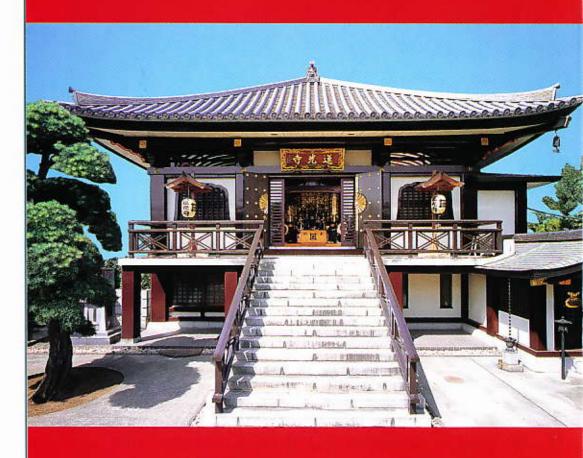
日蓮宗 頂光山

蓮 光 寺



RENKOJI TEMPLE

から約四百年前 城に入って四年目 東日本橋 0 関ヶ原の合戦の六 五九四)、 日蓮宗の

れる大黒天に深 この寺

国の寺

本堂内陣/The interior of the Main Hall

Founding and Transfer to Asakusa

Renkoji Temple was founded by Nippo Shonin (d. 1616) in 1594 in the Ryogoku district of Edo (now the Chuo Ward of Tokyo) as a temple of the Nichiren sect. He founded it because he was deeply inspired by the statue of Daikokuten (the god Daikoku), a god of wealth and happiness and protector of Buddhism, held to be a work by Nichiren.

Subsequently the Ryogoku site was taken over by the government and in exchange in 1644 the temple was given a new site in the area of Asakusa (now in Tokyo's Taito Ward). Because so many

temples moved there, it became known as Shinteramachi (New Temple Town).

Renkoji's head temple is Kuonji in Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture, but until early in the eighteenth century its head temple was Hokkeji in Himon'ya, Edo.

According to official documents, the great statue at the temple of the founder of the sect, Nichiren, was a work by the priest Nippo Shonin (1258-1341), a senior disciple of Nichiren. It was for years the treasure of Hokkeji. It is also recorded that when the later Nippo Shonin established Renkoji, this statue was presented to the temple and he was appointed its head priest.

現在は身延山久遠寺を現在は身延山久遠寺を 中 を本寺とし 頃 いまでは、

世に 文章の (= H 谷雪直等

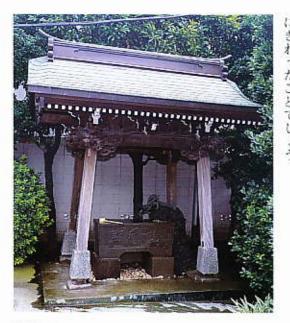
に身延山久遠寺直 八世慈雲院

町屋として貸 社が発 し出す の許可 も許の可

人作と伝えられる蓮 てい

火事の多い江戸の町で 、蓮光寺も火の災難に無縁で

してしまい



手水舎/ A place of purification

The Temple Town and Dobudana Daikokuten

In the late seventeenth century, each of the temples in the Asakusa area leased areas of its precincts for the building of shops, with the approval of the shogunate, and that contributed to urban development. Renkoji also submitted a petition to the shogunate for permission to build three adjoining shops and opened a business district within the temple in 1738.

As the area developed, a variety of folk beliefs prospered. The statue of Daikokuten was known as Dobudana no Daikokuten and was the object of many peoples' devotion. Dobudana was the popular name for Shinteramachi.

The Great Fire

Renkoji did not escape from the dangerous fires for which Edo was well known. On March 4, 1806, a great fire broke out, and with the prevailing southerly winds, it spread to Kyobashi, Nihonbashi, Kanda, and Asakusa, and Renkoji was destroyed.



が他所へ秘仏などを出張させ、

秘仏と縁を結ぼうとする参拝客で

蓮光寺にて

再建された蓮光寺において

出開

が行なわれ

[武江年表]

から読み取

ます。

帳をひらい

て公開す

浄行菩薩/Pure Conduct Bodhisattva



浅草当時の絵図 文久元年(1861) / An 1861 map of Asakusa



釈迦如来立像 (江戸初期) Shakyamuni Buddha (17th century)

ンド独立の志士 スバス・チャ

により本堂・庫裏・大黒堂を改築し、現在に至っています。 (一九八三)、蓮光寺は寺門・檀信徒の尽力



改築前の本堂(1981 年) / The Main Hall before reconstruction



歷代上人供養塔 The graves of the head priests of renkoji

Modern Period to the Present

Following the Meiji Restoration of 1868, temples were threatened by a decree separating Buddhism from Shinto, and the ordeal of the nationwide anti-Buddhist movement to destroy Buddhist temples. However, Renkoji was sustained by the pure faith of its followers and did not suffer direct damage.

In 1915 during the term of the 28th head priest, Nichiryo Shonin, when Taito Ward was reorganized, Renkoji moved to its current site.

In 1983 the Main Hall, the residence of the head priest and his family, and the Daikoku Hall were restored thanks to the tremendous efforts of the supporters and believers.

The Statue of the God Kishimo

The statue of the god Kishimo is a work by Saicho (767-822), the priest and founder of the Tendai sect. Kishimo (Hariti in Sanskrit) was formerly a demon who ate human beings, but hearing the teaching of Shakyamuni, she repented her sins and became a god of easy delivery and child rearing.

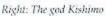


左=祈祷本尊 日蓮聖人の中老、日法上 人の御作と伝えられる祈 祷曼荼羅で、その霊験は

あらたかです。 Left: The prayer mandala by Nippo Shonin (1258-1341), a senior disciple of Nichiren



鬼子母神は、もとは人の 子をとって喰う悪鬼でし た。そのため恐ろしい姿 をしていますが、お釈迦 さまのおさとしによって 改心し、安産・子育ての 神となり、また法華経の 守護神となりました。





本尊 一塔高尊 The main focuses of correlate, the stupa with the inscription Name Myoho Renge-kyo (certifer, background) and the two brotellas Shakganian and Manadan Treasures in the background, Nielaren is in the middle.

お題目を唱えたもつこ の世の人びとを救野山でさまざまな 法華経の弘通 妥協すること と確信するに (い清澄:お 資応元

The Nichiren Sect

世中

Renkoji is a Nichiren sect temple which transmits the teachings of Nichiren (1222-82), who was born in the fishing village of Kominato (in the present Chiba Prefecture). At the age of twelve he entered the temple Seichoji near his home.

Later, he undertook a study tour lasting over ten years, visiting such places as Mount Hiei and Mount Koya. Coming ultimately to the conclusion that human salvation lay only in the Lotus Sutra, on April 28, 1253, he set forth his beliefs, declaring the founding of his sect.

Later, because he spread the teachings of the Lotus Sutra, he was subject to relentless religious persecution. However, he overcame this without compromising, and devoted the remainder to the propagation of the Lotus Sutra, which is the greatest teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha. Shakyamuni is revered as the central object of worship.



お施餓鬼法要/A memorial service



位牌相/Memorial tablets



大黒堂内陣/The interior of the Daikoku Hall





この大黒天像によって深く感じるところ 妙蓮尼からこの像を授けられていたので先祖は、日蓮聖人の母、妙蓮尼につかえ 右手にある大黒堂には、 大黒天をおまつりしてい 生家の庭の松の木で彫月、日蓮聖人が母妙蓮 に大黒天が光を放っ 地である小 日蓮聖人 病気平癒に湿 jii のため各 から移民に広 と号 っ尼 0

Renkoji and Daikokuten

To the right of the Main Hall of Renkoji is the Daikoku Hall, where a statue of Daikokuten is enshrined. It is said that Nichiren carved it in 1264 from a pine tree near the house where he was born, as an act of devotion to bring about his mother's recovery from an illness.

Between 1573 and 1592 Nippo Shonin traveled throughout the country spreading the teachings. In Kominato, he assisted with the difficult birth of the daughter of a village headman. In gratitude the headman gave him the statue of Daikokuten. The headman's ancestors had received it from Nichiren's mother for services rendered.

When the great hall was completed, a large lotus flower bloomed in the pond and on it appeared a radiant Daikokuten.

After that, this Daikokuten was ceasethe belief that it possessed miraculous pow- birth, and recovery from illness.



たの

御

土富店の大黒天/The original statue of Daikokuten, revered as Dobudana no Daikokuten

lessly worshipped by the people of Edo in ers for bringing good fortune, safe child-

ババス・チャンドラ・ボースについて

インドは、一七丘七手にイギリスの直尾也となって5英雄です。3、ガンジー、ネールと並び称されるインド独立運動3、ガンジー、ネールと並び称されるインド独立運動3、ガンジー、ネールと並び称されるインド独立運動

圧によってつぶされました。
、イギリスのドル箱として宮を搾取されつづけまた。インドの人びとは、たびたびイギリス支配に抵来、イギリスのドル箱として宮を搾取されつづけます、ノドは、一七五七年にイギリスの植民地となって

きと、インド独立のためこま目はりありが下可で の二次世界大戦が勃発すると、ボースはイギリスの 独立主義をとなえたのが、ボースでした。 理動ではインドは解放できないと考え、急進的な反 理動ではインドは解放できないと考え、急進的な反 の一次世界大戦が勃発すると、ボースはイギリスの の一次世界大戦が勃発すると、ボースでした。



置されて スパス・チャンドラ・ボース像 The bust of Subhas Chandra Bose

スパス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨が安置されて いる供養塔 The shrine containing the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) was a hero of the Indian independence movement. From the time India was colonized by Great Britain in 1757, its riches were constantly exploited. The Indian people rose repeatedly against British rule, but the popular independence movement, which had no arms, was vigorously suppressed.

Realizing that India had not been liberated by the moderate resistance movement, Chandra Bose advocated a more radical anti-British independence movement.

In July 1943, in Japanese-occupied Singapore, Bose was made president of the Indian Independence League and commander of the Indian National Army (INA). His leadership imbued Indian soldiers with an intense patriotism and fighting spirit.

In January 1944, to defend Burma, Japan

commenced the so-called Imphal Campaign against the front-line British base in the Indian-controlled Imphal Basin. The INA, led by Chandra Bose, joined in this campaign, and 20,000 officers and men moved into Burma. However, because of the counteroffensive by the British, which had vastly superior supply lines, and the onset of the monsoon season, the campaign ended in failure.

Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, Bose's combative spirit remained undiminished. He embraced a plan to invade India from the north with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. But on August 18, on his way to U.S.S.R., he died when his plane crashed in Taipei, Taiwan.

Bose's lifelong battle to establish an independent homeland encouraged India's desire for freedom and independence. This is turn led to the establishment of Indian independence on August 14, 1947. 昭和十九年(一九四四)

撃、さらに雨季による豪雨に追い討ちをかけられ、やいし、物量においてはるかにまさるイギリス軍のの将兵をビルマに進めました。「一ス率いるインド国民軍もこの作戦にくわわり、二に反撃する作戦(いわゆるインパール作戦)を発令。に反撃する作戦(いわゆるインパール作戦)を発令。いった、イギリス軍の前線基地であるインド領インパーの、イギリス軍の前線基地であるインド領インパー

八日、ボースはソ連に向かう途中、台湾の台北で飛侵攻する計画をいだいていました。ところが、八月スの闘志はおとろえず、ソ連と結んで北からインド昭和二十年(一九四五)八月の日本の敗戦後も、ボ戦は失敗に終わりました。

いったのでした。(一九四七)八月十四日のインドの独立につな上がらせることになりました。それが、昭和二インドの民衆の心の中に、自由と独立への希望し、ポースが生涯をかけた祖国独立の聞いは、

墓地全景 / Aerial view of the Renkoji cemetery



墓参風景 A family visits the family plot

至青梅

To Ohme

蓮光寺墓地

Renkoji Cemetery



頂光山 蓮光寺

RENKOJITEMPLE

車徒歩約五分 ス・ 「セシオ 京王 内線 シ杉 「東高円寺」 ス

[/L H

中日

1法要)

《季彼岸会(中

恩お会式・一般を担めた祖と六道四生有縁無縁

蓮聖人の

お徳をたたえ

Access to Renkoji Subway: About 5 minutes' walk from Higashi Koenii Station on the Marunouchi Line

信念のもとに遺骨をまもり 不純な策動もありましたが 独立の英雄の遺骨を、 領 関係者は困惑して 異郷に眠る同志にはジャワハ さらに昭 相も参 和

Renkoji and Subhas Chandra Bose

The remains of Chandra Bose were sent from the Japanese military headquarters in Taiwan to the General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo, and finally to the Indian Independence League. Reverend Nichiki, Renkoji's 29th head priest, agreed to hold the funeral on September 18, 1945.

Bose's remains were enshrined at Renkoji. Despite attempts by others to make use of the remains for improper purposes, Reverend Nichiki protected them and continued to perform memorial services.

In 1957 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1958 Indian President Prasad, and in 1969 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also came to pay their respects. In 1990 a monument was set up within the precincts by the Subhas Chandra Bose Academy, and on August 18, 1994, close to one hundred people gathered for the 50th anniversary memorial service.



スバス・チャンドラ・ボース法要 A memorial service for Subhas Chandra Bose



寺 号 蓮光寺

」号 頂光山

本 尊 一塔両尊

宗 派 日蓮宗

総本山 身延山久遠寺

宗 祖 日蓮聖人

開 創 文禄3年(1594)

開基

源受院日寶上人

住 職 30世 望月康史

Renkoji Temple was founded in 1594 by Nippo Shonin. It is a Nichiren sect temple whose head temple is Kuonji in Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture. Renkoji's main focuses of worship are one stupa with the inscription Namu Myoho Renge-kyo and two buddhas Shakyamuni and Abundant Treasures (Prabhutaratna). Koshi Mochizuki is the 30th head priest of Renkoji.

Published in 1996 by Renkoji. Printed in Japan.

日蓮宗 頂光山 蓮光寺

RENKOJI TEMPLE

東京都杉並区和田3-30-20 3-30-20 WADA, SUGINAMI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN Tel: 03-3311-7832 Fax: 03-3316-7751