## **Definitions of World Heritage Sites**

There are three types of World Heritage. Only tangible heritage can become World Heritage.

### Cultural Herita

Monuments, groups of buildings, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, and other similar sites of Outstanding Universal Value.



Landforms, geological features, ecosystems, habitats of endangered natural heritage. plants/animals, and other similar sites of Outstanding Universal Value.



Sites with value as both cultural and



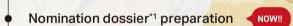
## —Road to World Heritage—

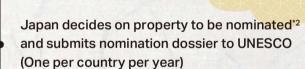


Hikone Castle aims to be inscribed as a World **Cultural Heritage Site** under criteria III and IV See inside for details!

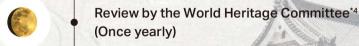


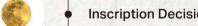
isted on Japan's Tentative List





Evaluation by ICOMOS\*3 (Takes approx. 1.5 years)





- 1 Nomination dossier. The document by which State Party of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention nominates to UNESCO a property(ies) it considers suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. The dossier details the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the management plan. The nominated property(jes) must be already listed on each State Party's Tentative List
- \*2 Japan deciding on nominated property(ies): The Council for Cultural Affairs of Japan selects a property as a nomination, and the Cabinet makes the
- \*3 ICOMOS: ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental organization with headquarters in Charenton-le-Pont, France. Founded in 1965, its role is to promote the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation of the architectural and archaeological heritage
- \*4 The World Heritage Committee: This committee is organized based on the World Heritage Convention and consists of representatives from 21 countries that are States Parties of the World Heritage Convention. The committee examines nominated properties and decides whether to inscribe them.

## Hikone Castle and Area Map There are plenty of spots related to the Hikone domain to see in the vicinity of the castle.



## Invitation to join "1,000 Committee" to exchange opinions and support the effort to have Hikone Castle inscribed on the World Heritage List

he committee brings city and prefecture residents, government agencies, businesses, and experts together to exchange opinions and support he effort to have Hikone Castle inscribed as a World Heritage Site. Committee members receive information about world heritage seminars and events and general meetings of the committee. Anyone interested is strongly encouraged to join the 1,000 Committee. As a member, you can help to get Hikone Castle inscribed and help the region make better use of its cultural heritage. Don't live in Hikone or Shiga? You're still welcome to join!

Send your membership request by email to the address below. On the subject line, write "Application to join 1,000 Committee."

In the email, tell us your name, address, phone number, and email address.

Hikone Castle World Heritage Site Inscription Advocacy Office, Cultural Properties Division, Hikone City hikone-wh@ma.city.hikone.shiga.jp





Hikone Castle World Heritage Inscription Advocacy Council (Shiga prefecture and Hikone city) Hikone Castle World Heritage Site Inscription Advocacy Office, Cultural Properties Protection Division, Department of Culture and Sports, Shiga Prefecture 4-1-1 Kyomachi, Otsu-shi, Shiga 520-8577/Tel. 077-528-4682/Email hikonejo@pref.shiga.lg.jp



# HIKONE CASTLE

Our aim is to have Hikone Castle inscribed on the World Heritage List. Share in the enthusiasm!



Visit the special website to learn more.



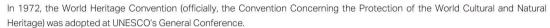




## **About World Heritage Sites**

World Heritage sites are irreplaceable treasures passed down from the past to the present. They have been created by the earth's formation and humankind's history.

They are the common heritage of humanity that people around the world today must inherit from the past and hand down to future generations.



The Convention aims to establish a system of international assistance and co-operation to protect, conserve and preserve cultural and natural heritage from damage, destruction, and other threats as the world heritage of mankind as a whole.

Currently, there are more than 1,000 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and 194 States Parties. Japan accepted the Conven-

In order to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, properties must have Outstanding Universal Value\*. They are considered such by meeting one or more of the below criteria (set forth in the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention"), by fulfilling the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity, and by being subject to an adequate protection and management system under the domestic laws of the State Party.

\* Outstanding Universal Value (OUV): Cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.

or continuous importance for present and ratare generations of air namanity.								
i	Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius		vi	Associated with events, living traditions, etc.				
ii	Exhibit an important interchange of human values		vii	Superlative natural phenomena, natural beauty				
iii	Testimony to a cultural tradition		viii	Major stages of earth's history				
iv	Example of a type of building, etc., which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history		ix	Significant ecological and biological processes				
v	Example of land-use or human interaction with the environment		X	Most important natural habitats for biological diversity				

<sup>\*</sup> Properties inscribed under (i) to (vi) are cultural heritage, properties inscribed under (vii) to (x) are natural heritage, and properties inscribed

### What is required of world heritage site

Visit the special website to learn more, including criteria for judging World Heritage.



Adapted in part from "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" on Cultural Heritage Online by Agency for Cultural Affairs

System for inscribing and certifying heritage with world value and importance (outline)

Memory of the world: Adjust 2022; Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems: July 2022.									
Name	International organization	Object of inscription & certification	Major requirements for inscription		Year begun	Number of inscriptions	Number of	Heritage related to Shiga	
Name				Legal grounds for protection	Other	(year adopted, etc.)	worldwide	inscriptions in Japan	Tiertage related to Shiga
World World Cultural Heritage World Natural Heritage World Mixed Heritage		Properties	Demonstration of outstanding universal value, establishment of a comprehensive protection and management plan	Required	Authenticity & integrity, establishment of buffer zone	1972	1154 897 218 39		"Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)" (Hieizan Enryakuji temple)
Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	Festivals and events, traditional craft techniques, etc.	Representative of humanity	Required	Contribution to demonstration of cultural diversity/humanity's creativity, etc.	2003	530	22	"Yama, Hoko, Yatai float festivals in Japan" (Nagahama Hikiyama Festival)
Memory of the World		Recorded documents	Importance globally or in the Asia-Pacific region	Not required	Authenticity, etc.		International inscription 429 Regional inscription 56		"Documents on Joseon Tongsinsal/Chosen Tsushinshi: The History of Peace Building and Cultural Exchanges between Korea and Japan from the 17th to 19th Century" (materials owned by Shiga, the cities of Omihachiman and Nagahama, etc.)
Blobally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Agricultural systems	Regions where globally important traditional agriculture is practiced	Not required	Protection plan, etc.	2002	67	13	Lake Biwa area of Shiga "Lake Biwa System for Freshwater Fisheries and Agriculture"

• The UNESCO World Heritage program was created 50 years ago, making it the oldest such program today, as well as the best known and most influential. For that reason the requirements for being inscribed on the list become more complex all the time.

Value as a World Heritage Site

## Discover the Value of a Castle That Has Never Seen Battle

## Hikone Castle Teaches You about the Edo Period

No battle has ever taken place at Hikone Castle.

During the Edo period (1603–1867), daimyo and samurai gathered at the castle to govern for the stability of Hikone domain, as well as to take part in cultural activities and martial arts.

Eventually, the castle became an indispensable part of the landscape as a symbol of stability and harmony.

Symbolic design

The castle was built to be visible from far away. Having the same form as the shogun's castle demonstrated that the shogun approved of Hikone Castle.



(National Treasure)

The keep is a powerful symbol rising from the heart of the castle. Large decorative roof slopes combine in complex patterns, a design intended to make the keep visible from

dary moat is called a "castle"



### Development of castles as the Edo period governance system evolved

	voiopinont or odotio	Tablino Eao portos governantes ejetem evertes		
Warring States Period (15th-16th century)		Daimyos' vassals also had their own territories and castles.	li Naomasa was granted the Hikone do	
1600	Battle of Sekigahara	Generals of the victorious eastern army were assigned the territories of the generals of the losing western army (start of creation of local domains).	previously the territory of Ishida Mitsu	
1603	Tokugawa leyasu becomes shogun (establishment of Edo shogunate)	New castles were built as centers for the local domains. Important castles were built by mobilizing many daimyos under direct order of the shogunate, and Tokugawa-style castles spread around Japan in this manner.	Starting in 1604, many daimyos took part in the of Hikone Castle. (The shogunate sometimes or	
1615	Summer Siege of Osaka/ fall of Toyotomi clan Law of one castle per domain Establishment of law decreeing rules for daimyo	The shogunate started to control the daimyo.  The general rule was that each local domain was allowed only one castle. Vassals of the daimyo were no longer allowed to have their own castles. Local domains were not allowed to use any military force unless ordered by the shogunate. Regional daimyos lost the right to mobilize armies.  The basic structure of castles no longer changed, because maintenance required permission from the shogunate.	As a result, castles essentially lost their milit Rather than displays military might, castles be symbols authorized by the shogunate.	
1635	System of daimyo living alternately in Edo and their own domains	All daimyos shuttled back and forth between Edo and their own domains, spending a year in each. In this way, they learned how the shogunate was organized and how it governed. Daimyos incorporated the same practices into the governance of their own local domains. Also in their own domains, daimyos conducted the rituals they learned from the shogunate and	Castles held the daimyo's palace and resider vassals. The daimyo's garden, a noh stage, at places for rituals were also founded inside ca	

ost, however, were torn down after Japan's system he castle also avoided damage and development ressures. As a result, it is in good condition as the ne Hikone domain was governed.

## Ii family, daimyos of Hikone Castle

- ◆ The li family supported the Edo shogunate and shogun.
- A preeminent hereditary daimyo (exceptionally high annual revenue of 300,000 koku)
- High family status, producing many chief
- ministers, six in total
- Always maintained its role of aiding the shogun

The family embodied the shogunate's ideals as a model for all daimyos.

- li family as daimyos of Hikone domain
- li family governed the Hikone Domain for more than 260 continuous years during the Edo period
- The family was never relocated or replaced (terminated Custo<mark>dians</mark> of a large stockpile of rice under the
- shogunate, at approximately 3 million kilograms Stable territorial management, with little civil turmoil Documentation and materials survived and have been preserved in the Hikone Castle Museum

As a classic example of a castle from the early Edo period, Hikone Castle

has maintained the style of that time.

(3) Former site of Omote-Goten palace (main palace)

Governmental policies were made and

rituals were conducted here. Archaeologi-

cal remnants are stored in the basement

of the Hikone Castle Museum.

## (2) Sawaguchi entrance

Facing the secondary moat, this was an important entrance leading to the front gate of Hikone Castle. From here, it is easy to recognize the symbolic design formed by the moats, stone walls, and turrets.



## Some 150 castles were built across Japan in the Edo to provide bases for local domain governance government changed in the latter half of the 19th reserved it in response to the urging of local citizens est preserved castle today and has many structures and structural remnants that enable us to know how

## necessary functions

Hikone Castle held all the functions necessary for government and rituals. The inside of the castle was like a special space because stone walls, turrets, and moats separated the castle from outside



### 4) Umoreginoya residence

li Naosuke lived here before he became daimyo. The entire building and garden remain as they looked in Naosuke's time.



## ) Keyaki-Goten palace (secondary palace)

It is a rare example of a Japanese palace with structures from the Edo period still surviving today.

he boundary of Hikone Castle nominated for World Heritage Site status



### (6) Site of senior vassals' residences

Residences of senior vassals, who played important roles in the government with the daimyo, arranged around the main keep and main palace. The senior vassals' terraced house gate (photo) is one of the largest such gates remaining in Japan today.



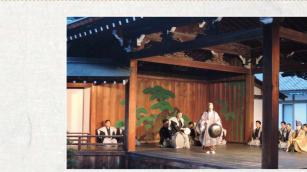
### (7) Genkyu-en garden

(8) Noh stage

The scenery in the daimyo's garden appears today just as it is shown in illustrations from the Edo period. The daimyo and his vassals not only enjoyed the scenery but wrote waka poems and partook in tea ceremonies and martial arts here.



Genkyu-en garden contains a small paddy field. Important ceremonies took place in this re-creation of a rural village; even the daimyo planted and harvested rice, learned the hardships faced by farmers, and prayed for a bountiful harvest. The field fell into a long decline starting in the Meiji period (1868–1912), but was restored in 2012. Since then, local volunteers have revived planting and harvesting here. Members of the community appreciate the abundant crop.



Noh plays were staged during important rituals for the daimyo and his vassals. Hikone Castle is the only castle in Japan that still has an authentic noh stage.

## Preserving and Passing on Hikone Castle

### Passing on cultural traditions



Tea ceremony was an important part of Edo period samurai culture. li Naosuke, daimyo of Hikone, in particular was a devotee of tea ceremony, founding one branch of the Sekishu school. In the foreword to his book Chanoyu Ichie Shu, he used the phrase "Ichigo ichie," meaning that "providing hospitality to another person like it is once in a lifetime encounter," and thus implying that the participant should pay attention. Today the phrase comes up in many settings, and tea ceremony conveys this ideal of Naosuke





Noh plays were held as public rituals during the Edo shogunate. Local domains learned from the noh plays staged by the shogunate during all sorts of rituals and began holding their own plays, employing actors to perform in them. Sometimes, they built noh stages in their castles. The stage that remains in the Hikone Castle Museum continues to bring noh to audiences.

### Local initiatives

### lunteer guide activities



visitors to Hikone Castle. Tours convey interesting points of castle-building technologies, such as how stone stairways, the keep, and other structi were built during 260 years of peace.





generations. For example, university students and children from elementary schools in the castle town meet to discuss





Hikone Castle sketching event. Running for some 60 years now, this is an opportunity for young and old, families and groups to become familiar with the castle.

\* The front of this pamphlet features sketches from the 2022 event.

