The streets of the Omi-Ginzan area are lined with the NPSJ(JO4JMF03WJFOUIF3JOF)

Kawashima Residence

In the 19th century, local merchant families in the town during the 19th
century. The residence was destroyed in the
great fire of 1800 and has since been
rebuilt in stages over time. Today this
building and five storehouses) underwent a
major renovation and restoration. The house
is now open to the public.

Kamaya Mabu Mine Shaft Area

The first of its kind, the Kamaya Mabu Mine Shaft is
considered to be the most representative of the
mining history of Omi-Ginzan. The shaft, which extends to
the peak of Mt. Sennoyama, was used to extract silver
given to the Tokugawa family from the mine's heyday.

Hondani Area

The most representative of mining tech,
the HNDANI is a large area of mining
operations that has been designated as
a national cultural property. The area
includes the remains of a miner's
camps, tunnels, and buildings from the
period of the Edo and Meiji periods. One of the main tunnel headings in the area, the Kamaya Mabu Mine Shaft, is
thought to be from the ruins of the
mine's heyday.

Miyamochi Area

Excavations have revealed that the area
was developed for silver mining during
the Edo Period. The area includes remains of
a tunnel and other mining-related structures.

Fujita-gumi Corporation. The area
includes the remains of a miner's
camp and buildings from the late 16th to
the early 17th century. It is thought that
the nearly 17th century. It is thought that

Shinnoyama during the Warring
States Period (1477 – 1573). As the
silver mines began to develop, the
settlements spread to the vicinity of
the Ginzan

The first settlements of the Ginzan
zone were mainly on Mt.

A concentration of mining ruins, this
area's beauty will compete with any
driving the town of Omi-Ginzan, the
entrances to the road, as well as a
series of stone steps leading to the
peak of Mt. Sennoyama.

Over 500 stone statues are enshrined in
a cave and 250 seated Buddhist arhats in the

caves on either side. This stone work,
cave and 250 seated Buddhist arhats in the

Caves on both sides of the valley
remains of a tunnel. The rich
archaeological finds in this area are

Thought to be from the ruins of
the mine's heyday.

and checkpoints were set up at the
entrances. Although only a few
people involved in silver mining,

and stone walls along the valley
houses remain, the temples, shrines
and checkpoints were set up at the
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