

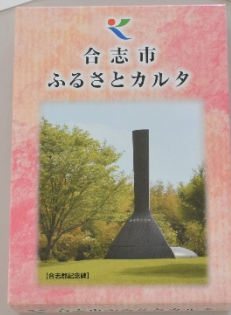
⑩ 大石山
養老山
石の郷

⑨ 永遠の愛
カスミノワの
花言葉

⑧ ヴィーブルは
体育・文化の
総合拠点

⑦ 今町に
渡米仏の
阿弥陀像

⑥ 神代
歌謡
舞臺
演劇
の
ふるさと



【あ】 Koshi County drawn in a vivid illustration

【Illustrated Map of Koshi county】



On a sheet of Japanese paper measuring 60 cm by 62.5cm, roads, villages, and distances of Koshi county are colorfully illustrated, providing an overview of the geography of Koshi County during the Hosokawa domain period. The paper is dated 1845, and is thought to the time when it was created. It is on display at the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 third floor of vivre

“Historical museum” display

【い】 Amida Statue of Buddha brought to Imamachi



【Imamachi Zagumi Amida Nyorai Statue】

This is a Buddha brought to Imamachi in Futago-ward from the Korean Peninsula. Although many works made during the late Goryeo period (915-1392) are fat, this copper statue, hollow inside, is unusual for its slender and tall shape with a straight back. The reproduction is also on display at the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 Amitabha image is kept in “Imamachi”

【 ㄩ̃ 】 Vivre is a comprehensive center for physical education and culture



【vivre】

Vivre, a building located on the east side of Koshi City Hall, opened in 1995 as a comprehensive center for culture and physical education. “Vivre” means “to live” in French. There is a gymnasium, cultural hall, community center, library, historical museum, and a training room.

【parking】 Vivre parking

【 ㄨ̃ 】 Eternal love Floral language of Kasumisou



【Kasumisou】

Kasumisou (gypsophila) is the “City Flower” of Koshi City, and its symbolic meaning is eternal love / pure heart. In Kumamoto Prefecture, which ranks first in Japan in terms of production (as of 2008), this elegant-looking flower is also actively grown in Koshi City. It has many small white flowers on thin, delicate stems, and plays a prominent role in cut flowers such as bouquets flower arrangements.

【お】 A dolmen supported by a big stone

【Nagata Dolmen】



This is a representative dolmen from the first half of the Yayoi period (from the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD). The structure is a large stone placed on top of several stones that form the foundation that is a burial system. This was introduced from the Korean Peninsula, and is common in the Koshi River basin in Kumamoto. This Nagata dolmen tomb is also covered with a large stone of more than 2 meters. It is located near the Nonoshima Civic Center.

【parking】 Nonoshima civic center

【place】 5 minutes walk to “Ozu” from civic center

【か】 "Let's exchange" vibrantly echoes at Hiroo Shrine

【Hiroo Usokae Festival】



【parking】 Aioi ground parking
(No parking during event)

【place】 100m to the north from
“Aioi ground”

Hiroo Sugawara Shrine is located at Hiroo in Aioi district, and the festival is held on November 29th every year. On the day of the festival, the Ujiko (people who live in the same area and believe in the same local deity) are given a numbered tag which they exchange with the people here by saying “Kaemasho” (let's exchange). Then the person who draws the same number at the “Tomitsuki”; a lottery method, gets a prize. The wooden box is inscribed with the characters “The 1st year of Tenpo (1831)” and is still used today.

【き】 Shape of S appeared on the surface of an ancient mirror

【Kise ruins】



Kise ruins are the confirmed remains of the Yayoi period in Kaminosho Ward, consisting of five dwelling sites and trenches surrounding the village. In addition to earthenware and stoneware found, the “S-shaped mirror”, a bronze mirror about 5 cm in diameter, has been excavated. This site is located at the northern end of the Sougamae (outer moat) of Takaba Castle.

【parking】 No parking

【<】 With a single hoe, cultivating the wilderness, pioneer group

【Settlement】



In the prewar and postwar periods when food was scarce, pioneering projects were carried out in Mure-ward (Minami-ward area), Kuroishibaru-ward, Wakahara-ward, Kuroishi-ward, and Shinkai-ward as a measure to secure work for war victims and others. Although most of the land was devastated, the people overcame indescribable hardships and took on the challenge with a pioneering spirit to create hope for tomorrow and for their own livelihood increased food production, and made a significant contribution to self-sufficiency.

【Reclamation monument】 In Wakahara public hall (North of “Nisigoshi library”)

【Shinkai reclamation monument】 Front of Shinkai reclamation.

【け】 Keifuen Restful forest, deep in autumn

【Kikuchi Keifuen】



Kikuchi Keifuen, located north of the Saishun Medical Center, was established as a “sanatorium” in 1909, then renamed “Kyushu Sanatorium” in 1911, finally becoming “National Sanatorium Kikuchi Keifuen” in 1941. This sanatorium was transformed into a place of treatment for patients who are recovering. The residents are making efforts in human rights movements and cultural activities, while dealing with this disease.

【parking】 Kikuchi- keifuen

【place】 Sakae 3796

【こ】 Kokunzo-san, I'll give back double the amount of Fukujyu-sen

【Kokunzo-san】



Kokuzo Bosatsu is enshrined in a cave in Kokuzodani (in Janoo Park), Sho-Ward, and is popularly known as “Kokunzo-san”. Every year on New Year’s Day and January 13th, worshipers come to the shrine to return the 5-yen coin worth more than twice the next year.

【parking】 5minutes walk from “parking of Janoo park”

【place】 Kaminosho ward In the Janoo park

【さ】 For over 300 years, Takaba Shrine has been a place of worship



【Rōmon (tower gate) and the main building at Takaba Hiyoshi Shrine】

Located near Koshi Elementary School, it is said that it was founded in 1200 by Nakahara Morokazu, the founder of Takaba clan. The existing Rōmon is estimated to have been built between the Azuchi-Momoyama period and the Edo period, based on the architectural techniques and carving style. The shrine building was rebuilt during the Hiei period (1704-1711).

【parking】 Parkable several cars

【place】 3minutes walk to north from parking entrance of koshi elementary school

【し】 Training his mind, technique, and body, Fukunohana became a Sekiwake

【Fukunohana (Sekitori)】



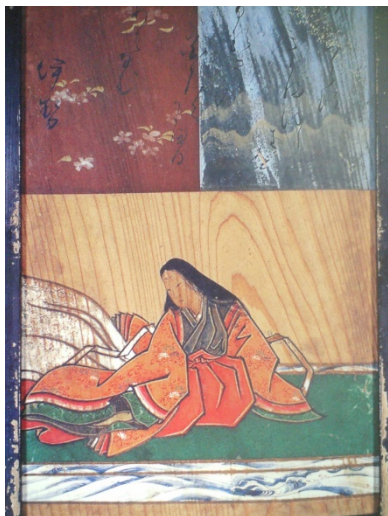
【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 third floor of vivre “Historical museum” display

Fukunohana was a Sekitori (sumo wrestler) born in Toyooka, Koshi village in 1940. His real name was Koichi Matsui (His mother's name Fukushima). Weighing 120kg, and 182.5 cm tall, he was apprenticed to the Dewanoumi sumo stable in 1955. Promoted to Makuuchi division in 1965 for the Autumn Tournament. Until his retirement, he competed 1257 times. The highest rank was Sekiwake, and won the fighting spirit award four times. His trophies and mawashi (loincloth) are displayed in the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【す】 Suya Shrine, recollecting the grace through Ema
at Suya Shrine

【Thirty-six Immortals of Poetry Ema from
Suya Shrine】



The paintings were originally offered to the Suya Shrine in 1792 by Kanjuro Takehara, an official of the Higo clan. They were painted by Yoshikatsu Yano and Yoshiyuki Eto, who were the domain's official painters, and all the waka poems were handwritten by Kanjuro himself. They have been stored in the Koshi City Historical Museum, and part of it is on display.

【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 third floor of vivre “History museum” display

【せ】 The whole rooftop of the sarcophagus
was decorated with triangles

【Sarcophagus】



It is the only ornamental sarcophagus in the city. This house shaped stone coffin is made of Aso Tuff from the mid-Kofun period (around the 5th century). The coffin lid is made of a single rock hollowed out into the shape of a roof, and the coffin body is made of six pieces of stone boards. The entire roof is decorated with parallel triangular patterns carved in lines.

【parking】 No parking

【place】 Aioi (Otsubo ward)

【そ】 Sogamae (large outer moat) goes around Takaba Castle
【Takaba Castle Ruins】



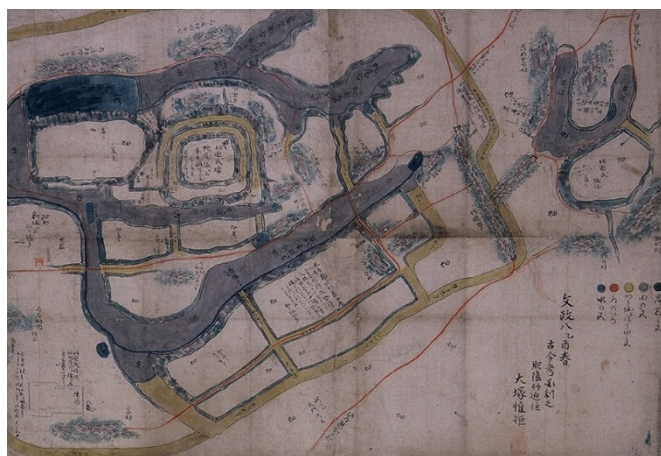
The Takaba Castle is said to have been built by Morokazu Nakahara, who was dispatched as a land steward in the early Kamakura period. The castle was the residence of the Takaba clan for about 320 years and of the Koshi clan for about 80 years, and prospered as a base of governance for the Koshi County area. However, it was destroyed in a battle with the Shimazu clan in 1585. The ruins of Takaba Castle are located in a park in Kaminosho District.

【parking】 Takaba Castle trace twenty

【place】 Kaminosho 227 Takaba Castle trace park

【た】 Takaba Castle painted by Korenori san

【Picture Map of Takaba Castle】



This picture map was drawn by Korenori Otsuka in 1825 consisting of two scrolls with drawings, and is a very valuable material for the size and scope of castle area. It depicts the castle ruins, pavilions, temples, rice paddies, roads, villages, and moats of the Takaba and Koshi eras, along with detailed explanatory text. It is displayed at the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 third floor of vivre “History museum” display

【ち】 Rising off the ground, just below spreads
Kuroishibaru Airfield



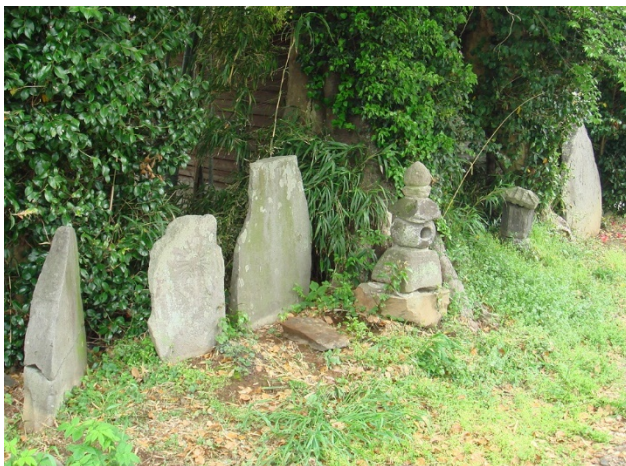
【The site of Kuroishibaru
(Airfield) Hoan-den】

Kuroishibaru Airfield was opened as the Kumamoto Regional Aircraft Crew Training School in the 1938 for Ministry of Communications. Near the end of the war, it became a relay base for the Kamikaze Corps. It is the only existing building in the prefecture with the original “Hoan-den” (a building in which pictures of the Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Rescript on Education were enshrined) from the days of the training school. These remains of Hoan-den are located at Kuroishibaru community center.

【parking】 Kuroisihibaru community center
【place】 Toyooka1900-29

【っ】 A row of monuments at Gonsho-ji Temple

【Itabigun and Sekido of Gonshoji Temple】



There are five stones in the precincts of Gonshoji Temple. The oldest of which is the reverse monument, Amida Sanzon, dated 1525. 130 names, including those of the main monk who built the temple, can be found on the monument. Names of other residents of the town of Takaba are also included, giving us a glimpse into the town in the Middle Ages. Gonshoji Temple is located in Kamimachi in Takaba.

【parking】 Takaba minori nursery school
【place】 Takaba1794

【て】 Kusazumo (sandlot sumo) in the shade of camphor tree over at Tenjinbira

【Camphor tree of Tenjinbira】



This is the largest tree in Koshi City and is located in Kaminosho district. The trunk circumference is 6.18m, and stands 22m high. The branches, approximately 25 meters in length from east to west and north to south, are estimated to be 350 to 400 years old.

【parking】 No parking

【place】 700m to west from Kaminosho public hall

【と】 “Mitarai style” what the earthenware vessel was named

【Mitarai Ruins】



The Mitarai Ruins are located in Otomaru on the east side of Takaba Castle Ruins Park and are widely known as late Joumon Period ruins. Pottery, stone axes, Kofun-era earthenware, and high cups were excavated from this site. At the beginning of the Showa period (1926-1989), the earthenware found here was named “Mitarai-style Pottery,” which has gained the attention at academic conferences.

【parking】 No parking

【place】 Opposite side of otomaru tabako production association joint drying equipment

【な】 On a summer night, Bells are ringing and a Doranger is pulled

【Takaba Kannon Festival】



This is the earliest summer festival in Kumamoto, held the evening of the second Saturday in July every year. A wooden cart called a “doranger,” draped with a curtain, lit with an andon, and loaded with drums, is pulled by young men and dedicated to the Hall in the Takaba Kannon Temple. This festival is held in Kamachi, Shimomachi, and Yokomachi in Takaba.

【parking】 Designated on the day of the festival

【こ】 With the rays of the sun, the house rotates along

【Former Kumamoto Kaishun Hospital -Revolving House with sunlight】



Located in front of the Kikuchi Keifuen’s “Social exchange Hall”, this unique Revolving House was built by Ms. Hannah Liddell, founder of the former Kumamoto Kaishun Hospital. Casters under the floor allow it to rotate with the movement of the sun, and at that time it was used as a place for sunbathing and patient consultation. It was registered as a “National Tangible Cultural Property” in 2008 because of its valuable structure and materials that tell the history of leprosy.

【parking】 Kikuci- keifuen

【place】 Kikuci- keifuen In front of social exchange hall

【ぬ】 The Goddess of Mercy, resides above the Tumulus



【Kuromatsu Burial Mounds】

The Kuromatsu Tumulus group, consisting of six large and small round mounds in the Kuromatsu district of Aioi, is thought to have been built in the Kofun period (around the 5th century). The first Tumulus is enshrined with three stone Buddhas at its peak and is commonly known as the “Nure Kannon Tumulus”. With a diameter of approximately 40m and a height of approximately 7m, it is one of the largest circular tumuli in the prefecture.

【parking】 there is

【place】 Aioi Kuromatsu ward The
Nurekannon old burial mound

【ね】 Lying in a forest of vitality, under blue skies



【Genki-no-Mori Park】

Genki-no-Mori Park is located on the south side of the Izumigaoka housing complex in the southern part of the Koshi city, where the population is growing rapidly. The park was opened to preserve natural greenery, to form a closer community, and to promote fitness and health. The park also has a 600-meter-long path for walking and jogging, plus a playground area with equipment for toddlers. Visitors enjoy the four seasons and can observe wild birds and insects.

【parking】 Genkinomori park (fifty)

【place】 Kikudomi 1909-1090

【の】 Leisurely, overlooking the city from the Mt. Hanko

【Hankoyama (Park)】



There is a 124.3m high satoyama landscape on the north side of Suginamidai housing complex. The park has become a nice relaxing space showing beautiful capture even in the urban area. There is a walking trail, a spacious lawn that can be used for events, and an observation deck which lets visitors enjoy the view of the city. Interesting insects and wild birds can be found in the sawtooth oak and other trees, making it an ideal place for nature observation.

【parking】 Hanko mountain park (sixty)

【place】 Kikudomi 1639-9 North of Suginamidai housing complex

【は】 Hattanbaru, where the ancient pit dwellings remain

【Remains of Hattanbaru】



This site is located at Hiroo / Aioi, is a complex site dating from the Joumon to the Heian period (from 13,000 BC to the end of the 12th century). In addition to earthenware from each period, stone tools from the Joumon period, with iron tools, bronze mirrors, glass beads, moat encirclements, and pit dwelling sites from the Yayoi period, square perforated trench tombs, round burial mounds, and box-shaped stone coffins from the Kofun period, and pit dwelling sites from the Nara and the Heian period were found. The excavated artifacts are displayed in the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【parking】 Aioi ground

【place】 North to 100m from Aioi ground

【ウ】 In Hirashima, vibrant sound echoes by a big drum

【Hirashima's big drum】



This huge drum is kept in the Sakae Civic Center, and is said to have been dedicated in 1771, on the occasion of the completion ceremony for Jokiji Temple. It is made of a single piece of hollowed-out zelkova wood, with a diameter of 134cm and a body circumference of 420cm. Names such as Heiemon, Rihei, Ujiro, Hikojiro, and Zenjiro are inscribed on the drum.

【parking】 Sakae civic center

【place】 Sakae civic center

【ス】 Shaving big stones to make axes at Futago Mountain

【Futagoyama Stone Tool Manufacturing Ruins】



This is a stone artifact site, located south of Nishigoshi Chuo Elementary School, where there are remains of stone ax production from the late-end of the Joumon Period. Stone tools have been excavated from the sites nearby, and it was designated as a National Historic Site in 1972 as it was valuable in understanding the extent of trade and production process at that time. In addition, there are two round tombs and the remains of a gun battery from the Seinan War.

【parking】 refer to Koshi city HP

【place】 South of Nisigoshi chuo elementary school

【〜】 Benten's fitness spa, is the Yu palace

【Yu palace Benten】



Located near Mt. Benten, Yu Palace Benten is one of the largest and most spacious health spas in Kumamoto. The spring water is sodium bicarbonate chloride, which gives excellent bathing effects since it helps to keep the body warm. There is also a heated indoor swimming pool and a training gym available year-round, as well as an outside ground golf course.

【parking】 Yu palace Benten(two hundred of car)

【place】 Nonoshima 2441-1

【ほ】 Jizo Statues with full of Hougyu's wishes

【Jizo Statues with full of Hougyu' s wishes】



【parking】 Just Fureai-kan(thirty)

【place】 Suya2251-1

In the 18th century, a monk named Hougyu erected stone Jizo statues in various places in Kumamoto. 107 Jizo and 8 unnumbered Jizo have been confirmed. There are three Hougyu Jizo in the city, located at the southeast intersection of Yagu Shrine in Hokazono Nonoshima, by the road south of the Koshi City Health and Welfare Center, and in the back of the Kamisuya Post Office.

【ま】 Manga books, all-you-can-read at Manga Museum



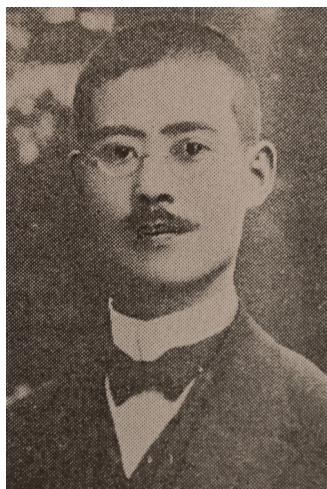
【parking】 Nisigoshi library

【place】 Miyosi 1661-265

【Koshi MangaMuseum】

Located on the north side of the Nishigoshi Library, this museum has a collection of approximately 70,000 manga books such as satirical manga from the Meiji period, rental comics, and modern monographs. About 15,000 comic books carefully chosen from the 1960s to the present are available for unlimited reading. Grown-ups can enjoy nostalgic manga and young visitors can meet interesting manga while learning about the history and culture of Kumamoto.

【み】 Three Trees sent to his hometown by Isei Otsuka



-His full-dress uniform-

【parking】 Vivre parking

【place】 third floor of vivre
“History museum” display

【Isei Otsuka】

Born in Kamimachi, Takaba in 1884, Isei Otsuka was a great man who was active in the national government and served as a prefectural governor and a member of the House of Peers. He gave a lecture at his former school, Takaba Elementary School, saying, “I will plant three trees of honesty, hard work, and courage for my alma mater. I hope you will nurture them well.” His monument of honor was erected at the site of the former Takaba Elementary School.

【む】 A plain spreads beneath Mt. Mureyama, Juzugahara

【Mt. Mureyama】



Mt. Mureyama, located southwest of AMB Kumamoto, is 145 meters above sea level. The entire mountain has been an object ancient times, and “Gon-gen-san” is enshrined at the top. When people climbed to the top, they took a pebble in their hand, tapped the three-story stone pagoda in turn, and chanted “Gon-gen-san” as they worshipped him. The hollow between Mt. Mureyama and Mt. Hanko is called “Juzugahara” and there is an old tale about the name of the place as well.

【parking】 No parking

【place】 Toyooka

【め】 Japanese Killfish, fireflies and river crabs live in the Ja-no-o Park

【Japanese Killfish, fireflies and river crabs live in the Ja-no-o Park】



【parking】 Janoo park(twenty)

【place】 Kaminosyo

Located northeast of Takaba Castle Ruins Park, this park offers beautiful scenery in all four seasons and is home to aquatic life and insects. In summer, visitors can enjoy the surreal and beautiful glow of fireflies. The name “Ja-no-o (snake tail)” was given to the area including the source of the Okogi River because of the narrow width of the river, which resembles the tail of a snake.

【🍷】 Forests and green grass spreads wide in the Country Park

【Prefectural Agricultural Park (Country Park)】



Located near Miyoshi Station of Kumamoto Electric Railway, there is a park designed to deepen understanding of agriculture from the three perspectives of “learning,” “playing,” and “feeling free”. It is one of the most popular leisure spots in the prefecture, holding events such as the Planting Festival and Rose Festival throughout the year. Many families visit the park to enjoy the large lawn and green forest, making it one of the best leisure spots in Kumamoto.

【parking】 Agurciulture park” Country park”

【place】 Sakae3802-4

【🌿】 Soft sunlight filtering through the sawtooth oak trees

【Sawtooth Oak Trees】



The sawtooth oak is the “city tree” and is a deciduous tree whose name is derived from “Kunugi” gives children dreams (making acorns into little tops, and other make-believe games) in the fall. The sawtooth Oak is also a useful tree where insects gather, acorns are harvested, leaves are used as leaf mold, and the tree also becomes the raw wood to grow shiitake mushrooms.

【ゆ】 “Bentensan” a message came from the heavenly maiden

【Bentensan Park】



Located east of the Kita-Kumamoto Smart IC, Bentensan is the highest mountain in the city (145.7 m), is an observatory at the top, playground equipment and a circular path in the park, and the entire mountain and the large stone at the top have been worshiped as a god since ancient times. It is said that the goddess Benten was first enshrined at the time of Prince Shotoku. Hakuten, a monk at Airakuji Temple had a dream where purple clouds trailed and beautiful music echoed, and a heavenly maiden appeared to him in his dream.

【parking】 Benten mountain park

【place】 Nonosima 1990

【よ】 The Suyagoya Festival held under the guardianship of four Jizo statues

【Suyagoya Jizo Festival】



The festival is held in August every year to pray for traffic safety and to deepen interaction among local residents, with four Jizo statues standing by to watch over them. The festival has continued for about 50 years since the end of the Meiji period. After a brief interruption, it was revived in 1976, and is crowded with entertainment and stalls.

※This festival has been being canceled.

【parking】 The festival is currently suspended

【5】 Ancient man sleeping in a side cave until his next life

【 Toyooka Miyamoto Tunnel Caves】



These grave sites from the Kofun period (about 1,500 years old) are located along the Okogi (Shiohitashi) river in the north of the Takaba Hiyoshi Shrine . In addition to 31 human bones, shell rings made of mussels, gold rings, glass beads, and gradient beads, plus armor and harnesses were excavated . A tour route and explanatory signboards are at the site, and the ornaments and armor are on display at the Koshi City Historical Museum.

【parking】 Koshi chubu nursery school parking
【place】 Toyooka

【7】 A dignified stone tablet standing on Otsubotsukayama burial mound

【Otsubotsukayama Burial Mound】



It is a round burial mound dating from the mid-Kofun period (around the 5th century), located in the Otsuboward in Aioi district. It is approximately 30m in diameter and 4m high, and although the sides of the mound have been slightly excavated, it retains much of its original appearance as when it was built. The stone on the top is said to be the lid of the coffin, and the internal structure is thought to be either a box-type stone coffin or a pit-type stone chamber.

【parking】 No parking
【place】 Aioi Otsubo

【る】 Lily-colored evening sun reflects Myosenji Park

【Myosenji Park】



Myosenji Temple was located on the north-side of Nishisuya housing complex by the Suya Shrine. It is said that the Suya family, descended from the Kikuchi clan in the Middle Ages, built this temple in the hope that the spring water would never cease to flow. Myosenji Park has a path around the perimeter for jogging and walking, a water pond for playing, playground equipment for children, and health equipment for exercise, making it a valuable place for local residents to relax and improve their health.

【parking】 Myosenji park(ten)

【place】 Suya 732-2(Myosenji park)

【れ】 Transmutations of fortune continued at Ionji Temple

【Ionji Ruins】



Located in the Kamimachi district in Takaba, Ionji Temple was abandoned in the early Meiji period. It is thought to have been established during the Choutoku era (995-998), and gravestones of monks, monuments, and bodhisattvas have been found in the surrounding bamboo grove. There is a reverse monument of Chikatame Koshi, the 15th generation of the Koshi clan, and a tablet dated 1493, the oldest in the city.

【parking】 Takaba minori nursery school

【place】 2minutes walk to north from Gonsyoji Temple

【ろ】 6,000 students inherited Kudo and Hirata's teachings.

【Koshi Gijuku】



Koshi Gijuku, a private school, was established in Kuromatsu, Aioi, in 1892 by Saichi Kudo and Ichiju Hirata, and over the 58 years until its closure in 1950, 6,590 students learned at the school. Students from the neighborhood and outside the prefecture (country) gathered at the school to participate in the “Agriculture and Mind” education program.

【parking】 near the Koshi-gijyuku trace entrance

【place】 Aioi Kuromatsu3413

(Need the visit permission because of private land ☎096-248-5555)

【わ】 Polishing skills Kuroishi Jizutsu Ruins of fire range



【Kuroishi Jizutsu】

In 1636, five Jizutsu (“gun corps”) were stationed between Bungo Highway and the Kikuchi Oukan. Kuroishi Jizutsu was one of them. While usually engaged in farming, they performed their duties inside Kumamoto Castle for about five days a month. At that time, there were two bullet stops (tsukiyama=shooting target embankments) in this location, from which gun shells were excavated. The map shows the Kuroishi area at the time of the jizutsu placement.

【parking】 No parking

【place】 West of Kuroishi station