

# Takehara ... A Stroll Through Time

Take a step into Takehara  
and be greeted by white walls  
and amber latticework from a previous age.  
Slip back in time by closing your eyes  
to hear the bustle of salt making and sake brewing.



Inns of Takehara to make your  
visit more relaxing ...

- Kampo no Yado Takehara.....Tel:0846-29-0141
- Hotel Kamogawa-So.....Free call:0120-55-8080
- Hotel Daikoen.....Tel:0846-22-2970
- Takehara City Hotel.....Tel:0846-22-8811
- Takehara Seaside Hotel.....Tel:0846-26-2236
- Kyukamura Okunoshima.....Tel:0846-26-0321
- Green Sky Hotel .....Tel:0846-22-1355

## Festivals

- Hina Doll Festival Mid February to mid March
- 'Bamboo' Festival Early May
- Tanabata Festival Early July
- Summer Festival Fireworks Late August
- Shokei no Michi Late October



「For more information」

**Takehara Industry Promotion Division**  
5-1-35 Chuo, Takehara City Hiroshima 725-8666  
Tel: 0846-22-7745 Fax: 0846-22-1113  
E-mail: kankou@city.takehara.lg.jp  
Website: <http://www.city.takehara.lg.jp/>

**Takehara City Tourist Organization**  
1-1-10 Chuo, Takehara City Hiroshima 725-0026  
Tel: 0846-22-4331 Fax: 0846-22-5065  
E-mail: info@takeharakankou.com  
Website: <http://www.takeharakankou.jp/>



## Takehara Latticework

The elegant amber  
coloured wood grain  
Feel history come alive

The uniqueness of each of the houses in Takehara can be seen through the individual craftsmanship put into the latticework. Latticework can be classified into degoshi (protruding), hiragoshi (flat) and nurigoshi (painted) types. Degoshi is often used on the ground floor. Older lattices are usually thick and easily removed (examples, Yoshii and Ose residences). Many houses have mushikomado (insect cage window) and mushamado (warrior window) on the second floor, but some have the simple degoshi instead. Towards the end of the Edo Period techniques improved, so that lattice designs allowed for only vertical but also horizontal bars to be embedded.

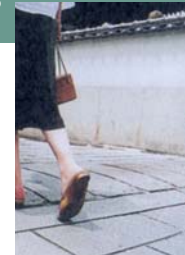


**Takehara Colour Landscape Folding Screen**  
(designated important city cultural artifact)

The Takehara Landscape Folding Screen is an artwork dating from sometime after the mid-Edo Period. It is stored in Rai Shumpu's (Rai Sanyo's uncle, a doctor and Confucianist) house. It shows the view from the mountains to Honkawa River. Each side of the river are lined with magnificent houses. It shows sellers, travellers, samurai, children, etc in their everyday lives. In the south along the coast it shows a vast salt farm and the prosperity of the period.

## Takehara Tour Guides

Tour guides are available for  
90-120 minute walking tours to  
help you discover every corner of  
beautiful Takehara. Please book at  
least two days in advance.



- Takehara Tour Guide Association  
(located within Michi No Eki Takehara)  
**TEL : 0846-22-7730**  
**FAX : 0846-22-1201**  
**Cost: 2,000 Yen**

※Tour guides can speak  
only Japanese

## Bronze Statue of Rai Sanyo

**Sanyo Rai** (1781~1832)  
An important Confucian scholar in the latter half of the Edo period. He was born in Edobori, Osaka. He was raised in Hiroshima and influenced by the culture of Takehara. He spent his last years in Kyoto. He wrote Nihongaishi, Nihonshoki, and Tsugi which influenced the leaders of the late Tokugawa. He also wrote Chinese-style poetry such as Kawanakajima and Amakusa-haku. He was in contact with scholars from all over Japan. To celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Rai Sanyo, the first ever bronze statue of him was erected in Takehara.



## Takehara Townscape tickets

For walks in The Takehara Historic District, there is a ticket for a profitable paid cultural facility. (Morikawa Residence, Matsusaka Residence, Takehara Historical Museum, Mitsumoto Residence).

- Selling price: 600 yen
- Sales location:

Tourist Information Center at Takehara Staion  
Michinoeki Takehara, Mitsumoto Residence  
Morikawa Residence, Matsusaka Residence  
Takehara Historical Museum



**Matsusaka Residence**  
(designated important city heritage site)  
This residence is a magnificent example of architecture with its flowing Chinese style roof and lacquered diamond-shaped windows latticework typical of a merchant's house. (Entrance Fee: 200 Yen. Closed Mondays)



**Kameda Residence**  
This is a beautiful residence with its delicate latticework and bamboo rain skirts (inuyarai). The roof tiles with the round family crest takes you back to a bygone era. (exterior viewing permitted only)



**Shunpu Residence/Fukko Residence** (designated important national heritage site)  
The residence of Rai Shunpu, Sanyo's uncle, who started the first medical practice within Takehara. An excellent example of a samurai residence in the Sukiya style. (Usually only exterior viewing only).



**Takehara Historical Museum**  
Built on the grounds of former Edo-period Takehara Shoin, this Western style building displays material related to salt production. (Closed Tuesdays. Entrance 200 Yen)

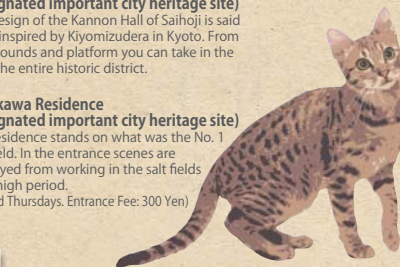


**Historic District Preservation Center**  
An introduction to the history and geography of the town is exhibited here. (Closed Wednesdays)



**Fumeikaku (Saihoji)**  
(designated important city heritage site)  
The design of the Kannon Hall of Saihoji is said to be inspired by Kiyomizudera in Kyoto. From the grounds and platform you can take in the view the entire historic district.

**Morikawa Residence**  
(designated important city heritage site)  
The residence stands on what was the No. 1 salt field. In the entrance scenes are displayed from working in the salt fields in its high period. (Closed Thursdays. Entrance Fee: 300 Yen)



**Taketsuru Brewery**  
(Place by the Taketsuru Masataka birth)  
The Taketsuru sake brewing learned about by the name of "Ozasa shop" carries on sake brewing from the old days and it's also a birthplace of "the fatherhood of the Japanese whiskey" and called Taketsuru Masataka by a founder of Nikka Whisky Distilling. The passion and the life which could be written on whiskey of Taketsuru Masataka also acted as a model of NHK continuous television novel of a start "MASSAN" in September, 2014.



**Yoshii Residence**  
The main house is the oldest house existing in Takehara. Dating back to 1691 (4rd year of the Genroku). It was the military headquarters of the Hiroshima Feudal Domain.

**Mitsumoto Residence**  
Residence of a Takehara potter. Forty works by Imai Masayuki, Makimasa, Hiroyuki are on display here. (Closed Fridays. Admission: 100 Yen).





**Shorenji**  
Takehara Kobayakawa's place was for generations a gathering place for the learned. Beginning with the Rai Brothers, many great personalities were to come out from here. It is also home to the Komanokane (Bell of Refinement) and shogun Garden. It is also the where the Rai Family ancestral graves are located and as well as being home to many important artworks.



**Former Residence of Rai Tadasuga (Designated Prefectural Historical Ruins)**  
This is the dye house and residence of Tadasuga, grandfather of Sanyo. He was a literati, poet and Confucianist in the Edo Period. The three water wells on the property were used for the household, dyeing and Indian ink production purposes.



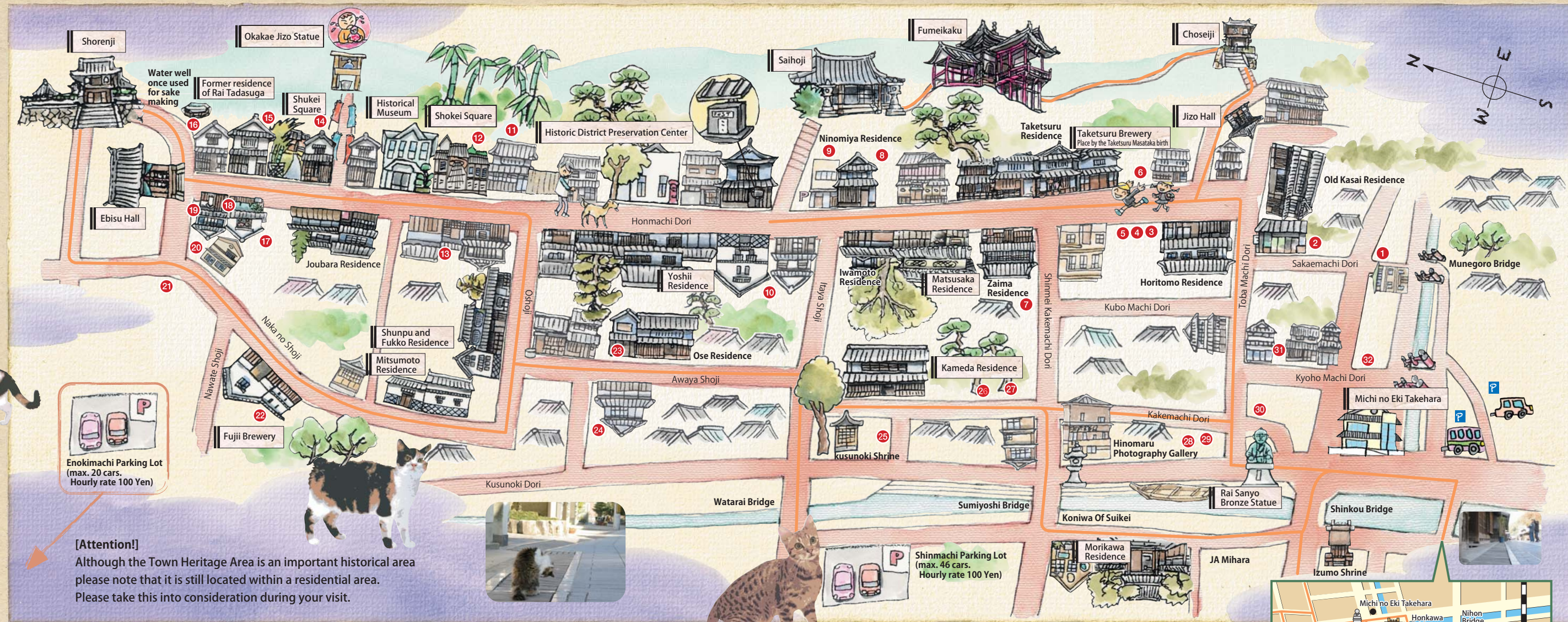
**Okakae Jizo Statue**  
If you hold this statue and make a wish, it feels lighter than you expected your wish will be granted ... or so the legend goes.



**Ebisu Hall**  
It is the main location used for Obayashi Nobuhiko's 1983 movie "The Woman Who Writes Time". A must-visit spot for fans.



**Fujii Brewery**  
The Fujii Distillery is a 150 year old distillery. You can try some sake here. It is a place not to be missed for sake lovers. You can also try some soba (buckwheat noodles) here at Tanizaki's, a restaurant which uses the same clear tasting water used to make its sake.  
(Closed Mondays and the day following public holidays)



**[Attention!]**  
Although the Town Heritage Area is an important historical area please note that it is still located within a residential area. Please take this into consideration during your visit.

#### Facilities/ Tourist Related Contacts

##### (Area Code +0846)

- Michi no Eki Takehara Tel23-5100
- Historic District Preservation Center Tel22-1473
- Historical Museum Tel22-5186
- Mitsumoto Residence Tel22-3934
- Matsusaka Residence Tel22-5474
- Morikawa Residence Tel22-8118
- Fujii Brewery Tel22-2029

- Takehara Art Museum Tel22-3558
- Kyochiku Hall Tel22-5885
- ◆ JR Takehara Station Tel22-1403
- ◆ Sanyo Taxi Tel22-2163
- ◆ Anzen Taxi Tel22-0840
- ◆ Geiyo Bus Co. Tel22-2234

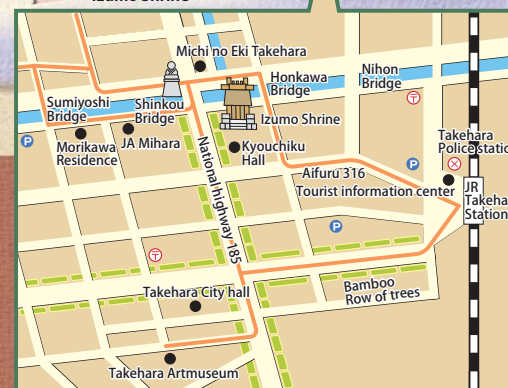
#### Restaurants/ Souvenirs

##### (Area Code +0846)

- ① Matsuya Nizuyuyaki Tel22-0875
- ② Nakazawa Liquor Shop (souvenirs) Tel22-2157
- ③ Soba Place Kanno (handmade) Tel22-3028
- ④ Yukicyan (okononiyaki) Tel22-3525
- ⑤ Gallery Umetani Tel22-2956
- ⑥ Pottery Workshop Fudo (gallery/cafe) Tel22-5655
- ⑦ Cafe Ao Tel22-3037
- ⑧ Horikawa Soy Sauce (souvenirs) Tel22-2475
- ⑨ Hana Mizuki (Preserved flower) Tel23-5457

- ⑩ Horikawa (okononiyaki) Tel22-2475
- ⑪ Chikuraku (souvenirs) Tel22-6170
- ⑫ Nonbiri Tei (set lunches) Tel22-0122
- ⑬ Teashop Yukari Tel22-0973
- ⑭ Machinami Bamboo Workshop Tel22-5637
- ⑮ Takesuzume (souvenirs) Tel22-6816
- ⑯ Gallery S (gallery) Tel22-9696
- ⑰ Ippuku (cafe/light meals) Tel22-3876
- ⑱ Kuroda Rice Crackers (handmade) Tel22-8891
- ⑲ Yukan (Gallery) Tel090-6845-0155
- ⑳ At The Tea (Cafe)
- ㉑ Kofu Kurotaki

- ㉒ Soba Place Tanizaki (handmade/inside sake museum) Tel22-7131
- ㉓ Yumekobo Tomosouya (Craft Lamp) Tel22-8927
- ㉔ Fufukitei Il Traghetto (Restaurant) Tel24-6286
- ㉕ Kikujudo (confectionery) Tel22-0620
- ㉖ Drew (Cafe dining bar) Tel22-4684
- ㉗ Edo Soba Yusan (handmade noodles) Tel22-2996
- ㉘ Kirakuken (Chinese noodles) Tel22-1437
- ㉙ Ichikawa (confectionary) Tel22-8338
- ㉚ Murakami Bakery (Bread) Tel22-1512
- ㉛ Kofu Ama no Ya Tel22-0822
- ㉜ Takoyaki Tencyan Tel22-3368



#### A miniature Kyoto in Aki The Takehara Town Preservation District

Takehara, also called Little Kyoto, was part of the estate of the Kyoto Shimogamo Shrine during the Heian Period. The town of Kamiichi and Shimoichi which prospered from salt and sake making in the latter half of the Edo Period has been placed under strict conservation.

##### Honmachi

The main street in Takehara which runs gently along Terayama Mountain. The road's northern end joins to Ebisu Shrine while its southern end bends suddenly through the residential area allowing visitors only a hidden view of the shrine.

##### Oshoji

This lane like the side streets of old times has been kept narrow. The atmosphere of the old days can be experienced with the high walls of Shunpu Residence or the latticework of the Nagayamon dominating the scene.

##### Itayashoji

This lane gently curving is surrounded by a mezzanine of white plastered walls with entrances running along the broad sides of the houses. In the prosperous days of salt manufacturing this lane was a lively nightspot for drinking.

Other features include a stream which runs down one side of the Naka no Shoji and the residences and storehouses which run down the other side of the road past Saihoji which still retain their old elegance. Each road has its own distinct character. The area may be small but the old life style can truly be experienced here.