



Dr. Nitobe's likeness was featured on Japan's ¥5,000 bill. The image on the bill was reproduced from the photograph of Dr. Nitobe displayed at the museum (left). When first printed in November 1984, the President of the Bank of Japan presented the bill bearing Serial No. A000001B to the museum. This bill is exhibited on the second floor in the Inazo Nitobe Corner.

Dr. Nitobe (age 56) and his wife, Mari.

DR. INAZO NITOBE MINI-CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

- 1862 (Bunroku 2) – Born in Morioka as the third son of Jujiro Nitobe.
- 1871 (Meiji 4) – Adopted the surname Ota and went to Tokyo.
- 1875 (Meiji 8) – Entered Tokyo English School.
- 1877 (Meiji 10) – Entered Sapporo Agricultural College.
- 1883 (Meiji 16) – Entered Tokyo University (then studied in America and Germany)
- 1889 (Meiji 22) – On the death of his brother, he became the head of the family and readopted the surname Nitobe.
- 1891 (Meiji 24) – Married Ms. Mary Elkinton and became an assistant professor at the Sapporo Agricultural College.
- 1894 (Meiji 27) – Established "Enyu Yagakko," a night school for working youth.
- 1899 (Meiji 32) – Became the first doctor of agriculture in Japan.
- 1900 (Meiji 33) – Published Bushido in America.
- 1906 (Meiji 39) – Became a doctor of laws and took office as principal of Daiichi Kotogakkou.
- 1911 (Meiji 44) – Became the first exchange professor from Japan to America.



Dr. Nitobe as a child.

- 1920 (Taisho 9) – Took office as the Assistant Director General of the League of Nations.
- 1926 (Showa 1) – Took office as a Member of Peers.
- 1933 (Showa 8) – In August, attended the IPR Conference in Banff, Canada, as Chief Director for Japan. Dr. Nitobe passed away on October 15, 1933, at the age of 71.



May 1933 (Showa 8) – The last photograph of Dr. Nitobe taken at Taisozuka (Tsuto Nitobe's gravestone).

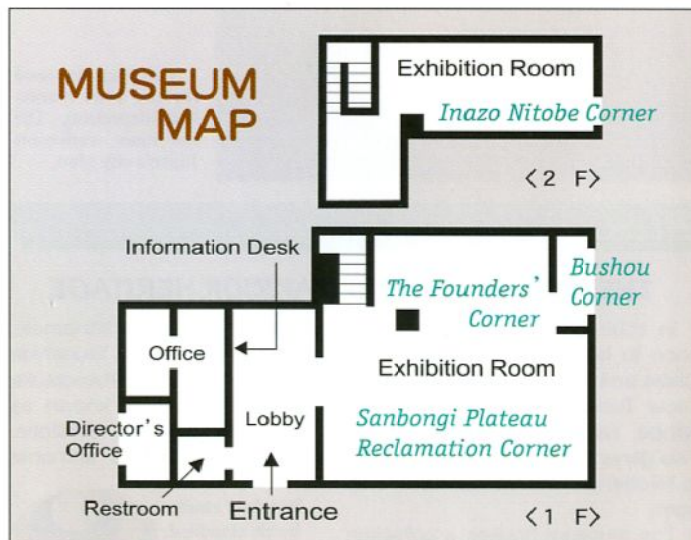
A HISTORY OF THE NITOBE MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1925 (Taisho 14), the Nitobe Family built a portion of this museum (the Private Nitobe Bunko) to house Dr. Inazo Nitobe's 10,000 book collection. Towada City enlarged the museum to its current dimensions in 1965 (Showa 40) and renamed it the Nitobe Memorial Museum. Exhibited on the first floor are the records of the Inaogawa Canal and Nitobe Family battle records and relics. On the second floor, part of Dr. Nitobe's collection of books is exhibited.



<Museum Information>

Business Hours – 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
 Closed – Mondays (except national holidays) and from December 29 to January 3.
 Entrance Fee
 ¥210 – Adults (¥178 *)
 ¥52 – Children through high school (¥42 *)
 Infants are free. * Groups of 20 or more people.



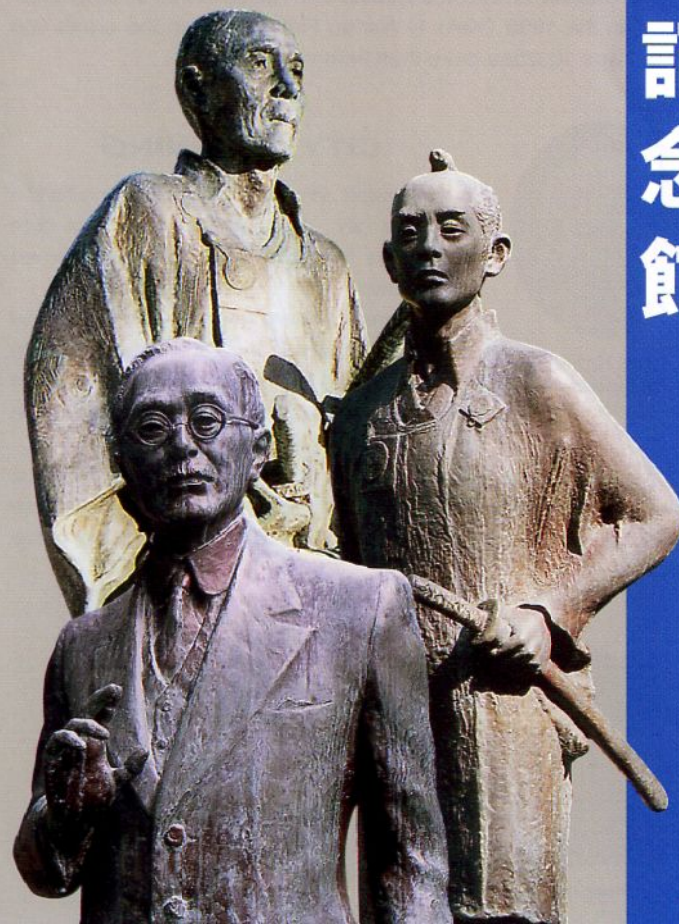
Nitobe Memorial Museum

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NITOBE MEMORIAL MUSEUM



十和田市立
 新渡戸記念館

WELCOME TO THE NITOBE MEMORIAL MUSEUM

First Floor

THE SANBONGI PLATEAU RECLAMATION CORNER

INAOIGAWA CANAL : PHASE 1

Towada City sits on a plateau at the foot of the Hakkoda Mountains and owes its existence to Tsuto Nitobe and his eldest son, Jujiro. In 1855 (Ansei 2), they began construction of a canal to draw water from the Oirase River. Their plan was to make water available from the Oirase River to the Pacific Ocean. On May 4, 1859 (Ansei 6), Phase 1 was completed, and water flowed along 11 kilometers of canal and through two tunnels to the Sanbongi Field. The canal was named "Inaoigawa," which means "Rice Growing River," by the head of the Nanbu Clan.

Water made a dramatic difference in the area's harvest. In the fall of 1860 (Manen 1), the area produced 45 hyo (about 2,700 kilograms) of rice. In the 1865 (Keio 1) Nanbu Fief inspection the area's rice harvest was 10 times more than before.



Tsuto Nitobe, the founding father.

CITY PLANNING

With water secured, Jujiro led the effort to build the city. He planned streets at right angles, as in Kyoto. The town was named "Inaoi Town."

Windbreaks were planted and industrial areas designated. In 1860, the brochure "Sanbongi-tai Kaigyo no Ki" was published and disseminated to promote the area and its commercial potential.



Jujiro Nitobe, the pioneer of modern city planning.

Jujiro encouraged development of businesses in ceramics, silkworms, leather, and horses. Of these endeavors, the horse market took firm root, and Towada achieved renown for the horse market.

Tunnel digging tool.



Surveying instruments.



Work diaries.

PHASE 2

With Phase 1 complete, Jujiro planned and began Phase 2 — to draw more water through a second source from the Oirase River. The canal could then provide irrigation water to other barren areas between the city and the Pacific Ocean. However, in 1867 (Keiou 3), a year after starting Phase 2, Jujiro died, and work on Phase 2 stopped. Shichiro (Jujiro's eldest son) and his grandfather worked on putting the existing Phase 1 water to use. In 1871 (Meiji 4), Tsuto Nitobe died, but the local people decided to finish the project, and work on the canal continued until it reached the Pacific. The canal was nationalized in 1937 (Showa 12). Its total length is now about 60 kilometers.

The Inaoigawa Canal has made cultivation of the Sanbongi Plateau possible, giving rich blessings to the area.



Shichiro Nitobe



This map was used for the 1865 Nanbu Fief Inspection. The red lines represent Jujiro's city plan.

BUSHOU CORNER

THE NITOBE FAMILY'S WARRIOR HERITAGE

In 1189 (the beginning of the Kamakura Era), Yoritomo Minamoto, soon to be Shogun, recognized the war contributions of Tsunehide Chiba and awarded Tsunehide a new fief. The new fief in Shimotsuke (now Tochigi Prefecture) was comprised of the areas known as Nitobe, Takaoka, and Aoya. Tsunehide moved his family to Nitobe. Five generations later, Sadatsuna Chiba changed the family's surname to Nitobe, and the Nitobe Family was born.

The museum houses a collection of many Nitobe Family armors. Through these armors, a glimpse of the battle history of the family can be seen. Koretami Nitobe (Tsuto's father) studied the Uesugi style of battle, and many of his written works on the Uesugi method are exhibited at the museum.

Nitobe Family battle standard.



16th century armor.

Second Floor

INAZO NITOBE CORNER

The Achievements of Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a Cosmopolitan.

Dr. Nitobe, whose portrait has appeared on Japan's ¥5,000 bill, was born in Morioka as the third son of Jujiro Nitobe. After graduating from Sapporo Agricultural College, he went abroad to study. On his return to Japan, he held various positions of importance as an educator, professor at Sapporo Agricultural School, professor at Tokyo Teikoku University, and principal of Daiichi Kotogakkou. He taught many students to be leaders in Japanese society. He was Japan's first exchange professor to America, where he lectured at six universities. He struggled to make up for Japan's late start in the area of women's education and devoted much energy to the establishment of Tokyo Women's Christian University, becoming its first president.

Dr. Nitobe believed that people should not be judged only by their worldly accomplishments, but rather by their personal character. He regarded "personality education" as important as academics and taught the importance of "common sense" to his students.

As an international envoy, Dr. Nitobe devoted his life to peace. When the League of Nations was created in 1920 (Taisho 9), he stayed in Geneva as its Assistant Director General. He contributed greatly to world peace as a bridge between Japan and other nations.

When the relationship between America and Japan deteriorated, Dr. Nitobe went to America as Japan's Chief Director to the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). He spoke on the necessity of goodwill between Japan and the United States. Despite his efforts, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in February 1933 (Showa 8), and thereafter Japan walked alone.

Dr. Nitobe attended the IPR Conference in Banff, Canada, in August 1933. Although his health was suffering, he spoke for peace.

One month after speaking in Banff, illness struck. He died on October 15, 1933 (Showa 8), in Victoria, Canada, at the age of 71.

Dr. Nitobe was active as a journalist and authored many works, the most famous of which is his book *Bushido*.

"Bushido—the Soul of Japan—"



"I want to be a bridge across the Pacific." Dr. Nitobe, Tokyo University entrance interview.

