

# The Komaki City Historical Museum

The Komaki City Historical Museum was built by the direction of late Shigeru Hiramatsu (a business person in Nagoya and honorary citizen of Komaki City), who financed out of his own pocket, and donated it to Komaki City. The museum is housed in a four-story, reinforced concrete building of 19.3 meter high.

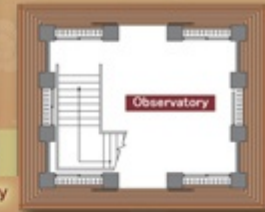
When Hiramatsu visited the mountain in the spring of 1966, he conceived an idea to construct a castle on the top of Mt. Komaki. He contacted late Shin Kanbe, the mayor of Komaki, and offered to construct a castle on the mountain and donate it to Komaki City. Thus the first step was taken to construct the Komaki City Historical Museum. Soon a construction committee was established, and, upon request, late Hisashi Kido, a professor of the Nagoya Institute of Technology, undertook the design of the building. Before long, a blueprint of the building was completed, which was modeled after the Hiunkaku Pavilion of Nishi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto.

Construction started on April 24, 1967. Shachihoko roof ornaments were installed during the ceremony on December 14, 1967, and the completion ceremony was held on March 26, 1968, when the building was donated to Komaki City.

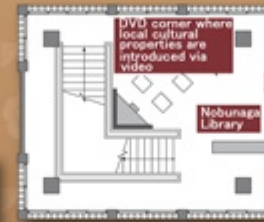
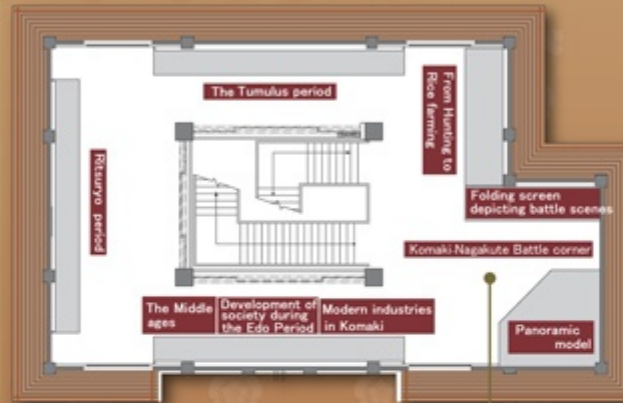
Starting from 2006, the interior space and exhibitions of the Komaki City Historical Museum underwent complete renovation. The renewed museum, now furnished with an interior space which better conforms to the wooden structure of the castle, has been open to the public since March 31, 2007.



The observatory on the fourth floor is equipped with a balcony from where visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the surrounding area. Located at an altitude of about 100 meter above sea level, the observatory provides a clearview of the Nobi Plain and the mountain ranges afar, such as the Suzuka Mountain Range and Mt. Ontake, allowing visitors to feel as if they are viewing the same scene as previous rulers Oda Nobunaga or Tokugawa Ieyasu might have looked at.



**Fourth floor**  
Observatory



**Third floor** Information section

In the information corner, visitors can watch video programs that introduce local traditional festivals and cultural properties. The Nobunaga Library collects books about Oda Nobunaga, where visitors are free to read.

**Second floor** History of Komaki from prehistoric and ancient times to the modern age; Komaki-Nagakute Battle corner

On this floor, artifacts uncovered during excavations and explanatory panels are exhibited, allowing visitors a quick glimpse of the history of Komaki from the Paleolithic Period to the modern industrial age. In the Komaki-Nagakute Battle corner, the panoramic model of the battle guides visitors through the process of the battle by audio and visual means in an easy-to-understand manner.



A reproduction of the bronze statue of the standing Buddha at birth, an important national cultural property, is on permanent exhibit.



**First floor** Mt. Komaki, Merchant house, Festivals of Komaki, Folklore of Komaki, Komaki from the modern age to the present, Statue of the Buddha at birth enshrined in Shogenji Temple, and Shigeru Hiramatsu section

In the Mt. Komaki corner, explanatory panels, miniature models, and artifacts unearthed during excavations are exhibited to introduce visitors the history of the castle built on Mt. Komaki and the castle town developed at the foot of the mountain, as well as the findings from past excavations. A full-size replica of a well discovered at the castle site on Mt. Komaki is also exhibited. In the merchant house corner, the room of a traditional merchant dating back to the late 19th century (from the end of the Edo Period to the early Meiji Era) is reproduced.

