

▲ Daihon-do (Main training hall)

Constructed in 1968. The Daihon-do is used for Goma ritual, the most important praying ritual of this temple, where Fudō-myō-ō and other four major myō-ō around it and Heisei large Mandala are enshrined. You will find Goma amulet booths on the 1st floor of the East and West wing halls. The Daihon-do Gejin is the reception booth of protective charms and many other lucky charms.

### Goma (Homa) Ritual

At the Naritasan-Temple, a variety of wishes by followers including safety of family, business success, traffic safety, and expelling evils by offering Goma ritual to ritual where many votive offerings are dedicated to the main god, Fudō-myō-ō.

Cinder smoke of Goma ritual starts to rise early in the morning and never stops every day as many followers visit to pray for fulfilling their wishes.

The Goma ritual is a secret art of Shingon Esoteric Buddhism for which a Goma altar is prepared in front of Fudō-myō-ō, a variety of offerings are devoted, and special wooden Goma sticks are burnt on the altar. The fire of the Goma rite symbolizes the wisdom of Fudō-myō-ō, and the wooden Goma sticks represent the afflictions of human beings.

The officiating priest prays afflictions be burnt out with the holy fire of Fudō's wisdom, wishes by the followers be purified and for the fulfillment of those wishes.

### Goma Amulets and Charms

Goma amulets representing the spirit and virtue of Fudō-myō-ō are given to those who offer the Goma rite prayers and wooden sticks which are burned in sacred Goma fire. Protective charms (Migawari-omamori) which provide divine protection from accidents and disasters are also available.



(Your name can be written on the back of the charm.)

Please come over to the Daihon-do Gejin or other charm booths to obtain a protective and other charms.

Kinds of charms

Protective charm & victory charm ¥500~

Pass, health & long life, recovery from illness and others ¥800



### Naritasan Park open to the public

Originally completed in 1928, and considerably renovated in 1998. Naritasan Park covers a huge area of some 165,000 square meters. The park's atmosphere changes with each season with alternately changing flowers and colors: apricot, cherry trees and azalea, followed by lush, green foliage and then yellow leaves. There are the Great Pagoda of Peace, the Calligraphy Museum, the Hikkon-hi (monument in memory of the writing brushes used in calligraphy), the Suikin-kutsu (a unique facility built for the enjoyment of listening to the sounds of falling water), a tea ceremony room, and the Literature/Haiku Monument. The park is open to the public and devotees and visitors can relax and enjoy themselves here. (It takes around one hour to walk circling the park.)

Every year, the apricot festival is held from mid-February to mid-March and the Momiji festival is held in mid-November. [Admission free]

### Social business

#### Education, Welfare and Cultural Services

Based upon the temple's guiding principle, "Offerings should be kept in a pure environment," Naritasan manages and offers various social services. These services are administrated through three Naritasan foundations emphasizing three individual aspects — education, welfare, and culture, which enables Naritasan to achieve its religious mission and to enhance the community culture greatly at the same time.

### Main Temple Naritasan Shinshoji Temple

1 Narita, Narita-shi, Chiba 286-0023 JAPAN

Tel: 0476-22-2111 Fax: 0476-24-2210

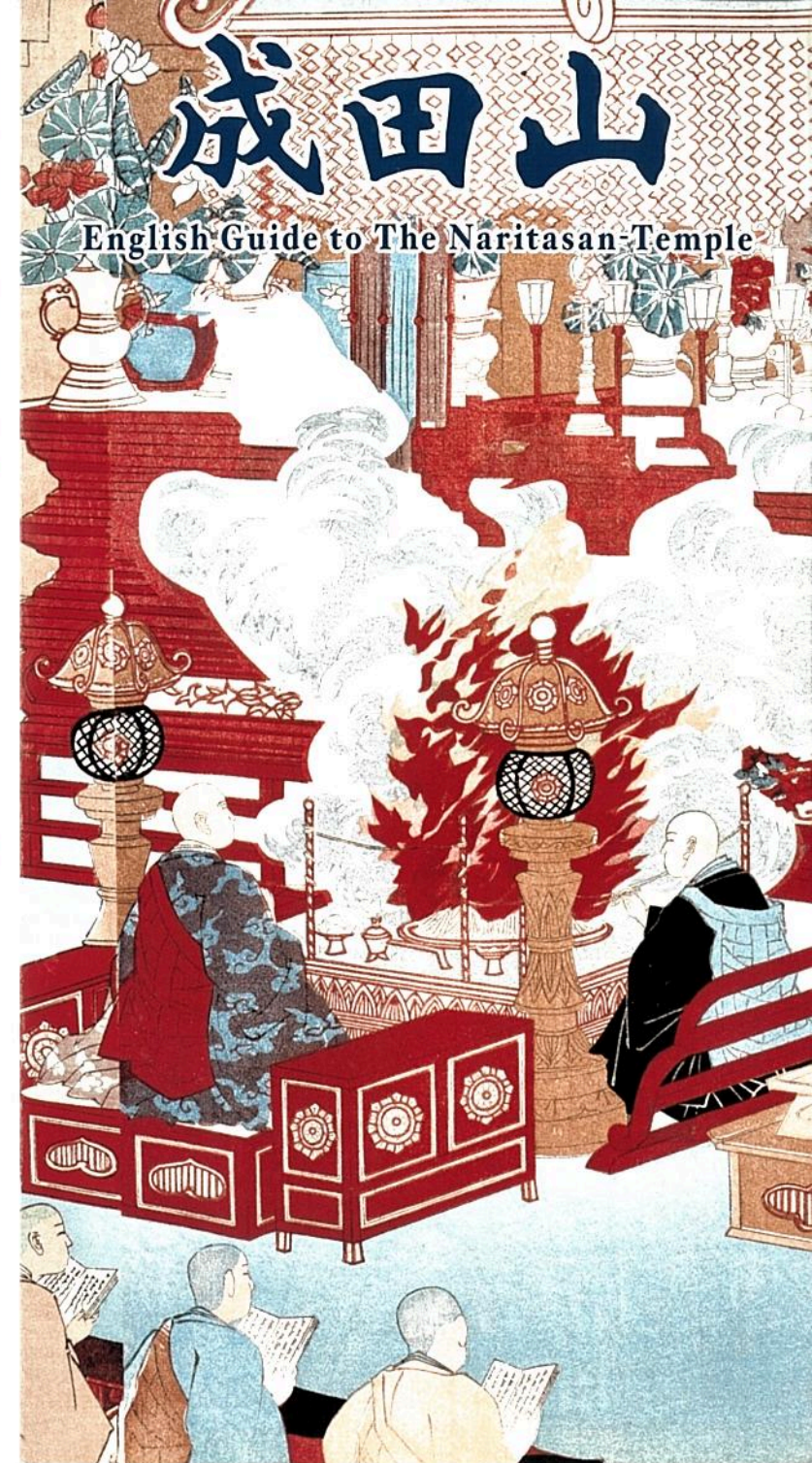
Reception: 8:00~16:00

<http://www.naritasan.or.jp>

Cover : Goma Ritual depicted in "Naritasan Ō-goma Shuyō-no-zu (Painting of Naritasan Grand Goma Religious Training)"

-About "Naritasan Ō-Goma Syugyō-no-zu (Painting of Naritasan Grand Goma Religious Training)"

Naritasan often carried out offsite expositions (Dekaichō) at Fukagawa, Edo in the period from the Edo period to the beginning of the Meiji period. At Monzen-ichi, or Marché along the street to a temple, Nishiki-e paintings (multicolored wood block prints of ukiyo-e) featuring the Naritasan, Fudō-son or a stage figure of Ichikawa Danjurō of Narita-ya kabuki performers' guild were sold and welcomed by worshippers. This Nishiki-e painting by Kunisada is one of them.





## Establishment

As people say, "When it comes to Naritasan, the Goma is the ritual", miracles and returns the rite is believed to bring is numerous. A lot of people including Kabuki actors Naritaya Ichikawa Danjuro and Ichikawa Ebizo have been having faith in Naritasan Fudō-myō-ō since the Genroku era of the Edo period. Naritasan Kongō-ō-in Shinshoji is the official name of the Naritasan Temple which belongs to the Chisan Sect of Shingon Buddhism. The image of Fudō-myō-ō ("Unmovable Wisdom King," or "Acalanātha" in Sanskrit), the main deity of this temple, is of great historical importance in that Kōbō Daishi (or Kūkai, the founder of Shingon Buddhism) is said to have carved, consecrated and conducted a Goma ritual before this very statue by an order of the Emperor Saga.

In 939, when the nation was thrown into upheaval by a revolt led by Taira no Masakado, Archbishop Kanjō carried this Fudō-myō-ō image, which had been enshrined at Takaosan Jingoji-temple in Kyoto, to the Kanto area, on a secret order of the Emperor Suzaku. Here, at Narita, Kanjō conducted a Goma rite in front of the image for 21 days, praying for the sake of peace. On February 14, 940, the final day of the Goma prayer, the revolt was suppressed and Naritasan was founded to commemorate the victory and given a temple name of Shinshoji.

## Temple Precinct Buildings



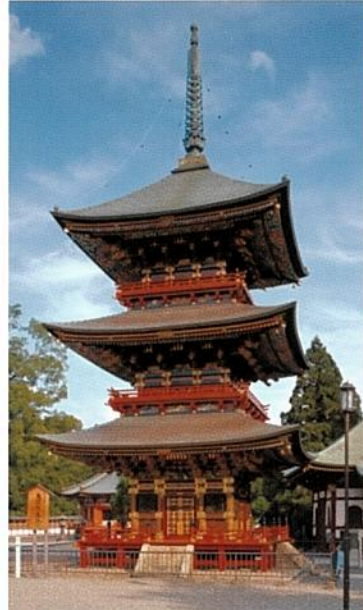
▲ **Sō-mon (Main Gate)**  
Constructed in 2007. The total height is about 15 meters. It is the main gate of Naritasan. On the upper story (Kaerumata) of this Main Gate, 12 oriental zodiac animals are sculpted and over Kaerumata, eight different Buddha images representing different birth years are enshrined.

● **Kōrinkaku Hall** Constructed in 1975. The hall is the Honbō (temple office) and Kyakuden (guest room) where followers are treated with Boirizen vegetarian meal. The Kōrin-no-ma on the 4th floor is the largest room (approx., 800 square meters = 480 tatami mats) in the temple complex.

● **Issaikyō - dō (All Scriptures House)**  
Constructed in 1722.

The Hakkakutenrinzo located in the center of the Issaikyō - dō houses the comprehensive volumes of Buddhist Scriptures as well as Fu-dai-shi, a devout Chinese Buddhist who invented the revolving bookcase (on the left side of the Shoro bell tower).

● **Shōtoku-taishi-dō (Prince Shōtoku Hall)**  
Constructed in 1992. Prince Shōtoku, who is considered to be the "Father of Japanese Buddhism" is enshrined here.

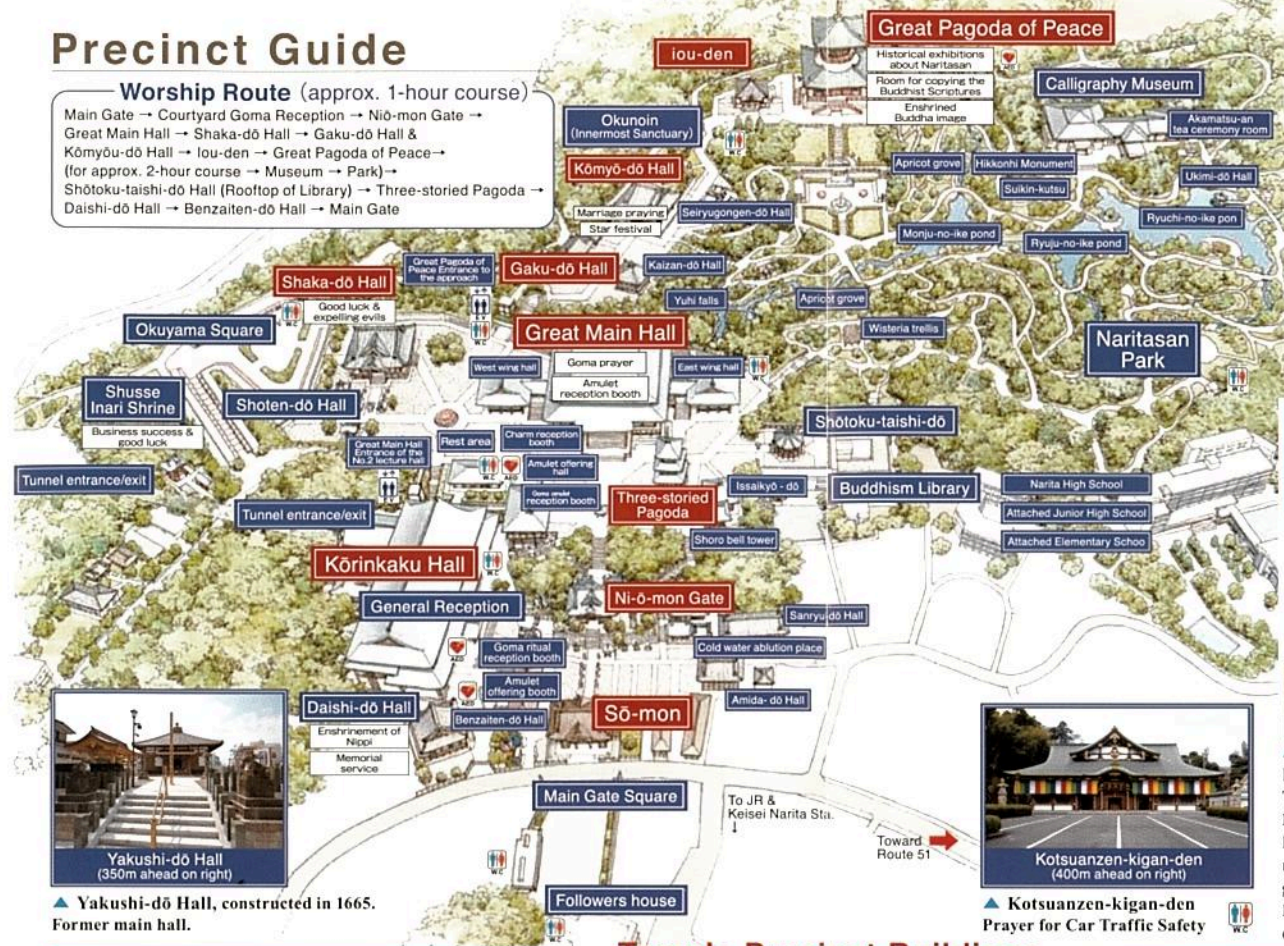


▲ **Three-storied Pagoda [Important Cultural Asset]** Constructed in 1712. The overall height is about 27 meters. Five Buddhas (Gochinyorai: Vairocana Akṣobhya, Ratnasambhava, Amitābha, and Amoghasiddhi) are enshrined. On the side of the pagoda, there are 16 Buddhist saints (arhat) by Shimamura Entetsu and the roof rafters with Unsui (flowing clouds and water) patterns carved are called "Ichimai-taruki" (single rafter), which is extremely rare.

## Precinct Guide

### Worship Route (approx. 1-hour course)

Main Gate → Courtyard Goma Reception → Niō-mon Gate → Great Main Hall → Shaka-dō Hall → Gaku-dō Hall & Kōmyō-dō Hall → Iou-den → Great Pagoda of Peace → (for approx. 2-hour course → Museum → Park) → Shōtoku-taishi-dō Hall (Rooftop of Library) → Three-storied Pagoda → Daishi-dō Hall → Benzaiten-dō Hall → Main Gate



▲ **Yakushi-dō Hall**, constructed in 1665. Former main hall.



▲ **Kōmyō-dō Hall [Important Cultural Asset]** Constructed in 1701. Originally built as the Main Hall, where Dainichinyorai Buddha, Fudō-myō-ō, and Aizen-myō-ō are enshrined. The overall height is about 15 meters. There is a cave for the Okunoin building in the back and the door will be opened for the Gion festival every year. Marriage praying booth and Hoshi-matsuri (star festival) amulet reception booth are located here.



▲ **Shaka-dō Hall (Śākyamuni Hall)** [Important Cultural Asset] Constructed in 1858. The hall was used as the Main Hall. Enshrined here are Śākyamuni Buddha, Fugen (Samantabhadra), Monju (Mañjuśrī), Miroku (Maitreya), and Senju-kannon (1,000 armed Avalokiteśvara). The reliefs of 500 Buddhist saints (arhat) and 24 paragons of Filial Piety are carved in the walls made with all zelkova. Good luck & expelling evils prayer booth is located here.



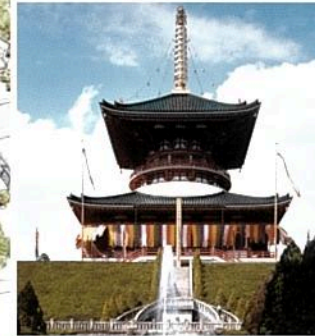
▲ **Niō-mon Gate [Important Cultural Asset]** Re-constructed in 1830. Enshrined here are the Four Guardians of the Buddha-Misshaku-kongō (Vajrapāṇi), Naraen-kongō (Nārāyaṇa), and Kōmoku-ten (Virūpākṣa) and Tamon-ten (Vaiśravaṇa).



▲ **Gaku-dō Hall [Important Cultural Asset]** Constructed in 1861. Displayed here are votive tablets and Ema (pictorial offering tablets) dedicated by devotees. A statue of Ichikawa Danjūrō VII (famous kabuki actor) and a "Giant Bronze Globe (manufactured in 1907)" are also enshrined.



▲ **Iou-den** Constructed in 2017. Yakushi-Nyorai, Nikko- and Gekko Bosatsu, and 12 guardian gods are enshrined. There is a prayer place for health & long life, recovery from illness.



▲ **Heiwa Daitō (Great Pagoda of Peace)** Constructed in 1984. There are historical exhibitions about Naritasan, and a room for copying the Buddhist Scriptures in traditional Japanese calligraphy. Five myō-ō Dharmaguardian kings and the Showa Great Mandala, Buddha statues and images dedicated by devotees are enshrined.



▲ **Kotsuanzen-kigan-den** Prayer for Car Traffic Safety