Points of Interest 《近隣のアトラクションのご紹介》

Nearby points of interest

Here are some points of interest for Otaki visitors. Go around the points while enjoying the atmosphere of the town, and you will be an expert of Otaki in a short time.



Yorokeikoku Ravine **養老渓谷**



Awamatanotaki Waterfall 粟又の滝



Nakase Yuhodo Promenade 中瀬遊歩道



Kobundo-ato Remains 弘文洞跡



Mamen-bara Kogen Plateau 麻綿原高原

Calendar of Annual Events 《年間イベント情報》

Sakura Matsuri (Cherry Blossom Festival)

and Murch to Aprill

Takenoko Matsuri (Bamboo Shoot Festival)

Renge Maturi, Chinese Milk Vetch (Astragalus sinicus) Festival

Oshiro Matsuri (Otaki Castle Festival)



(Industrial Festival)

Kove Matsuri (Autumn Leaves Festival)

* Please contact Kanko-honjin (0470-80-1146) for detailed information.

Access《交通のご案内》





• Keiyo Line limited express 'Wakashio' departs from Tokyo station's underground platform and arrives at Sotobo Line Ohara station without transfer (about 70 minutes). Transfer at Ohara to Isumi Railway which takes you to Otaki Station (about 30 minutes). 2JR Uchibo line Kaisoku express departs from Tokyo station and arrives at Goi station in 60 minutes. Transfer there to Kominato Railway to

Kazusa-nakano station. Then transfer again to Isumi-tetsudo railway which takes you to Otaki

●東京駅地下ホームから京菜線特急わかしお号で外房線大原駅へ(約70分)、大原駅からいすみ鉄道で大 多喜へ(約30分)
●東京駅からJR内房線快速で五井駅へ(約60分)、五井から小湊鎧道で上総中野駅へ、さら にいすみ鉄道へ乗り換え大多喜へ。(約20分)



Currently 3 bus companies Keisei, Kamogawa Nitto and Kominato operate the bus line between Hamamatsucho terminal, Tokyo and Otaki. Some buses are for Awa Kominao. Others are for Onjuku. Stops are Tokyo Station Yaesu Exit side, Kisarazu Kaneda Bus Terminal and Ichihara Tsurumai Bus Terminal. There are six roundtrips every day. For further information, please check their websites.

· Keisei Bus ▶ http://www.keiseibus.co.jp/index.html

Kamogawa Nitto Bus ▶ http://www.kamogawanitto.co.jp/

and Kominato Bus ▶ http://www.kominato-bus.com/highway/index.html

●現在3つのバス会社、京成、鴨川日東、小湊が東京の浜松町と大多喜町を結ぶバスを運行しています。バ

スは安房小湊行と御宿行があります。東京駅八重洲口、木更津金田バスターミナル、市原鶴舞バスターミ

ナルなどに泊まります。毎日6往復が運行されています。詳しい情報は次のウェブサイトをご覧ください。

・京成バス ▶ http://www.keiseibus.co jp/index html

・鴨川日東バス ▶ http://www.kamogawanitto.co.jp/

・ 小湊バス ▶ http://www.kominato-bus.com/highway/index.html.

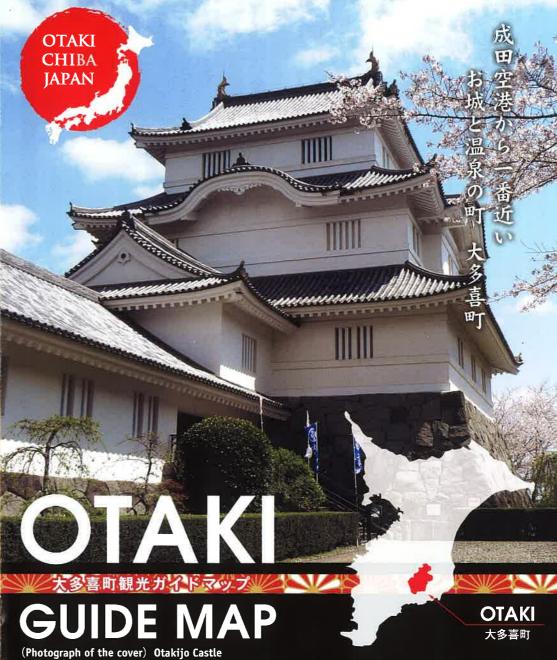
Otakimachi tourist association: 270-1,0taki, Otaki-machi, Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken Telephone 0470-80-1146, 0470-82-2196

Otakimachiyakuba Town Hall: 93, Otaki, Otaki-machi, Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken Person in charge of Otaki-machi government office

industrial development section business and industry sightseeing Telephone 0470-82-2176 大多喜町観光協会 千葉県東隅郡大多喜町大多喜 270-1 電話 0470-80-1146·0470-82-2196

大多喜町役場 千葉県夷隅郡大多喜町大多喜町大多喜町役場産業振興課商工観光係 電話 0470-82-2176

OTAKI: THE TOWN OF A CASTLE AND HOT SPRINGS NEAREST TO THE NARITA AIRPORT



The Otakijo castle has a long history. The current castle building is a reconstruction of the one that Tadakatsu Honda built in 1590 by permission from Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa. Its inside serves as a museum and various materials related to the history of Otaki town are exhibited.

(表紙) 大多喜城

大多喜城の歴史は古いが、現在の大多喜城は1590年の徳川家康の許しを得て築城したものの復元です。 当時と違い、中は博物館となっており、大多喜町の歴史に関するさまざまな資料が展示されています。



Otakijo Castle

[History] Its origin is back in the Middle Ages. In 1590, Tadakatsu Honda constructed the original of the current castle by permission from Ievasu Tokugawa, founder of Tokugawa Shoqunate. The Honda clan was transferred in three generations to another district by Tokugawa Shognate. There were several lords before haihan-chiken (abolishment of the feudal domain system and introduction of the prefectural system) in 1871. All the buildings including the castle within the castle walls were burned down in 1842. The castle was abandoned then. The current castle was rebuilt in 1975 with a multi-storied museum inside. [Museum Inside] In the Edo period, there were four social classes: shi (samurai warriors), no (farmers), ko (craftsmen), and sho (merchants), The exhibition shows us the real life of all four classes of the period..

> 【由来】中世から続いていたものですが、1590年本多忠勝が、徳川家康の許可を得て築城しました。本多 氏は三代で国替えとなり、その後城主は何人かかわり、廃藩置県を迎えます。1871年(明治4年)に廃藩、 廃城となりました。1842年に城内の建造物は焼失しました。現在あるお城は後に昭和50年に復元され たもので、中は博物館となっています。

> 【中は博物館】江戸時代は士農工商と呼ばれる4つの階級に分かれていましたが、士だけでなく、最工商 を含めたすべての階級の生活がしのばれる展示がなされています。当時の本当の生活をしることがで

Yakuimon Gate

It is the only gate that survived abolition of feudal domains and establishment of prefectures in 1871, and was relocated and restored by the entrance of Otaki High School which was built in the secondary enclosure of the castle. The original of the current gate was likely rebuilt in 1844.

廃藩時唯一この門は残り、二の丸の大多喜高校の玄関わきに移築復元されて います。現在ある門の原型は1844年以降に再建されたものと思われます。

There used to be 25 wells in Ni-no-maru, the second bailey and San-no-maru, the third bailey of Otakijo Castle. The well in Ni-no-maru is the largest, 17 meters around. It was dug when Tadakatsu Honda built the castle in 1590. During the Edo period, it was an azumava (square gazebo) style building with cedar bark roofing and octagon pillars arranged in parallel crosses. Attached to the beam are 8 pulleys and 16 tsurube buckets to draw water from below. It shows how high the fortification technology of the time was.

大多喜城の二の丸、三の丸には合わせて25の井戸がありました。二の丸のこの井 戸は周囲17メートルもあり最大です。1590年本多忠勝の築城時に掘られたもの で、江戸時代までは八角の井桁を組み、そこに8本の柱がある杉皮ぶきの東屋風の

建物でした。梁には8個の滑車とつるべ桶16が用意され、水をくみ上げました。当時の築城技術の高さがうかがわれます。





Try to be a samurai warrior wearing the armor. Reservation is necessary. Admission is 200 yen for the ages between 15 and 64. 100 yen for junior high school student and free for others as September 2019. It is subject to change without notice. Please call 0470-82-3007 for more infomation.

Armor Try-on Experience.

甲胄をつけて侍になれます。入場料は大人、子供(2019年9 月現在)入場料は予告なく変更されることがあります。休 み明けは閉館します。要予約。詳しいことは82-3007まで



On display are tools which merchants of Otaki. prospered as a town

Trading Museum 商い資料館 of Otakijo castle in Edo

Akinai Shiryokan

era, actually used. Please enjoy common people's wisdom and techniques for spending everyday life with rich minds. There are also early Showa period photos, a cashier surrounded by low lattice partitions, sotenjinbakari balance rod scales, masu wooden measure, senryobako money box, old coins, nagahibachi charcoal brazier, other tools of craftsmen, old tools for living, a marked sword, woodblocks and others. [Open] 9:00-17:00. [Closed] from December 29 through January 3.

江戸時代は大多喜城の城下町として栄えた大多喜町商人 が実際に使用した道具などが展示されています。庶民の 生活の知恵と毎日を心豊かに過ごすわざを感じてくださ い。昭和初期の写真、格子に囲まれた帳場、棒天神はかり、 計量枡、千両箱、小銭、長火鉢、職人の道具、暮らしの道具、 印刀、版木などが展示されています。

[Open]9:00~17:00 [休館日]12月29日~1月3日



Otakimachiyakuba Town Hall (Nakachosha Center Building) 大多喜町役場(中庁舎)

As a modern architecture, the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Inheritance Prize was awarded in 2013. It is the second architecture with this award in Japan It was designed by Kenji Imai and was constructed in January 1959 近代建築として、2013年ユネスコアジア太平洋退産賞受 貫しました。日本では二番目となります。昭和34年1月建 Registered Tangible Cultural Property of Japan. It started its business in Zenigami area of Otaki during Temmyo years(1781 to 1789). The main buildings most of which still remain were built at the present location in 1874 when the prefectural system began. Honjozo-genshu "Otakijo Castle" sake was introduced to the market commemorating the castle's reconstruction in 1979.

国の登録有形文化財。大多喜城下鉄神地区に天明年間 の創業と伝えられています。明治4年廃藩置県を提 に、現在地に明治7年今も残る母屋などが建築され た。昭和49年城の再建を横に、本窟造原酒「大多喜城」 を発売した。





大屋旅館

Registered Tangible Cultural Property of Japan. It has been operating as an inn since the late Edo period. We can stay here even now. We see those old days through traditional things remaining here; old style wooden shoebox and nagahibachi charcoal brazier. We can enjoy the view of the castle from one of the quest rooms with tatami mats on the second floor. Reservation required.

文化庁の登録有形文化財。江戸時代後期より大多喜城下 の旅館として操業してきました。現在も宿泊できます。木 製の下駄箱、長火鉢が当時の面影を忍ばせます。2階の座 敷から大多喜城が眺望できます。

Kanko-honjin Tourist Center

観光本陣



Visit here for local information and souvenirs. Jinrikisha rickshaw ride and bicycle rental also available. One month advance reservation preferable for the rickshaw ride.

地域の情報とお土産ならこちらにどうぞ。人力車とレンタサイクル もあります。人力車は1か月前までの予約が推奨されています。

Rental bicycles レンタサイクル

Available at Kanko-honjin Tourist Center. Small bicycles for kids are also available. Each for 300 yen per day. A bicycle with a motor is also available for 500 yen per day. 収光センター。大人用、子供用をそろえています。料金は一日300円で す。電動自転車(一日500円)もあります。

Jinrikisha rickshaw ride

Departing from Otaki Kanko-honjin, you can go through the town scape of Ko-edo, small Edo of Boso area including Jokamachidori, castle town street about an hour. 3,000 ven per ride.Please make vour reservation one month prior to your ride at Kanko-honjin Tourist Center (0470-80-1146).

大多層駅前から出発し、城下町通など房総の 小江戸と呼ばれる町並みを約1時間で回りま す。共に料金はご確認ください。 (要予約)



The Ootaki natural gas Memorial

大多喜天然ガス



Awarded Chiba Construction Culture Encouragement Prize. The town is full of green in the natural environment. We see tradition and culture reserved and restored here: the main street turning right-angled, lattice doors and warehouse style (dozozukuri) houses to name a few. They still show us vestiges of the past as として昔の面影を色濃くいま historical and cultural heritage. に伝えています。

千葉県建築文化奨励賞受賞。緑 豊かな自然環境、伝統と文化が 相付く町には、直角に曲る道、 格子戸と蔵造りの家屋などが 数多く残され、歴史的文化遺産

Watanabe Family's Residence 渡辺家住宅

Designated as National Important Cultural Property. It is the house of the purveyor for the Otakijo castle and was built in April, 1849. It is a typical house and store of the large merchant at that time. Its store appearance includes a lattice door, and a raising shoil sliding screen and ground eaves. On the second floor are employee's rooms. In the back of the store, there are a living room, a Buddhist altar

> room, a kitchen, a drawing room, and an inner room. The inner room is shoinzukuri (the Buddhist abbot's study style).

国の重要文化財。大多喜城の御用商人をつとめた方のお 宅で、1849年4月に建てられたものです。当時の大商人の 住宅兼お店であり、作りは格子戸、上げ障子、土ひさし付 の店構えです。二階は使用人の部屋、店の奥は、茶の間、仏 間、勝手間、座敷、奥座敷という間取りで、奥座敷は書院造



築で、今井兼次設計となります。

Yorokeikoku Onsenkyo Hot Spa

In 1914, hot spring with radium in it was ejected from 65m deep well here. But it was after the World War II when the hot springs were brought out into limeliaht.

As Kominato Railroad Co., Ltd. put a lot of effort into its development, Ryokan inns started doing business around 1950. Then the area was called Yorokeikoku Onsenkyo hot spa and many tourists began visiting here.

1914年当地の掘り抜き井戸(深さ65メートル)からラジウムを含む温泉が噴出しました。この 温泉が脚光を浴びたのは第二次世界大戦後です。

小湊鉄道が発展に力をいれたこともあり、1950年ごろから旅館が立ち始め、養老渓谷温泉郷

と呼ばれ観光客が多数訪れるようになりました。



