

1 Tenpi-gu and Tenson-byo

Tenpi-gu enshrines the goddess of safe sailing and Tenson-byo enshrines the god who saves people by eliminating evil in the world. Both are Taoist gods.



8 Nishinjo gate

Nishinjo was the north gate to Kuninda. North is *nishi* in the Okinawan local language, but the Japanese kanji for *nishi*, meaning "west", was used in its naming.



15 Site of Dogwa-yashichi

Dogwa is the nickname for Tojuji temple. During the Ryukyu Kingdom era, Dogwa-yashichi, which was a shelter for the poor, was built near the temple.



2 Naminoue-gu

Naminoue-gu is the top shrine of *Ryukyu hassha* (Ryukyu Eight Shrines), enshrining Kumano Gongen. It was built in the 14th century and has many devout worshippers.



9 Site of Shimo Tenpi-gu

(Lower Tenpi Shrine)

Tenpi is the goddess of safe sailing. During the kingdom era, sea travelers brought a statue of the goddess Tenpi-gu onto the ship with them, wishing for safe sailing when traveling to China on a tribute ship.



16 Site of Kume Shiseibyō

(Kume Confucian Shrine)

A Confucian shrine built in 1674 used to stand on this ground. It was burnt down during WWII, and a big part of the land became streets. Today, a statue of Confucius stands here.



3 Gokoku-ji

Gokoku-ji is a Shingon Buddhist temple located next to Naminoue-gu. Built in the 14th century, it is a historical temple visited by the king in the Ryukyu Kingdom era.



10 Site of Kami Tenpi-gu

(Upper Tenpi Shrine)

This site was where Tenpi-gu previously stood in the kingdom era. In modern times, the remaining stone gate stands on the grounds of Tenpi Elementary School, and it has been designated as a municipal historical site.



17 Taichu Shonin Monument

Taichu Shonin was a Buddhist priest from Iwaki (present-day Fukushima). He came to Ryukyu in 1603 and built the Keirinji temple. A monument was built here in 1924 to commemorate his teachings.



4 Bettelheim Monument

Bettelheim was a British protestant missionary. He stayed in Ryukyu for eight years from 1846, and was devoted to missionary work and medical activities.



11 Site of Tenpi Ordinary Higher Elementary School

Tenpi Ordinary Higher Elementary School was built in 1889. After World War II, the concrete building was temporarily used as Naha City Office.



18 Site of Naha Ordinary Elementary School

Naha Ordinary Elementary School existed until WWII. In the Meiji Era, the school was separated from Naha Ordinary Higher Elementary School and later it became Uenoyama National School.



5 Sanmouji Park

This park is named after Sanmouji (the three Buddhist gods of wisdom), because three wise men of the kingdom are said to have gathered here to discuss the future of the kingdom. Today the area is used as a park.



12 Site of Tenshikan

(Imperial Envoy Hall)

Tenshikan was accommodation for Chinese envoys sent by the emperor. These envoys held inauguration ceremonies at Shurijo Castle for the prince to become the new Ryukyu king.



19 Site of Naha Ordinary Higher Elementary School

Naha Ordinary Higher Elementary School existed until WWII. It was established following the former Naha Elementary School in 1886 but was burnt down in an air raid in 1944.



6 Kuninda Ufu Michi

(Kuninda Main Street)

The street runs through the center of Kuninda. It was once believed to be a sacred street portraying the body of a dragon. Currently, it is Prefectural Route 47.



13 Birthplace of Kuninda Monument

The Birthplace of Kuninda Monument was built to commemorate the 600th anniversary in 1992 of welcoming the first immigrants to Kuninda. A statue of a ship with decorative engravings of Kuninda family names stands here.



20 Yuchinusaki

Yuchinusaki is a sacred cape where people came to pray from olden times. Since the surrounding land has been reclaimed from the sea, only a part of the cape remains today, inside Wakasa Seaside Park.



7 Ufujo gate

This gate was the south gate to Kuninda. A grand gate like Shureimon is said to have been here. Today, it is a small park designed in the image of a dragon's head.



14 Site of Chujindo and Doyashichi

Chujindo was a shrine for Sai family ancestors of Kuninda. There was a Doyashichi, a house for the poor in the family, near the shrine.



E Naha City Museum of History

The slogan of the museum is "the dynastic culture and history of the city," presenting the history of Naha. The only one of its kind in the prefecture, it possesses Ryukyu kingdom-related treasures, which are also national treasures. The king's crown and the *bingata* costumes are must-see items.

