



Plenty to see!

Hiroshima's historical roots

How about taking a stroll along the Futabanosato Historical Walking Trail?!



1 Fudojin Temple

不動院 3-4-9 Ushita-shin-machi
Near Astramline's Fudoin-mae Station

The reason this temple is now called Ankoku-ji Fudoin is because it was one of the Ankoku-ji Temples built in various provinces by Ashikaga Takauji according to the decree of the retired Emperor Kougon. It was later rebuilt by Ankokuji Ekei. Fukushima Masanori enshrined Acala in the main temple, and changed affiliation from the Rinzaï Sect to the Shingon Sect.



Tel/082-221-6923

2 Nittsu-ji Temple

日通寺 1-3-13 Ushita-shin-machi
3-minute walk from Ushita-shin-machi 1-chome bus stop

Hokke Buddhist temple associated with Mitsukira, the second lord of the Asano Clan, built at the request of his wife Jishoin (Maeda Toshiie's granddaughter) made in her final years.

Highlight Hand washbasin containing the crest of an *ume* blossom shows the relationship with the Kaga Maeda clan.



Tel/Fax 082-211-2825

3 Waterworks Museum

水道資料館 1-8-1 Ushita-shin-machi
North of Big Wave
(10-minute walk from Sports Center-mae bus stop)

Hiroshima City's water supply system was completed in 1898 as the fifth such facility in Japan. This museum is the site of a former water-supply pump house. (Museum admission is free.)

Highlight Contains a stone tablet of Ito Hirobumi's handwriting.

Hours open: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Admission until 16:30)
Days open: Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, holidays, Waterworks Week (Jun 1-7), and summer vacation (Jul 21-Aug 31) (Closed for three months from Dec-Feb)



Tel/082-511-6808 (Waterworks Bureau)

4 Yatsurugi Shrine

八剣神社 South end of Ushita-ohashi Bridge
3-minute walk from Ushita-hon-machi bus stop

According to legend, when Fukushima Masanori was lord of Hiroshima Castle, flood damage to the embankment was prevented by burying eight celebrated swords as substitutes for human sacrifice (immolation). Built in 1617, the shrine is the only remaining historical relic in this area of Masanori's reign.



5 Ikari Shrine

碓神社 12 Hakushima-kuken-cho, Naka-ku
Immediately south of Hakushima-kuken-cho bus stop

Erected to a sea god worshipped in the area since before Hiroshima Castle was built in 1589, this is the oldest shrine in the castle town. It is said to have taken its name from a time when this area was next to the sea, where ships coming and going used to drop their anchors (*ikari*).



Tel/082-261-2954
(Hiroshima Toshogu Shrine)

6 Anraku-ji Temple

安楽寺 1-5-29 Ushita-hon-machi
3-minute walk from Kandabashi bus stop

Jodo-shin Buddhist temple, converted in 1533 from a Tendai Buddhist temple. It burned down in 1758, but was rebuilt in 1788. The main hall tilts as a result of the atomic bomb's blast wave, but is still in good condition.

Highlight 350-year-old giant ginkgo tree pierces the roof of the temple gate (center of photo).
Tel/082-221-1729



7 Nigitsu Shrine

饒津神社 2-6-34 Futabanosato
East side of Nigitsu bus stop

Constructed in 1835 by Naritaka, the ninth lord of the Asano clan, to enshrine its founder Nagamasa. The main building was completely burned down by the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945, but was reconstructed in 1984.

Highlight Mukaikaramon Gate, restored in 2000, is one of the largest in the country.
Tel/082-261-4616



8 Myojoin Temple

明星院 2-6-25 Futabanosato
3-minute walk from Tsuruhane Jinja-mae bus stop

Formerly the family temple of Mori Terumoto's mother Myojuin, but after relocating their domain to Choshu, Fukushima Masanori changed it to Myojoin. It has long been protected by successive castle lords, and was used as a temple for praying for pacification and preservation of the territory. The building was reduced to ashes by the atomic bomb, but was later rebuilt.

Highlight Inside the main hall, the wooden figures of the loyal retainers of Ako are a must-see.
Tel/082-261-0551



9 Tsuruhane Shrine

鶴羽根神社 2-5-11 Futabanosato
2-minute walk from Tsuruhane Jinja-mae bus stop

It has been said that the Shiinoki Hachimangu Shrine, which was founded in the Kamakura period, was this shrine's predecessor. With deep reverence for the supreme guardian god of eastern Hiroshima, its name was changed to Tsuruhane Shrine in 1872. The entire temple complex was destroyed by the atomic bomb, but was later rebuilt.



Highlight A statue of Japan's first private aviator, Yamagata Toyotaro, was reconstructed in the summer of 2001. Tel/082-261-0198

10 Hiroshima Toshogu Shrine

広島東照宮 2-1-18 Futabanosato
15-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

Shrine dedicated to the spirit of Tokugawa Ieyasu. Built in 1648 by Mitsukira, the second lord of the Asano clan. A large festival was held every fifty years. The front and main shrines were burned to ashes by the atomic bomb, but the *karamon* (Chinese-style gate) and transept survived.



Tel/082-261-2954

11 Kinko Inari Shrine

金光稲荷神社 2-1-18 Futabanosato
Above Hiroshima Toshogu Shrine

It is said Kinko Inari Shrine is inhabited by a deeply revered god who grants prosperity in business and family safety, and answers to prayers.

Highlight There are over 100 torii and 500 stone steps leading to the inner shrine. Clusters of surrounding *Pasania glabra* are the largest seen in Japan.



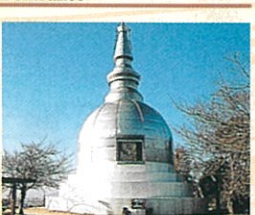
Tel/082-261-2954

12 Mt. Futaba Peace Pagoda

二葉山平和塔 Atop Mt. Futaba
35-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

This was constructed in 1966 as a *bussharito* (monument for Buddha's ashes) to pray for world peace and for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives in the atomic bombing.

Highlight You can climb up from the Kinko Inari Shrine and Onaga Temmangu Shrine.



13 Onaga Temmangu Shrine

尾長天満宮 33-16 Yamane-cho
15-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

Shrine dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, the god of learning and calligraphy. While on his way down to Dazaifu in Kyushu, Michizane maneuvered his boat to the foot of Mt. Onaga, which was by the sea at the time, and climbed the mountain. This area is associated with him.



Highlight The source of the Tenjin River can be found around the back of the mountain. It is said that Taira no Kiyomori erected the shrine at the summit. Tel/082-264-5192

14 Kokuzen-ji Temple

國前寺 32-1 Yamane-cho
15-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

Nichiren Buddhist temple built as the family temple of the Asano clan. In 1671, it was built using funds donated at the request of the wife (Jishoin) of Mitsukira, the second lord of the clan.

Highlight Contains the nation's only wooden image of Kumaraju, the distinguished translator of Buddhist scriptures.



Tel/082-261-4578

15 Shoko-ji Temple

聖光寺 29-1 Yamane-cho
20-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

Soto Buddhist temple that was formerly known as the Zuisen-ji Temple. It is one of the oldest in Hiroshima. When Mori Terumoto surveyed the castle grounds, he stayed at this temple and renamed the temple Hiroshima-san.

Highlight Contains the graves of Oishi and his son, who were loyal retainers of Ako.



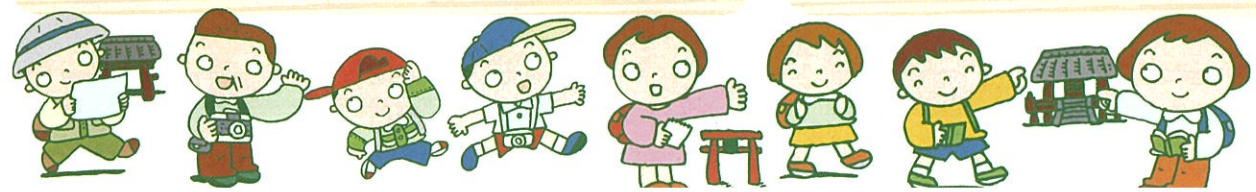
Tel/082-264-1220

16 Saizo-ji Temple

才藏寺 1-11 Higashiyama-cho
40-minute walk from Hiroshima Station's Shinkansen entrance

Temple dedicated to Kani Saizo, retainer of Fukushima Masanori. Students hoping to pass examinations, as well as their parents, continue to visit and place an offering of *miso* (soybean paste) upon head of the statue of the Miso Jizo (guardian deity) associated with Saizo.

Highlight The statue of the Miso Jizo to which school examination-related prayers are offered is famous. The stone image of Kani Saizo was built in November 2004. Tel/082-261-1848



Edited by: Futabanosato Historical Walking Trail Brushup Research Council
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