

17 Former Residence of Tetsujiro Haruta

Registered Cultural Property.
Structure of Landscape Importance.
Composed of a Western building with a Japanese building in the back. Said to be the design of Goichi Takeda. Please visit the Former Residence of Sasuke Toyoda in order to tour this building.

 1924  10:00-15:30
※The 1st floor restaurant is unavailable for viewing
 Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), December 29-January 3
 Free
Tel:052-222-2318
(Nagoya Urban Development Public Corporation)



18 Chikaramachi Catholic Church

Registered Cultural Property (a portion) and Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes (a portion). The oldest church in Nagoya. The bell in the bell-tower (restored) was made in Marseille, France in 1890. The Japanese zelkova tree on the grounds has been designated as a Preserved Tree in an Urban Landscape.

 Chapel: Around the 1890s
Priest's house: 1930



19 Cultural Path Hori Art Museum

 13:00-17:00 (Last entrance at 16:30)
 Monday to Thursday, Material Organization Days, Summer Vacation, Year-End/New Year
 See website
Tel:052-979-5717



20 Chikaramachi Nagaya Gate

Certified Regional Building Asset. An Edo Period work. The only Samurai residence Nagaya Gate remaining in its original location in the old Nagoya castle town.

21 Residence of the Ito Family

Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes
 Early Taisho period 

22 Cultural Path Shumoku Museum (Former Residence of Tamesaburo Imoto)

City-Designated Tangible Cultural Property and Structure of Landscape Importance. A residence constructed by Tamesaburo Imoto, a successful Export ceramics merchant, from the end of the Taisho Period to the early years of the Showa Period. At this Samurai residence covering approx. 2000 square meters, there remains a Western building characterized by Taisho Romanticism, a Japanese-style building, and a tea hall, all surrounding a garden. Two storehouses in the back yard lie to the east and west. In the Western-style building are stained-glass windows which were popular in its time, and this building now features a café.

 10:00-17:00
 Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), December 29-January 3
 See website
Tel:052-939-2850



23 Kinjo Gakuin H.S. Eiko Hall

Registered Cultural Property and Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes. A beautiful composition of Spanish bricks and tidy white walls, this structure was designed by Akira Sato and Takeo Kido.

 1936 



24 Cultural Path Futaba Museum (Former Residence of Sadayakko Kawakami Property of the City of Nagoya)

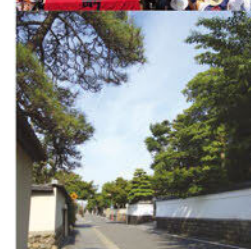
"Japan's first actress", Sadayakko Kawakami, and "the King of Electric Power", Momosuke Fukuzawa, lived here during the Taisho era. The Futaba Museum is a building that combines Japanese and Western style architecture, and it was moved to its current location while preserving its original look. In the beautiful, stained-glass rooms of the museum, you can find many of Sadayakko's personal items on display that give a look into how life was like at the time. In the exhibition rooms on the second floor, there is an introduction to modern writers with ties to the area.

 10:00-17:00
 Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), December 29-January 3
 See website
Tel:052-936-3836



Cultural Path

In the area from Nagoya Castle to Tokugawaen, a variety of important historical assets remain, including many buildings that trace the tale of Nagoya's path to modernization from the Edo Period to the Meiji and Taisho Periods. This area is called the "Cultural Path," and serves as a place for the preservation and continued use of architectural properties. Come take a stroll through the Cultural Path, an area evoking images of Edo Culture, the Meiji Period's path to modernization, and the romanticized Taisho Period.



City of Nagoya

- Please** Please be respectful for a better Cultural Path. Please be Considerate about people's privacy when coming to observe.
- Prohibited** Smoking, littering, illegal parking, entering areas not on display

Higashi Ward Dashi Floats

Five dashi floats have been preserved in Higashi Ward. Treasured as an early summer tradition, these floats parade through town during the Tenno Festival, held every year on the 1st Saturday and Sunday of June. A "Tokugawaen Float Parade" is held on that Sunday in conjunction with the festival.

Jinko-sha



Tsutsui 1-chome/2-chome, Higashi ward/Tsutsucho Jinko-sha Preservation Group City Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Property "Tsutsucho Tenno Matsuri Dashi Float Event and Jinko-sha"

Yutori-guruma



Tsutsui 3-chome/4-chome, Higashi ward/Yutori-guruma Preservation Group City Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Property "Tsutsucho Tenno Matsuri Dashi Float Event and Yutori-guruma"

Kashikajin-sha



Shindeki (Nishinokiri), Higashi ward/Nishinokiri Shrine Support Association City Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Property "Dekimachi Tenno Matsuri Dashi Float Event and Kashikajinsha"

Kasui-sha



Dekimachi (Nakanokiri), Higashi ward/Nakanokiri Shrine Support Association City Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Property "Dekimachi Tenno Matsuri Dashi Float Event and Kasuisha"

Ogishi-sha



Kodekimachi (Higashinokiri), Higashi ward/Higashinokiri Shrine Support Association City Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Property "Dekimachi Tenno Matsuri Dashi Float Event"

Please use the public transportation system for your visit.

Besides at Nagoya Castle and Tokugawaen, there are few parking lots in the area. Please use the subway or bus (Key Route No.2 or the Nagoya Sightseeing Route Bus Me-guru).

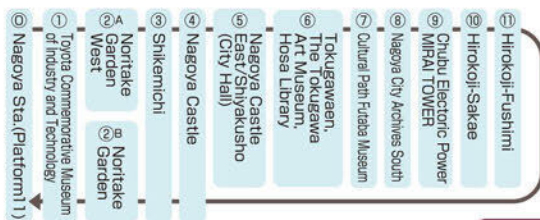
Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays, and the 8th day of every month, you can receive a discount with a Donichi Eco Pass!

なごや観光ルートバス
NAGOYA SIGHTSEEING ROUTE BUS

メーグル



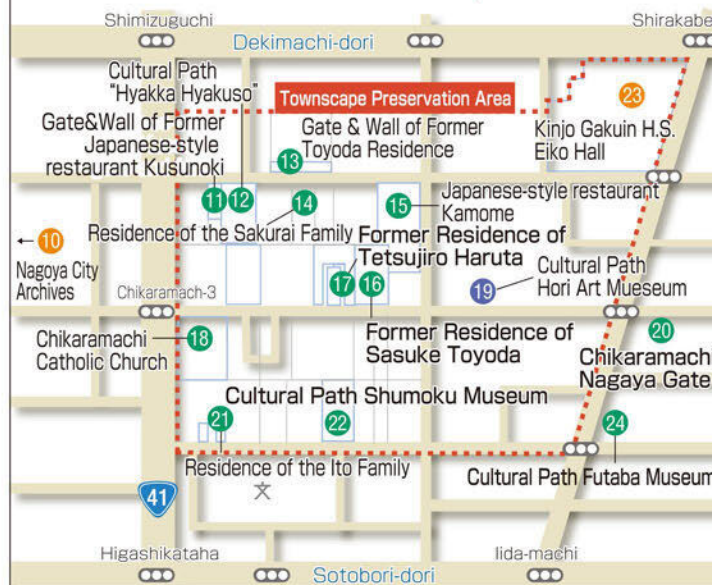
Inquiries: Transportation Bureau, Joshin Office TEL052-521-8990



Cultural Path
Recommended walking routes and high spots



Nagoya City Archives ~Shirakabe/Chikara/Shumoku Townscape Preservation Area



- Year Built
- Hours
- Closed
- Entrance Fee
- Not available for interior viewing, since it is a shop, school, or private property
- Old building made of brick or concrete
- Museum, art museum, etc.
- Old building made of wood



10 Nagoya City Archives

A brick, neo-baroque structure (Important Cultural Property [the former Nagoya Court of Appeals, District Court, and Ward Courthouse]). Other than hosting City documents as the Public Archives, it has exhibitions pertaining to the building itself, city administration, and justice. City residents are able to rent the assembly hall and exhibition room for the promotion of cultural activities.



- 1922
- 9:00-17:00
- Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), 3rd Thursday of the month (4th Thursday if the 3rd Thursday is a holiday), December 29-January 3
- Free
- Tel:052-953-0051

11 Gate&Wall of Former Japanese-style restaurant Kusunoki

Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes

Early Taisho period

12 Cultural Path "Hyakka Hyakuso"

A renovated study room, tea house, and storehouse built in 1920, this structure has opened as a newly built multipurpose hall. Here, you can enjoy the garden inspired by the Hyakka Hyakuso-zu Byobu (Important Cultural Property) stored at the Tokugawa Art Museum.

10:00-16:00

Mondays, Tuesdays, Sundays, Year-End/New Year

See website

Tel:052-931-1036



13 Gate & Wall of Former Toyoda Residence

Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes. You can view the vestiges of the old samurai residence at the gate. Former residence of Rizaburo Toyoda (adopted son-in-law of Sakichi Toyoda).

Around the 1918s

14 Residence of the Sakurai Family

Structure of Landscape Importance. A Western-style building designed by samurai-born Zenkichi Sakurai himself.

1905

15 Japanese-style restaurant Kamome

Former residence of Western-paper seller Nakai. Used as a residence for the Imperial Family before and during the war.

Prewar

16 Former Residence of Sasuke Toyoda

Certified Regional Building Asset. Sasuke Toyoda was an entrepreneur who supported his older brother Sakichi. The Sasuke Residence is composed of a white-tiled Western building constructed in the Taisho Period together with a Japanese building that features a wide floor layout.

Western-style: before 1923
Japanese-style: 1923

10:00-15:30

Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), December 29-January 3

Free

Tel:052-222-2318
(Nagoya Urban Development Public Corporation)





Daimyo Culture and Folk Festivals

In the Edo Period, a samurai residential district stretched to the east of Nagoya Castle, lying in contrast to the commercial district stretching to the south. This district is now called the "Cultural Path." In addition to the splendor of the daimyo culture exhibited by Nagoya Castle, the Tokugawa Art Museum, and Kenchuji Temple, folk festivals can also be found in these areas. Today, festival floats and music are protected as important cultural properties.

Meiji's Cutting-Edge Industrial Zone

After the fall of the Samurai in the Meiji Restoration, this district regained its fervor as a cutting-edge industrial zone in the mid-Meiji Period. Watches and violins came to be domestically produced in this region, and Sakichi Toyoda and Eiichi Okuma found success in machine technology. It also became a center for exported ceramics decoration and glass manufacturing.

A Residential Village of Taisho Romanticism

In the Taisho Period, this district became a residential village for entrepreneurs. Numerous residences from that period maintain their original forms, including the former residence of Sasuke Toyoda, who supported his brother, the master inventor Sakichi Toyoda. The Chikaramachi Church, Nagoya's oldest wooden church, also retains its elegant form.

1 Nagoya Castle A-2

Completed in 1612, the castle tower was rebuilt in 1959 after being burned down in the war. The Honmaru Palace was completed in 1615, and features splendid paintings considered early Edo Period masterpieces on its sliding doors and walls (1,047 Important Cultural Properties) drawn by Kano School artists like Tanyu Kano and Sadanobu Kano. Restoration work commenced in 2009, and the completed structure was opened to the public in June, 2018. The palace features various cultural properties, including flank towers and gates (six Important Cultural Properties), the Ninomaru Garden (Place of Scenic Beauty), and the Nogi Warehouse (Registered Cultural Property).

9:00-16:30 (Honmaru Palace / Nishinomaru

Okura Johokan until 16:00)

※ Opening hours may change by events.

See website



2 Isekyu Head Office A-3

Certified Regional Building Asset. A pharmaceutical wholesaler that has continued from the Edo Period, this structure is characterized by its spiral columns and window ornaments. Designed by Raizo Shimatake. 1930

3 Otsubashi Branch of the Aichi Prefectural Government A-3

A modern structure characterized by its scratch tiles, round windows, and expressionist decorations on the balcony. On the first floor there are Aichi-Nagoya War Archives.

1933 10:00-16:00

※ Mondays, Tuesdays (Wednesday if Monday and Tuesday is a holiday),

December 29-January 3 Temporary Closures

Free Tel:052-957-3090

Moreover, on the 2nd and 3rd floors, there are modern art exhibits in the "Art Lab Aichi"

4 Aichi Prefectural Office Main Annex B-3

Important Cultural Property and Important Building of Urban Landscape. The castle-like sheet copper roof on top of the western structure is this building's defining characteristic, an exemplary work of the Japanese-Taste architecture popular in the early Showa period.

1938 8:45-17:30

※ Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays, December 29-January 3 Free

Tel:052-961-2111 ※ You must apply beforehand for the observation.



5 Nagoya City Hall Main Annex B-3

Important Cultural Property and Important Building of Urban Landscape. The Japanese-style tiled roof on top of the modernist structure is this building's defining characteristic. Shachihokos (mythical dolphins) are placed on the clock tower, a design harmonizing with those at Nagoya castle.

1933 8:45-17:15

※ Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays,

December 29-January 3 Free

Tel:052-961-1111

※ You can only observe the building by using the shared spaces (hallways, stairs, etc.)



6 Sannomaru Garden B-3

As the southern garden of the Kaikosha (Army officers club), the Sannomaru Garden was built using garden stones from the East Ninomaru Garden of Nagoya Castle. It has become a lush urban oasis. 1880

7 Nagoya City International Exhibition Hall B-3

This hall exhibits commemorative gifts from cities across the world, with a focus on Nagoya's sister and friendship cities (Los Angeles, Mexico City, Nanjing, Sydney, Torino, and Reims) and partner cities (Tashkent and Taichung.)

9:15-16:45

※ Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays, December 29-January 3

Free Tel:052-953-0333

8 Aichi Prefectural Assemblymember's House B-3

The former residence of lawyer Toranosuke Okita (9th mayor of Nagoya). 1920

9 Nanao Tenjin Shrine B-2

Built in the early 16th century. This was where the statue of Sugawara no Michizane was enshrined after a legendary turtle with seven tails arrived with it on its back, but it was destroyed by fire at the end of the Meiji Period. It was a house of prayer for the family of Naruse, an elder of the Owari branch.

For detailed explanations of the buildings below, please see the back side.

10 Nagoya City Archives 11 Gate & Wall of Former Japanese-style restaurant Kusunoki

12 Cultural Path "Hyakka Hyakuso" 13 Gate & Wall of Former Toyoda Residence

14 Residence of the Sakurai Family 15 Japanese-style restaurant Kamome

16 Former Residence of Sasuke Toyoda 17 Former Residence of Tetsujiro Haruta

18 Chikaramachi Catholic Church 19 Residence of the Ito Family

20 Cultural Path Shumoku Museum (Everything B-3)

21 Kinjo Gakuin H.S. Eiko Hall C-2 22 Cultural Path Hori Art Museum

23 Chikaramachi Nagaya Gate 24 Cultural Path Futaba Museum (Former

Residence of Sadayakko Kawakami Property of the City of Nagoya) (Everything C-3)

25 Chokyuji Temple C-2

Affiliated with the Chisan sect of Shingon Buddhism and a place where feudal lords would pray. This temple provides protection from the castle's demon gate located to the northeast of the castle. It was moved from Kiyosu when Nagoya Castle was constructed in 1610. The front gate remains in the form it took upon its relocation, and the Koshin Tower lying on the premises is a City-Designated Tangible Folk-Cultural Property.

26 Katayama Shrine C-2

Constructed in the 7th to 8th century. The present-day shrine was built in 1874.

27 Teisojin Temple C-4

Affiliated with the Pure Land (Jodo-shu) sect of Buddhism. As an place of enshrinement for the mortuary tablet of Tadayoshi Matsudaira in Kiyosu, it was moved to its current location when the castle town was relocated (Kiyosu Goshi.) The present-day main hall is the mausoleum of Kenchuiji Temple that was relocated in 1872.

28 Nagoya Ceramics Hall C-3

Registered Cultural Property and Structure of Landscape Importance. This building is a structure of expressionist architecture characterized by its tile walls, semicircular windows, and awning decorations, and is symbolic of a ceramic town. Designed by Ichiei Takasu. The first floor exhibition hall is now open to the public.

1932 10:00-17:00 (Last entrance at 16:30)

※ Weekends, Public Holidays, Year-End/New

Year, Temporary Closures

Free Tel:052-935-7841



29 Kumanoya C-2

Kumanoya is a grocery store along the Zenkōji road and has been in business since the Kyōhō era of the Edo period. There is an exhibition area inside the store open to the public. The neighboring Kumanoya Machiya (traditional Japanese wooden townhouse) is a Designated Local Historic Building (closed to the public).

11:00-18:00 Sunday, Monday, Public Holidays, Temporary Closures Free TEL:052-931-8301

30 Akatsuka Shimmei Shrine C-2

Plays were frequently held on the grounds of this shrine during the time of 7th feudal lord Muneharu.

31 Mikazukizuka (Ryogin Temple) D-2

In 1743, Mokuji Gojōbo erected a monument to Bashō's famous words uttered in 1688 in this area. Lost during the war, a restored version now lies on the premises.



32 Kenchuiji Temple D-3

Important Cultural Property (a portion). Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes (a portion). The family temple of the Owari branch of the Tokugawa clan. Affiliated with the Pure Land (Jodo-shu) sect of Buddhism. Constructed by the second feudal lord Mitsutomo in 1651, the main hall, sanmon gate, and scripture house are City-Designated Tangible Cultural Properties, and the mausoleum is a Prefecture-Designated Tangible Cultural Property.

33 Tsutsui Elementary School D-3

Registered Regional Building Asset. The only concrete-reinforced elementary school building remaining in the city from before the war. 1936

34 Tokai Gakuen Hall D-3

Registered Cultural Property and Key Building for Maintaining Urban Landscapes. A work of expressionist architecture, its features include tile walls and semicircular arches. 1931

35 Tokugawaen D-2

Registered Cultural Property (a portion) and Certified Regional Building Asset (a portion). The basis of Tokugawaen is the Ozone estate, constructed as a retirement residence for the second feudal lord Mitsutomo in the former location of the villa of Owari branch elders Naruse, Ishiko, and Watanabe. From the Meiji Period, this became a residence belonging to the Owari branch. Presently, it has become the Chisen Landscape Garden, a recreation of the Courtyard of the Edo Period. The main gate, side tenement, and wall are the ruins of the former Tokugawa Residence completed in 1900.

9:30-17:30 (Last entrance at 17:00)

※ Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), December 29-January 1

See website

Tel:052-935-8988



36 The Tokugawa Art Museum D-2

Registered Cultural Property (a portion). Many daimyo treasures passed down within the Owari branch of the Tokugawa clan are on display. Famous National Treasures include Tale of Genji Scrolls and Tokugawa marriage furnishings. Tel:052-935-6262



37 Hosa Library, City of Nagoya D-2

Registered Cultural Property (a portion) and Registered Regional Building Asset (a portion). Stores and displays 120,000 items including wonderful classics from Japan and China, with a focus on the Tokugawa Clan Owari Branch Old Book Collection that includes the Suruga-oyuzuri-bon from the time of Tokugawa Ieyasu. Tel:052-935-2173

Combined Ticket for The Tokugawa Art Museum and Hosa Library, City of Nagoya

10:00-17:00 (Last entrance at 16:30)

※ Mondays (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday), Mid-December to January 3

See website



38 Japan Evangelical Lutheran Fukkatsu Church. D-2

Registered Cultural Property and Structure of Landscape Importance. A late work by architect W. M. Vories, who designed many western-style buildings in the late Meiji and postwar periods. 1953



39 Taiyo Building C-4

Certified Regional Building Asset 1931

40 Japan Pottery Center C-4

Registered Cultural Property and Certified Regional Building Asset.

Old building:1934 New building:1958