

great view of the the Hyuga

and Hyuga City from the park

Mimitsu Station









wood harvested from the Mimi River. It received another award in 2009. The

won first prize in an international train station design contest in 2008, and departure notification song for Hyuga-shi Station is a variation of the Hyottoko dancing song.





The "Kojiki" is the oldest extant chronical of Japan, written by O no Yasumaro following the death of Emperor Temmu in 712AD. 8 years later, the "Nihonshoki" was written as the oldest official history of Japan. These books cover Japanese history, from creation stories to the 8th century. These stories include mythology and stories of when gods walked on earth.

These gods were not always noble. They were prone to anger, laughter, jealousy, joy, and sorrow. These stories, while about gods, were very much

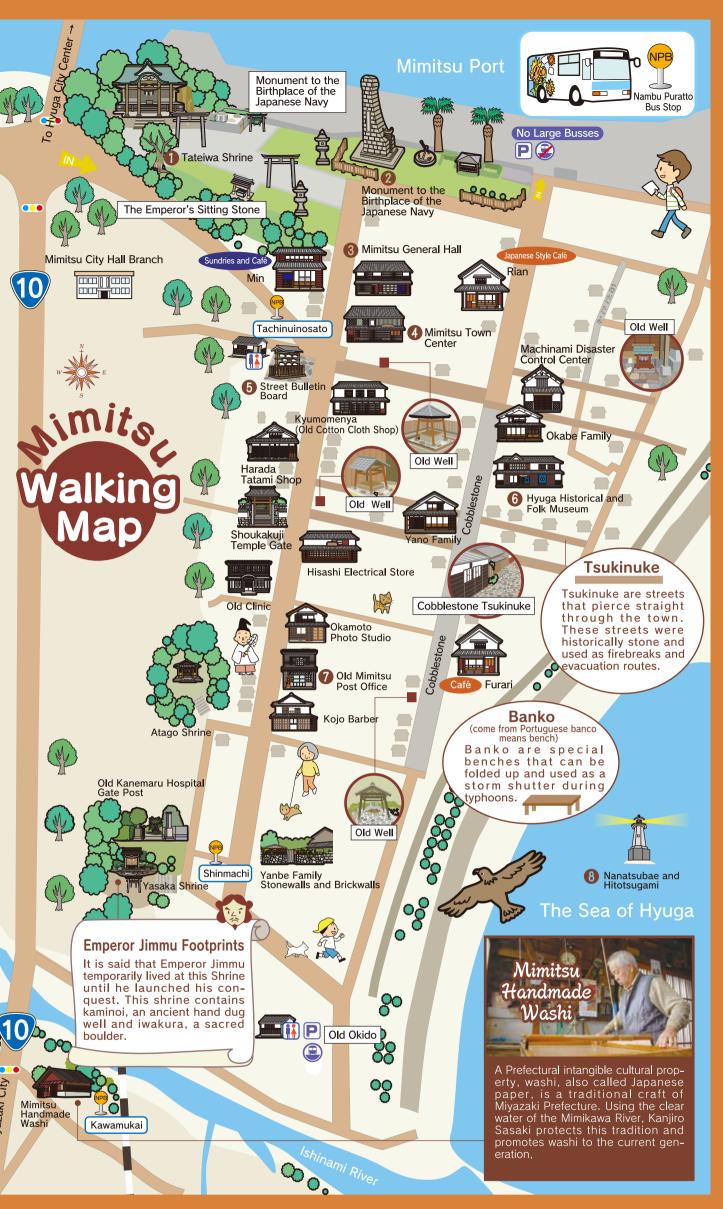
Miyazaki often became the stage for these ancient stories. Awagigahara was the place where Izanagi (male god) purified himself after chasing after Izanami (female god) into the nether world and subsequently escaping. Takachiho was the place where Ninigi and other gods descended to earth. Amano-Iwato, Takachiho was the place where Amaterasu (sun goddess) got angry at Susanoo (storm god) and hid herself. These are only a few of the many stories set in Miyazaki.

A few of these stories are set in Hyuga; most of all in Mimitsu. Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan and descendant of Amaterasu, lived in Mimitsu for a

short time and launched his conquest of Yamato (in modern day Kansai). This merging of this history and myth create a colorful and interesting place where history is far deeper than you might expect. These episodes were the source of "Ofunade Dumplings" (Departing Ship Dumplings), "Tachinui" (sewing while standing), and the "Okiyo Festival." Even now in the modern day, people remember this history and keep the traditions

◆Emperor Jimmu (Kamu-yamato lware-biko no mikoto)

Jimmu was a descendant of Ninigi, Amaterasu, and ultimately Izanagi who created the islands of Japan with his spouse, Izanami. He was strong-willed and intelligent since childhood. When he was 15, he wed and became crown prince of what is now Miyazaki City. When he was 45, his brother and child told him of a place of great wealth to the east which he could conquer and from which he could rule. Following their advice, he and his army traveled up the coast to Mimitsu. From there, he began his conquest of Yamato and became the first Emperor of Japan.



Birthplace of the Japanese Navy



Emperor Jimmu and Sumiyoshi Sanjin, the gods of the sea and sailing are enshrined here. This shrine also contains the Koshikakeiwa, the Emperor's Sitting Stone.

3 Mimitsu General Hal



This traditional building was the home of the Yano merchant family during the Meiji Period. It was restored and is now open to the public. allowing a free look into average life at the time.

5 Street Bulletin Board



This is a reproduction of a bulletin board used during the Edo Period by the Shogunate and lords to communicate directly to the citizens of the area.

7 Old Mimitsu Post Office



This was a post office built at the start of the Meiji Period. The red post box and old western style remain to remind us of days when Japan was balancing westernization and tradition.

4 Mimitsu Town Center

shaped like a wave.

the Japanese Navy, from

which Emperor Jimmu and

his Navy launched their con-

quest of Yamato. The monu-

ment, built in 1941, is



building right at the entrance to Mimitsu's historical district, acting as a tourist center. You can buy famous products here including "ofunade

6 Hyuga Historical and Folk Museum



building belonged to a shipping agent in 1855. You can see the lifestyle of a wealthy merchant at the time. It is now open to the public as the Hyuga Historical and Folk Museum.

8 Nanatsubae and Hitotsugami



Off the coast of Mimitsu, you can see 2 large reefs, one with a light house. Legend states that Jimmu's fleet left through the gap between these rocks. Even now, fishermen don't pass between

1 The Sekimoto Kampyoe House

Hiroshimaya Ryokan (Japanese Style Hotel)



00.

Hososhima City Hall Branch

Hososhima Entrance The Sekimoto Kampyoe

Sekimoto Dental Clinic

This house belonged to Sekimoto Kampyoe, a wealthy merchant who moved here from Chochu (modern Yamaguchi Prefecture). He conducted trade from the Yasaka ward of Hososhima before settling here in April of 1879. His business, Tomaya, specialized in trade of miso, soy sauce, water pipes, and water jars.

Seaside Station:

Uminoeki Hososhima

4 Tide Monitoring Station



This tidal monitoring station was set up by the Japanese Geospatial Survey Institute in January 1893. It is currently the oldest existent active monitoring station in Japan and has been chosen as a "Japanese Society of Civil Engineers Civil Engineering Heritage Site.'

5 Kannon-ji Temple



Kannon-ji was founded in 1525 as Shingon sect, but was converted to the Soutoushu sect in 1678, changing its name to Jigan Zan Kannonji Temple. It's said that at the beginning of the Meiji Restoration, Saigo, Iwakura, and Yamagata stayed and negotiated here.

2 Arisugawa Subjugation Governor's Palace Site

Sakura Hill

Hyuga Fishermen's Cooperative

Mvoukokuii

Community Center

Hideko Hidaka 6 Myoukokuji Temple

Kawachou Bussan (Puroduct Shop)



This was Imperial Prince Arisugawa's Subjugation Headquarters and Palace at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion. Arisugawa took command as an inspector general. This building contains some of his calligraphy, maps, and other objects that he used at that time. Unfortunately, it is currently not open to the public.

Satsuma Rebellion 6 Myokoku-ji Temple



Buddhism. It is said that it was founded at the end of the Muromachi Shogunate by the monk, Nichiren, himself. The garden here is a government-designated scenic place. The balance of the rocks, trees, hill, and island in a pond is said to perpally designated historical site.

Memorial Cemetery



This cemetery is for all the government soldiers who were killed in Miyazaki Prefecture during the Satsuma Rebellion. Buried here are Major Tetsugoro and 319 soldiers and police officers. It is a munici-Port Museum.

3 Hososhima Port Museum

Old Takanabaya Ryokan

Mizugaura Park

Asahi Park

Asahi Hi**ll**

Hososhima Port

4 Tide Monitoring Station

Old Takabeya Ryokan was a hotel belonging to the Takanabe feudal lord during the Edo Period. It was expanded to include the 3 story building in the Taisho Period and was continually used until 1982. It is now used as the Hososhima

Mythology of Miyazaki (2) (about Mimitsu)

Emperor Jimmu and his party moved north up the coast, eventually arriving at Mimitsu. The Hyuga Sea has wild waves, but the mouth of the Mimi River is a natural port with many large trees which could be used for ship building. For that reason, they chose Mimitsu as the place from which Emperor Jimmu would launch his conquest.

They had chosen a date to depart, but Jimmu suddenly decided to leave earlier because of a change in the wind. The town's people mixed dumpling ingredients very quickly to make

"Ofunade Dumplings" which is now a famous food in Mimitsu. There was also not enough time to make clothes properly for the trip, so people made the clothes while standing. That is why there is a place called "tachinui" (literally to sew standing).

Mimitsu is also called the birthplace of the Japanese Navy because this is where Emperor Jimmu and his troops launched their conquest of Yamato, current day Kansai. The monument near the Tateiwa Shrine commemorates this.



Okiyo Festival

During this festival, children walk around with bamboo branches yelling "Okiyo, Okiyo (get up, get up)!' People write wishes to tie to these branches as the children walk around town knocking on every house. This event happens the firs night of August every year

Tateiwa Shrine Festival

shin, the Shinto god of sea and sailing. This festival prays for safe voyage and good catch in the coming year. A lot of people come o the festival to see the mobile



Mythology of Miyazaki (3) (about Hososhima)

◆Mihoko Shrine

During his military expedition to Yamato, soon to be emperor, Jimmu, stopped at Hososhima. At that time, Hososhima was an independent island which was covered in farmland and renowned for academic pursuits, not military action. Locals told him about a whale which was attacking the town's fishermen. Jimmu killed the whale and left the spear to the locals. These locals built a shine and offered the lance there. The island became known as "Hokoshima", spear island, which eventually became "Hososhima."

◆"Yoke" of Mihokogaura

fectly reflect Buddhist thought.

Just past the tide monitoring station, there is a rocky beach. Locals call this area "yoke," which is short for "yokowareta," which translates roughly to laid down to rest. According to legend, this is the place where Jimmu laid down to rest on his way to conquer Yamato.

July

Hososhima Port Festival

The Hososhima Port Festival was started to commemorate the unification of Hososhima and its official recognition as a town(Since1889). It is held every year in Mid-July and attracts a lot of people. The main attraction of the festival i 'Taikodai," a pair of two ton portable monuments. One, the Higashiwaka Taikodai, belongs to the east, the fishing town. The other, Minamiwaka Taikodai, belongs to the west, the merchant town. This pair is brought together at the festival's

is also a Gion Festival at carry a mob shrine on boats parade