

③登録有形文化財や大津町家、歴史的遺産の情報発信

【2017年3月30日中活協議会総会資料】

1. まち遺産マップ

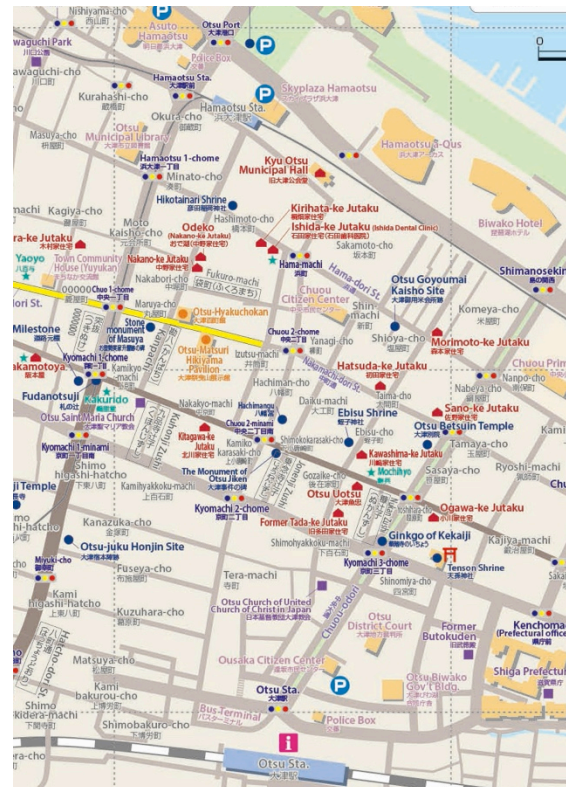
○第6版 [今年度] 地図面のみ情報更新しデータ作成

[次年度] まちづくり大津のホームページに PDF データ公開 ※現在アップしている
第5版を更新

→ 登録有形文化財3件追加した第7版を作成/次年度末に印刷(予定)

○第6版英語版 [今年度] データ作成 ※以下の画像参照

[次年度] 関係者のチェックを受けてから印刷/まちづくり大津のホームページにて PDF データ公開

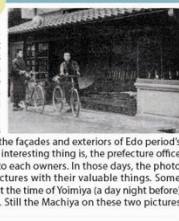


Otsu-Hyakucho Town Heritage Map

A name of Otsu-hyakucho represented the prosperity of city Otsu, that there were 100 town districts in Edo-Genroku era (1688-1704). Otsu, which originated "big port", has been considered important trading port for the capital, from Heian period (794-1185). Current form of city has been organized in approximately Tensho 14 (1586), the year of constructing Otsu-jo Castle on the criteria of Toyotomi government. End of the Battle of Sekigahara, the castle dismantled to Zeze and its castle town transformed to merchant town on the control of Tokugawa government. Otsu became a city where Edo shogunate governed directly (it was called "tenryo") and Daikan was assigned. And it developed to be a post city, a port city and a temple city of Onjoji Temple (Mildara). Otsu-hyakucho flourished as a multi functional city, which has had various characteristics. Please enjoy walking around the city of Otsu-hyakucho with this map.

Otsu Machiya Column The Origin of Otsu-machiya

In Otsu-hyakucho where is the central area of city, many of traditional architecture "Otsu-machiya" have conserved, which had built since the end of Edo-period to pre World War II. Otsu, the fifty-third post town on Tokaido St. transport route were not only close to Kyoto but its cultural preference also has been close to Kyoto that Otsu-machiya reveals similar features with Kyo-machiya. In Kyoto, a lot of Machiya and buildings burnt down by the big fire on Kinmon Incident in Genji 1 (1864). Conserved Kyo-machiya have been mostly constructed after this period of war. On the other hand fortunately no big fire and no war for Otsu-machiya, there have been inherited features and characteristic of Kyo-machiya since the end of Edo period. So Otsu-machiya are very precious. But, "Nokigiri" (the retrofit to cut off facade) was provided by the Shiga prefecture's main streets widened project in early Showa period. This Nokigiri do not help to conserve the facades and exteriors of Edo period's Otsu-machiya, but the original interiors are conserved numerously. What is an interesting thing is, the prefecture office took a picture of each structures' facade just before Nokigiri and distributed to each owners. In those days, the photo was precious yet, so the owners and shopkeepers were likely to be taken pictures with their valuable things. Some houses on Kiyomachi-dori Street, these pictures are displayed on their houses at the time of Yoiniya (a day night before) of Otsu-Matsuri (Festival). You can enjoy the original facade of Otsu-machiya. Still the Machiya on these two pictures are conserved on this town.



National registered tangible cultural properties in Hyakucho

A-2 Hashimoto-ke Jutaku (Former Shozobou)

Shozobou is estimated for Bou (monks' dwelling) of Bimyoin Temple, the one of five separated Midara Temple in Shoho 1 (1645) constructed (or reconstructed). (by the Document of Onjoji) From before the war period, it has been used as residence, but the important part of "ichinoma" (the formal Japanese traditional residential style, Shozobou) has been originally preserved. After designated for registered tangible cultural properties, it has been conserved "Ninoma" and recovered its features of past times. In addition, the pond garden which is estimated to be constructed on the same period, is composed by separated bridge (three bridges style), stone masonry waterfall (no water flow), parts of the theme of Kanmon and Acala (Fudomyo-ou)



C-2 Kirihata-ke Jutaku (The inside is not open to the public)

A two storied main house which is face to the main street, a one storied Hanare in the end of Edo period, and a rice storage are the registered tangible cultural properties. The main house is Machiya ordinary in middle of Meiji period (1883-1897). When the road has widened and Nokigiri had operated, it has been drastically renovated. Taushi nikai (two) storied by the Kanjoji's master carpenter Tanaka. In addition, its design has been affected by the faith of the owner to Buddhist architectural elements like interlocking wooden brackets "Dougong" and interior. Hanare which connected small yard (Tsubo-riwa) by arched bridge (Taiko-bashi), is Zashiki, and its room would have been widened 6 jo of 2 rooms to 12 jo of 1 room Chiruma by detaching doorsills.



Modern architectures in Hyakucho

C-3 The Anglican Episcopal Otsu saint Maria church

Since Meiji 24 (1892), the mission work has fully started on Otsu Lecture Hall by Kyoto diocese of the Anglican Episcopal Church in Japan. Later on, the church has been changed its name, "Ohmi Christ Church", "Otsu Christ Church", "Otsu Sei Ko Kai (the Anglican Episcopal Otsu Church)", and etc., but the church has been built up current place in Showa 6 (1931) by the master carpenter Miyagawa Shosuke. It has been safe during the War and it used for missionary. Going up to Kanpachi-dori Street from Keihan Hamaotsu station, then blue-green gable roof and the cross are appeal on the front, and the wooden hung windows on second floor and the transom window's stained glass (a pigeon featured) on entrance are impressive.

C-3 Otsu church (United Church of Christ in Japan)/ Aiko Kindergarten

It is the wooden Christ Church, was designed by W. M. Vories and Co. Architects and constructed by Ishikura Builder on Nagara area. It has the kindergarten on South site. The bell tower and entrance on the right side of main facade are so impressive that those twisted corbel and carved relief are elaborated. Bell tower is Romanesque that has binary arch on all sides of the upper part.



C-3 Hatsuda-ke Jutaku (The inside is not open to the public)

The main house, the high fence and etc. are the registered tangible cultural properties, which seem to build in the end of Edo period. The main residence was ordinary Taushi nikai, but it renovated normal second storied house by Nokigiri in Showa 9 (1934). A room in the front on the second floor had been renovated to Zashiki for viewing the parade of Otsu-Matsuri Hikiyama. When the Hikiyama make a parade, people sit on the rug hang down from the window detached wide aperture. It located on the corner so that you can find easily a small roof for the chimney. And a gable wall on east side of main house and high fence with carbonized cedar panel and roof tiles, are other fabulous.



C-3 Sano-ke Jutaku (The inside is not open to the public)

2. 「おいしい大津」—大津ならではの体験プログラムサイト—

○経産省の商店街・まちなかインバウンド促進支援事業を活用した「大津町家の宿 粋世」の事業を機に、これまでの中活事業で実施してきた商店などのおもてなし事業や連携事業、将来的には町歩き事業を常に体験できるサイトをまちづくり大津に設置。

○インバウンドにも対応できるよう、英語のサイトも設置。

[今年度] しくみの構築とコンテンツとなる体験プログラム5件程度とりまとめ。

サイトのネーミング「おいしい大津」※「おいしい」は「お入り」という大津言葉。

[次年度] まちづくり大津に新たなホームページとして開設。

商店街連盟、商工会議所、「まちなかガイドプロジェクト会議」などと連携し、プログラムの充実をはかる。

近辺の旅館、ホテル、観光案内所などに紹介し、活用を依頼する。

おいしい大津 Oinai Otsu とは

大津中心市街地の商店やその他地域で活動する団体による様々な文化体験アクティビティを大津への観光客にむけて提供するサービス。Oinai（おいしい：京都・大津のことばで「ようこそ」「こっちに入りなさい」などの意）という言葉が表すように、地域の伝統や文化を紹介するだけでなく、実際に商店に足を運び体験してもらうことで、人々の生活を身近に感じながら、大津と言う街や文化伝統について学んでもらう機会を創出。



「大津って面白い」、を肌で感じる
そんな時間がここに 있습니다。



「おいしい」とはこの地域の
方言で「ようこそ」という意味。
商店街をぶらぶら、街歩き。
普段は覗き見ることができない
人々の暮らしや、文化を五感で
楽しむ体験プランはいかが？

[体験プランを見る](#)



Experience Otsu City Life
through Local Tour Activities



"Oinai" means "Welcome" in local dialect.
Explore Otsu on foot at your own pace.
Learn the local "shotengai" district culture.
Book your activities online in advance!

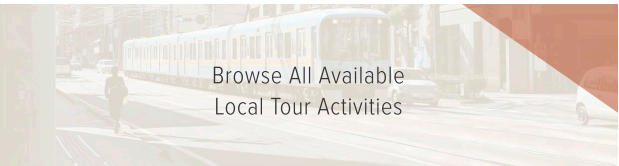
[Browse Activities](#)



[トップページ](#) [日本語](#)



[英語](#)



のし袋作り
七黒(しちくろ)にて
○ 1時間 [詳細を見る](#)



酒蔵見学と試飲
平井商店にて
○ 1時間 [詳細を見る](#)



大津のお茶漬け
八百与にて
○ 1時間 [詳細を見る](#)



Noshi-Bukuro Pouch
Making Activity
at Shichikuro Yuno Shop
(Betrothal Gift Shop)
○ 1 hour [More Details](#)



Sake Brewery Tour &
Tasting
at Hirai Shoten
○ 1 hour [More Details](#)



Ochazuke Tasting
at Yaoyo (Tsukemono Pickle
Shop)
○ 1 hour [More Details](#)



箱寿司・巻き寿司作り
千石軒
○ 1時間 [詳細を見る](#)



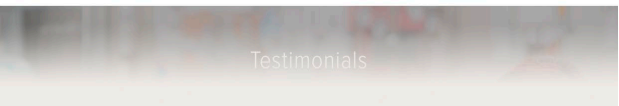
水なす作り
八百与にて
○ 1時間 [詳細を見る](#)



Hakoizushi Box Sushi
Making Activity
at Sengokuzushi (Sushi
Restaurant)
○ 1 hour [More Details](#)



Pickle Making Activity
at Yaoyo (Tsukemono Pickle
Shop)
○ 1 hour [More Details](#)



体験プランの紹介ページ 日本語

英語

※体験プランはイメージです。

サイトマップ

