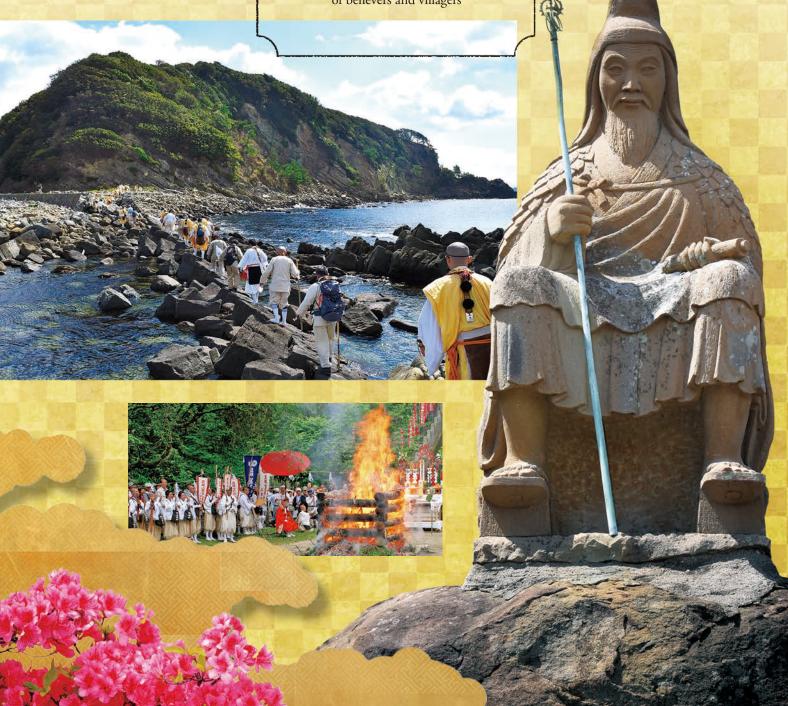


Japan Heritage

Katsuragi Shugen

The birthplace of Shugendo, a tradition passed down through generations of believers and villagers

A journey of prayer and discovery





Japan Heritage

# Katsuragi Shugen

The birthplace of Shugendo

8. Inunakisan Shipporyu-ji Reishogatake



2. Former Shinpuku-ji Temple

4. Sakura Jizo

5. Mt. Kuratani

3. Mt. Daifuku / Mt. Unzan



The Katsuragi mountains, which straddle the three prefectures of Wakayama, Osaka, and Nara, are where En no Gyoja, considered the founder of Shugendo, first practiced his ascetic training. This region is thus the birthplace of Shugendo. The 112-kilometer stretch of mountains has long been revered as a home to many deities. En no Gyoja, who trained here for years, buried each of the 28 chapters of the Lotus Sutra in sutra mounds across the area.

To make a pilgrimage to these sutra mounds, as well as to temples, shrines, waterfalls, megaliths, and other sites connected to En no Gyoja, is called Katsuragi Shugen. The area is also dotted with related cultural assets. Registered as a Japan Heritage in June 2020, Katsuragi Shugen not only remains an important training site for Shugendo followers, but is also a magnet for countless tourists who come to experience the history and allure of the region.

# (D)

1. Tomogashima

# Ascetic training begins by the sea

The first sutra mound, Johon, is located on Torajima, one of the four islands of Tomogashima off the coast of Kada, Wakayama. Given that Shugendo is a mountain-focused religion, it's unusual that one of its sacred training sites is by the ocean.

From nearby Okinoshima Island—where regular tourists take a ferry to visit—Shugendo practitioners walk to Torajima across a rocky stretch that appears only at low tide. The Shugendo trail that starts from Tomogashima continues on to Kada, Wakayama.



Sutra mound #1 is found on Torajima of Tomogashima

#### The Katsuragi Shugen Story

## (2)

# Training rooted in local communities

Because the mountains of Katsuragi Shugen are not very high and are relatively accessible, Katsuragi Shugen's ties with local communities are stronger compared to other Shugendo training routes. Shugendo practitioners have been deeply involved in the locals' faith in these places.

Local villages have households that have provided lodging and assistance for Shugendo practitioners. The Oku family of Izumisano, Osaka provided a place of rest, as shown by documents found in the household



The Oku family residence was used as a place of rest by Shugendo practitioners



#### Katsuragi Shugen today and tomorrow

To this day, many people go through Katsuragi Shugen training. While many of the destinations require you to clear difficult obstacles—for example, travel unmapped paths, climb cliffs, and cross streams—in recent years you can get close to some sites by car or public transportation. This is a convenient way to begin getting to know Katsuragi Shugen and to experience Katsuragi's beautiful nature, culture, and history.



The Diamond Trail leads to Shugendo training sites



28. Kameno-o-shuku / Mt. Myojin

25. Koki-ji Temple Kogebata 27. Ousaka

23. Kushira

16. Nagaredani Kongodoji

22. Mizukoshi-tawa

26. Mt. Nijo

24. Hiraishi-toge Pass

21. Mt. Kongo

Mt. Minami-Katsuragi Kagami no Shuku / Kotakiji Temple Buttokutawa

10. Dai-itoku-ji Temple

18. Iwaze Mt. Kyozuka

19. Mt. Jinpuku

15. Mt. Iwawaki

9. Mine no Ryu-o

13. Mukai Tawa

12. Goma no Tawa Hodome

17. Amami-fudo

20. Former Ishi-dera Temple

7. Nakatsugawa

11. Nanakoshi-toge Pass Mt. Kyozuka

6. Shino-toge Pass

Kinokawa River



#### About Japan Heritage

A program of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan Heritage recognizes stories of the traditions and cultures of Japan told through the allure and uniqueness of regional histories. It was established in 2015 with the goal of promoting local communities by utilizing the tangible and intangible cultural properties that are the basis of these stories. Katsuragi Shugen is one of the 104 stories that have so far been recognized as a Japan Heritage. (As of March 31, 2021)

# Introduction to Katsuragi Shugen

#### En no Gyoja

Shugendo founder En no Gyoja, whose real name was En no Ozunu, lived in the 7th and 8th centuries. Many legends surround him; for example, he is said to have had supernatural powers that allowed him to move freely across the sky and mountains, and he had faithful demon servants. After making the Katsuragi mountains an ascetic training ground, En no Gyoja moved to Mount Omine, which to Shugendo practitioners has become just as important as Katsuragi Shugen.



Statue of En no Gyoja (photo courtesy of Shogo-in Temple, Shugendo headquarters)

#### **Unique Shugendo attire**

Because devotees climb wild, rugged mountains, they have come to wear highly functional attire-much like today's mountaineering wear. Besides being convenient and allowing easy movement, the Shugendo outfit also embodies the teachings of the Buddha in various forms. The outfit comprises clothing and tools. The main clothing items include an eight centimeter-wide black skullcap, a suzukake robe on top of a white base-layer robe, and a yuigesa sash over the shoulders. Tools include a horagai conch shell trumpet used to communicate in the mountains and a shakujo staff.



Shugendo costume from Shipporyu-ji Temple

#### Sutra mounds and training sites

En no Gyoja likened the mountains of Katsuragi to the world of Buddhism. He put each of the 28 chapters of the Lotus Sutra in a dedicated container and buried them in various places in the mountains. The 28 places where the sutras were buried are called kyozuka (sutra mounds) and are sacred sites central to the Katsuragi Shugen belief

system. A pilgrimage to these 28 sutra mounds is core to Katsuragi Shugen. The route is also dotted with other places associated with En no Gvoia: namely, places where he did his ascetic training. Major training sites can be found in Meisho Zu-e illustrated guidebooks published in the Edo Period.



Sutra mound #20, Jofukyo Bosatsuhon at former Ishi-dera Temple

#### Katsurei-zakki

Published in 1850, the Katsurei-zakki details things like the 28 sutra mounds and their locations and plays a key role in explaining Katsuragi Shugen to a modern audience. Shugendo almost ceased to exist when the Meiji government of the late 19th century passed a law to abolish it. Sacred sites fell into neglect, as did the paths leading to them. After

World War II, a movement began to revive Shugendo. The Katsurei-zakki and other books helped followers conduct surveys and locate sutra mounds and many other Shugendo sites. Even today, the book serves as a guide for Shugendo devotees.



Katsurei-zakki (owned by Shipporyu-ji Temple)



## **Tomogashima** (Torajima)

Tomogashima is a 20-minute ferry ride from Kada Port in Wakayama City. It's the collective name for a group of four islands: Jinoshima, Torajima, Kamijima, and Okinoshima. The first sutra mound. Tomogashima Johon, is on Torajima. To get there, you walk across at low tide from the east end of Okinoshima.

Note: As of March 2021, the path to Torajima is closed

- Wakayama City Tourism Department 073-435-1234

  Kada, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama Prefecture

  20 min. Fory ride from Kada Port

  Visit anytime





#### Johon

Johon is sutra mound #1 and the starting point of the 28-station Katsuragi Shugen trail. In a fissure of stone measuring 10 meters deep and 50 cm wide is the sutra mound—a stone monument engraved with kanji saying it's the first chapter of the Lotus Sutra. Ancient illustrated guidebooks like the Kii no Kuni Meisho Zu-e described visiting this site as tainaikuguri ("passing through a womb")—a practice symbolizing rebirth. Even today Shugendo believers come from far and wide to visit this place.

#### Kada Kasuga-jinja Shrine

The shrine is said to have been moved to its current location by Kuwayama Shigeharu (a retainer of warlord Hashiba Hidenaga) in 1596. Legend holds that En no Gyoja, who was using Tomogashima Islands as a sacred training site, prayed to the shrine's god as a guardian deity. The carvings of the frog-leg struts and transoms of the main hall are



characteristic of the Momoyama Period. The main hall and the 14 wooden plaques have been designated Important Cultural Properties of Japan.

C 073-459-0368 ↑ 1343 Kada, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama Prefecture 10 min. walk from Nankai Kada Station ♀ 9:30 to 16:30 ☐ 5 spaces

#### Mount Daifuku Hiyuhon

Mount Daifuku is believed to be the location of sutra mound #3. At the foot of the mountain are places with deep connections to Katsuragi Shugen, such as Hakanotani Gyoja-do, Daifukusan Hon'ei-ji Temple (affectionately called Nougawa Kannon), and Narutakisan Enmyo-ji Temple (popularly known as Narutaki Fudoson).



- Wakayama City Tourism Department 073-435-1234
- Nougawa, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama Prefecture

  50 min. walk to the trailhead from JR Musota Station, and 2 hr. walk from there to the summit of Mt.

  Daifuku 1 None

#### Ajigamine Gyoja-do

Gyoja-do is a shrine dedicated to En no Gyoja, who established Tomogashima as a sacred training site. Tradition holds that it was built by Doko-hosshinno when he underwent ascetic training in Katsuragi, Doko-hosshinno was a son of Emperor Goyozei, served as head priest of Shogo-in Temple, and held the title Overseer of Kumano Sanzan (the Three



Grand Shrines of Kumano). From its hilltop vantage point, it offers panoramic views of Kada, the ocean, and Tomogashima Islands.

Wakayama City Tourism Department 073-435-1234
★ 242 Kada, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama Prefecture
■ 15 min. walk from Nankai Kada Station
I None

#### Sakura Jizo Shingehon

Sutra mound #4. A stone monument dated 1448 stands in Hannan's Yamanakadani area. The sutra mound was marked by an old sakura (cherry blossom) tree, and thus was called Sakura Jizo. Others believe that sutra mound #4 is in fact located to the south of JR Yamanakadani Station. There you'll find a stone monument dated 1569 that



commemorates monks who made a pilgrimage of 66 sacred sites related to the Lotus Sutra.

#### Kosen-ji Temple (Kyoshi Kannon)

The temple's name, Kyoshi ("filially devoted child"), is said to derive from an anecdote from the Asuka Period involving En no Gyoja and his mother. En no Gyoja was wanted by government officials, who accused him of using witchcraft to mislead the public. They took his mother hostage but En no Gyoja gave himself up instead to save his mother. On the



temple grounds is a stone monument assumed to mark the grave of En no Gyoja's

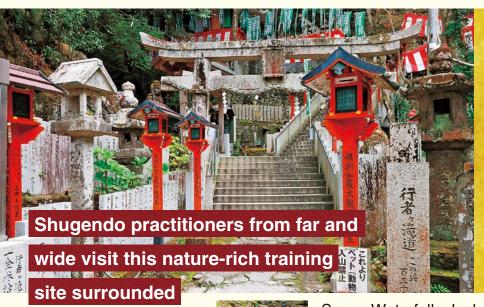
Misaki Town Industry and Tourism Department 072-492-2730 
 ↑ 1464 Kyoshi, Misaki-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture 
 □ None

## Negoro-ji Temple

Negoro-ji Temple, the head temple of the Shinai Shinaon school of esoteric Buddhism. was founded by Kakuban Shonin (known posthumously as Kogyo Daishi), who is considered to have revived the Shingon sect. Considering its origin as Bufuku-ji, which was designated the 34th stop on the Katsuragi pilgrimage, the temple has deep connections to Katsuragi Shugen.



C 0736-62-1144 ↑ 2286 Negoro, Iwade-shi, Wakayama Prefecture ■ 5 min. drive from Iwade-Negoro IC on Keinawa Expressway ↑ Adults 500 yen ↑ April through October 9:10 to 16:30; November through March 9:10 to 16:00 pm 1 80 spaces



## Inunakisan (Shipporyu-ji Temple)

Founded by En no Gyoja in 661, Shipporyu-ji Temple is the location of sutra mound #8. It is also a training site of central importance in Shugendo. Its honorific title, Inunakisan, which literally means "barking dog," derives from Emperor Uda's praise of a dog that sacrificed itself to protect a hunter from a giant serpent in the mountains. The temple is also known as Nvonin Omine ("women's sacred mountain") and accepts female Shugendo trainees. The temple has a pilgrimage route covering locations in the mountains, including training sites, rocks, halls, and mini shrines

by primeval forest



#### Seven Waterfalls, Including Gyoja no Taki Falls

Of the 48 waterfalls in the mountains of Shipporyu-ji Temple, seven of them were named to evoke seven treasures such as gold and silver as a way to laud the miraculous success of Emperor Junna's prayers for rain during a drought. These seven falls figure into the temple's name, which literally means "temple of seven treasured waterfalls." The seven waterfalls are called Ryokai no Taki, To no Taki, Benten no Taki, Nunobiki no Taki, Kozuki no Taki, Gyoja no Taki, and Senju no Taki.

Cor2-459-7101 ★ 8 Ogi, Izumisano-shi, Osaka Prefecture
20 min. drive from Kaminogo IC on Kansai-kuko Expressway
T:30 to 16:30
50 spaces

#### Omine-ji Temple

Said to have been founded by En no Gyoja, Omine-ji Temple is recorded as a sacred Shugendo training site in the Shozan-engi, compiled in the early Kamakura Period. In addition to the Gyoja-do, its precincts include a 13-tiered pagoda believed to be the tomb of En no Gyoja's mother. A Saito Daigoma fire ritual is held every March.



C 0736-37-0250 ★ 2-1 Ominedai, Hashimoto-shi, Wakayama Prefecture 5 min. drive from Hashimoto-higashi IC on Keinawa Expressway 2 20 spaces

#### Daitaku-ji Temple

The temple was founded during the Hakuho era when En no Gyoja constructed a hut for use in ascetic training and prayed for the coming of Yakushi Nyorai (the Medicine Buddha). According to ancient documents, En no Gyoja enshrined a statue of the Jizo bodhisattva next to sutra mound #19 at Mount Jinpuku and made the place an affiliate of Daitaku-ji Temple.



C 0747-23-1744 ★ 581 Ozawa-cho, Gojo-shi, Nara Prefecture # 15 min. drive from Gojo IC on Keinawa Expressway \$\mathbb{O}\$ 8:00 to 17:00 \$\mathbb{Q}\$ 10 spaces

# Kisshoso-ji Temple



This ancient temple is said to have been founded by En no Gyoja and constructed at the order of Emperor Jomei, It's also believed to be his birthplace. Its name derives from the tradition that En no Gyoja used a grass known as kisshoso to build a hut at the site. The temple's precincts include an ancient well from which En no Gyoja's first bath is said to have been drawn and a stone on which he sat during meditation.



 0745-62-3472
 ♠ 279 Chihara, Gose-shi, Nara Prefecture
 ➡ 5 min. walk from JR Tamade Station

 ● 9:00 to 17:00
 ☑ Yes

#### Katsuragi Hitokotonushi-jinja Shrine

This ancient shrine honors the deity Hitokotonushi, who according to the mythology described in the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki appeared while Emperor Yuryaku was hunting on Mount Katsuragi. Hitokotonushi had the power to make any wish that could be expressed in a word or two (hitokoto or ichigon) come true. The locals affectionately call this shrine "Ichigon-san."



#### Hiraishi-toge Pass Myo-on Bosatsuhon

Sutra mound #24. This mound is located on Hiraishi-toge Pass, to the north of Mount Iwahashi. Lying to the south of Mount Nijo, Mount Iwahashi is on the border between Kawachi (Osaka) and Yamato (Nara). On a mountainside right before the pass, you'll find stone steps leading to two stone statues—one of En no Gyoja and another of the Buddhist deity Fudo Myo-o.

Lenvironment and Community Development Department, Kanan Town 0721-93-2500 ♣ Hiraishi, Kanan-cho, Minami-kawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture ♣ Take the Kongo Bus from Kintetsu Tondabayashi Station, get off at Hiraishi bus stop, and walk 30 minutes ♣ None

#### One-day Training at Shipporyu-ji Temple



Shipporyu-ji Temple offers one-day training for those who wish to experience Shugendo ascetic practice. Guided by a Shugendo practitioner, you make a round of training sites and places of worship around Inunakisan, followed by meditation under the Gyoja no Taki waterfall. Reservations are required 10 days in advance and will be closed once capacity is full.

- 072-459-7101
- 3 8,000 yen (includes waterfall meditation garment
- Held on the third Sunday of each month (subject to change). Check the temple's website for the latest schedule.
- 50 spaces



#### Horikoshi Shaku-kannon Temple

Horikoshi Shaku-kannon Temple stands quietly in the mountains and is one of the training sites of Katsuragi Shugen. The temple's principal object of worship, the statue of Juichimen Kannon Bosatsu, is said to have been carved by En no Gyoja in the itto-sanrai manner, meaning each stroke with a chisel was followed by three prayers, as he prayed for his mother's recovery from a painful internal disease.



The statue is enshrined in the main hall but is rarely shown to the public.

C 0736-25-0001 ★ 1360 Higashitani, Katsuragi-cho, Ito-gun, Wakayama Prefecture ■ 20 min. drive from Kihoku-Katsuragi IC on Keinawa Expressway 2 20 spaces

#### Makiosan Sefuku-ji Temple

This famous temple was founded by order of Emperor Kinmei. It was a Shugendo training site and is home to legends associated with Kukai, the great monk. On the temple grounds is Kami-do, where it is believed Kukai shaved his head upon converting to Buddhism. Other highlights include a statue of the bodhisattva Bato Kannon that shows the soles of his feet and a 4-meter-high seated statue of the deity Hochigai Daikannon.



Con Hanwa Expressway Main hall 500 yen ■ 8:00 to 17:00 (December through February: 8:00 to 16:00)

#### Dai-itoku-ji Temple Hosshihon

Sutra mound #10. Dai-itoku-ii Temple is said to have been founded by En no Gyoja. On the temple grounds is a large stone engraved with bonji script. The Katsurei-zakki mentions that a stone believed to be sutra mound #10 is found within the temple gate.



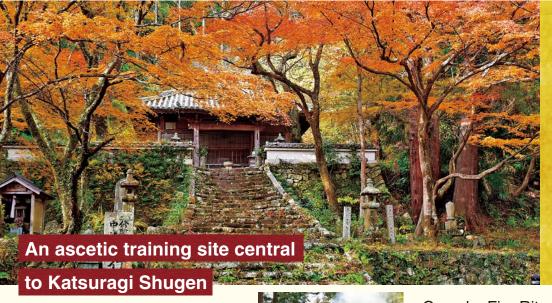
 Kishiwada City Tourism Department 072-423-9486 ★ 1178 Ohsawa-cho, Kishiwada-shi, Osaka Prefecture
 From Nankai Kishiwada Station, take the Nankai Wing Bus bound for Ushitakisan, get off at Ushitakisan bus stop, and walk 3 minutes I None

#### Yushutsuzan Iwawakiji Temple

Situated partway up the north side of Mt. Iwawaki (elevation: 897 meters), which is known as a sacred Katsuragi Shugen training site, Iwawakiji Temple is believed to have been founded by En no Gyoja at the order of Emperor Monmu during the Taiho era (701 to 704). Its honorific title "Yushutsuzan" derives from the title of chapter 15 in the Lotus Sutra and the appearance of the temple surroundings, which seems like rocks gushing forth.



Cor21-62-4000 ♠ 3824 Kagata, Kawachinagano-shi, Osaka Prefecture ■ 60 min. drive from Kishiwada-Izumi IC on Hanwa Expressway 🗓 50 spaces (scattered in six locations about 1.5 km on the way to the temple)



# Nakatsugawa Gyoja-do

Nakatsugawa Gyoja-do, which is also known as "Chudai," plays a central role in Katsuragi Shugen. It hosts the Katsuragi Kanjo ritual in which the title of yamabushi is conferred upon followers undergoing ascetic training by Shogo-in Temple. The temple also hosts meetings in which local residents talk about subjects such as preparations for the Gomaku fire rituals held each spring and welcoming Shugendo pilgrims.

that retains its solemn

historical air



#### Gomaku Fire Ritual at Nakatsugawa Gyoja-do

The Saito Gomaku fire ritual is held every April by priests from Shogo-in Temple. In this important ancient ceremony, a special altar is constructed at Nakatsugawa Gyoja-do to pray for the success of ascetic training on Mount Omine by Shugendo practitioners.

#### Taima-dera Temple







At the time Taima-dera Temple was founded, the eastern base of Mount Nijo was owned by En no Gyoja. He donated the land to allow the temple to be built there. It was here that En no Gyoja first practiced ascetic training. To the south of the Kondo hall is a stone on which En no Gyoja sat when worshiping, testifying to the

Control de 1263 Taima, Katsuragi-shi, Nara Prefecture ≡ 15 min. walk from Kintetsu Taimadera Station 1 15 spaces



#### Donzuru-bo Peak

The oddly shaped rocks of Donzuru-bo were created by pyroclastic flows and volcanic ash from Mount Nijo's volcanic activity. The name Donzuru-bo literally means "a flock of cranes," the image the landscape evokes when seen from afar. The place serves as a Shugendo training site.



Commerce and Industry Department, Kashiba City 0745-44-3312 ♠ Anar Prefecture ■ 10 min. drive from Kashiwara IC on Nishi-Meihan Expressway

#### Mount Myojin Fugen Bosatsu Kanbotsuhon

Sutra mound #28. It is believed the 28th chapter of the Lotus Sutra was buried somewhere on Mount Myojin, which is part of the Mount Nijo range. The Shozan-engi, compiled in the early Kamakura Period, records that the burial of the 28th and final chapter of the Lotus Sutra was completed



Coji Town Tourism Association 0745-33-6668 ↑ 2640 Hatakeda, Oji-cho, Kita-katsuragi-gun, Nara Prefecture ■ 5 min. drive from Kashiba IC on Nishi-Meihan Expressway (to parking lot), 40 min. walk to the mountaintop ♣ Parking lot open 9:00 to 19:00 ☐ 35 spaces

#### Kameno-o-shuku Fugen Bosatsu Kanbotsuhon

The rock "Kameishi" is in the Yamato River Called "Kamenose." It is said to be alternative location of sutra mound #28. This large granite rock, which has been eroded over millennia by the rapids, appeared as an illustration entitled "Kame-ishi" in the Yamato Meisho Zu-e of the Edo Period.



Kashiwara City Cultural Assets Department 072-976-3430 ↑ Toge, Kashiwara-shi, Osaka Prefecture
 15 min. drive from Kashiba IC on Nishi-Meihan Expressway
 1 None



## Tenporin-ji Temple

Tenporin-ji Temple's origins go back to 665 when En no Gyoja prayed to the guardian deity Hitokotonushi and summoned the Buddhist deity Hoki Bosatsu to Mount Kongo. Counted among the seven great mountains of Shugendo, Mount Kongo has flourished as a sacred site since ancient times. The temple was abandoned during the anti-Buddhist movement following the government's separation of Buddhism and Shinto in the late 19th century. The temple was revived after World War II. To this day, it conveys the spirit of Katsuragi Shugen. Hoki Bosatsu, the temple's principal object of worship, is rare because it is revered only in the area around Mount Kongo. The temple is at the peak of the mountain, making it the highest point of the 28-station Katsuragi Shugen trail.



#### Lotus Festival

The Lotus Festival is the oldest festival at Tenporin-ji Temple. It is held each year on July 7, the anniversary of En no Gyoja's death. The event includes offerings of lotus flowers, a Saito Ogoma fire ritual, and fire-walking.



#### Site of Tamon-ji Temple

This mini temple in Chihayaakasaka Village is said to stand at the site of Tamon-ji Temple, which was one of the seven great temples of Mount Kongo and a training site used by Shugendo practitioners. The mini temple enshrines the goddess Kishimojin, the bodhisattva Jizo, and the Buddha Amida Nyorai, among others, and it is still visited by Shugendo followers today.

Chihayaakasaka Village Education Department 0721-72-1300 ↑ Chihaya, Chihayaakasaka-mura, Minami-kawachi-gun, Osaka Prefecture ■ 45 min. drive from Habikino IC on Minamihanna Road ☐ None









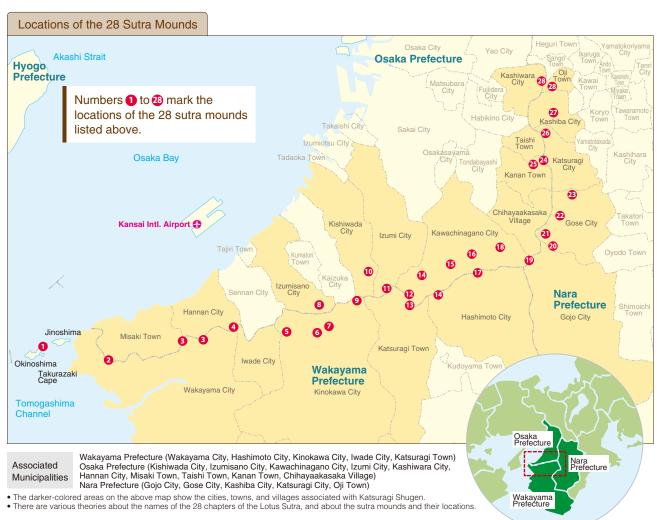






#### **List of Katsuragi Shugen Cultural Assets**

| 1  | Tomogashima Johon   | Wakayama City                          | 32 | The rural landscape of Hinenosho Ogi             | Izumisano City     | 63 | Inunakisan (Shipporyu-ji Temple)                                      | Izumisano City            |
|----|---|--|----|--|--------------------|----|---|---------------------------|
| 2  | Hobenhon at former Shinpuku-ji Temple   | Misaki Town                            | 33 | Hibashiri-jinja Shrine                           | Izumisano City     | 64 | Katsurei-zakki  | Izumisano City            |
| 3  | Mt. Daifuku Hiyuhon / Mt. Unzan Hiyuhon   | Wakayama City                          | 34 | Oku Family Residence                             | Izumisano City     | 65 | Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke   | Izumisano City            |
| 4  | Sakura Jizo Shingehon   | Hannan City                            | 35 | Matsuo-dera Temple                               | Izumi City         | 66 | Seven waterfalls, including Gyoja no Taki Falls                       | Izumisano City            |
| 5  | Mt. Kuratani Yakuso-yuhon   | Kinokawa City                          | 36 | Makiosan Sefuku-ji Temple                        | Izumi City         | 67 | Katsuragi-odori Dance   | Kishiwada City            |
| 6  | Shino-toge Pass Jukihon   | Kinokawa City                          | 37 | Niutsuhime-jinja Shrine                          | Katsuragi Town     | 68 | Amefuri no Taki Falls at Ogami-jinja Shrine                           | Kishiwada City            |
| 7  | Nakatsugawa Kejo-yuhon  | Kinokawa City                          | 38 | Kono Amida-do Hall                               | Katsuragi Town     | 69 | Sasa-odori Dance  | Izumi City                |
| 8  | Inunakisan Shipporyu-ji Reishogatake<br>Gohyakudeshi-jukihon                                    | Izumisano City                         | 39 | lwawakiji Temple                                 | Kawachinagano City | 70 | Horikoshi Shaku-kannon Temple   | Katsuragi Town            |
| 9  | Mine no Ryu-o Jugaku-mugaku-ninkihon  | Kinokawa City                          | 40 | Sokoku-ji Temple                                 | Gojo City          | 71 | Katsuragi Zao Gongen-sha Shrine                                       | Katsuragi Town            |
| 10 | Dai-itoku-ji Temple Hosshihon   | Kishiwada City                         | 41 | Mt. Kongo  | Gose City          | 72 | Tennyosan Shoraku-ji Temple   | Katsuragi Town            |
| 11 | Nanakoshi-toge Pass Mt. Kyozuka Kenhotohon  | Izumi City                             | 42 | Taima-dera Temple                                | Katsuragi City     | 73 | Omine-ji Temple   | Hashimoto City            |
| 12 | Goma no Tawa Hodome Daiba-dattahon  | Katsuragi Town                         | 43 | Taima-dera Temple Nakanobo                       | Katsuragi City     | 74 | Fudoyama no Kyoseki Boulders  | Hashimoto City            |
| 13 | Mukai Tawa Kanjihon   | Katsuragi Town                         | 44 | Kannen-kutsu Cavern                              | Wakayama City      | 75 | Hachidai-ryuo/Katsuragi Myojin Spring Festival<br>at Tokaku-ji Temple | Hashimoto City            |
| 14 | Mt. Minami-Katsuragi Kagami no Shuku Anrakugyohon /<br>Kotakiji Temple Buttokutawa Anrakugyohon | Hashimoto City /<br>Kawachinagano City | 45 | Shinja-ike Pond                                  | Wakayama City      | 76 | Miyanoko and Katsuragi-jinja Shrine New Year's Event                  | Hashimoto City            |
| 15 | Mt. Iwawaki Juji-yujuppon   | Kawachinagano City                     | 46 | Site of Akai Well                                | Wakayama City      | 77 | Gyoja-mairi Ritual  | Hashimoto City            |
| 16 | Nagaredani Kongodoji Nyorai-juryobon  | Kawachinagano City                     | 47 | Tsurugino-ike Pond on Kamishima Island           | Wakayama City      | 78 | Kotakiji Temple   | Kawachinagano City        |
| 17 | Amami-fudo Funbetsu-kudokuhon   | Kawachinagano City                     | 48 | Ebi-matsuri Festival at Kada Kasuga-jinja Shrine | Wakayama City      | 79 | Kotakiji Temple Sumiyaki Fudoson                                      | Kawachinagano City        |
| 18 | Iwaze Mt. Kyozuka Zuiki-kudokuhon   | Kawachinagano City                     | 49 | Kishu Kadaura Saito Daigomaku Ritual             | Wakayama City      | 80 | Daitaku-ji Temple   | Gojo City                 |
| 19 | Mt. Jinpuku Hosshi-kudokuhon  | Gojo City                              | 50 | Ajigamine Gyoja-do                               | Wakayama City      | 81 | Jifuku-ji Temple  | Gojo City                 |
| 20 | Jofukyo Bosatsuhon at former Ishi-dera Temple   | Gose City                              | 51 | Kada Awashima-jinja Shrine                       | Wakayama City      | 82 | Site of Tamon-ji Temple   | Chihayaakasaka<br>Village |
| 21 | Mt. Kongo Nyorai-jinrikihon   | Gose City                              | 52 | Jogyo-ji Temple                                  | Wakayama City      | 83 | Tenporin-ji Temple  | Gose City                 |
| 22 | Mizukoshi-tawa Zokuruihon   | Gose City                              | 53 | Sainen-ji Temple                                 | Wakayama City      | 84 | Kisshoso-ji Temple  | Gose City                 |
| 23 | Kushira Yakuo Bosatsu Honjihon  | Gose City                              | 54 | Narutakisan Enmyo-ji Temple (Narutaki Fudoson)   | Wakayama City      | 85 | Katsuragi Hitokotonushi-jinja Shrine                                  | Gose City                 |
| 24 | Hiraishi-toge Pass Myo-on Bosatsuhon  | Kanan Town                             | 55 | Daifukusan Hon'ei-ji Temple (Nougawa Kannon)     | Wakayama City      | 86 | Taima-dera Temple Takenobo  | Katsuragi City            |
| 25 | Koki-ji Temple Kogebata Kanzeon Bosatsu Fumonhon  | Kanan Town                             | 56 | Hakanotani Gyoja-do                              | Wakayama City      | 87 | Takao-ji Temple   | Katsuragi City            |
| 26 | Mt. Nijo Daranihon  | Katsuragi City                         | 57 | Site of Nakayama-oji Shrine                      | Wakayama City      | 88 | Donzuru-bo Peak   | Kashiba City              |
| 27 | Ousaka Myoshogon-no-honjihon  | Kashiba City                           | 58 | Jigen-in Temple                                  | Misaki Town        | 89 | Bato Kannon of Anamushi-toge Pass                                     | Kashiba City              |
| 28 | Kameno-o-shuku Fugen Bosatsu Kanbotsuhon /<br>Mt. Myojin Fugen Bosatsu Kanbotsuhon              | Kashiwara City /<br>Oji Town           | 59 | Kosen-ji Temple                                  | Misaki Town        | 90 | Kannon-ji Temple and Miwa-jinja Shrine                                | Kashiba City              |
| 29 | Kada Kasuga-jinja Shrine  | Wakayama City                          | 60 | Old Drawing of Negoro-ji Temple                  | Iwade City         | 91 | Sekiya Jizoson  | Kashiba City              |
| 30 | Negoro-ji Temple  | Iwade City                             | 61 | Nakatsugawa Gyoja-do                             | Kinokawa City      | R3 | 1 Iwaya   | Taishi Town               |
| 31 | Kokawa-dera Temple  | Kinokawa City                          | 62 | Kumano-jinja Shrine                              | Kinokawa City      | R3 | 2 Shigo Senryo-odori Dance  | Katsuragi Town            |



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