

**Open**

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

(Entrance to Hommaru Palace and Nishinomaru Okura Museum until 4:00 p.m.)

Admission to the Main Castle Tower is currently unavailable (closed) as of Monday, May 7, 2018 due to its poor earthquake resistance.

**Closed**

December 29 - January 1

**Admission Fee**

Type		Individual	Group 30 persons or more	Group 100 persons or more
Admission Fee	Adult	¥ 500	¥ 450	¥ 400
	Nagoya City Senior Citizen	¥ 100	¥ 90	¥ 80
1 Year Pass	Adult	¥ 2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 1 Year Pass is valid for one year.</li> <li>There are no group discounts for the 1 year pass and Tokugawaen combination ticket.</li> <li>Seniors who reside in Nagoya should present a Senior Citizen's Handbook.</li> </ul>	
	Nagoya City Senior Citizen	¥ 600		
Tokugawaen Combination Ticket	Adult	¥ 640		
	Nagoya City Senior Citizen	¥ 160		

**Pay Parking**

In front of the Main Gate or in front of the Ninomaru Higashi (East Gate)

Type	Duration	Rate
Passenger Car	30 minutes or less	¥ 180
	Per additional 30 minutes	¥ 180
Large Vehicles (by Main Gate only)	1 hour or less	¥ 600
	Per additional 30 minutes	¥ 600

**Enquiries**

Admissions, Events, etc.

**Nagoya Castle General Administration Office**

1-1, Hommaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya 460-0031  
 TEL (052) 231-1700 FAX (052) 201-3646  
 URL: <https://www.nagoyajo.city.nagoya.jp>

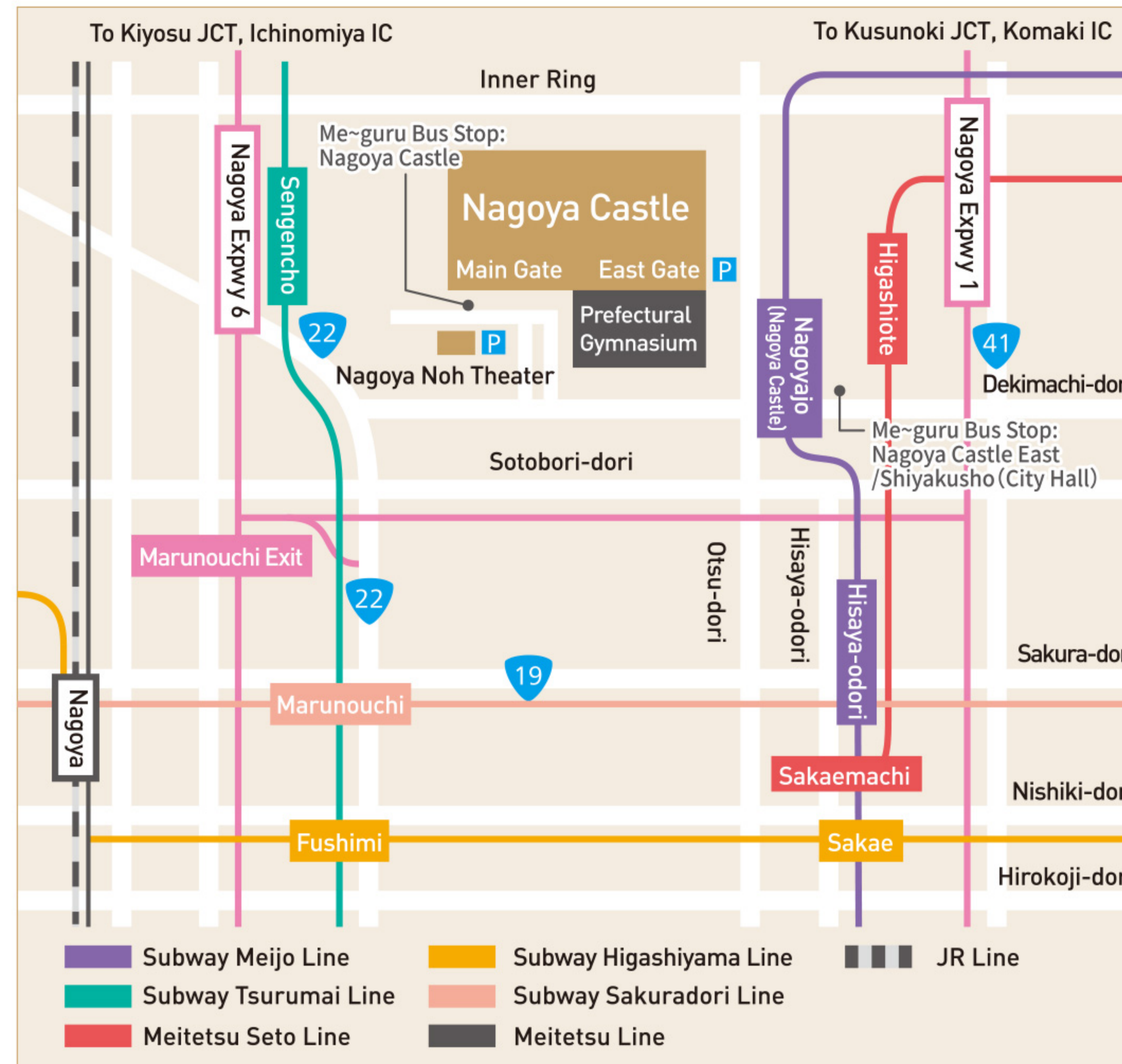


Souvenirs, Restaurants, Parking lots, etc.

**Nagoya Castle Promotion Association**

(address as above)  
 TEL (052) 231-1655 FAX (052) 231-1617  
 URL: <https://www.nagoyajo.jp>

(2301)



**Public Transportation**

Subway Meijo Line: get off at Nagoyajo (Nagoya Castle) Station;  
 City bus: get off at Shiyakusho bus stop;  
 Me-guru Nagoya Sightseeing Route Bus: get off at Nagoya Castle or Nagoya Castle East / Shiyakusho (City Hall) bus stop

**By Car**

Take the Marunouchi Exit on the Nagoya Expressway Circle 1 and drive north for five minutes.

MEMO



## History of Nagoya Castle

Tokugawa Ieyasu, who had been victorious at the Battle of Sekigahara, decided to build Nagoya Castle, relocating the castle town from Kiyosu. The grid pattern of the new town became the model for modern Nagoya. The names of its neighborhoods and bridges can still be seen in Nagoya today.

In 1610, Tokugawa Ieyasu ordered the construction of Nagoya Castle. He ordered 20 daimyo lords from western Japan, such as Kato Kiyomasa and Fukushima Masanori, to build the stone walls. This is called Kougi Bushin (public works project). Kobori Enshu, Nakai Masakiyo and others built the Castle Towers and Hommaru Palace. The castle was mostly finished by 1615. Tokugawa Ieyasu's ninth son, Yoshinao, became the first lord of Owari Province and lived in the castle. After that, the castle flourished as the home castle of the Owari Tokugawa family, which was the most important of the three Tokugawa families.

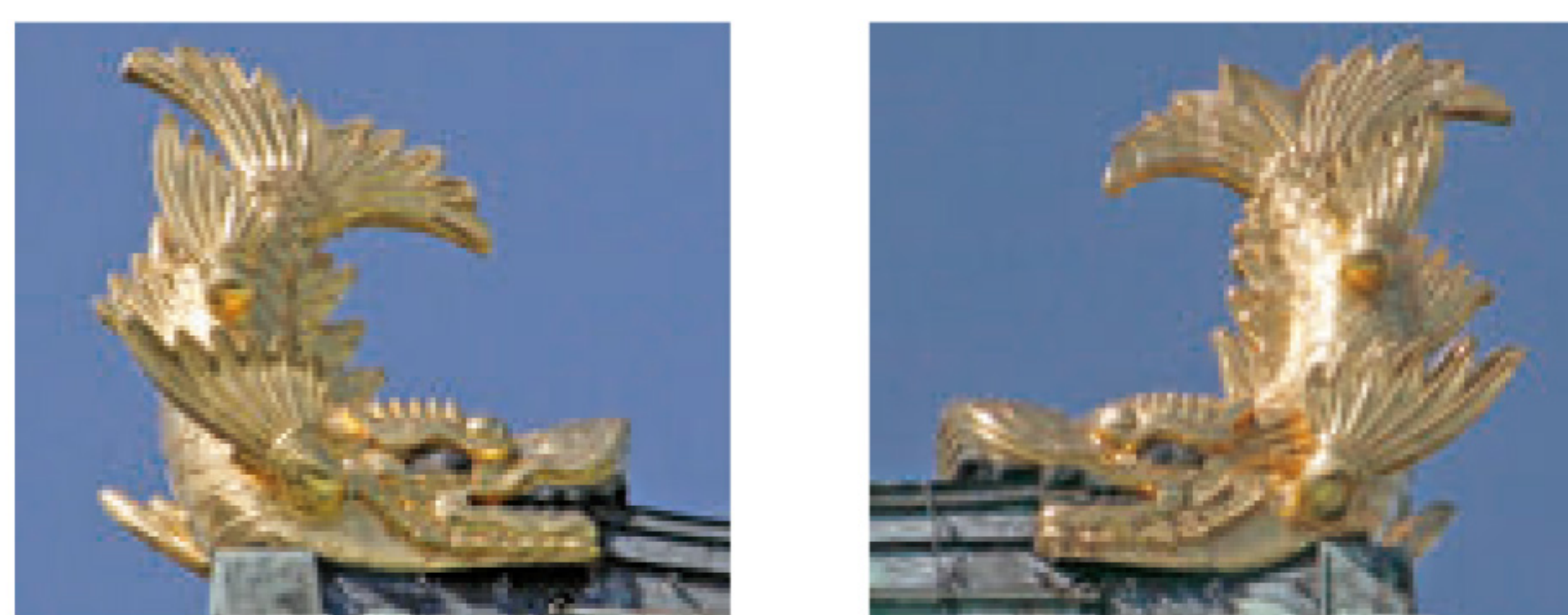
## The Current Main Castle Tower



In 1930, the Nagoya Castle Towers and affiliated buildings were the first to be designated a Japanese national treasure for their architecture. However, almost all of the main precincts were burned down in 1945 by the air raids on Nagoya during WWII. Yet as the Main Castle Tower had stood as a symbol of Nagoya, it was finally rebuilt in 1959 as a result of the citizens' growing wishes for its reconstruction. The appearance of the Main Castle Tower was accurately restored on the basis of Showa period architectural survey and measurement drawings, but it was reinforced with concrete and steel framing. Its inside functioned as a museum, displaying the screen paintings (an important cultural property) of Hommaru Palace, which escaped the flames of destruction, as well as weapons, armors, and other artifacts to introduce the history of Nagoya Castle to the citizens of Nagoya. The Main Castle Tower is currently closed due to its poor earthquake resistance.

## Kinshachi

Shachi are imaginary creatures that are said to be able to summon water and have come to be used as charms for preventing fire. The original Kinshachi in Nagoya Castle, used the same amount as 1,940 Keicho era gold oban (large coins), show the power and money the Tokugawa family had.



## Present Kinshachi

Gender	Female (South Side)	Male (North Side)
Height	2.579m	2.621m
Weight	1,215kg	1,272kg
Gold Plate Quality	18K	18K
Gold Plate Thickness	0.15mm	0.15mm
Number of Scales	126	112
Weight of Gold (18K)	43.39kg	44.69kg

## Stone Wall Carved Seals (Inscriptions)

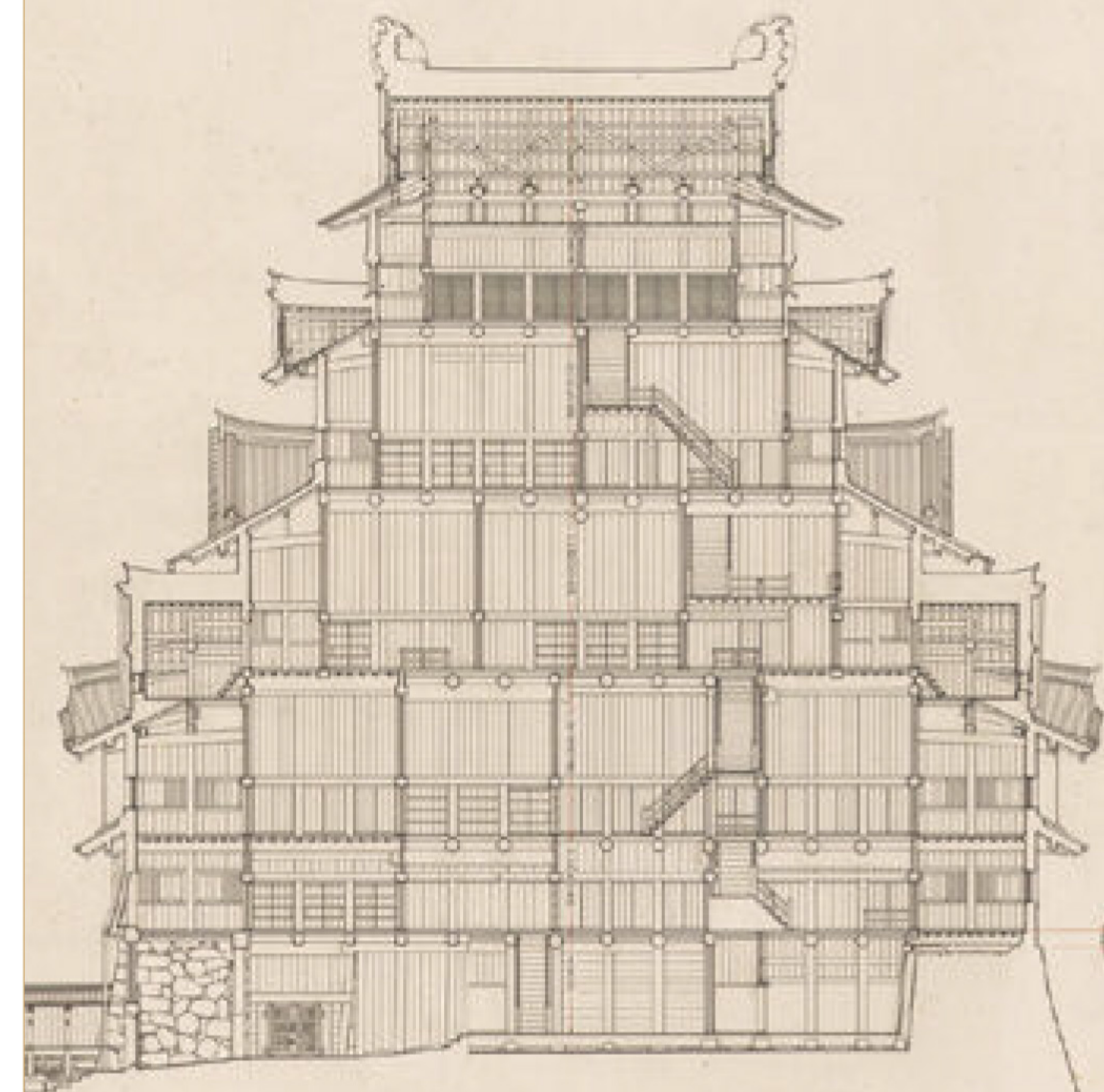
Some of the stones that make up the stone walls of the castle are inscribed with a variety of seals. These were the symbols for the daimyo lords to distinguish stones of their property.

## Various Carved Seals



## The Wooden Restoration of the Nagoya Castle Towers

The current Main and Minor Castle Towers were reconstructed after WWII as a symbol of Nagoya, made of steel-framed, reinforced concrete. But after half a century, issues regarding deterioration and its resistance against earthquakes have been raised. While correcting these issues, the project to restore the original wooden structure of the Nagoya Castle Towers is proceeding based on the abundance of materials handed down to the present: Kinjo Onkoroku - an old record of details surrounding the castle precincts, Showa period architectural survey and measurement drawings, and glass dry plate photographs.



The Wooden Restoration of the Nagoya Castle Towers

Overview of the Restoration Project



## Historic and Scenic Spots in the Nagoya Castle Precincts

### Nagoya Castle Hommaru Palace



Hommaru Palace was built in 1615 to serve as the residence and provincial government office of the first feudal lord of Owari Province, and it later became a special accommodation for shoguns. It is of one-story construction with a total area of approximately 3,100 square meters and more than 30 rooms. In 1930, it was designated a national treasure along with the Castle Towers, and was known for its masterpiece architecture, but burned down in the air raids in 1945. Restoration began on it in 2009. The entire palace became open to the public on June 8, 2018.

### Jorakuden Hall (for Shogun Visitations)



Jorakuden Hall was a palace for hosting visiting shoguns. It was constructed to accommodate the third shogun, Iemitsu, in 1634. During the Edo period, it went by the names of Goshoin ("the drawing room") and Oshiroshoin ("the white drawing room"). It is the most prestigious building in Hommaru Palace, with panel paintings on the ceiling and vividly colored carved transoms between the rooms.

Hommaru Palace Audio Guide (Fee) ¥100

### Nishinomaru Okura Museum

This museum opened in November 2021 in the Nishinomaru Area where the rice storehouses used to be. Cultural properties related to Nagoya Castle, including the screen paintings (an important cultural property) of Hommaru Palace, are displayed in various themed exhibits.



## Important Cultural Properties



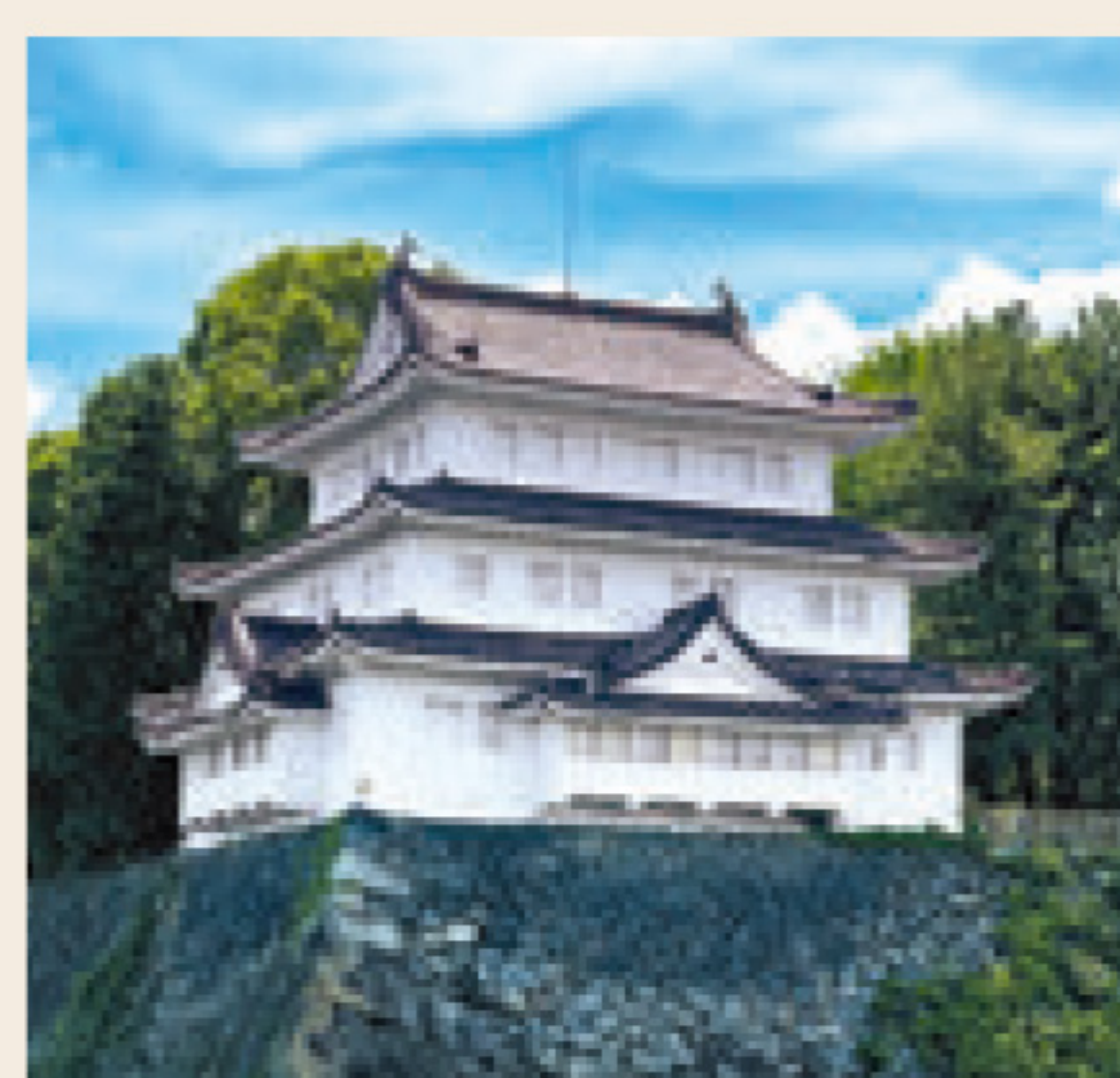
### Southeast Corner Tower

The Southeast Corner Tower, a three-story structure with a two-level roof, is located at the southeast corner of the Hommaru Area. The bay windows have stone-dropping chutes. Weapons were also stored in the tower. (Closed to the public)



### Southwest Corner Tower

The scale and structure of the southwest corner tower is the same as that of the southeast corner tower. However, it has stone-dropping chutes on the south and west sides, and the shape of its gables are also different. In 1921 it was destroyed by a disaster, but it was repaired by the Ministry of the Imperial Household in 1923. An added feature of this repairment is the Imperial crest of the chrysanthemum which can be seen on the Onigawara ridge-end tiles and other places. (Closed to the public)



### Northwest Corner Tower

The Northwest Corner Tower is a three-story structure with a roof at each level. Many materials taken from other structures were used in building this tower. The outer north and west sides feature bay windows with plover gables and stone-dropping chutes. (Closed to the public)



### Hommaru Front Second Gate

Located on the south side of the Hommaru Area, this gate features gateposts and a roof all covered with iron plates. The gate itself is solidly constructed of thick timber. There are gun loopholes in the plaster walls on both sides of the gate.



### Former Ninomaru East Second Gate

Designed like a Koraimon gate, this gate was originally constructed as the east gate of Ninomaru Palace in the Edo Period, and was relocated to this site in 1972.

## Natural Monument

### Nagoya Castle Japanese Torreya



This Japanese torreyia (*Torreya nucifera*) tree is approximately 600 years old, and the only nationally designated Natural Monument in Nagoya. Torreya nuts from this tree were served to feudal lords until the mid-Edo period. The tree survived the Nagoya air raids, but there are still large scorch marks on the north side of the trunk.

## Scenic Site Nagoya Castle Ninomaru Garden



This garden on the north side of Ninomaru Palace was first constructed when the first feudal lord, Yoshinao, built the palace. It is thought to have reached its peak after a major renovation by the tenth feudal lord, Naritomo, who turned it into a circuit-style garden. However, the garden's original appearance has been lost, as only a fraction of the northwestern part survived the Meiji era. The garden is currently being restored to its appearance from the early modern period.

## National Registered Cultural Property

### Nogi Storehouse

This brick warehouse was built in the early Meiji era as a munitions depot for the army. It was later named after General Nogi Maresuke, who had been posted to the Nagoya garrison. Relocation of the screen paintings from Hommaru Palace to the storehouse prior to the Nagoya air raids protected them from fire. (Closed to the public)



# Map of Nagoya Castle

