

岡山県瀬戸内市牛窓町 からこと しおまち唐琴通り 散策まっぷ



ながやもん ④長屋門

明治時代に武家屋敷構えで建てられた長屋門。旧松屋本家は江戸時代から材木通業を営み、木造船の船材などを多く取り扱っていました。また、門に架かるのは「牛玉宝印」。新年にお寺から授与される護符です。
※私邸につき、門内への立ち入りはご遠慮下さい。



かいゆうぶんかん ①海遊文化館

明治20年に警察署として建てられた洋館は、国登録有形文化財に登録されています。現在は朝鮮通信使との文化交流資料と、船型だんじり（県指定文化財）や和船を展示する資料館となっています。
■入館料
大人 300円 小人 150円
■開館時間 9:00～17:00
※最終入館 16:30（水曜休）



さいいちいなり ⑤最一稲荷

由来記によると、北側の山に居た老狐が明治4年に社のあるところで天寿を迎えました。しかし、霊狐は神の如くひとの願いをかなえ、多くの人々が訪れるようになり、明治7年に京都の伏見稲荷から神霊を賜ったと云われています。
※撤去を検討中



ほんれんじ ②本蓮寺

三重の塔が美しい本蓮寺は朝鮮通信使の接待所となった法華宗の寺です。室町時代建立の本堂、中門、番神堂は国の重要文化財に指定されています。
※客殿の見学は本蓮寺へ予約が必要です。



まちかど ⑥街角ミュージ うしまどぶんかん 牛窓文化館

大正4年に牛窓銀行本店として建てられ、後に中国銀行牛窓支店として昭和55年まで使われていました。現在はしおまち唐琴通りを散策する人を癒し、通りの文化を紹介する館となっています。

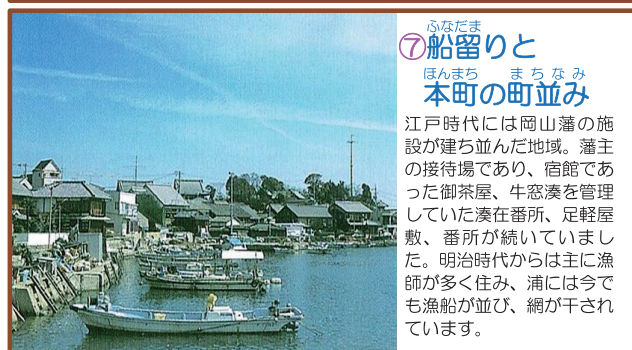


うしまろ ③牛転

昭和初期にできた郵便局の建物です。現在は喫茶店として使われています。

③ゲストハウス —USHIMAROBI—

旧郵便局のレトロさを残しながらモダンにリノベーションしたゲストハウスが令和7年(2025年)オープン！地域住民と観光客との交流の場として暖かみのある場所となっています。



うしまろ ⑦船留りと ほんまち 本町の町並み

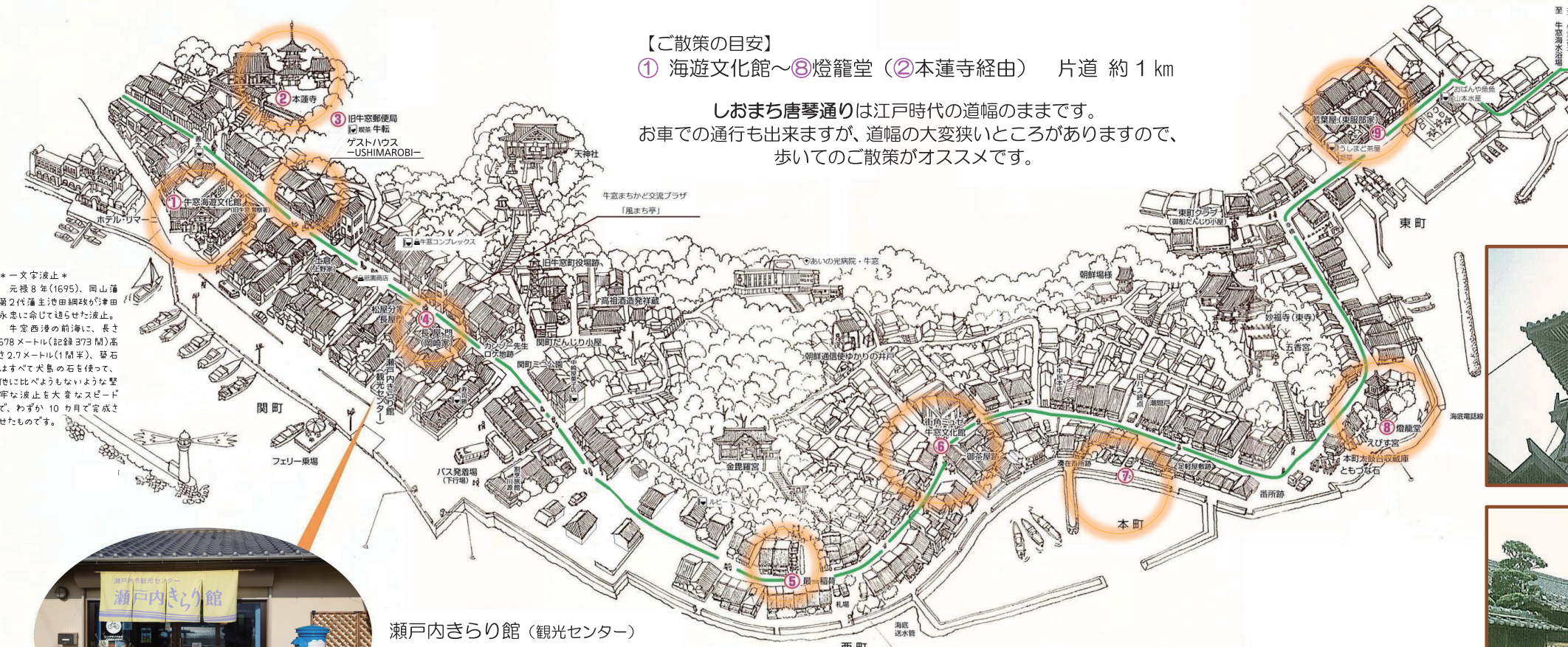
江戸時代には岡山藩の施設が建ち並んだ地域。藩主の接待場であり、宿館であった御茶屋、牛窓湊を管理していた湊在番所、足軽屋敷、番所が続いていました。明治時代からは主に漁師が多く住み、浦には今でも漁船が並び、網が干されています。

しおまち唐琴通りは瀬戸内市牛窓町の東部(関町～東町)に位置する町並みです。港町として栄えた江戸時代から昭和30年頃の面影を多く残しています。朝鮮通信使にまつわる本蓮寺や御茶屋跡、更には白壁の土蔵、格子戸、旧牛窓銀行、燈籠堂跡など、伝統的建造物や遺跡が点在しています。

【ご散策の目安】

① 海遊文化館～⑧燈籠堂（②本蓮寺経由） 片道 約1 km

しおまち唐琴通りは江戸時代の道幅のままです。お車での通行も出来ませんが、道幅の大変狭いところがありますので、歩いてのご散策がオススメです。



★一文字渡し★
元禄8年(1695)、岡山藩第2代藩主池田綱政が津田永忠に命じて造らせた渡し。牛窓西海の前海に、長さ678メートル(記録373間)高さ2.7メートル(1間半)、礎石はすべて犬島の石を使って、他に比べようもないような堅牢な渡しを大変なスピードで、わずか10ヵ月で完成させたものです。



牛窓神社表参道大鳥居



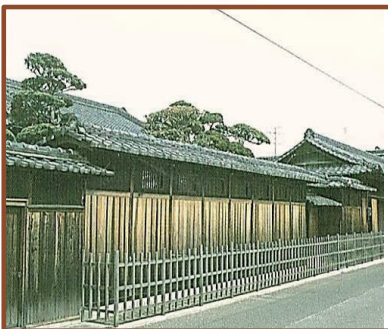
牛窓神社 拝殿

＊この先、牛窓海水浴場を東に進むと牛窓神社の表参道大鳥居です。大鳥居をくぐり約360段の石段等を上がると牛窓神社です。途中、眺望の良い「望洋亭」があり、春には山ツツヅがとてもきれいです。



とうろうどう ⑧燈籠堂

17世紀の後半に建てられ、唐琴の瀬戸を往く船の安全を見守ってきました。石垣は残ったものの堂は明治時代になくなり、現在の堂は昭和63年の再建。



わかばやし ⑨若葉屋

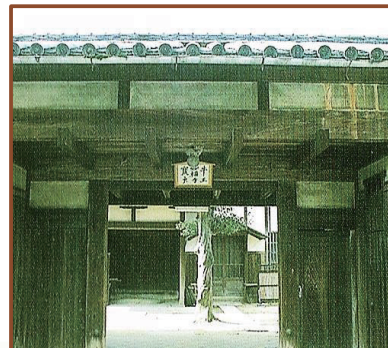
若葉屋は文政元年に梶屋から材木業部門を分家してでき、名主を務めるほど大きく発展してきました。750坪の敷地に明治43年から15年間かけて完成した立派な建物で、茶屋や裏座敷やいくつもの土蔵なども配っています。



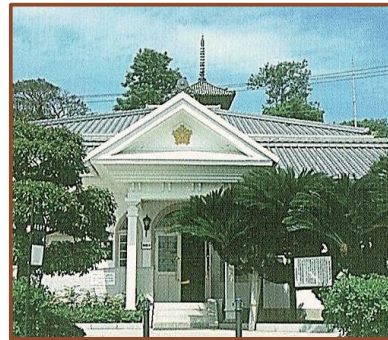
瀬戸内きり館（観光センター）

●特産品販売コーナー ●観光情報コーナー
●レンタサイクル ●前島フェリー待合所
●観光バス駐車場 ●トイレ完備
岡山県瀬戸内市牛窓町牛窓 3031-2 ☎0869-34-5250
開館時間 8:30～17:00
定休日 火曜日（祝日の場合は翌日）・年末年始

Ushimado-cho, Setouchi City, Okayama Prefecture Shiomachi Karakoto-dori Tourist Guide Map



④ Nagaya-Mon (Nagaya Gate)
Nagaya-Mon (Nagaya Gate) is built in a style imitating samurai residence construction of the Meiji period (1868-1912). The former Matsuya Honke (the former main branch of the Matsuya family) was in a timber distribution business beginning in the Edo period (1603-1868), handling a large amount of timber for wooden boats. Moreover, the "Go-oh-ho-in" (an amulet against evil) hangs on the gate. It is a talisman that the temple donates to the Matsuya family at every New Year holiday.
※Please refrain from entering the gate as it is a private residence.



① Kaiyu Cultural Museum
The Western-style building, which was built as a police station in 1887 (Meiji 20), is a Registered Tangible Cultural Property. Currently, it is used as a museum and reference library that displays materials related to cultural exchange with the Chosen Tsushinshi (the Korean Emissary), a boat-shaped "danjiri" (decorative portable shrine) festival float (Cultural Property designated by Okayama Prefecture), and an old-fashioned Japanese-style cargo boat.
■ Admission Fee Adults: 300 yen, Children: 150 yen
■ Opening Hours 9:00 ~ 17:00
■ Last Entry Time 16:30 (Closed on Wednesdays)



⑤ Saiichi Inari Shrine
※Removal of the shrine is under consideration.
According to the historical record, the old fox which resided on the north side of the mountain died of natural causes at the shrine in 1871 (Meiji 4th). After the fox's death, the fox's soul granted many people's wishes in the manner of a Kami (Japanese deity) and many people came to visit the shrine. It is said that this shrine received the shrine amulet from the head Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto in 1874 (Meiji 7th).



② Honrenji Temple
Honrenji Temple with a beautiful three-storied pagoda is a temple of the Hoke sect, and it functioned as a reception hall for the Chosen Tsushinshi (the Korean Emissary), Hondo (the main hall), Chu-mon (the central gate) and Banjin-do (Guardian Deity Hall) built in the Muromachi period (1336-1573) are designated as Important Cultural Properties of Japan.
※To tour Kyakuden (the guest hall), advanced booking to Honrenji Temple is required.



⑥ Street-Corner Museum Ushimado Culture Center
The building was built as the Ushimado Bank head office in 1915 (Taisho 4th), and it was used as the Chugoku Bank Ushimado branch until 1980 (Showa 55th). Currently, the building heals people strolling along Shiomachi Karakoto-dori Street and it serves as a hall that introduces visitors to the culture of the area.



③ Ushimaroobi
The building was built as a post office in the early Showa period (1926-1989). It is currently used as a coffee shop.
③ Guest House —USHIMAROBI—
The old town post office has now undergone renovation to open as the new guesthouse in 2025! While offering modern comforts it retains its former ambience, where visitors are welcome and invited to enjoy the friendly hospitality of the local residents.



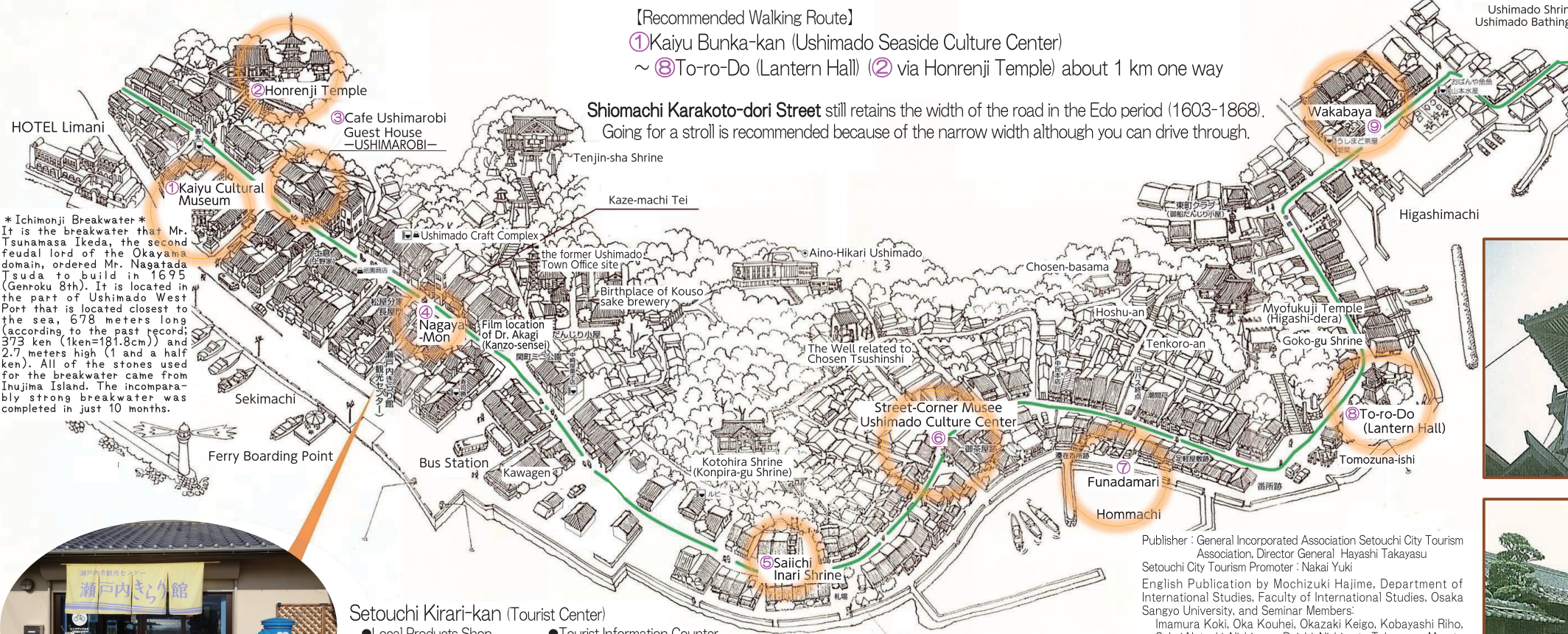
⑦ Funadamari (harbor) and townscape of Hommachi
The facilities owned by the feudal domain of Okayama were located in this area during the Edo period (1603-1868). The tea house was used as both the feudal lord's reception hall and a guest house. Lining the street were the port guardhouse that managed Ushimado Port, residences for ashigaru (common foot soldiers), and the Bancho (guard station). Since the Meiji period (1868-1912), many fishermen have lived there, and fishing boats have continued to be lined up in the bay with the nets hung to dry in the sun.

Shiomachi Karakoto-dori Street is a townscape located in the eastern part of Ushimado-cho, Setouchi City (Sekimachi to Higashimachi). It still retains the appearance of the old days when it prospered as a port town between the Edo period (1603-1868) and roughly 1955 (Showa 30th). There are traditional buildings and ruins such as those of the Honrenji Temple and teahouse related to the Chosen Tsushinshi (the Korean Emissary), white-walled Dozo (storehouses), Koh-shi-Do (Lattice Doors), the former Ushimado Bank, and the To-ro-Do (Lantern Hall) scattered throughout the town.

[Recommended Walking Route]

① Kaiyu Bunka-kan (Ushimado Seaside Culture Center)
~ ⑧ To-ro-Do (Lantern Hall) (② via Honrenji Temple) about 1 km one way

Shiomachi Karakoto-dori Street still retains the width of the road in the Edo period (1603-1868). Going for a stroll is recommended because of the narrow width although you can drive through.

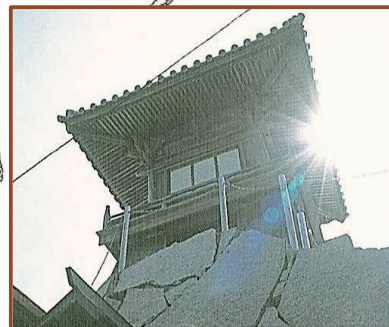


Ushimado Shrine Oh-Torii (Entrance Gate)

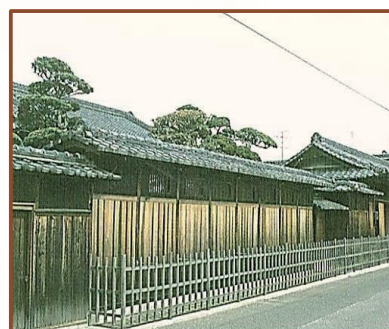


Ushimado Shrine Haiden (Front Shrine)

* Traveling towards the east through Ushimado Beach will lead you to Ushimado Shrines Omo, tesando Oh-Torii (Entrance Gate). After passing through the gate and going up approx. imately 360 stone steps, you will reach Ushimado Shrine. There is a lookout platform called "Boyo-tei" on the way, and the mountain azaleas are very beautiful in spring.



⑧ To-ro-Do (Lantern Hall)
The hall was built in the second half of the 17th century and it has watched over ships coming and going through the Seto (a strait) of Karakoto. Although the stone walls still exist, the hall was demolished during the Meiji period (1868-1912). The present hall was rebuilt in 1988 (Showa 63rd).



⑨ Wakabaya
Wakabaya established a branch family that ran a timber business, splitting from the head office of Kaiya in 1818 (Bunsei 1st), and it expanded greatly enough to take on the role of village head. Wakabaya's mansion took 15 years to complete starting in 1910 (Meiji 43rd). It is a large and imposing mansion built on a 2479.34 m² (750 tsubo) site. It also includes Chaya (a teahouse), Urazashiki (a back parlor), and many Dozo (traditional Japanese white-washed storehouses).



Setouchi Kirari-kan (Tourist Center)

- Local Products Shop
- Rental Bicycle
- Sightseeing Bus Parking Lot
- Tourist Information Counter
- Maejima Ferry Waiting Lounge
- Fully-equipped Restroom

3031-2 Ushimado, Ushimado-cho, Setouchi City, Okayama Prefecture
Phone: 0869-34-5250
Hours of operation: 8:30-17:00
Closed: Tuesday (Wednesday when the Tuesday falls on a holiday), end of year holidays and the New Year season

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