

# 五台山 竹林寺

## Godaisan Chikurinji

### 竹林寺略縁起 The History of Chikurinji

当山は神亀元年（七二四）、聖武天皇の勅願を奉じた僧行基により唐の五台山になぞらえて開創されました。

Chikurinji was founded by a Buddhist high priest named Gyoki under the order of the Emperor Shomu in 724, and modeled after a temple of the same name located at Godaisan in China.

開創の縁起には時の帝・聖武天皇が文殊菩薩の霊場として名高い大唐の五台山に登り、かの地で親しく文殊から教えを授かるという夢をご覧になりました。そこで帝は、行基に日本国中よりかの大唐五台山に似た霊地を探し、伽藍を建立するよう命ぜられたのでした。かくして、土佐のこの地が選ばれ、行基自ら謹刻した文殊菩薩像を本尊として当山は開創されたと伝えられています。

According to the records, the emperor Shomu had a dream that he climbed Godaisan, the famous sacred site of Monju Bosatsu, the Buddhist saint of wisdom, where he received teachings from Monju directly. Thus, he ordered Gyoki to build a temple in a place whose shape resembles that of Godaisan in China. Gyoki searched all over Japan, and finally discovered that place in Kochi, where he founded the temple by enshrining the main image of Monju Bosatsu, which he carved himself.

時代は下り、大同年間（八〇六～八〇九）には弘法大師が四国回国の砌、当山に錫を留めて修行され、この由縁をもって、当山はのちに四国霊場第三十一番札所に定められるところとなりました。

In the early 9<sup>th</sup> century, Kobo-daishi, the founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism, visited this temple on his pilgrimage of Shikoku, where he engaged in ascetic practice. For this reason, Chikurinji was later designated as the 31<sup>st</sup> of Shikoku's 88 sacred places.

その後、時代を経て江戸時代に至っては、土佐代々藩主の帰依を受け、藩主祈願寺として寺運は隆盛。堂塔は土佐随一の荘厳を誇り、学呂が雲集し、学山（学問寺）として当地における宗教・文化の中心的役割を担うに至りました。今日、土佐の民謡「よ

さこい節」で広く親しまれています純信・お馬の恋物語。その僧・純信も江戸時代末、当山の脇坊・南の坊に住む修行僧の一人でした。

During the Edo period (1603-1867), the temple flourished as a result of the long-lasting patronage of the feudal lords of the Tosa Domain (present-day Kochi). The temple boasted the most sublime tower and halls in Tosa, and novice monks flocked here in the pursuit of academics, making it a center of religion and culture. A widely known Tosa folksong, “Yosakoibushi”, includes the love story of a girl named Ouma and a priest named Junshin. He was one of monks living in the south lodge during the late Edo period.

しかし、明治初頭の廃仏毀釈の難は当山といえどもこれを避け難く、寺運は一時衰退しましたが、その後、かつての寺観を取り戻すべく伽藍の復興整備を進め、ようやく往古の輪かん（該当漢字拾えず）に復するに至りました。

However, even this temple was unable to escape the reach of the government sanctioned anti-Buddhist movement at the beginning of the Meiji period(1868-1912). After falling into disuse for a period of time, preparations were made to restore the temple facilities, and finally they have regained their past glory.

今日、み仏を拝する人々の参詣の香煙は絶えることなく、また、緑豊かな寺域は四季の折々を楽しむ人々の憩いの場として広く親しまれています。

Today, many people visit the temple to worship the Buddha and incense burns continuously. The temple grounds, covered in green, are a nice place for recreation and relaxation. People enjoy the seasonal changes in the scenery.

## 本堂（文殊堂）

文殊菩薩を本尊に祀ることから文殊堂とも呼ばれ本堂は寛永二十一年（一六四四）、佐二代藩主山内忠義公により造営されました。今日、当山に現存する最古の建造物で、国重要文化財に指定されています。

室町時代様式、一層入母屋、五間四方、柿葺きのこの本堂は荘重なたたずまいの中も唐様の軽快な曲線を見せるの軒反りや、放射線状に広がった扇垂木など、密教寺院建築の中でも特異な様式を随所に見ることができます。

## Main Hall( Monjudo)

The Main Hall was constructed in 1644 by Yamauchi Tadayoshi, the

second lord of Tosa. It is called Monjudo because Monju Bosatsu is deified inside. This is the oldest building on the hill, and is designated as a nationally important cultural asset.

This building was built in the style of the Muromachi period. It is a single-story, square-shaped building measuring approximately 9m by 9m, and has a thatched roof, lending it a solemn atmosphere. It also has fine curved eaves and radiating wooden rafters in the Chinese style. This form is peculiar even in esoteric Buddhist architecture.

## 客殿

江戸時代の初め、藩主参詣の際の接待殿として造建された客殿は入母屋で室町時代の様式をもつ書院造りの主屋、切妻造りの玄関、そして、唐破風造りの車寄せからなり、それぞれ異なる造りがひとつに調和したたたずまいを今に伝えています。県指定文化財。

### **The Guest House** (Cultural asset designated by Kochi Prefecture)

This guest house was built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century for the lords of Tosa. The main room was designed in the Shoin architectural style of the Muromachi period(1333-1573). The roof of the entrance is in a Chinese-gable style, and harmonizes well with two other types of roof seen throughout the building.

## 大師堂

弘法大師（真言宗の宗祖・空海 七七四～八三五）を祀る大師堂。本堂とは対照的に簡素な趣の大師堂は寛永二十一年（一六四四）、土佐二代藩主山内忠義公により造建されました。

正面の長押にはその昔、お遍路さんが巡礼の証として打ち付けていった木札が数多く残り、お大師さまの遺徳を慕う人々の捧げる香煙は今も絶えることはありません。

### **The Daishi-do Hall**

The Daishi-do Hall enshrines Kobo-daishi(774-835), known as Kukai, the founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. This hall's simplicity stands in contrast with the Main Hall. It was built in 1644 by Yamauchi Tadayoshi, the second feudal lord of Tosa Domai.

A long time ago pilgrims nailed wooden tablets onto the horizontal piece of timber as a sign of their pilgrimage. These tablets can still be seen today. You can always see the smoke from the incense being

burned by people deeply attached to O-daishi-sama, the affectionate name for Kobo-daishi.

## 名勝庭園

鎌倉後期・文保二年（一三一八）に土佐に来錫し、五台山西麓に吸江案を結んだ禅の高僧・夢窓国師により作庭されたと伝えられます。

客殿を囲むように山麓を利用して造られたこの庭は、明るくいかにも南国らしい趣をかもす北庭、そして、中国の廬山とは陽湖（Ha-yoh-ko）を模した閑寂な風情を見せる西庭からなる鑑賞式の庭園です。

県下三名園のひとつに数えられ、平成十六年に国名勝の指定を受けました。

## The Garden

It is said that this garden was created by Muso-kokushi(1275-1351), a high Rinzai Zen Buddhist priest and famous garden designer of the Kamakura period(1185-1333), who came to Tosa and built himself a hermitage called “Gyuko-an” at the foot of Godaisan in 1318.

The garden’s design incorporates a Japanese-style pond as well as the neighboring natural landscape, surrounding the guest house in an L-shape. The northern part of the garden has an atmosphere of the bright and warm southern country, while the western part has an air of quiet tranquility modeled after a Chinese landscape.

The garden is counted as one of the tree fine gardens in Kochi Prefecture, and was designated as a National Scenic Beauty in 2004.

## 本尊・文殊菩薩

「智慧の仏さま」「三人寄れば文殊の知恵」と親しまれる文殊菩薩さま。当山の本尊は古くより京都・切戸の文殊、奈良・安倍の文殊とともに「日本三文殊」のひとつに数えられています。

そのお姿は四体の侍者像とともに僧行基の作と伝えられ、わが国に現存する文殊五尊像の中で最古の作例といわれています。

## The principal image, Monju Bosatsu

Monju Bosatsu is known as the Bodhisattva ( Buddhist saint) of wisdom, and for the saying “*Sanin yoreba Monju no chie*”, which means the same as the English phrase “Two heads are better than one.” This statue is one of the three highly revered statues of Monju Bosatsu in Japan. The other two are Kiredo no Monju in Kyoto Prefecture and Abe

no Monju in Nara Prefecture.

The statue and its four attendants are said to be carved by the Buddhist priest Gyoki, and to be the oldest existing in Japan.

## 宝物館

館内には当山に古くから伝わる藤原時代から鎌倉時代にかけての仏像十七体（すべて国重要文化財指定）を奉安しています。その数は県下の国重文指定仏像のおよそ三分の一に相当するといわれます。

## The Treasure Hall

There are 17 images of Buddha set in the hall. These are works from the Fujiwara and Kamakura periods, which span from the late 9<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is said that they total about one third of all the Buddhist images held in Kochi that have been designated as nationally important cultural assets.

## 五重塔

当山には古く三重塔がありましたが、明治三十二年の台風により倒壊。爾来、塔再建を悲願としてきましたが、昭和五十五年、高さ三十一メートル、総檜造り、鎌倉時代初期の様式をもつ五重塔として復興することができました。

塔内にはインド・ブッダガヤより勧請された仏舎利を納め、また、初層内陣には大日如来をお祀りします。

## The Five-storied Pagoda

There used to be a three-storied pagoda at this temple, but it was destroyed by a typhoon in 1899. The supporters of the temple had strongly desired the construction of a new tower, and in 1980, a 31-meter high pagoda with five stories was built in the style of the early 13<sup>th</sup> century with Japanese cypress wood.

This pagoda houses a small piece of Buddha's bone sent from Buddhagaya in India and an image of Dainichi Nyorai is enshrined in the inner part of the first story.

## めぐりのもり

もともと深い緑におおわれた場所であった西境内をその自然を活かしつつ、四季のめぐり、水のめぐり、そして、いのちのめぐりを感じながら、憩い、佇み、集える場となることを願って「めぐりのもり」として再生しました。

「めぐりのもり」内にはインドよりお迎えしたお釈迦さまのお像を祀るステンドグラスのできたブッダドームや、木橋や石橋、小端建立（こぼだて）の小径、異なる表情を見せる三つの池など、随所に見どころがあります。

### **The “Cyclical Grove”**

The “Cyclical Grove” lies in the western part of the temple grounds, which was originally covered in lush green trees. The area was redesigned as a place where one could relax and reflect in silence, while at the same time feeling the cyclical nature of the four seasons, the flow of water, and life itself.

The many sights in the grove include a Buddhist statue from India enshrined in a stained glass dome, bridges made of both stone and wood, and paths made out of domino-shaped stones. The grove’s three ponds each possess their own unique atmosphere.