KONDO

The oldest building as a national treasure in Osaka Pref.

This main hall was built at the beginning of Muromachi period. It has been rebuilt several times since then.

NYOIRIN KANZEON BOSATSU

The main statue of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy of this temple. It was designated as a national treasure. Nyoirin Kannon has six arms and a mysterious treasure ball in its hand. It's said the best esoteric art treasure in Heian period. The statue is not usually shown to the public. The exhibition period is April 17-18 every year.

KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE STATUE

Kusunoki Masashige was one of the famous war lords in the 14th century. He studied at this temple at the age from 8 to 15. However he was defeated in Minatogawa-Battle and died on the battlefield.

TATEKAKE-NO-TO

This pagoda is one of the important cultural assets. Kusunoki Masashige ordered the construction as a three-storied pagoda first. However as he died in Minatogawa-Battle, the pagoda was not completed and remained in what it is.

CHINJU DO(KARITEI BOTEN DO)

Chinju Do is also one of the important cultural assets. It was built as a symbol of the guardian deity of this temple but was burnt down in 1344. The Emperor Gomurakami ordered Kusunoki Masatsura (Masashige's son) to rebuild it. The existing building is the one rebuilt in Momoyama period.

KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE KUBIZUKA

The war lord Kusunoki Masashige was defeated in Minatogawa-Battle. His head was sent to this temple by the victor, Ashikaga Takauji. This Head inside tomb was built in the memory of Kusunoki Masashige as a brave lord.

THE EMPEROR GOMURAKAMI HINOO-RYO

Kanshinji temple is dedicated to the Emperor Gomurakami. The Emperor Gomurakami was the 97th successor and the Emperor Godaigo's son. The Imperial mausoleum was built in this temple after his death in Sumiyoshi Taisha shrine.

HOSHI ZUKA

Hoshi(star) Zuka(mound) are star mounds. Kobo Daishi offered a prayer for the Big Dipper here at Kanshinji temple. These seven stars mounds were set up in a place where people will show the reverence for worship.

KANSHINJI TEMPLE

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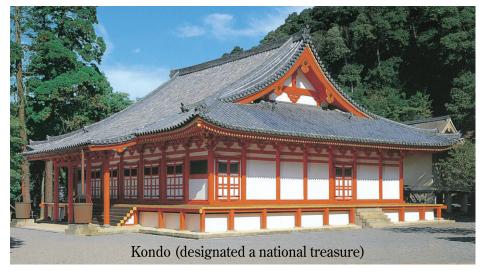
KANSHINJI TEMPLE

高野山真言宗 遺跡本山



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The temple was founded by the ascetic Enno-Gyoja in the 7th century and later in the 8th century restored by Kobo Daishi Kukai, the great master of Shingon Buddhism, and his disciples.

The temple has had rather individual style of Buddhism and in its culture since Kobo Daishi taught esoteric Buddhism, Mikkyo.

Many treasured sculptures and paintings provide special solemn atmosphere for the visitors. The seated statue of the Goddess of Mercy, Nyoirin Kannon is the main object of worship in this temple, a national treasure. It's noted as one of the most representative Buddhist sculptures in Japan. Engi Shizai-Cho was also designated as a national treasure. It contains precious records especially on the foundation of this temple. As for architecture, the main building of this temple is Kondo (a national treasure). The building style is in good harmony among the three different styles—Japanese, Chinese and Indian styles. The style of this architecture is specially called the Kanshinii-Style.

During the restoration in the 14th century, the war lord Kusunoki Masashige ordered the construction of the building as a detached palace for the Emperor. The latest restoration was completed in 1984.

