

流山市立博物館



Admission
Free

Nagareyama City Museum



Address

1-1225-6 Ka, Nagareyama City, Chiba 270-0176

Phone: 04-7159-3434

Fax: 04-7159-9998

URL: <http://www.city.nagareyama.chiba.jp/life/1001780/1001785/index.html>

E-mail: hakubutsukan@city.nagareyama.chiba.jp

Hours

9:30-17:00

Closed

Mondays (Open if national holiday; closed on the following weekday)

Month-ends (Open if Saturday or Sunday)

Year-end & New Year holidays

Temporary closure may take place.

Access

By Public Transportation

From Nagareyama Station (Nagareyama Line)-7 minute walk

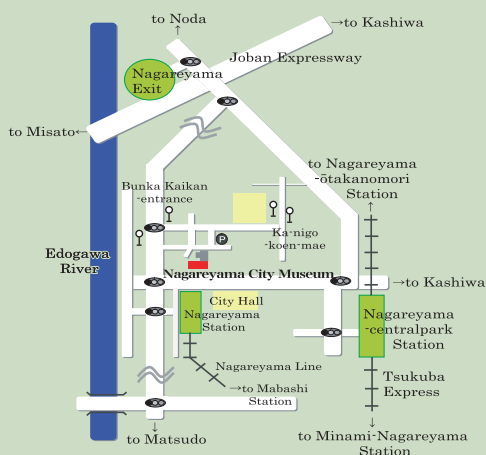
From Nagareyama-centralpark Station (Tsukuba Express)-22 minute walk

From Nagareyama-ōtakanomori Station (Tsukuba Express / Tobu Urban Park Line)-Take Keisei Bus 流 03 or 流 12 from West Exit or take 流 11 from East Exit, get off at Bunka Kaikan-entrance and walk for 4 minutes; or take Tobu Bus 南流 02 from West Exit, get off at Ka-nigo-koen-mae and walk for 9 minutes.

From Minami-Nagareyama Station (JR Musashino Line / Tsukuba Express)-Take Keisei Bus 松 71, 73 or 74 from North Exit, get off at Bunka Kaikan-entrance and walk for 4 minutes; or take Tobu Bus 南流 01 or 南流 02 from North Exit, get off at Ka-nigo-koen-mae and walk for 9 minutes.

By Car

7 minutes from Nagareyama Exit of the Joban Expressway





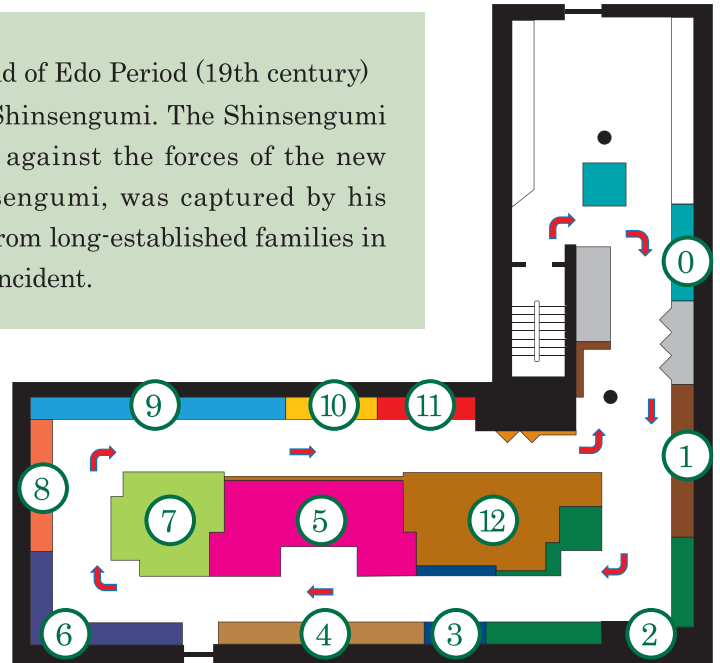
Permanent Exhibit

Nagareyama City Museum introduces the history and folk culture of Nagareyama by categorizing them into thirteen themes. Let's take a quick trip to ancient times (30,000 years ago!) and work our way back to today.



① The Shinsengumi Coming to Nagareyama - the end of Edo Period (19th century)

The Edo Bakufu organized a defense force called the Shinsengumi. The Shinsengumi came to Nagareyama in 1868 during harsh battles against the forces of the new government. Kondo Isami, the leader of the Shinsengumi, was captured by his enemies and executed shortly thereafter. Documents from long-established families in Nagareyama have revealed various details about this incident.



① Artifacts Excavated in Nagareyama

- Old Stone Age, Jomon and Yayoi Periods (ca.30,000 years before present - 3rd century)

Archaeological excavations have traced daily life in Nagareyama. The shell mound, like a time capsule, tells us about life back then including diet and living conditions.

② Ancient State and Nagareyama

- Kofun, Nara and Heian Periods (4th - 12th centuries)

Clay figures of various shapes were excavated from Higashi-Fukai *Kofun* (burial mounds). Coins made by the government of Nara were found at the ruins of Nagareyama, suggesting that Nagareyama had connection with the capital.

③ Samurai Warriors and the People - Kamakura and Muromachi Periods (12th - 16th centuries)

The oldest description of the place called “Yagi” in Nagareyama was written during the Kamakura period. Other place names are also found in historical documents, showing that people lived in these areas. Many *itabi* (stone stupas) provide a lot of information about the views and beliefs of the people.

④ The Edo Bakufu and Nagareyama

- Edo Period (17th - 19th centuries)

As travel down the Edogawa River and roads improved, more goods were delivered by way of Nagareyama. The Edo Bakufu had the people take charge of Koganemaki ranch.

⑤ The Birthplace of *Shiro Mirin* (white sweetened rice wine)

- from Edo Period (19th century) to present

The brewing industry has thrived since the late Edo Period. “Manjo” and “Appare” were the two biggest brands at that time and their *Shiro mirin* became nationally famous.

⑥ Development of the People's Culture

- from Edo Period (18th century) to present

The haiku poet, Kobayashi Issa had a close friendship with Akimoto Soju, the *mirin* brewery owner, and visited Nagareyama frequently. The local people inherited cultural properties, such as Buddhist statues and *ema*, pictorial offerings on wooden tablets.



7 Agricultural Life

- up to Showa Period (20th century)

Nagareyama had abundant farmlands and forests. Many people were engaged in agriculture until the 1950s when land development for housing began. Rice farming required many different steps and farmers used various tools in every step of the process.

8 Katsushika Prefecture & Inba Prefecture

- Meiji Period (19th century)

For a short time during the initial Meiji period, Nagareyama was the prefectural capital. Public facilities, such as schools and post offices, were established as soon as the new national system began.

9 Transportation Supporting Life - Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods (19th - 20th centuries)

In the late 19th century, the Edogawa River was busy with people traveling on traditional wooden boats and steamships. After the Tone Canal was opened in 1890, Nagareyama became more bustling requiring the building of railways and roads. Since the opening of the Nagareyama Keiben Railway (present day Ryutetsu Nagareyama Line) in 1916, the railway has become a part of daily life for the local people.

10 Life in Towns and Villages - Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods (19th - 20th centuries)

In 1889, a number of villages were merged into one town and two villages, Nagareyama Town, Yagi Village and Shinkawa Village. Through documents from the Taisho period, you see how people lived at that time.

11 From the War Era to the Democratic Society

- Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods (19th - 20th centuries)

Several wars that involved Japan during the Meiji, Taisho and Showa periods influenced people's lives. After the World War II, Nagareyama Town and the two villages merged to form a new town. The new town, Nagareyama Town, covered most of the area of present day Nagareyama City.

12 Changing Landscape

- Modern Era (from the 1950s onward)

After the merger that created the new Nagareyama Town, the population kept increasing rapidly developing as a commuter town. Following on from this, Nagareyama was given city status in 1967. Furthermore, new railways and an expressway resulted in another major increase in population. Even now the city landscape is changing drastically. In spite of these changes you can still find reminders of the old days.



Related Facilities

Issa-Soju Memorial Hall & Mori-no-Atelier Leimei

Hours

9:00-17:00

Closed

Mondays (Open if national holiday;
closed on the following weekday)

Year-end & New Year holidays

Access

From Minami-Nagareyama Station (JR Musashino Line / Tsukuba Express)-25 minute walk; or take Tobu Bus 南流 01 or 南流 02 from North Exit, get off at Heiwadai Station and walk for 10 minutes; or take Keisei Bus 松 71, 73 or 74 from North Exit, get off at Nagareyama 5-chome and walk for 5 minutes.

From Nagareyama-ōtakanomori Station (Tsukuba Express / Tobu Urban Park Line)-Take Keisei Bus 流 03 or 流 12 from West Exit or take 流 11 from East Exit, get off at Heiwadai Station-entrance and walk for 3 minutes.

From Heiwadai Station (Nagareyama Line)-8 minute walk

Issa-Soju Memorial Hall

Kobayashi Issa, a traveling haiku poet that lived in the Edo period, frequently visited Nagareyama and stayed temporarily at the home of his close friend, Akimoto Soju. Thus, Nagareyama is said to be Issa's second hometown. The location where the Akimoto family lived has been designated as a historic site by Nagareyama City. The city keeps the building and garden in great condition so people can enjoy Issa-Soju Memorial Hall. It also provides information about the relationship between Issa and Soju, and *mirin* (sweetened rice wine) brewery operated by the Akimoto family.

Address

6-670-1 Nagareyama, Nagareyama City, Chiba
270-0164

Phone: 04-7150-5750

Admission

Adults 100yen, Children (6-15) 50yen



一茶双樹記念館

Mori-no-Atelier Leimei

Sasaoka Ryoichi, an oil painter, and his wife Akimoto Matsuko, a tanka poet and oil painter as well established their studio next to their house. They engaged in creative activities and taught younger people there. Their bereaved family donated the entire studio to Nagareyama City. The city now maintains Mori-no-Atelier Leimei so everyone can enjoy it by presenting their own creative works or by just viewing the exhibits displayed there.

Address

6-562-2 Nagareyama, Nagareyama City, Chiba
270-0164

Phone: 04-7150-5750

Admission

Free



杜のアトリエ黎明

