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So much like this as the Japanese and American Naval BaseLocated across the bay from Tokyo and Yokohama , Yokosuka has been an important coastal community for centuries and now hosts a large naval base for both the Japanese and American fleets.The Naval port cruise, which travels past Japanese and American ships of all shapes and sizes,Mikasa Park and a visit to the 19th-century battleship Mikasa&Yokosuka's shopping arcades, including Dobuita Street, with its pubs and American cuisine Yokosuka is an easy one-hour direct train ride from Tokyo, and 30 minutes from Yokohama.The JR Yokosuka Line and Keikyū Line both run from Shinagawa to Yokosuka, and the JR Shonan Shinjuku Line runs from Shinjuku and Shibuya. All routes take about one hour. The JR station is a short walk from the center of Yokosuka, while the Keikyū Line station is much more central.Things may have calmed down since its heyday, but Yokosuka still caters to sailors on shore leave, and that means plenty of shopping and entertainment.The city is known for its many arcades, and Dobuita Street offers flashy sukajan or intricately embroidered bomber jackets, both vintage and new, as well as a number of pubs and restaurants.The Yokosuka Naval Port cruise is a 45-minute trip around the calm waters of the Japanese and American Naval base. You'll get to see every kind of ship up close, from submarines to support craft to massive aircraft carriers (when in port), as well as great views of the hills rising over the port. The guide speaks only Japanese, but the sights don't require much of a view of explanation. If you'd rather get a look at the port from land, go to nearby Verry Park, named after a Frenchman who helped develop Japan's steel industry in the late 19th century. A great place for taking a waterfront stroll andin rose blossoming seasonenjoying the scent of the countless blooming flowers.The Japanese battleship Mikasa once ruled the waves as the flagship of Admiral Togo during the Russo-Japanese war. Now it's a museum, a well-preserved memorial to its days at the head of a powerful fleet. There's plenty to see, do and learn plus part of the tour are in English. Not far down the road is another museum, the Yokosuka Museum of Art, which not only boasts some top shows but also has a special view of Tokyo Bay and the busy ship traffic that regularly passes by. Farther down the coast of the peninsula is Kannonzaki, a large lighthouse, and a series of superb beaches some of the area's best windsurfing.Yokosuka is known to locals for two particular dining specialties: the "Navy burger," in honor of big American appetites; and "Navy curry," a fixture of the Japanese navy since its inception. A restaurant featuring one of the two will always be nearby, and you'll find packs of take-home versions of various "Navy curry" flavors sold everywhere.History buffs will enjoy the climb from Yokosuka to the quiet, off-the-beaten-track memorial of William Adams, an English navigator who was stranded in Japan in 1600. He went on to become an adviser to the shogun, Ieyasu Tokugawa and was the first Westerner to be made a samurai and given a fiefdom in this area. The James Clavel novel, Shogun, was loosely based on his experiences in Japan. For other uses, see Yokosuka (disambiguation).Yokosuka (, Yokosuka-shi) is a city in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.Yokosuka Core city/Top view of downtown Yokosuka in Verry Seaside Park, Middle: Mikasa Battleship Monument and Heihachirō Togu Statue, Kurihama Matthew Perry Park, Bottom: Yokosuka Naval Curry, Kannon Cape, and seaside park (all item for left to right)Flag&SealYokosuka in Kanagawa PrefectureYokosuka in JapanCoordinates: 35°16′53.4″N 139°40′19.5″E﻿ / ﻿35.2815000°N 139.6720833°E﻿ / 35.281500; 139.672083CountryJapanRegionKantōPrefectureKanagawaGovernmentMayorKatsuoaki KamijiiAreaTotal100.81 km2 (38.92 sqmi)Population(February 1, 2024)Total3173,797Density3,708/km2 (9,600/sqmi)Time zoneUTC+09:00Postal code238-8550Area code14201-8Wbesitecity.yokosuka.kanagawa.jpAs of February 2024[update], the city has a population of 373,797 , and a population density of 3,708 inhabitants per square kilometre (9,600/sqmi)[1] [1] The total area is 100.7 km2 (38.9 sqmi). Yokosuka is the 11th-most populous city in the Greater Tokyo Area, and the 12th in the Kantō region. The city is home to United States Fleet Activities Yokosuka View of Mount Fuji and downtown Yokosuka, seen from Uraga Channel.Yokosuka occurs most in Miura Peninsula and is bordered by the mouth of Tokyo Bay to the east and Sagami Bay on the Pacific Ocean on the west.HayamaKanagawa, YokohamaMiuraZushiThis section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2007) (Learn how and when to remove this message)The area around present-day Yokosuka City has been inhabited for thousands of years. Archaeologists have found stone tools and shell middens from the Japanese Paleolithic period and ceramic shards from the Jmon and Kofun periods at numerous locations in the area. During the Heian period, local warlord Muraoka Tamemichi established Kinugasa Castle in 1063. He became the ancestor of the Miura clan, which subsequently dominated eastern Sagami Province for the next several hundred years. The Miura clan supported Minamoto no Yoritomo in the foundation of the Kamakura shogunate, but were later annihilated by Hōjō Tokiyori in 1247. However, the family name was reassigned to a supporter of the Hōjō clan, and the Miura continued to rule Miura Peninsula through the Muromachi period until their defeat at Arai Castle in a 1518 attack by Hōjō Sun. Following the defeat of the Later Hōjō clan at the Battle of Odawara, Toyotomi Hideyoshi transferred Tokugawa Ieyasu to take control over the Kantō region, including Yokosuka in 1590.The English sailor William Adams, the first Briton to set foot in Japan, arrived at Uraga aboard the Dutch trading vessel Liefde in 1600. In 1612, he was granted the title of samurai and a fief in Hemi within the boundaries of present-day Yokosuka, due to his services to the Tokugawa shogunate. A monument to Adams (called Miura Anjin in Japanese) is a local landmark in Yokosuka.During the Edo period, Yokosuka tenry territory was controlled directly by the Tokugawa shogunate, but administered through various hatamoto. Due to its strategic location at the entrance to Tokyo Bay, the Shogunate established the post of Uraga Bugyū in 1720, and all shipping into the bay was required to stop for inspection. As concerns over the increasing number of incursions by foreign vessels and attempts to end Japan's self-imposed national seclusion policy, the Shogunate established a number of coastal artillery batteries around Yokosuka, including an outpost at tsu in 1842. However, despite these efforts, in 1853, United States Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Tokyo Bay with his fleet of Black Ships and came ashore at Kurihama in southern Yokosuka, leading to the opening of diplomatic and trade relations between Japan and the United States. The Kanran Maru sailed from Yokosuka in 1860 with the first Japanese diplomatic embassy to the United States in 1860.Construction of the Yokosuka arsenal c.1870During the turbulent Bakumatsu period, the Shogunate selected Yokosuka as the site for a modern naval base, and hired the French engineer Lonce Verry in 1865 to oversee the development of shipbuilding facilities, beginning with Yokosuka Iron Foundry. Yokosuka Naval Arsenal became the first modern arsenal to be created in Japan. The construction of the arsenal was the central point of a global modern infrastructure, that was to prove an important first step for the modernization of Japan's industry. Modern buildings, the Hashirimizu waterway, foundries, brick factories, and technical schools to train Japanese technicians were established.This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (February 2024)After the Meiji Restoration, the arsenal was taken over by the Imperial Japanese Navy, and the area of modern Yokosuka was reorganized into Uraga Town and numerous villages within Miura District, Kanagawa Prefecture. Yokosuka Village was elevated to town status in 1878 and was made the capital of Miura District. In 1889, the Yokosuka Line railway was opened, connecting Yokosuka to Yokohama and Tokyo. Yokosuka was elevated to city status on February 15, 1907. From 1916, Oppama in Yokosuka was developed as the Yokosuka Naval Air Technical Arsenal, and many of the combat aircraft subsequently operated by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service were developed or tested at Yokosuka. Yokosuka Naval Arsenal also continued to expand in the early 20th century, and its production included battleships such as Yamashiro, and aircraft carriers such as Hiryū and Shikaku. Smaller warships were constructed at the privately owned Uraga Dock Company. Yokosuka Naval District was the home port of the IJN 1st Fleet.[citation needed]The Great Kantō earthquake of 1923 caused severe damage to Yokosuka, including the naval base which lost two years' operations of oil supplies. The city continued to expand in 1923 with the annexation of neighboring Kinugasa Village and Taura Town in 1933 and Kurihama Village in 1937. In 1943, the city also annexed the neighboring towns and villages of Uraga, Kitashitaura, Okusu, Nagai and Takeyama, as well as Zushi[citation needed]The U.S. Navy base at YokosukaDuring World War II, Yokosuka was bombed on April 18, 1942, by American B-25 bombers in the Doolittle Raid with little damage as a retaliation to the attack on Pearl Harbor. 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