UNESCO World Heritage

# SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

Birthplace of the Meiji Restoration

UNESCO World Heritage YAKUSHIMA

JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

ACCESS GUIDE MAP

# KAGOSHIMA

Saigo Takamori

## Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution Guide App Passport

The Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution Guide App is now available. It provides fun, easy to understand information on industrial cultural heritage sites and the various areas in Kagoshima.

AR MAP

Map QR

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015

website
http://www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com/

Produced / Supervised by National Congress of Industrial Heritage
info@sangyoisankokuminkaigi.com TEL: 03-3359-2005

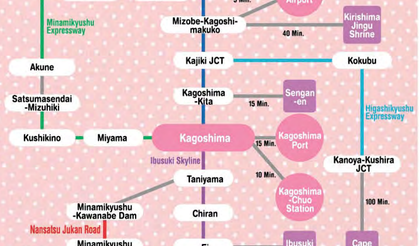
## Access

### Airplane

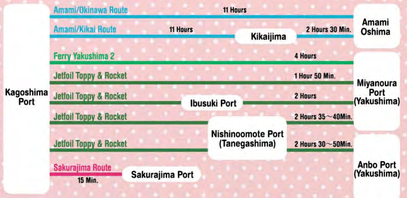
### Railway

### Car

Public road




### Ferry • High-speed vessel




この地図の作成に当たっては、国土地理院長の承認を得て、同院発行の50万分1地方図、20万5千分1地形図及び電子地形図25000を使用した。(承認番号 平29情使、第444-160号)　この地図の作成に当たっては、国土地理院長の承認を得て、同院発行の数値地図50mメッシュ(標高)を使用した。(承認番号 平29情使、第445-795号)

©Yakushima Environmental and Cultural Foundation

# KAGOSHIMA

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### Legend

- Batteries used in the Anglo-Satsuma War
- Roadside Station

SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Component Part
- Visitor Center Information Center
- Local Historical Facility

### 1 Sogi Power Plant Ruins B-2

With a height of 210 m, the Sogi-no-taki-Falls is referred to by some as the Niagara of the East. During from May to September, the remains of the Sogi Power Plant Ruins reveal themselves. ●Okuchimiyahito, Isa City ☎0995-28-2600 (Sogi-no-taki-Falls Tourist Information Center)

### 2 Izumi-Fumoto Samurai Residences B-2

Izumi-Fumoto was the largest defense stronghold of the Satsuma Domain. The town has been designated as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings. ●Fumoto-cho, Izumi City ☎0996-68-1390(Izumi-Fumoto History Museum)

### 3 Yamagano Gold Mine C-2

From 1751 to 1829, Yamagano Gold Mine was the greatest source of gold in all of Japan. Today, many historical artifacts remain that illustrate its glorious past. ●Kamino, Yokogawa-cho, Kirishima City ☎0995-64-0708 (Society & Education Department, Kirishima City)

### 4 Kirishima Jingu Shrine D-3

The deity Ninigi-no-Mikoto, who, in a myth known as Tenson Korin, is said to have descended from heaven to Japan, was once enshrined in this shrine. ●2608-5 Kirishimataguti, Kirishima City ☎0995-57-0001 (Kirishima Jingu Shrine)

### 5 Chiran Samurai Residence Complex B-5

This "Little Kyoto" in Satsuma captures over 270 years of history. The area has been designated as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings. ●13731-1 Kori, Chiran-cho, Minamikyushu City ☎0993-58-7878

### 6 Arahira Tenjin (Sugawara Jinja Shrine) C-5

This shrine is located on a rock formation (Tenjinshima) that juts out into the sea like an island. It offers a beautiful view of the coastline, as well as 180 degrees. ●Tenjin-cho, Kanoya City ☎0994-31-1121 (Hometown PR Department, Kanoya City)

### 7 Mizonokuchi Cave D-3

The spring waters of the Kirishima mountain range have eroded the earth for thousands of years to create this cave, one of the natural heritages of Kagoshima Prefecture. ●Near 4907 Shimotakarabe, Takarabe-cho, Soo City ☎0986-76-8282 (Commerce and Tourism Department, Soo City)

### Batteries used in the Anglo-Satsuma War

Former Site of the Nejime Battery C-6

These artillery batteries, positioned around Kinko Bay, were used to fire on the approaching British navel fleet during the Anglo-Satsuma War of 1863. The war was sparked by the Namamugi Incident, in which a British man was deemed to have disrespected the retinue of the lord of Satsuma and therefore killed, and involved fighting over how to resolve and provide compensation for the incident. As a result, the Satsuma and the British each held the other side in high esteem, fostering a mutual desire to learn more about each other and bringing the two sides closer together.

Former Site of the Shinkoto Battery Back F-1

### Special Attack Forces and Kagoshima's Youth

Near the end of World War II, Kagoshima was on the frontlines of the defense of the Japanese mainland, and many military bases were located there.

### 9 Chiran Peace Museum B-5

The Chiran Peace Museum was built on the former site of a special attack force base. It exhibits many valuable artifacts of 1,036 pilots who died conducting special attacks near the end of World War II. ●17981 Kori, Chiran-cho, Minamikyushu City ☎0993-83-2525

### Geoparks in Kagoshima

### 15 Kirishima Geopark C-2

Kirishima Geopark is a region consisting of over 20 active volcanoes, centered on Mt. Kirishima, spread across Miyazaki Prefecture and Kagoshima Prefecture.

### 16 Sakurajima-Kinkowan Geopark B-4, C-4

Sakurajima-Kinkowan Geopark is an area that includes Sakurajima, an active volcano, as well as the sea area of Kinko Bay, which was created by volcanic activity. Prevention and mitigation measures are in place, and many people live here.

### 17 Mishima Kikai Caldera Geopark A-7

Comprising Takeshima, Kuroshima and Iojima, this geopark is home to the Kikai Caldera, the remnants of the largest eruption on the Earth of the past 10,000 years.

### 18 Mt.Kaimondake B-6

Mt. Kaimondake is an active volcano on the southern tip of the Satsuma Peninsula. The peak offers a breathtaking panoramic view that includes all of Kagoshima's top sightseeing spots.※2626 Kaimon Juccho, Ibusuki City ☎0993-32-5566 (Administrative Department, Kaimon Sanroku Fureai Park)

### Kagoshima, the Land of Onsen

Kagoshima Prefecture ranks second in the country in number of wellsprings with over 2,700, and over 225 million liters of hot spring waters gush forth each day. Showcased here are two of Kagoshima's largest onsen areas. Get the most out of this land of onsen!

### 19 Ibusuki Sunamushi Onsen C-5,C-6

This is a highly popular travel destination where visitors can envelop themselves in sand and work up a great sweat in a kind of natural, geothermal sauna. ●Seyuri Sand Bath ●3339-3 Yamagawafukumoto, Ibusuki City ●Saraku Sand Bath Hall ●5-25-18 Yunohama, Ibusuki City ☎0993-23-3900

### 20 Kirishima Onsen C-3

Kirishima onsen is home to four hot spring villages that each have distinctive water conditions and atmospheres. One of them, Kirishima Onsen Village, consists of varying sizes and types of Onsen. [Kirishima Onsen Tourist Information Center] ●8878-114 Takachiho, Makizono-cho, Kirishima City ☎0995-78-2115

Very close by

### 21 Shiobitashi Onsen Ryoma Park C -3

Sakamoto Ryoma and his wife Oryo were the first couple in Japan to go on a honeymoon. They bathed in restorative waters here.●3606 Shukukubota, Makizono-cho, Kirishima City ☎0995-76-0007

### Satsuma Students Take the First Step in Japan's Modernization

In 1865, one-and-a-half years after the Anglo-Satsuma War, a number of young people from Satsuma were sent to Britain to study cutting-edge technologies and acquire other advanced knowledge. They would go on to contribute enormously to Japan's modernization.

Both items are part of the collection of Shoko Shuseikan Museum

▲Satsuma Students

First photo: (Back) Hatakeyama Yoshinari, Takami Yaichi, Murahashi Hisanari, Togo Ainoshin, Nagoya Tokinari (Front) Mori Arinori, Matsumura Junzo, Nakamura Hironari

Second photo: (Back) Asakura Moriaki, Machida Sanetsumi, Sameshima Naonobu, Terashima Munenori, Yoshida Kiyonari (Front) Takarabe Saneyuki, Machida Hisanari, Nagasawa Kanaye

### 22 Satsuma Students Museum A-3

A number of young people from Satsuma were sent to Britain to study Western technologies. This museum was built to commemorate the lives of those students and record of their achievements and contribution to future generations. ●4930 Hashima, Ichikikushikino City ☎0996-35-1865

### Kagoshima's Tremendous Train Lines

#### Sightseeing Train


©Kirishima City

**JR Isaburo / Shinpei Limited Express**

It stops at Okoba Station along the way, which is known for being the only station in Japan to have a switchback in the middle of a loop for dealing with the steep incline.


©Kirishima City

**JR Hayato no Kaze Limited Express**

This nostalgic sightseeing train has a jet-black exterior and a warm, wooden interior. Along the way, passengers can see Sakurajima by Kinko Bay from the observation area.

©P.K.N

**JR Ibusuki no Tamatebako Limited Express**

The theme of this sightseeing train is the tale of Urashima Taro. The train offers a unique contraption that creates white smoke like the Tamatebako box in the aforementioned tale.

©K.P.V.B

**Orange Restaurant Sightseeing Train on the Hisatsu Orange Railway**

Passengers on this sightseeing train can enjoy seasonal dishes from Kumamoto and Kagoshima, while taking in the spectacular scenery along Kyushu's western coastline.

©Kagoshima Prefecture

#### Nostalgia and Nature on the Hisatsu Line

These railway lines have captured the hearts of many travelers, thanks to their many charms, from stunning views along the way, to clever mechanisms for traversing mountains, such as switchbacks, loops, and retro stations. Enjoy this retro world colored by the legacy of the modernization of Japan.

©Sasaki Satoru

A Private Beach by the Station?
Hisatsu Orange Railway
**1 Satsuma-Taki Station A-3**

©Sasaki Satoru

Sakurajima and the Ocean
Nippo Line
**2 Ryugamizu Station C-4**

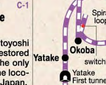
©K.P.V.B

JR's Southernmost Station
Ibusuki-Makurazaki Line
**3 Nishi-Oyama Station B-6**

©Kagoshima Prefecture

**4 Hitoyoshi Locomotive Depot C-1**

Located near Hitoyoshi Station and restored in 2017, this is the only functioning stone locomotive depot in Japan.


©K.P.V.B

**5 Okoba Station C-1**

This is the only station in Japan to employ both a switchback and a loop, and mechanisms for handling inclines, which is a testament to the difficulty of traversing Mt. Yatake.

©K.P.V.B

**6 Traversing Mt. Yatake on the Hisatsu Line C-2**

This location is known as one of the three most scenic stretches of railroad in Japan, offering beautiful views.

©K.P.V.B

**7 Kareigawa Station C-3**

This is the oldest wooden station house in Kagoshima Prefecture. It has also been placed first in the rankings for best Kyushu "ekiben" three years running.



UNESCO World Heritage

# YAKUSHIMA

Together with Shirakami-Sanchi, this was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site in December 1993. Around 21% of Yakushima is registered as a natural heritage area.

Ramsar Convention Registered Area

World Natural Heritage Site

©K.P.V.B

### 1 Jomon-sugi Cedar

The forests of Yakushima are filled with ancient Yakusugi that are over 1,000 years old. The Jomon-sugi Cedar is famous for being the oldest and largest of the Yakusugi to have been recorded.

### 2 Wilson Stump

The stump was named after Ernest Wilson, a botanist who brought it to the attention of the rest of the world.

©K.P.V.B

### 3 Daio-sugi Cedar

The Daio-sugi Cedar has a hollow in it with an entrance. It was the largest Yakusugi before the discovery of the Jomon-sugi Cedar.

©K.P.V.B

### 4 Meoto-sugi Cedar

The branches of the Meoto-sugi Cedar resemble husband and wife ("meoto" in Japanese) holding hands.


©K.P.V.B

### 5 Trolley railroad

Around 8 km in length, this old railroad track leads up to the Jomon-sugi Cedar.


©K.P.V.B

### 6 Mt. Miyanouradake

Located in the center of the island, Mt. Miyanouradake is the tallest peak in Kyushu.

©K.P.V.B

### 7 Nagata-inakahama Beach

Known for being a nesting ground for sea turtles, registered Ramsar Convention site.

©K.P.V.B

### 8 Shiratani Unsui-kyo Gorge

You can enjoy Yakusugi, moss forest and streams in this beautiful forest.

©K.P.V.B

### 9 Hirauchi Kaichu Onsen

You can enter this hot spring during low tide. It offers beautiful views of the ocean.

©K.P.V.B

### 10 Oko-no-taki Falls

Oko-no-taki Falls has been chosen as one of the top 100 waterfalls in Japan.


©K.P.V.B

### 11 Yakushima World Heritage Conservation Center

It shows the World Heritage properties of Yakushima.

©K.P.V.B

### 12 Yakusugi Museum

This tells all about Yakusugi, from their history to their relationship with humans.

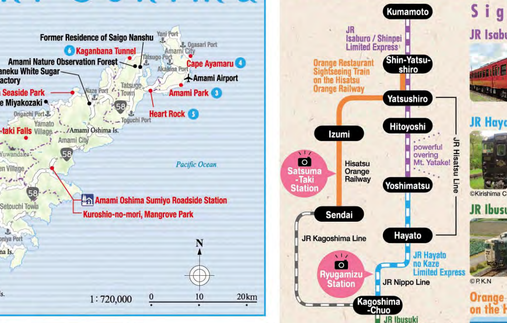

©K.P.V.B

### 13 Yakushima Environmental and Cultural Village Center

It presents wide-ranging information about Yakushima.

# Amami Oshima

Amami Rabbit




### 1 Materiya-no-taki Falls

This mystic waterfall is located within Amami Forestopolis. Seeing the shadow cast by the sun shining in the waterfall basin moves you.


©K.P.V.B

### 2 Ohama Seaside Park

This is a swimming beach which has walking trails and an observation tower in Naze, Amami City. It is famous for its sunset and for the nests of sea turtles.


©K.P.V.B

### 3 Amami Park

Amami Park serves as a sightseeing hub for all of the Amami Islands. It introduces their nature, history, culture, industries, and so on.


©K.P.V.B

### 4 Cape Ayamaru

Cape Ayamaru offers a stunning vista of sea coral. "Ayamaru" is named after "mari" which means ball in English.


©K.P.V.B

### 5 Heart Rock

This natural heart-shaped tidal pool is only visible at low tide. This popular hidden sightseeing spot is a must-visit for couples.


©K.P.V.B

### 6 Kaganbana Tunnel

This is a short tunnel. For a few days in a year, the setting sun lines up perfectly with the tunnel, resembling the eye of dragon.


©K.P.V.B

A C T I V I T Y

### Kuroshio-no-mori, Mangrove Park (Amami Oshima Sumiyo Roadside Station)

This is the second largest primeval mangrove forest in Japan. Canoeing along the waterways in and among the mangroves is highly recommended.


©Kazuya Otsu

### Whale Watching

This dynamic expression of nature can only be witnessed in winter. Most of the whales around Amami Oshima are humpback whales, and seeing them with their young or in groups is a thrill that is beyond words.

### Diving

The seas around Amami make for world-class diving spots with diverse scenery. Find yourself surrounded by beautifully clear waters. If you're looking for more than just snorkeling, try diving freely in the blue ocean.



Produced/Supervised by National Congress of Industrial Heritage http://www.japansmeijiindustrialrevolution.com/ TEL: 03-3359-2005

UNESCO World Heritage

# SITES OF JAPAN's MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

AREA 2 **Kagoshima**

- INFANCY
- IRON AND STEEL
- SHIPBUILDING

Japan industrialized rapidly between the second-half of the 19th century and the start of the 20th century, forming the basis for an industrial nation. There are 23 heritage sites located in 8 prefectures and 11 cities throughout Japan, that act as records of this industrialization. Kagoshima's features valuable assets of ironmaking, steelmaking and shipbuilding from the early days of Japanese industrialization.

Treasured Family Sword of the Shimadzu Clan (Satsuma Domain)
This national treasure belongs to Terukuni Jinja Shrine and is currently in the custody of Reimeikan. (Photo: courtesy of Terukuni Jinja Shrine)

Former Shuseikan

The oldest extant Western-style factory in Japan

## A Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory (Shoko Shuseikan Museum) B-2 FrontB-4

Located in a former machinery factory built in 1865, Shoko Shuseikan Museum was opened as a history museum in 1923. The museum tells the history of the Shimadzu clan and the Shuseikan industrial complex, and houses and displays around 10,000 artifacts, most of which originated from the Shimadzu clan itself.

Former Shuseikan

The Satsuma Domain endeavored to cast iron cannons

## B Remains of a Reverberatory Furnace B-2 FrontB-4

These are the remains of a reverberatory furnace built by the 28th head of the Shimadzu clan, Nariakira, for casting iron cannons. In 1851, Nariakira launched the Shuseikan industrial complex, including building a reverberatory furnace for casting iron cannons for protecting Kagoshima and the Ryukyu Islands, which were under the control of the Satsuma Domain, from the fearsome threat of the Western powers.

Former Shuseikan

The earliest Western-style construction of note in Japan

## C Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence (Current Ijinkan) B-2 FrontB-4

This building was constructed in 1867 in order to house British engineers who had been invited to work as supervisors at the Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence.

A charcoal kiln that produced the white charcoal used as fuel in the reverberatory furnace

## D Terayama Charcoal Kiln B-2 FrontC-4

This kiln was built in 1858 for producing white charcoal, a variety that is a particularly strong source of heat, for fueling reverberatory furnaces. It is said that the kiln was located in Terayama due to the abundance of white-charcoal-producing timber near Shuseikan.

A water channel secured to power the water wheel

## E Sekiyoshi Sluice Gate of Yoshino Leat B-2 FrontB-4

This is the former sluice gate for the waterway built for providing water needed to power the various mills at Shuseikan. From here, the water was carried around 7 km.

## b The House

This house served as a secondary residence in the Edo Period, and temporarily as the primary residence from the Meiji Period onwards. It was also used as a guest house for hosting distinguished domestic and overseas guests. Various historical photographs and furnishings are on display, illustrating the way of life of the heads of the Shimadzu clan.

## a Sengan-en

Sengan-en was built in 1658 by the Shimadzu clan. It is known for its spectacular view, with Kinko Bay and Sakurajima serving as grand substitutes for the pond and artificial hill typical of Japanese gardens, as well as certain Chinese aesthetic, which was befitting of the Shimadzu clan, which traded with China via the Ryukyus.

## c Kagoshima World Cultural Heritage Orientation Center

Visitors to this facility can learn about the story of Satsuma's modernization, led by the 28th head of the Shimadzu clan, Nariakira. Visitors can look out through the glass walls to see the foundations of an Edo-Period reverberatory furnace and compare it to the elaborately crafted replica.

## d Satsuma Kiriko Glassworks

Satsuma Kiriko is characterized by bright colors, delicate cuts, and gradation. The artform virtually died out from the time of the Satsuma Rebellion, but was successfully revived in 1985. Visitors can observe the entire process, from the glass being blown, to its cutting and polishing.

## FORMER SHUSEIKAN

1:8,500
0 100 200 300m

- A Component Part Former Shuseikan Machinery Factory (Shoko Shuseikan Museum)
- B Component Part Remains of a Reverberatory Furnace
- b The House
- a Sengan-en
- C Kagoshima World Cultural Heritage Orientation Center
- 12 Former office of Shimadzu Serigano Gold Mine (Starbucks Coffee Kagoshima Sengan-en)
- Remains of Kagoshima Spinning Mill
- Satsuma Kiriko Glassworks d
- Shimadzu Satsuma Kiriko Gallery Shop Iso Kogeikan (Former Shimadzu Clan Yoshino Tree Nursery)
- Former Site of Iso Shipyard
- Iso Beach 2
- Former Site of Takinoue Gunpowder Works
- C Component Part Former Kagoshima Foreign Engineer's Residence (Current Ijinkan)
- Tsurugane Jinja Shrine
- Onkoo Jinja Shrine
- Iso-tenjin Sugawara Jinja Shrine

Birthplace of the Rising Sun Flag

## The Shimadzu Clan and Shipbuilding

A model of the Shohei-maru
part of the collection of Shoko Shuseikan Museum

### Shohei-maru and the Creation of the Rising Sun Flag

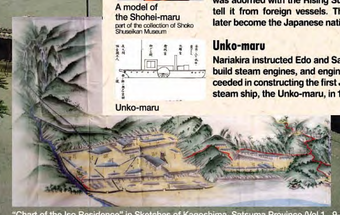
The Shohei-maru was the second Western-style sail ship constructed in 1854. It was adorned with the Rising Sun Flag to tell it from foreign vessels. This would later become the Japanese national flag.



Unko-maru

### Unko-maru

Nariakira instructed Edo and Satsuma to build steam engines, and engineers succeeded in constructing the first Japanese steam ship, the Unko-maru, in 1855.

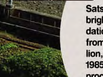


"Chart of the Iso Residence" in Sketches of Kagoshima, Satsuma Province (Vol 1., 9-2-2)
Takeo Nabeshima family archives, in the custody of Takeo City

Map QR These 2D codes offer local information readable to humans and computers. They're designed to include an easy-to-understand map for people, as well as provide accurate maps and a variety of local information when scanned using a smartphone app. This information can also be transferred to in-car GPS systems and mapping applications for route guidance.







## Who Were the Shimadzu Clan?

The origins of the Shimadzu clan began around 800 years ago, when Koremune no Tadahisa was entrusted by Minamoto no Yoritomo with protecting the Shimadzu Estate and subsequently bestowed the family name "Shimadzu." Until the domain-based system was reformed into the prefectural system in 1871 and the 29th head of the clan, Tadayoshi, resigned as governor, the Shimadzu clan continuously ruled all of southern Kyushu. In the Edo Period, the Shimadzu clan conquered the Ryukyu Kingdom and, even after the shogunate ordered the closure of Japan to the outside world, the clan was still permitted to conduct trade with China in the Ryukyus. Goods and information from the outside world also made it to Satsuma via the Ryukyus, giving rise to a multicultural influence and avant-garde culture in southern Kyushu.

### Shimadzu Nariakira

Nariakira was the 28th head of the Shimadzu clan and a key figure during the final years of the Tokugawa shogunate. Greatly concerned by the Western powers' colonial policies and advances into Asia, Nariakira sought to introduce Western science, technology, and systems to transform Japan. To that end, he launched the first Japanese industrial complex, Shuseikan, in Satsuma, which was central to the development of a wide range of industries.

Globe belonging to Shimadzu Nariakira
part of the collection of Shoko Shuseikan Museum

Sengan-en crane lantern (used for experiments in gas lighting)

### Jigen-ryu Swordsmanship

There are two styles of Jigen-ryu Swordsmanship, which is the most well-known form of martial art in Satsuma. One, begun by Togo Shigekata, was Jigen-ryu or Togo Jigen-ryu and was widespread among upper-class samurai. The other, Nodachi Jigen-ryu or Yakumaru Jigen-ryu, was common among lower-class samurai. Visitors to the Jigen-ryu Swordsmanship Exhibition Room can learn all about the two styles.

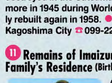
### Kyokusui-no-en

Kyokusui-no-en is an ancient custom in which participants compose poetry by Kyokusui (a winding stream), while drinking sake that floats down the stream to them in a cup. Today, Kyokusui-no-en are still held at Sengan-en, and, as is befitting a grand garden that belonged to the Shimadzu clan, a warrior family, participants dress up as samurai to attend.

## A facility related to the Shimadzu family

### 10 Terukuni Jinja Shrine E-2

In 1863, the 28th head of the Shimadzu clan, Nariakira, was deified as Terukuni Daimyojin and enshrined the following year in Terukuni Jinja Shrine. The shrine's main building and its repository were destroyed in the Satsuma Rebellion and once more in 1945 during World War II. It was finally rebuilt again in 1958. ●19-35 Terukuni-cho, Kagoshima City ☎099-222-1820



### 11 Remains of Imaizumi-Shimadzu Family's Residence (Birthplace of Atsuhime) E-1

Atsuhime was the wife of the 13th Tokugawa shogun, Iesada. In the time after Iesada's death, Atsuhime is known for contributing greatly to negotiating the peaceful surrender of Edo Castle. The Imaizumi Shimadzu Family Residence where Atsuhime was born itself no longer remains. ●Dairyu-cho, Kagoshima City

### 12 Ruins of Tsurumaru Castle (Goromon Gate) E-1

Around 1601, Shimadzu Iehisa, who would go on to become the 18th head of the Shimadzu clan, built this castle. Goromon Gate was destroyed in a fire in 1873, but was restored in 2020 and opened to the public. At around 20m in both width and height, this is the largest castle gate in Japan. ●7-2 Shiroyama-cho, Kagoshima City ☎099-225-5100

### 13 Former office of Shimadzu Serigano Gold Mine (Starbucks Coffee Kagoshima Sengan-en) Former Shuseikan

The former Shimadzu Serigano Gold Mine Office, located next to Sengan-en, was refurbished to this Starbucks store. The building was originally built in what is now Ichikikushikino City, in 1904. ●9688-1 Yoshino-cho, Kagoshima City ☎099-248-6551

## Kagoshima Cuisine

### Karukan Sweet Potato Cake

This is Kagoshima's most well-known Japanese confectionary, recognized throughout Japan. These steamed cakes are made from high-quality sweet potato, ground rice, and sugar. The sweet potato aroma and elegant taste make them a popular souvenir.

### Shirokuma Shaved Ice

Shirokuma shaved ice, covered in condensed milk and fruits. Its name comes from the polar bear or "shirokuma" logo on the can of condensed milk.

### Black Vinegar

This vinegar has a deep amber color and is fermented and matured in outdoor jars for a long time. It is rich in acetic acid and amino acids.

### Black Vinegar Ice Cream

This ice cream has sweet flavors, followed by the refreshing tanginess of the black vinegar. The taste is exceptional while looking at the whole fields of vinegar jars.

### Kagoshima Kurobuta

Kagoshima Kurobuta originated from pigs that were imported from the Ryukyus around 400 years ago. Compared to other varieties of pork, its fat has a lighter taste. It also has finer fibers and stronger umami flavors, making it highly popular around the world.

### Sakurajima Radish

The Sakurajima Radish is in the Guinness World Records for being the heaviest radish. It doesn't fall apart when stewed, letting it really soak up flavors, and has flesh that is fine and white like snow, making it suitable for a wide range of types of dishes.



### Bontan Rice Candy

Bontan Rice Candy comes wrapped in oblaat. Known by all in Japan, this sweet has been a hit for the longest time. Its sweet-and-sour flavor and sticky texture makes for an addictive combination.



### Kichinosuke Kitchen 8 Flavors of Satsuma-age

These Kichinosuke fishcakes are made from many colorful ingredients that make you feel Kagoshima. These can be a great appetizer for drink.



### Kagoshima Wagyu

It is from native Kagoshima cattle bred with high-quality cattle from other prefectures. Raised in a warm climate on fertile pastures, its meat is fine and soft, with well-balanced marbling.



### Muscovado

This is a black sugar made by condensing and solidifying juice from sugarcane. It is rich in minerals and has a wide range of uses such flavoring and as an ingredient for various desserts.



### Jumbo Mochi

This is a traditional Kagoshima confection consisting of two skewers with large fried balls of rice cake. Serving them on two sticks – said to represent a samurai's sword and dagger – is a must. That is also the origin of the way its name is written in Japanese.

## Around KAGOSHIMA-CHUO Station

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0 250 500m

Legend
- Batteries used in the Anglo-Satsuma War
- Roadside Station
- Post Office
- Hotel
- SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- Component Part
- Visitor Center Information Center
- Local Historical Facility

- D Zazen Ishi Meditation Stone (Shiroyama)
- 14 Saigo Nanshu Memorial Museum
- Nanshu Cemetery
- Nanshu Park
- Remains of Imaizumi-Shimadzu Family's Residence (Birthplace of Atsuhime) 1
- Tagayama Park 8
- Statue of Togo Heihachiro
- Former Site of the Gionnosu Battery
- Gionnosu Park
- Ishibashi Memorial Park
- Monument Commemorating St. Xavier Landing in Japan
- 10 Kagoshima Prefectural Museum of Culture Reimeikan
- Birthplace of Godai Tomoatsu
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- Kammachia
- Saigo Cave 13
- Satsuma Retainers Monument
- Statue of Tenshoin
- Stone Wall of Satsuma Private School Ruins 16
- Former Site of the Shinkato Battery
- Ruins of Tsurumaru Castle (Goromon Gate) 12
- Ruins of Tsurumaru Castle
- Shiroyama Park
- Prefectural Library
- City Hall
- Kagoshima City Hall
- Sakurajima Sambashi Ferry Boat Waiting Area
- Io World Kagoshima City Aquarium 9
- Kagoshima Port
- North Pier Passenger Terminal
- Shiyakusho-mae
- Mt. Shiroyama
- Shiroyama Observatory
- City Museum of Art
- Yoshino Museum
- Prefectural Museum
- Chuo Park
- Asahidori
- Mishima Village Office
- Tenmonkandori
- South Pier Passenger Terminal
- Tsuruoroshi
- Tsuruoroori
- Tenmonkan Park
- Tsuru-dori Ave.
- Tenmonkan Station
- Tsuru-dori Ave.
- Tsuru-dori Ave.
- Tsuru-dori Ave.