Part II

Tokyo
May 19-26, 2016

UTSA Honors College in Japan
2016

東京を歩こう！
Table of contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cover</td>
<td>p1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of contents</td>
<td>p2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight itinerary</td>
<td>p3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo hotel info</td>
<td>p4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of Tokyo hotels</td>
<td>p5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport limousine bus info</td>
<td>p8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wifi, useful apps, etc.</td>
<td>p11-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JR map</td>
<td>p14-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Metro (subway) map</td>
<td>p16-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo facts</td>
<td>p19-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo itinerary at a glance</td>
<td>p24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 19 places to visit</td>
<td>p25-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumo tournament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Sky Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20 places to visit</td>
<td>p35-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jissen Women’s University Shibuya Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoyama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibuya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akihabara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21 places to visit</td>
<td>p64-118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Palace East Garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 22 Takaosan Mt.</td>
<td>p119-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23 places to visit</td>
<td>p136-146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jissen Women’s University Main Campus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Ceremony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahata Fudou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24 places to visit</td>
<td>p147-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamarikyu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asakusa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edo Tokyo Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo River Cruise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo itinerary at a glance</td>
<td>p186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flight Itinerary

**Outbound**
UA 133  11MAY W  
DEPART SAN ANTONIO 6:10A  
ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO(SFO) 8:08A  

UA 35  11MAY  
DEPART SFO 11:15A  
ARRIVE OSAKA, JAPAN 3:00P 12MAY

**Inbound**
UA 6  26MAY TH  
DEPART TOKYO NARITA JAPAN 4:35P  
ARRIVE HOUSTON 2:45P  

UA 331 26MAY TH DEPART HOUSTON 7:10P  
ARRIVE SAN ANTONIO 8:16P
**Tokyo hotel info**

**Tokyo hotels (May 19-26: 7 nights)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Students:</th>
<th>For faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nishi Shinjuku Hotel Mystays  
Address: 7-14-14 Nishishinjuku Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, JP  
Shinjuku JR Station West Exit  
Phone: +81 120-410-395 | Citadines Central Shinjuku Tokyo  
Address: 1-2-9, Kabukicho, Shinjuku, Tokyo, JP  
Phone: 888-950-5062 |
| Room 1: Justin Cody  
Nathan Steiner | Room 1: Dr. and Dr. Cassill |
| Room 2: Charleston West  
Matthew Trevino | Room 2: Mimi Yu |
| Room 3: Graciela Garcia (with Reem)  
Reem Farra (with Gracie) | |
| Room 4: Sara Knowles (with Salma)  
Salma Mendez Gomez (w/ Sara) | |
| Room 5: Angela Castillo  
Viviana Martinez | |
| Room 6: Oscar Nila  
Christopher Mowrey | |
| Room 7: Aaliyah Smith  
Cynthia Rodriguez | |
| Room 8: Hailey Do  
Laura Orth | |
How to go to Hotel from Shinjuku station

How to go to Hotel from Shinjuku station

Student hotel

Nishi-Shinjuku Hotel MyStays
03) 6894-3939
Tokyo 160-0023, Japan
7-14-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku,
Faculty hotel
Student hotel to faculty hotel walking route

1 Chome-2-9 Kabukicho
10 min
850 m

1 Chome-14-14 Nishishinjuku
12 min
1.0 km
Take Airport Limousine to NRT Airport on May 26 (Th)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Shinjuku Station West Exit</th>
<th>Narita Airport Terminal 2</th>
<th>Narita Airport Terminal 1</th>
<th>Narita Airport Terminal 3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14:50 15:00 15:20 15:40</td>
<td>15:50 15:55 16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Take Airport Limousine to NRT Airport on May 26 (Th)
Take Airport Limousine to NRT Airport on May 26 (Th)
Internet access in Japan (part 1 of 3)

Wifi

Emergency wifi: 00000JAPAN

Free wifi available at all train stations and bus stops

Seed at Kyoto has free (wired) internet
  • You can purchase a mini router to convert wired internet to wireless. Most of them are around $30 or less price range. Example: http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/185-7598470-9025142?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=mini+router
  • Example: http://www.neweggbusiness.com/product/productlist.aspx?Submit=ENE&DEPA=0&Order=BESTMATCH&N=-1&isNodeId=1&Description=wifi+mini+routers
Toyoko Inn offers free wifi in all rooms

Internet Cafes are a good place to use the internet

Starbucks
http://starbucks.wi2.co.jp/sp/sma_index_en.html
Sign up for a free account using the link above BEFORE you leave. With the account, you can go to any Starbucks in Japan and use wi-fi there.

7-Eleven
http://piece-of-japan.com/directory/wifi/7-eleven-7spot.html
Useful apps

Travel Japan wifi (first two weeks are free)
http://wi2.co.jp/tjw/english.html

interactive offline map, train route finder, speak JPN without learning JPN, find a place to eat, news, points of interest guide, etc.
https://triplelights.com/blog/9-useful-apps-while-trave-227

JAPAN MAP by itsumo NAVI

Trains JP

Google Hangouts
This app will allow you to call any lines (land line or cell line) in the U.S. Set this up in the U.S.
Internet access in Japan (part 3 of 3)

SIM cards and Portable Routers
You may rent a prepaid SIM card to be used in your UNLOCKED phone. You can also rent a portable router so that your devices can use the internet. Here are some websites you can buy/rent from with their rates and data plans:

- [http://www.bmobile.ne.jp/english/](http://www.bmobile.ne.jp/english/)

Pocket wifi
In Japanese

In English
[http://japan-wireless.com/Rent_Wifi.html?gclid=Cj0KEQjwo_y4BRD0nMnfoqxnxE8EiQAWdA122zeAIUGFVLfyI5MdRD5QVWX_LinFaVNGXvAPqxYLv4aAnoE8P8HAQ](http://japan-wireless.com/Rent_Wifi.html?gclid=Cj0KEQjwo_y4BRD0nMnfoqxnxE8EiQAWdA122zeAIUGFVLfyI5MdRD5QVWX_LinFaVNGXvAPqxYLv4aAnoE8P8HAQ)
JR Route Map
Tokyo Metro
Toei Metro
Route Map
Tokyo Facts
"Eastern Capital" is one of the 47 prefectures of Japan, and is both the capital and largest city of Japan.

Is the seat of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese government.

In the Kantō region on the southeastern side of the main island Honshu and includes the Izu Islands and Ogasawara Islands.

Formerly known as Edo.

Has been the de facto seat of government since 1603.

Officially became the capital after Emperor Meiji moved his seat to the city from the old capital of Kyoto in 1868.

One of the world's most populous metropolitan area with upwards of 37.8 million people.

Hosts 51 of the Fortune Global 500 companies.

Ranked third in the Global Economic Power Index and fourth in the Global Cities Index.

The third most expensive city.

Hosted the 1964 Summer Olympics

Will host the 2020 Summer Olympics and the 2020 Summer Paralympics.

Most people in a Mini Cooper On May 5, 2011, Tokyo's Shiodome Nihon TV Studios witnessed one of the greatest human feats of all time, when 21 members of the Cales Dance School squeezed into a Mini Cooper. The reason? Quite simply, to see if 21 women could squeeze into a Mini Cooper. Why else?

On May 23, 2010, Venus Fort in Tokyo hosted one of the world's most scantily clad world record claims when 323 women stripped down to their bikinis and wandered around the stately shopping mall holding Venus shavers in their hands.

The world's largest toast took place in Tokyo at Jingu Stadium on June 26, 2010, when 27,126 people raised their glasses and shouted, 'kanpai'. At the time of writing, 14 months after the event, plausible reasons have yet to surface.

Takao-san, on the western outskirts of Tokyo, is the world's most visited mountain, having attracted 2.6 million visitors in 2009. After all, there can't be many mountains that have a decent udon shop and a beer garden at the summit.

The McDonald's in Ryogoku, on the east bank of Tokyo's Sumida River, has a very special deal for the fat men that make the area famous. On any given day of the triannual Tokyo basho, the overall winner is entitled to one free McD's meal. What's more, the restaurant boasts a huge sumo chair for him to enjoy it in – three times the size of a normal McDonald's chair.

Tokyo has around 88,000 restaurants and more Michelin stars than any other city in the world.

Now has 259 Starbucks outlets across Tokyo.
The restaurant that seems to have the strongest claim to being the oldest in Tokyo is Komagata Dozeu, an eatery that has been flogging poached loach to the Asakusa faithful since 1801. There are probably a few other places that would try to pinch the title for themselves, but Komagata have managed to survive earthquakes and bombing raids to maintain their business on the very same plot of earth for six generations. Not bad going in this transient sprawl.

Regularly topping the world’s most expensive restaurant list is Tokyo's very own Aragawa, a steakhouse specialising in Kobe beef that will cost you at least ¥35,000 per person, per meal. By all accounts, the mustard sauce is a must-have.

The youngest person to achieve the ultimate score on a Dance Dance Revolution game did so in Tokyo on August 29, 2010. Ryota Wada mastered the song 'Hyper Eurobeat' at the tender age of nine years, 288 days. A great future awaits.

The world’s longest single slice of meat was cut by Nico Jimnes Rodriguez of Hattori Nutrition College on September 23, 2010. The Iberico ham slice measured 13.35 metres.

In 1998, promoters at Tokyo Dome managed to sell all 200,000 tickets in under one hour for a Mariah Carey concert.

Couples who take a boat ride on the pond at Inokashira Park run the risk of breaking up prematurely. It is said that Benzaiten (the Buddhist goddess of wealth and carer of the pond) gets jealous watching happy couples.

Tokyo's train lines snake through 503 stations across the 23 wards.

Harajuku is home to the oldest station building still standing in Tokyo. The quaint shack, located on the Yamanote line, has been there since 1906. It's not the oldest station in the capital, however – Shinagawa has been a railway terminus since June 12, 1872.

Mt Fuji may be one of the most recognisable natural landmarks on earth

Mt. Fuji is only visible for an average of 79 days a year

Tokyo Prefecture is also home to Japan's smallest village. Aogashima Village in the Izu Islands has a population of only 194 people.

Tokyo is only the de facto capital of Japan, a position never officially clarified by law.

Founded as Edo once upon a time (in the 12th century), Tokyo’s literal translation means “East(ern) capital.”

Tokyo was originally set to host the Summer Olympic Games in 1940, but the privilege ended up being awarded to Helsinki before the games were cancelled due to World War II.

At over 5,000 square miles, the Greater Tokyo Area is the second largest metropolitan area on the planet in terms of urban landmass. In terms of population, it comes in at #1.
• Tokyo Disneyland was Disney’s first park outside the US. The resort employs over 20,000 people.
• As the annual Cherry Blossom Festival nears, television and radio reports include information on the "cherry blossom front" (sakura zensen), or the advance of the cherry blossoms across the different regions of Japan.
• The Eiffel Tower was the inspiration for the Tokyo Tower. The tower is repainted every five years, a process that takes 12 months each time.
• Oshiya, or “pushers,” are employed in some of Tokyo’s railway stations. These station attendants literally push people onto crowded trains during rush hour.
• The longest concert ever held at the Tokyo Dome was Guns N’ Roses. On December 18 of 2009, they played for three hours and 37 minutes.
• Tokyo’s Imperial Palace is generally closed to the public (the Imperial Household Agency and the East Gardens are accessible), except on the Emperor’s birthday and New Year.
• Hara Takashi, the 19th Prime Minister of Japan, was assassinated by a right-wing railway switchman. His killer only spent 13 years in prison before being released.
• While used-panty vending machines are not actually on every corner, as pop culture might have you believe, vending machines selling peculiar items can be found around Tokyo, including canned bread, cigarettes, and fresh eggs.
• With an average of 3.64 million people passing through daily, Shinjuku Station is the world’s busiest rail station, according to the Guinness World Records. The streets of this district see their fair share of traffic as well.
• Capsule hotels (hotels that contain rooms roughly the size of a large refrigerator) can be found around Tokyo. Most rooms include televisions, wifi, and an electronic console. The accommodations are primarily used by men.
• Five million pounds of seafood, worth roughly 28 million USD, are sold daily at Tsukiji Fish Market (a complex that covers 57 acres).
• traditional Tokyo-style ramen includes thin, curly noodles in a soy-flavored chicken broth. The typical toppings are chopped scallion, sliced pork, menma, egg, nori, spinach, and kamaboko.
• In 1962, Tokyo became the first city in history to record a population greater than 10 million, making it the largest city in the world at the time.
• Yakitori, grilled chicken, can be found all over Tokyo. The skewered meat comes in over 10 different versions, ranging from momo (chicken thigh) to shiro (chicken small intestines).
• Tokyo contains over 100 universities and colleges, giving it the world’s highest concentration of higher learning institutions. One-third of Japan’s university students attend school in Tokyo.
• Tokyo Was Originally Named "Edo"
Tokyo part 4 of 4

- Tokyo Is One Of The World's Leading Financial Centers
- The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the 3rd largest stock exchange in the world behind New York and London.
- Tokyo Has More Neon Signs Than Any Other City In The World
- Tokyo Is One Of The Safest Cities To Travel To
- Tokyo Has Rumored Haunted Houses On Nearly Every Street
- A massive earthquake destroyed nearly half of Tokyo in 1923.
- The Allied bombing of Tokyo was just as destructive as that of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Japan is home to the oldest monarchy in the world.
- Income tax in Japan is between 5% and 50% (40% national + 10% local) and anyone earning between $88,197.94 – $114,213.14 USD* pays only 23% income tax.
### Tokyo itinerary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 9</th>
<th>May 19 (Th)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 1</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       |             |             | - Arrive in Shinagawa near Tokyo around noon via bullet train; move to Shinjuku  
|       |             |             | - Hotel check in  
|       |             |             | - PM: [Attend a sumo tournament](#) with lunch inside Ryogoku  
|       |             |             | - PM: [Tokyo Sky Tree](#)  
|       |             |             | - Dinner near Tokyo Sky Tree (reservation needed) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 10</th>
<th>May 20 (F)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 2</th>
<th><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |            |             | - AM: [Jissen Women's University](#) (Shibuya campus) & Visit Jissen Girls’ Middle School  
|        |            |             | - Lunch at Jissen's cafeteria  
|        |            |             | - PM: [Aoyama Shibuya Akihabara Maid Café](#) (theme café)  
|        |            |             | - Evening: free time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 11</th>
<th>May 21 (Sat)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 3</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |              |             | - AM: [Meiji Shrine](#) (optional for early risers)  
|        |              |             | - AM: [Imperial Palace Eastern Garden](#)  
|        |              |             | - PM: Arrive in [Yokohama](#)  
|        |              |             | - PM: [Yokohama China Town](#)  
|        |              |             | - PM: [Yokohama Minato Mirai 21](#)  
|        |              |             | - Ramen Museum, etc, if there is time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 12</th>
<th>May 22 (Sun)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 4</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <a href="#">Takao San Mountain</a> hiking (optional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 13</th>
<th>May 23 (M)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 5</th>
<th><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |            |             | - AM: [Meiji Shrine](#) (optional for early risers)  
|        |            |             | - AM: [Imperial Palace Eastern Garden](#)  
|        |            |             | - PM: Arrive in [Yokohama](#)  
|        |            |             | - PM: [Yokohama China Town](#)  
|        |            |             | - PM: [Yokohama Minato Mirai 21](#)  
|        |            |             | - Ramen Museum, etc, if there is time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 14</th>
<th>May 24 (T)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 6</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |            |             | - AM: [Hamarikyu](#)  
|        |            |             | - AM: Kappabashi Street district  
|        |            |             | - AM: [Sensoji Temple in Asakusa](#)  
|        |            |             | - Lunch near/at [Edo Tokyo Museum](#)  
|        |            |             | - PM: [Edo Tokyo Museum](#)  
|        |            |             | - PM: [Waterbus Cruise](#)  
|        |            |             | - Evening: Free time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 15</th>
<th>May 25 (W)</th>
<th>Tokyo Day 7</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |            |             | - AM/PM: free time  
|        |            |             | - Evening: farewell dinner near the Shinjuku hotel (reservation needed) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 16</th>
<th>May 26 (Th)</th>
<th>Return to the U.S.</th>
<th><strong>Casual attire</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        |             |                   | - AM/PM: free time  
|        |             |                   | - Evening: farewell dinner near the Shinjuku hotel (reservation needed) |

Mid air and arrive in the U.S. on the same day
5/19 (Th)
Sumo
Sumo is a Japanese style of wrestling and Japan's national sport. It originated in ancient times as a performance to entertain the Shinto deities. Many rituals with religious background, such as the symbolic purification of the ring with salt, are still followed today. In line with tradition, only men practice the sport professionally in Japan.

The rules are simple: the wrestler who first exits the ring or touches the ground with any part of his body besides the soles of his feet loses. Matches take place on an elevated ring (dohyo), which is made of clay and covered in a layer of sand. A contest usually lasts only a few seconds, but in rare cases can take a minute or more. There are no weight restrictions or classes in sumo, meaning that wrestlers can easily find themselves matched off against someone many times their size. As a result, weight gain is an essential part of sumo training.
Tournaments and Ranking Hierarchy

The governing body of professional sumo is the Japan Sumo Association. Six **tournaments** are held every year: three in **Tokyo** (January, May and September) and one each in **Osaka** (March), **Nagoya** (July) and **Fukuoka** (November). Each tournament lasts for 15 days during which each wrestler performs in one match per day except lower ranked wrestlers who perform in fewer matches.

All sumo wrestlers are classified in a **ranking hierarchy** (banzuke), which gets updated after each tournament based on the wrestlers' performance. Wrestlers with positive records (more wins than losses) move up the hierarchy, while those with negative records get demoted. The top division is called "Makuuchi" and the second division is called "Juryo". At the pinnacle of the sumo hierarchy stands the yokozuna (grand champion). Unlike wrestlers in lower ranks, a yokozuna cannot be demoted, but he will be expected to retire when his performance begins to worsen.

Kokugikan, the sumo stadium in the **Ryogoku** district of Tokyo, where tournaments are held
How to see a sumo tournament

The best way to see sumo is to attend a sumo tournament. Tickets are sold for each day of the 15-day tournaments. They can be purchase in advance through the official vendor or via buysumotickets.com. Alternatively, they can be purchased at convenience stores (some Japanese skills required) or at the stadiums.

Three types of seats are available to regular visitors:

- **Ringside seats:**
  
  Located closest to the ring, ringside seats are most expensive and most difficult to get. Ticket holders sit on cushions on the floor and are exposed to the risk of injury due to wrestlers flying into the spectators.

- **Box seats:**
  
  The rest of the stadium’s first floor consists of Japanese style box seats, which generally seat four people (although there are a few with higher and lower capacities, as well). Shoes are removed, and spectators sit on cushions. Tickets are sold for entire boxes regardless of whether they are fully occupied or not, i.e. two people using a 4-seat box will still have to purchase all four tickets. Box seats are further classified into A, B and C boxes according to distance to the ring.

- **Balcony seats:**
  
  On the second floor balcony, there are several rows of Western-style seats. Balcony seats, too, are further classified into A, B and C seats depending on distance to the ring. Furthermore, there is one section for exclusive use by holders of same-day tickets, the cheapest ticket type that can only be purchased on the day at the stadium.

The stadium often sells out, especially on weekends and national holidays. But even if a day is sold out in advance, a limited number of same-day balcony seat tickets are sold on the day at the stadium. Sumo tickets go on sale roughly one month before the start of each tournament.
May 19 (Thursday) Sumo

A tournament day

Lower division matches start from 8:30 (from 10:00 on days 13-15), second division (Juryo) matches from 15:00 and top division (Makuuchi) matches from 16:00. Ring entering ceremonies between divisions are also interesting to watch. The highest ranked wrestlers have their matches just before 18:00. On the last day of each tournament, the schedule is shifted forward by 30 minutes to accommodate the victory ceremony at the end.

The stadium atmosphere improves with the arrival of more spectators as it gets later in the day when the most spectacular matches happen. Intervals between bouts also lengthen as they include longer preparation times and more pre-match action between the high-ranked wrestlers. We recommend spectators with limited time to be present at the stadium at least for the top division action between 15:30 and 18:00.

Inside the Kokugikan stadium in Tokyo
Other sumo events

For those visiting Japan between sumo tournaments, there are a few other ways to see sumo matches. They include exhibition tournaments that are held across the country in between official tournaments and occasional retirement ceremonies of prominent wrestlers. Retirement ceremonies usually include an exhibition contest, some light-hearted performances by wrestlers and a time-consuming hair cutting ritual to sever the top knot that is symbolic to an active wrestler. See the official website for a calendar.

Outside the professional sumo world, there are some universities and high schools that maintain sumo clubs, some of which may be able to accommodate visits by tourists. Furthermore, there are occasional sumo performances or contests at some shrines and festivals.

Visiting a sumo stable

Perhaps the best way to appreciate sumo besides attending a tournament is to visit a sumo stable to witness a morning practice session. Sumo stables are where the wrestlers live and train together and where all aspects of life, from sleeping and eating to training and free time, are strictly regimented by the stable master. There are about forty stables, all of which are located in the Greater Tokyo Region, especially in Tokyo’s Ryogoku district.

However, sumo stables are neither public places nor sightseeing spots. Only a small number of stables accept visits by tourists, and they insist that tourists are accompanied by a person who is fluent in Japanese and closely familiar with the customs of the sumo world. Furthermore, visitors are expected to follow the house rules strictly and not disturb the training session. Expect to sit silently on the floor for two to three hours.

In practice, it is virtually impossible for foreign tourist to visit a stable on their own. Instead, the recommended way to witness a morning practice is to join a guided tour. Various organizations and companies offer such tours and typically charge around 10,000 yen for a single person and around 4000 yen for additional group members.
Other sumo-related attractions

Tokyo's Ryogoku district has been the center of the sumo world for about two centuries. The district is home to many sumo stables and the Kokugikan sumo stadium where three of the six annual tournaments are held. Below are a few more of Ryogoku's attractions that could be of interest to sumo fans:

**Sumo Museum**

Hours: 10:00 to 16:30  
Closed: Weekends, national holidays and in between exhibitions  
Admission: Free

This small museum is located inside the Kokugikan sumo stadium. It houses rotating exhibitions about sumo, including a collection of portraits of past and present yokozuna, pictures of significant events in the history of sumo, and ceremonial aprons worn by retired prominent wrestlers. During Tokyo tournaments, the museum is only accessible to tournament ticket holders.

**Ekoin Temple**

Before the first sumo stadium was built in 1909, sumo tournaments were held outdoors at Ekoin Temple, just a short walk from Ryogoku Station. Today, visitors to the temple can see a stone monument on the temple grounds that honors past wrestlers and stable masters.

**Chanko Nabe Restaurants**

Chanko nabe is the staple food of sumo wrestlers. It is a hot pot dish that comes in many varieties and contains vegetables, seafood and meat. There is a high concentration of chanko nabe restaurants in the Ryogoku area, many of which are managed by retired wrestlers. Some restaurants even have a dohyo ring in them, which patrons can take pictures with or enter for the experience.
5/19 (Th)
Tokyo Sky Tree
Tokyo Skytree Town (東京スカイツリータウン) is a modern commercial center in the Sumida District of Tokyo that was opened in May 2012. Located across the Sumida River from Asakusa, Tokyo Skytree Town was built by Tobu Railway in conjunction with television broadcasters. At its center stands the Tokyo Skytree, a 634 meter high television broadcasting tower and landmark of the city.

Around the base of Tokyo Skytree lies Tokyo Solamachi, a shopping and entertainment complex with over 300 shops and restaurants. Tokyo Solamachi also features several plazas and green spaces from where you can admire the tower, as well as a planetarium and the Sumida Aquarium. To the east of the tower is the Skytree East Building office complex with restaurants on its top floors.
Get There and Around

Tokyo Skytree Town spans the area between Tokyo Skytree Station (formerly known as Narihirabashi Station) on the Tobu Isesaki Line (nicknamed the Tokyo Skytree Line), and Oshiage Station on the Asakusa Subway Line, Hanzomon Subway Line and Keisei Oshiage Line. Alternatively, it is a 20 minute walk across the Sumida River from Asakusa.

Tokyo Skytree can also be reached by direct buses from Tokyo Station (30 minutes, 520 yen one way, 2 buses/hour), Ueno Station (30 minutes, 220 yen, 4 buses/hour), Tokyo Disney Resort (45-55 minutes, 720 yen, 1 bus/hour) and Haneda Airport (50-70 minutes, 920 yen, 1 bus/hour).
5/20 (F)
Jissen Women’s University
5/20 Jissen Women’s University

Jissen Women’s University (実践女子大学 Jissen joshi daigaku) is a private women’s college in Hino, Tokyo, Japan. The predecessor of the school was founded by poet and educator Utako Shimoda in 1899. It was chartered as a university in 1949.
University Ideology

Ideology of Jissen Women’s Educational Institute

Based on the founding philosophy of our founder, Utako Shimoda, Jissen Women’s Educational Institute emphasizes the nurturing of women who can display “Dignity and Elegance” and “Independence and Self-Management” as its educational ideal.

Nurturing women with dignity, elegance, independence and self-management

Our founder Utako Shimoda showed strong determination to carry out realistic and practical education widely for women in order to develop Japanese society. Jissen has inherited this philosophy unchanged as our founding spirit. When carrying out education based on this founding spirit, Jissen displays the following ideals.

One of the teachings that our founder Utako Shimoda left us is that the nature of women, abounding in purity and benevolence will rectify social injustices through the pure moral character and rich sentiments of women, and will bring about supreme bliss throughout the world.

Jissen expects that each student will strive to cultivate this moral character, hard on the inside and soft on the outside, meeting the demands of the spirit of the times, with repeated suitable training, making unceasing progress and improvement, living up to her principles and fulfilling the duty of promoting world peace and the well-being of mankind.
Therefore, as well as carrying out teaching and research of profound scholarship, Jissen is endeavoring to nurture women who can display dignity and elegance, together with independence and self-management, and at the same time, becoming more cultured and endowed with knowledge while maintaining a healthy body.

Compared with the end of the 19th century, there are far more opportunities for women to take an active part in modern-day society. In this society environment, what should women’s education in Japan aim to do?

We think that in modern-day society also, women, with their moral character and nature of purity and magnanimity, can play a role that men cannot accomplish. We aim to expand these women’s fortes by having them master realistic and practical studies backed up by a broadly cultivated mind, and make them into women that we can send out into the world to play an active part in various settings, both in society and in the home. This is the educational ideal of Jissen.

Jissen will continue to provide women’s education to enable each student to make effective use of her individuality and be radiant in her own way based on her individual womanliness in a diverse social environment.

- Practical education backed up by tradition
- Fine-tuned education taking good care of our students
- Education to nurture womanliness for modern-day society
Jissen Women’s University consists of three faculties: Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Human Life Sciences, and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.
Jissen Women’s Junior College consists of two departments: Department of Japanese Communication and Department of English Communication.
Jissen Women’s University Graduate School consists of three schools: Graduate School of Humanities, Graduate School of Human Life Sciences, and Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

The links below take you to each Faculty and Department.

1. **Faculty of Humanities**
   - This introduces the departments, content of teaching and faculty members of the Faculty of Humanities.

2. **Faculty of Human Life Sciences**
   - This introduces the departments, content of teaching and faculty members of the Faculty of Human Life Sciences.

3. **Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**
   - This introduces the departments, content of teaching and faculty members of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

4. **Jissen Women’s Junior College**
   - This introduces the departments, content of teaching and faculty members of the Junior College.

5. **Graduate School**
   - This introduces the six courses in the Graduate School.

6. **Bungei Material Laboratory**
   - This introduces the history and activities of the Bungei Material Laboratory.

7. **Shimoda Utako Research Institute**
   - This introduces the intention behind the establishment of the Shimoda Utako Research Institute.
Support for Overseas Students

We provide various forms of support for overseas exchange students. Here we introduce the Center for Language Education and International Programs, which performs the support activities for overseas exchange students, the support programs, and our Sakura Residence Hall, which is the dormitory for our overseas exchange students.

**Center for Language Education and International Programs**
Click here for details of the Center for Language Education and International Programs.

**Support Program for Overseas Study**
Click here for details of Support Program for Overseas Study.

**Sakura Residence Hall (for overseas exchange students)**
Click here for details of the Sakura Residence Hall for overseas students.
Campus Activities

Jissen Women’s University students actively carry out a wide range of campus activities ranging from Japanese classical arts to all types of sports.

Student clubs and circles

At Jissen Women’s University, the students themselves, under the Student Council, have formed a large number of student-run clubs and circles that carry out various activities.

The Students’ Society plans various activities, such as organizing the Students’ General Meeting, and running the welcome party for new students and the students’ Christmas party.

The Students’ Society also has various subgroups, such as the Cultural Association and the Sports Association, and carries out various club and circle activities, ranging from Japanese classical arts to all types of sports.

Omote Senke Tea Ceremony Room

In addition to club activities, an Omote Senke Tea Ceremony Room is operated at Jissen Women’s University as one link in the chain aiming at nurturing women who can fulfill the Jissen educational ideal of “Dignity and Elegance” and “Independence and Self-Management”. Students can practice in the time between classes and can obtain a license.

Every year, many of our students use the tea ceremony room to study Japanese culture and manners, while at the same time spending their time in a spiritually rich way.

Volunteer Work

For students who want to act as volunteers, we provide volunteer information from inside and outside the campus, and give support to such activities. The volunteer information is given on the Student Support Section noticeboard.

Sakura Cafe

On the second floor of Sakura Hall at the Osakaue Campus, Jissen student volunteer staff operate the Sakura Café.

This café was opened in October 2011 as a response to our students’ idea of “Let’s give a boost to Jissen”. Starting with hospitality toward customers and provision of food, all parts of the operation, such as finding staff and suggesting menus, are decided by the volunteer staff students themselves.
Kosetsu Memorial Museum

The Kosetsu Memorial Hall was built at the Hino Campus in May 1999 as part of the project to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Jissen Women’s Educational Institute. The name “Kosetsu” comes from the pen name given to our founder Utako Shimoda by the Empress of Japan. The forerunner of Kosetsu Memorial Hall was an art material exhibition room opened in October 1980 at the University, which was at that time in Shibuya. In 1985, the University moved to the Hino Campus and a Japanese and Oriental Art Exhibition Room was opened in the main building which was used for exhibitions and as a practice room for museum studies. This room was upgraded as the Kosetsu Memorial Museum at the Hino Campus and opened as a full-scale museum facility.

In April 2014, with the opening of the new Shibuya Campus, the Kosetsu Memorial Museum moved to the Shibuya Campus to a facility planned for exhibitions that enables viewing in more familiar surroundings. The Kosetsu Memorial Museum, in line with its history up to now, will now be used for a large variety of functions, starting with exhibits of materials related to our founder, Utako Shimoda, and including works by female artists, exhibitions to introduce cultural activities by women, and exhibits related to the various specialties within our university. It will also be used for exhibitions of the works of past and present students.

Using the Museum

Hours of Opening: 11:00 – 17:00
Days Closed: Saturday, Sunday, National holidays, University vacations
It may also be closed when there is no exhibition on display.
For details, please use link for the exhibition schedule below.

Admission: Free
Please feel free to come in when there is an exhibition.
When you enter the campus, please tell the guard at the reception on the right side of the entrance that you have come to see the exhibition (tenjikai).

Access

The Kosetsu Memorial Museum is on the 1st Floor, diagonally opposite the main entrance of the 120th Anniversary Building of the Shibuya Campus

Please click here for a map from the station to the Jissen Women’s University Shibuya Campus.
5/20 (F)
Shibuya
5/20 (F) Shibuya

Shibuya Hachiko
Shibuya (渋谷) is one of the twenty-three city wards of Tokyo, but often refers to just the popular shopping and entertainment area found around Shibuya Station. In this regard, Shibuya is one of Tokyo’s most colorful and busy districts, packed with shopping, dining and nightclubs serving swarms of visitors that come to the district everyday.

Shibuya is a center for youth fashion and culture, and its streets are the birthplace to many of Japan’s fashion and entertainment trends. Over a dozen major department store branches can be found around the area catering to all types of shoppers. Most of the area’s large department and fashion stores belong to either Tokyu or Seibu, two competing corporations.
A prominent landmark of Shibuya is the large intersection in front of the station's Hachiko Exit. The intersection is heavily decorated by neon advertisements and giant video screens and gets flooded by pedestrians each time the crossing light turns green, making it a popular photo and movie filming spot.

Shibuya Station and surroundings are undergoing major redevelopment over the coming years. On the east side of the station, a new large culture, shopping and office complex, the Shibuya Hikarie, opened in spring 2012. A year later, the Tokyu Toyoko Line platforms were moved underground, enabling through-traffic with the Fukutoshin Subway Line.

Furthermore, a major redevelopment of the Shibuya Station building is now underway, including the construction of a new, 230 meter tall skyscraper to be completed by around 2020 and the move of the platforms of the JR Saikyo Line next to the platforms of the JR Yamanote Line. In addition, the pedestrian plaza on the west side of the station will be enlarged and made more pedestrian friendly in combination with a rearrangement of the bus and taxi stops. The entire project is scheduled for completion around 2027.
5/20 (F) Shibuya
Famous Streets and Districts

**Center Gai**
The birthplace of many Japanese fashion trends, Center Gai is a busy pedestrian zone in the heart of Shibuya lined by stores, boutiques and game centers. In the evenings the street is crowded with young people heading to night clubs, restaurants and bars, or just loitering around.

**Koen Dori**
Koen Dori, lit. "Park Street", is a popular shopping street leading from the Marui department store to Yoyogi Park. It was named after Parco department store (parco is Italian for park) and the fact that the street leads to Yoyogi Park.

**Spain Slope**
Spain Slope (Supeinzaka) is a narrow, approximately 100 meter long pedestrian street with stairs leading up the slope to the Parco department store. It is lined by boutiques, cafes and restaurants, and was nicknamed for its resemblance to a Spanish street scene.

**Love Hotel Hill**
This area of Shibuya has a high concentration of love hotels, which offer couples a private room for a 2 to 3 hour "rest" during the day (usually around 5,000 yen) or an overnight "stay" (usually around 10,000 yen).
5/20 (F) Shibuya

Tokyu Affiliated Shopping

**Shibuya Hikarie**
Shops: 10:00 to 21:00
Restaurants: 11:00 to 23:00
Shibuya Hikarie is a new high rise complex with cultural space just east of Shibuya Station. Besides a theater and exhibition floors, it offers office space on its upper floors and shopping and dining on its lower floors.

**Tokyu**
Hours: 10:00 to 20:00 (station branch until 21:00 except Sundays)
Restaurants: Typically 11:00 to 22:30
Closed: No closing days
There are two Tokyu department stores in Shibuya: the twelve floor Shibuya Station branch sits above Shibuya Station, while the ten floor main store is located a 5-10 minute walk northwest of the station.

**Shibuya 109**
Hours: 10:00 to 21:00
Restaurants: 11:00 to 22:00
Closed: January 1
Shibuya 109 is a trend setting fashion complex for young women and an icon of the Shibuya district with more than one hundred boutiques on ten floors. Usually pronounced "Shibuya ichi maru kyu", the complex's name can also be read as "Shibuya to kyu", identifying the complex as part of the Tokyu Group.

**Shibuya Mark City**
Hours: 10:00 to 21:00
Restaurants: 11:00 to 23:00
Closed: No closing days
Shibuya Mark City is a small city within the city, located just next to and connected with JR Shibuya Station. It consists of a wide range of stores and restaurants, the Shibuya Excel Hotel Tokyu, office space, a bus terminal and the terminal station of the Keio Inokashira Line.
5/20 (F) Shibuya

Tokyu Hands

Hours: 10:00 to 20:30
Closed: No closing days

Promoted as a "Creative Life Store", Tokyu Hands has everything from do-it-yourself, interior, hobby, crafts, outdoors, travel goods, stationery and more. The Shibuya store spans eight floors.

Seibu Affiliated Shopping

Seibu

Hours: 10:00 to 21:00 (Sundays and holidays until 20:00)
Restaurants: 11:00 to 23:00
Closed: No closing days

The Shibuya branch of the Seibu department store chain consists of nine floors, featuring mainly fashion goods and some fashion boutiques. Restaurants can be found on the top and bottom floors.

Loft

Hours: 10:00 to 21:00
Closed: No closing days

Loft is Seibu’s answer to Tokyu Hands, and also offering a large array of products related to interior, hobby, crafts and gifts, but with less emphasis on do-it-yourself products. The Loft Shibuya branch consists of seven floors.

Parco

Hour: 10:00 to 21:00
Restaurants: 11:00 to 23:30 (until 24:00 Fridays, Saturdays, and days before holidays)

Parco is a shopping complex with an emphasis on fashion. The complex consists of numerous branch stores in the Shibuya area: Part 1, Part 3, Quattro, Zero Gate and Up's-4 found mainly around Koen Dori and the Spain Slope.
5/20 Shibuya

Other Shopping

Marui
Hours: 11:00 to 21:00 (Sundays and holidays until 20:30)
Closed: January 1
Marui Department Store is a leading fashion retailer with branch stores in almost all of Tokyo's major districts. Their Shibuya branch stores specialize in men's and women's fashion and are found north of the station around Koen Dori.

Other Points of Interest

Hachiko Statue
A statue of a loyal dog named Hachiko. According to a famous story, the dog waited for his master every day in front of Shibuya Station, and continued to do so for years even after his master had passed away. It is one of Tokyo's most popular meeting points.

Bunkamura
Museum: Typically 10:00 to 19:00 (until 21:00 Fridays and Saturdays, entry ends 30 minutes before closing)
Shops: Typically 10:00 to 20:00
Restaurants: Typically 11:00 to 21:30
Closed: January 1
Located directly next to the Tokyu department store (main store), Bunkamura, lit. "culture village", consists of a concert hall, a theater, two cinemas, a museum with constantly changing exhibitions, and a few shops and restaurants.
5/20 (F)
Aoyama
Omotesando Street, Tokyo

Aoyama Overview

Aoyama is an area of Tokyo where all things hip come together: hip in its multiple manifestations. The generally upmarket youth-orientated shopping and cultural area of Aoyama is between Akasaka and Shibuya, offering a more cutting edge feel than Akasaka, but a more exclusive atmosphere than Shibuya.

Aoyama-dori boulevard (AKA Route 246) runs between Kita Aoyama (North Aoyama) and Minami Aoyama (South Aoyama). Aoyama-dori and the area's next best known street, Omotesando (running off Aoyama-dori), have some of Tokyo's best jazz clubs (Blue Note and more), high-end shopping, bookshops, boutiques, and beautiful people.

Aoyama is high culture: novelist Haruki Murakami calls Aoyama home, and is where many of Japan's most popular writers pen their works.

Aoyama has something of a New Age vibe: Aoyama is the place to be if you feel like being pampered. Stroll along Aoyama-dori boulevard (Route 246) for a line up of health clubs, spas, massage, aroma therapy, as well as cafes, restaurants and specialty cuisine.
Aoyama is named after the Aoyama clan, prominent in the governing of Japan since the 16th century of Japanese history. As chief vassal to the Tokugawa shogunate, the chief of the Aoyama clan was made magistrate of Edo (as Tokyo was then known), and given a vast estate extending from Akasaka to Shibuya. The Aoyama district is between these two areas, and was the site of a particularly massive Aoyama clan mansion.

Read more: http://www.japanvisitor.com/tokyo/tokyo-area-guides/aoyama#ixzz45w6PC6xB
5/20 (F)
Akihabara
Akihabara (秋葉原), also called Akiba after a former local shrine, is a district in central Tokyo that is famous for its many electronics shops. In more recent years, Akihabara has gained recognition as the center of Japan's otaku (diehard fan) culture, and many shops and establishments devoted to anime and manga are now dispersed among the electronic stores in the district. On Sundays, Chuo Dori, the main street through the district, is closed to car traffic from 13:00 to 18:00 (until 17:00 from October through March).

Akihabara has been undergoing major redevelopment over the years, including the renovation and expansion of Akihabara Station and the construction of new buildings in its proximity. Among these newly opened buildings were a huge Yodobashi electronics store and the Akihabara Crossfield, a business complex with the aim of promoting Akihabara as a center for global electronics technology and trade.
5/20 (F) Akihabara

Electronics

Hundreds of electronics shops, ranging from tiny one man stalls specializing in a particular electronic component to large electronics retailers, line the main Chuo Dori street and the crowded side streets around Akihabara. They offer everything from the newest computers, cameras, televisions, mobile phones, electronics parts and home appliances to second-hand goods and electronic junk.

A few chain stores such as Sofmap and Laox each operate multiple specialized branches along the main roads, while small independent shops can be found in the side streets. The only mega sized store is the Yodobashi Camera complex on the east side of the station.

Note that some of the electronics on sale are only intended for use in Japan due to voltage and other technical differences, Japanese language documentation and limited warranties. However, several stores also feature a selection of international models intended for overseas use, and most also offer tax free shopping to foreign tourists on purchases of over 10,000 yen (passport required).
5/20 (F) Akihabara

Game center and vending machines selling soft drinks and canned oden

**Otaku Goods**

The character of Akihabara has constantly changed over the decades and continues to do so. In the last decade Akihabara has emerged as a center of Japanese otaku and anime culture, and dozens of stores specializing in anime, manga, retro video games, figurines, card games and other collectibles have filled the spaces between the electronics retailers.

In addition to shops, various other animation related establishments have become popular in the area, particularly **maid cafes** where waitresses dress up and act like maids or anime characters, and **manga cafes** (**manga kissa**), a type of internet cafe where customers can read comics and watch DVDs in addition to having access to the internet.
5/20 (F) Akihabara
Major Electronics Stores

Sofmap
Hours: 11:00 to 21:00 (some branches have different hours)
Closed: No closing days
Sofmap operates 12 shops around Akihabara. In addition to their main store, they have many specialty branches that feature a type of item such as Apple products, CDs or games, as well as a number of outlets for used products such as used computers, cameras, CDs and software.

Laox
Hours: 10:00 to 19:00 (some branches have different hours)
Closed: No closing days
Operating three stores in Akihabara, including the Main Store and Pocket Plus One mobile products store that both sell tax free items, as well as the Musicvox branch specializing in musical instruments and Asobitech branch that carries hobby and game related products.

Yamada Denki
Hours: 10:00 to 22:00
Closed: No closing days
Yamada Denki operates a "LABI" store just across the street from the Akihabara Electric Town exit of JR Akihabara Station. It specializes in personal computers, pc accessories and household electronics.

Akky
Hours: 9:30 to 20:00
Closed: No closing days
Akky specializes in tax free goods and operates two shops around Akihabara Station. Akky sells a variety of electronic equipment for overseas use, including cameras, computers, televisions, DVD players and software. Some branches carry used or refurbished items.
5/20 (F) Akihabara

**Yodobashi Camera**
Hours: 9:30 to 22:00  
Restaurants: 11:00 to 23:00  
Closed: No closing days  
The Shinjuku based discount electronic store giant Yodobashi Camera opened its huge Akihabara branch in September 2005. Unlike most other electronic shops, it is located on the east side of Akihabara Station. This branch offers one stop shopping for computers, games, watches and cameras, and sells tax free and international models.

**Otaku Attractions**

**Maid Cafes**
Maid cafes are cosplay themed restaurants where guests are served by waitresses that are typically dressed as French maids. In addition to serving food, the maids engage in conversation and games with the customers and treat them with the care and respectful language due to the master of a house. Maid cafes are popular with both men and women, and some cafes, like the @Home Cafe, offer English speaking maids.

**Tokyo Anime Center**
Hours: 11:00 to 19:00  
Closed: Mondays (or Tuesday if Monday is a national holiday)  
The Tokyo Anime Center is found on the fourth floor of the UDX Building of Akihabara Crossfield. It stages anime related exhibitions, hosts anime related events and contains a shop selling toys, stationery and other souvenirs.

**Don Quijote**
Hours: 10:00 to 5:00  
Closed: No closing days  
Don Quijote is a discount store chain that carries everything from groceries and toys to electronics and high end fashion goods. The Akihabara branch is home to the girl pop group AKB48, who perform daily shows at their theater on the 8th floor of the store (3000 yen). There is also a branch of the @Home Cafe maid cafe on the 5th floor of the store.
Radio Kaikan
Hours: 10:00 to 20:00
Radio Kaikan is one of Akihabara's iconic landmarks, and features more than 30 stores selling electronics and other anime related goods. Some of the famous stores include K-Books, Kaiyodo and Volks which sell all kinds of manga, models, toys, trading cards, figurines and collectibles. The building was torn down in 2011, was rebuilt, and reopened its doors in 2014 as a taller, ten story building.

Super Potato
Hours: 11:00 to 20:00 (from 10:00 on weekends and national holidays)
Closed: No closing days
Super Potato sells all types of video games and video game consoles, and specializes in retro systems and games. Here you can find practically every game system ever produced along with a huge selection of used game cartridges, discs and game accessories.

Gamers
Hours: 9:00 to 22:00 (upper floors 10:00 to 21:00)
Closed: No closing days
Gamers sells a wide range of anime and manga related goods including movies, video games, CDs, stationery, software and character goods.

Mandarake
Hours: 12:00 to 20:00
Closed: No closing days
Mandarake, the self described "largest manga and anime shop in the world", operates a large branch in Akihabara. Specializing in pre-owned goods, it is a good place to find rare and collectible manga, figurines, dolls, posters, CDs, toys and other types of manga related goods.

Gundam Cafe
Hours: 10:00 to 22:30
Closed: No closing days
The Gundam Cafe is themed after the extremely popular Mobile Suit Gundam anime series. The cafe serves gundam themed dishes and is decorated with art and themes from the series. A gift shop is attached and sells character goods and souvenirs.
5/20 (F) Akihabara

AKB48 Cafe and Shop
Restaurant: 11:00 to 22:00 (longer hours on Fridays, weekends and holidays)
Shop: 11:00 to 22:00 (longer hours on Fridays, weekends and holidays)
The AKB48 Cafe next door to the Gundam Cafe is a themed restaurant based on the popular idol group AKB48. The cafe serves food inspired by the idols, and character goods are sold at the attached shops. The cafe has a theater where a rotating cast of AKB members perform daily (reservations required) during scheduled performance times.

Other Attractions

Akihabara Crossfield
Info Center: 11:00 to 17:30
Closed: Mondays, Thursdays and New Year holidays
The Akihabara Crossfield complex consists of the Akihabara Dai Building and the UDX Building. The lower floors have shops and restaurants, while the upper floors aim to be the "global center for the IT industry" and accommodate offices, conference space and showrooms. The second floor of the UDX Building houses the Akiba Info Center while the fourth floor is home to the Tokyo Anime Center.
5/21 (Sat)
Meiji Shrine
Meiji Shrine (明治神宮, Meiji Jingū) is a shrine dedicated to the deified spirits of Emperor Meiji and his consort, Empress Shoken. Located just beside the JR Yamanote Line’s busy Harajuku Station, Meiji Shrine and the adjacent Yoyogi Park make up a large forested area within the densely built-up city. The spacious shrine grounds offer walking paths that are great for a relaxing stroll.

The shrine was completed and dedicated to the Emperor Meiji and the Empress Shoken in 1920, eight years after the passing of the emperor and six years after the passing of the empress. The shrine was destroyed during the Second World War but was rebuilt shortly thereafter.

Emperor Meiji was the first emperor of modern Japan. He was born in 1852 and ascended to the throne in 1867 at the peak of the Meiji Restoration when Japan’s feudal era came to an end and the emperor was restored to power. During the Meiji Period, Japan modernized and westernized herself to join the world’s major powers by the time Emperor Meiji passed away in 1912.
The main complex of shrine buildings is located a ten minute walk from both the southern entrance near Harajuku Station and the northern entrance near Yoyogi Station. Entry into the shrine grounds is marked by a massive torii gate, after which the sights and sounds of the busy city are replaced by a tranquil forest. The approximately 100,000 trees that make up Meiji Jingu's forest were planted during the shrine's construction and were donated from regions across the entire country.

At the middle of the forest, Meiji Jingu's buildings also have an air of tranquility distinct from the surrounding city. Visitors to the shrine can take part in typical Shinto activities, such as making offerings at the main hall, buying charms and amulets or writing out one's wish on an ema.

Meiji Jingu is one of the Japan's most popular shrines. In the first days of the New Year, the shrine regularly welcomes more than three million visitors for the year's first prayers (hatsumode), more than any other shrine or temple in the country. During the rest of the year, traditional Shinto weddings can often be seen taking place there.
At the northern end of the shrine grounds visitors will come across the Meiji Jingu Treasure House, which was constructed one year after the shrine was opened. The Treasure House displays many interesting personal belongings of the Emperor and Empress, including the carriage which the emperor rode to the formal declaration of the Meiji Constitution in 1889. There is also a Museum Annex Building just to the east of the main shrine buildings that displays temporary exhibitions.

A large area of the southern section of the shrine grounds is taken up by the Inner Garden, which requires an entrance fee to enter. The garden becomes particularly popular during the middle of June when the irises are in bloom. A small well located within the garden, Kiyomasa's Well, is named after a military commander who dug it around 400 years ago. The well was visited by the Emperor and Empress while they were alive and has become a popular spiritual "power spot".
Transfer to Yokohama Line/Negishi Line (Ofuna direction)
横須賀線 根岸線 大船

Get off at Sakuragicho
5/21 (Sat)
Imperial Palace
East Garden
East Gardens of the Imperial Palace

The East Gardens of the Imperial Palace were created as part of the renovation project of the Imperial Palace grounds. The project was authorised by a cabinet decision in 1960. The Gardens are located in the eastern part of the Imperial Palace grounds and occupy main quarters of the former Edo Castle. The gardens cover 210,000 square meters and have been open to the public since 1 October 1968.

[Opening hours]
- From 1 March to 14 April
  9:00a.m.-4:30p.m.(entry up to 4:00p.m.)
- From 15 April to 31 August
  9:00a.m.-5:00p.m.(entry up to 4:30p.m.)
- From 1 September to 31 October
  9:00a.m.-4:30p.m.(entry up to 4:00p.m.)
- From 1 November to the end of February
  9:00a.m.-4:00p.m.(entry up to 3:30p.m.)

[Closures]
- On Mondays and Fridays (except for most of the National Holidays)
- From 28 December to 3 January
- In unavoidable circumstances

[Entrances]
The Ote-mon Gate, Hirakawa-mon Gate and Kitahanebashi-mon Gate.
5/21 (Sat) Imperial Palace East Garden
5/21 (Sat) Imperial Palace East Garden

The Composition of the Gardens
The Gardens offer opportunities for visitors to appreciate a wide variety of trees and flowers in four seasons.

Honmaru Area
The wide expanse of lawn lies at the center of the Honmaru Area. The remains of the main tower of the Edo castle, gardens of roses, bamboos, cherry blossoms, tea trees, orchards of classical species and others encircle the lawn.

10 Classical species orchards
At the suggestion of His Majesty, planted here have been some fruit trees of old-fashioned species once popular in Japan till the latter half of the 19th century but now hardly seen. They include Japanese pear, peach, plum, citrus fruit, persimmon and Japanese apple.

11 Wild Grass Island
A variety of mainly native wild grasses were planted.

12 Oshibafu (Lawn)
Here, in November 1990, H.M. the Emperor held the Daijosai enthronement rite (the first harvest festival of the reign).

15 Rose garden
Roses were transplanted from the residencial quarter of the Imperial Palace following the suggestion by the Emperor.

18 Bamboo grove
Thirteen species of bamboo of Japanese and Chinese origins were transplanted again on the idea of the Emperor.

18 Cherry Blossoms Island
The East Gardens boast more than thirty species of cherry blossoms, half of which can be seen on the island.
5/21 (Sat) Imperial Palace East Garden

**Ninomaru Area**

This area features a Japanese garden, woodland grove and trees representing Japan's 47 prefectures.

3️⃣ Bairin-zaka Slope (Plum-grove Slope)
The grove features more than fifty plum trees of various kinds.

3️⃣ Ninomaru Grove
The grove was created following the suggestion by the Emperor Showa as an area reminiscent of woodlands which had been disappearing in and around Tokyo. The current Emperor saw to it that a brook ran through the grove, which was enlarged in 2002.

3️⃣ Ninomaru Garden
The Ninomaru Garden is a garden based on a 18th century garden map. A pond can be found today in nearly the same position as the original garden attributed to Kobori Enshu.

3️⃣ Iris garden
84 species of irises have been introduced from the famous Iris garden in Meiji Jingu.

**Sannomaru Area**

This area features the Sannomaru Shozokan (The Museum of the Imperial Collections) and a resting place.

- **Sannomaru Shozokan**
The collection of art pieces owned and inherited by the Imperial Family was donated to the Japanese government in 1989. The collection is displayed in turn on various themes.

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*Ninomaru Grove*  
*Ninomaru Garden*  
*Suwano-chaya Tea House*  
*One-room Gate*  
*Sannomaru Shozokan*  

©Detailing guidance of the East Gardens of the Imperial Palace "East Gardens of the Imperial Palace Self-guide Book" (JPY700) is available for purchase at kiosks in the Gardens.

Public Interest Incorporated Foundation by KIKYOU COURT CULTURE INSTITUTE

Information and photos: the Imperial Household Agency
5/21 (Sat)
Imperial Palace
East Garden

皇居東御苑

皇居演奏の一環として、昭和35年1月29日の閣議決定に基づき、皇居東地区の旧花戸城本丸、二の丸及び三の丸の一部を皇居附属庭園として整備することとなり、昭和36年に着工し、昭和43年9月に完成したもので、面積約21万㎡の庭園です。昭和43年10月1日から中行事に支障のない限り一般に公開されています。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>開園時間</th>
<th>休園日</th>
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<td>3月1日〜4月14日 午前9時〜午後4時30分（入園は午後4時まで） 4月15日〜8月31日 午前9時〜午後5時（入園は午後4時30分まで） 9月1日〜10月31日 午前9時〜午後4時30分（入園は午後4時まで） 11月1日〜2月末日 午前9時〜午後4時（入園は午後3時30分まで）</td>
<td>月曜日・金曜日（ただし、天皇誕生日以外の「国民の祝日等の休日」は開園します。 12月28日〜翌年1月3日。 行事の実施等で支障のある日。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

出入門：大手門、平川門、北桔梗門

このパンフレットは、室の社会貢献広報事業として出資を受け作成されたものです。
皇居附属庭園としての東御苑

本丸地区

天守台

江戸期天守閣は、三重塀で替えられましたが、明治（1867年）の大災で焼失した後、天守台が再び直さされている。再建されていることではありません。

大芝生

開放された芝生です。ここでは、平成2年11月、天皇即位（天皇陛下の御即位に伴う大阪に南の重要儀式）が執り行われました。

バラ園

このバラの多くは野生種です。天皇陛下のお考えを受けて、皇居吹上御苑からの移植などにより整備されました。

桜の島

東御苑には、30品種ほどの桜があり、その約半数がこの桜の島にあります。

野草の島

四季折々に花や実を楽しめるよう野草や花木が植えられています。

果樹古品種園

天皇陛下のお考えを受けて、江戸時代に使用されていたミカン、モモ、スモモ、カンキツ、カキ、ワリノなど、古品種が植栽されています。

桃華楽堂

香淳皇后（昭和天皇の皇后）のご遺愛をお祝いして建設（昭和41年）された音楽堂です。

富士見橋

本丸地区に現存する唯一の橋で、造構の中では最も古いものといわれています。
二の丸地区

百人番所、復元された日本庭園（二の丸庭園）と、二の丸雑木林・新雑木林、都道府県の木、菖蒲田などがあります。

二の丸庭園

二の丸庭園は、九代将軍家重の時代の庭園を模して、池泉回懸式庭園として復元された日本庭園です。二の丸庭園は、小倉源平家と呼ばれる庭園の池水とはほぼ同じ位置にあります。

新雑木林

昭和天皇の御発意により、都市近郊で失われていか雑木林を復元しようともし昭和58年から3か年かけて造成された二の丸雑木林があります。また、天皇陛下のお考えを受けて、平成14年に拡張された新雑木林には流れもつくれました。

菖蒲田

二の丸庭園の一角にある菖蒲田には、明治神宮の菖蒲田から株分けされた84品種の花菖蒲が植えられています。

都道府県の木

都道府県から寄せられた都道府県の木が植えられています。

霧ヶ峰の茶屋

明治時代に吹上霧しく建てられ、ご体験として使われていた茶屋を再建したものです。

三の丸地区

大手門、三の丸尚蔵館などがあります。

大手門

江戸城の正門に当たる高麗門と大手渡橋門があります。

三の丸尚蔵館

平成元年6月、代々皇室に受け継がれてきた美術工芸品類が皇室から国に寄贈されたのを機に、収蔵・展示を目的に建設された施設で、収蔵品は、順次、展示公開されています。
5/21 (Sat)
Yokohama
5/21 (Sat)
Yokohama
How to get from Tokyo to Yokohama
Tokyu Toyoko Line
About 25 minutes and 270 yen from Shibuya Station
The Toyoko Line is the cheapest way to get from Tokyo and Yokohama. Make sure to board a limited express or express train, as they are much faster than local trains, but cost the same. From Yokohama Station, trains continue to run on the Minato Mirai Line to Motomachi-Chukagai, offering convenient access to most of central Yokohama’s sights. North of Shibuya, the trains continue to run along the Fukutoshin Subway Line.

JR Tokaido Line
About 25 minutes and 470 yen from Tokyo Station
About 20 minutes and 290 yen from Shinagawa Station
The Tokaido Line provides the fastest connection between Tokyo Station and Yokohama Station.

JR Yokosuka Line
About 30 minutes and 470 yen from Tokyo Station
About 20 minutes and 290 yen from Shinagawa Station
The Yokosuka Line is only slightly slower than the Tokaido Line. Northwest of Tokyo Station, the line is known as Sobu Line and provides direct connections to Chiba and Narita Airport.

JR Shonan Shinjuku Line
About 30 minutes and 550 yen from Shinjuku Station
About 20 minutes and 390 yen from Shibuya Station
The Shonan Shinjuku Line provides a direct connection between Yokohama and Shinjuku, Shibuya and Ikebukuro in central Tokyo and Saitama, Gunma and Tochigi Prefectures north of Tokyo.

JR Keihin-Tohoku Line
About 40 minutes and 470 yen from Tokyo Station
About 30 minutes and 290 yen from Shinagawa Station
The Keihin-Tohoku Line is a slower, local connection between Tokyo and Yokohama. South of Yokohama Station, the line is known as Negishi Line and provides access to several sights in central and southern Yokohama.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Keikyu Keihinkyuko Line
About 20 minutes and 300 yen from Shinagawa Station
The Keikyu Railways connect Shinagawa with Yokohama and Haneda Airport. "Rapid limited express" trains are the fastest.

JR Tokaido Shinkansen
About 15 minutes from Tokyo Station to Shin-Yokohama
All trains along the Tokaido Shinkansen stop at Shin-Yokohama Station. Shin-Yokohama is about 10-15 train minutes from Yokohama Station and Yokohama's city center by the JR Yokohama Line or subway.

From the Airport
The closest airports to Yokohama are Narita Airport and Haneda Airport. Please visit the respective airport pages for access details.
Yokohama is served by four railway companies (Japan Railways, Tokyu Railways, Keikyu Railways and Sagami Railways, better known as Sotetsu), two municipal subway lines and a bus network that is operated partly by the city and partly by private bus companies.

The city has two major railway stations: **Yokohama Station** and **Shin-Yokohama Station** ("New Yokohama Station"). Train lines of all four railway companies and the subway line pass through Yokohama Station, which is located in the city center. Shin-Yokohama Station, on the other hand, is located outside of the city center, about ten minutes from Yokohama Station by the JR Yokohama Line or the municipal subway. The **shinkansen** (bullet trains) stop at Shin-Yokohama Station.

Most parts of central Yokohama can be explored **on foot**. For example, it is very pleasant to walk from **Minato Mirai** along the waterfront to **Yamashita Park**, visiting **Osanbashi Pier** along the way, and then proceed from Yamashita Park to the nearby **Yamate** district or **Chinatown**.

For those who prefer not to walk long distances, there is the **Akaikutsu Loop Bus** which connects Sakuragicho Station with most sights of interest in central Yokohama. Buses run every 30 to 40 minutes in one direction only. The fare is 100 yen per ride or 500 yen for a day pass, which is not only valid on the Akaikutsu buses, but also other selected means of transportation in central Yokohama.

The **Suica and Pasmo prepaid cards**, as well as **eight IC cards** from other major cities of Japan, can be used on virtually all trains, subways and buses in Yokohama, including the Akaikutsu Loop Bus.

Furthermore, it is also possible to travel by boat. The **Seabass** travels between Yokohama Bay Quarter (about 500 meters from Yokohama Station's east exit), **Minato Mirai** and **Yamashita Park** approximately every 15 minutes. Half of the services travel nonstop to Yamashita Park (15 minutes, 700 yen), while the others make two stops in Minato Mirai (10 minutes, 420 yen to Pacifico Convention Center; 20 minutes, 600 yen to Red Brick Warehouses) along the way.
Welcome to the website of Minatomirai Line.

In this website, you can get information for tickets, fares, access from airports and facilities nearby the line.

Tickets
Tickets, season tickets and one-day-tickets information are here.

Fares
The fare list is here.

Access from airports
Access from Haneda-Airport, Narita-Airport and Shinkansen are here.

Facilities nearby the line
Major facilities nearby the Minatomirai Line are introduced here.

About lost articles
If you left something in the station or in the train, please look here.
### Fares

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### Diagram

- Shibuya Sta.
- Yokohama Sta.
- Shin-takashima Sta.
- Pacifico Yokohama
- Minatomirai Sta.
- Landmark Tower
- Red Brick Warehouse
- Bashamichi Sta.
- Yokohama Harbor
- Nihon-odori Sta. (Kencho-Osambashi)
- Yamashita park
- Motomachi-Chukagai Sta. (Yamashita-Koen)
- Yokohama China Town
Ordinary Tickets
Ordinary Tickets: These are tickets that don’t overlap riding sections. You can buy a ticket only for the day of travel at the ticket machine in each station. Please check here for the fare list.

Season Tickets
Season Tickets are of three types: for one month, three months and six months. You can buy it at the ticket machine at each station or at the Season Tickets counter at Yokohama Station.

One-day-tickets
One-day-tickets (Minatomirai Line One-day-tickets): You can buy a ticket for one day for 460 Yen(230 Yen for a child) which is useful for sightseeing. You can buy it at the ticket machine in each station.

PASMO
You can go through ticket gates by just touching with the IC ticket card PASMO.

For further information, see http://www.pasmo.co.jp
Facilities nearby the line

Yokohama Chinatown
Nearest station: Motomachi-Chukagai

Landmark Tower
Nearest station: Minatomirai

Pacifico Yokohama
Nearest station: Minatomirai

Yamashita-Park
Nearest station: Motomachi-Chukagai

Yokohama Harbor
Ösanbashi Pier International
Nearest station: Nihon-ōdōri

Red Brick Warehouse
Nearest station: Bashamichi

Shibuya Sta.

Yokohama Sta.

Shin-takashima Sta.

Pacifico Yokohama

Landmark Tower

Minatomirai Sta.

Red Brick Warehouse

Yokohama Harbor

Yamashita Park

Motomachi-Chukagai Sta.
(Namachō Osambashi)

Yokohama Chinatown
Transfer Information

3. Negishi Line for Ofuna
4. Keihin-Chuo Line for Omiya, Yokohama Line for Hachioji
5, 6. Tokaido Line for Odawara, Atami
7, 8. Tokaido Line, Ueno-Tokyo Line for Shinagawa, Tokyo, Ueno
9. Yokosuka Line for Kamakura, Yokosuka, Kurihama
10. Shonan-Shinjuku Line for Kozu
9. Yokosuka Line for Tokyo
Shonan-Shinjuku Line for Shinjuku, Omiya
"Narita Express" for Narita Airport

[ note! ]

★: JAPAN RAIL PASS, JR EAST PASS exchange office
★: JR EAST PASS sales office
* A JAPAN RAIL PASS cannot be purchased inside Japan.
★: Receipt office of ticket reserved by JR EAST Web site "JR-EAST Train Reservation"
★: Only when "JAPAN RAIL PASS" or "JR EAST PASS" is used, the ticket reserved on JR EAST Web site "JR-EAST Train Reservation" is a part of a possible receipt.

* Office hours are subject to change and offices are subject to close without notice.
Access

Minato Mirai is a large area. However most attractions are within a 10 minute walk from either Minato Mirai or Sakuragicho station.
Minato Mirai 21 is a seaside urban area in central Yokohama whose name means "harbor of the future". It has many large high-rises, including the Landmark Tower, which was Japan's tallest building from 1993 until 2014. The area was a large shipyard until the 1980s, when development began to turn it into a new city center.

Minato Mirai is blessed with a great location along the water and has a wealth of attractions. Visitors to the area will be able to find shopping centers, hotels, a convention center, an amusement park, a relaxation center with hot spring baths, museums and park space.
Located along the waterfront, the buildings of the Minato Mirai Chuo district ("central district") form the distinctive skyline of Yokohama. At 296 meters, the Landmark Tower is the most recognizable feature. The three Queen's Towers are located beside, each one being a little shorter than the next, followed by the Pan Pacific Hotel and the Pacifico convention center, one of the largest in Japan, which includes the rounded Intercontinental Hotel. The district extends inland, where redevelopment is still ongoing.

Connected to the Chuo district, across from the Pacifico, is a large man made island which constitutes the Minato Mirai Shinko District ("new harbor district"). The most recognizable feature of the island is the Cosmo World Ferris Wheel, which displays the time and was for a period the world's largest clock.
Minato Mirai is Yokohama's futuristic port. It's known as a relaxing area with wide spaces that offers shopping, dining, culture, history and entertainment. It's the type of place where families spend Sunday afternoons and young couples go on dates.

Yokohama was the first Japanese port to open to the West in 1858. It rapidly industrialized. By the 1950s, Yokohama's cityscape was packed with factories, warehouses and its highways were jammed with trucks.

Minato Mirai is Yokohama's step onto the world stage. It was first envisioned by the city's mayor in the mid-1960s. It has been in planning and development ever since. The entire Minato Mirai area was once warehouses and rail yards. It has been transformed into an iconic world skyline. The people of Yokohama are proud of Minato Mirai.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

**Entertainment**

There are many options for entertainment in the area. The Landmark Tower has an observatory on its 69th floor called the Sky Garden. The Cosmo World amusement park is spread out along the waterfront beside the Queen's Towers and on the man made island of the Shinko District, and offers both exciting roller coasters and attractions for kids. For more sedate entertainment there is the Manyo Club, a great place for relaxation.

**Sky Garden Observatory**

- Hours: 10:00 to 21:00 (until 22:00 on Saturdays)
- Admission ends 30 minutes before closing time.
- Closed: No closing days
- Admission: 1000 yen

Located 273 meters in the air, the Landmark Tower's Sky Garden is one of the highest observatories in the country. The elevator that takes visitors up to the observatory was the fastest in the world when it was built. There is a bar at the observatory with impressive views of the surrounding area.

**Cosmo World**

- Hours: 11:00 to 20:00 (longer on weekends and in summer, shorter in winter)
- Closed: Thursdays (or following day if Thursday is a national holiday)
- Admission: No entrance fee, attractions cost 300-800 yen each

The Cosmo World amusement park has a handful of roller coaster rides, carnival attractions, a kid's zone and a large Ferris wheel that doubles as a clock. In the evening the park is illuminated, and adds to the night view of the city.

**Manyo Club**

- Hours: Always open
- Closed: No closing days
- Admission: 2500 yen (many services require additional fees)

The Manyo Club is a spa and relaxation center, offering hot spring baths with water brought in daily by truck from the Izu Peninsula. Paid services include acupuncture, foot pressure therapy and various styles of massage. Other services include restaurants, internet access and relaxation rooms.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Shopping

Minato Mirai offers a wide range of shopping opportunities to visitors. The Landmark Plaza and Queen's Towers have many floors filled with the typical sorts of shops and restaurants that one would expect to find at shopping malls. On the man made island in the Shinko district, shoppers will find a more unique selection of goods at the World Porters Mall and Red Brick Warehouses.

Queen's Square

Hours: Most shops open 11:00 to 20:00 (most restaurants until 22:00)
Closed: No regular closing days
Queen's Square is located in the lower floors of the three Queen's Towers. They offer a variety of shops and restaurants, including various well known brand stores. The Minato Mirai Station is located in the basement.

Landmark Plaza

Hours: Most shops open 11:00 to 20:00 (most restaurants until 22:00)
Closed: No closing days
The Landmark Plaza is located just beside Queen's Square and is located adjacent to the Landmark Tower. The five floors of the Landmark Plaza feature a similar variety of shops and restaurants to those found in the Queen's Towers, including a Pokemon Center on the 4th floor.

World Porters

Hours: Most shops open 10:30 to 21:00 (restaurants from 11:00 to 23:00)
Closed: Two irregular closing days per year
The World Porters Mall has six floors, with each one dedicated to a certain theme. From the ground floor up, they are food, fashion, sports and hobby, home and living, broadway (cinema), relaxation and interiors. The broadway floor has a movie theater and amusement center. The food floor includes an extensive supermarket.

Red Brick Warehouses

Hours: Most shops open 11:00 to 20:00 (restaurants open longer)
Closed: No closing days
The Red Brick Warehouses (akarenga soko in Japanese) used to serve the area when it was a port, but have since been converted. They now offer a unique atmosphere for shopping. The two buildings have a number of shops that offer interesting products, as well as some restaurants and floorspace dedicated to events and exhibitions.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Museums

There are several museums in the Minato Mirai district, including the municipal art gallery and museums on the port of Yokohama, shipping, industry and technology.

**Nippon Maru and Yokohama Port Museum**

5 minute walk from Minato Mirai and Sakuragicho Stations
Hours: 10:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: Mondays (or following day if Monday is a holiday), December 28 to 31
Admission: 400 yen for either museum, 600 yen for both (200 yen and 400 yen respectively from Dec to Feb)

Built in 1930, Nippon Maru is a retired sailing ship that is permanently docked at Minato Mirai and is open to the public. Across from the ship is the Yokohama Port Museum, a recently remodeled museum that has a History Zone illustrating the port’s entire history and a Rediscovery Zone which illustrates broader marine topics.

**Cup Noodles Museum**

10 minute walk from Minato Mirai and Sakuragicho Stations
Hours: 10:00 to 18:00 (entry until 17:00)
Closed: Tuesdays (or following day if Tuesday is a holiday), New Year holidays
Admission: 500 yen (workshops extra)

This fun museum follows the history of instant noodles with interactive exhibits, modern art and hands on experiences. For a small fee visitors can design their own cup noodles or make instant ramen noodles from scratch (reservations required). There is also a food court that serves noodle dishes from around the world.

**Yokohama Museum of Art**

5 minute walk from Minato Mirai Station
Hours: 10:00 to 18:00 (entry until 17:30, longer hours on Fridays in summer)
Closed: Thursdays (or following day if Thu is a holiday), New Year holidays
Admission: 500 yen (does not include special exhibitions)

The Museum has seven galleries; three for displaying works from the permanent collection, one for photography, and three for special exhibitions (four per year). The museum focuses on contemporary art as well as Yokohama itself, the city, its role as a port, and its artists.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

**Mitsubishi Minatomirai Industrial Museum**
5 minute walk from Minato Mirai Station
Hours: 10:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: Tuesdays (or following day if Tuesday is a holiday), New Year holidays
Admission: 500 yen

The museum has six zones: space, ocean, transportation, daily life discovery, environment and technology quest. The present and future of each zone's theme is presented, with many interactive elements like computer simulators. The museum seems generally geared towards kids.

**Nippon Maru**
The Nippon Maru is a tall ship built in 1930. It served as a training ship for the Japanese Merchant Marines. It's now open to the public as part of the Yokohama Port Museum. The ship really stands out surrounded by the futuristic architecture of Minato Mirai.
The most central station is **Minato Mirai Station** on the Minato Mirai Line, which is located in the basement of Queen’s Square and is two stations from Yokohama Station (3 minutes, 180 yen).

Minato Mirai is also easily accessed from **Sakuragicho Station** on the JR Negishi Line (Keihin-Tohoku Line), which is just one stop from Yokohama Station (3 minutes, 140 yen). The station is also served by the Yokohama Subway Line.

The **Akaikutsu Loop Bus** connects Sakuragicho Station with the nearby Landmark Plaza, the Paciﬁco Convention Center, World Porters, the Red Brick Warehouses and other sights in central Yokohama. It costs 100 yen per ride.

Minato Mirai can also be accessed by "Seabass" boats. They depart from Yokohama Bay Quarter (500 meters from Yokohama Station’s east exit) and stop at the Paciﬁco Convention Center (15 minutes, 420 yen) and the Red Brick Warehouses (25 minutes, 600 yen) before continuing on to **Yamashita Park**. Boats depart about once every 15 minutes, but only half of them stop at Minato Mirai, while the others travel directly to Yamashita Park.

**How to get to and around Yokohama**
5/21 (Sat)

Yokohama China town

Yokohama Chinatown (横浜中華街, Yokohama Chūkagai) is Japan's largest chinatown, located in central Yokohama. A large number of Chinese stores and restaurants can be found in the narrow and colorful streets of Chinatown. Various events and festivals such as Chinese New Year around the beginning of February are also held at chinatown.

Yokohama Chinatown quickly developed, after the port of Yokohama had been one of the first Japanese ports to be opened to foreign trade in 1859. It became the residence of the many Chinese traders who settled down in the city. Today, there are more businesses than actual residents living in the area.

Four colorful gates stand at the entrances to Chinatown, and five more gates can be found within. The Kanteibyo is a gaudily colored temple in the center of Chinatown. Constructed in 1873 by Chinese residents, it is dedicated to the Chinese god of good business and prosperity.

The main attraction of the Yokohama Chinatown, however, is the cuisine offered at its many restaurants and food stands. Popular favorites include steamed buns (manju), ramen noodles and a wide array of other Chinese dishes, many of which have been Japanized to a certain degree.
The "Shinyokohama Ramen Museum" is a unique museum about ramen, a very popular Japanese noodle dish which was originally introduced from China.

In a gallery on the first floor, the Ramen Museum presents the history of ramen noodles in Japan, including the big success of instant ramen. It displays the variety of noodles, soups, toppings and bowls used across Japan, and shows how the noodles are made.

On the two basement floors, visitors can explore a 1:1 replica of some streets and houses of Shitamachi, the old town of Tokyo, of around the year 1958, when the popularity of ramen was rapidly increasing. Nine ramen restaurants can be found there, each featuring a ramen dish from a different region of Japan.

For visitors who wish to try multiple ramen dishes, every store offers "mini ramen", a small portion of the feature dish. Tickets for the meals are purchased at vending machines in front of each stores before entering.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Get There and Around

The Ramen Museum is a 5-10 minute walk from Shin-Yokohama Station.

How to get to and around Yokohama

Hours and Fees

払い下げ
11:00 to 22:00 (from 10:30 on Sundays and holidays, longer hours on some days)

closed
Few irregular maintenance days

費
310 yen
The Osanbashi International Passenger Terminal (大さん橋国際客船ターミナル, Osanbashi Kokusai Kyakusen Terminal), also known as Osanbashi Pier, is located between Minato Mirai and Yamashita Park. It is where international cruise ships dock when they visit Yokohama. The 400 meter pier has walkways and green spaces that are open to the general public, making Osanbashi Pier an interesting attraction even for travelers not boarding a ship.

The pier was originally built in 1894, but was reconstructed in 2002 as a passenger terminal. Its bold new design incorporates grass and floor boards that mimic rolling waves. The pier is one of Yokohama’s best spots for a walk, and for unobstructed views of the Minato Mirai skyline. Below the walking area there are boarding facilities, shops, restaurants and a hall for small exhibitions and events.
Get There and Around

Osanbashi Pier is located between Minato Mirai and Yamashita Park. Since all three attractions are connected by a pleasant waterfront promenade, Osanbashi Pier is most conveniently accessed by foot from either of the other two sites.

Alternatively, the Osanbashi Pier is a five minute walk from Nihon-Odori Station on the Minato Mirai Line (6 minutes, 210 yen from Yokohama Station). It is also a 15 minute walk from Kannai Station along the JR Negishi Line (5 minutes, 140 yen from Yokohama Station).

The Akaikutsu Loop Bus stops right in front of the Passenger Terminal (Osanbashi Kyakusen Terminal bus stop). The loop bus travels between many of Yokohama's sightseeing attractions and costs 100 yen per ride.

How to get to and around Yokohama
The Hakkeijima Sea Paradise (ハケイジマシーパラダイス) is an amusement park located on a small island just off shore, about 30 minutes by train south of downtown Yokohama. It is one of the most visited amusement parks in Japan and houses quite an impressive aquarium.

Admission into the park is not charged. Visitors are free to enter the island to utilize its park areas, stroll along the promenades, shop at the stores or dine at the restaurants. An entry fee is only required for the attractions of Aqua Resorts and the rides of Pleasure Land.
**5/21 (Sat) Yokohama**

**Aqua Resorts** consists of the Aqua Museum, Dolphin Fantasy and Fureai Lagoon. Aqua Museum is conventional *aquarium* where visitors are able to view walruses, dolphins, sea lions, seals, polar bears, whale sharks, giant turtles, sea otters and many other sea creatures. There are also daily marine mammals shows in which animals put on a series of performances.

Located in a separate building next to the Aqua Museum, Dolphin Fantasy features a big arch-shap pool surrounding a tunnel. Visitors can walk through the tunnel and watch as dolphins, stingrays and other fish swim in the pool around them. The Fureai Lagoon is another aquarium complex where visitors can interact and touch some of the sea animals. For an additional fee, guided tours (which promise greater interaction with the animals, for example, feeding) and souvenir picture taking can be arranged.

**Pleasure Land** is the section of the park with amusement rides for all ages. Some of the attraction include the Blue Fall, which lets you experience the thrill of free-fall from a height of 107 meters; the Surf Coaster, a rollercoaster that includes a loop over the sea; and the Merry-go-round, a large carousel which becomes especially charming when the illuminations come on in the evenings.

![Kids pat a walrus at the Fureai Lagoon](image)
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Get There and Around

By Keikyu Railways

Take the Keikyu Main Line from Yokohama to Kanazawa-Hakkei (20 minutes, 280 yen, frequent limited express trains) and then the Kanazawa Seaside Line from Kanazawa-Hakkei to Hakkeijima (7 minutes, 260 yen, frequent trains).

By Japan Railways

Take the JR Negishi Line from Yokohama to Shin-Sugita (15 minutes, 220 yen, frequent trains) and then the Kanazawa Seaside Line from Shin-Sugita to Hakkeijima (18 minutes, 310 yen, frequent trains).

How to get to and around Yokohama
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Hours and Fees

🌞 HOURS  Varying hours. Typically 10:00 to 18:00. Longer hours on weekends and during school holidays. Check official website (see link below) for details.

🚫 CLOSED  No closing days (some attractions might have unscheduled closures)

💰 FEES  3000 yen (Aqua Resorts)
          3000 yen (unlimited rides at Pleasure Land) or individual rides at 300-1000 yen
          5050 yen (Aqua Resorts and unlimited rides at Pleasure Land)
Zoorasia is one of Japan’s newest, largest and best kept zoos. The zoo was established in 1999, and since then has been operating under the themes of "Symbiosis of Life" and "Harmony with Nature". The animals are generally kept in spacious areas that mimic their natural habitat to a degree that is not usually seen in Japanese zoos.

The animal exhibitions of Zoorasia are spread out amongst seven ecological areas: Asian Tropical Forest, Subarctic Forest, Oceanian Grassland, Central Asian Highland, Japanese Countryside, Amazon Jungle and African Tropical Rainforest. Among the zoo’s highlights are the elephants, polar bears, black bears, okapi and proboscis monkeys. There are also a few restaurants and cafés, as well as nature trails and recreation areas for kids.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Get There and Around

Zoorasia is located outside central Yokohama and is most easily accessed by Sotetsu Railways from Yokohama Station. Take a train from Yokohama to Tsurugamine Station (14 minutes, 200 yen, frequent departures) and transfer to a bus bound for the zoo (15 minutes, 220 yen, every 20 minutes).

Alternatively, Zoorasia can be reached by bus from Nakayama Station along the JR Yokohama Line (10 minutes, 170 yen from Shin-Yokohama Station or 20 minutes, 310 yen from Yokohama Station). The bus ride takes about 15 minutes and costs 220 yen one way. There are departures every 20 minutes.

How to get to and around Yokohama

Hours and Fees

☯ HOURS 9:30 to 16:30 (entry until 16:00)
☢ CLOSED Tuesdays (unless Tuesday is a national holiday)
December 29 to January 1
😢 FEES 800 yen
For most of the 250 years of the Edo Period (1603-1867), the rulers of Japan prohibited almost all interactions with foreign countries. When the period of isolation finally ended in the 1850s, Yokohama was one of only a few port towns where foreign traders, looking to profit from the newly opened country, were permitted to reside. While the Chinese made themselves a Chinatown, Westerners took up in the hills of the Yamate area, which was also called "The Bluff".

The Yamate area retains a number of sites relating to its history as the main residential district of Westerners in Yokohama. However, because of the Great Kanto Earthquake, few of them predate 1923. Present day Yamate is still for the most part a hilly residential area with some pleasant parks. As visitors travel between Yamate's sightseeing spots, they will see by the international schools and churches that the presence of Western residents continues to this day.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Yamate has a number of parks within walking distance from each other. The largest is the **Harbor View Park**, which is named after the view that the park affords onto the water and the Yokohama Bay Bridge. On the park grounds one can find some of the area’s preserved western buildings. Mostly former residences, the buildings are open to the public and most have been furnished in their original style.

Below the hills of Yamate is the **Motomachi shopping street**, which runs parallel to the Nakamura River. The street served the needs of the first foreign residents of Yokohama, and introduced many products to Japan. Nowadays the street does not differ drastically from other shopping streets, but it still has a certain European feel. There is a large number of higher end fashion shops, as well as cafes and restaurants. The street runs 500 meters and is pedestrian only on weekends and **national holidays** from 12:00 to 18:00.
The Foreigners' Cemetery dates back to 1854, when Commodore Perry (the American navy officer who forced Japan to open its ports) buried one of his sailors on a hill overlooking the water. A few months later, a couple of Russian sailors were buried as well.

In 1861, it was designated as a cemetery for foreigners. Today, a small section of the 4200 graves can be visited, and the inscriptions often offer an interesting glimpse into the life of the interred. A small, informative museum is located beside the entrance. The cemetery is only open in the afternoons on weekends and national holidays from March to December.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

British House

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 4th Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: Minimal

This building, constructed in 1937, used to serve as the residence of the British Consul General. There are guest rooms and a dining room, as well as private quarters.

Bluff No. 111

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 2nd Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: Moderate

The residence of an American named J. E. Laffin. The house was built in a Spanish style in 1926 by the American architect J.H. Morgan, who also designed Berrick Hall and the original Marunouchi Building in Tokyo.

Bluff No. 234

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 4th Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: None

This building was built a few years after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, and is interesting for being designed for multiple tenants. There are four apartments of identical floor plans located in the two story building.

Ehrismann Residence

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 2nd Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: Minimal

The building was built in 1926 by the Czech architect Antonin Raymond as a residence for the Swiss businessman Fritz Ehrismann. The house has a dining room, drawing room, bed rooms, and a sun room, and was relocated to its present location in 1990.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

**Berrick Hall**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 2nd Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: Moderate

Berrick Hall is the largest Western residence in Yamate, and was built in 1930 for the British trader B.R. Berrick. It was designed in a Spanish style by the American architect J.H. Morgan, who also designed *Yamate No. 111* and the original *Marunouchi Building* in Tokyo.

**Museum of Tennis**

Hours: 10:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: 3rd Monday of the month (or following day if that Monday is a national holiday), New Year holidays
Admission: Free
English Information: Good

Tennis was first introduced to Japan by the foreign residents of Yamate. The museum displays the equipment used and explains the early history of tennis in the country. The tennis club located beside the museum is considered the birthplace of tennis in Japan.

**Bluff No. 18**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 2nd Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free

The building used to serve as the residence of the priest of Yamate’s Catholic Church, and was built in the mid 1920s. It was taken down and then reconstructed in its present location in 1991.

**Diplomat’s House**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (until 18:00 in July and August)
Closed: 4th Wednesday of the month (or following day if that Wednesday is a national holiday), December 29 to January 3
Admission: Free
English Information: Moderate

The building served as the residence of Uchida Sadatsuchi, who held various important positions such as Ambassador to Turkey and Consulate General in New York. The house was built by the American architect James Gardiner in the American Victorian Style.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Get There and Around

Motomachi-Chukagai Station (8 minutes, 210 yen from Yokohama Station) on the Minato Mirai Line is located just beside the northern end of the Motomachi Shopping Street and the Harbor View Park. Alternatively, Ishikawacho Station (7 minutes, 160 yen from Yokohama Station) on the JR Negishi Line is located near the southern end of the Motomachi Shopping Street.

The Akaikutsu Loop Bus connects the northern end of the Yamate district with other sightseeing spots in central Yokohama. One ride costs 100 yen per ride.

How to get to and around Yokohama

Hours and Fees

Foreigners' Cemetery (small public area and museum)

- **HOURS** 12:00 to 16:00 on weekends and national holidays
- **CLOSED** Weekdays and January and February
- **FEES** By donation (200 yen is suggested)
Sankeien (三溪園) is a spacious Japanese style garden in southern Yokohama which exhibits a number of historic buildings from across Japan. There is a pond, small rivers, flowers and wonderful scrolling trails that make you think you are in Kyoto rather than Yokohama.

The garden was built by Hara Sankei and opened to the public in 1904. Among the historic buildings exhibited in the park are an elegant daimyo (feudal lord) residence, several tea houses and the main hall and three storied pagoda of Kyoto's old Tomyoji Temple.
5/21 (Sat) Yokohama

Get There and Around

From Yokohama Station

Take bus number 8 or 125 from the station's east exit to Honmoku Sankeien-mae (35 minutes) from where Sankeien is another five minutes by foot.

From Negishi Station

Take the JR Negishi Line to Negishi Station from where it is a ten minute bus ride by line number 54, 58, 99, 101 or 108 to Honmoku. From there, Sankeien is another 5-10 minutes by foot. Alternatively, you can walk from Negishi Station to Sankeien in about 30-45 minutes or take a taxi (about 1000 yen one way).

How to get to and around Yokohama

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Hours and Fees

☀ HOURS 9:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)

☒ CLOSED December 29 to 31

(DbContext) 500 yen
5/22 (Sun)
Takaosan Mt.
5/22 (Sun) Takaosan Mt.
Trail 1 (Omotesando Trail)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trail Length</strong></td>
<td>3.8 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent time (from the cable car station to summit)</strong></td>
<td>100 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent time (from St. Takaosan to summit)</strong></td>
<td>40 to 50 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent time (from lift station to summit)</strong></td>
<td>50 to 60 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descent time (down to Kyctaki Station on foot)</strong></td>
<td>90 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information**

This hiking trail, one of seven on Mt. Takao, starts at the far right side of the open area in front of the station and is the main access to the Yakuoin Temple. The trail is paved all the way to the entrance of the temple.

Almost the entire length of the trail traverses a ridge offering excellent views of the unique vegetation of Mt. Takao. The mountain's north face, on the left side of the trail, is covered with beech, Japanese nutmeg, and other trees of the temperate region, while the south face on the right is covered with chinquapin, oak, and other sub-tropical trees.
**Information**

**Trail 2 (Kasumidai Loop Trail) Plants of Mt.Takao**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>900 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 round</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This loop starts at the Takao Cable Car Station and travels around the Monkey Park and Wild Plant Garden, covering the north and south faces. The trail also connects with most of the other hiking trails at various points.
5/22 (Sun)
Takaosan Mt.

Trail 3 (Japanese Judas Tree Trail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>2.4 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascent time</td>
<td>60 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent time</td>
<td>50 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information

This trail starts on the left side of the Joshin Gate. While Trail 4 runs among trees of the temperate zone along the northern slope, this trail travels along the southern slope where there is an abundance of sub-tropical trees and wild plants. Observing the difference in plant distribution between the two trails is another thing hikers can enjoy.

The trail leads up to Takao Omiharashidai, and is almost level all the way to the vicinity of the summit. There are three bridges along the trail. The rich foliage of a giant cedar towering over the first of the three bridges is typical of the magnificent sights one encounters on Mt. Takao.
5/22 (Sun)  
Takaosan Mt.

Trail 4 (Suspension Bridge Trail) Forest and Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>1.5 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascent time</td>
<td>50 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent time</td>
<td>40 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information

About 400 m from the Takao Cable Car Station is the Joshin Gate, which is marked by a sign hanging from the top. The descending route to the right of the gate is Trail 4.

The trail is level all the way up to the suspension bridge and traverses temperate zone trees characteristic of Takao. In spring, when the trees break into leaf, the fresh green of the beech is especially beautiful along the trail.

After crossing the suspension bridge, the trail makes a right turn and becomes rather steep. After another 10 minutes walk, at the point where the trail ascends from the valley to travel along the ridge, there are some benches where visitors can rest. There is a particular abundance of fir trees in this area, and it is somewhat dark beneath the canopy of heavy growth here, even during the daytime, as the foliage filters the sunshine.
Trail 5 (Mt. Takao Peak Loop Trail) Man and Nature

Trail Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 round</td>
<td>900 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like Trail 2, Trail 5 circles the summit at the middle of which is the Visitor Center. The trail travels through areas covered by thick stands of cedars, which were planted by Tarozaemon Egawa, a local governor of the Edo period. The cedars named after the governor are known as Egawa Cedars.
5/22 (Sun)
Takaosan Mt.

Trail 6 (Biwa Waterfall Trail) Forest and Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>3.3 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascent time</td>
<td>90 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent time</td>
<td>70 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This trail travels along a mountain stream and leads close to the summit. A hike here is especially recommended during summer.

About 400 m down the paved road to the left of the Cable Car Kiyotaki Station is a private house. A short distance before the house, the trail-head for Trail 6 leads left along the mountain stream.

The trail travels along the limpid waters of the Biwataki Stream through a forest of low cedars. The valley soon becomes narrow, and the trail comes to the Iwayadaishi Cave, famous for the legend associated with the Buddhist monk, Kobo Daishi. Soon after passing the cave, hikers get a first glimpse of the Biwa Waterfall.
Inariyama Trail (Panoramic Ridge Trail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>3.1 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascent time</td>
<td>90 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent time</td>
<td>70 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the left of Kiyotaki Station at the foot of the mountain is a small bridge that leads to Mt. Inari and forms the starting point of this trail. The course is popular for the hydrangeas and gold-banded lilies that bloom during June and July and for the magnificent colors of the maple trees that cover the mountain in autumn.

The trail, an alternative route to the summit, traverses a ridge that is different from the mountain's main ridge. The two ridges flank a stream on which the Biwa Waterfall is located and along which Trail 6 travels.

The path is quite slippery on this trail and special care is needed on the way down when the ground is wet.
5/22 (Sun)
Takaosan Mt.

**Mt.Takao/Mt.Jinba Trail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Length</th>
<th>18.5 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start from Mt. Takao</td>
<td>5:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start from Jimbakogenshita</td>
<td>5:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A trail extends from the top of Mt. Takao towards the west. After traversing two mountains and four passes, the trail reaches Mt. Jinba. On top of Mt. Jinba is a large statue of a white horse, and the view from the summit at 857 m offers a magnificent, 360-degree panorama of the surrounding areas.

From the Jinba-kogen-shita bus stop at the base of Mt. Jinba is a bus service to the Keio Hachioji Station. On Sundays and holidays, visitors can enjoy a nostalgic ride on a long, hooded, old-fashioned bus.

A 40-minute walk down the Kobotoke Pass flanked by Mt. Shiro and Mt. Kagenobu towards Kobotoke in the north, will take hikers to a bus service that runs to the JR Takao Station.

Mt. Shiro offers a view of Sagami Lake and the surrounding areas, while Mt. Kagenobu overlooks Hachioji, Shinjuku, and the surrounding areas. The hike from Mt. Jinba to Mt. Takao takes about seven hours. If you want to make this hike, be sure you have sufficient water and food and make a note of the time the sun sets and the time you will need for rest breaks, to ensure you get back on time.
### Cable Car and Lift Fares

#### Regular Fares (Kiyotaki St. to and from Takaosan St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Way : 480 Yen</td>
<td>One-Way : 240 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip : 930 Yen</td>
<td>Round-Trip : 460 Yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Junior high school students and older are charged adult fares.
- Fares for the cable car and lift are the same.
- Children three years and older riding the lift are charged child fares.
### Group Discount

#### Group Discount (Kiyotaki St. to Takaosan St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups of 25 or More</td>
<td>Groups of 25 or More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Way : 430 Yen</td>
<td>One-Way : 220 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip : 810 Yen</td>
<td>Round-Trip : 410 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups of 100 or More</td>
<td>Groups of 100 or More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Way : 410 Yen</td>
<td>One-Way : 210 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip : 760 Yen</td>
<td>Round-Trip : 390 Yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Children ages 1 year and older are charged child fares.
- Junior high school students and older are charged adult fares.
- Boarding is based on availability and cannot be reserved.

"We have compiled a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding group tours and excursions. Please refer to the "Group Tours (general public and school tours) and Excursions" section of the FAQ."
5/22 (Sun) Takaosa Mt.

Timetable (Cable car)

Timetable (Kiyotaki St. to and from Takaosan St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First departure</th>
<th>Departure intervals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Every 15 minute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Travel time: Approx. 6 minutes
- The first car of the day may start earlier depending on congestion levels.
- Cable cars departing from Kiyotaki St. and Takaosan St., respectively, start at the same time.

Last Departure Times (Kiyotaki St. to and from Takaosan St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Weekdays : Mon-Fri</th>
<th>Sat/Sun/Holidays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January and February</td>
<td>17:15</td>
<td>17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April and May</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>18:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>17:45</td>
<td>18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July and August</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>18:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September October November</td>
<td>17:45</td>
<td>18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December* All-night service on New Year's Eve</td>
<td>17:15</td>
<td>17:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* During the period July 1 - October 2 when the "Beer Mount" is in operation, the last departure time is 9:15 p.m.. However, the timetable returns to normal on days when the Beer Mount is closed.

* To give visitors more opportunity to view "Diamond Fuji" the last departure time during the period around the winter solstice in December is extended to 6:00 p.m.. Please note that on days when the weather is bad, the schedule returns to normal. For details, please contact the Takao Tozan Dentetsu at: 042-661-4151 (Only Japanese)
5/22 (Sun) Takaosa Mt.

### Lift Regular Fares

#### Regular Fares (Sanroku St. to and from Sanjyo St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Way</td>
<td>480 Yen</td>
<td>240 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip</td>
<td>930 Yen</td>
<td>460 Yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Children 3 years and older are charged child fares.
- For each adult, one infant (up to age 3) can ride without charge.
- Junior high school students and older are charged adult fares.

### Group Discount

#### Group Discount (Sanroku St. to and from Sanjyo St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups of 25 or More</td>
<td>One-Way : 430 Yen</td>
<td>Groups of 25 or More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Round-Trip : 810 Yen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|          | Groups of 100 or More | One-Way : 410 Yen       | Groups of 100 or More | One-Way : 210 Yen |
|          | Round-Trip : 760 Yen  |                                | Round-Trip : 390 Yen |

- Children ages 1 year and older are charged child fares.
- Junior high school students and older are charged adult fares.
- Boarding is based on availability and cannot be reserved.

*We have compiled a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding group tours and excursions. Please refer to the "Group Tours (general public and school tours) and Excursions" section of the FAQ.
5/22 (Sun) Takaosa Mt.

### Group Discount for Students (Sanroku St. to and from Sanjyo St.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups of 25 or More One-Way: 410 Yen</td>
<td>Groups of 25 or More One-Way: 210 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip: 760 Yen</td>
<td>Round-Trip: 390 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups of 100 or More One-Way: 380 Yen</td>
<td>Groups of 100 or More One-Way: 200 Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round-Trip: 720 Yen</td>
<td>Round-Trip: 370 Yen</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

-Junior high school students and older are charged adult fares.
-Boarding is based on availability and cannot be reserved.

### Timetable (Lift)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Weekdays</th>
<th>Saturday, Sunday, and national holiday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From May to November</td>
<td>9:00 to 16:30</td>
<td>The cable car schedule may be extended depending on congestion levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From December to April</td>
<td>9:00 to 16:00</td>
<td>The cable car schedule may be extended depending on congestion levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Travel time: Approx. 12 minutes

*The cable car schedule remains unchanged when the Beer Mount is in operation.*
5/23 (Monday) Takahata-fudo Temple

Takahata-fudo Temple

**Takahata-fudo** is a Buddhist temple of Shingon sect, and is located in Hino city about 30 km west of Shinjuku. The formal name is Kongoji temple.

It is said that this temple was founded in the late 9th century by Priest En'nin according to Emperor Seiwa's wish. It is enshrined the Fudo-myoo which is one of the Five Wisdom Kings.

Niomon (the main gate) and Fudodou (the main temple) were built in the 14-15th centuries, and many Buddhist statues housing in the buildings were made in the 10-15th centuries. Most of them are designated as a nationally important cultural assets.
5/23 (M)
Jissen Women’s University (main campus)
Tea Ceremony
Takahata Fudo
Tea Ceremony
The tea ceremony (cháiné), which is also known as the Way of Tea (chádo or sádo), is the ritualized preparation and serving of powdered green tea in the presence of guests. A full-length formal tea ceremony involves a meal (chakai), and two servings of tea (káicha and uséucha) and lasts approximately four hours, during which the host engages his whole being in the creation of an occasion designed to bring aesthetic, intellectual, and physical enjoyment and peace of mind to the guests.

To achieve this, the tea host or hostess may spend decades mastering not only the measured procedures for serving tea in front of guests, but also learning to appreciate art, crafts, poetry, and calligraphy; learning to arrange flowers, cook, and care for a garden; and at the same time instilling in himself or herself grace, selflessness, and attentiveness to the needs of others.

Though all efforts of the host are directed towards the enjoyment of the participants, this is not to say that the Way of Tea is a self-indulgent pastime for guests. The ceremony is equally designed to humble participants by focusing attention both on the profound beauty of the simplest aspects of nature—such as light, the sound of water, and the glow of a charcoal fire (all emphasized in the rustic tea hut setting)—and on the creative force of the universe as manifested through human endeavor, for example in the crafting of beautiful objects.

Conversation in the tearoom is focused on these subjects. The guests will not engage in small talk or gossip, but limit their conversation to a discussion of the origin of utensils and praise for the beauty of natural manifestations.

The objective of a tea gathering is that of Zen Buddhism—to live in this moment—and the entire ritual is designed to focus the senses so that one is totally involved in the occasion and not distracted by mundane thoughts.

People may wonder if a full-length formal tea ceremony is something that Japanese do at home regularly for relaxation. This is not the case. It is rare in Japan now that a person has the luxury of owning a tea house or the motivation to entertain in one. Entertaining with the tea ritual has always been, with the exception of the Buddhist priesthood, the privilege of the elite.

However, ask if there are many people in Japan who study the Way of Tea, and the answer is yes, there are millions—men
and women, rich and poor—belonging to a hundred or more different tea persuasions in every corner of Japan. Every week, all year round, they go to their teacher for two hours at a time, sharing their class with three or four others. Each takes turns preparing tea and playing the role of a guest. Then they go home and come again the following week to do the same, many for their whole lives.

In the process, the tea student learns not only how to make tea, but also how to make the perfect charcoal fire; how to look after utensils and prepare the powdered tea; how to appreciate art, poetry, pottery, lacquerware, wood craftsmanship, and gardens; and how to recognize all the wild flowers and in which season they bloom. They learn how to deport themselves in a tatami (reed mat) room and to always think of others first.

The teacher discourages learning from a book and makes sure all movements are learned with the body and not with the brain. The traditional arts—tea, calligraphy, flower arranging, and the martial arts—were all originally taught without texts or manuals. The goal is not the intellectual grasp of a subject, but the attainment of presence of mind.

Each week there are slight variations in the routine, dictated by the utensils and the season, to guard against students becoming complacent in their practice. The student is reminded that the Way of Tea is not a course of study that has to be finished, but life itself. There are frequent opportunities for students to attend tea gatherings, but it does not matter if the student never goes to a formal four-hour cha no— the culmination of all they have learned— because it is the process of learning that counts: the tiny accumulation of knowledge, the gradual fine-tuning of the sensibilities, and the small but satisfying improvements in the ability to cope gracefully with the little dramas of the everyday world. The power of the tea ritual lies in the unfurling of self-realization.

History of the Way of Tea and Development of Wabi-cha

After being imported from China, green tea came to be drunk in monasteries and the mansions of the aristocracy and ruling warrior elite from about the 12th century. Tea was first drunk as a form of medicine and was imbued in the monasteries as a means of keeping awake during meditation. Early forms of the tea ceremony were largely occasions for the ostentatious display of precious utensils in grand halls or for noisy parties in which the participants guessed the origins of different teas. Finally through the influence of Zen Buddhist masters of the 14th and 15th centuries, the procedures for the serving of tea in front of guests were developed into the spiritually uplifting form in which millions of students practice the Way of Tea in different schools today.

One 15th-century Zen master in particular—Murata Juko (1422–1502)—broke all convention to perform the tea ritual for an aristocratic audience in a humble four-and-a-half-mat room. The tea master who perfected the ritual was Sen no Rikyu (1522–1591). Rikyu was the son of a rich merchant in Sakai, near Osaka, the most prosperous trading port in Japan in the 16th century. His background brought him into contact with the tea ceremonies of the rich, but he became more interested in the way priests approached the tea ritual as an embodiment of Zen principles for appreciating the sacred in everyday life. Taking a cue from Juko’s example, Rikyu stripped everything non-essential from the tearoom and the style of preparation, and developed a tea ritual in which there was no wasted movement and no object that was superfluous.

Instead of using expensive imported vessels in a lavish reception hall, he made tea in a thatched hut using only a simple iron kettle, a plain lacquered container for tea, a tea scoop and whisk whittled from bamboo, and a common rice bowl for drinking the tea. The only decoration in a Rikyu-style tearoom is a hanging scroll or a vase of flowers placed in the alcove. Owing to the very lack of decoration, participants become more aware of details and are awakened to the simple beauty around them and to themselves.

The central essence of Rikyu’s tea ceremony was the concept of wabi. Wabi literally means “desolation.” Zen philosophy
May 23 (Monday) Tea Ceremony

Japan Fact Sheet

takes the positive side of this and says that the greatest wealth is found in desolation and poverty, because we look inside ourselves and find true spiritual wealth there when we have no attachments to things material. His style of tea is thus called wabi-cha.

After Rikyu’s death, his grandson and later three great-grandsons carried on the Rikyu style of tea. Meanwhile, variations on wabi-cha grew up under the influence of certain samurai lords, whose elevated status required them to employ more sophisticated accoutrements and more elaborate manners and procedures than the simple wabi-cha. New schools developed, but the wabi-cha spirit can be said to be central to all. When the warrior class was abolished in Japan’s modern era (beginning in 1868), women became the main practitioners of tea. The tea ceremony was something that every young woman was required to study to cultivate fine manners and aesthetic appreciation. At the same time, political and business leaders and art collectors used tea as a vehicle for collecting and enjoying fine art and crafts.

The largest of all the tea schools today are Urasenke and Omotesenke, founded by two of Rikyu’s great-grandsons. Under their influence and that of certain other major schools, the Way of Tea is now being taught around the world, while in Japan both men and women are reappraising the value of the Way of Tea as a valuable system for attaining mastery of life.

A Tea Gathering

At a full-length formal tea ceremony (chaji), the guests first gather in a waiting room where they are served a cup of the hot water that will be used for making tea later on. They then proceed to an arbor in the garden and wait to be greeted by the host. This takes the form of a silent bow at the inner gate. Guests then proceed to a stone wash basin where they purify their hands and mouths with water and enter the tearoom through a low entrance, designed to remind them that all are equal.

Guests admire the hanging scroll in the alcove, which is usually the calligraphy of a Zen Buddhist priest, and take their seats, kneeling on the tatami (reed mat) floor. After the prescribed greetings, the host adds charcoal to the fire and serves a simple meal of seasonal foods, just enough to take away the pangs of hunger. This is followed by moist sweets.

Guests then return to the arbor and wait to be called again for the serving of tea. The tea container, tea scoop, and tea bowl are wiped in a symbolic purification, the rhythmic motions of which put the guests into a state of focused calm. Tea of a thick consistency is prepared in silence and one bowl of tea is passed between guests, who drink from the same place on the bowl in a symbolic bonding. The host then adds more charcoal to the fire, serves dry sweets, and prepares tea of a thinner, frothier consistency. During this final phase the atmosphere lightens and guests engage in casual conversation. However, talk is still focused on appreciation of utensils and the mood.

It is the main guest’s duty to act as a representative of all those present and ask questions about each of the utensils and decorations chosen for the gathering and to

Preparation of the tea
After symbolically purifying all the utensils, the host blends water with the tea using a bamboo whisk. There are two different consistencies of tea—koicha, which is smooth and thick, and usucha, thin tea, which is whisked to a froth.

© Urasenke Foundation

Drinking of the tea
After receiving the bowl, the guest places it in the left hand, steadying it with the right. The guest gives a silent bow of thanks and turns the “face” of the bowl away from his or her lips before drinking.

© Urasenke Foundation
work in unison with the host to ensure that the gathering proceeds perfectly, with nothing to distract the guests from their inspiration.

Receiving and Drinking Tea

The guest carries a packet of folded papers on which sweets should be placed before eating. A special cake pick is used to cut and eat moist sweets but dry sweets are eaten with the fingers.

When you receive a bowl of tea, place it between you and the next guest and bow to excuse yourself for going first. Then put it in front of your knees and thank the host for the tea.

Pick the bowl up, put it in the palm of the left hand and raise it slightly with a bow of the head in thanks. Turn the bowl so that the front, distinguished by a kiln mark or decoration, is away from the lips. Drink and wipe the place you drank from with your fingers. Turn the front of the bowl back to face you. Put the bowl down on the tatami in front of you and with your elbows above your knees pick up the bowl and admire it. When returning the bowl, ensure that the front is turned back to face the host.

Tea Utensils

- The host whisks or blends tea with hot water in a teabowl and passes it to the guest. In the case of kōicha, thick tea, the guests drink from the same bowl.
- From left to right: a linen cloth for wiping the bowl, a scoop for the powdered tea, and a whisk.
- For kōicha, the tea powder container is ceramic; for usucha, thin tea, it is lacquerware.
- The mizusashi, or water jar, contains fresh water to replenish the kettle.
- The scuttle contains charcoal to build a fire in either brazier or hearth, depending on the season.
- The hasiire contains damp ash for adding to the hearth. Sprinkling cool, damp ash around the edges of the burning charcoal helps the fire to grow.
- The kettle, or kama, is brought to a boil over a charcoal fire kama vary widely in shape.
- A bamboo ladle is used to pour fresh or boiling water into the teabowl; it rests on a stand often made of bamboo.
- Water used to warm or rinse the teabowl is poured out into a ceramic waste-water bowl (kenzan).
Takahata Fudo
The Shikoku Pilgrimage is a life-changing 700-mile hike. Don’t have that much energy? Then head to Takahata Fudo Temple in nearby Hino for a nice day trip. One of the three famous Kanto Fudo temples, it has a much shorter hiking course with 88 replicas of places along the Shikoku. Start in front of the pagoda. A path winds past the statues marked one, two, three and so on, up to an observation point on the hill, then down to the 88th and final statue at the small Daishido Temple building. Takahata Fudo Temple was founded around the beginning of the 8th century and served the Imperial Family. The temple had small rooms on either side of the altar, one for the common people and one for the upper class. The original temple was located on the top of the hill. When it was destroyed in a storm in 1335, it was rebuilt in its present location. The Niomon Gate was built in 1342 and is now designated a treasure of Japan as is the Fudo Myo O statue in the building next to the office.
The five-story pagoda was completed in 1979. The new temple building was completed in 1987 and is a replica of the older structure. The 200-year-old ceiling with the painting of a dragon was transferred to the new building. It is customary to stand under the dragon to make a wish and then clap your hands; if you hear the dragon roar (the vibration), the dragon will make your wish come true. The new building still features the chrysanthemum crest, which represents the royal family and indicates the royal family used this particular temple at some time in the past. There are various monuments around the temple; on the hill just beside the pagoda is a “nose well,” supposedly the spot where the nose of the Fudo deity landed when it was swept away in the 1335 gale. Special talismans are for sale at the office to protect the owner from fires, illness, and thieves, as well as those to ensure easy childbirth, family harmony, successful business, and traffic safety. There is a museum of antiquities in the basement of the pagoda. Admission costs ¥20, the museum is closed from December 1 through February 28. A nice flea market (shrine sale) is held here on the third Sunday of every month. Another good day to visit is the 28th of the month when the regular Ennichi Fair is held. This temple is also a good place to observe New Year, Setsuban on February 3rd, and Buddha’s Birthday on April 8th. A statue is decorated, and sweet tea, amacha, is poured on the statue.
5/23 (Monday) Takahata-fudo Temple

Participants pray for individual requests. Special parades for children are held on January 28th and April 28th to ensure safety and growth. Hydrangeas bloom in June, and Shichi-go-san is celebrated here on November 15th. Hours: Tuesday through Sunday 9am-4pm. GPS for parking lot entrance: 35.66164,139.41131.

DIRECTIONS: Set your odometer to zero and turn right out the East Gate. At the first signal light, turn left. At the next light (0.6km), a five-way intersection, make a hard right turn. At 5.2km turn left at an intersection with a Suzuki dealer on the far right and a Toytopet dealer on the far left. This is a large four-lane street, Shin-Okutama Kaido, Route 29. (At 5.0, the Suwa Jinja intersection, you’ll see a sign pointing you left for 29. Ignore it and keep going straight.) Continue on Route 29 until 9.7km, when you will see a VW dealership on the left, indicating your arrival at Tachikawa Five Corners. Turn right here onto 256 and cross the Tama River. Drive along until you reach the street that has the elevated monorail down the middle, at 10.8km. Turn left and follow the monorail line past a couple of stations, including one hanging over the road. At Takahata Fudo station you’ll go into a tunnel. At the next intersection(13.8km), signposted “Takahata,” turn right at the light toward “Kitano.” As soon as you make the turn you’ll see the tall pagoda ahead on the left. Turn left into a small parking lot. Please note this is a popular temple and parking is scarce during events.

DIRECTIONS BY TRAIN: Take the train from Fussa to Tachikawa. Exit the station and follow the signs for the Tama monorail station. Ride it until the Takahata Fudo stop. The temple is a four-minute walk from there: Walk down the stairs toward the main train station. Just past the plaza, where all the bus stops are, you’ll see a red tori gate. Walk through the gate and along the shopping street. It ends at the temple. Barbara Kirkwood, Karen Sexton, Meg Gilster; directions updated by Liz Ruskin, 2012.
5/23 (Monday) Takahata-fudo Temple

Temple with 1100 years of history
Takahata Fudo-son Kongo-ji temple is a Shingon sect temple in Hino, Tokyo. It is one of the oldest temples in the Kanto region. The temple festival is held on the 28th every month, so there are a lot of pilgrims.

1100 year ago, the monk Ennin started building Fudo-do Hall. In 1335, the mountain hall was destroyed by a typhoon, so it was moved at the foot of the mountain. The deity statue that is inside the Fudo-do Hall today weighs more than 1100 kg, and it was faithfully reproduced in Heian Period (794-1185).

At the Nio-mon gate, which serves as the temple’s entrance, you can see statues of Kongorikishi (guardians of Buddha). The statues are made using various tree materials.

Takahata Fudo-son Kongo-ji temple is also famous for hydrangea flowers. "Hydrangea Festival" is held from around early June to around early July. There are also a lot of people who come to see autumn leaves in the end of November.

Family temple of Hijikata Toshizo
Takahata Fudo-son Kongo-ji temple used to serve as a family temple for Hijikata Toshizo who was the vice-captain of Shinsengumi, a special police force organized by the Bakufu (military government) during Japan’s Bakumatsu Period (1853-1868). There are statues of him and his descendants on the premises.

At Okuden hall, there is a statue of Fudo Myoo, flags and other Shinsengumi objects that are selected as Important Cultural Properties. Okuden is open from 9:00 to 16:00, entrance is 300 yen. Closed on Mondays, except festivals and special occasions.

Dainichi-do hall has memorial tablets of Hijikata Toshizo. Apart from Dainichi-do hall, there are various Buddhist and dragon images around it. Dainichi-do hall is open from 9:00 to 16:00, entrance is 200 yen. Closed on Mondays.
5/24 (T)
Hamarikyu
Kappabashi St.
Asakusa
Edo Tokyo Museum
Tokyo River Cruise
Hamarikyu
May 24 (Tuesday) Hama rikyu

Hama Rikyu (浜離宮, Hama Rikyū), is a large, attractive landscape garden in central Tokyo. Located alongside Tokyo Bay, Hama Rikyu features seawater ponds which change level with the tides, and a teahouse on an island where visitors can rest and enjoy the scenery. The traditionally styled garden stands in stark contrast to the skyscrapers of the adjacent Shiodome district.
May 24 (Tuesday) Hama rikyu

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The garden has served many purposes over the centuries. It was originally built as a feudal lord's Tokyo residence and duck hunting grounds during the Edo Period (1603-1867), but later served as a strolling garden and as an imperial detached palace before eventually being opened to the public in its current form. Vestiges of these old roles are still visible throughout the garden including several reconstructed duck hunting blinds, and the remains of an old moat and reconstructed rock wall.
May 24 (Tuesday) Hama rikyu

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[Image of Hama Rikyu]

Hama Rikyu is attractive in any season. Although not as famous for its fall foliage as some of the other gardens around Tokyo, it offers plenty of maple, ginkgo and other trees that show their beautiful autumn colors between late November and early December.

Late February brings plum blossoms, while the spring cherry blossom season from late March to early April is also nice but somewhat subdued compared to other hanami spots in the city. Several other species of flowers bloom in spring including fields of peony and canola blossoms.

An excellent, free English audio guide is available at Hama Rikyu which includes several self-guided walking courses through the garden. The courses vary in length from 60-90 minutes and use pictures and video to explain the various historical spots, flowers and trees that you can see along the way. The electronic guide is available at the Otemon and Nakanogomon Gate entrances.
May 24 (Tuesday)

Get There and Around

Hama Rikyu is a 10-15 minute walk from JR Shimbashi Station or a 5-10 minute walk from Shiodome Station on the Oedo Subway Line and the Yurikamome elevated train.

Hama Rikyu can also be accessed from Asakusa by Tokyo Water Bus (35 minutes, 740 yen one way, admission to the garden has to be paid separately), but note that the water buses do not stop at Hama Rikyu in the opposite direction. A small detour via Hinode Pier is required to travel from Hama Rikyu to Asakusa (45 minutes, 740 yen one way).
May 24 (Tuesday) Hama rikyu

Hours and Fees

_clock HOURS_ 9:00 to 17:00 (entry until 16:30)
 Minority CLOSED December 29 to January 3
_circle FEES_ 300 yen
Kappabashi District
Kappabashi Street (かっぱ橋道具街, Kappabashi Dōgugai) is a shopping street between Ueno and Asakusa, which is lined with several dozens of stores selling everything needed by restaurant operators, with the exception of fresh food.

You will find specialized stores for dishes, pots, pans, cooking utensils, stoves, tables, chairs, signs, lanterns and more. There are also a few stores which sell plastic and wax food samples, used by many restaurants in their show windows.
Get There and Around

The closest station is Tawaramachi Station on the Subway Ginza Line, a short walk away.

Orientation in Tokyo

Hours and Fees

☀ HOURS Most shops open from 9:00 to 17:00
☒ CLOSED Many shops are closed on Sundays and public holidays
A humongous Chef's head greets you at the south end of Kappabashi Street, the heart of Kitchenware Town, a restaurant and kitchen supply shopping district located between two major touristy areas, Ueno and Asakusa. Here you can find bargains on cups, bowls, trays and other pottery, lacquerware — bento boxes make terrific jewelry cases — along with seat cushion covers, chopsticks and sashimi knives. At the Kamata knife shop, located along the main thoroughfare (you can't miss this place — there's a giant knife painted on the sign above the shop door), you can have your name engraved on the blade in kanji, if there's a character for it, or katakana (the Japanese alphabet for writing foreign words), and the shop will do it while you wait.
May 24 (Tuesday) Kappabashi Street p4-4

Make time to browse the shelves of Maiduru, maker of the plastic food found in restaurant display cases, located across the road and a few blocks south from Kamata. Practically its own art form here, these samples — the sushi and soba and udon noodles, the king crabs and grilled veggies, shrimp tempura and strawberry cakes — look real and delicious enough to eat. And who wouldn't like a kappamaki-from-Kappabashi fridge magnet? (A "kappa" is a sea sprite of Japanese legend, and there are little statues of them up and down the street.) The fake food is expensive though; a keychain can set you back $25.

An alternative to Kappabashi Street: There are loads of souvenir shops along Nakamise Street, the main road that leads straight to the Senso-ji temple. And I haven't seen a better selection of cell phone charms — which also make nice Christmas tree ornaments — anywhere. (Warning: This area is packed with tourists on weekends.) Try the side streets on the other side of Asakusa park for painted silk panels, paper lanterns, wooden toys and other traditional Japanese crafts, some being made on the spot.

To get to Kappabashi Kitchenware Town, take the Tokyo Metro's Ginza line to Tawaramachi, one stop before Asakusa. Walk four blocks west and turn right at the chef's head. To reach Nakamise Street, take the Ginza line to Asakusa station, Exit 1. Walk one block west along Kaminarimon Dori; the Asakusa Tourist Information Center will be on the corner on your left. Turn right and cross the street, toward the Kaminari shrine gate.

1. **Kamata**
   2-12-6 Matsugaya, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Japan; 81-(0)3-3841-4205

2. **Maiduru**
   1-5-17 Nishi-Asakusa, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Japan; 81-(0)3-3843-1686
Asakusa
Asakusa (浅草) is the center of Tokyo's shitamachi (literally "low city"), one of Tokyo's districts, where an atmosphere of the Tokyo of past decades survives.

Asakusa's main attraction is Sensoji, a very popular Buddhist temple, built in the 7th century. The temple is approached via the Nakamise, a shopping street that has been providing temple visitors with a variety of traditional, local snacks and tourist souvenirs for centuries.

Asakusa can easily be explored on foot. Alternatively, you can consider a guided tour on a rickshaw (jinrikisha, literally "man powered vehicle"). A 30 minute tour for two persons costs around 9000 yen. Shorter and longer courses are also available.
May 24 (Tuesday) Asakusa

For many centuries, Asakusa used to be Tokyo’s leading entertainment district. During the Edo Period (1603-1867), when the district was still located outside the city limits, Asakusa was the site of kabuki theaters and a large red light district. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, modern types of entertainment, including movie theaters, set foot in Asakusa.

However, large parts of Asakusa were destroyed in the air raids of World War Two. And while the area around the rebuilt Sensoji has regained its former popularity after the war, the same cannot be said for Asakusa’s entertainment district. The opening of the 634 meter tall Tokyo Skytree, a twenty minute walk across the Sumida River from Asakusa, has led to an increase of tourists recently.
May 24 (Tuesday) Asakusa

Temple and Shrines

Kaminarimon (Kaminari Gate)
Hours: Always open
Admission: Free
Kaminarimon is the first of two large entrance gates leading to Sensoji Temple. First built more than 1000 years ago, it is the symbol of Asakusa. The Nakamise shopping street leads from Kaminarimon to the temple grounds.

Sensoji Temple (more details)
Hours: 6:00 to 17:00 (from 6:30 October to March)
Admission: Free
Sensoji ("Senso" is an alternative reading for Asakusa and "ji" means temple) is Tokyo’s most famous and popular temple. Built in the 7th century, it is also one of its oldest, although the current buildings are postwar reconstructions.

Asakusa Shrine
Hours: Always open
Admission: Free
Asakusa Shrine, also known as Sanja-sama, was built during the Edo Period and survived the air raids of 1945. The shrine’s festival, the Sanja Matsuri, is one of Tokyo’s most spectacular and popular. It is held every year on a weekend (Friday to Sunday) in mid May.

Dempoin Temple
Not usually open to the public
Dempoin is a temple just next to Sensoji, known for its beautiful garden. Unfortunately, the temple and garden are not open to the public. Visiting the garden by appointment, as it used to be possible, cannot be done anymore, either.
May 24 (Tuesday) Asakusa

Shopping

**Nakamise Shopping Street** *(more details)*
Hours depend on the individual shops; typically daily from 9:00 to 19:00
The Nakamise shopping street stretches over approximately 250 meters from Kaminarimon to the main grounds of Sensoji Temple. It is lined by more than 50 shops, which offer local specialties and the usual array of tourist souvenirs.

**Shin-Nakamise Shopping Street**
Hours depend on the individual shops; typically daily from 10:00 to 20:00.
Shin-Nakamise or "New Nakamise" runs perpendicular to the Nakamise Shopping Street. It is a covered shopping arcade lined by various shops and restaurants.

**Kappabashi Shopping Street** *(more details)*
Hours: Most shops open from 9:00 to 17:00
Closed: Many shops are closed on Sundays and national holidays
Kappabashi is an almost one kilometer long street lined by shops catering to restaurant businesses. Items on sale include tableware, kitchen utensils and appliances, sample food, furniture, signs, lanterns and uniforms.

**Rox Department Store**
Shops: Daily 10:30 to 21:00 (supermarket is open 24 hours)
Restaurants: Daily 11:00 to 22:00
Rox is a shopping and entertainment complex consisting of a main building (Rox) and three annex buildings (Rox2G, Rox3 and Rox Dome). Many shops sell fashion for ladies and kids. There is a 24h supermarket in the basement.
May 24 (Tuesday) Asakusa

Other Attractions

Asakusa Culture Tourist Information Center
Hours: 9:00 to 20:00
Closed: No closing days
The Asakusa Culture Tourist Information Center was newly opened in 2012, adding diversity to the streets of Asakusa with its interesting architectural design. The eight story building offers a counter providing tourist information in multiple languages, free wifi connectivity, a cafe, and an observation deck which provides good views looking onto Sensoji Temple and the Nakamise Shopping Street.

Sumida River Cruise (more details)
Tokyo Water Bus operates sightseeing ships every 30 to 60 minutes from Asakusa Pier via Hama Rikyu Garden to Hinode Pier, where you can transfer to a ship to Odaiba. In addition, there are less frequent, direct ships from Asakusa to Odaiba.

Sumida Park
Hours: Always open
Admission: Free
This riverside park stretches along both sides of Sumida River for several hundred meters. In spring it becomes a popular cherry blossom viewing spot, while on the last Saturday of July it becomes the site of the Sumida River Firework.

Rokku Entertainment District
Opening hours depend on the individual businesses
Rokku used to be Tokyo's leading entertainment district before the war, hosting Japan's first cinema and more. However, the district has not regained its former popularity after the war. Today, Rokku offers attractions such as rakugo theaters, cinemas and pachinko parlors.
May 24 (Tuesday) Asakusa

Hanayashiki Amusement Park
Hours: 10:00 to 18:00 (longer hours during holidays)
Admission: 1000 yen plus separate fees for rides
Originally opened as a flower park, Hanayashiki has a history of more than 150 years. Located just a few steps from Sensoji, the miniature amusement park offers numerous attractions, including a small Ferris wheel, roller coaster, carousel and Space Shot.

Asahi Beer Tower
Restaurants open daily from 11:30 to 22:00
The Asahi Beer Tower and Asahi Super Dry Hall with its characteristic Flamme d'Or were, completed in 1989 and host the headquarters of Asahi Breweries. Furthermore, several restaurants can be found in the complex.

Taikokan (Drum Museum)
Hours: 10:00 to 17:00
Closed: Mondays, Tuesdays, New Year and Obon
Admission: 500 yen
Drums from around the world, including Japanese taiko drums, are exhibited in this small museum. Visitors can play several of the drums. The museum is located in a floor above the Miyamoto Unosuke Nishi Asakusa store, which sells Japanese drums and festival goods.
Get There and Around

Asakusa is served by the Ginza Subway Line, Asakusa Subway Line, Tsukuba Express and Tobu Railways. It can also be accessed by the Tokyo Water Bus.

From Tokyo Station

Take the JR Yamanote Line to Kanda Station (2 minutes, 140 yen) and transfer to the Ginza Subway Line for Asakusa (10 minutes, 170 yen).

From Shinjuku Station

Take the orange JR Chuo Line to Kanda Station (10 minutes, 170 yen) and transfer to the Ginza Subway Line for Asakusa (10 minutes, 170 yen).
Edo Tokyo Museum
The Edo-Tokyo Museum (江戸東京博物館, Edo Tōkyō Hakubutsukan) is housed in a unique looking building in the Ryogoku district. The museum’s permanent exhibition vividly illustrates the past of Tokyo (known as Edo until 1869) through its exhibits and covers many features of the capital from the Edo Period to relatively recent decades.

In an interactive way, visitors are able to experience and learn about various aspects of earlier Tokyo, such as the way of life of people, Edo Period architecture, cultural heritage, political climate, commercial situation and more. Through numerous models of towns, figurines and life-sized figures, the museum makes it interesting to find out about how towns were constructed in the past.
May 24 (Tuesday) Edo Tokyo Museum

The museum also offers many good picture taking opportunities, for example with vehicles and items previously used. Voluntary guides speaking in English and other languages are available from 10:00 to 15:00.

In addition to the permanent exhibition, special exhibitions are held periodically on varying, Tokyo related themes. Furthermore, the museum has a sister museum in the western suburbs of Tokyo, the Edo-Tokyo Open Air Museum, which preserves and exhibits multiple historic buildings.
May 24 (Tuesday) Edo Tokyo Museum

Get There and Around

The Edo Tokyo Museum is less than five minutes on foot from Ryogoku Station.
Tokyo Water Bus
Sumida River Cruise
Located on a bay and having rivers as convenient transportation routes, Tokyo has a few ferry companies that tourists may find useful. The Water Bus (水上バス, Suijō Basu) services are an enjoyable alternative to trains or subways when traveling between destinations that are near the water.

The locations that are most notably convenient for water bus access are the man made islands of Tokyo Bay, especially the Odaiba shopping and entertainment district. Many water buses also travel along the Sumida River, one of the city’s most famous rivers. The many bridges that span the river have each been designed differently. Boats along the river provide access to Asakusa and Ryogoku.
Most of the water buses are operated by the Tokyo Cruise Ship Company. The **Asakusa-Odaiba Direct Line** (50 minutes, 1560 yen, 2-4 boats per day) is one of the most popular routes because of its boldly designed Himiko boats with panoramic windows. The boats do not run on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of each month (except for August).

The **Sumida River Line** runs from Asakusa to Hama Rikyu garden (35 minutes, 740 yen, about 10 boats per day). The dock at Hama Rikyu is located within the garden's paid grounds, so disembarking means that travelers also have to pay the garden's entry fee (300 yen). The boats then travel a further five minutes to the Hinode Pier, where a transfer can be made to boats bound for Odaiba. Note that Hama Rikyu is not served by boats in direction of Asakusa.

The **Odaiba Line** travels from Hinode to Odaiba Seaside Park (20 minutes, 480 yen, about 8 boats per day). The **Tokyo Big Sight-Palette Town Line** travels to both the Tokyo Big Sight and Palette town attractions (about 25 minutes, 410 yen, 5 boats per day), but two boats per day only travel to Tokyo Big Sight and none of the boats run on Mondays and Tuesdays (except in the case of national holidays).
May 24 (Tuesday) Tokyo Water Bus

A Himiko boat at Odaiba Seaside Park

Some other convenient water bus lines are operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association. The Mizube Cruise Line travels from Ryogoku on the Sumida River to Odaiba (1 hour, 1130 yen, about 3 boats per day). The boats also stop at Hama Rikyu garden, where disembarking requires paying the garden's entrance fee (300 yen). On most days, there is one boat which connects Ryogoku, Asakusa, Odaiba and Kasai Rinkai Park (2 hours and 1650 yen from Ryogoku, 50 minutes and 1130 yen from Odaiba).

There are some other cruises available that include lunch or dinner so that customers can enjoy a meal on the water. These cruises usually take about two hours and make a round trip that ends at the departure point. Prices depend on the meal and typically vary from 6,000 to 15,000 yen.
May 24 (Tuesday) Tokyo Water Bus

Get There and Around

Asakusa Pier
The pier is located along the Sumida River, just beside the Asakusa Stations of the Ginza Subway Line and the Tobu Line or a five minute walk from Asakusa Station on the Asakusa Subway Line. More detailed access information can be found on the Asakusa page.

Odaiba Pier
The pier is located just in front of the Aquacity Odaiba shopping mall, about a five minute walk from either Daiba Station or Odaiba-Kaihinkoen Station on the Yurikamome Line. More detailed access information can be found on the Odaiba page.

Hinode Pier
The pier is a five minute walk north from Hinode Station on the Yurikamome Line, which can be accessed from Shimbashi Station (5 minutes, 250 yen, along the JR Yamanote Line).

Hama Rikyu Pier
The pier is located within Hama Rikyu garden, so the entrance fee (300 yen) must be paid to access the water buses from here. More detailed access information can be found on the Hama Rikyu page.
May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)
浅草

乗船場情報

発着所までの地図

最寄り駅
東京メトロ銀座線 浅草駅: 徒歩1分
Tokyo Metro Ginza Line Asakusa Station (1 min on foot)

東武伊勢崎線 浅草駅: 徒歩1分
Tobu Isesaki Line Asakusa Station (1 min on foot)

都営地下鉄 浅草駅: 徒歩3分
Tokyo Subway Asakusa Station (3 min on foot)

所在地
〒111-0033
東京都台東区花川戸1-1-1
営業時間: 9:30〜
1-1-1 Hanakawado, Daitou-ku, Tokyo
OPEN: 9:30 AM -

施設概要
浅草からは浜離宮を経て日の出桟橋に向かう隅田川ライン、お台場を結ぶ浅草・お台場直通ラインが出て。吾妻橋や清洲橋など色や形の個性的な橋や名所・旧跡を紹介する船上アナウンスに耳を傾け、眺める東京港の姿を眺めれば、江戸の情緒と、東京の「今」が発見できます。
May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)

From Asakusa, there are two lines which are Sumida river line and Asakusa-Odaiba Direct line. It shows you the old bridges and the emotion of Edo. You can feel the changing of Tokyo.

There is an audio guide rental service available for detailed exhibit explanations, in English, Korean, Chinese and Japanese.

PDF menu, please click here.
May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)

隅田川ライン

ホーム > 運航案内 > ライン情報 > 隅田川ライン

浅草　Asakusa　浜離宮　Hamarikyu　日の出桟橋　Hinode Pier

約40分

隅田川めぐりを楽しむ約40分の船の旅。「浅草」と「日の出桟橋」との間でかかる12の橋は、吾妻橋や清洲橋など色や形の個性的な橋ばかり。名所・旧跡を紹介する船内アナウンスに耳を傾け、変貌する東京港の姿を眺めれば、江戸の情緒と、東京の「今」が発見できることでしょう。

運航ルート

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<tr>
<td>浅草</td>
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<td>浜離宮</td>
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<td>日の出桟橋</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

料金表

- 浅草→浜離宮 740円（約35分）
  ※浜離宮での下船時に入園料が別途かかります。
- 浜離宮→日の出桟橋 210円（約5分）
- 日の出桟橋→浅草 780円（約40分）
  ※表示料金は大人1人片道、小学生は半額。

運航ダイヤ・時刻表は、各乗船場情報ページ下部にございます。
浅草・お台場直通ライン

漫画・アニメ界の巨匠・松本零士氏がデザインした宇宙船のような「ヒミコ」が、2004年3月26日から浅草～お台場間を運航しています。
「ヒミコ」は、松本零士氏が「ティアドロップ（涙滴）」をイメージ・コンセプトに、「子供たちが乗ってみたいと思ってくれる船」として、デザインを手がけられました。また、船内では同氏の代表作「銀河鉄道999」のキャラクターたちを船内放送に起用して、星野鉄郎、梅田、車掌さんと一緒に旅をしているような体験をお楽しみいただけます。

運航ルート

各乗船場情報

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Exchange</th>
<th>Station</th>
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<td>浅草</td>
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料金表

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<tr>
<th>乗船場</th>
<th>東京湾</th>
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<tr>
<td>浅草 → お台場</td>
<td>約50分 大人1,560円 小人(小学校)930円 幼児(1才から)300円</td>
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<tr>
<td>浅草 → 豊洲</td>
<td>約75分 大人2,040円 小人(小学校)1,170円 幼児(1才から)300円</td>
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<tr>
<td>お台場 → 豊洲</td>
<td>約20分 大人780円 小人(小学校)540円 幼児(1才から)300円</td>
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<td>お台場 → 浅草</td>
<td>約60分 大人1,560円 小人(小学校)930円 幼児(1才から)300円</td>
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<td>豊洲 → 浅草</td>
<td>約40分 大人1,080円 小人(小学校)690円 幼児(1才から)300円</td>
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※浅草・お台場直通ラインは、往復のご利用はできません。
※お台場発12:20、14:20で大人15名以上40名以下でのみ承っております。平日、その他の便、土日祝日はすべて各乗船場での当日販売となり予約発売を行っておりません。
※飲食物のお持ち込み・ペットと一緒の乗船はお断りしております。申し訳ございません。
Tickets for all cruises for the day can be purchased at the ticket counter on a first come, first served basis. The ticket counter at Asakusa opens at 9:30 AM, Odaiba at 10:30 AM. Tickets for group of more than 15 guests can be purchased in advance.
**May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)**

### Time Table

**TOKYO CRUISE**

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<tr>
<th>Departing</th>
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<td>Hinode Pier</td>
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*Note: There is no need to make a reservation for regular service.*

*Please arrive 15 min early for your planned departure.*

*The cruise may be canceled without notice due to bad weather.*

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**Departing Hamarikyu**

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*Note: There is no need to make a reservation for regular service.*

*Please arrive 15 min early for your planned departure.*

*The cruise may be canceled without notice due to bad weather.*

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**Departing Haneda**

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<td>For Toyosu via Odaiwa Seaside Park</td>
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**Departing Haneda**

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*Note: There is no need to make a reservation for regular service.*

*Please arrive 15 min early for your planned departure.*

*The cruise may be canceled without notice due to bad weather.*

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**Note:**

*Departures are subject to weather conditions and cruise may be canceled.*

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**Contact Information:**

http://www.suijobus.co.jp

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**Additional Information:**

- **Weather Conditions:** The cruise may be canceled without notice due to bad weather.
- **Arrival Times:** Please arrive 15 min early for your planned departure.
- **Cruise Cancellation:** The cruise may be canceled without notice due to bad weather.
### May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horset</th>
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<th>Departing Hinode Pier</th>
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*印は土日祝日のみ運航 *Saturdays, Sunday and Holidays ( )臨時便 ( )Nonregular Service 臨時便の運航はホームぺージ「本日の運航状況」をご確認下さい
May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)
May 24 (T) Tokyo Water Bus Cruise (suijo bus)
# Tokyo itinerary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Casual attire</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>May 19 (Th)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 1</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>• Arrive in Shinagawa near Tokyo around noon via bullet train; move to Shinjuku&lt;br&gt;• Hotel check in&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Attend a sumo tournament</strong> with lunch inside Ryogoku&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Tokyo Sky Tree</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Dinner near Tokyo Sky Tree (reservation needed)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>May 20 (F)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 2</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></td>
<td>• AM: <strong>Jissen Women's University</strong> (Shibuya campus) &amp; Visit Jissen Girls’ Middle School&lt;br&gt;• Lunch at Jissen’s cafeteria&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Aoyama Shibuya Akihabara Maid Café</strong> (theme café)&lt;br&gt;• Evening: free time</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>May 21 (Sat)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 3</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>• AM: <strong>Meiji Shrine</strong> (optional for early risers)&lt;br&gt;• AM: <strong>Imperial Palace Eastern Garden</strong>&lt;br&gt;• PM: Arrive in <strong>Yokohama</strong>&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Yokohama China Town</strong>&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Yokohama Minato Mirai 21</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Ramen Museum, etc, if there is time</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>May 22 (Sun)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 4</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>Takao San Mountain</strong> hiking (optional)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>May 23 (M)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 5</td>
<td><strong>Business attire (NO denims, T-shirts, sneakers/flip flops)</strong></td>
<td>Bring white socks for tea ceremony. No long nails, no ring, bracelet, necklace. For female participants: no short/tight skirts; long pants okay.&lt;br&gt;• Lunch at <strong>Jissen Women’s University</strong> Main Campus PM: Classroom lecture &amp; <strong>tea ceremony</strong>/Japanese etiquette lesson&lt;br&gt;• Visit <strong>Takahata Fudou</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Evening: free time</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>May 24 (T)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 6</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>• AM: <strong>Hamarikyu</strong>&lt;br&gt;• AM: Kappabashi Street district&lt;br&gt;• AM: <strong>Sensoji Temple in Asakusa</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Lunch near/at <strong>Edo Tokyo Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Edo Tokyo Museum</strong>&lt;br&gt;• PM: <strong>Waterbus Cruise</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Evening: Free time</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>May 25 (W)</td>
<td>Tokyo Day 7</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>• AM/PM: free time&lt;br&gt;• Evening: farewell dinner near the Shinjuku hotel (reservation needed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>May 26 (Th)</td>
<td>Return to the U.S.</td>
<td><strong>Casual attire</strong></td>
<td>Mid air and arrive in the U.S. on the same day</td>
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