

## 1 Kakuozan Nittaiji

The reception desk is open from 9 am to 4 pm.

The temple was built in 1904 to enshrine the remains of Shakyamuni Buddha. These remains, discovered in 1898 in the Indian territory, underwent comprehensive archaeological investigations, confirming their authenticity and earning them the title of the 'greatest discovery in 19th-century Oriental history.' Originally donated by the Indian authorities to the Thai royal family, they were later offered to Japan by King Rama V of Thailand, leading to their division and subsequent enshrinement at Nittaiji Temple. The Thai government requested the establishment of a temple accessible to all Japanese Buddhists, rather than being affiliated with a specific sect. Various locations, including Kyoto, Tokyo, and Shizuoka, were considered, but Nagoya's residents generously donated extensive land and construction funds, resulting in the temple's establishment in Nagoya. Its name, 'Nittaiji,' combines the characters for 'Nihon' (Japan) and 'Tai' (Thailand), symbolizing the enduring connection between the two countries. The main deity, a national treasure bestowed by King Rama V, is the 'Shakyamuni Buddha.' The exquisite paintings flanking the main deity were created by Tatsuo Takayama, a renowned local artist.

- URL:<http://nittaiji.or.jp/>
- Address:1-1, Houou-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-0057
- TEL 052-751-2121 •FAX 052-752-1115



## 2 Yokiso

A villa, built between 1918 to 1937, Yokiso was constructed for Ito Jirozaemon Suketami XV, the founder of Matsuzakaya, one of Japan's prominent department stores. It is situated on a picturesque hillside in Kakuozan, eastern Nagoya. Since 2013, it has been open to the public, offering visitors a glimpse into its rich history.

Spread across a sprawling area of approximately 33,000 square meters with its undulating landscape, Yokiso once boasted over 30 buildings. The carefully designed gardens were created to harmonize with the natural surroundings and terrain.

Although many of the original buildings and grounds have been lost over time, there are still enchanting features that remain. Highlights include the charming tea house known as Sanshotei and the elegant corridor bridge called Hakuun Bridge. Of particular interest is Choshokaku, once a guesthouse and dormitory for international students supported by Jirozaemon. This unique structure combines architectural elements from various countries such as India, China, and the United Kingdom, resulting in a fascinating blend of styles.

Apart from Sanshotei, Hakuun Bridge, and Choshokaku, Nagoya city has designated five other buildings as tangible cultural properties. One of these is Bangaro, which features a blend of Western-style and traditional Japanese-style rooms. Notably, it holds historical significance as it has connections to the Owari Tokugawa family, who were in power and governed Nagoya and its surrounding regions until the mid-19th century.

•Entrance fee required only for Choshokaku. General admission, high school, and university students: ¥300. Free for junior high school students and younger.

- Opening hours: 9:30 am to 4:30 pm
- Closed: Mondays or the weekday immediately following a national holiday. Dec. 29 to Jan. 3
- URL:<https://yokiso.com/>
- Address:2-5-17, Houou-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-0057,
- TEL 052-751-2121 •FAX 052-752-1115



Hakuun Bridge

Bangaro

## 3 Sououji

Sououji Temple serves as the final resting place for "Okame no Kata," the concubine of Tokugawa Ieyasu, who was a powerful figure in the 1600s and created the Tokugawa Shogunate that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1866. The temple is also the burial place of the wife and children of the Owari Tokugawa family, who ruled the area from the 1600s onward. Founded in 1643, it was originally in present-day Higashi Ward, Nagoya City. In 1662, the Suruga Palace, where Tokugawa Ieyasu had lived after his retirement, was moved from Shizuoka and the Kano School, a group of painters who were retainers of the Tokugawa family, also relocated their screen and mural paintings to the palace. In 1932 the Sououji Temple moved to the Kakuozan area, in the east of present-day Nagoya. This period coincided with the development of the area around Nittaiji when temples were gathered from all over Nagoya, private schools were opened, and residences of businessmen were built. Sououji Temple also has a stage modeled after the one at Kiyomizu-dera Temple in Higashiyama, Kyoto. Although the Kiyomizu-dera stage and the Suruga Palace no longer exist due to the ravages of World War II and subsequent natural disasters, the main hall continues to host regular performance events such as theater, concerts, yoga, and more. Some portions of mural paintings can still be seen in the main hall and other areas today.

- URL:<https://sououji.com/>
- Address:1-47 Shiroyama-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-0045 •TEL 052-751-0435



## 4 Furukawa Art Museum

The Furukawa Art Museum's core collection was generously donated by Furukawa Tamesaburo (1890-1993), a prominent businessman in Nagoya who was recognized by an American economic magazine as the world's oldest billionaire. The museum opened its doors in 1991. Furukawa Tamesaburo had a particular fondness for Japanese paintings of Mount Fuji, cherry blossoms, and bijin-ga (portraits of beautiful women) created by representative Japanese artists of his time, such as Yokoyama Taikan, Takeuchi Seiho, and Uemura Shoen. The collection mainly focuses on Japanese paintings created from the 1930s to the 1970s.

As a philanthropist, Furukawa actively supported various local social and charitable initiatives, including the construction of university libraries. He also collected artworks from local artists and enjoyed a wide range of items, including tea utensils, as part of his lifestyle. His collection now comprises over 2,800 items.

Among them, the complete copy of A Book of Hours by Boucicaut Atelier, a decorated manuscript from medieval Europe, has been exhibited at international expositions and continues to attract the attention of people around the world.

As a local center of culture and art, we hope to continue to bring joy to all visitors to the museum.

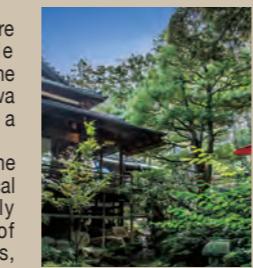


## 5 Tamesaburo Memorial Museum

The Tamesaburo Memorial Museum is the former residence of Furukawa Tamesaburo (1890-1993), a prominent businessman representing Nagoya, who was introduced as the world's oldest billionaire in an American economic magazine. This exquisite residence served as his final dwelling. It features sukiya-style architecture, traditional Japanese spatial design and aesthetics, and a stunning garden that beautifully displays the changing seasons. Within the main house of Ishun-tei, visitors can explore four distinct tea rooms, while the detached tea room, Chisoku-an, showcases a unique design, offering a diverse experience of tea room styles. The garden includes special elements like the Koshikake-machi-ai waiting area and a traditional Sechin restroom, designed to warmly welcome guests for tea gatherings. The entire property, including the main gate and east gate, holds the distinction of being a registered tangible cultural property by the government.

Following Furukawa's passing, in line with his desire "to offer a serene space for everyone while preserving the authentic sukiya-style residence," the Tamesaburo Memorial Museum, where Mr. Furukawa himself served as the first director, was opened as a branch facility of Furukawa Art Museum.

At present, the museum exhibits the collection of the Furukawa Art Museum, along with showcasing local arts and crafts through exhibitions. It actively promotes the preservation and introduction of Japanese culture by organizing tea ceremonies, incense ceremonies, and other cultural activities.



Furukawa Art Museum and Tamesaburo Memorial Museum Information  
•Admission: Adults ¥1,000, High school and university students ¥500, Junior high school students and younger free  
\*This ticket includes entry for both the Furukawa Art Museum and the Tamesaburo Memorial Museum

- Opening hours: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
- Closed: Mondays, closed the following day, if Monday is a national holiday, and when exhibitions are changed (please check the website)
- URL:<https://www.furukawa-museum.or.jp/>
- Address:2-50 Ikesita-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-0066
- TEL 052-763-1991 •FAX 052-763-1992



## EAST NAGOYA KAKUOZAN

# Take a historical walk in Kakuozan



### Subway Higashiyama Line



Get off at Kakuozan Station and use exit number 1.

Ikesita Station



- From JR Nagoya Station, take the subway and ride the Higashiyama Line (marked in yellow), heading to Fujigaoka, for about 14 minutes.
- From Sakae Station, take the subway and ride Higashiyama Line (marked in yellow), heading to Fujigaoka, for about 9 minutes.

EAST NAGOYA KAKUOZAN

# Kakuozan Historical Walk

## The Kakuozan Nittaiji area

The area is on a small hill in the eastern part of Nagoya and has enjoyed fame for moon watching. With the establishment of Kakuozan Nittaiji Temple, the town developed in the style of Higashiyama in Kyoto, and many historical buildings such as temples and shrines still exist. The area acted as a back-room where Nagoya's businessmen gathered, Ryotei (Japanese-style restaurants), and villas, were built, as a result, while the arts took root in the culture of daily life.

Kakuozan's shopping street is where old traditions and new creators live and breathe in harmony, and a popular tourist area on the approach to Nittaiji Temple. The relaxed atmosphere of the town makes it one of the most popular places to live in Nagoya.



Uemura, Shoen. Early Autumn. 1943.



4 Furukawa Art Museum



5 Tamesaburo Memorial Museum



Tea ceremony and incense appreciation experiences are available separately.

The 21st of every month is Kobo Market Day.

Early in the morning, the precincts of Nittaiji Temple, and the street approaching the temple, are filled with numerous stalls offering anything from miscellaneous goods to food. There are many stores where you can enjoy eating Nagoya's favorite richly flavored meat skewers and mitarashi dango, a Japanese snack made of rice and covered in sweet soy sauce.



1 Nittaiji



Buddhist altars are smaller versions of temples used by Japanese people to pay respects to their ancestors and deceased relatives. This store is a Buddhist altar shop, but it is full of interesting items such as Buddhist statues, incense, and Japanese candles.



Komaya Buddhist Altar Shop



Yamada Sekizai



This store specializes in gravestones unique to Japan. You can enjoy viewing the Buddhist statues and stone accessories.

2 Yokiso

Yokiso