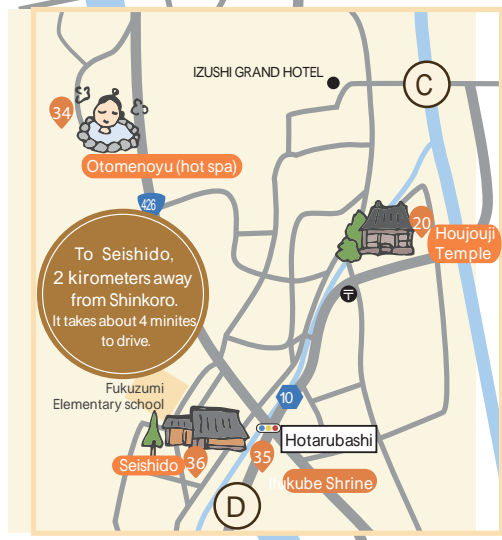




To Izushi Shrine, 3 kilometers away from Shinkoro. It takes about 4 minutes to drive.

For Okuyama, 7 kilometers away from Shinkoro. It takes about 9 minutes to drive.

To Seishido, 2 kilometers away from Shinkoro. It takes about 4 minutes to drive.



Tanto / Fukuchiyama city/Amanohashidata

# IZUSHIMAP

Izushi Bikan historical quarter

# Izushi tourist attractions

10 tourist attractions in Izushi castle town.

 <http://izushi.co.jp/map/>

出石城  
Izuhijo



1 出石城跡  
Izushijoseki

Climbing stone steps, entering the red Torii gate, and looking down over the castle town from Inari Jinja (Shrine), you can enjoy a cityscape that is unique to the castle town, and which conjures up images of the Edo period. Sumi Yagura (corner tower) was restored in 1968 at the site of Honmaru (main part of the castle) followed by construction of Tojo Gate and Tojo Bridge.

魚屋  
Uoya



5 酒蔵(出石酒蔵)  
Sakagura (Izushi Shuzo Y.K.)

The red wall has aged with the passage of time to create an expression like that of a human face. The sake brewery sells local sake "Sasazru"

魚屋  
Uoya



6 出石明治館  
Izushi Meijikan

A rare quasi-Western wooden structure built in 1887 as a prefectural hall. Offering a permanent exhibition of Izushi's well-known personalities including Mr. Tsutomu Sakurai. It is a designated cultural property of the city.

内町  
Uchimachi



8 辰鼓楼  
Shinkoro

Shinkoro was built in 1871 at Yaguradai beside the Otomon Gate of the former Sannomaru. Since Dr. Ikeguchi donated a large clock in 1881, Shinkoro has been known familiarly as the clock tower. The third clock now keeps time.

内町  
Uchimachi



9 出石家老屋敷  
Izushi Karoh Yashiki

The former residence of a senior samurai in the late Edo period, which was located within Izushi Castle. This is where the mansion of Sengoku Sakyo, who played a major role in the Sengoku Disturbance, was located.

内町  
Uchimachi



11 豊岡市立美術館  
伊藤清永記念館

Toyooka Municipal Museum of Art  
Kiyonaga Itoh Museum

Exhibiting a large number of art works by Mr. Kiyonaga Itoh (born in Izushi), paintings from his childhood to death, and his favorite painting tools.

Business hours: 9:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. (last admission by 4:30P.M.)  
Admission fees: Adult: 100 yen, Elementary/junior high school students: Free  
Holidays: Mondays, New Year holidays (Dec. 28 - Jan. 4), during exhibition preparation periods

Business hours: 9:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. (last admission by 4:30P.M.)  
Admission fees: Adult: 500 yen, High school/college students: 300 yen,  
Elementary and junior high school students: Free (Special exhibition surcharge may apply.)  
Holidays: Wednesdays, New Year holidays, during exhibition

宵田  
Yoida



13 出石史料館  
Izushi Shiryokan (Museum)

The former residence of a wealthy merchant who traded silk in the Meiji period. It has been exhibiting historical materials mainly related to Izushi-han as a museum since 1977.

宵田  
Yoida



14 桂小五郎潜居跡  
廣江屋跡(荒物屋)  
Katsura Kogoro Senkyo-ato

A monument is located at Hiroeya-ato where Katsura Kogoro (Kido Takayoshi) is said to have operated a business while in hiding. In addition to Hiroeya-ato, a small monument is installed at Senkyo-ato.

Business hours: 9:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. (last admission by 4:30P.M.)  
Admission fees: Adult: 300 yen, High school/college students: 180 yen,  
Elementary and junior high school students: Free  
Holidays: Mondays, New Year holidays (Dec. 28 - Jan. 4), during exhibition preparation periods

柳  
Yanagi



15 出石永楽館  
Izushi Eirakukan

Izushi Eirakukan opened in 1901 and is the oldest make-shift playhouse in the Kinki region. It was renovated in 2008 after 44 years. Backstage areas such as Mawari Butai (revolving stages) and Naraku (under the stage) are open to public when no performance including Kabuki is underway.

東條  
Tojo



24 宗鏡寺  
Sukyoji

Reconstructed by Takuan Osho in 1616, Sukyoji is also known as Takuan-dera (Takuan Temple). It had been a place of worship of Izushi Castle lords for generations as Bodaiji Temple.

Business hours: 9:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. (last admission by 4:30P.M.)  
Admission fees: Adult: 300 yen, Students: 200 yen,  
Elementary and junior high school students: Free  
Holidays: Mondays, Thursdays

# History of

# Izushi **A key to solve the historical mysteries**

Since the time of myth.

Izushi is an old town described in the ancient books of Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters) and Nihonshoki (the Chronicles of Japan). It is said that Amenohiboko who is an ancient god of pioneer in the land of Tajima region had developed Izushi.

## The legend of Amenohiboko



Figure of "Seto no Iwabiki"

### Izushi Bikan historical quarter

Izushi town streets show historical transitions of a castle town



## Castle town had prospered.

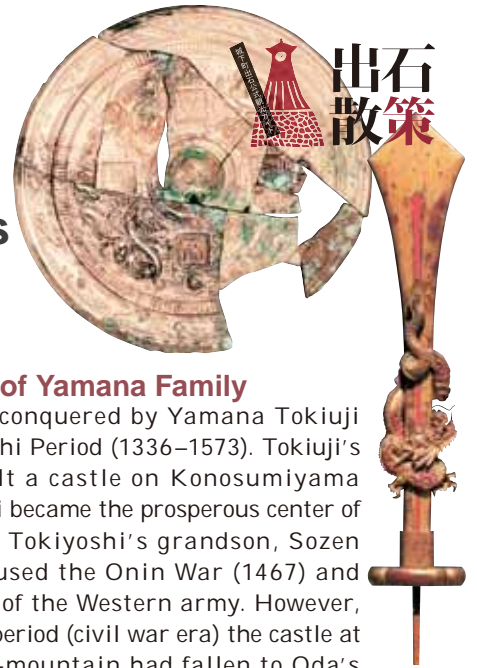


**Inari Shrine**  
When walking up the approach, you can see the Inari Shrine.



**Kannouden**  
A shrine enshrines Sengoku Gonbei Hidehisa.

### Izushijoseki



出石散策

### The Stronghold of Yamana Family

Tajima region was conquered by Yamana Tokiuji during the Muromachi Period (1336–1573). Tokiuji's son, Tokiyoshi built a castle on Konosumiyama mountain, and Izushi became the prosperous center of Tajima region. But Tokiyoshi's grandson, Sozen (Mochitoyo) has caused the Onin War (1467) and became the warlord of the Western army. However, during the Sengoku period (civil war era) the castle at the Konosumiyama-mountain had fallen to Oda's army, and even after Sozen moved the castle to Arikoyama-mountain, it was also attacked and fallen.

## Zen priest Takuan lie



buried in Izushi.

## Yamana Sozen breaking the Onin War.



View from Arikoyama castle ruins

### Influential feudal clans of Tajima

One of three major clan unrests of Edo period.

The cause of the unrest was a power struggle between two chief ministers Sengoku Sakyo (reformer) and Sengoku Mikinosuke (conservative). Izushi domain was accused of a clan takeover, and was punished by Edo government. Izushi domain's income was reduced fifty eight thousand goku (measurement for rice) to thirty thousands.



## Sengoku Unrest happened

One of three major clan unrests of Edo period.

The cause of the unrest was a power struggle between two chief ministers Sengoku Sakyo (reformer) and Sengoku Mikinosuke (conservative). Izushi domain was accused of a clan takeover, and was punished by Edo government.

## Katsura Kogoro hid himself in Izushi



in Izushi