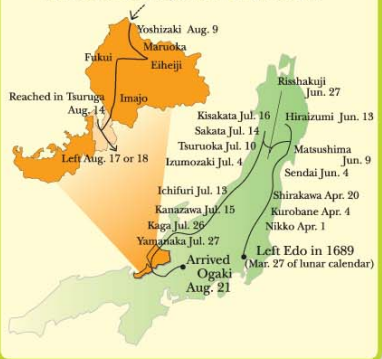


# Map of Tsuruga (Tsuruga's great people Ver.)

## Traveling course

**The Course of Oku no hosomichi**  
Basho traveled 2,400km in 5 month.



## -Basho's traveling course-

Sabishisa ya Suma ni Kachitaru Hama no Aki  
Nami no Ma ya Kogai ni Majiru Hagi no Chiri  
Koromo Kite Kogai Hirowan Iro no Tsuki  
Kohagichire Masuho no Kogai Kosakazuki

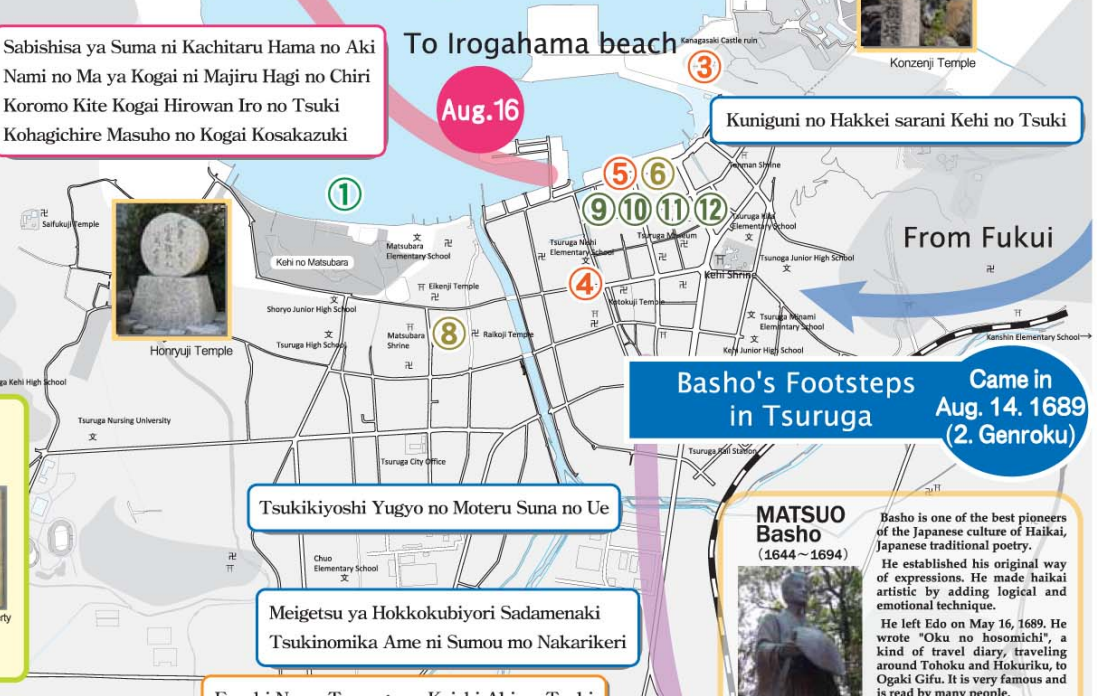
Aug. 16

To Irogahama beach  
Kuniguni no Hakkei sarani Kehi no Tsuki

Came in Aug. 14. 1689 (2. Genroku)

## Explanation

**What is "Oku no hosomichi" ?**  
MATSUO Basho left Edo in 1689 and traveled around Tohoku and Hokuriku, he reached Ogaki, Gifu Aug 21. He wrote about his travels; he visited many famous and historical places that make up "Utamakura". He also met new pupils who would produce the basic Haikai culture of each area.



**Basho's Footsteps in Tsuruga**

**MATSUO Basho (1644-1694)**



Basho is one of the best pioneers of the Japanese culture of Haikai, Japanese traditional poetry. He established his original way of expressions. He made haikai artistic by adding logical and emotional technique. He left Edo on May 16, 1689. He wrote "Oku no hosomichi", a kind of travel diary, traveling around Tohoku and Hokuriku, to Ogaki Gifu. It is very famous and is read by many people. One of Basho's friends, Soryu re-wrote and finished the book "Soryu Book" in Tsuruga. It has been preserved for years.

## Others The Greats that has ever visited Tsuruga

- Otomono Yakamochi (About 746)
- Sugawara no Michizane (About 893)
- Murasaki Shikibu (About 1000)
- Dogen (About 1293)
- Nitta Yoshisada (About 1338)
- Rennyu (About 1471)
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi (About 1570)
- Tokugawa Iyasu (About 1570)
- Takahama Kyoshi (About 1957)

**1 Tsunuga-arashito (?)**  
The legendary prince who visited from the Korean Peninsula  
Tsunuga-arashito came to Japan after hearing about the great emperor. Many people are thought to have visited Tsuruga from all of Asia, due to Tsuruga's natural port and calm waters. Tsunuga-arashito is symbolic of such people.

**2 FUJIWARA no Toshihito (Heian Era)**  
A bridegroom of a person with great power, famous for the story of "Imogayu"  
A actual person of the middle of the Heian Era. There's a legend that he was a person who had superhuman abilities, and later to be thought that the ancestor of many generals. In "Konjaku Monogatari Tales", he was a bridegroom of a powerful family in Tsuruga. He invited his friend to Tsuruga from the capital to treat him to imogayu. That was very famous story. Later AKUTAGAWA Ryunosuke, the writer, wrote about that story.

**3 ODA Nobunaga (1534-1582)**  
Unify the nation by force The ruler of Japan from Owari  
ODA Nobunaga came to Tsuruga to overthrow ASAKURA Yoshikage of Ichijodani, aiming for the unify the nation. After he suppressed Asakura troops, Nobunaga withdrew his troops on the lookout for Asai troops. After that, he came to Tsuruga again to attack Asakura. He broke down Asakura, and overthrew Ikko-Ikki. At last he achieved the unify of the nation.

**4 OTANI Yoshitsugu (1565-1600)**  
A general of honor and loyalty, the lord of Tsuruga Castle  
Yoshitsugu served TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi, and received full recognition. He became the lord of Tsuruga Castle, with a hundred fifty thousand-koku production, that had the important port. In Sekigahara-no-kassen Wars, Yoshitsugu planned the strategy to lead the victory, but he failed, and killed himself.

**5 HASHIMOTO Chobei (?-1625)**  
The popular painter in Tsuruga, skillful at painting hawks  
The first Chobei, who was devoted himself to painting hawks, and became popular lived in Nakahashi Town, Tsuruga. It was said that he was given the Family name "Hashimoto" from HACHIYA Yoritaka, who ruled Tsuruga. Chobei painted hawks in "kaku" as the top person of the people, and was respected by the people.

**6 UTA Munesada (1559-1643)**  
The head of Tsuruga Townpeople, who heaped up big riches  
In the early times of Edo Era, Munesada transported many supplies, and was very rich. In Tsuruga, he was keeping the special post of the town government representative. He was also called "Utakaku" as the top person of the people, and was respected by the people.

**7 KANAI Genbei (1785-1871)**  
The benefactor of Higashura-Mikan Orange, who saw through the future  
Genbei was born in Aso, Tsuruga, and devoted himself to the studies of the natural features. He tried to plant many kinds of fruits, found that Higashura place was suitable for growing planting mikan trees all over Higashura area.

**8 TAKEDA Kounsai (1803-1865)**  
The loyalist, who fell down halfway through  
On the first year of Ganji (1864), Kounsai with about 800 patriots left for Kyoto to achieve the "Sonno Joi" activities to revere the Emperor and expel the barbarians. But on the way, they were caught by Bakufu in Tsuruga. About 350 patriots, including Kounsai were executed. Today, the executed people are enshrined in Matsubara-jinja Shrine.

**9 OWADA Shoshichi (1857-1947)**  
The founder of Owada Bank, who was the father of economy in Tsuruga  
Shoshichi succeeded to the first Shoshichi, and made an effort for developing Tsuruga Port. He organized the producing union to make the quality of Wara better, which was the special product of Tsuruga. He also put the Tsuruga Port in better condition for the overseas trade. Shoshichi founded Owada Bank in the 25th year of the Meiji Era. He gave a great power to economic activities of Tsuruga.

**10 HASHIMOTO Shinkichi (1882-1945)**  
The road to a linguist, not to a family business, a doctor  
As the first-born son of Hashimoto Family, which runs a doctor, Shinkichi was born in Seimei (near Aioi-cho Town), Tsuruga. He entered Shushou Elementary School (Tsuruga Nishi E.S.) and learned English from the first grade. He was a Japanese scholar, and a professor of Tokyo Imperial University. He also clarified old "kana" orthography.

**11 OTSUKA Sueko (1902-1998)**  
Her design was established by the figures of her parents.  
Sueko was born as the first daughter of four siblings under the parents who ran a wholesaler. She left Tsuruga Jikka Koto Jo Gakko in only one year, and started learning Japanese dress-making in earnest. Sueko was passionate about making modern kimonos as a pioneer kimono designer. She also saved Tsuruga Yamas from disposal by sale.

**12 KUWABARA Takeo (1904-1988)**  
The hometown of his was Tsuruga, lived his grandparents there  
Takeo grew up in kyoto. But he was very attached to Tsuruga because it was parents' hometown. He often said that he was from Horai-Cho Town, Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture. Takeo was a literary man of French and a critic. He introduced Stendhal, Alain and other writers to Japan.

Era	Important events	Historical cultural assets
10,000 years ago		
Jyomon-era	Jyomon-doki was made	(Kokuzoeki) Kushitakawa Hachiya ruins
3000 years ago	Rice first became harvested	Yoshiko ruins Maizaki ruins
Yayoi-era	Iron and bronze were used	
300	Himiko of Yamataikoku sent a messenger to Gi in China for goodwill.	
Kofun-era	Japanese King "Bu" sent a messenger to Nan-cho in China. Buddhism was coming to Japan. Shotoku taishi became sessho regent of Japan. War of Hakusukie	☆ Mukaido Yama 1st (Old tomb)
700	Heijokyo was made in Nara Statue of Nara was built Kokubunji-temples were built all over the country	☆ Bell of Korea
Nara-era	Heiankyo was made in Kyoto	☆ "Imogayu"
900	Hiragana was used all over Japan	
Heian-era	Fujiwara Michinaga became sessho regent of Japan. "Makuranshoshi" "Genji Stories"	
1100	Minamoto Yoshitune beat the Heishi group of samurai. Minamoto Yoritomo built Kamakura Bakufu War of Genko Kamakura Bakufu collapses to ruin Fight of Nanboku-cho	☆ Miyazadera groups of tomb ☆ Kamakura Castle ruins
1200	Unification of Nanboku-cho Ashikaga Yoshimitsu built Kinkakuji-temple War of Onin	
Muromachi-era	The introduction of gunpowder	
1500	War of Shizugatake	☆ Genbao Castle ruins Tsuruga Castle
1600	War of Sekigahara The Bakufu Shogunate breaks off all diplomatic relations with foreign countries except China and Holland. West-sea route is established	☆ Kotokuji temple ☆ Keihi Shrine Torii built
Edo-era	Basho started traveling for Okunohosomichi	☆ Okunohosomichi Soryu Book
1700	Kitamae-ship trade prospered	☆ Shibata garden
1800	Bakufu gives the political power back to the Emperor The first rail-road was built	☆ Saifakaji ☆ Takeda kounsai's Tomb ○ Tsuruga lantern brick house ○ Tunnels of Hokuriku rail lines
Meiji- / Taisho / Showa-era	War between Japan and Russia War of Manchu The 1st World War	☆ Tsuruga Red Bricks warehouse ☆ Old Owada bank ☆ Old Tsuruga Warehouse

☆ National assets  
★ Fukui Pref assets  
○ Tsuruga assets