[List of Works]

Thematic Exhibition in collaboration with
the Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

The Owari Tokugawa Vassals

From: Saturday, 15 November 2025
To: Sunday, 14 December 2025

Organizer:
Tokugawa Art Museum, Hōsa Bunko Library, and
TheTokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

Remarks:
*The exhibits may be changed due to various reasons without notice.
*The order of exhibits in this list do not necessarily correspond to the order of exhibition.

Foreword

This special exhibition featuring the Owari Tokugawa Vassals marks the 90th anniversary of the opening of the Tokugawa Art Museum and Hōsa Bunko Library as well as the affiliated the Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry.

During the mid-Edo period (1603-1868), the Owari Tokugawa family is said to have had as many as 25,000 vassals who came from many diverse origins and lineages. Moreover, warriors of unsurpassed skill and candid writers who chronicled their daily lives stood out among the numerous vassals of varied backgrounds.

This exhibition will shine a spotlight on the vassals who served the Owari Tokugawa family, attempting to uncover the true history and individuality of the vassals. We hope that you will get a sense of the many facets of the vassals who served the Owari Tokugawa family.

Section 1

Unraveling the Mysteries of the Owari Tokugawa Vassals

As senior of the three cadet branches of the Tokugawa Family, the Owari Tokugawa clan was responsible for assisting the Tokugawa Shogunate, maintaining the bloodline and had as many as 25,000 vassals and subordinate retainers in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The vassals who served the Owari clan were made up of people of various origins and backgrounds and can be classified into 16 groups based on when they began serving and their careers within the Owari family. These vassals were granted fiefs in various regions including Owari and Mino and served the Owari family while earning their own living. This section of the exhibit will introduce the overall picture of these Owari vassals and the reality of their fief control.

1
Shirin-Sokai List of Retainer of the Owari Tokugawa Family.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

2
Shirin-Sokai List of Retainer of the Owari Tokugawa Family.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

3
Complete Numbers of the Retainer of the Owari Tokugawa Family.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

4
Estate Deed of Owari Province,
from the 2nd Tokugawa Shogun Hidetada to the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
Edo period, 1608.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

5
Estate Deed from the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao to Hida Magosaburō.
Edo period, 1620.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

6
Map of Owari and Mino Provinces as Territories of the Owari Tokugawa Family.
Edo period, 1698.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

7
Notes of Finance of the Retainer's Family of the Owari Tokugawa Clan.
Edo period, 18th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

8
Map of Aihara Village of Aichi District, Owari Province.
Edo period, 1841.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

9
Diary with Pictures on Inspection Tour.
Edo period, 1846.
Traditionally inherited by the Ishiko family.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

Section 2

Senior Vassals of the Owari Clan

Among the vassals who served as assistants to the head of the Owari family and held the highest authority in government affairs for generations, there are vassals who were ordered to serve the Owari clan by order of the first shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. These include the Naruse and Takenokoshi families who held the titles of assistant chief retainer (*tsuke-garō*), the Watanabe and Ishiko families who served as elders or magistrates (*toshiyori*) for generations, and the Yamamura and Chimura families who ruled over Kiso and Ina area. The Shimizu family, the family of Yoshinao's birth mother, Sō'ōin (Okame no Kata), was an "in-law family" and, like the Watanabe and Ishiko families, served as elders for generations.

These families maintained deep ties with the Tokugawa Shogunate and held a central position among all Owari Tokugawa vassals. This section of the exhibit introduces these families, focusing on their relationship to Tokugawa Ieyasu and the shogunate.

10
Sugoroku Game based on Man's Success Story in the Owari Tokugawa Clan.
By the 13th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshitsugu.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

11
Plan of the San'nomaru Section of Nagoya Castle.
Edo period, 17th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

Referent Works:
Photograph of Takenokoshi Hyōbu-shō's House.
Taken by the 14th and 17th lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshikatsu.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

12
Record of Items Granted by Shogun.
Edo period, 1763.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

13
Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu as a Shintō Deity Tōshō-daigongen (copy).
The original is traditionally attributed to Kanō Tan'yū.
Shōwa period, 20th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

14
Activities of the Chief Retainer Naruse and Takenokoshi in Edo and Owari.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

15
Saddle and Stirrups, long-tailed tortoise design, *maki-e* on *nashiji* lacquer.
Muromachi period, 1523.
Owned by Naruse Masanaga.
The Inuyama Castle Hakutei Bunko

16
Shogun's Compliment for Healthy Upbringing of Young Prince.
Edo period, 1837.
The Inuyama Castle Hakutei Bunko

17
Collection of Historical Documents "Shōtō-tōhitsu."
Edited by Okumura Katsuyoshi.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

18
Warrant of Mending of Nagoya Castle, from Tokugawa Government's Heads to Chief Retainers Owari Clan's.
Edo period, 1630.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

19
Tea Caddy, named "Karamaru-tsubo."
Round jar shape, stoneware.
China, Southern Song-Yuan dynasty, 13th-14th c.
Owned by Takenokoshi Masanobu.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

20
Gusoku Helmet and Armor, "Nanban (Western)" style.
Worn by Watanabe Moritsuna.
Momoyama period, 16th c.
Private Collection

21
Record of Event in the 5th Year of Shōtoku.
Edo period, 1715.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

22
Record of Ceremony of Young Prince visiting Momijiyama and San'nō Shrine.
Edo period, 1763.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

23
Caricature of Shogunate Tanuma Okitsugu's Age.
Edo period, 18th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

24
Parody based on *Hyakunin Isshu* Poetry Anthlogy.
Edo period, 18th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

25
Portrait of Sō'ō-in Okame, mother of the 1st lord of Owari, Tokugawa Yoshinao.
By Kanō Tansetsu.
Edo period, 17th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

26
Letter of Tokugawa Ieyasu, to Yamamura Jinbei and Chimura Heiemon.
Edo period, 1600.
Kiso Historical Document Museum

27
Map of Kiso District of Shinano Province.
Edo period, 17th-18th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

28
Plan of the Kukuri Residence of the Chimura Family.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
Kiso Historical Document Museum

29
Plan of the Shiba-goten Residence of the Chimura Family.
Edo period, 1862.
Kiso Historical Document Museum

30
Genealogy of the Yamamura Family.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

31
Genealogy and Works of the Yamamura Family, volume 5.
Edo period, 1845-1846.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

Section 3

Vassals' Lineages, Records, and Skills

The vassals who served the Owari family came from a variety of backgrounds, and each held unique talents. For example, some families had served the famous Sengoku warlords Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Others were candid writers who meticulously chronicled their daily lives and the society they inhabited. The vassals were composed of a diverse group of people who contributed by harnessing their own special skills.

This section will introduce the vivid personalities of these vassals from the perspectives of their lineage, records, and skills.

32
Portrait of Kanematsu Matashirō.
Copied by Sakurai Seikō.
Shōwa period, 1936.
Original owned by Nagoya City Museum.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

33
Straw Sandals, replica.
Shōwa period, 1936.
Original owned by Hideyoshi and Kiyomasa Memorial Museum, City of Nagoya.

34
Map of Akane Village, Ōsu-gō, Nagaoka-shō, Kaisai District of Owari Province.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

35
Record of History of Retainer Families of the Owari Tokugawa Clan.
Edo period, 18th-19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

36
Letter of Hōjō Ujimasa, to Tōyama Gyōbu no Taifu.
Muromachi period, 16th c.
Private Collection

37
Cannon, dragon shape, copper alloy.
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Tōyama Kageyoshi.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

38
List of Relatives of Tōyama Kagekaze.
Edo period, 1859.
Private Collection

39
Miho-no-matsubara Shore and Mount Fuji.
By Tōyama Kagekaze.
Edo-Meiji period, 19th c.
Private Collection

40
Diary of Asahi Shigeaki, volume 13 and 19.
Edo period, 18th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

41
Collection of Historical Documents "Shōtō-tōhitsu," volume 19.
Edited by Okumura Katsuyoshi.
Edo period, 19th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

42
Chōshū-zasshi Illustrated Guidebook of the Owari Province, volume 20.
Edited by Naitō Tōho.
Edo period, 18th c.
Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya

43
Record of the Owari Tokugawa Family of Conduct and Words, volume 3.
Edited by Chikamatsu Shigenori.
Edo period, 1738.
Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya

44
Ōdachi, Long Sword.
Signed "Naganori."
Muromachi period, 14th c.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

45
Bow, black lacquer.
Signed "Hoshino Shigenori, insignia."
Edo period, 17th c.
Owned by Hoshino Kanzaemon Shigenori.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

46
Quiver, gilt on woven bamboo.
Momoyama-Edo period, 16th-17th c.
Owned by Asaoka Heibei Shigemasa.
The Tokugawa Art Museum

47
Record of the Owari Tokugawa Family of Conduct and Words, volume 5.
Edited by Chikamatsu Shigenori.
Edo period, 1738.
Hōsa Library, City of Nagoya

Section 4

Vassals Living in Modern Times

When the Meiji period began in 1868, and the existing social order began to waver, the vassals of the Owari Tokugawa clan faced many different fates. The Naruse and Takenokoshi families, who served as assistant chief retainers during the Edo period (1603-1868), were ordered by the new Meiji government to establish domains and became feudal lords in their own right. However, many other vassals lost their source of income and fell into poverty. Unable to stand idly by the Owari clan actively aided their former vassals to ensure they could manage financially. Though the vassal system had changed, the bonds between the Owari family and their former retainers continued.

This section will introduce how each of the vassals lived in the modern era.

48
Copy of Historical Documents attached on the Application from Chimura Family to Meiji Government.
Meiji period, 19th c.
Kiso Historical Document Museum

49
Letter of Appointment to Naruse Masamitsu, as a Governor of Inuyama Province.
Meiji period, 1869.
The Inuyama Castle Hakutei Bunko

50
List of Members of the Inuyama Clan.
Meiji period, 19th c.
The Inuyama Castle Hakutei Bunko

51
Letter of Appointment to Tōyama Kagekaze, to Daisanji of the Nagoya Province.
Meiji period, 1869.
Private Collection

52
First Business Report of Fabric Factory established by the Owari Tokugawa Family.
Meiji period, 1884.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

53
List and Notes of Former Vassals of the Owari Tokugawa Family received Grants from Tokugawa Fund.
Meiji period, 1878-1889.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

54
Regulations of Scholarship of the Tokugawa Fund.
Meiji period, 1888.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

Referent Works:
Cartoon of Process of Development of Yakumo District of Hokkaido Province.
Shōwa period, 20th c.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

Special Exhibit

Vassals Living in Modern Times

The Owari Tokugawa Reimei-kai Foundation was established on December 3, 1931. The foundation's establishment was largely due to the efforts of Suzuki Shinkichi (1869-1961), who was descended from a vassal family of the Owari clan and served as the Owari clan's steward at the time. Suzuki Shinkichi was appointed executive director after the foundation was established.

The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry is currently conducting historical research on the vassals who served the Owari clan. A study of items owned by Suzuki Shinkichi was conducted as part of this project, and the existence of a valuable sword came to light. This *wakizashi* sword with the inscription "Rai Kunimitsu" was used as a personal sword (*sashiryō*) by the 14th Shogun, Tokugawa Iemochi, and was passed down through the Tokugawa Shogunate. This sword will be on public display for the first time at this exhibition.

55
Diary of Suzuki Shinkichi.
By Suzuki Shinkichi.
Shōwa period, 1935.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History and Forestry

56
Commemorative Photo taken after the Opening Ceremony of the Tokugawa Art Museum.
Shōwa period, 1935.
The Tokugawa Institute for the History of Forestry

57
The Establishment and Business of the Reimeikai Foundation.
By Suzuki Shinkichi.
Shōwa period, 1956.
The Tokugawa Foundation

58
Wakizashi Short Sword, signed: Rai Kunimitsu.
Mounting: tortoise-shell design, mother-of-pearl inaly on *nashiji* lacquer.
Sword stand: *maki-e* lacquer on mulberry wood.
Sword: Kamakura period, 14th c.
Owned by the 5th Tokugawa Shogun Tsunayoshi, 6th Ienobu and 14th Iemochi.

徳川美術館
THE TOKUGAWA ART MUSEUM