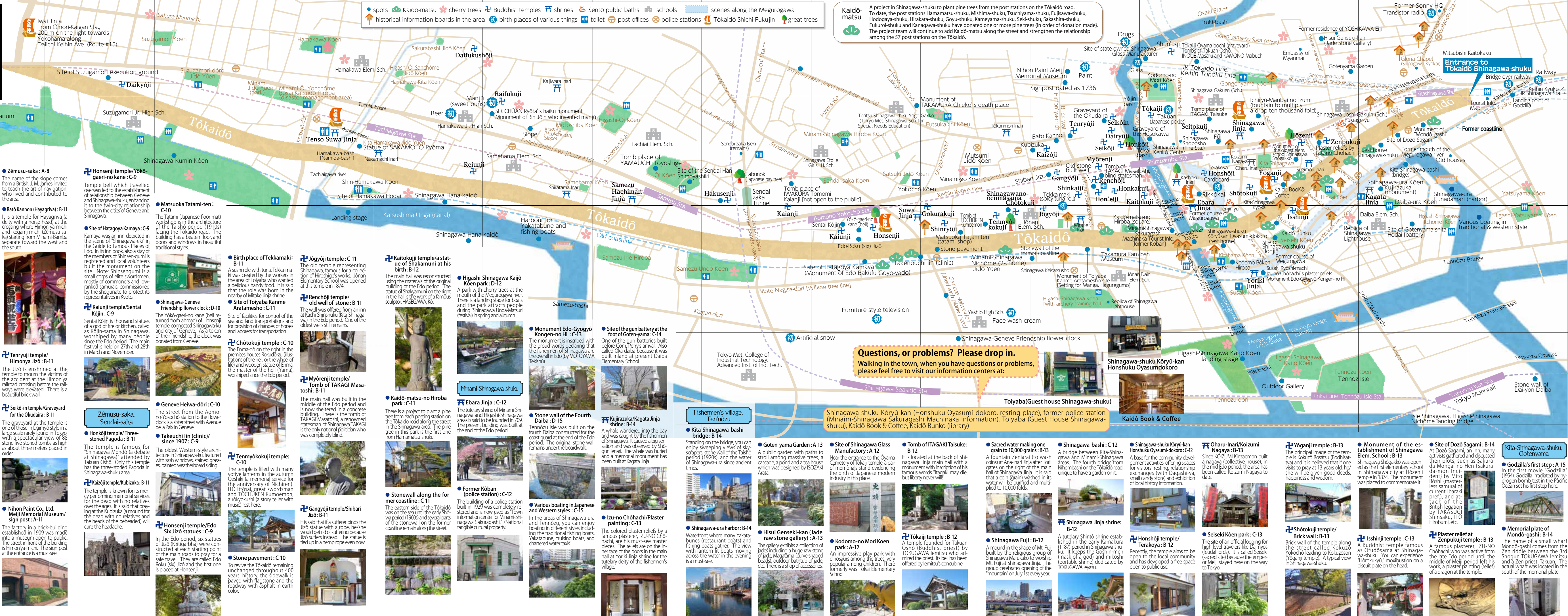


Official Map for Walking in Shinagawa-shuku

Major Places of Interest

- Hamakawa Hódai : B-4**
One of the gun batteries constructed by Tosa-han to prepare for the visit by foreign ships at the end of the Edo period. SAKAMOTO Ryōma is also said to have taken a part of the guards there.
- Katsushima Unga canal/harbor : C-6**
Citizen's relaxation place. A path with cherry trees, Hana-kaidō street, and the canal where fish and various waterfowl gather as well as Yakatabune and fishing boats.
- Raifukuji temple : B-6**
One of the oldest Buddhist temples in Shinagawa, founded in 950. There are monuments of HAYASHI Jōin who invented manjū (sweet buns) and of haiku by SEICHUJAN Ryōta, a haiku poet.
- Reiunji temple : B-5**
The temple worships the stone seated-statue of Enma, 93 cm in height, with inscription of the year 1680, the early Edo period.
- Shinagawa Kumin Kōen park : B-3**
A park for family recreation with a cycling course, sporting facilities and the nature including beautiful flowers of plum and cherry in spring, fresh green in early summer and colored leaves in autumn.
- Shinagawa Hana-kaidō : B-5**
Local people are planting various flowers every season along the Katsushima Unga canal.
- Site of Suzugamori execution ground : A-2**
Main execution ground equal to Kozukappara in the Edo period. There still remain the base stone in which Yaoya Oshichi (a girl who attempted arson for love) was burnt at the stake. The ground was closed in 1871.

- Takamura Chieko Memorial Monument : B-9**
A monument for TAKAMURA Chieko (Artist) with inscription of a poem 'Lemon Akai (lemon)' by her husband TAKAMURA Kōtarō (Poet, Sculptor). Local volunteers built it at the site of the hospital where Chieko was admitted.
- Zēmusu-saka : A-8**
The name of the slope comes from a British, J.M. James invited to teach the art of navigation, who lived and contributed to the area.
- Batō Kannon (Hayagriva) : B-11**
It is a temple for Hayagriva (a deity with a horse head) at the crossing where Himon-ya-michi and Ikegami-michi (Zēmusu-saka) starting from Minami-Bamba separate toward the west and the south.
- Site of Hatagoya Kamaya : C-9**
Kamaya was an inn depicted in the scene of 'Shinagawa-eki' in the Guide to Famous Places of Edo. In its inn book also a stay of the members of Shinsen-gumi is registered and local volunteers built the monument on the site. Note: Shinsen-gumi is a small corps of elite swordsmen, mostly of commoners and low-ranked samurais, commissioned by the shōgunate to protect its representatives in Kyoto.
- Kaiunji temple/Sentai Kōjin : C-9**
Sentai-jūin is thousand statues of a god of fire or kitchen, called as Kōjin-sama in Shinagawa, worshipped by many people since the Edo period. The main festival is held on 27th and 28th in March and November.
- Shinagawa-Geneve Friendship flower clock : D-10**
The Yokō-gaeri-no kane (bell returned from abroad) of Honsenji temple connected Shinagawa-ku and city of Geneve. As a token of their friendship, the clock was donated from Geneve.
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- Chōtokuji temple : C-10**
The Enma-dō on the right in the premlis houses Roku-zu (illustrations of the hell, or the wheel of life) and wooden statue of Enma, the master of the hell (Yama), worshipped since the Edo period.
- Kaidō-matsu-no Hiroba park : C-11**
The main hall was built in the middle of the Edo period and is now sheltered in a concrete building. There is the tomb of TAKAGI Masatoshi, a renowned statesman of Shinagawa. TAKAGI is the only national politician who was completely blind.
- Minami-Shinagawa-shuku**
The tutelary shrine of Minami-Shinagawa and Higashi-Shinagawa areas is said to be founded in 709. The present building was built at the end of the Edo period.
- Ebara Jinja : C-12**
The tutelary shrine of Minami-Shinagawa and Higashi-Shinagawa areas is said to be founded in 709. The present building was built at the end of the Edo period.
- Stone wall of the Fourth Daiba : D-15**
Tennōzu Isle was built on the fourth Daiba constructed for the coast guard at the end of the Edo period. The original stone wall remains under the boardwalk.
- Goten-yama Garden : A-13**
A public garden with paths to stroll among massive trees, a cascade, a pond and a tea house which was designed by ISOZAKI Arata.
- Site of Shinagawa Glass Manufacturer : A-12**
Near the entrance to the Oyama Cemetery of Tōkaiji temple, a pair of memorials stand evidencing the birth of Japanese modern industry in this place.
- Tomb of ITAGAKI Taisuke : B-12**
It is located at the back of Shinagawa Jinja main hall with a monument with inscription of his famous words 'tagaki may die, but liberty never will.'
- Sacred water making one grain to 10,000 grains : B-13**
A fountain Zeniarai (to wash coins) at Ana-Inari-jinja after Torii gates on the right of the main hall of Shinagawa Jinja. It is said that a coin (grain) washed in its water will be purified and multiplied to 10,000-folds.
- Shinagawa-bashi : C-12**
A bridge between Kita-Shinagawa and Minami-Shinagawa areas. The fourth bridge from Nihombashi on the Tōkaidō road, unique to have a garden on it.
- Shinagawa-shuku Kōryū-kan Honshuku Oyasumidokoro : C-12**
Since KOZUMI Kinzaemon built a nagaya (collective house), in the mid Edo period, the area has been called Kozumi Nagaya to date.
- Oharu-inari/Koizumi Nagaya : B-13**
A base for the community development activities, offering spaces for visitors' resting, relationship exchanges (with Dagahiyaya, small candy store) and exhibition of local history information.
- Shinagawa Ginja shrine : B-12**
A tutelary Shintō shrine established in the early Kamakura (1187) period in Shinagawa-shuku. It keeps the Goshin-men (mask of a god) and mikoshi (portable shrine) dedicated by TOKUGAWA Ieyasu.
- Shinagawa Fuji : B-12**
A mound in the shape of Mt. Fuji built by the religious group of Shinagawa Mamiakō to worship Mt. Fuji at Shinagawa Jinja. The group celebrates opening of the 'mountain' on July 1st every year.
- Honshōji temple/Terakoya : B-12**
Recently, the temple aims to be open to the local community and has developed a free space open to public use.
- Seiseki Kōen park : C-13**
The site of an official lodging for high-level travelers like Daimeys (feudal lords). It is called Seiseki (sacred site) because the emperor/Meiji stayed here on the way to Tokyo.
- Shōtokuji temple/Brick wall : B-13**
Brick wall of the temple along the street called Koku-zō Yōkocho leading to Koku-zō (Yoganji temple). A typical view in Shinagawa-shuku.
- Yōganji temple : B-13**
The principal image of the temple is Koku-zō Bosatsu (Bodhisattva) and it is believed that if one visits to pray at 13 years old, he/she will be given good deeds, happiness and wisdom.
- Monument of the establishment of Shinagawa Elem. School : B-13**
Shinagawa Shōgakkō was opened as the first elementary school in Shinagawa city at Hōreiji temple in 1874. The monument was placed to commemorate it.
- Site of Dozō Sagami : B-14**
At Dozō Sagami, an inn, many activists gathered and discussed their plots, such as 'Sakurada-Monari-no Hen (Sakurada-mon Incident)' by Mito Rōshi (masterless samurai of current Ibaraki pref.) and attack of the British lepton by TAKASUGI Shinsaku, ITO Hirobumi, etc.
- Kita-Shinagawa-shuku, Gotenyama**
In the first movie 'Godzilla' (1954), Godzilla irradiated by hydrogen bomb test in the Pacific Ocean set his first step here.
- Memorial plate of Mondō-gashi : B-14**
The name of a small wharf Mondō-gashi comes from the Zen riddle between the 3rd Shogun TOKUGAWA Iemitsu and a Zen priest, Takuan. The actual wharf was located in the south of the memorial plate.



Questions, or problems? Please drop in.
Walking in the town, when you have questions or problems, please feel free to visit our information centers at:

