As part of Japan's "silk road," the Tango region prospered with the production of beautiful *chirimen* silk crepe from the Edo (1603-1867) period to the early Showa (1926-1989) period. The region served as a trade center to and from Kyoto, and is designated as a National Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings. The tour will explore the history and nature of the Tango region by visiting the historic residence of a wealthy silk merchant and a traditional weaving factory, before enjoying the natural beauty of the geopark that stretches along the San'in Coast and Kotohiki Beach - famous for its singing sand.

**Former Residence of the Bito family:** The Bito family were an influential family of local merchants that brought prosperity to the area and eventually amassed a fortune as successful chirimen raw silk traders by the end of the Edo period. They were descendants of a samurai family from the Middle Ages. The residence is a Japanese-style house dating back to the tail-end of the Edo period, and featuring a Western-style annex built in the early Showa period, and is designated as a Tangible Cultural Property by Kyoto Prefecture.

**Tango Chirimen History Museum:** This museum, which retains many early Showa period features, was built on the former site of a traditional textile company established in 1897. Visitors can see the process of producing silk fabrics, including Tango chirimen silk characterized by its fine waffle texture called *shibo*.

**San’in Kaigan Geopark (Tateiwa rock and Onaru burial mound cluster):** The Tateiwa rock is a gigantic monolith about 20m in height and 1 km in circumference, and is the setting of a famous local legend of driving out oni demons. The Onaru burial mound cluster consists of 18 burial mounds scattered over the Onaru coastal terrace, where corridor-style stone chambers made of local andesite with distinctive columnar joints remain.