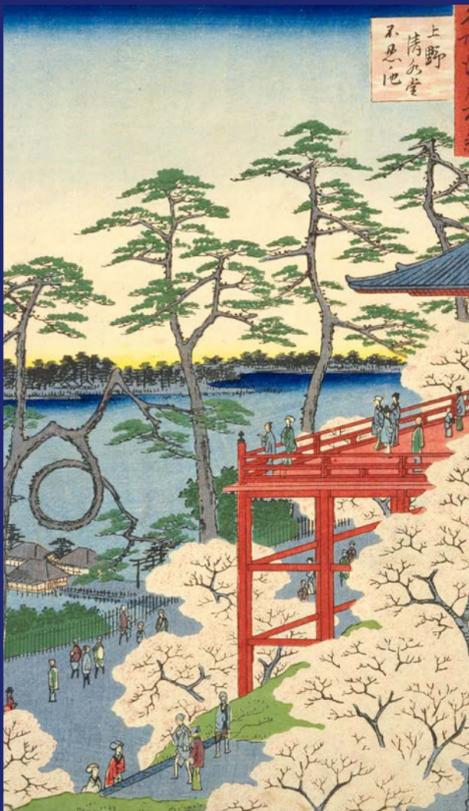


Edo-Tokyo City of water & culture

Ueno, Hongo, Korakuen

Shinobazu Pond
Sanshiro Pond, the University of Tokyo
Kingozyaka
Well at Former Residence of Ichiyo Higuchi
Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens

Old Tokyo Walking Guide No.3 English



Trace Edo & Tokyo's culture through its water

A city of water formed by topography and canals

Tokyo's predecessor Edo was a city of water. It was defined by its topography and waterways, and filled with gardens built to resemble famous scenic spots. Before railroads, water transport played a central role in the city's economy, and waterside spaces were essential to life, industry, and recreation in pre-modern Tokyo. Go in search of this heritage that has shaped the city from Edo until the modern day.

Follow gardens and literature as your guide

Edo was filled with the estates of feudal lords, many of which included strolling gardens centered on ponds. These ponds made use of natural rivers and water, and were decorated with islands or hills that recalled the scenery of Kyoto and China and reflected the feudal lords' aesthetic tastes and rich imaginations. Later, Meiji novelists Natsume Soseki and Ogai Mori interwove their fictitious tales with the real-world settings of the ponds at Shinobazu in Ueno and the old Kaga Domain residence. Let these gardens and literature guide us on a journey through the past and present of Edo and Tokyo.



Above: Shinobazu(Pond) Uyeno Tokio by Kimbei, Kusakabe(1880-1890), New York Public Library
Cover image: "One Hundred Famous Views of Edo: Ueno Kiyomizu-do, Shinobazu Pond," Utagawa Hiroshige, 1856. Kiyomizu Kannon-do in Ueno was built to resemble the scenery of Kyoto. The crimson hall surrounded by cherry blossoms stands in front of crowds by Shinobazu Pond, one of Edo's major attractions.

City of water route through Ueno, Hongo, and Korakuen

A two-hour walk through the city of water

The area of Ueno, Hongo and Korakuen is richly defined by its topography and waterways, including the ponds at Shinobazu in Ueno and in former feudal estates that have endured from Edo into the present. Sanshiro Pond (Spot 2) and the Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens (Spot 5) remain from the former estates of the Kaga and Mito domains. The area was also home to many late-19th and early-20th century scholars, who traversed the area's hills and alleyways, living and working next to now-buried streams. With the theme of water, take a journey through this area of Edo gardens and residential spaces.

City of water route

Distance: around 3.5 km

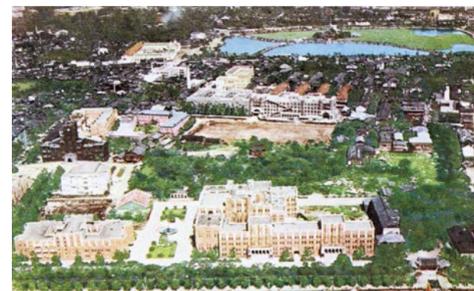
Time needed: 2 hrs

Access to Shinobazu Pond

5-10 minute walk from Ueno Station on the JR Lines and Tokyo Metro Ginza and Hibiya Lines, or Yushima Station on the Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line

Access to Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens

Toei Oedo Line, JR Chuo and Sobu Lines, Tokyo Metro Tozai, Yurakucho and Namboku Lines at Iidabashi Station
Tokyo Metro Marunouchi and Namboku Lines at Korakuen Station



Postcard depicting Shinobazu Pond and the University of Tokyo from above, 1929. Collection of Jōji Hayashi. Sanshiro Pond can be seen in the front, Shinobazu Pond in the back.



Bunkyo Ichiyo Memorial (Photo courtesy of Bunkyo Ward)

Major festivals

Please check the Internet for specific dates.

May 5 Kingyozyaka

Goldfish Festival

Goldfish enthusiasts take part in an exhibition, while visitors can enjoy goldfish catching, lectures, painting workshops and other events.

Saturday and Sunday in mid-May University of Tokyo Hongo campus

May Festival (Gogatsusai)

The May Festival is the University of Tokyo's main student-run festival, dating back to 1923. Students plan academic and cultural activities held around the campus.

September Shinobazunoike Bentendo

Minarukane Festival

Once per year, the temple's main deity is displayed. It is said that wrapping money in paper on this lucky day will lead to wealth.

November 23 Hōshinji Temple

Bunkyo Ichiyo Memorial

Ichiyo Higuchi spent around ten years living in Bunkyo Ward. On the anniversary of her death on November 23, this temple holds a service and readings of her works.

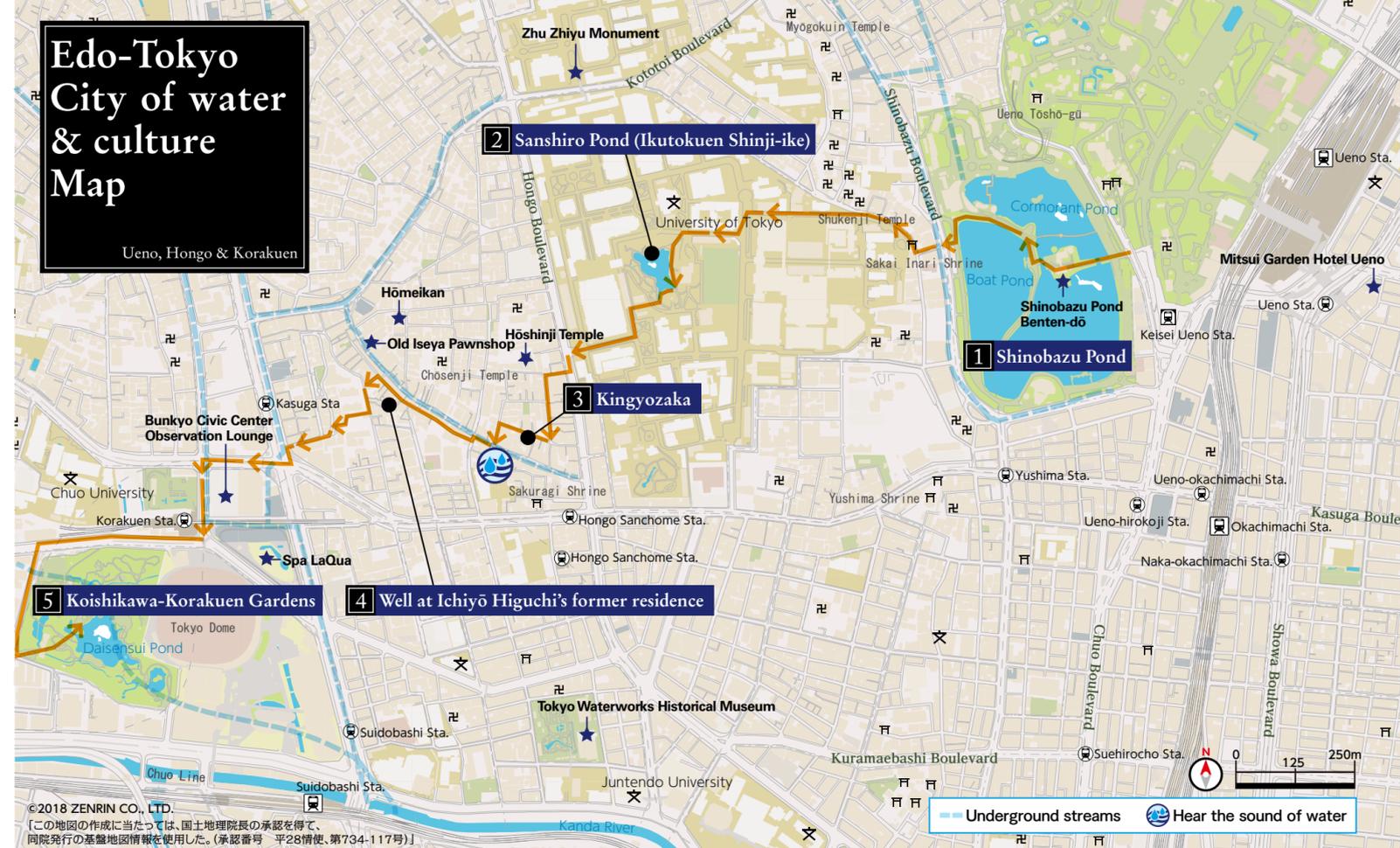
Mid-November to early December Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens

Enjoy autumn leaves

Japanese maples, wax trees, zelkova, and ginkgo turn a rich variety of autumn colors. Particularly beautiful is the area around the Tsuten-kyo Bridge.

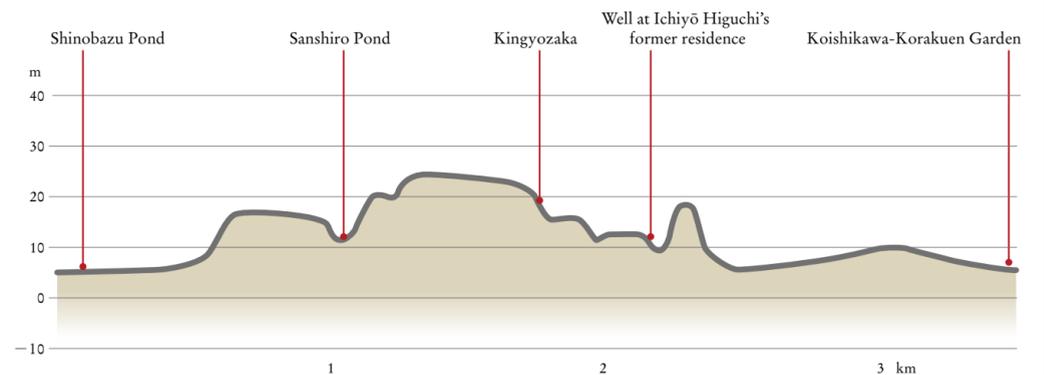
Edo-Tokyo City of water & culture Map

Ueno, Hongo & Korakuen



Varied topography created a town of gardens and scholars

This area is criss-crossed by hills and valleys, each shaping the flow of water. The Aisome River that flowed into the northwest side of Shinobazu Pond, the Koishi River, and other small streams were buried, while the Kanda aqueduct that once provided drinking water to Edo was abolished. Now, only faint noises from manholes and other traces of these flows remain, but this route offers hints of how closely water was connected to the gardens and living spaces of Edo and early Tokyo.



Locations introduced in this guide

Shinobazu Pond

Address...3 Uenokoan Ikenohata, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-00071
Phone...03-3828-5644
Admission...Free
Hours...5:00-23:00 (Bentendo 9:00-17:00)

Sanshiro Pond, the University of Tokyo

Address...7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8654
Admission...Free
Hours...7:00-18:00

Kingozyaka

Address...5-3-15 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Phone...03-3815-7088
Open...11:30-21:30 (until 20:00 on weekends & holidays)
Closed Monday, 3rd Tuesday (open in case of holidays, closed the following day), 12/30-1/4
WEB...http://www.kingozyaka.com

Well at Ichiyō Higuchi's former residence

Address...4-32 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Phone...03-5803-1174 (Bunkyo Ward office)
WEB...http://www.city.bunkyo.lg.jp/bunka/kanko/spot/ato/ichiyo.html

Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens

Address...1 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0004
Phone...03-3811-3015
Admission...¥300
Open...9:00-17:00 (entry until 16:30)
WEB...https://www.tokyo-park.or.jp/park/format/index030.html

Sponsors



See, listen, and imagine Water in Tokyo's gardens and literature

Edo-Tokyo was shaped by its hills and waterways, around which feudal estates, living areas, and the worlds of literature flourished. Explore history along this route of water.

1 Once upon a time, Edo was a city of water!

► Central to the city's evolution

Tokyo's predecessor Edo was built at the edge of the Musashi Plain, overlooking Edo Bay, and grew as a waterborne city of canals. The rich heritage of commerce, industry and recreation that once enlivened the city's waterways was gradually lost as many of the ponds were filled in and canals buried to accommodate urban growth.

This walking route follows traces of water from Ueno through Hongo and Korakuen. Along the way, use your eyes, ears, and imagination to appreciate how water shaped the creation of gardens, and how Meiji writers intertwined



Looking down upon Benten Island in Shinobazu Pond today from the stairs near Kiyomizu Kannon-do.

their literature and living environment to mix the everyday and the unusual.

2 Edo's gardens were party venues

► Gardens centered on ponds

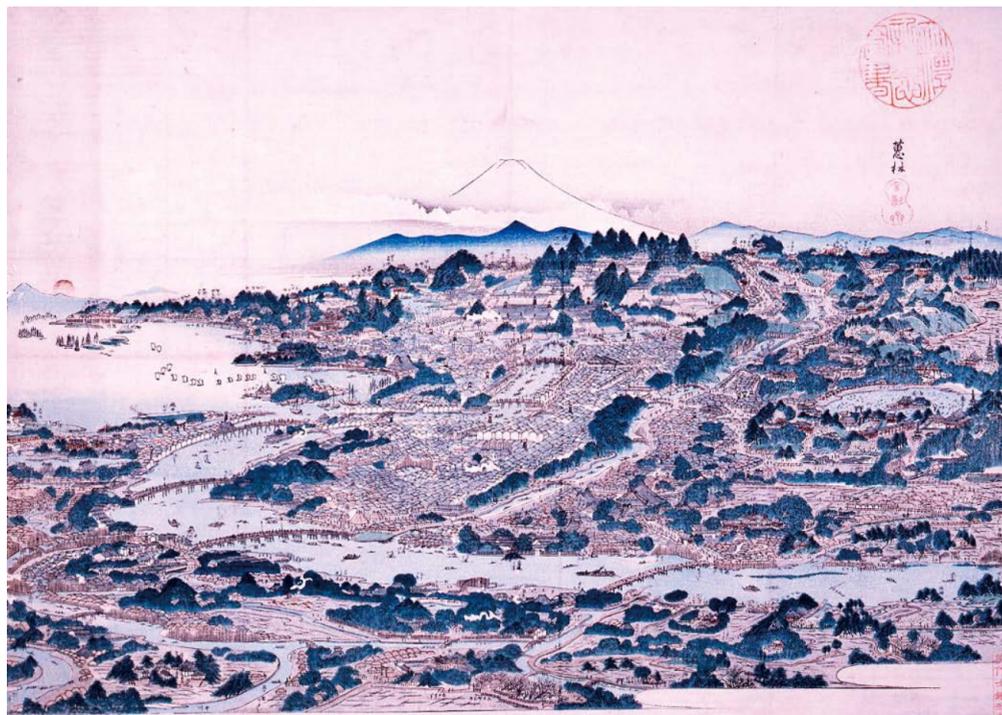
We will pass by three ponds: Shinobazu Pond in Ueno Park, the "Sanshiro Pond" on the University of Tokyo campus, and the Daisensui Pond in Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens. Shinobazu Pond is the largest pond in Tokyo. The University of Tokyo campus and Korakuen were formerly the estates of the powerful Kaga and Mito Domains. These gardens reflected the tastes of their lords, arranging natural and artificial features around central ponds.

► Re-creating the scenery of Kyoto and China

The three ponds each have a different water source, but all were constructed around the same time in the early 17th century, and employ design concepts that draw on the scenery of Kyoto and China. Today, Shinobazu Pond is not often thought of as a garden, but recent historical research and excavations suggest that the Komagome residence of the Mito Domain (now the University of Tokyo's Asano and Yayoi campuses) was oriented to take in the vista of Shinobazu Pond at the foot of Ueno's hill. Gardens were not simply private spaces for the lords and retainers, but were also used as places to receive the Shogun and entertain members of other families, functioning as both public and political spaces within Edo.

► Origins in "sankin-kotai" system

There were once more than 600 feudal lords' residences in



"Oedo Chōkanzu" (Bird's eye view of Edo, in the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library Special Collection). This view of Edo from above clearly shows the city's waterways and coastline. The Sumida River flows along the bottom, while the Kanda River flows from the direction of Mt. Fuji. Shinobazu Pond is on the right edge.



This image depicts a group of Choshū Domain samurai entering Edo at Takanawa, making clear the scale of the processions that carried feudal lords to and from Edo. Tokyo Bay can be seen in the distance.



"Edo Kiriezu, Hongo Ezu" (Map of Hongo, Edo). Shinobazu Pond can be seen in the front center. Above, the Kaga and Mito residences (now the University of Tokyo campus) stand next to each other, and in the top left the Mito residence in Koishikawa (now Korakuen Gardens) can be seen.

Edo, and several hundred gardens. Why were these estates and gardens originally built, often at great expense of money and time, employing specialists and bringing unusual stones and plants from far away? The answer lies in the "sankin kotai" system of alternate attendance. Under this system, lords of feudal domains were required to live in Edo every other year, and were provided sites to construct estates in the city. These estates became home to gardens that made use of the natural landscape and were often larger than the standard in Kyoto. Lords spared no expense or energy in their creation, contributing to cultural development not only in the visual arts, but also tea ceremony, Noh theater, poetry, and research of horticulture, medicine, and history. Gardens were also sites for recreation including duck hunting, horse riding, and archery.

3 Meiji literature set by the waterside

► Reborn as "Sanshiro Pond"

Most of the Edo gardens declined after the Meiji Period began in 1868. Perhaps their fall into disrepair added to their mysterious allure, and gardens feature appealingly in Meiji literature. Most famously, the pond on the grounds of the old Kaga Domain estate features in Natsume Soseki's novel Sanshiro, and came to be known as "Sanshiro Pond." The novel's protagonist, Sanshiro Ogawa, is a student at the Imperial University and first meets the heroine Mineko Satomi at the pond, a place where literature and reality, and the spaces of Edo, Meiji, and the present day intersect.

► A wellspring of stories

The Hongo area was once home not only to Natsume Soseki, but many other prominent authors. The female



Natsume Soseki (1867-1916) was a major literary figure in the Meiji and Taisho periods. He lived at times in both Sendagi and Nishikata, and the area is depicted not only in Sanshiro, but also in the novels *I am a Cat*, *And Then*, and *Kokoro*.

novelist Ichiyo Higuchi, who now adorns the ¥5,000 bill, once lived without luxury near Kikuzaka hill as she wrote numerous works that would have broad impact on society. Outside her former residence, the well she once used still remains as a reminder of water's connection to daily life.

4 Vanishing waterways, enduring landmarks

► Streams disappear

As Tokyo urbanized, most big ponds in the city center were filled in, and waterways were buried beneath roads. The Aisome River, which once flowed from the north of Shinobazu Pond and was the setting where Sanshiro and Mineko often walked, was buried after 1921. The stream that once flowed down the slope of Kikuzaka can also been seen on early 20th-century maps, but it and other waterways eventually vanished underground.

► Shinobazu Pond and Kingyozaka endure

In 1945, there was a proposal to fill in Shinobazu Pond and



Selling goldfish to children after WWII. Vendors would carry fish in tubs as they walked the neighborhood. A sign for Hōmeikan can be seen in the background.(Photo courtesy of Kingyozaka)

construct a baseball field, but the local community opposed the plan and the area remained a relaxing oasis within the city. Next to Kikuzaka slope, a small goldfish shop has tapped the cool groundwater to raise its fish since the 17th century. It has endured the repeated disasters that struck the city, and today also runs a cafe. If you listen carefully as you walk down Kikuzaka slope, you can hear the flow of a hidden stream under your feet.

5 Gardens change hands as Tokyo modernizes

► Ponds retain their charm through the centuries

Let's return again to the gardens of feudal estates. The residence of the Kaga Domain in Hongo and the Mito Domain's Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens have changed hands through the years. After the Meiji Restoration, the Kaga residence eventually became the University of Tokyo's Hongo Campus. The Sanshiro Pond and Akamon (Red Gate) are reminders of its origins. The Korakuen Gardens were transferred to the Imperial Army before coming under the control of the Tokyo government in 1936. It is now open to the public as one of the city's Metropolitan Gardens. These ponds and gardens have preserved their original beauty as they endured through Tokyo's urbanization.



The dense greenery to the right (west) of Tokyo Dome is Koishikawa-Korakuen.

Spot

1

Edo's famed scenic spot,
Tokyo's largest natural pond

Shinobazu Pond

Address...3 Ueno Koen Ikenohata, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0007
Phone...03-3828-5644

Our route begins at Shinobazu Pond in Ueno Park, Tokyo's largest natural pond. In prehistoric times this area was part of the ocean, which left behind the pond when sea levels receded. In 1625, Kaneiji Temple was founded on the hill of present-day Ueno Park, positioned similar to Mt. Hiei outside of Kyoto to protect the city from bad energy. Tenkai, a monk advisor to the Tokugawa Shoguns, also made Shinobazu Pond to resemble Lake Biwa outside Kyoto, constructing Bentendo on a central island in the image of Chikubu Island. Since the Edo Period, it has been a favored spot for cherry blossom viewing and waterside relaxation, attracting the attention of many painters and woodblock artists. After the Meiji Restoration, it was used as a site for exhibitions and recreation. Today it is divided between the lotus pond to the south, the boat pond to the west, and a small pond within the premises of the Ueno Zoo.



Photography by Toshiyuki Udagawa

Spot Boat dock

The pond can be enjoyed in rowboats, cycleboats, and swan boats.



Relax on the water in a swan boat.

Spot

Summer lotus viewing

Shinobazu Pond's lotuses date back to the Edo Period.

Reading poems about the lotuses was an important event in Edo and Meiji poetry circles. Numerous famed poets gathered here to hold sessions together. The best time to see the lotuses is between mid-July and mid-August. Visit in the morning to see the flowers before they close..



The lotuses of Shinobazu Pond bloom in early summer. Photography by Toshiyuki Udagawa



Shinobazu Bentendo. Photography by Toshiyuki Udagawa

1922 postcard depicts one of the many exhibitions held around the pond in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. From the collection of Hayashi Jōji.



Spot

2

A secluded remnant of Edo hidden in
Japan's top university

Sanshiro Pond

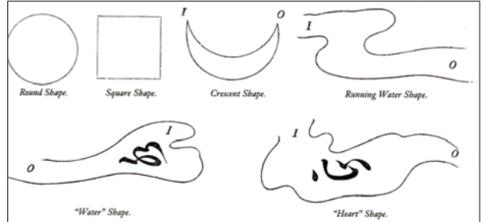
(Ikutokuen Shinji-ike)

Address...7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8654,
inside the University of Tokyo campus

In 1617, the head of the Maeda family of the Kaga Domain received one of the largest plots in Edo as reward for his assistance to the Shogun in a decisive battle. In 1629, the third head of the Maeda family constructed an elaborate hall, teahouse, and a garden "for cultivating virtue," on the occasion of a visit from the Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu and members of his family. The artificial mountain, icehouse, and teahouse that were characteristic of strolling gardens were eventually lost, but the pond has remained and is now commonly known as Sanshiro Pond due to its appearance as the place where the protagonist and heroine meet in



The Kaga Domain estate as depicted in "Edo Byobu," 17th century, in the collection of the National Museum of Japanese History. Rocks, teahouses, and varied landscaping can be seen.



Pond categories in Josiah Conder's Landscape Gardening in Japan, 1893. Ponds that resemble the kanji character for heart (心) are referred to as heart-shaped ponds. There are numerous such ponds in Japan, most famously at the Saihōji Temple and Katsura Imperial Villa in Kyoto.



Natsume Soseki's 1908 novel *Sanshiro*. Wandering the steep paths along its banks feels like being deep in nature—don't forget to watch your step!

Spot Statue of Arata Hamao



Arata Hamao served twice as president of the University of Tokyo, determining many details of the campus plan, such as the axis of Yasuda Hall, the ginkgo trees, and the Main Gate. This statue was made by Shinji Hori.

Spot Red Gate (Akamon)

Another symbol dating from the Kaga Domain residence. This gate was given to the Maeda family when the 13th family head, Nariyasu, married the daughter of the 11th Shogun in 1827.

Spot

Archery field (Ikutokudo)

The building, designed by university president and architect Yōzō Uchida was finished in 1935. It now overlooks Sanshiro Pond.



Archery practice is held at the field next to Sanshiro Pond.



Akamon is a symbol of the University of Tokyo.

Spot

3

Selling goldfish for
350 years

Kingyozaka

Address...5-3-15 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Phone...03-3815-7088

Founded between 1661-1673, Kingyozaka is one of the oldest goldfish sellers left in Tokyo. A stream once flowed along this slope, past a pond of more than 2,000 square meters. The shop began raising goldfish in the pond, some of which were sold to the Kaga residence. At the start of spring, some 50,000 goldfish of more than 40 types swim in the ponds. In 2000, the 7th proprietor Tomoko Yoshida opened a restaurant and cafe on the site, where visitors can enjoy coffee, tea, curry, and other meals while admiring the goldfish.



Goldfish have long provided people with relaxation.



Kingyozaka is just north of Kikusaka Street. Ichiyo Higuchi is said to have come to see the fish.

Spot

Meiji Period goldfish ranking (banzuke)

This ranking sheet dates from a goldfish show held by the fourth proprietor in 1889. It was narrowly saved from the flames of the Tokyo air raids in 1945, and is now on display in the cafe.



Similar to sumo wrestling, goldfish were ranked based on color, charm, pattern, and swimming appearance. (Photo courtesy of Kingyozaka)

Spot

Goldfish abound in the cafe and restaurant

Goldfish motifs adorn tableware, windows, and other parts of the space. Many of the decorations were collected by the seventh and current proprietor Tomoko Yoshida. Some goldfish-themed goods such as fans and wind chimes are also available for sale.



Goldfish decorations and goods please the eyes.

Spot

Goldfish fishing

Kingyozaka is one of the few places in central Tokyo where you can enjoy catching goldfish in one of the outdoor ponds.

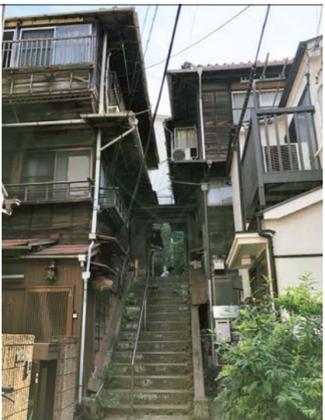
During the 1960s, women from the city's geisha districts often came to buy goldfish. (Photo courtesy of Kingyozaka)



Spot 4

The charming residential quarter of a Meiji author

The surrounding alleyways are an excellently preserved area of old wooden houses and steep stairs.



Well at Former Residence of Ichiyo Higuchi

Address...4-32 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Phone...03-5803-1174 (Bunkyo Ward office)

After taking a rest at Kingyozaka, emerge from the alley onto Kikuzaka Street to the south. You can still hear the sounds of a small river that flows beneath the street. This neighborhood is famed for its connections to many authors, including Natsume Soseki, Ogai Mori, and Kenji Miyazawa. Among them, female author and poet Ichiyo Higuchi (1872-1896), who adorns the ¥5,000 bill, lived next to Kikuzaka between the ages of 18-21, when she wrote several novels. She frequently used a nearby well to wash her clothes. Today the well remains amid a peaceful residential area, so please be quiet as you pass through.



This hand-pumped well is said to be where Ichiyo got her water.

Spot

Abumi Slope, former home to Kyosuke and Haruhiko Kindaichi

This steep slope bordered by a stone wall is named after horse stirrups, as descendants of stirrup craftsmen are said to have lived in the area. Ichiyo also frequently climbed this hill. The building on the left at the top of the hill is the former residence of linguist Kyosuke Kindaichi (1882-1971) and his eldest son Haruhiko (1913-2004). Kyosuke was the first scholar to study the Ainu language, and his son became known as an editor of Japanese dictionaries.



Abumi Slope is surrounded by wooden houses and moss-covered stones.

Spot Old Iseya Pawnshop

Address...5-9-4 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
See ★ on map
Phone...03-5803-1174 (Bunkyo Ward office)

The Iseya Pawnshop, founded in 1860, was where Ichiyo went when she was short of money. The historic building consists of a warehouse, shopfront, and sitting rooms.



The building is now open regularly to the public through the cooperation of Atomi University and Bunkyo Ward.

Spot 5

Strolling garden in the Japanese-Chinese style

Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens

Address...1 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0004
Phone...03-3811-3015

Leaving Kikuzaka and continuing around Tokyo Dome to the southwest, we arrive at Koishikawa-Korakuen Gardens. Koishikawa-Korakuen was created in 1629 as the garden on the Koishikawa estate of the Mito Domain. Its location on low ground at the tip of the hill in Koishikawa is unusual among the estate gardens that made use of the Kanda aqueduct. The Mito lord Mitsukuni incorporated the advice of exiled Ming Confucian scholar Zhu Zhiyi when creating the garden. The name Korakuen comes from a Chinese text admired by Mitsukuni that implores leaders to address the needs of their domain first and enjoy their power later. The garden is centered on the Daisensui Pond, which was designed to resemble Hangzhou's West Lake and the mountain Lushan, famous landmarks in China. During Mitsukuni's time, it was said that persons of all classes who wished to see the garden were welcomed. The gardens of many feudal estates disappeared after the end of Edo, but



A section of "Edo Byobu," 17th century, in the collection of the National Museum of Japanese History. The Kanda River flows along the left side, with the pond and garden of the Mito Domain's Koishikawa residence on the right.



this one retains its original elegance that makes it possible to imagine the lives of the lords who once lived here.

Spot Daisensui

The central feature of the garden, this pond is made to resemble Lake Biwa, complete with several small islands. As a reservoir of the Kanda aqueduct, it also played an important role providing drinking water to Edo.

Spot Full Moon Bridge (Engetsu-kyo)

This bridge is said to be designed by Zhu Zhiyu, and was christened the "Full Moon Bridge" due to the appearance of the bridge together with its reflection.



The design evokes the gardens of Zhejiang Province, Zhu Zhiyu's original home.

Spot Inner garden

The inner garden is located on the east end of the grounds. When the water lilies reach full bloom from May to July, the leaves that cover the water's surface are topped by pure white flowers. Come in the morning to see the flowers before they close.



The inner garden offers a pleasing view of a stone bridge and Tokyo Dome.

Explore more of the city of water

Each spot is indicated with a ★ on the map.

Zhu Zhiyu Memorial

Memorial commemorating the resting place of Zhu Zhiyu (1600-1682). Zhu served the second head of the Mito Tokugawa family, Mitsukuni, and played a major role in the naming and design of Koishikawa-Korakuen. Until he died in 1665, he resided in the Mito Domain residence.



Address: 1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0032, south side of University of Tokyo Yayoi Campus
Yayoi Campus gate hours: 6:00-24:30

Homeikan Main Building & Annex

A venerable Japanese ryokan located on a quiet street in Hongo. More than 100 years old, the main building includes a large common bath decorated with images of fish. The annex across the street also has a nice atmosphere and beautiful garden that dissipates the cacophony of the city.



Address: 5-10-5 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Phone: 03-3811-1181
WEB: <http://www.homeikan.com>

Bunkyo Civic Center Observation Deck

A perfect spot to get an overview of Ueno Park, the University of Tokyo, and the area of this walk, as well as modern Tokyo landmarks such as the Sky Tree and Shinjuku skyline. On clear days Mt. Fuji and Mt. Tsukuba can also be seen.



Address: 1-16-21 Kasuga, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8555, Bunkyo Civic Hall 25F
Hours: 9:00-20:30
Closed: 12/29-1/3, 3rd Sunday in May
Admission: Free

Tokyo Waterworks Historical Museum

In addition to Edo-era waterworks and documents, the museum contains a re-created nagaya tenement, horse trough, and other models and artifacts, providing an interactive experience of the history of water in Edo and Tokyo. Outside there is also an Edo-era water pipe from the Kanda aqueduct on display.



Address: 2-7-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Hours: 9:30-17:00 (entry until 16:30)
Closed: Every fourth Monday (or next day in case of holiday)
Admission: Free
WEB: <http://www.suidorekishi.jp>

mitsui garden hotel

Ueno

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Inquiries ● 03-3839-1131
Access ● 1 minute walking from Tokyo Metro Ueno Station Exit 1
URL ● <https://www.gardenhotels.co.jp/ueno/>

Tokyo Dome City

After your walk, why not relax at Tokyo Dome Natural Hot Spring Spa LaQua? Enjoy the popular outdoor bath, carbonated bath, and Finnish saunas. Spa LaQua offers detox for both body and mind.



Tokyo Dome Natural Hot Spring Spa LaQua
Address ● 1-1-1 Kasuga, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo Dome City LaQua 5-9F (Front 6F) Phone ● 03-3817-4173
Hours ● 11:00-9:00AM next day
*Use of baths until 8:30AM, 7:30AM for outdoor bath
*Last entry at 8:00AM
Closed ● 2018/10/1-2 *The facility is closed on occasion for maintenance.
URL ● <https://www.laqua.jp/spa/>

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Website

Asahi Shinkin Bank strives to makes it customers happy as a member of the local community.



ジモトサービス

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Main Office: 2-1-2 Higashi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku
TEL: 03-3862-0321
<http://www.asahi-shinkin.co.jp/>