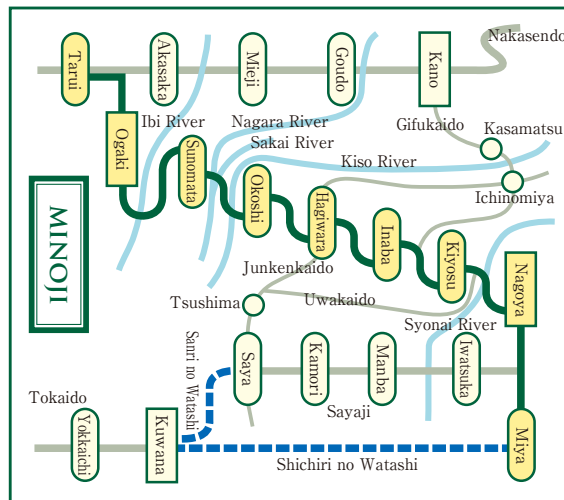


Minoji

The Minoji is a road that connects Miyajuku (present day Nagoya City, Atstuta Ward) along the old Tokaido Road to Taruijuku (present day Fuwagun in Gifu Prefecture) along the Nakasendo Road (old mountain pass route). This Minoji passed through seven lodging towns of Nagoya, Kiyosu, Inaba, Hagiwara, Okoshi, Sunomata, and Ogaki. Such alternate side routes of the Tokaido and Nakasendo among five roads radiating from Edo were placed under the control of the Edo Shogunate's road magistrate. The Minoji was greatly used to allow bypassing the sea traffic between Kuwana and Miya along the waterway route known as Shichiri no Watashi.

In addition, use of the road expanded by many shogun of the Western part of Japan who proceeded on to the capital Kyoto, and also the road was used for the Edo Period system of Sankinkoutai, or alternate attendance, whereby all feudal lords in the Edo Period were burdened with full travel expenses to spend every other year in residence in Edo. Other uses of the road were for Korean envoys and the Ryukyu (Okinawa) mission to Edo, transport of earthenware pots for storing tea and also ivory that were offered as gifts, and for various people traveling along the road.



① Site of Okoshi Juku Waki Honjin
(Historical Site designated by Ichinomiya City)



▲ Garden at the site of the Okoshi Juku Waki Honjin

Okoshi Juku

Okoshi Juku is currently located near Ichinomiya City and a bustling center for amphibious transport as the lodging town of the Kiso River Okoshi ferry. Okoshi Juku served the role of providing lodging for Okoshi Village, Tomida Village, Nishi Itsushiro Village, Konobunakashima Village, and Higash Itsushiro Village. Being at approximately the middle of the journey along the Minoji, Okoshi Juku offered rest and lodging to many Daimyo. Okoshi Juku offered both Honjin, the officially approved lodging for Daimyo, and also Waki Honjin, which would have been the contingent inn, if Honjin were unable to provide lodging to Daimyo. Okoshi Juku also offered a ferry and 22 hatagoya, which were aesthetically simple and traditional inns. (Okoshi)



Hagiwara Juku

Hagiwara Juku in present day Hagiwara-cho in Ichinomiya City is part of two villages, Hagiwara and Nishinokawa, is also a part of Kushitsukuri Village. Hagiwara Juku has both the smallest population and accommodations among the seven juku along the Minoji. There are only one Honjin and Waki Honjin and 17 hatagoya. Both Honjin and Waki Honjin are in Kamimachi. Honjin was inherited property by Mori Gonzaemon and Waki Honjin was inherited by Mori Hanbei. The 1891 (Meiji 24) Nobi Earthquake caused great damage to Hagiwara Juku, and despite the vestiges of the Edo Period disappearing, the Hagiwara Shopping District is now bustling. (Hagiwara)

◀ Site of Hagiwara Juku Honjin



12 Site of Okoshi Ferry

(Historical Site designated by Aichi Pref.)

Ferries fording the Kiso River, with a width of approximately 540 ken (982 meters), were under the jurisdiction of the Owari clan boat owner's magistrate, and so the Okoshi Juku boat magistrate began. The Okoshi ferry comprised three landings from upriver—Jyo ferry, Miyakoudo, and Funahashikoudo. At the normally used landing of the Okoshi ferry, an all-night light exists that has been repaired numerous times. During the Edo Period for the passing through of large processions of daimyo families and the Korean envoys, boats named yosebune were requisitioned from villages along surrounding rivers, and a pontoon bridge was constructed using over 270 boats. (Within the area of Okoshi: Picture of the Jyo ferry)



13 Tomida Milestone

(Historical Site designated by Japan)

Mounds currently existing on both sides of Minoji are only found at this milestone, and even now there is an overgrown hackberry tree. This location was designated by the government in 1937 (Showa 12) and there is a small park on the western side of the location. (Tomida Furukawa and Tateishi)



◀ Left Milestone (West Milestone)



▲ Right Milestone (East Milestone)

14 Takagi Milestone

The milestone mound remained on both sides of the Minoji until 1868 (Meiji 1), but the mound became a circular field at some point thereafter and now no longer exists. (Hagiwara-cho Takagi)



15 Site of Tenjin Ferry

The Nikko River was one of the mainstems of the Kiso River, but until the Keicho era (1596-1615), a ferry existed called the Tenjin ferry. Thereafter, the riverwidth narrowed and the ferry was eliminated. (Nishihagiwara, Yoshiyama)

16 Ichinomiya Bisai Museum of History and Folklore

In this museum are various documents on exhibit, as well as models and also images on DVD on the four themes of the history of the transitioning of Bisai from the being a thriving lodging town along the Minoji during the Edo period to later become a textile manufacturing town. The themes in order are 1) The Towns of Koudo; 2) Lodgings for Ferries; 3) The Clamor of Looms Working; and 4) Being Covered by Soil Blown From the Base of Mt. Ibuki (Ibuki Oroshi). Special exhibits and corner exhibits have come to be shown several times a year upon becoming well rooted in the community. (Okoshi Shimomachi)



Statistical Survey of Minoji Juku 1843 (14th year of the Tenpo era)

Lodge Name	Tokaido		Minoji						Nakasendo
	Miya Juku	Nagoya Juku	Kiyosu Juku	Inaba Juku	Hagiwara Juku	Okoshi Juku	Sunomata Juku	Ogaki Juku	Tarui Juku
Number of Buildings	2,924	1,157	521	336	236	887	338	903	315
Population	10,342	4,188	2,545	1,572	1,002	4,094	1,317	5,136	1,179
Number of Hatagoya	248	0	21	8	17	22	10	11	27
Honjin	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waki Honjin	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Toiyaba	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3
Number of Sukegou village	20	0	20	21	27	20	19	22	9

1545-1605 Yamauchi Kazutoyo

The feudal lord Yamauchi Kazutoyo, during the Age of Warring States of the Azuchi-Momoyama period (approx.1558-1600), served as the chief retainer of Iwakura Oda and he was the second son of Yamauchi Moritoyo, who was entrusted with Kuroda Castle in the Owari Province. Yamauchi Kazutoyo was born in 1557 (third year of the Koji era) in the Owari province, where he resided for 13 years until Kuroda Castle fell under a night attack.

In 1559 (second year of the Eiroku era), after the death of Kuzutoyo's father, Moritoyo, who died in an attack on Iwakura Castle by Oda Nobunaga, he was driven out of Iwakura, and is said to have roamed around as an Oda ronin (masterless samurai).

From 1567 (10th year of the Eiroku era), during the period up to the first year of the Genki era, Kuzutoyo served under Oda Nobunaga and in 1573, the first year of Tensho era, Kazutoyo felled Mitazaki Kanuemon in the scuffle of the Asakura pursuit battle of Echizen Toneyama. Mitazaki Kanuemon had been highly respected for his excellent bravery among the Asakura family and Nobunaga recognized this great deed for which Kazutoyo was awarded with 400 koku (rice stipend) and became the feudal lord of Omi Karakuni (present day Torahime Town in Shiga Prefecture)

Thereafter, Kazutoyo served wisely under the other two subsequent unifiers of Japan, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu, and in 1600 (fifth year of the Keicho era), after the battle of Sekigahara, Kazutoyo was awarded 20,000 koku (rice stipend) and was named feudal lord of province of Tosa (present day Kochi Prefecture). (Kisogawa-cho Kuroda)



Yamauchi Kazutoyo Abbreviated Year Chart

- (1545) Born in Owari Kuroda (present day Ichinomiya City, Kisogawa-cho)
- (1557) Under night attack of Sumida Castle, Kazutoyo's father was injured and elder brother Jyuro was killed.
- (1559) Oda Nobunaga took Odawara Castle from Oda Nobutaka to unify the Owari Province. Kazutoyo's father Moritoyo was killed in battle with Oda Nobutaka.
- (1560) When coming of age, Kazutoyo changed his birthname and takes the name lemon Kazutoyo.
- (1570) Kazutoyo joins in the attack against Asakura Yoshikage and also the attack on Kanegasaki Castle.
- (1573) Kazutoyo joins Nobunaga's forces in the Asakura pursuit battle of Echizen Toneyama. At that time, Kazutoyo fought valiantly despite being shot in the face by an arrow of an enemy shogun. Kazutoyo is awarded 400 koku (rice stipend) in Omi Karakuni (present day Torahime Town of Shiga Prefecture).
- (1575) Kazutoyo joins the battle of Nagashino by orders of Hideyoshi.
- (1583) Following orders from Hideyoshi, Kazutoyo joins in the battles of Kameyama Castle and Shizugatake Castle.
- (1584) Following the orders of Hideyoshi, Kazutoyo joins the Battle of Komaki and Nagakute. Kazutoyo is awarded 5,000 koku (rice stipend) at Omi Nagahama.
- (1585) Following orders of Hideyoshi, Kazutoyo joins in the Kishu subjugation campaign and is awarded 19800 koku (rice stipend) at Wakasa Takahama. Hideyoshi orders Kazutoyo to join the Battle of Ecchu, and is awarded with 20,000 koku (rice stipend) at Omi Nagahama. Kazutoyo becomes the chief retainer of Hashiba Hidetsugu.
- (1590) Following orders from Hidetsugu, Kazutoyo attacks Izuyamanaka Castle, and he receives 50,000 koku (rice stipend) of Toutoumi Kakegawa.
- (1592) Yamauchi Tadayoshi (second generation feudal lord) is born.
- (1600) The Battle of Sekigahara occurs and the exit from Kakegawa Castle is proposed by the Oyama war council. Kazutoyo becomes the feudal lord of the Tosa Province.
- (1601) Kazutoyo lands at Kannoura and enters Urado Castle.
- (1605) Kazutoyo died at age 61 on September 20th and he was buried at Shinnyoji (Hitsuzan).



17 Site of Kuroda Castle

A record remains of seven generations of castle lords of Kuroda Castle dating back to the Age of Warring States. A stone monument named Kuroda Castle Achievements, erected by Aichi Pref. in 1917 (Taisho 6), on which a record is found on the back that among the castle lords is Yamauchi Kazutoyo, who was born in this castle and left the castle at age 13 years of age. The record explains that Kazutoyo rose to become a daimyo of 200,000 koku (rice stipend) of Tosa Province

In addition, an association in honor to Kazutoyo's largely achievements created a statue named Statue Praising the Life Goals of Kazutoyo. (Kisogawa-cho Kuroda)



18 Kisogawa Museum of Folklore and History

At the Kisogawa Museum of Folklore and History, feudal lords of the Age of Warring States are introduced and also historical sites are remembered in connection with Ichinomiya City that centers on Yamauchi Kazutoyo and other feudal lords that include Asano Nagamasa, Kanematsu Masayoshi, and Okumura Nagatomi.

The museum was completed in 1924 (Taisho 13) as the old Kisogawa Town Assembly Hall, and became a Tangible Cultural Asset in 2006 (Heisei 18).

(Kisogawa-cho Kuroda)



19 Site of Shotokuji Temple
(Historical Site designated by Ichinomiya City)

During the Age of Warring States, the Shotokuji that is a large temple of the True Pure Land sect of Buddhism (Jodo-Shinshu sect), which when it was at that location on the border of the provinces of Owari and Mino, this place came to be known as the first meeting place of Oda Nobunaga and Saito Dosan. (Tomida Ouhori)



20 Ancient Battlefield of Ukino

In 1558 (first year of Eiroku era), the feudal lord of Kiyosu Castle, Oda Nobunaga, planned the capture of Iwakura to which the lord of Iwakura Castle, Oda Nobukata, responded to this attack by clashing at Okino with Nobunaga's army and the feudal lord of Inuyama Castle, Oda Jurozaemon Nobukiyo, formed the third army in the battle by joining and assisting Nobunaga's troops. A monument is built at the "Location of the Ukino Battleground" for offering condolences to those who fell in the battle at the site of Uguisuzuka.(Chiaki-cho Ukino)

21 Site of Ichinomiya Castle

In Ichinomiya Castle lived Seki, who was the descendent of Taira no Shigemori and who was part of the Ise-Seki family. Seki Nagayasu first served under Oda Nobunaga and later under Hideyoshi, but died in the Battle of Komaki and Nagakute in 1584 (Taisho 12). Toyotomi Hideyoshi visited this castle and later became the castle of Fuwa Genroku Hirotsuna, a retainer of Oda Nobukatsu. In 1590 (18th year of Tensho), Hirotsuna abandoned the castle. (Honmachi 3-chome)



22 Site of Kitagata-Daikansho

In 1781 (first year of Tenmei), a magistrate's office (encampment) was set up on the top of the Kitagata bank. Jurisdiction of the magistrate spanned over both provinces of Owari (present day Aichi Prefecture) and Mino (present day Gifu Prefecture), and together jointly established kawanami magistrate's office. (Kitagata-cho Kitagata)



23 Site of Shigeyoshi Castle

Shigeyoshi Castle is said to be the castle of Bitou Gennai Shigeyoshi. At the battle of Komaki and Nagakute in 1584 (12th year of Tensho), this castle played the role of ensuring communication by linking Kiyosu Castle and Komaki Castle as an added castle of Komaki Yama for the Tokugawa and Oda armies. (Tanyou-cho Shigeyoshi)



24 Site of Koda Castle

In 1584 (12th year of Tensho), at the Battle of Komaki and Nagakute, Koda Castle was a keep built by Hideyoshi against the armies of Tokugawa and Oda of Komaki Yama. This keep was destroyed in 1963 (Showa 38) due to bank protection work. (Azai-cho Koda)



25 Birthplace of Okumura Nagatomi

Okumura Nagatomi served under the warring states feudal lord Maeda Toshiie. This monument is for the numerous, distinguished feats of valor by Okumura Nagatomi, one of which was his unsurpassed duty in the Battle of Suemori Castle in 1586 (14th year of Tensho), which became the battle to decide the fate the Maeda family. (Oku-cho Kibune)



26 The Monument of Birthplace of Kawai Gyokudo

Kawai Gyokudo Abbreviated Chronological Table

- (1873) Gyokudo, was born Houzaburo Kawai, the oldest son of Kanshichi Kawai and his mother Kana in Hagurigu Sotowariden Village in Aichi Prefecture (present day Kisogawa-cho in Ichinomiya City).
- (1881) Houzaburo moved with his family to Komeya-cho in Gifu Prefecture where he transferred to Gifu prefectural Jinjo Higher Elementary School.
- (1887) By introduction of Aoki Izumi Bashi, Houzaburo entered Mochizukigyokusen, where he received the title of Gyokushu. Several times a year, Gyokushu travelled between Gifu and Kyoto. During this time, he actively wrote haiku.
- (1890) Upon entering his work in the Third National Industrial Exhibition, Gyokushu changed his title to Gyokudo.
- (1896) Gyokudo went to Tokyo to visit Gaho Hashimoto, whom he beseeched to allow him to be admitted to his school.
- (1898) Tenshin Okakura, Gaho Hashimoto, and Taikan Yokoyama established the Japan Academy of Fine Arts. Following this teacher Gaho, Gyokudo also became involved in the academy.
- (1940) On the day of the 2600th year since the creation of Japan, Gyokudo received the Order of Cultural Merit.
- (1944) Gyokudo evacuated to Mitake, Mita Village within Nishitama County of Tokyo Metropolis (present day Mitake in Oume City).
- (1956) Gyokudo, acting as the representative of Japan, entered his work Ukai in the World Art Exhibit, which was hosted by the American magazine Holiday.
- (1957) Upon developing cardiac asthma, Gyokudo received care for his condition at his home and his condition improved. However, at the beginning of June, his condition worsened and he passed away on the 30th of that month. On that same day, he received the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.
- (1961) The Gyokudo Art Museum opened along the mountain streams of the Tama River in Mitake in Oume City.
- (1963) A monument was erected for the birth of Gyokudo by all of the people interested in his hometown of Sotowariden in Kisogawa Town (present day Ichinomiya City).
- (2001) At the place of Gyokudo's birth, The Kisogawa Town Library was built, along with the Gyokudo Memorial Exhibition Room
- (2005) The three cities of Ichinomiya, Bisai, and Kisogawa merge and the library was renamed the Ichinomiya City Gyokudo Memorial Kisogawa Library.

1873-1957 Kawai Gyokudo

Gyokudo Kawai, a grand master of modern Japanese painting, was born in Haguri-gun, Sotowariden Village (present Ichinomiya City, Kisogawa-cho), and his birthplace is now current location of the Gyokudo Memorial Kisogawa Library. After moving to Gifu at age 8, Gyokudo moved to Kyoto at age 18 and then to Tokyo at age 23. During the Second World War, Gyokudo evacuated to a residence upriver in Tamagawa in Mitake, Mita Village within Nishitama County of Tokyo Metropolis (present day Mitake in Oume City), to which became his last home. Gyokudo won numerous awards at exhibits, including the Third National Industrial Exhibition at age 17, and he also adjudicated at a young age. Gyokudo became the representative artist in the Japanese art world and he left behind numerous famous works that captured the poetic sentiment of nature in Japan. Aside from great respect afforded him as a great artist, Gyokudo's warm personality is even now admired and loved by many people.

(Kisogawa-cho Kuroda)



▲Early Summer Rain(1949)



▲Conmorant Fishing(1954)



27 The Monument of Iguchi Tadashi

The monument is for remembering Tadashi Iguchi, who despite being poor, lonely, and suffering, ended his life of 28 years without departing from his principles. Tadashi Iguchi was an extremely rare and talented writer who released his novels and essays from the Taisho period through the Showa period. Even now his literary works live on. (Azai-cho Ohibino)



1905-1999 Migishi Setsuko

Setsuko Migishi, a female western-style painter who continues to captivate people with her European landscapes that are full of poetic sentiment and also her colorful flower paintings, was born in 1905 (Meiji 38) in Okoshi-cho of Nakashima-gun (present day Okoshi in Ichinomiya City). At age 16, Migishi went to Tokyo where she studied oil painting under Saburosuke Okada. Upon graduating first in her class from the women Art and Design University, and at age 19, she married a young artist, Kotaro Mishigi, who she met while attending school. Thereafter, at the young age of 29, she widowed and at almost the point of not continuing her work, she furthered her art. In time, her ability and efforts became recognized and she established her position in the world of

art. While developing a high profile as an artist, Migishi became involved in the establishment of such as the Woman's Artist Association, and from her great achievements made through efforts to improve the works of painting and the position of women in the world of art, she received the Fiscal Year 1989 Asahi Prize. Also her exhibition was held at National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington DC, the United States as the first exhibition of Japanese woman oil painter and she is also known for its name in the world.(Konobu Nakashima)

28 Ichinomiya City Memorial Art Museum of Setsuko Migishi

In this museum, the works over the life of the master painter Migishi are collected and exhibited. The museum building, designed with the motif of a woolen mill, highlights the waterways made in the image of Venice and also existing storehouses. Various favorite belongings of Migishi are on exhibit in this museum that allows one to recall bygone days of the past. (Konobu Nakashima Gominami)



1899-1979 Sato Ichiei



Sato Ichiei, a poet possessing a unique style rated with having "mysterious symbolism" with an air of romantic religious perspective and the scent of spiritual climate, was born in Hagiwara Town in Nakashima-gun (present day Hagiwara-cho in Ichinomiya City) in 1899 (Meiji 32). Ichiei entered Waseda University in 1918 (Taisho 7) and created a poem research society with others students, including Issui Yoshida, Gishu Nakayama, and Riichi Yokomitsu. This society published a circular called "Rou Rou", and in 1922 (Taisho 11), the society announced the first poem collection "Seiten", which was recognized by Sakutaro Hagiwara. Ichiei entered the central of poetic circles as an up-and-coming poet, who contributed to pursuing meter in Japanese history and putting such meter into practice. In addition, in his hometown of Hagiwara, where Ichiei was extremely admired, he was deeply involved in the construction of the "Oak Museum of Culture" in Manyo Park and left the children in his hometown with many memorable school songs and children's tales.(Hagiwara-cho)

29 Hitomaro-Zuka (ancient tomb mound)



As one of four tomb mounds from ancient Kouda, Hitomaro-Zuka is said to be the grave of Hitomaro Hagurinoomi, who was also known by the name of Hitomaru Kurimoto. In the middle of the 7th century, Hitomaru justly ruled in Hagurinou as a gunji (regional administrator) and erected

Koumyouji Temple, which still exists. Hitomaru-Zuka was discovered in 1933 (Showa 8) during prefectural water work construction and the tomb was thereafter moved to its current location. (Azai-cho Kouda)



▲ Monument inscribed with a poem in Manyo Park

30 Site of Yurinsha



Washizu Yuurin, at a young age left for Kyoto and studied, and after returning to his home (Niwa) around Anei era (1772-1780), he taught the Chinese classics (kangaku) to people in his area at his private school of Chinese classics, which became the beginnings of Manshoutei Yurinsha. (Niwa)