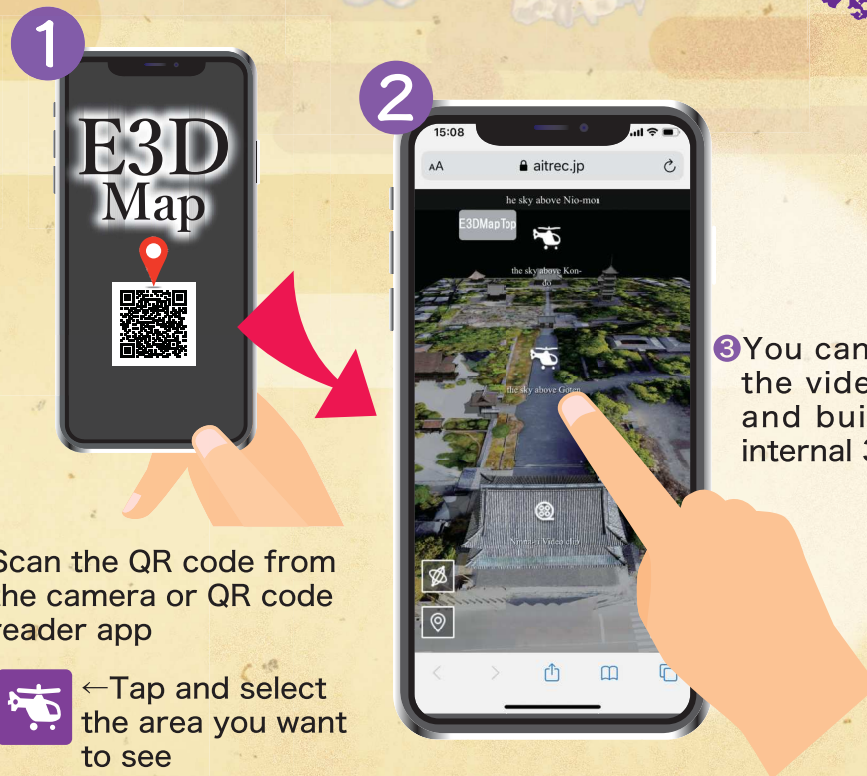


Shinden  
(Imperial Residence)

# How to use it?!

Extended 3D Map

How to use  
E3D  
Map



1 Scan the QR code from the camera or QR code reader app

2 Tap and select the area you want to see

3 Tap the button on the map to see it.



You can browse from your smartphone, tablet or PC!





# Ninna-ji temple grounds

## 6 Kon-do National Treasure

Kon-do is the main hall of Ninna-ji Temple. The original structure of the present building was a part of Dairi Shishin-den, which was constructed in the 18th year of the Keicho era(1613)and relocated to the present site in the Kanei era(1624-44). This example of Kyuden Kenchiku is a designated national treasure and is Japan's oldest existing example of a Shishin-den from this period.



## 7 Kyo-zo Important Cultural Property

This building was constructed in the Zen Shuyo style between the Kanei era and the Shoho era. The statue of the Shaka Nyorai, the Monju Bosatsu, the Fugen Bosatsu and other Buddhist statues are enshrined inside. The walls are decorated with paintings of Bosatsu and Rakan (Buddhist saints).



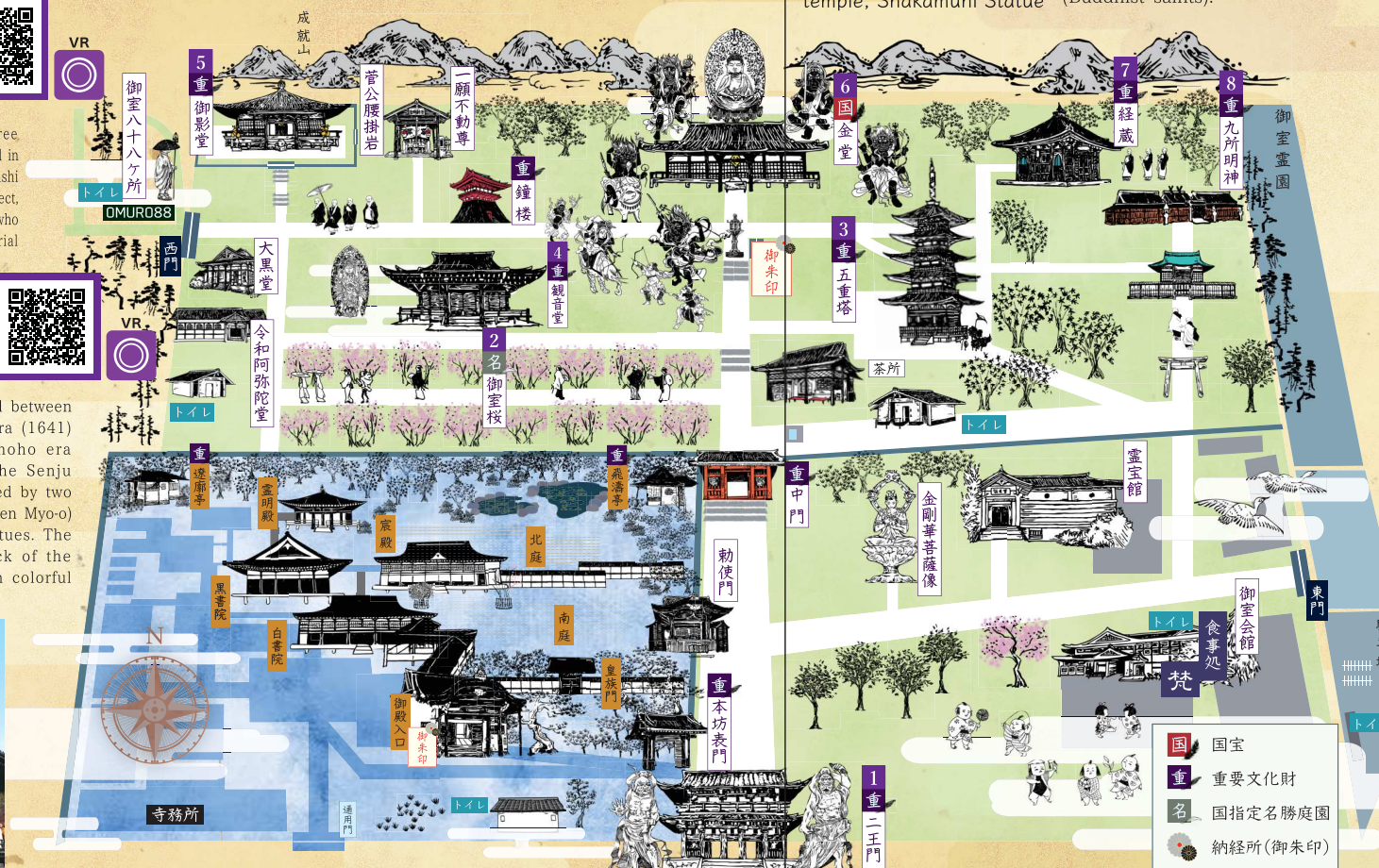
## 5 Mie-do Important Cultural Property

This hall enshrines statues of three important figures who were instrumental in the formation of the temple: Kobo Daishi (Kukai), the founder of the Shingon Sect, the Buddhist priest, Emperor Kanpyo who founded Ninna-ji Temple, and Imperial Prince Dainisei Shoshin.



## 4 Kannon-do Important Cultural Property

This building was constructed between the 18th year of the Kanei era (1641) and the first year of the Shoho era (1644). The main deity is the Senju Kannon Bosatsu who is flanked by two guardians (Fudo Myo-o and Gozen Myo-o) and is surrounded by 28 statues. The walls and pillars of the back of the Shumidan are decorated with colorful paintings of Buddhist monks.

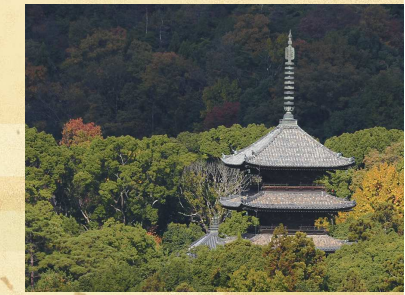


## 8 Kusho Myojin Important Cultural Property

Kusho Myojin is a building which protects the most important Garan of Ninna-ji Temple. The present building was erected between the 18th year of the Kanei era (1641) and the first year of the Shoho era (1644).

## 3 Gojuno-to Important Cultural Property

This pagoda was constructed in the 21st year of the Kanei era (1644). It is 36.18 meters high and is almost identical in dimension to the pagoda of To-ji Temple.



## Ninna-ji Temple E3D Map

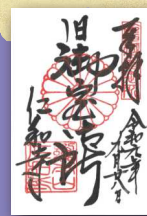
## 2 Omuro Zakura Place of Scenic Beauty

Omuro Zakura is a special variety of cherry tree which blooms later than other species of cherry trees. About 200 trees growing in the precinct have been there since the early Edo period. Ninna-ji Temple was already well-known as a popular spot for viewing cherry blossoms in the mid-Edo period. Omuro Zakura are shorter than other cherry and the branches grow very close to the ground. The "Miyako Meisho Zu-e" shows a scene where many people are enjoying beautiful Omuro Zakura blossoms. The site was designated as a national place of scenic beauty in the 13th year of the Taisho period (1924).



## 1 Nio-mon Important Cultural Property

This gate was constructed between the 14th year of the Kanei era (1637) and the first year of the Shoho era (1644). The statues of the guardian called Aun no Nio stand on either side of the gate. The entire structure is built in the Wayo style from the Heian period (794-1185).

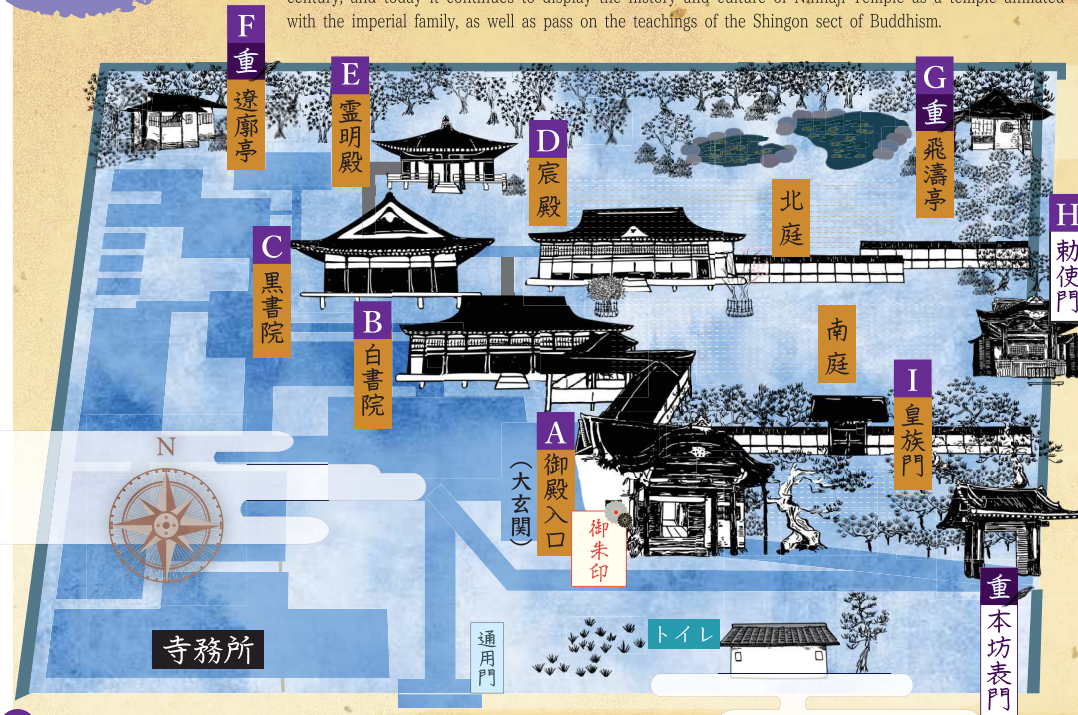


"Red seal book" of Goten Old Omuro Imperial Palace



# The Goten

The Goten is located to the left after passing through the Nio-mon gate of Ninnaji Temple. Ninnaji Temple was founded in 888 by Emperor Uda, who also became the temple's first monzoki, or imperial head priest. Since this time, the temple has maintained close ties with the Japanese imperial family with many cloistered imperial princes assuming the position of monzoki and it has received support from emperors over the course of several generations. The Goten was the former residence of the monzoki imperial head priests. Walking along covered corridors allows the visitor to view several buildings built in the shoin-zukuri architectural style and gorgeous interior decorations, as well as a beautiful view of the elaborate garden. The Goten was a center of culture and the arts, almost as if it were a European salon from the seventeenth century, and today it continues to display the history and culture of Ninnaji Temple as a temple affiliated with the imperial family, as well as pass on the teachings of the Shingon sect of Buddhism.



## F Ryokakutei Important Cultural Property

Ryokakutei is another Ninnaji structure that was transferred from another site. It is said to have been moved from the historical home of potter and painter Ogata Korin (1658-1716), which was located nearby the Omuro Gate. Despite its original design as part of a residence, it displays many of the requisite elements of an independent teahouse.



## E Reimeiden

A sacred jewel adorns the top of the Reimeiden, a hall of memorial tablets located just to the northeast of the Shinden. This structure was built in 1911 to enshrine a statue of Yakushi Nyorai, the Buddha of Medicine, that had previously served as the principal image at a Ninnaji branch temple called Kita-in.



## A Daigenkan Main Gate

This large-scale gate stands at the southern end of the Goten. It is a beautiful and dignified gate that features exquisite sculptures. The vestibule of the main entrance greets visitors with a unique pine tree grown with the utmost care.



## C Kuroshoin

The Kuroshoin is a hybrid building composed primarily of the Rengekoin, a court-affiliated temple that used to be in eastern Kyoto and was moved to Ninnaji in 1910.



## B Shiroshoin

The Shiroshoin sits at the heart of the Ninnaji temple complex. It serves as a ceremonial space used in addition to, or instead of the Shinden. It has six rooms, three of which open to the east and three to the west. The east- and west-facing walls are shaded by deep eaves, which help to keep the building cool in the summer.



## G Hitotei Teahouse Important Cultural Property

Emperor Kokaku (1780-1817) donated the Hitotei teahouse to Ninnaji. Unlike Ryokakutei, the other teahouse on the temple grounds, Hitotei features a full-length door, known as a "royal entrance." The crawl-in entrance of Ryokakutei compels all those who enter to humble themselves when entering the teahouse. A full-sized entrance was provided for the Hitotei so that the emperor would not have to crawl into the room. The teahouse not only has its own garden, but is also incorporated into the temple's North Garden, adding to its scenic ambience.



## D Shinden Hall

The Shinden Hall was a former Kyoto palace structure moved to Ninnaji in the mid-seventeenth century, but lost to fire in 1887. The current building is a reconstruction, dating from 1914. The reconstruction painstakingly adheres to conventions of palace architecture. For example, the hip-and-gable roof is covered with cypress (hinoki) bark shingles, a feature associated specifically with the Shishinden ceremonial hall at the Kyoto Imperial Palace.



## I Kozoku-mon Gate

This gate is set in the wall that stretches to the east of the main entrance and separates the vestibule from the inner garden of the Goten. The gate, which uses narrow wooden panels, has a delicate design with intricate latticework in the ramma transom windows.



## H Chokushimon

The Chokushimon gate used specifically for the passage of the emperor or his official messengers leads into the South Gardens. While rarely opened, this is a gate for the entrance and departure of the emperor's retinue or his messengers. The original gate burned down in 1887, and the present gate was erected in 1913 according to a design done by renowned Kyoto architect Kameoka Suekichi (1865-1922).

