



The Historic Walking Course of Osaka

A Guide to Exploring Osaka's History

Northern Uemachi Plateau



City of Osaka

Ecchui Spring



Eaves-end tile unearthed at the Site of Naniwa-no-miya (Osaka Museum of History)

Osaka Public Works Bureau - Road and Street

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“Historic Walking Course of Osaka”

The city of Osaka is full of historical sites, ranging from prehistory to ancient history, the medieval period, and the modern era.

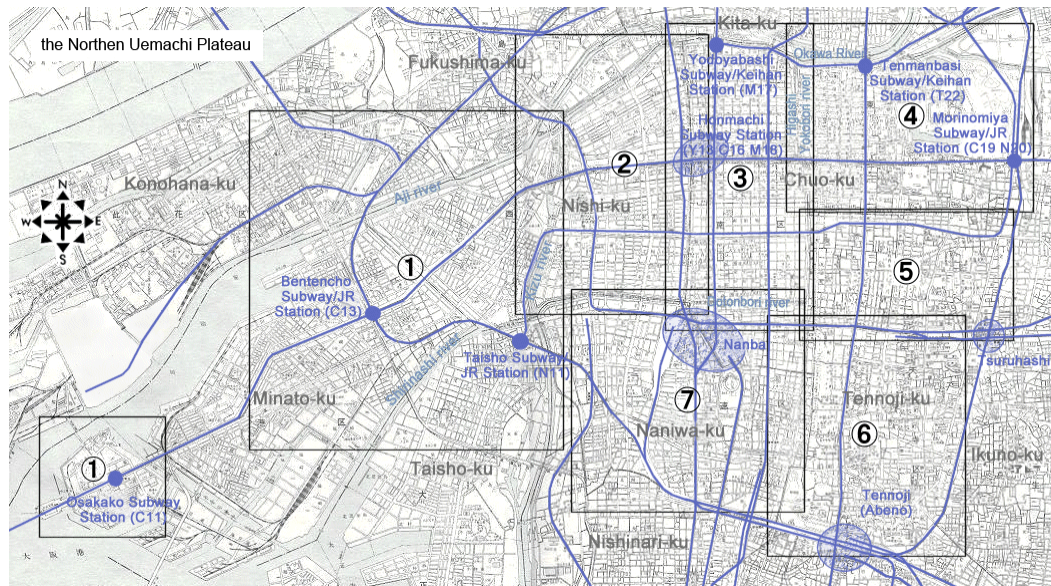
We in Osaka strive to honor the cultural legacy of these historical sites that have been handed down to us from our predecessors, and in order to do this more effectively, we are contributing our best effort to preserve Osaka’s Historic Walking Course. We have prepared this guide in the hopes that many people can learn about and enjoy our city’s historic walking course. If reading this guide piques your interest, by all means come and try walking one of these routes.

For starters, why not try walking a route in an area near your home or place of work, or in a location that you are interested to explore? You are bound to discover something new if you do.

The Historic Walking Course of Osaka has been divided into five different zones within the city as shown in the map on the right. In this guide, the Northern Uemachi Plateau is divided into seven areas, from those that can be walked in half a day to those that take a full day, and a map along with brief descriptions of historical sites and other points of interest are provided for each. We recommend that you walk the routes in numerical order, but it is also fine to choose a route that you can visit by train or bus.

For more information on the historical sites, please visit our website below.

<http://www.city.osaka.lg.jp/kensetsu/page/0000008550.html>

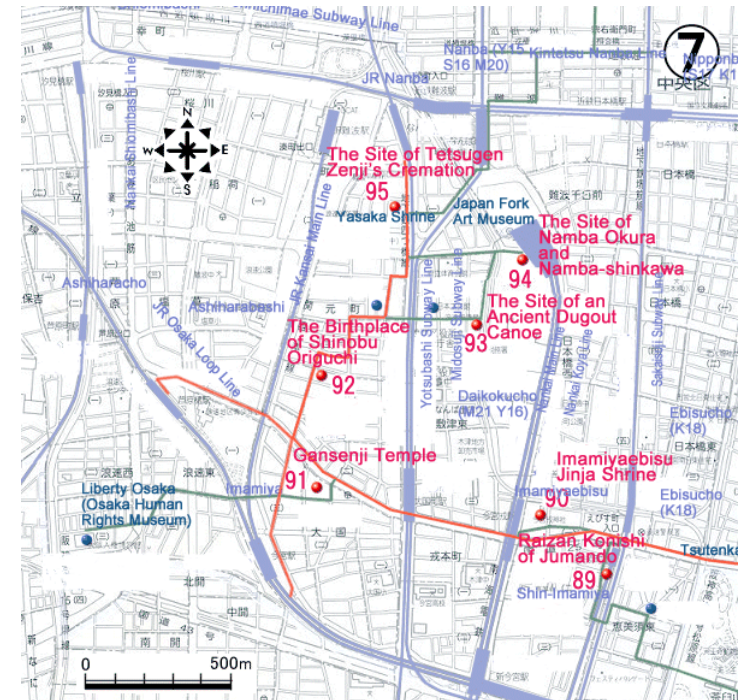


[7] Naniwa-ku

- 89 **Raizan Konishi of Jumando:** Raizan was a haiku poet of the early Edo period. During his later years, he lived at Jumando and left behind many famous poems. (On the sidewalk, 2 Ebisunishi, Naniwa-ku)
- 90 **Imamiyaebisu Jinja Shrine** (1 Ebisunishi, Naniwa-ku)
- 91 **Gansenji Temple** (2-2 Daikoku, Naniwa-ku)
- 92 **The Birthplace of Shinobu Origuchi:** Shinobu Origuchi, also known by the name Shakuchoku, was a tanka poet and a scholar of Taisho and early Showa Japanese literature and folk customs, was born here. (Kamomemachi Park, 1 Shikitsunishi, Naniwa-ku)
- 93 **The Site of an Ancient Dugout Canoe:** During construction in 1871 to join the Namba-shinkawa and Itchigawa rivers that flowed through this area, a dugout canoe thought to be from the sixth century was excavated. (Naniwa Post Office, 3 Nambanaka, Naniwa-ku)
- 94 **The Site of Namba Okura and Namba-shinkawa:** A rice granary was established here under the direct control of the shogunate government in 1732. The Namba-shinkawa waterway was excavated in order to convey boats to the granary. (West side of Nankai railway bridge, 2-8 Nambanaka, Naniwa-ku)
- 95 **The Site of Tetsugen Zenji’s Cremation:** Tetsugen, who was devoted to missionary work for the Buddhist Obaku Sect, toured the entire country seeking donations with which to produce a complete edition of the Issai-kyo (Buddhist scriptures). However, he decided to use the donations he had gathered to assist those who were affected by the Osaka floods and nationwide droughts that were occurring around that time. He died at the age of 53 from fatigue, and his remains were cremated here. (Tetsugenji Temple, 1-10-2 Moto-machi, Naniwa-ku)

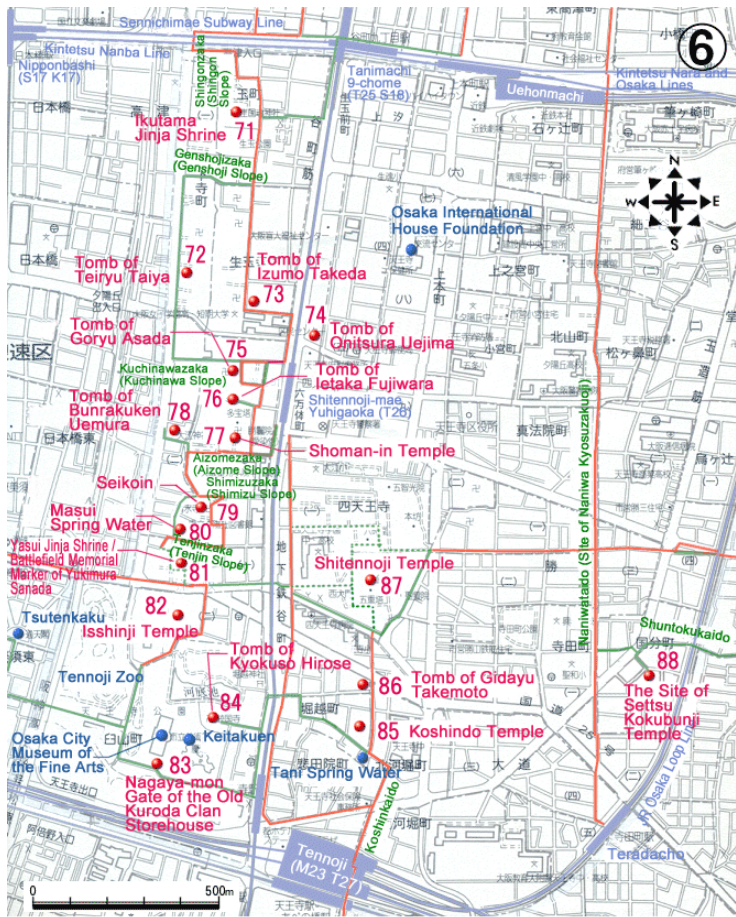


94 Site of Namba Ogura and Namba Shinkawa



84 **Tomb of Kyokuso Hirose:** Born in Hita, Oita, Kyokuso moved to Osaka at the age of thirty and opened a school in Sakai. He was excellent at poetry and devoted himself to writing. (Tokokuji Temple, 1-31 Chausuyama-cho, Tennoji-ku)

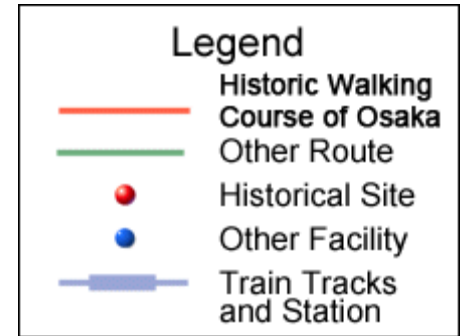
85 **Koshindo Temple** (2-15 Horikoshi-cho, Tennoji-ku)



77 The Pagoda at Shoman-in



Note
This Road of Ramble has many roads with high volumes of traffic, so please walk with sufficient care. We also recommend wearing a hat during seasons when the sunshine is intense.
In some cases, buildings that were once located at the historical sites and indicated on the map may have been rebuilt at other locations.



Signposts and Marker Tiles

To assist people on their history walks, we have pushed to have signposts and marker tiles installed. Please use these as guides when walking.



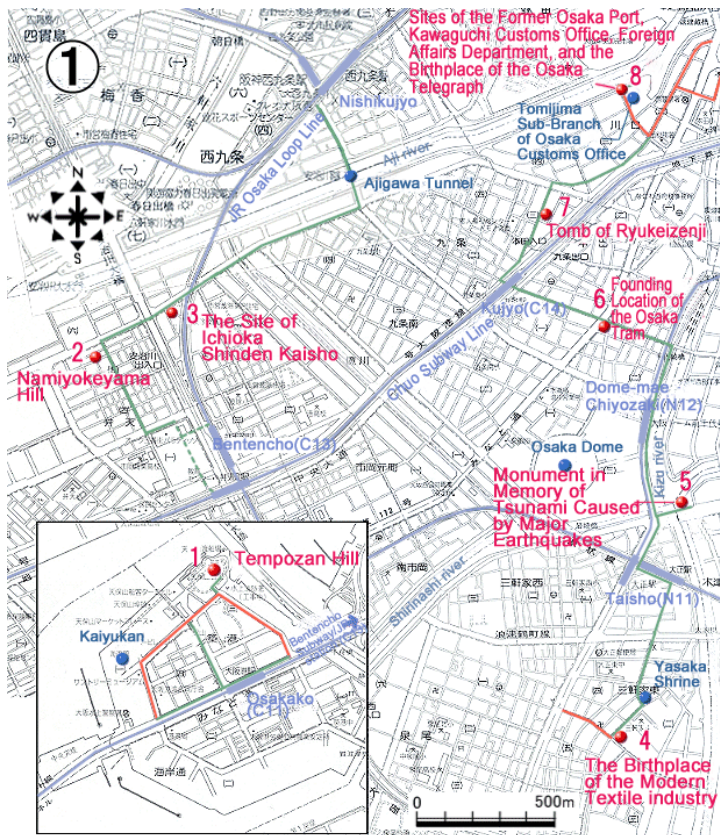
Old Type



New Type

[1] Minato-ku, Taisho-ku, and Western Nishi-ku (and part of Naniwa-ku)

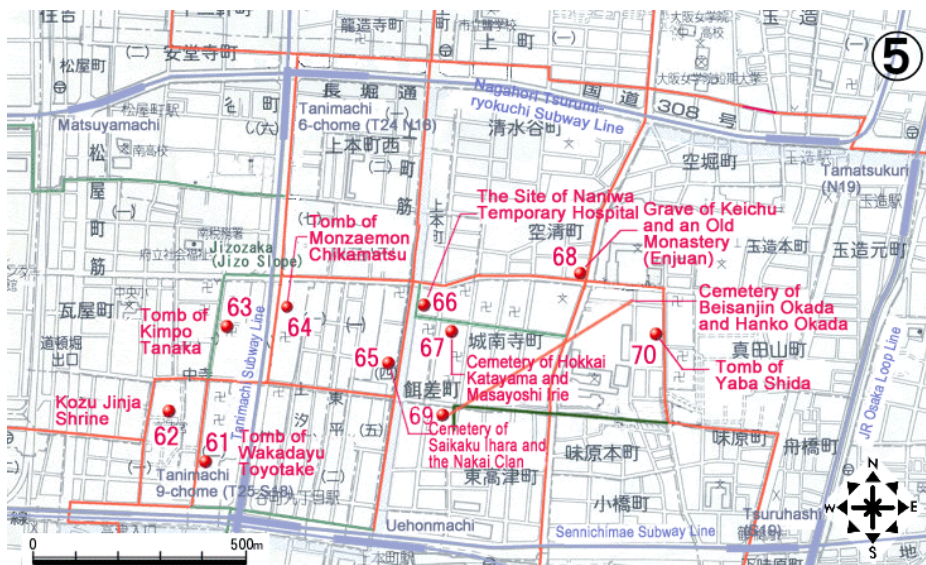
- Tempozan Hill:** This hill was created by the piling of earth and sand produced from the dredging of Ajigawa River that took place during the Tempo period of the 1830s. It became a travel objective due to its increased height at the time and was also referred to as Meijrushiyama ("landmark mountain"). (Tempozan Park, 3-2 Chikko, Minato-ku)
- Namiyokeyama Hill:** This hill was created by the piling of earth and sand produced from the open-cut construction of Ajigawa River that was carried out by Zuiken Kawamura, some 100 years before the creation of Tempozan Hill. (Benten-Higashi Park, 5-12 Benten, Minato-ku)
- The Site of Ichioka Shinden Kaisho:** This was a meeting place in Ichioka Shinden, rice paddies produced through land reclamation by Yozaemon Ichioka in 1698. (Northwest Corner of Namiyokeyama Park, 5-12, Namiyokeyama, Minato-ku)
- The Birthplace of the Modern Textile industry:** In 1882, the Osaka Spinning Company was established in this area making it Japan's first spinning mill. (Sangenya, 2-12 Sangenyahigashi, Taisho-ku)
- Monument in Memory of Tsunami Caused by Major Earthquakes:** Osaka was struck by two earthquakes in 1854 and suffered serious damage by tsunamis. This monument was erected the following year to commemorate the victims and their experiences for future generations. (Taishobashi East End, North Side, 3 Saiwai-cho, Naniwa-ku)



1 Tempozan (Naniwa's 100 Scenic Views)

[6] Southern Tennoji-ku

- Tomb of Gidayu Takemoto:** Born nearby in 1651, Gidayu pursued independent study in Kyoto and Osaka. He met the writer Monzaemon Chikamatsu and made a name for himself with the *shamisen* and puppetry, hitting an unprecedented jackpot with *The Love Suicides at Sonezaki*. He passed away in 1714 at the age of sixty-four. (Chogonji Temple, 1-14-1 Daido, Tennoji-ku)
- Shitennoji Temple** (1-11 Shitennoji Tennoji-ku)
- The Site of Settsu Kokubunji Temple:** Emperor Shomu erected state-supported temples and nunneries throughout Japan. This is assumed to be the site of one of these temples, since Rengemon and Karakusamon eaves-end tiles from that period have been excavated in this area. (Northwest corner of Kokubun Park, 14 Kokubu-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Tomb of Onitsura Uejima:** Onitsura, born in 1661 to sake brewers from Itami, was one of the leading haiku poets of the Edo period. He respected Basho Matsuo, whom he visited several days before his death. (Horinji Temple, 2-10 Rokumantai-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Tomb of Goryu Asada:** Goryu was an Edo-period astronomer from Bungo. He came to Osaka in 1771, and he devoted himself to astronomical observation in addition to his medical practice. He worked at improving observation equipment particularly telescopes and reflectors, and also came up with Kepler's Third Law independently of Kepler. (Joshunji Temple, 5-3 Yuhigaoka-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Tomb of Ietaka Fujiwara:** Known as a judge for the *Shin Kokin Wakashu*, Ietaka was Kamakura period's first tanka poet, known by the name Fujiwara no Sadaie. (5 Yuhigaoka-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Shoman-in Temple = Aizendo** (5-38 Yuhigaoka-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Tomb of Bunrakuken Uemura:** Said to be the founder of the Japanese puppetry revival, Bunrakuken's name is the origin of the term "Bunraku," but the details of how this came about are not known. (Enjoji Temple, 2-2 Shitadera-machi, Tennoji-ku)
- Seikoin = Kiyomizudera Temple** (5-8 Reinin-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Masui Spring Water:** In this area there is an abundance of good-quality spring water, and there are wells known as the "Seven Great Waters of Tennoji." Masui is one of those wells, and originally it consisted of two locations, but today, only one location remains. (5-35 Reinin-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- Yasui Jinja Shrine / Battlefield Memorial Marker of Yukimura Sanada** (1-3 Osaka, Tennoji-ku)
- Isshinji Temple** (2-8 Osaka, Tennoji-ku)
- Nagaya-mon Gate of the Old Kuroda Clan Storehouse:** This gate is one of the few storehouse gates that survived from the mid-Edo period. It used to be located in Nakanoshima, but was donated to the City of Osaka because of building construction. (South side of the Osaka Municipal Museum of Art, 1 Chausuyama-cho, Tennoji-ku)

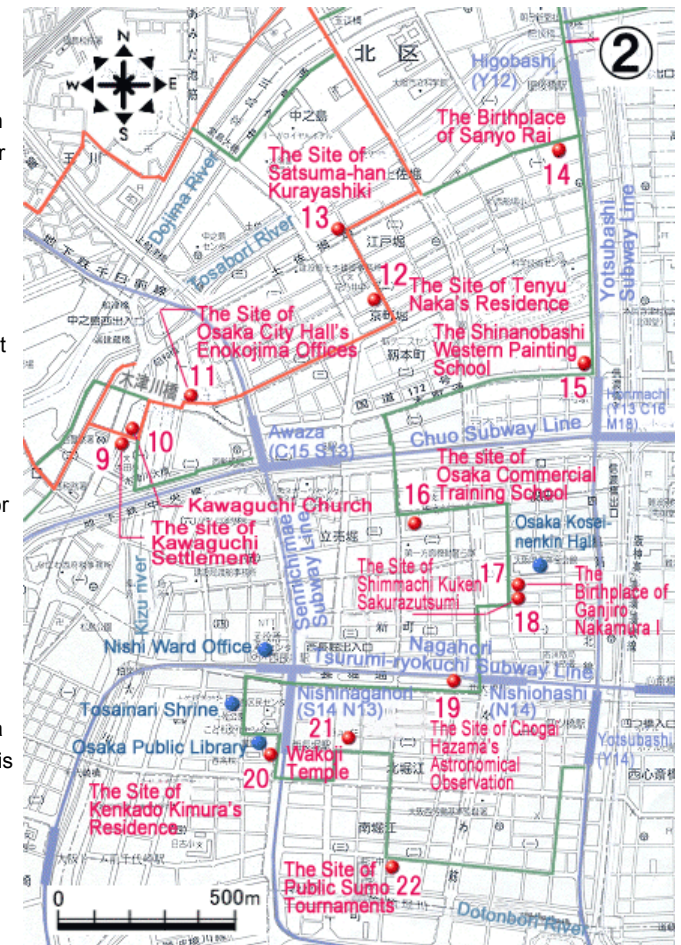


- 67 **Cemetery of Hokkai Katayama and Masayoshi Irie:** Hokkai Katayama, a Confucian scholar and writer during the mid-Edo period, opened Kounkan, a private school, at Itachibori. He organized Kontonshisha, a poetry group, together with Kenkado Kimura, Chikuzan Nakai, and Shunsui Rai and devoted himself to writing poetry. Masayoshi Irie was a contemporary of Hokkai and a merchant-class scholar. He pursued autodidactic study of ancient Japanese thought and culture, leaving behind a work titled *Manyo Ruiyoshō*. (Baishoin Temple, 5 Jonantera-machi, Tennoji-ku)
- 68 **Grave of Keichu and an Old Monastery (Enjuan):** Keichu, a Kokugaku (Japanese studies) scholar of the early Edo period, retired to seclusion later in his life, where he devoted himself to studying classical Japanese. (4 Karakiyo-cho, Tennoji-ku)
- 69 **Cemetery of Beisanjin Okada and Hanko Okada:** Literati painters were active in Osaka during the Bunka and Bunsei periods (1804-1830), and it was Beisanjin who played a leading role in painting circles, with writers and artists frequently coming and going at his home. His son Hanko, much like his father, became famous as a cultured man of poetry and painting. (Myochuzenji Temple, 5 Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku)
- 70 **Tomb of Yaba Shida:** Yaba Shida, one of Bahso's ten disciples, left Fukui for Edo and became the head clerk at Echigoya, a money-exchange business. However, he began writing comedic *haikai* poetry and came to Osaka in 1704. He went on pilgrimages mainly in Western areas and is said to have had over a thousand students, in Kyushu in particular. (Hokokuji Temple, 11 Esashi-machi, Tennoji-ku)

- 6 **Founding Location of the Osaka Tram:** In September 1903, the first municipal tram line was laid from this spot to Chikko about 5 km away. (East sidewalk of Minato-dori Street, 2-8 Chiyozaeki, Nishi-ku)
- 7 **Tomb of Ryukei Zenji:** Ryukei Zenji was the founder of Kyutoin Temple, and when Osaka was struck by a great flood in 1670, Zenji initiated Zen meditation to pray that the damage would be light. It is said that he died while in the state of meditation. (Kyutoin Temple, 3-4-18 Honda, Nishi-ku)
- 8 **Sites of the Former Osaka Port, Kawaguchi Customs Office, Foreign Affairs Department, and the Birthplace of the Osaka Telegraph:** Osaka Port opened here on the land of Kawaguchi in July in 1868, and the Customs Office and Foreign Affairs Department were located here. A telegraph service opened three years later to connect Kawaguchi to the Mint and Kobe. (Osaka Customs Toshima Branch, 2 Kawaguchi, Nishi-ku)

[2] Eastern Nishi-ku

- 9 **The Site of Kawaguchi Settlement:** This 2.6-ha settlement for foreigners established together with the opening of Osaka Port was a Western-style neighborhood consisting of rows of Western bungalow-style houses. (Northwest corner of Honden Elementary School, 1-5 Kawaguchi, Nishi-ku)
- 10 **Kawaguchi Church:** This church, built across from Honden Elementary School to the north, was reconstructed in 1919 and serves as a reminder of what the settlement once looked like. (1-3 Kawaguchi, Nishi-ku)
- 11 **The Site of Osaka City Hall's Enokojima Offices:** Osaka's first municipal offices were built in 1898. Before these independent municipal offices were established, the same individual had to serve as the prefectural governor and mayor up to that period. (1-9 Enokojima, Nishi-ku)
- 12 **The Site of Tenyu Naka's Residence:** Tenyu was a doctor and pupil of Sokichi Hashimoto, the father of Dutch studies in Osaka. He opened a Dutch studies academy, and his pupils included Koan Ogata. (Southeast corner of Edohorinaka Park, 2-11 Kyomachibori, Nishi-ku)



- 13 **The Site of Satsuma-han Kurayashiki:** The Satsuma clan Kurayashiki (storehouse) was called the “Kami Yashiki”, and together with Naka (Edobori) and Shimo (Itachibori) was in possession of three such estates. (2-4-9 Tosabori, Nishi-ku)
- 14 **The Birthplace of Sanyo Rai:** This is the birthplace of Sanyo Rai, who had great influence on pro-Imperial decisions during the last days of the Shogunate. (1-10 Edobori, Nishi-ku)
- 15 **The Shinanobashi Western Painting School:** This Western painting training school, established by the three Osakan painters Narashige Koide, Kinzo Kunieda, and Katsuyuki Nabei, helped produce a great number of professional artists. (Northwest corner of Shinanobashi Intersection, 1 Utsubo-hommachi, Nishi-ku)
- 16 **The Site of Osaka Commercial Training School:** This was Osaka’s first commercial school, proposed by Masanosuke Kato and opened in 1880 with support from the Konoikes, Sumitomos, Fujitas and other merchants. (Southwest corner of Awaza-Minami Park, 2-2 Itachibori, Nishi-ku)
- 17 **The Site of Shimmachi Kuken Sakurazutsumi:** This district flourished as one of Japan’s modern three great red-light districts along with Shimabara in Kyoto and Yoshihara in Edo. Sakura cherry trees were planted at Kuken on the district’s northern edge. (Northwest corner of Shimmachi-Kita Park, 1-10 Shimmachi, Nishi-ku)
- 18 **The Birthplace of Ganjiro Nakamura I:** Ganjiro Nakamura I, the foremost actor of modern Kamigata Kabuki theatre, was born here in 1860 at a brothel called Ogiya.
- 19 **The Site of Chogai Hazama’s Astronomical Observation:** Chogai, a merchant/astronomer of the mid-Edo period, used English observation equipment to conduct astronomical observation here. (Sidewalk, Middle of Nagahori-dori, 2 Shimmachi, Nishi-ku)
- 20 **The Site of Kenkado Kimura’s Residence:** Born to sake brewers, Kenkado became well-versed in natural history, studied Dutch and Latin, and wrote and painted often. His residence was just like the salon of a highly educated intellectual. (Southeast corner of the Osaka Municipal Central Library, 4-3 Kitahorie, Nishi-ku)
- 21 **Wakoji Temple** = Amida Pond (3-7 Kitahorie, Nishi-ku)
- 22 **The Site of Public Sumo Tournaments:** During the Edo period, restrictions were eased on fund-raising sumo tournaments that had been banned for corrupting public morals. The first performance in Osaka took place here in 1702. (West side of Minami-Horie Park, 2 Minamihorie, Nishi-ku)

[3] Western Chuo-ku

- 23 **The Site of Yodoya Residence:** Jouan, the founder of Yodoya, contributed to the major development of Nakanoshima, and his son Koan established a rice market. Their manor was in this area. (Southwest side of Yodoyabashi, 4 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 24 **The Birthplace of Seisei Matsuse:** Seisei, who was born here, studied poetry at an early age. His haikus were praised by Shiki Masaoka which laid the foundation for the haiku scene in Osaka. (4-6 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 25 **The Birthplace of the Bank Clearinghouse:** Japan’s first clearinghouse was established here in 1879. (Same address as above)
- 26 **Teikokuza:** The Teikokuza was Osaka’s first Western-style theatre which was built by Otojiro Kawakami in 1901. (4-4-7 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)

Osaka Museum of History

The Osaka Museum of History (middle of photo), built to replace Osaka Municipal Museum once located at Osaka Castle, lies adjacent to the site of Naniwa-no-miya Palace (photo foreground), and visitors can view exhibits on the history of Osaka, including some about the Naniwa-no-miya Palace site. It was designed as a single structure together with the NHK Osaka Broadcasting Station, seen behind it in the photo, and historical remains are stored and displayed in the underground levels below it.

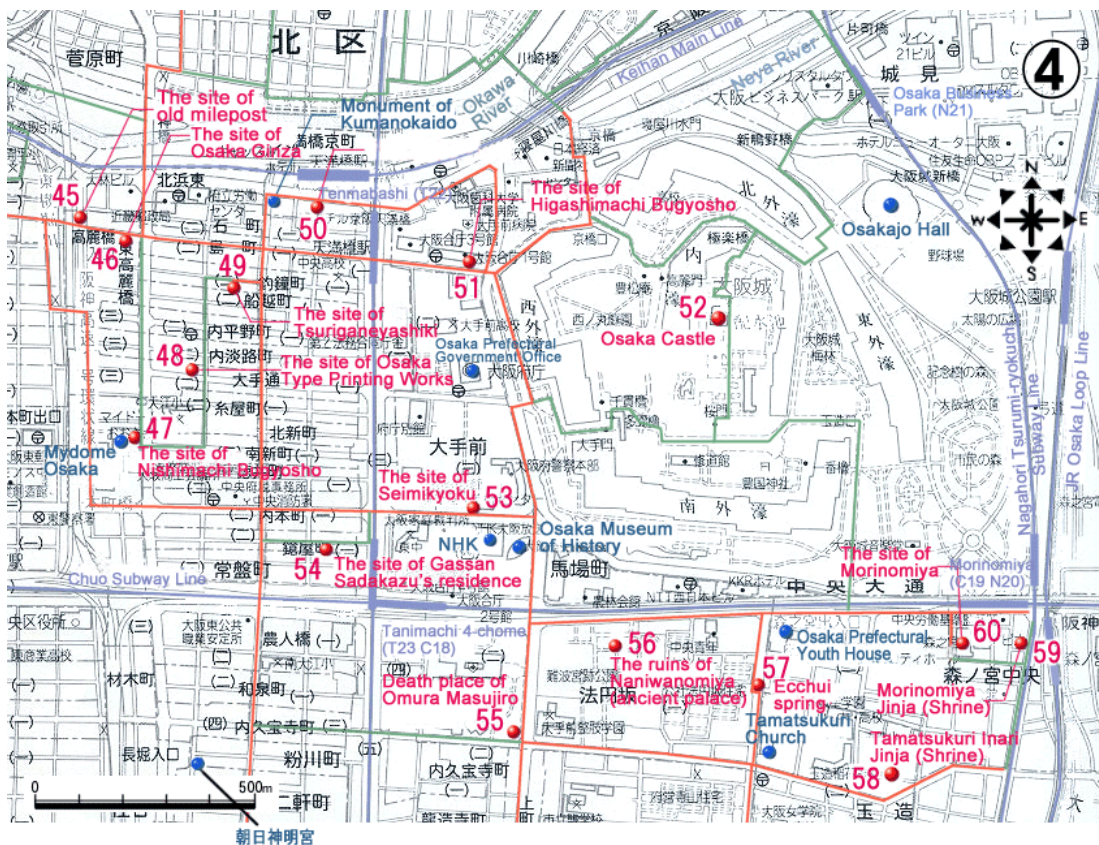
From the tenth-story window, visitors can see a panoramic view of the entire Naniwa-no-miya site.



Site of Naniwa-no-miya and Osaka Museum of History (middle)

[5] Southeastern Chuo-ku and Northern Tennoji-ku

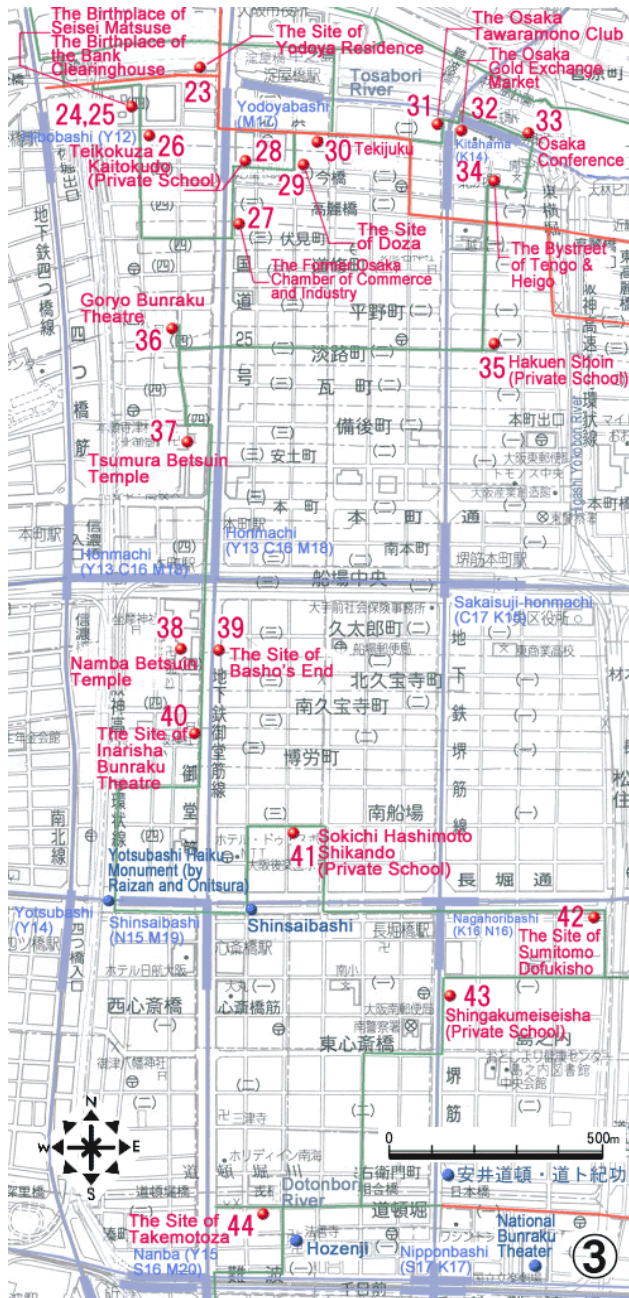
- 61 **Tomb of Wakadayu Toyotake:** Wakadayu was originally the pupil of Gidayu Takemoto, but in 1703 at the age of twenty-three, he went independent and opened the Toyotake Theatre. Toyotake Theatre was situated to the east of Dotonbori, and vied for popularity with Takemotoza Theatre to the west. (Honkyoji Temple, 2-1 Nakadera, Chuo-ku)
- 62 **Kozu Jinja Shrine** (1 Kozu, Chuo-ku)
- 63 **Tomb of Kimpo Tanaka:** Born in 1844, Kimpo was the son of a Confucianist and a doctor. He was a sickly child, but from the age of fifteen, he made his contribution to medical diagnosis and treatment as a doctor, teaching medicine and Confucianism and building a free hospital for poor people. He also excelled at poetry and prose. However, Kimpo met an untimely death, at the young age of eighteen. (Myojuji Temple, 1-1 Nakadera, Chuo-ku)
- 64 **Tomb of Monzaemon Chikamatsu:** Chikamatsu was a famous script writer for Japanese puppetry and Kabuki theatre. His grave at the end of the narrow alley can be recognized by the flowers and votive offerings that never cease to be left there. (8-1 Tanimachi, Chuo-ku)
- 65 **Cemetery of Saikaku Ihara and the Nakai Clan:** Saikaku was a distinguished writer and one of Osaka’s greatest in modern times along with Chikamatsu, therefore only the location of his grave will be indicated in this guide. Also within this cemetery members of the Nakai Clan rests here, including Nakai Shuan, who opened the Kaitokudo school. (Seiganji Temple, 4-1 Uehommachinishi, Chuo-ku)
- 66 **The Site of Naniwa Temporary Hospital:** In accordance with a proclamation in 1868, plans were made to establish a full-fledged medical training center and hospital in Osaka. Seimikyoku was built as the training center, but due to financial difficulties, a temporary hospital was opened in 1869 at Daifukuji Temple. (4-1-21 Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku)



- 56 **Remains of Naniwa-no-miya Palace:** The palace of Naniwa-no-miya, whose location was brought to light through excavation surveys was carried out by Tokutaro Yamane of Osaka City University since 1953. The location encompassed about a square kilometer, with the Daigokuden at the center. Two structures have been discovered, the earlier palace (which burnt down in 686) from the Temmu Dynasty, and a latter palace (constructed in 726) from the Shomu Dynasty. (1 Hoenzaka, Chuo-ku)
- 57 **Ecchui Spring:** This neighbourhood is the site of residence of Tadaoki Hosokawa, and Ecchui was the well on his property. While Tadaoki was off to war in 1600, Mitsunari Ishida attempted to take the feudal lords of Osaka hostage, but Tadaoki's wife, Tamako, (who was baptized under the name "Gracia") had her servant stab her in the chest instead of complying, where she passed away at the age of thirty-seven. In front of the entrance at nearby Tamatsukuri Church, a statue of Gracia stands alongside a statue of Ukon Takayama, who was famous for being a Christian daimyo. (Road way, 2-12 Morinomiyachuo, Chuo-ku)
- 58 **Tamatsukuri Inari Jinja Shrine** (2-3 Tamatsukuri, Chuo-ku)
- 59 **Morinomiya Jinja Shrine = Kasasaginomorinomiya** (1-14 Morinomiyachuo, Chuo-ku)
- 60 **Remains of Morinomiya:** At compound remains from the Jomon and Yayoi periods, oysters have been unearthed from the lower sections of the midden heaps, and freshwater mussels from the upper layers, signifying the transition of Kawachi Bay to Kawachi Tidal Flats and Kawachi Lake. The bones of a man believed to be in his 40s and ordinary objects used for daily life was also discovered and is believed to originate from the late Jomon-early Yayoi period. (Piloti Hall, 1 Morinomiyachuo, Chuo-ku)

- 27 **The Former Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** The old location of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was founded in 1878. (3-6 Koraibashi, Chuo-ku)
- 28 **Kaitokudo (Private School):** At this school, founded by Shuan Nakai in 1724, people could study regardless of social class, and it produced many merchant-class scholars, such as Banto Yamagata. (3-5 Imabashi, Chuo-ku)
- 29 **The Site of Doza:** This facility oversaw centralized production and distribution of copper, an important export good during the Edo period, with Osaka at its center. (Aishu Kindergarten, 3-1-14 Imabashi, Chuo-ku)
- 30 **Tekijuku:** This cram school was established in the home of the scholar Koan Ogata in 1838. This school produced many great individuals, including Masujiro Omura, Sanai Hashimoto, and Yukichi Fukuzawa. (3-3-8 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 31 **The Osaka Tawaramono Club:** During the Edo period, dried seafood products packaged in straw bags for export were called *tawaramono*, and international trades were settled partly with *tawaramono*. This club was established in 1744 to facilitate the smooth collection of *tawaramono*. (2-2-15 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 32 **The Osaka Gold Exchange Market:** During the Edo period, western Japan used silver as currency, while eastern Japan used gold, and the price for exchanges between gold and silver became standardized according to the rates set by this association. (Left of the entrance of the Osaka Securities Exchange, 1 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 33 **Osaka Conference:** In order to strengthen the governmental system, Toshimichi Okubo held a conference here with Hirobumi Ito and Kaoru Inoue in 1875 in order to draw in his opponents, Takayoshi Kido and Taisuke Itagaki. (1-1-12 Kitahama, Chuo-ku)
- 34 **The Bystreet of Tengen & Heigo:** Today's need for financial businesses came about with the development of the economy during the Edo period, and the money-exchange business was born. The first man in Osaka to start such a business is said to have been Gohei of Tennojiya ("Tengo"), in 1628. Gohei of Hiranoya ("Heigo") set up his shop across from Tengen. (Southwest corner of Kaihei Elementary School, 1 Imabashi, Chuo-ku)
- 35 **Hakuen Shoin (Private School):** Hakuen Shoin was a private school from the Edo period in Osaka famously known together with Kaitokudo and Tekijuku. More than twenty thousand books from that school have been preserved in the Hakuen Collection at today's Kansai University. (1-5 Awaji-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 36 **Goryo Bunraku Theatre:** The Inarisha Bunraku Theatre, which moved to Matsushima, Nishi-ku in 1871, was moved back to this location by the Uemura family in 1884. It lasted until 1926, when it burned down due to an accidental fire. (Left of the entrance to Goryo Shrine, 4 Awaji-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 37 **Tsumura Betsuin Temple = Kita Mido** (4-1 Honmachi, Chuo-ku)
- 38 **Namba Betsuin Temple = Minami Mido** (4-1 Kyutaro-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 39 **The Site of Basho's End:** Basho Matsuo, a famous poet during the Edo Period, resided in Osaka. In 1694, Basho became seriously ill where he spent his final days in bed at the Jinemon Hanaya Lodge. Basho passed away on October 12th. He was fifty-one. (Eastern side of Midosuji, 3-6 Kyutaro-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 40 **The Site of Inarisha Bunraku Theatre:** It was Bunrakuken Uemura, who revived Japanese puppet theatre when it was in decline, and during the time of Bunrakuken II (1811), a theatre was built here. This theatre, known as the "Bunrakuken's Theatre", lasted until 1871 and was the origin to the modern Bunraku theatre. (Right of the Namba Shrine entrance, 4-2 Minamikyuhojimachi, Chuo-ku)

- 41 **Sokichi Hashimoto Shikando (Private School):** Sokichi Hashimoto, a Dutch scholar from Osaka, studied the Dutch language in Edo, and after returning to Osaka founded Shikando as a Dutch learning school. (3-3-23 Minamisemba, Chuo-ku)
- 42 **The Site of Sumitomo Dofukisho:** Osaka was a major center for copper refining during the Edo period, and the Horikawa River was lined with numerous refineries (smelters), of which the Sumitomo Dofukisho was the most famous. (1-6-7 Shimanouchi, Chuo-ku)



- 43 **Shingakumeiseisha (Private School):** *Shingaku* was an educational movement promoted by Baigan Ishida in Kyoto in 1729. Its teachings, given in the form of simple parables, grew in popularity across the country. The Meiseisha in Osaka was opened in 1785 by Soho Inoue, Baigan's grandson, and remained in that location until 1938. (1-21-20 Shimanouchi, Chuo-ku)
- 44 **The Site of Takemotoza :** Gidayu Takemoto opened a theatre for Japanese puppet shows in 1684. Following the decline in puppetry, it became a Kabuki theatre, and changed again to become a folk performance hall (Naniwaza). It closed in 2001 after a long history of theatre performances. (1-8 Dotonbori, Chuo-ku)



30 Tekijuku

[4] Northeastern Chuo-ku

- 45 **The Zero Milepost:** During the Edo period, the Kyo Road and Chugoku Road which connected Osaka to other regions were measured from this spot. In the Meiji period when the modern system of road legislation came into being, this spot continued to be the standard, and the Zero Milepost was rebuilt. (North side, east end of Koraihashi, Higashi-Koraihashi Bridge 6, Chuo-ku)
- 46 **Osaka Ginza:** The Silver Mint got its start when Ieyasu Tokugawa built a silver foundry at Fushimi. The Silver Mint was established in Osaka at the same time, but it seems that instead of minting money, it mainly filled the role of forwarding silver produced from the Ikuno (Hyogo Prefecture) and Iwami silver mines to Kyoto. (2-37 Higashikoraihashi, Chuo-ku)
- 47 **Nishimachi Bugyosho:** There were east and west magistrates' offices in Osaka during the Edo period under the prefecture and domain system, and business hours alternated between them by the month. Nishimachi (the west office) was originally next to Higashimachi (the east office) but was moved here after the Great Fire of 1724. After the Meiji Restoration, prefectural offices were established at this location. (MYDOME Osaka, 2 Hommachibashi, Chuo-ku)
- 48 **Osaka Type Printing Works:** This print shop was founded and established by architect Shozo Motoki at the request of Tomoatsu Godai. Osaka's modern printing works began here. (2-4 Otedori, Chuo-ku)
- 49 **Tsurigane House:** When Shogun Iemitsu Tokugawa came to Osakajo Castle in 1634, he promised the downtown area a permanent exemption on *jishigin* (property taxes). Out of appreciation for this promise, a bell was made that would keep the town apprised of the time. The bell is rung three times a day. (2-11 Tsurigane-cho, Chuo-ku)
- 50 **Former Hachiken Port:** A harbour is believed to have been in this area since ancient times. At the end of the Heian period, it was the landing point for travellers to Shitennoji Temple and Kumano from Kyoto (the starting point of the Kumano Road). (2-10 Temmabashikyo-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 51 **Higashimachi Bugyosho** (South side of Prefectural Office Building 1, 1 Otemae, Chuo-ku)
- 52 **Osakajo Castle (Site of the Original Osaka Castle):** The original Osakajo Castle was constructed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi (ground broken in 1583) at the site of Ishiyama Gobo (Honganji Temple), which was founded by Rennyo. However, the castle that is seen today dates back to the Tokugawa period, and the main castle tower was rebuilt during the Showa period. (Osaka Castle, Chuo-ku)
- 53 **The Site of Seimikyoku:** "Seimi" refers to physics and chemistry in the Dutch language. Founded in 1869, this was the first public school in Osaka which offered classes in physics and chemistry. It relocated to Kyoto in 1889 and is related to the old Third High School and Kyoto University. (South side of the New South Annex of the Osaka Prefectural Offices, 3 Otemae, Chuo-ku)
- 54 **The Site of Sadakazu Gassan's House:** Osaka has been home to numerous Japanese blade smiths since the beginning of the Edo period. Sadakazu was Osaka's leading blade smith from the end of the Shogunate through the Meiji Restoration, and he crafted the Meiji Emperor's sword as well as a treasured sword for the Ise Grand Shrine. (1-2 Yariya-machi, Chuo-ku)
- 55 **Monument of Masujiro Omura:** Masujiro was given the responsibility of establishing a modern military system in 1869. He became a target of animosity from the Fuhei Shizoku (discontented warrior class) and was attacked suddenly in September of that year while in Kyoto. Unable to receive medical treatment in Kyoto, he underwent surgery at a hospital in Osaka, but since his injuries were too severe he could not be saved. (Southeast corner of the National Osaka Medical Center, 2 Hoenzaka, Chuo-ku)