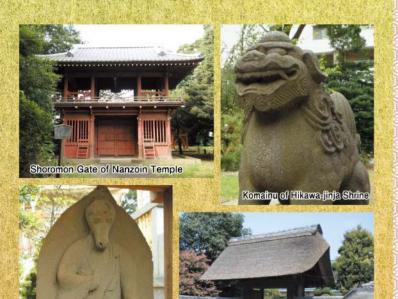
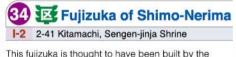
Nerima City







mid-19th century. It is approx. 5m high and approx. 15m in circumference. The first day of climbing season is celebrated every year on July 1



This fujizuka is approx. 3.7m high and approx. 15m in circumference. It is said to have been built in the early 19th century. No rituals are held for this fuilzuka at this time although you can climb it.



G-2 4-27 Tagara, Tenso-jinja Shrine

A monument that commemorates the trenching of Tagara-Yosui Irrigation Canal by drawing water from Tamagawa-Josui Agueduct. It was erected in 1893. The bottom front part is inscribed with the development of the trenching construction.

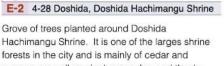


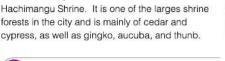
A gate in the "Yakui-mon" style where the main pillar is out of alignment to the center of the gate and is placed at the front. The roof is thatched. Originally the entire gate was painted with persimmon tannin. The munafuda (ridge tag) which was found from the attic states that the gate was rebuilt in 1860. (Viewed from the street only)



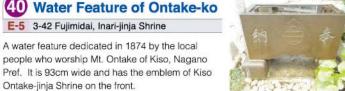
A monument built in 1728 to commemorate the safe completion of a pilgrimate to enshrine the scriptures to the 66 hallowed grounds around the nation. A statue of Sho-Kannon, 73cm tall, stands on top of the foundation stone.













J-5 1-59 Kotakecho, Sengen-jinja Shrine This fujizuka was built in the 19th century. It is 8m tall and 30m in diameter. It is open to the public on the first three days of the New Year, July 1 (the first day of climbing season), and on a ritual day in September. Ofuhi is a monument that engraves about the planting of cherry and maple trees on the bank of Senkawa Josui Aqueduct to commemorate the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Taisho in November 1915.



House of the Aoyagi Family

A wooden house built in 1928, roofed with Spanish tiles. Designed by Kiyoshi Kanazawa, who is said to have studied under American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. (Viewable from the street only)



I-5 1-26 Toyotamakami, Musashi University The album is a visual document of Senkawa Josui Aqueduct researched by the students of Musashi High School (under the old school system) in 1938-1941. Now that most of Senkawa Josui Aqueduct has become a culvert, the album is an important reference that shows how the area used to e back then

The auditorium was built in 1928 as the lecture hall of Musashi High School (under the old school system) It was designed by Japan's prominent architect Koichi Sato. The exterior of the two-story reinforced concrete building has a Gothic design, which shows the characteristics of the trend in the 1920s. Bldg. #3 was built in 1923 as the school building

of Musashi High School (under the old school system). The three-story reinforced oncrete building is symmetrical with the clock tower at the center. The triangular lecorations above the windows are in Art Deco style. It is the oldest modern einforced concrete building that remains in the city. *To visit, please make an inquiry at 03-5984-3712



The haiden was built by the mid-19th century. Originally it was used as a hall of worship and then as a kaguraden (a place to dedicate a dance to the god). Today it is used as an emado (a sanctuary to place the wooden plaque that people write their prayers or wishes on).

There are 8 chikaraishis on the side of the approach to the shrine. They were used by the youth to demonstrate physical strength. A big one is about 206kg in weight

41 Koshin Tower of Yawara E-4 4-36 Fujimidai

A stone monument erected in 1709. It is 150cm tall and has a square-shaped shade on top of it. The front side features a Shomen Kongo figure that stomps on an evil demon



42 Nagaya-mon Gate of the Enomoto Family Residence E-5 Minami-Tanaka 4-chome

A gate of the residence of the village headman, presumably tructed before late 19th century. Measures 13.5m in I and 4.5m in width. The gate takes the style of "Nagaya-mon" that has rooms on its sides. The roof has been changed from thatch to steel sheets. (Viewable from the street only)



43 Monument of Kanzo-in Temple by the Pupils E-5 4-15 Minami-Tanaka, Kanzo-in Temple

A stone monument erected in 1762 and stands 82cm tall. When a monk named Nichiden, who is said to have run a cram school at the location of Kanzo-in temple, passed away, his pupils (fudeko) built the monument in memory of their master.



44 Bonsho of Chomeiji Temple / Kio-mon Gate of Chomeiji Temple / Higashi-Koyasan Okuno-in Temple

The bonsho (Buddhist bell) was made by a caster from Kawaguchi, a famous production area of cast metal. With a total height of 115cm and mouth circumference of 63.2cm, it is made of copper and one of the oldest of its kind in the city.

The Nio-mon Gate features a pair of Nio (Buddha's guardians) statues. It has the architectural style of the late 17th

century and is one of the older existing buildings in the city. Higashi-Koyasan Okuno-in Temple is a hallowed ground area on the northwest side of the temple grounds. Starting from the erection of the stone tower in 1652, the area replicates the Koyasan Temple in Kishu (now Wakayama Pref.).



A statue of Ksitigarbha (Jizo Bosatsu) built in 1775. Standing at a height of 180cm at the roadside where Fuji Oyama-michi Road and Hashido-michi Road diverge, it also served as a signpost.



46 Yakui-mon Gate of the Masujima Family Residence

A gate in the "Yakui-mon" style where the main pillar is out of alignment to the center of the gate and is placed at the front is said to have been built around mid-19th century. The roof is thatched. The Masujimas was the family that established Chomeiji Temple and was involved in the development of the area. (Viewable from the street only)



5 Koshin Tower of Havashi Inari-jinja Shrine

6 Shoromon Gate

of Nanzoin Temple

is a gate for passengers. The overall gate is

H-6 1-15 Nakamura, Nanzoin Temple

J-5 1-7 Toyotama-kita, Hayashi Inari-jinja Shrine A square-column-shaped stone monument erected in 1663. The height excluding the foundation stall is 97cm in height. The lower part features embossed images of three monkeys and a rooster on each side.



statues stand on the sides of the 1st floor. The age of the gate is unknown, however, it is presumed from the style that it was built around the 18th century.

Sekido Shichimen Roku-Kannon Seishi Michi-Shirube

G-5 3-11 Nakamura, Ryobenzuka A stone pagoda built in 1740 with approx. 2.5m in height and in the shape of a seven-dimensional pillar Each side features each of the 6 Kannons and Seishi Bosatsu (bodhisattva), and the foundation stall shows north/south/east/west directions.



8 Pottery Excavated from House Site #5 of Nakamura-Minami Ruins Point #2

H-6 1-2-32 Nakamura-Minami, Nakamura-Minami Sports Exchange Center

6 potteries from 4,500 years ago excavated from a house site when a research was conducted on the land upon the construction of Nakamura-Minami Sports Exchange Center. The pottery with a base and in the shape of a shallow pot is rare. *Closed on: Second Monday of the month (opens if Monday falls on a holiday)

Hachiman-jinja Shrine

Water Feature of



of the letter "H" 10 Big Zelkova Tree of Nerima Hakusan-jinja Shrine

H-5 4-2 Nerima, Hakusan-jinja Shrine Presumed approx. 900 years old, this is one of the biggest trees in Japan. It is said that in 1083, on the way to a battle, warlord Minamoto no Yoshiie dedicated the tree to the shrine in the hope of victory. The tree, approx. 19m tall and approx. 8m in trunk circumference, is designated national natural treasure.



47 Bato Kannon of Miharadai D-3 2-6 Miharadai

A square-column-shaped tower erected in 1798 with a total height of 209cm. The top front part has an embossed seated figure of the Bato Kannon



48 Kyu-Uchida-ke Residence / **Ikebuchi Ruins**

D-5 5-13 Shakujii-machi, Ikebuchi Historic Park a house of a farming family. The main part is approx. 15.5m x 10m and has 4 rooms. On the northwest side of the main part, there is an annex room of approx. 6.4m x 4.3m. The roof is thatched. Presumed to have been built around 1890, the house was originally located in Nakamura, Nerima City, and have been moved to the current place in 2010

*Closed on: Mondays (opens if Monday falls on a holiday) Ikebuchi ruins are located on a plateau approx. 46m above sea level, between Shakujii River on the south and Sampoji Pond valley on the north. The ruins from approx. 15,000 years ago to approx. 4,500 years ago as well as those from the 15th century were found. After the investigation, the ruins were buried back and now oreserved as "Ikebuchi Municipal Historic Park."

49 Sekido Rokumen Roku Jizo / **Oribe Doro** D-5 5-19 Shakujii-machi, Zenjo-in Temple

Sekido Rokumen Roku Jizo was built in 1716. It is a stone monument in the total neight of 80cm and has a shade on top of a hexagon-column-shaped tower. Each of the six sides features one embossed

Ksitigarbha, which has different styles and belongings. Oribe Doro (a style of stone lantern) were built in 1673 by the worshippers before their death, in memory of themselves. The stone tower has the total height of 126cm. A part of the upper part is missing and the foundation stone was added later. The upper part is constricted and the back side features a carving figure of a fabric weaver in long robe.

50 Shakujii-jo Castle Ruins Marsh Plant Community of Sanpoji Pond C-5 1-27 Shakujiidai, Shakujii Metropolitan Pa



Shakujii-jo Castle ruins are located on a plateau between Shakujii River and Sampoji Pond valley. It was a stronghold of the Toshima clan, a local ruling family that had ruled the area since the early 14th century. Although the castle was destroyed by the attack of Ota Dokan, a warload based in Edo-jo Castle, there are still ruins of its earthwork and dry moat. The marsh plant community of Sampoji Pond grows in Sampoji Pond, a spring-fed pond of the Musashino Plateau. When it was designated as the national natural treasure in 1935, the pond was luxuriant with



11) To Grave and Epitaph of Ono Ranzan Grave of Ikenaga Do-un

H-4 4-27 Nerima, "Juikkaji" cemetery Ono Ranzan (1729-1810) was a scholar who researched on herbs, animals and minerals. His grave was originally in Asakusa but was moved here around 1927 due to the Great Kanto Earthquake. The gravestone features his achievements and the stone lid used in the cinerary facility

features an epitanh by his nuni * The epitaph is now preserved at Shakujiikoen Furusato Museum. ♦ Ikenaga Do-un (1674-1737) lived in Edo. An excellent

calligrapher, he attracted fame as a professional engraver of seals on wood and stones. His grave was originally in Asakusa but was moved here around 1927 due to the Great Kanto Earthquake. The gravestone features the afterlife names of Do-un and his wife on the front, and the deceased years on the back

12 Neno-Hijiri Kanzeon Monument G-4 5-7 Nukui, Enko-in Temple

Built in 1810 by local merchants, the stone mark represents "Neno-Hijiri Kanzeon", one of the Kannons, and measures 175cm in height and 37.5cm in width in the shape of a square column. There used to be a shrine nearby that enshrines this kannon, crowded on hoppings.



Two signposts stand at a spot where Kivotomichi Road diverges to the direction of Higashi-Koyasan Chomeiji Temple (3-10 Takanodai). They were erected in 1799, and one features a rare Chinese classics of praises for Chomeiii Temple and the signpost

14 Monument to the Victims of the Great Kanto Earthquake I-3 1-19 Nishiki, Enmyo-in Temple

A stone monument 105cm tall erected in August 1924 by the

factory workers and dedicated to the souls of 9 factory workers who fell victim of the Great Kanto Earthquake in September 1923. The factory used to be located near Nerima Station.

15 Issekiroku Jizo of Konjo-in Temple Big Gingko Tree of Konjo-in Temple I-2 2-4 Nishiki, Konjo-in Temple

A stone monument erected in September 1656. Approx. 2m tall, the boat-shaped monument has six embossed standing images of Ksitigarbha. The gingko tree that grows in front of the main hall on the left upon entering the temple gate is 18.0m tall and 5.0 in trunk circumference. It is said that it was hand-planted by the Edo Shogunates third Shogun Tokunaga lemitsu.



51 Bonsho of Samboji Temple / Gate of Samboji Temple / **Plank Monument of Yonembutsu** of Eikvo 8 (A.D.1436)

C-5 1-15 Shakujiidai, Samboji Temple Bonsho (Buddhist's bell) was created in 1675 by a caster of Edo. The copper bell, 164.4cm in total height and 85.8cm in mouth circumferenct, hangs from a belfry.

The temple gate is also called "Onarimon". It is said that Tokugawa lemitsu, the third shogun of the Edo Shogunate, visited the temple on falco hunting in the early 17th century and passed through the gate of that time ("onari" refers to the visit of the shogun). The current gate was builte in 1827 and vas renovated in 1953.

The plank-shaped monument was made on the night of an autumn festival in 1436, when people chanted the mantra and made this to pray for their own happiness in the next world. It is the oldest plank-shaped monument made for this purpose. It is 126cm tall. To view this monument, please ask at the reception area.

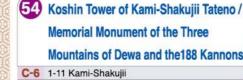


C-5 1-18 Hikawadai, Hikawa-jinja Shrine

The water feature was built in 1727, making it the oldest water feature that remains in the city. The width is 108cm, and it features an inscription on the front which states that the water feature belongs to the guardian shrine of the area. The stone lanterns are a left/right pair and each has a height of 139cm. It was donated in 1699 by Toshima Yasumitsu and his son Yasutaka, who were the servants of the Shogun Tokugawa of the Edo Shogunate and self-proclaimed descendent of the Toshima family that owned the Shakujii Castle until 1477. The tower on the right side is partly lost.



irrigation water was cut in 1871 to irrigate 10 villages in its basin. Today, the only part that clearly shows the trace of the irrigation water remains in Ikoi-no Mori at approx. 47m in length.



The Koshin Tower is a stone monument built in 1704, which has a shape that resembles a shogi piece. The front side features reliefs of a standing image of Shomen Kongo and the three monkeys. The memorial monument was erected in 1842 to worship the Three Mountains of



J-3 1-7 Hikawadai, Johoku Chuo Metropolitan Park A housing site from the 2nd-10th century was

discovered when the research was conducted on the land 1955-56. Of the housing from circa 8th century, one shed has been restored and another vertical caves housing site is exposed for viewing.

17 Japanese Umbrella Pine of Kodenji Temple

I-3 3-24 Hikawadai, Kodenji Temple

The biggest Japanese umbrella pine in the city is 14m tall and 2.4m in circumference. Although presumed to be several nundred years old, the tree is still as vigorous as ever.

18 Komainu / Square-column-shaped Water Feature / Ohikawa-no-Chikaraishi of Hikawa-jinja Shrine I-3 4-47 Hikawadai, Hikawa-jinja Shrine

The Komainu is a pair of stonework in lion figures, each 60cm tall. Built in 1787, they are the oldest of its kind that remain in the shrines in the city. The water feature is a stone monumer built in 1747 and 61cm tall. Its square-column shape is rare and is the only one left in the shrines in the city. There are six chikaraishis inside the temple grounds. In 18th-19th centuries those stones from the river bed were often carried by the youth to demonstrate their physical strength.

19 Sogyo Bato Kannon H-3 2-26 Hayamiya, Honju-in Temple

A 44cm-tall stone monument built in 1823. The figure of a sitting horse wearing a monk's robe is the only one of its kind in



A camphor tree that is estimated to be 90-100 years old, with a height of 20.7m. About 2m above the ground there is an evidence of the trunk having been cut off and the trunk diverges into two from there.



H-4 Hayamiya 3-chome The residence is surrounded by 21 zelkova trees each of which are more than 2m in trunk

circumference, including the giant one in front of the gate that is 30m tall. There are 309 trees that are 2m or taller. The trees surrounding the resident were used for protection from winds and the sun, and the fallen leaves in the premises were used for agricultural fertilizer and fuel for daily lives. (Viewable from the street only)

55 Marubori Shomen Kongo **Koshin Tower**

D-5 5-7 Shimo-Shakujii

A stone monument erected in 1727 and standing at approx. 150cm tall. The entire tower was carved out from a single stone, and its base features an evil demon and hree monkeys.



arrive on the 23rd day of the lunar calendar and worship it.

he tower is made of stone and stands at 117cm of height.

57 Spring Water of Yanokama C-3 2-27 Higashi-Oizumi

Springwater from the right bank of Shirako River, which creates a small stream and runs into the main stream of Shirako River. People who worship Mt. Fuji used to purify themselves by bathing here before they embarked for pilgrimage.

58 Makino Memorial Garden (Site of Makino Tomitaro's Residence) B-4 6-34 Higashi-Oizumi, Makino Memorial Garden

A site of the residence where renowned botanist Makino Tomitaro (1862-1957) used to live from 1926 until his death. More than 300 plants grow here, such as Japanese bamboo Suekozasa that Makino discovered and named, as well as tilia kuisiana, sendaiya (Japanese cherry), and Chichibufuii to name a few. The memorial museum features Makino's cherished object and opens his study room. *Closed on: Tuesdays (Opens when Tuesday falls on a holiday)

59 Willow Tree of Igashira B-4 7-34 Higashi-Oizumi, Oizumi Igashira Park Two salix chaenomeloides trees that grows at the

waterfront of Igashira Pond, a spring of the upper basin of Shirako River. Salix chaenomeloides grows mainly in humid areas such as riverbanks on lowlands, and has the characteristics of a water-side plant. The southern tree is 8.8m tall and the northern 6.2m.

60 🗷 Bonsho of Myofukuji Temple B-3 5-6 Minami-Oizumi, Myofukuji temple The copper bonsho (Buddhist bell) has a total height of

130cm and a mouth circumference of 77cm. It was made in 1664 by a caster from Edo, who recasted the former bonsho. It is inscribed of the history of Myofukuji Temple in writing.



22 Sapanese Wisteria of Nerima-Higashi Elementary School

H-3 1-30 Kasugacho, Nerima-Higashi Elementary School A big tree with maximum circumference of 1m at the root. In the blooming season of May, it bears long trusses of royal blue flowers and offers a magnificent view. The tree was transplanted by the local people from Asahicho in the city to commemorate the establishment of the school in 1961. (Viewable from the street)

23 Monument by Kono Chimpei's Pupils (fudeko G-4 3-2 Kasugacho, Jufuku-ji Temple

A monument in memory of Kono Chimpei (deceased 1835), who had opened a cram school near Jufuku-ji Temple to teach reading, writing, and math to children. The square-column shaped stone monument is 1.6m tall and was erected in the late 19th century or later by his pupils (fudeko).



One of the oldest temple bells in the city, made in 1701. It is 134cm tall and 77cm in mouth diameter



conducted on the land and ruins from each era approx. 35,000 to 200 years of age were discovered. The reference exhibition room in the school showcases many excavated artifacts. *Reservation required for viewing: call 03-3926-7102

26 Enjo Hoshi-zuka G-4 5-35 Kasugacho

A semisphere-shaped burial mound of a monk, with approx. 10m in circumference and approx. 1.5m high. Also called "Mimizuka". The stone monument at the shrine on the top of the

27 Stone Statue of Oyama Fudo Myo-o of Hachiman-iinia Shrine F-4 1-16 Takamatsu, Hachiman Shrine

In the old days, Nerima was a farming village and people worshipped Ovama, which enshrined Shinto and Buddhist deities related to agriculture. The stone monument has a total height of 213cm, and a statue of Fudo Myo-o related to the belief in Oyama sits on top of the square-column-shaped monument.

28 Plank-shaped Koshin Tower of **Takamatsu**

G-4 1-22 Takamatsu

A plank-shaped stone monument erected in 1663. Its height excluding the platform is 112cm, and there are three monkeys embossed on the front center

61 Fawn lily Community D-2 1-6 Oizumi-machi, Shimizuyama-no Mori The community was found in 1974 and a recreation forest was formed in 1976. In 2017, the area was made into a park to preserve the natural environment that encourages the wild growth of the fawn lilies, as the only major fawn lily community in the 23 cities of Tokyo. The flowers bloom mainly between late March and early April.

62 Fujizuka of Nakazato

(Open to public during blooming season only)

D-2 1-44 Oizumi, off Yasaka-jinja Shrine This fujizuka is 12m high and 30m in diameter. It is presumed to stone monument from the early 19th century at the mound, it may date back to then. The first day of the climbing season is

63 Falcon Hunting Place **Monument of Owaridono**

celebrated every year on August 1.

D-2 3-16 Oizumi, Oizumi Dai-ichi Elementary School A stone monument that states that the place used to be a falcon hunting place used by the Tokugawa clan of Owari, the daimyo (feudal lord) who are related to the Edo Shogunate family. The square-column shaped tower is approx. 1.2m tall and was made sometime between the late 17th century and the early 19th century. It is on the right hand side of the school gate. (Viewable from the street only)

64 Water Feature and Shrine Gate Dedicated by the People of Iga

C-3 5-15 Oizumi-machi, Hikawa-jinja Shrine A water feature and a shrine gate dedicated by the Iga-shu (people of Iga), who collectively ruled this area

between the 17th and late 19th centuries. The lga-shu used to be a group of ninias who had lived in Iga until the 16th century, however, they lived in Edo by then and were commissioned to rule this area by the shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate. Both are made of stone and were built in 1849. The only remains of the shrine gate are the columns on both sides. The lower front part of the water feature has the names of the 9 main figures of the Iga-shu, and the shrine gate features the names of 99 members of the Iga-shu.

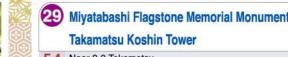
65 Statues of Enma, C-3 6-24 Oizumi-machi, Kyogakuin Temple

Stone statues of Enma (Yama; king of afterlife) and Juo (ten rulers of the afterlife), who, in Buddhism, bring the dead to justice according to his/her good and bad deeds. The Enma statue is 110cm in total height, whereas the Juo statures are 72cm tall. 5 out of 10 Juo statues are grafted of other statues' heads. The Dandato features two heads of a gentle-faced woman and an angry-faced man carved out from a stone. Its total height is 95cm. It is made for the Enma to judge if the deed is good or bad. It is said that if the deed is good, the gentle face exhales good smell, and if bad, the angry face spit fire from its mouth. Both statues were built in 1690 and stand at the side of the belfry.

66 Site of Former Oizumi Village Office B-3 2-2 Oizumi-Gakuen-cho, Oizumi Nakajima Park

Oizumi Village was born in 1891 by an annexation of several villages.

A two-story wooden village office building, built in 1922, used to be here. There is a monument at the southwest corner of the park that says "Commemoration of the construction of Oizumi Village office building." The official work of the village was conducted here until Oizumi Village was incorporated in Itabashi City in 1932



F-4 Near 2-3 Takamatsu

♦ The flagstone memorial monument was erected in 1807

At the corner of a cross road approx. 100m northeast of Doraku-hashi Bridge

commemorate the installation of flagstones on Kiyoto-michi Road in this area in order to facilitate traffic. The monument is inscribed with place names other than the villages in Nerima, which shows that there was a wide range of villages along Kiyoto-michi Road associated with the installation. ♦ The Koshin Tower was erected 1715. It is 180cm tall and has a square-shaped shade on top of it. The front side features a Shomen Kongo figure and the three

30 K Nio Statues Dedicated by Hattori Hanzo F-4 3-19 Takamatsu, Ontake-jinja Shrine

monkeys to name a few.

A pair of Nio (Buddha's guardians) statues made of stone and approx. 1m tall, built in 1706. One statue has a name "Hattori Hanzo-I Fujiwara Yukitaka" inscribed on its back. This person is thought to have something to do with Hattori Hanzo (1542-96), a warlord who led the ninjas of Iga

31 S Oyama-michi Road Signpost of Shimo-Nerima

I-2 Near 1-25 Kitamachi A stone monument erected in 1753 and approx. 1.5m tall.

shows that the road beyond leads to Oyama.

32 Grave of the Senkawa Family / Hansho of Amidado Temple I-2 2-18 Kitamachi, Amidado Temple

Josui Aqueduct. They moved from Edo to here in Kitamachi in 1737. The hansho (small Buddhist bell made from copper) was made in 1843 by the caster from Edo. It is 59cm tall and 33.5cm in mouth circumference, and is inscribed of the fact that



Nio Statue of Kitamachi I-2 2-38 Kitamachi, Kitamachi Kannon-do Temple ♦ The seated statue of Sho-Kannon is 270cm in total height, making it the largest stone Buddha that remains in the city. It was built in 1682. Its foundation is

from a wide range of areas. The Nio (Buddha's guardians) statues are a pair of stone statues built in 1683. They are 115cm and 118cm tall, respectively, and stand in front of the Kannon-do temple gate

67 Bato Kannon of Mighty Sobe-6 B-3 2-2 Oizumi-Gakuen-cho

The chikaraishi, a stone used by youth to demonstrate physical strength, was inscribed of letters and made into a Bato Kannon. Maximum length is 50cm. It was made in 1840 This stone has a legend regarding the mighty Sobe-e and his

68 Senkawa Josui Aqueduct Site A-7~B-7 Sekimachi-Minami 2-4-chome

Senkawa Josui Aqueduct was diverged from Tamagawa Josui Agueduct in 1696 to send drinking the aqueduct suplied water to rice paddies in the

69 Homestead Woodland of the Iguchi Family

B-7 37 Tatenocho The house is surrounded by an approx. 200-year-old zelkova tree and a hedge of hiirag

mokusei (a species of osmanthus fragrans), as well as the Korean hornbeam and Quercus myrsinifolia. The trees surrounding the resident were used for protection from the winds and the sun. (Viewable from the street only)

70 Kankan Jizo of Seki B-6 1-18 Sekimachi-Higashi

A stone statue of Ksitigarbha with a total height of 2m, presumed to have been built in 1711. The onomatopoeic name comes from the way people prayed to this statue by striking it with a stone, which is written in a topography from the early 19th century.

Monument of Shakujii Kashatan (train station D-4 3-23 Shakujii-machi

opening of Shakujii train station on the Musashino Railway in 1915 (now Shakujii-Koen Station of Seibu Ikebukuro Line), standing at 351.5cm tall in total. It is inscribed of the history and nearby highlights such as Shakujii Castle, Sanhoji Pond, and Chomeiji Temple, the convenience and joy brought by the completion of the railway, and the names of the advocates of the erection of the monument.

Toyotamakita6-12-1, Nerima-ku, Tokyo Phone: 03-5984-2442 November 2019

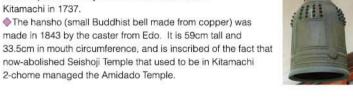


















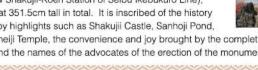












A fujizuka is a small mound in the shape Every 60 days came the "Koshin" day when people spent the nigh

was popular in the Edo period, people made replicas so that they can climb Mt. Fuji locally. Many people visit the fuji locally. Many people visit the fujizuka as it is said that it brings you the same luck as climbing the real Mt. Fuji.