



Yokokan Garden    Ichijodani Asakura Clan Ruins  
Gochinyorai    Daianji Temple    Gannenji Temple  
Osagoe Minkaen Folk Village Museum    Zuigenji Temple

Fukui City  
Memorable things  
Memorable people  
Memorable city

Cultural  
Heritage





Prize winner of the 2016 Yokokan Garden Photo Contest



## Yokokan (Former Osensui Mansion) Garden

Yokokan Garden, used to be called Osensui Mansion, was the secondary residence of the Matsudairas, a feudal family of the Fukui Domain. The 7th generation Yoshinori Matsudaira made a major reformation of the garden during 1688 to 1703. The current layout of the garden was formed at that time.

It is a stroll garden with a pond, trees, and a villa. Stepping stones, stone bridges, and water basins are well arranged in the garden. The current stone layout and the shape of the pond are well matched to the ones depicted in the Osensui Sashizu, a blue print of the garden from 1823. The artificial mount in the garden, which was leveled down in later days, was restored to its original state based on the blue print.

On the east side of the garden, facing the pond, a sukiya-style (traditional tea house style) building with shingled roof was reconstructed. The ruins of Usunochaya, a traditional tea house, and earthen walls which were found during the excavation are shown in a layout map or drawn on the ground. Visitors can enjoy various flowers blooming from season to season in the garden. Yokokan Garden is a nationally designated scenic spot.











Stone Buddha statue at the Nishiyama Koshoji Temple Ruins



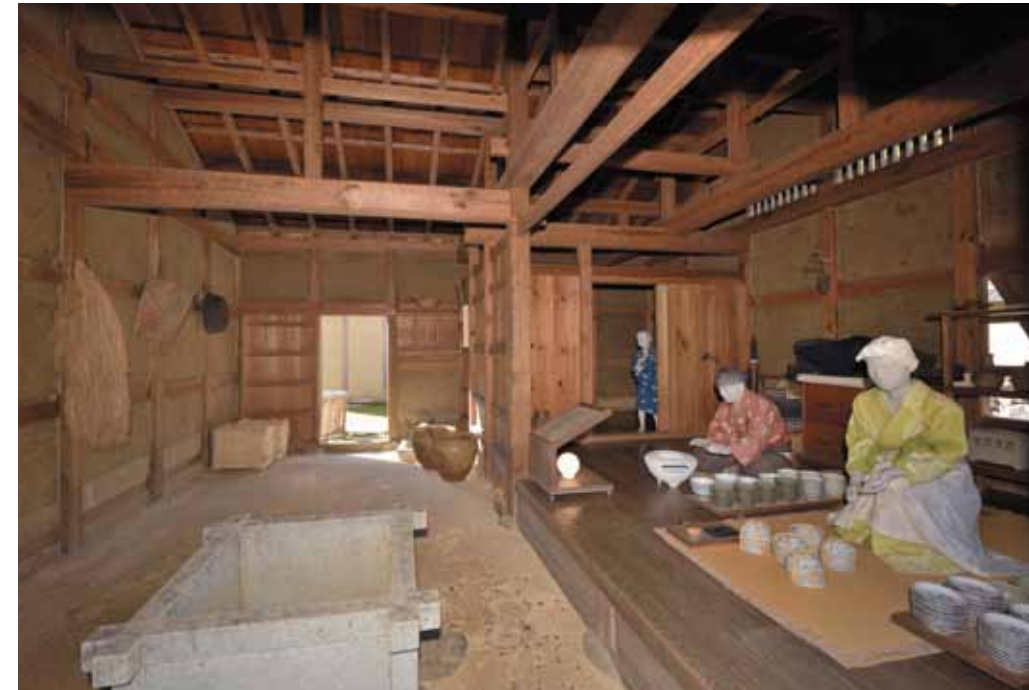
Samurai warrior's residence



Karamon Gate



Restored townscape model



Merchant's house

## Ichijodani Asakura Clan Ruins

In the mid-15th century, the Asakura Clan took up its residence in Ichijodani valley. The Asakuras had been at the height of its prosperity through five generations; Takakage, Ujikage, Sadakage, Takakage, and Yoshikage Asakura. A number of cultured people, such as nobles and priests from Kyoto came to Ichijodani. Yoshikage Ashikaga had also stayed in Ichijodani for a certain period of time. The Asakuras, being allied with Nagamasa Azai, had a battle against Nobunaga Oda and were defeated by Nobunaga in 1573. The entire Ichijodani town was burnt to the ground.

The results of the excavations, which have been conducted since 1967, revealed that the remains of the castle town from the Warring States Period have been well preserved in the Ichijodani Asakura Clan Ruins. 278 hectares including the area around the Ichijodani mountain castle and its castle town closed by the north and south gates were nationally designated as a Special Historic Site in 1971. Additionally, four garden ruins; Yoshikage Yakata Garden, Suwa Yakata Garden, Yudono Garden, and Nanyoji Temple Garden, were nationally designated as Special Places of Scenic Beauty in 1991. Continued excavation works have unearthed a number of items from which we can learn about people's lifestyle of the time. 2,343 items among them were nationally designated as important cultural assets in 2007.



Suwa Yakata Garden Ruins





Nishiyama Koshoji Temple Ruins



Restored Townscape



Kamikido Gate Ruins



Yakata Garden Ruins



Asakura Yakata Ruins



Samurai warrior's residence



Shimokido Gate Ruins





## Takinami-cho Gochinyorai (Five Buddha Statues) Hall

Five Buddha statues; Dainichi Nyorai, Yakushi Nyorai, Hosho Nyorai, Amida Nyorai, and Shaka Nyorai, which were made in the Heian Period (approx. 1000 years ago), are called Gochinyorai and worshipped by the locals.

Originally, there were said to be the statues of the Four Devas surrounding five Buddha statues. However, only two Devas statues, Jikokuten and Tamonten, remain. Only the two statues might have been placed originally. There also are standing-statues of the Sei-Kannon Bosatsu and the Jizo Bosatsu placed besides the Dainichi Nyorai. The Gochinyorai had been under repair for three years since 2013. The Gochinyorai are designated as Fukui Prefecture's cultural assets, and other statues were designated as Fukui City's cultural assets.





Senjojiki Burial Site



Image of Mitsumichi Matsudaira



Sanmon Gate



Hondo

## Daianji Temple

Daianji is a temple of Rinzai School of Zen Buddhism, which was founded by the 4th feudal lord of the Fukui Domain, Mitsumichi Matsudaira, in 1657. Zen Master Taigu is the founding abbot of this temple.

Sanmon Gate, belfry, Kaikido Hall (founding patron's hall), and Kaisando Hall (founding abbot's hall) as well as a Hondo (main hall) and Kuri (priest's quarter) have all been maintained as they were and are all designated as nationally important cultural assets. The main hall consisting of 6 rooms has a basic Hojo style. It has a wide wooden veranda surrounding the hall and an entrance located on the left side of the hall when facing the front of the main hall.

On the hill behind the main hall, there is a burial site of the Matsudaira feudal family of the Fukui Domain called Senjojiki. In rainy season, a number of irises come into full bloom in the garden located next to the temple.



Kaikido Hall



Belfry





# Gannenji Temple

The Hondo (main hall) of this temple was built in the late Edo Period (approx. 200 years ago). It is an Irimoya (hip and gable roof) style building roofed with Echizen red tiles and is designated as a national cultural asset. Beautiful paintings and an ink painting of the dragon on the ceiling of main hall are designated as cultural assets by Fukui City.

The Columbarium located next to the main hall was originally a Hoanko, a building to store photos of the Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Rescript on Education, of Uzura Elementary School. It was built in 1929 and moved to this temple after the war. It was built by using Shakudani stones and looks western. Since it is a very important building for us to learn about the social situations at that time, it is designated as a Fukui City's cultural asset.



Columbarium



Paintings on the ceiling of the Hondo



Hondo





Jochi Family Residence

## Osagoe Minkaen Folk Village Museum

Osagoe Minkaen opened as an outdoor facility to exhibit traditional folk houses in 1985. Five traditional folk houses and a wooden storehouse, which were built during mid-Edo Period to the beginning of Meiji Period (approx. 150-250 years ago), were moved from different places in Fukui prefecture to this place. These houses and one storehouse are designated as Fukui City's cultural assets. From Osagoe Minkaen, visitors can look out over Fukui City, and even can see Mt. Hakusan in the distance on a sunny day.



Jochi Family Residence



Jochi Family Residence



Minowa Family Residence





Okamoto Family Residence



Okamoto Family Residence



Tsuchiya Family Residence



Wooden Warehouse of the Yamashita Family



Okamoto Family Residence



Minowa Family Residence



Umeda Family Residence



Tsuchiya Family Residence



Tsuchiya Family Residence





Hondo



Hondo



Shoin



Hondo

## Zuigenji Temple

Zuigenji is a family temple of the 5th feudal lord of the Fukui Domain, Masachika Matsudaira (the 7th Yoshinori) and his mother. A part of the Fukui Castle Honmaru Palace was moved to this temple and used as a Hondo (main hall), and the building of the inner-palace (harem) was also moved and used as Shoin (study). The materials of the buildings are originals and are very important remains for us to learn about Fukui Castle's architecture. The reformation of the buildings was completed in 2011. The tiled-roof of main hall was changed to copper-roof. This temple is known as a "Temple of Bush Clover" since a number of Japanese bush clover shows off its full bloom along the pathway to the temple in autumn. Zuigenji Temple is designated as a Fukui Prefecture's cultural asset.





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Cultural Heritage

**Fukui City Website**



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