Edo-Tokyo Open Air Architectural Museum

Outline of Edo-Tokyo Open Air Architectural Museum

Purpose

Since the Edo period, Tokyo has lost many valuable historical buildings because of fires, floods, earthquakes and warfare. Today, the city's valuable cultural heritage is still being eroded due to social and economic changes.

In 1993, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government established the seven-hectare Edo-Tokyo Open Air Architectural Museum as the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Edo-Tokyo Museum Annex. This museum aims to relocate, reconstruct, preserve, and exhibit historical buildings of great cultural value that are impossible to preserve at their original location, as well as to pass on these valuable cultural heritages to future generations.

Exhibits

< Visitor Center introductory exhibits >

Exhibits about the architectural history and building structures of Edo and Tokyo are displayed for a better understanding.

< Reconstructed architecture and scenes of daily life >

Here you can see historical buildings of great cultural value, which were constructed in Tokyo between the early Edo period and the middle of the Showa period. We relocated these buildings to the grounds of our museum, and reconstructed their exteriors and interiors to display them as exhibits. Items that show how people conducted their lives and businesses in days gone by are exhibited inside the buildings.

< Architectural remains and reproduction of a cityscape >

This display features items related to archeology, history and folklore as well as historical buildings surveyed and acquired by the former Musashino Folklore Museum. The reconstructed buildings also recreate the townscape of old Tokyo (Shitamachi) and Yamanote.

< Collections from the former Musashino Folklore Museum / Special exhibitions >

Collections from the former Musashino Folklore Museum are displayed, and special exhibitions focusing on various themes such as the history of the Tama area and restored buildings are held occasionally.

The former Musashino Folklore Museum

The Musashino Folklore Museum was located at the site of this museum until 1991. Its theme was the history of Musashino from ancient times to the modern and contemporary periods. Valuable items inherited from the Musashino Folklore Museum are exhibited both in the exhibition rooms and outside.

Public relations

We conduct various activities to promote the museum and familiarize the public with it. These include the events described below, special exhibitions and seminars.

< **Museum talks** >

Our curator gives a guided tour of the museum and a lecture of about 30 minutes beginning at 2:30pm on the fourth Saturday of every month. (Schedule subject to change.)

< **Seasonal events** >

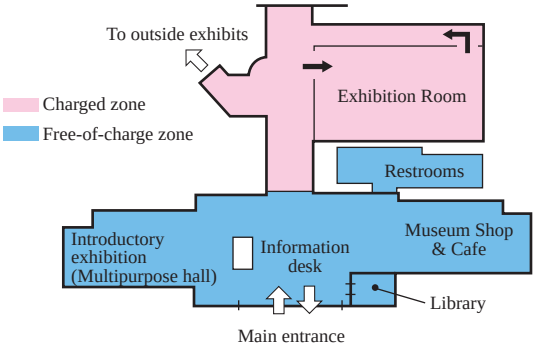
We hold events occasionally using the museum buildings, such as on Children's Day, the New Year's holidays and museum opening anniversary, etc., in which visitors can experience how people used the buildings through the re-creation of olden day scenes. Visitors can enjoy illuminated townscapes in the evening through the "Downtown Summer Evening" and "Illumination of Fall Foliage and Buildings" events. A traditional seasonal event is re-created in the Tsunashima family (farmhouse) in the West Zone.

[Special Evening Opening]
"illumination of Fall Foliage and Buildings" (late November)

Annual Event at the Farmhouse of Tsunashima Family:
"Sun-Drying of Japanese Ume Plums" (mid July)

Visitor Center

The Visitor Center was constructed by modifying the “Kokaden” historical building and is the main entrance of the museum. It contains an information desk, an introductory exhibition (multipurpose hall), a library and a shop. Please feel free to use the facilities.



Introductory exhibition

Exhibits about the architectural history and building structures of Edo and Tokyo are displayed to aid visitors’ understanding of the museum.

Library

The library features a collection of books on the history, buildings and museums of Edo and Tokyo.

Museum Shop & Cafe

Here you can find items inspired by the museum’s mascot character Edomaru, postcards featuring the buildings of the museum, books about the buildings and way of life in Edo and Tokyo, and retro goods, etc. Beverages are available in the cafe at the rear of the shop.

Exhibition Room

Special exhibitions are held focusing on the history of the Tama area and restored buildings by displaying collections from the former Musashino Folklore Museum.

Rest House

Old Warehouse-style Rest House (1F)

In the East Zone, there is a rest house in the style of an old merchant shop and warehouse.

Old Warehouse-style Restaurant “Kura” (2F)

You can have lunch at “Kura” on the second floor.
Handmade noodles (the traditional taste of Musashino), daily lunch specials and more are served.

Musashino Sabō Café in the House of Georg de Lalande

Visitors can enjoy tea, coffee and meals inside or on the terrace at the Musashino Sabō Café, located inside the restored house in the West Zone.

West Zone

Restored houses of various architectural styles are exhibited along Yamanote Street. Farther west there are old-style houses with thatched roofs which were constructed in the Edo period.

W 1 Tokiwadai Photo Studio

This photography studio used to be in Tokiwadai, which was developed as a “healthy housing” area. Since lighting equipment for photography was not fully developed in those days, frosted glass was used for the second-floor windows on the north side of the studio to obtain stable illumination intensity. (1-chome, Tokiwadai, Itabashi Ward. 1937)

W 2 Residence of Hachirouemon Mitsui

This house was built in Nishi-azabu, Minato Ward, in 1952. The guest room and the dining room were built around 1897 in Kyoto and relocated after the Second World War. The storehouse, which dates back to 1874, has been restored to its original condition. (3-chome, Nishi-azabu, Minato Ward. Main building: 1952, storehouse: 1874)

*Tangible cultural property designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

W 3 Elevated Granary from Amami-Oshima Island (collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This high-floored storehouse was once on Amami-oshima Island. The floor was raised high by stilts to protect the stored grain from moisture and mice. This type of high-floored building can also be found on Hachijo-jima Island. (Uken son, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture. End of Edo period (1842-1867))

*Tangible cultura property designated by the City of Koganei

W 4 Farmhouse of the Yoshino Family (collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This house was built in the latter part of the Edo period (1603-1867). The Yoshino family administered Nozaki Village (present-day Nozaki, Mitaka City) in the Edo period. The prestigious architectural style features an entrance hall with a *shikidai*, a low, broad wooden step, and a fixed desk in the inner room, which are characteristics of upper-class houses. (2-chome, Nozaki, Mitaka City. late Edo period)

*Tangible cultural property designated by the City of Koganei

W 5 House of the Leader of the Hachioji Guards (Hachioji-sennin-doshin)

The Hachioji Thousand Warriors were the retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate family, who were deployed to Hachioji in the Edo period (1603-1867). This was the house of the retainers’ head, which is not as big as the surrounding farmhouses. However the fact that it has an entrance hall with a *shikidai*, a low, broad wooden step, which is a standard feature of upper-class houses, shows that it was a house of prestige. (Oiwakecho, Hachioji City. late Edo period)

W 6 House of Kunio Mayekawa

This house was built in 1942 by the architect Kunio Mayekawa, for himself, in Kami-osaki, Shinagawa Ward. He contributed to the development of modern architecture in Japan. The house was built during the Second World War when it was difficult to procure building materials. It has a Japanese-style gabled roof and a simple layout consisting of a study and bedrooms around a living room with a vaulted ceiling. (3-chome, Kami-osaki, Shinagawa Ward. 1942) *Tangible cultural property designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

W 7 House of Okawa in Den'enchofu

This house was built in 1925, in Den'enchofu, Ota Ward, one of Tokyo's residential suburbs. The dining room, bedrooms and study are arranged around the living room. The rooms are all built in the Western style, something that was very rare in those days. (4-chome, Den'enchofu, Ota Ward. 1925)

W 8 Farmhouse of the Tsunashima Family

This house features a thatched roof and a large hall, and was built on a plateau overlooking the Tama River. The central pillar with rectangular cross-section between the hall and earth floor and an *oshiita* board (old-style alcove) show the history of the house. (3-chome, Okamoto, Setagaya Ward. Mid-Edo period (1680-1745))

W 9 House of Koide

This house was designed by the architect Sutemi Horiguchi, who led the Japanese modernism movement, just after his study visit to Europe. It was built in a style that combined the Dutch design of those days and traditional Japanese design. (2-chome, Nishikata, Bunkyo Ward. 1925) *Tangible cultural property designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

W 10 House of Georg de Lalande

This house was originally a one-story Western-style building. The German architect Georg de Lalande extended the house around 1910, transforming it into a three-story wooden structure. The house came under various owners over the years, but from 1956, Mishima Kaiun lived there. This house was situated in Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku until 1999. (Shinanomachi, Shinjuku Ward. ca. 1910)

Center Zone

This zone includes the Visitor Center (Former "Kokaden" Palace), the main entrance of the museum, the exhibition room and restored historical buildings such as the house of Korekiyo Takahashi and Jisho-in mausoleum (Otama-ya).

C 1 Visitor Center (Former "Kokaden" Palace)

This building was built in the square in front of the Imperial Palace in 1940 as a temporary ceremony hall for the 2,600th anniversary of the first Emperor's accession to the throne. It was moved to Koganei Grand Green Space (now Koganei Park) in 1942, and reconstructed as the Visitor Center of this museum. (Chiyoda, Chiyoda Ward. 1940)

C 2 Jisho-in Mausoleum (Otama-ya)

This temple was constructed by Princess Chiyo, wife of the Owari Lord, Mitsutomo Tokugawa, to hold a service for her mother Ofuri-no-kata (wife of the third shogun, Iemitsu Tokugawa). (Tomihisa-cho, Shinjuku Ward. 1652)
*Tangible cultural property designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

C 3 House of Korekiyo Takahashi

This is the main building of the house of Korekiyo Takahashi, who played an important role in Japanese politics from the Meiji period to the beginning of the Showa period. It is made entirely of hemlock fir, and the dining room has parquet flooring. The second floor was used as Takahashi' s study and bedroom, and was the site of the February 26 coup in 1936. (7-chome, Akasaka, Minato Ward. 1902)

<The garden of Korekiyo Takahashi's house>

The garden of Takahashi's house in Akasaka, Minato Ward, is partly reconstructed. It contains a stream of water springing from a well surrounded by a curb and a lantern supported by legs (yukimi style). Takahashi is said to have enjoyed sunbathing on the lawn and strolling in the garden.

C 4 Second House of the Nishikawa Family

This villa was constructed as a retreat and guesthouse by the businessman Izaemon Nishikawa, who established a leading silk-reeling company in the Kita-tama area. Built sometime between the Taisho period and the beginning of the Showa period, when the sericulture and silk reeling industries in the area were at their peak, it is made of carefully selected high-quality materials. (2-chome, Nakagamicho, Akishima City. 1922)

C 5 Gate of Date Family Residence (collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This is the front gate of the house built in Tokyo in the Taisho period (1912-1926) by the Date family of Uwajima Domain. It reproduced the style of feudal lord house gates, and a guard house with a curved roof is also attached to the side. It is made entirely of Japanese zelkova, and there is a wood-carved Date family crest on the beam atop the posts. (2-chome, Shirokane, Minato Ward. Taisho period)

C 6 Tea Arbor “Kaisuian”

This is a tearoom built by Soju (Kaisui) Yamagishi, a tea-ceremony master of the So-henryu school. It was purchased and moved to Nishi-ogikubo in 1957 by the dramatist Nobuo Uno. The very small room is covered with three regular-sized tatami mats and one smaller mat. (5-chome, Nishiogi-kita, Suginami Ward. Taisho period)

East Zone

Strolling around the shops, a public bath and a bar, in this zone you will enjoy the atmosphere of old Tokyo (Shitamachi). Old goods and tools are displayed inside the restored buildings.

E 1 Farmhouse of the Tenmyo Family (collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

The Tenmyo family administered Unoki Village (now Ota Ward) in the Edo period (1603-1867). The high status of the family is evident in elements of the architectural style, such as the *chidorihafu* gable , the nagaya gate, and the dry-style garden. (1-chome, Unoki, Ota Ward. Late eighteenth century)
*Tangible cultural property designated by the City of Koganei

E 2 “Kodera” Soy Sauce Shop

This shop was established in Shirokane, Minato Ward in the Taisho period, and sold soybean paste, soy sauce and liquor. The main features of the building are its protruding beams beneath the eaves and the round eave purlins supported by brackets (*dashigeta-zukuri*). (5-chome, Shirokane, Minato Ward. 1933)

E 3 Bar “Kagiya” (collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This bar used to be on Kototoi Street in Shitaya, Taito Ward. It is said to have been built in 1856 and has survived earthquakes and the Second World War. The building and its interior have been restored to their 1970 appearance. (2-chome, Shitaya, Taito Ward. 1856)

E 4 Public bathhouse “Kodakara-yu”

This is a typical Tokyo public bathhouse. It has luxurious features such as a large *karahafu* gable like those used for temples and shrines, carvings of the seven gods of good luck above the entrance, and a coved lattice ceiling in the dressing room. (Senju-motomachi, Adachi Ward. 1929)

E 5 Tailor’s workshop

This is a merchant-style house with protruding beams and round eave purlins (*dashigeta-zukuri*), which was built in present Mukogaoka, Bunkyo Ward in the early Meiji period (1878-1888). The workplace of a tailor of the Taisho period is reproduced inside. (1-chome, Mukogaoka, Bunkyo Ward. 1879)

E 6 Stationery store “Takei Sanshodo”

This stationery store was established in the early Meiji period (1868-1877). It first sold calligraphy goods to wholesale customers, and later started selling to retail. The building was built after the Great Kanto Earthquake. It is built in the *kanban* (signboard) style, featuring a front wall covered with tiles and a characteristic roof. (1-chome, Kanda-sudacho, Chiyoda Ward. 1927)

E 7 “Hanaichi” Flower Shop

This flower shop was built in the *kanban* (signboard) style in the early Showa period, and its front is decorated in a graceful style suitable for a florist shop. The interior is a reproduction of a flower shop in the 1950s. (1-chome, Kanda-awajicho, Chiyoda Ward. 1927)

E 8 Police Box at the Mansei Bridge

It is assumed from the design and architectural style of this building that it was constructed in the Meiji Period (1868-1912). Its formal name is Sudacho Police Box. Once located by Mansei bridge, it was moved in one piece using a trailer truck, since it is a brick building. (1-chome, Kanda-sudacho, Chiyoda Ward. Late Meiji period (estimated))

E 9 House of Uemura

The front wall covered with copper plates is a feature of the *kanban* (signboard) style. The exterior has an overall Western style, however the second-floor has a Japanese style construction. (2-chome, Shintomi, Chuo Ward. 1927)

E 10 “Maruni Shoten” Kitchenware Store

This is a household goods store built in the early Showa period (1926-1931). It features a front wall covered in small copper plates that have been combined ingeniously. The interior is a reproduction of how the shop was in the 1930s. The tenement houses have been moved to the back of the shop, and the street atmosphere existing in those days has also been reproduced. (3-chome, Kanda-jinbocho, Chiyoda Ward. Early Showa period)

E 11 Cosmetic Manufacturer “Murakami Seikado”

This is a cosmetics shop that used to stand on Shinobazu Street in Ikenohata, Taito Ward. In the early Showa period (1932-1945), it sold cosmetics such as nourishing cream, camellia cosmetic oil and perfume to both wholesale and retail customers. The facade is decorated in a very modern style and covered with artificial stones featuring washout treatment and Ionic columns. (2-chome, Ikenohata, Taito Ward. 1928)

E 12 “Kawano Shoten” Oil-paper Umbrella Wholesale Store

This was a wholesale store selling Japanese-style umbrellas, built in Koiwa, Edogawa Ward, when umbrella manufacturing was a thriving industry. The interior depicts the shop of an umbrella wholesaler of around 1930. (8-chome, Minami-koiwa, Edogawa Ward. 1926)

E 13 “Yamatoya Store” Grocery Store

This is a wooden, three-story structure built in 1928 in Shirokanedai, Minato Ward. It is a rare, special building featuring the disproportionately tall facade of *kanban* (signboard) architecture and traditional protruding beams (*dashige-ta-zukuri*), on the third floor. Aspects of the pre-war grocery store have been reproduced inside. (4-chome, Shirokanedai, Minato Ward. 1928)

E 14 Mantoku Inn

Mantoku Inn was located in Nishiwakecho, Ome City, on the southern side of the Ome highway. The building was recreated here in close to its original form, while the interior is from the 1950s, when the facility still thrived as a hotel. (Nishiwakecho, Ome City. End of Edo period to beginning of Meiji period(1842-1877))

※ Original location and time of construction are shown in the parentheses.

Reconstructed buildings

West Zone

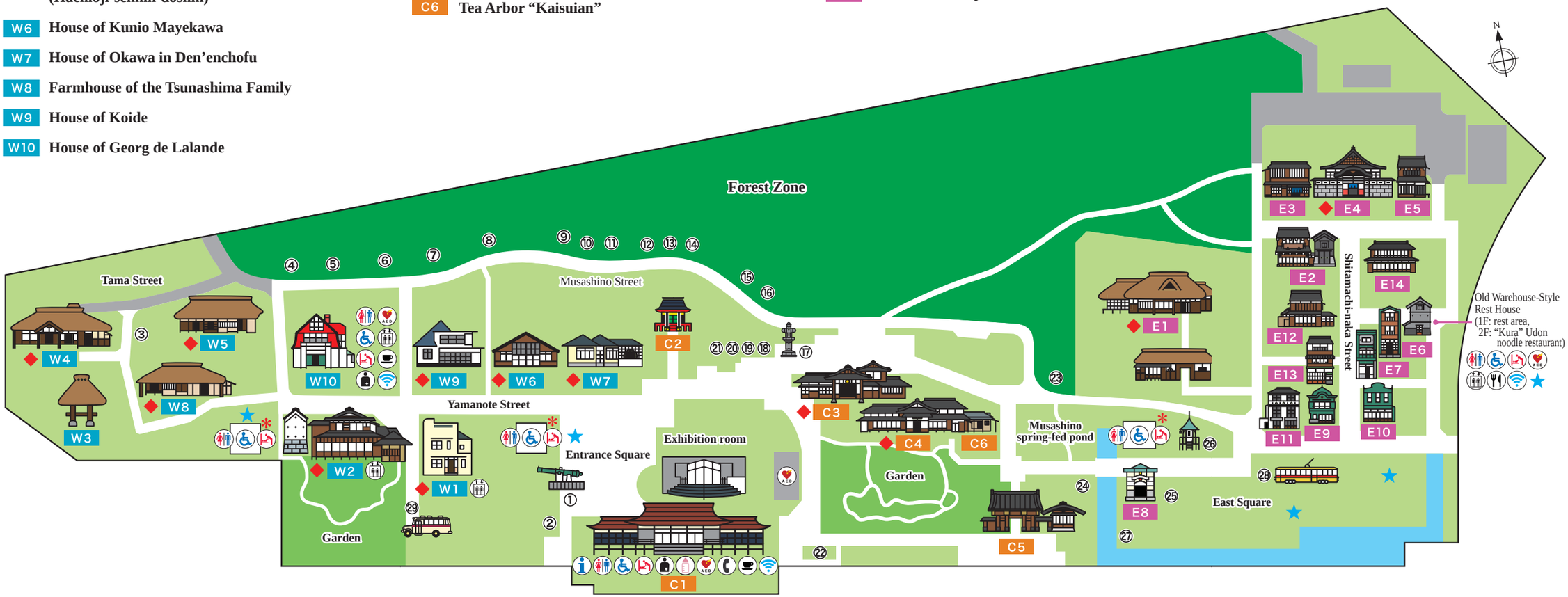
- W1 Tokiwadai Photo Studio
- W2 Residence of Hachirouemon Mitsui
- W3 Elevated Granary from Amami-Oshima Island
- W4 Farmhouse of the Yoshino Family
- W5 House of the Leader of the Hachioji Guards (Hachioji-sennin-doshin)
- W6 House of Kunio Mayekawa
- W7 House of Okawa in Den'enchofu
- W8 Farmhouse of the Tsunashima Family
- W9 House of Koide
- W10 House of Georg de Lalande

Center Zone

- C1 Visitor Center (Former "Kokaden" Palace)
- C2 Jisho-in Mausoleum (Otama-ya)
- C3 House of Korekiyo Takahashi
- C4 Second House of the Nishikawa Family
- C5 Gate of Date Family Residence
- C6 Tea Arbor "Kaisuian"

East Zone

- E1 Farmhouse of the Tenmyo Family
- E2 "Kodera" Soy Sauce Shop
- E3 Bar "Kagiya"
- E4 Public bathhouse "Kodakara-yu"
- E5 Tailor's workshop
- E6 Stationery Store "Takei Sanshodo"
- E7 "Hanaichi" Flower Shop
- E8 Police Box at the Mansei Bridge
- E9 House of Uemura
- E10 "Maruni Shoten" Kitchenware Store
- E11 Cosmetic Manufacture "Murakami Seikado"
- E12 "Kawano Shoten" Oil-paper Umbrella Wholesale Store
- E13 "Yamatoya Store" Grocery Store
- E14 Mantoku Inn



Outdoor Exhibits

① Cannon for signaling noon
② Marker of Crown Prince Akihito's temporary residence
③ Hachioji Granary
④ Stone Chamber at Seto-oka No.1
⑤ Guide-stone to the Inokashira Benzaiten (Goddess of Arts and Wisdom)
⑥ Stone chamber at Tamagawa-dai No.8(former No.9:replica)
⑦ Dwelling with flagstone floor at Katasuna
⑧ Dwelling with flagstone floor at Goten'yama
⑨ Kōshin stupa for the repose of souls
⑩ Kōshin stupa for the repose of souls
⑪ **Kōshin** stupa for the repose of souls
⑫ Stupa of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy
⑬ Stupa for the repose of souls
⑭ Stupa of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy
⑮ **Stone pipe**
⑯ Stone measure
⑰ Stone lantern of the Kan'eiji Temple
⑱⑲⑳ Five-ring stupa
㉑ Hōkyōintō-type stupa
㉒ Marker of the site where Crown Prince Akihito studied
㉓ Stone lantern
㉔ Electric light at the front gate of the Imperial Palace
㉕ Mail box
㉖ Ueno fire department watch tower upper section
㉗ Bricks of the Ginza "Bricktown"
㉘ Tram model 7500
㉙ Cab-behind-engine bus

Information
Restrooms
Restrooms (Accessible restroom)
Diaper-change unit
Ostomate-friendly restroom
Nursing room
Automated external defibrillator
Elevator
Telephone
Cafe
Restaurant
wifi hotspot

✻ A diaper changing bed is provided in the women's rest rooms.

◆ Take off your shoes when entering the facilities.
★ Beverage vending machines
Food and drinks, space for relaxation are available at Old Warehouse-style Rest House.
C1 Museum Shop & Cafe is here
W10 Cafe is here
Please check the signs in the museum or inquire at the information desk about smoking areas.

[Principal outdoor exhibits]

① Cannon for signaling noon
(collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This replaced a bell that was rung at Edo Castle to announce the time, and was used to fire blanks to tell people when it was noon.

Period of use: From 1871 to April 1929
Original location: Edo Castle in Chiyoda, Tokyo, where the Imperial Palace now stands

④ Stone Chamber at Seto-oka No.1
(collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

This consists of an underground horizontal chamber made from river stones. Unlike most such structures found in Japan, the grave mound is barely visible aboveground.

Period: Asuka period (late 7th century)
Original location: Akiruno, Tokyo

⑩ Kōshin stupa for the repose of souls
(collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

Erected by adherents of Kōshin, a folk faith that originated in Taoism, monuments of this type were often erected to commemorate having performed the Kōshin-ko ritual eighteen times over a three-year period. The association between Kōshin and the three wise monkeys is thought to have originated in the late seventeenth century.

Period: 1700

⑯ Stone measure
(collection of the former Musashino Folklore Museum)

Cisterns like this formed part of the water supply system in Edo (now Tokyo), and were equipped to remove sand and mud and to cut off or adjust the supply of water. Next to it stands a stone trough that was also used to supply water during the Edo period.

Period: Edo period (1603-1868)

⑰ Stone lantern of the Kan'eiji Temple

This was presented to Kan'eiji, funeral temple of the Tokugawas, following the death of the eighth shogun, Tokugawa Yoshimune.

Period: June 20, 1751
Original location: Taito, Tokyo

㉔ Electric light at the front gate of the Imperial Palace

One of the six lamps that used to stand on the parapets on each side of a stone bridge at the palace. The pedestal is a replica.

Period: late 1880s to mid-1890s
Original location: Chiyoda, Tokyo

㉖ Ueno fire department watch tower upper section

This is a modern version of the towers from which firefighters used to keep a lookout for fires in Edo. It consists of a four-layered tripodal structure with an exposed gallery running around a central cab, and was originally 23.6 meters tall. It was used until 1970.

Built in: 1925
Original location: Taito, Tokyo

㉘ Tram model 7500

This used to serve the route from Shibuya Station to Shinbashi, Hamacho-nakanohashi, Suda-cho (Kanda), and back again. Trams began to disappear from the streets of Tokyo from 1963, but still run on the Arakawa line.

Made in: 1962
Depots: Aoyama, Yanagishima, and then Arakawa in Tokyo

Attention!

We ask all visitors to note the following instructions in the interest of maintaining a pleasant environment and preserving the museum's historical and cultural assets for future generations.

- No smoking is allowed in the museum except in smoking areas because there are many wooden buildings in the museum. The use of insect-repelling incense or other potential fire hazards is also prohibited. Please check the signs in the museum or inquire at the information desk about smoking areas.
- Do not touch implements or exhibits in the buildings, so that they can be kept in good condition. Please hold your backpack and/or hand carried materials in front of your body. Do not bring your umbrella/parasol in the building.
- Running around in the buildings or hanging out of the windows is dangerous. Please refrain from doing so.
- Keep out of the lawn and do not break tree branches. Picking plants in the museum including the park is prohibited.
- No pets are allowed. No play equipment or ball games such as playing catch.
- Please refrain from taking pictures of certain marked exhibits. Please also avoid the use of tripods or other camera equipment inside the building and in parts of the garden. Please take pictures promptly so as to avoid obstructing other museum visitors.
- To prevent accidents, admission may be restricted when the museum is crowded.
- Advance application is required for field survey of buildings.
- No food or drink are allowed in reconstructed buildings. Please use the ground floor of the Old Warehouse-like Rest House when consuming food or drink. Please refrain from bringing any alcoholic beverages into the museum.

○ You can borrow a wheelchair or a stroller. Ask at the information desk.
○ You can leave your baggage in a free locker in the Visitor Center.
○ If you get sick or have an accident, inform a nearby staff member immediately.
○ Please fill out the questionnaire to give us your impressions of the museum.

Visitor Information

[Opening hours]
April - September: 9:30 am - 5:30 pm
October - March: 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
※ Admission is allowed until 30 minutes before closing time.

[Holidays]
Every Monday
(When Monday is a national holiday, closed on the following day.)
New Year's holidays

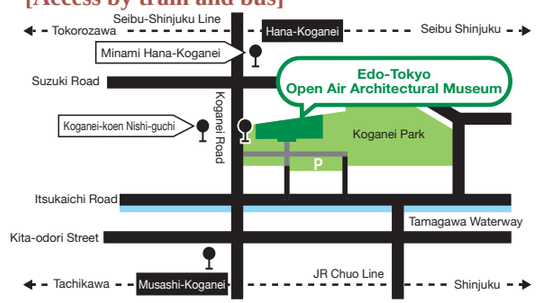
[Admission]

	One person	Group (20 or more*)
Adults	¥400	¥320
65-years old or older	¥200	¥160
College students (incl. vocational schools)	¥320	¥250
High school students	¥200	¥160
Junior high school students or younger		

* The admission fee is discounted for groups of 20 people or more.

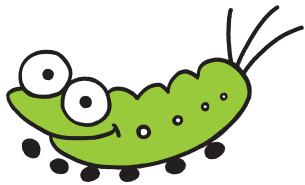
※ Admission for persons with certificates of physical, intellectual or mental disability and up to two attendants accompanying them is free.
※ When Tokyo primary, junior high school and high school students and their teachers visit the museum as an educational activity, their admission is free. (Prior approval is required.)
※ On the third Saturday and Sunday of every month (Family Day), admission for parents accompanied by a child younger than 18 years is half of the normal price.
※ On the third Wednesday of every month (Silver Day), admission for visitors 65 years of age or older is free. (Identification certificate is required.)

[Access by train and bus]



● **From Musashi-Koganei Station on JR Chuo Line: 5-min bus ride**
※ Seibu bus: Take the bus at platform No. 2 or 3 near the north exit of Musashi-Koganei Station, get off at "Koganei-koen Nishi-guchi" and walk for 5 min.
● **From Hana-Koganei Station on the Seibu-shinjuku Line: 5-min bus ride**
※ Seibu bus: Take the bus for Musashi-Koganei Station from the "Minami Hana-Koganei" bus stop (along Koganei Road), get off at "Koganei-koen Nishi-guchi," and walk for 5 min.
● **By car**
Park in the pay parking lot of Koganei Park.
For information on the parking lot: Tel. 042-384-2093
○ A limousine bus service is operated between Haneda International Airport and the South Exit of JR Musashi-Koganei Station.

(As of Jan. 2026)



Mascot character: Edomaru

This illustration is by Hayao Miyazaki, a famous Japanese animator. The colors are suitable for the mascot of an open air museum located in a natural setting.

[Inquiries]

Edo-Tokyo Open Air Architectural Museum

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