

圖之近附町管敷及港管敷

Map of Tsuruga (The Historic Building Ver.)

-Tsuruga A Railway Town and a Port opened to the World-



Leading to the World
Cultural Exchange with world people,
The Jewish, The Polish

The Kitamae-Bune Sea Route
Trading goods such as kelp and herring

What's Kitamae-Bune ?



Route of the Kitamae-bune (clockwise) and Main port of call

Kitamae-Bune is called a moving General trading company. The ship buys and sells goods and commodities and get a lot of profits. From about the end of 18th century, Kitamae-Bune became popular, and continued until Meiji Era. It was the route that directly linked Hokkaido and some ports beside the sea of Japan with Osaka. Tsuruga was the important port under the route. Kelp and herring came into Tsuruga and Japanese tea and cotton came out of Tsuruga. Processed kelp became a specialty of Tsuruga.

What's the Orient International Train?



From June 16th in 1912, The train from Shinbashi, Tokyo to Kanegasaki, Tsuruga started to run. The Orient International Train ran to Europe through Tsuruga? Vladivostok route and The Trans-Siberian Railroad. People could get to Europe in only 17 days by the train. At that time, it was the fastest way to Europe.



The Stamps used in those days. We found there was the letters From Tokyo To Berlin on the stamp. Also we found that Tsuruga was the stamp.

Tsuruga First Station

The Old Kanegasaki Station

The formation of Tsuruga City



Matsubara-mura Village and Tsuruga-cho Town were combined in 1937, and Tsuruga City started. (part) Tsuruga City was combined with Higashimura Village, Togo-mura Village, Nakago-mura Village, Arachi-mura Village, and Awano-mura Village in 1955 and became present Tsuruga. (part) 2017 was Tsuruga City's 80th anniversary since establishment.

A Sketch Map of the Buildings



Era	Important events	historical cultural assets
Pre-ceramic era		
Jomon-doki was made		(kokuyoseki) Kushikawa Hachiya ruins
Yayoi-era	Rice first became harvested	Yoshiko ruins
	Iron and bronze were used	Matsukawa ruins
Kofun-era	Hitomiko of Yamataikoku sent a messenger to Gi in China for goodwill.	Yoshida-ko
	Japanese King "Su" sent a messenger to Nan-cho in China.	Yoshida-ko
	Buddhism was coming to Japan.	Yoshida-ko
	Shotoku taishi became sesho regent of Japan.	Yoshida-ko
	War of Hakuski	Yoshida-ko
Nara-era	Heijokyo was made in Nara	Yoshida-ko
	Statue of Nara was built	Yoshida-ko
	Kokufuji-temples were built all over the country	Yoshida-ko
	Heiankyo was made in Kyoto	Yoshida-ko
	Hiragana was used all over Japan	Yoshida-ko
Heian-era	Fujiwara Michinaga became sesho regent of Japan.	Yoshida-ko
	"Makuranooshi" "Genji Stories"	Yoshida-ko
Kamakura-era	Minamoto Yoshitune beat the Heishi group of samurai.	Yoshida-ko
	Minamoto Yoritomo built Kamakura Bakufu	Yoshida-ko
	War of Genko	Yoshida-ko
	Kamakura Bakufu collapses to ruin	Yoshida-ko
	Fight of Nanboku-cho	Yoshida-ko
Muromachi-era	Unification of Nanboku-cho	Yoshida-ko
	Ashikaga Yoshimitsu built Kinjakuji-temple	Yoshida-ko
	War of Onin	Yoshida-ko
Edo-era	The introduction of gunpowder	Yoshida-ko
Meiji/Taisho/Showa-era	War of Shizugatake	Yoshida-ko
	War of Sekigahara	Yoshida-ko
	The Bakufu Shogunate breaks off all diplomatic relations with foreign countries except China and Holland	Yoshida-ko
	West-sea-route is established	Yoshida-ko
	Matsuo Basho visited Tsuruga through the travel Otawo Hosonichi. Kitamae-ship trade prospered	Yoshida-ko
	Bakufu gives the political power back to the Emperor	Yoshida-ko
	The first rail-road was built	Yoshida-ko
	War between Japan and Russia	Yoshida-ko
	War of Manchu	Yoshida-ko
	The 1st World War	Yoshida-ko

Quiz 1 Where's Megane-Bashi Bridge that proves the existence of railway near The City Library ?

1 Tsuruga Station's Changes

Tsuruga station was the biggest station in Hokuriku Area. Since 1909 Tsuruga Station has been located in the present place. The railway was extended to Fukui and the station building was so great. International Railway brought people from Tokyo to Russia, and the Europe.

2 Progress of Tsuruga Port

The dawn of the port. Tsuruga Port was an important port to Kyoto and Osaka. The progression of Tsuruga as a modern port. Because the railway was built, Tsuruga port was the important port as the door port to the Asia in 1899.

3 Keihi Shrine (702)

Seven Gods are housed here. It keeps tourists safe. It is called "Kei-san" and loved by people. The 11-meter-tall wooden torii gate stands as one of Japan's three greatest wooden torii gates, and is nationally designated an important cultural property.

4 Jyogu Shrine (about 8 century)

Houses the goddess of safe childbirth. People have faith as the goddess of easy delivery. Furthermore, this shrine houses a bell created over 1300 years ago, now designated as a national treasure.

5 Saifukuji Temple (edo era)

The shoin garden is very beautiful. The lord of Fukui Castle, Yuki Hideyasu whose father was Tokugawa Ieyasu contributed to making the Shoin garden. This 4,620-square-meter Shoin garden is nationally designated as a place of scenic beauty.

6 Shibatashi Garden (edo era)

A rich farmer treated to the Obama lord. Mr. Shibata living in Awano Nosaka built the house to entertain the guest, the lord of Obama Castle on the Sankinkotai way to Edo. It's nationally designated as a place of scenic beauty.

7 Hikida Funagawa (edo era)

The long time dream came true partly. People had hoped connecting Japan Sea and Lake Biwako by building a canal. In 1816 the lord of Obama, built a canal from Keihi Jingu Shrine to Hikida. From Hikida people carried burdens by an oxcart to Oura, the north part of Lake Biwa.

8 Kanegasaki Shrine (1890)

The ancient battlefield in the Sengoku Era. This was rebuilt in 1890. In 1536 Niita Yoshisada had a big battle here with Ashikaga group. During the Sengoku Era the three great daimyos, Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu stopped here on the way to beating Asakura clan. They left here to go back to their homes, worrying about defeated by the enemy.

10 The 19th Hohei Rentai Eimon Hoshosha (1898)

The police station for infantry regiment. The house and concerned building was moved to Kanayama, Awano, Tsuruga gun in 1898. In Tsuruga there were the practicing ground for shooting, battle, and also some hospitals for infantry.

11 Tsuruga Red Brick Warehouse (1905)

The symbol of the Tsuruga Port opening to the world. This was built in 1905 to be used for petroleum storage. It's nationally designated cultural property.

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12 The former Owada Bank building (1927)

As an important cultural property. This is Tsuruga Municipal Museum built into the former Owada Bank building, which was completed in 1927. It had the first elevator in Hokuriku-area, a restaurant, and a big event hall. It tells the progress of Tsuruga Port Town.

The mysterious Matsubara Kyakkan

The guest house in the Heian Era. It is said that the guest house was built in Matsubara area in order to entertain the guests, the Bokkai Shisetsu Dan, ambassadors from China.

Quiz 2 What are two-trees that Rojyo Shonin Priest of Saifuku-ji Temple planted for a crop failure ?

Quiz 3 What kind of the tree Kanto named Shibata-shi Telen Garden ? A. bush clover B. pine C. camphorwood D. bayberry