

INFORMATION MAP

AREA DATA

■位置 東経130度50分10秒 北緯32度50分07秒 海拔115.5m
 ■面積 99.09km²
 ■広さ 東西13km 南北11km 周囲54km

■Location Long.130°50'10"E; Lat.32°50'07"; 115.5m above sea level
 ■Area 99.09km²
 ■13km east-west;11km north-south;54km circumference



位置と地勢

大津町は熊本市の東方約19km、阿蘇山との中間に位置しており、別府・阿蘇・雲仙などの国際観光ルート上にあります。阿蘇外輪山西部に連なる広大な森林、原野地帯とそれよりゆるやかな傾斜をして広がる北部畑地帯、阿蘇山を源として東西に貫流する白川の流れによって南部平野は肥沃な水田地帯を形成しています。

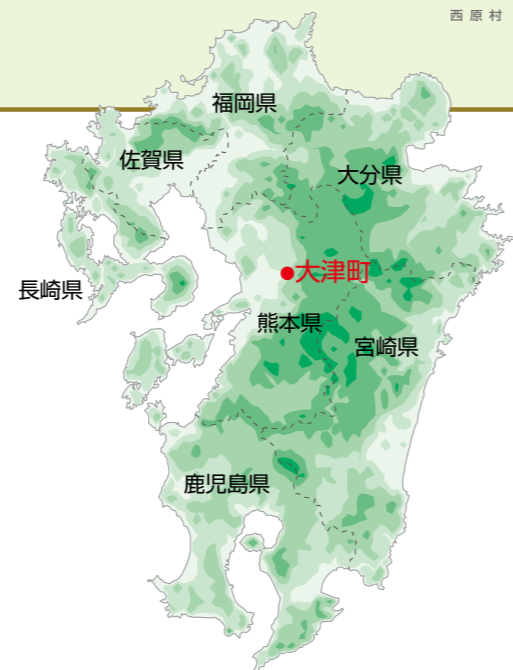
また、国道57号(長崎～雲仙～大分)と国道325号(久留米～阿蘇～延岡)が縦・横断し、熊本空港、九州縦貫自動車道熊本ICを近くに擁する交通条件に恵まれた田園産業都市です。

人口約33,000人、近年ますます増加を続けています。

四季折々の自然風景、人々の暮らしの風景、産業の進展、インフラ整備など、バランス良く調和し発展を続けています。

Ozu is located 19 km east of Kumamoto City - halfway between the city and the mountains of Aso - and is a main stop on the international tourist routes shown above route connecting Beppu, Aso, and Unzen. To the west are hills and mountains forming the outer rim of the ancient Aso caldera, now carpeted with an extensive forest - much of it still in its primeval state.

To the north truck farms cover the gentle foothills. The Shira River originating in the Aso mountains runs east to west below the town to the south, creating fertile rice fields. With easy access to Kumamoto Airport and such major highways as National Routes 57 and 325 and the Trans-Kyushu Expressway, Ozu enjoys the enviable status of being an industrialized community with a rural environment. The present population is 33,000 and has in-cresed steadily in recent years through the well-balanced harmonization of, high and comfortable living standards, a well-established infrastructure, industrial activities, and natural beauty and rhythm of the seasons.



おおづの歴史

大津は戦国期肥後の豪族合志氏の支配下に属していました。天正15(1588)年加藤清正が肥後の領主として入国、大津上井手、下井手の開さくに着手し、没後、細川氏により完成。1,300町歩に及ぶ一大穀倉地帯となりました。江戸期細川藩参勤交代の宿場町となり、肥後と豊後を結ぶ豊後街道の要衝として栄え、近隣52村余りを統轄する藩役所大津手永会所が設けられ、政治・経済・文化の中心となり、今日の基礎が築かれました。

昭和31年近隣6カ町村が合併、現在の新大津町が誕生しました。

Ozu was under the patronage of the lord of the Koshi clan, during the Warring States period of the 16th century.

The presence of the castle soon led to the development of a surrounding town. When Kato Kiyomasa came to Kumamoto as lord of the province, he embarked on a series of watercontrol projects in this area - projects which were continued by the next ruler, Lord Hosokawa. Thus, Ozu became a major crop producer of the period. Ozu also prospered as a way station for the annual journey to Edo (Tokyo) that local lords were required to make as a demonstration of loyalty to the Shogun. Ozu served as the center of some fifty regional villages in the fields of politics, economics, and culture; and the present town was created in 1956 through the incorporation of 6 neighboring communities.