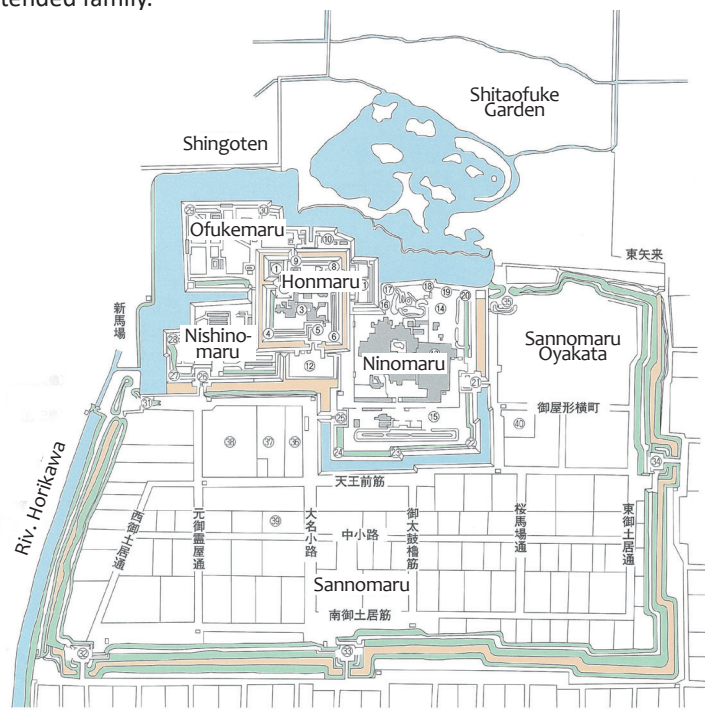


PALACES WITHIN NAGOYA CASTLE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Since the Nagoya Castle Honmaru Inner Palace was reserved for the exclusive use of the shogun, the Ninomaru Palace served the role of *daimyō's* residence and Owari domain government offices. In addition to these, the area inside the castle also housed the Sannomaru Oyakata secondary residence, while the north side of the castle was provisioned with the Shingoten (New Palace) retirement residence and the Shitaofuke Garden entertaining space, and the Oshitayashiki villa was located in the surrounding area. Each of these palaces boasted areas in the tens of acres. In addition to the Ōzone Palace (now Higashi Ward, Nagoya), which was the retirement home of the Second Lord of Owari, Mitsutomo, and the Yanagihara Palace, which became the residence of Katsutsuna, the eighth son of the Eighth Lord of Owari, Munekatsu, and later of his sixth son, Katsunaga, there were temporary palaces, such as the Hioki Goten Palace (in Nakamura Ward, Nagoya), which was established for cherry-blossom viewing along the Horikawa River by the Tenth Lord of Owari, Naritomo, after his retirement. In total, a great number of palaces existed in the Nagoya Castle area to fulfill the demands of the *daimyō* and his extended family.



Map of Nagoya Castle and the near surround area
*Sources: The exhibition catalogue "名古屋城を記録せよ!"
(Nagoya City Museum 2008)



Tea Bowl, named "Mangoku,"
rice bale shape, copy of Mishima Buncheon Ware.
Ofuke kiln in Shitaofuke Garden of Nagoya Castle.
Edo period, 19th c.
<The Tokugawa Art Museum>

INDUSTRY WITHIN THE DAIMYŌ PALACES

In addition to their function as living spaces and centers of government, the residential estates in Edo and the *daimyō's* home domain also served as centers for manufacturing and production. Ceramics known as *oniwayaki*, which were fired in kilns on the estate grounds, were produced as a personal pastime of the *daimyō* as well as serving as gift items, while studios produced regional specialties of the domain, markets served as points of exchange for these regional products, crops were cultivated on the grounds, and industrial activities suited to the varied circumstances of the respective domains were also carried out. In the case of the Owari domain, a blacksmithing workshop at the Toyama Shimoyashiki in Edo and a ceramics market at the Kakigarachō Yashiki are known to have existed. As far as *oniwayaki* kilns, the Ichigaya Kamiyashiki in Edo produced Rakurakuen-yaki ware; the Toyama Shimoyashiki produced Toyama-yaki ware; the Nagoya Castle Lower Ofuke Garden produced Ofuke-yaki and Hagiwara-yaki ware; and the Nagoya Oshitayashiki produced Higashiyama-yaki ware. Since these were presented as gifts by the *daimyō*, many exceptional examples of the work still survive today.

2 PALACES THROUGHOUT THE OWARI DOMAIN

During the time of the First Lord of Owari, Yoshinao, and the Second Lord of Owari, Mitsutomo, sojourning palaces, which served as both pleasure spots as well as lodging places while patrolling the domain on inspection rounds, were established in various places throughout the domain. There were a total of fifteen palaces throughout the larger domain lands, namely, the Higashihama Goten and Nishihama Goten (both in Atsuta Ward, Nagoya city), which were palaces for entertaining guests; the Yokosuka Goten palace (in Tōkai city), and the Ōno Goten palace (in Tokoname city), which were for lodging during tours of the Chita Peninsula region; the Asamiya Goten and Sakashita Goten palaces (both in Kasugai city), which were utilized on hunting trips and such purposes; the Mizuno Goten (in Seto city), Arai Goten (in Owariasahi city), Komaki Goten (in Komaki city), Tsushima Goten (in Tsushima city), Saya Goten and Uzurayama Goten (both in Aisai city), the Hagiwara Goten and Kariyasuga Goten (both in Ichinomiya city), and the Gifu Goten (in Gifu city). There were also smaller-scale palaces that simply consisted of rest facilities, known as *gozasho*, within the residences of powerful people of the region. However, from about the second half of the 17th century onward, as a result of reduced domanical finances, maintenance of these places became difficult and one by one they were abolished or converted into magisterial offices and other things, until palaces around the domain gradually disappeared. The only regional palaces that survived until the end of the Edo period were the two palaces in Atsuta.

OWARI HANTEI MONOGATARI 尾張藩邸物語 TALES OF THE RESIDENTIAL MANSIONS OF THE LORDS OF OWARI

Hōsa Library Exhibition Rooms 1 and 2
From September 9 (Sun) to October 28 (Sun), 2018



In the Edo period, *daimyō* families frequently maintained multiple residences in Edo and in their home provinces. As the foremost of the three Tokugawa branch families, the Owari Tokugawa family had a main Edo residence in Ichigaya, a secondary residence in Kōjimachi, and a third residence in Toyama. With three primary mansions, the Owari Tokugawa boasted the largest-scale residential holdings in terms of both number and size of all the various *daimyō* and in its home province of Nagoya it also had not only the Ninomaru and Shin-goten palace at Nagoya Castle, but also had the Oshitayashiki villa, Ōzoneyashiki villa and numerous other residences. The numerous items transmitted through the Owari Tokugawa family that are currently in the collection of the Tokugawa Art Museum are items that were used and stored at those various residences. The current exhibition introduces the paintings depicting the residences and the numerous tea utensils and interior furnishings that were used in them from the Tokugawa Art Museum collection. Through these, we hope to delve more deeply into the nature of the Owari *daimyō* residences and daily life within them.

The photograph above is:
View of the Ichigaya Residence. (Reproduction)
Original: taken by Felice Beato in Edo period, 19th c.
<The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry, Tokyo>

© The Tokugawa Art Museum

1017 Tokugawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, 461-0023

TEL: 052-935-6262 / FAX: 052-935-6261 / E-mail: info@tokugawa.or.jp

* English text is translated by Maiko Behr and the curatorial staff of the Tokugawa Art Museum.

1 THE OWARI DAIMYŌ RESIDENCE

In the Edo period, a compulsory system of alternate attendance called *sankin kōtai* required the *daimyō* lords of each domain to serve in the capital of Edo every other year. As a result, the various lords were required to maintain extensive estates both in Edo as well as in their respective home domains. As a general rule, each clan was granted a main residence in Edo (the *kami-yashiki*), as well as a secondary residence (the *naka-yashiki*), and a suburban residence (the *shimo-yashiki*), but the Owari *daimyō* also had multiple additional estates. By the end of the Edo period, in addition to the primary Owari residence in Ichigaya, there were two secondary residences, six villas, and as many as twenty-six different mansions and plots of land that had been granted to them by the shogunate. In addition, the Owari Tokugawa owned numerous outer villas, known as *kakae-yashiki*, that it had purchased independently, as well as the vast Toyama Villa, which spanned more than 100 acres, boasting a scale that far surpassed the scope of other *daimyō* residences in Edo. Back in his home domain, the Owari *daimyō* also maintained numerous palaces within Nagoya Castle and in the surrounding town, including the Ninomaru Goten palace, which served as the center of government affairs, as well as the Sannomaru Oyakata residence, which was used as a secondary dwelling, and numerous others that had different uses that were dependent on the occasion or the season.

① THE NEZUMIANA YASHIKI (NEZUMIANA MANSION)

The first residence held in Edo by the Owari Tokugawa clan, the Nezumiana Yashiki, was constructed next to the residences of the Kii and Mito Tokugawa clans within the Fukiage district, which would later become the Fukiage Garden of the Edo Castle. The Owari Tokugawa did not initially receive an estate in Edo, so when the First Lord of Owari, Yoshinao, visited Edo for the first time in 1616 (Genna 2), he stayed at the residence of Honda Tadamasu, and construction of the Nezumiana mansion was completed in around 1618 (Genna 4). It was a luxurious structure decorated in gold and silver, complete with an Onarimon gate for receiving the shogun, and a space where official shogunal visits, which were important political ceremonies, were hosted a total of eleven times. The Nezumiana Yashiki burned down in 1624 (Kan'ei 1) and again in 1640 (Kan'ei 17), and after the second fire the Onarimon gate was not rebuilt. Following the Great Meireki Fire in 1657 (Meireki 3), the entire area of Fukiage was reclaimed by the shogunate for use as a fire break, and the Ichigaya Kamiyashiki took the place of Nezumiana as the *daimyō*'s primary Edo residence.

② THE ICHIGAYA KAMIYASHIKI (ICHIGAYA PRIMARY RESIDENCE)

From the time the shogunate reclaimed the land of the Nezumiana mansion, to the end of the Edo period, the Ichigaya Kamiyashiki became the primary residence of the Owari *daimyō*. The mansion stood on what is now the land of the Ministry of Defense in Shinjuku

Ward and between the time that the land was granted to the domain in 1656 (Meireki 2) to when construction was completed in 1658 (Meireki 4), the clan continued to acquire surrounding land to further expand the grounds. Moreover, in 1767 (Meiwa 4), additional land to the west was granted to the domain, completing the grounds of the estate. The land received from the shogunate alone spanned more than 60 acres, and, combined with the land that was purchased in the surrounding area, the massive residential complex covered more than 65 acres. On the east side of the grounds was the Higashigoten (Eastern Palace), which served as the administrative headquarters of the domain as well as the residence of the *daimyō*, and on the western extension of the land was the Nishigoten (Western Palace), which was a secondary residence. Between the two palaces was the Rakurakuen, a strolling garden around a pond, as well as a giant garden planted with grass, and the central *daimyō*'s residence was surrounded by the *onagaya* tenements of the *daimyō*'s vassals.

③ THE KŌJIMACHI NAKAYASHIKI (KŌJIMACHI SECONDARY RESIDENCE)

On the occasion of the unofficial offer of marriage of Chiyohime, eldest daughter of the Third Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu, to Mitsuyoshi (later known as Mitsutomo, Second Lord of Owari), who was the son and heir of the First Lord of Owari, Yoshinao, the Ichigaya Kamiyashiki was bequeathed to Mitsutomo. As a result, Yoshinao no longer had a residence in which to live himself, so the Kōjimachi estate was granted to Yoshinao for his own residence in 1637 (Kan'ei 14). It was located on the grounds of what is today the campus of Sophia University in Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, and was originally called the "Shin'yashiki" (new residence). When a new palace was constructed there for Mitsutomo's heir, Tsunayoshi (later Tsunanari, Third Lord of Owari), in 1666 (Kanbun 6), it was designated a second residence to the Kamiyashiki, in which capacity the Kōjimachi Nakayashiki came to play a central role for the Owari Tokugawa, serving, for example, as the site of the ceremony of receiving the official visit of the Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi in 1698 (Genroku 11). However, the role of this estate was curtailed consequent upon the clan falling into financial difficulties, and at around the end of the 18th century the palace was removed, and by the Bunka era (1804–1818), the central part of it had become farmland.

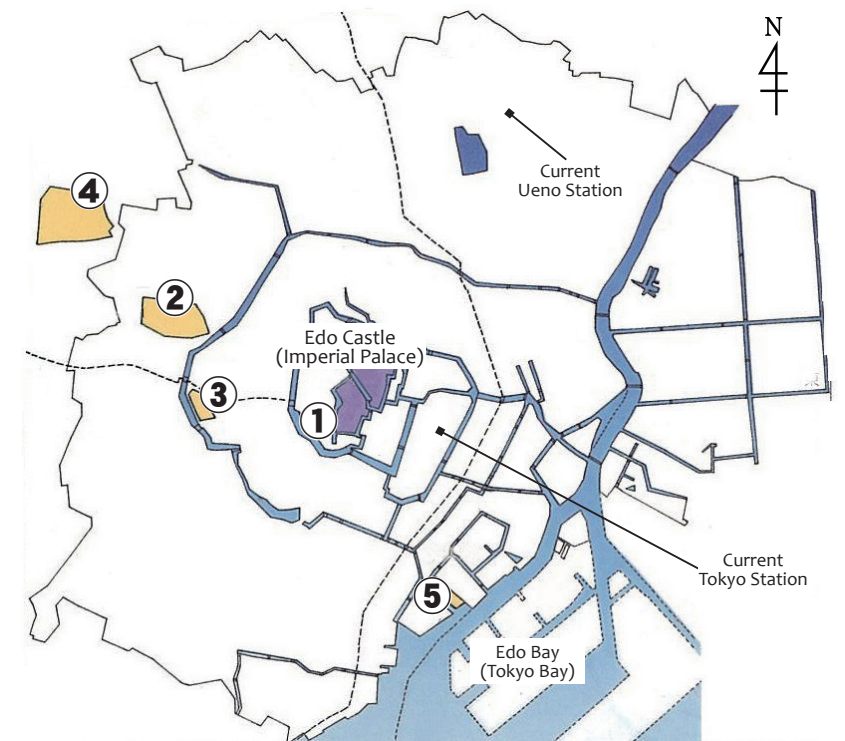
④ THE TOYAMA SHIMOYASHIKI (TOYAMA SUBURBAN RESIDENCE)

The Toyama Shimoyashiki was an outer residence provisioned in 1668 (Kanbun 8) when the Second Lord of Owari, Mitsutomo, purchased land belonging to the nun Soshin, the founder of Saishōji temple (in current Ushigome, Shinjuku Ward), as an outlying refuge when his wife Chiyohime was suffering from illness. In 1671 (Kanbun 11), he received close to 70 acres of adjoining land from the shogunate. Including this and the land that was purchased, the Toyama Shimoyashiki became a grand estate spanning more than 105 acres covering the entire area of what is now Toyama Park in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward. Still today, the

park retains the estate's artificial hill, known as the Gyokuenpō (now known as Mt. Hakone). The palace stood in the southeast portion of the estate, but the majority of the grounds constituted a garden that contained the Oike spring. While serving as a vacation home for the *daimyō*, at the same time it was utilized as a garden reception space for receiving the shogun. It was known as one of the premier famous gardens in Edo, complete with a full-size post town and a waterfall with a current that could be regulated. The 11th Shogun Ienari, who visited here four times, rated this garden as "No.1 under the heavens."

⑤ THE TSUKIJI KURAYASHIKI (TSUKIJI STOREHOUSE ESTATE)

The Tsukiji Kurayashiki was an estate located on the south side of today's Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market in Chūō Ward, where resources and supplies were stored. It was received from the shogunate in the new reclaimed area on the seaside area of Edo to replace the domanical storehouse that burned down in Hatchōbori in the Great Fire of Meireki (1657). At the end of the Edo period, the grounds covered approximately 23 acres and on the east side and south side of Edo Bay (Tokyo Bay) it had a giant moat with an anchorage for entry by boat, but as the city of Edo developed into a major market, its role as a mass transport mooring spot gradually diminished. At the Kakigarachō Yashiki, which was granted to the domain in a nearby location, a market that controlled sales of ceramics was established in the latter Edo period, supporting distribution in the city of Edo of ceramics produced in Seto, which were a monopoly of the Owari domain. This and other activities made the area a critical base for the domain's economic activity.



Map of Residential Mansions of the Lords of Owari in Edo (Tokyo)