

Lodging in Kumakögen-chö convenient for Shikoku Henro pilgrims

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Shikoku 88-temple Pilgrimage

The Henro in Kumakōgen



Shikoku's pilgrimage of 88 sacred sites was featured in the NY Times as being among the power spots of the world offering access on foot with relative peace of mind, and the accompanying photo was of the Sando approach path to Iwaya-ji temple. Leading the way up a steep hillside, the approach beckons pilgrims on to enter the path of spiritual practice.

Shikoku's Henro Pilgrimage —

The Henro is a pilgrimage route of approx. 1400 km in total length that retraces the footsteps Kōbō-Daishi (Kūkai) took in the course of spiritual training about 1200 years ago. Eighty-eight temples referred to as *Fudasho* are located along the route, and traveling to each one of them provides a path all the way around the island of Shikoku. Shikoku's Henro is a rare instance of pilgrimage culture in which all comers are welcomed warmly regardless of faith or ethnicity, and for this it is attracting attention from around the world.

Nestled among the mountains of Ehime Prefecture, the town of Kumakōgen-chō is home to two Fudasho with differing characters: Daihō-ji temple, as the 44th stop the midway point of the pilgrimage, and Iwaya-ji temple, the 45th. In between these two Fudasho is located "Hacchozaka," a hilly portion of the route known as a challenging section, and pilgrims' lodgings as well. Here are found the charms of Shikoku's Henro-with the soothing effects of nature and of people's hospitality-in concentrated form.

Temple-Visiting Etiquette



Join hands in prayer and make a bow before passing through the gate onto the temple precincts.

Scoop water with a Pour water from a ladle to rinse left hand, then right.

Offer a candle. Lighting

from already lit candles

is strictly prohibited.

monetary offering

into the receptacle.

Join hands in prayer.



ladle into cupped rinse mouth.

Though one's frame of mind is the most important aspect in giving

prayers at temples, familiarity with the proper protocol will offer

more meaningful encounter with Japanese culture to visitors.

2) Chōzuba (Hand-washing basin)

Tip the ladle upwards to rinse and purify palm and use it to its handle with the remaining water.



Strike the bell once before giving prayers. Striking afterwards is considered inauspicious.



Give prayers with the same protocol as at the main temple. The girl signboard marks the way.



Kumakögen-chö

Request nōkyō (sutra-submission) to receive characters written in black sumi ink and vermillion seals. Nokyo is provided with the "O-mie," or incarnation of the temple's main object of worship, the Go-honzon-sama. The fee for nōkyō on washi paper is ¥310.

Nokvo-sho (Sutra-submission office) -

Hondō (Main temple hall)



Take the rope in hands to sound the waniguchi

(slit-mouthed







burner.

Insert an osamefuda (votive card) into the receptacle.

For advanced learners of

gong) once.

Japanese

Chant the Heart Sutra

Sanmon (Temple gate)

Leave through the Sanmon (temple gate), and join hands in prayer and make a bow in the same manner as Step 1.



Daihō-ji, a temple that has experienced fires 3 times in the past. Its stately *Hondō* (main hall) with copper-sheeted roofing was rebuilt in the *Taishō* Period (1912-1926).

A mountain temple standing in a forest cloaked in silence

No. 44: Sugōsan Daikaku-in Daihō-ji temple

The temple is said to trace its origins to the enshrinement of an 11-faced Kannon (Avalokiteśvara, the Goddess of Mercy) bodhisattva statue discovered by a hunter during the reign of Emperor Yōmei (585-587). Situated in a deep, dense forest with towering trees including sugi Cryptomeria cedar and hinoki cypress, some over 800 years in age, it is a well-known location for viewing autumn foliage as well. Furnished with worshipper-oriented Shukubō (temple lodgings), with the facilities accepting reservations for groups of 10 or more. Individual lodgings may be available even on days when group reservations have been made. The flavors of vegetarian shōjin-ryōri can be experienced at mealtimes.

2-1173 Sugō, Kumakōgen-chō, Kamiukena-gun, Ehime 0892-21-0044



An 11-faced Kannon bodhisattva statue located between the main *Hondō* and *Daishidō* (hall with enshrined *Kōbō-Daishi*). The 11-faced Kannon that is the temple's *Go-honzon* (main object of worship) is carefully safeguarded as an "absolute *hibutsu*," a Buddhist image never unveiled.

– Highlights –

Daihō-ji temple



•Sanmon (Temple gate)

At the large Sanmon that stands tall at the end of the Sandō approach path are enshrined Kongō Rikishi statues said to have been created in the Muromachi Period (1333-1573). The oversized straw sandals hung at the entrance are replaced once every 100 years.



•Shōrō (Bell towers)

 $Daih\bar{o}$ -ji features 2 bell towers, a feature rare among holy sites. To the left as one faces the *Hondo* main hall is the "Bell of Peace," and on the right, the "Bell of Equality." Be sure to give a listen to the tones of each.



• Huge ginkgo tree & Bashōzuka

The huge ginkgo tree here is marked with a past lightning strike. Still bearing ginkgo nuts without withering, its robustness impresses worshippers. Next to the tree stands the *Bashōzuka*, a stone monument engraved with a verse by *Edo*-Period (1603-1868) haiku poet *Matsuo Bashō*.

The towering cliff composed of conglomerate stone dwarfs the Hondo main hall. Depressions in the adjacent rock give the cliff a face-like appearance.

Iwaya-ji temple Experience Japanese culture

Offered by advance reservation only. Groups of 5 to 15 may be accommodated by consultation on other dates than certain designated dates.



•Aji-kan (esoteric meditation)

A practice in which meditating while maintaining consciousness of breath provides calming effects. Afterwards, participants can enjoy conversing with the temple's chief priest over tea and confections.

Shakyō (Sutra-copying)

Participants copy sutras, instilling prayerful wishes into each individual character. Since the sutras are traced from copybooks that can be seen



through the paper, familiarity with kanji characters is not essential in order to give it a try. Participation fee: ¥1,500

Shabutsu (Buddhist image-tracing)

Participants trace images of Buddhist paintings such as the deity Fudō Myō-ō (Acala), who is Iwaya-ji's Go-honzon (main object



of worship). While the images are traced from samples that can be seen through the paper, individual characteristics are still reflected in the finished work. Participation fee: ¥1,500

Visit sites of spiritual training





•Seriwari zenjō

A training site used since antiquity by practitioners of Shugendo mountain worship. Climb up the precipice through a chasm between huge boulders, relying on the ladder and chain, aiming for the top. The wooden door providing access to the site requires a key that can be borrowed from the Nokvo-sho (sutrasubmission office) for ¥300.

In a recession in the rock cliff next to the *Hondō* main hall is a place where many monks are said to have practiced spiritual training. A ladder provides relatively easy access.



•Ana zenjō

It is said that an image of the deity Fudo Myō-ō carved out of stone by Kōbō-Daishi himself is sealed in this cavern. Visitors who probe their way into the darkness will find three enshrined Buddhas and miraculous water bestowed by Kobo-Daishi that springs forth.

Sacred mountain site nestled among cliffs at 700m elevation

No. 45: Kaigan-zan *Iwava-ji* temple

When Kobo-Daishi entered these mountains in search of a sacred place in 815, he encountered Hokke-Sennin, a female hermit with supernatural flying abilities. Deeply devoted to *Kōbō-Daishi*, she made an offering of the whole mountain to him and passed away in peace. It is said that Kobo-Daishi then carved an image of the deity Fudo Myo-o (Acala) and made the whole mountain a Honzon object of worship. The temple area, where there remain sites of ascetic practices related to Kōbō-Daishi, have been designated a National Place of Scenic Beauty, and the temple's *Daishi-do* hall with its Western-style design is a nationally-designated Important Cultural Property.

1468 Nanatori, Kumakōgen-chō, Kamiukena-gun, Ehime 0892-57-0417 Official website https://shikoku88-iwavaii.com

Rose motifs decorate pillars in the Daishi-do hall.



appears as if on the verge of vanishi into the moss-covered rock face.

When Shikoku's Henro pilgrimage was selected for the NY Times' list of "52 Places to Go in 2015" a photo of Iwaya-ji's Sando approach path was used as the main visual



A statue of the Michibiraki-Fudoson deity