



[Access]

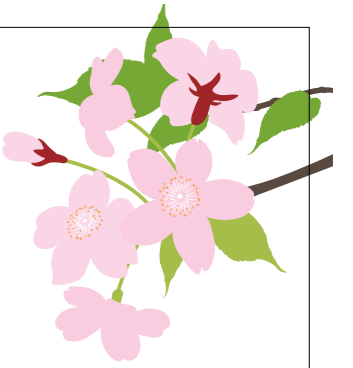
- By Subway and Bus
8 minute walk from Akasaka or Ohorikoen subway stations.
Get off at the following Nishitetsu bus stops and walk 5 – 8 minutes:
Heiwadai Korokan-mae, Fukuokashi Bijutsukan Higashiguchi, Otemon
Get off at Akasaka 3-chome bus stop (Nishitetsu) and walk 10 minutes
- By Car
Exit the Urban Expressway at Tenjin-kita Exit or Nishi-koen Exit,
then drive about 3km to the Park.
Parking is available within the confines of the park.



Park Management Office
(Maizuru Park Management Office)

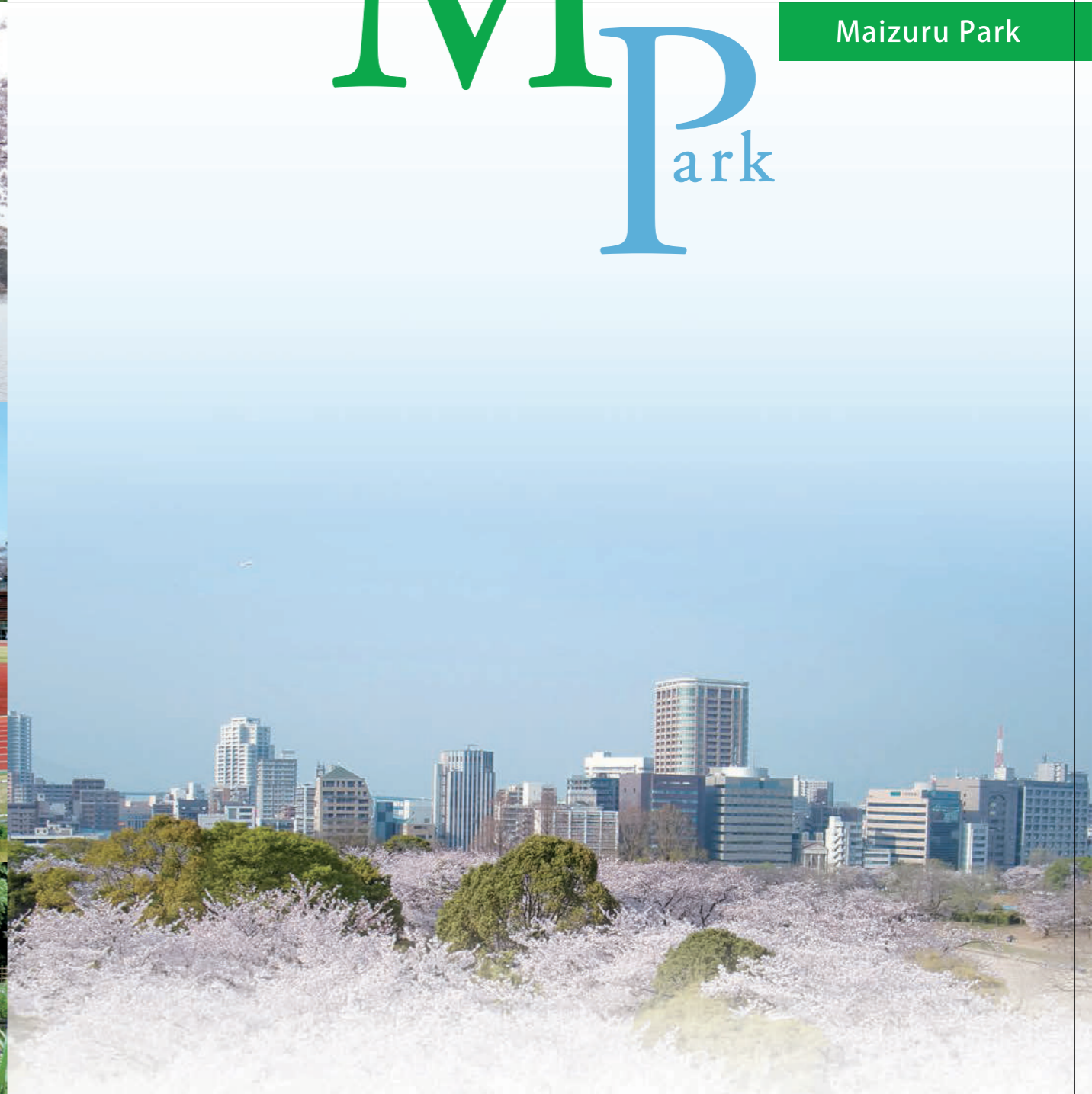
Address: 1-chome, Jonai, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka City 810-0043

TEL 092-781-2153



Maizuru Park

Maizuru Park



Administrator's Office
Foundation for **Green Partnership**
Fukuoka City Greenery Association



Fukuoka, a synergy of lush greenery and soothing cityscapes

An urban oasis from the fusion of historical sites and nature

Maizuru Park is an inner city park located in Jonai, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka City. With an area of 39.3 hectares, it is about 15-minute walking distance from Tenjin, the city center. The park area has been designated as Special City Planning Park in 1948; Heiwa Athletic Stadium, volleyball courts, and tennis courts were established as official venues for National Sports Festival.

Full-scale park construction began in 1957. Seasonal plants---including plum, cherry trees, peonies, azaleas, iris and lotus---were cultivated, adorning the park with colors of the four seasons.

Based on the Maizuru Fukuoka Castle Ruins Future Plan of 1991, the Fukuoka City Government upgraded the park into a historical park utilizing greenery, with the Korokan Ruins and the castle ruins as highlights, turning it into a symbol of Fukuoka City. The Fukuoka Art Museum is situated in the neighboring prefecture-run Ohori Park, further nurturing the fusion of history, culture and sports, with a relaxed urban park setting.

West Square



A vast green space situated on the western side adjacent to Ohori Park, this area is filled with cherry trees, and is tremendously popular with visitors in the spring.

Fukuoka Castle Ruins



The Fukuoka Castle Ruins is the symbol of Maizuru Park. Nagamasa Kuroda was rewarded 523,000 koku (a unit for rice productivity and for feudal lords, an indirect indicator of asset and military strength and thus their ranks) for his contributions at the Battle of Sekigahara and became the feudal lord of Chikuzen. He took 7 years from 1601 to build the castle. The castle is built on level ground and features tower fortifications, a castle keep (Hon-maru), outer citadel (Nino-maru), tertiary citadel (Sanno-maru) and 47 turrets, having a truly grandiose scale by the standards at the time. The entire castle area encompasses 800,000m² with the inner moat extending to a circumference of approximately 4,700m.

The structure, primarily made of stone, is defined as a stone castle. In 1957, it became a nationally designated historical site.



Uzumi-mon Gate
(Otomon Gate, Fukuoka Castle)

Cross the Shimono-hashii Bridge on the northwest side of Mino-maru and you will see the gate.

The original entrance was lost in a fire in 2000. Restoration research was carried out and the current entrance was reconstructed in 2008 as a two-story turret gate. An ocean view is visible from the second story and thus the name "whirlpool (uzu) view (mi) gate" was derived.



Shiomi-yagura Turret
(Fukuoka Castle)

Built on the third Citadel (Sanno-maru), it was moved to the former Kuroda Residence at Hamanomachi. In 1956, it was once again restored to its original site near the Otomon Gate.



Tamon-yagura Turret
(Otomon Gate, Fukuoka Castle)

Located in Minami Nino-maru (southern outer citadel), the Tamon-yagura Turret is an important cultural property. The turret is made up of a two-story sumi-yagura turret (corner turret) and an approximately 54-meter-long hira-yagura turret.



Kinen-yagura Turret
(Fukuoka Castle)

This turret was erected on the northeast side of the castle keep Hon-maru and was built to commemorate the Kimon Seal.



[Playing fields and other facilities]
Maizuru Park Tennis Courts



Heiwadai Athletic Stadium

This stadium is known as the venue for the Fukuoka International Open Marathon, where top runners gather every year in December.

[Playing field and other facilities]



Maizuru Park Playing Field



Maizuru Park Baseball Ground



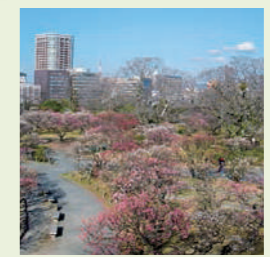
Korokan Ruins Museum

Constructed in the Heian Period, Korokan at the time served the significant roles as a reception hall and trading post for the Japanese government. Since its discovery in 1987, it has served as a museum where vessels, parchment scrolls, and various artifacts and materials of the time are on display. (Visits are free of charge.)

Seasonal Flower Viewing

Visit the park to experience the change of seasons.

From plum trees to camellia, the park has a colorful array of flowering plants that blossom in different seasons. Also, the moats are filled with indigenous wild horsetails, a natural monument.



1 Plum Tree Garden

[Late January to early March / approx. 370 trees]
Native to China, the trees have been brought over since ancient times. Claimed to be the ancestor of many flowering species, they are renowned and loved for their beauty and fragrance.



2 Cherry Blossom Garden

[Late March to mid-April / approx. 1,000 trees]
A great number of cherry blossom trees have been planted around the castle keep Hon-maru; large crowds gather during blooming season.



3 Azalea Garden

(Hirado Azaleas)
[Mid- to late April / approx. 3,800 trees]
Also called Ryukyu Azalea. They are named after Hirado in Nagasaki Prefecture and are notably called Hirado Azaleas in western Kansai area.



4 Peony Garden

[Tree peony: Mid- to late April / approx. 400]
[Chinese peony: Early to mid-May / approx. 1,400]
A colorful variety of both species are planted, including red, white, and yellow; indeed a pretty sight to visitors.



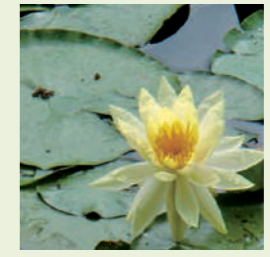
5 Wisteria Garden

[Mid-April to early May / 44 plants]
Wisteria plants are mentioned in the very first Japanese legendary ancient writings "Fuji No Hana Koromo." The clusters of wisteria dangling over the trellis are an impressive sight. Wisteria trellis area (1,557 m²)



6 Iris Garden

[Mid-May to mid-June / approx. 2,400 plants]
The cultivation of iris substantially improved during the Edo period. This garden has a total of 2,400 plants, with three varieties---Edo, Ise and Higo.



7 Water Lily and Lotus

[Water Lily: Early May to mid-October / approx. 1,500 m²]
[Lotus: Early July to mid-September / approx. 39,000 m²]
There are 6 moats around the castle numbered 1 to 6 respectively. Water lily and lotus can be seen in moats # 4 and #6.