

北海道指定有形文化財 小樽市鯉御殿パンフレット英語化プロジェクト

プロジェクト代表者: 井上 典子

【プロジェクトの概要】

本プロジェクトは、小樽市役所の依頼により、ゼミ活動の一環として、北海道指定有形文化財に指定されている小樽市鯉御殿の英語版パンフレットを作成することです。本プロジェクトの目的は、1) 学生が体験・調査学習、およびゼミ内でのグループ・ワークやディスカッションなど、能動的な学修を通して、小樽市の重要文化財への知識・理解を深めながら英語運用能力を向上させる機会を与え、2) 英語パンフレットの充実化により、小樽市を訪れる外国人観光客に対するサービスの向上を図ることです。学生たちは、自分たちが協力して作り上げたパンフレットが実際に使用されることで、大きな達成感と誇りを感じています。その達成感や自信がさらに今後の学習意欲の向上につながると考えています。



【プロジェクトの成果】

現状では、日本語の文章を読むことができる外国人は少なく、観光名所を訪れても、詳細はすべて日本語で説明され、英語では基本的な情報しか記載されていない場合が多いと言えるでしょう。従って、英語のパンフレットを充実させることで、そのような日本語が苦手な外国人観光客も、小樽の文化財についてより深く理解することができることでしょう。また効果はそれだけではありません。小樽は外国人観光客に優しい街づくりを行っているというメッセージを発信することにもなり、それが外国人観光客のさらなる増加につながると期待しています。

Access
Take the No. 13 bus, the Chitru Suburban Line (Chitru Aquarium Line) from Chitru Bus Chitru Terminal (platform No. 1) Get off at Chitru Aquarium (the terminal). You'll find Nishin Goten (Herring Lodge) up on the 1st floor of you.

Opening period
Early April ~ November

Opening hours
10:00am (closed at 4pm after 18th October)

Admission fee
19 years old and over: 300 yen
15-18 years old: 150 yen
15 years old and under: free

References
Nishin Goten, Otaru, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN
TEL: 0134-22-1008
0134-22-1111 (Otaru City Office Tourism Section)
Otaru International Information Center
3-1-22, Nishin, Otaru, Hokkaido, JAPAN
TEL: 0134-53-1661



Herring Fishery Lodge as a Complete Cultural Asset of Hokkaido Government

Atsuta-doten (Herring Fishery Lodge) was originally built in Tamao-ri-Setaguchi, west of the Hokkaido Peninsula, on a narrow beach between the cliff and sea water's edge. It was relocated to its current location in Otaru during 1984 by the Hokkaido Culture and Township Company. The company originating from western Hokkaido later donated Atsuta-doten to Otaru City.

On 20th May, 1984, Atsuta-doten was selected as "Important Cultural Asset of Hokkaido Government Herring Fishery Construction." This herring fishery lodge was the first residential building in Hokkaido to include such characteristics. Many valuable artifacts and articles are exhibited, including fishing tools, equipment for the processing of fish as well as an assortment of house goods used by fishermen while living in this lodge.

History

The herring fishery's most prosperous period was during the 18th century, and it ended during the early part of the 19th century. Many herring lodges were built along the coastal regions surrounding Hokkaido, in particular on the Tsushima side, centered in the vicinity of the Obakura Peninsula. Atsuta-doten was one of these herring lodges and built by the fisherman Tanaka, a herring fisherman born along the west coast of the Peninsula. The construction of this lodge took seven years, and it was finally completed during 1884. Among the existing lodges, Atsuta-doten is a large-scale lodge, retaining its original architectural style on the whole area (1840 to 1921). Atsuta-doten is a prime herring fishery structure that reflects the architecture and conditions that would have been experienced during the prime time of the herring era.

Founding

He Hokkaido Tanaka, who built this herring fishery lodge, was called MATSUOKA (corrected spelling) and one of the leading fishing owners in the area of the Obakura Peninsula. He was born in the north end of the main island of Japan, at the age of 27 years old in 1856. He came to Hokkaido to work for his uncle as a fisherman. He soon became independent of his uncle and started his own business, he gradually shifted his fishing method from the gill net to the fixed net fishery. As a result, the herring catch reached 7,000 tons.

Fishing Situation

90% of the herring caught were used to feed and were processed as fertilizer. Hokkaido's herring (herring) was of great quality and traded with a high price. Mitsu-no-ura was produced by pressing pre-iced herring. Herring fertilizer was commonly used in cotton and lodge fields, but it was also found useful with other crops throughout, in particular, western Japan.

At its busiest during the heyday of Tanaka-goshi (fishing grounds managed by Tanaka), around 120 fishermen lived in the herring fishery lodge. As many as 30 fishermen remained in this house even during off-season. Tanaka also used other fishing boats and fishing gear, including Tanshin, each fixed net required to be 40 fishermen to handle. Tanaka named 15 to 18 fixed nets and therefore needed to employ over 100 people at any one time during the herring fishing season. Tanaka also employed local writers to fulfill his requirement when necessary.

Building Structure

Atsuta-doten is a split-level herringery construction with a total area of 411.3m. The architectural style of this lodge is characteristic (rigid roof), which would have been a typical style in the northeast area of Japan for residential houses during that period.

This herring fishery lodge has very unique characteristics. For example, you can see a chimney with a zigzag-shaped construction of ceramic-tile and a rigid roof built directly on the center of the large roof. On the middle, the large reflects the traditional style similar to that of temples, which is a particularly unique feature of residential buildings. Slightly interesting is the fact the main hall and the kitchen are built on one level, though their rooms were separated and the structure and the quality of each room was also different.

Building Materials

Atsuta-doten is constructed from approximately 100 tons of timber. Tanaka used his own (imported ash) oak (under walls), kamayari (fir) grown in nearby area for building to build one of the main island were the main building materials used across this lodge. Although wood was an abundant supply during that time, the sheer volume and size of this historic residence reflected the power and wealth of the fishing magnates during the prime time of the herring fishery.