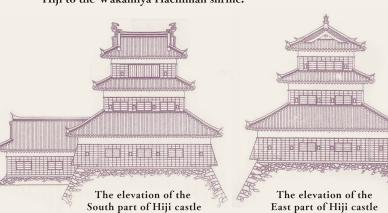
Hiji: The Toyotomi family's land

The Kinoshita family ruled over the area of Hiji for 270 years, a period spanning 16 generations, beginning with Nobutoshi Kinoshita. He was the nephew of Nene, the wife of Hideyoshi Toyotomi who is known as the second great unifier of Japan, and took power in the sixth year of the Keicho period (1601). Hidevoshi gave Nobutoshi's father the family name of Kinoshita and later Nobutoshi also took the Toyotomi family name. As a result, the Toyotomi name stayed in the Hiji area through the Kinoshita family. To this day, the name of the Toyotomi family is carved as 豊富 on the gate which was donated by the lord of Hiji to the Wakamiya Hachiman shrine.



Didn't the Toyotomi family cease?

The name of the lord of Hiji, the Kinoshita family, has remained in the area until today. There is a story called Kunimatsumaru Densetsu which is part of the collection of legends called Isshi Soden (meaning "transmitted from generation to generation"). According to this, the Kinoshita family in Hiji, because of its connection to the Toyotomi family, sheltered the grandson of Hideyoshi Toyotomi called Kunimatsu after he suffered defeat in the battle of Osaka in 1615 and escaped from Osaka castle to Satsuma. To live in secret, he named himself Nobuyoshi to appear as brother of Toshiharu, Nobutoshi's son and the second lord of Hiji. When the first lord Nobutoshi was dying, he gave Nobuyoshi 10,000 koku (a measure of rice), which was 1/3 of the rice in Hiji. This action broke with traditional Japanese customs of inheritance and is therefore said to reveal that Nobuyoshi was in fact Hideyoshi's grandson, Kunimatsu, living in hiding.

The unusual "Kimon" preventing turret

There used to be one castle tower, seven turrets and seven gates in Hiji castle. The northeast direction of the castle is called Kimon. It's where the devils and evil spirits go in and out and it is therefore to be avoided. The turret that stands in the northeastern direction is called "Sumi yagura / Kimon yagura " and has been restored to its former appearance. The northeastern corner has been cut off to prevent Kimon, which is unusual in Japan.



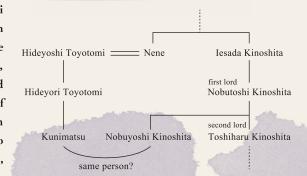
Hiji castle: Towering over the seashore.

~Wander around, experience the local history and feel the sea breeze of Hiji.~

Hiji castle

Address : Hiji town, Hayami county, Oita prefecture Founder: Nobutoshi Kinoshita Scale : Unknown Also known as : Yōkoku castle Founding: In the seventh year of the Keichō period (1602) Format : Hirayamajō (flat-land mountain castle) Remains: Castle tower, stone wall, moat





Hiji castle: A castle with a superb view

Hiji castle, which stood just beside Beppu bay, was built within a year of Nobutoshi Kinoshita taking power. It is said to have been designed by Tadaoki Hosokawa who was Kinoshita's brother in law. You can still see the beautiful stone wall called Nozurazumi (Anouzumi) that was made from all natural stones with only minor modifications. Riemon Anou, who was the retainer of the Hosokawa family, was in charge of the construction.





Recommended plan of the castle site:

2 10.00 -15.00

Wander around with a local veteran guide.

Combine the options as you like

- Please book the date (at least a day before your visit)
- The tour takes from 45 minutes to 60 minutes. ¥ 1,000 yen per group.

HIJISTORY

- Maximum 20 people per guide ► Information desk : Ninomaruyakata

Easy trips around Hiji on rented electric bicycles.

Why not experience an easy tour with a fresh breeze from the sea?

♦ 9:00 − 17:00 (last call 16:00) ¥ 500 yen (4 hours maximum) 800 yen per day (until 17:00) ► Information desk : Ninomaruyakata

Web site: HIJI-navi http://hijinavi.com

f http://www.facebook.com/hijinavi/

Hiji town tourism association TEL (+81)-977-72-4255

Ninomaruyakata 2612-1 Hiji town, Hayami county, Oita prefecture 879-1506

Various Furisode (long sleeved kimono) / Komon (fine pattern fabric) / Yukata (kimono for summer) xplore the castle town while wearing kimono.

Why not walk around in your favorite kimono?

Fukami memorial hall.

■ The 2nd and 4th Friday of every month

► Venue: Hukami memorial hall

■ The 1st and 3rd Saturdays of every months (starts from April)

Contact: Hiji town tourism association (+81)-977-72-4255

Taste Otemae (Japanese green tea) at the

Relax with seasonal Wagashi (Japanese sweets) and Omatcha

(Japanese green tee) while enjoying the beautiful gardens.

- 9:30 12:30 (*Last call)
- ¥ 1,000 yen per person ► Venue : Fukami memorial hall





Come at any time

Published in March 2017

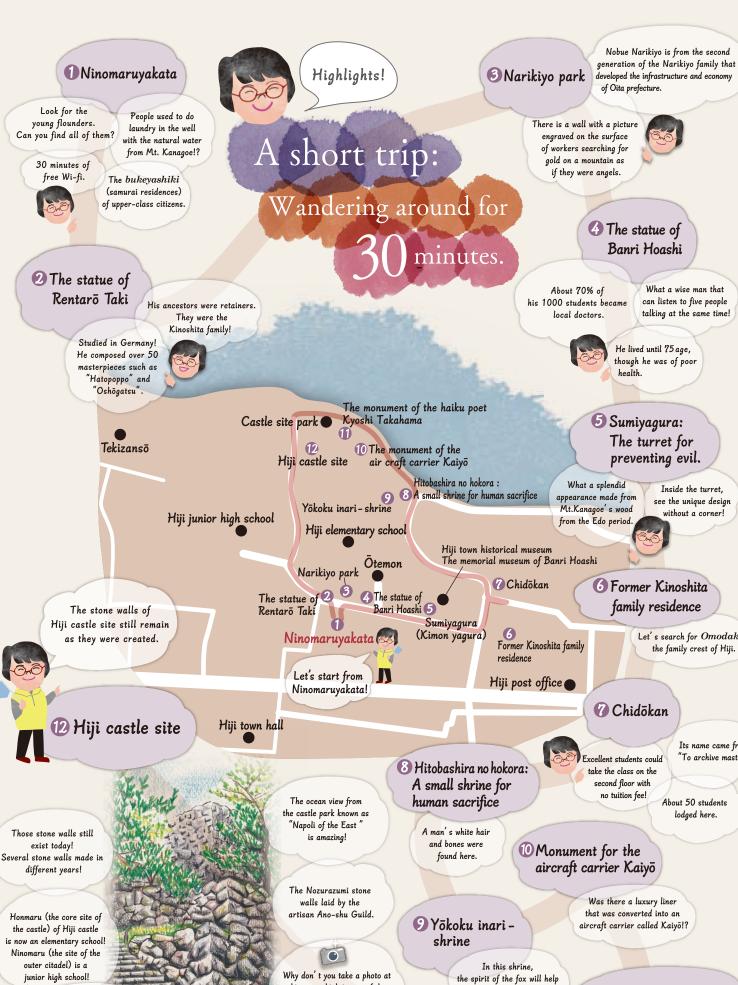
The Genroku no Jisi

a bell from the Genroku period.

is rung by school children

offering seven wishes

at 8:00 every morning. landscape of Kannawa,
Beppu. What a find!



this spot, which is one of the

Oita Hyakkei (the best 100 scenic

spots in Oita) and Beppu Hakkei

(the best 8 scenic spots in Beppu)?

The Yukemuri (hot spring steam)

you escape your bad luck.

11) The monument of the haiku

poet Kyoshi Takahama

Do not miss the haiku monument,

where the following is carved,

"Where fresh water flows, fish will flourish."

Enjoy Omatcha (Japanese green tea)

Relax with Otemae (drinking Japanese green tea) while admiring the beautiful garden of the Fukami residence. You can also enjoy seasonal Wagashi (Japanese sweets) and Omatcha (Japanese green tea) for 400 yen on every 2nd and

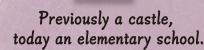


The word "FIJI" appears on a European map from the 16th century. It might have been a strategically important point in "Bungo" (the former name of Oita prefecture.)



OH! How beautiful!

The ocean view from the castle park known as "Napoli of the East" is amazing! You may feel inspired to whisper your feelings to a loved one!



The site of Hiji castle became a place of education. You may be able to hear the sound of old bells rung by school



IAPANESE ART "Kote-e" (Reliefs and words on the plaster walls)

The Kote-e's found around Hiji-town were made by Mr. Aoyagi, who was employed as a master of Kote-e by the local government of Hiji. It is fun exploring the Kote-e's!

Bushido!

Chidokan is the only house of Samurai

learning in Oita that still exists today.



Free Spot! No charge!

Important National Culture Property.



How nice to enter this wonderful place! Do not miss the garden of "Tekizanso", the former Narikiyo residence in Hiji. This house is an



world is waiting for you.

The castle town nearest to Beppu,

the city of many hot springs!

Just 20 minutes from downtown Beppu by

car. Near the calm ocean, another

The only station with a Hello Kitty room!

There are only Hello Kitty amusement one of them.



parks in two places in Japan. Hiji is



One of the three virtues of the Bungo area Sekigaku: The great scholar and Hiji local Banri Hoashi (1778 - 1852)

He Attended Waki Ranshitsu's school in Toyooka Koura and later continued his studies on his own. He studied more than 10 books in Dutch and was versed in several fields such as economy, physics, medical science and astronomy. It is said that his learning was equal to various European scholars.

He became the chief retainer appointed by the lord Toshiatsu Kinoshita in the 3rd year of the Tenpo period (1832) and managed to reconstitute the area's finances. When his life ended at the age of 75, his grave was build in Sao in Hiji town facing Hiji castle, with the inscription "The grave of the great scholar Banri Hoashi".

Kyūritsū and Tosenburon are his most well-known books. He is considered one of the three virtues of Bungo province along side Baien Miura and Tanso Hirose.

Establishment of "Chidokan", the Hiji area's school

The origin of education in the Hiji area was in the Banri and his best students. The flower of education Genroku period. The third lord Toshinaga Kinoshita fully bloomed at the end of the Edo period, when the was a wise ruler and achieved high levels of education Hiji area school Chidōkan was established following and as well as economic development. He also made the ideas of ancient sages inherited through the ages. an effort to promote painting and writing as well as Chidokan was established in the Ninomaru palace (the producing artworks himself. Following his lead and encouragement, the respect for studying gradually increased. The seed planted by Toshinaga eventually grew and produced the great scholar from Hiji, Banri

Banri Hoashi wrote many books of his own and worked to encourage general education in Hiji, as well as revolutionize the governance of the area. For this reason a lot of pupils visited him. As a result, the fame of education in Hiji was greatly increased, thanks to in Hiji and presents it.

outer citadel) of Hiji castle by the 15th lord Toshinori in the fifth year of the Ansei period (1858). Upon taking power he thought that the establishment of the school was very urgent and laid the cornerstone in the fourth year of the Ansei period (1857). It was completed on the 5th of June the following year. He held the opening ceremony on the 18th of August. It opened for the public on the 25th of April in the 27th year of the Heisei period (2015) and this building (a cultural heritage) symbolizes the history of education

o Kitsuki / Ōita airpot

One of the best sellers

is the stuffed toy of the

POMUPOMU-PURIN's

Most popular of

Enjoyable for

all ages!

all is the parade!

TSUMU TSUMU!

Swimming pools

in the summer!

Illumination

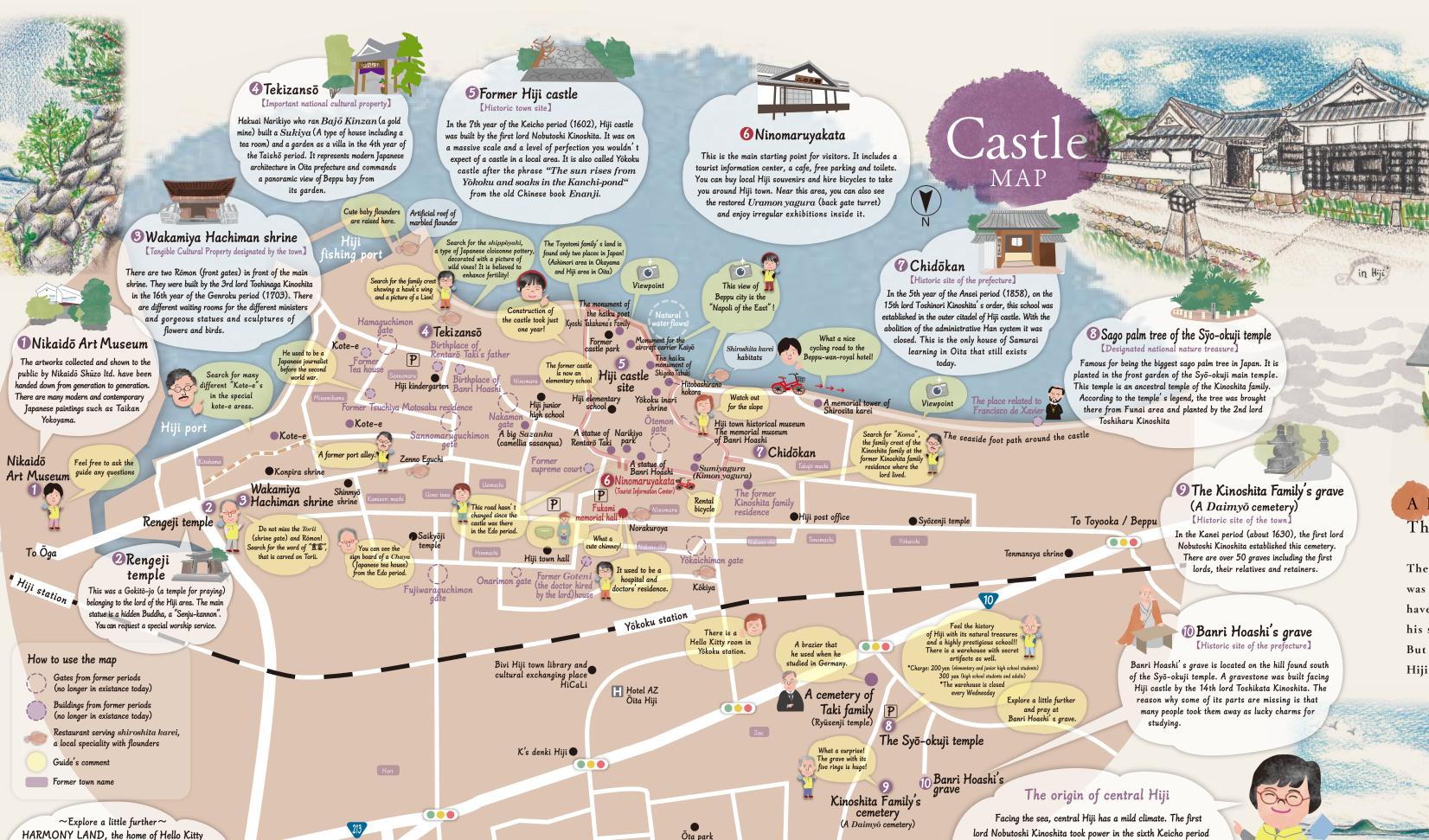
in the winter!

You may also meet

some characters

in the goods shop.

Yökoku station.



Collaborators Beppu Mizobe Gakuen College, Department of Food and Nutrition, Onsen Concierges Course Illustrations with this mark by Usagikko (lives in Hiji)

Tatewaki no shō

Ancestral Temple of the Kinoshita family Kōtokusan Syō-okuji Temple

temple. The first lord Nobutoshi Kinoshita Temple after the Buddhist names of his legal wife Nene) and Nobutoshi's wife Kaga. Most of the graves of the former lords, their relatives and retainers (except the 13th and 16th) temples in Oita prefecture.

This is an ancestral temple of the Kinoshita You can see the biggest sago palm tree in Japan family. Its predecessor was the Saimyoji in front of the main temple. It is said to have been brought there from Funai and planted by changed the name to Kōtokusan Syō-okuji the 2nd lord Toshiharu Kinoshita in the third year of the Meireki period, after he had worked as grandmother Asahi (the mother of Hideyoshi's joban (castle caretaker) in the Funai castle following the death of the lord of Funai castle, Yoshiaki Hineno, in the second year of Meireki (1656). There are also some family treasures are here. It is one of the most magnificent such as Nehanzu (the painting of Buddha Nirvana) in the Syō-okuji family treasure's warehouse in the backyard called "the garden of Sessyu" (Sessyu was a master of ink painting).

A Hiji local The great musician Rentarō Taki

The musician Rentaro Taki passed away when he and produced some of the chief retainers in the Hiji town. The Taki family was part of the nobility familiar he was with Hiji.

was only 23 years and 10 months old. He is said to Hiji area. Though he was born in Tokyo, Rentarō have been the first western composer in Japan. In considered himself to be from Hiji town, since his his short life he produced several masterpieces. father was transferred there for work. In the use But it is hardly known that he was connected to of local melodies in his music, you can hear how

Cemetary of the Taki Family (Ryūsenji temple)

Rentaro Taki is buried in the cemetery of the Taki family, that served in the Hiji area as retainers for 10 generations. The grave is here as well as a memorial statue of Rentaro. His body was first buried with his closest family at the Manju temple in Oita, but was later moved on his descendants' request to the Ryūsenji temple where many of his ancestors are buried.



lord Nobutoshi Kinoshita took power in the sixth Keicho period (1601) and built the castle there. Thanks to this, today's townscape was created. Later the third lord Toshinaga expanded the castle town consisting of the castle, Buke yashiki ("the samurai residence"), Syounin/Cyounin Machi ("the merchant town") and Jisyachi ("the areas for shrines and temples"). Originally the castle town was made in the Edo period, but some changes occurred after the Meiji period.