



**C-1 市田邸**  
Ichida Family's House

Ichida Family's House was built in 1907 by Zenbei Ichida who run wholesale business of cloths. Besides the family's residence, rooms were partially used as a dormitories for the music school after the world war II. In order to preserve the house and utilize it for various cultural activities, NPO Taito Cultural & Historic Society (Taireki) was established in 2001. Ichida family rents the house to Taireki and Taireki subleases rooms to young residents. The main tatami room, Zashiki, on the ground floor is open to the public at reservation basis. It is used for wide range of activities such as children's gathering, tea ceremonies, etc.



**C-2 平櫛田中邸**  
Denchu Hirakushi House and Atelier

Denchu Hirakushi (1872-1979) is a known sculptor who studied with Tenshin Okakura and received Order of Culture, Japan's highest cultural award in 1964. Hirakushi built his atelier in 1919 on this site near Tokyo University of Arts. Later, he built his house adjacent to the atelier in 1922 and lived here with his family until 1970. The house and atelier was donated to Ihara city where he was born. After 2004, Taireki became involved in repairing, preserving and utilizing the house and atelier. It was used for a venue for art exhibitions, chamber music recitals and other events.



**C-3 谷中霊園**  
Yanaka Reien (Yanaka Cemetery)

Yanaka Cemetery occupies the major part of the Yanaka district. There are approximately 7000 tombs in the cemetery including the ones of Yoshinobu Tokugawa, Ichiro Hatoyama, Eiichi Shibusawa, and Taikan Yokoyama. The site was originally part of Tenohji Temple and the main alley in the cemetery used to be a primary approach to the temple. During the edo-era, many cafes and restaurants were located along the alley and a few still remains. That is why the local people still call the flower shop "Ochaya (Teahouse)".



**C-4 ギャラリー SCAI THE BATHHOUSE**  
SCAI THE BATHHOUSE

SCAI THE BATHHOUSE is a contemporary art gallery known for introducing Japan's avant-garde artists to the world as well as for helping exceptional artists from abroad to establish a presence in Japan. It opened in 1993 with the completion of the renovation of Kashiwayu, a venerable public bath with a 200-year history. The outside of the bathhouse possesses an elegant atmosphere, with its tiled roof and towering chimney. Inside, you will find very unique exhibition area with a neutral space and natural light from the high ceiling. Located in the traditional Yanaka district, it lies in the middle of an art zone and connects the historical context to contemporary art works.



**C-5 カヤバ珈琲**  
Kayaba Coffee

Kayaba Coffee is located at the corner where you enter the Yanaka District from the former Kan'eiji site. The two-stories building has unique appearance with its roof and eaves. After its opening in 1930's Kayaba Coffee served sweets and beverages, and became a landmark of the district. It used be a hub of the local community. After its closing in 2006, many people missed the place. In 2008, the building was rented out to Taireki and Kayaba Coffe has revived under a new management. Architect, Yuko Nagayama designed the renovation work and created cozy contemporary atmosphere based upon the existing elements from Taishyo and Showa era.

**T2 TOUR: UENO+YANESEN**



**Tour Itinerary**

8:00	meet @Ark Hills Plaza → Tokyo Metro Ginza Line, Tameike-Sanno Station	11:10	Lunch (Bento Box and Tea) @Okyokan (B-2)
8:50	meet @Tokyo Metro Ueno Station Ueno Tour: A-1 → A-2 → A-3	12:30	meet @Okyokan for Mr. Arakawa's talk (B-2) → The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures (B-4)
10:10	meet in front of the National Museum of Western Art (A-3) → ILCL (A-4)	14:00	meet @ Okyokan for Ms. Shiihara's talk (B-2) → Yanesen Tour: C-1~C-5 (option to stay at Okyokan and Meet @C-5)
11:00	West Gate of TOHAKU (B-1~5)	16:10	Tokyo Metro Nezu Station

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### A-1 上野恩賜公園 Ueno Park (Ueno Onshi Koen)

The Ueno Park, officially called Ueno Onshi Koen, is located on the top of a hill at the edge of Musashino plateau. That is why the park is still called "Ueno-yama (Ueno Mountain)." The compound was originally the site of Kan'eiji Temple established in 1625 in Edo-era. It is also known as for the site of Ueno war which took place in 1868, the battle between the Shogitai, the guardian of Edo government, and the allied forces of Satsuma and Chosyu, the new government. After the Meiji Restoration (1868), the Meiji government took over the site. Now, many cultural facilities are located in the park such as museums, concert halls and a zoo.



A statue of Takamori Saigo (1828-77) is located in a prime location of the park. Saigo was a Samurai warrior and played an important role in the process of the Meiji Restoration. The statue was erected in 1898 in order to illuminate Saigo's virtue.

After the establishment of Kan'eiji Temple, Kiyomizu-Kannon-do was built in 1631 by Tenkai, a Buddhist priest of the highest rank. Like temples in Hieizan protect a palace of Kyoto at the Kimon, a evil direction, Kan'eiji is located at north-east of Edo castle and was a guardian of Edo castle. Many similar buildings to the one in Kyoto were built in the compound of Kan'eiji. Kiyomizu-Kannon-do is one of the major remaining structure on the site.



### A-2 東京文化会館 Tokyo Bunka Kaikan

Tokyo Bunka Kaikan opened in April 1961, in response to public request for a venue to enjoy opera and ballet in Tokyo. It was built to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the city by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The Main Hall seats 2,303 people and is used for performances of opera, ballet, and large orchestras. The Recital Hall seats 649 people and houses chamber music performances and recitals. It was designed by Kunio Maekawa, who is one of three Japanese architects worked for Le Corbusier. Tokyo Bunka Kaikan is often described by the public as a leading modernistic architecture, a "music palace."



### A-3 国立西洋美術館 The National Museum of Western Art

The National Museum of Western Art was established in April 1959 and was based on the Matsukata Collection focusing on the Impressionist paintings and Auguste Rodin's sculptures. The museum's purpose is to provide the public with opportunities to appreciate western art. A historically important building designed by the internationally renowned 20th century architect Le Corbusier (1887-1965). The building was completed in March 1959 as a symbol of the resumption of diplomatic ties between Japan and France after World War II.



### A-4 国立国会図書館国際子ども図書館 National Diet Library, International Library of Children's Literature

The International Library of Children's Literature (ILCL) plays a part of the National Diet Library. ILCL collects, preserves, and makes available a wide range of Japanese and foreign children's books and related materials. It gives opportunities for children to become more familiar with books. ILCL is housed in the renovated building of the former Ueno Library, which was originally the Imperial Library. The renovation aimed to preserve and reuse the original building while adding new functions. The original building dates from 1906 and was extended in 1929. It is designed by Tadao Ando and Nikken Sekkei and was fully opened in 2002,

### B-1 東京国立博物館 The Tokyo National Museum (TOHAKU)

The Tokyo National Museum collects, and displays a comprehensive collection of art works and antiquities from Japan as well as other Asian countries. After its establishment in 1870's, it moved to the Ueno Park, the current location in 1882. This site originates from Kan'eiji Temple and a strong axis traces the former site plan, and determines the orientation of the museum's Main Building. The Main Building (HONKAN) was designed by Jin Watanabe, and completed in 1937. Teikan-style which is an eclectic style to bridge western and Japanese traditional architecture, was adopted in its design.



### B-2 応挙館 Okyokan

It was built in 1742 as a shoin (study/drawing room) at the Myogen'in temple in Aichi prefecture. After being relocated to the villa of Masuda Takashi in Shinagawa, Tokyo, it was donated to the Tokyo National Museum in 1933 and was moved to the current location. It is the largest teahouse in the garden. The ink paintings on the interior walls and sliding doors (the current installations are high-resolution digital reproductions) is painted by Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795). The tokoharitsuke paper panels depict old pine trees, stones and bamboo, whilst on the Koshishoji panels are young pine trees as well as stones and bamboo.



### B-3 庭園と茶室 Museum Garden and Teahouses

A large garden on the north side of Honkan originates from the Japanese garden of Kan'eiji Temple. It adds seasonal color to the Tokyo National Museum, rich in flowers of each season. During the height of the cherry blossom season and the crimson foliage season, it is open to the public. The five historic teahouses are located in the garden. Tengen was originally built in Fushimi, Kyoto by the famous tea master Kobori Enshu (1579-1647). These teahouses are occasionally used for tea ceremonies and other events, such as Haiku gatherings.



### B-4 法隆寺宝物館 The Gallery of Horyuji Treasures

The building was designed by Yoshio Taniguchi and has been furnished with the latest in conservation technology. The reference room on the 2nd floor mezzanine has the "digital archive" which allows visitors to view the entire collection of Horyuji Treasures on computer with explanations provided in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, English, and French. A restaurant is located on the ground floor. The Horyuji Treasures consist of over 300 valuable objects, mainly from the 7th - 8th century, which were donated to the Imperial Household by Horyuji Temple in 1878.



### B-5 黒門 Kuromon ("Black Gate")

This main gate used to adorn the main Edo residence of the feudal family of Ikeda, rulers over the Inshu country, located in the Marunouchi Daimyokoji lane. In the early Meiji period, the gate was transferred to the Crown Prince's residence before being moved again to prince Takamatsu's Villa and again to the Tokyo National Museum in 1954. The construction date of this gate remains unclear, yet judging from the architectural style and technique employed, late Edo period or 19th century seems likely dates of constructing. As a main feudal residence gate, this one and Akamon ("Red Gate") of the Tokyo University are the most representative specimens in Japan.

