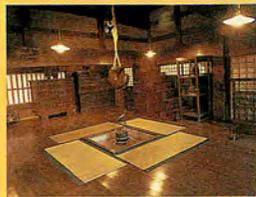


民芸合掌館

Mingei Gasshōkan



Mingei-Gasshōkan: Thatched Roof Folk Art Museum

Thatched Roof Folk Art Museum

This was originally the Yamagishi family's private house. It was built some 180 years ago in Sunō, Yamada, Toyama City, and later removed and recon-structed here at the village. It is said that it took eight years to build, and it features huge beams and pillars made of Zelkova wood, designed to withstand the heaviest wind, rain, or snow. Naturally curved materials were used in the construction, since it was built in a deep ravine and all extraneous ornamentation has been removed so that a well harmonized place of relaxation and work has been created. This structure is typical of thatched roof architecture (Gasshō).

土人形工房

Tsuchi Ningyō Kōbō



Clay Dolls

Clay Dolls Studio

Clay Dolls are made of soft clay, which is shaped into Tenjinsama*, Ohinasama**, etc. before being colored and glazed.

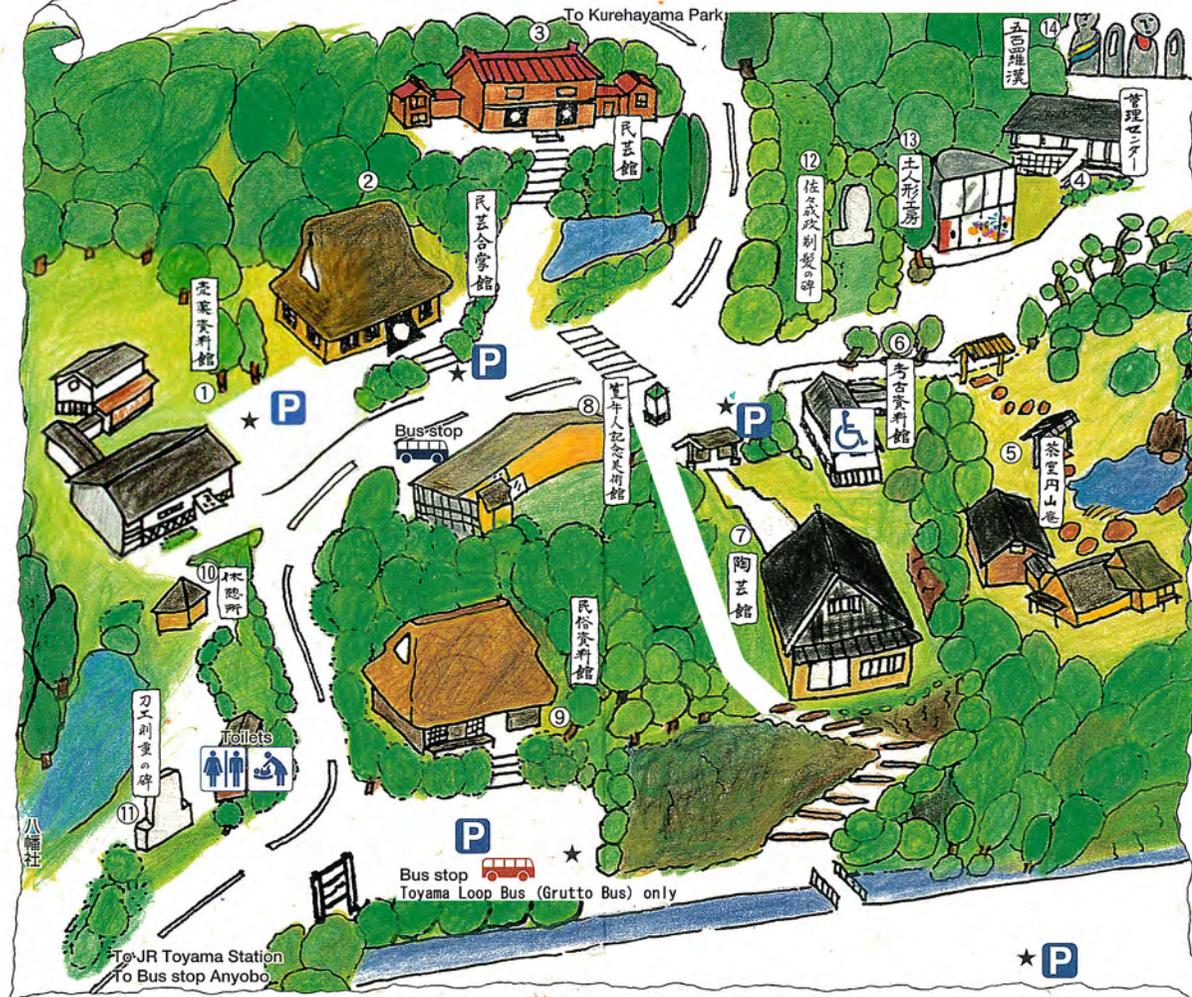
Clay dolls originated with Toshiyasu Maeda, the 10th feudal lord of Toyama. In the middle of the Edo era, Maeda ordered a craftsman to make ceramic Tenjin dolls. Since then, clay dolls have been close to the hearts of the people of Toyama as "dekusama".

In the winter of 1993, a special studio was built in the village to preserve clay dolls as a traditional local toy.

* the spirit of Michizane Sugawara, who was deified as a god of study in the 10th century

**a doll prominently displayed during the Girl's Festival in early spring

TOYAMA MUNICIPAL FOLK CRAFT VILLAGE ILLUSTRATION MAP



- ① Museum of Medicine Peddlers
- ② Thatched Roof Folk Art Museum
- ③ Folk Art Museum
- ④ Administration Center
- ⑤ Toyama Municipal Tea Ceremony House Enzan-an
- ⑥ Museum of Archaeology
- ⑦ Museum of Ceramic Art
- ⑧ Memorial Art Gallery of Gyūjin
- ⑨ Museum of Folklore
- ⑩ Resting station
- ⑪ Monument to swordsmith Norishige Saeki
- ⑫ Site of feudal lord Narimasa Sassa's tonsure
- ⑬ Clay Dolls Studio
- ⑭ Stone statues of around five hundred of Buddha's disciples
- ★ Parking Lot

Admission fees

	Adult	Child (Elementary, Junior High, Students)
Each Museum	¥100	¥50
Museum Pass (For all the Museums)	¥520	¥260
Group rates (more than 20 people)		
Each Museum	¥90	¥40
Museum Pass (For all the Museums)	¥410	¥210

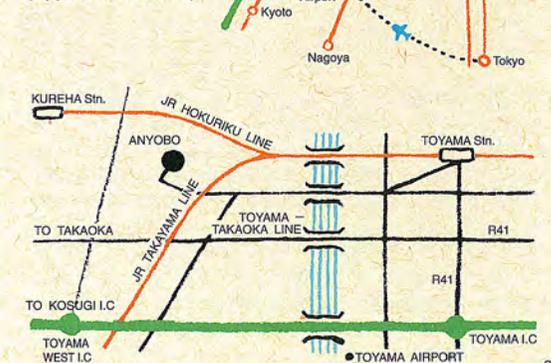
Tea Ceremony House (Mingei Gasshokan, Enzan-an) ¥3,240

For further information Administration Center
1118-1 Anyobo, Toyama City 930-0881 TEL 076(433)8270
FAX 076(433)8370

Hours 9:00am until 5:00pm. Last admission time 4:30pm.

Closed: December 28, to January 4.
Also closed when displays are being changed.

Directions to the Museum Take a bus for Shinsakuradani. Get off at Anyōbō and walk up a hill in 5 minutes. Or take a bus for Kurehayama Rōjin Center. Get off at Minzoku Mingei Mura.



富山市 民俗民芸村

Toyama-shi Minzoku Mingei Mura



Aizome-noshimon-nuno. Indigo-dyeing cloth with noshi design (emblematic, thin strips of dried abalone wrapped in red and white paper) for weddings. Edo period.

TOYAMA MUNICIPAL
FOLK CRAFT VILLAGE



Mingei-Gasshokan: Thatched Roof Folk Art Museum

Welcome to the village.

Centrally located on the Toyama Plain, stretching north to south, Kureha Hill-remains a place with rich and natural surroundings and historical interest. In the village are located the Banjinyama cave tomb, built at the end of 6th century; the Hachiman Shrine, where Imai Shirō Kanehira prayed for battle victories in the Genji and Heike era (12th c.); and Dōshinzan, where Sassa Narimasa, the feudal lord of Toyama, had his hair cut off after surrendering to Shōgun Hideyoshi (17th c.). There are also stone statues of the 500 Buddha's disciples (Arhats) which were carried from Sado Island during the Edo period, and a monument raised to the memory of Saeki Norishige, known as a swordsmith of Etchū during the Kamakura period. From the hill top, one can get a bird's eye view of the whole city and Toyama's symbol, the Tateyama mountain range.

民芸館

Mingeikan

Folk Art Museum



Iwai-daru: Japanese lacquerware sake cask for celebrating a wedding ceremony, Edo period.

In 1965, to celebrate his father's 88th birthday, Nakada Seibei donated this board storehouse and moved to Toyama City. It had belonged to the Okumura family from Asoya, Kamioka Town, Hida city, Gifu Prefecture.



→Tai-mon-nuno: Cloth with sea dream design for wrapping wedding presents. From late Edo period to Meiji period.
→Kaniyuitbako: dresser into which ornamental hairpins, combs and other things were put. Middle Edo period.

This large building features extending pent roofs and gables, solid pillars every 1.8 meters, connecting braces and grand ridgepoles. The building to the right used to be the servants' bath and the one the left, a machine room for the home power plant.

陶芸館

Togeikan

Museum of Ceramic Art



Akai-bolanmon-sara (Maruyama yaki) : Red colored peony design dish (Maruyama pottery), Meiji period

Originally from Furusawa, Toyama City, this building was the Owari family house. It typifies the gable roof style of architecture (Kirizuma-known in Toyama as Azumadachi). Looking up from the facade, the grand line drawn by the gable, the straight composition of the brace and the bundle against the contrasting white walls is striking. Inside, the spacious room arrangement is not as surprising as the splendid building materials or the lattice structure (Seirogumi). A 4.5 meter alcove, with a ceiling of lacquered Tateyama cedar, displays the passion



of the Etchū people toward housing. Everyday pottery is displayed here.

Kama-dobakuri (Kosugi yaki) : Wild duck-shaped sake bottle (Kosugi pottery), Meiji period.

民俗資料館

Minzoku Shiryōkan

Museum of Folklore



Minzoku Shiryōkan Museum of Folklore

This museum was built in order to protect, preserve and utilize the folklore of Toyama City. The Taniura family house of Nakamura, Yamada, Toyama City was moved, reconstructed and partly remod-eled here. It was originally built in the latter part of the Edo period and is now hipped and gabled (Irimoya-yose). Compared to other houses on the Toyama Plain of the same style, the gables are notably larger. (This style also known as Uguisu-zukuri in Yamada Village.) The closer a house is to the mountains, the larger the gables are, so that they will not collapse under heavy snow.



Kome-dawara: Straw rice bags (one rice bag is 60kg)

考古資料館

Koko Shiryōkan

Museum of Archaeology



Dogu-tobu: Head of a clay figure which was used in fetes. Jōhmon period (about 2,000 B. C.)

Sen-doki jidai (Pre-Earthenware Age)... In this era, human beings broke stones and used them as tools. The stone

implements found at the ruins of Sakainoshin were influenced by the cultures of Tōhoku and Setouchi. The Jōhmon Period (Strawrope Pattern Period)---Ten thousand years ago, people invented earthenware and bows, and thus created a new culture. Stone implements and earthen-



Sekisai nudakubi-tsubo: Indian red colored slender neck vase, Ancient burial mounds period

ware which belonged to the latter part of this period, as well as horse chestnuts and acorns found in the ruins of Furusawa, Sugitani, and Kitadai, are on display. The Yayoi Period---Around the 3rd century B.C., the technology of rice cropping and metalworking came to Northern Kyūshū from the Asian mainland continent. However, it was not until the 1st century B.C. that it reached the Hokuriku area. Items found in the ruins of Toyota, Noda and Hariwara are on display. The Kofun Period (Tumulus period)---From the latter part of the 3rd century to the 4th century, many large mounds were made all over the country and became the foundation for the country of Japan. In the beginning of the 4th century, mounds with four projecting corners (Yosumi-tosshutsu-style) which could only be seen in the Izumo culture, originated around Shimane Prefecture, were built in Sugitani. This indicates a relation between the Hokuriku and San-in regions. In addition, during the 5th century, burial mounds were made for powerful leaders, such as Furu-sawa Tsukayama. Artifacts found in mounds and miniature models are displayed.

売薬資料館

Baiyaku Shiryōkan



Kusuri-no-omake : a gift, medicine peddlers given to customers

Museum of Medicine Peddlers

This museum was built to preserve and utilize the folklore related to the medicine peddlers (Baiyaku) of Toyama who have a tradition of some 300 years. Exhibits are classified into the following categories: history of the peddlers, tools used by peddlers, tools used in the manufacture of



Hangontan signboard



Baiyaku Shiryōkan (Museum of Medicine Peddlers)

medicine, and items such as woodprints and tools related to religion. With the "use now, pay later" system, this traditional industry conveyed culture and protected health all over Japan. Some materials displayed in this museum have been designated cultural properties by the Ministry of Education.



莖牛人 記念美術館

Memorial Art Gallery of Gyūjin Takamura

"A Sumi painter who opened up an original path in painting with his eminent technique and who is noted for his uniqueness." Gyūjin Takamura chose Japanese and Chinese folklore and legend as subjects for his paintings, and developed a tense atmosphere. By using kappitsugihō (technique of ink rubbing with a dry brush) to produce lively thin lines, he created an original world of dynamic and beautiful Sumi painting.



Kodai-rikishi

茶室円山庵

Chashitsu Enzan-an

Toyama Municipal Tea Ceremony House Enzan-an



Sadogu-tsshiki: Tea service set

The history of Enzan-an began in 1920, when Kaneko Sōhō, the master of the tea ceremony in Toyama, built a hut at the top of Maruyama and named it Rokuju-an. It was later relocated here, repaired in 1980, and inaugurated in November, 1981, as the Enzan-an Tea Ceremony House. Tea ceremonies are arranged on request. (¥310/cup)