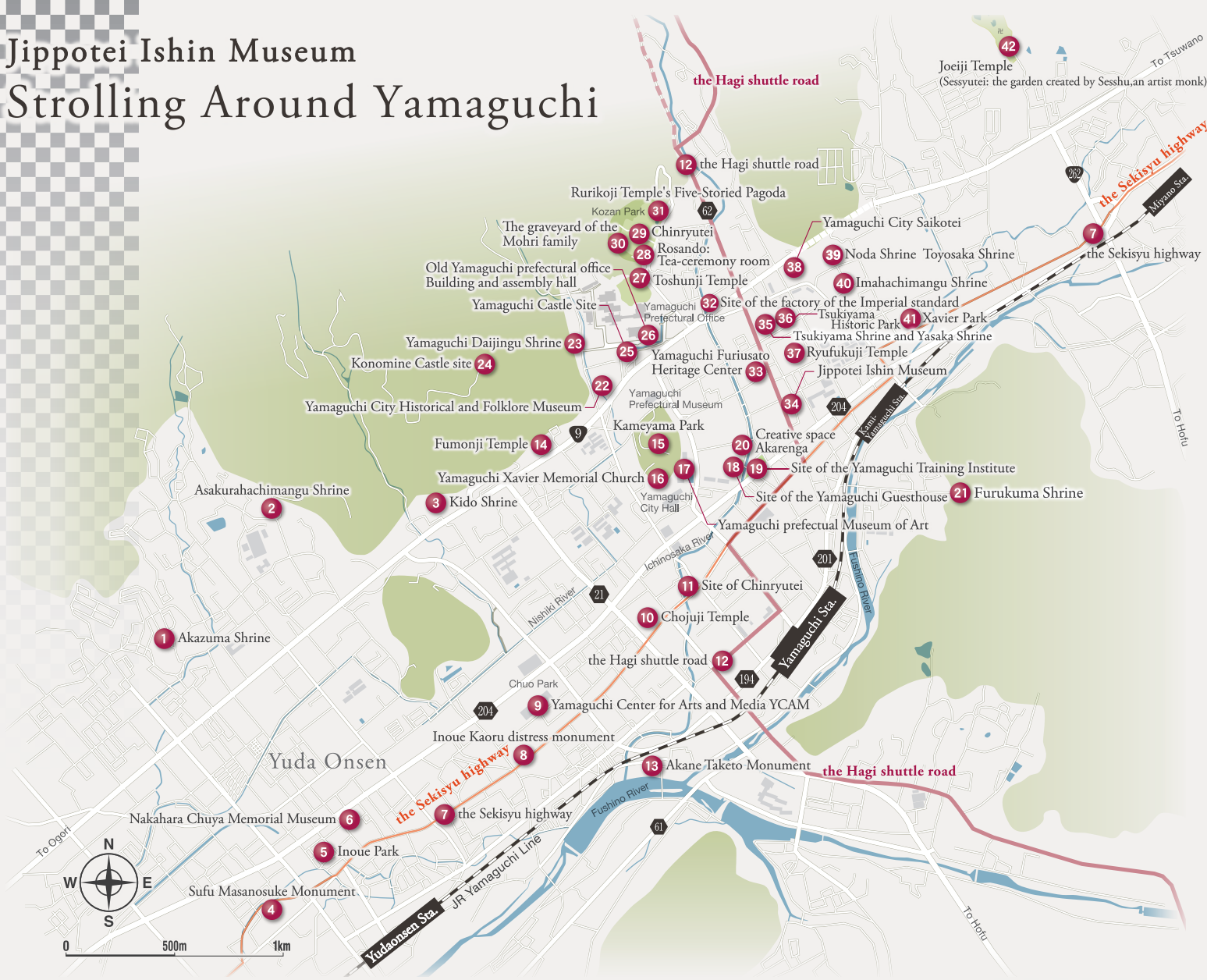


# Jippotei Ishin Museum Strolling Around Yamaguchi



## Jippotei Ishin Museum

**[Hours]** 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

**[Closed]** Closed on Tuesdays (If Tuesday is a national holiday, we are open but closed on the next business day) and for New Year's from December 29th to January 3rd.

**[Admission]** Free of charge.  
There is an entrance fee only for the main building's exhibition.  
Adults (high school students and older): ¥200.  
Children (junior high and elementary school students): ¥100.

**[Address]** 112 Shimotatekoji, Yamaguchi City 753-0034

**[Inquires]** Tel: 083-902-1688, Fax: 083-920-2088



## Transportation Information



### Yamaguchi Station ⇄ Yudaonsen Station

Frequency: 1 train every 30 minutes  
Time: 4 minutes (1 station, ¥150)

TRAIN



### Saikyobashi (Ichinosaka River Transportation and Communication Park) ⇄ Yuda Onsen

Frequency: Weekdays: 1 bus every 20 minutes  
Weekends & Holidays: 1 bus every 30 minutes  
Time: 13 minutes (¥220)

BUS



### Saikyobashi ⇄ Yudaonsen

Time: 4 minutes (around ¥1,000)

TAXI



### Saikyobashi ⇄ Yudaonsen

Time: 12 minutes

BICYCLE

## Getting to Yamaguchi

Yamaguchi City  
Tourism Information  
Website

"Nishinokyo Yamaguchi"



Search Nishinokyo Yamaguchi

## Bicycle Rental

Fukutake Bicycle Rental  
(In front of Yamaguchi Station):  
Tel. 083-922-0915

Yamaguchi City Saikotei  
Tel. 083-934-3312

Yamaguchi Furusato Heritage Center  
Tel. 083-928-3333

Creative Space Akarenga  
Tel. 083-928-6666

Yuda Onsen Tourist Information Center  
Tel. 083-901-0150

## 1 Akazuma Shrine



Enshrines Nishikikoji Yorinori, one of the seven court nobles who escaped safely from Kyoto after the Coup d'Etat of September 30th, 1863 (Bunroku 3). On the grounds also stands a grave (a so-called "branch spirit") of Hiroasawa Saneomi, who played an important role in the new Meiji government.

## 2 Asakurahachimangu Shrine



This shrine was built in 859 (Jogan 1). Sanjo Sanetomi and other court nobles who escaped to Yamaguchi after the Coup d'Etat of September 30th, 1863 (Bunroku 3) frequently came here to pray for the success of the movement that sought to restore imperial rule and drive out foreigners. The Four Nobles Poetry Monument stands on the grounds of the shrine.

## 3 Kido Shrine



In his will, Kido Takayoshi donated his residence and mountainous forest land to Itoyone Village, where they were located: they could be used to help cover school expenses for the village people. After Takayoshi's death, the village people built a small shrine and the "Monument for the Blessings of Kido" in order to repay his kindness, and worshipped him.

## 4 Sufu Masanosuke Monument



Sufu Masanosuke was a senior retainer of the Choshu Domain. He laid the groundwork for the Meiji Restoration by protecting "Shishi," the anti-shogunate, such as Yoshida Shoin and Takasugi Shinsaku and hiring Omura Masujiro as a domain retainer to carry out military reforms. There is a grave of Sufu Masanosuke (another name of Asada Kosuke) in a graveyard nearby his monument of honor.

## 5 Inoue Park



Here existed Kaentei, the residence of Sanjo Sanetomi, a central figure in the Seven Nobles group that escaped from Kyoto after the the Coup d'Etat of September 30th, 1863 (Bunroku 3). Furthermore, this is the place where Inoue Kaoru was born. In the park there is also a monument for the Seven Nobles.

## 6 Nakahara Chuya Memorial Museum



This memorial museum was established at the site of Nakahara Chuya's birthplace. Nakahara was a Japanese poet from Yamaguchi City known for his emotive poems "Yogorechchimatta kanashimi ni" (To Sullied Sadness) and "Circus." The building has been chosen as one of Japan's one hundred notable public architectural structures.



### 7 The Sekishu Highway



The fifty-kilometer Sekishu Highway stretches from Ogori Tsuichi in Yamaguchi to Ato Nosaka, located on the border of what was Iwami Province. There are many historical spots from the end of the Edo period along it.

### 8 Inoue Kaoru Distress Monument



In 1864 (Genji 1), the reformist Inoue Kaoru advocated to the lord his position of the Choshu Domain strengthening its military while remaining loyal to the shogunate. On this way home that evening he was attacked and seriously injured in this area by conservatives that opposed his views. This monument was built in 1917 (Taisho 6).

### 9 Yamaguchi Center for Arts and Media



This art center, fondly referred to by residents as YCAM, includes an exhibition area, movie theater, library and workshop space, and also hosts various events.

### 10 Chojuji Temple



The Kojo-gun Military was formed by Ota Ichinoshin (Mihori Kosuke) in Yamaguchi. Led by Inoue Kaoru, it was headquartered at Chojuji Temple until it moved to another site due to an increase in members.

### 11 Site of Chinryutei



This was the site of Chinryutei, a detached house of the Abe family and waystation annex. The Satsuma and Choshu domains met here to discuss toppling the shogunate. The building itself has been moved to Kozan Park.

### 12 Hagi Shuttle Road



This fifty-three kilometer road extends from Hagi Castle Town on the Japan Sea coast, through Yamaguchi, and ends in Hofu Mitajiri on the coast of the Seto Inland Sea. It was used for the Mohri family when traveling to serve in Edo, as well as by people who worked to overthrow the shogunate and restore imperial rule at the end of the Edo period.

### 13 Akane Taketo Monument



Akane Taketo, who worked to overthrow the shogunate and restore imperial rule, served as the third head of the Kinetai Militia and fought in the Battle of Shimonoseki. Thereafter he worked to resolve conflicts in the domain, which was deemed treasonous: he was decapitated near here.

### 14 Fumonji Temple



Omura Masujiro carried out domain military reforms and helped the domain emerge victorious after the Second Choshu Expedition. At Fumonji Temple, which he stayed at for some time, he taught military science. This was referred to as the "Fumonji Temple Private Cram School."

### 15 Kameyama Park



A municipal park in downtown Yamaguchi. It was opened in 1900 (Meiji 33) to recognize the contributions of the Choshu Domain to the Meiji Restoration. At the top of its mountain, there is a bronze statue of Mohri Takachika, and one can also enjoy a view of the city.

### 16 Yamaguchi Xavier Memorial Church



This church was established in 1951 (Showa 26) to commemorate the 400th year of the arrival in Japan of the missionary Francisco Xavier. The original one burned down, and was rebuilt in 1998 (Heisei 10).

### 17 Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum of Art



Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum of Art was opened in 1979 (Showa 54). This cultural facility is filled with local flavor and offers a variety of exhibitions such as fascinating arts, planned and collection exhibitions for everyone.

### 18 Site of the Yamaguchi Guesthouse



Official domain guesthouses were found at three places along the Hagi Shuttle Road: Sasanami, Yamaguchi, and Mitajiri. Until Yamaguchi Castle was completed, domain political affairs were carried out in this Yamaguchi Guesthouse.

### 19 Site of the Yamaguchi Training Institute



This is the site of the Yamaguchi Training Institute, a private school established by domain retainer Ueda Hoyo in the Bunka period (1804-1818). Tracing its origins back to Hoyo, Yamaguchi University installed a stone monument here.

### 20 Creative Space Akarenga



This is where Yamaguchi Meirinkan's Heigakuryo Military School, a domain school, was located at the end of the Edo period. Today one finds Creative Space Akarenga (nationally-registered tangible cultural property), a cultural facility that reuses a building which contained Yamaguchi Prefectural Library's stacks.

### 21 Furukuma Shrine



Dating to 1373, when Ouchi Hiroyo founded a shrine on Yamaguchi's Kitano Lane dedicated to the spirit of Kitano Tenjin from Kyoto, the shrine's inner sanctuary, whose architecture and ornamentation suggest construction in the Muromachi period, was relocated to its current site in 1618. The worship hall and inner sanctuary are designated Important Cultural Properties.

### 22 Yamaguchi City Historical and Folklore



This cultural facility was built in 1981 (Showa 56). It stores historical materials related to Yamaguchi City's history, folklore, and archeological findings.

### 23 Yamaguchi Daijingu Shrine



This temple was built by the ruling Ouchi family during the Muromachi period (1336-1573) with a branch spirit from Ise Jingu Shrine. It is referred to as the "Ise of the West," and has been visited by many visitors.

### 24 Konomine Castle Site



This mountain castle was built during the Sengoku period (1467-1603) by the Ouchi family and then used by the Mohri family until the beginning of the Edo period. Recently this castle and the residence ruins of the Ouchi family were chosen in Top 100 famous castles in Japan.

### 25 Yamaguchi Castle Site



Yamaguchi Castle was built to carry out domain politics. After domains had to return their land to the emperor as part of hanseki hokan, the Yamaguchi Domain government building was placed here, followed by the Yamaguchi Prefectural Office. Today one finds the front gate (completed in 1870) of the domain's headquarters there.

### 26 Old Yamaguchi Prefectural Office Building and Assembly Hall



This building, known as a Western style building in the late Renaissance style representing Taisho period (1912-1926), is designated as an important cultural property. Currently it stores the prefecture's political and assembly archives, which are open to the public.

### 27 Toshunji Temple



Around the end of the Edo period, Toshunji Temple was called "Joeiji" and was the family temple of Mohri Takamoto. After the domain's headquarters were moved to Yamaguchi, it served as a weapons bank, and then the temporary residence of Mohri Takachika after the Meiji Restoration. Inoue Kaoru's grave is also found here.

### 28 Rosando



This tea ceremony room was originally located in Yamaguchi Castle. At the end of the Edo period, it hosted secret meetings disguised as tea ceremony events. Later, Shinagawa Yajiro collected money to have it moved here.

### 29 Chinryutei



In 1867 (Keio 3), a meeting was held on the second floor of this building between the likes of Satsuma Domain's Komatsu Tatewaki, Saigo Takamori, and Okubo Toshimichi, and the Choshu Domain's Kido Takayoshi and Hirotsawa Saneomi.

### 30 The Graveyard of the Mohri Family



Mohri Takachika (13th head of the Choshu Domain) and his wife, Mohri Motonori (Takachika's adopted child) and his wife, as well as Mohri Motoakira (Motonori's child) are buried in this graveyard. At the side of the graveyard path, there is a bronze monument for Takachika's accomplishments from Emperor Meiji.

### 31 Rurikoji Temple's Five-Storied Pagoda



Ouchi Moriharu built this pagoda in 1442 (Kakitsu 2) to pray for the peace of his older brother Yoshihiro, who died in the Oei Rebellion. It features an elegant Japanese cypress thatched straw roof and is a designated national treasure.

### 32 Site of the Factory of the Imperial Standard



The "imperial standard," a flag which was displayed at the head of the imperial army during the Boshin War, was made in this factory. At the time, there was also a domain cocoonery at this site.

### 33 Yamaguchi Furusato Heritage Center



This cultural heritage facility which was renovated from a preserved sake brewery of the Meiji period, features displays relating to genji botaru firefly farming, Ouchi lacquerware, Yamaguchi Hagiyaki ware, and more. The building is a nationally registered tangible cultural property.

### 34 Jippotei Ishin Museum



At the end of the Edo period, Jippotei served as a lodging facility for domain retainers. Many people who worked to overthrow the shogunate and restore imperial rule stayed here, including Sufu Masanosuke, Kusaka Genzui, Takasugi Shinsaku, and Kido Takayoshi. On the grounds stands a building of the Sugi Juku Private Cram School that was opened by Yoshida Shoiti's older brother, Sugi Minji.

### 35 Tsukiyama Shrine and Yasaka Shrine



The Tsukiyama Shrine building, a city-designated tangible cultural property, is said to have originally been the Toshogu shrine hall at the Ouchi clan's temple, Koryu-ji, and was relocated to its present site in the Meiji era. Adjacent is the Important Cultural Property Yasaka Shrine, relocated at the end of the Edo period, which hosts the Yamaguchi Gion Festival annually from July 20.

### 36 Tsukiyama Historic Park



Once the home of Ouchi Norihiro, known as Lord Tsukiyama, during the Muromachi period (1336-1573), this area is now designated as a National Historic Site alongside the site of Ouchi-shi Yakata (the fortified residence of the Ouchi clan). It has been converted into a park to preserve and make use of this historic site.

### 37 Ryufukuji Temple



This was the site of the ruling Ouchi family's residence during the Muromachi period (1336-1573). After the family's fall, Ouchi Yoshitaka's parishioner temple Ryufukuji was built. Today on the temple's grounds one finds aspects of the residence, such as its garden and gate, that were recreated based on excavation findings.

### 38 Yamaguchi City Saikotei



Yamaguchi City Saikotei, a cultural facility which was moved to its present location from another site, is the former home of the restaurant Saikotei. It was established in 1877 (Meiji 10) and was open for almost 120 years. In the past Nadagoten, a residence built for Mohri Takachika's retirement, was located here.

### 39 Noda Shrine and Toyosaka Shrine



Noda Shrine enshrines Mohri Takachika and Mohri Motonori. Its current main building was built in 1886 (Meiji 19). It is neighbored by Toyosaka Shrine, which enshrines Mohri Motonari.

### 40 Imahachimangu Shrine



In 1503 (Bunki 3), the Ouchi family built this shrine's main building, which still stands today. It is built in Yamaguchi's unique rohaden architectural style, and has been designated as an important cultural property.

### 41 Xavier Park



This location is listed on an old map of Yamaguchi as where Francisco Xavier opened the church Daidoji with the permission of the ruling Ouchi family. In the Taisho period (1912-1926) the area was turned into a memorial park.

### 42 Joeiji Temple



The parishioner temple of Ouchi Norihiro's wife used to be located here. The garden to the north of its main hall is said to have been created by Sesshu (renowned ink wash painter) at the orders of Norihiro's child, Masahiro.