

- 1 Bato Kannon (Horse headed Kannon Statue) ◆1922
- 2 Basho Kuhl (a memorial stone inscribed with a poem by a famous Japanese poet Basho Matsuo) ◆1867

This Bato Kannon is a graceful seated statue with three faces and eight hands. Beside the statue is a watering place engraved with 'gyuuba settai sui': (water for cattle and horses). Basho Kuhl was established by Saiba Itakura, who is known as a poet and a man of culture representing Asuke at the end of Edo Period (1603-1867).



- 3 Asuke Chamber of Commerce and Industry ◆1886

This building was used as Asuke Police Station until 1958.



- 4 Fukoji Temple

Hondo (main temple building) was established in 1727 before the great fire. Its thatched roof suggests that houses also had thatched or shingled roofs before the great fire of 1775. The temple gate was built in the end of Edo Period (1603-1867).



- 5 Former Taguchi Family Residence ◆Edo Period (1603-1867)

A two-storied Hirairi building with four warehouses lined up behind it are kept in good condition, both along the main road and on the back street.



- 6 So-onji Temple

The existing main temple building was rebuilt in 1829. The Belfry built in 1911 is one of the eight most popular scenic spots of Asuke. The precinct of the temple is on a hill, where you can find a panoramic view of the town area of Asuke.



- 7 Keianji Temple

Keianji Temple was built at the present location in 1648. The temple gate was built in 1773 before the great fire, so it gives us a key to estimate the area burned down in a spreading fire.



- 8 Ota Family Residence (Former Mishimakan Inn) ◆1830-43

It was originally a shop dealing in fabrics for Kimono, and then became an inn in the late 19th century.



- 9 Koide Family Residence ◆1775 or possibly earlier

This building was built as a typical large store in Asuke. Their business covered a wide area from sake and miso making to the development of new rice fields around Mikawa Bay area. The buildings are established on a slope site with a wide frontage, contrary to the typical houses in Asuke on rectangular shaped land with narrow frontage.



Suggested Walking Courses

- ◆The Recommended Course (30 min)
10 → 14 → Nakabashi Brdg. → Manrin Alley → 13 → Ebiya Alley → Along the side of the Asuke Riv. → Iimoribashi Brdg. → 10
- ◆Old Ina-kaido (Chuma-kaido) Road Course (20 min)
10 → 14 → Iimoribashi Brdg. → Manrin Alley → 1 → Ochiaibashi Brdg. → 10
- ◆Long Walking Course (60 min)
10 → 14 → Nakabashi Brdg. → 13 → 7 → 6 → 4 → 1 → Ochiaibashi Brdg. → 10
- ◆Asuke River and Old road Course (90 min)
10 → Ochiaibashi Brdg. → 1 → Manrin Alley → 13 → 17 → 18 → old road → 9 → Along the side of the Asuke Riv. → Nakabashi Brdg. → 11 → 10



- 16 Hakukyu Shoten (Bookshop) ◆1815

Originally, it was a store that mainly sold cotton and linen Kimonos. From the Asuke River side, a storehouse with Namakokabe (a style of wall covering with square tiles jointed with raised plaster) can be seen.



- 18 Tabakoya Okamoto Family Residence ◆Late Edo Period (1603-1867)

This was a prosperous salt wholesale store that was once one of the major merchants of the 13 salt wholesalers that existed in Asuke, through the mid-19th century and the early 20th century. Facing the main road, the main building (two storied Tsumairi style) and salt shop (two storied Hirairi style) stands side by side. A detached Zashiki (guest house) and storehouse are built on the stone walls facing Asuke River. These features are typical of Asuke's townscape. Toyota City's Tangible Folklore Cultural Asset.



- 17 Asuke Chumakan Hall ◆1912

It was built as Inahashi Bank, Asuke Branch. Passionate local people rallied for the protection and exploitation of the building and in 1982, this building re-opened its doors as Asuke Chumakan Hall, a local museum that exhibits materials on business, finance, transportation, and townscape of Asuke. It's open to the public and is one of Aichi Prefecture's Tangible Cultural Assets.



- 19 Former Suzuki Family Residence ◆1776

Presumably, the Suzuki family started as a merchant that dealt in paper, but later on they started brewing, banking and new farmland development and became one of the biggest merchants in Asuke. The main house was built one year after the big fire, partly two storied with a Shikorobuki style roof. Other buildings established in around the 19th and mid-20th century also remain in their original form. Asuke has preserved the building style of the highest class merchants of the early modern period, forming one of the Nation's Important Cultural Assets.



- 15 Katoya (Confectionery) ◆1804

In the Late Edo Period (1603-1867), this building was used as a sake brewery, and a pawnshop in the 20th century. In the Zashiki (guest room) in the west side of the building, there is a sword cut on the wooden pillar of its alcove. It is said to be made when the peasants broke in during the Kamo Riot, which took place in 1836.



- 12 Tamadaya Inn ◆the end of Edo Period (1603-1867)

The roof of the Tamadaya Inn was originally constructed in the Kiritsuma (gabled roof) style but later took on a distinctive look, when the front of the house was renovated in the Irimoya (hip and gabled roof) style, while the back of the house retained the Kiritsuma style. This inn has continued to welcome travelers to the present day.



- 14 Michishirube (Guide Post) ◆1845

This guide post is situated at the crossing of the old Ina-kaido Road and the old Horaji-kaido Road. It is engraved: 'Horaji Temple to the right' and 'Zenkoji Temple to the left'.



- 13 Ryoguchiya (Confectionery) ◆Edo period (1603-1867)

Ryoguchiya was a cocoon silk wholesaler until the early 20th century. But after WWII, it became a bakery, which makes bread for school lunches. The main building is a two-story building in the Irimoya Hirairi style, which was uncommon in Asuke.

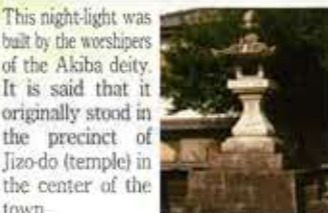
- 11 Shio no michizureya (Restaurant, Shop) ◆the end of 19th century

Former Watanabe Clinic was renovated as a public facility in order to revitalize the area. It is used as a venue for events or as a restaurant.

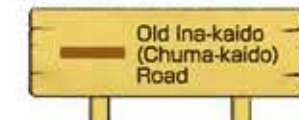


- 10 Joyato (Night-Light) ◆1799

This night-light was built by the worshippers of the Akiba deity. It is said that it originally stood in the precinct of Jizo-do (temple) in the center of the town.



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Korankei Gorge