

しんしゅうほんびょう  
渉成園は、真宗本廟（東本願寺）の飛地境内です。

参観後は、ぜひ東本願寺へもご参拝ください。

Shōsei-en Garden is a separate enclave to Higashi Honganji Buddhist Temple (officially known as Shinshū Honbyō). Please visit the temple after enjoying the garden.



阿弥陀堂 (国指定重要文化財)  
Amida Hall  
(Important Cultural Property of Japan)

御本尊・阿弥陀如来を安置するお堂です。

Amida Buddha, our primary object of veneration, is enshrined in this hall.



御影堂 (国指定重要文化財)  
Founder's Hall  
(Important Cultural Property of Japan)

世界最大級の木造建築で、宗祖親鸞聖人の御真影(木像)を安置しています。

The wooden statue of Shinran Shōnin, who is revered as the Founder in our teaching lineage, is enshrined in this hall. This hall is one of the world's largest wooden structures.



【東本願寺】開門時間  
Higashi Honganji Visiting Hours

5:50~17:30【3月~10月】

5:50 am - 5:30 pm 【Mar - Oct】

6:20~16:30【11月~2月】

6:20 am - 4:30 pm 【Nov - Feb】

参拝無料 Free Entry

東本願寺ホームページ  
Higashi Honganji Website



名勝  
渉しょう  
成せい  
園えん

— 枳き殻く邸てい —



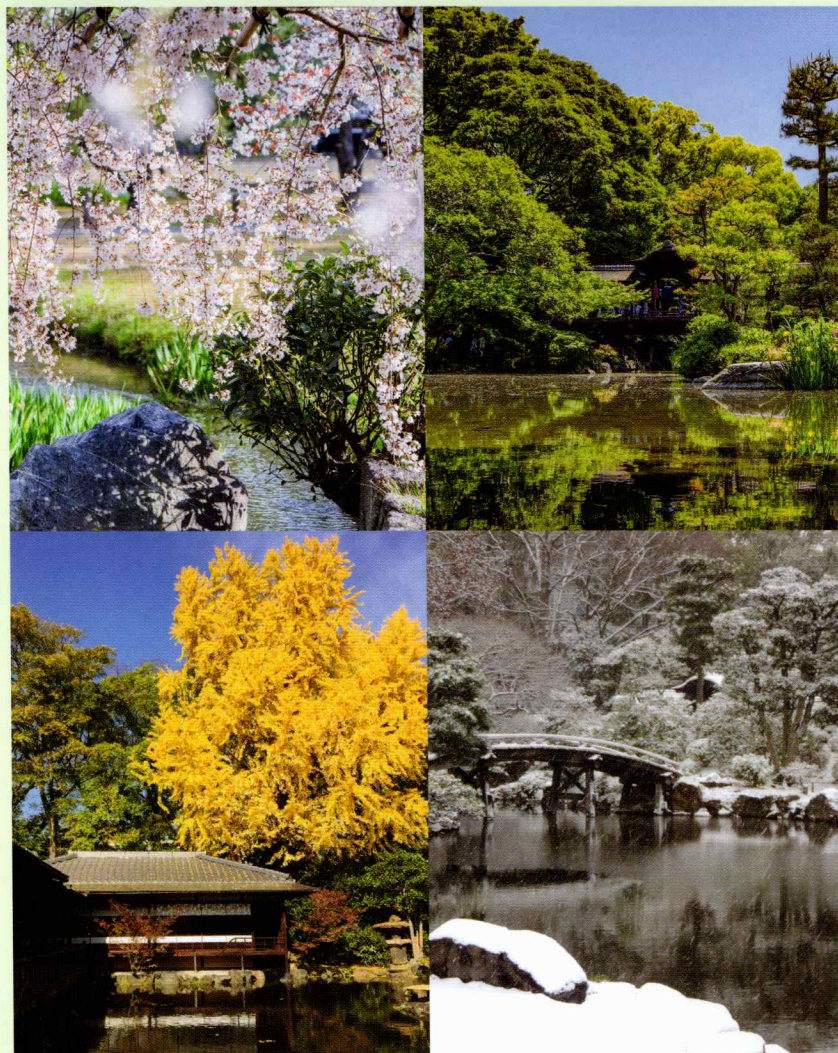
Shōsei-en

— A Place of Scenic Beauty —



# ご来園ありがとうございます

Welcome to the Shōsei-en Garden



ぜひフォローしてください  
Follow us!

渉成園ホームページ  
Shōsei-en Website



渉成園Instagram  
Shōsei-en Instagram



# 渉成園について

About the Shōsei-en Garden

渉成園は、東本願寺の飛地境内の庭園です。渉成園の歴史は、東本願寺第13代の宣如上人が、1641(寛永18)年に、三代将軍・徳川家光より寄進された土地に、宗主(門首)を引退した際の隠居所として庭園を整備したことに始まります。以来、歴代宗主の隠居所として、また東本願寺の大切なご来賓を迎える迎賓施設の役割もあわせもち今日に至ります。1827(文政10)年に渉成園を訪れた頼山陽は、「渉成園記」の中で、園内の主な建物・景物を「十三景」として紹介し、その風雅を讃えています。なお、1936(昭和11)年には、文人趣味にあふれる仏寺庭園として、国の名勝に指定されています。

Shōsei-en is the garden of the Higashi Honganji Buddhist Temple and a separate enclave to its main precincts. The history of the Shōsei-en Garden dates back to 1641, when Sennyō (1604–1658), the 13th head priest of the Higashi Honganji, built a garden on a parcel of land donated by the third shōgun Tokugawa Iemitsu (1604–1651) as part of his residence after retirement. Since then, it has served as a retreat for successive generations of head priests of the temple and as a guesthouse for their honored guests. In 1827, Rai San'yō (1780–1832), a renowned poet, visited the garden and introduced its major architectural features and scenic spots as the "Thirteen Views" and praised their beauty and elegance in his essay "Shōsei-en ki" (An Account of the Shōsei-en Garden). In 1936, the garden was designated as a National Place of Scenic Beauty as a Buddhist temple garden filled with the aesthetic taste of the literati.

## 【ご参観にあたって】

### VISITOR GUIDELINES

- 通常参観では、書院・茶室内部の公開は行っておりません。お庭(屋外)のみの見学となります。

Only the outdoor spaces of the garden are open to the public. The inside of the halls and teahouses is generally closed.

- 三脚・自撮り棒の利用及び一か所に長時間とどまつの撮影は、他の参観者の通行や見学の迷惑になりますのでお断りします。ドローン撮影も禁止です。

Use of tripods or selfie sticks, or staying in the same spot for an extended period of time is not allowed, as it may obstruct or disturb other visitors. Use of drones for photography or videography is also prohibited.

- 個人利用以外の撮影(商用利用、前撮り等)は、事前の申請・許可が必要です。

Photography or videography in the garden is permitted for personal use only. All commercial uses including wedding photography or videography require prior permission from the Higashi Honganji administration office.

園内建物の部屋利用については、下記までお問い合わせください。

○昼食・お食事会・披露宴・結婚式前撮りなど  
個人でのご利用

本願部・参拝接待所  
honbyo@higashihonganji.or.jp

○商用撮影・イベント利用などのご相談

総務部(広報)  
somu-koho@higashihonganji.or.jp



# 園内マップ

Garden Map

★十三景 Thirteen Views

- No. 1 **高石垣** High Stone Wall (Taka-ishigaki)
- No. 2 **大玄関** Entrance Porch (Ô-genkan)
- No. 3 **双梅檐** Plum Grove (Sôbai-en) ★
- No. 4 **印月池** Moon Image Pond (Ingetsu-chi) ★
- No. 5 **源融ゆかりの塔** Memorial Pagoda for Minamoto no Tôru
- No. 6 **漱枕居** Sôchin-kyo Teahouse ★
- No. 7 **閼風亭** Rôfû-tei Reception Hall
- No. 8 **蘆菴** Ro-an Teahouse
- No. 9 **侵雪橋** Shinsetsu-kyô Bridge ★
- No. 10 **縮遠亭** Shukuen-tei Teahouse ★
- No. 11 **回棹廊** Kaitô-rô Bridge ★
- No. 12 **傍花閣** Bôka-kaku Pavilion ★
- No. 13 **園林堂** Onrin-dô Hall
- No. 14 **代笠席** Tairitsu-seki Teahouse
- No. 15 **臨池亭** Rinchi-tei Reception Hall
- No. 16 **滴翠軒** Tekisui-ken Reception Hall ★



西門(入口)

Entrance (West Gate)

出入口ともこちらの西門です。受付にて入園受付をお願いします。

The West Gate is the only entrance and exit of the garden. Please visit the reception first to pay the entry fee.



No. 1 たかいしがき  
**高石垣** High Stone Wall (Taka-ishigaki)



西門に入って正面にまず目に入るのが、この高石垣です。石橋のような長い切石や、礎石、石臼、山石や瓦など多様な素材を組み合わせて築かれています。

As you enter from the West Gate, the first thing you see is the High Stone Wall (Taka-ishigaki). It is made up of a variety of building materials including long slabs of stone as might be used for a stone bridge, cornerstones, millstones, rough unhewn mountain stone, and roof tiles.



No. 2 おおげんかん  
**大玄関**  
Entrance Porch (Ô-genkan)



1880(明治13)年、明治天皇が京都に来られ、渉成園で休息された際、東本願寺の境内に残る宮御殿とともに大宮御所から移築を約され、後に移されてきた玄関です。大玄関正面(南側)には明治初期に建てられたと思われる「馬繋ぎ(廐)」が当時のまま残されています。

In 1880, when Emperor Meiji (1852–1912) visited Kyoto and took a rest at the Shōsei-en Garden, he promised to give the Higashi Honganji the entrance porch of the Ōmiya Palace as a present, along with the Royal Pavilion there, which still stands on the main precincts of the temple. The entrance porch was later relocated to the present site. In front of the entrance porch, the horse hitching posts, which are believed to have been built in the early Meiji period, have been preserved in their original state.

No. 3 そうばい えん  
**双梅檐** (十三景)  
Plum Grove (Sōbai-en)

紅梅・白梅が20株ほど植えられた梅林です。毎年、2月から3月にかけて花を咲かせて甘い香りを漂わせています。「檐(えん)」とは「ひさし」の意味で、蛤御門の変(1864年)による類焼以前は、今より閨風亭(P.7)の規模が大きく、屋根がこのあたりまでかかっていたことに由来します。

This is a grove of about twenty red and white plum trees. Every year from February to March, the air is sweet with the fragrance of their blossoms. The word "en" of its name means eaves and derives from the fact that before the park buildings were destroyed by the Hamaguri Gate Rebellion in 1864, the building of Rōfū-tei (p.7) was larger than it is today, with its eaves extending to this grove.



No. 4 いんげつ ち  
**印月池** (十三景)  
Moon Image Pond (Ingetsu-chi)



渉成園の中心となる広い池です。東山から上る月影を水面に映して美しいことから、この名が付けられました。池の広さは約1,700坪あり、園全体の約6分の1を占めています。渉成園は、この印月池の周辺を歩いて回遊する「池泉回遊式庭園(ちせんかいゆうしきていえん)」として造園されています。

The centerpiece of the Shōsei-en Garden is this large pond. The name Ingetsu-chi, "Moon Image Pond," derives from the beautiful reflection of the moon on its waters as it rises in the eastern sky. The surface of the pond, which is about 5,620 m<sup>2</sup> or 60,491 ft<sup>2</sup>, covers one sixth of the entire garden. The Shōsei-en Garden is designed as a garden with a pond at its center and walking paths around it.



No. 5 みなもとのとおり  
**源融ゆかりの塔**  
Memorial Pagoda for Minamoto no Tōru

『源氏物語』の主人公・光源氏のモデルの一人と伝わる、源融の供養塔といわれる九重の石塔です。この渉成園の土地が、元は源融が営んだ「六条河原院」があったという伝承があり、渉成園が築造される以前から、このあたりに建てていたと伝えられています。

※現在は、歴史学の観点からその伝承は否定的な説が出ています。

This nine-storied stone pagoda is believed to be a memorial for Minamoto no Tōru, who is regarded as one of the models for Hikaru Genji, the hero of The Tale of Genji. Legend has it that the land of the Shōsei-en Garden was originally the site of the Kawara-no-in, the residence of Minamoto no Tōru, and that this pagoda had existed on this spot even before the garden was constructed.

Note: Some historical research has found that this legend does not have adequate foundation.



No. 6 そうちんきょ  
**漱枕居** (十三景)  
Sōchin-kyō Teahouse

印月池の西南に位置し、水上のにりだすように建てられています。四畳半に三畳敷の続く座敷と土間からなり、三畳の東には左右に手摺付の縁があります。

Located on the southwest bank of the Moon Image Pond, the Sōchin-kyō Teahouse is designed to convey the sense of embarking on the waters. It consists of a four-and-a-half-tatami-mat room, a three-tatami-mat room, and an earthen floor. To the east of the three-tatami-mat room, there is a veranda with handrails on two sides.





No. 7 ろうふうてい  
**閨風亭** Rōfū-tei Reception Hall

渉成園の中では、一番広い大広間です。軒を深くさし出し、規模の大きな建物ながら、穏やかな姿を見せています。室内は通常の書院造の間取りとは若干異なり、畳を外せば能が演じられるようになっています。また、大広間の北西に続く「嘉楽」と呼ばれる一室は、床と付書院をそなえた八畳敷で、1880(明治13)年7月、明治天皇がご休息に使われた場所です。



The Rōfū-tei has the most expansive hall in the Shōsei-en Garden. Although the deep eaves extending outward present an edifice of considerable scale, the building manages to convey a gentle feeling. The layout of the interior was designed differently from that of the usual Shoin-style architecture so that it can be transformed into a Noh stage when the tatami mats are removed. To the northwest side of the hall, there is an eight-tatami-mat room called Karaku, which is equipped with a wooden-floored alcove and a shelf that can be used as a desk. In July 1880, Emperor Meiji used this room to rest.



(徳川慶喜筆) Calligraphy by Tokugawa Yoshinobu

この閨風亭内には、かつて渉成園を訪れた徳川慶喜筆の扁額や、渉成園を作庭したと伝わる石川丈山筆の「閨風亭」の扁額が飾られています。



(石川丈山筆) Calligraphy by Ishikawa Jōzan

On the interior wall of the Rōfū-tei there are framed pieces of calligraphy on display. One is the calligraphy of "Shōsei-en," written by Tokugawa Yoshinobu (1837–1913), who was a regular visitor to the Shōsei-en Garden, and another is that of "Rōfū-tei" by Ishikawa Jōzan (1583–1672), who is believed to be the designer of the garden.



No. 8 ろあん  
**蘆菴** Ro-an Teahouse

二階建の茶室(煎茶席)です。階下は七畳で、西側に床をかまえ、二方に縁がついています。階上は主室四畳半に、通常の3/4の大きさの畳三畳の次の間を付しています。階上の窓からは、渉成園を一望することができます。

Ro-an is a two-storied teahouse for serving sencha (infused green tea). Its lower floor is a seven-tatami-mat room with a wooden-floored alcove on the west side and verandas on two sides. On its upper floor, it has a four-and-a-half-tatami-mat room adjoining a room with three tatami mats that are three fourths of the size of a regular mat. The windows on the upper floor offer a panoramic view of the Shōsei-en Garden.



No. 9 しんせつきょう  
**侵雪橋** (十三景)  
Shinsetsu-kyō Bridge

印月池の西北岸から縮遠亭(P.9)のある北大島へ渡る木造の反橋(そりばし)です。頼山陽は、『渉成園記』の中で雪の積もった橋のありさまを玉龍にたとえて表現しています。

This is an arched wooden bridge connecting the northwest shore of the Moon Image Pond and the North Island, where the Shukuen-tei Teahouse (p. 9) is located. In his essay "Shōsei-en ki," the poet Rai San'yō used the metaphor "the Pearl Dragon" to describe the beauty of the bridge when it is covered with snow.



No.  
10

しゆくえんてい

## 縮遠亭 (十三景)

Shukuen-tei Teahouse

北大島に建てられたお茶室です。西側入口の土間から奥へ入ると茶室(抹茶席)があり、四畳間が付く構成をとります。その南端から斜めに続く板間を経て三畳敷の上段の間が連結されており、上段は床を高く支えた舞台造りになっています。

This is a teahouse built on the North Island. The entrance, located on the west side of the house, is an earthen floor space, which leads to a tearoom for serving matcha (powdered green tea). This room adjoins a four-tatami-mat room, the south side of which is diagonally connected to a wooden floored space that is also connected to an elevated three-tatami-mat room. By raising the floor, this elevated space can serve as a stage.



No.  
11

かいとうろう

## 回棹廊 (十三景)

Kaitō-rō Bridge

北大島と丹楓溪とを結ぶ木橋です。安政の大火(1858年)における焼失以前は、朱塗りの欄干を持つ反橋だったと伝えられていますが、現在は柿葺の屋根をもつ橋となっています。

This is a wooden bridge connecting the North Island and Tanpū-kei. Before it was burned down in the Great Ansei Fire in 1858, it is said to have been an arched bridge with balustrades painted in vermillion. The present bridge has a roof thatched with Japanese cypress bark.



No.  
12

ぼう か かく

## 傍花閣 (十三景)

Bōka-kaku Pavilion

園林堂の前、山門にあたる位置に建てられています。庭園内には珍しい楼門作りで、左右側面に山廊と呼ばれる階段の入口があり、階上には四畳半の部屋を設けています。傍らには桜並木が広がり、春にはその名にふさわしい佇まいを見ることができます。

Located in front of the Onrin-dō Hall, the Bōka-kaku Pavilion was built as a symbolic temple gate to the hall. Its two-storied roofed gate design is unusual for a structure built in a park. On both sides, there are stairways which serve as the entrances to a four-and-a-half-tatami-mat room on the upper floor. The pavilion is flanked by rows of cherry blossom trees, which are in full bloom in spring. They are a fitting tribute to its name Bōka-kaku (Pavilion Alongside the Flowers).







No.  
13

# 園林堂

Onrin-dō Hall

堂内中央に御本尊・阿弥陀如来を安置する持仏堂です。「園林」とは元来、中国宮廷に設けられた大規模な庭園の意ですが、仏典では「浄土」を表す表現として用いられます。室内は、版画家・棟方志功筆の襖絵で飾られています。

This is a Buddhist hall where the statue of Amida Buddha, the primary object of veneration, is enshrined. The term "Onrin" ("garden grove") originally referred to a large-scale garden of a royal palace in ancient China, but in Buddhist literature, it is used as an allusion to the Pure Land. The interior of this hall is adorned with a set of printings on sliding doors by woodblock artist Munakata Shikō (1903–1975).



No.  
14

# 代笠席

Tairitsu-seki Teahouse

周辺に生垣をめぐらせ建てられている煎茶用のお茶室です。「代笠席」とは、人里離れた地を訪れた旅人が「笠代わり」に雨宿りする席という意味だと考えられます。

This building with a hedge around it is a teahouse for serving sencha. The name "Tairitsu-seki" is thought to come from an imaginary scene where a traveler is taking shelter in a hut (seki) from the rain in lieu of (tai) wearing a straw hat (ritsu) when traveling in an area far from town.



No.  
15

# 臨池亭

Rinchi-tei Reception Hall

池に臨んで建てられていることからその名前が付けられています。内部は、八畳二間で、周囲に縁側をめぐらした構造の書院です。

The Rinchi-tei is so named because this building (tei) was built facing (rin) the pond (chi). The shoin-style hall has two eight-tatami-mat rooms and verandas on its two sides.



No.  
16

# 滴翠軒

(十三景)  
Tekisui-ken  
Reception Hall



臨池亭の奥にある建物が、滴翠軒です。「滴翠軒」の名は、その池に落ちる小滝(滴翠)からつけられました。緩やかな屋根が深く軒を差し出し、縁側が池中に張り出しているのが特徴です。

The Tekisui-ken is located behind the Rinchi-tei Reception Hall. The name "Tekisui-ken" comes from the nearby small waterfall (tekisui) cascading into the pond. The building is characterized by its gently sloping roof with deep eaves and verandas extending over the pond.





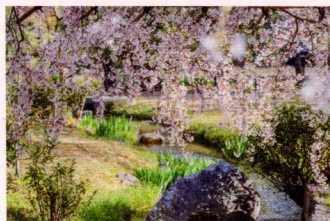
# 渉成園の植物

Plants in the Shōsei-en Garden

渉成園は、四季折々に咲く花や植物が、大きな見どころです。園内で見られる、四季ごとの主な植物を紹介します。

The major attraction of the Shōsei-en Garden is its variety of flowers and plants that bloom in each season throughout the garden. Here are some of the plants you can enjoy in each season.

## 春 Spring



春の見どころは、なんといっても「桜」です。園内には、ソメイヨシノをはじめ、数種類の桜が50本近く植えられています。花期も異なりますので、比較的長期間、桜が楽しめるのが特徴です。

The highlight of the garden in spring is, above all, its cherry blossoms. There are nearly fifty cherry trees of several varieties, including Somei-Yoshino, planted in the garden. Because of the variation in the time when they reach full bloom, you can enjoy them for a relatively long period of time in this garden.

春に見られる  
植物  
Plants in Spring



▷ ツツジ (4~5月)  
Azalea (April to May)



▷ カキツバタ (5月)  
Rabbit-ear iris (May)

## 夏 Summer



夏は緑色に染まる渉成園の姿を見ることができます。暑い季節に入りますが、アジサイや蓮の花など、見どころがたくさんあります。

In summer, the entire garden is covered with lush green. To beat the summer heat, visit the garden to enjoy a wide variety of flowers such as hydrangeas and lotus flowers.

夏に見られる  
植物  
Plants in Summer



▷ クチナシ (5~6月)  
Gardenia (May to June)



▷ サルスベリ (7~9月)  
Crape myrtle  
(July to September)

各花の詳しい開花時期、場所はホームページに掲載しています。ホームページをご覧くださいながら、ぜひ散策してみてください。

You can find more details about the times of their full bloom on our website. Please scan the QR code with your phone to visit the website and refer to it as you enjoy the plants.



## 秋 Autumn



秋になると、丹楓渓を中心に、園内の様々な場所で落葉樹が色づき始めます。

モミジやイチョウの色づきはもちろん、護岸付近には、鮮やかに紅葉するハゼノキ、小さく可愛い紫色の実を付けるムラサキシキブ(コムラサキ)も見どころです。

In autumn, the leaves of deciduous trees begin to turn a beautiful color in various parts of the garden especially in the Tanpū-kei area.

The highlights of the garden in this season include not only the colors of maple and ginkgo trees but also the wax trees, whose foliage and stems turn bright red, and Japanese beautyberry, whose small purple berries are so lovely to see.

秋に見られる  
植物  
Plants in Autumn

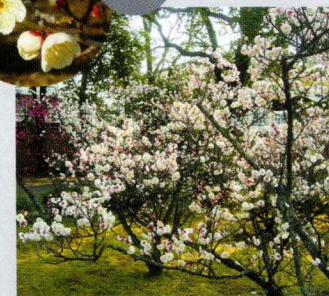


▷ ハゼノキ  
Wax tree



▷ ムラサキシキブ  
(コムラサキ)  
Japanese beautyberry

## 冬 Winter



木々も落葉し、落ち着いた雰囲気を楽しめるのが、冬の渉成園です。そんな中でも、ささやかに咲く花々が魅力的です。春を迎える前には梅が咲き始めます。

In winter, a serene atmosphere pervades the Shōsei-en Garden as the leaves fall from the trees. Even in such a bleak landscape, there are flowers blooming resiliently, which add a touch of charm to the garden. The plum trees are already starting to blossom to herald the arrival of spring.

冬に見られる  
植物  
Plants in Winter



▷ ツバキ (1~4月)  
Camellia (January to April)



▷ アセビ (2~4月)  
Japanese andromeda  
(February to April)