

Access



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Tsumago website

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Nakasendo

Nakasendo Trail

Nakasendo was the main road in the Edo period. The highway that leads from Nagiso to Magome is where you can immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the past. There are many sights along the way. Tsumago-juku and Magome-juku have preserved their traditional townscapes. There are stone-paved mountain roads with an air of elegance.

① Kabuto Kannon (Helmet Goddess)

It is said that when Kiso Yoshinaka was about to embark on the Hokuriku Road, he enshrined the Kannon of the Hachiman-za of Kabuto.

② Ichiri-zuka (Distance Post)

The post Uwakubo is the 78th spot from Edo (Tokyo). It is the only spot that still keep its original shape in the town. There are cherry blossoms and plums on the enormous trees nearby.

③ Yomikaki Power Plant

A waterway-type power plant that represents the Taisho period. It is designated as 'Heritage of Industrial Modernization' and is still in active use. Owned by Kansai Electric Power.

④ Ryoukan-Kahi (Monument engraved with a Ryoukan's waka)

It is a monument to a waka poem sung by poet Ryoukan, of the late Edo period when he passed through this area.

⑤ Castle Site

In the Sengoku period, Tsumago was an important location for block of invasion from the south. The castle was a mountain castle with Syukaku, Nino-kaku, Kara-bori and aikyokuwa. From the top of the site, you can enjoy a great view of Tsumago.

⑪ Odaki & Medaki Falls

Famous as a scene of a well-known novel 'Miyamoto Musashi' by Eiji Yoshikawa. There was a legend about a golden rooster flying into the falls.



Medaki Falls



Odaki Falls

⑭ Magome Toge (Magome Pass)

The elevation is 790m above sea level. You can see Tsumago-juku and Midono-juku. Masaoaka Shiki famously walked this path, and a haiku that he composed here has been engraved on a stone nearby.

⑮ Magome-juku (Magome Post-town)

It is a Kisoji's southernmost post station. Due to the great fire of 1890, the post town does not look like it used to be. Although, as the birthplace of Toson Shimazaki, the literary master, and the Toson Memorial Hall built on the site of the Honjin, it

the 42nd post town of Nakasendo

Tsumago

⑥ Tsumago-juku

Tsumago-juku, which is the 42nd of the 69 stations of the Nakasendo from Edo, has long been bustling as an important transportation point where the Nakasendo and the Ina Highway intersect. It is a post town where people continue to live even now, while leaving traces of history. It creates a magnificent historical space that heals and impresses those who value old things.



Tsumago-juku Honjin



Waki Honjin Okuya



Kosatsu-ba

⑦ Sekichu-dohyou (Stone Guidepost)

Tsumago flourished as a junction between the Nakasendo and Iida-Kaido. This guidepost was built in 1881 by merchants from Iida and local traders from the Kyoto area.

⑧ Former residence of Fujihara

Although some major remodeling has been conducted, a research found that the layout, structure and finish date is back to the mid-1600s.

⑨ Kurashina Shrine

This is a memorial for Shichirozaemon Kurashina, a senior vassal of Sadayoshi Ogasawara, the lord of Matsumoto Castle and his 30 servants, who were all killed by local warriors in 1586.

⑩ Oogake Sabo Entei-check dam

The first masonry erosion control dam in the prefecture. It is said that the emperor inspected the construction during his visit in Meiji 13 (1880).



28 Rest House at Matsubara

When the nobles traveled through on Nakasendo Way, special rest houses were built at places where they had a good command of the view. Matsubara was one of them.

29 Amida-do Temple

In this small temple, there are old stone monuments based on folk beliefs from different time periods. The oldest monument was made in 1692.

30 Rail Bridge

Here was a bridge with beautifully decorated railing. It may be because princesses from the imperial family in Kyoto traveled along Nakasendo Way to Edo (Tokyo) when they married Shoguns.

31 Stone Statue Signpost

The statue was carved in 1761 with the directions: "Right: mountain; Left: Nojiri-juku".

32 Nenoue Pass

This mountain pass separated Yogawa from Nojiri. There used to be a rest house at this location.

Nagiso station—
Yogawa, Kakizore

— the Historic Trail in Nagiso

27 Large cedar trees of Hakusan Temple

There are two large cedar trees, one with a circumference at eye's height of 8.2m and the other with a circumference of 6.7m.



The Historical Trail Yogawa Road

The Nakasendo Road along the Kiso River was often impassable due to flood damage, and as a detour, the Yokawa Road, which crosses the mountain pass from Mituno to Nojiri, was paved. Roads that connect historical relics such as Enku's Sculpture at Tokaku-ji Temple, the stone Buddhas at Amida-do Hall, and the large cedar trees at Hakusan Shrine through mountain villages and mountainsides. It is a ideal hiking course where the moss-covered stones on the side of the road and the quietness of the surroundings tell us about the rise and fall of the road.

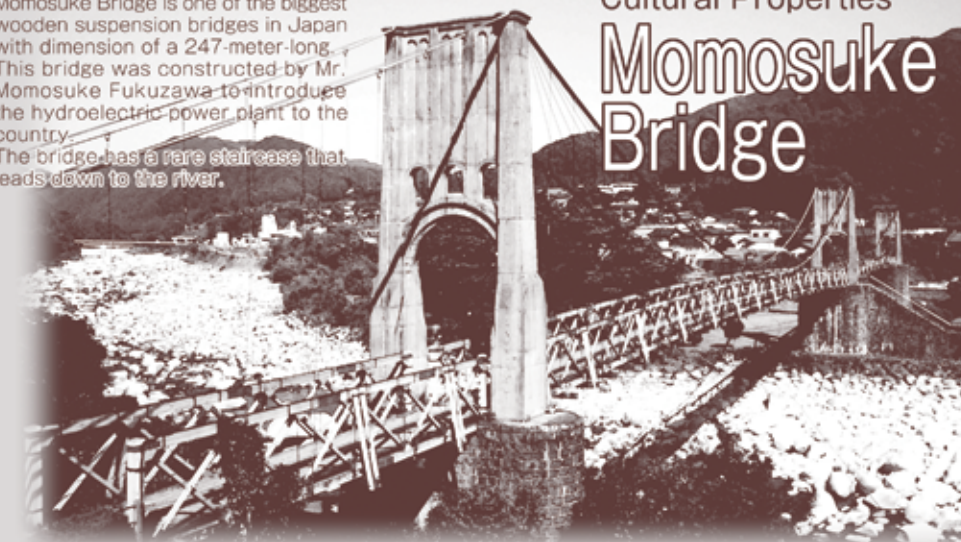
25 Juo-Do Temple

A temple where ten kings who rule the afterlife are enshrined. This temple actually enshrines thirteen kings.



24 Momosuke-Bridge

Momosuke Bridge is one of the biggest wooden suspension bridges in Japan with dimension of a 247-meter-long. This bridge was constructed by Mr. Momosuke Fukuzawa to introduce the hydroelectric power plant to the country. The bridge has a rare staircase that leads down to the river.



National Important
Cultural Properties

Momosuke Bridge

to
Kiso Fukushima
Shiojiri

Nojiri
Station

JR Chuo Line

Junikane
Station

Kiso River

Kakizore
River

Koiji Pass

Kakizore Gorge

38 Koiji-Suspension Bridge

A small suspension bridge over the Kakizore Valley. Wishing for love while crossing the bridge.

39 Koiji pass

It is said that this name came from a tradition a group of men from other villages came across the mountain pass, admiring the beautiful women of Kakizore.

37 Kakizore Gorge

It is a beautiful valley full of changes with waterfalls and rapids over about 8 km. The nature trail is about 500m to Ushigataki Falls.



2.0 km
(40minutes walk)

33 Yatsurugi Temple

This was a shrine that spanned two villages in the Edo period and its former name was Tsurugi-Daimyoujin (deity with extraordinary spiritual powers). The large cedar tree on the grounds is Kumano cedar, which is rare in Kiso and is over 580 years old. It is also called Yosugi when four cedars are counted as one.

34 Kakizore Aqueduct

It is a waterway that sends water for power generation to the Yomikaki power plant and a magnificent structure that crosses the valley. The waterway is in an active use with a total length of 142m.

35 Kakizore-Kannon-Do

In the middle of the Edo period, it was built in memory of travelers and villagers who starved to death due to famine.

36 Kikori-No-le (Woodcutter's house)

A private house built in the 4th year of the Bunkyo, era at the end of the Edo period, has been restored. If you get interested in it, you can experience the life back in the day.

20 Tower of the Twenty-Third Evening Moon

There were various folk beliefs. People prayed to the moon, over a feast and drinks, on the twenty-third evening for a great harvest of crops in front of this stone tower.

21 Momosuke Fukuzawa Memorial Museum Yama no Rekishikan History Museum

Exhibited mementos and other items at the villa of Momosuke Fukuzawa, the king of electric power, built in 1919. He stayed here with Sadayakko Kawakami. Yama no Rekishikan History Museum used to be a building of the Tsumago Local Office of Nagoya Branch Bureau of Imperial Estates. It was sold to the private owner and restored. It is registered as Nagano Prefectural Treasure and stores mountain materials.

22 The statue of Kanashimeru Otome

This building made for mourning victims by Isegoya River Landslide Disaster in July 1953. There are still huge stones in the surrounding area that were washed away at that time.

23 Tenpaku Park

The park is a famous spot for azaleas. The best time to see them is mid-April. A festival is also held when the area is dyed bright pink with more than 400 wild Mitsuba-Tsutsuji. (Azaleas)

16 Weeping Plum Trees in Wago

This old plum tree belonged to the Toyama family, one of the largest sake brewers in the Kiso region back in the Edo era.

17 Monument of Mr. Sonohara

Hisatomi Sonohara was born to a family of Shinto priests of Higashiyama Shrine in Midono. He was a one of great Japanese scholar and had many students in Owari, Mino, and Shinano.



Togakuji Temple

18 Enku's Sculpture at Togakuji Temple

He carved a hundred thousand of statues in his lifetime, and three of them are kept and displayed at Temple and three others are in this town. In spring, weeping blossom gets beautiful.

19 Weeping plum Tree at Midono-juku Honjin

While the honjin building was destroyed in a large fire in 1881, this plum tree survived and blooms beautifully in early spring every year.

Shinanoji Nature Trail

Dropping in mountains,
rivers, and waterfall.
Please enjoy
the relaxing
Nagiso Road.



Ushigataki Falls