

津和野の歴史文化
5つの手がかり

宝は山に。
津和野藩も潤した鉾山

旧邸は堀河・瀬田邸として累々堀河の経営に携わった堀氏の邸宅、執事は堀氏の名僧です。
Former garden of the Hori clan. Site of the manor house from which the Hori clan runs the mines and made their fortune.

Mines, a Source of Wealth for Tsuwano

The shogunate governed Tsuwano directly during the Edo period (1603–1868) because of the high-quality silver and copper it could obtain from two mines called Sasagatani and Nichihara, located near the castle town. The Hori clan, which oversaw the management of the mines, became financially wealthy and contributed greatly to Tsuwano Domain and other areas.

「たたら」や暮らしを支えた
山の恵み、川の恵み

ある日、清津川の支流で栽培されるワサビ、沢法で育ったワサビは味も強く、肉質の重なりが、
Wasabi field. Wasabi is grown in the mountain where clean water is found.

Abundant Forests, a Means of Livelihood

The manufacture of not only silver and copper, but iron as well, flourished in Tsuwano, ironmaking in that period required large amounts of firewood and water to melt down iron sand, and it was possible to carry out in Tsuwano thanks to its location near the Takatsugawa River, with plentiful forests and the development of transportation by boat. The town's residents are still thankful today for the abundant forests, and they continue to lead a lifestyle that protects these forest resources and keeps the water clean.

天に至る棚田。
先人の汗する姿が見えてくる

和紙人形/津和野氏は和紙の生産を奨励しました。
Japanese paper dolls, Japanese paper
was a dolls has influence in Toyama.



Terraced rice paddies. Ancient farmers cultivated the hillsides and built rice paddies.

Terraced Rice Paddies, the Fruit of Our Ancestors' Labor

Tsuwano is a mountainous area with little flat land. Our ancestors worked hard to turn the mountainsides and hill country into terraced rice paddies where they could grow rice for paying the land tax. They also made Japanese paper, candles, and silk, working hard from dawn till dusk to support their families.

受け継がれてきた
行事、町屋、住まい方

Wakuguri Shiraji. The Passing through the knitted wheel
in grass, ritual smokes.



Japanese garden that remains in traditional style.

The Castle Town, a Legacy from an Earlier Time

Many people live in the former castle town, and it has developed both economically and culturally. Its shrines and temples still remain, however, and its festivals and other traditional arts survive as precious legacies. There are also many surviving buildings with traditional Japanese architecture that are still used as shops and residences.

人々や物資を運んだ
街道と舟運

其初資料の宝庫／江戸版文化館資料館は書札や熟紙などの其初資料が大量に保管されている日本主要の資料館です。
NHK Library History and Folk Museum, *Containing numerous ancient families and folios documents*

The Highways and River That Carried People and Resources

The castle town used to be connected to Kyoto by the San'in do, and to territories outside the Tsuwano Domain by the Tsuwano Okusuji Okan. Many people and resources were also transported by boats that plied the Takatsugawa River. Makurase at Nichihara, where this road intersected the river, developed into an important transportation hub.