



# Minato City Historical Sightseeing Guidebook

港区歴史観光  
ガイドブック

Avant-garde city  
steeped in history and tradition



Almost 30,000 years have passed since the first human activities started in Minato City. Meanwhile, many different people have been living here or constantly working here. Their legacy remains in the historic heritage (historic and archaeological sites) that have been passed on through generations as the city became one of the most urbanized areas in Tokyo today.

This guidebook focuses on five fields - "Ancient history," "Garden history," "History of incidents," "History of foreign policy," and "Modern history (Industry, Transportation, Telecommunications, Medical Care, Education and Administration)" - to approach the diverse history of the Minato City. It is meant to be like the buoy lighting up your path to historic heritage still intact for you to see and touch.

As the author, it would give me great satisfaction if you could enjoy a precious time contemplating the multifaceted activities and wisdom of our ancestors while walking around the crossroads across the city feeling completely guided just by taking this guidebook with you.

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## Preface

1. This guidebook was created to provide you with both a memorable sightseeing experience and fun learning about the historic heritage (historic and archaeological sites) throughout Minato City, as part of the initiatives to promote the city as a tourist destination.
2. Issued by Minato City Industry and Community Promotion Support Department, containing updated information, this book is a revised edition of the 2011 *Minato City Historical Sightseeing Guidebook*.
3. All supplementary materials (incl. images of *ukiyo-e* prints and archaeological relics) and photos of the State Guest House Akasaka Palace and Keio University (Library and Speech Hall) in this guidebook are supplied by Minato City's Secretariat of the Board of Education – Education Promotion Department – Library and Cultural Assets Section – Cultural Assets Subsection (Minato City Local History Museum)
4. This guidebook is copyrighted by the Minato City.
5. The days and hours when facilities and other buildings are open may be subject to change due to social conditions.

## Legend

1. All years given here are according to the Japanese calendar (Christian eras) that uses the lunar calendar. There are no dates following the Gregorian calendar.
2. The year in which an era has changed is described according to the month and day of said change. For example, the second year of the Genji period lasted until April 6, 1865, meaning that the Keio period started from April 7.
3. The names in Japanese of historic sites and other spots alike comply with the basic principles set out in "*Minato-ku bunkazai no shiori*" (a bookmark of Minato City's cultural assets), published by Minato City's Secretariat of the Board of Education. However, in order to simplify the use of this guidebook, some parts were edited.
4. The square sign displayed at the end of text shows the current status of the designated cultural assets.  
National Heritage Site: Cultural assets designated by the State.  
Metropolitan Heritage Site: Cultural property designated by Tokyo Metropolitan Government.  
City Heritage Site: Cultural assets designated by the Minato City.  
City Registered Site: Cultural property (except the city's designated heritage site) registered in the Minato City's integrated catalog of cultural assets.



# 都会にひそむ 古代のロマン

## Ancient Romance Lurking in the City

It was about two thousand years ago, during the middle years of the Yayoi period, when a full-fledged agricultural culture was conveyed to Minato City. Later, the nation was formed and ruled by the *Kuge* (court aristocracy) Government, until eventually its control was seized by a military government. Let's consider this period as Ancient times following events from Yayoi until the end of the Heian period.

People in Yayoi lived in villages on rather higher ground near the coast. That is the surroundings of Mitadai (see page 7). Over time, they made their way inland where they remained active. Remains dating back to the 3rd century under the rule of Queen Himiko have been found in approximately 10 places of Azabudai and Akasakadai. There is no doubt that villages continued to be formed also on the higher ground near the coast, in Mitadai and Takanawadai.

Later, during the Kofun period, around the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th century, Shiba-Maryama-kofun Tumulus, the largest keyhole-shaped tumulus in the Minami-Musashi area, was built where Shiba Park is today (see page 4). There are 20 tumuli across Minato City, but only Shiba-Maryama-kofun Tumulus, apart from a good state of preservation, still has a relatively clear resemblance to the shape of the tumulus at time of construction. The area surrounding Shiba-Maryama-kofun Tumulus was once dotted with more than 10 round-shape tumuli. Each of these were lost to public works carried out since the Edo period.

Incidentally, there is a theory about the existence of an ancient public road connecting Mitadai to Takanawadai. Ruins dating from Yayoi to Heian period have been found along Hijirizaka-ue through Nihon Enoki-dori Avenue so as to confirm said theory. Passing through this neighborhood was a woman who is said to have returned to Tokyo together with her father from Kazusa Province (now Chiba Prefecture) where her father had been transferred. She is the daughter of Sugawara-no-Takasue, who wrote the "Sarashina Nikki." It was in the early 11th century, almost one century since the Taira-no-Masakado Rebellion, when the Fujiwara Hokke clan held a powerful authority which developed into an aristocratic government. Amidst such times, a national Japanese culture had just begun marking its contours. Despite the "Sarashina Nikki" being a memoir covering the life of the author, some suggest the grounds where once stood Takeshibaji Temple and are mentioned in the diary, might be the surroundings of present-day Kamezuka Mound (see page 7) and Saikaiji Temple (see page 39).

Also, another old place within the city is Azabu. Just by considering the Zempukuji Temple (see page 8), which is said to have been erected in the early Heian period, and Azabu Hikawa-jinja Shrine (see page 8) which is considered to be connected to Taira-no-Masakado, others testify, there are many imperative historic and archaeological sites that stand as testaments to the ancient history of the Minato City.

The ancient Minato City is a world still full of mysteries. Why not take a trip to these ancient historic and archaeological sites - let your imagination run wild. See what new discoveries it might lead you to!





S = 1:24,000



Shinjuku City

State Guest House  
Akasaka Palace

Akasaka Palace and surroundings

Akasaka mitsuke Sta.

Chiyoda City



都云  
ひそむ  
のロマン

Ancient Romance Lurking in the City

都会にひそむ  
古代のロマン

Shibuya City

Aoyama-itchome Sta.

Akasaka Sacas  
Akasaka Sta.

Tameike-sanno Sta.

1 Karasumori-jinja Shrine

Uchisaiwaicho Sta.

2

Aoyama Cemetery

Nogizaka Sta.

Tokyo Midtown

Toronomon Hills

Start

Shimbashi Sta.

Omote-sando Sta.

Aoyama Park

Roppongi Sta.

Roppongi-itchome Sta.

Atago 1

Shiodome Sta.

Metropolitan Expressway  
Route No. 3 Shibuya Line

Roppongi-dori Ave.

Roppongi Hills

Gaien-Higashi-dori Ave.

Kamiyacho Sta.

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Onarimon Sta.

2 Zojoji Temple

Minato City Office

Daimon Sta.

Azabujuban Shopping District

Azabu-juban Sta.

Minato City Shiba Park

Hamamatsucho Sta.

Rail map

Orange line: Toei Asakusa Line

Blue line: Toei Mita Line

Red line: Toei Oedo Line

Arisugawa-no-miya  
Memorial Park

Azabujuban 3

3 Shiba-Maruyama-kofun Tumulus

Shibakoen Sta.

Takeshiba Sta.

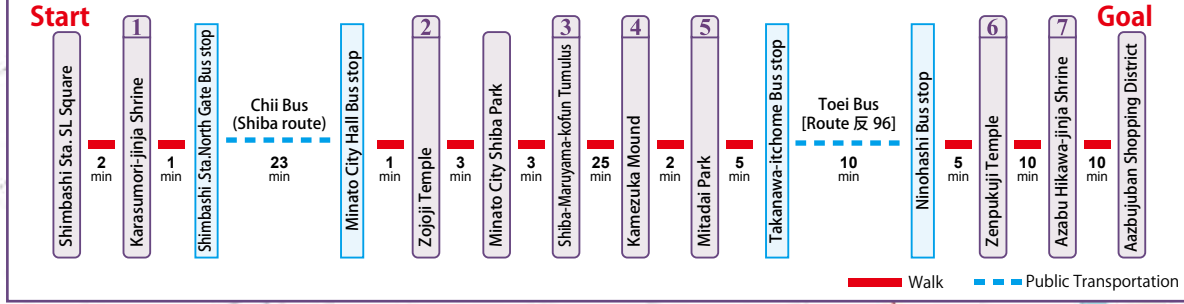




- JR Line
- Keikyu Line
- Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line
- Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line
- Tokyo Metro Namboku Line
- Yurikamome
- Tokyo Monorail

- 7 Azabu Hikawa-jinja Shrine
- 4 Kamezuka Mound
- 5 Mitadai Park

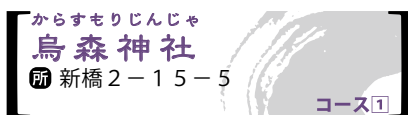
### Route / Required time



## Karasumori-jinja Shrine

course ①

2-15-5 Shimbashi



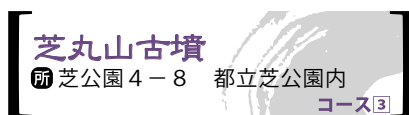
According to its legend, this sanctuary dates back to 940. In the Kanto area where conflicts between samurai persisted, Taira-no-Masakado raised an army in 939 and conquered eight provinces. It was Taira-no-Sadamori and Fujiwara-no-Hidesato (well-known as Tawara-no-Toda for the legend of killing a giant centipede) who were ordered to suppress the rebellion. Just after Hidesato prayed for victory at an Inarisha Shrine, a white fox appeared and gave him a white arrow. Eventually, Hidesato managed to kill Masakado using this arrow. It is said that Karasumori-jinja Shrine was built precisely to express his gratitude for this victory. However, this is just a legend. Since documents of a prayer for victory left by the Kamakura Kubo Ashikaga Shigeuji in 1455 still exist today, it is believed that the construction of this shrine might date back to at least the Muromachi period. According to the “Edo Kanoko” chorography written in 1687, it appears that in 1184 a descendant of Hidesato, called Shimokobe Yukihira, donated a waniguchi (a copper Buddhist altar fitting similar to a gong) to the temple.



## Shiba-Maruyama-kofun Tumulus

course ③

4-8 Shibakoen (inside the Metropolitan Shiba Park)



With an overall length exceeding 100m, this is the largest keyhole-shaped tumulus in Tokyo. It is to have been erected around the 5th century on the edge of a plateau approximately 16m-high. The construction of Zojoji Temple in the Edo period and its further development in modern times considerably affected the original form of this tumulus. In 1898, excavations and research conducted by Tsuboi Shogoro (1863-1913) from the Tokyo Imperial University (now Tokyo University) revealed that the burial facilities had been lost. Also, it is believed that formerly there was a group of 10 round-shaped tumuli in the vicinity, related to the keyhole-shaped tumulus. However, according to the investigation Meiji University conducted after war, it was made clear the two structures had been erected in significantly different times, and the round-shaped tumuli group was 200 years more recent (it doesn't exist anymore). Today, a monument and description plate stand near the base of the tumulus.

Metropolitan Heritage Site





## Zojoji Temple course 2

The Kan-eiji Temple (Ueno) and Zojoji Temple (Shiba) are Edo's largest and most prominent Buddhist temples. Within their precincts stand the Tokugawa family temples. Only in Zojoji Temple six of the 15 Tokugawa shoguns are laid to rest: Hidetada (2nd), Ienobu (6th), Ietsugu (7th), Ieshige (9th), Ieyoshi (12th), and Iemochi (14th).

Details about the temple prior to the Edo period are unknown, but it appears that during the Muromachi period the temple converted from the Shingon to the Jodo sect. Initially located in the present-day Kojimachi and Kioi-cho areas (Chiyoda City), it is said that at the time Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu entered Edo, he accidentally passed before its gate and met the chief priest Gen-yo Zonno, which led to Zojoji Temple becoming Tokugawa's family temple. Later, the temple was moved, first to Hibiya, then in 1598, to its present location by orders



of Ieyasu.

The present-day Shiba Park extends almost entirely over the precincts of the old temple, which explains the large number of cultural properties it comprises. A significant part of the temple was burned down in the Great Tokyo Air Raids, except the Sangedatsumon Gate (nationally important cultural property) which managed to escape the ravages of war and made it through to the present day.



Hiroshige: "Complete View of Shiba Shinmei Shrine and Zojoji Temple" from Famous Places in the Eastern Capital



## Minato City Local History Museum

4-6-2 Shirokanedai

郷土歴史館

所 白金台4-6-2

Minato City Local History Museum is housed in the former Institute of Public Health, which was completed in 1938. As a part of the renovation works, the building has received seismic reinforcement and will be barrier-free when it is fully open as a facility complex that includes the Cancer Palliative Home Care Support Center, Appy Shirokanedai support center for infants and mothers, Shirokanedai School Kids Club, Shirokanedai Community Collaboration Space, and bicycle parking for Shirokanedai Station. The central stairway, old lecture hall, and lighting fixtures have been preserved to show the original appearance of the former Public Health Institute.

In the Free Zone of the Local History Museum exhibition rooms include the Guidance Room which presents Minato City in outline, and the Communication Room where you can handle or touch authentic items. Meanwhile, a fee is charged for viewing the Minato City themed displays in the Permanent Exhibition Room and for periodic

displays in the Special Exhibition Room. Naturally, the museum shop and café are freely open to anyone.

Opening Hours : Sunday to Friday and public holidays, 9 am to 5 pm  
Saturday, 9 am to 8 pm  
Closed : Third Thursday in month, Dec. 29 to Jan. 3  
Irregular closing (e.g., for special maintenance)  
Fee : Permanent Exhibition Room: ¥ 300 for adults,  
¥ 100 for elementary, junior high, and high school students, and free for preschool children, students who reside in Minato City, and residents aged 65 years and over (proof required).  
Special Exhibition Room: Fee varies by exhibition.  
Contact: 03-6450-2107



## Takanawa Seaside

The road currently known as Daiichi Keihin Kokudo was called Tokaido in the Edo Period, and was a main road along the seaside.

The lively atmosphere of Tokaido at that time is portrayed in this Ukiyoe painting.



※This picture is offered by Minato City Local History Museum



## Kamezuka Mound course ④

4-16-20 Mita (inside Kamezuka Park)

### 亀塚

所 三田 4-1 6-2 0

亀塚公園内

コース④

With an actual size of approximately 30 m in diameter and 4m in height, this round-shaped mound has been indicated as a possible kofun tumulus, although it is not known for sure. Remains of dwellings and shell-middens have been found in the surrounding area, while ruins of a village dating back to the Yayoi period have been excavated in the park's ground (Ruins of Kamezuka Park). Entering the Edo period, this place became the *shimoyashiki* (suburban residence) of the Toki clan in Numata Domain (Kozuke Province). Today, still standing on the peak is the Kameyama Monument erected in 1750 by Lord Yorioki. It is said that the whole area of the Kamezuka Mound and Saikaiji Temple is the site of the Takeshiba-dera Temple which appears in the "Sarashina Nikki" written in Heian period by the daughter of Sugawara-no-Takasue. This belief is also inscribed on the Kameyama Monument. It is also said that during the Bunmei era (1469-87), Ota Dokan, the lord of Edo Castle, set patrols here. It seems that back in those years it was a well-known place, since both the Kameyama Monument and the origin of the Kamezuka Mound are referred to as well in the *Edo Meisho Zue* chorography of famous sites in Edo, written in the late Edo period.

Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Mitadai Park course ⑤

4-17-28 Mita

### 三田台公園

所 三田 4-1 7-2 8

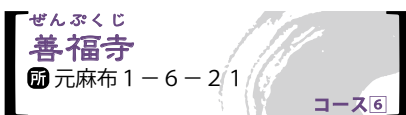
コース⑤

In July 1978, about 100m southeast from here (NTT Data Mita Main Building, 4-19-15 Mita), excavations and research started and lasted for approximately 18 months. At the site were discovered in order: tombstones and memorial towers of dogs and cats (Edo period), pit dwellings (Kofun, Nara and Heian period), square-ditched graves (middle Yayoi period) which are tombs in burial mounds surrounded by a square ditch, and shell-middens and remains of pit dwellings (late Jomon period). This site is called the Ruins of Isarago shell-midden, and the cross section in shell layers and excavated articles are being preserved and exhibited at the Minato City Local History Museum (see page 6). As the Minato City's first archaeological park, Mitadai Park displayed a replica of restored cross section in shell layers, and pit dwelling. Here you can find out about how people in the primitive and ancient times lived.



**Zenpukuji Temple** course ⑥

1-6-21 Moto-azabu



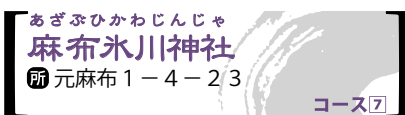
The legend of this emblematic place for Minato City has it that the ancient temple was founded by Kukai in 824. At first an establishment of the Shingon sect, the Zenpukuji Temple was converted to the Jodo Shinshu sect in Kamakura period when the head priest Ryokai became a follower of Shinran by the time the latter paid a visit to the temple. With their base in Zenpukuji Temple, a very large company of disciples called the “Azabu followers” enhanced missionary work around Edo, in places such as Shinagawa, and thus transformed the temple into an important base for the Jodo Shinshu sect in the southern Kanto area. Entering the Edo period, the temple was given a 10 koku-worth territory (1 koku was approx. 150kg of rice) by the Tokugawa shogunate and held many branch temples as an influential temple of the Ikkoshu sect in Edo.

Today, we are left with numerous valuable cultural properties such as Tokyo’s oldest assets - ginkgo trees (national natural monument) and the wooden seated statue of Ryokai (nationally important cultural property not open to the public), or Zenpukuji Temple’s main hall (Minato City heritage site) which is believed to be the main hall of Yao Betsuin (Higashi-Honganji Temple) relocated in 1607 from Yao City in Osaka.

**Azabu Hikawa-jinja Shrine**

course ⑦

1-4-23 Moto-azabu



This shrine is in honor of the shinto deity and protector of the Azabu area. There is a tradition that it was founded by Minamoto-no-Tsunemoto when he went to the Kanto area to suppress the rebellion of Taira-no-Masakado during the years of Tengyo period. According to some chorographies, including *Edo Sunago* written in Edo by 1732, and *Edo Meisho Zue* published between 1834 and 1836, there is also a theory that the shrine had been transferred by Ota Dokan, the lord of Edo Castle, during the Bunmei period (1469-87). It appears that the original construction had a huge precinct measuring 2,000 tsubo (1 tsubo is approx. 3.3m<sup>2</sup>), but because it had become the territory of Zojoji Temple, the shrine was then moved to this location in 1662.

Many remains from ancient times have been discovered from Moto-Azabu through Minami-Azabu, an area where both Azabu Hikawa-jinja Shrine and Zempukuji Temple are located.







名園でたどる  
時代の旅

名園でたどる  
時代の旅

**A Journey through Time Recalling Gardens**

Minato City is home to some of the most outstanding gardens in Japan. Their story has moved along two major streams. One sprang from the daimyo gardens of Edo period. During that period, the area of Minato City was crowded with daimyo residences. There were also daimyo who ordered gardens be constructed on vast grounds to their *kamiyashiki* (a mansion that served both as a residence and a branch office in Edo for the feudal lord) lined up near the Edo Castle. The origin of the present-day Kyu-Shiba-Rikyu Gardens (see page 12) is such daimyo gardens. On the grounds of these gardens was standing the *kamiyashiki* of the Okubo clan, the lords of Odawara Domain where they had the Rakujuen Gardens be constructed. The surroundings at that time were a coastal area filled up with land and an elaborate garden featuring scenery that changed according to the tide with seawater drawn into the pond. On the grounds of present-day Hinokicho Park (see page 13) was standing the *shimoyashiki* of the Mori clan (Choshu Domain) that shielded the famous daimyo gardens of Shimizuen. Today, this place doesn't exist anymore, yet you can enjoy the nostalgic atmosphere.

The other trend mentioned is the gardens dating from modern times. There are many imperial villas and main residences throughout Minato City, such as Kyu Shiba Rikyu Garden, Former Asaka-no-miya Residence (see page 14, present-day Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum), Former Arisugawa-no-miya Residence (see page 14, present-day Arisugawa-no-miya Memorial Park), and Akasaka Palace. In addition, there is also the garden within the main residence of the Iwasaki family (Mitsubishi zaibatsu) - an emblematic zaibatsu of the modern times (see page 13). This garden was built by Ogawa Jihei VII, also known as "Ueji," a first-class landscape gardener of that time, and is representative for the modern Japanese gardening. Today, it has become the garden of the International House of Japan, although its former shape has barely changed. The Mountain Stream built within the Shiba Park (see page 12) was designed by Yasuhei Nagaoka, a pioneer of modern parks administration. It might be a good idea to take time to relax in a tranquil space away from the city bustle.

**State Guest House Akasaka Palace**



You can visit by applying in advance. For details, please visit the Cabinet Office home page (<https://www.geihinkan.go.jp/en/akasaka/>) or call the telephone service directly at 03-5728-7788.

Shinjuku City

State Guest House  
Akasaka Palace

Akasaka Palace and surroundings

Akasaka mitsuke Sta.

Chiyoda City

A Journey through Time  
Recalling Gardens

名園でたどる  
時代の旅



N



S = 1:24,000



Shibuya City

Aoyama-itchome Sta.

Akasaka Sacas  
Akasaka Sta.

Tameike-sanno Sta.

Uchisaiwaicho Sta.

Gaienmae Sta.

Minami-Aoyama 1  
Minami-Aoyama 2

3 Remains of the Mouri Clan's  
Shimizu-en Gardens (Hinokicho Park)

Toranomon Sta.

Toranomon 1  
Nishi-Shimbashi 1

Aoyama Cemetery

Nogizaka Sta.

Tokyo Midtown

Roppongi 2

Toranomon Hills

Shimbashi 1

Shimbashi Sta.

Omote-sando Sta.

Aoyama Park

Roppongi Sta.

Roppongi-itchome Sta.

Kamiyacho Sta.

Shimbashi 2

Shiodome Sta.

Minami-Aoyama 5

Roppongi-dori Ave.

Roppongi Hills

Roppongi 3

Azabudai Hills

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Shimbashi 3

Higashi-Shimbashi 1

Minami-Aoyama 6

Nishi-Azabu 1  
Nishi-Azabu 2

Roppongi 4

Roppongi 5

Azabudai 1  
Toranomon 5

Shiba-koen 3

Shimbashi 4

Higashi-Shimbashi 2

Metropolitan Expressway  
Route No. 3 Shibuya Line

1 Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens  
(International House of Japan)

Roppongi 6

Azabudai 3

Shiba-koen 1

Shimbashi 5

Higashi-Shimbashi 3

Minami-Aoyama 7

Nishi-Azabu 4

Roppongi 7

Azabudai 2

Azabu-Mamiana-cho  
Azabudai 2

Shiba-koen 2

Shimbashi 6

Higashi-Shimbashi 4

Minami-Aoyama 7

Nishi-Azabu 3

Moto-Azabu 3

Azabu-juban 1

Higashi-Azabu 3  
Higashi-Azabu 2

Shiba-koen 1

Shimbashi 1

Shibadaiimon 1

Goal

Rail map

- Orange line: Toei Asakusa Line
- Blue line: Toei Mita Line
- Red line: Toei Oedo Line

2 Autumn Leaves Waterfall and  
Mountain Stream in Shiba Park

Shibadaiimon 1  
Hamamatsucho 1

Start

Minato City Office

Shiba-koen 1

Kaigan 1

Azabu-juban Sta.

Minato City Shiba Park

Shiba-koen 2

Hamamatsucho 2

Akabanebashi Sta.

Shiba-koen 2

Hamamatsucho 2

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Shiba-koen 1

Hamamatsucho 2

Shibakoen Sta.

Shiba-koen 2

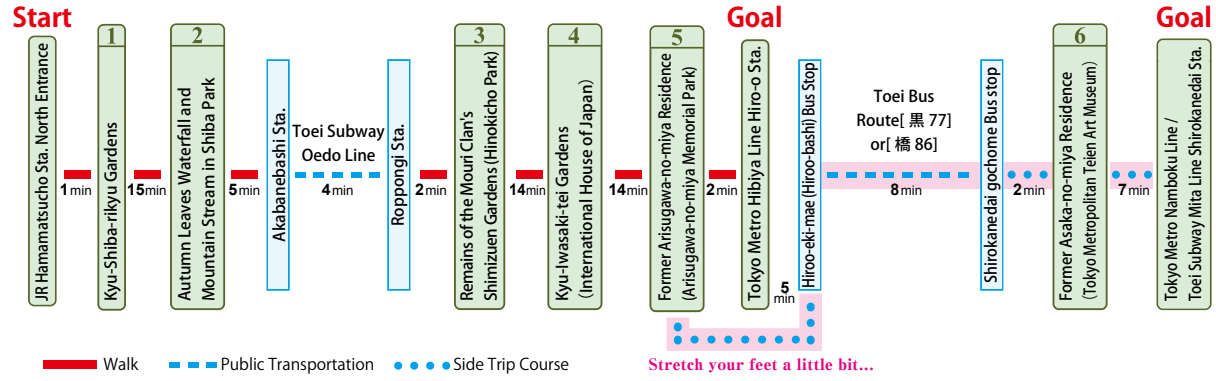
Hamamatsucho 2

Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens

Takeshiba Sta.



## Route / Required time



Shinagawa City



## Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens

course ①

1-4 Kaigan



This daimyo garden has its roots in the yard built within the residence of Lord Okubo Tadatomo of the Odawara Domain (Sagami Province). This area was filled in during the Meireki period (1655-58) and then given to Tadatomo in 1678. On this new land, he had a circuit style garden built in 1686, which he named "Rakujuen Gardens." He made use of its coastal location and managed to arrange the scenery in such a way that it changes according to the tide with seawater drawn into the pond. This place has an elaborate plan featuring rare rocks artistically arranged around the pond and creating a view inspired by the West Lake in China.

After successively being owned by the clans of Hotta, Shimizu and Kishu-Tokugawa, as well as by Prince Taruhito of Arisu-no-miya (1871), the Imperial Household Ministry purchased it in 1875 and it thus became a detached palace the following year, 1876. In 1924, on the occasion of Crown Prince Hirohito's (later, Emperor Showa) wedding anniversary, Tokyo was granted the Kyu-Shiba-Rikyu Gardens, which opened to the public on April 20.

National Heritage Site

Opening Hours: 9am to 5pm (admission until 4:30pm)

Closed: Dec. 29 to Jan. 1

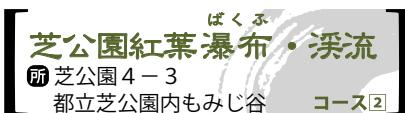
Fare: ¥150 (adult/child), ¥70 (seniors +65)

Contact: 03-3434-4029



## Autumn Leaves Waterfall and Mountain Stream in Shiba Park course ②

Momiji-dani (inside the Metropolitan Shiba Park), 4-3 Shibakoen



Nagaoka Yasuhei (1842-1925) designed and built this garden in 1905. He was a landscape gardener who played an active part in the modernization of Tokyo Prefecture and urban parks during the Meiji and Taisho period. Born in 1842 to the lord of Omura Domain in Hizen Province, Yasuhei followed Masataka Kusumoto who was his senior in the same hometown, and moved to Tokyo in 1870. Five years later, Kusumoto became the governor of Tokyo Prefecture and appointed Yasuhei, who had been dispatched to Niigata Prefecture, to Tokyo's civil engineering office. From there on, Yasuhei started managing the public parks and tree-lined streets within Tokyo Prefecture. Later on, he was transferred to the Park Division of Tokyo City where he was appointed as a temporary employee and continued to engage in park designing and administration. Including the designing of a waterfall in Asakusa Park, and the renovation of Asukayama Park and Mukojima-Hyakkaen Gardens, there are more than 40 parks and gardens that were handled by Yasuhei. In the waterfall he designed in 1984 in the Metropolitan Shiba Park, he managed to deliver a level of reproduction extremely close to the original.



## Remains of the Mouri Clan's Shimizuen Gardens (Hinokicho Park)

9-7 Akasaka

course 3



In this place was standing during the Edo period the *shimoyashiki* of the Mouri clan of Choshu Domain (also known as Hinoki Residence). Usually, the daimyo and head of a feudal clan lived in *kamiyashiki*, while he used his *shimoyashiki* to store goods or as a second house. This villa served temporarily as the main residence for the feudal lord and succeeding heirs of the Choshu Domain. Its grounds were once embellished by an outstanding garden called "Shimizuen." Although entering the Inarisha Shrine worshiped here was restricted to merchants on pilgrimage and daimyo coming to sightsee its gardens, it appears that access was generally permitted.

Entering the Meiji period, the grounds hosted a military station for the 1st Infantry Regiment, 1st Division. After the war, the Japanese Defense Agency occupied most of the site. The remaining surface has developed into a park known as the Hinokicho Park. In 2000, the Japan Defense Agency (now Ministry of Defense) moved its headquarters to Ichigaya, and the old site was transformed into today's Tokyo Midtown (Commercial Complex) causing significant changes in the landscape of the park, which was also renovated.



## Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Gardens (International House of Japan)

5-11-16 Roppongi

course 4



In 1929, Iwasaki Koyata (1879-1945), the 4th head of the Mitsubishi *zaibatsu*, had this garden built on the grounds of the Toriizaka Villa of the Iwasaki clan. It was designed by Jihe Ogawa VII (1860-1933), a landscape gardener from Kyoto. Jihe Ogawa VII was a landscape gardener and a pioneer of modern Japanese gardening. Among his work, today stands the Heian-jingu Shrine, Maruyama Park, Murin-an Villa and Gardens (a second residence of Aritomo Yamagata), Seifu-so Villa (a second residence of Kinmochi Saionji), Furukawa Gardens, as well as many other outstanding gardens laid out at the request of *zaibatsu*, including the Sumitomo, Mitsui and Iwasaki families. He also contributed to the landscaping of the Kyoto Imperial Gardens, Shugakuin Imperial Villa, Katsura Imperial Villa, Nijo Castle, Nanzenji Temple, Myoshinji Temple, Shoren-in Temple, Ninnaji Temple and so on. With trees planted along the southern side facing a precipice and the eastern side facing Torii-zaka Slope, this garden is a Japanese *chisen kaiyu* style garden having a pond placed in its center. The original shape from the time of its construction has been preserved almost entirely intact.

City Heritage Site



## Former Arisugawa-no-miya Residence (Arisugawa-no-miya Memorial Park)

5-7-29 Minami-azabu

course ⑤



On this site during the Edo period, the *shimoyashiki* of the Nambu clan of Morioka Domain (Mutsu Province). In 1896, it became the residence of Prince Takehito (House of Arisugawa-no-miya) and it was also used as a home by his mother, Mori Noriko. The area of the premise exceeding 20,000 *tsubo* features an undulating terrain with a shelving basin towards the western side, and rising near the eastern side of the high ground. After the Arisugawa family lineage died out along with the death of Prince Takehito in 1913, its religious services were passed to the House of Takamatsu. Eventually, this house granted the city of Tokyo the Arisugawa-no-miya Memorial Park, which opened to the public on January 15, 1934. The park includes a bronze statue (erected in 1903) of Prince Taruhito once standing in front of the main gate of former General Staff Office Building in Miyakezaka, and it is also home to Tokyo Metropolitan Library.



## Former Asaka-no-miya Residence (Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum)

5-21-9 Shirokanedai

course ⑥



Built in 1933 as the main residence for Prince Yasuhiko (House of Asaka-no-miya, 1887-1981), this is a fine example of Japanese Art Deco architecture. In 1906, Prince Yasuhiko, who was the 8th son of Kuni-no-miya Imperial Prince Tomohiko, established it as the Asaka-no-miya family's residence. During his stay in France, the Asaka-no-miya showed a strong interest in and affinity for the Art Deco style, which happened to be very popular in that time. Accordingly, he commissioned the French artist Henri Rapin the design of a part of his main residence. Also, he used many imported materials from overseas including France to decorate its interiors.

After the war, the building served as the Official Residence of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as the State Guest House. In 1983, it opened as the Museum of Art. National Heritage Site





**Case File Tracing (Explore the Scene of Genroku Ako Incident)**

Just before dawn on the morning of December 15, 1702, 47 former retainers of the Ako Domain raided Kira clan’s residence in Honjo Matsuzaka-cho and beheaded Kozuke-no-Suke, the previous head of the family. This is known as “*Ako gishi no uchiiri*” (The Raid of the 47 Righteous Samurai). There are many historic sites related to the Genroku Ako incident still standing throughout Minato City. The origins of the incident can be traced back to March 14, 1701, just before the ceremony for returning New Year’s greeting to the emperor, when Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami of the Ako Domain, who was responsible for entertaining imperial envoys, attacked Koke Kira Kozuke-no-Suke Yoshihisa, a master of ceremonies, with a sword in the Matsu no Oroka corridor of Edo Castle. With Kozuke-no-Suke not fighting back, Takumi-no-kami was held down by a *hatamoto* (Shogunate’s direct retainer), Kajikawa Yoriteru. Shogun Tokugawa Tsunayoshi went mad because of the sword fight incident happening just before such an important ceremony. Thus, on the same day, he ordered Takumi-no-kami to commit *seppuku* and *kaieki* (dismissal and deprivation of all position, privileges and properties held). So the latter was sent to Tamura clan’s *kamiyashiki* in Ichinoseki Domain, Mutsu Province (see page 20), committed *seppuku* on that day and was buried by his retainers at the Sengakuji Temple (see page 23). The next day, on December 15, Asano Takumi-no-kami’s wife Aguri (later known as Yozen-in) moved to her home back in the Miyoshi Domain (see page 21), and turned over both *kamiyashiki* in Teppozu and *shimoyashiki* in Akasaka-Nambuzaka. She reached home on March 20, and despite discussions within the clan led by the senior retainer Oishi Kura-no-Suke Yoshitaka, she decided to surrender and handed over the Ako Castle on April 19.

The former retainers of the Ako Domain, now out of power, pushed forward a campaign to restore the Asano clan, but with their hope already dashed, they put up a radical plan and decided to raid the Kira clan’s residence. On December 14, 1702 (in fact, the 15th before dawn), on the day of the anniversary of Takumi-no-kami’s death, they attacked and beheaded Kozuke-no-Suke. Once they were through with it, Kura-no-Suke and the other Ako retainers went to Sengakuji Temple and presented Kozuke-no-Suke’s head in front of Takumi-no-kami’s grave. Then, they turned themselves in at the residence of Ometsuke (shogunate’s supervisor of daimyo) Sengoku Hoki-no-kami (see page 20). The retainers were placed separately in the custody of the Hosokawa clan (Kumamoto Domain), Matsudaira clan (Matsuyama Domain), Mizuno clan (Okazaki Domain), and Mori clan (Chofu Domain) respectively, and eventually committed *seppuku* on February 4, 1703 (see pages 21-23).

Witness to such incident, the Genroku period was a time when politics shifted from a military government to a civilian government under the rule of the 5th shogun, Tokugawa Tsunayoshi, and the shogun and its shogunate (government) consolidated power. Moreover, as economic development progressed, the living standard of ordinary people improved and a wide variety of cultures flourished. In such progressively tranquil times, this incident, where some dozens of people conspired to gain control of the Koke *hatamoto*’s house and killed its former head, gave a great shock to the shogunate. And beyond the shogunate, it was the common people who mostly dealt with this case. The historical “Genroku Ako Incident” has developed into a theme for Ningyo Joruri (puppet shows) and Kabuki dramas evoking a panoply of stories that unfold within the performances, and therefore has been handed down to the present day for generations as the tale of “Chushingura,” which varies from the historical facts.



Shinjuku City

State Guest House  
Akasaka Palace



港区 (Case File Tracing)  
(Explore the Scene of Genroku Aiko Incident)  
港区事件簿を追って  
元禄赤穂事件の故地をゆく

Shibuya City

Chiyoda City



S = 1:24,000

Site of the *Seppuku* of  
Asano Takumi-no-kami

Site of the Residence of  
Sengoku Hoki-no-kami

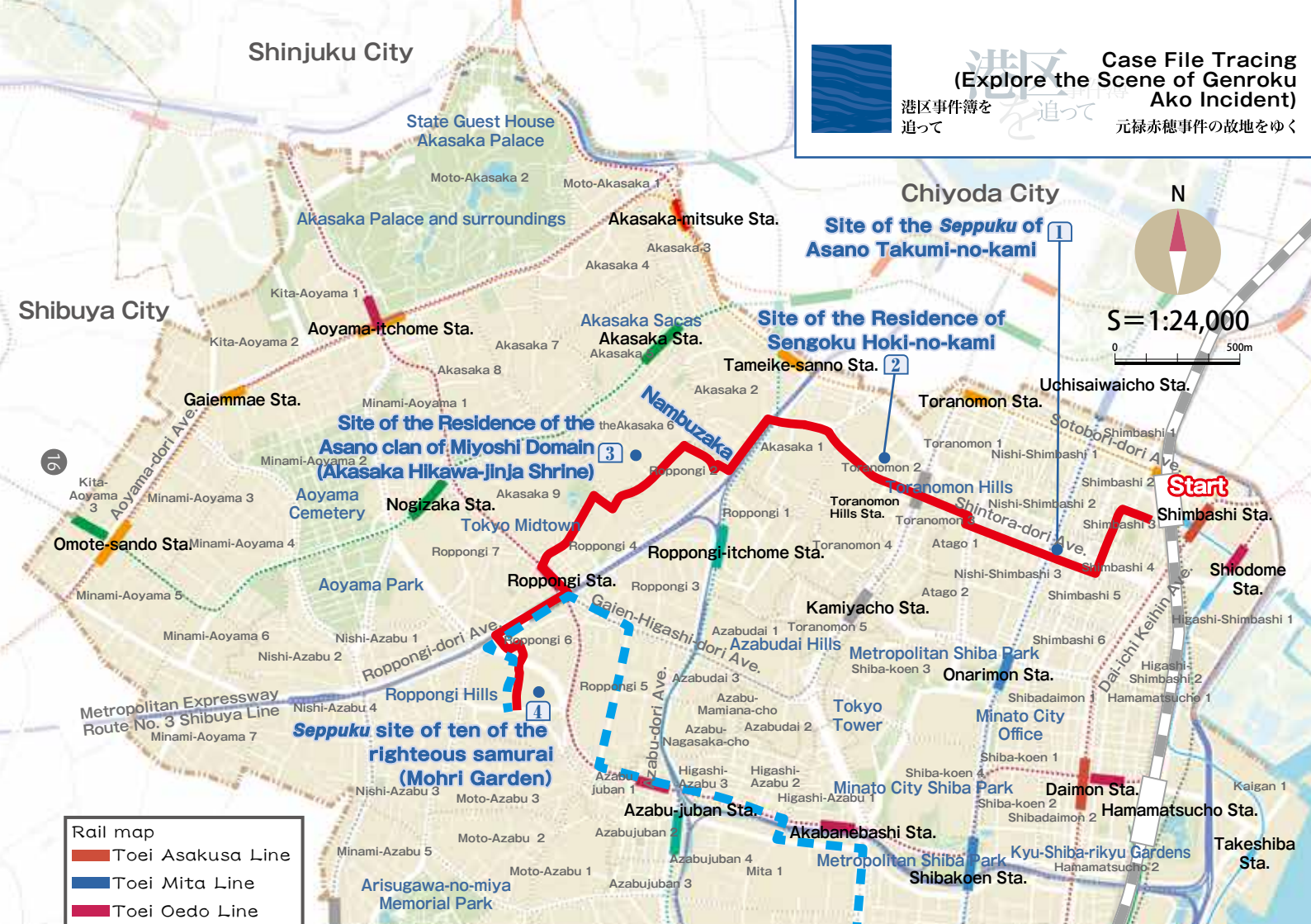
Site of the Residence of the  
Asano clan of Miyoshi Domain  
(Akasaka Hikawa-Jinja Shrine)

Aoyama Cemetery

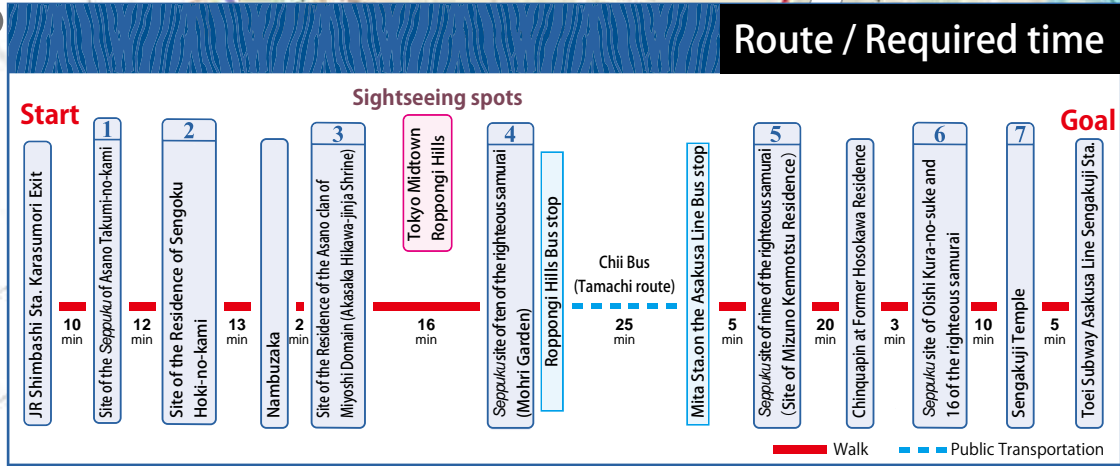
*Seppuku* site of ten of the  
righteous samurai  
(Mohri Garden)

Start

- Rail map
- Toei Asakusa Line
  - Toei Mita Line
  - Toei Oedo Line



- JR Line
- Keikyu Line
- Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line
- Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line
- Tokyo Metro Namboku Line
- Yurikamome
- Tokyo Monorail



Shinagawa City

## Explore the Scene of Genroku Ako Incident



## The World of Chushingura and Minato City

For a great number of people "The Raid of the 47 Righteous Samurai" recalls scenes of "Chushingura." Nevertheless, strictly speaking, the two are not the same thing. There are undeniable facts that Asano Takumi-no-kami attacked Kira Kozuke-no-Suke with a sword in the Matsu no Oroka corridor of Edo Castle, and then he was sentenced by the shogunate to commit *seppuku* and *kaieki*, as well as that the Ako clan's 47 former retainers under Oishi Kura-no-Suke raided the Kira clan's residence and beheaded Kozuke-no-Suke. Still, lovers Okaru and Kampei's story and others we all know from Chushingura are completely invented, and actually there is no clear reason why Takumi-no-kami stabbed at Kozuke-no-Suke, although rumors of bribery and rancor exist. Therefore, many famous scenes that remind us of the "Genroku Ako Incident" are just from the imaginary of the tale of Chushingura.

Shortly after the Ako righteous samurai committed *seppuku*, a play that compared the Ako Incident to the Tale of Soga, called

"Akemono Soga youchi," performed on February 16, 1703, at Nakamura-za Theater. Yet, it was immediately banned by the shogunate. Three years later, in 1706, another Ningyo Joruri play called "Goban Taiheiki" and written by Chikamatsu Monzaemon, was performed in Kamigata (Kyoto-Osaka area), where the original parts were cast: Enya Hangan (as Asano Takumi-no-kami), Oboshi Yuranosuke (as Oishi Kura-no-Suke) and Oboshi Rikiya (as Oishi Chikara). Thereafter, many other plays were produced including "Onikage Musashiabumi" and "Chushin kogane no tanzaku." In 1748, which marked 46 years since the raid on Kira clan's residence, the Ningyo Joruri "Kanadehon Chushingura" was created as a compilation of all these works jointly by Takeda Uzumo and other writers, and was performed at Osaka Takemoto-za Theater. Eventually, this play became very popular, was adopted by Kabuki and performed in the three major Kabuki theaters in Edo: Morita-za, Ichimura-za and Nakamura-za. Ever



Yoshiiuku: "Kanadehon Chushingura"



Toyokuni: "The Ronin: Yuranosuke at Takanawa" from "1st station: Takanawa, Nihombashi and Shinagawa"



since, "Chushingura" refers to "Kanadehon Chushingura," and has been embellished with all sorts of acting and staging, as well as becoming a theme for *nishiki-e* colored prints and *omocha-e* prints for children (for instance, the "Kanadehon Chushingura" by Yoshiiku).

In Minato City, where the righteous samurai of Ako met their death, there is an important place that recalls the tale of "Chushingura." This is the setting for the last scene of the story (although it does not feature in kabuki) where the righteous samurai of Ako, upon attaining their cherished desire, set out for Sengakuji Temple to report their action to their master who was interred there. After leaving Kira clan's residence in Honjo Matsuzakacho, they went south on Fuka-gawa River, crossed the Eitai Bridge, passed through Hatchobori, Tsukiji, Shiba and Takanawa, and finally arrived at Sengakuji Temple. "Chushingura: View of the Loyal Righteous Samurai withdrawing to Takanawa" (by Ichiyusai Kuniyoshi), and "The Righteous Samurai: Yuranosuke at Takanawa" from



**Toyokuni: "View of the Sengakuji Temple Festival at Takanawa, the Eastern Capital"**

"Takanawa, 1st Station on Tokaido between Nihombashi and Shinagawa" (by Utagawa Toyokuni III) are drawings showing the 47 righteous samurai being drawn away from the temple. Depicted by Utagawa Hiroshige, "The Incense-offering Scene" from Chushingura, also depicts the righteous samurai heading for the grave of Takumi-nokami at Sengakuji Temple. One can observe the strong influence Kabuki has had in all drawings featuring resplendent costumes. On the other hand, there is "View of the Sengakuji Temple Festival at Takanawa, the Eastern Capital" (by Utagawa Toyokuni III) which was drawn in a way that shows characters in "Kanadehon Chushingura" visiting the Sengakuji Temple to watch the Buddhist image exhibited there. This way, the famous place is being linked to Chushingura.

The tale of "Chushingura" has been repeated and reproduced in so many short novels, movies, plays and television programs since its creation in the Middle Edo period and through Meiji, Taisho, Showa period to the very present day. We could almost say that it is a story that has its roots in the nature of Japanese people, reflecting their social conditions and prevalent view of society and life of those days.



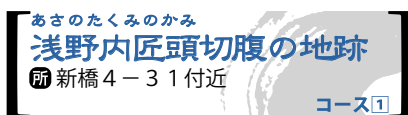
**Hiroshige: "The Incense-offering Scene" from Chushingura**



## Explore the Scene of Genroku Ako Incident

## Site of the *Seppuku* of Asano Takumi-no-kami [course 1](#)

Near 4-31 Shimbashi



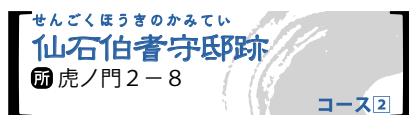
On March 14, 1701, the same day when Asano Takumi-no-kami, the lord of Ako Domain (Harima Province, 50,000 koku-worth), attacked Kira Kozuke-no-Suke with a sword in the Matsu no Oroka corridor of Edo Castle, he was put under guard and committed *seppuku* at the *kamiyashiki* of Ukyo-no-daibu Tamura Tatsuaki (clan of Ichinoseki Domain) which used to be around this area. Also, the Ako Domain was sentenced to *kaieki*. It is said that Takumi-no-kami had carried out the ritual suicide in the garden, and not in the *zashiki* (tatami room). At dusk, the retainers of the Asano clan, including Kataoka Gengoemon Takafusa and Isogai Jurozaemon, claimed his body and held the funeral at Sengakuji Temple.

Down Hibiya-dori Avenue, a stele has been erected of the "Last place of Asano Takumi-no-kami." Moreover, the actual *kamiyashiki* of the Tamura clan was located on the east side about 20m away from Hibiya-dori Avenue (approx. current 4-2-4, 28-30 Shimbashi location). [Metropolitan Heritage Site](#)



## Site of the Residence of Sengoku Hoki-no-kami [course 2](#)

2-8 Toranomon



Before dawn on December 15, 1702, after raiding the Kira clan's residence and beheading Kozuke-no-Suke, the righteous samurai of Ako headed towards Sengakuji Temple, where their master Asano Takumi-no-kami rested. On the way, leader Oishi Kura-no-Suke Yoshitaka had Yoshida Chuzaemon (as a second leader) with Tomi-no-Mori Sukemon report their raid to the residence of Ometsuke Sengoku Hoki-no-kami Hisanao. After presenting Kozuke-no-Suke's head in front of Takumi-no-kami's grave, the 46 righteous samurai, without Terasaka Kichiemon, headed towards Sengoku's house. Sengoku Hoki-no-kami rushed immediately to Edo Castle and informed the Roju (members of the shogun's council of elders). After consultation, the Roju reported to Shogun Tsunayoshi, and the righteous samurai Ako were placed in the custody of the Hosokawa, Mori, Matsudaira and Mizuno clans.

[Metropolitan Heritage Site](#)

## Site of the Residence of the Asano clan of Miyoshi Domain (Akasaka Hikawa-jinja Shrine)

6-10-12 Akasaka

course 3



In the Genroku period, witness to the Ako incident, this area was host to residences for various lords, including Asano Aki-no-kami (Hiroshima Domain, head of Asano clan), Asano Takumi-no-kami (Ako Domain), Asano Tosa-no-kami (Miyoshi Domain), Asano Shikibu Shoyu (Asano junior assistant of the Ministry of Ceremonies and father-in-law of Asano Tosa-no-kami). Under the 8th shogun, Tokugawa Yoshimune, Hikawa-jinja Shrine was established here, although it is believed that by the Genroku period the residence of Asano Tosa-no-Kami was located here.

On March 14, 1701, Asano Takumi-no-kami attacked Kira Kozuke-no-Suke with a sword in the Matsu no Oroka corridor of Edo Castle, and on the same day he committed *seppuku*. Asano Takumi-no-kami's wife Aguri shaved off her hair, changed her name to Yozen-in, and was received at her home back in Miyoshi Domain the next day, on March 15.

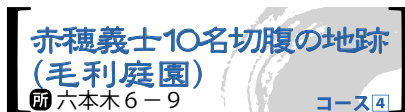
Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Seppuku site of ten of the righteous samurai (Mohri Garden)

6-9 Roppongi

course 4



During the Edo period, the *kamiyashiki* of the Mouri clan of Chofu Domain (Nagato Province) was located here. This house was entrusted to ten of the 47 righteous samurai including Okajima Yasoemon. It is said that this daimyo family suffered the worst treatment among those that took the Ako retainers righteous samurai in and guarded them. On February 4, 1703, they performed ritual suicide. It is said that among them, Hazamashin Rokuro disdained to have someone assisting him in the ritual (beheading him) and carried out an authentic harakiri. His family took his body and buried it in Tsukiji Honganji Temple.

In 2003, the site where the residence of the Mouri clan from Chofu Domain once stood transformed into Roppongi Hills (commercial complex). Within the site's development, Mouri Garden was laid out by the techniques used in daimyo gardens.

Metropolitan Heritage Site



Explore the Scene of Genroku Ako Incident

## Seppuku site of nine of the righteous samurai course 5

### (Site of Mizuno Kenmotsu Residence)

5-20-20 Shiba



After their raid on the Kira clan residence, the righteous samurai surrendered themselves to the Ometsuke and were placed in the custody of four daimyo families. These included the Mizuno clan of Okazaki Domain (Mikawa Province), which took nine righteous samurai and had them perform the ritual suicide on February 4, 1703. The Mizuno clan's *nakayashiki* (a daimyo spare residence for emergency cases, located in remote regions of the city) was located 50m north from the place where today stands an explanation board.

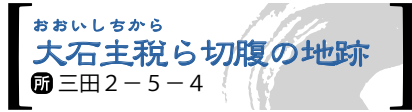
Of the daimyo families that took custody of the righteous samurai, this Mizuno clan and the Hosokawa clan are said to have treated them most civilly. There is a *rakushu* (satirical poem) that describes the rumors going around the four clans at that time: "The flow (pronounced "Hosokawa" in Japanese) of water (pronounced as "Mizuno" in Japanese) is clear, but the coast (pronounced "Oki" in Japanese, from Matsudaira - governor of Oki) of the wide sea (pronounced "Kai" in Japanese, from Mouri - governor of Kai Province) is turbid."

Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Seppuku site of Oishi Chikara and nine of the righteous samurai

2-5-4 Mita



This was the location of the *nakayashiki* of the Matsudaira clan of Iyo-Matsuyama Domain. Here, ten of the Ako righteous samurai, including Oishi Kura-no-Suke's son Chikara, were held until their ritual suicide on February 4, 1703. The seppuku site of these righteous samurai has been dug and holds a pond. The earth from the excavation is believed to have been used to form the hill beyond the pond. On top of the hill was built a monument engraved with an epitaph by Tokutomi Soho. On the precinct stands today the Italian Embassy (although visits are not permitted). Two of the righteous samurai who took part in the raid were teenagers. One was Oishi Chikara and the other one Yato Emoshichi who was entrusted to the Mizuno clan. The youngest of the righteous samurai of Ako, Chikara was 16 and Emoshichi was 18 years old.

Metropolitan Heritage Site

## Seppuku site of Oishi Kura-no-suke and 16 of the righteous samurai

1-16-25 Takanawa

course 6



In this area was located the *shimoyashiki* of Hosokawa clan of Kumamoto Domain (Higo Province). Upon their raid on Kira clan's residence, 17 ronin including their leader Oishi Kura-no-Suke Yoshio were placed in the custody of the Hosokawa clan and performed here the ritual suicide on February 4, 1703. The site of their *seppuku* is preserved within the fences of Takamatsu Junior High School.

A few years ago, excavations and research were conducted at the northern edge of the precincts. On this occasion, a porcelain sake cup engraved with the death poem of Asano Takumi-no-kami and a song of Oishi Kura-no-Suke was found in the well buried down in the 19th century. The Ako incident tells a story that may remain for a long time in people's memory and heart.

Metropolitan Heritage Site

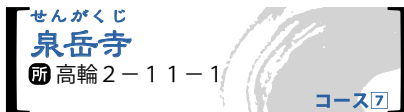


Porcelain sake cup



## Sengakuji Temple course 7

2-11-1 Takanawa



Sengakuji Temple was established in Sotosakurada in 1612 and serves as a Soto sect temple. The construction was burned down by the Great Fire of Kan-ei (1641). Afterwards, the 3rd shogun, Tokugawa Iemitsu had the temple rebuilt in the present-day Takanawa area. There were five daimyo in charge of the Sengakuji Temple's reconstruction: Mori, Asano, Kutsuki, Niwa and Mizutani. It is based on this bond that this place became the Asano family temple. Also, as one of the three temples in Edo of the Soto sect, Sengakuji Temple held many seminaries and branch temples.

The name of the Sengakuji Temple has spread all around the world thanks to the boom of Genroku Ako Incident and "Chushingura." Ever since Edo period, the temple has been visited by many people, and still is host to the Gishi Festival every year at the beginning of April and on December 14. Items associated with the 47 righteous samurai are displayed at the Akogishi Memorial Hall.

Akogishi Memorial Hall

Opening Hours: 9am to 4pm

Fare: ¥500 (adult), ¥400 (high school & junior high school students), ¥250 (children ±10), free (children under 10).

Discounts available for groups of 30 people or more.

Contact: 03-3441-5560(Sengakuji)





Explore the Scene of Genroku Ako Incident

## The Graves of Asano Naganori and the 47 righteous samurai

Sengakuji, 2-11-1 Takanawa



If you pass the main gate and walk down on the left side, on your left hand you will find Akogishi Memorial Hall. A well to its right is said to be the place where the righteous samurai of Ako washed the head of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. Beyond lies the graves of Asano Takumi-nokami and his 47 retainers, and of Kayano Sampei who committed seppuku before the raid on Kira's house.

National Heritage Site



### Distribution of Graves

Monument for the 13th Anniversary of their death
Oishi Chikara Yoshikane
Horibe Yasube Taketsune
Nakamura Kansuke Masatoki
Sugaya Hannojo Masatoshi
Fuwa Kazuemon Masatane
Kimura Okaemon Sadayuki
Semba Saburobe Mitsutada
Okano Kin-emon Kanehide
Kaiga Yazaemon Tomonobu
Otaka Gengo Tadao
Kayano Sampei Shigezane

The 10 righteous samurai in custody of Mouri clan

The 10 righteous samurai in custody of Matsudaira clan

Oishi Kuranosuke Yoshitaka	Yoshida Chuzaemon Kanesuke	Hara Souemon Mototoki	Kataoka Gengoemon Takafusa	Mase Kyudayu Masetaki	Onodera Junai Hidekazu	Hazama Kihe Mitsunobu	Isegai Jurozaemon Masarisa	Horibe Yahe Kanemaru	Chikanatsu Kanroku Tomimori Yukishige	Sukemon Masayori
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The Grave of Asano Takumi-no-kami

Muramatsu Kihe Hidenao	Okajima Yasoemon Tsuneki	Ushioda Matanojo Takanori
Sugino Juheiji Tsugifusa	Yoshida Sawaemon Kanesada	Hayami Tozaemon Mitsuata
Katsuta Shinzaemon Taketaka	Takebayashi Tadashichi Takashige	Akabane Genzo Shigekata
Maehara Isuke Munefusa	Kurahashi Densuke Takeyuki	Okuda Magodayu Shigemori
Onodera Kouemon Hidetomi	Hazama Shinroku Mitsukaze	Yada Goroemon Suketake
		Oishi Sezaemon Nobukiyo

The 17 righteous samurai in custody of Hosokawa clan

Jizo for the 3rd Anniversary of their death

The 9 righteous samurai in custody of Mizuno clan

Kayano Wasuke Tsunenari	Yokokawa Kampei Munetoshi	Muramatsu Sandayu Takano	Yato Emoshichi Norikane	Okuda Sadaemon Yukitaka	Okuda Sadaemon Mitsuki	Hazama Juiro Mitsuoki	Terasaka Kichieon Nobuyuki
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The Grave of Asano Takumi-no-kami's wife

The *Seppukunin* at the Residence of Mouri clan of Chofu Domain (see page 21)

Full name	Died at age
Okajima Yasoemon Tsuneki	38
Yoshida Sawaemon Kanesada	29
Takebayashi Tadashichi Takashige	32
Kurahashi Densuke Takeyuki	34
Muramatsu Kihe Hidenao	62
Sugino Juheiji Tsugifusa	28
Katsuta Shinzaemon Taketaka	24
Maehara Isuke Munefusa	40
Hazama Shinroku Mitsukaze	24
Onodera Kouemon Hidetomi	28

\* After the raid, Terasaka Kichieon Nobuyuki departed from the group of 47 ronin.

The *Seppukunin* at the Residence of Matsudaira clan of Matsuyama Domain (see page 22)

Full name	Died at age
Oishi Chikara Yoshikane	16
Horibe Yasube Taketsune	34
Nakamura Kansuke Masatoki	46
Sugaya Hannojo Masatoshi	44
Fuwa Kazuemon Masatane	34
Semba Saburobe Mitsutada	51
Okano Kin-emon Kanehide	24
Kimura Okaemon Sadayuki	46
Kaiga Yazaemon Tomonobu	54
Otaka Gengo Tadao	38

The *Seppukunin* at the Residence of Mizuno clan of Okazaki Domain (see page 22)

Full name	Died at age
Hazama Juiro Mitsuoki	26
Okuda Sadaemon Yukitaka	26
Yato Emoshichi Norikane	17
Muramatsu Sandayu Takanao	27
Mase Magokuro Masatoki	23
Mimura Jirozaemon Kanetsune	37
Kayano Wasuke Tsunenari	37
Yokokawa Kampei Munetoshi	37
Kanzaki Yogoro Noriyasu	38

The *Seppukunin* at the Residence of Hosokawa clan of Kumamoto Domain (see page 23)

Full name	Died at age
Oishi Kura-no-Suke Yoshitaka	45
Hara Souemon Mototoki	56
Kataoka Gengoemon Takafusa	36
Horibe Yahe Kanamaru	77
Yoshida Chuzaemon Kanesuke	64
Chikamatsu Kanroku Yukishige	34
Mase Kyudayu Masaaki	63
Akabane Genzo Shigekata	35
Ushioda Matanojo Takanori	35
Tomimori Sukemon Masayori	34
Onodera Junai Hidekazu	61
Okuda Magodayu Shigemori	57
Hayami Tozaemon Mitsuata	42
Yada Goroemon Suketake	29
Oishi Sezaemon Nobukiyo	27
Isegai Jurozaemon Masahisa	25
Hazama Kihe Mitsunobu	69

**Case File Tracing (Incidents in the End of Shogunate and Restoration)**

In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu established his shogunate at Edo and a time of peace came to Japan. This lasted for the next 260 odd years until the shogunate government met its end. In the wake of a progressive weakening of shogunate's absolutism and the arrival of the Black Ships, it was facing extensive anti-shogunate movements to revere the Emperor and expel the foreigners. Amid such turbulent conditions, Minato City provided many crucial settings for those troubled times.

The squadron of the United States Navy led by Commodore Perry anchored off the coast of Uraga on June 3, 1853. Its arrival certainly wielded a great impact coming from overseas. "Jokisen ("steamships" in Japanese) woke me up from a long peaceful sleep, only four of them, but kept me awake all night long" is a *kyōka* (a comic tanka poem) that describes the great surprise this arrival was not only for the shogunate, but for people around the world, and how this led Japan to end the closed country policy of many years. Today an area crowded with people, "Odaiba," has its name from Daiba defense facility, which was built in a big rush by the shogunate to provide shield against Perry's arrival for a second time (see page 28). Today, only two remaining cannon batteries have been preserved as national historic sites and stand as a proof of the high civil engineering techniques the Japanese possessed back in those days.

Meanwhile, the friction between the Tokugawa shogunate and powerful domains in western Japan such as Satsuma and Choshu, the intensification of the movements to restore the Emperor and expel the foreigners, as well as the deterioration of public order were intensely shaking the nation. Scenes and leading figures of Japan's politics in the last years of the shogunate's governance are related to some of Minato City's current places. A special case is that of the Satsuma Domain, which played a central role during the end of the Edo period through the Meiji Restoration. The domain held several houses witness to various incidents. Present-day 2-3 Shiba neighborhood was once the location for one large residence measuring about 25,000 tsubo, where the incident of setting fire to the Satsuma Domain's residence in Edo occurred and consequently led to the Boshin War (see page 30). Also, in front of present-day JR Tamachi Station (5 Shiba) there was a *kakaeyashiki* (residence located further afield, often in agricultural land purchased from peasants), the same way that present-day JR Shinagawa Station (Takanawa 3-chome) was facing a Satsuma Domain's *shimoyashiki*. Before the general attack upon Edo Castle, Katsu Kaishu and Saigo Takamori met in both mentioned houses and negotiated the shogunate's bloodless surrender of Edo Castle (see page 30).

It is worth mentioning also that Katsu Kaishu, who was a key figure within the shogunate in that time, had lived for a long time in Akasaka area. Despite having changed homes several times, there was one residence in Akasaka famous for being the place of Kaishu's encounter with Sakamoto Ryoma, where he lived from the Meiji Restoration until his death (see pages 28, 29). Let's now take a walk retracing the incidents that marked a turning point for the history of Japan amidst times of great transition from the shogunate to the Meiji Restoration.



View of Odaiba's construction site  
as the Shinagawa artillery

# 港区事件簿を 追って

## File Tracing (Incidents in the End of Shogunate and Restoration)

幕末・維新事件簿



S=1:24,000  
0 500m



State Guest House  
Akasaka Palace

Akasaka Palace and surroundings

Akasaka-mitsuke Sta.

2 Site of the Residence of  
Katsu Awa

Akasaka Sacas  
Akasaka Sta.

Chiyoda City

3 Site of the Residence  
of Katsu Kaishu

Toranomon Sta.

Nogizaka Sta.

Uchisaiwaicho Sta.

Aoyama Cemetery

Tokyo Midtown

Toranomon Hills

Aoyama Park

Roppongi Sta.

Roppongi-itchome Sta.

Kamiyacho Sta.

Shimbashi Sta.

Roppongi Hills

Azabudai Hills

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Shiodome Sta.

Tokyo Tower

Onarimon Sta.

Minato City Office

Arisugawa-no-miya  
Memorial Park

Azabujuban Sta.

Minato City Shiba Park

Daimon Sta.

Hamamatsucho Sta.

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Shibakoen Sta.

Kyu-Shiba-rikyu Gardens

Takeshiba Sta.

Hiro-o Sta.

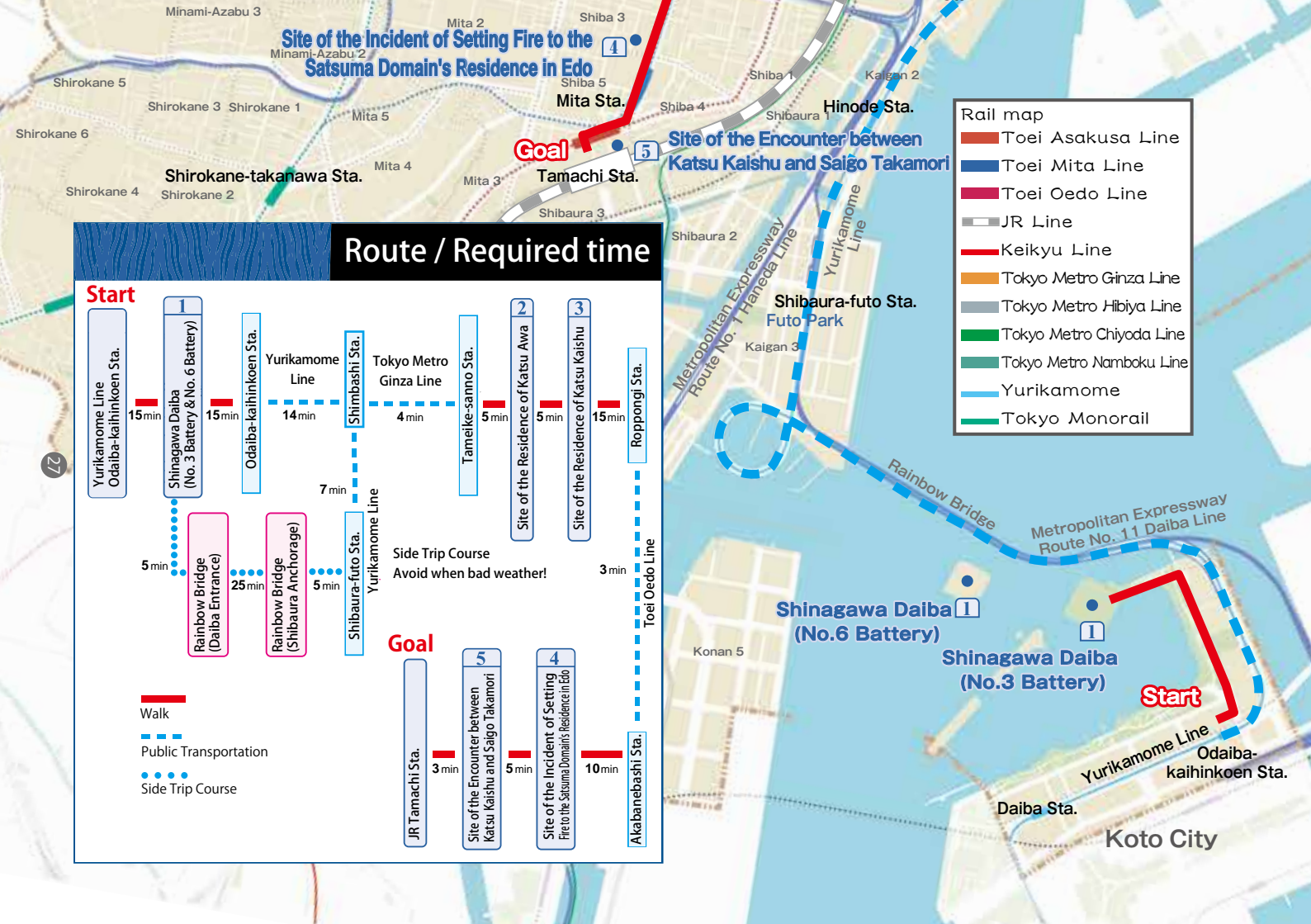
Minami-Azabu 1

Shiba 2

Kaigan 1

Minami-Azabu 4

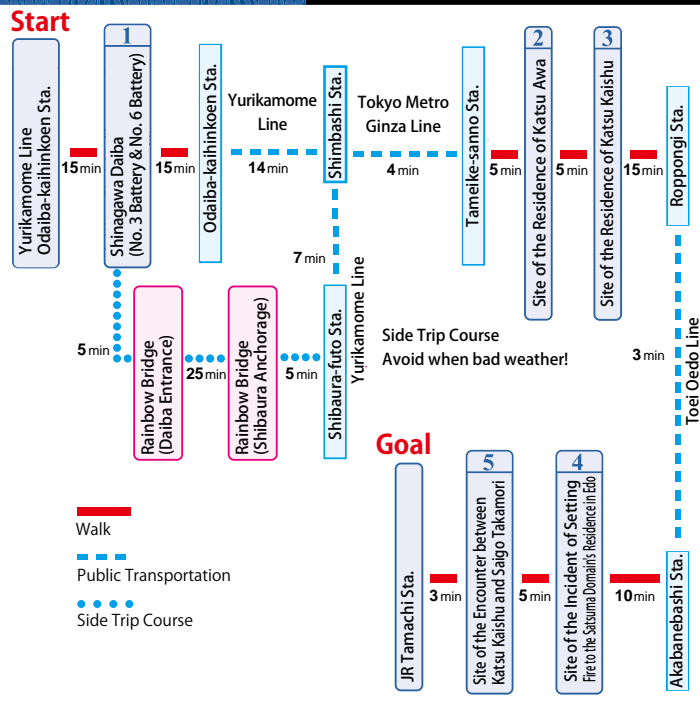




Site of the Incident of Setting Fire to the Satsuma Domain's Residence in Edo

Site of the Encounter between Katsu Kaishu and Saigo Takamori

### Route / Required time



- Rail map
- Toei Asakusa Line
  - Toei Mita Line
  - Toei Oedo Line
  - JR Line
  - Keikyu Line
  - Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
  - Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line
  - Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line
  - Tokyo Metro Namboku Line
  - Yurikamome
  - Tokyo Monorail

Koto City

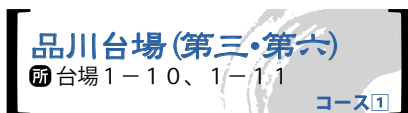


## Incidents in the End of Shogunate and Restoration

## Shinagawa Daiba (No. 3 Battery & No. 6 Battery)

1-10, 1-11 Daiba

course ①



The squadron consisting of four US Naval ships, commonly called the "Black Ships," and led by Commodore Perry, anchored off the coast of Uraga on June 3, 1853. Its arrival had a major impact from overseas on the shogunate and society in general. Facing Perry's arrival for a second time the following year was Daiba, a fortress built in a big rush to protect Edo's coastlines. Egawa Hidetatsu (a local governor of Nirayama, Izu Province) was ordered to build a western-style marine battery off the coast of Shinagawa. The initial plan was to build 11 batteries at regular distance between them. However, as of March 3, 1854, Japan and the United States had signed the Convention of Kanagawa, only No.1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5, No. 6 and Gotenyama (partially on land) batteries were finished. The stone used for the fortress came from the Izu and Boso peninsulas, while the soil to reclaim the land was obtained by cutting through Mt. Gotenyama and the mountain at the back of Sengakuji Temple. This was a large civil engineering project, which cost an overall 750,000 ryo (an old unit of gold currency), and mobilized 5,000 workers. After the Pacific War, batteries No. 1, No. 2 and No. 5 were removed, whereas batteries No. 3 and No. 6 were preserved as historic sites.

National Heritage Site



## Site of the Residence of Katsu Awa course ②

Sun-Sun Akasaka, 6-6-14 Akasaka



This is the place where Katsu Kaishu lived from 1872 until his death in 1899, at the age of 77. After the Meiji Restoration, Kaishu became a representative of the former retainers of shogun and successively held posts as the Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of War, Vice Minister of the Navy, Minister of the Navy and Councilor, Councilor of the Chamber of Elders, and Privy Councilor. He was also made a *hakushaku* (count). Still, it appears he didn't resume his activity to these positions, but in addition showed undiminished defiance of sharply criticizing the new government and opposing the Sino-Japanese War, he also strove to protect the former retainers of shogun and provide them with financial support. He dedicated his last years to writing and compiling collections such as: "Suijiroku" (collection of documents focusing on finance in Edo period), "Kaigun rekishi" (a naval history), "Rikugun rekishi" (a military history), "Kaikoku kigen" (about the opening of Japan), and "Hikawa seiwa" (his autobiography). On January 19, 1899, just after taking a bath and sipping a brandy, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and passed away on the 21th. It is said that his last words were "Kore de oshimai" ("This is it").

Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Site of the Residence of Katsu Kaishu course 3

6-10-39 Akasaka



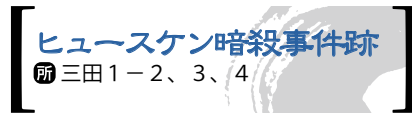
This is the place where Katsu Kaishu lived from 1859 until 1868, which means from the age of 37 to 46. In 1860, Kaishu served as the captain of the Kanrin Maru Warship (his real title was "Chief Professor of the Warship Training Institute") in charge of escorting the Japanese mission to North America to exchange the ratification of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States. Back in Japan, he held various posts, such as the President of Bansho Shirabesho (one of the forerunner organizations of Tokyo University in Edo period), or Grand Master of the gunnery at Kobusho (a military training institute). In 1862, he acceded from *todori* (president) to *gunkan-bugyo* (the government's naval magistrate). On November same year, Ryoma Sakamoto and his people suggested a meeting with Kaishu to kill him, and instead, they were inspired by him. It all happened in this place. Moreover, it was here where he lived by the time he met with Takamori Saigo and agreed upon the shogunate's bloodless surrender of Edo Castle in March 1868 (see page 30). Following Tokugawa Yoshinobu, he moved to Sumpu (now Shizuoka City) in July the same year, after the Restoration.

City Registered Site



## Site of the Assassination of Henry Heusken

1-2,3,4 Mita



On December 5, 1860, Henry Heusken was an interpreter to the American legation walking back from the Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane to the legation in Zempukuji Temple (Azabu area), when he was attacked and killed by the *roshi* (masterless samurai) Imuta Shota and Hiwatari Hachibe, advocates of the expelling of foreigners. The place were all happened was close to the northern side of Nakanohashi Bridge over Shin-Horikawa River. Heusken didn't die immediately; he received medical help, but passed away the next day. He was 28 years old. Suzuki Zennojo, magistrate of foreign affairs, and his men escorting Heusken ran away without fighting back against the assailants, thus causing serious diplomatic repercussions as envoys from various countries condemned the deficiency in guarding the diplomats and withdrew to Yokohama. In response, the shogunate reinforced the watch on diplomats and security of their legations. Also, at the American request, the government paid an indemnity of \$10,000 to Heusken's family and settled the case down. Three days later, on December 18, Heusken was buried at Korinji Temple (4-11-25 Minami-Azabu) in Azabu (see page 36).

## Incidents in the End of Shogunate and Restoration

## Site of the Incident of Setting Fire to the Satsuma Domain's Residence in Edo

3-23-33 Shiba, near 5-7 Shiba [course 4](#)

## 薩摩藩邸焼き討ち事件跡

所 芝3-23・33、芝5-7付近

コース4

During the Edo period, most of today 2-3 Shiba and a part of 4-5 Shiba areas were the premises for a vast residence of the Shimazu clan of Satsuma Domain. On October 14, 1867, Tokugawa Yoshinobu handed the government back to the Imperial Court through the Taisei Hokan (restoration of the imperial rule). Still, tensions between the old Shogunate and the domains of Satsuma and Choshu remained unchanged. Amid this complicated political situation, the Satsuma needed the right pretext to engage in a war against the old army of the shogunate. To obtain it, they were preparing the grounds for inciting riots in a city of Edo where most of leaders of the old shogunate and retainers of Yoshinobu were absent. This residence was actually the Satsuma's base. On December 25 of the same year, the Shonai (guards of the city of Edo) raided this place and burned it down by gunfire, in response to a prior attack of their quarters by the Satsuma Domain. This incident became one of the triggers that led to the Boshin War. There are no traces of the house left today, although one block of present-day Shiba 3-chome, from numbers 23 to 33, is named "Satsuma-koji," an alley that reflects what the place looked like in the past.



## Site of the Encounter between Katsu Kaishu and Saigo Takamori

5-33 Shiba [course 5](#)かつかいしゅう さいごうたかもり  
勝海舟・西郷隆盛会見  
の地跡

所 芝5-33

コース5

On March 13/14, 1868, the Tokugawa clan represented by Ichiro Okubo (Tadahiro) and Katsu Kaishu met Saigo Takamori from the imperial faction. This was already after Tesshu Yamaoka of the Tokugawa clan had left for Sumpu (now Shizuoka City) on March 9 and met with Saigo in advance of the negotiations. The preliminary meeting just before the set date of March 15, the day of the planned general attack upon Edo Castle, started on day 13, on a land lent by the Satsuma clan and finished the next day at the Satsuma's *kakaeyashiki* where the monument stands today. As a result, the general attack on Edo Castle was suspended and the castle saved from being devastated by the fires of war. Was in this place where such an important historical decision like the bloodless surrender of Edo Castle was made. It is believed that Katsu Kaishu had already elaborated a strategy to burn the city of Edo and stop the government army's invasion in case the discussions broke off. On April 11, Edo Castle capitulated and was seized by the Great Governor-General.

Metropolitan Heritage Site





### A Journey through the Dawn of Time (Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in the end of Edo period)

On March 3, 1854, the Treaty of Peace and Amity with the United States marked a new era for Japan, which was opening up to the world after more than 200 years of isolation. In 1858, following the aforementioned treaty with the United States, Japan concluded treaties with other Western countries such as, in order, the Netherlands, Russia, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and Denmark. These treaties agreed, among other things, on a free trade and for the foreign delegates to remain in Edo. The American Consul General Townsend Harris, who was already living in Japan, had been strongly demanding to and negotiated on this last aspect with the shogunate. The Shogunate sought the opinion of its experts in diplomacy - Tadanori Mizuno (commissioner of finance and the Nagasaki magistrate) and Tadanari Iwase (*metsuke*, or inspector). Upon consultation, the matter was finally approved.

The problem was now where to place these foreign diplomatic offices. The foreign legations were established mainly within the temples located in the present-day Minato City for the following reasons: 1) It is located in the southern end of Edo, facing the sea and close to the foreigners' disembarkation point; 2) It lines up a great number of temples with the facilities needed to take in missions that usually consisted of many delegates; 3) Offers the appropriate environment fitting the reception of foreign envoys; 4) Provides enough space that guards can secure. Especially during the years when the movement for the expelling of foreigners became widely accepted, the Shogunate strained its nerves to ensure the security of the missions, by choosing temples with large lots and were shielded from the outside as accommodation for foreigners and legations. Still, attacks on foreigners occurred one after another in Yokohama and Edo, compelling the shogunate to further reinforce security. Among these anti-Western attacks was the assassination of Henry Heusken, an interpreter to the American legation, which occurred on December 5, 1860, near Nakanohashi Bridge (Azabu area) (pages 29, 36), and caused serious diplomatic repercussions. Subsequently, the shogunate further enhanced security for each diplomat by selecting personnel among its *hatamoto* and *gokenin* (direct retainers of lower rank than *hatamoto*), and named daimyo in charge of guarding the overall legation. Despite all these, the anti-foreigners movement became fierce, with episodes like the Tozenji Incident (Assault on the British legation in Tozenji Temple, see page 37) and the setting fire to the British legation in Shinagawa Goten-yama having occurred in the two years following 1861. As a consequence, the foreign ministers moved out to Yokohama where they were offered a more secure and convenient daily life, and used the temples within Minato City's area as accommodations whenever they came to Edo.



# Route / Required time

Start

- 1 Tokyo Metro Ginza Line Toranomon Sta. 8 min
- 2 Site of the Residence for Dutch and others Missions (Shimpukuji Temple) 3 min
- 3 Atago-jinja Shrine 10 min
- 4 Zojoji Temple 15 min
- 5 Site of The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane (Iigura Park) 15 min
- 6 Azabujuban Shopping District 10 min
- 7 Site of the First American Legation (Zempukuji Temple) 10 min
- 8 Arisugawa-no-miya Memorial Park 20 min
- 9 The Graves of Heusken and Denkichi (Korinji Temple) 10 min

Goal

- 10 Site of the Conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Residence of the Dutch Legation (Sajoji Temple) 10 min
- 11 Stretch your feet a little bit... JR Tamachi Sta. / Toei Subway Mita Line Mita Sta. 20 min
- 12 Site of the First French Legation (Saikajji Temple) 10 min
- 13 Site of the Dutch Diplomatic Office 5 min
- 14 Site of The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa (Playground in front of Sengakuji Temple) 15 min
- 15 Site of the First British Legation (Tozenji Temple) 10 min
- 16 Takanawa Fire Station Nihon Enoki Branch Office 8 min
- 17 Site of the Residence for the First Prussian Mission (Kogakuin Temple) 15 min

Walk

Side Trip Course

A Journey through the Dawn of Time  
(Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in  
the End of Shogunate)  
時代の夜明けを  
たどる旅  
幕末外交史跡をゆく



Azabujuban Shopping District

Site of the First American Legation  
(Zempukuji-Temple)

Hiro-o Sta.

Shibuya City

Arisugawa-no-miya  
Memorial Park

Site of the Former  
Prussian Legation

The Graves of Heusken and Denkichi  
(Korinji Temple)

Site of the Residence of  
the Swiss Mission

Shiba 1 Shiba 2 Shiba 3 Shiba 4 Shiba 5  
Mita 1 Mita 2 Mita 3 Mita 4 Mita 5  
Mita Sta. Tamachi Sta. **Goal**  
Site of the Conclusion of  
the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity  
and Commerce and the Residence of the Dutch Legation  
(Saijoji Temple)

Hinode Sta.

Shirokane-takanawa Sta.

9 Site of the First French Legation  
(Saikaji Temple)

Shibauro-futo Sta.

Meguro City

Site of the Residence for  
the First Prussian Mission  
(Kogakuin Temple)

8 Site of the Dutch Diplomatic Office

Institute for Nature Study of  
The National Museum of  
Nature and Science

Shirokanedai Sta.

Sengakuji Sta.

7 Site of The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa  
(Playground in front of Sengakuji Temple)

Takanawa Fire Station  
Nihon Enoki Branch Office

5

Shibaura Central Park



S = 1:24,000



- Rail map
- Toei Asakusa Line
- Toei Mita Line
- Toei Oedo Line
- JR Line
- Keikyu Line
- Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line
- Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line
- Tokyo Metro Namboku Line
- Yurikamome
- Tokyo Monorail

Site of the First British Legation  
(Tozenji Temple)

6

Takanawadai Sta.

Shinagawa Sta.

Shinagawa City

Takanawa Gateway  
Sta.

Kyu-Kaigan-dori Ave.  
Kaigan-dori Ave.

Rainbow Bridge

Futo Park

Kaigan 3

Konan 1

Konan 3

Konan 4

Konan 5

Takanawa 4

Konan 2

Gaien-Nishi-dori Ave.  
Meguro-dori Ave.  
Sakurada-dori Ave.  
Daikoku Keihin Ave.

Minami-Azabu 4  
Minami-Azabu 3  
Minami-Azabu 2

Shirokane 5  
Shirokane 3  
Shirokane 1

Shirokane 6  
Shirokane 4  
Shirokane 2

Shirokanedai 5  
Shirokanedai 4  
Shirokanedai 1  
Shirokanedai 3

Shirokanedai 2

Mita 5  
Mita 4  
Mita 3

Shibauro 3  
Shibauro 2  
Shibauro 4

Shibauro 1  
Shibauro 3  
Kaigan 2

Shibauro 2

Kaigan 3

Konan 1

Konan 3

Konan 4

Konan 5

Takanawa 4

Konan 2

Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in the End of Shogunate

## Site of the Residence for Dutch and others Missions

### (Shimpukuji-Temple) course ①

1-3-8 Atago

オランダなど使節宿館跡  
(真福寺)

所 愛宕 1-3-8

コース①

From March to June 1858, the Dutch delegate Jan Hendrik Donker Curtius was a guest at Shimpukuji Temple (built in 1605) at the foot of Mt. Atago. Although Curtius was also the Director of the Dutch trade in Japan at Dejima Island in the harbor of Nagasaki, at that time he bore the title of consul for which the shogunate deemed that lodging in the city wasn't appropriate, and thus accommodated him in Shimpukuji Temple. The temple is the closest such establishment to Edo Castle in this area. If you go down Atagoshita-dori Ave. just in front of its gates, after about 500m you'll find the gates of the castle (Atarashi-hashii Bridge) at the end of the avenue. Curtius left the temple before the Dutch-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce was concluded. Still, the place hosted other delegates looking for a treaty of amity with Japan, including Yevfim Putyatin from Russia, and Joseph Auguste Cros from France.



## Site of The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane (Iigura Park)

course ②

1-21-8 Higashi-azabu

あかばねせつぐうしよ

赤羽接遇所跡  
(飯倉公園)

所 東麻布 1-21-8

コース②

The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane is a lodging and reception house for foreigners, which was built by March 1859 on the site of a military school's training center measuring 2,856 *tsubo*. Besides offering accommodation, it hosted also a station, stable and guard station for shogunate officials beyond its black gates and high board fences. Apart from the Russian consul Iosif Antonovich Goshkevich who lodged in January 1860, the Prussian delegate Friedrich Albrecht zu Eulenburg stayed here in July of the same year and negotiated the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with the shogunate. Count Eulenburg made the following remarks related to this facility in his notes about the expedition to Japan "Eulenburg *Nihon ensei-ki*" (Japanese translation by Akio Nakai): "While the facilities of the entire house may not surpass those of a tent, when the weather is fine, it makes a comfortable living space." This guesthouse was the scene where Japan's foreign politics history in the last years of shogunate was written by having among its guests also figures like Siebol who stayed here from May to October 1861 during his re-visit to Japan and actively served as a political adviser to the shogunate.

City Registered Site

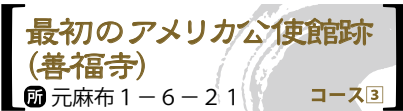




## Site of the First American Legation (Zempukuji-Temple)

1-6-21 Moto-azabu

course ③



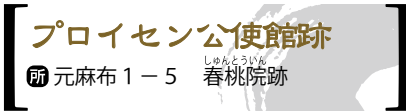
In July 1856, the American Consul General Townsend Harris, who had arrived in Shimoda, was negotiating the conclusion of a treaty with Japan. Two years later, on June 19, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States was sealed on board of the USS Powhatan ship anchored off the coast of Koshiba (near Kanagawa). In 1859, Harris was promoted to Minister and on June 8, followed by his interpreter, Henry Heusken, he opened the American legation at Zempukuji Temple. At first, the legation used the inner drawing room and reception hall, but ended up using the kitchen (warehouse hall) on the northern side of the main hall, as the original spaces were burned down due to the arson by the retainers of Mito clan in 1863. In the precinct of the temple stands a monument in memory of Harris, which was initiated by Takashi Masuda and erected in 1936. The temple also provides valuable materials for the study of Japan's diplomacy in the last years of shogunate, as the case of the notes in "America Minister *ryoshuku-ki*" (Minato City heritage site not open to the public) written by Zempukuji Temple's senior priest.

Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Site of the Former Prussian Legation

Site of Shuntoin Temple 1-5 Moto-azabu



In March 1866, the Prussian mission, which had lodged in Kogakuin Temple (see page 36), was moved to Shuntoin Temple (founded in 1622 by the name of Jitekian Temple, then changed to its current name). Exactly one year later, the Prussian consul Heinrich von Brandt was promoted to Chargé d'affaires, and lodged in here to advance negotiations with the shogunate. Eventually, he established here the Prussian legation. The Prussian legation used two buildings: a 127 *tsubo* extensive main hall, and a 51 *tsubo*-large one close to the mountain. Shuntoin Temple lasted here through the last years of the Showa period, and then was relocated in Minami-Azabu.

List of Foreign Delegates Staying in Japan during Late Tokugawa Shogunate (One part)

America	Townsend Harris	Minister Resident, Consul General
	Robert Hewson Pruyn	Minister Resident
	Chauncey Mitchell Depew	Minister Resident
	Robert Bruce Van Valkenburgh	Minister Resident
United Kingdom	Rutherford Alcock	Consul General and Diplomatic Agent, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General
	Harry Smith Parkes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General
France	Gustave Duchesne de Bellecourt	Consul General, Chargé d'affaires and Consul General, Minister plenipotentiary and Consul General
	Léon Roches	Chargé d'affaires and Consul General
Netherlands	Jan K. De Wit	Consul General
	Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek*	Consul General and Diplomatic Agent
Russia	Iosif Antonovich Goshkevich	Consul, Consul General
	Byutsov Evgeny Karlovich	Consul

\*-Because of limited space, the list only includes the countries that Japan had signed treaties of amity and commerce with in 1858 (Ansei Five-Power Treaties).

-Polsbroek concurrently held the posts of Swiss Consul General and Denmark's government representative.

-The list was prepared based on records of "Kaikoku 150-shunen kinen shiryoshu. Edo no gaikoku koshikan" (2005, from the collection of Minato City Local History Museum) compiled for the 150th anniversary of the opening of Japan.



Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in the End of Shogunate

## The Graves of Heusken and Denkichi (Korinji Temple)

4-11-25 Minami-azabu

course 4

ヒュースケン墓・伝吉墓  
(光林寺)

所 南麻布4-11-25

コース4

The grave of Henry Heusken, an interpreter who came to Japan accompanying the American Consul General Townsend Harris (later, the Minister), is located on the grounds of Korinji Temple (founded in 1623). Henry Heusken was cut short and killed by the *roshi* supporting the anti-foreigners movement on the night of December 5, 1860, on his way back from the Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane to the legation in Azabu's Zempukuji Temple (see page 29). His funeral was held three days later, and ministers, consultants and delegates from various countries, such as Townsend Harris, Rutherford Alcock (British Minister), Gustave Duchesne de Bellecourt (French Chargé d'affaires), Jan K. De Wit (Dutch Consul General), and Count Eulenburg (Prussian delegate), participated in the funeral procession to pay their respects. Heusken was Christian. That is why he was buried outside Tokyo's prefecture in Korinji Temple, where burials were permitted. Here you may find also the grave of Denkichi, a Japanese interpreter for the British Consul General, who was murdered near Tozenji Temple on January 7 the same year as Heusken. City Heritage Site



## Site of the Residence for the First Prussian Mission (Kogakuin Temple)

1-24-6 Takanawa

course 5

最初のプロイセン使節  
宿所跡(広岳院)

所 高輪1-24-6

コース5

On December 14, 1860, the shogunate and the Prussian delegation concluded a mutual Treaty of Amity and Commerce at the Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane. Four days later, the Prussian delegate Eulenburg left the guesthouse in Akabane and returned home for a short time. On April 3, 1865, the shogunate established the residence of the Prussian delegates here at Kogakuin Temple (founded in 1594 by the name of Soeiji Temple, then changed to its current name). The Prussian consul Heinrich von Brandt was accommodated in here, but actually spent a short time only, as two years later in February the Prussian residence was transferred to Shuntoin Temple in Azabu (see page 35).



## Site of the First British Legation (Tozenji Temple)

3-16-16 Takanawa

course 6

### 最初のイギリス公使館跡 (東禅寺)

所 高輪3-16-16

コース6

On June 4, 1859, a year after the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce was concluded, the British Consul General Rutherford Alcock (later, the Minister) lodged at Tozenji Temple (founded in 1610 by the name of Reinan-an Temple, then changed in 1636 to its current name) and established here the British Consulate General (later, the British Legation). At that time, it was a place closely facing the sea and was therefore a good spot to easily communicate and exchange information. Tozenji Temple is "one of the biggest and best temples in Edo," "I was lucky enough to choose such a beautiful thatched hut," are some remarks Sir Alcock left in his book "Taikun no miyako" (Japanese translation by Kosaku Yamaguchi) that expresses how much he actually liked this place. Tozenji Temple was also the scene for some bloody episodes occurring one after another.

Ten samurai that left the Mito Domain and were supporters of the anti-foreigners movement attacked the temple on the night of May 28, 1861. The guards consisting of officers especially designated by the shogunate for the foreign residents and samurai from various feudal domains desperately fought back and managed to repel the attackers. Minister Alcock barely escaped from the attack, while Secretary Laurence Oliphant and George S. Morrison, who was Consul at Nagasaki, were seriously injured. A year later, on May 29, the samurai of Matsumoto Domain in charge of guarding, killed a British corporal and wounded a sentry. The next day, the

attackers committed *seppuku* at their master's residence. The British claimed an indemnity to the shogunate, which together with the Namamugi Incident (Tozenji Temple Incident) that followed, troubled them. After the incident, the British moved their legation to Yokohama and thereafter barely used Tozenji Temple as a legation. Starting with 1865, the Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa (see page 38) served primarily as the British Legation. Today, the inner drawing room (called Sengentei) that was used as a part of the legation has been preserved, while a monument of the site of the residence for the legation stands in front of its main gate.

National Heritage Site



Hiroshige: "British House at Takanawa" from Illustrated Guide to Famous Sights in Tokyo



Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in the End of Shogunate

## Site of The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa

(Playground in front of Sengakuji Temple)

2-15-37 Takanawa course ⑦

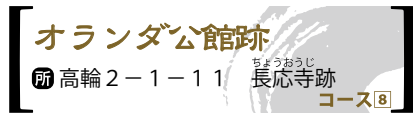


A guesthouse is a lodging and reception house for foreigners. However, The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa served primarily as the British Legation. Due to repeated raids on their legation such as the Tozenji Temple Incident (see page 37), the British moved to Yokohama. In February 1865, Chargé d'affaires Alexander Winchester asked the shogunate to establish the British Legation at Sengakuji Temple. The new Minister to Japan, Harry Smith Parkes, appointed in May the same year, demanded that the legation to be built on the grounds in front of the temple's *chumon* gate (inner gate). With the pressing demands of the British, the government acceded to build the British Legation on an area of 2,659 *tsubo* originally owned by the temple, and named the construction "The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Takanawa" to avoid fire attacks by the anti-foreigners faction. Within its premises, the legation was provided with two single-story houses, one for Minister Parkes and another one to be used by the legation staff. The interpreter to the British legation, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, also lived here for a while. Since Meiji period, the house has been adopted as a new famous place in the *nishiki-e* colored prints.



## Site of the Dutch Diplomatic Office course ⑧

Site of Chooji Temple, 2-1-11 Takanawa



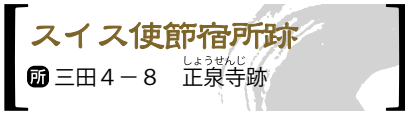
The Netherlands is the only Western country that maintained trade relations with Japan under the national isolation policy enforced by the Tokugawa shogunate during the Edo period. Upon conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, the Netherlands established its trading base in Dejima Island in the harbor of Nagasaki, without placing any delegates in Edo. Whenever the consul general came to Edo, he used to stay at Chooji Temple. In 1863, Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek who took over the Consul General position transferred the Dutch base from Dejima Island to Yokohama, but continued using Chooji Temple as a legation in Edo. Polsbroek actively mediated treaties for other countries with Japan, such as Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark to mention a few. It was this place, the Chooji Temple, where these diplomatic negotiations between Japan and other countries took place.

List of Daimyo Guarding the Foreign Legations

Name of Domain/ Province	Feudal Lord	Diplomatic Official Residences (Guarding Temples)
Yoita/ Echigo	Ii Naomitsu & Naoyasu	Chooji Temple/ Zempukuji Temple
Shimabara/ Hizen	Matsudaira Tadachika	Zempukuji Temple
Nishio/ Mikawa	Matsudaira Noriyasu	Chooji Temple/ Tozenji Temple
Fukuyama/ Echigo	Abe Masanori	Tozenji Temple
Ise-Kameyama/ Ise	Ishikawa Fusayoshi	Saikaji Temple
Amagasaki/ Settsu	Matsudaira Tadanaga	Saikaji Temple
Shinjo/ Dewa	Tozawa Masazane	The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane
Kishiwada/ Izumi	Okabe Nagahiro	Tozenji Temple
Takasaki/ Kozuke	Matsudaira Teruna	Zempukuji Temple
Koriyama/ Yamato	Matsudaira (Yanagisawa) Yasunobu	Tozenji Temple
Numata/ Kozuke	Toki Yoriyuki	The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane
Iwamura/ Mino	Matsudaira Noritoshi	The Official Foreign Guesthouse in Akabane/ Tozenji Temple
Takatsuki/ Settsu	Nagai Naoteru & Naotsura	Zempukuji Temple
Kano/ Mino	Nagai Naonori	Zempukuji Temple
Tatebayashi/ Kozuke	Akimoto Yukitomo	Zempukuji Temple
Takada/ Echigo	Sakakibara Masachika	Tozenji Temple
Tanabe/ Tango	Masano Takashige	Saikaji Temple
Matsumoto/ Shinano	Matsudaira (Toda) Mitsuhsa	Saikaji Temple/ Tozenji Temple
Utsunomiya/ Shimotsuke	Toda Tadayuki	Zempukuji Temple

## Site of the Residence of the Swiss Mission

Site of Shosenji-Temple, 4-8 Mita

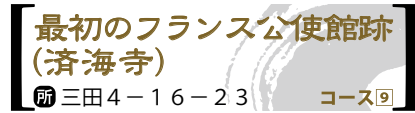


On December 29, 1863, the Swiss signed a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan. The following year, 1864, the Swiss Consul Rudolph Lindau was looking for a lodging facility near the French and Dutch legations. To comply with his demand, the shogunate designated this residence, Shosenji Temple, for the Swiss delegates' accommodation. The image of the temple's precinct in that time indicates that the place was strictly guarded having a total of eight watch houses. Lindau also happened to be a writer and a co-founder of "The Japan Times," the oldest English newspaper in Japan. Also Lindau's successor, Consul General Caspar Brennwald is one of the founders of DKSH Japan K.K. (former Siber Hegner & Co) with a long story as a foreign company in Japan.

## Site of the First French Legation (Saikaiji Temple)

4-16-23 Mita

course 9



On September 3, 1858, the French signed a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan. The following year on August 10, the first French Consul General in Japan, Gustave de Bellecourt, arrived at Shinagawa, lodged at Saikai-ji Temple (founded in 1621) and established the French legation there. When the new Minister to Japan Léon Roches arrived in 1863, he actively pushed forward the French diplomatic missions. Despite the fact that Great Britain and France were two of the most powerful countries in Europe at that time, the British supported the powerful domains in western Japan such as Satsuma, opposite to the French who took the side of the shogunate, and helped the shogunate reform its military system. Tozenji Temple was used as the French legation until 1870, when this place was vacated. This is a historic site indispensable for the understanding of diplomacy during the end of the Edo period through the Meiji period.

Metropolitan Heritage Site



Name of Domain/ Province	Feudal Lord	Diplomatic Official Residences (Guarding Temples)
Fukushima/ Mutsu	Itakura Katsuaki	Zempukuji Temple
Miharu/ Mutsu	Akita Tomosue	Zempukuji Temple
Yokosuka/ Totomi	Nishio Tadaatsu	Zempukuji Temple
Ogaki/ Mino	Toda Ujjakira	Tozenji Temple
Tanaka/ Suruga	Honda Masamori	Saikaiji Temple/ Tozenji Temple
Murakami/ Echigo	Naito Nobukoto	Tozenji Temple
Sasayama/ Tamba	Aoyama Tadayuki	Saikaiji Temple
Ueda/ Shinano	Matsudaira Tadayuki	Zempukuji Temple
Minakuchi/ Omi	Kato Akinori	Zempukuji Temple
Katsuyama/ Echizen	Ogasawara Nagamori	Zempukuji Temple
Obama/ Wakasa	Sakai Tadauji	Saikaiji Temple/ Zempukuji Temple
Kasama/ Hitachi	Makino Sadanao	Zempukuji Temple
Maruoka/ Echizen	Arima Michizumi	Zempukuji Temple/ Chooji Temple
Shirakawa/ Mutsu	Abe Masato	Zempukuji Temple
Gujo (Hachiman)/ Mino	Aoyama Yukiyooshi	Zempukuji Temple

The list was prepared based on records of "Kaikoku 150-shunen kinen shiryoshu. Edo no gaikoku koshikan" (2005, from the collection of Minato City Local History Museum).

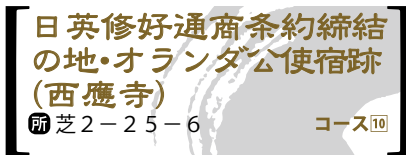


Explore Historic Sites of Diplomacy in the End of Shogunate

## Site of the Conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Residence of Dutch Legation (Saioji Temple)

2-25-6 Shiba

course 10



On July 8, 1858, British Lord Elgin and his party landed in Edo in order to sign a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan. They were housed here, at the Saioji Temple (founded in 1368). Elgin was determined to conclude a treaty similar to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States, thus negotiations with the shogunate went smoothly resulting in a treaty signed ten days later, on July 18, at Saioji Temple. This British mission even had Chinese and pets on board, and hung a mosquito net over the bed when sleeping. Elgin wrote about his stay in Japan that: "This pleasant retreat was sealed off from the outside world behind a temple on one side and high banks flanking on all other sides." Likewise, Laurence Oliphant, accompanying Lord Elgin on his mission to Japan, noted: "Our rooms were facing the Starting from September 1, 1859, this place served as residence for the Dutch legation headed up by the first mission of Jan Hendrik Donker Curtius, which made use of the drawing room and kitchen on the second floor. Still, when Satsuma Domain's residence in Edo was set to fire (see page 30) on December 25, 1867, the neighboring

Saioji Temple was also burned down by gunfire and valuable materials such as the Dutch legation's diaries were lost. courtyard with a lawn garden and a pond covered with lotus in the middle. There, across a rustic bridge, was a small island and big goldfish floated languidly underneath broad lotus leaves" (both comments are included in "*Erugin kyo kennichi shisetsu roku*," Japanese translation by Okada Akio).

Metropolitan Heritage Site





# 時代の夜明けを たどる旅

時代の夜明けを  
たどる旅

近代史跡

## A Journey through the Dawn of Time (Modern Historic Sites)

At the dawn of the Meiji period, Japan was starting its journey toward a new era of industrialization. At the same time, a tide of a hasty modernization was unleashed. In Minato City, there are many important historic sites that recall Japan's modernization. We have divided this subject into the following three categories: (1) Industry/Transportation/Telecommunications, (2) Medical Care/Education, and (3) Local Administration. Regarding (1), it is worth mentioning first that the Old Shimbashi Station national heritage site (see page 51) recalls the launch of Japan's first railway service in 1872. In telecommunications, radio broadcasting services started in Japan when the Tokyo Broadcasting Station established its headquarters and provisional studio (see pages 45, 48). In addition, the site where a third gas-lighting project was inaugurated for Yokohama and Hyogo (see page 44), the birthplace of Japan's national newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun" (see page 52), are just a few more examples.

Next come the fields included in (2), which are most represented in the modern historic sites. The Birthplace of Japanese Nursing Education (see page 49), the Birthplace of Japanese Dental Education (see page 46), the Institute of Medical Science of The University of Tokyo (see page 46), or the Kitasato Institute Hospital (see page 47) are just some of the research institutes and educational institutions that have supported the development of the country's modern medical care. With respect to educational institutions, the development of the country's modern medical care. With respect to educational institutions, you may find the site where the first elementary school was established, thus marking the dawn of modern elementary education in Japan (see page 49). Keio University (see pages 50, 60), which is a leading private university in Japan, Meiji Gakuin University (see page 61), which is Japan's oldest missionary school, and the Site of Kogyokusha (see page 50), which played a special role as the training school of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, are some other representative educational institutions.

Finally, as for (3), you may find the historic sites of Azabu's, Shiba's and Akasaka's respective City Offices (see pages 47, 50, 52) established under the Law for Reorganization of Counties, Wards, Towns and Villages, which was promulgated on July 22, 1878.

In addition, the Monument of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (see page 44) and the Origin Point for Japanese Horizontal Datum (see page 48) are some other historic sites that played an important role in the modernization of Japan.



S=1:24,000



# A Journey through the Dawn of Time (Modern Historic Sites)

時代の夜明けを  
たどる旅  
近代史跡

Shinjuku City

Chiyoda City

Shibuya City

Site of the First Akasaka City Office  
(Takahashi Korekiyo-o Memorial Park)

Old Shimbashi Station

Gaienmae Sta.

Site of the First Newspaper Publication

Uchisaiwaicho Sta.

Aoyama Cemetery

Site of Tokyo Broadcasting Station (NHK Museum of Broadcasting)

Toromon Sta.

Goal

Omote-sando Sta.

Tokyo Midtown

Roppongi-itchome Sta.

Shiodome Sta.

Aoyama Park

Roppongi Sta.

Kamiyacho Sta.

Birthplace of Japanese Modern Elementary Education

Metropolitan Expressway  
Route No. 3 Shibuya Line

Roppongi Hills

Birthplace of Japanese Nursing Education  
(Tokyo Jikei University School of Medicine)

Shimbashi 1

Rail map

- Toei Asakusa Line
- Toei Mita Line
- Toei Oedo Line
- JR Line
- Keikyuu Line

Site of the First Azabu City Office  
(Ryutakuji Temple)

Azabujuban Sta.

Zojoji Temple

Hamamatsucho Sta.

Arisugawa-no-miya  
Memorial Park

Moto-Azabu 1

Origin of the Japanese  
Horizontal Datum

Shibakoen Sta.

Hamamatsucho 2

Takeshiba Sta.

- Tokyo Metro Ginza Line
- Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line
- Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line
- Tokyo Metro Namboku Line
- Yurikamome
- Tokyo Monorail

Hiro-o Sta.

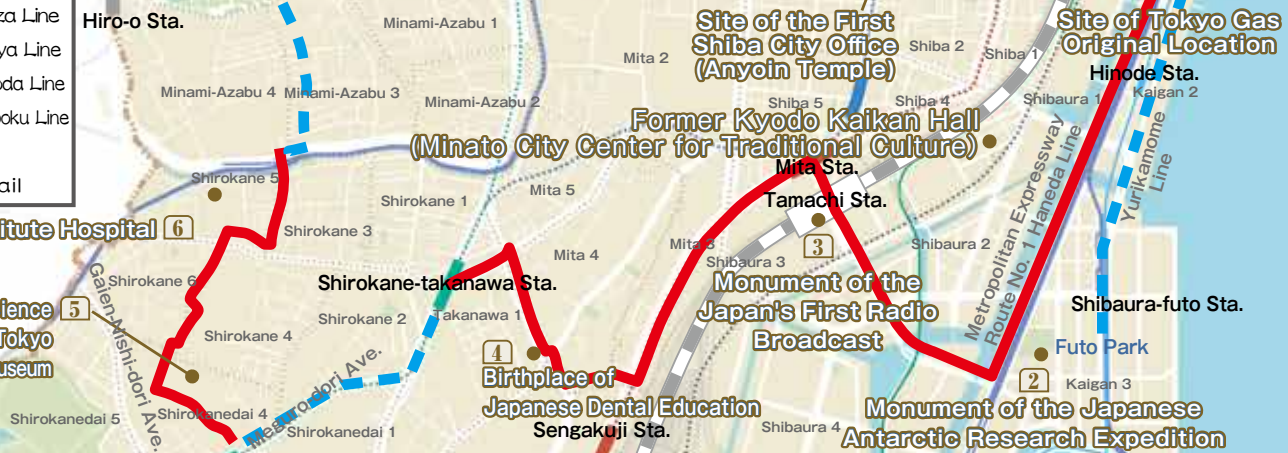
The Institute of Medical Science  
of The University of Tokyo  
Minato City Local History Museum

Meguro City

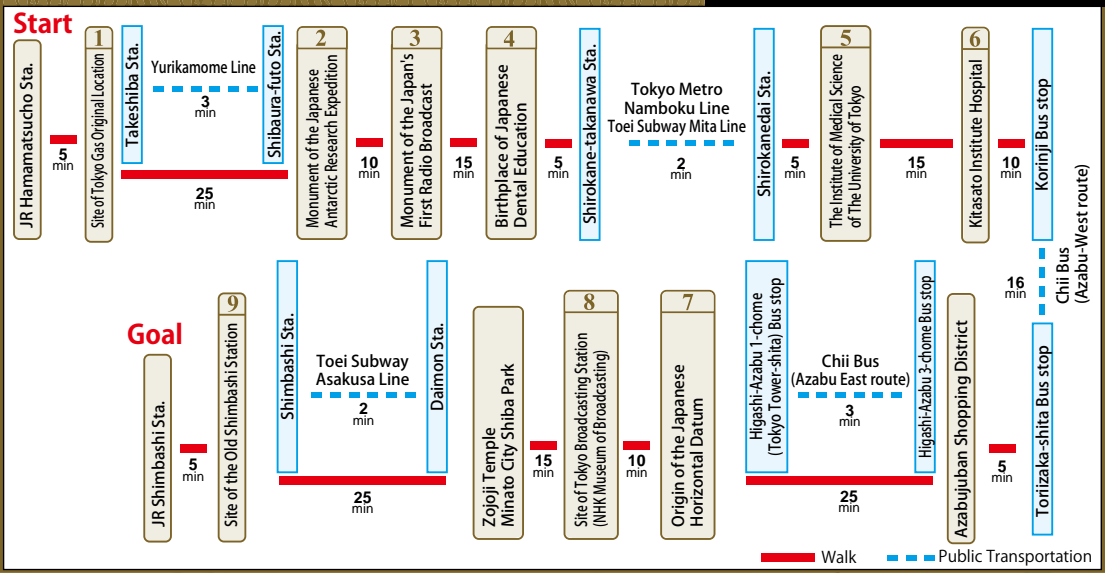
Former Kyodo Kaikan Hall  
(Minato City Center for Traditional Culture)

Site of the First  
Shiba City Office  
(Anyoin Temple)

Site of Tokyo Gas  
Original Location



### Route / Required time



Shinagawa City



## Modern Historic Sites

## Site of Tokyo Gas Original

Location [course 1](#)

Tokyo Gas, 1-5-20 Kaigan

ガス創業の地

所 海岸 1-5-20

東京ガス

コース1

In November 1873, the Tokyo Chamber applied to Tokyo Prefecture for the construction of a gas-lighting system. On December 12, the application was approved and full-scale operation started for Tokyo's gas business. The next day, a 11,300m<sup>2</sup> area on 3 Shibahamasaki-cho (now 1-5 Kaigan), was lent to be used as industrial district. In January 1874, the French engineer Henri Auguste Pelegrin was invited and the construction of a plant and gas lamps was launched. From Kanasugi Bridge through Kyobashi via Shiba and Ginza, a total of 85 gas lamps were installed. On December 15, a lamp lighting test was performed, followed on December 18 by illumination by gas lamps over the distance between Shimbashi and Kyobashi. At the same time, a third gas-lighting project launched for Yokohama and Hyogo. One gas lamp was quite expensive: 3,55.5 yen (approx. 2 bales of rice) per month. City Registered Site



## Monument of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition

3-14-34 Kaigan

[course 2](#)

南極探検隊記念碑

所 海岸 3-14-34

コース2

On November 29, 1910, First Lieutenant Shirase Nobu (1861-1946) and his team set sail from Shibaura-futo aboard a wooden ship called Kainan Maru (204t), on Japan's first expedition to the Antarctic Pole. On their way, they stopped in Wellington (New Zealand) and Sydney (Australia), where they loaded supplies. Finally, on January 16, 1912, they reached Antarctica. The very next day, British Captain Robert Scott arrived at the South Pole and Shirase gave up the idea of getting there too. In exchange, he pursued academic investigations and claiming the land. On January 28, Shirase and his team reached the point of latitude S80°05' and longitude W165°37', and named the entire place "Yamato Yukihara" (yurihara means snowfield in Japanese) because of the extremely harsh conditions found there. They raised the national flag and declared the land Japan's territory. In commemoration of this episode a monument stands here which was erected on December 20, 1936. The penguin statue representing Japan is a work by the sculptor Asakura Fumio.



## Monument of the Japan's First Radio Broadcast course 3

JR Tamachi Station (Shibaura Exit rotary side), 3-3 Shibaura

### 放送記念碑

所 芝浦 3-3 JR田町駅芝浦口ロータリー脇  
コース 3

On July 22, 1925, The Tokyo Broadcasting Station at Mt. Atago transmitted Japan's first radio broadcast (see page 48), as a year earlier, on November 29, 1924, it had established a provisional studio on the grounds of the Tokyo High School of Arts & Technology of that time. Test broadcasting started on March 1, 1925, and then began temporary broadcasting on the 22nd. The first words of announcer Kyoda Takeo were: "Ah! Ah Can you hear me? J-O-A-K, J-O-A-K, Tokyo Broadcasting Station speaking. Good morning! We will now start broadcasting." This day may be regarded as the birthday of Japanese radio broadcasting. The provisional studio built here continued broadcasting until the official broadcasting station at Mt. Atago was completed. At that time, the radio had a wavelength of 375m (800 Hz frequency) and an output of about 220W. Because the output was weak compared to a receiver performance, it is thought that one would not have been able to hear it outside of Tokyo City.



## Former Kyodo Kaikan Hall (Minato City Center for Traditional Culture)

1-11-15 Shibaura

### 旧協働会館 (伝統文化交流館)

所 芝浦 1-11-15

The Minato City Center for Traditional Culture opened in 2020, making use of the Former Kyodo Kaikan Hall, a city-designated tangible cultural property, as a facility for sharing traditional culture, community activities, and social exchange. In what used to be the pleasure quarters, this two-story building was built in 1936 as an entertainment space for nearby geisha establishments. The head carpenter was Kyugoro Sakai, who also led other major projects including work at Meguro Gajoen. From impressive features, such as the cuffed gable over the entrance and the wide space of the 100-tatami room on the second floor, you can appreciate the lavish splendor of the heyday of the Shibaura pleasure quarters. The pleasure quarters were evacuated during the war, and the building then provided accommodation for harbor workers and was known as the Kyodo Kaikan Hall until the year 2000. Owing to deterioration, however, the building was closed in 2000. Today, this geisha call station is preserved as the only remaining wooden structure in Metropolitan Tokyo.

City Heritage Site

Opening Hours : 10am to 9pm  
Closed : Dec. 29 to Jan. 3, and irregular closures.  
Admission : Free  
Contact: 03-3455-8451



## Modern Historic Sites

**Birthplace of Japanese Dental Education** course 4

4-18 Mita

歯科医学教育発祥の地跡

所 三田4-18

コース4

On this site Takayama Kisai (1851-1933) founded Takayama Dental School (the predecessor of Tokyo Dental College) in 1890. After fighting on the government side in the Boshin War, Takayama Kisai moved from Okayama Domain to Edo where he entered Keio University in 1870 and studied dentistry in America (1872). In 1878, he returned to Japan and opened a dental clinic in Ginza. Kisai felt that progress was required in Japanese dental medicine and training of the young, and thus established here a medical center. He also founded the Japanese Association for Dental Science (JADS) and served as its first president. He was succeeded by Chiwaki Morinosuke (1870-1947) at the dental school. Also known as Noguchi Hideyo's patron, Chiwaki was a dentist who was committed to establishing of a modern dental care system in Japan. In 1900, he had the dental school relocated in Ogawacho, Kanda. Today, a memorial monument stands in front of Isarago Crossing.

**The Institute of Medical Science of The University of Tokyo**

4-6-1 Shirokanedai

course 5

東京大学医科学研究所

所 白金台4-6-1

コース5

The Institute of Medical Science of the University of Tokyo (IMSUT) evolved from its origin, the Institute for Infectious Diseases, which was founded by Fukuzawa Yukichi at his own expense for Dr. Kitasato Shibasaburo who returned to Japan in 1892 from his studies in Germany. In 1899, the institute became the National Institute for Infectious Diseases, under the control of the Ministry of the Interior. This reorganization shared Dr. Kitasato's vision of IMSUT as an institution that would work in close cooperation with public health administration. However, the government passed the control over the institute to the Ministry of Education in 1914, without even consulting Dr. Kitasato, and announced its plan to incorporate IMSUT into Tokyo Imperial University. As a result, Dr. Kitasato left the institute, and established the Kitasato Institute (see page 47). Today, IMSUT preserves the Research Building designed by Uchida Yoshikazu (now First Building, built in 1937). Close to the main gate, you can find the Modern Medical Science Museum.

Medical Science Museum  
 Opening Hours: 10am to 12pm, 1pm to 4pm  
 Closed: Saturdays and Sundays, During the summer break, New Year holidays (December 28-January 4)  
 The museum may be closed temporarily.  
 Please contact the following phone before visiting.  
 Contact: 03-5449-5470 (direct)



## Kitasato Institute Hospital

course 6

5-9-1 Shirokane



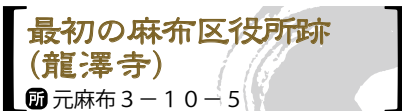
This is the Kitasato Institute founded in 1914 by Dr. Kitasato Shibasaburo, known as the "Father of Japanese Bacteriology." Dr. Kitasato continued his studies at Tokyo Medical School (now Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tokyo) in 1875, and starting from 1885, he studied abroad at the University of Berlin under Dr. Robert Koch. In 1889, he was the first person to successfully grow the tetanus bacteria in pure culture, and subsequently, in 1890, he developed a serum therapy. He returned to Japan in 1892, but no institution accepted him, so he joined the Institute for Infectious Diseases, a private institute founded by Fukuzawa Yukichi (see page 46). Due to friction with the government, he left the institute in 1914, and established the Kitasato Institute on November 5 at his own expense. Ever since, the institute has been playing a major role in the progress of fields such as bacteriology and infectious diseases in Japan. Here you will also find the Kitasato Memorial Museum, which showcases Kitasato's life and achievements together with valuable materials and photos.

Kitasato Memorial Museum  
Opening Hours: 10am to 5pm  
Closed: Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, year end  
selected other days. Admission free.  
Contact: 03-5791-6103



## Site of the First Azabu City Office (Ryutakuji Temple)

3-10-5 Moto-azabu



According to the Law for Reorganization of Counties, Wards, Towns and Villages promulgated on July 22, 1878, present-day Minato District was comprised of the cities of Azabu, Shiba and Akasaka. The extent of Azabu City mainly corresponds to present-day Azabu and Roppongi areas. Here in Ryutakuji Temple the office for the 12th subdivision of 2nd division (as provided by the *daiiku-shoku* administrative district system) was placed in December 1873. However, the institution was opened as Azabu City Office on November 11, 1878. The first mayor to be appointed was Maeda Toshimitsu. At the time of the opening, the city counted 7,813 houses and a population of over 26,000 people. March 15, 1947 marks the foundation of Minato City with the merger of Akasaka, Azabu and Shiba cities.





## Modern Historic Sites

## Origin of the Japanese Horizontal Datum course 7

2-18-1 Azabudai



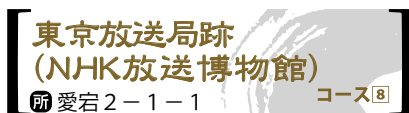
The origin of the Japanese Horizontal Datum is the reference used for determining the longitude and latitude of Japan. According to the Order for Enforcement of Surveys established in 1949, the values of the origin of the Japanese Horizontal Datum were set at longitude E139°44'40"5020 and latitude N35°39'17"5148. The amended Survey Act effective from 2001 recalculated its values to longitude E139°44'28"8759 and latitude N35°39'29"1572, using the latest space geodetic techniques. Furthermore, large crustal movements caused by the earthquake off the Pacific coast of Tohoku happened on March 11, 2011, demanded a resurvey that resulted in the revision of Japan's origin for longitude at E139°44'28"8869. From 1874, this place served as the Marine Meteorological Observatory, while in 1888, upon the merger of the astronomical observatories of the Geographical Agency (Ministry of the Interior) and Tokyo University of Science (Tokyo Imperial University), the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan affiliated with the Tokyo Imperial University was inaugurated here. However, due to revitalization of city centers following the Great Kanto Earthquake, which made this location unsuitable for observation, the National Astronomical Observatory was relocated to Mitaka.

City Heritage Site



## Site of Tokyo Broadcasting Station (NHK Museum of Broadcasting)

2-1-1 Atago

course 8

On July 12, 1925, a studio for Tokyo Broadcasting Station (JOAK) was completed on the site of the Atago Tower and Atago Hall which collapsed and burned down in the Great Kanto Earthquake, marking the start of Japanese radio broadcasting. There had been several places, including Ueno, nominated for the location of the studio, but eventually from among all these sites on high ground, which enabled wide radio wave transmission, it was constructed at Mt. Atago. Tachu Naito, also the architect of Tokyo Tower, designed the two steel towers featuring 45m each in height, 32.7m across, with an output of 1kw and 800 kc frequency. Upon opening, various broadcasts aired from here, including the appeal for surrender addressed to the young rebel officers in the February 26 Incident (1936). On May 13, 1939, Tokyo Broadcasting Hall was completed in Uchisaiwai-cho (Chiyoda City), ending the role for the Tokyo Broadcasting Station at Mt. Atago. In March 1956, this opened as world's first broadcasting museum. It reopened after renovation in January, 2016. You can enjoy seeing 8K Ultra-high-definition television.



## Birthplace of Japanese Nursing Education (Tokyo Jikei University School of Medicine)

3-25-8 Nishi-shimbashi

看護婦教育発祥の地  
(東京慈恵会医科大学)

所 西新橋 3-25-8

Nursing education in Japan started with the establishment of a nurse training school at the Tokyo Charity Hospital (the predecessor of the Jikei University School of Medicine Hospital) taking Nightingale Training School for Nurses as a model. The founder of the Jikei University School of Medicine, Takagi Kanehiro, was deeply impressed by the school he had visited when studying abroad. On October 17, 1884, he invited the American nurse, Ms. Mary E. Reade, to be the instructor for Japanese nurses and launched a nursing education program every Friday and Saturday. Among the 13 students who entered in autumn 1885, only five graduated the next year. The training lasted for two years and its classes consisted of lectures on dissection, menstruation and nursing, and practical training in dissection, bandaging and fabrication of compresses. The training for nurses continues the tradition begun over a century ago, as cutting edge medical care. Today, a monument stands beside the entrance of Takagi Nigo-kan.

City Heritage Site



## Birthplace of Japanese Modern Elementary Education

1-1 Shibakoen

日本近代初等教育発祥  
の地跡

所 芝公園 1-1

Elementary teaching in Japan started with the proclamation of the national plan for education on August 3, 1872. Prior to this, by 1870 there were already six elementary schools opened in Tokyo City under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The first school was established at Genryu-in Temple, a sub-temple of Zojoji Temple, and inaugurated on June 12 that same year. Murakami Chinkyu was the schoolmaster and gave lessons to about 30 students between ages 8 and 15 for boys, and ages 8 and 12 for girls. They were taught three subjects - recitation, calligraphy and arithmetic, over 5 hours every day. The school tuition was to be paid in two installments each month, and the students had to bring their own desk, inkstone and meal. Once the education system was proclaimed in 1872, Elementary School No. 1 of the 2nd unit of secondary schools and 1st unit of universities was placed under Tokyo's jurisdiction, causing the relocation of the school land to Nishi-Kubo-cho. Later, its name changed to Tomoe Elementary School. In 1991, the school merged with Sakura Elementary School and Sakurada Elementary School, resulting in the opening of Onarimon Elementary School.

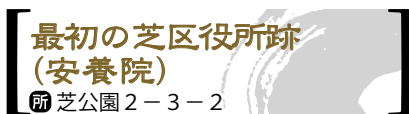
City Heritage Site



## Modern Historic Sites

## Site of the First Shiba City Office (Anyoin Temple)

2-3-2 Shibakoen

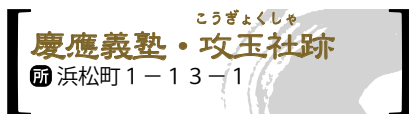


Between 1878 and 1926, this place served as the Shiba City Office. On July 22, 1878, the Law for Reorganization of Counties, Wards, Towns and Villages was promulgated as one of the so-called three bills and Tokyo was organized into 15 wards and 6 counties. Present day Minato District was inaugurated on November 2, while comprising the cities of Akasaka, Azabu and Shiba. The extent of Shiba City mainly corresponded to Sakurada, Mita, Shirokane and Takanawa areas. It counted 14,757 houses and a population of over 58,861 people. The city office was hosted here by the Anyoin Temple and opened on November 4. The first mayor to be appointed was Aihara Yasujiro. Later, it was moved to Atago-cho and then, in 1926, to the current location of the Minato City Office. On March 15, 1947, Akasaka, Azabu and Shiba cities merged and formed present-day Minato City.



## Site of Keio Gijuku and Kogyokusha

1-13-1 Hamamatsucho



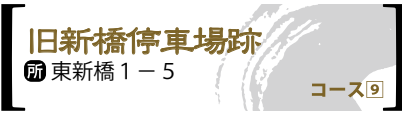
In 1868, Lord Fukuzawa Yukichi moved the *rangakujuku* school to Shinsenza in Shiba. Previously, in 1858, he had opened this private school for Western studies at the Nakatsu clan's residence in Tsukiji Tepposhu (now Akashi-cho, Chuo City). He then named it "Keio Gijuku" from the name of the era at the time. Later, in 1871, the school finally settled at its present location, today the site of the Shimabara clan's residence in Mita. It is said that Kondo Makoto, who ran Kogyokusha school on this site, appealed to Fukuzawa and handed it over to him for 300 yen. The origin of Kogyokusha stands in the *rangakujuku* opened by Kondo at the Toba clan's residence in 1863. It was unique because of the training provided to the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy. Fifteen admirals were former alumni of Kogyokusha, including Suzuki Kantaro (later, the 42nd Prime Minister of Japan). Lieutenant Colonel Hirose Takeo, who sacrificed in the siege of Port Arthur, also graduated this school. In 1925, Kogyokusha was relocated in Nishi-Gotanda. In front of the current Eco-Plaza stands a monument, but the actual site of the school (1-6 Hamamatsucho) extended along the east side that cuts the street off.

Metropolitan Heritage Site



## Site of the Old Shimbashi Station course 9

1-5 Higashi-shimbashi



Japan's first railway service was launched in 1872 and covered a 28.8km distance between Shimbashi and Yokohama (duration: 53min). The construction of this railway was decided in 1869, but it wasn't until the following year when it started under the guidance of the British railroad engineer, Edmund Morel, who was invited to Japan. Upon passing the test run, the line opened entirely on September 12, 1872. The opening ceremony took place at Shimbashi Railway Hall in the presence of Emperor Meiji. At that time, fares were quite expensive: 1.125 yen (1st class), 0.75 yen (2nd class), and 0.375 yen (3rd class) for one adult (back then 1.5kg of rice were worth approx. 0.4 yen). Figures after one year since the opening of the line were quite favorable, with an average of 4,347 passengers per day, which boosted the popularization of railroads. In 1914, Shimbashi Station was converted into the freight terminal of Shiodome Station, and closed on November 1, 1986, due to a timetable revision subject to privatization of Japan National Railways.

During excavations and research started in 1991, the original station building and

platforms were found and designated national historic sites in 1996. Upon these excavations and research, the place was backfilled in order to preserve its current condition, and today the station building was externally restored on top of its state at the time of foundation. Here you will also find Old Shimbashi Station Railway History Exhibition Hall.

National Heritage Site

The Old Shimbashi Station Railway History Exhibition Hall  
Opening Hours: 10am to 5pm  
Closed: Mondays (if national holiday, then the next day), year-end/New Year, During the period of exhibition replacement.  
Admission: free.  
Contact: 03-3572-1872



**Sadahide Gountei: "Shimbashi Railway Hall" from Views of the Entrance from Shiodome Station**





## Modern Historic Sites

## Site of the First Newspaper Publication

1-2 Toranomom

### 新聞倉刊りの地跡

所 虎ノ門1-2

On November 2, 1874, Koyasu Takashi, Motono Morimichi, Shibata Masakichi issued Japan's first regular newspaper - the "Yomiuri Shimbun" that covered foreign and domestic news. The publisher, Nisshusha company, was established outside Toranomom, in a former samurai tenement house by Kotohira-cho 1-banchi. The title for this newspaper came from the name of "Kawara-ban yomiuri" (literally "sellers by reading tile-block informative papers") years back in the Edo period. In the beginning, the newspaper had Japanese syllabaries attached to Chinese characters and was regarded as a simple lowbrow newspaper. At the time of its first issue, the newspaper was received by citizens who hadn't been taught Chinese characters as "*Senri wo hashiru Toranomom, koto ni hiragana wa ichiban nari* (Kotohira 1-ban)," which is a word play associated with town names and house numbers, especially praising its novelty and use of the hiragana syllabary. On December 1, 1917, its publisher's name changed into the current Yomiuri Shimbunsha. There is no other newspaper issued in Tokyo that has so far developed into a national paper without changing its title since early Meiji period until today (although "Yomiuri Hochi" was used temporarily). Today, a monument celebrating its first issue stands at the side of Mitsui Bldg. in Toranomom Crossing.



## Site of the First Akasaka City Office (Takahashi Korekiyo-o Memorial Park)


7-3-39 Akasaka

### 最初の赤坂区役所跡 (高橋是清翁記念公園)

所 赤坂7-3-39

According to the Law for Reorganization of Counties, Wards, Towns and Villages promulgated on July 22, 1878, the present-day Minato District comprised the cities of Azabu, Shiba and Akasaka. The extent of Akasaka City mainly corresponds to present-day Akasaka and Aoyama areas. The first city office was placed in 3-5 Omote-cho, Akasaka (now Sogetsu Kaikan, 7-2 Akasaka) and inaugurated on November 4. The first mayor to be appointed was Shimazu Takaakira. Later, it was moved to 1 Omote-cho, Akasaka, and then to its current location within the Akasaka Regional City Office in Minato City Office. On March 15, 1947, the city of Akasaka merged with Azabu and Shiba cities and formed the present-day Minato City.





文人が愛したまちを  
たどる旅

## A Journey through a City Beloved by Literati

There are many places in Minato City related to novelists and poets across history.

The Birthplace of Ozaki Koyo - the great author of the Meiji period, also known as the "Ko-Ro jidai" (see page 59), the Site of the Former Residence of Toson Shimazaki - author of the novel "Yoakemae" (see page 59), the Site of the Residence of Naoya Shiga - a leading novelist of the Shirakaba school (see page 57), the "Henkikan" Former Residence of Kafu Nagai who had a great love for Edo period literature (see page 58), the Site of the Residence of Sazanami Iwaya, the father of children's literature in Japan (see page 61), and the Birthplace of Morio Kita, well known for the collection of essays "Dokutoru Mambo seishunki" (see page 57), are some of the places related to all kinds of novelists who were born, educated and devoted themselves to their writing work across this city. There are many literati who turned Minato City into the set for their stories. Among them was Koyo Ozaki who cherished Shiba neighborhood throughout his life and wrote there "Shibasakana" and "Otokogokoro wa Zojoji," as well as Toson Shimazaki who depicted the neighborhood of Ikura-cho from Taisho to early Showa period in "Ikura fukin."

The Site of the Residence of Mokichi Saito - a leading figure of the Araragi school (see page 56), the Birthplace of Kanoko Okamoto who was a famous poet and mother of artist Taro Okamoto (see page 56), the Last Place of haiku poet Mantaro Kubota (see page 58), are some of the places related to Japanese poets.

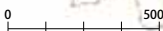
You may also find here Keio University (see page 60) and Meiji Gakuin University (see page 61), both educational institutions that have nurtured these prominent literati and served as their landing field in their career. Founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa, Keio University is one of Japan's leading private universities, also regarded as the head temple of aesthetic and surrealist literature through its literary magazine, Mita Bungaku, which produced many writers and poets of said movements. Meiji Gakuin University is the oldest Christian educational institution (missionary school) in Japan, and also the graduated school of novelist Toson Shimazaki. It is believed that the school's spirit had a great influence on Toson's literary work.

Although for a short period of time, the Minato City was home to many other Japanese literati, such as Soho Tokutomi, Takitaro Minakami, Ichiyo Higuchi, Tokoku Kitamura, Doppo Kunikida, Shimei Futabatei, Jiro Osaragi, Hakushu Kitahara, Kan Kikuchi, Kido Okamoto, Jun Takami, Eiji Yoshikawa, Osamu Dazai, Edogawa Ranpo.

Let's now take a walk through the cityscape beloved by many literati as revealed in their writings.



S = 1:24,000



Shibuya City



A Journey through a City Beloved by Literati  
文人が愛したまちをたどる旅  
あちをたどる旅

State Guest House Akasaka Palace  
Moto-Akasaka 2 Moto-Akasaka 1  
Akasaka Palace and surroundings  
Akasaka Mitsuke Sta.

Chiyoda City

Birthplace of Okamoto Kanoko  
Gaiemmae Sta.

Last Place of Kubota Mantaro

Site of the Residence of Saito Mokichi  
Birthplace of Kita Morio

Site of the Residence of Shiga Naoya

"Henkikan" Former Residence of Nagai Kafu

Start

Aoyama Cemetery

Tokyo Midtown

Roppongi Hills

Toranomon Hills

Uchisaiwaicho Sta.

Toranomon Sta.

Sotobori-dori Ave.

Shimbashi 1

Shimbashi 2

Shimbashi 3

Shimbashi 4

Shimbashi 5

Shimbashi 6

Shimbashi 7

Shimbashi 8

Shimbashi 9

Shimbashi 10

Shimbashi 11

Shimbashi 12

Shimbashi 13

Shimbashi 14

Shimbashi 15

Shimbashi 16

Shimbashi 17

Shimbashi 18

Shimbashi 19

Shimbashi 20

Shimbashi Sta.

Shiodome Sta.

Kamiyacho Sta.

Azabudai Hills

Metropolitan Shiba Park

Shiba-koen 3

Onarimon Sta.

Shibadaimon 1

Shibadaimon 2

Shibadaimon 3

Shibadaimon 4

Shibadaimon 5

Shibadaimon 6

Shibadaimon 7

Shibadaimon 8

Shibadaimon 9

Shibadaimon 10

Minato City Office

Shiba-koen 1

Shiba-koen 2

Shiba-koen 3

Shiba-koen 4

Shiba-koen 5

Shiba-koen 6

Shiba-koen 7

Shiba-koen 8

Shiba-koen 9

Shiba-koen 10

Daimon Sta.

Hamamatsucho Sta.

Hamamatsucho 1

Hamamatsucho 2

Hamamatsucho 3

Hamamatsucho 4

Hamamatsucho 5

Hamamatsucho 6

Hamamatsucho 7

Hamamatsucho 8

Hamamatsucho 9

Hamamatsucho 10

Birthplace of Ozaki Koyo

Keio University 6

Arisugawa-no-miya Memorial Park

Hiro-o Sta.

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## Birthplace of Okamoto Kanoko

2-25 Minami-aoyama

岡本かの子生誕の地跡  
所 南青山 2 - 2 5

This is the birthplace of Japanese novelist and poet Okamoto Kanoko (1889-1939). She was born on March 1, 1889, to the wealthy Onuki merchant family in their second residence in 3-22 Minami-machi, Aoyama. Because Kanoko was in delicate health, she was sent in 1892 to the family's main residence in Futako (now Kawasaki Town in Takatsu Ward) where she was raised by a governess. When she was about 16 years old, she started contributing poems to a magazine, called on Yosano Akiko and became a coterie of the Japanese literary association called Shinshisha. She even presented new-style poetry and waka in "Myojo" poetry magazine and "Subaru" journal. In 1910, she married cartoonist Okamoto Ippei and gave birth the next year to their son, Taro, who would become an artist. Subsequently, they moved to 3 Kita-machi, Aoyama (now 3 Kita-Aoyama). Afterwards, she would change home several times, such as to Shirokane or Minami-cho (Aoyama), until she passed away on February 18, 1939, at the age of 49, in 3 Takagi-cho, Aoyama (now 6-6 Minami-Aoyama).

## Site of the Residence of Saito Mokichi course 1

4-17-40 Minami-aoyama

さいとうもきち  
齋藤茂吉居住の跡  
所 南青山 4 - 1 7 - 4 0

コース 1

A well-known poet of the Araragi school, Saito Mokichi (1882-1953) lived here for almost 40 years. Mokichi (formerly Moriya) was born in Kanakame Village of Minami-Murayama County (Yamagata Prefecture). At the age of 15, he came to Edo as a potential successor to Dr. Saito Kiichi from the same village, who had opened a clinic in Asakusa. At the age of 25, he moved here. He graduated the Tokyo Imperial University's Medical School, and became Kiichi's son-in-law when he married Kiichi's eldest daughter, Teruko, in 1914. Thereafter he was a professor at Nagasaki Medical College, advanced studies in Germany and Austria and even served as the director of Aoyama Psychiatric Hospital. During all these, he managed to leave his trademark as a poet. A year before moving from this place, Mokichi became a disciple of Ito Sachio, sent tanka to the "Araragi" magazine, and thus deepened his relationship with other authors such as Yosano Tekkan, Kitakara Hakushu, Ishikawa Takuboku, Ueda Bin, Sasaki Nobutsuna and Shimaki Akahiko. In April 1945, he left this place and retired to his birthplace. The monument standing today on the site of his residence has an inscription of a poem written by Mokichi himself.



## Birthplace of Kita Morio

course ①

4-17-40 Minami-aoyama



Japanese novelist Kita Morio (real name: Saito Sokichi, 1927-2011) came into this world on May 1, 1927, as the second son of Saito Mokichi and Teruko. His father was a psychiatrist and well-known poet of the Araragi school. After graduating Seinan Elementary School in his hometown and attending Azabu Secondary School, he spent his youth in the Department of Science at Matsumoto High School (the predecessor of Arts and Humanities Faculty, Shinshu University) under the old system. His collection, "Dokutoru Mambo seishunki," is based on this experience. After graduating from Tohoku University's School of Medicine, he served as a psychiatrist while continuing his writing work. In 1960, he was rewarded with the 43th Akutagawa Prize for the story "Yoru to kiri no sumi de" and also covered a wide range of genres including essays and short novels (such as the "Dokutoru Mambo" series) and children's literature.

## Site of the Residence of Shiga Naoya

course ②

4-3-13 Roppongi

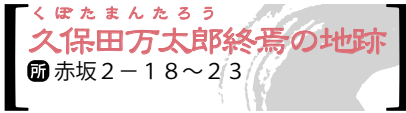


One of the leading novelists of the Shirakaba school, Shiga Naoya (1883-1971), spent here 16 years from age 14 to 29. He came from a wealthy family, which explains the vast residence of 1,682 *tsubo* he moved in with his parents in 1897. Naoya attended Gakushuin primary, secondary and high schools and then entered the English Department of Tokyo Imperial University's Literary College. By 1966, he quit his studies under Kanzo Uchimura and after changing to the Department of Japanese Literature, he dropped out of the university. In the same year, he published his first work, "Aru asa," and two years later launched the literary magazine "Shirakaba." He continued publishing short novels like "Abashiri made," then in 1912 he came out with "Otsu Junkichi" and "Seigihwa" that caused him to butt heads with his father and had to move away from Tokyo to O-nomichi City in Hiroshima Prefecture, ending his time in the capital. The residence of that time was burned down by the Great Tokyo Air Raids on March 10, 1945.



## Last Place of Kubota Mantaro

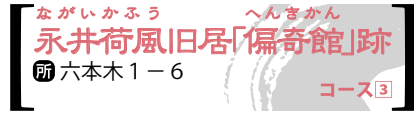
2-18 to 23 Akasaka



Here was the house where haiku poet, novelist and playwright Kubota Mantaro (1889-1963) lived until his death. Mantaro was born in Asakusa and was involved in Keio University's literary magazine, *Mita Bungaku*. In 1911, his short novel "*Asagao*" and play "*Yugi*" appeared in "*Mita Bungaku*," and were highly acclaimed by the publications of that time, bringing Mantaro's name into the limelight. At the same time, he published many works as a playwright, under Kaoru Osanai. Mantaro loved the atmosphere in *shitamachi* (traditional working-class neighborhood) and the classical *Rakugo*. Using the traditional Edo dialect, he depicted the human nature in the rowdy *shitamachi* and was engaged in a wide range of creative activities encompassing not only haiku, but also short novels and plays. After the war, besides his creative activity, he held various posts, such as member of the Board of Trustees at Keio University, director of Japan Broadcasting Association (NHK), member of the Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and president of the Japan Theater Arts Association. In 1956, he visited the People's Republic of China as the representative of the Japanese Writer's Association. He died at Keio Hospital on May 6, 1961.

## "Henkikan" Former Residence of Nagai Kafu course 3

1-6 Roppongi



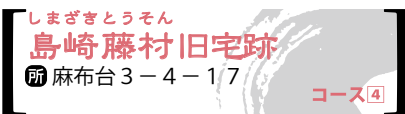
The novelist Nagai Kafu (real name: Nagai Sokichi, 1879-1959) lived here from 1920 for almost 25 years. Since he was very young, Kafu was familiar with the Edo period literature, and even aspired once whether to enter into the world of *rakugoka* (comic story-tellers), or become a playwright of scripts. At his father's order, he went to study in America and France, and was well versed in French literature. Still, he incorporated the decadent atmosphere and beauty of the Edo period into his work. After selling the land inherited from his father, Kafu resided in various places, including Tsukiji. However, this place is where he spent most of his life. Kafu had a two-story wooden house newly built in a western style and named it "Henkikan." It appears that this name came from its painted exterior revealing his predisposition for "*henki*" (literally "eccentricity"). Kafu's enthusiasm for writing made possible for many masterpieces such as "*Bokuto kidan*" to see the daylight in this place. The Henkikan was burned down by the Great Tokyo Air Raids on March 10, 1945.

City Heritage Site



## Site of the Former Residence of Shimazaki Toson course 4

3-4-17 Azabudai



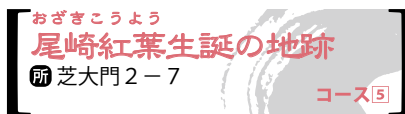
From October 1918 to July 1936, here (former 33 Iigura Katamachi, Azabu City) lived the novelist Shimazaki Toson (real name: Shimazaki Haruki, 1872-1943). He maintained a mature creative activity on this land where he finished writing his last novel, "*Yoakemae*." In his work "*Iigura fukin*," Toson starts by saying "By the time I was returning from a trip to France, I lived in Nihon Enoki (Takanawa) for a while." He then continues by vividly depicting the neighborhood of Iigura-cho from the Taisho to the early Showa period. Toson studied English at Meiji Gakuin (see page 61), a place with a free and bright spirit that had a great influence on his literary work. The lyrics of the Meiji Gakuin School song are attributed to Toson.



## Birthplace of Ozaki Koyo

course 5

2-7 Shibadaimon



Known for his short novel "*Konjiki yasha*," Ozaki Koyo (real name: Ozaki Tokutaro, 1867-1903) came into this world on December 16, 1867, in a house near by Shubi Inari-jinja Shrine in 2-25 Shibachumon-mae. He was the first son of the tusk carver Kokusai Ozaki. In 1885, at the age of 17, Koyo formed Japan's first literary society called "Ken-yusha" and draw attention as he issued the bulletin "Garakuta Bunko." In the summer when he was 19 years old, he emerged with a pen-name, "*Koyo*," after Mt. Koyo in the precincts of Zojoji Temple. Together with Rohan Koda, he was one of the prominent figures of literary circles during the Meiji period, also known as the "*Ko-Ro jidai*" ("Era of Ko-Ro," from the given names of Ozaki Koyo and Koda Rohan). He was mentor for notable personalities such as Izumi Kyoka, Tayama Katai, Oguri Fuyo, Yanagawa Shunyo, and Tokuda Shusei. Koyo is known for having cherished his hometown's atmosphere throughout his life. "*Shibasakana*" (collection of short novels) and "*Otokogokoro wa Zojoji*" (collection of short stories) revolving around the Shiba neighborhood, and his choice for the signature of the confectionery Shibashinmei Eitaro's famous sweet "Enoshima" monaka, is just a little proof of his attachment to the place.

City Heritage Site





## Keio University course 6

2-15-45 Mita



Keio University is one of Japan's leading private universities. Its origin can be traced to a *rangakujuku* (private school for Western studies) founded by Lord Yukichi Fukuzawa of the Nakatsu Domain within the grounds of his *nakayashiki* in Tsukiji Tepposhu (now Akashi-cho, Chuo City). Later, the school was relocated in 1868 in Shinsenza, Shiba, and was named "Keio Gijuku" from the name of the era at the time (see page 50). In 1871, the school borrowed the grounds of the *nakayashiki*, property of the Shimabara Domain, and finally settled at its present location (it bought the land the following year). Fukuzawa aspired to shape personalities befitting community leaders, with a "noble character" and an "innovative and path-breaking spirit," and being a "fountain of elegance," "a model of intellect and virtue," "an active member of the society," and "willing to learn as much as to teach each other."

Keio University is also regarded as the head temple of the aesthetic and surrealist literature through its literary magazine, *Mita Bungaku*, which produced many writers and poets of said movements. In May 1910, the first issue of *Mita Bungaku*

literary magazine was out, having Professor Bin Ueda as an adviser, and Kafu Nagai as the general editor. Since then, the magazine has introduced authors like Mori Ogai and Ryunosuke Akutagawa, as well as it has nurtured Keio alumni like Kubota Mantaro, Minakami Takitaro, Sato Haruo, and Ishizaka Yojiro. In the early Showa period that was witness to the rise of proletarian literature, Nishiwaki Junzaburo led the surrealist movement in Japan and was widely known as a crucial figure in aesthetic literature.

There are valuable cultural assets still preserved within the university's grounds, including the Keio University Library (photo, left) and Mita Speech Hall (photo, right) - both nationally important cultural properties.



## Meiji Gakuin University

course ⑦

1-2-37 Shirokanedai



Meiji Gakuin University is the oldest Christian educational institution (missionary school) in Japan. Its origin is in the Hepburn Academy founded in 1863 in Yokohama by the missionary James Curtis Hepburn. In 1880, this academy was moved to Tsukiji and renamed "Tsukiji Daigakko." In 1883, it merged with the Preparatory School in Yokohama and became "Icchi Eiwa Gakko," then with the Eiwa Yobiko and the Tokyo Icchi Shinko, which is how the Shirokanedai campus of "Meiji Gakuin" was established in 1889. In 1949, Meiji Gakuin University was inaugurated. There are historically valuable buildings on its grounds, including the Meiji Gakuin Imbrie Hall (nationally important cultural property), Meiji Gakuin Memorial Hall and Meiji Gakuin Chapel (both Minato City heritage sites). There is also the Meiji Gakuin Archives of History.

Meiji Gakuin Archives of History  
Opening Hours: 10am to 3pm(reduced hours)  
9am to 4pm(normal hours)  
Closed: Weekends/Holidays and other days.  
Admission free.  
Contact: 03-5421-5170



## Site of the Residence of Iwaya Sazanami course ⑧

4-1-18 Takanawa



Iwaya Sazanami (real name: Iwaya Suelo, 1870-1933) was born in Kojimachi Hirakawa-cho in 1870. He was the child of Iwaya Ichiroku, a calligrapher and high-ranking official in the Meiji government (later, a senator in the House of Lords). In spite of his opposition to Ozaki Koyo and his followers, he entered the literary society Ken-yusha in 1889 in the pursuit of a literary career. In 1891, he published "*Kogane maru*," a novel which established him as the founder of original dowa (fairy tales) in Japan. With "Shonenkai" magazine launched in 1892, and "Shonen sekai" the following year, as well as other magazines such as "Yonen sekai," "Shojo sekai" and "Yonen gaho" he edited later on, Sazanami was devoted to the popularization of children's literature. He was fully engaged in creating original fairy tales and eagerly presented fairy tales from various countries around the world. Among Sazanami's achievements, remakes on famous tales, such as "*Momotaro*" and "*Hanasakajijii*," he had turned out to the world, are also worth mentioning. He is regarded as the true pioneer of children's literature in Japan. He bought this land in 1907 rebuilt on it at a later date. He died in 1933, at the age of 77.

Metropolitan Heritage Site





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# 港区 City Sightseeing Map

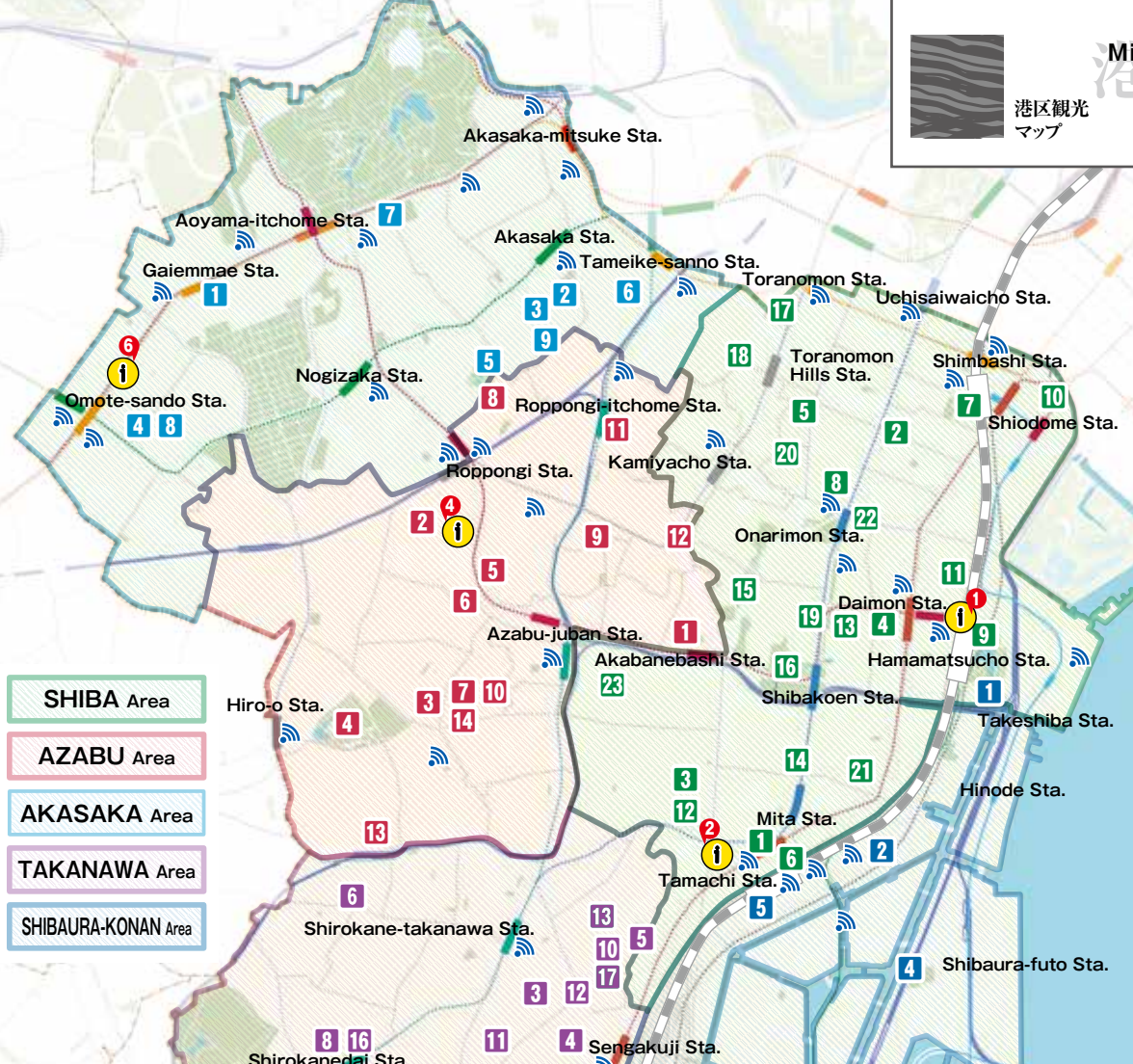


港区観光  
マップ

港区  
観光  
マップ



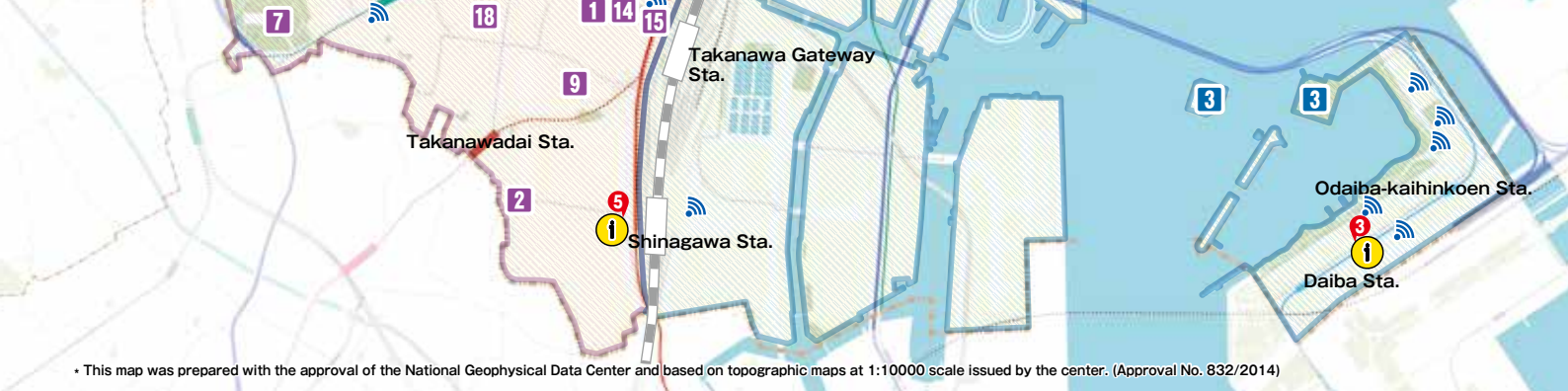
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- AZABU Area
- AKASAKA Area
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- Rail map
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  - Toei Mita Line
  - Toei Oedo Line
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- 0 Sightseeing Map
- Wi-Fi Minato City Wi-Fi
- i Minato City Tourist Information Center



• This map was prepared with the approval of the National Geophysical Data Center and based on topographic maps at 1:10000 scale issued by the center. (Approval No. 832/2014)

## Sightseeing Map

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- 1 *Seppuku* site of nine of the righteous samurai (Site of Mizuno Kenmotsu Residence)
- 2 Site of the *Seppuku* of Asano Takumi-no-kami
- 3 *Seppuku* site of Oishi Chikara and nine of the righteous samurai
- 4 Birthplace of Ozaki Koyo
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## Minato City Wi-Fi

Minato City provides free public wireless LAN services in various locations.

A single access provides 60 minutes of internet connection, and the service can be used any number of times a day.

※For connection instructions and the latest Wi-Fi spot areas, click here for the QR code.



## Minato City Tourist Information Center

- 1 Minato City Tourist Information Center  
2-4-12 Hamamatsucho, Minato-ku
- 2 Minato City Tourist Information Center  
5-36-4 Shiba, Minato-ku
- 3 AQUA CITY ODAIBA General Information Desk  
1-7-1 Daiba, Minato-ku
- 4 Roppongi Hills General Information  
6-10-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku
- 5 Keiyou Tourist Information Center(Shinagawa)  
3-26-26 Takanawa, Minato-ku
- 6 Kiraboshi Bank Head Office Tokyo Tourist Information Desk  
3-10-43 Minami-aoyama, Minato-ku



As part of their coursework at Toita Women's College, students in the Department of Fashion Design Arts & Crafts participated in the creation of mascot characters with a logo and catchphrase to promote historical tourism in Minato City.

#### *Minayasu-kun* character based on Tokugawa Ieyasu

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##### Character description

The Minayasu-kun character was based on the image of Tokugawa Ieyasu, who was known for his persevering personality, and designed to portray a calm and dignified impression.

The character's clothing makes use of the colors of the Minato City flag, and features a hydrangea pattern, which is the City's official flower.

#### *Katsuto-kun* character based on Katsu Kaishu

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##### Character description

The Katsuto-kun character was created based on the image of Katsu Kaishu, who is said to have had a heroic and fearless personality, and designed with a focus on the character's facial expressions.

The character's clothing incorporates the international orange with the white colors of Tokyo Tower, and features a wave pattern to evoke Minato City's relationship with the sea.

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