

The influence of the Mirokuji-Usa Jingu complex increased as Hachiman shrines began to spread around Japan, but it was not meant to last. Even though the unified Shinto-Buddhist shrine-temple complex controlled much of the land on the Kunisaki peninsula through the feudal-estate (*shoen*) system, the political relevance of Mirokuji-Usa Jingu began to wane when the center of Japanese power moved to Kamakura during the Kamakura period (1185–1333). The ruling Minamoto clan designated Hachiman as their tutelary deity, but they built a new shrine in Kamakura known as Tsurugaoka Hachimangu. Along with another shrine to Hachiman called Iwashimizu Hachimangu (near the imperial capital of Kyoto) these two shrines were located close to the seat of political power, and Mirokuji-Usa Jingu was distant by comparison. While Hachiman is still one of the most broadly-revered kami in Japan, today Usa Jingu has a position of honor rather than political control.