

Opening Hours 9:00-17:00 (Last entry 16:30)
Closed on Wednesday, the day after public holidays, the fourth Tuesday, the Year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Elementary / Junior High School Students High School / University Students, Adults

## 150 Yen 300 Yen

## Access By Public Transportations

JR Omihachiman Sta.
>>> Ohmi Railway Yokaichi Sta. (17 min.)
>>> Chokotto Bus or Ohmi Bus (5 min.)
By Car (Free Parking Available)
7 min. from Yokaichi IC (Meishin Expwy.)

3-5, Yokaichi Higashihonmachi, Higashiomi-shi, Shiga 527-0025
Tel 0748-23-0081 Fax 0748-23-1860 Web oodako.net



## History of Higashiomi Oodako (Giant Kite)

It is said that people started to fly giant kites in the middle of the Edo period (16031868), originally in May to celebrate the children's festival. At first small kites were flown, but with the competitive spirit of local Omi people, the development of techniques, and the strong wind from Lake Biwa, the kites got bigger and bigger. The biggest kite ever flown was the 240-Tatami giant kite in 1882 (Meiji 15).

The secrets of giant kites were passed down by local people, and in 1953, the Yokaichi Oodako Preservation Society (now the Higashiomi Oodako Preservation Society) was formed. "The custom of giant kite flying in Omi-Yokaichi" is designated as a national intangible folk cultural property.

Thanks to our predecessors' innovation of a special method to roll and carry giant kites, nowadays giant kites are flown into the skies of the U.K., France, China, Singapore, Malaysia, and around the world.

## Important Features of Higashiomi Oodako

There are three special features of Higashiomi giant kites:
Nagamaki: rolling up a kite to carry it.
Kirinuki: cutting part of a kite to reduce wind resistance.
Hanjimon: a puzzle or wordplay drawn on a kite.
Hanjimon represents some message with the combination of pictures and a Japanese letter drawn on a kite. On the upper half of the kite, an image (typically an animal) is painted in black and white with Japanese ink, while on the lower half there is a big kanji charachter written in vermilion.

## History \& Features



Hanjimon in the giant kite above:

1. Two dogs are doing handstands to show the meaning of good (dog turns to god, and then good).
2. The letter in vermilion is pronounced laku, similar to luck.
Altogether it represents the message of "Good Luck!"

## The Magnitude of a Kite

The most important feature of a giant kite is its magnitude. The average size of giant kites in the past is over 100 Tatami mats, the largest among Japanese kites.


Thickness 20 mm Length 400 m

| Size | Height 13m, Width 12m |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | About 700kg |
| Frame | 50 Roku-Shaku (Length 1.8m) Bamboos |
| Paper | 360 Pieces of Special Handmade <br> Washi $(90 \mathrm{~cm} \times 60 \mathrm{~cm})$ |
| Glue | 18L |
| Total Number | About 600 People |
| of Kitemakers | (for each person, 6 hours per day) |
| Working Period | About 1 Month |
| Number of People <br> for Flying |  |

## Making a Giant Kite

We make giant kites at the annex hall. Please contact us beforehand if you wish to visit when we are making a kite.


## Higashiomi Giant Kite Festival

The Higashiomi giant kite festival is a big event held on the last Sunday of May every year. A 100-Tatami giant kite flies into the May sky in the hands of over 100 people. At the festival, you can also enjoy other events such as 20 -Tatami giant kites flying, various kites flown by kite devotees from all over Japan, and a small-scale contest of Higashiomi giant kites.

## 20-Tatami Giant Kite for Young Adults

On the Coming-of-Age ceremony day in January each year, a 20-Tatami giant kite flies into the sky to celebrate young adults in Higashiomi.

## Importance for Celebration

The traditional giant kites from the middle of the Edo period have been flown over and over for many important events and ceremonies of the region and country - for example, Japan's admission to the U.N. and the marriage of the Crown Prince.

## Events

