

### Tai-Ebisuhama

(Old name: Takumi)

In the old days there was a mountain road from "Oiwa" to Tai.

The white walls of this hotel built inside the semi-national park were changed to blue to keep down reflected sunlight, as its hospitality extends to sea turtles as well.

"Ocean View" is a wonderful. This guesthouse is that feels just like a resort.

From a certain angle, this island resembles a rear-facing sphinx. Can you see it?

The pilgrims' guidepost has weathered wind and snow.

Since the coastal road is narrow, watch out for cars coming in the opposite direction and for pedestrians.

The large holes are for the habitats of "house martins"

Ebisudo Jinja shrine next to the lookout at the top of the walkway honors the god of "marital harmony". It is the next spot to visit after Lovers' Cape. Surely it can help "make visitors' dreams come true!"

The scenic wonder Ebisudo is the largest half-submerged cave in the prefecture.

In April 1771, about 70 Polish soldiers including Móríc Benyovszky, prisoners of the Russian military, escaped prison and took over a Russian warship in Kamchatka. They drifted ashore at "Ebisuhama" on June 8. Benyovszky delivered two letters by hand through fishermen. These were the famous Benyovszky letters that later would have wide-ranging repercussions nationally across Japan. Benyovszky came here more than 80 years before the famous "Black ships" of Admiral Perry (in 1853).

Kino's party stayed four nights in Hiwasa, apparently to avoid the bad weather and attacks by "pirates". They reached Kyoto safely on February 16, 935. The record of the 55-day itinerary of this sea voyage is known as the *Tosa Diary*, a watershed of travel writing written in diary form in *kana* Japanese text.

This rare stone monument with three figures on a single stone is located at the crossroads between Tai and Ebisuhama. The top figure commemorates En no Ozunu, the one on the lower right, Hudomyoo, and the one on the lower left, Jizobosatsu, the guardian deity of travelers and children.

Yasaka Jinja shrine (To Kiki, Yuki (To Sanza Path))

Pilgrims' rest area

Kamei Harbor (Old name: Tai)

Shikokunomichi They continue on to Yuki.

(Old name: Tai-higashi)

Ebisuhama Bridge Until the late 1950s there was no bridge here, and drivers had to detour via Kamei harbor.

The amazing quays on both sides of the harbor entrance are made of old-fashioned rockwork.

Ebisuhama Camp Point Restrooms and showers are available.

(Married couple Rocks)

There is a small lighthouse at this old quay.

This small Fudo stone statue protects the entrance of the village

(Lion Island)

(Wani Island)

(Jizuga Hae)

Ebisuhama Lake has mixed fresh and seawater

Shikokunomichi From here you can go to "Asebinohana".

Key points of rock fishing You can catch fish including opaleye, Japanese sea bass, scorpion fish, and rock cod.

Asebi Lighthouse has an intense light.

The magnificent view from Asebinohana is like the Diamondhead of Minami. Take in the view from near Ebisudo.

### Origins of Hiwasa

It is said that although in the old days the entire Kaminada area centered on Hiwasa was referred to as the 'Wasa' district, at some time it came to be called 'Hiwasa'. The *Awaguni sonshi* history of villages in the old Awa Province (researched by Tokushima Prefecture in 1880) includes the following anecdote on this subject: "Village elders say it was referred to in ancient times by the name 'Wasa,' and when Kukai first arrived here by sea and asked its name the natives replied 'Wasa,' but he called it 'Hiwasa' because of its propitious location with a view of the sunrise." Thus, it is said that Kobo Daishi (Kukai) gave it the name Hiwasa.

While this tradition later was said to be merely a "popular belief" among laypeople, only Kukai really knows the truth. Still, it is a fascinating tale.

### A temple town and a harbor town

The town of Hiwasa can be split into two main sections: the "temple town" consisting of Teramae and Sakuramachi, at Yakuo-ji Temple, and Hiwasaura (a general term for the vicinity of the harbor), which has developed since old times as a "harbor town" (river-mouth town). While Teramae and Sakuramachi are relatively newer areas that developed rapidly with the increase in visitors to Yakuo-ji Temple and progress in land transportation, Hiwasaura, home to shipping traders that rose to prominence beginning in the middle of the Edo Period as well as a "manor house" (later the district offices), flourished as a political, economic, and cultural center of the Kaifu district through the Meiji Period. In particular, the various cultural contributions of the shipping (trade) business, led by "Taniya", had a massive impact on the town's construction and the livelihoods of its people. This can be seen, for example, in the old townscape of Hiwasaura.

The *chosa* in Hachiman Jinja shrine's fall festival first were brought here from Sakai city by Taniya, and it is said that in his youth Hoin, a hero from the end of the Edo Period, worked as a "cook" on a Taniya merchant ship.

謹製

# 散策絵地図

# ひわさ

パノラマ

Carefully prepared

Illustrated walking map to the Hiwasa district in the town of Minami

### Supplement Photos from trolling in Hiwasa

### Access

This coastal tourist route connects the towns of Minami Mugi. The highlights are the sheer precipices 250 meters high and 2000 meters long together with the magnificent Pacific Ocean.

Tourist information Contacts

Road Station Hiwasa Tourist Information ☎ 0884-77-1875  
 Hiwasa Station Tourist Information ☎ 0884-77-0768  
 Volunteer Tour Guide Association Hiwasa ☎ 0884-77-0768  
 Industrial Promotion Department, Town of Minami ☎ 0884-77-3617

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