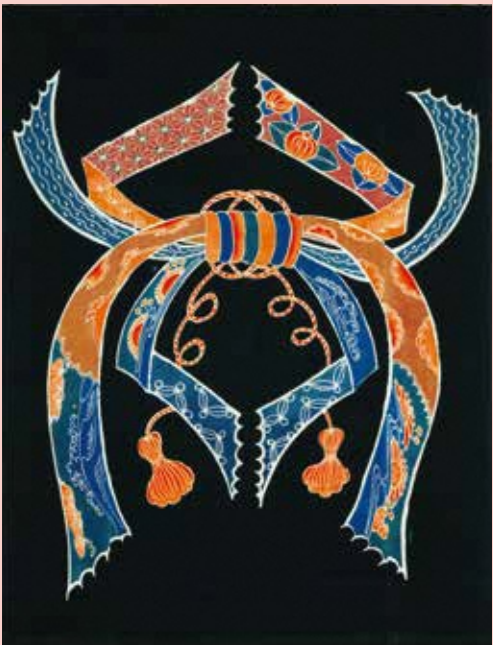




Phone : 076-433-8270
Address : 1118-1 Anyōbō Toyama City
Open : 9a.m.-5p.m.(Admission until 4:30)
Admission : Adults 100 Yen per building
 High school students or younger free
Closed : Dec.28-Jan.4
Access : Toyama Chitetsu Bus leaves from Toyama staion.
 Take the bus bound for “Shin-sakuradani-machi” from bus stop No.7, get off at “Anyōbō” bus stop or “Toyama-shi Minzoku Mingeimura (TOYAMA MUNICIPAL FOLK CRAFT VILLAGE)” bus stop, and then it’s a 5-minute walk from there. We have “AVIRE” (Rent-a-cycle station).

<https://www.city.toyama.toyama.jp/etc/minzokumingei/>

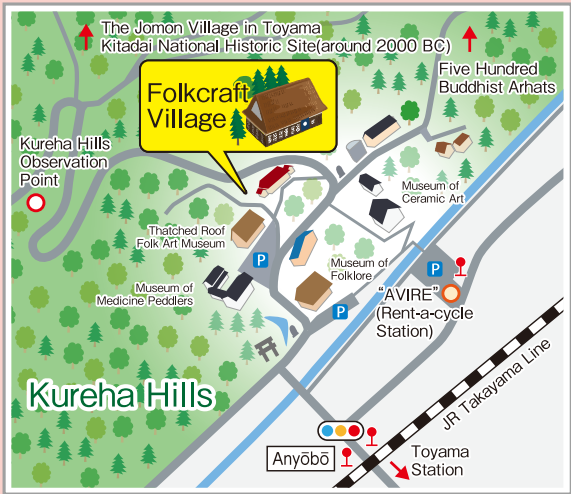
TOYAMA MUNICIPAL FOLK CRAFT VILLAGE



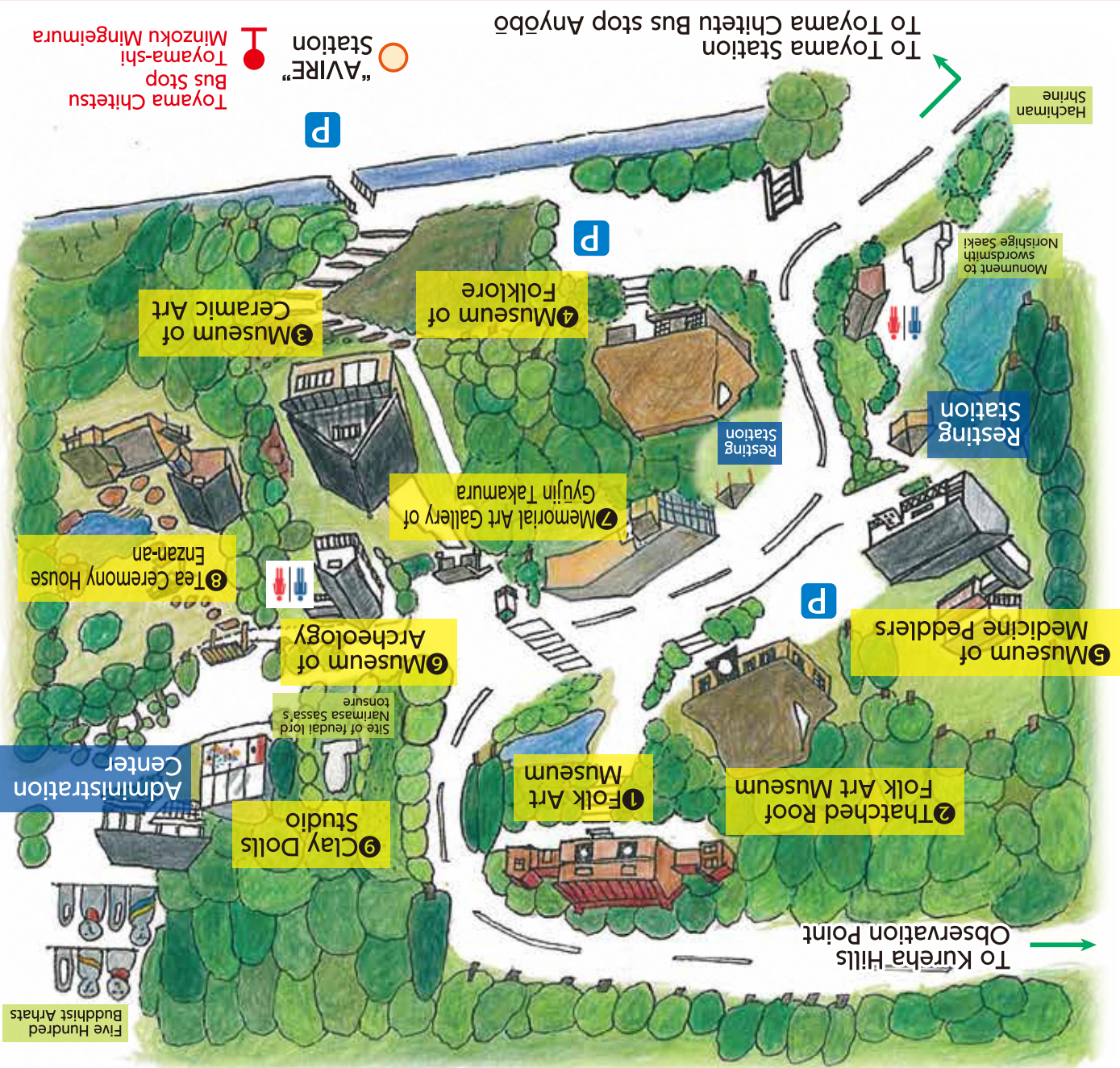
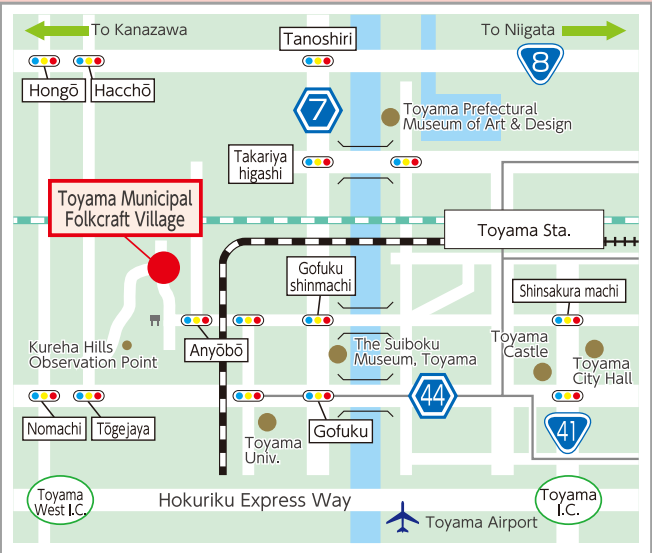
Indigo dyeing cloth with noshi design

富山市民俗民芸村

Toyama-shi Minzoku Mingei Mura



Traffic Guide



Seven museums and two attached facilities in this village.

Centrally located on the Toyama Plain, stretching north to south, Kureha Hills remain spots with rich and natural surroundings and historical interest. In the village, there are the Banjinyama cave tombs, built at the end of 6th century, the Hachimman Shrine, where Imai Shiro Kanehira prayed for battle victories in the Genji and Heike era (12th c.), and Doshinyama, where Sassa Narimasa, the feudal lord of Toyama, had shaved his head, when surrendering to Toyotomi Hideyoshi(16th 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 Toyama during the Kamakura Period. From the hill top, you can get a bird's eye view of the whole city and Toyama's symbol, the Tateyama mountain range.

Welcome to the village.



①Folk Art Museum 民芸館 Mingeikan



Japanese lacquerware sake cask



Haori coat
with yukiwa design

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

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 to the left, a machine room for the home power plant.

②Thatched Roof Folk Art Museum 民芸合掌館 Mingei Gasshōkan



This was originally the Yamagishi family's private house. It was built in the latter part of the Edo Period in Sunō, Yamada, Toyama City, and later removed and reconstructed here. 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 have been created. This structure is type of thatched roof architecture (Gasshō-Zukuri).

③Museum of Ceramic Art 陶芸館 Tōgeikan



This museum was opened in 1981. This exhibits ceramics produced in Japan for people's daily use mainly.

This building was built in 1894 in Otsuka, Toyama City. The owner was a rich farmer and landlord. 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. The interior is made of luxurious building materials and lattice structure called "Seirogumi", resulting in a surprisingly spacious room layout. A 4.5 meter alcove, with a ceiling of lacquered Tateyama cedar, displays the passion of the Toyama people toward housing.



Spouted bowl

④Museum of Folklore 民俗資料館 Minzoku Shiryōkan



Snow-boots made
of straw

This museum was opened in order to protect, preserve and utilize the folklore of Toyama City. This house in Yamada, Toyama City was removed, reconstructed and partly remodeled here. It was originally built in the latter part of the Edo Period. This hip roof made from many Kaya. Regarding the Features on the side of the roof, this style called "Uguisu-Zukuri" in Yamada. It represents special features of the mountain area. In the attic (Ama), silk cultivation had carried out, and the windows at the loft had played a role of daylighting and cross ventilation for sericulture. Exhibits are life style tools, festival equipment, agricultural tools, and production equipment, etc., and frequently used for school classes today.

⑤Museum of Medicine Peddlers 売薬資料館 Baiyaku Shiryōkan



Box to keep medicine
to each customer's house



Wicker suitcase made of willow

This museum was opened to preserve and utilize the folklore related to the medicine peddlers (Baiyaku) of Toyama who have a tradition of some 300 years. Medicine peddler's selling system called "use now, pay later", from Toyama have traveled all over Japan. This traditional industry protected people's health and conveyed various cultures to many people. Exhibits are classified into the following categories: history of the peddlers, tools used by peddlers, tools used in the manufacture of medicine, and gift items to customers such as paper balloons.

The Mitsuda warehouse (back of the main building), built in the mid-18th century, was relocated and rebuilt in 2001.

⑥Museum of Archeology 考古資料館 Kōko Shiryōkan



Sumi painting
earthenware



Banji

In 1979, this museum was opened to preserve the artifacts found in Toyama City.

From 0 to 3,000 meters above sea level, Toyama City has various land features and over 1,000 archeological sites are known. The artifacts found there are also various and many of them has high academic values. The museum displays the significant artifacts found in the sites which belong to each historical period; Odake Shell Mound which is one of the largest archeological sites in the Jomon Period, the mounds with four projecting corners (Yosumi-Tosshutsu style, the Yayoi Period) which indicates a relation between the Hokuriku and San-in regions, and the Tochidani-Minami site which is known as the ruins of old kiln for ancient tiles in the Nara Period.

⑦Memorial Art Gallery of Gyūjin Takamura 簗牛人記念美術館 Takamura Gyūjin Kinen Bijutukan



Kōryū(part)



Kodai-rikishi

"An Indian ink 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 folklores and legends as subjects for his paintings, and developed a tense atmosphere. By using kappitsu-gihō (technique of ink rubbing with a dry brush) to produce lively thin lines, he created an original world of dynamic and beautiful Indian ink painting.

⑧Tea Ceremony House Enzan-an 茶室 円山庵 Chashitsu Enzan-an



The history of Enzan-an began in 1920, when Kaneko Sōhō, the master of the tea ceremony in Toyama, built a cottage 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.

In the tea room, you can relax and enjoy with green tea (Matcha) and some Japanese-style sweets while sitting on a chair.



(¥500/cup)

⑨Clay Dolls Studio とやま土人形工房 Tsuchi Ningyō Kōbō



Clay dolls

Clay Dolls are made of soft clay, which is shaped into Tenjin-sama,* Ohina-sama,** etc. before being colored and glazed.

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

In the winter of 1993, the studio was built in the village to preserve clay dolls as a traditional local toy. At the studio, you can try painting on your own clay doll.

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

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