

## 重要な構成要素「<sup>そしどう</sup>祖師堂（本堂）」

建築：内殿・相の間 1820 年(文政3)

拝殿 1786 年(天明6)

### 帝釈天の景観を構成する要素

参詣に訪れた多くの人、帝釈堂で手を合わせて境内を後にしてしまいがちですが、帝釈天詣の極意はこれからです。帝釈堂の右手に建ち並ぶお堂こそ、帝釈天題経寺の歴史絵巻そのもののものです。帝釈堂と渡り廊下で繋がる祖師堂と呼ばれる宗祖日蓮聖人を祀る権現造形式のお堂があります。帝釈堂を本堂と思っている人が多いようですが、こちらが本堂です。

内殿は、外部に彫刻が施された現在の帝釈堂の前身となる建物で、近世後期 18 世紀後半に遡る旧帝釈堂内殿を明治末～大正期に移築したものです。拝殿は、板本尊が再発見された 1779 年(安永8)に再建された本堂の可能性がある建物で、祖師堂を構成する拝殿と内殿は取り壊されることなく、増改築を繰り返して現在の姿となったものです。本寺の歴史を内部に取り込んだ本堂にふさわしい建築物といえます。



天釋帝又柴  
面正堂本

大正末～昭和初頃

## **Soshi-do Hall (Main hall)**

Inner Hall: 1820    Front Hall: 1786

Many of those who visit the temple simply put their hands together in Taishaku-do Hall and leave the precinct, but the secret of visiting Taishakuten starts from there. Halls that stand in a row on the right of Taishaku-do Hall show the historic picture scroll of Taishakuten Daikyo-ji Temple. There is a hall in the style of Gongen-zukuri called Soshi-do Hall in which Saint Nichiren of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism is deified, and which is connected to Taishaku-do Hall by a connecting corridor. There seem to be many people who think that Taishaku-do Hall is the main hall, but in actuality this is the main hall.

The inner hall is the predecessor building of the current Taishaku-do Hall to which sculptures were added externally, and the inner hall of the former Taishaku-do hall that dated back to the latter half of the 18th century in the late modern period was dismantled and reconstructed. The front hall may be the main hall that was reconstructed in 1779 when ita-honzon was found, and the front hall and inner hall that constitute Soshi-do Hall were

repeatedly refurbished without being demolished  
to reach their present forms.