







Event schedule

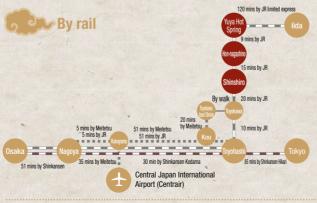
Nature F

Culture an	ďa	Other

Nature Festival Culture and a Other				
	Festival / event name	Place	Date	
	New year's visit to Horaiji Temple	Horaiji Temple/Toshogu Shrine	January 1	
	Horaiji Temple Dengaku dance	Horaiji Temple Dengakudo Hall	January 3	
	Shinshiro Marathon	Around Shinshiro Comprehensive Park	Sunday in mid-January	
	Yuya Hot Spring Flower Festival	Yuya Hot Spring Large Parking	Every Saturday in February	
	Kurosawa Dengaku dance	Amida-do Hall	First Sunday in February	
	Oku-mikawa Power Trail	Oku-mikawa region	Mid-April	
	Shinshiro Cherry Blossom Festival	Sakurabuchi Park	Between late March and mid-April	
	Tsukudeno Mori Forest Music Festival	Refresh Center and others	Between May and December (six to eight times a year)	
	Nagashino Battle Flag Festival	Nagashino Castle ruins	May 5	
	Tsukude Old Castle Festival	Kameyama Castle ruins	Second Sunday in May	
	Shitaragahara Battle Field Festival	Shitaragahara and Shingenzuka burial mound	First Sunday in July	
	Tomioka-chubu Gion Festival	Tomioka Tenno Shrine	Second Saturday in July	
	Tour de Shinshiro	Around Shinshiro Comprehensive Park	Early July	
	Atera Temple Seven-waterfall Festival	Atera Temple Seven Waterfalls	Last Sunday in July	
	Hitokuwada Tenno Festival	Hitokuwada-kaikurabuchi	First Sunday in August	
	Shinshiro Firework Festival	Sakurabuchi Park	August 13	
	Omino-hoka dance	Omi Senshoji Temple	August 14-15	
	Hiondori fire dance	Shingenzuka burial mound	August 15	
	Nabezuru-mando bonfire	Mando mountain (Ichikawa)	August 15	
	Norimoto-mando fire dance	Mando mountain (Norimoto)	August 15	
	Shinshiro Takigi Noh dance	Shinshiro Culture Center	Mid-August	
	Shinshiro Rally	Shinshiro Comprehensive Park and others	Between September and November	
	Tominaga Shrine Festival	Tominaga Shrine	Second Friday, Saturday and Sunday in October	
	Hachiman Shrine Festival (Tatemono fireworks)	Hachiman Shrine and Shinshiro Junior High School yard	Third Saturday in October	
	Iwakura Shrine Bamboo Dance	Iwakura Shrine	Sunday in mid-October	
	Nakoe Kagura dance	Nakoe district	Third Saturday and Sunday in October	
	Horaijisan Maple Festival	Horaiji Mountain	Between early November and early December * Main event November 23 (Labor Thanksgiving Day)	
	Shinshiro Kabuki	Shinshiro Culture Center	Mid-November	
	Tsukude Festival	Onikubo Fureai Park	Second Sunday in November	
	Shinshiro Light Truck Market: Nonhoi Roulottes	Shinshiro central shopping street	Fourth Sundays every month	

SHINSHIRO TOURIST INFORMATION GUIDE

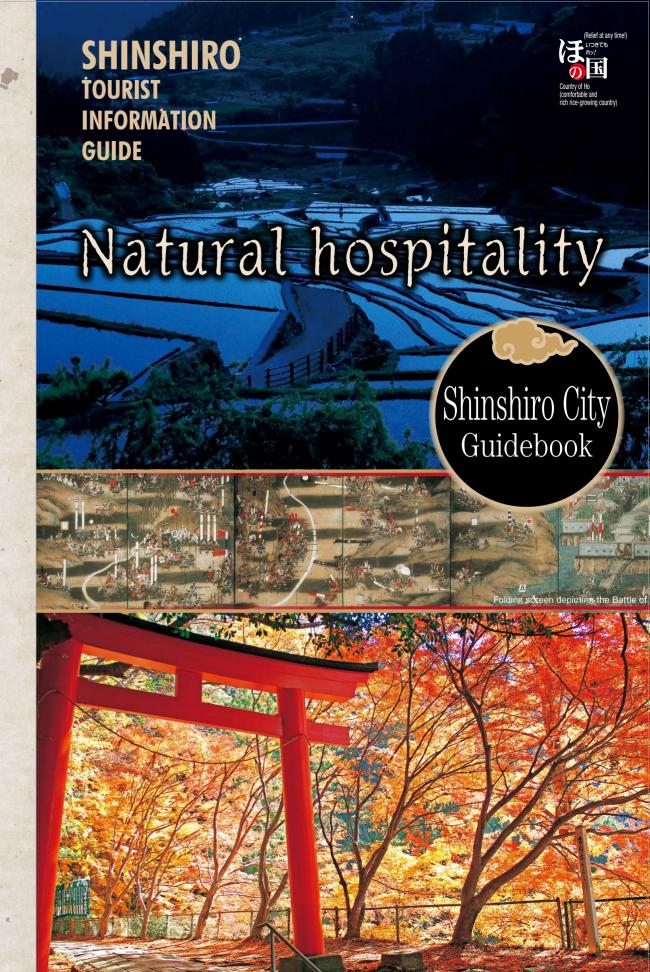




Inquiries

Shinshiro City Tourism Division or Shinshiro City Tourist Association
1-2 Aza Kudariosa, Nagashino, Shinshiro City, Aichi Prefecture 441-1692, Japan
Phone +81-536-32-1985 (Tourism Division) FAX +81-536-32-1170
Phone +81-536-32-0022 (Tourist Association)
URL http://shinshirokankou.com

Published by Shinshiro City, August 2015





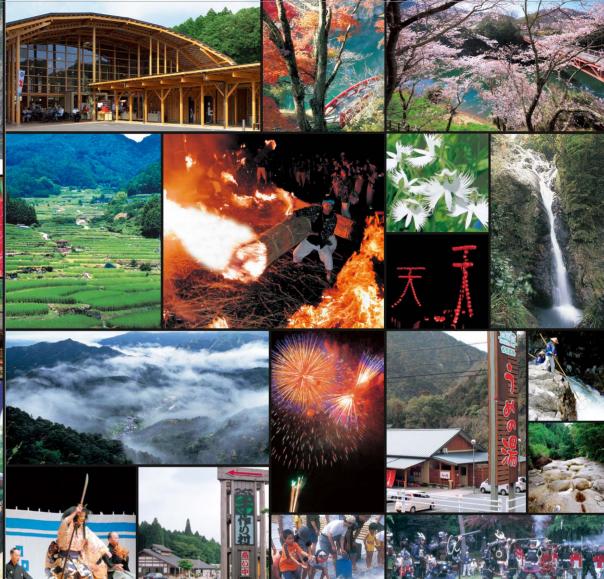
How about this course?

Looking back into history and relaxing in the hot spring.



A little side trip to the Narusawa waterfall





We welcome visitors with great nature and historical imagination.

Welcome to Shinshiro City!

"Shinshiro City is a gateway to Oku-mikawa, east of Aichi Prefecture. Its beautiful nature throughout the year welcomes your visit at any time.

The city is full of tourist attractions, such as historical sites of the warring states period, comfortable hot springs, and fresh local cuisine using riches of the soil and freshwater fishes.

You can enjoy nature, learn about history, or have a moment of relaxation."



The best attraction of Shinshiro City is beautiful nature, such as deep green valleys, clear mountain streams.

Sounds of streams and cicadas, and autumn leaves in colors of brocade.

Enjoy the natural beauty that is changing from moment to moment.

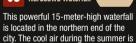


so nice and attracts many visitors.

02 Hyakkendaki Waterfall

This splendid 43-meter-high waterfall is one of the largest waterfalls in the Aichi Prefecture. It was created at the deep valley of median tectonic line. Japan's longest fault zone.







This waterfall, Ayutaki, is named after the run up of many ayu fishes (sweetfish) from June to September. The site is famous for the traditional kasaami fishing, which is practiced

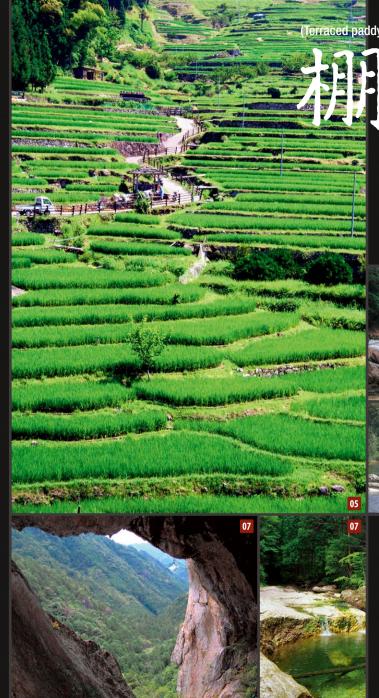




My recommendation is Hyakkendaki Waterfall. Water falls from a height of 43 meters. I go there to feel cool fresh air in summer and to see beautifully colored leaves in autumn. If you have time, enjoy walking the



trail around the waterfall.



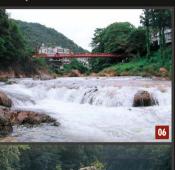




Terraced paddy fields in Yotsuva



Terraced paddy fields in Yotsuya area extend along the foot of Kurakake Mountain (883 m). Over the vertical difference of 200 meters, 22 farmers maintain 420 fields there. The site is selected as one of Japan's Top 100 Terraced Paddy Fields.





06 Horaikyo Valley and Itajikigawa River.



This is a valley centering around Yuya hot spring and stretching five kilometers in length along the Uregawa River. The river is called "Itajikigawa" named after its bottom that almost looks like a planked board.

O7 Chiiwa Rock and Chiiwa Valley



Chiiwa Valley is stretching 3 kilometers along the upper Chiiwa River, a branch of Uregawa River. A rocky Chiiwa Mountain is 670 meters high and has several caves in its mass. The largest cave has breast-like stalactites hanging from ceiling, after which the mountain was named (Chiiwa means breast rock).



Power spots along the median tectonic line

"Median tectonic line" is a fault zone extending from Kanto to Kyushu regions, crossing the southeastern part of Shinshiro City. Hyakkendaki Waterfall and Horaiji Temple located around this line have been worshiped as sacred and holy places since old times and are today known as the power spots, where the life energy of earth dwells.

Kasaami fishing at Ayutaki Waterfall

Kasaami fishing uses a scooping net with a long handle to catch Ayu (sweetfish) running up the 4-meter-high waterfall. This traditional fishing is succeeded for generations in the Suzawa area. The site attracts visitors for its scenery, one of the most beautiful places in Oku-mikawa, together with cool fresh air particularly in



Chiiwa Valley is almost an athletic field for adults. By climbing there, you can see wonderful things, which I can not disclose at this moment



08 Tokai Nature Trail

This is a long distance walkway that covers 1,697 kilometers from Takao of Tokyo to Mino of Osaka. In Shinshiro City, about 33 kilometers from the boarder with Shizuoka Prefecture to the Kurakake Mountain of Shitara Town belongs to the trail. Along the trail, there are not only the popular venues such as Atera Seven Waterfalls and Horaijisan Temple, but also hard-to-climb mountains such as Tanayama and Ureyama, where you can enjoy full-scale trekking.

(Horaiji Mountain)

13 Horaiji Temple

This temple was established in 703 by Rishu Sennin and is the headquarters of Gochi group of Shingon Sect. The temple including the mountain was respected as a sacred place for Yakushi faith and Shugendo (Japanese mountain asceticism), and given generous support from the Tokugawa Government as a birthplace of Tokugawa leyasu. At its height, the temple had 21 buildings and the revenue of 1.350 koku of

Though visitors can enjoy the spot in every season, in particular, autumn leaves is the best to see and the Maple Festival in

Rishu Sennin was born in Yamashiro (current South Kyoto) and moved to Mine (current Horai area). By using one of seven sacred cedar trees in the mountain, he carved a Yakushi Nyorai (principal image of worship) of current Horaiii Temple. He then traveled to Kudara (current Korea) to learn supernatural power and Buddhism, He returned by riding a phoenix and lived here with three servants of Oni (devils). When Emperor Monmu became ill, he flied to the Capital Nara by riding a phoenix to pray for his recovery. In 703, thanking for his recovery. Emperor Monmu donated a temple, which then named as Horaiji Temple (Temple of phoenix)



rice crop.

November attracts many tourists.

Horaiji Temple Rishu Sennin





14 Horaisan Toshogu Shrine

In 1648, the third Tokugawa Shogun, lemitsu, started the construction of Toshogu Shrine here to commemorate the birthplace of his grandfather and the founder of the Tokugawa government, leyasu. The construction was completed in the reign of the fourth Shogun letsuna. Today the shrine is designated as an important cultural property of Japan.

Niomon Gate (Horaiji Temple gate)

The gate is located in the middle of the front approach to the Horaiji Temple. When Emperor Shomu became ill, his Empress Komyo prayed at Horaiji for his recovery. Thanking for his recovery later, the empress donated a tablet with the calligraphy Horaiji, of which replica hangs on the gate today.

16 Kasasugi (umbrella of cedar)

After passing the Niomon Gate, visitors are encountered by a 60-meter-tall cedar tree standing there for 800 years. The tree is called Kasasugi (umbrella of cedar) due to its shape of branches stretching in all directions. The tree is also known as the tallest cedar tree in Japan and selected as one of Japan's New Top 100 Trees.

In 1980, former Horai Commerce and Industry Association established sister relations with Kawazu Commerce and Industry Association in Shizuoka. The cherry trees were donated from Shizuoka and planted along the road by both members of the associations. The grown cherry trees create a tunnel of blossoms in late March every

Autumn leaves alon

This site is famous for the beautifully

the Tomoe River

colored leaves along the river in

Tunnel of Kawazu



joy the four seasons



August 13 every year.

Horaiji Temple.

09 Sakurabuchi

Park

This park is a scenic spot famous with

cherry blossom around the pool of Toyokawa River, planted by a castellan

of Shinshiro Castle in the early Edo

nature throughout the year, such as

cherry blossom in spring, fresh green

mid-April. A firework festival is held on

in summer, and colored leaves in

autumn. Cherry festival is held in

every spring from late March to

period. Visitors can enjoy the beauty of

Bamboo lily



The city is full of beautiful spots where visitors

can enjoy every moment of the four seasons,

fresh green in summer, and colored leaves in autumn. Enjoy cherry blossom at Sakurabuchi

such as Japanese apricot blossom in spring,

Park, which is called as Arashiyama (scenic

spot in Kyoto) in Mikawa, and autumn leaves at

City's tree Mountain cherry



City's frog Forest green treefrog



Cluster amaryllis colony (Many places in the city)



In Kaore area of Ebi district, 11 farmers grow 1,500 trees of seven species of Japanese apricots including Nankobai species. The trees start blooming in early March and come to full bloom in mid-to-late March. The site was chosen as a location for movie "Oriume."



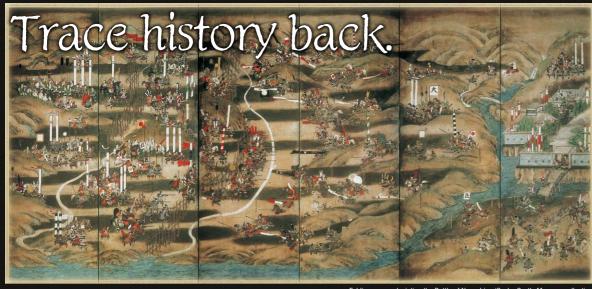
17 Horaijisan Natural Science Museum

This museum is located on the front approach to the Horaiji Temple, exhibiting many zoological, botanical, and geological items surrounding the Horaijisan Mountain. One popular corner offers song of Eurasian scops owl (the bird sings like bu-po-so).



The bird is designated as Aichi Prefecture's bird. In summer, the bird sings bu-po-so (Buddha, doctrine, and monks), and so it is regarded as a sacred bird





Folding screen depicting the Battle of Nagashino (Osaka Castle Museum collection)

Shitaragahara is the historic site of the Battle of Nagashino-shitaraga hara. The result of the battle between the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces and the Takeda army shaped the course of history thereafter.

In the warring state period in Japan, there were three local warlords called Yamaga-sanposhu herein the Oku-mikawa region. They were surrounded by powerful warlords, such as Imagawa and Takeda to the east and Oda and Matsudaira to the west. To keep their families in existence, they had to repeatedly change their masters and sometimes fought between relatives. In 1575, when Okudaira Sadamasa entered the Nagashino Castle as a subordinate of Tokugawa clan, the history started to shape its course. A battle was waged over the castle between the Takeda army that used traditional tactics of cavalry raid and the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces that used new tactics of guns and stockades to block the cavalry. After winning this battle, the Okudaira family moved to this place, built a castle, and laid the foundation of



Castles Castle ruins

The Nagashino Castle was built in 1508 by Suganuma Motonari at the point of confluence of Toyokawa and Uregawa rivers, having strong fortifications of artificial moats and earthworks in the north. As the case in the warring states, the castle changed its owners from Imagawa, Takeda, and then Tokugawa, before 21-year-old Okudaira Sadamasa became the castellan in 1575. Takeda Katsuyori, the son of Shingen, hoping to fulfill his

father's dream of going to Kyoto, besieged the castle by the army of 15,000 soldiers during the

with only 500 soldiers finally withstood the siege.



In 1575, the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara was waged here. A variety of tactics and total 50,000 solders were involved in the battle over the Nagashino Castle, a strategic place between the Takeda army and the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces. Against the then unbeatable cavalry of the Takeda army, the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces introduced new tactics. They organized firearm troops with matchlock guns and built horse-blocking stockades. The battle was quickly and overwhelmingly won by the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces. The horse-blocking stockades are reproduced in the former



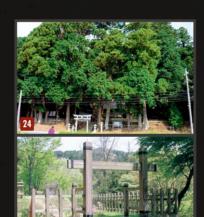


20 Shinshiro Castle ruins

After the Oda-Tokugawa allied force won the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara, Okudaira Sadamasa changed his name to Nobumasa after the character "nobu" of his master, Oda Nobunaga, married Kamehime, first daughter of Tokugawa leyasu, and built the Shinshiro Castle in 1576

21 Noda Castle ruins

A legend says that Takeda Shingen was shot here during the battle in 1573. As legend goes, Shingen was attracted by the sound of flute played by Muramatsu Hokyu in the besieged castle and came out near to the moat, when he was shot by an expert sniper, Torii Hanshiro. It is not clear whether this was the cause or not, but Shingen became ill thereafter and died at Komanba in Shinshu, on the way home.





27 Kameyama Castle ruins

This castle was built in 1424 by Okudaira Sadatoshi. Around the castle there are ruins of Furumiya Castle and Sainokami Castle built by the Takeda

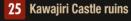
Every year in mid-May, the castle celebrates its





24 Furumiya Castle ruins

This castle was built in 1571 based on the Koshu design by Baba Minonokami Nobufusa, a senior vassal of Takeda Shingen, as a front-line base to monitor the Okudaira family. The castle set fire by itself two years later to the attack by the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces, but still retains the vestige of good design today.



This castle was built in the Tenju Period (1375-81) by Okudaira Sadatoshi, who first moved from Ueno (current Gunma) to establish the Tsukude Okudaira clan here. Today, the gate is restored and the place

Shingenzuka burial 26 mound

This is a tomb of unknown soldiers created by villagers who had evacuated from home during the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara after returning the village.

The name Shingenzuka represents how this warlord Shingen was feared, although he had already died by the time of the battle.





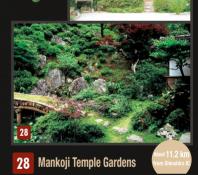
22 Torii Suneemon

Together with his colleague Suzuki Kinshichiro, he was ordered by his master Okudaira Sadamasa to escape the castle besieged by the Takeda army during the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara to ask rescue forces from the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces in Okazaki. The story of his achievement and brave attitude in the face of death have been passed down to the present as an example of Mikawa

Umbrella pine in Kansenii Temple

Umbrella pine (sciadopitys verticillata) in the precincts of Kansenji Temple is more than 600 years old, with a height of 28 meters and a length of 6.5 meters around the trunk. The tree is selected as one of Japan's natural monuments, in addition to Japan's New Top 100 Trees.





This is a temple belonging to the Soto sect, famous for the story of rooster that saved the crisis of Tokugawa leyasu. The gardens consisting of the Shoin Garden and the Kuri Garden are designated as one of scenic spots of Aichi

Water well of Daitsuji

Daitsuji Temple is located at the north end of Nagashino Castle ruins. This spring is called Sakazukii (cup well) and famous for the story of exchanging farewell cups of water among Baba Nobufusa, Yamagata Masakage, and Tsuchiya Masatsugu, officers of the Takeda army, during the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara.





museum exhibits many matchlock guns, explaining the history after the arrival of the guns.

TEL.0536-22-0673

Nagashino Castle History Museum

This museum located in the ruins of Nagashino Castle (one of Japan's Top 100 Castle) houses relics and literatures regarding the Battle of

Nagashino-shitaragahara, having more than 200 items on permanent display.

TEL.0536-32-0162

Tsukude Folk 32 Heritage Museum

This museum features castle and displays a miniature model of former Kameyama Castle resided by the Okudaira clan and the housewares used by the people then. The Okudaira clan was given Nagashino Castle later after the Battle of Nanashino-shitaranahara

TEL.0536-37-2269





Tominaga Shrine Festival



This is a three-day festival held at Tominaga Shrine.



and 15, dancers with a large 2.1-meter-tall fan on their back and a 0.5-meter-diameter drum on his belly go around each of the houses in which someone has died since the last Bon to perform dance and play soft

38 Omino-hoka dance

39 Norimotomando fire dance

Similar to Hiondori in Takehiro area, this is one of Bon events held in the night of August 15 to send off spirits of dead and exorcise evil spirits. Brave young men wearing Sarashi belts and sandals swing 5 to 6-meter long ropes overhead. The ends of the ropes are tied

This is one of Bon events. In the nights of August 14

40 Nabezuru-mando bonfire

as the Daimonji bonfire in Kyoto.

41 Hitokuwada Tenno Festival



This is an elegant and beautiful exorcising event performed on Kaikurabuchi pool where tradition says a dragon palace exists. Two boats with towers decorated with lanterns in a shape of Ten (heaven) float many lanterns to the surface of water.

music with bells and drums.

with lanterns made of straw.

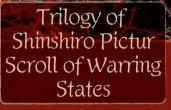
This is a bonfire event in the night of August 15 every year to line up big torches on the slopes of the

The name "Nabezuru" comes from the arch shape appeared on the mountain that resembles a handle of a pot. The event is conducted to send off spirits, same

The festival holds many traditional events in each town from the Edo period, such as Noh by townspeople, bamboo dance, boys in Chigo costumes, in addition to carrying Yagura and hand-held fireworks. Day and night, the whole area is absorbed with the atmosphere



Enraptured by the festivals



34 Nagashino Battle Flag Festival

This is a festival to comfort the war dead of the opposing forces during the Battle of Nagashino-shitaragahara by erecting thousands of battle flags with family crests of commanders and soldiers. Soldiers wearing armor demonstrate the shooting of matchlock guns and participate in samurai procession on May 5



This festival is held at the ruins of Kameyama



Castle on a Sunday in May. Visitors can enjoy the shooting demonstration of matchlock guns by the firearm troop of the Oda-Tokugawa allied forces, in addition to Haiku, Tanka, and tea

famous for the first full-scale introduction of

matchlock guns. This festival reproduces the

scenes of the old battlefield, such as shooting

demonstration of matchlock guns, samurai

procession by high school students, and

performance using horse-blocking stockades by elementary school students in armors.



37 Tsukude Festival

This is the largest event in the Tsukude area, attracting many visitors every year. Local residents enjoy the stage shows. Bazaar selling local vegetables and flowers is also popular.

Horaiji Temple Dengaku dance

Kurosawa Dengaku dance

dance, and Nakoe Kagura.

This performing art is known one of three Mikawa important intangible cultural properties of Japan.

Entertainment in Shinshiro

The Oku-mikawa region has many remaining folk performing arts and nationally famous

Notable fork performing arts include Kurosawa

Dengaku (Mikawa Dengaku), Horaiji Dengaku,

Sairei Noh of Tominaga Shrine, Hanekomi

intangible folk cultural properties.

Dengaku and performed on the first Sunday of February every year at the Amidado Hall in Kurosawa. This Dengaku is handed down by only a few families in Kurosawa village. The art is designated as one of

Shinshiro Takigi Noh dance

These traditional arts of local Noh and Kyogen are handed down by townspeople. It is also quite rare to perform Noh only by townspeople in Japan. Visitors can enjoy a fantastical performance in the summer

The city has many

with history such as

attractive events associated

powerful demonstration of matchlock guns. On the

other hand, the Hiondori fire dance mourning the war dead of the Battle of

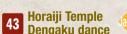
Nagashino-shitaragahara attracts spectators by its

dynamic movement of

3-meter-tall torches.







This performing art is known as one of three Mikawa Dengaku and performed on January 3 every year at the Dengakudo Hall of Horaiji Temple. It is also called a temple Dengaku, because the temple supported the Dengaku players with payment. The art is designated as one of important intangible cultural properties of

Children enjoy natural pools.

المنابع المنابع During the summer holidays, I go and play near the river everyday.

Imagine clear stream water surrounded by trees. Gentle flow of water creates a natural swimming pool that attracts children. They shout for joy with full of smiles



I feel cool gentle

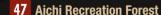
better than in artificial pool, and

flow, which is much

moreover, you can

46 Onikubo Fureai Park

This spacious highland resort park offers the experience of tennis, baseball, swimming, walking, and bird watching. Several resort inns are also available for the visitors staying and enjoying sports overnight.



This is a comprehensive recreation facility centered on Moritopia Aichi, an accommodation in the forest, together with associated facilities such as forest museum, camping sites, amusement park, hiking trails, and



48 Ayu fishing weir

During June to November, the site offers the opportunities of various activities such as Ayu fish catching by hands, playing in the water, and Ayu barbecue that attract a lot of family groups.

49 Shinshiro Comprehensive Park

The park offers the facilities for various activities such as baseball, tennis and track and field, and Japanese archery field, in addition to free ground and children's forest where visitors enjoy nature while playing.

50 Children's Farm, Yamabikono Oka

This is an agricultural park with accommodation facility where visitors can experience agricultural works and Soba noodle making. The restaurant there is popular for its hand-made bread and cuisine using

seasonal ingredients.

Sport facilities such as martial arts hall and multi-purpose ground are



51 Yuya Hot Spring

This hot spring village consists of nine Japanese style hotels along the Uregawa River. The site was said to be discovered by Rishu Sennin, who established the Horaiji Temple 1,300 years ago. The water source, Houekisen, is believed to work for any diseases. At the entrance of the village stands a vending machine that sells spring water.

52 Horai Yu-Yu Arena

This facility offers an open-air rock bath, an indoor bath, a 25-meter-long hot water pool, a water slider, a children pool, and a gym.

Myogo Hot Spring Umeno Yu

Village of Ume, the largest producing area of Ume (Japanese apricot) in the prefecture.

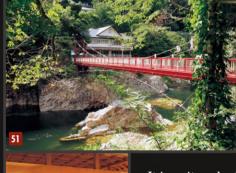
54 Yuya Park

This is a play ground along the Itajiki River. In summer, visitors can enjoy natural pool made in the river and catching of Ayu (sweetfish) directly by hands, in addition to grilled Ayu fish on the site

A footbath is also available for quick trial.

This is the bathing facility located in Myogo,





It is quite relaxing to go in a hot spring, seeing green forest, feeling forest breathing, and hearing the sound of streams. We feel the forces of nature can refresh our mind and body.

Adults enjoy

hot springs.

riverside



a bicycle race circulating from beginners to experts can enjoy.

56 Trail running

Trail running is a cross-country sport, running through natural forests and mountains. The the OSJ Shinshiro Trail Race, Highland Trail Race, Oku-mikawa Power Trail, etc. Aichi Recreation Forest and Tokai Nature Trail also attract many trail



57 Shinshiro Rally

This motor sport event is one of the leading cases of cabinet office-sponsored regional development projects, do-outdoor-sports (DOS), and attracts nany spectators from all over Japan. The cars running so fast on public roads are so impressive. Visitors can also see powerful demonstration run by professional drivers at event sites.



and often came to Horaijisan Temple and

terraced paddy fields by his motorcycle.



