

Etiquette in the main worship hall







No flash photography Remain quiet No eating or drinking (non-flash photography allowed)





No smoking

No pets (guide dogs welcome)

The global spread of the Jodo Shinshu Hongwanji-ha denomination

Missionary activities are currently conducted in 17 countries and territories around the world.









Buddhist Churches of America

Taiwan Hawaii

South America

Australia



Tsukiji Hongwanji global website





净土真宗本願寺派

築地本願寺

Hongwanji International Center website

3-15-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045





About Tsukiji Hongwanji

Tsukiji Hongwanji was founded in 1617 near Asakusa in Tokyo. However, it was burnt down in 1657 during the Great Fire of the Meireki era. The temple was rebuilt at its current location in 1679, primarily by devout followers. The temple was once again destroyed by fire following the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, and the current main worship hall was rebuilt according to a design by architect Ito Chuta in 1934.



Famous Views of Tokyo: Tsukiji Hongwanji, Chuo City Museum Archives

About the area name "Tsukiji"

The area where Tsukiji Hongwanji is located is called "Tsukiji", and is located on land that was reclaimed from the sea, mainly by followers from nearby Tsukudajima.

"Tsukiji" literally means "reclaimed land," thus becoming the name for the area. 58 temples once stood alongside each other in what is now the vicinity of the Tsukiji Outer Market.

Today, the area is one of Tokyo's leading tourist destinations and includes landmarks such as Tsukiji Hongwanji and the Tsukiji Outer Market.



From the National Diet Library website

Designed by Ito Chuta, one of Japan's premier architects, Tsukiji Hongwanji is built in the style of ancient Indian Buddhist temples

Tsukiji Hongwanji's well-known main worship hall incorporates architectural elements not only from India but all over the world, including Japan, the West, and China.

A pipe organ that is used during Buddhist services and wedding ceremonies is installed in the main worship hall. Visitors can also enjoy the sound of the organ during a monthly lunchtime concert held on the last Friday of every month.

Currently, the Hondo (main worship hall); Seimon, Kitamon, and Nanmon (main, north, and south gates); and Ishibei (stone walls) have been designated as National Important Cultural Properties of Japan.





Belying its exterior, Tsukiji Hongwanji's interior design is that of a traditional Jodo Shinshu temple

When standing before the Tsukiji Hongwanji's principal object of worship, a statue of Amida Buddha, let us recite "Namo Amida Butsu" which means "I take refuge in Amida Buddha." Tsukiji Hongwanji's statue of Amida Buddha depicts the Buddha in a standing pose that represents Amida's Vow to save each and every person by leading us to attain Enlightenment.



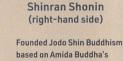
Shonyo (left-hand side)

23rd head priest of Hongwanji Worked to spread Jodo Shin Buddhism in Japan and



Statue of Amida Buddha (front)

Amida Buddha vowed to save all living beings.



based on Amida Buddha's Primal Vow to save all living



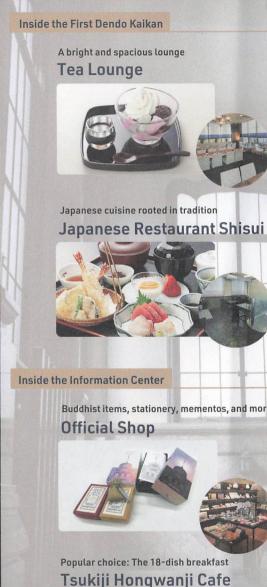
The Seven Masters (left extended chamber)

Seven great monks from India, China, and Japan whom Shinran Shonin revered.



(right extended chamber)

Prince Shotoku was well-versed in Buddhism and worked to spread it during its early years in Japan.







Tsumuqi