

Tenna-era Map of Ninnaji (*Tenna Kozu*)

The *Tenna kozu* is the oldest map still in existence of Ninnaji Temple in its current configuration. The map was drawn in 1683 and depicts the temple after the reconstruction of 1646. All the major structures are represented, including the Kondo (Main Hall), the Five-Story Pagoda, Kannondo Hall, Kusho Myojin Shrine, the three gates along the main approach to the Kondo, and the old Omuro Palace, which burned down in a fire in 1887. Also portrayed are the Omuro Sakura cherry trees, which became a popular attraction later in the Edo period (1603–1868) when Ninnaji opened its grounds to the public during cherry-blossom viewing (*hanami*) season.

The map was drawn by Okuda Izuminojo, the head architect of the reconstruction project, and gets its name from the Tenna era (1681–1684). It may have been commissioned as part of a maintenance effort undertaken in 1683 to prepare the temple for the arrival of a new abbot from the court, namely Prince Kakukan (1672–1707), the second son of Emperor Reigen (1654–1732).