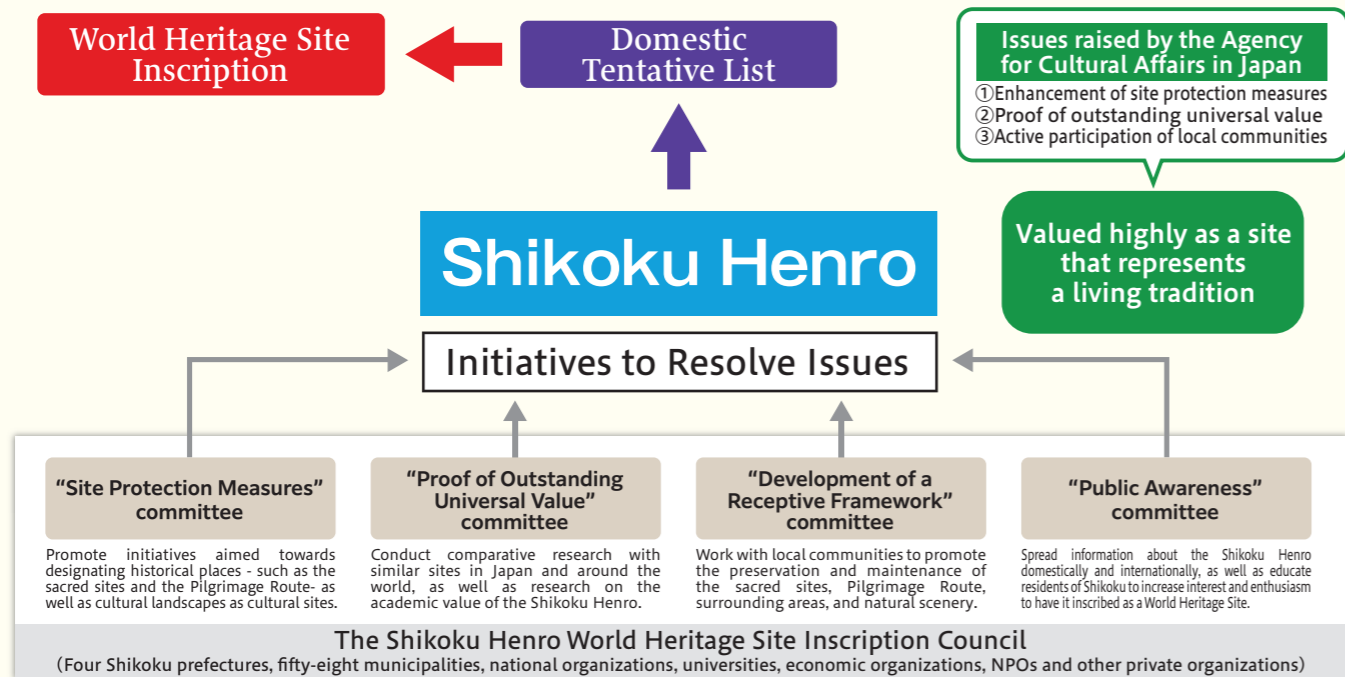


Please support our efforts to have the Shikoku Henro registered as a World Heritage Site.



Initiatives to Resolve Issues

Goal ① Enhancement of Site Protection Measures

Sites need to be protected under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties and other laws, so we are investigating cultural properties and promoting their designation as cultural properties.

Goal ② Proof of Outstanding Universal Value

For a place to be registered as a World Cultural Heritage Site, it is necessary to prove outstanding cultural significance and value that transcends national boundaries, so activities to do so are being carried out.

Goal ③ Active Participation of Local Communities

To maintain the preservation, succession, and utilization of the World Heritage Site even after its registration, the local community needs to actively participate in the process from the stage of the registration process, so activities to get the local people interested in this process are being carried out.

Major Developments Towards Inscription as a World Heritage Site

Nov. 2006	The four prefectures in Shikoku submitted a joint proposal to the Agency for Cultural Affairs → Continued Review
Dec. 2007	The four prefectures in Shikoku as well as fifty-eight municipalities submitted a revised joint proposal
Sept. 2008	Evaluated as "Category Ia" by the Cultural Properties Subcommittee of the Council for Cultural Affairs *Preparations to be made based on the basic topics in the proposal
Mar. 2010	Establishment of a Promotion Council for the Inscription of the Eighty-eight Temples and Pilgrimage Route of Shikoku as a World Heritage Site
Sept. 2015	Signed a cooperative agreement with the Province of Galicia, Spain
Aug. 2016	The four prefectural governors in Shikoku submitted a new proposal to the Commissioner of the Council for Cultural Affairs for inclusion on the Tentative Domestic List
Dec. 2019	The title name changed from the "Eighty-eight Temples and Pilgrimage Route of Shikoku" to "Shikoku Henro"
Apr. 2021	The council's name changed to the Shikoku Henro World Heritage Site Inscription Council

Members of the Shikoku Henro World Heritage Site Inscription Council 97 organizations As of Apr. 2023.

Prefectures and Municipalities (4 prefectures, 58 cities and towns and villages)

Tokushima Prefecture

The cities of Tokushima, Naruto, Komatsushima, Anan, Yoshinogawa, Awa and Miyoshi; and the towns of Katsura, Kamiyama, Mugi, Minami, Kaiyo, Itano and Kamiita.

Kochi Prefecture

The cities of Kochi, Muroto, Aki, Nankoku, Tosa, Susaki, Sukumo, Tosashimizu, Shimanto, Konan, Kami; and the towns of Toyo, Nahari, Tano, Yasuda, Nakatoso, Shimanto, Otsuki and Kuroshio; and the village of Geisei and Mihara.

Ehime Prefecture

The cities of Matsuyama, Imabari, Uwajima, Yawatahama, Niihama, Saijo, Ozu, Shikokuchuo, and Seiyo; and the towns of Kumakogen, Tobe, Uchiko and Ainan.

Kagawa Prefecture

The cities of Takamatsu, Marugame, Sakaide, Zentsuji, Kan-onji, Sanuki, Higashikagawa, Mitoyo; and the towns of Utazu and Tadotsu.

State Institutions (8)

Shikoku Bureau of Telecommunications, Chugoku-Shikoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office, Shikoku Regional Forest Office, Shikoku Bureau of Economy Trade and Industry, Shikoku Regional Development Bureau, Shikoku District Transport Bureau, Geospatial Information Authority of Japan Shikoku Regional Survey Department, Chugoku-Shikoku Regional Environment Office Shikoku Office.

University Organizations (3)

Shikoku Kokuritsu Daigaku Kyogikai (Shikoku Association of National Universities: Naruto University of Education, Tokushima University, Kochi University, Ehime University, Kagawa University), Shikoku University, Tokushima Bunri University.

Reijokai (Association of Sacred Sites) (1)

Shikoku Hachijuyuhakkasho Reijokai (Association of the Shikoku Pilgrimage Temples)

Economic Organizations (11)

Shikoku Economic Federation, Tokushima Association of Corporate Executives, Tosa Association of Corporate Executives, Ehime Association of Corporate Executives, Kagawa Association of Corporate Executives, Federation of Shikoku Region Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Tokushima Prefecture Chambers and Commerce and Industry Business Women's Clubs, Federation of Kochi Prefecture Chambers of Commerce and Industry Business Women's Clubs, Federation of Ehime Prefecture Chambers and Commerce and Industry Business Women's Clubs, Federation of Kagawa Prefecture Chambers of Commerce and Industry Business Women's Clubs, The Shikoku Association of Shinkin Bank.

NPOs and Other Organizations (12)

NPO Tokushima Kyoseijuku Ippokai, NPO Loop 88 Shikoku, Association for Shikoku Pilgrimage Route Culture as World Heritage, NPO Network for Shikoku Henro Pilgrimage and Hospitality, Shikoku 88-kasho Henrogoya Project, Tokushima UNESCO Association, Ehime Prefectural Liaison Council of UNESCO Associations, Kagawa Prefectural Liaison Council of UNESCO Associations, Junior Chamber International Japan Shikoku District Council, Konin-sendachi Arukihenro no kai, Kamodani Henro Michi Group, Henromichi Preservation Cooperative Association.



Preserving and Passing On the World-Renowned
Shikoku Henro
to the Future.



May the Shikoku Henro become a World Heritage Site



Donations to the Shikoku Henro World Heritage Site Inscription Council were used to make this pamphlet.

Contact

The Shikoku Henro World Heritage Site Inscription Council Office
(Culture Promotion Division, Arts and Culture Bureau, Policy Planning Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government)
FAX: 087-806-0238 Website: <https://88sekaisan.org/>



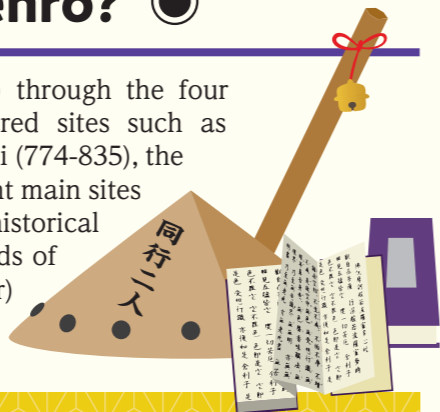
Connecting hearts, Shikoku is one.

The Shikoku Henro World Heritage Site Inscription Council

Academic institutions, government agencies, and industries in Shikoku are working together to have the Shikoku Henro registered as a World Heritage Site.

What is the Shikoku Henro?

It is a lengthy Pilgrimage Route (approx. 1,400 km) through the four prefectures of Shikoku that includes numerous sacred sites such as temples and shrines associated with Kukai/ Kobo Daishi (774-835), the founder of Shingon Buddhism in Japan. The eighty-eight main sites that pilgrims visit, the Pilgrimage Route, and other historical places along the way have been preserved for hundreds of years, and the custom of "osetta" (helping one another) that supports the pilgrimage still exists today making the Shikoku Henro a living cultural site.



Characteristics of the Shikoku Henro

- 1 Although the eighty-eight sacred sites are numbered, there is no rule as to where to begin and end. It is a pilgrimage without a destination because it is a circular route.
- 2 It is a pilgrimage by the common people for the common people, with pilgrims from various walks of life making the pilgrimage for their own purposes. It does not have a fixed style established by a specific religious group or authority.
- 3 This is a pilgrimage supported voluntarily by local citizens who, in some cases, provide food and lodging to travelers, as well as maintain the Pilgrimage Route, and other forms of "osetta".



History of the Shikoku Henro

8th ~ 15th century

During this period Shikoku was a place of arduous, ascetic practice for monks who wished to follow in the footsteps of Kukai/Kobo Daishi.

16th century ~ early 17th century

People other than monks began to participate on this pilgrimage and worship at certain temples and shrines.

Late 17th century ~ early 20th century

In 1687, the first guidebook was published, and around this time the eighty-eight sacred sites, Pilgrimage Routes, and signposts were established. However, in 1868 the government declared that Shintoism and Buddhism should be separated so this led to changes in the pilgrimage such as the relocation of some of the sacred sites.

Mid-20th century ~ present

Although the pilgrimage has changed in response to changes in society such as the diversification of transportation and increasing urbanization, it continues and coexists with modern society.

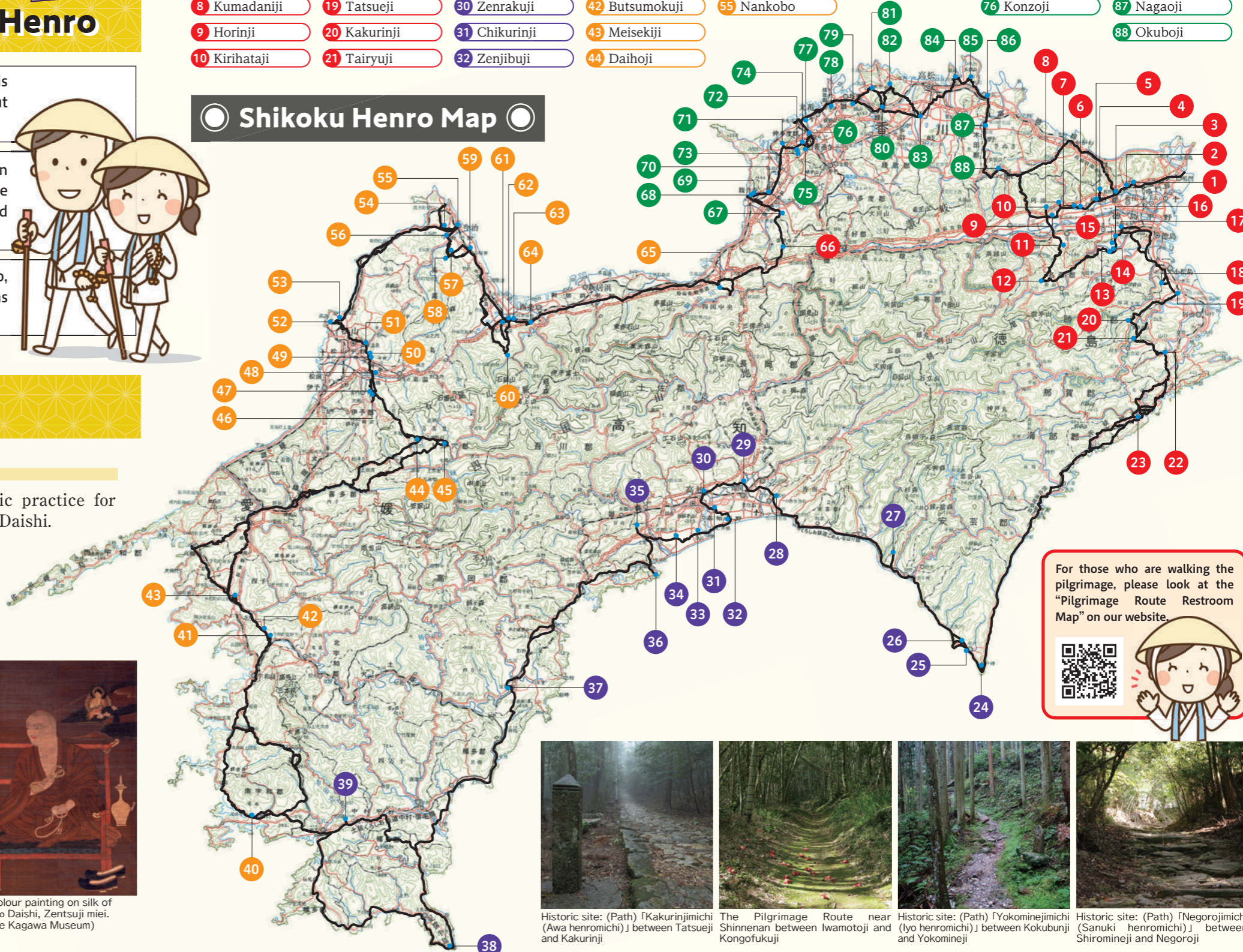


A colour painting on silk of Kobo Daishi, Zentsuji miei. (The Kagawa Museum)

The Eighty-Eight Sacred Sites of Shikoku

Tokushima Prefecture (24 temples)		Kochi Prefecture (16 temples)		Ehime Prefecture (26 temples)		Kagawa Prefecture (22 temples)	
1 Ryozenji	11 Fujiidera	22 Byodoji	33 Sekkeiji	45 Iwayaji	56 Taisanji	67 Daikoji	77 Doryuji
2 Gokurakuji	12 Shosanji	23 Yakuoji	34 Tanemaji	46 Joruriji	57 Eifukuji	68 Jinnein	78 Goshoji
3 Konsenji	13 Dainichiji	24 Hotsumisakiji	35 Kiyotakiji	47 Yasakaji	58 Senyuji	69 Kannonji	79 Tennoji
4 Dainichiji	14 Jorakuji	25 Shinshoji	36 Shoryuji	48 Sairinji	59 Kokubunji	70 Motoyamaji	80 Kokubunji
5 Jizoji	15 Kokubunji	26 Kongochoji	37 Iwamotoji	49 Jodoji	60 Yokomineji	71 Iyadaniji	81 Shiromineji
6 Anrakuji	16 Kanonji	27 Konomineji	38 Kongofukuji	50 Hantaji	61 Koonji	72 Mandaraji	82 Negoroji
7 Jurakuji	17 Idoji	28 Dainichiji	39 Enkoji	51 Ishiteji	62 Hojuji	73 Shushshakaji	83 Ichinomiya
8 Kumadaniji	18 Onzanji	29 Kokubunji	40 Kanjizaiji	52 Taisanji	63 Kichijoji	74 Koyamaji	84 Yashimaji
9 Horinji	19 Tatsueji	30 Zenrakuji	41 Ryukoji	53 Enmyoji	64 Maegamiji	75 Zentsuji	85 Yakuriji
10 Kirihataji	20 Kakurinji	31 Chikurinji	42 Butsumokuji	54 Enmeiji	65 Sankakuji	76 Konzoji	86 Shidoji
	21 Tairyuji	32 Zenjibuji	43 Meisekiji	55 Nankobo			87 Nagaoji
			44 Daihoji				88 Okuboji

Shikoku Henro Map



For those who are walking the pilgrimage, please look at the "Pilgrimage Route Restroom Map" on our website.



Historic site: (Path) [Kakurinjimichi (Awa henromichi)] between Tatsueji and Kakurinji
 The Pilgrimage Route near Shinnanen between Iwamotoji and Kongofukuji
 Historic site: (Path) [Yokominejimichi (Iyo henromichi)] between Kokubunji and Yokomineji
 Historic site: (Path) [Negorojimichi (Sanuki henromichi)] between Shiromineji and Negoroji

This map is based on a 1:500,000 regional map published by the Geographical Survey Institute. The Pilgrimage Route shown in this map is the current one as of July 2023.