

Hokkaido University's Iconic Landmarks along the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Marathon Course



1 International Institute for Zoonosis Control
 Founded in 2005 in the wake of the 2003 SARS outbreak, it carries out coherent research and educational activities towards the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases. Its overseas center is located at the University of Zambia. It is a WHO Collaborating Centre for Zoonoses Control and an OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza.



2 Sapporo Agricultural College's Farm No. 2
 It was established in 1876 as Hokkaido's first working model farm for managing livestock, based on the ideas of Dr. William Smith Clark, the first Vice President of the college (now, Hokkaido University). It was relocated to its current location in 1909-1912. It was nationally designated as an Important Cultural Property in 1969.



3 Enyu Gakusha Community Hall
 The Hall was built in 2001 to serve as a place for the local community and university to interact. It is named after the former Enyu Night School which Inazo Nitobe, an alumnus of the university and one of the first Under-Secretaries General of the League of Nations, established to provide impoverished young people with education.



4 Main Street
 The iconic main street stretches from South to North spanning 1.2 km. Major research and educational facilities are located along the street. The lush greenery on both sides of the street turns it into a popular jogging and cycling track for locals, especially in summer.



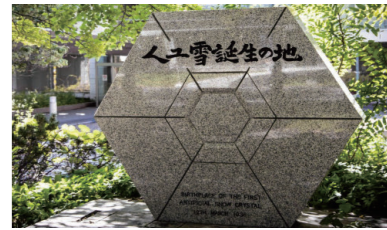
5 Akira Suzuki Hall
 The lecture hall was named after Hokkaido University alumnus and Professor Emeritus Akira Suzuki, Nobel Prize laureate for Chemistry in 2010. It is located inside the Frontier Research in Applied Sciences Building.



6 Ginkgo Avenue
 70 ginkgo trees are lined on both sides of the road known as Kita 13-jo Street, which is about 380 m long. The ginkgo trees were planted in May 1939. The yellow leaves in fall are spectacular and the avenue is a popular site among local citizens and tourists.



7 Monument to the First Artificial Snow Crystal
 In March 1936, Dr. Ukichiro Nakaya succeeded in creating the world's first artificial snow crystal at the tip of rabbit's hair in the low temperature laboratory located here. A monument depicting a hexagonal snow crystal was erected in 1979.



9 Elm Grove
 Dozens of these towering Japanese elms are over 100 years old, growing naturally since before Sapporo Agricultural College (now, Hokkaido University) was relocated here. Lying at the end of the Toyohira River alluvial fan, the location has plenty of groundwater and is an excellent natural habitat for elms.



10 School of Agriculture
 An icon of Hokkaido University. Construction began in 1933, but the main building was only finally completed in 1960. The buildings are arranged in the shape of the Chinese character for "North" (北) when viewed from above. The 40-m-high clock tower is another symbol of Hokkaido University.



11 Bust of Dr. William Smith Clark
 William S. Clark was the first Vice President of Sapporo Agricultural College (now, Hokkaido University). Some of his words endure as Hokkaido University mottos, like "be ambitious" and "lofty ambition." The bust was erected in 1926 as a project to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the university's founding. The current bust is a post-war commission to replace the original.



12 Furukawa Hall
 Built as a forestry lecture room in 1909, this western-style architecture employs an interior design patterned after the Chinese character for "forest" (林). It was endowed by the Furukawa zaibatsu (now, Furukawa Group).



13 Central Lawn
 One of the most popular communal areas on campus. Up until the early Meiji period (late 19th century), the Ainu, the indigenous people of Hokkaido, used to dwell in this area. Sakushukotoni River flows through the lawn in which salmon could be found swimming until the early Showa period (The current stream is artificial). It is believed that the first two-blade ski instruction in Japan took place here in 1909-1910.



14 South Gate
 The red brick gate was originally located at the current main gate of the University. It was relocated to the southern part of the campus in 1936. Next to the gate is a guard house built in 1903, one of the oldest buildings on the campus which are still in use.

