

Sengensha

Former House of the Naito Family

せんげんしゃ
千軒舎

松山地区 まちづくりセンター
旧内藤家住宅

'Machizukuri'
(Community
Development) Center of
Uda-Matsuyama

'Sengensha' was first opened in October 2003, as the Community Development Center of Uda-Matsuyama. The building of 'Sengensha' is a traditional Japanese townhouse with unique features such as 'Dai-goshi' (wooden lattices), 'Mushiko-mado' (insect cage-style windows with an ultra-fine lattice), and 'Kemuri-dashi' (ventilation). The house, which once served as a pharmacy/dentist's office, was renovated and transformed into this community center in October 2003.



The facility's name comes from 'Uda-Sengen' (A Thousand Houses in Uda), a wish that this area would be bustling with people, just like it used to be. This facility serves as a hub to provide support for community development, to give information about the historic district to visitors, and also as a model of a renovated 'machiya', a traditional Japanese house.

It is used as a place for community meetings and also a rest area and visitor information center.

【Nearby Attractions】

◆Torimiyama Park

This is a part of Muro-Akame-Aoyama Quasi-National Park. Thousands of azaleas that grow here in early summer are worth a see.

◆Udano Mikumari Shrine

This ancient shrine was built during the reign of Emperor Sujin (97 BC-30 BC). The main shrine building has been designated as a national treasure.

◆Butsuryu-ji Temple

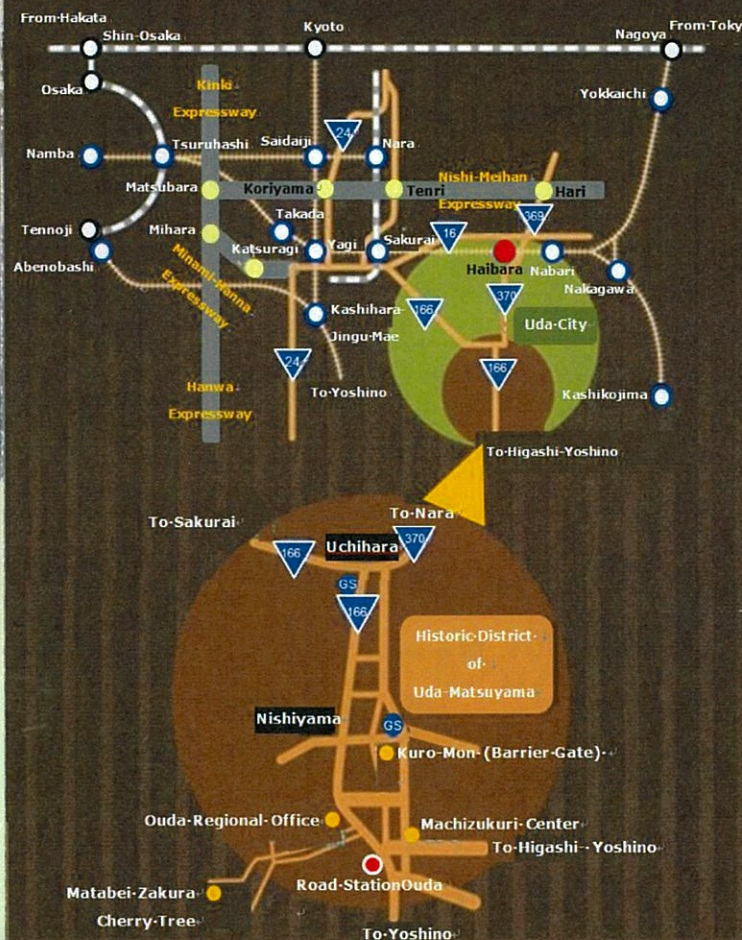
This ancient temple is believed to have been built by Kenne, the best pupil of Kukai, one of the most famous Buddhist monks in Japan. The cherry tree at the entrance is estimated to be the oldest one in Nara Prefecture.

◆Muro Art Forest

This open-air museum, which lies deep within the village of Muro, was built by Israeli artist Dani Karavan in 2006, based on the idea by Bukichi Inoue, a sculptor who was from the village. 'Harmony with Nature and Art' is the theme of this museum.

◆Muro-ji Temple

This temple is also known as 'Women's Koya', as it welcomed female worshippers in contrast to the main temple of its sect at Koyasan. This temple is surrounded by thousands of rhododendrons in spring, which attracts many visitors.



【Getting to Uda-Matsuyama】

By Train and Bus

From Haibara Station (Kintetsu Osaka Line), take a bus bound for 'Ouda'. Get off at 'Ouda' and walk for 15 minutes.

By Car

●From Hari IC (Meihan Expressway) Approx. 30 mins.

Hari IC → R370 → R166

●From Mihara Kita IC (Minami Hanna Road) Approx. 40 mins.

National Route 24 toward Kashiwara → National Route 165 → National Route 166

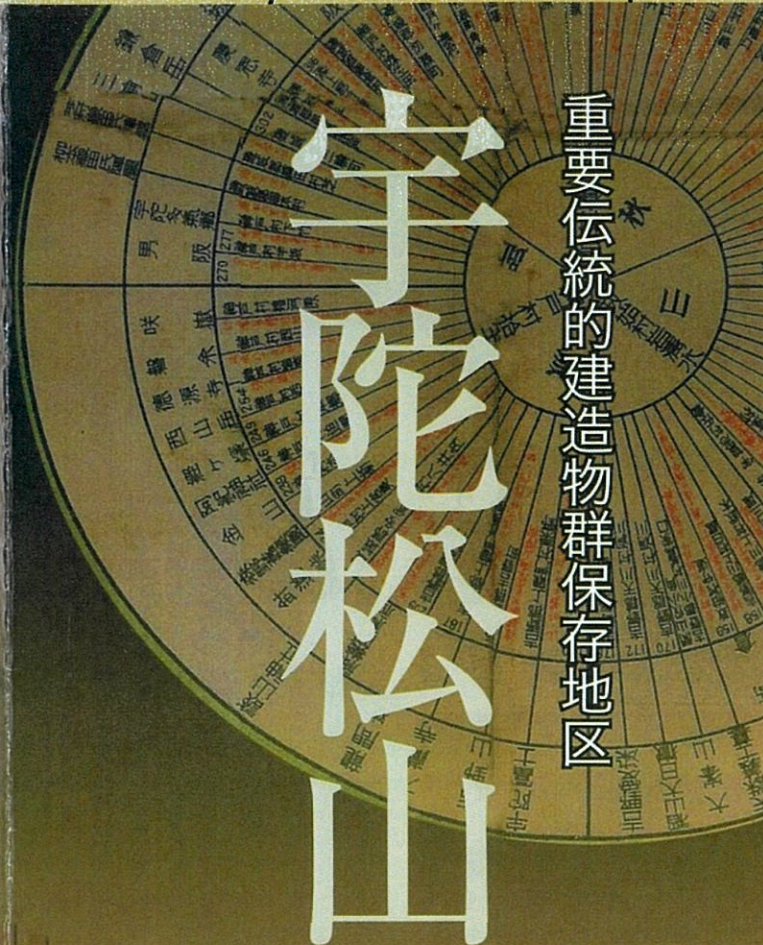
【Contact Us】

■ Matsuyama Area 'Machizukuri' Center

TEL: 0745-87-2274

■ Uda City Tourism Division

TEL: 0745-82-2457



Uda-Matsuyama

Important
Preservation
Districts
for
Groups of
Traditional Buildings

Since the Asuka period (592-710), the Ouda area was called 'Akino' and it was used as an imperial hunting ground. In the Sengoku (Warring State) period, Lord Akiyama built a castle in Ouda, and the castle town that flourished at the foot of the mountain 'Shiro-yama' is believed to be the origin of the district of 'Uda-Matsuyama'. Today's townscape of Uda-Matsuyama has been formed through a historical transition, affected by each era in its long history.

Sengensha -Former House of the Naito Family-
'Machizukuri' (Community Development) Center

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Closed: December 29th - January 3rd

(Temporary closure and opening may occur.)

Address: 1846, Hiro, Ouda, Uda, Nara 633-2164

TEL: 0745-87-2274



松山地区
まちづくりセンター
旧内藤家住宅

せんげんしゃ
千軒舎



Uda-Matsuyama: Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings

Uda-Matsuyama is a historic townscape that remains unchanged since the Edo period. It was designated as the Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in 2006.

The name 'Uda-Matsuyama' may sound unfamiliar, but the district has developed as a castle town and then merchant town. It has maintained the picturesque historical townscape since the Edo period, while creating a lived-in feeling with the still-inhabited houses. Strolling around this historic town is fun; time passes slowly, and you can enjoy the relaxed atmosphere of this area filled with the old houses and long-established stores.

1 Matsuyama Nishiguchi Kanmon



This 400-year-old gate served as the entrance to the castle town. As most of the gate is painted black, this gate is affectionately called 'Kuro-mon' (Black Gate) by the locals.

4 Yamabe Family House



This house, built in the mid-Edo period, is believed to be the oldest one in this district. The owner's family used to run a wholesale shop of 'Uda Gami' (traditional washi paper), and the tools used in the business are still there. It is a cultural property designated by Nara Prefecture.

8 Ouda Welfare Center



This building was built in 1903 and served as the former town hall. This structure shows the typical example of the modern architecture in Nara Prefecture with distinctive architectural features: single-storied house, with pantile roofing, 'Hirairi' (long side entrance), 'Irimoya' (a gabled, hipped roof) and 'Kirizuma' (a gabled roof) at the front entrance.

10 Sekkei-Ann (visitor center)



This facility was built with the aim of developing local community and promoting interaction between locals and visitors. Locally-sourced wood was used for the building to preserve the historical landscape.

2 Morino Medicinal Herb Garden



This is Japan's oldest private medicinal herb garden where about 250 species of medicinal herbs are grown. It was designated as a national historic site in 1925. It is a great place to see a view of the town below.

5 'Kusuri-no-Yakata'



This house was built in the late Edo period. The signboard of the medicine 'Tenju-gan' placed on top of the building stands out, and makes the building iconic. This Former Hosokawa Family's House (medicine wholesaler) serves as Uda City's Historical Museum of Medicine now. It is a cultural property designated by Uda City.

11 Kaguraoka Shrine



This shrine has a monument inscribed with a poem from the 'Manyoshu'. The 'Komainu' (guardian dogs) at the entrance were created by a skilled stonemason of the Edo period, Tanba-no-Sakichi.

3 Mampo-ji Temple



The main building is prefecturally-designated as a cultural property. The gate is lit up at night at the annual summer festival.

6 Komyo-ji Temple's Main Gate



The cypress bark roof gate is a cultural property designated by Nara Prefecture.

7 Kasuga Shrine



At the entrance of the shrine, there is a path leading up to the Uda-Matsuyama Castle Ruins.

9 Ebisu Shrine



This shrine is affectionately called 'Ebessan' by locals. Since the Edo period, Hatsu-Ebisu Festival has been held here annually in February.

20 又兵衛桜 Matabei Zakura Cherry Tree



This 300-year-old cherry tree is named after Matabe Goto, a military commander in the Sengoku period (15-16th century). Matabei Zakura has a trunk circumference of 3 meters and a height of 13 meters. In spring, visitors from all over Japan flock to Uda to see this iconic cherry tree.

Brief Description of Uda-Matsuyama

Area: Approx. 17 ha
Category: Merchant Town

<Attention>
In this area, the houses are still used as residences. Please do not enter the property or touch the buildings without permission.



12 Roadside Station Ouda



This facility has: souvenir shop, a restaurant, a foot bath, and a farmers market offering locally-grown food. Rental bikes are available. Start your stroll around Uda-Matsuyama here. Rental bikes are available.

13 'Akinonoyu'



A hot spring for day-trippers. With its smooth quality of water, this natural hot spring is affectionately called 'beauty spring'. A thermal swimming pool, salt sauna, electric bath, herbal bath, and open-air bath are available.

14 Kokoro-no-Mori Park



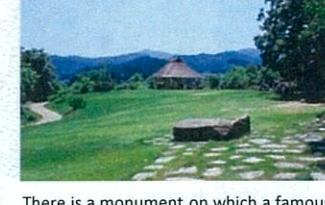
This 70,000 square meter park is near Akinonoyu hot spring. You can enjoy outdoor sports, take a walk, go biking, or just relax. It is suitable for people all ages.

15 Akino-Hitomaro Park



This ancient park has a statue of a Manyoshu poet, 'Kakinomoto no Hitomaro', alongside the replicas of ancient 'post-in-the-ground' style structures. Recently, this area was found to be an important location for the imperial family's 'medicinal hunting' in ancient times.

16 Kagirol-no-Oka Manyo Park



There is a monument on which a famous poem from the 'Manyoshu' ('Ten Thousand Leaves') is inscribed. Every winter 'Kagirol Viewing' is held here, where many people get together and wait for the rare natural phenomenon to appear in the eastern sky, one hour before sunrise.

17 Aki Shrine



This shrine is believed to have been associated with the Yamato Imperial Court in ancient times. Within the shrine ground remains a stage for Noh performances, where 'Akino Hotaru Noh' is held annually in June.

18 Tokugen-ji Temple



This is a family temple of Oda family who ruled the Uda-Matsuyama Domain in the Edo period. 'Gorinto' (the five element pagoda), which stands in the back of the temple ground, is a grave of the four generations of the Oda family.

20 Matabei Zakura Cherry Tree



This 300-year-old cherry tree is named after Matabe Goto, a military commander in the Sengoku period (15-16th century). Matabei Zakura has a trunk circumference of 3 meters and a height of 13 meters. In spring, visitors from all over Japan flock to Uda to see this iconic cherry tree.

21 Tenyaku-ji Temple



There used to be a main building with a thatched roof that was built in 1313, but unfortunately it burnt down in 1999. In the temple ground stands a huge 350-year-old weeping cherry tree, which is quite worth seeing.

