cityseeker

"Best Historic Locations in Tokyo"

Créé par: **Cityseeker**

11 Emplacements marqués

by CharlesRondeau

Komparu-yu

"Historic Bath House in Ginza"

Not everything is glitzy and expensive in Ginza-- Komparu-yu, the oldest senta (bath house) in Ginza, retains it's original two baths. One is nurui (lukewarm) and the other is atatakai (hot); the lukewarm bath, however, is hot enough for most visitors. Entrance is within 500 yen; a steal considering that these baths have survived since 1863.

+81 3 3571 5469

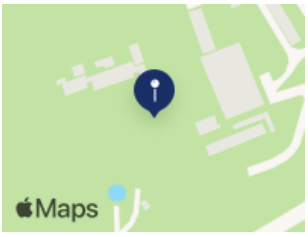
8-7-5 Ginza, Tokyo

by pierre9x6

Palais impérial de Tokyo

"Résidence de la famille royale"

Situé dans un parc ouvert onduleux, le majestueux Kōkyo (palais impérial de Tokyo) est une structure éthérée qui incarne la puissance et la splendeur. Servant de toile de fond au revigorant jardin Fukiage, au jardin de l'Est et au jardin Ninomaru qui sont agrémenté d'une gloire automnale séduisante, le palais est empreint d'histoire et d'excellence architecturale. Le palais impérial est la résidence officielle de l'empereur et de l'impératrice du Japon depuis que Tokyo est devenue la capitale politique et impériale du pays en 1868. Situé dans ce qui était autrefois la section intérieure du château d'Edo, siège du shogunat Tokugawa, cette magnifique structure au centre de Tokyo est entourée par des remparts et des douves. Sa splendide façade abrite un intérieur tout aussi élégant, avec notamment la salle de banquet d'État Hōmeiden, la salle à manger Rensui et la salle de réception Chōwaden parmi d'autres sections. À seulement deux occasions, le 2 janvier (Nouvel An) et le 23 février (anniversaire de l'empereur Naruhito), l'empereur et la famille royale émergent et saluent la foule derrière des fenêtres pare-balles. Magnifique combinaison de styles architecturaux modernistes et de nuances traditionnelles ancrées, le palais impérial constitue la fierté de Tokyo.



sankan.kunaicho.go.jp/index.html

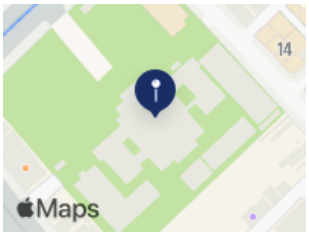
1-1 Off Daikanco-Dori, Tokyo

by Kevin Haas

Tsukiji Hongan-ji

"Ornate Stone Temple"

Tsukiji Honganji Temple was established in 1617 in the Yoshiwara area of Tokyo. It was relocated to Tsukiji after the great fire of 1657. The current architecture resembles that of Indian temples and was designed by Chuta Ota in 1935. Once a major complex of over fifty temples, Tsukiji Honganji is now noted for being the biggest temple in Japan made entirely of stone. This is the final resting place of the famous Edo Period artist, Hoitsu Sakai (1761-1828). The temple is also considered to be a pilgrimage owing to the artifacts of Prince Shotoku, Shinran Shonin, and Shonyō Shōnin preserved here.



+81 3 3541 1131

www.tsukijihongwanji.jp/tsukiji/index_e.html

3-15-1 Tsukiji, Tokyo

by bethom33

Marché extérieur de Tsukiji

"Produits et aliments de gros"

Ouvert initialement en 1935, l'historique marché de poisson de Tsukiji a créé un marché extérieur en raison de sa grande popularité. Appelé « Marché extérieur de Tsukiji », ce lieu animé vend une variété d'articles tels que des produits frais, du poisson, des ustensiles ainsi que des aliments prêts à manger. Le marché fut fondé pour répondre au besoin des clients particuliers, qui n'avait initialement pas le droit d'entrer dans la zone car elle était exclusivement réservée aux entreprises. Malgré la fermeture du marché de poisson historique, vous pouvez encore découvrir une culture unique dans ce marché extérieur.

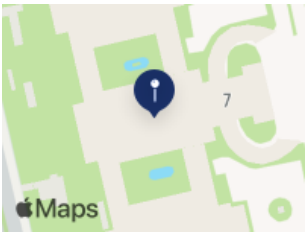
+81 3 3541 9466 | www.tsukiji.or.jp/english/ | 4-16-2 Namiyoke Dori Street, Tsukiji, Tokyo

by Wiiii

National Diet Building

"Center of Politics in Japan"

The National Diet Building was built in 1936. It is about 65.5 meters (215 feet) high and takes up 103 square meters (1108.7 square feet) of space. There are two free tours available: the first one is offered by the House of Representatives (this tour is not offered on Saturdays, Sundays and a holidays) and the second one is offered by the House of Councilors. In these tours, you will see the lobby, conference hall and central hall of the National Diet Building. You don't need to book in advance if you're going with less than nine people.



+81 3 5521 7445 | 1-7-1 Nagatacho, Tokyo

by Taiju Muto

Atago Jinja Shrine

"Climb the Slopes"

Named after Kyoto's famous Mount Atago in Arashiyama, Tokyo's Atago Jinja Shrine is a picturesque Shinto shrine on the hill. The striking red gate of the shrine opens to a large complex which was originally built during the 16th Century and rebuilt in 1958. During the Edo period it was also a choice location for cherry-blossoms. To approach the hillside shrine you must make a choice between two sets of stairs--easy and a difficult! You will find the Benten shrine in the center of a pond. An added attraction is the teahouse for a well-earned rest and refreshment.

+81 3 3431 0327 | www.atago-jinja.com/ | 1-5-3 Atago, Tokyo

by Wiiii

Yasukuni Shrine

"Shinto Shrine"

Built as a tribute to the soldiers and war heroes of Japan, the Yasukuni Shrine is a notable Shinto Shrine of the country. The shrine commemorates 2,466,532 people comprising of civilians and military and also including those from Taiwan and Korea who once served under the Japanese Emperor. Chinreisha, a separate shrine on the premise houses memorials for the soldiers who fought in opposition to Japan. The architecture of the wooden shrine is remarkable with green and gold embellished roofs and massive courtyards and quadrants dappled with cherry blossoms. The shrine has been a center of conflict, however, is also the hub for several festivals and events of the city. An intriguing site, the Yasukuni Shrine has garnered a lot of attention from locals as well as tourists.

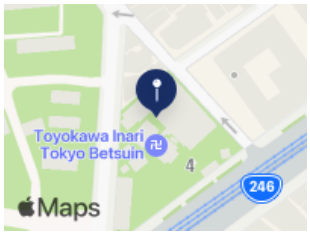
+81 3 326 8326 | www.yasukuni.or.jp/ | 3-1-1 Kudankita, Tokyo

by Benjamin Krause

Myogonji Temple (Toyokawa Inari Shrine)

"Where Zen and Shinto Meet"

A Zen temple and a Shinto shrine (dedicated to Inari, the Shinto god of harvests) co-exist on this site. This scenario was common until the Meiji restoration, when temples and shrines were officially separated. In the compound is a small shrine in honor of a famous Edo Period administrator, Tadasuke Ohoka. Two fox statues flank the main temple, which is protected by many small Inari shrines. While the architecture and presence of Shinto deities is glaring, the temple remains largely Buddhist. The renowned feature of the temple is Reiko-Zuka or Hill of Foxes, the shrine dotted with hundreds of fox statues wearing red bibs around their neck. Reiko-Zuka is dedicated to fox who is considered the messenger of God.



+81 3 3408 3414

www.toyokawainari-tokyo.jp/index.html

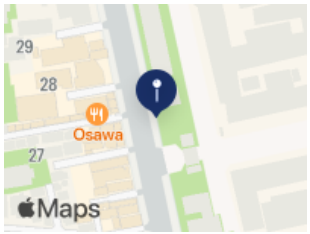
1-4-7 Moto-Akasaka, Tokyo

by Gussisaurio

Akamon

"Elegant National Treasure"

The elegant Akamon, a symbol of the University of Tokyo, is also an important national cultural treasure. Built to welcome Yasuhime, the daughter of the 13th generation Shogun Ienari, on her visit to the samurai Maeda Family in 1828, the gate got its name from its beautiful vermilion color, and its eaves still retain the Maeda Family crest. While you are on the grounds, pause to consider this century-old masterpiece.



+81 3 5321 3077

www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/whyutokyo/hongo_hi_007.html

7-3-1 Hongo, University of Tokyo, Tokyo

by "Public Domain"

Imado Jinja Shrine

"The Power Spot of Marriage"

Imado Jinja Shrine was built in 1083. This shrine suffered damage due to war and earthquakes, however it has been rebuilt each time. Imado Shrine is a famous place of marriage, and many people who want to find their true love visit here. This shrine is the birthplace of "Manekineko," a figure shaped like a cat that is said to be a symbol of prosperity and happiness.

+81 3 3872 2703

imadojinja1063.crayonsite.net/

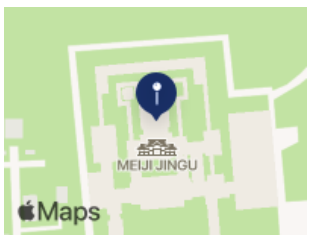
1-5-22 Imado, Tokyo

by Ray in Manila

Meiji-jingū

"Sanctuaire dédié à l'Empereur Meiji"

Dédié aux esprits divinisés de l'empereur Meiji et de l'impératrice Shoken, ce sanctuaire shinto fut initialement construit en 1920 sur le site d'un jardin d'iris qui était apprécié par le couple royal. L'empereur Meiji monta sur le trône en 1867, à l'apogée de la restauration de Meiji, faisant sortir le Japon des voiles du féodalisme pour entrer dans l'ère moderne. La sanctuaire nagare-zukuri traditionnel est bâti au milieu d'une forêt foisonnante et toujours verte de plus de 10 000 arbres de tout le Japon, témoignage de gratitude de la part du peuple. À la fois simple et élégant, le Meiji-jingū est isolé de l'effervescence de la ville, son linceul verdoyant adoucissant les sons de la métropole animée qu'est Tokyo. Non loin de là se trouve l'envoûtant jardin intérieur, un champ d'iris en fleurs en juin. L'Imperial Treasure House expose également le chariot de couronnement et plusieurs autres souvenirs intrigants de l'empereur Meiji et de l'impératrice Shoken. Le sanctuaire qui s'élève aujourd'hui est une reconstruction de l'original, qui remonte à 1958 après la destruction de son prédécesseur pendant la Seconde guerre mondiale.



+81 3 3379 5511

www.meijijingu.or.jp/en/

1-1 Off Metropolitan Expressway Route Number 4, Yoyogikamizonocho, Shinjuku Line, Tokyo

REJOIGNEZ-NOUS A:
cityseeker.com

Modalités | POLITIQUE DE CONFIDENTIALITé | API | CONTACTEZ-NOUS | COPYRIGHT (C) 2023 CITYSEEKER