Somei Cemetery Map

Somei Cemetery, which was originally the land of the Takebe family of the Hayashida clan, is the smallest of the metropolitan cemeteries and located among a sporadic population of cherry trees. The Honmyouji and Jigenji temples are located on the west side of the peaceful cemetery, owing to the vast grave of the Iwasaki family adjacent to the cemetery. The cemetery opened in 1874 and has an area of approximately 7 hectares.

Someiyoshino is famous as a cherry blossom viewing flower, but the name Somei comes from the name of this area during the Edo Period. At the time, there were many gardeners in this area who, during the end of the Edo period, are said to have sold their local variety of cherry trees under the name of Yoshino, which became known as someiyoshino. They are planted along the cemetery and in springtime, it is alive with people coming to view the beautiful cherry blossoms.

Contact

03-3918-3502

Somei Cemetery administration office

(5 − 5 − 1 Komagome, Toshima-ku, 170-0003)

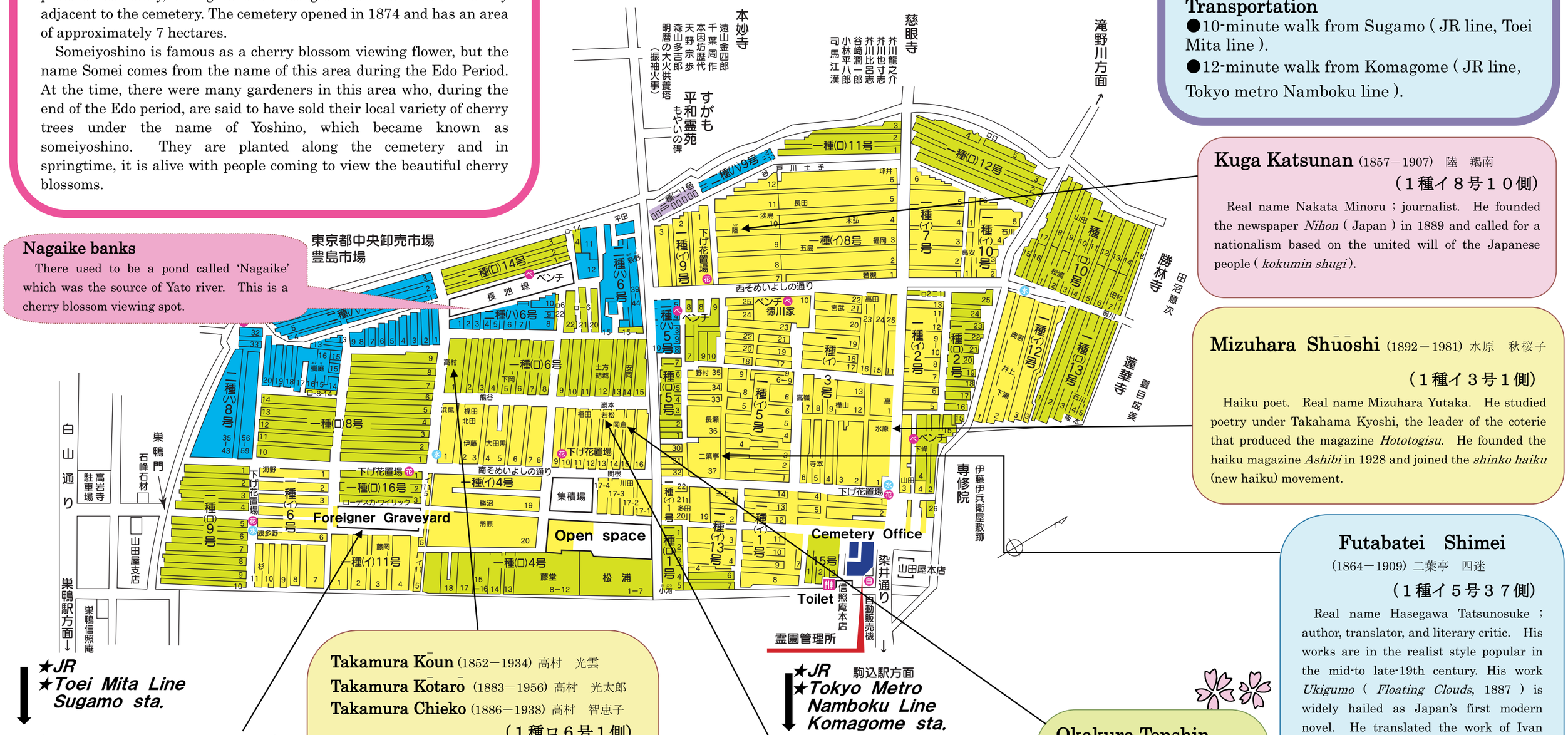
Transportation

●10-minute walk from Sugamo (JR line, Toei Mita line).

●12-minute walk from Komagome (JR line, Tokyo metro Namboku line).

Nagaike banks

There used to be a pond called 'Nagaike' which was the source of Yato river. This is a cherry blossom viewing spot.



Kuga Katsunan (1857−1907) 陸 羯南

（１種イ８号１０側）

Real name Nakata Minoru ; journalist. He founded the newspaper *Nihon* (Japan) in 1889 and called for a nationalism based on the united will of the Japanese people (*kokumin shugi*).

Mizuhara Shuōshi (1892−1981) 水原 秋桜子

（１種イ３号１側）

Haiku poet. Real name Mizuhara Yutaka. He studied poetry under Takahama Kyoshi, the leader of the coterie that produced the magazine *Hototogisu*. He founded the haiku magazine *Ashibi* in 1928 and joined the *shinko haiku* (new haiku) movement.

Futabatei Shimei

(1864−1909) 二葉亭 四迷

（１種イ５号３７側）

Real name Hasegawa Tatsunosuke ; author, translator, and literary critic. His works are in the realist style popular in the mid-to late-19th century. His work *Ukigumo* (*Floating Clouds*, 1887) is widely hailed as Japan's first modern novel. He translated the work of Ivan Turgenev and other Russian realists into Japanese.

Loduska J. Wirick (1856−1914)

ローデスカ・ワイリック （外人墓地）

Christian missionary.

She is best remembered for providing care to many Japanese soldiers wounded in the war with Russia. For this work she became known as the "Nightingale of the Orient."

Takamura Kōun (1852−1934) 高村 光雲

Takamura Kōtarō (1883−1956) 高村 光太郎

Takamura Chieko (1886−1938) 高村 智恵子

（１種ロ６号１側）

Takamura Kōun was a sculptor. Among his better known works is a bronze statue of Saigo Takamori, completed in 1898, that stands in Ueno Park in Tokyo. Takamura Kōtaro was a sculptor and poet, son of Takamura Kōun. He is famous for his 1941 collection *Chieko sho* (*Chieko's Sky*, 1978), a collection of poems about his wife Takamura Chieko, a painter and a member of the Japanese feminist movement *Seitosha*.

Iwamoto Yoshiharu (1863−1942) 巖本 善治

Wakamatsu Shizuko (1864−1896) 若松 賤子

（１種イ４号１３側）

Iwamoto Yoshiharu was an educator and served as the president of the Meiji Girl's School. He was the editor in chief of the influential woman's magazine *Jogaku zasshi*. He married Wakamatsu Shizuko, translator and author. Shi is best known for her translation of F. E. Burnett's *Little Load Fauntleroy* (1890−92).

Okakura Tenshin

(1862−1913) 岡倉 天心

（１種イ４号１４側）

Real name Okakura Kakuzō ; Art critic, philosopher, and interpreter of the East to the Western world. He contributed to protect and restore traditional Japanese art forms. He is the author of *The book of Tea* (1906).