UNESCO World Heritage

SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Aso Geopark

UNESCO World Heritage — Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region

ACCESS GUIDE MAP

MIIKE

Omuta, Arao & Uki

Miike and Tomoe Kaimai

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 Miike.

AR MAP

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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

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Access

Airplane

- Aso Kumamoto Airport
  - 1 hour 30 min. — Haneda Airport
  - 1 hour 20 min. — Chubu Centrair International Airport
  - 1 hour 10 min. — Osaka International Airport (Itami Airport)
- Fukuoka Airport
  - 1 hour 50 min. — Haneda Airport
  - 1 hour 25 min. — Chubu Centrair International Airport
  - 1 hour 15 min. — Kansai International Airport
- Kyushu-Saga International Airport
  - 1 hour 40 min. — Haneda Airport

Railway

Minami-Arao — JR Kagoshima Line 3 Min. — Arao — JR Kagoshima Line 5 Min. — Omuta — Limousine Bus, Fukuoka Airport Line 19 Min. — Nishitetsu Fukuoka (Tenjin) / Hakata Tower Express Line 1 Hour 1 Min. — Shin-Omuta — Kyushu Shinkansen 33 Min. — Hakata — Tokaido/Sanyo Shinkansen 5 Hours — Tokyo

Misumi — JR Amakusa Misumi Line 55 Min. — Kumamoto — Kyushu Shinkansen 18 Min. — Shin-Omuta

Car

Public road

Fukuoka Airport — Hakataekihigashi — Fukuoka (Fukuoka Urban Expressway) — Dazaifu — Kyushu Expressway — Koga — To Yahata

To Saga, Nagasaki — Nagasaki Expressway — Saga-Yamato — Tosu JCT — Kurume — Nankan — Kikusui — Kumamoto — Mashiki-Kumamotokuko — Matsubase — Yatsushiro JCT — Hitoyoshi — To Kagoshima

Tosu JCT — Oita Expressway — To Oita

Kyushu-Saga International Airport — Miike

Amakusa — Misumi West Port — Minamikyushu Expressway — Minamata — To Kagoshima

Misumi West Port — Aso Geopark — Aso Kumamoto Airport

Ferry / High-speed vessel

Kuchinotsu Port	Shimatsu Ferry	30 Min.	Onike Port
Shimabara Port	Miike Shimabara Line	50 Min.	Miike Port
Ushibuka Port	Sawa Ferry	30 Min.	Kuranomoto Port
Taira Port	Ariake Ferry	45 Min.	Nagasu Port

測量法に基づく国土地理院長承諾（使用）R 2JHs 293-235号　測量法に基づく国土地理院長承諾（使用）R 2JHs 294-103号

FUKUOKA KUMAMOTO

Open the AR camera inside the app, then simply hold it over the map to display movies, photos, and more.

AR Map — Hold over map — Images are displayed

Legend

- Roadside Station
- SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
  - Component Part
  - Visitor Center Information Center
  - Local Historical Facility

1:360,000 (0 – 5 – 10 km)

① Sakurai Futamigaura A-1

Two rocks, named Meotoiwa, lie in the sea about 150m ahead. The sun setting between these rocks creates a spectacular view. Shimaasakurai, Itoshima City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-332-2060 (Commerce and Tourism Section, Industry Promotion Division, Itoshima City)

② Yanagawa Ohori Meguri (Cruise around the moats) B-2

Yanagawa is a canal town, with moats set out around the town. Ohori Meguri is a cruise that goes through the moats in "Donkobune" (flat punting boats). ●1-6 Shimohyakucho, Mitsuhashi Town, Yanagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-73-4343(Suigo Yanagawa Kanko)

③ Birthplace of the Miyazaki brothers B-3, Back C-4

The place where the brothers, who devoted themselves to the "Jiyu Minken Undo" (Freedom and Civil Rights Movement) of Japan, were born and raised. This has been preserved in its original form to the present day. ●949-1 Arao, Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-63-2595

④ Greenland B-3, Back E-4

The Greenland Resort is a large resort area that attracts about 3 million visitors every year. Based on the concept of offering everything related to play at a single location, it is a comprehensive facility that provides all kinds of fun. ●Midorigaoka, Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-66-1112

⑤ Aira-ji Temple C-3

The sitting statue of the thousand-armed Kannon carved in wood, enshrined at Aira-ji Temple, is one of the largest in Japan. It is said to bring blessings for children, safe delivery of babies, and matrimony. ●370 Aira, Kikuka Town, Yamaga City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-48-9144

⑥ Kikuchi Gorge D-3

Kikuchi Gorge, with its lush natural environment, is located in Aso-kuju National Park. Of the attractions here, Yonjusanman-taki Falls, which has also been selected as one of Japan's 100 best waterfalls, is a stunning masterpiece. ●5026 Haru, Kikuchi City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-27-0210

⑦ Tamana Onsen C-3

A famous hot spring with a history of more than 1,300 years. The spring quality is classified as a weak alkaline, and it is said to be effective in beautifying the skin. ●565 Ryuganji, Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-74-2961 (Tamana Hot Spring Tourism and Hotel Association)

⑧ Kusamakura Onsen Tensui C-3

This was the setting for the novel Kusamakura, by Natsume Soseki. At Oama no Oka, you can monopolize the spectacular view of the Shimabara Peninsula from the Ariake Sea. ●511-1 Oama, Tensui Town, Tamana City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-82-4500

The literary giants

Kitahara Hakushu
His first collection of poems, Jashumon, was published in 1909. He published another poetry collection in 1911. Both in name and reality, he became leader in the world of poetry. Hakushu loved his hometown Yanagawa, and he stated the water town of Yanagawa is the heart of his poems.

Natsume Soseki
Natsume Soseki was assigned to Kumamoto as an English teacher. Works such as Kusamakura and Nihyaku-tooka were written based on his experiences in Kumamoto. About 40% of the 2,400 haiku that he wrote in his lifetime were made when he lived in Kumamoto.

Koizumi Yakumo (Lafcadio Hearn)
In 1891, he was assigned from Matsue Junior High School in Shimane as an English teacher at the former Fifth Senior High School (present-day Kumamoto University). His works introducing Japan to the world, such as Shirarenu Nihon no Omokage, were written based on his life in Kumamoto.

⑨ Nagabeta Kaishoro (Nagabeta Undersea Road) C-4

This is a road that appears only at low tide. When the tide is in, you can admire the beautiful view of the street lights dotting the path into the sea. ●Nagabeta, Sumiyoshi Town, Uto City, Kumamoto Prefecture (Sumiyoshi Kaihin Park) ☎0964-22-1111 (Commerce and Tourism Section, Economic Division, Uto City)

What is Kuchinotsu Port?

Kuchinotsu Port is suitably deep to allow large ships to enter the port. Thanks also to its wind-proof terrain, it has long been used as a port for ships to wait for the turning of the tide or for favorable winds. Kuchinotsu Port was the busiest port in Japan during the Meiji era, when it prospered as an overseas export transit port for Mitsui Miike Coal Mine.

③ Kuchinotsu Folk Historic Museum A-4
④ Kuchinotsu Folk Historic Museum (Annex) A-4

Kuchinotsu Folk Historic Museum comprises the second floor of the new Kuchinotsu Terminal Building and the former Kuchinotsu Branch Office of the Nagasaki Customs House. It mainly introduces the arrival of the foreign ships in the 16th century and the periods in modern history when it prospered as a trading port. ●4358-6 Kuchinotsu Town Hei, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki Prefecture ☎16-7 Kuchinotsu Town Ko, Minamishimabara City, Nagasaki (Annex) ☎0957-73-6773 (Common line)

Coal was carried this way

Before the construction of Miike Port, coal was transported by small boats to Kuchinotsu Port and Misumi West Port. After the construction of Miike Port, it became possible to export the coal directly from Miike Port.

Miike Port — Miike Coal Mine — Kuchinotsu Port / Misumi West Port

Driving tour of Amakusa

World Heritage Sites Relay on The Amakusa Pearl Line

⑦ Amakusa Pearl Line/ Sunset Route B-4, A-5

Amakusa, which has as many as 120 islands large and small, offers popular scenic driving routes that overlook the sea. These are the Amakusa Pearl Line and Sunset Route. Along the Amakusa Pearl Line, you can enjoy views of the Five Bridges of Amakusa as well as the beautiful and exhilarating views of the sea. On the Sunset Route, you can admire the view of Amakusa-Nada Sea colored by the setting sun on the horizon.

Shohin-ken C-4

This valuable Daimyo Garden from the early part of the Edo era has been designated as a scenic spot of Japan. Its clever design incorporates the majestic Yatsushiro Sea and the distant Mt. Unzen into the background. ●3-15 Kitanomaru Town, Yatsushiro City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0965-33-0171

Japan's longest flight of stone steps (Shokainmaeka Yohodo) D-4

This is the longest flight of stone steps in Japan, with 3,333 steps. There are even rest areas and toilets along the way. ●Sakamoto, Misato Town, Shimomashiki County, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0964-47-1112 (Forestry and Tourism Division, Misato Town Hall)

Tsujun Bridge D-4

This is Japan's largest arched aqueduct. It was built in 1854 to send water to Shiraito Plateau. It was designated as an Important Cultural Property of Japan in 1960, and is renowned for the discharging of water from the aqueduct at the Hassaku Festival. ●Nagahara,Yamato Town,Kamimashiki County, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0967-72-1158

Heitate Jingu Shrine E-4

This historical shrine is the sacred place where Takeiwatatsuno-mikoto offered a prayer to the ancient gods with rising up the "Hel". The Goshiki Jin Sai held on August 23 attracts worshippers from around the world. ●712 Ono, Yamato Town, Kamimashiki County, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0967-83-0159

Kyusen-do Cave C-5

Kyusen-do Cave extends over a total length of 4.8km, making it the largest limestone cave in Kyushu. It is a work of art, created by nature over 300 million years. ●1121 Oso, Kuma Village, Kuma County, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0966-34-0211 (*Under restoration as of January 2021)

Aoi Aso Jinja Shrine C-5

3 deities who had developed the vast wilderness of Aso are enshrined here. It is believed that their blessings have kept the Hitoyoshi and Kuma regions. It is the only national treasure in Kumamoto. ●118 Aoi Town, Hitoyoshi City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0966-22-2274 (*Under restoration as of January 2021)

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HAKATA

1:60,000 (0 – 1 – 2 km)

Fukuoka Tower B-2

Standing at a height of 234m, this is Japan's tallest beach tower. It is illuminated in various colors and patterns at night, and visitors can enjoy the views from the observatory, selected as one of the 100 best night views of Japan. ●2-3-26 Momochihama, Sawara Ward, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-823-0234

Marizon A-1

A commercial complex located at the heart of Momochi Seaside Park. In addition to restaurants, it also offers other facilities such as a ferry port. There is also a floating ceremonial hall, where visitors can enjoy the ocean view. ●2-902-1 Momochihama, Sawara Ward, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-845-1400

Marizon at dusk

Nakasu C-2

This is the most popular downtown district of Hakata. It is ranked among the top three downtown districts of Japan, alongside Kabukicho and Susukino. ●Nakasu, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-272-1440 (Nakasu Tourism Association/Town of Nakasu Joint Association)

ACROS Fukuoka C-2

A complex facility facing Tenjin Chuo Park. With a stepped garden going up 809 steps and covered with 50,000 trees, this was selected by CNN as one of 10 of the world's most beautiful sky gardens in 2015. ●1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo ward, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-725-9111

CANAL CITY HAKATA C-2

An entertainment complex offering more than 250 stores and facilities. A canal flows through the center of the buildings. It is a popular spot in Fukuoka that attracts many tourists from overseas. ●1-2 Sumiyoshi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-282-2525

日本遺産 JAPAN HERITAGE

Dazaifu, the Western Capital of Ancient Japan

Exchange Hub with East Asia

This area, centered around the Dazaifu Government Office, served as an important diplomatic and military hub for Japan during the Nara and Heian eras. Dazaifu prospered as the point of contact with the countries of East Asia, and was also known as "to no mikado" (the capital city located far from the capital).

The following three points Dazaifu City,Japan Heritage Utilization Council

① Dazaifu Tenmangu C-1

Dazaifu Tenmangu is a shrine built over the burial ground of Sugawara no Michizane. He is widely revered not only across Japan but also in the world as the deity of learning, culture and arts, and this shrine receives about 10 million worshippers every year. ●4-7-1 Saifu, Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-922-8225

② Dazaifu Government Office Ruins C-1

The ruins of the government office, which served as the contact point for negotiations with foreign countries, and came after Heijo-kyo and Heian-kyo. ●4-6-1 Kanzeonji, Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-922-7811 (Dazaifu Exhibition Hall)

③ Kaidan-in Temple C-1

One of the three major kaidan (ordination platforms) of Japan, which Jianzhen ("Ganjin" in Japanese) was invited to build. ●5-7-10 Kanzeonji Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-922-4559

④ Kanzeon-ji Temple C-1

There is a temple bell in the precincts that is a national treasure, and said to be the oldest in Japan. Kanzeon-ji Temple, which also makes an appearance in The Tale of Genji, was built at the wish of Emperor Tenchi to pray for the repose of the soul of his mother, Empress Saimei. It was completed in 746. ●5-6-1 Kanzeonji, Dazaifu City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎092-922-1811(Treasury)

CASTLE TOWN of Kumamoto Castle

1:16,000 (0 – 150 – 300 m)

Kumamoto Castle B-1

Many clues about the lifestyle of feudal lords during the Edo era remain at this castle. You can also admire the cutting-edge technology of the time, brought by Kato Kiyomasa. ●1-1 Honmaru, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎096-223-5011 (Kumamoto Castle Management Center)

Aso Geopark

The Aso region, characterized by features such as one of the world's largest calderas and volcanic mountain ranges, is a place where human life unfolds within the embrace of Mother Nature, and where a unique culture and landscape have been nurtured. At Aso Geopark, there are numerous geosites where visitors can experience the scenic beauty and majesty of nature.

① Nabega-taki Falls D-3

The falling curtain of water, illuminated by the sunlight, makes a mysterious sight. This waterfall, said to have been created by a massive volcanic eruption about 90,000 years ago, is still gradually changing its form even now.

② Kurokawa Onsen E-3

A hot spring located further in the outback of Aso. It was once such a secluded and unknown hot spring. It is well-known for the bath tokens that are issued for its "rotemburo meguri" (tour of open-air baths).

③ Headwaters of Shira River E-3

These headwaters could be described as being synonymous with the spring waters of Minami-aso. As much as 60t per minute of spring water gushes out along with sand from under the ground, and the unbroken sound of the flowing water reverberates gently.

④ Oshito-ishi no Oka D-3

It is said that this used to be a place of prayer for the ancient people. Every individual stone is magnetic. A phenomenon has been observed at the back of the "Taiyo-ishi" ("Sun Stone"), where a compass needle will twirl round in a full circle.

⑤ Aso Jinja Shrine E-3

(*Picture taken before the Kumamoto Earthquake)

Aso Jinja Shrine is an ancient shrine with a history of more than 2,000 years. With its fusion of the Shinto faith with the belief that the volcanic crater of Mt. Aso is sacred, this shrine has been long been revered.

⑥ Kusasenri-ga-hama D-3

It boasts a splendid location, overlooking Mt. Nakadake and its plumes of volcanic smoke. The vast, squarish prairie spreads across the northern foot of Mt. Eboshidake, and coupled with the large pond at the center and grazing horses, creates an idyllic landscape.

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Hidden Christian Sites in the Nagasaki Region

These heritage sites tell the story of the "Sempuku Kirishitan" (hidden Christians), who communicated their faith secretly whilst engaging with the general public and Japan's traditional religions, under the policy that banned Christianity for more than two centuries from the 17th century to the 19th century. They comprise 12 assets spread across two towns, six cities, and two prefectures.

Amakusa Shiro

The commander who led the Shimabara Rebellion. Amakusa Shiro was a charismatic leader of his people, but was defeated by the shogunate army.

Sakitsu Village in Amakusa

In the Sakitsu Village, Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity coexisted, so nurturing a religious practice that is not seen elsewhere. The unusual Japanese practice of "ebumi" (trampling on a tablet bearing Christian images, a form of religious suppression) is a typical example.

① Sakitsu Church A-5

This church is one of few churches in Japan that has its interior floors laid with tatami mats. It was built on the site of the official residence where "ebumi" was carried out.

② Sakitsu Suwa Jinja Shrine A-5

The shrine has survived as the guardian deity of Sakitsu Village. It embodies the unique cultural tradition in which traditional religions coexist with the hidden Christians.

③ Oe Church A-5

④ Amakusa Collegio Museum A-5

⑤ The Statue of the Virgin Mary on the Cliff A-5

⑥ Amakusa Christian Museum A-5

SITES OF JAPAN's MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

AREA 7 **Miike** COAL MINING

UNESCO World Heritage

There are 23 heritage sites located in 8 prefectures and 11 cities throughout Japan, that act as records of this industrialization (iron and steel manufacturing, shipbuilding, coal mining). Miike features valuable assets of coal mining .

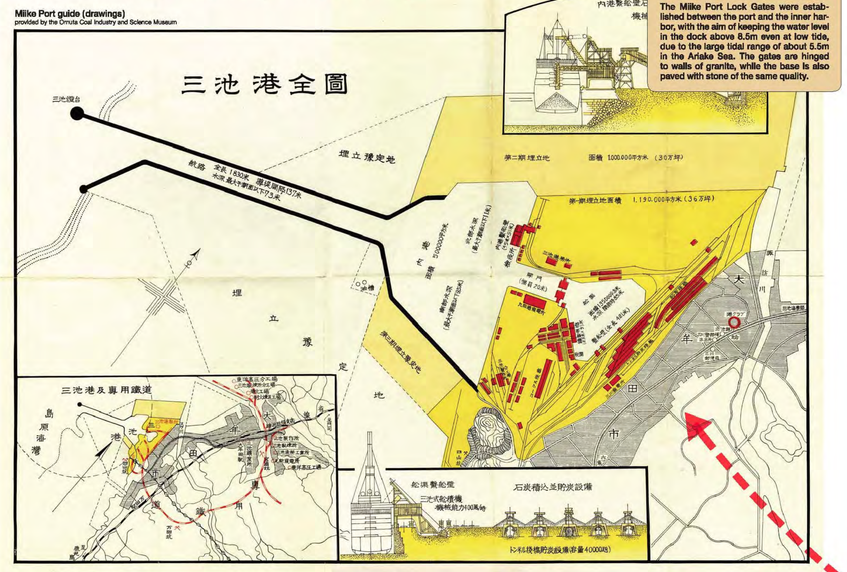
©Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum

When the gates are closed (low tide) — When the gates are open (high tide)

Miike Port Lock Gates B-3

The Miike Port Lock Gates were established between the port and the inner harbor, with the aim of keeping the water level in the dock above 5.5m even at low tide, due to the large tidal range of about 5.5m in the Ariake Sea. The gates are hinged to walls of granite, while the base is also paved with stone of the same quality.

Miike Port guide (drawings)
provided by the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum



Dan Takuma

In 1884, he entered the Ministry of Industry and worked at the Miike Coal Mine Bureau. With the disposal of Miike Coal Mine to Mitsui in 1888, he became the General Manager of Miike Coal Mine Company and demonstrated his capabilities. Miike Port was built in 1908, dramatically improving the transportation efficiency of the coal produced. In 1914, he became the Chairman of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the head office of the Mitsui Zaibatsu, and took on leadership of Mitsui. He also served as executive officer in many business organizations, such as the chairman of the Industry Club of Japan. However, in 1932, he was assassinated by a member of the right-wing organization in the League of Blood Incident.

©Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum

DanKuro Loaders

Two mobile loaders (Units 1 and 2) day and night were introduced in 1908 at the same time as the opening of the port, while a further unit (Unit 3) was introduced in 1911. These three loaders were used to load coals onto ships. Units 1 and 2 were designed by Dan Takuma and Makita Tamaki in collaboration with Kuroda Tsunema, taking reference from coal washers used in the United States. The loaders were then produced in the United Kingdom. Hence, they were named the "Miike Express Coal Loader" (commonly known as the DanKuro Loader).

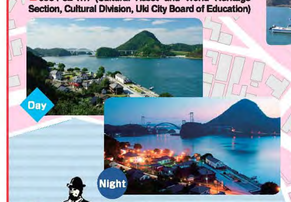
The only remaining port of the three major ports built by the Meiji Government

E Misumi West Port Front B-4

Misumi West Port was the most advanced port city at the time of its construction, which involved cutting into the mountains behind it and reclaiming land from the sea. It was opened on August 15, 1887. Both the port and the city were constructed using the latest technology of the time. Most of it remains standing today as a port city from the Meiji era. ● Misumiura, Misumi Town, Uki City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0964-32-1111 (Cultural Asset and World Heritage Section, Cultural Division, Uki City Board of Education)

Strolling around town

This is the only place where a masonry quay from the Meiji era has been preserved in its entirety. A little trip in time awaits you.



Mulder and Tomioka Keimei

It had been the earnest desire of the people of Kumamoto to build a port in Kumamoto. Tomioka Keimei, who had been the governor of Kumamoto at the time, asked Mulder, who had been dispatched by the Ministry of Home Affairs, to inspect Hyakkanseki Port. However, Mulder assessed that it was not suitable for the construction of a port. Instead, he recommended Misumi. Convinced by Mulder, Tomioka moved forward with the construction of the port.

1 Urashima-ya

This inn was the setting of the travel essay by Koizumi Yakumo (Lafcadio Hearn), titled Natsu no Hi no Yume, written about July 22, 1893 when he stopped by the inn on his way back from Nagasaki. It was dismantled in 1905 and transported to Dalian in China, but was later restored in 1993. ☎0964-53-1111 (Commerce and Tourism Section, Economic Division, Misumi Branch Office, Uki City Hall)

2 Ryujokan

Ryujokan was completed in 1918. In 1872, the Meiji Emperor had stayed temporarily in Misumi Port, on the Imperial flagship "Ryujo". The building was thus named after the ship. ☎0964-32-1111 (Tourism Product Section, Commerce and Tourism Division, Uki City Hall)

3 Quay

Quay, spanning a total length of 756m, reflects the advanced stone masonry techniques that have traditionally been developed in Kumamoto. ☎0964-53-1111 (Commerce and Tourism Section, Economic Division, Misumi Branch Office, Uki City Hall)

4 Old Marine Transportation Warehouse

An earthen-walled loading warehouse built in 1887. Many such warehouses used to be lined up along the wharf of Misumi West Port. This warehouse was restored in 1988. Adjoining kitchen facilities were added in 1999, and it has served as a restaurant till the present day. ☎0964-32-1111 (Tourism Product Section, Commerce and Tourism Division, Uki City Hall)

5 Old Takada Shipping Office

A kaiso-ten (shipping agency or office) refers to a shipping company or store that owns ships or freight wagons, and handles domestic and foreign cargo. The first floor was used as the shipping office, while the second floor was used as an inn. ☎0964-53-1111 (Commerce and Tourism Section, Economic Division, Misumi Branch Office, Uki City Hall)

6 Old Misumi Summary Court

Opened in 1890 in an urban district near the hinterland of a drainage canal. In 1920, it was relocated to a new building at its present address. It served as the courthouse until 1992, and is currently used as a facility for learning about the workings of the judiciary. ☎0964-32-1111 (Tourism Product Section, Commerce and Tourism Division, Uki City Hall)

7 Old Uto County Office

In 1900, the Uto County Office was moved from Uto Town to Misumi West Port. After that, it was relocated in 1902 to newly-built premises at its current address. The gateposts and stone walls that were erected at the same time as the Uto County Office are still standing today. ☎0964-32-1111 (Tourism Product Section, Commerce and Tourism Division, Uki City Hall)

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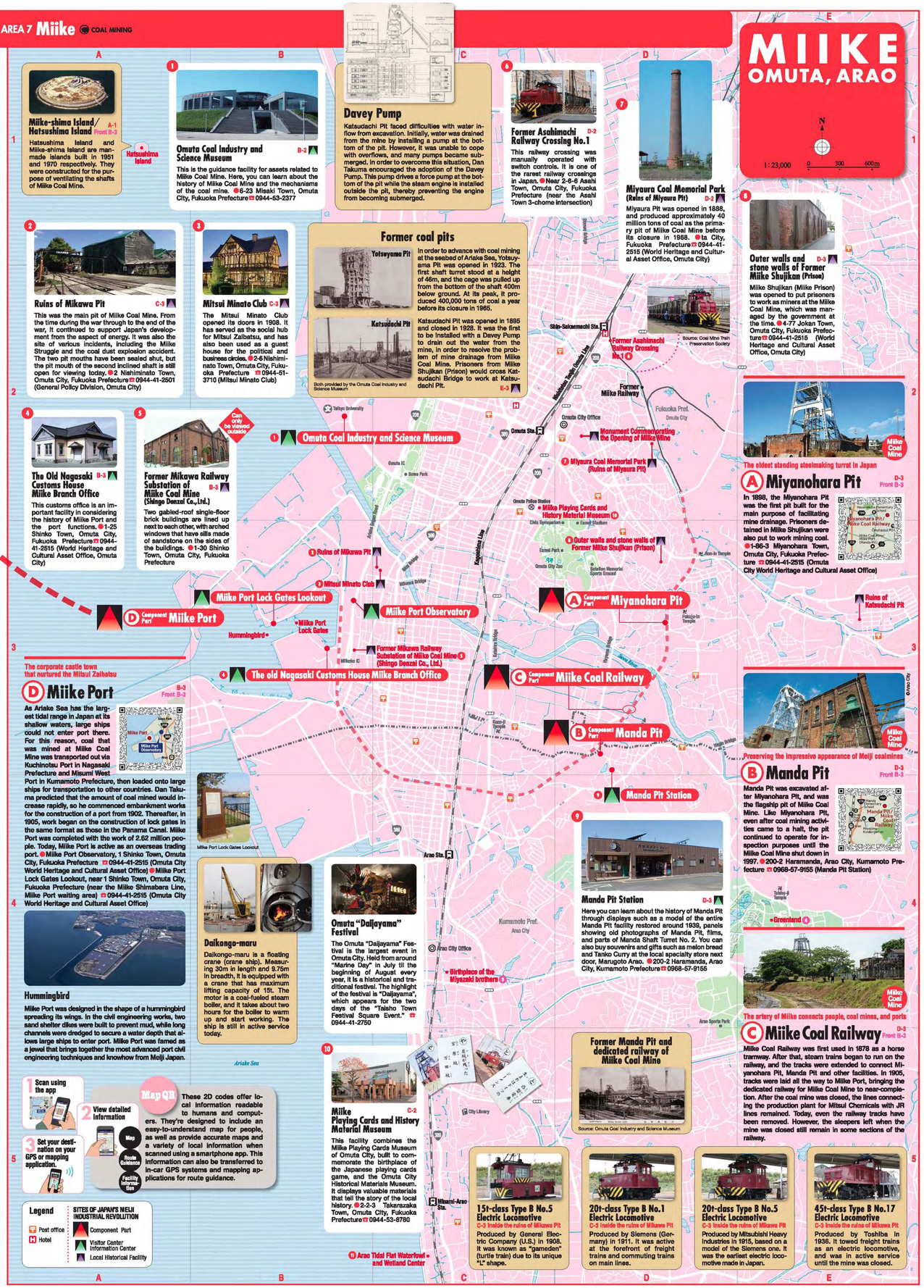

Davey Pump

Katsudachi Pit faced difficulties with water inflow from excavation. Initially, water was drained from the mine by installing a pump at the bottom of the pit. However, it was unable to cope with overflows, and many pumps became submerged. In order to overcome this situation, Dan Takuma encouraged the adoption of the Davey Pump. This pump drives a force pump at the bottom of the pit while the steam engine is installed outside the pit, thereby preventing the engine from becoming submerged.

Former coal pits

Yotsuyama Pit

Katsudachi Pit

Both provided by the Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum

In order to advance with coal mining at the seabed of Ariake Sea, Yotsuyama Pit was opened in 1923. The first shaft turret stood at a height of 46m, and the cage was pulled up from the bottom of the shaft 400m below ground. At its peak, it produced 400,000 tons of coal a year before its closure in 1965.

Katsudachi Pit was opened in 1895 and closed in 1928. It was the first to be installed with a Davey Pump to drain out the water from the mine, in order to resolve the problem of mine drainage from Miike Coal Mine. Prisoners from Miike Shujikan (Prison) would cross Katsudachi Bridge to work at Katsudachi Pit. E-3

Ruins of Mikawa Pit C-3

This was the main pit of Miike Coal Mine. From the time during the war through to the end of the war, it continued to support Japan's development from the aspect of energy. It was also the site of various incidents, including the Miike Struggle and the coal dust explosion accident. The two pit mouths have been sealed shut, but the pit mouth of the second inclined shaft is still open for viewing today. ●2 Nishiminato Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2501 (General Policy Division, Omuta City)

Mitsui Minato Club C-3

The Mitsui Minato Club opened its doors in 1908. It has served as the social hub for Mitsui Zaibatsu, and has also been used as a guest house for the political and business circles. ●2-6 Nishiminato Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-51-3710 (Mitsui Minato Club)

The Old Nagasaki Customs House Miike Branch Office B-3

This customs office is an important facility in considering the history of Miike Port and the port functions. ●1-25 Shinko Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2515 (World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office, Omuta City)

Former Mikawa Railway Substation of Miike Coal Mine (Shingo Denzai Co.,Ltd.) B-3

Can only be viewed outside

Two gabled-roof single-floor brick buildings are lined up next to each other, with arched windows that have sills made of sandstone on the sides of the buildings. ●1-30 Shinko Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture

Former Asahimachi Railway Crossing No.1 D-2

This railway crossing was manually operated with switch controls. It is one of the rarest railway crossings in Japan. ●Near 2-6-6 Asahi Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture (near the Asahi Town 3-chome intersection)

Miyaura Coal Memorial Park (Ruins of Miyaura Pit) D-2

Miyaura Pit was opened in 1888, and produced approximately 40 million tons of coal as the primary pit of Miike Coal Mine before its closure in 1988. ●1ta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2515 (World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office, Omuta City)

Source: Coal Mine Train Preservation Society

Outer walls and stone walls of Former Miike Shujikan (Prison) D-3

Miike Shujikan (Miike Prison) was opened to put prisoners to work as miners at the Miike Coal Mine, which was managed by the government at the time. ●4-77 Jokan Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2515 (World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office, Omuta City)

D Miike Port B-3 Front B-3

As Ariake Sea has the largest tidal range in Japan at its shallow waters, large ships could not enter port there. For this reason, coal that was mined at Miike Coal Mine was transported out via Kuchinotsu Port in Nagasaki Prefecture and Misumi West Port in Kumamoto Prefecture, then loaded onto large ships for transportation to other countries. Dan Takuma predicted that the amount of coal mined would increase rapidly, so he commenced embankment works for the construction of a port from 1902. Thereafter, in 1905, work began on the construction of lock gates in the same format as those in the Panama Canal. Miike Port was completed with the work of 2.62 million people. Today, Miike Port is active as an overseas trading port. ●Miike Port Observatory, 1 Shinko Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2515 (Omuta City World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office) ●Miike Port Lock Gates Lookout, near 1 Shinko Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture (near the Miike Shimabara Line, Miike Port waiting area) ☎0944-41-2515 (Omuta City World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office)

Hummingbird

Miike Port was designed in the shape of a hummingbird spreading its wings. In the civil engineering works, two sand shelter dikes were built to prevent mud, while long channels were dredged to secure a water depth that allows large ships to enter port. Miike Port was famed as a jewel that brings together the most advanced port civil engineering techniques and knowhow from Meiji Japan.

Miike Port Lock Gates Lookout

Daikongo-maru

Daikongo-maru is a floating crane (crane ship). Measuring 30m in length and 9.75m in breadth, it is equipped with a crane that has maximum lifting capacity of 15t. The motor is a coal-fueled steam boiler, and it takes about two hours for the boiler to warm up and start working. The ship is still in active service today.

Ariake Sea

Omuta "Daijayama" Festival

The Omuta "Daijayama" Festival is the largest event in Omuta City. Held from around "Marine Day" in July till the beginning of August every year, it is a historical and traditional festival. The highlight of the festival is "Daijayama", which appears for the two days of the "Taisho Town Festival Square Event." ☎0944-41-2750

Miike Playing Cards and History Material Museum C-2

This facility combines the Miike Playing Cards Museum of Omuta City, built to commemorate the birthplace of the Japanese playing cards game, and the Omuta City Historical Materials Museum. It displays valuable materials that tell the story of the local history. ●2-2-3 Takarazaka Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-53-6780

151-class Type B No.5 Electric Locomotive

C-3 Inside the ruins of Miikawa Pit

Produced by General Electric Company (U.S.) in 1906. It was known as "gameden" (turtle train) due to its unique "L" shape.

20t-class Type B No.1 Electric Locomotive

C-3 Inside the ruins of Miikawa Pit

Produced by Siemens (Germany) in 1911. It was active at the forefront of freight trains and commuting trains on main lines.

20t-class Type B No.5 Electric Locomotive

C-3 Inside the ruins of Miikawa Pit

Produced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in 1915, based on a model of the Siemens one. It was the earliest electric locomotive made in Japan.

45t-class Type B No.17 Electric Locomotive

C-3 Inside the ruins of Miikawa Pit

Produced by Toshiba in 1936. It towed freight trains as an electric locomotive, and was in active service until the mine was closed.

Former Manda Pit and dedicated railway of Miike Coal Mine

Source: Omuta Coal Industry and Science Museum

A Miyanohara Pit D-3 Front D-3

In 1898, the Miyanohara Pit was the first pit built for the main purpose of facilitating mine drainage. Prisoners detained in Miike Shujikan were also put to work mining coal. ●1-86-3 Miyanohara Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture ☎0944-41-2515 (Omuta City World Heritage and Cultural Asset Office)

B Manda Pit D-3 Front B-3

Manda Pit was excavated after Miyanohara Pit, and was the flagship pit of Miike Coal Mine. Like Miyanohara Pit, even after coal mining activities came to a halt, the pit continued to operate for inspection purposes until the Miike Coal Mine shut down in 1997. ●200-2 Haramanda, Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-57-9155 (Manda Pit Station)

Manda Pit Station D-3

Here you can learn about the history of Manda Pit through displays such as a model of the entire Manda Pit facility restored around 1939, panels showing old photographs of Manda Pit, films, and parts of Manda Shaft Turret No. 2. You can also buy souvenirs and gifts such as melon bread and Tanko Curry at the local specialty store next door, Marugoto Arao. ●200-2 Haramanda, Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-57-9155

C Miike Coal Railway D-3 Front B-3

Miike Coal Railway was first used in 1878 as a horse tramway. After that, steam trains began to run on the railway, and the tracks were extended to connect Miyanohara Pit, Manda Pit and other facilities. In 1905, tracks were laid all the way to Miike Port, bringing the dedicated railway for Miike Coal Mine to near-completion. After the coal mine was closed, the lines connecting the production plant for Mitsui Chemicals with JR lines remained. Today, even the railway tracks have been removed. However, the sleepers left when the mine was closed still remain in some sections of the railway.

Cuisine

©Yanagawa City

Yanagawa seiro mushi (steamed eel)

Eel dishes are popular across the whole of Japan. However, Yanagawa City in Fukuoka has a unique cooking method for eels. It is renowned for first grilling the eels, then steaming them in seiro bamboo steamers along with rice.

Kosen Dago

This is a giant okonomiyaki (savory Japanese pancake). It was originally created for students of Ariake College, so that they could fill their stomachs.

Coal shaved ice

Shaved ice looks like coal. It comes in a refreshing mandarin orange flavor, but is dyed black with edible bamboo charcoal. It is served with a scoop-like spoon.

Melon bread from Arao

Arao's famous specialty melon bread. The biscuit dough doesn't lose its flavor even when frozen, and reheating it in the oven restores it to the same texture as when it was baked.

Tanko Curry

Made to commemorate the registration of Miike Coal Mine (Miike Tanko) as a World Heritage Site. This European-style curry is made with beef tongue to look like coal.

©cmyllon https://crunry.media

Kurokoro Mikan

This confectionery is made by wrapping mikan (mandarin oranges) in white bean paste and black rice cake to look like coal. When eaten in its half-frozen state, the fruit juice spreads refreshing sensation in the mouth, making it a truly delectable gem.

Arao pears

Arao pears, known as Arao Jumbo Pears, is a famous brand that is well-known around the world. They ripen on the trees from early August to end-October, and are then harvested and sorted quickly.

Western-style katsudon

Western-style katsudon (deep-fried pork served over rice) used to be the signature dish in the department store in Omuta. In 2014, the dish was revived as "Omuta Western-style Katsudon."

Tanko Bushi

Created based on the history of Omuta, a coal-mining city that prospered through its coal industry. This manju originated from Omuta, uses edible bamboo charcoal.

Horse meat

In Kumamoto, there is a practice to eat horse meat. Not only "basashi" (horse meat sashimi), but also hot pots, sushi, and Western dishes such as burgers are available.

Spicy lotus root

Spicy miso, made with a miso, chili, and honey, is stuffed into boiled lotus root, battered, then fried in oil. The strong aroma of the chili, combined with the texture of the lotus root, makes for a delicious dish.

©Kumamoto Pref.

©Kumamoto Pref.

Ikinari Dango

"Ikinari Dango" is a traditional local specialty of Kumamoto. Sweet potatoes, cut into round slices, are wrapped in wheat dough that has been kneaded and stretched. A wide variety of flavors is available these days, including those stuffed with red bean paste, or made using purple sweet potatoes.

Good fun, great taste at the Ariake Sea!

Bluespotted mudhopper

It can breathe through both its gill and skin. It is caught by the traditional fishing method of the Ariake Sea, called "Mutsukake."

Mutsukake ©Yanagawa City

Green eel goby

A rare fish of the Ariake Sea. Unlike the bluespotted mudhopper, it has a grotesque appearance. In Japan, it is only inhabits the Ariake Sea.

Dried green eel goby

Fishing for Japanese mud shrimp

The Japanese mud shrimp is formally known as upogebia major, and is a friend of the hermit crab. As it has a soft shell, it is delicious when battered and deep-fried (tempura), and eaten whole with the shell, like the small shrimp.

Japanese mud shrimp tempura

11 Arao Tidal Flat Waterfowl and Wetland Center C-3 Front B-3

The Arao Tidal Flat Waterfowl and Wetland Center is a facility established by the Ministry of the Environment as a utility center for Arao-higata, which is a registered wetland under the Ramsar Convention. ●20-1 Kuramitsu, Arao City, Kumamoto Prefecture ☎0968-57-7444

List of Accommodation Facilities

	hotel	telephone	address
Omuta, Arao	Hotel New Gaea Omuta Garden	0944-51-1111	3-3-3 Asahi Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	New Royal Hotel	0944-53-2800	2-9 Furu Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	Grand Hotel Seifusa	0944-56-1212	2-4 Hanayama Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	HOTEL C&S SHIN OMUTA	0944-31-3320	1-7-5 Iwamotoshin Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	Spa Franping Village Omuta	0120-668-126	6-37 Shinkaisudachi Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	A Japanese-style inn, Seifusou	0944-52-2710	4-7-5 Taisho Town, Omuta City, Fukuoka Pref.
	HOTEL VERDE	0968-66-3939	1584-24 Honide, Arao City, Kumamoto Pref.
Kumamoto	Hotel Nikko Kumamoto	096-211-1111	2-1 Kamitori Town, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
	The New Hotel Kumamoto	096-326-1111	1-13-1 Kasuga, Nishi Ward, Kumamoto City
	Kumamoto Hotel Castle	096-326-3311	4-2 Joto Town, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
	ANA Crowne Plaza Kumamoto New Sky	096-354-2111	2 Higashiamidaji Town, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
	Suizenji Kyosai Kaikan Gracia	096-383-1281	1-33-18 Suizenji, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
	Hotel Route-Inn Kumamoto Ekimae	050-5847-7557	1-14-19 Kasuga, Nishi Ward, Kumamoto City
	Matsuya Honkan Suizenji	096-381-1331	23-1 Suizenji Koen, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
	Matsuya Bekkan	096-213-1331	5-5-1 Suizenji, Chuo Ward, Kumamoto City
Hakata	Toyo Hotel	092-474-1121	1-9-38 Hakataekihigashi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Hakata Tokyu REI Hotel	092-451-0109	1-2-23 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Daiwa Roynet Hotel Hakata-Gion	092-281-3600	1-24 Gion Town, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Hakata Green Hotel 1	092-451-4110	4-4 Hakataeki-chuogai, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	The Royal Park Hotel Fukuoka	092-414-1111	2-14-15 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Canal City Fukuoka Washington Hotel	092-282-8800	1-2-20 Sumiyoshi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Nishitetsu Hotel Croom Hakata	092-413-5454	1-17-6 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka city
	Yaoji Hakata Hotel	092-483-5111	4-9-2 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	President Hotel Hakata	092-441-8811	1-23-5 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Hotel Nikko Fukuoka	092-482-1117	2-18-25 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	ANA Crowne Plaza Fukuoka	092-471-7111	3-3-3 Hakataekimae, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	JR Kyushu Hotel Blossom Fukuoka	092-413-8787	2-2-4 Hakataekihigashi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City
	Grand Hyatt Fukuoka	092-282-1234	1-2-82 Sumiyoshi, Hakata Ward, Fukuoka City

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Legend

- Post office
- Hotel
- SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- Component Part
- Visitor Center Information Center
- Local Historical Facility