

## "Best Historic Locations in Tokyo"

Realizzata per : Cityseeker

📍 11 Posizioni indicati



### 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.

📷 by CharlesRondeau

📞 +81 3 3571 5469

📍 8-7-5 Ginza, Tokyo



### Palazzo imperiale di Tokio

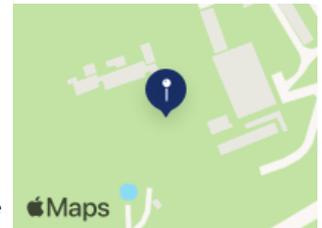
#### "Casa della famiglia reale"

Il glorioso Kōkyō (Palazzo Imperiale di Tokyo) è una magnifica struttura nel quartiere Chiyoda di Tokyo, immersa in un parco aperto. I giardini Fukiage, East e Ninomaru si affacciano sul palazzo, ricco di storia e esempio di eccellenza architettonica. Da quando Tokyo diventò la capitale politica e imperiale nel 1868, il Palazzo Imperiale divenne la residenza reale ufficiale. Situato in quella che un tempo era la sezione interna del Castello di Edo, sede dello shogun Tokugawa, questo edificio nel centro di Tokyo è racchiuso da mura e fossati. All'interno il palazzo risulta altrettanto elegante e comprende, tra le altre sezioni, la sala di gala Hōmeiden, la sala da pranzo Rensui e la sala per ricevimenti Chōwaden. Solo in due occasioni, il 2 gennaio (Capodanno) e il 23 febbraio (compleanno dell'imperatore Naruhito), l'imperatore e la famiglia reale si affacciano e salutano la folla da dietro finestre antiproiettile.

📷 by pierre9x6

🌐 [sankan.kunaicho.go.jp/index.html](http://sankan.kunaicho.go.jp/index.html)

📍 1-1 Off Daikanco-Dori, Tokyo



### Tsukiji Hongan-ji

#### "Ornate Stone Temple"

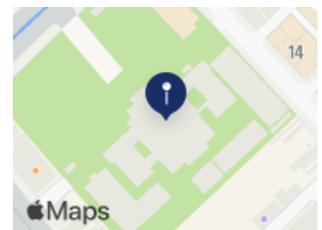
Tsukiji Honganji Temple was established in 1617 in the Yoshiwara area of Tokyo. It was relocated to Tsukiji after the great fire of 1657. The current architecture resembles that of Indian temples and was designed by Chuta Ota in 1935. Once a major complex of over fifty temples, Tsukiji Honganji is now 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.

📷 by Kevin Haas

📞 +81 3 3541 1131

🌐 [www.tsukijihonganji.jp/tsukiji/inde\\_x\\_e.html](http://www.tsukijihonganji.jp/tsukiji/inde_x_e.html)

📍 3-15-1 Tsukiji, Tokyo





by bethom33

## Mercato ittico di Tsukiji

"Vendita all'ingrosso di generi alimentari e merci"

Lo storico mercato del pesce di Tsukiji apre per la prima volta nel 1935 e grazie alla sua enorme popolarità si è espanso anche all'esterno. Conosciuto come il "mercato esterno" di Tsukiji, questo brulicante mercato vende una varietà di articoli inclusi prodotti freschi, pesce, utensili e cibi pronti. Il mercato è nato dall'esigenza di soddisfare i clienti non grossisti, ai quali inizialmente era precluso l'accesso all'area in quanto esclusivamente commerciale. Anche se lo storico mercato interno ha chiuso i battenti, si può ancora respirare la particolare atmosfera dello shopping nell'Outer Market.



+81 3 3541 9466

[www.tsukiji.or.jp/english/](http://www.tsukiji.or.jp/english/)

4-16-2 Namiyoke Dori Street, Tsukiji, Tokyo

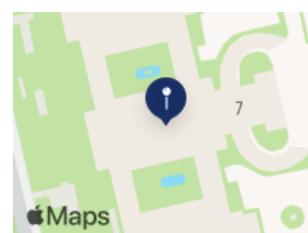


by Wiii

## 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/](http://www.atago-jinja.com/)

1-5-3 Atago, Tokyo



by Wiii

## 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/](http://www.yasukuni.or.jp/)

3-1-1 Kudankita, Tokyo

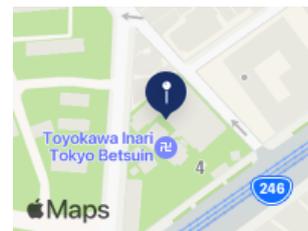


by Benjamin Krause

## 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](http://www.toyokawainari-tokyo.jp/index.html)

1-4-7 Moto-Akasaka, Tokyo

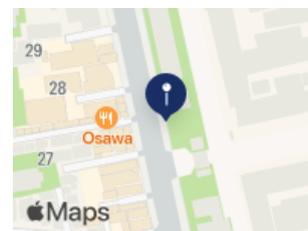


by Gussisaurio

## 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](http://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/](http://imadojinja1063.crayonsite.net/)

1-5-22 Imado, Tokyo



by Ray in Manila

## Santuario Meiji

"Santuario dedicato all'imperatore Meiji"

In memoria dell'imperatore Meiji e dell'imperatrice Shoken, questo santuario scintoista fu originariamente costruito nel 1920 nel luogo in cui si trovava un giardino di iris noto per essere stato prediletto dalla coppia reale. Salito al trono nel 1867, l'imperatore Meiji guidò il Rinnovamento Meiji facendo uscire il Giappone dal feudalesimo. Il tradizionale santuario nagare-zukuri è costruito in mezzo a una foresta sempreverde composta da numerosi alberi provenienti da tutto il Giappone; un segno di gratitudine donato dalla popolazione. Semplice, ma elegante, il Meiji Jingu è isolato dal trambusto di Tokyo grazie alla copertura di vegetazione che attenua i rumori della frenetica metropoli. Nelle vicinanze si trova l'incantevole giardino interno, un campo di iris che fiorisce in giugno. Nel museo del tesoro imperiale del santuario sono esposti anche la carrozza dell'incoronazione e diversi altri intriganti cimeli. Quello che si visita oggi è una ricostruzione del santuario originale, costruito nel 1958 dopo che il suo predecessore subì gravi danni durante la seconda guerra mondiale.



+81 3 3379 5511

[www.meijijingu.or.jp/en/](http://www.meijijingu.or.jp/en/)

1-1 Off Metropolitan Expressway Route

Number 4, Yoyogikamizonocho,  
Shinjuku Line, Tokyo

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