



(Prefecture) Kodachi Shrine Foundation History (Prefec





Emperor Keitai. In the 9th year of the Tenbun era (1540), residents found the shintai (object ontaining a deity's spirit) in the Hyogo River and laced it in Shochi-in, after which eventually Sannou Shrine was built. At the start of the Meiji era, the shrine merged with Minato Shrine, the shrine that housed the shintai of Emperor Keitai, and was enamed, "Sakuradani Shrine," and in the 18th year the Meiji era (1885), it was renamed, "Mikuni ne." Zelkowa and other large trees grow in the rounds, creating a majestic atmosphere.

The enshrined deities are Ohyamakuinomikoto and

## Mikuni Festival

Warrior figure Festival Car

massive warrior figures measuring nearly 6

around six such warrior figure festival cars

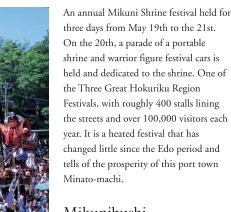
hrough the port town to the music of

samisen, flutes, and drums. The sight of

crowds parting as the festival cars move

gather before the shrine and make their way

Prefecture-designated formless ethnic cultural asset (Prefecture)



Mikunibushi A Bon Festival dance song that has been assed down in for 250 years in Mikuni Minato. The song has its roots in the work song that was sung when leveling the ground for the the Mikuni Shrino in the 11th year of

the Houreki era (1761). People dance to the caln melody and song



02 Eiunji Temple Reclining Buddha



Soto school temple on an elevation with a view om the Northern Sakai Plains to Mount Hakusan. Many respectable pieces are enshrined here, including he Reclining Buddha statue made in 1830 by the Buddhist priest, Touyu, and was moved here from byohara of the Sakai district (currently Maruoka-cho of the municipality of Sakai) and was worshipped.

Morita Family House Municipal-designated

During the Sengoku period (1493-1572), the Morita family became the representative middle-merchant of Mikuni Minato, and from the end of the Edo period to the Meiji era, acted as a grand shipping agent. During the Meiji era, they further distinguished themselves after moving over to banking and warehousing businesses. Old documents like letters with the seal of Oda Nobunaga have been preserved. (Currently the house is privately own



04 Mikuni Minami Elementary School oden bust of Arai Hakuseki (Municipal), Ryusho Elementary School Gate/Municipal-designated

Shokaiji Temple cultural property Takeuchi Touemon's grave and Tarratay wanderer



The wooden bust of Arai Hakuseki is a statue made with ined blocks of wood and was made by Kisai Yamada, who donated the bust to the elementary school he raduated from, the Mikuni Minami Elementary School after he became an art teacher at the Tokyo Arts School currently the Tokyo University of the Arts) when he was cepted by Tenshin Okakura. The gate made of Shakudani rock that was reconstructed at the south gate is the remaining piece of the Ryusho Elementary School.

Myokaiji Temple Stone standing statue of the Thousand-armed Kannon (Municipal), Mikuni Minato Castle site, General Meeting-house, Poem monument of Kasen (in the 1700):

An ancient temple built in the first year of the Enbun era

(1356), it grew as the temple of prayer for wealthy port

40 Minami Honmachi Tel.0776-81-3788

rchants like Asakura, the sovereign of Echizen, and

tsudaira, the lord of the Fukui Domain. The color on silk

as been designated as a national important cultural property.

nage of Jizo Bosatsu is from the late Kamakura period and

Established in the first year of the Kyouroku era (1528). The stone statue of the Thousand-armed Kannon, and the poem monument of the Mikuni prostitute and haiku poet, Kasen, one of the remaining inscribed stone Buddhist figures in Mikuni can be found here. Minato Castle and the general meeting-house used to stand near here making this area prosper as the center of the port town.

07 Matsugashita Saikoji Temple

Since the Edo period (1603-1868), the grounds have

been open as a playground for children, and the first

period (794-1185) as well as the grave of high ranking

prostitutes known as "Mikuni Kojorou" are located here,

and nearby the Kagura-style townhouse Former Mikuni

elementary school in Mikuni was placed here. A wooden

standing statue of Holy Kannon from the middle Heian



cultural property.

11 Kinpoji Temple

Old Morita Bank Main Office

09 Residence

This is a restored Kagura-style wooden

the 2nd or 3rd year of the Taisho era

townhouse that was originally built around

(1913-1914) that offers a glimpse of the

wealthy lifestyle of merchant families. On

the second floor, scholars related to Mikuni

Mikuni Minato Machiyakan next door is a

10 Sakai Family House

A house from the early Meiji era that offers a peek at what the port town Minato-machi was like when ship

transportation was thriving. The Sakai family was a

merchant family that sold things like fertilizer and oil.

The house is a typical Mikuni merchant house

construction and even the storehouse that faces the

Kuzuryu river has been state-registered as a designated

and haiku materials are on display. The

tourist center where the "Mikunikaisyo"

Wooden standing statue of the Holy Kannon (Municipal)

A temple of the Soto Zen-Buddhist sect founded in the Eisho era (around 1504). It stands on Mount Hiyori where boatmen would study the sky to determine whether to set sail or not. It is the birthplace of the "Mount Hiyori Ginsha," a gatherin of writers, artists, and prostitutes who shared a love o haiku, and a memorial stands here. 3-3-17 Kita-Honmachi Tel.0776-81-3510



12 Demura Neighborhood Shian Bridge

place and retains its name from the bustling days of its

past. Names associated with the red-light district like

Jizo Hill and Mikaeri Bridge still remain.

Mikuni once had a geisha quarter of such high standing that the poet and writer, Ihara Saikaku (haiku poet in the Edo period who authored ukiyozoshi (literally, books of the floating world) and ningyojoruri (puppet ballad-drama). He lived from 1642 to 1693), once called it "A rare red-light district found in the northern provinces." The Demura Neighborhood was one such



A bank building built by the wealthy merchant

representative of Mikuni Minato, the Morita

structure in the prefecture. The building is a

etro construction with the outside utilizing a

nside having an extravagant plaster pattern. It

s currently used for galleries and concerts.

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Old Kishina Family Old Kishina family residence (State-registered), Mikuni Minato Machiyakan

s 9: 00-17: 00 Closed: New Year's holiday

Hours 9: 00-17: 00. Closed: New Year's holiday

storehouses (State-registered)

Sakai family house main building and

Entry fee: 100ven

family, in the 9th year of the Taisho era

(1920). It is the oldest reinforced concrete

classic Western European design, and the

Uoshirou

The Uoshirou main residence, the west and east storehouse and inner room (State-registered)



line of a "Kagura-style" townhouse, a gabled roof torehouse, and a sukiya-style inner room that, ogether, retain a trace of the Meiji to Taisho era 1686-1926) when Demura was festive. Currently it is restaurant where people can enjoy eating in one of he country's registered tangible cultural propertie

rs 11:30-14:00 18:00-22:00 Irregular holidays



(Prefecture) Prefecture-designated



hometown museum that houses various Mikuni cultural artifacts, like a Yayoi period (6th century BC - 3rd century AD) bronze bell-shaped vessel hat was discovered at the beginning of the Showa era () during the laying of the Mikuni Awara ailway. The outside is a restoration of the Ryusho lementary school designed by the Dutch designer, Escher in the Meiji era (1686-1912). -1 Midorigaoka Tel.0776-82-5666

9:00-17:00 Closed Wednesdays Entry fee: 300ye



Gilded bronze carved Hosoge Buddhist ritual gong (National treasure) Chinju-do (Nationally-designated important cultural property), Colo on silk image of Jizo Bosatsu (Nationally-designated important cultuproperty), Star map (Nationally-designated important cultural property), Takidanji Temple garden (Government-designated scen beauty), Takidanii Temple founding hall (Prefecture)

National treasure Nationally-designated important cultural property,



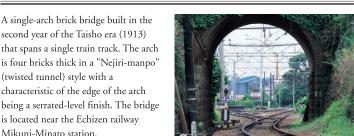
An ancient Chizan school of Shingon sect temple founded in the first year of the Eiwa era (1375). Many national treasures and nationally-designated important cultural properties are housed here, and it is famous for its "Hiwatari" (fire-walking) that is held every June. Many ancient trees grow in the grounds giving it a subtle yet profound atmosphere, and its garden is a government-designated scenic beauty. Poem monuments of Kyoshi Takahama, Hakusui Ito, and Aiko Morita can be found here.

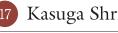
I-17-15 Takidani Tel.0776-82-0216 Hours 9: 00-17: 00 /isiting fee: 200yen for elementary school students, 300yen for junior and senior high school students 500ven for adults



Megane Bridge

Megane bridge (Nationally-registered)





17 Kasuga Shrine Kasuga shrine wooden god statue (Municipal)



Old trees grow around and in the grounds there is a bridge with red handrails spanning a pond. Three seated statues, all believed to have been made during the late Kamakura period, are enshrined here. Every October, during the annual festival, the portable shrine is taken to the sea and offered to the shrine.



The port facility located at the mouth of the Kuzuryu river that was proposed by wealthy merchants in the Meiji era, designed by the Dutch engineer, George Arnold Escher (father of artist, Maurits Cornelis Escher), and constructed under the guidance of Johannis de Rijke. The first modern port structure in the country, it has great historical civil engineering value







A temple that's founding is associated with Rennyo Shonin, a monk from the Echizen provincial military governor turned daimyo Asakura family, whose successive chief priests took on the Asakura name. The Shikyaku gate and belfry are from the early Edo period and other valuable objects can be found here, like a wooden statue of Amida Nyorai made in the mid-Kamakura period, and an image of Rennyo Shonin given by Jitsunyo Shonin.

11-10 Komegawaki Tel.0776-81-2515



Ohminato Shrine main shrine (Prefecture), Ohminato Shrine Ohminato front shrine (Prefecture), Wooden statue of Izanagino Mikoto (Prefecture), Wooden sitting statue of a female deity (Municipal), Lion mask (Municipal), Wooden statue of a deity (Municipal) Prefecture-designated Municipal-designated



🙎 A shrine enshrined on Oshima, an sland revered as a holy island. The nrine has a 1,300 year history during hich historical figures like namotono Yoshitsune, Asakura oshikage, and Akechi Mitsuhide have isited. Across the vermillion-lacquered dge and on the island, a mystical gin forest grows. The famous Oshima tival is held on April 20th.

Shinbo Bridge

2 American : Café/Lunch ③ Kougei Gallery : Gallery

21 Ontake Shrine

4 Ootoku : Restaurant ⑤ Sunaya : Restaurant

1 LULL : French cuisine

Ohminato

Shrine (Agenomiya

Tojinbo (

Mikuni Sunset Beach

Sea of Japan

6 micnic : Café/Lunch

7 Shuyuchi : Café/Lunch ® Tojinbo shopping street

: Souvenirs/Café/Restaurant etc.

11 Nora : Restaurant

12 S'Amuser : French cuisine

(3) Daiki : Buckwheat noodles/Meals

Mikuni-Jinja Station

@ CRUSTUM : Cake

9 Okera Ranch : Ranch

10 Kicchondon: Tofu/Restaurant

(4) POSSE COFFEE : Café/Lunch 15 Pariya : Bakery

16 BIRDLAND : Café/Pizza

(18) Sourire : Cake

(9) Kimuramochiten: Rice-cake sweets

17 Kawaki : Seafood/Meals

Ontake Shrine main shrine (Municipal)

The main shrine is a small, Ikkensha

product of the Muromachi period

Jagare-zukuri style shingle roof shrine.

The date of its construction is unknown,

out engravings seem to indicate that it is a

(1336-1573). In the 10th year of the Meiji

era (1877), it was drawn up as a township

shrine, and in the 15th year of the Meiji

era (1882), the main building was rebuilt.

②1) Takesho/Mikuniko Sushi: Sushi/Fresh fish

22 Akiyoshi : Yakitori (grilled chicken kabobs)

23 sagi space : Café/Lunch ②4 Minokichi: Buckwheat noodles

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**H** Ontake Shrine Nakayoshi Tongari Ranch

