



A town blessed with the Sea, Sun, and Nature

Ichinomiya Town

2017 Town guide



Foreword

Hello everyone. I am Ichinomiya Town's Mayor, Mabuchi Masaya. I want to give a few words with the release of this new town guide.

A Town Guide is made to explain about the town's current situation and background. It was originally circulated amongst Ichinomiya's administration and other municipalities. Since the town guide is a convenient tool to understand the current situation about the town, I hope that many people would take the time to peruse through it. We hope that the town's people and everyone would use this guide as a primary source to further understand Ichinomiya Town.

Ichinomiya Town is currently being renowned as the town holding the 2020 Tokyo Surfing Olympic Games, but there are other aspects that go beyond expectations. We would be grateful if everyone can appreciate even just one part of the diverse and multi-faceted treasure box called Ichinomiya Town.

Masaya Mabuchi

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scene 1 The Story of the Sea

The important lessons in life
taught by the sea.



Kujukuri Triathlon



Ichinomiya Beach Swimming Area



Seine Fishing



QS6000 ICHINOMIYA CHIBA OPEN

Ichinomiya Town is at the southern tip of the Kujukuri Beach Coastline, a beautiful seashore that spreads along the eastern part of town.

A long time ago, this area flourished with the salt industry and seine fishing and then became popular as an ideal place to sea bathe after World War II; however visitors decreased in recent years due to coastal erosion. We imported sand to counter this problem and would like to do more, but our current circumstances make taking drastic measures difficult.

Despite that, surfing started to prosper in this area since the 1970's because of the high quality waves throughout the year. Presently, many surfing enthusiasts from around the world visit our beaches.

With this trend in mind, we are further promoting the current surfing phenomenon. We are also considering other methods so visitors can enjoy their stay at the beach and feel closer to the sea.



Hamaguri Festival at Kujukuri Beach

A new breeze blowing in the land of the gods



© colors magyoge

Ichinomiya Surfing Representative Ohara Hiroto

The 2020 Summer Olympics is coming to Tsurigasaki Beach!



Tsurigasaki Beach where the international surfing tournament "QS6000 ICHINOMIYA CHIBA OPEN" is held will be the TOKYO 2020 surfing venue.



開催会場

There are often tales about Tamayori-hime, Tamasaki Shrine's worshipped Diety in Kazusa-no-Kuni Ichinomiya Town, and her first advent onto the mainland at Tsurigasaki Beach. There are also many legends about the Deities Umisachihiko and Yamasachihiko. According to the local folklore, Umisachihiko fished at Tsurigasaki Beach so the area was named Tsurigasaki from then on. Tamayori-hime raised and then married Yamasachihiko's child. One of their children became the first Emperor of Japan.

In other words, Tsurigasaki Beach is a sacred ground recognized as a place where gods and mortals intermingle. It is at this religious sanctum that the 2020 Olympic Games for Surfing and world-wide Surfing competitions will be held.

To everyone who comes to Ichinomiya Town, I hope you can enjoy the depth of Ichinomiya Town's charm as you gaze upon the Torii gate by the sea.



The circumstances before becoming an Olympic Venue

On September 2015, Tsurigasaki Beach was selected by the International Olympic Committee to hold Surfing in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. In November, the Sotobo region of Chiba prefecture (16 municipalities) and Chiba prefectures' 4 Chapters of the Japanese Surfing Association appealed to the Governor of Chiba to request for the Surfing Olympic Games. The appeal of Ichinomiya Town's beach because of its consistent waves throughout the year, its experience holding world-wide tournaments, and its close proximity to Tokyo were used as persuasion for requesting to become the Olympic Surfing Venue.

(Olympic Promotions Division Manager Takada Ryo)

Pictures of Olympic Athletes from Ichinomiya Town

In the past, there are many people in Ichinomiya Town who were connected with the Olympics.

Tsuruoka Sakae Berlin Olympics (1936) Swimming Representative. Born in Ichinomiya. (The man on the very left of the right picture)

Shida Yoriko Melbourne Olympics (1956) Women's Javelin Throw Representative. Born in Torami. (The woman in the middle of the left picture.)

Takaishi Shingoro A member of the Tokyo Olympic Committee (1964), and made an effort in inviting the Sapporo Olympics (1972). Built a villa in Ichinomiya.



The Town Living with Surfing website is now live (<http://ichinomiya-surftown.jp/>) and sending out information about Ichinomiya.



Surfer Oceanographer
Yoshida Makoto

Profile Born in 1940. Since the dawn of Japanese Surfing and through the many years, he has been active in the local and international community as a surfer and is called a surfing legend. Now he is an oceanographer putting every effort into activities that will recover the Ichinomiya shoreline.

Japan's prominent Surfing point, Ichinomiya Town

It is said that the first time Ichinomiya Town Surfers appeared was during the 1960's. Taito Beach, which is next to Tsurigasaki Beach, is considered to be the birthplace of surfing in Japan. There were only a few surf shops in the late 1990's, but the number of surfers and surf shops increased after the 2000's. Shidashita Point, Tsurigasaki Beach's Venue for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Surfing Games, is also known as the "Naminori Dojo" where professional and advanced surfers come to practice. Around 600,000 surfers visit this surf point every year.

The Man who pours his Heart and Soul into Ichinomiya's Sea

The legendary surfer widely known in the surfing world was born, raised, and still living in Ichinomiya. Since the dawn of surfing in Japan, Yoshida (77) actively went surfing inside and outside of the country throughout the many years. Familiar with the sea since he was young, he is now working as an oceanographer where he can use his boundless experience and knowledge that he fostered during his surfing career.

The Legendary Surfer Who Knows No Fear

Yoshida first held an interest in surfing when he was 21-22 years old. Fascinated with the world of surfing when he looked through an American surfing magazine, he decided on impulse that he wanted to try it too. He started looking for a surfboard, but even foreign surfboards were not of good quality. During the time period when 1 acre of land sold for around 100,000 yen, surfboards were around 150,000 yen, therefore it was difficult to get his hands on one. After considering his situation, he purchased a cheaper local surfboard and started surfing on Ichinomiya's waves.

Since long ago, he had a foolhardy temperament and went on expeditions to foreign countries like Hawaii to boldly challenge waves that would make anyone else hesitate. His reckless style gathered everyone's attention, and everyone started to familiarly call him a surfing legend. Even though he closed his shop, he still visits many other surf stores and talks with the surfers because he ran his own store for many years. Sometimes he would give guidance and advice so he is considered a father figure in the Surfing community. He even acts as a mentor for many and is the Yoshida that surfers know and love even to this day. He stated, "I lived a long time and grew up with surfing. I lived happily."

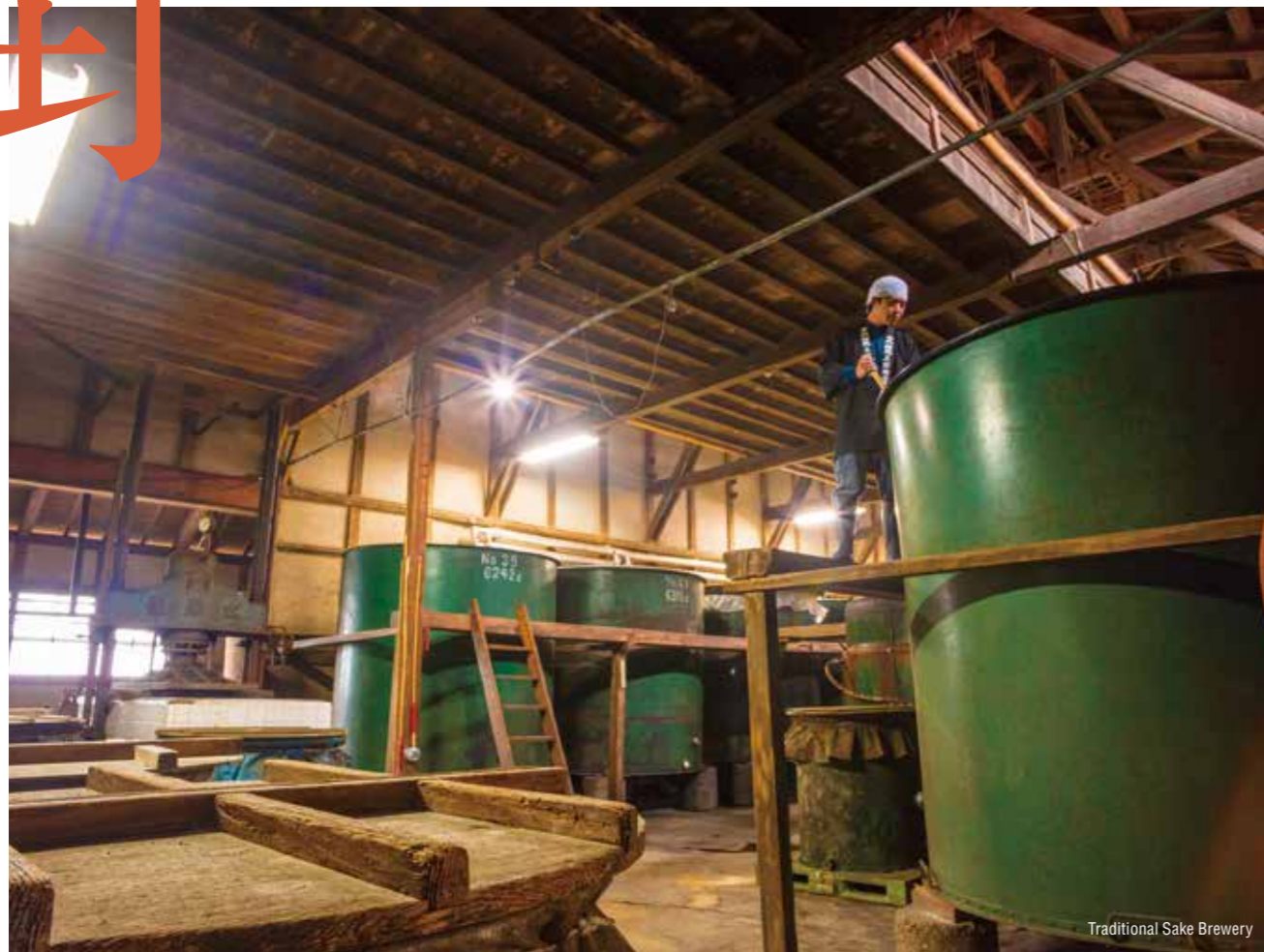
Ichinomiya's Future and Surfing

Yoshida's hometown, Ichinomiya Town, is also renowned as the Surfing Mecca of Japan. Yoshida thinks that after the Tokyo 2020 Olympics are over, surfers from all over the world will gather in Ichinomiya and revitalize the town.

Yoshida stated, "The Tokyo 2020 Olympics are coming up soon. I am looking forward to the careers of these young athletes from Ichinomiya and the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games succeeding. I want everyone to know about the splendors of Ichinomiya Town. Anyone that loves this town would want to make Ichinomiya a better place."

A new legend might be born in 2020 at Tsurigasaki Beach where the Surfing Legend still pours his heart and soul.

※ Shidashita... Tsurigasaki Beach



Traditional Sake Brewery

The Things that Change, and the Things that we should Protect. A Town enriched by its People



The "Naminori" surf street



Ichinomiya stores overflowing with charming goods and charming smiles



Ichinomiya Shopping District

Long ago, Ichinomiya Town expanded with Tamasaki Shrine as its focal point thus becoming the 6th area with the highest population during the early Meiji period. When Seine Fishing harvests were abundant and Villas were being built, Kazusa Ichinomiya's shopping district was prosperous because of its service industry. However, since the 1970's, the development of large-scale suburban shops and the use of automobiles meant less consumption of everyday goods in the shopping area. Despite that, in recent years, certain shops still successfully draw in customers from the tourists that visit Tamasaki Shrine. In 2017, we opened the SUZUMINE complex in hopes of revitalizing the shopping center.

On the other hand, there were only a few houses and stores around the highway along the sea, but surf shops and other modern restaurants opened when surfing started flourishing. This area became a place that everyone looked forward to visiting. Now, the familiar highway by the sea developed into a respectable surf street similar to those found in foreign countries with particularly stylish houses and stores. Our goal is to develop the town landscape in a way that all residents can be satisfied with.



An old Japanese-style home used as a restaurant



Displaying goods



For the People, the Festivals, and the Town Connecting People with a Bright Smile

Ichinomiya Town was specifically selected as the venue for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Surfing games thus giving this town a valuable opportunity.

Many people are trying to reinvigorate Ichinomiya Town by cooperating with others in various fields to take advantage of this opportunity. Currently, Yoshino, the department head of the youth division in the Chamber of Commerce, runs a convenience store in the shopping district located in the heart of Ichinomiya Town and is one of those people.

Aiming to become the most beloved convenience store in his hometown

Yoshino's convenience store is placed in a favorable location along the main street. The store is very convenient for visitors to drop by with their cars and the largest percentage of its customer base consists of Ichinomiya's local residents.

Around 30 years ago, around the time when Yoshino's home was a liquor wholesaler and retail store underneath his

father's management, convenience stores started opening one after the other around the neighborhood. Yoshino's father also participated in opening convenience stores to follow this recent trend. It was also around this time when Yoshino, who graduated from university, decided to work in a regular company for 10 years to get experience. After those 10 years passed, he went back home to open his own store.

Yoshino can be considered the second in his family to open a store from scratch so he was compared with his father many times. Usually, there are guidelines that each convenient store must follow so it is often difficult to differentiate between stores. But Yoshino's father used multiple ideas and gimmicks that were popular with the customers and allowed within the confines of these rules such as the homemade holiday display cases brightening up the storefront. So Yoshino built up his store step-by-step by following his father's example in setting up exciting store displays, putting care into lining up the multiple layers of goods along the shelves, and by answering the requests of

the local residents to the best of his ability.

Becoming a successor; the shopping district's revival

Around 20 years ago when a large department store opened in town, the atmosphere of the shopping district and Yoshino's store became less lively because the customers started flowing towards that department store instead.

Despite that, the various owners with their vast experience did their best to hold their ground by proactively diversifying their management styles. Their efforts were invaluable.

For the current Shopping District, the most important priority, more so than anything else, is to continue on no matter the situation.

Even though the managers themselves understand that various aspects need to be adjusted according to the times such as the customers' needs, the goods, and the way goods are sold, we need to acknowledge that the store owners are becoming older and that economic circulation is becoming



Seven-Eleven (Kazusa Ichinomiya)
Representative of the Board of Directors
Ichinomiya Chamber of Commerce Head of the Youth Department

Yoshino Takeshi

Profile
Born in 1975. Representative of the Board of Directors for the Kazusa Ichinomiya branch of Seven-Eleven. With the Tokyo 2020 Olympics being held, Yoshino wants to create a new Ichinomiya with the help of his colleagues as the head of the Youth Department in the Chamber of Commerce.

increasingly difficult as well.

Therefore, this shopping district needs people who love Ichinomiya town and it needs to continue existing to provide a chance for successors and entrepreneurs to settle down their roots in Ichinomiya Town.

Creating a new Ichinomiya Town with Business, Farming, and Surfing!

With the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, Ichinomiya Town has been gathering attention unlike anything it has ever experienced in the past. The youth division with Yoshino as the head chief is currently creating plans to utilize this unique opportunity.

Using the district shopping area as a bridge, their present plan is to connect the two vastly different cultures within Ichinomiya Town: Tsurigasaki Beach that is on the Ichinomiya coastline and Tamasaki Shrine that is within the heart of town.

Luckily, the younger generations' development in multiple fields is a bridge nurturing and connecting those specialized communities together. We firmly believe that

our town will rise up better than ever when the younger generations from a wide variety of occupations cooperate. A brand new Ichinomiya is already underway according to the youth department's plans.

What we must protect no matter the passage of time

There is one large reason why Yoshino is so passionate about his hometown. He puts the L in love when it comes to Japanese Matsuri. Even when he was a white-collar worker, he would return home every year in September to participate in the Kazusa Junisha Matsuri.

The Kazusa Junisha Matsuri, also called the Hadaka Festival, holds over 1200 years of a proud history and is the oldest religious ritual performed in the Sotobo region. It is an important designated intangible cultural property. The grand festival held on the 13th has around 2500 men carrying 9 palanquins (Mikoshi) from 5 shrines and dashing to the festival area in Tsurigasaki Beach. That scene is the main highlight of the festival.

In regards to the Festival, Yoshino, who

still plays an important role in carrying the divine palanquins, feels that there is a sense of duty that goes beyond the responsibility of holding such an important role. In recent years, more spectators have come to watch the Matsuri and there is no doubt that Tsurigasaki Beach is truly Ichinomiya Town's holy sanctuary. With the upcoming Tokyo 2020 Olympics, Tsurigasaki Beach will become a place that everyone can recognize from around the world even if it is only known as one of the holy grounds of Surfing.

The importance of the town's presence even after 2020.

Ichinomiya is an ideal area for raising children. The environment, the climate, and even the location are good. Not only can one live in a rural environment, but one can also access the big city conveniently. The town has a time-honored culture and tradition hence many people were strong-willed and conservative, and there was some unwillingness to accept surfers and surfing into the town in the past. However, these evaluations have improved along with the surfer's manners recently. With the Olympics coming up, surfers have been visiting in abundance.

With the Tokyo 2020 Olympics as the initiator igniting the spirit of Ichinomiya town, the flame burning in everyone's heart will continue to blaze even after the year 2020 and light the way to a brighter future. The youth department wants to bolster these flames and carry them into the future, so please look forward to it!

Yoshino, as the head of the youth department, also has a fire lit and burning in his heart!

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scene 3 The Story of our Village



Murokawa Tsuneo harvesting Rice



Uzawa Akira taking care of Melons



In Ichinomiya Town, the main staples are rice, tomatoes, and melon. Asian pears are also raised in abundance. Farming was Ichinomiya town's main source of income and was especially important in developing Ichinomiya Town's economy after World War II. Currently, tomatoes, melons, and asian pears are given the "NAGAIKI" (long life) brand name, and is a proud leading quality brand known throughout Japan.

In recent years, with the leading figures in agriculture getting older and the lack of successors, the difficulties and worries of those in agriculture have been increasing. On the other hand, the number of farms that are attempting new challenges are also gradually increasing including : farms that are growing strawberries and other new crops, farms recording the increase in harvest and quality using leading technology and techniques, and farms increasing the value of their crops through organic cultivation and selling to consumers directly.

We want to develop the town's agriculture from now on by encouraging guidance and sharing advanced techniques, opening transaction channels, and supporting the agricultural center.

Opening the Path to a Fruitful Tomorrow A Prayer for the Mercy of Mother Earth.



The Midorikawa family sorting out Asian Pear



Midorikawa Hirono harvesting Asian pears



A family enjoying Strawberry Picking



(From left to right) Murokawa Norihiro, Ishii Riezo, Tomizuka Makoto.



Representative Director for the Agricultural Union Corporation Chosei Frontier Farm

Ishii Riezo

Profile
Born in 1973. Ishii wants to take the leading position in Chiba Prefecture's tomato cultivation in Ichinomiya Town and revolutionize agriculture. He collaborated with his partners to create the Agricultural Union Corporation Chosei Frontier Farm and works as the Representative Director.

Introducing a New State-of-the-Art Facility for Tomato Cultivation Creating a Work Environment for the Next Generation

The Determination for Agriculture.

Ishii, a resident of Ichinomiya Town, is one of the people working towards an agricultural revolution and is the Agricultural Union Corporation Chosei Frontier Farm's representative.

The Ishii family was involved in agriculture and his father still cultivates tomatoes and melons to this day so Ishii did not doubt that he was going to go into agriculture as well when he was an elementary school student.

After he graduated from university, he studied abroad in America for one year in preparation for opening his own farm. When he returned, he immediately started running his own establishment. Since then, Ishii challenged himself with his inherent liberal ideas and abilities.

The Goal is for Agricultural Commercialization!

Ishii is currently undertaking the challenge of solving the issue regarding the lack of successors in farming.

"I think the biggest reason why the

younger generation do not want to go into agriculture is because frankly agriculture is not profitable," says Ishii. Vegetables have less productivity compared to meat, the unit price is lower, and there are difficulties increasing income.

Ishii who constantly wondered how to establish a solid business foundation for farmers concluded that the answer would derive from agricultural commercialization.

In order to capitalize on this idea, he created the Frontier Farm together with his fellow farmers. They named their group "Challenge for the Future" with the image and spirit of challenging everything like a pioneer and continuing forward.

Introducing Advanced Technology to Tomato Cultivation

The Frontier Farm all started six years ago with one house built on Ishii's home property.

He set up a hydroponic tomato system using a low-cost weather resistant building which became an important key for agricultural commercialization. Even though it is a large-scale building that looks like a

regular greenhouse at first, it is a state-of-the-art system that controls temperature, humidity, and carbon dioxide to create an ideal environment for cultivating tomatoes.

The tomatoes can be grown without being influenced by the outside environment because of this greenhouse, thus there can be 3 harvests every year. From the beginning of the fiscal year, one-tenth of a hectare of tomatoes can yield over 30 tons of produce. Within the Chosei district, the annual average yield of tomatoes was around 25-26 tons so we can say that the increase is significant.

Ishii took his successes and data, and continued calling out to other fellow farmers to cooperate over the past 5 years. This was the foundation for the Frontier Farm built on July 2015. This was the first step towards agricultural commercialization.

Taking the Lead in Chiba Prefecture's Tomato Cultivation

Ishii's next goal is to increase the scale of this project after ensuring this business is on track. Currently the greenhouse is around 3000 sq meters, but there are plans to expand it to 5000 sq meters. In the future, Ishii dreams of taking the top position in Chiba Prefecture's tomato production.

Furthermore, in order to realize agricultural commercialization, Ishii wants to take the current working structure and develop it into a company. If that can be realized, rules can be established and working in agriculture would develop the image of working in a company. Therefore he thinks preparing a work environment where the younger generation can easily enter and easily work in is necessary.

Similar to the rest of Japan, Ichinomiya Town is also being swept away by the wave known as the graying society. There is the disparaging feeling of a serious problem regarding the lack of successors and younger employees.

"Precisely because of this problem, the frontier farm has a large responsibility to urge in agricultural commercialization and breaking through the current situation regarding the lack of youths." Ishii strongly states.

Frontier Farm not only hires employees, but also accepts interns. There are many houses that are available due to the graying population around the Frontier Farm. So there is a system where interns can move into an available house to live independently and work as a manager after 2 years of internship.

Valuing Relationships, Letting the Younger Generation take Root in Ichinomiya Town!

Currently, Ichinomiya Town's pillars for industry are agriculture and sightseeing. Ishii feels that if we can tie these two subjects together and create something out of this connection, Ichinomiya Town will become more lively. In the future, Ishii is also considering opening up the Frontier Farm as a tourist farm. If that becomes a reality, then sightseeing and agriculture can be easily interconnected. Ishii looks forward to a future

where Ichinomiya Town can become further invigorated.

Probably due to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, Ichinomiya Town's incoming population have increased in recent years. Ishii plans to increase the scale of Frontier Farm and hopefully convince more youths to settle down in Ichinomiya Town for employment. He will be satisfied if expanding can help create a more lively future for Ichinomiya Town.

In actuality, there are many employees in the Frontier Farm who moved into Ichinomiya Town because they wanted to surf.

Considering the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games as an opportunity, Ishii plans to continue giving his all for a brighter Ichinomiya where the Frontier Farm can become a connection between surfing and agriculture.

In a sense, the Frontier Farm's project is meant to raise tomatoes and to raise the buds of the future for Ichinomiya Town.

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scene 4 The Story of our Events



Tamasaki Shrine Spring Festival
(Tamasaki Shrine Kagura Dance, designated intangible cultural asset)

Every year on September 13th, the largest scale Matsuri called the Kazusa Junisha Matsuri is held. This Matsuri that is held as an annual Autumn Grand Festival at Tamasaki Shrine started in 807 a.d. (Daido 2) and has over 1200 years of history. On that day, the youth from various sections of the town come together and participate to dye the town in one color.

Once, Kanmyoji also flourished with many events centered on it and ignited the town's spirit. In Tamasaki Shrine and other shrines in Ichinomiya, Kagura music and dance based on shintoism blossomed along with the various matsuri as part of traditional culture. Each ward in the town also had their own festivals and their own culture bringing out their own individuality that is also still ever present.

In recent years, the more contemporary festivals such as the Summer Fireworks Festival, the Kazusa Ichinomiya Festival (The Kazusa Dance), Nagisa's Farmer's Market, Kazusa-no-kuni Sasuga Ichi Market and other events that visitors and locals can both enjoy are also held.

These types of events are connected to Ichinomiya's economic circulation as they are a source of year-round stimulation and novelty that go beyond the usual sightseeing experiences.



Kazusa Junisha Matsuri

There are many events, activities, and festivals that are held in Ichinomiya Town.



Nangu Shrine



Chart of Divine Manifestation (designated cultural asset of Ichinomiya, Nangu Shrine, made by Kitazawa Rakuten)



A chart of the inner and outer shrine of Ise and the north gate (Nangu shrine)

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scene 4 The Story of our Events



Ichinomiya Firework Festival



Nagisa's Farmers Market



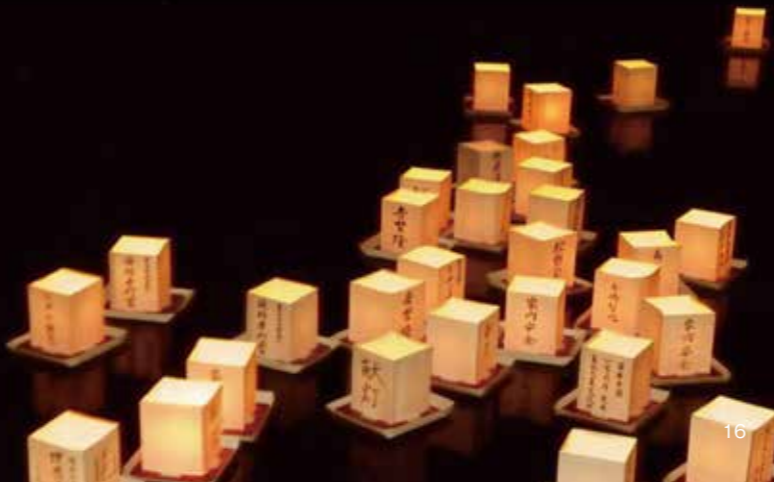
Kazusa-no-kuni Sasuga Market



Kazusa-no-kuni Ichinomiya Matsuri



Ichinomiya Lantern Floating Ceremony



About the History of Ichinomiya as told by the Mayor

There is the word "wen gu zhi xin" in the Analects of Confucius which means learning from the past to serve the present. In Ichinomiya Town, there were a number of historical revolutionary phenomena so there is prerequisite knowledge that can be applied from history to understand the current day Ichinomiya. Therefore, when incorporating new ideas for the future of Ichinomiya, we should properly recognize this town's history.

Before I held this post of town mayor, my occupation was focused on researching history. So, from the perspective of a specialist of history, I will be providing personal comments about the history of Ichinomiya and provide the key for readers to practice onkochishin. However, there needs to be evidence when talking about history. It is like the saying "Wu zheng bu xin", meaning there is no validity without proof, as written in the Zhong Yong. The basis of my comments on Ichinomiya's history originate from the "History of Ichinomiya Town" (1964), "Furusato" (1981), "The Kano Hisayoshi Collection" (2012) and hearsay recordings from a few of the town residents. The descriptions about the history of Ichinomiya written in the following pages will give an accurate image of the multifaceted and rich past and sequence of events, and I hope that this town guide will be helpful in understanding the depth of Ichinomiya.

Kazusa Ichinomiya Tamasaki Shrine Establishment and History

The Core of Ichinomiya's Development

Tamasaki Shrine was a large influence in Ichinomiya's history. This shrine was designated as the largest shrine of Kasusa-no-Kuni so this area was later titled as Ichinomiya. There was no existence comparable to Tamasaki Shrine in the hearts of the town residents.

Unfortunately, we do not know when Tamasaki Shrine was first built in this area, how it got the opportunity to be designated as the Ichinomiya, how it operated, nor its circumstances during its early periods because of a fire that destroyed most of the records and documentary evidence. Supposedly, the origin of Ichinomiya had a relation with the clan that built the Noman-ji ancient tomb in the 3rd and 4th century. Tamasaki Shrine was first recorded in the Heian Period. According to the "Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku," also known as "The True History of Three Reigns of Japan," it was first recorded in 868 and rose above the senior fourth rank in 883. Around this period, the imperial court placed increasing importance on Tamasaki Shrine.

In 927, every shrine was recorded in the engishiki jinmyocho catalog as dictated by the emperor. In this catalog, Tamasaki Shrine was named as Kasusa-no-Kuni's shrine of the highest rank (a large shrine that worships an important god).

During that period, the countries picked a figurehead shrine and gave them the title of Ichi-no-miya. Thus Tamasaki Shrine became the Ichinomiya of Kasusa-no-Kuni.

The worshipped deity at Tamasaki Shrine is Tamayori Hime no Mikoto. There are many theories about this goddess' advent according to past resources including a common folktale where she appeared as a pearl from the ocean.

With the fusion of Buddhism and Shintoism during the middle of the Heian period until the Edo period, the Kanmyoji Temple of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism became a temple attached to Tamasaki Shrine and controlled the management of this shrine. According to one of the Buddhist manifestation theories from this time, Tamayori Hime no Mikoto is supposedly the manifestation of the third lady

of the Shakara Dragon Emperor.

At the end of the Heian period, Kazusa Hirotsune, the Shogun who helped Minamoto no Yoritomo, dedicated his armor to Tamasaki Shrine to pray for Yoritomo's ambitions to be realized according to the Azuma Kagami, an official record on the events of the Kamakura Shogunate. After the Kamakura period, the successive generations of samurai highly valued the importance of this shrine.

In the later parts of the warring states period in the 16th century, the area around Ichinomiya became the place where the forces intersected and the Shiroyama, where the Ichinomiya castle was located, was often faced with war.

In the Eiroku era, Tamasaki Shrine was burned along with the Ichinomiya castle and the priests escaped to Iioka (Asahi City). They went back to Ichinomiya before 1577, but surely it was not a simple feat to restore the shrine.

It is believed that Tamasaki Shrine was settled in its present place since the Edo period. The current shrine was built in the image of the Toshogu shrine during Tokugawa Tsunayoshi's generation. In April 2017, the shrine was repaired after a decade of construction. After the Meiji era, the separation from Buddhism was decided and Tamasaki shrine established independency from Kanmyoji. Under the national Shintoism system, Tamasaki shrine was listed under the same high rank as Kamakura's Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine and Sagami-no-Kuni's Ichinomiya Samukawa Shrine. Due to the postwar revolution, Tamasaki Shrine was separated from the state, but they continued to gather people inside and outside of the region to become a center of faith in the region.





The sacred horse of Kazusa Junisha Matsuri

The Shogun who helped Minamoto no Yoritomo - Kazusa Hirotsune

— Ichinomiya from the end of the Heian period to the beginning of the Kamakura period.

In the late Heian period, Kazusa Hirotsune, a general who was a noble of the Taira Clan, built a great force around the Ichinomiya area.

When Taira-no-Kiyomori's regime was prominent in the capital, the third eldest son of Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo, Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, was sent to Izu after his father's defeat in the Heiji Rebellion and then raised an army there. However he was defeated in the battle of Ishibashiyama and was going to seek help from Hirotsune after escaping to Awa by ship from Manazuru. Hirotsune was a general who fought underneath Yoritomo's step-brother, Minamoto-no-Yoshihira, during the Heiji Rebellion. When he tried to ascertain his intentions, he felt Hirotsune's hesitation. In comparison, Shimousa-no-Suke Chiba Tsunetane who was in the same clan as Hirotsune that was in the Shimousa base straightforwardly pledged his loyalty, so Yoritomo's trust was more inclined towards Chiba Tsunetane. Hirotsune led 20 thousand



Remnant Memorial at Tamasaki Shrine

cavalry to join Yoritomo's army at the shores of Sumidagawa River afterwards, but he could not obtain the complete trust of Yoritomo.

Following those events, Yoritomo entered Kamakura where Hirotsune held significant responsibilities. Hirotsune held an important role during the ceremony celebrating the birth of the second shogun Yoriie. However, Hirotsune displayed many inappropriate behaviors which must have left discontent brewing in Yoritomo's heart. It is said that Hirotsune was assassinated on December, 1183, due to slander from Kajiwara Kagetoki.

On the dawn of the following New Year after Hirotsune's death, Yoritomo sent a messenger to retrieve the armor Hirotsune dedicated to Tamasaki Shrine while he was still alive. When he saw the form that Hirotsune left behind with the armor, he realized that Hirotsune wished for his great ambitions to be fulfilled and came to regret his actions. So he allowed Hirotsune's relatives to own their ancestral lands once again as a form of relief. However, Hirotsune's eldest son, Yoshitsune, committed suicide to follow his father in death so most of Hirotsune's territory was entrusted to Chiba Tsunetane. The Chiba clan's activities in the Ichinomiya area ended in 1247 when

the Chiba clan fell in the Miura Yasumura Rebellion.

The magnitude of Hirotsune's army of 20,000 soldiers joining with the Yoritomo Army is recorded in the Azuma Kagami. It was very large unit at that time and the mobilizing power was astonishing. Even the army led by Chiba Tsunetane was said to only have over 300 cavalry. In one theory, it is said that the source of Hirotsune's power was based on salt and iron sand produced at the coast of Ichinomiya district.

A mystery that has remained unsolved is the location of Kazusa Hirotsune's base. There is one theory that states that it might have been in the current Takato-zan, but there are other opinions rejecting this theory. Other theories suggest the base was in Isumi County or the Oyagi area in Mutsuzawa which is close to Ichinomiya. However, it was believed that it was in the vicinity of Ichinomiya according to various documents. The lord of Ichinomiya at the end of the Edo period, Kano Hisaakira, assumed Hirotsune's castle residence was on Takato-zan and erected a stone memorial that can still be seen on the peak.



Historical Monument at the castle ruins on the top of Takato-zan



"Honcho Hyakushoden" Kazusa Hirotsune (1656)
(Retrieved from the Digital Archives of Japan)



Tamasaki Shrine's Main Shrine [designated tangible cultural property of Chiba prefecture] built in 1687.

In the Edo period, Ichinomiya Town was divided into Ichinomiya Hongo village, Araoi village, Torami village, Miyabara, Sendokyu, Arachi, and Tsunada village.

There were two large topics in pre-modern Ichinomiya that can be indicated. One was about the sardines obtained from seine fishing across the Kujukuri beach. In the 1500's, seine fishing was an important trade industry in the Kujukuri area since it was introduced by Wakayama Prefecture. The dried sardines were called "Hoshika" and were used as fertilizers for arid fields. It is said that "Hoshika" was shipped to Edo, Kansai, and Ou (Tohoku region), but it was in particularly large demand with Kansai's cotton cultivation plantations. Ichinomiya was using a mass circulation method through sea routes and waterway. Another route was a land route heading to the ports on Tokyo Bay and then shipped to other areas. In any case, it is noteworthy that Ichinomiya could deliver to a wide range of areas via the sea.

The head fisherman in that period had great power and prepared his home in a hillside settlement. He set aside rental rooms where he supervised workers that lived there and provided processing facilities. In the latter half of the Edo period, settlements for those working outside of the city were found in Torami, Ichinomiya Hongo, Sendokyu, and Arachi.

The Seine Fishing Industry for sardines flourished and declined, but it reached the height of activity and was booming in 1831-1845. Supposedly Torami caught 2.6 thousand Ryo's worth of sardines and Ichinomiya Hongo caught 2.4 thousand Ryo's worth of sardines in three days.

After 1887, seine fishing quickly declined after the introduction of the lifting net. Currently, Ichinomiya Town's Seine Fishing Preservation Association is active during the summer and keeps this seine fishing tradition alive.

The rise of these beach industries

encouraged development of Ichinomiya's commercial industries, service industries, and the city itself. The service industry supporting fishermen who work with the sardines, the alcohol industry, the quality rooms, booths, and salons were flourishing as the city developed and as the urban area expanded. Ichinomiya Town was originally developed as a lodging place along the Edo Highway in the 17th century. "Rokusai-Ichi" local market system was run by a group of five municipalities of Hono, Chonan, Oami, Mobarra, and Ichinomiya. From the Edo period, Ichinomiya acted as one of the five commercialization centers in the Rokusai-Ichi local market system that increased the town's industrial value and its status.

In the past, Ichinomiya's cultural activities were promoted as famous intellectuals joined the town residents including Hirata Atsutane, Ohara Yugaku and Sato Nobuhiro.

Ancient scenery cherished even now

There are many old and historic buildings in Ichinomiya. Various cultural areas are mixed together such as the townscape of Tamasaki Shrine, summer coastal resorts, farms, and fisheries. These are the proof that people have been living in Ichinomiya since ancient times and of the culture they have built. It is our obligation to preserve these for future generations to inherit.



Seine fishing during the Showa period



A drawing of Seine fishing during the Edo period



Torami Temple's Main Hall
[designated tangible cultural property of Ichinomiya Town] built in 1723.



Kanmyoji Four-Legged Gate
[designated tangible cultural property of Ichinomiya Town] built in the late 17th century during the Edo period, the oldest building in Ichinomiya Town.



Akutagawa's Villa
Registered tangible cultural property of Japan built in 1897



Akiba Family Shophouse
Registered tangible cultural property of Japan, built in 1900



Saito Shophouse
Registered tangible cultural property of Japan, built in the middle of the Meiji period and currently operating as a store



Takahara Family Shophouse
Registered tangible cultural property of Japan, built in the late Meiji period and currently operating as a cafe

The Kano Clans' Footsteps A History of Development

The second major topic for the current day Ichinomiya is about the reign of the Kano clan. Kano's home was originally one of the local ruling families of Mikawa which was the base of the Tokugawa Family, but he became a Daimyo when Yoshimune became the shogun in the middle Edo period. Although the Kano Clan only had 13,000 koku of property, they were able to participate in the government due to their close ties with the Tokugawa Family.

Ichinomiya Hongo Village and Araoi Village were the territories of the Kano clan, but the administration office was originally located in Hatta (Yokkaichi city, Mie prefecture). In the latter half of the Edo era (1826), Kano Hisatomo relocated to Ichinomiya so samurai began to live in Ichinomiya. Some speculate that they relocated to make Ichinomiya the base for Edo's defense at the southern tip of

Kujukuri because the number of foreign ships emerging around Japan increased.

Since policy was based on rice, the Kano clan promoted rice crop cultivation and the improvement of irrigation systems in Ichinomiya. Since rice was the center of annual contribution at that time, Hisaakira Kano (1813-1864) expanded ponds for irrigation in the mountains of the southern part of Ichinomiya during 1831-1845 and named them Dotei lake.

Dotei Lake is a large lake located in Hunan Province, China. Dotei Lake is described as a Great Lake as according to Dufu's Climbing the Yueyang Tower, "The province of Wu and Chu was torn between south and east by the lake where the heavens were floating above the earth day and night." The reason why Hisaakira decided to use the Chinese name Dotei Lake was because he hoped that there

would be a lot of water in commemoration. Then he planted sakura trees in the surrounding and erected the Dotei Lake Memorial in 1844. The following generations took care of these sakura trees and they eventually flourished into a famous tourist destination during the Showa period.

Since this lake was being used as a reservoir, a canal was dug up after 1748. The

water used in Ichinomiya rice paddies came from this canal until it was closed in 1966.

Kano Hisaakira built five cannons on the coast in 1844 for the purpose of repelling foreign ships. It is also said that the farmers and merchants were recruited and practiced Western-style formations. Later, he escorted the princess Kazunomiya when she was sent to wed Tokugawa Iemochi.

He also built a monument to commemorate Kazusa Hirotsune in the Takano-zan castle ruins. Hisaakira was a lord who excelled in management.

The domain's academic establishment was developed during Hisaakira's time and it is said that the school called Subun-kan was built during the last Lord Kano Hisayoshi's time.

The current Ichinomiya elementary school's gate name, Subun gate, originated from that school. The establishment of the Subun-kan helped raise the cultural standard of Ichinomiya and became the standard for public schools.





The relationship between Ichinomiya and the Kano family began with the 8th generation of the Edo shogunate when Tokugawa Yoshimune bestowed Ichinomiya Hongo Village to his assistant Kano Hisamichi in 1726. At that time, the administration office was located in Hatta in Ise (Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture). In the fourth generation of the Hatta domain, Kano Hisatomo moved the administration office to Ichinomiya in 1826 and gave birth to the Ichinomiya Domain. Successive Lords were not only enthusiastic about internal affairs and maritime defense, but also served in important posts throughout government. Here we will talk about 2 of these succeeding lords.

Kano Hisaakira 1813-1864

Hisaakira was born as the eldest son of Hisatomo, the lord of Hatta in Ise. In 1842, he inherited the family fortune after his father's retirement. He served in key posts of the Tokugawa shogunate such as head clerk, lecturer, president assistant, and butler since a young age. In addition, he served as an escort detail when the younger step-sister of Emperor Komei was traveling from the capital to Edo to marry Tokugawa Iemochi in 1861.

In Ichinomiya, 1844, Hisaakira expanded the reservoir in the territory and called it Dotei Lake with the Great Lake in China as reference and then erected a stone monument. At about the same time, there were 5 cannons equipped on the hills along the beach to expel foreign ships. In 1863, the Shinchu group, an extremist military group, caused difficulties at the Kujukuri coast on November, but they were suppressed on January of the next year with help from Hisaakira.

In commemoration of Kazusa Hirotsune's donation of his armor, Hisaakira donated his armor to Tamasaki Shrine in 1843 and erected a monument at the supposed castle ruins, thus leaving behind various traces in Ichinomiya.



Monument of Dotei Lake (designated Cultural Asset of Ichinomiya)



Traditional Japanese Armor (Designated Cultural Asset of Ichinomiya)

Kano Hisayoshi 1848-1919

Hisayoshi was born to the younger brother of Tachibana Tanechika, Tachibana Tanemichi, in the Tachibana Clan who ruled Shimotodo in Fukushima Prefecture. Following the sudden death of the Kazusa Ichinomiya Lord Kano Hisatsune in 1866, he was quickly adopted into the Kano family and became a lord at 19 years old. After the Meiji restoration, he was the principal of a school in Iwate and a school in Niigata, a prosecutor of the Grand Tribunal and was active in the field of education and justice. In 1894, he was appointed to be the Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture and retired after leaving great accomplishments after the Southwestern War by promoting agriculture, infrastructure development, and education.

In 1912, he was appointed as Mayor of Ichinomiya and encouraged many projects such as the promotion of agriculture, readjustment of cultivating arable land, attracting people to build cottage villas, and opening a girls' school in Ichinomiya. Although he retired in 1917, he worked for the office everyday as an honorary mayor. He died in Oita prefecture where he was taken care of in 1919. Three years later, requested by the town's people a tomb that buried the bones on the castle grounds was built overlooking Ichinomiya Town. Even now, Lord Hisayoshi is continuing to watch over Ichinomiya.



Kano Hisayoshi gravestone



Portrait of Kano Hisayoshi

History of Ichinomiya's Feudal Lords



- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| ① Kano Hisatomo | (1797~1847) | Governed 1821~1842 |
| ② Kano Hisaakira | (1813~1864) | Governed 1842~1864 |
| ③ Kano Hisatsune | (1846~1867) | Governed 1864~1867 |
| ④ Kano Hisayoshi | (1848~1919) | Governed 1867~1868 |



Ichinomiya River at Dusk

Development as “the Oiso of the East ” Resort and Villa area

From the Meiji period to the early Showa period



The atmosphere of villa property around the Ichinomiya River in the early Showa period

From the Meiji era to the early Showa era, Ichinomiya developed into an area of resorts and villas because of the warm weather and the view of Ichinomiya River and the sea. In the early Taisho era, over 100 villas were built which was a remarkable turn of events for the modern-day Ichinomiya.

In 1873 during the Meiji Era, Ichinomiya Hongo village held the 6th largest population in Chiba prefecture and became Ichinomiya town 23 years later. The Boso railway opened between Chiba City and Oami in 1896 and was then further extended until Ichinomiya in 1897. Since 1889 and 1890, visitors could be seen on Ichinomiya beach and the number of summer tourists increased ever since the railway to Tokyo was opened.

Most of the villas were built on both sides of Ichinomiya river mainly in Arachi, Sendokyu, and Ryugu. There was always a large crowd along Ichinomiya River since relaxing at the riverside was a favorite pastime. The Oinago area that is on the

hillside close to the town center was also popular, and some villas were located in the Miyabara and Ote wards.

The tourists that visited Ichinomiya Town included celebrities, politicians, economists, government officials, military officers, and academia.

It also temporarily hosted Prime Minister Saito Minoru, Chairman of the Privy Council Hiranuma Kiichiro, Military commander Uehara Yusaku, Chairman of the House of representatives Akita Kiyoshi all at once. There is also a story that the construction of the cabinet was discussed on the riverbanks of Ichinomiya.

Other than that, Prime Minister Kato Tomozaburo, the founder of Ichinomiya Commercial High School and Principal of Meiji University Shida Kotaro, Earl Date (Lord of Sendai), Marquis Yamanouchi (Lord of Kochi), Marquis of Nanbu (Lord of Morioka), Satake Marquis (Lord of Akita) and other famous people built villas in

Ichinomiya. Other influential figures have also been known to visit including Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Togo Heihachiro, Lord Tokugawa Yoshinobu, and Ozaki Koyo.

The development of this area urged in the development of the service industry. Since the Taisho era, the number of eateries have increased in the town and along the Ichinomiya river. In the early Showa period, it was said that a café appeared in front of the town's station and was boasted as the best in the prefecture.

However, most of the villas in Ichinomiya town disappeared afterwards due to the wartime turmoil and the land distribution reform after World War II. As a result, there are only a few remnants of the villas such as the separation of Hiranuma Kiichiro cottage at the bank by the middle bridge.

The time we were called the Oiso of the East

Ichinomiya Town was proud of its past prosperity when many influential personages built their Villas in Ichinomiya and called the Oiso of the East. There was a time when there were over 100 villas at one time, but that number decreased after the war. However, these influential people intermingled with the town's residents and left traces of their lives in this town.

Name	Biography
1 Tsukuda Kazushige	Ministry of Financing and Printing Works Director, Governor of the Japan Industrial Bank
2 Mabuchi Eitaro	Governor of Yamagata Prefecture, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Mie Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, and Kyoto Prefecture; Kyoto City Mayor
3 Sasa Kumataro	CEO of East Asia Tobacco; Founder of the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai
4 Miyoshi Naruyuki	Baron; Lieutenant General; Commander of the Weihai Occupation Army; Founder of the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai
5 Kawamura Takeji	Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture; Southern Manchuria Railway Company President, Governor General of Taiwan, Minister of Justice
6 Yoshimatsu Shigetaro	Admiral; Captain of the Tokiwa; Union Fleet Commander-in-Chief
7 Nire Kagenori	Viscount; Vice Admiral; Admiral; President of the Naval General Staff
8 Kato Tomosaburo	Viscount; Fleet Admiral; Chief of Staff of the IJN Combined Fleet; Minister of the Navy, Prime Minister
9 Saito Makoto	Viscount; Admiral, Minister of the Navy, Governor of Korea, Prime Minister, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal
10 Imatsu Takonori	Major General; Field Artillery Captain of the First Regiment
11 Kawahara Yoichi	Vice Admiral; Captain of the Japanese Cruiser Yoshino during the Sino-Japanese War
12 Teragaki Iso	Vice Admiral; Captain of the Patrol Vessel Shikishima during the Battle of Tsushima
13 Kimura Sosuke	Surgeon Lieutenant General; Navy Surgeon General
14 Nakayama Naga-aki	Rear Admiral; Maitzuru Port Office Department Chief, Yokosuka Port Office Department Chief
15 Iwasaki Tatsuto	Rear Admiral; Captain of the Hiei Battleship
16 Yamada Yosaku	Businessman; Father-in-law of the writer Mari Mori
17 Saisho Atsufumi	Lieutenant General; Commander of the Lushun Fortress
18 Kumamoto Masashi	Major General; Commander of the Tokyo Bay Fortress
19 Komazawa Tenkichi	Businessman; Money Lender and Landlord
20 Osako Naomichi	Army General; Commander of a Field Artillery Brigade; Military Counselor
21 Muta Keikuro	Lieutenant General; Commander of Shimonoseki Fortress
22 Mitsui Hachirojiro	Baron; the 8th successor of the Mitsui Family; CEO of the Mitsui & Co.; Donated a Villa for Ichinomiya Gakuen
23 Kano Hisayoshi	Viscount; Feudal Lord of Ichinomiya-han; Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture; Lord of Parliament; Ichinomiya Town Mayor
24 Maeda Toshisada	Viscount; Feudal Lord of Nanokaichi in Gumma Prefecture; Minister of Communications; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce
25 Hakamada Kishiro	Businessman; Pawnbroker; Tokyo Gas Board of Directors; Fukoku Bank Board of Directors
26 Nanba Hajime	Doctor of Medicine
27 Tawara Kuni-ichi	Doctor of Engineering; Metallurgist; Researcher of the Japanese Katana; Professor at Tokyo University; Received the Order of Cultural Merit
28 Yamamoto Kageyuki	Navy Surgeon General; Head of Kure Hospital
29 Uehara Yusaku	Viscount; Field Marshal; Inspectorate General of Military Training; Chief of Staff; Minister of War
30 Satake Yoshiharu	Marquis; Feudal Lord of Dewa Kubota in Akita Prefecture
31 Kawase Makoto	Viscount; Rear Admiral; Lord of Parliament
32 Okochi Masatoshi	Viscount; Doctor of Engineering; Professor at Tokyo University; Head of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research; Lord of Parliament
33 Seino Chotaro	Governor of Akita Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture; Director-General of the Reconstruction Agency
34 Hiranuma Kiichiro	Baron; Doctor of Law; Lord Chief Justice; Attorney General; Lord President of the Privy Council; Prime Minister
35 Awatsu Kiyosuke	Businessman; Doctor of Law; Actuary; CEO of Japan's Injury, Fire, And Maritime Insurance Company
36 Date Kunimune	Earl; Feudal Lord of Sendai
37 Kitazawa Rakuten	Manga Artist; Japanese Painter; Japan's First Professional Manga Artist
38 Takaishi Shingoro	Journalist; Editorial Chief of Mainichi Newspaper; IOC Committee Member
39 Fukuoka Toyokazu	Supreme Judge; Younger Brother of Baron Takaaki Fukuoka
40 Horiuchi Riki	Doctor of Physics; Samurai of Kazusa Ichinomiya; Managing Director in the Takasago Chemical Industry; Akutagawa Ryunosuke's friend
41 Kawashima Chunosuke	Businessman; Employee at Yokohama Specie Bank; Translator
42 Thomas Baly	Englishman; Doctor of Law; Legal Adviser for the Japanese Government
43 Kano Hisaakira	Second Son of Hisayoshi; Board Member of the Yokohama Specie Bank; President of the Japanese Housing Corporation; Governor of Chiba Prefecture
44 Ibukiyama Jiro	Writer; Younger Brother of Tokuji Ibukiyama, businessman active abroad
45 Nakamura Shingo	Scholar of International Law; Doctor of Law; Professor at Gakushuin University; Professor at Tokyo University of Commerce
46 Kaneda Kichi	Literary Scholar; Lecturer at the 4th old-style high school; Professor at Gakushuin University; Translator of the Grimm's Fairy Tales
47 Shida Kotaro	Jurist; Doctor of Law; Dean of Meiji University; Founder of Ichinomiya's Vocational School
48 Ozeki Masuteru	Viscount; Feudal Lord of Kurobane in Tochigi prefecture
49 Shiratori Shogo	Poet; Song writer for the Hoshikage No Waltz, Ichinomiya Ondo, and Torami Elementary School's Anthem
50 Seki Wachi	Born in Tsunada; Chief Editor of the Tokyo Mainichi Newspaper; Member of the House of Representatives; Vice-Minister of Military Affairs



Scenery of Villas in Oinago



42 Kano Hisaakira's Residence in Ote



Scenery around the Mouth of Ichinomiya River (Before the War)

Map of these personages' Villas



34 Hiranuma Kiichiro's Writing (Decoration at Tamasaki Shrine)



37 Painting by Kitazawa Rakuten (Image of Nogi Maresuke)



40 Horiuchi Riki's Residence



The Atmosphere of Villas along Ichinomiya Beach



Agricultural Prosperity based on Tomatoes: Ichinomiya After the War



Modernized agriculture supported Ichinomiya Town economically after World War II.

Ichinomiya's agriculture policy during the Edo period was considered to be excellent, but agriculture experienced a large development after the Meiji Period under the direction of the Town Mayor Kano Hisayoshi.

Kano Hisayoshi established a youth educational center, maintained farms, cultivated fruit trees and vegetables, and directed research in raising poultry and breeding pigs. With consistent efforts, the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables became the foundation in which Ichinomiya was rated as the most advanced within the prefecture after the war.

It is said that he also helped with planting rice and making rice-drying racks.

Before Kano started his term as Town mayor in 1912, he created a credit union and funded the union members. This marked the rise of the agricultural cooperative association. He then assumed the head office position of the land readjustment association, quelled any objections to the distribution of arable lands, and created the foundations as seen in the current Ichinomiya Town's map of arable land.

After the revolution of the agricultural system post-World War II, Ichinomiya became one of the leading producing centers within the prefecture with its breakthrough in agricultural research.

After 1954, farmers earnestly focused their vegetable cultivation research on tomatoes.

Around 1963, earnings rose along with the production value of food and, with just the expedited cultivation of tomatoes, the Ichinomiya Agricultural Association received 65 million yen and Torami Agricultural Association received 35 million yen thus earning over 100million yen in total. In 1962, Ichinomiya Town's annual budget was 120 million yen. It can be seen how tomato cultivation held economic power. In 1962, there were 814 farms that were providing sales. There were 212 farms that sold 200 thousand ~ 300 thousand yens worth of tomato, 210 farms that sold 300 thousand ~ 500 thousand yens worth of tomato, and 78 farms that sold 500 thousand ~ 700 thousand yens worth of tomato.

Reports stated that 7 farms sold 700 thousand ~ 1 million yens worth of tomato, and that 2 farms sold over 1 million yens worth. As for facilities for cultivation, around 121,110 square meters of was set aside for steel-framed plastic greenhouse cultivation in the Ichinomiya Agricultural Association, and 66,000 square meters was set aside in the Torami Agricultural Association. The Ichinomiya Tomato at the Tokyo farmer's market enjoys a high status. It is said that the transportation of vegetables in cardboard boxes originated from Ichinomiya Town.

If you compare Ichinomiya Town's present agricultural power with its past, Ichinomiya lacks vigor. Ichinomiya's agriculture used to have a radiant history, so it is necessary to reconstruct the position of this key industry.



Education, Cultural Activities, Lifelong Learning



Japanese-styled room in the Community Center

Ichinomiya has been functioning as the core of the area so these key facilities gathered in town including the courthouse, prosecutor's office, the police station and other public offices.

Even with the changes in the towns industries, the resident's pursuit for improvement does not change.

The change in international society is remarkable so addressing it has become increasingly difficult. Children need to become independent and proactive in learning to create a foundation to participate anywhere in society. This includes learning about their own culture, the sciences, marketable skills, societal awareness, their family inheritances, and more.

With a child's future heavily influenced by their guardian's ideas, decisions, and judgment in regards to the progression of compulsory education, the guardian's role has become increasingly important.

That is why the board of education is keeping an eye on this country's trends and societal situation when issuing academic

policy. We are putting effort into "Nurturing the Power to Live," which focuses on the harmony of academic ability, a calm heart, and a healthy body.

With the large variation in sense of values of each child's guardian and the importance of developing the children's individuality, aligning school education and societal education requires increasing attention and care. Therefore we want to proceed forward carefully to provide a policy that will leave each and every resident satisfied.

(Superintendent Machida Yoshiaki)

The town and Japan are pursuing a school system that balances academic ability, a steady heart, and a healthy body so that the younger generation can spread their wings to live anywhere in the world.

There are three schools in Ichinomiya Town : Ichinomiya Elementary School, Ichinomiya Junior High School, and Torami Elementary School. We want to create a learning environment where the children can feel safe at school by providing access to

ALTs (Assistant Language Teachers), school assistants, and ICT machines (personal computers and other information distribution machines) for introduction to computer programming.

To encourage learning for everyone, multiple facilities have been developed and expanded. The lifelong learning lectures and enrichment courses include the community center's culture lectures and classes, the Shinbukan Judo and Kendo practices, the GSS Center activities, and the Creator's Village art and staining art classes.

(Board of Education Division Manager Yarita Koji)



Robot Programming Class

To address the decreasing population trend, local governments are implementing a variety of plans. In Ichinomiya town, we want to encourage families raising children to reside here so we sought to create a class to master Information and Communications Technology (ICT) as a part of the children's skill development in a way that children can enjoy learning.

One of our projects includes the robot programming class which aims to foster interest and enthusiasm in programming amongst children. Each student creates a robot with lego blocks and attempts to move their creations with the program that they make. Because the robots will not move without the right programming, the children need to write and repeatedly rewrite their program code until they learn how to move their creations.



Cultural Festival (Entertainment and Music Enjoyment)

Autumn is a prime season to enjoy art. Ichinomiya is dyed in Autumn colors when the cultural event Sogo Bunkasai is held.

The entertainment and music enjoyment groups perform every year at the end of October.

The elementary and the junior high students display the fruits of their everyday practice. For the last chorus, 100 people perform on stage uniting the stage and audience for a fitting finale.

The cultural festival is held over two days in the beginning of November every year. Individuals and circles display around 1300 different masterpieces of their daily fruits of labor. Everyone can experience calligraphy and more at the experience corner.



Homestay

Ichinomiya Town and the neighboring municipalities, Shirako Town and Chosei Village, selected a group of middle school students for an exchange program to study another country's history and culture as well as to experience their environment and traditions. For the students, they deepened their relationships between their colleagues going beyond the borders of their towns and villages while gaining invaluable experience that will influence their personal development even after they return home.



Ichinomiya Athletic Association

In the Ichinomiya Athletic Association NPO, 18 sport groups have joined hands together. The association was commissioned by the town to support these sport groups. Ichinomiya Athletic Association believes that sports is one of the ways to enjoy life and encourages member organizations to promote lifelong sports to cope with the dramatically changing social environment such as the ageing population.



Welfare, Health, and the Future (Child-Raising)



Ichinomiya Nursery school

Although societal aging continues, the Health center adjacent to the town hall promotes supporting each stage of life with welfare services, nursing care, health and nutrition information, and child rearing information and services.

The main tasks include assistance for those who cannot live independently, issuance of handicapped handbooks, accreditation of disability services, clerical work related to those with disabilities, and insurance that the elderly can live in peaceful

conditions. We promote the establishment of a "regional inclusive care system." In addition, we are striving to improve each medical checkup and our support for the next generation based on the "Ichinomiya Town Health Promotion Plan / Dietary Promotion Plan."

We have been promoting the development of nursery facilities from 2004, and now one public nursery school (Ichinomiya Nursery School) and three private nursery schools (Aiko Nursery School, Torami Nursery

School, and Doronko Nursery School) developed their own characteristic styles of education and childcare. We will continue to improve the quality of our support for raising children.

(Social Welfare and Health Division Manager Tsuruoka Hidemi)



Harappa "Open Field" Children's Library (Ichinomiya Nursery School)

The Harappa "Open Field" Children's Library is in the Ichinomiya Nursery School. There are 3000 copies of picture books that are regularly cleaned with a sanitizer to ensure that children of all ages can enjoy reading without worries. There are not only a lot of picture books, but there are also books that are selected based on theme and degree of recommendations to encourage reading a variety of books. There is a designated area to address any concerns about child-raising. It is a plaza where parents and children can open up a picture book together.



Aiko Nursery School



Torami Nursery School



Doronko Nursery School



Health Exercise Class (Torami Community Center)

There is a health exercise class held three times every month at the Health Center for the elderly residents in Ichinomiya. The lessons differ according to the instructor including games, stretching, and muscle training. For those who cannot come to the Health Center, there are two health exercise classes held every month at Torami Community Center.



Family Cooking Class (Health Center)

A cooking class on improving health through diet is held for elementary students and their guardians during the summer holidays. There are over 200 participants every year. This class is meant to teach the basics of cooking, nutritional balance, and about local food production and consumption.



Health Center

The Health Center is a place where toddlers and the elderly can receive a medical examination or is a place to get into contact with others.



Nature, Environmental Protection



Dotei Lake (2017)



With an abundant natural environment and nostalgic townscape filled with history, Ichinomiya town has a heartwarming atmosphere that we want to preserve. We want to develop the harmony between a safe and comfortable living environment with nature by cooperating with environmental protection groups.

We plan to reevaluate the everyday lifestyles of the residents until this day and promote the use of energy conservation

agencies as part of our contribution to reducing greenhouse gases, CO2, and damage to the Ozone layer.

We want to continue our efforts to preserve this harmony with our natural environment. We want to make developments towards providing a living environment where the residents can feel self-fulfillment as well as allowing everyone to continue their lives in comfort and abundance.

(City Development Division Manager Shioda Ken)



Ichinomiya Beach Clean Up Walking Event

Clean up walking is an annual event sponsored by Otsuka Minoru's The Sea and Nature Foundation since 2012. Participants pick up waste while walking from Ichinomiya Beach until the flower garden near Otsuka Hotel or until Tsurigasaki, cleaning up the ocean along with the heart.



Sea Turtles

Kujukuri Beach is believed to be the northern-most area in which Red Sea Turtles lay their eggs. The Ichinomiya Sea Turtle Protection Agency confirmed in their investigations that the sea turtles come ashore and lay their eggs in Ichinomiya.



Matsugo

Ichinomiya Nature Club

In the Ichinomiya Nature Club, participants learn about their natural environment and how to protect it. They participate in activities such as planting and harvesting rice, and finding various plant life and wildlife in the fields and mountains of Ichinomiya.

Dotei Lake

Dotei Lake extends in the southwest of Ichinomiya Town. One can enjoy beautiful nature throughout the whole year where the sakura bloom in spring, the illusory fireflies dance in summer, and the birds sing among the trees. (The picture was taken in 1955 during the sakura blossom viewing season at Dotei Lake).





Urban Development, Lifestyle, Safety



Construction to raise the banks of Ichinomiya River

[Development of a Flourishing Town]

Currently the construction of the "Mobara, Ichinomiya, Ohara road" that connects Mobara City, Mutsuzawa and Ichinomiya to the MetroPolitan Inter City Expressway is progressing gradually. Completion of this road is expected to greatly contribute to regional revitalization in regards to distribution, tourism, and evacuation in the outer bank area.

We plan to improve urban infrastructure and the transportation network in the inner and outer region by maintaining and renovating roads that directly affects daily life.

In addition to improving land use planning, we will strive to create a balance between commercial and residential systems, including establishing new land use regulations.

[Development of a Safe Town]

In light of the tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, we will strengthen disaster risk management by taking

measures such as raising the banks of the Ichinomiya River that flows into the coastline.

Also, in order to respond to typhoons and torrential downpours, there are 11 drainage facilities along the Ichinomiya River to ensure the safety and the security of local residents.

(City Development Division Manager Shioda Ken)

[Improving Disaster Prevention and Preparation]

We will promote our efforts to reduce the effect of disasters due to the high probability

of earthquakes and tsunamis occurring. We will establish a think tank that will integrate the townspeople and others to reevaluate evacuation routes and evacuation facility reinforcements.

(General Affairs Division Manager Oba Masahiko)



Ichinomiya Town's Main Drainage Facility



The Town Council · Administration



Chairman Yoshino Shigenori, Vice Chairman Fujii Toshinori

The Town Council

The administration, townspeople, and the town committee need to work together to deal with various problems and to give a voice for the residents. We will continue to encourage public hearings in the future with the intention to improve interactions between this municipality and the townspeople.

In addition to administrative affairs and financial affairs, we will work to improve human resources such as improving efficiency at work, and improving our services.

(General Affairs Division Manager Oba Masahiko)

The town council is the supreme decision-making body of the town, acting as a pipeline connecting local residents and town administration. The administration and the town committee coordinate and operate together. It consists of 14 elected members now(2019), and establishes ordinances, deliberates the town's budget, petitions, and reviews any feedback through regular councils and specially-held meetings.

In addition to the internet broadcasts of committee meetings, summaries of general questions and decisions that were discussed in the committee meetings will be issued four times a year in a town publication.

(Secretariat of the Town Council Bureau Director Morooka Noboru)

In order to make an atmosphere where the townspeople think "I want to live in this town," and "I want to work in this town," we would like to promote a vibrant community by carrying out important projects such as opening the Kazusa Ichinomiya Station's east exit.

(Planning Division Manager Koyanagi Ichiro)

The Tax Division is in charge of the imposition and collection of town taxes which form the foundations for residents' services. Town tax includes township tax, corporate town tax, fixed asset tax, light motor vehicle tax, tobacco tax, public order tax, and bathing tax. The annual total tax revenue amounts to approximately 1.3 billion yen. These taxes are used for various administrative services such as town improvements and the operation of elementary and junior high schools.

(Tax Division Manager Hata Kazunori)

The Residential Affairs Division is responsible for registering residents status regarding relocation, childbirth, death, marriage, divorce, notifications about the family register, and the issuance of a variety of certificates and documentation such as seal registration, national health insurance, advanced elderly medical insurance, national pension qualification procedures,

special checkups, human docks, and dental checkups.

Since many people come to visit, we believe in leaving a good first impression of the town so the employees always respond promptly and politely with a smile.

(Residential Affairs Division Manager Takashi Kazuo)

The Financial Affairs Division conducts administrative tasks such as managing town taxes, revenue, and expenditure operations of the town budget and funds.

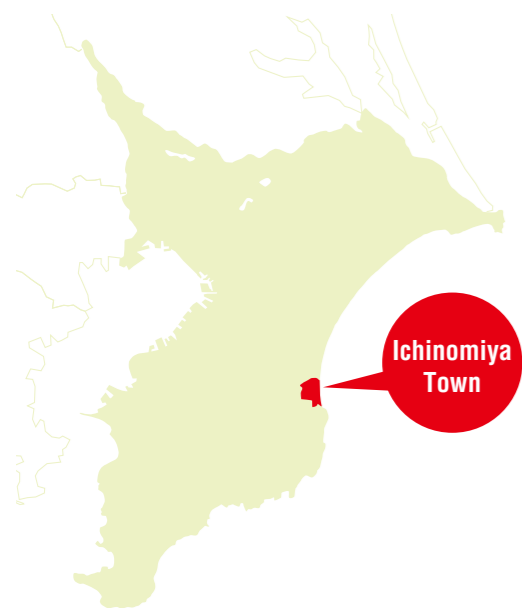
Since it is the place visible from the main entrance, we will respond clearly so that we are befitting of your trust as a window for all town residents.

(Financial Affairs Division Manager Mineshima Katsuhiko)



Front Desk of the Tax Department

Appendices



Population	42	Health.....	44
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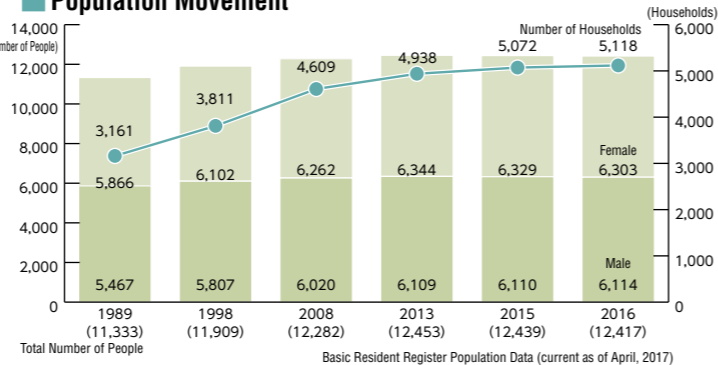
Ichinomiya is an hour away from Tokyo Station by express train and has good transportation access, has relatively inexpensive land prices, and is blessed with great geographical conditions. For this reason, many people move in to enjoy the rich natural environment and surfing. The population of the town is steadily increasing as families move into Ichinomiya. The number of children at the elementary schools and the number of students at the junior high school is expected to increase, thus Ichinomiya Town will become a vibrant town in the future.

Population

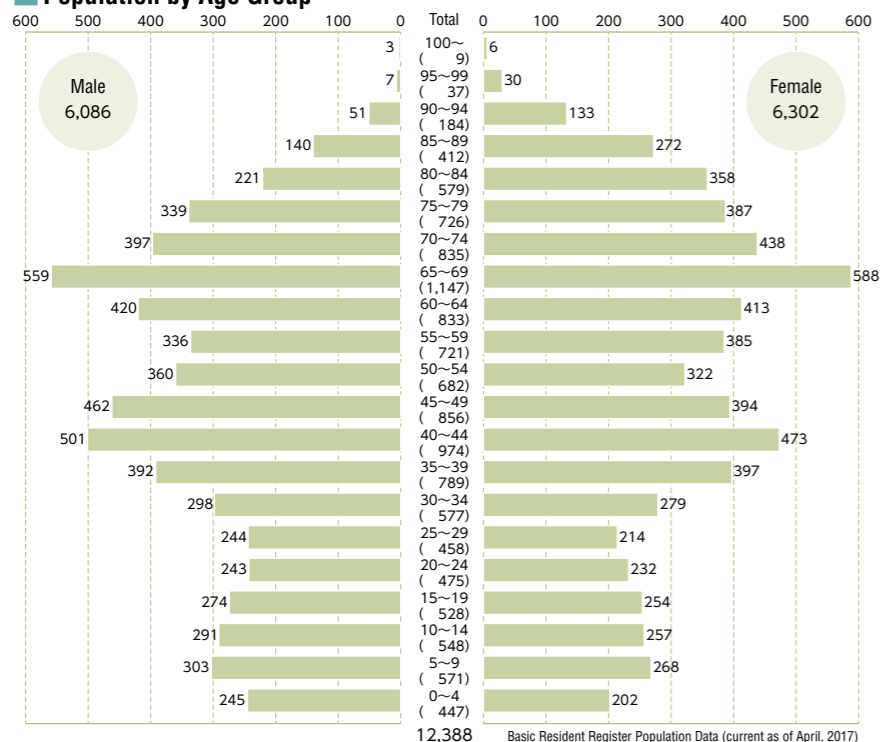
Demographic Trends

	Natural Trends			Societal Trends			Total Rate of Change
	Birth	Death	Number of Natural Increase	Inbound Moves	Outbound Moves	Number of Social Increase	
1989	84	106	△22	475	394	81	59
1995	78	109	△31	702	500	202	171
2008	83	152	△69	696	528	168	99
2013	90	121	△31	584	514	70	39
2015	87	149	△62	783	743	40	△22
2016	80	188	△108	826	747	79	△29

Population Movement



Population by Age Group



Foreign Residents by Nationality

Nationality	Number of People
Australia	3
Brazil	2
Myanmar	3
Bangladesh	1
China	31
Taiwan	1
Finland	1
France	1
Indonesia	4
Italy	1
Korea	15
Malaysia	1
Philippine	18
Russia	4
Thailand	3
Republic of South Africa	1
England	1
United States of America	5
Vietnam	27

Industry

Number of Employees separated by Industry

	1990	1995	2005	2010
Total	5,699	5,779	5,643	5,546
Primary Sector				
Total	1,019	957	735	549
Agriculture	1,017	957	733	548
Forestry			1	
Fishing	2		1	1
Secondary Sector				
Total	1,521	1,449	1,265	1,131
Mining	10	11	5	6
Construction	493	537	464	410
Manufacturing	1,018	901	796	715
Tertiary Sector				
Total	3,147	3,367	3,570	3,707
Electricity / Heating / Gas / Water	36	44	38	33
Communications	261	275	301	366
Wholesale / Retail / Restaurants	1,221	1,213	892	885
Finance/Insurance	118	131	99	104
Real Estate	61	82	77	96
Service Industry	1,223	1,365	1,922	1,968
Government Employee / Other	227	257	241	255
Not Classifiable	12	6	73	159

Distribution Ratio by Industry Sector

	1990	1995	2005	2010
Primary Sector	17.9	16.5	13	9.9
Secondary Sector	26.7	25.1	22.4	20.4
Tertiary Sector	55.2	58.3	63.3	66.8
Not Classifiable	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.9

Status of the Commercial District

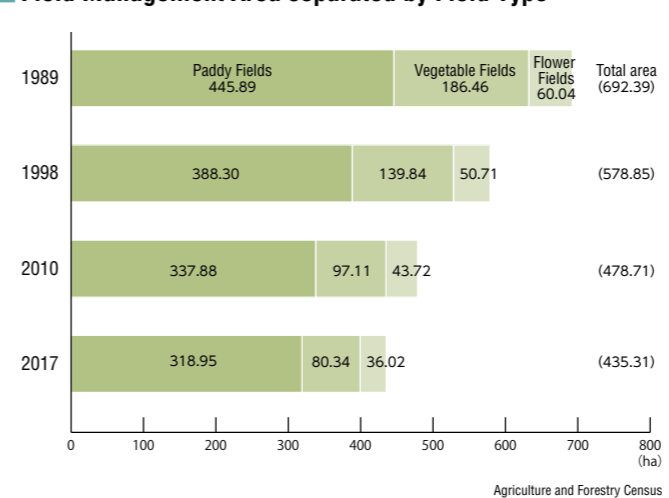
	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Net Revenue (Ten Thousand Yen)	Area of the Shopping District (m ²)
1991	199	900	1,640,393	11,430
1997	174	763	1,400,017	11,228
2002	185	912	1,343,872	12,587
2007	163	848	1,264,568	13,462
2014	112	472	632,606	8,537

Status of Industrial Mining

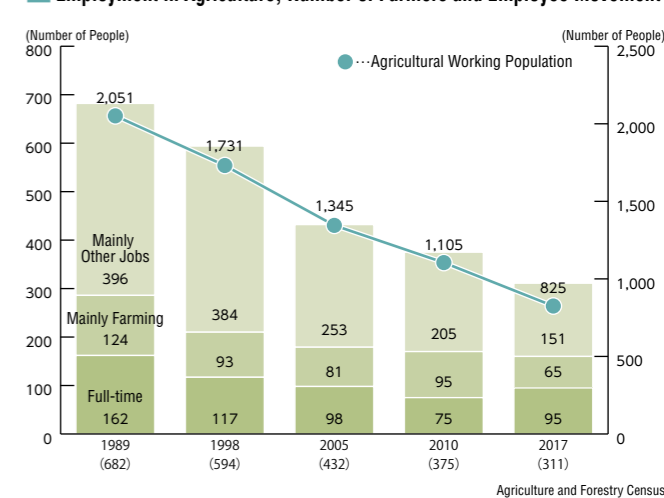
	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Value of Manufactured Goods and Shipment (Ten Thousand Yen)
1989	31	472	796,326
1998	27	395	808,327
2010	14	201	500,249
2011	13	264	718,508
2012	12	186	402,693
2013	12	168	517,837
2014	13	180	670,935

Agriculture

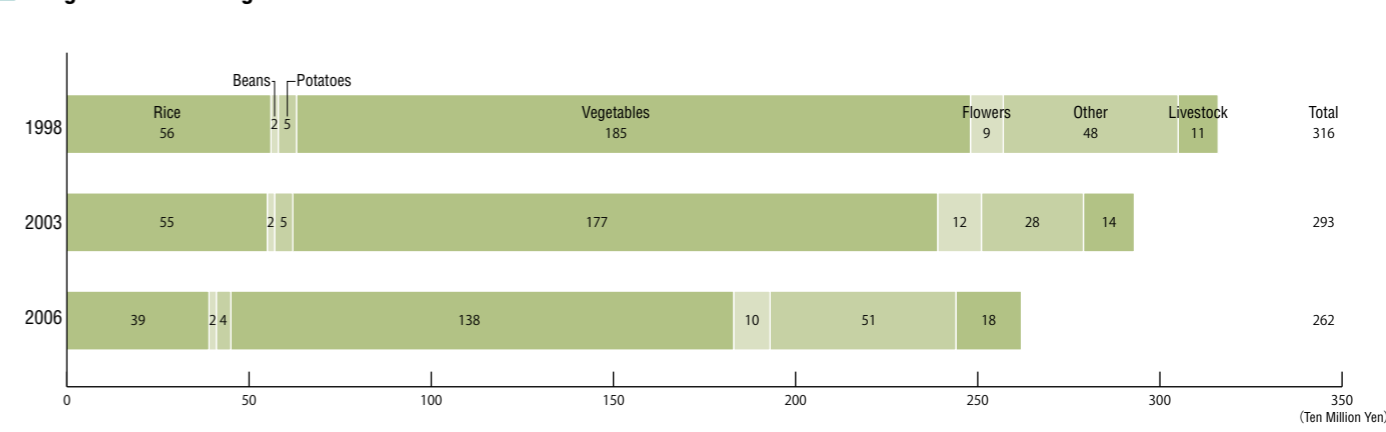
Field Management Area separated by Field Type



Employment in Agriculture, Number of Farmers and Employee Movement

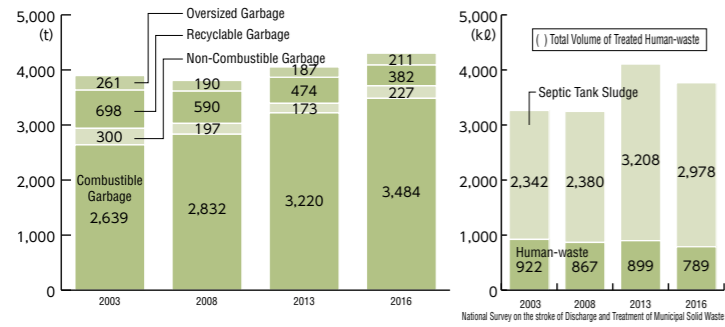


Rough Estimate of Agricultural Production

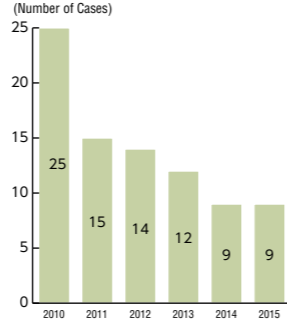


Life

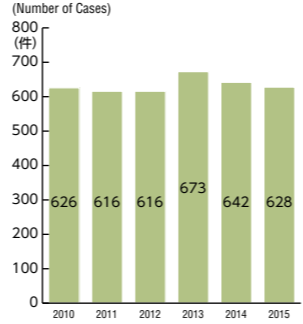
Amount of Collected Garbage separated by Type



Number of Fires



Number of Ambulance Responses



Road Construction Data

Year	Road Length (m)	Length of Paved Road (m)	% of Road Paved	Road Improvement Length (m)	% of Road Improved
1989	232,906.0	108,755.0	46.7	118,542.0	50.9
1998	236,010.0	140,308.0	59.5	128,614.0	54.5
2008	237,710.5	166,228.2	69.9	137,303.6	57.8
2013	239,503.8	173,836.7	72.6	147,258.9	61.5
2016	236,794.6	175,250.5	74.0	148,132.5	62.6

Waterworks Data

Year	Supplied Population	Supplied Households	Distribution Rate	Largest Volume of Water used in 1 Day	Average Volume of Water used in 1 Day	Largest Volume of Water used in 1 Day by 1 Person	Average Volume of Water used in 1 Day by 1 Person	Total Volume of Water used throughout 1 Year	Number of Fire Hydrants
1989	10,632	3,041	35.4	4,638	3,618	436	340	1,320,571	3,356
1998	11,251	3,699	96.0	5,303	4,227	471	376	1,543,016	4,377
2008	11,540	4,456	96.1	4,735	4,053	410	351	1,479,128	5,294
2013	11,652	4,741	96.2	5,078	4,132	436	355	1,508,252	5,508
2016	11,554	4,915	96.2	4,622	4,132	400	358	1,508,099	4,915

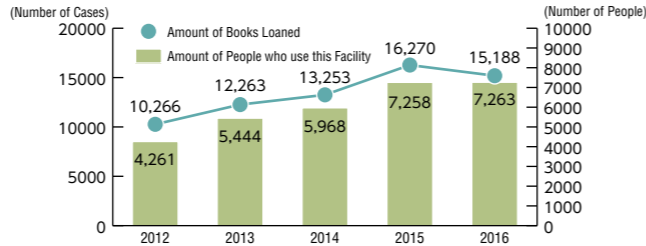
Education/Welfare

Early Childhood and Primary Education Statistics: Population Data

Year	Torami Nursery School ¹		Hara Nursery School ²		Ichinomiya Nursery School ³		Aiko Nursery School		Torami Elementary School		Ichinomiya Elementary School		Ichinomiya Junior High School	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
1989	60	60	120	49	164	12	627	28	535	29				
1998	40	60	120	65	131	11	575	28	462	30				
2008	33	69	138	69	83	12	517	29	351	28				
2013	63	96	161	74	117	13	513	30	318	24				
2016	66	78	143	88	123	12	539	32	328	24				

¹ The Torami Nursery School was certified as a private nursery in 2016.
² Hara Nursery School changed its title to Ichinomiya Nursery School in 2017.
³ Ichinomiya Nursery School changed its title to Doronko Nursery School and was certified as a private nursery school in 2017.

Ichinomiya Town's Library Room Visitor and Book Lending Graph



Health

National Health Insurance Data: Medical Benefits

Year	Insured Population		Total		Care Benefits		Medical Expenses		Premium Medical Expenses		Other Expenses		Insurance Tax per Person	Insurance Tax per Household
	Household	Population	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits		
1989	1,905	5,207	32,436	562,344,250	30,586	511,600,679	1,264	11,136,263	483	31,677,308	103	7,930,000	64,623	176,637
1998	2,223	5,128	37,474	513,662,502	35,850	451,964,025	1,032	7,634,531	496	42,283,946	96	11,780,000	74,708	174,158
2008	2,273	4,304	57,085	906,553,224	55,651	893,498,834	1,434	13,054,390	1,003	53,073,304	44	6,880,000	111,695	208,756
2013	2,314	4,181	61,856	1,100,085,065	60,163	1,081,104,397	1,693	18,980,668	1,389	88,477,077	31	7,835,000	102,743	187,226
2016	2,204	3,868	62,647	1,200,740,678	60,784	1,184,598,562	1,862	16,118,885	2,155	119,898,426	40	7,550,000	98,634	174,779

Data on Medical Benefits for the Advanced Elderly

Year	Medical Benefits Recipients	Total		Medical Benefits			Medical Expenses	
		Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits	Premium Medical Expense	Number of Cases	Cost of Benefits
2008	1,694	40,888	1,045,640,844	40,314	1,036,704,374	17,895,967	574	8,936,470
2013	1,754	48,855	1,299,216,934	47,618	1,280,722,300	32,590,636	1,237	18,494,634
2016	1,893	53,946	1,449,584,233	52,942	1,431,695,503	40,991,244	1,004	17,888,730

Number of Medical Establishments

Year	General Clinics	Dental Clinics	Maternity Home	Medical Treatment Providers (Massage, Acupuncture,灸, Moxibustion, Chiropractor)
1989	10	5	3	15
1998	11	7	2	16
2008	10	8	0	17
2013	12	7	0	20
2016	12	8	0	17

Number of Health Checkup Consultation

Year	Health Checkup (1.6 years old)	Health Checkup (3 years old)	Stomach Cancer Checkup	Uterus Cancer Checkup	Breast Cancer Checkup	Phlegm Examination (Lung Cancer)	Colon Cancer Checkup	Tuberculosis, Lung Cancer Checkup	Prostate Cancer Checkup	Specific Medical Checkup
1989	84	108	1,110	570	712	99		3,524		
1998	73	95	1,014	619	664	246	945	2,865		
2008	76	87	796	724	936	170	1,088	1,788	437	1,122
2013	88	122	842	958	1,341	164	1,477	1,806	612	1,158
2016	69	105	753	905	1,386	238	1,653	1,806	707	1,239

Nursing-care Insurance

Insured Population and Household Data

Year	Category 1 Insurance Premium			Category 2 Insurance Premium	Households
	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 40 and 65 years of age	
2014	1,945	1,828	3,773	4,047	2,603
2015	1,975	1,880	3,855	4,063	2,648
2016	1,981	1,936	3,917	4,066	2,683

Nursing Care Employees by Certification and Age

Year	Assisted Living Level 1				Assisted Living Level 2				Primary Nursing Care Level 1			Primary Nursing Care Level 2			
	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium		Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium		Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium	
	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total		Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total		Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	
2014	4	42	46	0	8	64	72	0	11	101	112	2	15	101	116
2015	2	38	40	1	9	52	61	0	14	108	122	1	15	113	128
2016	3	30	33	0	8	43	51	1	13	103	116	1	16	108	124

Year	Primary Nursing Care Level 3			Primary Nursing Care Level 4			Primary Nursing Care Level 5			Total					
	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium	Category 1 Insurance Premium		Category 2 Insurance Premium			
	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total	Between 65 and 75 years of age	Over 75 years of age	Total
2014	15	64	79	1	4	71	75	2	7	70	77	3	64	513	577
2015	9	59	68	0	6	72	78	2	7	62	69	2	62	504	566
2016	9	66	75	0	9	81	90	3	7	49	56	0	65	480	545

Number of Recipients receiving Insurance Benefits

Service	Nursing	2016		2017		2018	
		Number of Cases	Long-Term Care Benefits	Number of Cases	Long-Term Care Benefits	Number of Cases	Long-Term Care Benefits
Homecare Services	Nursing	7,318	413,174,774	7,316	401,908,327	6,777	338,413,017
	Prevention	1,283	29,895,437	1,198	26,525,250	486	8,609,924
Community-Based Long-Term Care	Nursing	151	36,116,469	176	37,831,105	1,118	119,431,067
	Prevention	0	0	7	1,283,184	0	0
Nursing Care Facilities		1,362	341,558,900	1,294	317,339,090	1,225	298,385,936
Homecare Services Plans	Nursing	3,313	39,621,881	3,250	40,746,291	3,273	41,981,683
	Prevention	920	3,903,300	841	3,675,998	341	1,498,407
Claims Review and Reimbursement Service		14,138	735,176	13,916	723,632	13,085	680,420
High-Cost Long-Term Care		1,770	17,826,423	1,871	18,471,780	1,865	19,636,693
Long-Term Care Designated Facilities	Nursing	1,212	35,054,364	1,096	37,637,282	798	35,514,770
	Prevention	6	48,070	3	37,840	3	14,400
High-Cost Combined Long-Term and Medical Care		85	2,244,714	97	2,667,655	23	759,712

Number of Recipients using Community Support Services

Service	2014		2015		2016	
	Number of Recipients	Cost of Services	Number of Recipients	Cost of Services	Number of Recipients	Cost of Services
Preventative Care Support	Primary Preventative Care	5,135,981		3,803,328		
	Secondary Preventative Care	1,676,201		1,741,280		
	Nursing Care Level and Severity Assessment	1,008,556		456,812		
Comprehensive Preventative Care and Everyday Living Support	Preventative Care and Everyday Living Support				12,651,270	
	Preventative Care Management			283,800		3,690,000
	Claims Review and Reimbursement Services					29,744
General Preventative Care Support			77,500		8,125,070	
Other Support Services	2,130,958		1,966,580		1,830,861	
Comprehensive Care Support	12,694,194		13,052,900		13,337,341	

Finances

Financial Report separated into Types of Accounts

(Thousand Yen)

		1998	2008	2016
		Balance	Balance	Balance
General Accounts	Income	4,509,889	3,776,608	4,693,313
	Expenditure	4,230,086	3,611,202	4,426,424
National Health Insurance	Income	785,199	1,368,728	1,825,176
	Expenditure	698,471	1,275,569	1,768,854
Long Term Care	Income		782,108	1,044,147
	Expenditure		752,327	1,014,454
Medical Care for the Elderly	Income		120,603	133,378
	Expenditure		119,832	133,300
Rural Sewage	Income	94,155	104,825	102,225
	Expenditure	89,796	98,714	100,155
Healthcare for the Elderly	Income	993,643	168,274	
	Expenditure	943,767	144,435	
Child Support Services	Income	20,932		
	Expenditure	20,640		
Welfare Center for the Elderly	Income	48,512	21,387	
	Expenditure	48,115	21,023	
Subtotal	Income	2,081,947	2,646,295	3,104,926
	Expenditure	1,929,493	2,490,806	3,016,763
Total	Income	6,591,836	6,422,903	7,798,239
	Expenditure	6,159,579	6,102,008	7,443,187

General Account Summary (Income)

(Thousand Yen)

	1998	2008	2016
	Balance	Balance	Balance
Municipal Tax	1,299,014	1,375,074	1,388,896
Tax Allocation to Local Government	1,264,629	986,056	1,197,115
Treasury Disbursement	165,406	214,846	472,254
Prefectural Disbursement	705,817	179,791	491,707
Other	1,075,023	1,020,841	1,143,341
Total	4,509,889	3,776,608	4,693,313

General Account Summary (Expenditure)

(Thousand Yen)

	1998	2008	2016
	Balance	Balance	Balance
Town Council	104,427	84,477	96,664
General Affairs	636,174	691,872	912,537
Public Welfare	459,051	653,246	1,341,740
Public Health	551,653	455,144	402,678
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	528,486	91,243	139,999
Commerce and Industry	69,944	42,202	95,698
Civil Engineering	787,624	191,337	215,509
Fire Department	189,047	197,137	200,095
Education	384,580	522,443	259,674
Disaster Relief	8	0	11,336
Public Bonds	300,986	360,890	370,984
Various Disbursements	218,106	321,211	379,510
Total	4,230,086	3,611,202	4,426,424

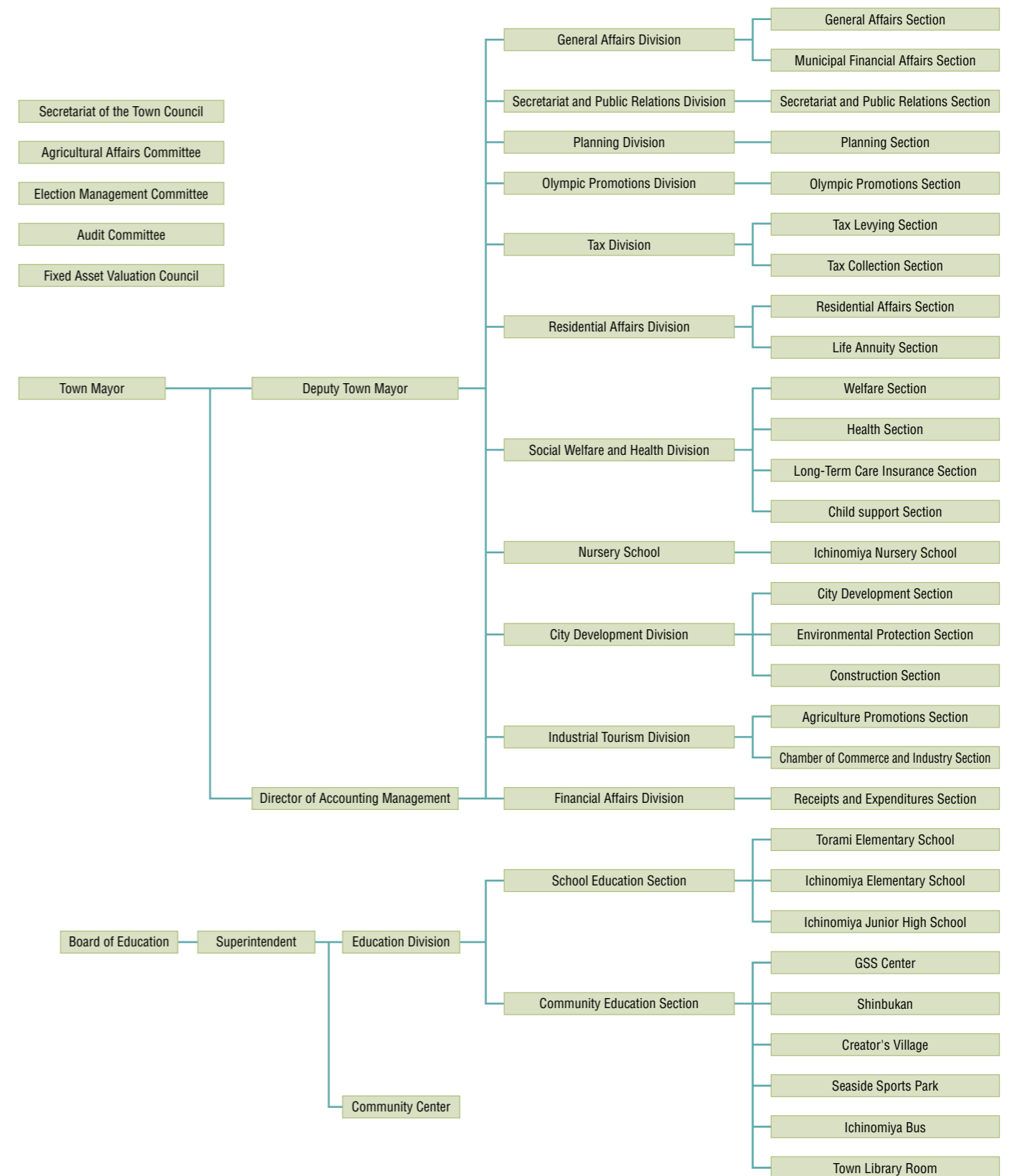
General Account Summary (Municipal Tax Breakdown)

(Thousand Yen)

	1998	2008	2016
	Balance	Balance	Balance
Residential Tax	528,889	665,137	649,282
Property Tax	677,941	631,002	641,368
Light Vehicle Tax	12,586	19,212	28,678
Tobacco Tax	71,121	51,348	61,352
Severance Tax	2,341	2,925	2,441
Bathing Tax		5,450	5,775
Special Landholding Tax	6,135		

Administration

Organizational Chart of Ichinomiya Town's Departments and Divisions



Ichinomiya Town Resident's Code 緑と海と太陽の町

We, the residents, will value the splendours of nature and our predecessors' traditions and culture.

We aim to create a town that is more beautiful, more bountiful, and more harmonious.

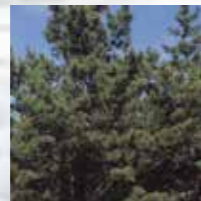
We therefore pledge the following:

We will

1. create a town that focuses on health, sports, and the heart and body.
2. create a beautiful town that loves nature and encourages raising plants and flowers.
3. create a bountiful and peaceful town that values tradition and culture.
4. create a town that is considerate and that encourages helping others.
5. create a town that promotes industry and promotes raising healthy children.



Town Insignia



Official Town Tree
Black Pine Tree



Official Town Flower
Golden-Rayed Lily



Ichinomiya Town Office



Ichinomiya Town Mascot
Ichinomiya Icchan
(Shrine Maiden Style)

Afterword

While preparing for Surfing for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, we had the wonderful opportunity to create this town guide and are honored to be able to send out this information.

The town guide delivers information on the charms of this town and its policies, and it also explains about how the city developed to this point as well as the new attractions of this town. In the beginning half, we introduce the town resident's stories in the Sea, Town, Village, and Events chapters and, in the middle chapters, we talk about the history of Ichinomiya in which the Town Mayor provides his analysis. In the latter chapters, this town's governance, resources, stance, agriculture, industry, budget, town's area, population, households, and population fluidity data are all listed in an easy-to-understand manner.

We hope that this town guide will help many different people understand Ichinomiya. We give our sincere appreciation to all those who have helped in the development of this Town Guide.

(Secretariat and Public Relations Division Manager Watanabe Takaaki)





Ichinomiya, A town of the Sea, Sun, and Nature
Ichinomiya Elementary School 6th grade student Kato Ayaka

Ichinomiya Town Guide 2017

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