

Nagoya Castle Information

Open

9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

(Entrance to the main castle tower and Hommaru Palace until 4:00 p.m.)

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 (60+)	¥ 100	¥ 90	¥ 80
1 Year Pass	Adult	¥ 2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1 Year Pass is valid for one year. There are no group discounts for the 1 year pass and Tokugawaen combination ticket. 	
	Nagoya City Senior Citizen (60+)	¥ 600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seniors (60+) who reside in Nagoya should present a Senior Citizen's Handbook. Visitors with a disability certificate and junior high school students and under are free. 	
Tokugawaen Combination Ticket	Adult	¥ 640		
	Nagoya City Senior Citizen (60+)	¥ 160		

Pay Parking

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

Type	Duration	Rate
Passenger Car	Per 30 minutes or less	¥ 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: <http://www.nagoyajo.city.nagoya.jp>

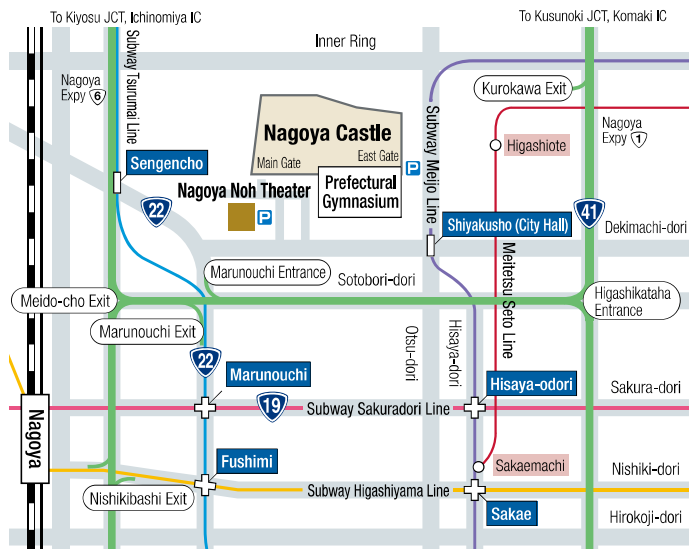
Souvenirs, restaurants, parking lots, etc.

Nagoya Castle Promotion Association

(address as above)

TEL (052) 231-1655 FAX (052) 231-1617

URL: <http://www.nagoyajo.jp>



Public Transportation

Subway Meijo Line: get off at Shiyakusho (City Hall) station; City bus: get off at Shiyakusho bus stop; Me~guru, the Nagoya sightseeing route bus: get off at Nagoya Castle.

By Car

Take the Marunouchi Exit on the Nagoya Expressway Ring Route and drive north for five minutes.



English

Nagoya Castle

名古屋城



NAGOYA CITY

Map of Nagoya Castle

Legend

		Toilets		Information Center
		Rest Spot		Parking Lot
		Gift Shop		Bus Stop
		Restaurant		Taxi Stand
		Lockers		Subway



Ninomaru Higashi Pay Parking Lot

To Subway Station Shiyakusino Station

Main Castle Tower Exhibit Guide



7F	Observation Room, Gift Shop
6F	No Entry
5F	History of Nagoya Castle, Full-Scale Replica of Kinshachi, Stone Pulling Exhibit
4F	Structure of Nagoya Castle and its Armors and Swords Collections
3F	Reproduction of Castle and Town
2F	Special Exhibition Hall
1F	Artifacts and Records, Screen Paintings of Hommaru Palace, Scale Models
B	Structural Model of Gold Water Well, Replica of Kinshachi

Popular Exhibits

5F Full-Scale Replica of Kinshachi



Have a seat on the golden Kinshachi and take your souvenir photos.

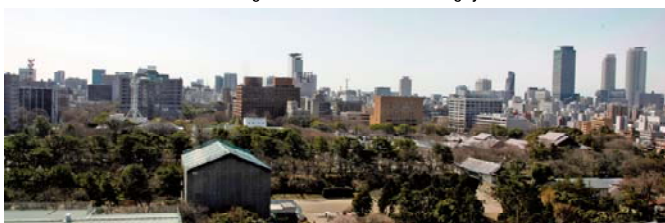
5F Stone Pulling Hands-on Exhibit



Try pulling the rope tied to a huge stone to experience the way stones were transported.

7F Observation Room

— View the entire castle grounds and downtown Nagoya from 34 meters above.



- 1F No flash photography
- 2F No photography
- No pets (except guide dogs)
- No food or drinks
- No smoking

Kinshachi

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



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 loads to distinguish stones of their property.



▲ Various Carved Seals

History of Nagoya Castle

Tokugawa Ieyasu, who had been victorious at the Battle of Sekigahara, decided to build Nagoya Castle. He also moved from Kiyosu to the new castle town. 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 tenka bushin (public works project). Kobori Enshu, Nakai Masakiyo and others built the main castle tower and corner towers. The castle was mostly finished by 1612. 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. The Owari Tokugawa Family was the most important of the three Tokugawa families.

Even after the Meiji Restoration (1868), Nagoya Castle was beautiful and was used temporarily as a palace for the Emperor. It became the first castle to be designated a national treasure in 1930. However, in 1945 during WWII, the main castle tower and Hommaru Palace were destroyed. The people of Nagoya asked for the main castle tower, the symbol of Nagoya, to be built again. At last, it was rebuilt in 1959.

Abundant materials related to Hommaru Palace have survived, including documents, old photographs, survey maps and screen paintings. These records have made historically faithful restoration possible, so restoration on the palace started in 2009. The genkan (entrance hall) and omote shoin (main hall) opened to the public on May 29, 2013. The entire palace is set to be completed by 2018.



Important Cultural Assets at Nagoya Castle



Southeast Corner Tower

The Southeast Corner Tower, a three-story structure with a two-level roof, is located at the southeast corner of the Honmaru. The bay windows have trap doors for dropping stones. Weapons were also stored in the tower.



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 triangular gables and trap doors for dropping stones.



Southwest Corner Tower

The Southwest Corner Tower is identical in structure to the Southeast Corner Tower, but the shape of the gables on its bay windows is different. It was dismantled in 2010 for repairs that are scheduled for completion in 2014.



Front Second Gate

Located on the south side of the Honmaru, this gate features gateposts and a roof all covered with steel sheets. The gate itself is solidly constructed of thick timber. There are gun loopholes in the plaster walls beside the gate.



Former Ninomaru East Second Gate

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



Ninomaru Garden

From 1615 to 1623, at the same time as the construction of the Ninomaru Palace, this garden was laid out on the north side of the palace. In 1716, the garden was transformed into a dry Japanese landscape garden, designed to be walked through.



Japanese Nutmeg (Natural Monument)

This tree, a natural monument, is said to be more than 600 years old. Tokugawa Yoshinao, the first lord of Owari Province, is said to have eaten nuts from this tree before leaving for battle in Osaka.

Nagoya Castle Honmaru Palace

Nagoya Castle's Honmaru Palace was constructed by Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1615 to be used as the residence and government offices of the first lord of Owari Province. Both the palace and the main castle tower were designated as national treasures in 1930, and it was a well-known example of masterpiece architecture. It burnt down, however, in 1945 during WWII. Work to restore the palace began in 2009, and the first section of the palace (the entrance hall and main hall) opened to the public on May 29, 2013. Completion of the entire palace is planned for 2018.



The Look of the Genkan (Entrance Hall)

The genkan features a shingled roof consisting of thin slats of wood thickly stacked on top of each other. The black lacquered gable is adorned with decorative metal fittings.



The decorations of the Omote Shoin (Main Hall)

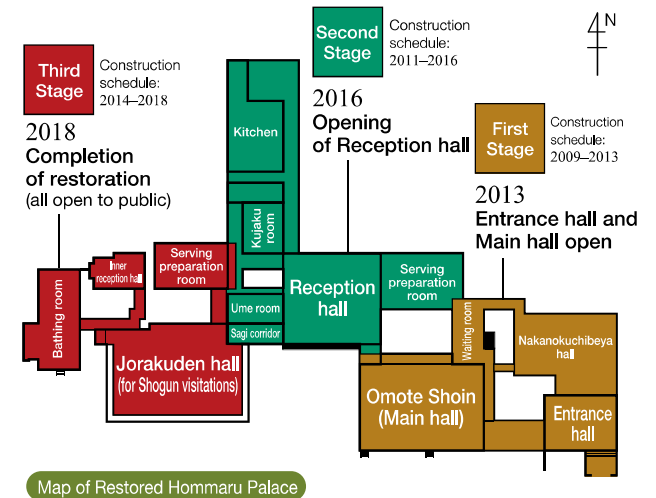
This is the *jodannoma* (raised room) of the *omote shoin*, which maintains respect for formality and social standing. In addition to the magnificent tiger screen paintings, alcove and ornamented sliding doors, the room features a coved, closely spaced lattice ceiling that provides a dignified appearance.

The palace is a single-storied structure with over 30 rooms and a total area of 3,100 m². This reconstruction project has received widespread popular support as a "Heisei Era Civil Construction Project," and the construction process has been made viewable by the public.

- Tours of Temporary Structure** Weekly on Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat, and Sun (9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)
- Tours of Wood Processing Workshop** Weekly Mon through Sat (9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

*Either tour may be unavailable certain days due to circumstances.

Restoration Schedule



Map of Restored Hommaru Palace