

What is Hamayashiki?

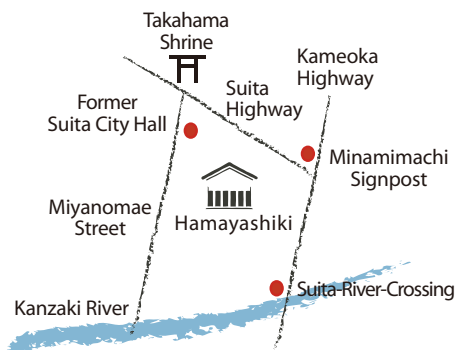
Hamayashiki is the former residence of the Suita village head during the Edo Period. It was donated to Suita City to be used for cultural activities and community development, so once renovated it became the Suita History & Culture Center. In 2004 the nickname Hamayashiki was chosen by the public as it sounds familiar to local residents.

Yashiki means an Edo period estate and the word *hama* appears in the name of the two local blocks of Takahamacho and Minami-takahamacho.

Around Hamayashiki

The surrounding area was comprised of farming villages from around 1,200 years ago and began to develop from a small port into a rural trading post during the Edo Period because it is situated at the crossroads of the trading routes of Kameoka Kaido (Highway) and Suita Kaido (Highway), and the Kanzaki Canal linking Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe.

Remains of the Suita river-crossing at the Kanzaki River, situated 200 meters to the south, is where Hamayashiki conducted water transportation of goods with the permission of the Edo Government. The site of the former Suita City Hall can be found north of Hamayashiki.



ACCESS GUIDE



Please come by public transportation

6-21 Minami-takahamacho, Suita City, Osaka Prefecture 564-0025

15 mins by foot from Suita Station (JR Kyoto Line)

10 mins by foot from Aikawa Station (Hankyu Railway Kyoto Line)



General Information

TEL : 06-4860-9731 FAX : 06-4860-9725
Opening Hours : 9:00am to 10:00pm
Closed : The year-end and New Year holidays
Admission : Free
Publication : Suita History & Culture Center

浜屋敷
hamayashiki.com

Kura — Warehouse Buildings

These three adjacent earthen-walled warehouses are thought to have been built in late Edo Period. *Heyakura* is currently being used as a multi-purpose room, *Nakanokura* as an art gallery and music studio, and *Suminokura* as the Suita History & Culture Resource Room.

Gallery and Music Studio

This room is used for art exhibitions and music rehearsals, in addition to small scale concerts. Fully equipped with picture-hanging rails, piano, and sound proofing.

Multipurpose Room

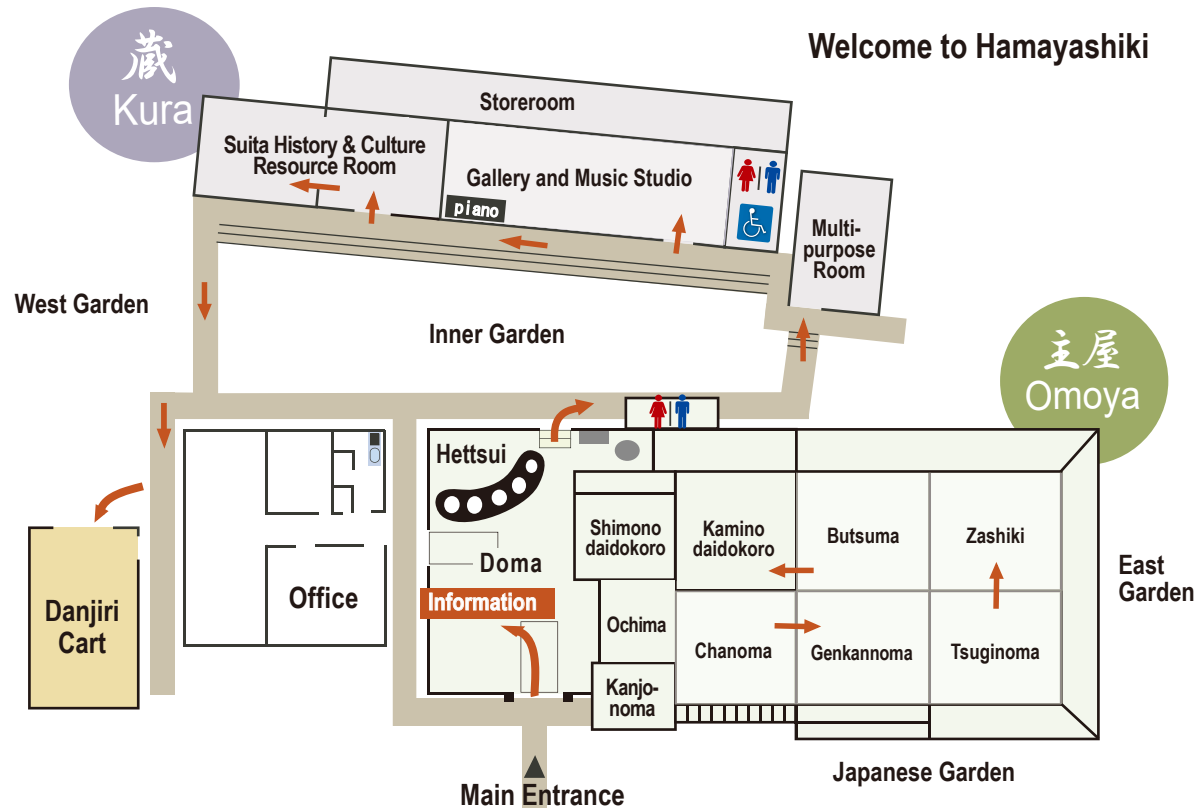
This room retains its original joists and wooden paneling.

Suita History & Culture Resource Room

Video and photo panels in this room demonstrate Suita's development as a trading post town on the kaido trading routes and as a strategic stop for foot traffic and water trading. Visitors can also enjoy video footage of traditional Suita folk tales here.



Roof tiles originally made in Suita are used in the path around the warehouses, office, and main building.



Danjiri Cart

This is an original *danjiri* cart (Portable shrine pulled by townfolk during festivals) built in the Edo period. The names and dates of the carpenters and engravers who decorated it are found on plaques and written documents, and the condition and most of the materials of this *danjiri* cart are the same as when it was originally built.

At present there are 7 original *danjiri* in working order in Suita which is rare even in Osaka Prefecture. As such, these have been designated tangible folk cultural properties by Suita City. The *danjiri* on display is changed annually, and all are paraded during the annual Suita Festival.



Gallery and Music Studio

Omoya — Main Building

This main building built using traditional construction techniques is at the center of life of Hamayashiki. It is the combination of tatami rooms, characteristically laid out in the shape of rice paddies, and the doma room. The roof, constructed in a style called *irimoyazukuri* gives a feeling of calm and relaxation.



Omoya

Doma (Hettsui)

In this earthen-floored room called *doma* or *tataki* is an area in front of the main entrance door where rice received from taxation is stored. In the back is a sink and fireplace used for cooking. People in Osaka called this fireplace *hettsui*, and this one has five brazier openings for cooking connected together forming a smooth arc shape.



Hettsui