

Municipally Designated
Historical Site:

Kannondo Shrine



It is thought that the *Kannondo* shrine was constructed in 1737 by a ship owner from Fujian province. It achieved its current form in 1917 after having been rebuilt and repaired several times. It is said that the stone arch gate dates back to the time of the *Tojin-Yashiki*. The Goddess of Mercy, who has been revered in China since ancient times as a Buddha of great mercy, is enshrined to the right of the main hall. The god of business prosperity, Guan Yu, is enshrined on the left hand side of the hall.



Guan Yu

Guan Yu is the deified form of Yunchang, who was a famous military general in the Three Kingdoms period. Yunchang was admired for his chivalry and loyalty, and has been admired since antiquity for possessing skill with both the pen and the sword. In particular, he has been revered as a guardian deity since the Qing dynasty. Guan Yu is also worshipped as a god of fortune, thanks to his great loyalty and righteousness, mastery of finance, and alleged invention of the abacus.

History of the *Tojin-Yashiki*

In 1639, foreign trade was restricted to trade with China and the Netherlands. The Dutch were confined to Dejima, however, the Chinese were allowed to move freely around Nagasaki. However, in 1689 the Edo Shogunate constructed the *Tojin-Yashiki* at present-day Juzenji, and interned the Chinese there. This was done to prevent smuggling and out of fear of the propagation of Christianity. After receiving a thorough inspection by Nagasaki officials, Chinese who arrived aboard ships entered the *Tojin-Yashiki* with the few supplies which they were permitted to carry. The *Tojin-Yashiki* was enclosed by a high wall, which was further surrounded by a moat and bamboo fence. There was a guardhouse stationed at the entrance, and the passage of people was strictly limited. Chinese residents were not permitted to leave the compound alone, and only groups going to worship at the Chinese temples were allowed to leave. There were several tens of wooden longhouses lined up within the quarters, and it is said that at its zenith, the *Tojin-Yashiki* housed around 2,000 people. There were many Chinese residents who moved to the foreign settlement at Oura, or to Shinchii, after Japan came out of national isolation in 1859. The *Tojin-Yashiki* fell into disrepair and was formally dismantled in 1868, which ended its 179 year-long history.

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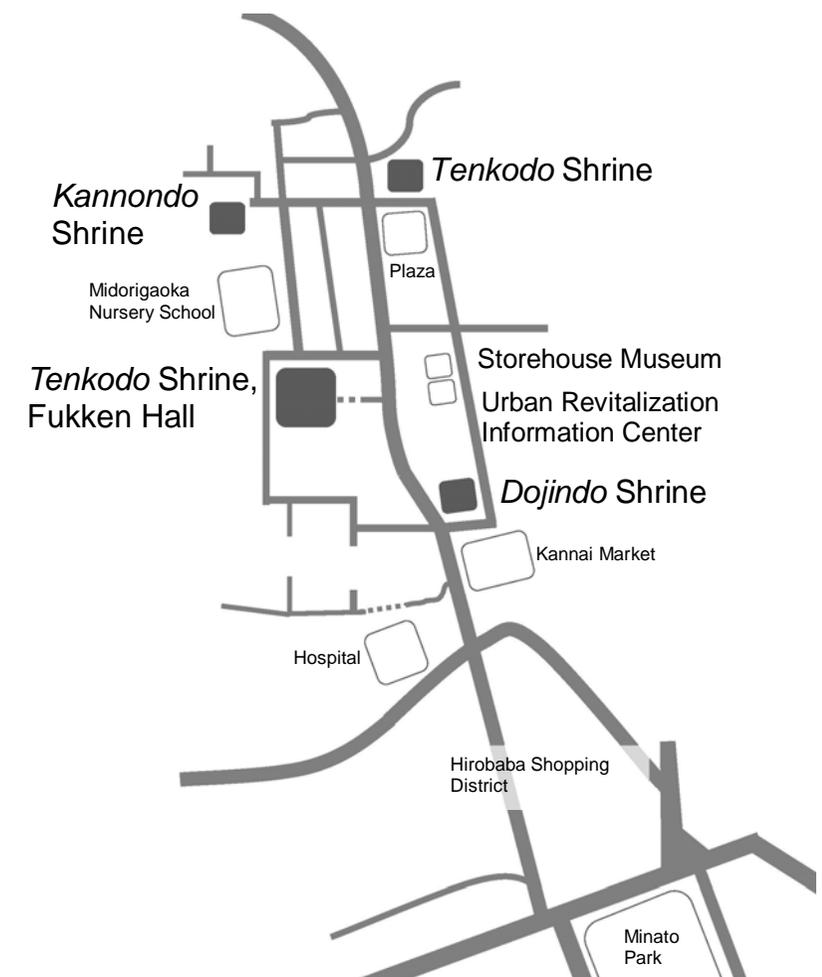
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The 4 Temples at the *Tojin-Yashiki*



Municipally Designated
Historical Site:

Dojindo Shrine



Constructed in 1691 upon the wishes of the ship owners residing in the *Tojin-Yashiki*, the *Dojindo* was the first of the shrines built within the quarters. It was burnt down by a great fire in 1784, and was restored by donations from Kofukiji Temple, Fukusaiji Teple, and Sofukuji Temple. The *Dojindo* Shrine reached its current form after being rebuilt in 1977 after having been repaired numerous times due to fires and aging.

Tu Di Gong is the earth god enshrined at the *Dojindo* shrine. Tu Di Gong has been widely venerated by the common people in China since ancient times. Tu Di Gong is believed to protect the home, grant a bountiful harvest, provide financial prosperity, and cure sickness. A festival was held at the *Dojindo* shrine on the 2nd day of the second lunar month to celebrate the earth god's birthday. There was a temporary stage, and Chinese dances and plays were performed.

The Earth God in the Lives of Nagasaki's Citizens

There are many small stone monuments bearing the earth god's inscription beside gravestones in Nagasaki. This is a Chinese custom of the earth god faith, but has also taken root as a custom of Nagasaki.

Municipally Designated
Historical Site:

Tenkodo Shrine



The *Tenkodo* is a shrine to the goddess of seafaring, Mazu (also known as the "Heavenly Holy Mother"). It was built in 1736 by ship owners from Nanking who were residents of the *Tojin-Yashiki*. At the time, the Chinese would cross the seas to Japan on seasonal winds. They would enshrine a statue of Mazu within their ships to pray for a safe voyage, and once in Japan, they would carry the statue to the *Tenkodo* shrine within the *Tojin-Yashiki*. This ritual is recreated within the "Mazu Parade" during the Nagasaki Lantern Festival.

Mazu is enshrined at the center of the shrine, with Guan Yu on her left, and the Goddess of Mercy on her right.

The Legend of Mazu

Mazu was born in 960 on a small island in Fujian province. It is said that she was incredibly wise even as a child. One day, when she was 19, Mazu was weaving at her loom when she drifted off to sleep and saw the ship her father and older brother were aboard become shipwrecked. Mazu immediately threw herself into the sea and catching her brother's clothing between her teeth, and grabbing ahold of her father, she swam desperately. However, at that moment she was awoken by her mother, and Mazu lost her grip on her brother when she opened her mouth to reply to her mother's words. The next moment, word arrived that her father was rescued from the shipwreck, but her brother had drowned.

When Mazu was 23, there were two demons that lived atop Mt. Toka, called Jinjing and Shujing, who were destroying crops and terrorizing villagers. The demons each had a second name. Jinjing was known as "Qianli Yan" ("Thousand Miles Eye") and Shujing was known as "Shunfeng Er" ("With-the-Wind Ear"). Qianli Yan could see over great distances, and Shunfeng Er had the ability to hear the smallest of sounds over a great distance. Mazu found these demons, and with one wave of her handkerchief they became dizzy and prostrated themselves before her. Mazu pardoned both demons and bade them protect the seas.

Then, at the age of 28, Mazu left her home saying that she wished to save people. It is said that she became a goddess and ascended the five-colored clouds to heaven.

Municipally Designated Tangible
Cultural Property:

Tenkodo Shrine, Fukken Hall



After the *Tojin-Yashiki* was dismantled, the Fukken Hall was constructed in 1868 as a meeting hall by traders from the southern part of Fujian province. It burnt down in 1888, and was rebuilt to its present form in 1897. However, the main building collapsed in the atomic bombing, and today only the main gate and *Tenkodo* shrine exist.

There are two statues of Mazu enshrined in the *Tenkodo* shrine. The smaller of the two is carried through Tera-machi to Kofukuji Temple during the "Mazu Parade" of the annual Nagasaki Lantern Festival.

