

Walking tour of Yushima & Hongo with Michizane

[Literature and Romance Course]

1

Yushima Seido
Yushima Seido has its origins in a Confucian temple in Ruan Hsueh's house, which had been located in Ueno Shinjyogakura. The film Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa moved it to Yushima and then its scale was enlarged to become Yushima Seido.
In 1797, a stake-and-school under the direct control of the Shogunate, Shintoka Gakko-mura was open, next to Yushima Seido on the west side. The current building was reconstructed with reinforced concrete after the Great Kantō Earthquake.
1-4-25 Yushima Tel: 03-3251-4006

2

Reiunji Temple
Reiunji Temple was established by the fifth Shogun Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, as a prayer temple for the Shogun family in 1601. The temple is a three-story building with a schoolhouse and a fence has a big gate. The temple was said to be one of the most valuable temples in the Edo era. It was burned down in the Great Kantō Earthquake and the World War II, and reconstructed in 1976.
2-21-6 Yushima Tel: 03-3811-1816

3

Yushima Tenmangu Shrine (Yushima Tenja)
Another name of the shrine is Yushima Tenjin. It honors the god of academic achievements, Michizane Sugawara. There are a copper hot gate, a copper designated cultural property, and a boulder (copper designated cultural property) in the grounds of the shrine. The place is also famous for plum trees. In December of 1995, the shrine was moved to become an all-people building, which would go down to posterity.
3-30-1 Yushima Tel: 03-3826-0753

4

Kyu Iwasaki-tei Gardens
Established in 1898 (Meiji 29), it was a main residence of the Iwasaki family, a founder of Mitsubishi Conglomerate. At the time, there were more than 20 buildings in the ground area of 18,000 koku (approximately 50,000 square meters). But what currently remain are only three buildings such as a western-style mansion Japanese-style mansion, and billiard house, each of which is designated as a nationally important cultural property.
1-3-43 Kenchohata Taisho-ku Tel: 03-3823-8340

5

Yayoi Museum Takehisa Yumeji Museum
Yayoi Museum, established in 1984, houses the works of art including illustrations by Kashio Takehisa, who was a popular illustrator from the Taisho period through the Showa period. Takehisa Yumeji Museum was established nearby later. Local lawyer, Takumi Kano, established all of the museums.
Yayoi Museum 2-4-3 Yayoi Tel: 03-3812-0412
Takehisa Yumeji Museum 2-4-2 Yayoi Tel: 03-5808-0402

6

Akamori (red gate) Shinji Ike (Sanshiro Ike) of the University of Tokyo
"Akamori" was constructed as a residence for the established practice at that time in 1827 when the nineteenth domain lord of Kaga Domain, Matsuyama Maeda his Yasuhide, who was a daughter of the eleventh Shogun Kienri Tokugawa, as a legal wife ("Sanshiro Redford") was originally known as Shinji Iken in a garden, which was constructed when the third Shogun Iemitsu Tokugawa visited there. The pond formed the setting of Souseki Natsume's masterpiece, "Sansho".
7-31 Hongo Tel: 03-3812-1111

7

Kaneyasu
Kaneyasu is an established shop, which became famous for selling topographic called "Nyuokusan" in Shogun. Tsurayoshi Tokugawa moved it to Yushima and then its scale was enlarged to become Yushima Seido.
2-40-11 Hongo Tel: 03-3811-0407

8

Former Iseya Pawnshop
The Former Iseya Pawnshop located in Kuzakusa of Hongo is a historical building, which consists of the Kurei (treasurehouse), Kurei (storehouse), and Zashiki (reception room). It is said that Higuchi Ichiyuu used to visit the pawnshop when she could not make ends meet. With the cooperation between Bunraku University (owner of the building) and Bunraku City, the interior of the building is open to the public.
Open: Saturday, Sunday, and the anniversary of Shinji's death on 11/23 (these closing days)
5-9-4 HongoJedfTel: 03-3941-7420

9

Bunkyo Museum (Furusato Rekishikan)
It was opened in 1961 to investigate research, store and disclose historical materials on Bunraku City. The permanent collection includes the history of Bunraku City and details of Fudai (loyal retainers) and Bunraku City designated cultural property) in the grounds of the shrine. The place is also famous for plum trees. In December of 1995, the shrine was moved to become an all-people building, which would go down to posterity.
4-29 Hongo Tel: 03-3818-7221

10

Bunkyo Civic Center (Sky View Lounge)
A comprehensive facility consisting of restaurants including a facility and hall for ward residents. Residents can enjoy "Lobby" is configured on the 25th floor, you can see a huge 330-degree panoramic view of Mt. Fuji, pinto (approximately 100,000 square meters) as well as the whole of Bunraku City, and enjoy wonderful town lights at Tokyo at night.
1-16-21 Kasuga Tel: 03-3812-7111

11

Tokyo Dome City
Adults can enjoy "Tokyo Dome" home of the Yomiuri Giants, from children "Tokyo Dome City Attractions" enjoy "Lobby" is configured parents and children in the attraction "Tokyo Dome City" is configured. Various kinds of collection are presented in the special exhibition hall.
4-29 Hongo Tel: 03-3818-7221

1

Memorial to Ishikawa Takuboku Monument and Gallery
Established in March 2013 in the place where Ishikawa Takuboku passed away. The monument is made of the stone from Mt. Fomekawa in Hokkaido. The stone is Takuboku's hometown. The monument of Takuboku's last two poems on the site of his handwriting are represented on a ceramic plate. The gallery beside the monument introduces Takuboku's life with the copies of handwritten manuscripts, photos and panels.
5-11-8 KoishikawaTel: 03-5803-1174

2

Harimazaka Sakura Namiki (Cherry Blossom Avenue)
Harimazaka slope was maintained as a part of "Bell Line Route 3" which was built according to the land readjustment after the World War II. It was named after a mansion of Harimazaka Matsuyama, which was located there. Approximately 150 cherry trees were planted in 1950. The trees were planted by local residents to become a tremendous row of cherry blossom trees.
Border between Koishikawa 4 and 5

3

Koishikawa Botanical Gardens
The garden is located at the place where the second house (Kasuga Palace) of the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa was established at the time he was a lord of Tatsuyasu-temple. It became the Koishikawa Botanical Gardens in 1964. The Koishikawa Botanical Gardens was established in the premises in 1722. In 1877, it became a part of Tokyo Imperial University, and the place of botanical research. The main building of the former School of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University, was transferred and reserved then.
37-1 Hakuken Tel: 03-3814-0138

4

Denzuin Temple
The formal name of the temple is Myuryozan Denzuin Kyu-ji. In 1602, Ieyasu Tokugawa turned his largest office, Oda's Denzuin Temple, was named after the posthumous Buddhist name, "Denzuin". There are many tombs of women related to the Tokugawa family such as Oda and Serinome.
3-14-6 Koishikawa Tel: 03-3814-3701

5

Kitano Jinja Shrine (Ushi Tonjin)
While Yoritomo Minamoto was sending troops to the east, Michizane Sugawara appeared in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
1-5-2 Kasuga Tel: 03-3812-1862

6

Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens
The garden was in residence of the Mito Tokugawa family. The primary lord Yoritomo Tokugawa planned to establish the garden in 1682, and the second lord Mikasaku Tokugawa succeeded the garden. The garden is full of Chinese flowers with circular-style architecture of hills, springs, ponds and paths. It was named as "Korakuen" after a Chinese phrase of "a governor should worry before people and enjoy after people" mentioned in Gakuyoriki.
1-4-6 Koraku Tel: 03-3811-3015

7

Genkakuj Temple (Konyakuenma)
There is an anecdote that Lord Enma cured an elderly woman suffering from a eye disease by Tokugawa. His right eye around the Hondo period (1751 ~ 1764). She stayed off her favorite food, "Konyaku", and offered it to the temple in appreciation of the cure. Since then, many people have been visiting the temple to pray for cure of their eye diseases. The temple has a nickname of "Konyakuenma", and is deeply trusted by people.
2-23-14 Koishikawa Tel: 03-3811-4482

8

Koishikawa Shichifukujin (Seven Gods of Good Fortune) Tour
The course of the Shichifukujin tour was rearranged by local residents in 1963. Today eight kinds of Shichifukujin are featured on the tour running from Myogadani Station through Tokyo Dome for three kilometers.
Myogadani
▼ Yellu (Utsuki Temple, 4-9-5, Kohinata)
▼ Benzouin, Male (Tokugawa Temple, 4-4-1, Kohinata)
▼ Benzouin, Female (Gokurukuzou, 4-16-13, Koishikawa)
▼ Jushin (Sagami Temple, 4-15-7, Koishikawa)
▼ Hoshon (Shinjin Temple, 3-7-4, Koishikawa)
▼ Dokuken (Fukukuni Temple, 3-7-23, Koishikawa)
▼ Benzanen (Genkoku Temple, 2-23-14, Koishikawa)
▼ Fukukoku (Tokyo Dome, 1-3-61, Koraku)
Korakuen

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

St. Mary's Cathedral
The cathedral was constructed after Kenzo Tange's design, in 1964, on the basis of the donation by believers in Cologne, Germany. The structure of the building is dynamic and unique with stainless steel-walled exterior, and there is no pillar inside.
3-16-15 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-3029

2

Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo
In the Edo period, this land was the suburban residence of Kuroki Buzen-no-kami, feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, crown prince Yamagata Arima built his residence and garden there. The name "Chinzanso" (villa of camellias) was given after the numerous camellia flowers blossoming on the land in the Taisho period, the land came into the possession of the Fujita family, and is now the site of a hotel and restaurants.
2-10-8 Sendagai Tel: 03-3943-1111

3

Hatoyama Kaikan (Hatoyama Hall)
Kino Hatoyama constructed Hatoyama Kaikan, in 1924, after the design of his friend, architect, Suetoku Ochiai. The Bunkyo building and the rose garden are open to the public.
1-7-1 Otowa Tel: 03-5976-2800

4

Printing Museum
Printing Museum was open in 2000 within the new premises of Toppan Printing. The museum introduces comprehensive printing activities with four key words, "feeling", "discovering", "understanding", and "creating". In order to give clear messages on the past, present, and future of printing.
1-3-3 Suido Tel: 03-5840-2300

1

Nezu Jinja Shrine
This is the place where the sixth Shogun Tsurayoshi Tokugawa was born. Nezu Shrine became the site of the Tokyo Bay coast in the present location in 1708. The pavilion is beautiful in shape with Gengonkaku, and designated as an important cultural property. Nearly 3,000 azaleas open up in the premises in spring.
1-28-9 Nezu Tel: 03-3822-0753

2

Mori Ogai Memorial Museum (Kanchou Ato)
In 2012, Mori Ogai Memorial Museum was established at the exact location, where Oga had a house and spent 30 years of his life. He named his house "Kanchou", because from his second floor, the garden is a beautiful view of the Tokyo Bay. The place, where he wrote numerous masterpieces, such as "Sensei and Gai", The Museum displays original copies of manuscripts and letters.
1-23-4 Sendagai Tel: 03-3824-5511

3

Kogenji Temple (O-gannon)
Koromogae Dagonji is a copy of Juichimonji Kannon (eleven-faced Kannon) at Hase Kannon in New. It was originally established in the Genroku period, and rebuilt in 1963 after the destruction by fire due to the Great Kantō Earthquake. The statue is famous as "Ogannon of Plum" together with a giant plum tree in the premises.
2-38-22 Mukogawa Tel: 03-3821-1188

4

Tomb of Yaoya Oshichi (Enji Temple)
Oshichi fell in love with a pageboy at a temple, and died during the execution from a massive fire in the Edo city in 1680. After her house was rebuilt, and she returned there, she set a fire because she could not find the pageboy. The story became famous because of the work of the author, and the story of the comic monogatari featured it.
1-3-46 Hakuken Tel: 03-3812-7865

5

Hakusan Jinja Shrine
The shrine was transferred from Kaga, Ichinomiya Hakusan Shrine to the current Hongo 1-chome area in the Taisho period (247 ~ 257). After that, it was moved to Sugamohara (currently in Koishikawa Botanical Gardens). And then in 1655, it was transferred to the present location by the 14th Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu. A mansion before he assumed his post as the fifth Shogun, and began to flourish. The place is famous for hydrangeas in the rainy season.
5-31-26 Hakuken Tel: 03-3811-5568

6

Kichijoji Temple
The temple was originally located beside Sakudachi Bridge, but it was transferred to the present location after the damage by fire during the Genroku period (1657) in the Meiji period. There was Sanderin (training school), which was a place where the students of Hanto area, and many student monks were trained there. Most part of the building was burned down to the World War II, and only the temple gate and structure House retain the atmosphere of Edo era days.
3-19-17 Honkomagome Tel: 03-3823-2010

7

Fuji Jinja Shrine
The shrine was transferred from Fujiwara Shrine in Suruga to the area where the University of Tokyo is located in present-day Hongo 1-chome area in 1699. In the field received from the Shogun, Rikugien Gardens was established there. The garden is a place where the students of Hanto area, and many student monks were trained there. Most part of the building was burned down to the World War II, and only the temple gate and structure House retain the atmosphere of Edo era days.
5-7-20 Honkomagome Tel: 03-3823-7884

8

Rikugien Gardens
Yoshizawa Yagawara, who was a close aide of the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, constructed a townhouse in 1699. In the field received from the Shogun, Rikugien Gardens was established there. The garden is a place where the students of Hanto area, and many student monks were trained there. Most part of the building was burned down to the World War II, and only the temple gate and structure House retain the atmosphere of Edo era days.
6-16-3 Honkomagome Tel: 03-3941-2222

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family was formerly built in the Edo era. Its collection includes ancestral books, paintings, and the Hoshono family's such as swords, antiques, and works of art as well as the 16th floor Morioka's collection, which are all open to public inspection. There are lots of nationally important cultural properties in the collections.
1-1-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3941-0850

6

Kodansha Noma Memorial Museum
Noma Memorial Museum exhibits works of art mainly from "Koma Collection", which was founded by Noma, who was the first president of Kodansha. The museum also displays many of valuable published cultural assets related to the publication business of Kodansha. The building is formed by remodeling the former house of the president, and contains four exhibition rooms and a reading room.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3943-0947

1

Walking tour of Otsuka & Mejirodai with Basho
[Art and Poetry Appreciation Course]

1

Gokokuji Temple
Gokokuji Temple had originally been established by the fifth Shogun, Tsurayoshi Tokugawa, in 1681 for his local deity. He was established in 1682, and became a prayer temple for the Shogun family. The main hall was renovated by the conservative entry of the architect at the in the Genroku period, Gokokuken. The shrine was renovated from 1925, and a Shintokoku style of the Monmu era. Both of the shrine and the shrine are designated as important cultural properties.
5-40-1 Otsuka Tel: 03-3941-0764

2

Naruse Memorial Hall (Japan Women's University)
The Naruse Memorial Hall, which is an authentic western-style architecture built at the hands of Naruse, was established in 1900 to commemorate the founder of Japan Women's University, Jiroo Naruse. The building, other than internal works was reconstructed in the year of 1976, and the Great Kantō Earthquake. The hall of Jiroo Naruse that stood in the center of the hall, was created by Kotaro Takamura.
2-8-1 Meirodai Tel: 03-3943-3131

3

Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
This land was the suburban residence of Hoshono Echizen-koku, who was the feudal lord of Kuroki Domain in Kousa Province. During the Meiji period, with the yield of 540,000 koku, the garden is often called "Shoseikaku". The garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden, and the garden is a park-like garden.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

4

Sekiguchi Basho-an
A representative haiku poet in the Edo era, Basho Matsuo was involved in the repair work of the Sekiguchi Basho-an. The Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live, and the Basho-an was a place for Basho Matsuo to live.
2-11-3 Sekiguchi Tel: 03-3941-1145

5

Eisel Bunko (Eisel-Bunko Museum)
Eisel Bunko Museum is located at the place where a townhouse of the domain lord of Kusanomoto Domain, the Hoshono family

Walking tour of
Yushima &
Hongo
with Michizane
[Literature and
Romance Course]



- Ochanomizu** (Nearest Station)
- 1 Yushima Seido
 - 2 Reunji Temple
 - 3 Yushima Tenmangu Shrine (Yushima Tenjin)
 - 4 Kyu Iwasaki-tei Gardens
 - 5 Yayoi Museum (Takehisa Yumeji Museum)
 - 6 Akamon (red gate) Shinji Ike (Sanshiro Ike)
 - 7 Kaneyasu
 - 8 Former Iseya Pawnshop
 - 9 Bunkyo Historical Museum
 - 10 Bunkyo Civic Center (Sky View Lounge)
 - 11 Tokyo Dome City
- Kasuga Korakuen Suidobashi**
About 1 hour 40 minutes
excluding the time that may be necessary to visit and appreciate the sight.
- Lines and symbol colors:
Subway:
JR line:

Walking tour of
Koishikawa
with Senhime
[Relaxation and
Tranquility Course]



- Myogadani** (Nearest Station)
- 1 Memorial to Ishikawa Takuboku Monument and Gallery
 - 2 Harimazaka Sakura Namiki (Cherry Blossom Avenue)
 - 3 Koishikawa Botanical Gardens
 - 4 Denzjin Temple
 - 5 Kitano Jinja Shrine (Ushi Tenjin)
 - 6 Koishikawa Korakuen Gardens
 - 7 Genkakuji Temple (Konnyakumma)
 - 8 Kasuga Korakuen Suidobashi
- About 1 hour 2 minutes
on foot
excluding the time that may be necessary to visit and appreciate the sight.
- Lines and symbol colors:
Subway:
JR line:

Walking tour of
Otsuka &
Mejiro-dai
with Basho
[Art and Poetry
Appreciation Course]



- Gokokuji** (Nearest Station)
- 1 Gokokuji Temple
 - 2 Naruse Memorial Hall Japan Women's University
 - 3 Shin-Edogawa Park (Shoseikaku)
 - 4 Sekiguchi Basho-an
 - 5 Eisei Bunko Museum
 - 6 Kodansa Noma Memorial Museum
 - 7 St. Mary's Cathedral
 - 8 Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo
 - 9 Hatoyama Kaikan (Hatoyama Hall)
 - 10 Printing Museum
 - 11 Iida-bashi
 - 12 Edogawa-bashi
- About 1 hour 10 minutes
on foot
excluding the time that may be necessary to visit and appreciate the sight.
- Lines and symbol colors:
Subway:
JR line:

For your pleasant walking tour please:

- Take your own pace during walking.
 - Keep quiet around residential areas.
 - Take your rubbish home.
 - Visit the shrines and temples respectively.
 - Do not smoke on road.
- Use smoking area if needed.

—Legend—

- Bunkyo City Office
- Police Station
- Police Box / Koban
- Fire Station
- Post Office
- Public Health Center
- Library
- Museum and Gallery
- Elementary School
- Junior High School
- University, College
- Hospital
- Shrine
- Temple
- Public Restroom
- Public Restroom
- Bus Stop (Toei)
- Bus Stop (Toei)
- Hotel / Ryokan
- Public Bath
- B-Guru Bus Stop

Walking tour of
Honkomagome
with Oga
[Course to discover
the romance of the
Edo-culture]



- Todaimae, Nezu** (Nearest Station)
- 1 Nezu Jinja Shrine
 - 2 Mori Oga Memorial Museum (Kanchoro Ato)
 - 3 Kogenji Temple (O-Gannon)
 - 4 Tomb of Yaoya Oshichi (Enjoji temple)
 - 5 Hakusan Jinja Shrine
 - 6 Kichijoji Temple
 - 7 Fuji Jinja Shrine
 - 8 Rikugien Gardens
- About 1 hour : on foot
excluding the time that may be necessary to visit and appreciate the sight.
- Lines and symbol colors:
Subway:
JR line:

Unauthorized duplication
and reprint is prohibited