

龍安寺

RYOANJI TEMPLE



世界文化遺産登録

大雲山 龍安寺

京都市右京区龍安寺御陵下町13
電話(075)463-2216番



Kuri, main building of the temple

庫裡

石段の正面の建物が庫裡で、禪宗寺院建築の簡素にして重厚、特に木組と白壁の調和がまた静寂の内に構成美をかもしだしている。



鏡容池

この池は徳大寺家によって築かれたもので、かつてはおしどりが群れ遊んだところからおしどり池と呼ばれた。石庭鑑賞後のひとめぐりも、何がなしほっと心が和むのを感じるの、水の効果というものだろう。池の堤防からは龍安寺全景の山々が古来の姿そのままに眺望され、四季それぞれの美しさは又格別である。

Kyoyochi Pond

The pond was made in the late twelfth century. Until recent years many mandarin ducks were to be seen on the pond. Hence the Ryoanji was generally known as Oshidoridera, the temple of mandarin ducks. The water wells out from around the two rocks in the south. On the islet named Bentejima is a hall, in which an image of Sarasvati has been housed.



つくばいと佗助椿

方丈の北東に据えてある銭形のつくばいは、一見“五、魚、止、矢”の文字に読まれるが、中心の口を共用すれば、“吾唯足知”(ワレタダタルヲシル)と成り、禪の格言を謎解きに図案化された無言の悟道である。水戸光圀の寄進といわれている。秀吉が賞讃したと今も伝えられる佗助の老樹が枯淡で景趣をそえている。

A unique wash-basin of stone. "Tsukubai"

Tsukubai, the stone-wash basin for the tea room, has a unique inscription, "I learn only to be contented." He who learns only to be contented is spiritually rich, while the one who does not learn to be contented is spiritually poor even if he is materially wealthy. This concept is important in the Zen philosophy. The Tsukubai is said to have been contributed by Mitsukuni Mito (1628—1700), a feudal lord and the compiler of the great History of Japan known as "Dainippon-shi".

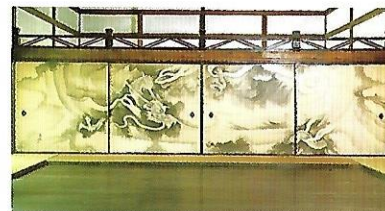


茶室蔵六庵 (非公開)

方丈から東庭を隔てた東北隅の茶室を蔵六庵という。蔵六という語は亀の別名で、頭・尾・四肢の六つを甲羅の中に隠すのでこの名がつけられた。江戸初期の茶人不遠庵僧首座の好みのままに、水屋の掛け窓も珍しく、四畳一間で中板が設けてあり、古くから龍安寺十勝の一つに挙げられている。

The Tea-room Zoroku (Closed to the public)

The tea room Zoroku is typical of the style favored by Kishuza, a tea master of the early 17C. Zoroku means to contain (or hide) 'six.' The six stands for the head, tail, and four legs. Consequently Zoroku means a tortoise, which is the symbol of Genbu, the guardian god of the north.



方丈広間の襖絵 (非公開)



龍安寺

該寺創建於十五世紀末期，是用十五塊形狀各異的岩石與白砂而巧妙構成的岩石庭園，作為日本文化的傑作代表之一，名聞天下。其純樸之美令人沉浸於哲學的冥想世界。

石庭

這座簡樸而優美的岩石庭園，東西之長有二十五米，南北之寬有十米之大。這長方形的禪園，與中世紀所建成的宮廷貴族的華麗庭園截然不同，不用一草一木，僅在鋪平的白砂上布置了十五塊岩石。這獨創而成的庭園所象徵或代表的東西，請參觀者們自己去冥想，去尋覓。注視越長久，您的想像就會越來越寬廣。被包圍在用土建成的低矮圍牆之中的庭園，也許可視為禪宗藝術的典範。

建造圍牆的土是用菜籽油加工過的，隨著時光的流逝，油漸漸地滲透出來，由此形成獨特的色彩之美。

這世界聞名的岩石庭園，據說是一五二五年逝世的畫家兼庭園師相阿彌所創建。

료안지

15세기말에 만들어진 白砂와 15개의 돌만을 배치한 石庭은 일본 문화의 대표작의 하나로써 알려져 있습니다. 그 간소한 아름다움은 冥想(정상)을 불러 일으켜 주겠소.

석정

이 간소한면서도 뛰어난 石庭은 동서 25미터, 남북 10 미터의 넓이입니다. 그 장방형의 禪(선)의 성원은 중세에 만들어진 궁언귀족의 화려한 정원과는 전혀 다릅니다. 나무나 풀을 전혀 사용하지 않고 15개의 돌과 한 모래만으로 정원을 만들었습니다. 배관자들에게서는 이 독자적인 정원이 무엇을 표현하고 있는가를 스스로 찾아내 주십시오. 여러분들이 오래 바라보면 바라볼수록 空想이 더욱 넓게 펼쳐지게 되겠소.

흙으로 낮게 만들어진 담으로 둘러싸인 石庭은 禪(선) 예술의 전형으로 보여지고 있을지도 모릅니다. 그 담은 유채 기름을 넣어 반죽한 흙으로 만들어져 있습니다. 시간이 지남에 따라 배어나오는 기름에 의하여 스스로 특유한 디자인이 되어있습니다.

세계적으로 유명한 石庭은 1525년에 세상을 떠난 화가 겸 정원사인 송아미(相阿彌)에 의해 만들어졌다고 알려져 있습니다.

INFORMATION

拝観日時

3月1日～11月30日 A.M.8:00～P.M.5:00

12月1日～2月末日 A.M.8:30～P.M.4:30

駐車場

大型バス 20台・自家用車 80台

拝観者の駐車料金は石庭拝観者に限り1時間無料です。
但し、拝観者以外の駐車は固くお断り致します。

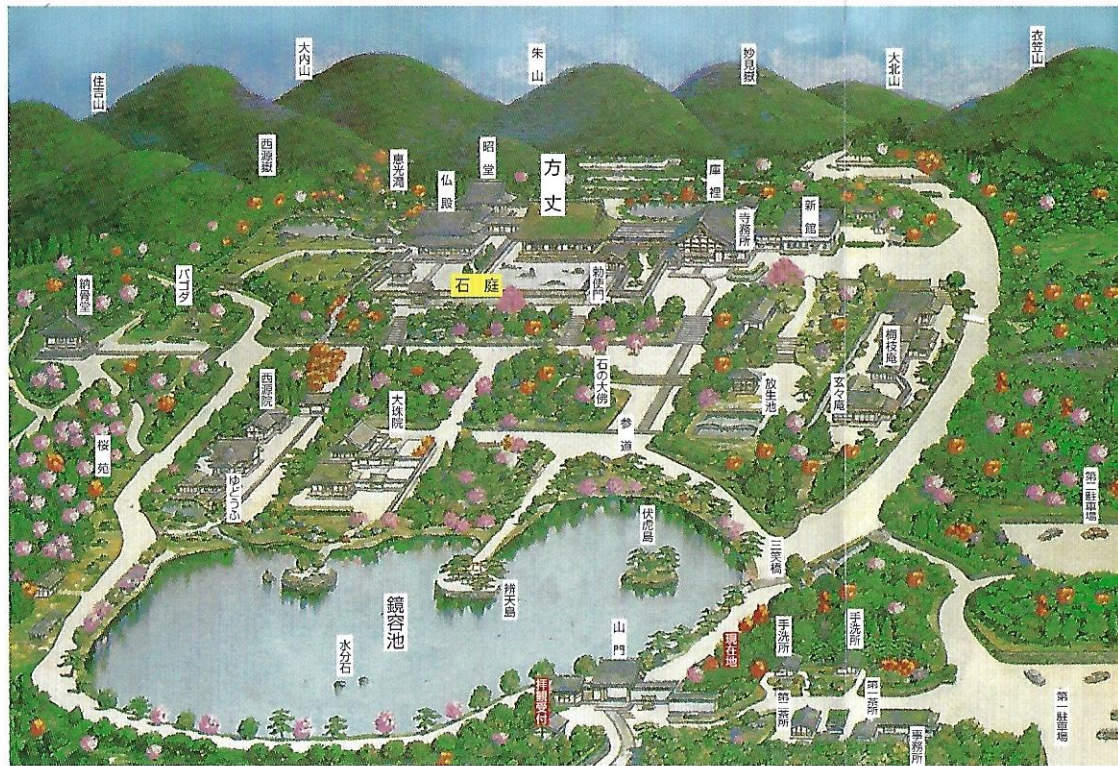
—交通のごあんない—

- 京都駅→龍安寺 市バス⑤立命館大学前下車(徒歩7分)
- 四条大宮→龍安寺 市バス⑤立命館大学前下車(徒歩7分)
- 三条京阪→龍安寺 市バス⑤龍安寺前下車

- 龍安寺→嵐山、嵯峨、映画村

京福電鉄
龍安寺→帷子の辻
嵐山、嵯峨
太秦映画村





大雲山龍安寺

徳大寺家の別荘だったのを、宝徳2年（1450）管領細川勝元が譲り受けて寺地とし、妙心寺の義天玄承を開山として創建されたものである。応仁の乱に焼失して、明応8年（1499）、勝元の子、政元が再興したが、寛政9年（1797）火災で方丈・仏殿・開山堂などを失った。現在の方丈は、そのとき西源院の方丈を移築したものである。方丈の前庭は枯山水の石庭として著名で、臨済宗妙心寺派に属し、大雲山と号し禅苑の名刹である。

Ryōanji Temple

A simple rock garden, consisting only of white sand and fifteen rocks, laid out at the end of the 15th century, is acknowledged to be one of the masterpieces of Japanese culture. Its simple beauty will inspire philosophical meditation.



石群の鑑賞

石の象(かたち)、石群、その集合、離散、遠近、起伏、禪的、哲学的に見る人の思想、信条によって多岐に解されている。

The Rock Garden

This simple yet remarkable garden measures only twenty-five meters from east to west and ten meters from south to north. The rectangular Zen garden is completely different from the gorgeous gardens of court nobles constructed in the Middle Ages. No trees are to be seen; only fifteen rocks and white gravel are used in the garden. It is up to each visitor to find out for himself what this unique garden signifies. The longer you gaze at it, the more varied your imagination becomes. This rock garden surrounded by low earthen walls may be thought of as the quintessence of Zen art.

The walls are made of clay boiled in oil. As time went by, the peculiar design was made of itself by the oil that seeped out.

This garden of worldwide fame is said to have been laid out by Soami, a painter and gardener who died in 1525.

