

Walk Around Nishinari to Learn and Love the Town!

# Nishinari Sightseeing Map



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## Places of Interest

**Monument to Tennoji Village** (E-2) (1-10 Sanno)

This monument, fully 6 meters in length, is made out of bluish stone, and was erected in 1977. From before WWII to just after the end of the war, the area in and around Sanno 1-chome through 3-chome in Nishinari Ward was home to many manzai comedians and other performing troupes. The area's lucky escape from any great war damage saw artists gather here from all over the Kansai

**Shikitsu Matsunomiya Nishinari Shrine** (2-3 Matsunomiya) (C-4)

This is actually the portable shrine resting place for Shikitsu Matsunomiya Shrine in Naniwa Ward. It is said that the aforementioned shrine was created when Empress Jingu sailed through Shikitsuhamma accompanied by Sukune Takenouchi and planted three matsu pine trees as a form of prayer for a safe journey. The shrine was initially called Matsumotonomiya and called Yasaka

**Tsumori Shrine** (3-4 Tsumori) (B-4)

This shrine was established long ago for the divine protection of the development of new rice fields in the Tsumori area. Initially called Goshō or Goshō Daimyō Shrine, the name was changed to Inari Shrine in the Genroku period, again to Tsumori Shrine in 1871. It was appointed the village shrine the following year. Enshrined at Tsumori Shrine are the sun goddess Amaterasu Okami, Inari Okami, the god of agriculture and food Otoshi

**Monument to Monzaemon Chikamatsu; Nekozuka Burial Mound** (2-3 Taishi) (E-3)

The monument is large and very impressive; it is dedicated to Monzaemon Chikamatsu, a joruri playwright in the mid-Edo period. The inscription states that the monument was originally located in Tennoji Park, but local landowner Shozaburo Murogami obtained permission for it to be relocated to its current position as part of the 5th National Industrial Exhibition in 1901. Meanwhile, Nekozuka ("burial mound for cats") was built by Murokami in the same year. Funded with donations from local entertainers, the monument was dedicated to a cat whose skin was used to cover the body of a shamisen, a stringed musical instrument. The monument itself is

# Nishinari History Walk

A long time ago, Jouou Takeno, the chanoyu (tea ceremony) teacher to Sen no Rikyū, feudal lord Hideyoshi Toyotomi, and many other important figures traveled to this town of Nishinari. Today, that history is told via various locations scattered about the area, such as a temple that houses the grave of a character from joruri (Japanese puppet show), and the monument to the historical site of the Russo-Japanese War Osaka Tengachaya Internment Camp. Please indulge yourself in a walk through history, and make it a good opportunity to learn the many appeals of "Nishinari" on a nice healthy walk. Stroll around "Nishinari", a destination of many backpackers from overseas.



**16 Osaka Philharmonic Hall** (1-1 Kishinosato) (D-5)

This building is exclusively used for classical music and is where the "Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra", one of the leading orchestras in Japan, practices. It consists of a main hall with 310 seats and one large-sized (90m2) and two medium-sized (each 40m2) studios. These facilities are also rented to citizens to easily practice and present music.

**15 Tengachaya Park** (1-16 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

[Foundation stone for the main pillar of Abe Temple]  
Abe Temple was one of the subordinate temples to Shiten-ji Temple. While it was previously located in modern-day Matsuzaki-cho, Abeno Ward, the foundation stone is preserved here in Nishinari Ward. The foundation stone is made of granite, and is thought to have supported a Hakuho Era five-storied pagoda. There is a hole for placing holy ashes in the center of the stone.

[Historic Site of Zesaiya]  
Modern-day Tengachaya Park is located on the site of the historic medicine maker, Zesaiya; a stone monument stands in remembrance to its past to the side of the park's eastern entrance. Zesaiya was created in the Kan'ei period (1624-1644) when Soemon Tsuda, from the Omi region, sold his "Wachusan" medicine at this site, utilizing its favorable location on the Sumiyoshi road. Naturally, the road was seething with thronging travelers, and the medicine man did a roaring trade. The

**9 Ikune Shrine** (2-1 Tamadenishi) (C-7)

**Daigaku**

[Ikune Shrine]  
This shrine enshrined the local Shinto deity of the predecessor community to Tamade Town (Kotsuma Village) and was originally a branch shrine of Ikune Shrine in Sumiyoshi Ward, which is also referred to as "Oku-no-tenjin". After becoming independent from the chief shrine, this Ikune Shrine was named the guardian deity of Kotsuma Village in 1874, and was classified as the village shrine in 1918. The enshrined deities are Sukunahikona-no-mikoto, Hiruko-no-mikoto, and Sugawara no Michizane. On the grounds are found a Tenjin-ushi (cow) statue and Kotsuma Nankin Zuka (pumpkin hillcock) that attract people when the [Daigaku] (Designated by Osaka Prefecture as a tangible cultural asset in 1972.) In the days of Emperor Seiwa (circa 858), the farmers of the region were suffering from a massive drought. In an effort to attract rain, sacred lanterns and bells were brought from Ichinomiya shrines of all 66 feudal domains throughout Japan to be hung on specifically constructed pillars. The result was a torrential deluge. Out of sheer happiness, the people placed the lantern-laden pillars on frames and paraded them around the vicinity, drumming and dancing as they went. This evolved into the modern-day Daigaku Festival. This lone lantern-pillar was the only one to escape the war undamaged as it was evacuated to Okayama Prefecture during the war. The lantern-pillar is opened to public on shrine grounds during the annual Daigaku Festival on 24th and 25th of July

**10 Kotsuma-kaido Highway** (2-10 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

Back in the Edo period, this road ran from Namba through Kizu and merged with the Kishu-kaido Highway at Kohama Nakazaikie (present-day Higashi-Kohama in Sumiyoshi Ward). The name Kotsuma is a remnant of the name of the village up until the Taisho period - Kotsuma Village, Nishinari-gun- after which the area

**11 Kofuku-ji Temple** (2-2 Tamadenishi) (C-7)

Called Kotsuma Mido, this is the oldest of the four temples in Kotsuma of the Jodo Shinshu Sect. According to history, the temple was founded in Sumiyoshi in 848 as a branch temple of Kofuku-ji Temple in Nara at the wish of Ono no Takamura. At the request of followers, all of the temple halls were moved to Kotsuma Village and the name was changed to Kofuku-ji Temple (with different writing but identical pronunciation) in 1319. Three other temples also existed inside the moat of Kotsuma Village - Seigen-ji and Chogen-ji (both founded in 1558) and Zensho-ji (founded in 1597). Together with

**12 Tengachaya Teahouse Ruins** (D-6)

Just over 400 years ago, Hideyoshi Toyotomi journeyed to Sumiyoshi Shrine and Sakai. During that trip, Hideyoshi is said to have rested at this tea house and enjoyed the surrounding views. It was this that led to the tea house and the area being dubbed Tengachaya (Shogun's tea house). The tea house itself (Megiya) was destroyed by war, and at the current point only the huge camphor tree, earthen store house, and the stone statue remains as ruins of the original site.

- Walk precautions**
  - Be sure to warm-up before, and cool-down after your walk.
  - Limit the length of your walk according to your physical condition on that day.
  - Be careful of dehydration and heat stroke.
- Walk manners**
  - Obey traffic rules and be careful of cars, etc.
  - Be sure to take garbage back to your lodging so as not to cause trouble to residents along the walking course.

**13 Kishu-kaido Highway** (1-7 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

Some existing records suggest that the road dates back to the time of the battle of Ishiyama, long ago in the feudal days of old Japan. It was an important road, leading from Osaka to the feudal domains of Senshu and Kishu; Hideyoshi Toyotomi traveled this road to Sumiyoshi Taisya Shrine and the seat of government in Sakai. It was known as having splendid views for travelers to enjoy on their journeys. Leading from Ebisu-cho through Tengachaya, Sumiyoshi, and Anyru to Sakai and Wakayama, the road remains an important route even in

**14 Anyo-ji Temple** (1-7 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

This is one of the subordinate temples to Isshin-ji, a temple of the Chion-in branch of the Jodo Sect. The temple was founded in March 1689 by Joyoseikunni, and its main deity is Amitabha. The temple was razed by fire in 1887 and again during WWII in 1945; the present buildings were constructed in 1959. The grounds contain the graves of Osan Kamiji, a character in the play "Double Suicide: Amijima of the Heavens" by Monzaemon Chikamatsu, Yaeumon Inagawa, one of Osaka's most celebrated sumo wrestlers, and Gyogan Sato, one of the best

**15 Tenjinno-mori Tenmangu Shrine** (2-3 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

Jouou Takeno, the famed tea master of the late Muromachi period, loved the pristine spring water of the woods here, and he spent many months in the area. The shrine shares the deity Michizane Sugawara with Kitano Tenmangu. Tenmangu Shrine is also known as Koyasu Tenmangu; this is due to the sacred stone Koyasu Ishi ("smooth childbirth stone") on the east side of the hall of worship. As its name suggests, the stone was believed to ensure an uncomplicated birth, and many came to pray at the stone. It is said that when Yodogimi, wife of feudal lord Hideyoshi Toyotomi, fell pregnant, Hideyoshi stopped here to pray for an easy birth on his way to worship at Sumiyoshi Taisya Shrine.

**16 Tenjinno-mori Tenmangu Shrine** (2-3 Kishinosatohigashi) (D-6)

"The preserved trees of the Tenjin-no-mori forest"  
This is also known as Jouou's forest. Jouou came to Kyoto at an early age and studied the art of tanka poetry. He mastered the essence of the tea ceremony, and believed that spiritual austerity and serenity were the ideal state in which to perform the ceremony. The famous tea master, Sen no Rikyū, was one of Jouou's disciples in his

**17 Kubota Slope** (1-23 Tezukayama, Abeno Ward) (D-7)

Housing development started in the last years of the Meiji Era in Tezukayama and an upper-class residential district formed in the last years of the Taisho Era. This area is the western end of the Uemachi Plateau and is called the "Kubota Slope" because Goshiro Kubota, a businessman in the Meiji Era who founded Kubota Corporation, built a large residence on the top of the

**18 Healthy bath Hanazono** (1-4-10, Matsu) (C-4)

14:00~24:00 Once a month

**19 Hourai onsen** (D-5 1-6-16, Shioji) 10:00~18:00 7:00~18:00(Sun) Mon

**20 Newyoku house Wellness** (D-7 2-2-6, Tamadehigashi) 14:00~ 1:00 Tue

**21 Yuasobihiroba Syusse yu** (C-7 1-1-12, Tamadenishi) 14:00~24:00 Tue

**22 Izumi onsen** (C-6 1-19-19, Senbonminami) 4:00~23:30 Wed

**23 Fukujyu yu** (C-5 2-24-13, Senbonkita) 13:30~23:00 Mon

**24 Futaba yu** (D-6 3-9-9, Kishinosato) 14:00~24:00 Fri

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Name	MAP	Location	Opening hours	Regular holidays
1 Tensui yu	D-5	3-18-27, Tengachaya	12:00~24:00	Wed
2 Miyako onsen	C-3	1-3-5, Nagahashi	11:00~24:00	Mon
3 Dejiru onsen	C-2	2-1-4, Deshiro	14:30~24:30	1st and 3rd Friday
4 Shichifuku yu	C-3	2-6-23, Asahi	16:00~23:00	Sun
5 Asahi onsen	C-3	1-5-20, Tsurumibashi	13:00~24:30	No scheduled holidays
6 Asahi yu	B-5	3-12-20, Tachibana	13:30~24:30	Thu
7 Mitsuboshi onsen	B-3	3-5-32, Nagahashi	13:00~23:00 9:00~23:00(Sun)	Open 365 days /year
8 Tamamizu onsen	C-5	2-4-40, Shioji	13:30~24:00	Sat

## Don't miss travelling performers' stage in Nishinari!

If you come to Nishinari, don't miss the traveling performances! Nishinari has three theaters exclusively dedicated to traveling shows. Audiences can enjoy watching historical plays and musicals close to the stage, and the various theatrical troupes dedicate themselves to entertaining the audience with quality

### 1 OS Theater

OS Theater was started as a theater for Naniwabushi recitation in 1954. "Since the leader and the actors are young recently, there are many high school girls in the audience," says Mr. Kishimoto, the owner of the theater. This nostalgic popular entertainment is still alive.

Performance Schedule: Daytime 12:00p.m. to 15:15  
Nighttime 17:30p.m. to 20:15  
Ticket Price: Adults ¥1,400- (advanced ticket: ¥1,100-)  
Children ¥800-



Location 2-14-20, Sanno TEL 06-6649-3503

### 2 Suzunari-Za Theater

Suzunari-Za Theater is a bright theater. Facing the stage, the box seats are on the left side. There is a passage through the audience to the stage, and the regular seats are on the right side. After the show, the performers send-off every audience by shaking hands. The theater is filled with smiles.

Performance Schedule: Daytime 12:00p.m. Nighttime 17:00  
Capacity: 120 (including the box seats and regular seats)  
Ticket Price: Adults ¥1,500- (advanced ticket: ¥1,200-)  
Children ¥1,200-



Location 2-9-1, Tsurumibashi TEL 06-4392-2201

### 3 Bainen-Za Theater

You'll be surprised that there are many young women in the audience. The theater is always full, and it is impossible to get a seat without making reservation. Many fans come to the theater from Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kyushu. "The real charm of the travelling performer's stage is to create the performance not only with the actors but also with the audience," says Mr. Doi. He also added, "The old people in this neighborhood come to the theater almost every day because the show is interesting. Then I noticed that they are getting younger and healthier. The show might have a magical power! Sometimes, they have some foreign audiences, too. This is one of the Nishinari Entertainments.

Performance Schedule: Daytime 12:00p.m. Nighttime 17:30  
Ticket Price: Adults ¥1,300- (advanced ticket: ¥1,000-)  
Children



Location 1-8-21, Bainen TEL 06-6653-7800

## Nishinari Jazz

Nishinari is the New Orleans of Osaka!  
Nishinari provides a stage where jazz performers can bond with the audience and connect with their souls. Live jazz performances are held about 15 times a month. There is no admission and the arrangement is funded with money tossed to the performers by the

### 1 Donna Lee at KAMA PUB

Location Taishichuo bldg. 1F, 1-4-2, Taishi

### 2 Nishinari-Eishin Disaster prevention Center

Location 3-10-20, Sanno

For detailed schedules, see [nishinarijazz.blog133.fc2.com](http://nishinarijazz.blog133.fc2.com).

