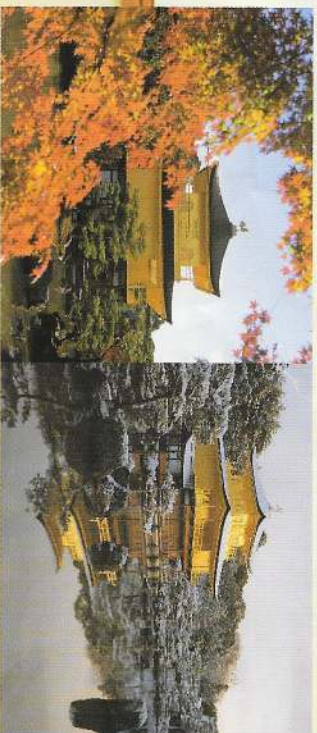




臨濟宗相国寺派

金閣鹿苑寺

ろくおんじ



庭園 Garden

金閣のある鏡湖池を中心とし、華原島など大小の島々や、当時の諸大名がきそって石を献納してその名が付けられた島山石や赤松石・瀬川石などの名石が配されています。西の衣笠山を借景とした庭園は室町時代の代表的な池泉回遊式庭園で、国の特別史跡及び特別名勝に指定されています。

方丈の北側には京都三松の一つで舟形をした「陸舟の松」があり、義満が自分で植えたといわれています。

金閣の後ろを進むと、義満がお茶の水に使ったと伝えられる「銀河泉」、手を清めた「巖下水」があり、それに隣接する「龍門の滝」は、鯉が滝を登ると龍になると言われる中国の故事「登龍門」に因んだ「鯉魚石」が置かれています。「安民沢」は古くからある池の名前で、中の島には「白蛇の塚」があります。

The pond with the Golden Pavilion, and islets large and small, is the center of the garden. Rocks donated by various provincial lords of the period are placed throughout the garden. As a pond garden designed for strolling, it is typical of the Muromachi period. The garden is listed as a National Special Historic Site and Special Place of Scenic Beauty.

以金閣所在の池子为中心、庭園内佈置了各種形状大小不等的島子和當時大名奉獻的精美石頭,是室町時代最具代表性池泉迴遊式庭園。該庭園被列入國家特別古蹟、特別名勝。

정원은 킨카쿠가 위치한 연못을 중심으로 하여 크고 작은 섬들과 당시의 각 다이묘가 헌납한 바위들이 배치된 무로마치 시대의 대표적인 정원유적 정원입니다. 국가의 특별사적 및 특별명승으로 지정되어 있습니다.

臨濟宗相国寺派

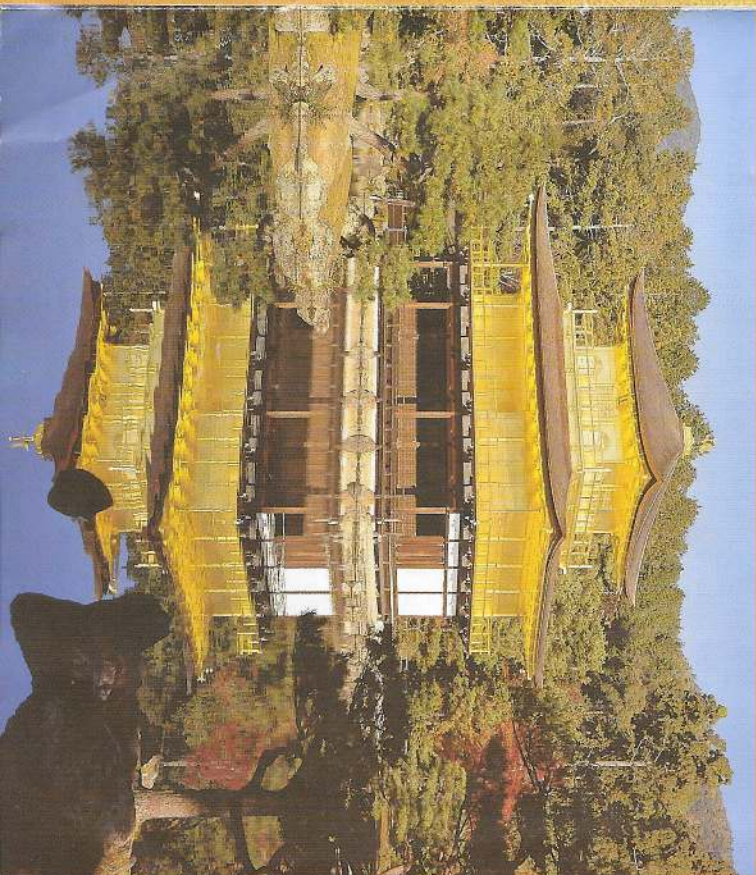
金閣・鹿苑寺

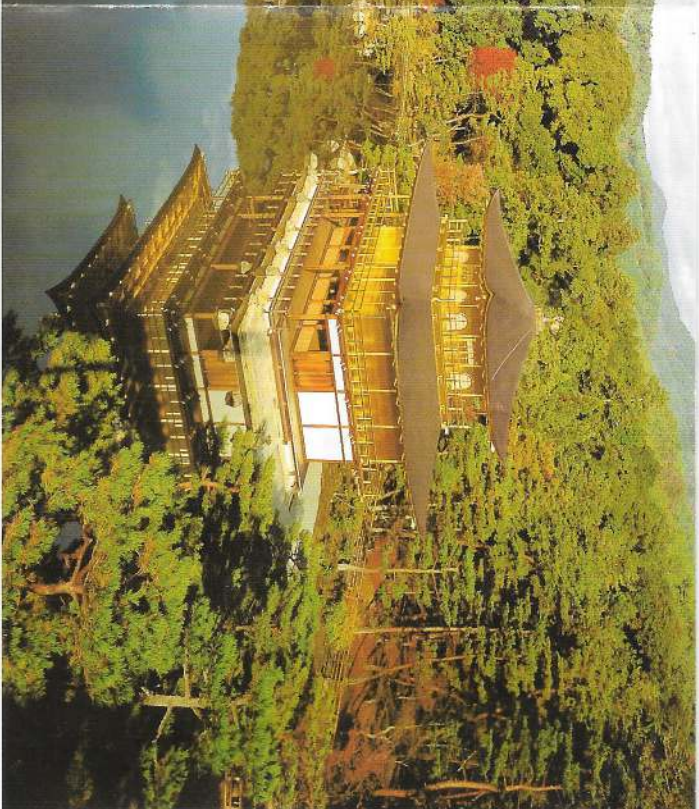
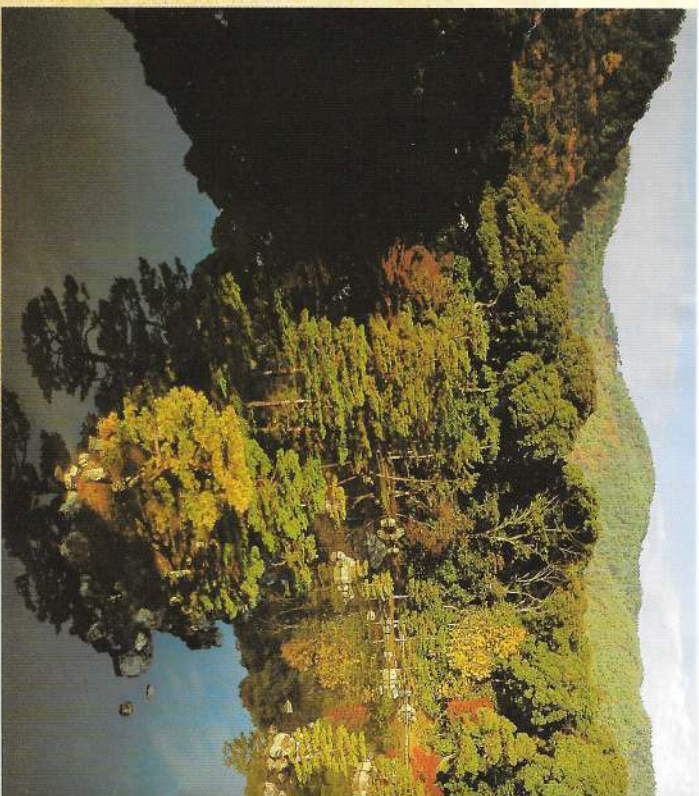
THE GOLDEN PAVILION・ROKTON-JI TEMPLE

킨카쿠・로쿠온지

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金閣・鹿苑寺の歴史

お釈迦様の舍利(おつ)をまつた舍利殿「金閣」が特に知られ、金閣寺とよばれています。が、正しくは「鹿苑寺」と言い、臨済宗相国寺派の禪寺です。

この地は、鎌倉時代に西園寺公経の別荘「北山第」が在りましたが、足利三代将軍義満が気に入り、応永4年(1397年)に西園寺家から譲り受け、山荘「北山殿」を造りました。

金閣を中心とした庭園・建築は極楽浄土をこの世に現したと言われ、後小松天皇(一休禪師の父)をお招きしました。室町幕府は中国(明朝)との交易を盛んに行い、北山文化の中心地として発展しました。

義満没後、遺言により夢窓国師を開山(初代の住職)とし義満の法号鹿苑院殿から二字をとって、鹿苑寺と名づけられました。

1994年、世界文化遺産に登録されました。

Kinkaku (The Golden Pavilion) / Rokuon-ji Temple

Kinkaku (The Golden Pavilion) is a shartden, a Buddhist hall containing relics of Buddha. The pavilion is part of a temple that is formally named Rokuon-ji Temple, but commonly called Kinkaku-ji Temple, or Temple of the Golden Pavilion. Rokuon-ji is a Zen Buddhist temple, in the Shokokuji School of the Rinzai Sect.

This area was originally the site of a villa called Kityayama-dai and owned by a statesman, Saitonji Kimurae. Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, the 3rd shogun of the Muromachi period, took a liking to the area and acquired it from the Saitonji family in 1397. He then built his own villa, which he named Kityayamden.

The garden and buildings, centered on the Golden Pavilion, were said to represent the Pure Land of Buddha in this world. The villa also functioned as an official guesthouse, welcoming Emperor Gokomatsu (father of Zen teacher, Ikkyu) and other members of the nobility. Trade with China prospered during the Muromachi period, and the villa reached its height of glory as the heart of what became known as Kityayama Culture.

After Yoshimitsu died, in keeping with his will, the villa was converted into a temple by the priest Muso-kokushi, who became the first abbot. The temple's name, Rokuon-ji, was derived from the name Yoshimitsu was given for the next world, Rokuon-jinden.

In 1994, Rokuon-ji Temple was registered as a World Cultural Heritage Site.

金閣・鹿苑寺の歴史

这座寺院通稱為金閣寺，尤以供奉著釋迦牟尼佛骨舍利的舍利殿“金閣”而聞名於世。正式名稱為“鹿苑寺”，是臨濟宗相國寺派的禪寺。

在鎌倉時期，太政大臣西園寺公經的別墅“北山第”曾經建在此地，但室町幕府第三代將軍足利義滿看中了這片土地，由此應永4年(1397年)西園寺一族將此地轉讓給足利義滿將軍，之後足利義滿將軍在此修建了“山莊・北山殿”。

寺院中以金閣為中心的庭園與建築表現了極樂淨土的世界。寺院曾邀請一休禪師的父親後小松天皇參觀此地。室町幕府與中國明朝的交易十分盛行，這裡逐漸發展成為北山文化的中心。

足利義滿逝世後，遺守將軍遺言，將臨濟宗僧人夢窗國師任命為開山，即第一任住持，該寺院起名稱從義滿的戒名鹿苑院殿中選了兩個字，被稱為鹿苑寺。

1994年，金閣寺被列入世界文化遺產。

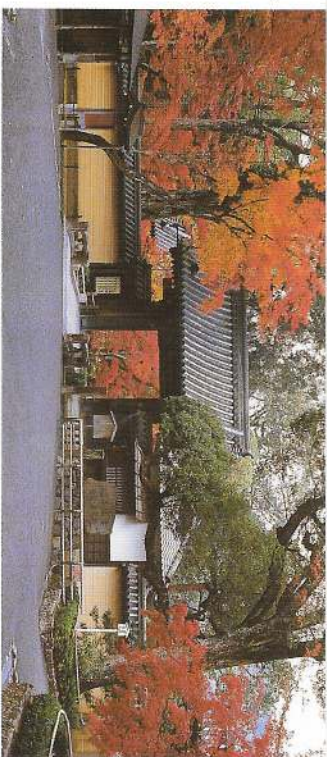
킨카쿠 · 로쿠온지의 역사

부처님의 사리(舍利)를 모신 사리전 ‘킨카쿠(금각)’가 특히 유명하여 킨카쿠지라고 불리고 있지만 정식 명칭은 ‘로쿠온지’라고 하며 임제종 소로쿠지파의 선사입니다. 이곳은 가마쿠라 시대에 사이온지 긴츠네의 별장 ‘기타아마테이’가 있었으나 아시카가 3대 장군 아시카가 요시미츠가 마음에 들어 1397년에 사이온지 가문으로부터 물려받아 산장 ‘기타아마노노’를 조성하였습니다.

킨카쿠를 중심으로 한 정원·건축은 극락정토를 이 세상에 표현했다고 하여 고묘마츠 원황(이규선사의 아버지)을 초대하기도 했습니다. 무로마치 막부는 명나라와의 무역이 왕성하여 기타아마노노의 중심지로써 발전했습니다.

요시미츠 사망 후 유언에 의해 무소소세키 국사를 초대 주지로 하여 요시미츠의 법호 로쿠온인도노에서 두 글자를 따서 로쿠온지라고 명명하였습니다.

1994년에 세계문화유산에 등재되었습니다.



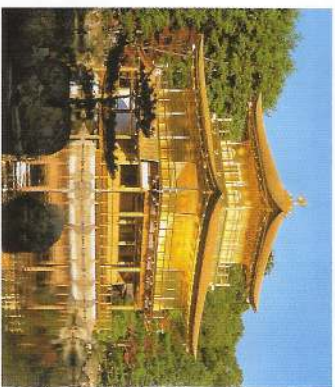
總門 The First Gate 總門 写真

舍利殿 (金閣) Shariden (Kinkaku) / The Golden Pavilion

金閣の二層と三層は、漆の上から純金の箔が貼ってあり、屋根は極の薄い板を何枚も重ねたこけらぎで、上には嵐風が踊っています。一層は接殿造で法水院、二層は武家造で潮音閣とよばれています。三層は、中国風の禅宗仏殿造で兜寛頂とよばれ、三つの様式を見事に調和させた室町時代の代表的な建物です。

昭和62年(1987年)秋、漆の塗替や金箔の貼替、更に天井画と義満像の復元を行いました。又、平成15年(2003年)春、屋根の葺替が行われました。

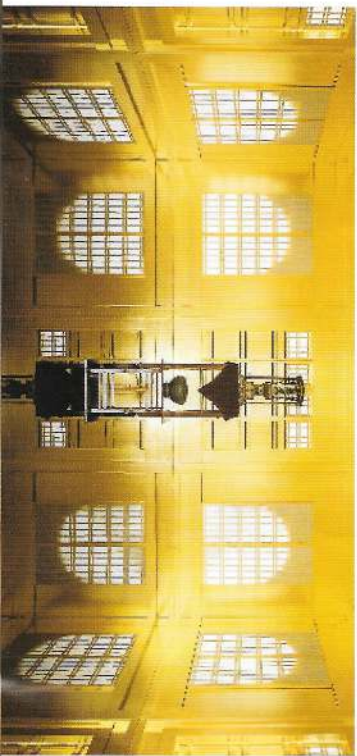
Gold foil on lacquer covers the upper two levels of Kinkaku, and a shining phoenix stands on top of the shingled roof. The first level is built in the shinden style of the 11th-century imperial aristocracy; the second level is in buke style of the warrior aristocracy; and the top level is in the Chinese zenshu-butsuden style. Overall, Kinkaku is representative of Muromachi-period architecture.



金閣分爲三層、二層和三層是在外部塗漆後再貼上純金箔裝飾。屋頂採用日本傳統“柿葺”方式、由2~3毫米厚度的木板重疊而作成、頂端屹立著一隻鳳凰。一層採用接殿造、二層採用武家造、三層則採用具有中國風格的禪宗佛殿造，是室町時代最具有代表性的建築。

금각은 이중과 삼층은 옷칠을 한 위에 금박을 입히고 지붕은 널지붕으로 위에는 봉황이 있습니다. 일층은 침전 스타일이고 이중은 무가 스타일, 삼층은 중국풍의 선종불전 스타일로 무로마치 시대의 대표적인 건물입니다.

金閣 三層內部 Inside the Third Level of Kinkaku 金閣 三層內部 킨카쿠 삼층 내부



夕佳亭 The Sektatei Tea House

江戸時代の茶道家・金森宗和が好んだ数寄屋造りの茶席で、夕日に映える金閣が殊に佳いと言うことから「夕佳亭」と名付けられた茶席で、正面の床柱が有名な「南天の床柱」です。その右にある三角の欄が「秋の連欄」、中央の古木が「慈柏樺」です。1997年、解体修理が行われました。茶席の前の石灯籠と富士形の手水鉢は、慈照寺の「銀閣」を建てた足利八代将軍義隆が愛用したものとされ、茶席横の「貴人欄」は身分の高い人の椅子という意味です。

The detached teahouse was built during the Edo period. Kinkaku is especially beautiful when seen from here in the late afternoon sun. This view is reflected in the teahouse name, Sektatei (Place of Evening Beauty). The famous alcove pillar is of nandai wood (heavenly bamboo).

這是一座江戸時代數寄屋造風格的茶室。從這裡望去，夕陽映襯下的金閣分外美麗，因此得名“夕佳亭”。其中，“南天床柱”尤為著名。

에도시대의 스카야 스타일의 다실로 이곳에서 전망하는 저녁고을에 비친 킨카쿠가 특히 멋있다 하여 ‘셋카테이(夕佳亭)’라고 명명되었으며 ‘달린노 도코바시라’가동이 유명합니다.

不動堂 Fudo-do

不動堂に祀られる本尊は弘法大師が作られたと伝えられる石不動明王で、靈驗あらたかな秘仏として広く一般に信仰されています。節分と8月16日に開扉法要がいとなれます。



The temple's main image is a stone statue of the Buddhist deity Fudo-myō. This statue is thought to have been made in the 9th century by Kobo-daishi, founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. Although normally hidden from public view, the image has long been revered for miraculous powers. Open-Door Rituals are held on Setsubun (in early February) and on August 16.

據說，不動堂的主佛石不動明王是由弘法大師製作，非常靈驗。因此，作為秘佛受到人們的信仰。每年2月3日和8月16日都舉辦開扉法事。

본존인 동부동명왕은 고묘대사가 만들었다고 전해지며 영험이 뚜렷한 비불로서 신앙의 대상이 되고 있습니다. 세츠문(2월 3일)과 8월 16일에 개문 법요가 열립니다.



開扉法要 The Open-Door Ritual 開扉法事 개문 법요



The Ryūmon Tsutsi • Carp Rock 龍門瀑・鯉魚石 龍門瀑・鯉魚石 룬몬바루 폭포・리교석기



Map of Rokuon-ji Temple Precincts



■金閣・鹿苑寺からの市バスのご案内
Information about the City Bus

- 1 鐘樓 종루
The belltry
- 2 唐門 당문
A Chinese style gate
- 3 庫裡 고리 (질카타리)
The press' living quarters
- 4 方丈 방장 (주지의 방)
The abbot's chamber
- 5 鏡湖池 고코지 못
The pond of Kyoko-chi
- 6 葦原島 아시하라시마 섬
Ashihara Island
- 7 金閣 킨카쿠
The Golden Pavilion
- 8 漱清 소세이
So-sei
- 9 辨雲 신문
Shin-un
- 10 銀河泉 긴가세
The Galaxy Spring, Ginga-sen
- 11 嚴下水 긴카스이
Ganka-sui
- 12 龍門瀑 류문몬타키 폭포
The Rūmon Taki
- 13 安氏澤 안린타쿠
The pond of An-rin-taku
- 14 夕佳亭 셋카타에 정자
The Sekkatei Tea House
- 15 茶所 다실 후게노
Visitor's tearoom
- 16 不動堂 후도도 불당
Fudo-do
- 17 衣笠山 키누가사야마 산
Kinugasa Hill
- 18 大文字山 히다리 다이몬지야마 산
Hidari-Daimonji Hill

■金閣・鹿苑寺の案内 Access Map for Kinkaku / Rokuon-ji Temple



■名神高速東または南1.Cより約13km

About 13 km from the Meishin Expressway, Kyoto Higashi or Minami Interchange