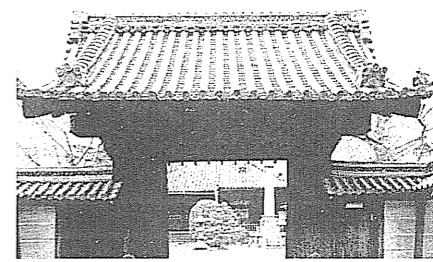


Jinai-machi is the name of a town once protected by moats and earthworks, centering on a Buddhist temple of the Shinshu sect. Tondabayashi Jinai-machi (located at Tondabayashi-cho, Tondabayashi-city) was built in the Eiroku era (1558-

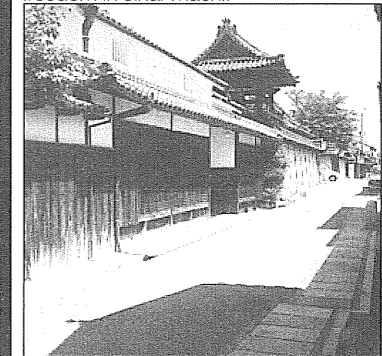


1561). Shosho Shonin, a high priest from Koshi-ji temple in Kyoto, came to Tondabayashi and bought

uncultivated grassland for 100kan mon (old currency unit). He assembled eight persons of great influence from four local villages, and built the Koshi-ji Betsuin or a branch temple. Under the council system of these eight persons, they started to build the town centering on this temple.

In the Edo Period, Jinai-machi prospered as a commercial town because of its good location at the crossroads of Higashi Koya-Kaido and Chihaya-Kaido in addition to transportation by the Ishikawa River under the direct control of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The sake brewing industry in particular flourished, and there were 149 shops in 51 types of businesses, according to records from the Kambun era (1668). Jinaimachi

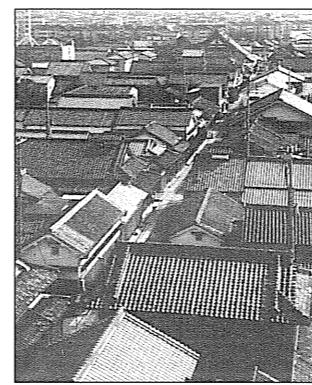
developed as a cultural town as well as a commercial town. Noh Play and Joruri, Japan's traditional Plays were often performed at Koshiji Betsuin temple and the Sugiyama residence. Haikai, a seventeen-syllabled verse, was popular among the merchants. In the surrounding area, farmers grew grapes in their gardens, which were made into wine as a specialty. There was a generous and open spirit for a new era of freedom in Jinai-machi.



A Profile of Jinai-machi
Wisdom, Culture, and Life-style
in the Streets

TOWNSCAPE (An Important Traditional Building Preservation Area)

The world from about 450 years ago presented now and carried over in the future

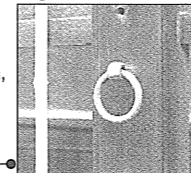


Jinai-machi was built in the middle of the Sengoku Period, the age of civil war, so the town was designed to prevent the townspeople from the turmoil of the war using their ingenuity. It was built on the higher ground and surrounded by earthworks and

bamboo, which could be used as bamboo spears in an emergency. At intersections, the roads are deviated sideways by half a Ken (about 3ft.) to obstruct visibility. About 180 out of the 500 houses in Jinai-machi were built in the Edo, Meiji, Taisho, and the early Showa period (around 1750-around 1920). In particular, the streets from Jonomon-suji Avenue to the former Sugiyama residence retain the ancient townscape and were selected as an important traditional building preservation area in October, 1997. The old houses from the medieval periods remain in Jinai-machi, which are still in use even today and they will be carried over into the future.

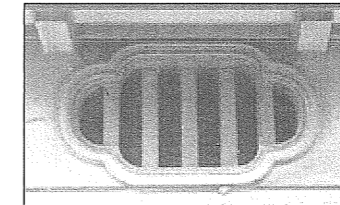
◆ **Koma-tsunagi**

Visitors on business tied their horses and cows to Koma-tsunagi, which were remnants of the old commercial town.



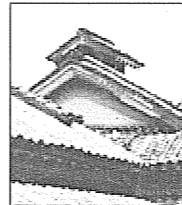
◆ **Mushiko-mado**

This is for light and good ventilation for the attic. The shape was oval in the Edo Period, long oval in the end of the Edo Period and rectangular after the Meiji Period.



◆ **Kemuri-dashi**

A monitor roof for letting out smoke from a cooking stove.



◆ **Oni-gawara**

Decorative ridge-end tile. A talisman to protect houses and people from the evil.



◆ **Age-mise**

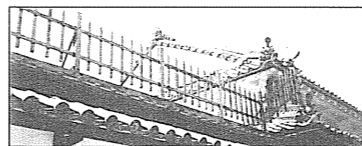
A folding display rack. It can be put back in the wall when not in use.

◆ **Koshi**

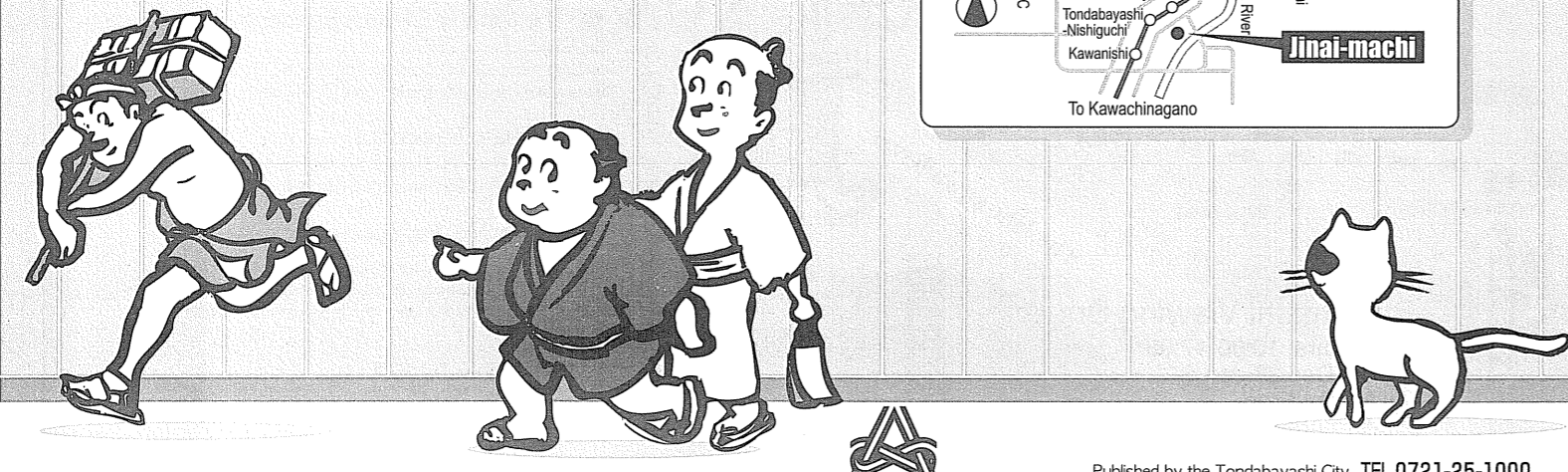
Latticed bay windows are common in Jinai-machi.

◆ **Shinobi-gaeshi**

Sharpened bamboos or sticks on the fence for crime prevention



Tondabayashi
Jinai-machi
Walking Tour Map



◆ The Kuzuhara Residence
The Kuzuhara family, under the trade name of Tabako-ya, started the sake brewing industry at the end of the Edo Period. The guest room with the front and storehouse indicate the prosperity of the merchants.

◆ Minami Kuzuhara Residence
The Minami-Kuzuharas is a branch family of the Kuzuharas and located on the opposite side. It has a tea ceremony room and a three-storied storehouse.

◆ Jokoku-ji
Jokoku-ji is the branch temple of Yuzunenbutsu-shu Dainenbutsu-ji. It was constructed in 1286 and moved to this location in 1574.

◆ Myokei-ji
Myokei-ji was built in 1603. The main building faces the east. The priests' living quarter and the drum tower stand in a row.

◆ Kosho-ji Betsuin
Kosho-ji Betsuin is in the center of Jinai-machi. The great gate was removed from Fushimi Castle in Kyoto and rebuilt in Kosho-ji Betsuin.

◆ The Hashimoto Residence
The Hashimoto family ran the sake brewery under the trade name of Betsui-ya. The building was built in the late 18th century and is well-preserved.

◆ The Kiguchi Residence
The Kiguchi family ran the cotton business under the trade name of Momen-ya. The main building was built in the middle of the 18th century.

Jinai-machi Koryu-Kan
Open hours: 10:00-17:00
Closed: Mondays
If Monday is a national holiday, it is open but the next day will be closed.

◆ Admission: Free
TEL · FAX 0721-26-0110

◆ means registered tangible cultural properties of Japan

Oda Sakunosuke's monument and Isonokami Tsuyuko's tanka inscription are in Hon-machi park.



Outline of Jinai-machi

Tondabayashi Jinai-machi is located 400 meters to the south of Tondabayashi station on the Kintetsu Nagano Line. It takes thirty minutes by train from the center of Osaka. Jinai-machi measures about 400 meters from east to west and about 350 meters from north to south. It remains the ancient town block from the Medieval Periods. You can enjoy historical sightseeing in Jinai-machi.

Tondabayashi

Jinai-machi Walking Tour Map

Green line in the map () is an example course for a walking tour

- ◆ **The Koshii Residence**
The Koshii family, the trade name of Hirao-ya, was a lumber dealer and a village head, sho-ya in the Ansei Era (1854-60). The main building was built in the late Meiji Era and has a big rice storehouse.
- ◆ **The Okutani Residence**
The Okutani family, the trade name of Iwase-ya, was a lumber dealer in the middle of the Edo Period. The drainage ditch on the east was used as a fire prevention ditch.
- ◆ **The Higashi-Okutani Residence**
The Higashi-Okutani family dealt in oil. The first family head was Rokuemon, the son of the second Iwase-ya master.
- ◆ **The Minami-Okutani Residence**
The Minami-Okutani family was a branch of Iwase-ya. The main building was built in the early Meiji Period. It is very precious because we can see the changes in style of houses in Jinai-machi.
- ◆ **The Sato Residence**
The Sato family ran the Kobaishu-mirin brewery industry. They have many dozo (storehouses) on their premises.
- ◆ **The Tamori Residence**
The Tamori family, the trade name of Kuroyama-ya, dealt in cotton until the middle of the Meiji Era. The main building was built in the early 18th century and is the second oldest in Jinai-machi.
- ◆ **The Sugita Residence**
The Sugita family, the trade name of Taruya, dealt in oil. The main building seems to have been built in the late 18th century.



The former Sugiyama Residence (Important cultural property of Japan)
Open hours: 10:00-17:00 Closed: Mondays
If Monday is a national holiday, it is open but the next day will be closed.

Admission: adults 400 elementary/junior high school students 200 (20% discount is available for groups of 20 or more.)
◆ TEL 0721-25-1000 City Cultural Properties Preservation Division
◆ Houses are not opened to the public except for the former Sugiyama Residence. Please, refrain from visiting.
◆ The surrounding area is a no-parking zone.
◆ Visitors' parking lots are available. (5min. walk to the Sugiyama Residence)

Jinai-machi Center
Business tools and trade signs are displayed. You can learn the history and culture of Jinai-machi.
◆ Admission: Free

◆ Information
Cultural Property Preservation Division

◆ Visitors' Parking

"kamado" or a black mortar furnace in the Sugiyama residence

◆ Upward slope

◆ a signpost which reads: No smoking, No fires

West

South

East

