

Experience the
nature and history
of Yamadera
Temple and enjoy a
30-minute round
trip around the
temple grounds.



Takasawa Kannon
Nichiyubuji

Dainichisann

大日山

Nichiryubuji

日龍峯寺

Takasawa Kannon

(高澤観音)

Mino no Shimizu: The temple of Ryomen Sukuna legend. Safe childbirth, recovery from illness, and protection from evil spirits.

Mino Saigoku Thirty-Three Kannon Temples, Temple No. 1

Nakano Eighty-Eight Temples, Temple No. 61

Tokai Hyaku Kannon Temples, Temple No. 34



ハイキングコース
(hiking course)



白山鎮守堂
(Hakusanntin
nyudou)



籠堂
(Komoridou)



多宝塔
(Tahoutou)



金毘羅堂
(Konnpiradou)



薬師堂
(Yakusidou)



不動堂
(Fudoudou)



鐘楼
(Sourou)



本堂
(Honndou)



Sacred Water (Hokyoin
Pagoda)
Behind the main hall is
the grave of Minamoto
no Yoritomo and a
spring.



仁王門
(Nioumonn)

It is 150m from the Niomon
Gate to the main hall (about
a 5-minute walk)



Parking Lot 1: 20 cars available
Parking Lot 2: 60 cars available
The main hall is 300m from the
parking lot (about a 15-minute
walk)



●Foundation of the Temple RyoumennSukuna

According to the temple's legend, during the reign of Emperor Nintoku (early 5th century), there was a powerful local chieftain named Ryōmen Sukuna in Hida Province. Ryōmen Sukuna wielded great authority as a regional magnate.

The fame of this extraordinary individual reached the Emperor, and he was summoned to the capital for an audience. On his return journey, while taking a rest at Nogahara in Mino-Kamo (Mino-Kamo's Nogahara), two pigeons suddenly appeared, singing a mysterious song, and flew away toward the peak of Takasawa.

Finding this strange, the chieftain inquired of the villagers, and was told, "There is a pond in the Takasawa mountain range where a divine dragon resides, causing harm to the nearby villagers."

The chieftain, compelled by the tale, climbed the distant peak. There, he chanted the Dharani of Great Compassion (Daihishin Dharani), driving the divine dragon away. Following this event, he founded a temple on this very peak (or, established the temple on this mountain peak).



●Main Hall (Prefectural Designated Important Cultural Property)Principal Image: Senju Sen'gen Kanzeon Bosatsu (Thousand-armed Kannon Bodhisattva)

The Main Hall is built on a rock face on a mountain slope, featuring a Five-Bay by Four-Bay structure with a hip-and-gable roof (Irimoya-zukuri) and a cypress bark shingle roof (Hiwada-buki).

The front section is constructed as a Butai-zukuri (stage-like structure), closely resembling Kiyomizu-dera Temple in Kyoto, which has earned it the nickname, "Mino Kiyomizu."

The original Main Hall, which was a donation from Hōjō Masako, the "Nun Shōgun" of Kamakura, was tragically consumed by fire and lost during the Ōnin-Bunmei War (or, the Ōnin War and Bunmei years). The current Main Hall is a structure that was built in Kanbun 10 (1670).



●Tahōtō Pagoda (National Designated Important Cultural Property)

During the reign of the Nun Shōgun, Hōjō Masako, a severe drought afflicted the nation, preventing the ripening of the five grains. One night, the Nun received a revelation in a dream: a divine dragon flew in from somewhere and said, "There is a pond at Niryu-bu-ji Temple. If you transcribe and dedicate the Lotus Sutra and place it into that pond, heavy rain will fall immediately." The dragon then plunged into the pond, and the Nun awoke from the dream.

The Nun Shōgun commanded a monk named Dōun to transcribe ten copies of the Lotus Sutra. She offered them in memorial and placed them into the pond in prayer. Instantly, a spiritual rain fell, and the five grains bore fruit. In gratitude for this miracle, the Shogunate (Kamakura Shogunate) entirely reconstructed the temple's rapidly decaying Seven-structure complex (Shichidō Garan) and granted the temple a large estate of eighty chō (about 80 hectares) as its territory.

This Tahōtō Pagoda is the sole remaining structure built by the Shogunate. It was designated as a National Special Protective Structure in Meiji 27 (1894), and then as an Important Cultural Property in Shōwa 25 (1950). It is considered one of the foremost structures representing the Kamakura period nationwide and is a cultural relic that has survived for approximately 800 years.



Hakusan Shrine

The one-bay, Nagare-style building has a cypress bark roof and was built in 1533. It is a beautiful, clean-lined building that already shows signs of Momoyama-style colors at the end of the Muromachi period.



Komorido

Built in 1811, it evokes the prosperity of the temple in its former days. It is an Important Cultural Property designated by Gifu Prefecture. *A kagodo is a hall where believers and ascetics seclude themselves to pray and practice.



Konpira Hall

Built in 1816, it is a beautiful, well-organized structure donated by the ancestors of the Mamechiyo family.



Yakushido

Built in the fifth year of the Jokyo era, it is said to have once been located on the main approach to the temple, on Yakushi Hill. It houses a seated statue of Yakushi Nyorai, Nikko Bodhisattva, and Gakko Bodhisattva.



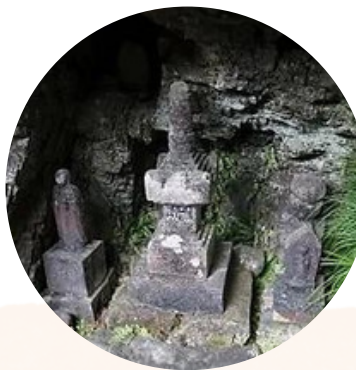
Fudodo

Built in 1795, this temple is located halfway up the east approach and is a training center for ascetics. It houses a statue of Acala.



bell tower

The building before its reconstruction in 1936 burned down in 1931. Visitors are welcome to ring the bell at any time (no request necessary). Many visitors come and ring the bell during the New Year period.



Holy water (Hokyojin pagoda)

Built in 1333, it is designated an Important Cultural Property by Gifu Prefecture. It is said that the remains of Minamoto no Yoritomo were buried inside the Hokkeinto pagoda. This sacred water springs from a cave behind the main hall. It is said to be particularly effective in treating eye diseases, preventing dementia, fertility, and healing illnesses.



Niomon Gate

Built in the third year of the Kyoho era, it houses the Kongorikishi statues in a typical Edo style. The ceiling paintings from the Edo period are magnificent. There are 300 steps leading from the Niomon Gate to the main hall.

HIKING TRAILS

This temple is located on the middle slope of Takazawa Mountain, 283 meters above sea level, and the mountain ranges of Hida, Mino, Ibuki, and Yoro can be seen from this mountain in boundless beauty. The grounds, which cover an area of several hundred tsubo, are covered with lush old trees, making it a scenic spot worthy of being a sacred place of Kannon in a secluded natural setting. It is a famous spot rich in nature, with cherry blossoms and mountain azalea in spring, firefly hunting in summer, sweetfish fishing in the Tsubo River, and autumn leaves, delicious chestnuts, and matsutake mushrooms in autumn. The ridge path from the summit of Takazawa Mountain to Okunagara Mino City is a hiking course designated by the Prime Minister's Office, and is a rare sacred mountain that is recommended as a place of relaxation.

From behind the basket hall next to the main hall

START

From behind the Kado Hall next to the main hall, there is a three-pronged path to Ryujin Pond.

- ① Turn right = Mt. Takazawa (20 minutes one way)
- ② Continue straight = Daibutsu (40 minutes one way)
- Misaka Pass (60 minutes one way)
- Mt. Honjo (70 minutes one way)

*There is a Stone Buddha 33 Kannon Trail to Misaka Pass.

- ③ Turn left = Observation Deck (5 minutes one way)



●Festival (third Sunday of every month)

[Memorial Service for the Principal Deity] Time: 9:00 AM

Special goshuin stamps will be awarded.

●[Goma Prayer] Time: Starting at 10:00 AM

The word "goma" comes from the Sanskrit word "homa." Each person will write their prayer and name on a goma stick, which will then be read aloud and thrown into the fire on the goma altar.

On the day of the service, participants will be invited to enter the inner sanctuary of the main hall for the blessing.

● [[Sutra Calligraphy Experience] Time: 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Calling the Heart Sutra (approximately 40 minutes) / Calling the Ten Verses of the Kannon Sutra for Enmei (10 minutes)

Participants: 1 person minimum

●[Zazen Experience] Time: 12:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Number of participants: 1 person minimum (negotiable)



●Annual Events at Nichiryuhoji Temple

January: New Year's Visit and New Year's Prayer Service, January 1st, from midnight (until the 7th)

February: Setsubun Festival (Star Festival), First Sunday, from 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM

April: Great Prajna Prayer Service, Third Sunday, from 11:00 AM

June: Volunteer Work (Environmental Maintenance), Second Sunday, from 8:00 AM

August: Segaki Memorial Service, 14th, from 2:00 PM and 4:00 PM

September: Volunteer Work (Environmental Maintenance), First Sunday, from 8:00 AM

November: Ryōmen Sukuna Opening, Third Sunday

December: New Year's Eve Bell Ringing, from 11:15 PM

●CONTACT US

4585 SHIMONOHO, SEKI CITY, GIFU PREFECTURE, 501-3521

TEL:0575-49-2892

HP:HTTPS://WWW.TAKASAWAKANNON.COM/



● 10 minutes from the Tokaido Expressway, exit at Tomikaseki Interchange, via Prefectural Route 58

● 45 minutes walk from Takazawa Kannonguchi on the Gifu Bus Kaminoho Line

● Or, 30 minutes walk from Tonomurakyokumae, two blocks ahead of the bus stop. ● 10 minutes by car from Heisei Roadside Station

[For travel and tourism operators]

- Admission and parking fees are free. Only medium-sized tour buses are allowed.

- Experience activities (hiking, sutra copying, and zazen) are available.