

MfG_E_Leaflet_for_Setmaya_strolling_summary

1. Quizzes to increase fun in stroll

2. Highlight and time-modelings of these courses

(1) Course A (Starting from North-Side, JR Miyauchi Sta.)

(2) Course B (Starting from South -Side, Kina-Saffron or Yodshinogawa.)

Highlight

Setmaya Essence

Three reason that brewing industry has been accumulated

Formulation of ' Nitarou world "

Don't miss it items in the garden and the annexe.

Forming in relief with colored lime plaster by using Kote (trowel),

1. Quizzes to increase fun in stroll

The followings are some quizzes to increase fun in stroll Settaya :

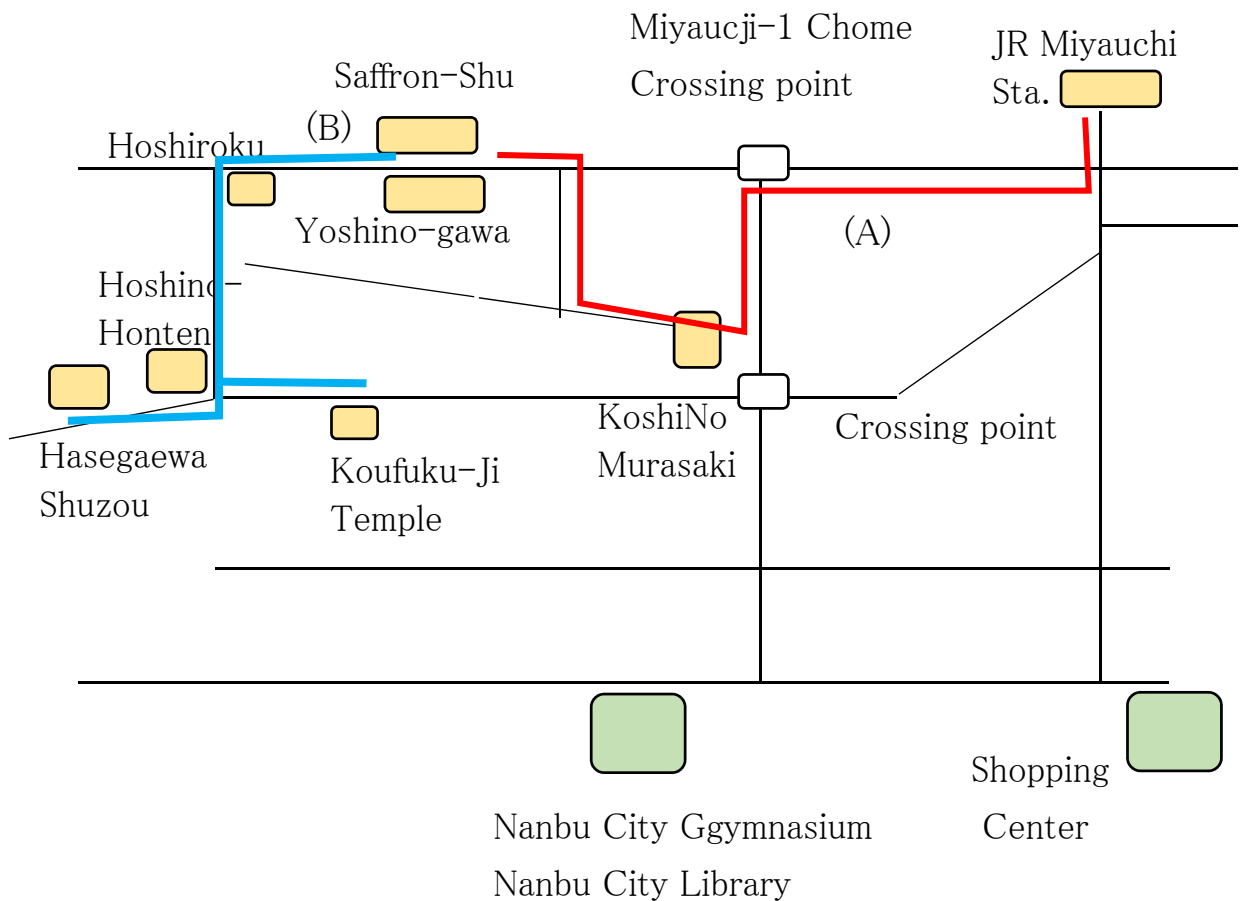
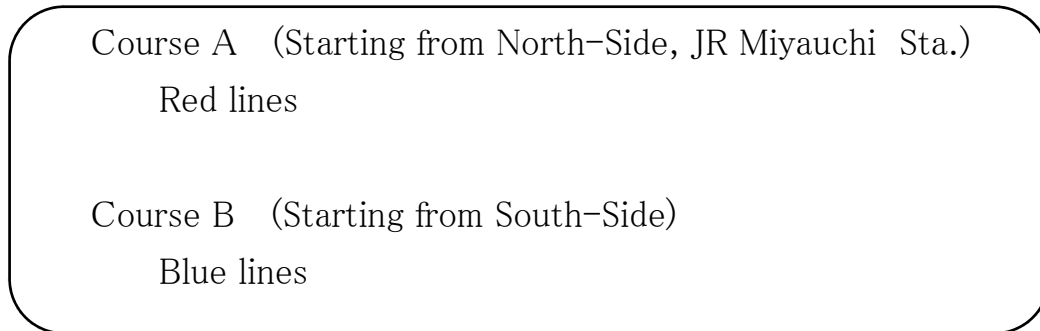
- ① You will find a lot of unique buildings specified as registered tangible important properties by Japanese government.
Why several buildings thst registered as tangible important properties in Settaya had built about 100 years ago ?
- ② In Saffron-Shu Brewery, you will find beautiful decoration called Kote-E.
I think one of the important ideas the founder, Yoshizawa, had is to fulfil all the buildings and the garden by the following prays.
What is it ?
- ③ You will find several Miso, SoySauce industries and Nihonshu (Sake) breweries in the narrow space.
There are several reasons that brewing industry has been accumulated in Settaya area.
What are ythey ?
- ④ You can enjoy some Japanese Tastes , for example, with SoySaice, Miso, pickles, and several Sake in each shop.
What are hidden substances to create these foods?

We prepare several hints in additional descriptions.
Please refer to as necessary.

2. Highlight and time-modelings of these courses

A handy leaflet for Settaya walking-around is available in this Web page,
 "Brewing Town Settaya - Take in the Aroma of the Past".

We recommend you to walk with it.



Brewing Industry Town, Settaya

Settaya town is located at about 3km to the south from the center of the city. More than six factories of the brewing business for soy sauce and Japanese Sake have been prosperous during several hundred years.

Famous sake brewery "Yoshino-gawa" is here, and other famous old brand "Kina-Saffron liqueur" is located on the oblique opposite. Saffron liqueur is an alcoholic drinks with medical properties. It is said that the saffron liquor had halved popularity with being sold for healthy liqueur, "Yomeishu", keeping still attractive brand in Japan.

Settaya is also an integrated land of soy source and soy paste industry. Three distinctive fermentation plants exist.

Location conditions for the industry are fulfilled

(Details are shown in Geographical conditions of brewing industry accumulation)

First, water suitable for the brewing industry.

Secondly, commerce regulations easy to do business.

Thirdly, rivers and roads for transportation.

Shopping street and "Gangi"

It is characteristic that all storefronts of the shopkeeper-houses are faced to shopping streets of the town, and common roofs "Gangi" are built among a lot of houses.

They are devised to live in long winter season with heavy snow fall.

It is about 500 meters from the crossing in front of the station to the next brock crossing near the Settaya-brewing industry zone.

Folk religion in Settaya

(1) Jizo-Bosatsu

Initially this guardian deity of children (in Japanese, Jizo-Bosatsu) generally took form of ascetic (self-disciplined) practices monks, but it became an image of a child before long.

Then it finally becomes the guardian deity of children that has been loved as not only children but also all the peoples bothered with various suffering. They usually stand on waysides or branch points of village entrances or mountain paths.

(2) Takekoma Inari Jinjya

Inari Jinjya is said to be a tutelary shrine guarding the local people. It is admired as the gods of harvest and industry. A pair of foxes, thought as messengers of the gods, stands at the gate of shrines.

(3) Jyuuni Jinjya in Magari-Aramachi

Jyuuni Jinjya is a shrine dedicating mountains god called Jyuuni (twelve). Number twelve means a lot of number. Jyuuni Jinjya is thought to pray faith of natural phenomena. There are many Jyuuni Jinjyas in Japan.

Usual method of praying in Jinja

① Passing through the sacred arch at the shrine. [seikred]

② Wash our hands to purify ourselves before making a prayer at the shrine
Before making a prayer (手水舎での手の清め方)

First of all, Wash both of your hands with a ladleful of water, and wash out your mouth too. But please do not put your mouth to a ladle.

Lastly, wash the handle with remaining water and then put the ladle back.

③ Give a small offering (お金を奉納する) Optional

④ Ring the bell

⑤ First bow lightly, and

bow twice, Clap your hands twice, and then put your hands together quietly and pray in sincere heart, and bow lightly again before you leave.

A basic manner of prayer is 'Twice bowing, twice clapping and one-time bowing.'

拝礼の基本的な作法は「二礼二拍手一礼」
弥彦神社は二礼四拍手一礼。出雲、八海山も同じ。

They are generally supposed to follow the same steps of bowing twice, clapping hands twice, and bowing once, but following the instructions of the Shinto priest is more important.

The Ohta-Gawa River

(1) There is a middle basin of a river, called the Ohta-Gawa River. The river joins to the Shinano-Gawa River about five kilometers to the north. A channel flows under the Ohta-Gawa River bed with the principle of siphon like 3D intersection. The channel was developed about four hundred years ago, and even now, it has been utilizing for main part of rice fields in Nagaoka area.

(2) Birds found in riverside of the Ohta-Gawa River

A couple of pheasant has settled in the riverside.

A male of pheasant has beautiful colored body, in particular red in the face and bluish-purple to green in the neck to breast.

Sometimes large heron is found flying on the river.

White body and black wings of wagtail is popular near the river.

(3) Abundant water by melted snow and scenery of the Higashi-Yama Hills A central portion of the Higashi-Yama Hills can be seen from the causeway of the Ohta-Gawa River.

The rightmost mountain is called the Kanakura-Yama.

Several folded mountains left neighbor the Kanakura-Yama is called the Nanban-Yama.

Origin, source of the the Ohta-Gawa River is in Takenokouchi village, the back left of that lower than the ambient V-pattern area between the Kanakura-Yama and the Nanban-Yama.

There are several comfortable hiking trails in those area.

One of them, I recommend, is a route starting from near here to the Takenokouchi via the Nanban-Yama. It take about four or five hours trails at a slow speed, not so steep way.

The other hiking trail in the Kanakura-Yama is excellent too.

Yomogihira Hot springs are available after a day hiking trail.

Very large rocks are found in the upper stream area. The height of them sometimes overtakes two meters. This is usually a small river, however after destructive storm, it can wash away such large rocks.

As you will find today, in the season of snow melting away, its flow also changes intense. (intense versus intensive)

Geographical conditions of brewing industry accumulation

Three reasons that brewing industry has been accumulated in Settaya area.

First, fundamental conditions for the Japanese Sake brewing are considered to be the following three elements: water, rice, chief brewers.

Settaya is located approximately 1.5 km from the Higashi-Yama Hills and 2 km from the Shinano-Gawa River, so Settaya is blessed with high quality water.

Secondly, Settaya area was ruled as a territory of the Zao-Shrine, under the authority of the Edo-Kan-ei-Ji Temple of the Shogunate. So Settaya town was out of control of Nagaoka feudal Han.

I guess the Settaya's commerce regulations such as tax system, the stock acquisition were weak, and the town was easy to do business.

Thirdly, regarding raw materials transportation of liquor and soy sauce, shipment and route by land distribution route were important.

Thinking from this point of view, here was a geographical convenience with "Mikuni-Kaidou" and the Ohta-Gawa river. Mikuni-Kaidou was one of the main country-routes to Edo, The Ohta-Gawa river flows to the Japan Sea, and was functioned as an inside-channel of the Shinano-Gawa River, therefore the Settaya area was blessed with transportations not only on land but also on water.

They said that "Mid-winter season is suitable for the Sake-production".

From winter to early spring, the Ohta-Gawa river has much quantity of water by melting snow, so this area should have been suitable for the shipment of new Sake in early spring.

Actually, flow quantity of the Ohta-Gawa river in this area is considered to be the best condition, not too high speed, not too slow speed.

This is the fact occurred in the Edo period.

After Meiji era started, Nagaoka area was flourished by oil production and mechanical industry associated with the production.

This flourishing of Nagaoka has been further driving forward strongly on the various industries including the Settaya brewing industry.

(Kimono fabric and merchants, Japanese sake industry, et cetera)

Three reason that brewing industry has been accumulated
in Settaya area.

First, fundamental conditions for the Japanese Sake brewing are considered to be the following three elements: water, rice, chief brewers.

Settaya is located approximately 1.5k from the Higashi-Yama Hills and 2 km from the Shinano-Gawa River, so Settaya is blessed with high quality, low hardness water. Actually, Settaya is located on the fan delta-tip of Ohtagawa-river, of which the origin is the Higashi-Yama Hills, a short river.

Secondly, Settaya area was ruled as a territory of the Zao-Shrine, under the authority of the Edo-Kan-ei-Ji Temple of the Shogunate. So Settaya town was out of control of Nagaoka feudal domain.

I guess the Settaya's commerce regulations such as tax system, the stock acquisition were weak, and the town was easy to do business.

Thirdly, regarding raw materials transportation of liquor and soy sauce, shipment and route by land distribution route were important.

Thinking from this point of view, here was a geographical convenience with "Mikuni-Kaidou" and the Ohta-Gawa river. Mikuni-Kaidou was one of the main country-routes to Edo, The Ohta-Gawa river flows to the Japan Sea, and was functioned as an inside-channel of the Shinano-Gawa River, therefore the Settaya area was blessed with transportations not only on land but also on water.

They said that "Mid-winter season is suitable for the Sake-production".

From winter to early spring, the Ohta-Gawa river has much quantity of water by melting snow, so this area should have been suitable for the shipment of new Sake in early spring.

Actually, flow quantity of the Ohta-Gawa river in ths area is considered to be the beat condition, not too high speed, not too slow speed.

表1 水の硬度の分類 (国税庁醸造試験所注解¹⁹⁾)

軟水	<3度(53.4 mg/L)	
中等度の軟水	3度 --- 6度(107 mg/L)	
軽度の硬水	6度 --- 8度(142 mg/L)	
中等度の硬水	8度 --- 14度(249 mg/L)	
硬水	14度 --- 20度(356 mg/L)	
強度の硬水	<20度	

度数はドイツ硬度を表す (1度=17.8mg/L)。特に、中等度の軟水および軽度の硬水は、広島ではそれぞれ中硬度水、軽度硬水と呼ばれている。この現場で使い慣れた名称で以下記述する。

佐々木健、佐々木慧、広島国際学院大学研究報告(2016)

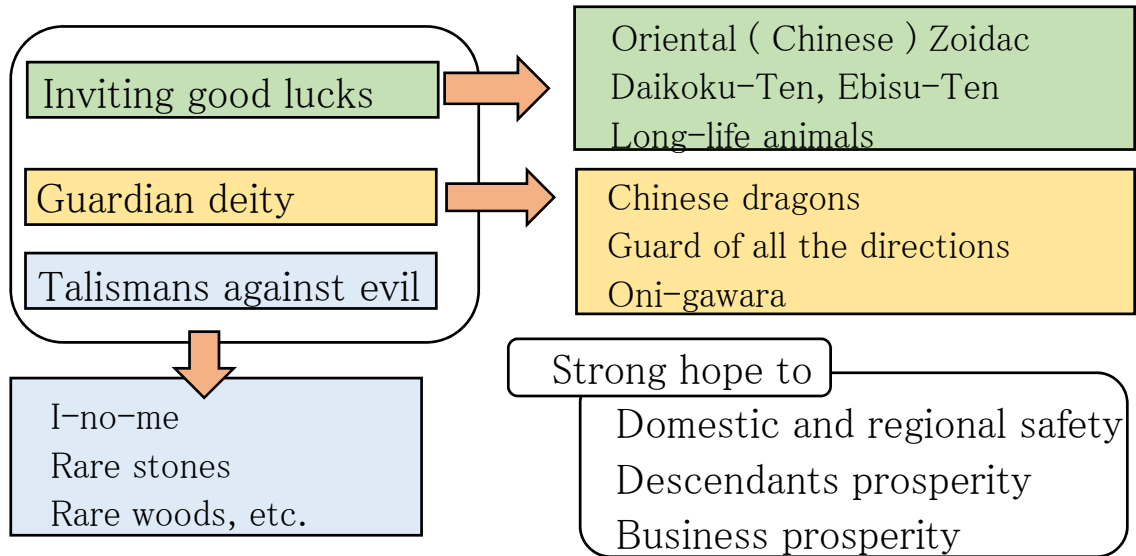
Nagaoka is located in a fan chip of the Shinano-Gawa river.
And Settaya area, east side of the Shinano-Gawa river, is near
the Higashiyama hills.
So here good quality of soft water can be obtained sufficiently.
Water quality in Niigata prefecture is generally soft, and it is said preferable
for GinJoh-Shu.

Formulation of 'Nitarou world'

(C) Kasuga

Fulfil all the buildings and the garden by symbols of inviting good lucks and talismans against evil.

I think one of the important ideas the founder, Yoshizawa Nitarou had, is to fulfil all the buildings and the garden by the following prays.



A concept table is shown, based on an assumption that Yoshizawa Nitarou thought there is a deep relationship among carp, Chinese dragon, natural stones / woods, and Fudo-Myo-Ou.

- (1) First, carp is basically a fish having strong vitality. Carp can live not only in clear water stream but also stagnant pond. Then it is thought to be able to overcome all obstacles in any circumstance, symbol fish of strength, courage, and patience.
- (2) And that the legend, carps rising Longmen ('Ryuumon') of the Yellow River would advance to Chinese dragon, has been left.
- (3) Huge power within natural stones, rare woods are overflowed.
- (4) Fudo-Myo-Ou is thought to be a Chinese dragon, liken to animal.

Facility	Dragon	Carp	Nature Power	Fudo-Myo-Ou
Top roof of Kote-E house	○			
East face of Kote-E house	○			
Ishou house	○	○		
Garden	○	(○)	○	○
Reception house (Annex)	○		○	
Collections of the founder	○	○		○

Concept table about "Dragon" Stones, woods

“Don’t miss it” items in the garden and the annexe. (C)Kasuga

The garden and the annexe had been prepared for not only inviting business customers but giving delight to various Gods and Buddhas. I’m sure the house head intended to get the Gods and Buddhas to bring the business and the descendants prosperity, and the regional well-being by giving delight to them.

A. Garden

(1) Large exquisite stones including miniature hills (築山を含む名石群) :

Japanese gardens usually settle large stones as they look like real mountains. Stones of Kina-saffron brewery are not only very expensive and beautiful but also they are believed that gods’ spirits dwell in it.

The miniature hills show a overwhelming presence due to its size.

They had been constructed with large lavas in front of you, transporting from a famous volcano, the Mt.Asama, 200 km away from here.

Now two hills exist at the maximum height 15 feet, however in past days they say ten hills existed and two of them were about height 25 feet.

(2) Japanese garden lanterns including stonse in its natural condition :

A lot of Japanese garden lanterns, (山灯籠を含む、多くの灯籠)

in particular a natural stone lantern. This natural stone lantern is said the family heat had cut and shaped by himself. (chisel)

(3) Buddhist sculpture : Along with Kan-non and Jizou, Fudo Myo-o is one of the important deities of Japanese Buddhism.

Fudo Myo-o has a fightening appearance, however he is basically merciful (plenteous in mercy), and he leads us from evil-world to the Pure-land.

You will find a small Fudo-Myo-o in a collection of Buddhist sculptures displayed in the Kote-E warehouse, along with Seven Deities of Good Luck and Hermit-on-carp.

(4) Special customer-gate and the Konpira shrine :

The Konpira shrine is located adjacent to the special customer-gate.

The house head had done Kanjo (solicit) the Konpira shrine. This shrine wsa thought as a a guardian of sea transportation. It might mean his will to sell not only in domestic but also all over the world.

(5) Others : Trees Maple trees, Japanese ceders, pine trees, and so on

Birds Large white egrets (herons), .Japanese pheasants, and so on

Earthquake damage occurred in fall, 2004

2. Trying classification of Japanese Kote-E

(20191121 Kasuga)

Here Kote-E techniques are classified into four types. It seems correct that the Kote-E in Kina-saffron brewing produced by Kawakami Ikichi belongs to a group, which is obviously different from Kote-E groups produced by Irie Chouhachi.

A. Forming in relief with colored lime plaster by using Kote (trowel), no coloration by using brush. Art work with sculpting (forming).
Example: Kote-E produced by Kawakami Ikichi in Nagaoka Settaya, Quina / Kina-saffron shu brewing

All the following B, C, and D are art works with drawing (painting) with raw (white) lime plaster by using Kote (trowel), all of which can be seen in several kinds of Kote-E produced by Irie Chouhachi, Izu Matsuzaki.

B. Forming in relief with raw lime plaster and next drawing colored by using brush.
E.g. Architectural decoration inside houses and several large statues settled inside shrines and temples

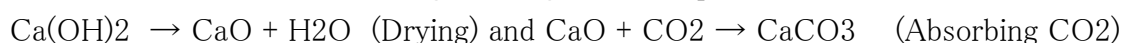
C. Forming irregularly (in concavo-convex) surface with raw lime plaster and next drawing colored by using brush.

D. Forming plane surface with raw lime plaster by using Kote (trowel), and next drawing colored by using brush.
E.g. Typically seen in art work, Nurigaku style.
Preparing paint-surface by spatula (painting knife) and drawing with brush is the same procedure as Japanese painting or Western oil painting.

All the three types mentioned above, B, C, and D, are also different from the Fresco-painting developed in the Western world.

The former, the type B, C, and D, is characterized in putting combined paste of color pigments and glue on dry lime plaster, the same manner of Japanese painting. The latter, Frescopainting, is characterized in putting color pigments on wetted half dry surface of lime plaster.

Moreover, color-fixing mechanisms of Kote-E and fresco-painting seem to be different. Simply speaking, Color-fixing of Japanese painting is depending on the glue-drying process. On the other hand, Fresco painting is completed when wetted hydrated lime dries and absorbs carbon oxide gas and becomes hard with returning to original lime plaster.



Why several buildings that registered as tangible important properties in Settaya had built in 1920s ?

~ It may be a power of the oil-city which was prosperous for production of crude oil and establishment of machining industry.

Former Miyauchi subsidiary bank of Nagaoka Marchant Bank,
now Nagaoka Akiyama Takashi Postre Museum

Yoshinogawa Joh-Gura building

Kina-Saffron Shu, main building, Kote-E-Gura building and

Ishou-Gura building

HoshinoHonten Miso,soysauce brewing company

Three-stories building and Western-style meeting room