

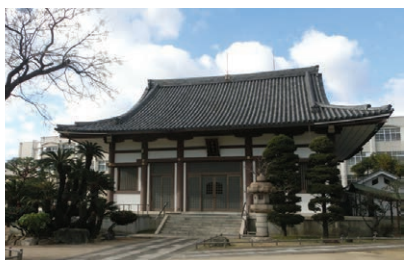
## A The monument of prefectural office

Between Nakanoshima and Kiretocho, there are The Remains Of The Castle Tower Of The Hyogo Castle, that Ikeda Tsuneoki built in 1581. In January in 1868, Hyogo Garrison was settled, and the tower became The First Hyogo Prefectural Office in May of the same year. Ito Hirobumi was appointed as the first Governor of Hyogo Prefecture. Later The office was moved to another place and the building was lost because of construction of the Shinkawa canal. Beside the Canal Promenade, there are the monument and the explanation board of "The Hyogo Castle Ruins" and "The First Hyogo prefectural Office".



## B Shinko temple

Shinko-ji is the temple constructed where Ippen, who was the founder of Ji-Shu, died. In the precincts of the temple there are "The mausoleum of Ippen" "The well for the dish of Tairano Kiyomori" and also "The Benten of music", one of the seven Kiyomori Benten was worshipped there.



## C Hyogo Daibutsu (Nofuku Temple)

Nofuku temple is famous for the relationship with Dengyo-Daishi and Tairano Kiyomori, and the priest of the temple says that the temple is the oldest sacred place of Tendai-shu in Japan. There is a statue of Daibutsu whose original version was donated by rich businessmen on 1891 and its height was 11 meters. It is said to be one of the three great Daibutsu in Japan.



## D Okagata Club

Hyogotsu was divided into three areas as Okagata, Kitahama and Minami-hama. Each of them had own community and the Myoushu made a governance by commanding their subordinate named Sodai and Toshiyori. Only Okagata does not face the sea. Okagata Club was constructed on the site of Okagata gathering office as communication space of businessmen in Hyogo in 1927. It is miracle building because it survived throughout the World War and the big Earthquake. And on Nov. 2018 it was registered as tangible cultural property.



## E Matsuo-inari Shrine

The Billiken in Matsuo-inari Shrine is a little bit different from general type of Billiken. The Billiken in Matsuo-inari Shrine is made in Japanese-Western style. He has a magic mallet in his right hand and a precious stone in his left hand, carrying a big coin on his back. Nishiide-chinju-inari Shrine also has A Billiken which was found in a warehouse in 2005. Both Billikens were made before World War II. It is rare case both shrines in 2 neighboring town have Billiken.



# The Walking Map to Rediscover Hyogo Tsu



Hyogo Tsu (Wada Cape - Old Minatogawa) registered as the Japanese heritage has long prospered as a port of the east-west route in Japan and a trading base with foreign countries.

Heian era when Tairano Kiyomori was active in Japan-China Trade, called Owada Domari. During the Kamakura period, It was developed as the domestic best port "Hyogo Tsu". During the Edo era, it was designated as a key point of the shipping by Kitamae-bune, and in the end of the Edo era, it was designated as a port for trade with foreign countries. In the Meiji era, the first Hyogo prefectural office was set here. Please enjoy a trip back in time around various historical sites of Hyogo Tsu and the dreams of the past.



## 1 The Shinkawa canal

Until the beginning of the Meiji era, there were many accidents because Hyogo Port had no suitable ship evacuation center. Also it was inconvenient to go around the tip of Cape Wada and enter the port, so Kanda Hoyeyemon planned the construction of Hyogo canal. The construction started in February of 1879, but the construction was so difficult that they did not proceed as expected. Only the area of the Shinkawa canal was completed in May of 1876. Now the "Canal Promenade" is being developed.



## 2 The Hyogo Canal

For 3 years from 1896, the Hyogo canal was excavated as a channel connecting the Suma / Komagabayashi and the Hyogo Port without detouring the Wada Cape where many maritime accidents occurred. A main line reaching the Shinkawa canal through Takamatsu-cho, Zaimoku-cho, Minamisakasegawa-machi, and a branch line extending to the north from Higashi-shiri-ike-machi were completed, and the total length is about 2,500 m. It is still one of the largest canal in Japan. Until recently, it had been used as a storage place. Now it has been reborn as a hydrophilic space by the development of promenades and regatta courses, and it is used as a place for citizen's relaxation and sports.



## 3 The Kiyomori mound

The Kiyomori mound built near the Owada bridge is the thirteen stones pagoda about 8.5 meters in height and it is engraved with the inscription of "Kouan 9th year (1286) February". There was the idea that the bones of Kiyomori had been received in the pagoda, but it became clear that it was not a tomb by the survey of Taisho 12th year. Next to the stone tower is a statue of Tairano Kiyomori drawn by Yanagihara Yoshitatsu and a monument of "Biwa Mound" named after great Biwa-player Tairano Tsunemasa.



## 4 The Monument of Kitakaze Shouzou

"Souemon" is the traditional name for the leaders of the Kitakaze family, that was famous and gathered supplies from the West, San-in and Hokkaido as various baggage wholesalers. It was said that "Hyogo Tsu has Kitakaze". Above all, Souemon Sadamiki (1736-1802) got interested in the Ezo trading, and sponsored for Takadaya Kahee. He purchased a large quantity of herring fish meat as fertilizer. It is said that the agricultural production of western Japan rapidly increased by this trading. Shouzou Sadataka, who succeeded at the end of the Edo era, had a strong will to respect the Emperor and contributed to the development of Hyogo Tsu. But the family was ruined in the Meiji era. Only "monument of Shouzou Sadatada" remains in Noufuku temple.



## 5 The Taki Zenzaburo Monument

On January 11, 1868, a party of the Bizen clan who was ordered to guard Nishinomiya by the Meiji government stabbed a foreign soldier who tried to cross the Samurai parade near the Sannomiya Shrine, known as the "Kobe Accidents". As a result of the negotiation, Mr. Taki Zenzaburo Masanobu who was the 3rd gun leader took full responsibility, and committed hara-kiri at Eifukuji (burned down due to war damage, then relocated). The "Taki Zenzaburo Monument" set up at the temple is transferred to the precincts of Noufukuji and local people hold annual meetings for him.





## ⑥ The Remains Of The Hyogo Castle

In 1580 Ikeda Tsuneoki captured the Hanakuma Castle, with the stone of which the Hyogo Castle was built the next year. Tsuneoki developed a castle town centered on Hyogo castle and surrounded the town with bases and a moats. In the Edo era, according to the change of the control system, the Amagasaki manor house and the Hyogo worker office of the Osaka Court were settled, and in the early Meiji period, the first Hyogo prefectural office was located here.



## ⑦ The Remains Of The Hyogo Prefabricated Pond

From the time of Genroku, Hyogo was known as the town famous for fishes, most of which were sold to the guests in Hyogo-Tsu and transferred to the markets of Kyoto and Osaka by express boat. "Pictures about Landmarks in Settsu" drawn in 1796 introduces "Hyogo Prefabricated Pond" that was in the Imadezaike-chou in the Minamihama area, in addition to fish market. Many fishes such as tai, hamo, and suzuki were kept at a pond with a roof at length 24m and width 7m. They say that at the time of no fishing, live fish was put on the market from here and also presented to the Imperial Palace.



## ⑧ The Raigo Temple

When Kiyomori proceeded the construction of the Kyoga Island, the construction did not go well because of the storms and the big waves. In order to appease the anger of the sea god, Matsuoumaru, 17-year-old boy, offered to be a sacrifice. This temple is said to have been built by the imperial command of Emperor Nijo to mourn the soul of the boy. There is a memorial tower of Matsuoumaru in the precincts.



## ⑨ Iwakura

This megalith was excavated at the time of dredging works of the Shinkawa canal in 1952, and thought that it was a remnant of Kyouga Island built by Tairano Kiyomori. But in 2003, a remnant that can be considered as a port facility between the latter half of the Nara period and the middle of the Heian period was discovered. As a result, now this megalith is estimated as the stone of the port facility of ancient times.



## ⑩ The Monument Of The Junction Of The Bulletin Board

The Junction in Minaminaka-Machi is the center of the Hyogotsu. People walking from the east on the Saigoku Road should turn to the right at the junction. There was the place for the official bulletin board. That told laws for town people and shogunate posters, so it was commonly call "The Junction Of The Bulletin Boards". In Hyogo tsu the other places for the official bulletin boards are the Yanagihara Gate, the Minatoguchi Gate, and the Raigo Temple.



## ⑪ The Remains Of the Yanagihara Gate

The Yanagihara Gate was the gateway of the west part of the Hyogo town facing the Saigoku Road. Very close to the gate is the Yanagihara Ebisu Shrine. At the side of the shrine, there was the place for the official bulletin board till the Meiji era.



# ◆ Table regarding Hyogonotsu ◆

AC	JC	EVENTS
741	Tenpyou13	A statement of Owada ship stop in "Gyouki Yearbook". The resistration of Owadanotomari by Gyouki.
812	Kounin3	The registration of Owadanotomari *tomari...Harbor
914	Engi14	Miyoshi Kiyoyuki asked the registration of Owadanotomari and Uozuminotomari in the『12 items of my opinion』
947	Tenreki1	The officer for registration of Owadanotomari was decided.
1173	Shouan3	Tairano Kiyomori improved the environment of Kyouga island and traded with China at Owadanotomari.
1180	Chishou4	Tairano Kiyomori moved the capital to Fukuhara and 5 months later to Kyoto.
1192	Kenkyuu3	The start of the Kamakura period.
1196	Kenkyuu7	Chougen,the priest of Toudai temple restored Owadanotomari and Uozuminotomari.
1289	Shouou2	Ippen died in the temple dedicated to Cannon in Cape Wada..
1308	Enkei1	Toudai Temple got permitted the right to levy tolls in Hyogonotsu to restore the temple.
1333	Gwnkou3	Kusunoki Masashige came to Fukugen Temple to see Godaigo Emperor who had escaped from Okino Island. And Masashige heard the extinguishing of the Kamakura govnrnt, according to Taiheiki.
1336	Kenmu3	Kusunoki Masashige died in the battle at Minatogawa.
1338	Rekiou1	Koufuku Temple got permitted to levy tolls at Hyogo minaminoseki *minaminoseki...South checkpoint
1401	Ouei8	Hyogonotsu became the main port of the trade between China and Japan. Ashikaga Yoshimitsu visited at Hyogonotsu.
1445	Bunan2	The datebook about the ships that came to Hyogokitanoseki at that time.
1467	Onin1	Hyogonotsu got burned in the Onin War.
1573	Tenshou1	The extinguishing of the Muromachi government.
1578	Tenshou6	Araki Murashige betrayed Oda Nobunaga. Nobunaga attacked Hanakuma Castle and Hyogonotsu.
1580	Tenshou8	Hanakuma Castle got occupied.
1581	Tenshou9	Ikeda Tsuneoki broke Hanakuma Castle and built Hyogo Castle. Ikeda Family governed Hyogonotsu and built the Togano enbankment and improved the town.
1603	Keichou8	The start of Edo era.
1607	Keichou12	Visit of the Korean correspondents.
1617	Genna3	Toda Ujitetsu started to govern Amagasaki which included Hyogonotsu.
1686	Teikyuu3	Amagasaki Clan put Hyogo Magistrate on Hyogo.
1692	Genroku6	Mito Mitsukuni built the monument about Kusunoki Masashige at Minatogawa.
1696	Genroku9	『The Pictures about Hygonotsu in Fukuhara』was made.
1769	Meiwa6	Edo shogunate started to govern Hyogonotsu. Hyogo workers office was set. The peak of the population of Hyogotsu in the early modern period.
1785	Tenmei5	Kuraku Matsuemon invented the original sail.
1796	Kansei8	『The Pictures about Attractions in Settsu』 was published.
1824	Bunsei7	Takadaya Kahei prayed for maritime safetyand dedicated lanterns to Nishide Chinjyu Inari shrine.
1858	Ansei5	The treaty of commerce between Japan and US was signed. Hyogonotsu was used.
1862	Bunkyu2	『The Pics of Hyogonotsu』 was made.
1864	Genji1	Wada Cape Fort were completed. Katsu Kaishyuu opened the Kobe Navy School.
1867	Keiou3	Kobe Harbor got open. The end of Edo shogunate.
1868	Keiou4	Soldiers of Bizen clan injured foreigners in front of Sannomiya Shrine.
	Meiji1	The first Hyogo prefectural office got located at the remains of Hyogo Castle.
1874	Meiji7	Construction of Hyogo Shinkawa Canal started. The start of railway between Osaka and Kobe.
1876	Meiji9	Hyogo Shinkawa Canal was completed by the efforts of Kanda Hyouemon.
1887	Meiji20	Public Hyogo shipyard was paid to Kawasaki Zousen
1891	Meiji24	Nofukuji, with donations by the local marchants, built a big statue based on Buddhism
1899	Meiji32	Yao Zenjiro overcame many difficulties and completed Hyogo Canal (main)
1901	Meiji34	The relocation of Minato river was finished.
1905	Meiji38	Kobe Mitsubishi Zousenjo started its business. Shinkaichi opened where Minato river had been.

## ⑫ The Tomb Of Kuraku Matsuemon

Matsuemon who came out from Takasago to Hyogo Tsu had long lived in the Kiya Nihei who is the clerk of Kitakaze family. Matsuemon studied so hard that he invented his original ship sail. This is "the Matsuemon Sail", it was used extensively in the route from Setouchi to Hokuriku, Tohoku and Ezo between 1781 and 1788. In addition, he invented many things like ships and machines for port construction and civil engineering.



## ⑬ The Hichinomiya Shrine

Although when the shrine was built is uncertain, some scholars say that in the village of the southern foot of the Ege mountain, the Kitakaze Family enshrined the shrine. Kiyomori proceeded the construction work of the Kyouga Island, but due to the storm the construction did not go well. He investigated and noticed that the god who lives in Shiotsuki mountain, where the workers took the sand necessary for the construction, got angry and caused a storm. It is said that after the shrine in the mountain was relocated to the present Hichinomiya Town and enshrined, the construction work was completed without any problems.



## ⑭ The Monument Of The Minatoguchi Gate

The Minatoguchi Gate faced the Saigoku Road, the entrance of the Hyogo Tsu. Here was a guard house and the place for the official bulletin board. In the east of the Minatoguchi is the old Minatogawa river that had no bridge until 1865. When the amount of water increased due to rain, the road was closed, and it is said that travelers overflowed.



## ⑮ The Stone Signpost For Lost Children

Many people come and go around the Minatoguchi Gate, and "stone signpost for lost children" was built. People asking their children wrote the name and features of the lost child on the paper and kept the paper on this stone, and people who saved the lost children checked this stone. It was convineient for the people when the police system did not search for the lost children.



## ⑯ Nishide Chinjyu Inari Shrine

There is a pair of stone lanterns dedicated by Takadaya Kahee in 1824 at the side of the Torii of the Chinju Inari shrine built in Nishide-machi. Kahee was born in Awaji Island and came to Hyogo Tsu in 1792. 4 years later under the auspices of the Kitakaze family, he built the big ship, Shin-etsu Maru, earned a fortune with the Kitamae shipping trade and went to Kunashiri and Etorof. Kahei set his a head office in Nishide-machi and later developed the city of Hakodate.



## ⑰ The Monument of Head Office of Takadaya

In Nishide-machi there was the head office of Takadaya. Elderly people say that there were Takadaya's many warehouses in the vicinity of Irie which continued long to Sabie.



## ⑱ Takadaya Kahee Memorial Hall

In 2001, it opened as a regional history museum. Rare materials and precious works such as Materials of Takadaya Kahee, Kobe Minato Festival poster, Hyogo Tsu picture, Japanese Wagon lamp of the Meiji era and so on are exhibited.

