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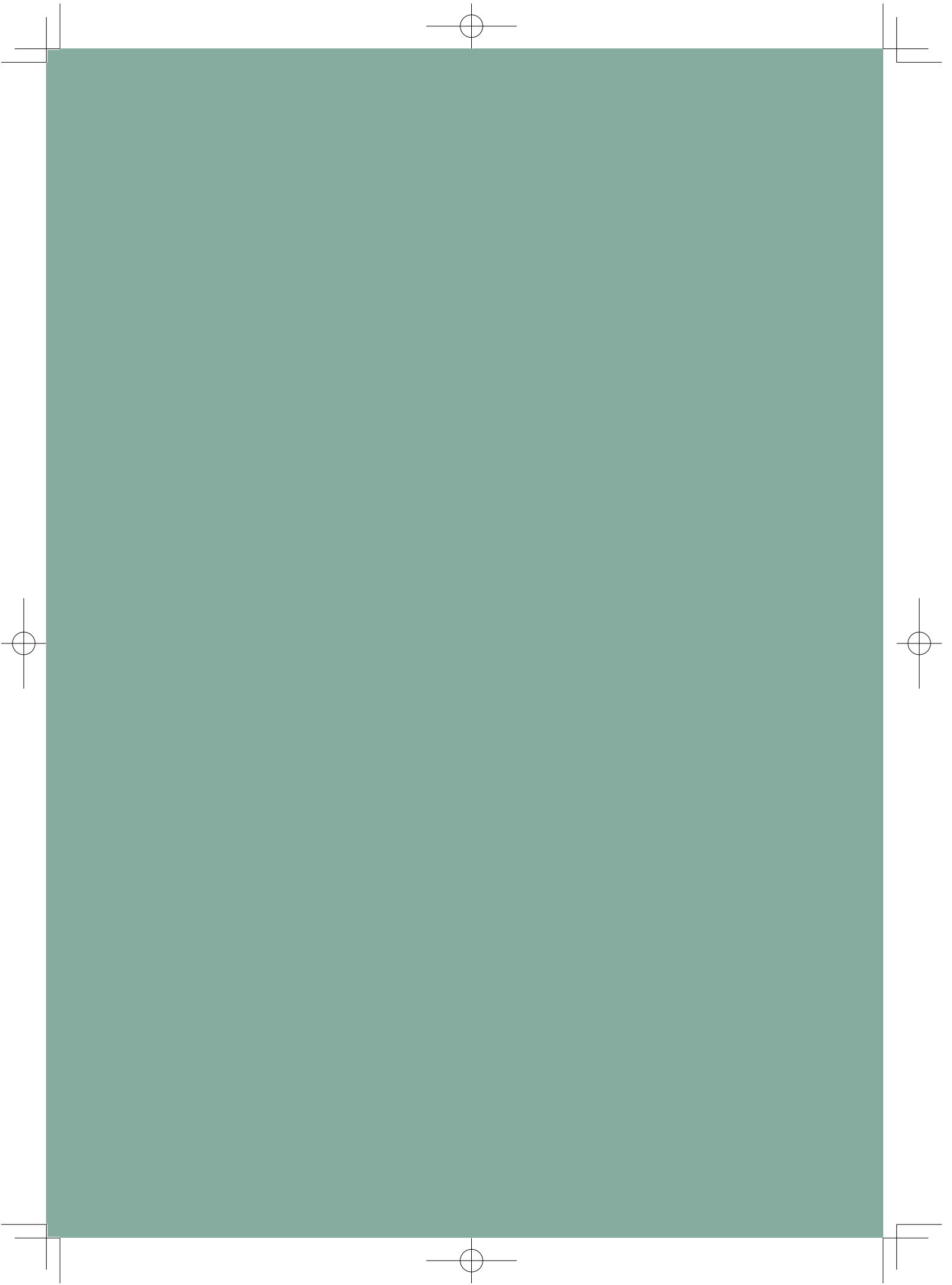
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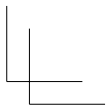
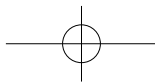
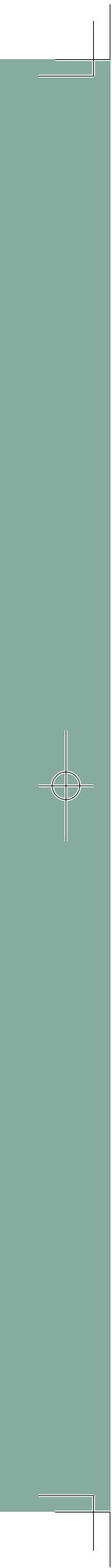
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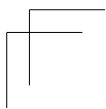
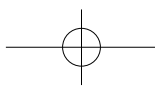
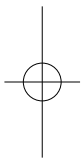
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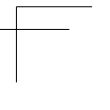
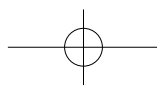
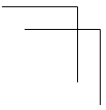
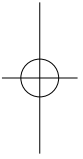
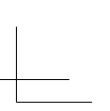
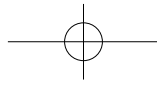
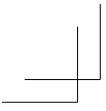
The Sumida City in Tokyo Metropolitan and
The Obuse Town in Nagano Prefecture





Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
The Sumida City in Tokyo Metropolitan
and The Obuse Town in Nagano Prefecture





日本の魅力
発見プロジェクト

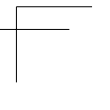
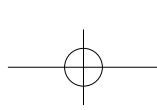
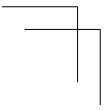
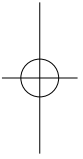
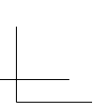
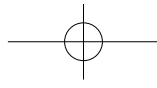
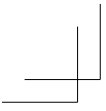
〈東京都墨田区・長野県小布施町〉

TOKYO・NAGANO

東京・長野

BEYOND ORDINARY ITINERARIES

The Sumida City in Tokyo Metropolitan and
The Obuse Town in Nagano Prefecture





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One-Day Trip To Obuse by Hokuriku Shinkansen

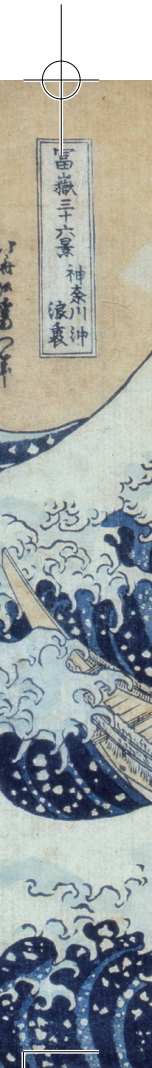


葛飾北斎がつなぐ 二つの町

世界で最も有名な浮世絵師、葛飾北斎（1760-1849年）。北斎がいなければ、フランスで「印象主義」の運動は起こらなかったと言っても過言ではない。しかし、葛飾北斎の作品が国境を超えて絶賛されたのは、残念ながら彼の死後。1867年にシャン・ド・マルスで開催された第2回パリ万博のことであった。以降、鮮烈なプルシアンブルー（紺青）で彩られた『富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖浪裏』は、日本文化のアイコンにもなっており、北斎は、洋の東西を問わず人々の心を惹きつけてやまない。2016年に北斎の生誕地である東京の墨田区に「すみだ北斎美術館」が設立されたが、その40年も前から、長野県小布施町には「北斎館」が存在していた。墨田区から約250キロも離れた場所に、なぜ北斎の美術館があるのだろうか。

“Without the Japanese printmaker Hokusai, Impressionism might never have happened.” This comment was made by art critic Jason Farago in 2015 during an exhibition of the works of Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, USA. Hokusai is one of the most famous Japanese artists in the world. In fact, he was the only Japanese person to be nominated in Life Magazine’s The 100 Most Important Events and People of the Past 1,000 Years published in 1998. In his lifetime, however, Hokusai never sensed that his work would receive such universal acclaim internationally. It was eighteen years after his death, during the Second World Exposition in Paris in 1867, that his beautiful works received praise beyond Japan’s borders. Since then, the woodblock print Under the Wave Off Kanagawa or simply *The Great Wave* in Prussian blue has been recognized as a symbol of Japanese culture. In recent years, exhibitions of Hokusai’s artworks have been held in many cities around the world including Grand Palais des Champs-Élysées in Paris and the British Museum in London. The beauty that Hokusai created has long fascinated people around the world. In 2016, the Sumida Hokusai Museum was established in Sumida City, Tokyo, where Hokusai was born and spent most of his life. This museum, however, is not the first to specialize in Hokusai’s artworks. The first museum to showcase Hokusai’s works has been open for about forty years in Obuse in Nagano Prefecture, and is called Hokusai-kan. Why in Obuse, a place over 250 kilometers away from his birthplace? You will know the answer by visiting two places, Sumida and Obuse.

Two Towns Bridged by Hokusai



墨田区

Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
Tokyo Metropolitan

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
東京都

Chapter 1

“SUMIDA CITY”

葛飾北斎「富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖浪裏」すみだ北斎美術館所蔵



葛飾北斎を生んだ
東京の
イーストエンドを歩く

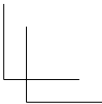
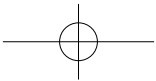
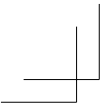
East End of Tokyo,
Hokusai's Birthplace

谷中、根津、千駄木、いわゆる「谷根千」地域や浅草のある台東区の、隅田川を挟んで対岸にある墨田区。墨田区の光景ですぐに思い出されるのは、なんといっても東京スカイツリーであろう。2008年に工事が着工された後は、タワーの上に設置されている巨大クレーンの位置がどんどん高くなって、注目されていたことが懐かしく思い出される。2012年に開業した634メートルの世界で最も高い電波塔は、多くの観光客が訪れる墨田区一の観光スポットとなった。そんなスカイツリーのお膝元である墨田区を歩いてみると、街の区画が碁盤の目のように整備されていることに驚く。これは、江戸時代、振袖火事とも呼ばれる明暦の大火で江戸の市街の約6割が消失してしまったことにより、防火対策を念頭においた江戸版都市復興計画で作られたのがこの地域であったためである。隅田川に両国橋が架けられ、湿地帯であったこの地は埋め立てられた。割下水と呼ばれる水路が作られて碁盤目状に区画整理をし、武家屋敷、寺社仏閣を移転させた。武家屋敷を中心として作られた新しい町には、職人や商人も移住してきたため、日用品の製造販売もさかに行われ、担い手として江戸文化を支えていた。春の隅田堤の桜の花見、夏の隅田川花火大会、1月、5月、9月に両国国技館で開催される大相撲の本場所など、墨田区で季節に応じて楽しめるイベントは、その発祥が江戸時代に遡るものが多いのも、江戸の庶民文化の中心であったことをまさに物語っている。

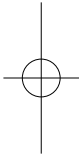
明暦の大火の避難場所として整備された地域が、くしくも、その後の関東大震災と第二次世界大戦の空襲による大火で町の建物の大半が焼失してしまったのはとても無念なことであるが、碁盤目状の道と江戸仕込みのものづくりの魂は失われていない。北斎の作品をさらに深く堪能するべく、北斎ゆかりの場所を訪ねるとともに、この地に息づいている「ものづくり」の魂に触れたいと思う。

墨田区の街歩きをスタートさせるのは、東京メトロ半蔵門線と都営浅草線が乗り入れる押上駅やJR総武線と都営大江戸線が乗り入れる両国駅が便利である。墨田区内を循環するコミュニティバスも3ルートあり、1日乗車券(300円)を購入すれば、3ルートのバスを1日自由に乗り降りできる。

One of the major attractions for first-time tourists in Tokyo is Senso-ji (Senso Temple) in Asakusa, which is located in Shitamachi,



Tokyo's 'old town.' Tourists might also visit the tallest tower in Japan, the Tokyo Skytree, but not many would think to explore the town beneath the tower. This is our secret for those who want to know more about Japanese life. This town, separated from Asakusa by the Sumida River, is called Sumida-ku (Sumida City), which is also known as the town of craftsmen.



Here, you will notice that the streets are laid out as a grid. This is because this town was recreated by the Tokugawa Shogunate after a big fire in 1657 which burned down over 60% of Edo City. The Edo government reclaimed the ground and developed waterways to ensure that the town was resistant to fire. Temples, shrines and houses of important samurai in the central part of Edo were relocated in this East-end town. As the saying goes, "where there is demand, there will be supply," and as such craftsmen and merchants gathered in this "new" town of important samurai. The town flourished as a hub for popular culture, including sumo tournaments and flower viewing, with many cultural practices continuing today. In the 18th century the shogun of that time ordered that a hundred cherry trees be planted along the Sumida River. Strolling along the river under the cherry blossoms in April is a seasonal pleasure even now. The Sumida Fireworks Festival also began in those days. During the following century, the first sumo tournament was held in Eko-in Temple. Nowadays, the sumo tournaments are held in Kokugi-kan in Ryogoku of Sumida City in January, May and September.

While the town of Sumida was recreated to be resistant to fire, it unfortunately did not survive the fire caused by the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 and the bombing during World War II. Most of the buildings in the area were burned down. But today you can still see the streets designed in a grid and feel the spirit of craftsmanship that has pervaded the town since the Edo period. To start your adventure in Sumida City, head for Oshiage Station by the Hanzomon Line or the Toei Asakusa Line, or Ryogoku Station by the JR Sobu Line or the Toei Oedo Line. A one-day ticket (300yen) that is valid for three city circular buses is recommended.

牛嶋神社

墨田の街を守る
聖なる牛

Ushijima Jinja (Ushijima Shrine)

Guardian Ox of Sumida City

「すみだ北斎美術館に行く前に、まず訪れるべき所がある」と、この日の案内人を務めてくださったのは墨田区観光協会理事であり、メイドインジャパンにこだわったTシャツを作っている久米繊維工業の会長、久米信行氏。墨田区本所の総鎮守である牛嶋神社に朝のご挨拶をしてお礼を頂戴するのはもちろん、「すみだ北斎美術館」の楽しみを倍にするという、違う意味でのご利益があるという。

牛嶋神社は、隅田川に架かる言問橋のすぐ近く。日本全国の約8万社の神社の中でも数えるほどしかないというとても珍しい三ツ鳥居をくぐり、ご祈祷を受けるべく、拜殿の中へ足をを進める。すると、拜殿に向かって左側の壁に大きなモノクロ写真が掛かっているのを見つけた。86歳の北斎が描き奉納した絵馬「須佐之男命厄神退治之図」のパネルである。須佐之男命が悪病をもたらす疫神を跪かせ、二度と悪事を働かないように証文をとっている場面を描いた作品であるという。残念ながら、実物は関東大震災の時に焼失してしまったが、明治時代に発行された美術誌に掲載されたモノクロ写真が残されていたのだ。展示されているものは、これを拡大したものである。そして、このモノクロ写真を元に最先端のデジタル技術を駆使し色彩復元された作品が「すみだ北斎美術館」に展示されていると説明を受けた。テクノロジーで蘇った北斎の肉筆画はどのようなものなのだろうか。想像が膨らむのと同時に心が躍るのを感じる。これも、牛嶋神社の現世利益の一つなのかもしれないと思いつつ、神社を後にした。

牛嶋神社

東京都墨田区向島1-4-5 TEL: 03-3622-0973
都営浅草線「本所吾妻橋駅」、もしくは、東武スカイツリーライン「とうきょうスカイツリー駅」から徒歩7分

“There is a place that you should visit before going to the Sumida Hokusai Museum,” Mr. Nobuyuki Kume, the president of the Made-in-Japan T-shirt label and a member of the board of directors for the Tourism Association of Sumida City, tells us. This important place is Ushijima Shrine. While initially you might think he means you ought to pay respect to the local guardian deities, there is in fact another reason this place will help you make the most of your visit to the museum...

Ushijima Shrine is a small shrine located inside Sumida Park next to Kototoi Bridge, over the Sumida River. The word “Ushi-jima” literally means Ox Island. Even though you will see no ox now



1 |

平安時代前期の貞観2(860)年に慈覚大師円仁(じかくだいしえんにん)により創建された由緒ある神社。武蔵国に入るべく隅田川を渡ろうとした源頼朝がご加護を受けたことから感謝の気持ちとして社殿を造営したとも伝えられている。かつては現在の向島5丁目にあったが関東大震災により焼失し、昭和7(1932)年にこの地に再建された。隅田川沿いの旧本所の地域は飛鳥時代から国営の牧場があり、牛が多かったことから「牛嶋」と呼ばれていたといわれ、5年に一度の大祭では、黒雄和牛の神牛が引く鳳輦(ほうれん)が町を巡行する。

Ushijima Shrine, established in 860, has more than a thousand years of history. Since the Edo period, the statue of the ox in the shrine has been believed to have healing power and it is called “Nade-ushi”, or “the Ox to be Stroked.” Stroke the part of your body that is weak or hurts and then stroke the ox in the corresponding place. The ox will make it better!

aside from an ox statue in the shrine, there is a reason for its name.

This shrine was relocated after the Great Kanto Earthquake: it was originally located about 1 km upstream of the Sumida River, which was the delta. The shrine was thus on an island-like place. In that area there was a national cattle farm (established in 701-704!) hence the name of ‘Ox Island.’ Now the landform is different because of the reclamation and there is no Ox Island any more. Instead, where Ushijima Shrine used to stand, there is now a famous sweet shop named “Chomei-ji” that specializes in sakura-mochi (pink-colored rice cake with a sweet red bean paste center and wrapped in a pickled cherry blossom leaf). It is a must for sweet lovers!

Returning to the topic at hand, you will notice that the torii shrine gate in Ushijima Shrine is unlike others you may have seen while visiting other shrines, such as the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto. Here, the shrine has a tripled gate, which only around twenty of 80,000 shrines in Japan have. In the hall, you will see a large black-and-white photograph on the left wall. That is the photo of the votive picture, *Susanoo-no-Mikoto Conquering the Evils of Plague* painted by Hokusai when he was 86 years old, four years before he passed away. This is one of the largest (2.76m x 1.26m) hand-drawn pictures of his closing years. Unfortunately, the actual picture was burned during the Great Kanto Earthquake. But later, the photo of the picture was found in an art magazine issued in the Meiji era (1868-1912), and it was enlarged to be placed here. Now, finally, you might have guessed why you have to visit this shrine before going to the museum!

Ushijima Jinja(Ushijima Shrine)

1-4-5 Mukojima, Sumida-ku Tel: 03-3622-0973
A 7-minute walk from Honjo Azumabashi Station of the Toei Asakusa Line
or Tokyo Skytree Station of the Tobu Skytree Line

ほっしょうじ 法性寺

鬼才・葛飾北斎を 導く北極星

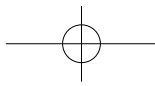
2 |

法性寺は明応元（1492）年の創建。北極星の化身が柳嶋に舞い降り、この土地が光り輝いたという。

Hossho-ji was established in 1492 in the area called Yanagishima, where the Deity of the North Star descended and shone brilliantly.

牛嶋神社からすみだ北斎美術館までは歩いて30分程度の距離であるが、墨田区内を巡る循環バスを利用してみる。まずは、ターミナルとなっている押上駅へ向かうべく、区内循環バスの見番通り入口（桜橋東詰）の停留所へと歩く。この停留所の近くには、桜餅発祥の店である「長命寺桜もち」や「言問団子」があるが、その楽しみは午後のおやつ時間にとっておくとする。押上駅から区内循環バスを南部ルート（両国・錦糸町ルート）に乗り換え、すみだ北斎美術館へ向かう。その途中に、法性寺という北斎ゆかりの寺があるというので、柳嶋妙見山法性寺入口で下車した。バス停近くの十間橋にカメラやスマホを持った人々が集まっている。ここは、北十間川に映る「逆さスカイツリー」が見える撮影スポットとして知られているらしい。





北十間川と横十間川が交わる一角にある法性寺は、「柳嶋の妙見さま」と人々から呼ばれている日蓮宗の寺である。そう、北斎も数々の作品の中に描き残した妙見堂がある寺で、開運北辰妙見大菩薩が今でも祀られている。

To expand your knowledge of Hokusai, we recommend another brief detour to a small temple named Hossho-ji, which is commonly referred to as “Myoken-sama of Yanagishima” (trans: Deity of Myoken at Yanagishima). You will find this temple on the way to Hokusai Museum from Oshiage Station by a circular bus (southern route). It is a temple of the Nichiren Sect and has more than 500 years of history. More importantly, this is the temple that Hokusai worshiped.

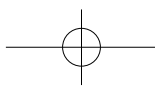
18歳の北斎は、浮世絵師である勝川春章^{かつかわしゅんしょう}に弟子入りしたが、34歳の時に破門。生活に窮したため、絵筆を折ろうと考えるまで悩んだ北斎を救ったのが、この「柳嶋の妙見さま」であったという。願をかけること21日間。とうとう満願になった日の帰り道に落雷に遭い失神し、その後、北斎は絵師として頭角を現したという伝説が残されている。北斎の頭上に落ちたのが、雷であるか、舞い降りた北極星の化身であるかは定かでないが、このような逸話からも北斎の非凡さが窺える。


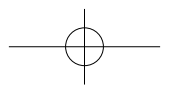
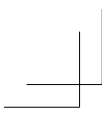
北極星は人類が地球上に棲み始めるようになった太古の昔から、一年を通じて夜空の北の方角で煌々と輝き続けている星である。北半球にあれば、それはどの国でも同じことである。「100歳に至っては正に神妙の域に達するであろう」と『富嶽百景』の後書きに記した北斎。北極星のごとく、永遠に唯一無二の存在として輝き続ける絵師になるべく、北極星の神を信仰していたのであろうかと想像をかきたてられる。

—
柳嶋妙見山法性寺
<http://www.yanagishima-myouken.net>
東京都墨田区業平5-7-7
TEL:03-3625-3838
京成・都営浅草線「押上駅」出口から徒歩8分
東京メトロ半蔵門線「押上駅」B1出口から徒歩6分
墨田区循環バス、南部ルート「柳嶋妙見山法性寺入口」下車 徒歩3分

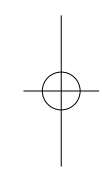
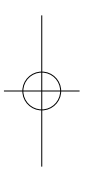
Hossho-ji (Hossho Temple)

The Temple of the North Star that Led Hokusai





Hokusai, at the age of 18, apprenticed himself to Katsukawa Shunsho, the leading ukiyo-e artist in the latter half of the 18th century. However, he was expelled at the age of 34, which resulted in financial hardship and compelled him to give up his life as an artist. According to legend, before making his final decision about his career as an artist, he prayed for 21 days to the Deity of Myoken at Yanagishima. After his final prayer, he was struck by lightning while traveling home, causing him to faint. After this incident, he became a prominent ukiyo-e artist! We will never know whether Hokusai was struck by the lightning or the touch of a deity. In fact, Myoken is the Deity of Polaris, the North Star.



The North Star has always shone in the same direction all throughout the history of the Earth. As William Shakespeare wrote in Julius Caesar, “I am constant as the northern star, of whose true-fix’d and resting quality. There is no fellow in the firmament,” and as Confucius wrote, “Justice is like the north star, which is fixed, and all the rest revolve about it.” Seeing the Temple of the North Star will enable you to understand why Hokusai had faith in the god who is worshipped there. He wrote in the postscript of his art book A Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji, which was published when he was 75 years old, “I will reach the fields of God as an artist at the age of 100.” This ambition, however, was not realized as he passed away fifteen years later. Even so, the brilliance of Hokusai still shines like the North Star.

—
Hossho-ji, Yamagishima Myoken(Hossho Temple)

5-7-7 Narihira, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3625-3838

8 minutes on foot from Oshiage Station of the Keisei Line and the Toei Asakusa Line

6 minutes on foot from Oshiage Station of the Tokyo Metro Hanzomon Line

3 minutes on foot from the bus station “Yanagishima Myokenzan Hosshoji Iriguchi”

(reached via the circular bus (southern route))

すみだ北斎 美術館

江戸の最先端、
北斎を平成の
最先端で表現する

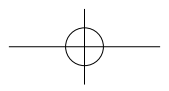
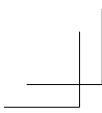
Sumida Hokusai Museum

The Junction of Cutting-Edge
Cultures, Old and New

弘前藩津軽家上屋敷の跡地の公園内に建築されたシルバーに輝くスーパーモダンな建物。これがすみだ北斎美術館である。海外でも活躍し、日本を代表する建築家の1人である妹島和世氏の設計による建物には裏も表もなく、建物の概念を逸脱した造りになっている。北斎は、斬新な遠近法を駆使したユニークな構図、日本の漫画の起源とも言われるスケッチ、目に映る色を表現するための飽くなき追求など、活躍した当時では、当世風の言い方をすれば「ポップ」な絵師と見られていたのだろうと想像をかきたたせる建物である。

In a park which used to be the main residence of the Tsugaru Family of the Hirosaki Feudal Domain (now called Aomori) in Edo (which is now called Tokyo) stands a super-modern building that gives off a silver brilliance. This is Sumida Hokusai Museum, an exceptional piece of architecture. Usually, a museum of traditional art is constructed in a traditional way. This building, however, breaks the mold. It was designed by Kazuyo Sejima, a Pritzker Architecture Prize-winning architect, and it deviates from what one expects from a standard building; it has no “front” or “back” entrance. This surprising feature is reasonable if you take into consideration the kind of artist Hokusai was. The layout of his artworks flattens laws of perspective, his sketches and fluid mark-making are thought to have inspired the dynamic line work of manga, and he pursued colors of paint that perfectly realized the real colors that he saw... With these characteristics, he could be categorized as a Pop Artist himself!

エレベーターで4階に上がると、常設展の入口正面に、牛嶋神社で見た、あの「須佐之男命厄神退治之図」に素晴らしい色付けが施された推定復元図が展示されている。モノクロの写真を科学的、美術史的に分析し、北斎が使用したであろう絵具の色を再現したもので、インクジェットでは表現できない金箔・金泥こんでいなどは職人による手作業で仕上げられた。八俣大蛇ヤマタノオロチを退治し、草薙剣くさなぎのつるぎを献上する前は、天照大御神アマテラスオホミカミを天岩戸あまのいわとに閉じ籠らせる程の悪事を働いていた須佐之男命スサノオノミコトに自分を重ね、彼に忍び寄る「老い」を悪神に見立てて描いたのであろうかと、想像が膨らむ。北斎が死去する直前に描かれた肉筆画「富士越龍図」は、日本で初めて作られた和歌と伝えられる、須佐之男命が立ち昇る雲を見て詠んだ歌を思い出させる。



すみだ北斎美術館のロゴマークは、『富嶽三十六景 山下白雨』の黒富士の裾野に描かれた筋がモチーフであるそうだ。北斎の信仰と稲妻に打たれた伝説を知った後に改めてこの絵を見ると、筋が稲妻のようにも、北斎が信仰した妙見さまの北斗七星のように見えてくる。

—
すみだ北斎美術館

<http://hokusai-museum.jp/>

東京都墨田区亀沢2-7-2

TEL: 03-5777-8600

開館時間: 9:30～17:30 (入館は閉館の30分前まで)

休館日: 毎週月曜日 (月曜が祝日または振替休日の場合はその翌平日)

都営地下鉄大江戸線「両国駅」A3出口から徒歩5分

JR総武線「両国駅」東口から徒歩9分

都営バス・墨田区内循環バス「都営両国駅前」から徒歩5分

墨田区内循環バス「すみだ北斎美術館前 (津軽家上屋敷跡) 停留所」からすぐ

Sumida Hokusai Museum has a collection of more than 1,500 examples of Hokusai's artworks. Moreover, here you can learn about how he worked and what his hometown, Sumida, was like in the Edo period. In the permanent exhibition area, various kinds of multilingual panels and touchscreens allow you to connect to Hokusai and his works in a familiar way. This innovation is very unique, and makes this museum, along with its unique architecture, a fascinating fusion of traditional and modern culture.

On the fourth floor near the entrance of the permanent exhibition, you will see a large hand-painted picture that you may recognize. It is *Susanoo-no-Mikoto Conquering the Evils of Plague* which you saw in Ushijima Shrine, but this time in color! It was recreated from that black-and-white photo through research in the photographic sciences and humanities. Here researchers have sought to capture the original colors used by Hokusai, reproducing the way he created the colors and how he drew the lines. The print was realized by a high-tech inkjet printer from the Toppan Printing Company, and all of the extra detailing, such as gold leafing and gold painting, were realized by professional craftsmen. The well-reproduced colored picture will conjure up an image of Hokusai more clearly. In Japanese mythology, Susanoo-no-Mikoto is the son of god who created Japan and he, himself, is the god of the sea and storm. This picture shows the scene where fifteen plagues of evil kneel down to Susanoo and sign a contract agreeing to do no more harm. You may imagine that Susanoo was a brave god of justice, but he was far from during his



youth when he carried out wicked acts that troubled his elder sister Amaterasu (the goddess of the sun) so much that she hid herself in the Amano-Iwato cave, which made the whole land out of sunlight. Susanoo was expelled from Heaven, but later had a change of heart and became a brave warrior to fight against an evil eight-forked serpent. He obtained a treasure sword from the tail of the serpent and offered it as a tribute to Amaterasu. This sword is known as one of the three Imperial treasures. Why did Hokusai paint Susanoo? Did he see his life in Susanoo's? No-one knows the answer, but there is another picture that might be associated with Susanoo: *The Dragon of Smoke Escaping from Mount Fuji*, which is known as the last work of Hokusai. The connection is that Susanoo created a poem, known as the first *waka* poem, of clouds rising into the air.

Sumida Hokusai Museum

2-7-2 Kamezawa, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-5777-8600

Opening hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Entry is allowed up until 30 minutes before the museum closes.

Closing day: Monday (or the following weekday if public holiday falls on Monday)

5 minutes on foot from Ryogoku Station of the Toei Oedo Line A3 Exit

9 minutes on foot from Ryogoku Station of the JR Sobu Line East Exit

5 minutes on foot from the bus stop "Toei Ryogoku Eki Mae" (reached via the circular bus)

In front of the bus stop "Sumida Hokusai Bijutsukan Mae" (reached via the circular bus)

ものづくりのまち 墨田区

江戸から昭和の職人の
息遣いが聞こえる町

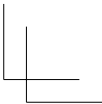
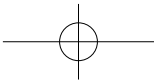
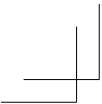
江戸時代には職人による日用品の製造販売、近代化が始まった明治時代には殖産興業政策による近代軽工業の発祥の地となった墨田区エリア。社屋の屋上に作られた巨大な金色のオブジェで有名なアサヒビール、カネボウ、花王、セイコーなど、現在でもその名を聞けば皆がうなずく大企業の他、小規模な繊維、化学などの雑貨工業や機械・金属、出版・印刷などの工業が発展した地域であった。東京商工会議所の資料によれば、現在でも、東京23区で3番目に多い製造業数を誇り、区内産業構成でも製造業が20.6%を占める（東京都平均7.5%）、れっきとした「ものづくりのまち」であり、約3,470もの工場や工房で紙、革、金属、ガラスなど、さまざまなジャンルの製品が、伝統の技と革新の技術で作られている。

Sumida is a town of new beginnings. The production of daily commodities by craftsmen began in the 17th century, and the light industry began soon after the modernization of Japan in the 19th century. You may have already photographed the huge golden objet d'art on the top of the building next to a beer-mug-shaped building near the Sumida River. That building is the head office of Asahi Beer, which is just one of the famous companies to have been founded in Sumida. Kanebo (a cosmetics company), Kao (a cosmetics company), Seiko (a watch company) are some other examples. Moreover, many small factories of textiles, chemical works, machinery, metal, glass, leather and printing have been established in Sumida. Now about 3,470 factories and ateliers in the area.

日本製の革靴として五本の指に入るブランドであるスコッチグレインも墨田区で作られているが、スコッチグレインの靴は傷んだら直して長年履き続けることができる。日本という国がいつまでも持ち続けたい、そして、持ち続けなければいけない「ものづくり」の魂を実感できる土地、墨田区。北斎を見守り続けた北極星が、いつの時代も変わらず北の夜空で輝き続けたように、二度の大火災にも負けずに立ち上がり続けた墨田区は、東京のイーストエンドで輝き続けるだろう。

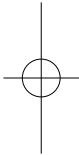
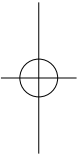
Sumida, the Town of Craftsmen

The Town Where the Craftsmanship
of the 17th Century Still Lives



One of the best “Made in Japan” fine leather shoes makers, Scotch Grain, was also established in Sumida. Good leather shoes last a long time with proper maintenance and care. The spirit of craftsmanship is to create something sustainable that people can use with love for a long time, just as we treasure artworks. Sumida is a town where you can feel this spirit. Just as the North Star, which led Hokusai, is always shining in the north sky, Sumida, the town which recovered from two conflagrations, will be shining forever in the East end of Tokyo.

2012年には、その「ものづくり」の現場を見学、体験するイベント「スミファ」も始まり、2017年で6回目を迎えた。そんな墨田区の職人魂に触れるべく、現場を訪れてみる。



Since 2012, the area has held an annual event called “Sumi-Fa”, during which people can visit factories to see and try their hand at production processes. Of course, there are some factories where a factory tour is available outside this event period. Why don't you have a close look at craftsmen at work? It might help you imagine Hokusai at work in his studio!



メリコティ
MERIKOTI
 (メリヤス・ルームシューズ)

MERIKOTI
 (Knit Room Shoes)

メリヤスという言葉を知って、すぐにピンとくるのはある世代以上の
 人だけかもしれない。『新ファッションビジネス基礎用語辞典』に
 よれば、「ニットと同義語。編物のことを昭和 30 年代頃まで、一般
 にメリヤスといった。以後、編物の急激な発展により、外衣までも
 含めた衣料の主要生地となったため、肌着、靴下のイメージの強い
 メリヤスから順次ニットということばに移行した。メリヤスとは、
 ポルトガル語のメイヤッシュ (meias)、またはスペイン語のメジマス
 (medias) からきた言葉といわれているが、いずれも靴下という意味
 である。」ということで、外国人に「メリヤス」と言っても全く通じ
 ない理由が分かった。

Do you know the word “*Meriyasu*?” If you do, you might pass the
 highest level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test! It is a word
 even many Japanese people, especially the younger generation,
 don't know. “*Meriyasu*” means “knitting,” and was used up until the

1960s. *Meriyasu* is said to have been derived from the Portuguese word “*meias*” or the Spanish word “*medias*,” both of which mean “socks.” Japanese traditional socks called *tabi*, which go with a kimono, as you may already know, and are cotton-textile socks with a separation between the big toe and the other toes. They are made to fit *zori* sandals. Given the abundance of knitted goods one can make, it is easy to imagine how surprised many people are to hear that the Japanese word for knitting comes from a word meaning “socks.”

すみだ北斎美術館から北斎通りを両国方向に歩いて1分の所にある「MERIKOTI」は、そのメリヤス=ニットで作ったルームシューズを販売している店である。なんといっても特徴は、日本の伝統的な履物である「草履」を、モダンで斬新な色使いで作り上げている点。ガラス越しに見える店内には、カラフルな布草履が所狭しと陳列されており、まるでイタリアかフランスの街角にあるお洒落な店舗のようだ。

MERIKOTI

<http://www.meri-koti.tokyo>

東京都墨田区亀沢1-12-10 平井ビル1F

TEL: 070-6986-0708

営業時間: 10:00 ~ 18:00

定休日: 無休(年末年始を除く)

都営大江戸線「両国駅」A3出口から徒歩5分

JR総武線「両国駅」東口から徒歩10分



MERIKOTI / オレンジトーキョー 小高集氏。2014年にオープンしたショップ兼アトリエ。布草履づくりやかぎ針での編み物を体験できるワークショップなども随時開催されている(予約制)。

Mr. Tsudoi Kodaka of MERIKOTI/Orange Tokyo. The shop + atelier was established in 2014. You can also see an old knitting machine at work. Workshops in cloth zori making and knitting are available with an advance reservation.

MERIKOTI is a shop that is just a one-minute-walk from Sumida Hokusai Museum, where special knitted indoor shoes are sold (in Japan, we call these “room shoes”). MERIKOTI’s room shoes have a distinct sense of form and color. The form adheres fundamentally to that of traditional zori, but the colors used are very modern and avant-garde. This shop sells a fusion of room shoe styles - old and new, East and West – and will absolutely catch your eye. You will not miss it!

MERIKOTI

Hirai Building 1st floor, 1-12-10, Kamezawa, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 070-6986-0708

Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

No closing day (except for New Years holidays)

5 minutes on foot from Exit A3 of Ryogoku Station of the Toei Oedo Line

10 minutes on foot from the East Exit of Ryogoku Station of the JR Sobu Line

すみだ
江戸切子館



江戸切子は、天保5（1834）年、江戸大伝馬町のビードロ問屋加賀屋久兵衛が、海外のカットガラスを手本にして、金剛砂こんどうしゃを使ってガラスの表面に彫刻したのが始まりと伝えられている。黒船で来航したペリー提督が、加賀屋から献上されたガラス瓶の見事な切子に驚嘆したという逸話もあり、江戸切子は、幕末から現代に至るまで、海外の有名カットガラスに引けを取らない日本の美として世界的に人気を博している。

Edo-kiriko (cut glass of the Edo style) is said to have been invented in 1834 by a glass merchant in Edo. He engraved the surface of the glass with an emery stone to emulate British cut glass. Subsequently the techniques of glass-cutting improved so quickly that *edo-kiriko* amazed Commodore Perry of the U. S. Navy, who came to Edo seeking trade with Japan in 1853. Since then *edo-kiriko* has been just one of the crafts that represents Japanese beauty.

If you have several Japanese female friends, you might have noticed that *kiriko* sounds like Japanese women's names. In fact, many Japanese women have names that end with “*ko*,” such as Yoko, Tomoko, Akiko, Sachiko... That “*ko*” indicates “child”. *Edo-kiriko*, however, is not the name of a woman but the name of cut glass. “*Ko*” also means “the powder produced when glass is cut.” As “*ko*” has a double meaning, it was attached to “*kiri*” as a clever play on words to make the product name sound more lovely, like a beautiful woman, and to reflect the feeling that this art-form is like a beloved child to the artist.

江戸切子がただの「切子」ではなく、「江戸切子」と呼ばれているのは、江戸時代よりつくられていたことと、江戸好みのその模様である。斜めの線の矢来やらい、竹籠たけかごの網目あみめのような籾粒ひやこめ大の粒を密に打込んだ地に主文様を浮き出させたもので、武士の鎧にも使われていた魚子うなこ、2020年の東京オリンピックのロゴにも使われている市松模様、ガラスの底に菊の花を施す底菊そこぎくなど、様々な模様がある。「色被せいろまきせ」ガラスにカットを施すのも特徴の一つである。

すみだ江戸切子館では、数多くの美しい切子のガラスが販売されている他、切子の模様と研削用の円盤、研磨材なども展示されており、切子の世界を十分に知ることができる。奥のスペースでは、実際に



廣田硝子代表取締役会長の廣田達夫氏。蔵前橋通りにあるすみだ江戸切子館は、1899年に創業された廣田硝子の専門工房ショップである。すみだ江戸切子館から錦糸町駅方面へ徒歩5分の所にある本社には、江戸硝子を販売する店舗とショールームもある。

Mr. Tatsuo Hirota, Chairman of the Hirota Glass Company.

Edo-Kiriko Kan is a showroom of the Hirota Glass Company, established in 1899. In their main office building, a five-minute walk from Edo-Kiriko Kan, there is also a shop and a showroom of Edo-style glass.

Sumida Edo-Kiriko Kan
(The House of Edo-Kiriko)

職人が作業しており、ガラス越しに見学することができるのだ。また、体験用の工房では、自分の好きな色や形のガラスを選び、そこに自由に決めた模様を削りオリジナルの切子グラスを作る体験ができるのも魅力の一つである（予約制）。

すみだ江戸切子館

<http://www.edokiriko.net/>

東京都墨田区太平2-10-9

TEL: 03-3623-4148

営業時間: 10:00 ~ 18:00

休館日: 日曜・祝日

JR総武線、東京メトロ半蔵門線「錦糸町駅」から徒歩7分

What makes *edo-kiriko* stand out from other styles of cut glass is its patterns. Each pattern has its own name; The pattern called *Nanako* (which sounds very much like a woman's name again!) looks like fish eggs connected together. *Yarai* resembles a rain of arrows. *Kagome* depicts the mesh of a bamboo basket. *Sokogiku* depicts chrysanthemum flowers on the bottom of the glass. The checkered pattern used in the logo of the Olympic Games in 2020 is also used for *kiriko* and its name is *Ichimatsu*.

In Edo-Kiriko Kan (The House of Edo-Kiriko), you will find various kinds of beautiful *edo-kiriko* products and also see firsthand these interesting *kiriko* patterns, as well as the production process and the materials and tools used. Moreover, you can see craftsmen at work. Workshops in creating your original *kiriko* work are also available with an advance reservation.

Sumida Edo-Kiriko Kan (The House of Edo-Kiriko)

2-10-9, Taihei, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3623-4148

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Closed on Sundays and holidays

7 minutes on foot from JR Kinshi-cho Station

久米繊維工業 ファクトリー ショップ

(Tシャツ)

日本ではTシャツという名詞を知る人が少なかった1950年代半ばに、Tシャツを作り始めた久米繊維工業。タグに「Made in Japan」という文字を見ることがほとんど無くなってしまった現在でもなお、伝統に裏打ちされた確かな技術で国産Tシャツを作り続けている。その名も「色丸首」。着脱時の瞬間の強い引っ張りに耐える縫製方法で丁寧に作っているため、ホツレや糸切れも少なく、長い年月にわたって着ることができるTシャツである。価格は安いながらも1シーズンでお役御免になる代物とは訳が違うのだ。着るごとに愛着や味わいが増していく。これが日本の「ものづくり」の誇りであると久米信行会長は語る。

—

久米繊維工業ファクトリーショップ

<http://kume.jp/>

東京都墨田区太平3-9-6

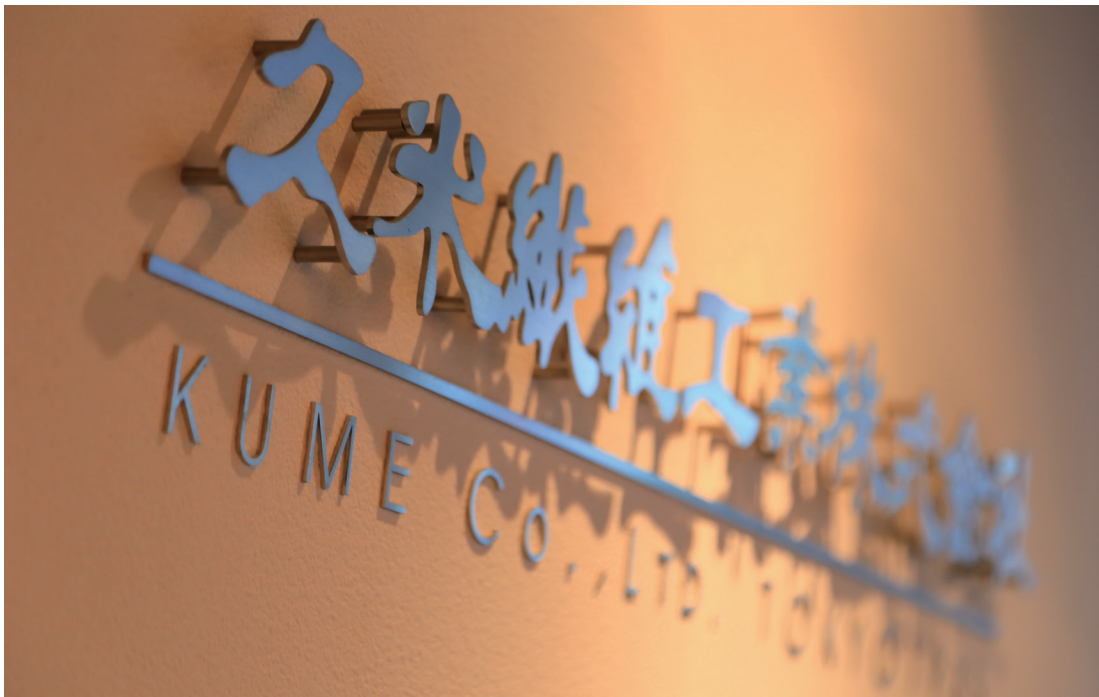
TEL:03-3625-4188

営業時間:10:00~18:00

定休日:土・日曜日、祝日(不定休)

JR総武線「錦糸町駅」北口から徒歩6分

東京メトロ半蔵門線「錦糸町駅」4番出口から徒歩4分



3 |

久米繊維工業では、すみだ北斎美術館のミュージアムショップで販売されている葛飾北斎の絵柄をデザインしたTシャツも作っている。また、好きなデザインを選び、オリジナルのシルクスクリーンプリントのTシャツを作る体験ができるワークショップも随時開催している（予約制）。

Mr. Nobuyuki Kume, Chairman of Kume Sen-i Company
The Hokusai T-shirts sold in Hokusai Museum are made by Kume Sen-i. Workshops in making an original T-shirt with silkscreen are available with an advance reservation.

In economically-developed countries, it has sadly become difficult to find T-shirts made locally. In Japan, a T-shirt with “Made in Japan” printed on its woven tag is very rare. However, in Sumida, there is a company which has continued to make T-shirts since the 1950s, when very few Japanese knew what T-shirts were. The company is called Kume Sen-i, and its T-shirts are called *Iro-Marukubi* (“Colored Round Neck”). They are very durable and are resilient to losing their shape around the neckline due to their special fabrication process. Five-dollar T-shirts that easily get damaged in one season are incomparable to *Iro-Marukubi*! “The more that *Iro-Marukubi* are put on, the more profound their charm becomes. People will feel more attached to them if they wear them over a long period of time. This is the spirit of Japanese craftsmanship,” says Mr. Kume.

—
Kume Sen-i Kogyo Factory Shop (KUME.JP Factory Shop)

3-9-6, Taihei, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Closing day: Saturday, Sunday and some Holidays

6 minutes on foot from Kinshicho Station of the JR Sobu Line

4 minutes on foot from Kinshicho Station of the Hanzomon Line

Kume Sen-i Kogyo Factory Shop
(KUME.JP Factory Shop) – T-shirts





アトリエ 創藝館

(江戸文字)

江戸文字と一言で言っても、歌舞伎の看板に使われる勘亭流（歌舞伎文字）、落語の看板や高座のめぐりに使われる橘流（寄席文字）や、相撲の番付表などに使用される根岸流（相撲文字）など、用途に応じて色々な文字がある。相撲文字は、力文字とも呼ばれ、力士たちが押し合いもみ合うように、また客席が埋まるように、隙間なくぎっしりと書くのだそう。歌舞伎や寄席では、客入りがどんどん良くなるように、文字全体を右肩上がりに書く。さらに、文字のハライは、「客が流れる」「運気を逃がす」ことを連想させるので、はらわずにトメ、外へハネルのも、「客を撥ねる」ことにならぬよう、筆先を内側に取り込むようにつけ、客を逃がさないように囲い込むのだそう。日本語には言霊があると言うが、文字の書き方でも縁起を担ぐことが大切にされてきた。

アトリエ創藝館では、江戸文字の基礎を教わり、自分で選んだ字を



アトリエ創藝館代表の大石智博氏は、「描き屋（かきや）」と呼ばれた、提灯や看板などに文字や家紋などを書く職人。訪れる外国人客の名前に縁起の良い漢字を当て、それを江戸文字で書くサービスも人気だとのこと。

Mr. Tomohiro Oishi, the master calligrapher. If you are interested, make a reservation at the workshop and take a good interpreter with you. He will give you a very interesting and unique explanation of the styles of Edo calligraphy, but only in Japanese. He will also give you your name in kanji!

提灯や白扇に書く体験ができるワークショップを随時開催している（予約制）。

アトリエ創藝館

<http://visit-sumida.jp/spot/6008/>

東京都墨田区横川3-8-2

TEL: 03-3622-2381

営業時間: 10:00 ~ 18:00

定休日: 不定休

JR 総武線・東京メトロ半蔵門線「錦糸町駅」北口から徒歩10分

東京メトロ半蔵門線・京成線・都営地下鉄浅草線「押上駅」B2出口から徒歩8分

東武スカイツリーライン「とうきょうスカイツリー駅」から徒歩12分

If you have ever been to the Senso-ji (Senso Temple) in Asakusa, you may have photographed its main gate where a huge red lantern is hung. On that lantern you may have seen *kanji* (a type of Japanese writing). The style those *kanji* are drawn in is called Edo *moji* (trans. Edo font family). Edo, as you know, refers to the place now called Tokyo, as well as the period from 1603 to 1868 when the Tokugawa Shogunate in Edo ruled Japan. So, Edo *moji* is the font family invented and commonly used in the Edo period. Eventually, Edo *moji* was not just considered to be a typeface but also to be a form of calligraphy. In those days, signboards of *kabuki* theaters, *sumo* tournaments and *rakugo* entertainment were handwritten, and each calligraphy style has its own characteristics, name and meaning.

Atelier Sogeikan is a professional calligraphy shop. The master writes whatever and however clients desire with beautiful kanji in the Edo style. There are several kinds of enjoyable workshops in which the master teaches you how to write Edo calligraphy and write anything you want in kanji on a fan or a lantern (reservation required). Kanji itself is already impressive to foreign tourists, but kanji in the Edo style is even more impressive!

Atelier Sogeikan

3-8-2 Yokokawa, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3622-2381

Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Closing day: Irregular

10 minutes on foot from Kinshicho Station of the JR Sobu Line and the Hanzomon Line

8 minutes on foot from Oshiage Station of the Hanzomon Line, the Keisei Line and the Toei Asakusa Line

12 minutes on foot from Tokyo Skytree Station of the Tokyo Skytree Line

片岡屏風店

現代に生きる我々にとって屏風と言えば、結婚式の時の新郎新婦や、雛人形のお内裏様とお雛様のバックに立てる金屏風のイメージが強い。その歴史は奈良時代に遡り、文字通り、風を屏ぐ（防ぐ）ことを目的として作られた物で、枕元に置かれたり、部屋の間仕切りとして使われてきた。安土桃山時代から江戸時代にかけては、城郭には必ずと言っていいほど屏風が置かれ、狩野派などの優れた絵師によって描かれた屏風絵は芸術としてその地位を高めていった。2017年10月から2018年1月にかけてイタリア・フィレンツェのウフィツィ美術館において「花鳥風月—屏風・襖にみる日本の自然—」という展覧会も開催され人気を博したが、屏風は、戦国時代から江戸時代初期に行われた南蛮貿易を通じて海外にも輸出されてきた美術品であった。

Folding screens, even though they are part of the Japanese tradition, are becoming an endangered form of craftsmanship. The craft orig-





片岡屏風店二代目の片岡恭一社長。片岡屏風店は、創業1946年の東京で唯一の屏風専門店。片岡屏風店では、屏風という日本文化を途絶えさせないためにも、屏風を作るワークショップを行っている（要予約）。また、屏風の構造や、屏風の製作に使用される道具、屏風の歴史がわかる年表パネルなどを常設展示し、実際に手に取って見ることのできる屏風が展示されている屏風博物館も併設している。

Mr. Kyoichi Kataoka of Kataoka Folding Screens. Kataoka Folding Screen is the only shop in Tokyo to specialize in folding screens. He holds workshops in making folding screens, which is one of the ways he continues the tradition (reservation required). The shop also has a small museum of folding screens where you can see and touch various samples.

Kataoka Byobuten
(Kataoka Folding Screens)

inated in the 8th century, where screens were placed at one's futon bedside near a pillow, or placed to partition a room. From the 16th to the 19th century, before the modernization of the nation, every castle had well-decorated folding screens which were recognized as art. The beauty of the folding screens was recognized overseas as they were exported to Europe. In fact, in 2017 an exhibition of folding screens was held at the Uffizzi Museum in Italy.

室町時代に発明された紙の蝶番ちようつがいを使った屏風の仕組みを片岡屏風店二代目の片岡恭一社長に伺った。片岡屏風店では、伝統を守るだけでなく、伝統に新しい風を取り込むことが重要だと考え、現代の生活にもマッチした屏風や、タンスの中に眠っている帯、着物、スカーフなどを使ったオリジナルの屏風も提案している。

片岡屏風店

<http://www.byoubu.co.jp/>

東京都墨田区向島1-31-6

TEL: 03-3622-4470

営業時間: 10:00 ~ 17:00

定休日: 日曜・祝祭日(土曜日は不定休)

東武スカイツリーライン「とうきょうスカイツリー駅」から徒歩1分

都営浅草線「本所吾妻橋駅」A4出口から徒歩5分

都営浅草線、東京メトロ半蔵門線「押上駅」A3出口から徒歩7分

“The pictures drawn on the screen draw the attention of people, but the system used for folding screens is also splendid. The paper-made hinge invented in the 14th–15th century is the key,” says Mr. Kyoichi Kataoka, the president of Kataoka Folding Screen. He makes folding screens that match modern life styles in accord with his philosophy that even tradition needs to correspond to the demands of the present day. He also makes original folding screens using used kimonos, obi belts and scarves.

Kataoka Byobuten (Kataoka Folding Screens)

1-31-6 Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3622-4470

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Sunday and Holidays (some Saturdays)

One minute on foot from Tokyo Skytree Station of the Tobu Skytree Line

7 minutes on foot from Oshiage Station of the Toei Asakusa Line and the Hanzomon Line



塚田工房

(江戸木目込人形)

Tsukada Kobo (Atelier Tsukada)
— Edo Kimekomi Dolls

木目込人形とは、江戸時代中期に、京都の上賀茂神社で祭事用の奉納箱の材料の残片で作られたのが始まりと言われる観賞用の人形である。「Japanese doll」と言えば木目込人形と市松人形がその筆頭格であるが、市松人形とは違い、木目込人形は着せ替えはできない。なぜならば、木彫、又は桐塑と呼ばれる桐の粉末に正麩糊を混ぜた粘土で作った人形に筋彫りを入れ、その溝に布の端を押し込んで衣装を貼り付けるためである。

塚田工房では、素地造りから、木目込、面相描き（顔入れ）、毛吹きまで全ての工程を行っている。雛人形その他、干支の動物の人形や、招き猫などを制作している。小さな鞠のストラップやフクロウの人形などを木目込で作る体験ができるワークショップも随時開催している（予約制）。

—

塚田工房

<http://www.edokimekomi.com/>

東京都墨田区向島2-11-7

TEL: 03-3622-4579

営業時間: 10:00 ~ 17:00

定休日: 日曜・祝日

都営浅草線、東京メトロ半蔵門線「押上駅」A3出口(向島方面)から徒歩8分

東武スカイツリーライン「とうきょうスカイツリー駅」から徒歩10分



塚田工房代表の塚田詠春氏は、高校卒業と同時に伯父である人形師五代目名川春山氏に入門した後、24歳で独立して工房を始めた。内閣総理大臣特別賞など数々の受賞歴を経て、2008年に東京都より東京マイスターに認定されている。塚田工房内の江戸木目込人形博物館には、明治時代から現在に至るまでの雛人形や人形の原型、製作道具や材料、製作工程の解説パネルなど約50点が展示されている。

Mr. Eishun Tsukada, a prize-winning doll maker and owner of Atelier Tsukada. He became a disciple of his uncle who was the master of *kimekomi* doll-making soon after he graduated from high school. At the age of 24 he became independent and started his own atelier. In the small museum of *kimekomi* dolls found inside his atelier, various kinds of *hina* dolls, bases, tools and materials are shown to enable you to become more familiar with *kimekomi* dolls.

In airports and sightseeing spots in Japan, you will always encounter a souvenir shop with Japanese dolls. In fact, they are very popular souvenirs among tourists. But how many people (including Japanese people) know much about these dolls? If you visit Atelier Tsukada, you will become one of the very few!

Japanese dolls are roughly divided into two categories: *Ichimatsu* dolls and *kimekomi* dolls. *Ichimatsu* dolls are usually made to be held in the arms, dressed and posed. Briefly, they are dress-up dolls. On the other hand, *kimekomi* dolls are not to be played with and their clothes (actually kimono) are not changeable. The kimonos which these dolls wear are not complete, but are instead made with many pieces of cut cloth. The base of the wooden doll is carved so that the edges of the cloth can be tucked inside grooves and sealed in place with glue. The key to making refined *kimekomi* is where and how you create these grooves.

At Atelier Tsukada, well-trained craftsmen make *kimekomi* dolls from the beginning to the end, including base-making, carving, dressing, face-painting and hair-dressing. The main dolls made at Atelier Tsukada are *hina* dolls, which are the emperor and empress dolls made for the Girls' Festival day on March 3rd. The atelier also makes famous beckoning cats (*maneki-neko*), birds and animals. Easy courses in making a small ball or a small owl with the *kimekomi* technique are available with an advance reservation.

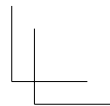
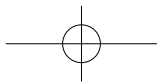
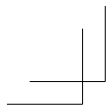
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Tsukada Kobo (Atelier Tsukada)

2-11-7 Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3622-4579

8 minutes on foot from Oshiage Station Exit A3 of the Toei Asakusa Line and the Hanzomon Line

10 minutes on foot from Tokyo Skytree Station of the Tobu Isezaki Line



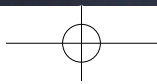
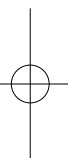
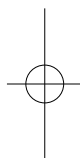
Beyond Ordinary Itineraries
Nagano Prefecture

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト
長野県

小布施町

Chapter 2

“OBUSE TOWN”



牛に引かれて 小布施に遊ぶ

北斎の生誕地である墨田区を堪能した後、東京駅から北陸新幹線に乗って長野へ。かつて長野といえば、在来線の特急「あさま」に3時間弱揺られて行く場所であったが、現在は、大宮の次の停車駅が長野である北陸新幹線「かがやき」に乗れば約1時間20分。あっという間の到着だ。移動時間が半分になったことで、東京・長野間の心理的な距離が本当に近くなった。「牛に引かれて善光寺参り」で有名な信州善光寺は、長野駅からバスで15分であるが、今回は、墨田区の牛嶋神社の黒牛に引かれるような気持ちで、もう一つの北斎ゆかりの地、小布施を訪ねる。

Now that you have visited Sumida, the birthplace of Katsushika Hokusai, a visit to Obuse is absolutely recommended. Hokusai loved Obuse, and in return he was loved by the locals. The trip to Obuse is not difficult even though you have to change trains. First, take the Nagano Shinkansen to Nagano. The journey takes less than one and a half hours. From Nagano, the Nagano Dentetsu Express will take you to Obuse in half an hour. You may notice from the name of the station where you transfer that Obuse is located in the Nagano Prefecture, where the Winter Olympic Games were held in 1998. Nagano is an area that experiences heavy snowfall in Winter. In fact, there are many well-known ski resorts in Nagano Prefecture such as Hakuba, Madarao, Shiga and Nozawa. However, in Obuse it does not snow that much, as it is not located in mountains but in a basin.

There is another reason we recommend this trip: the Nagano Dentetsu Express can also take you to see snow monkeys soaking in open-air hot springs during Winter. The wild snow monkeys warm themselves by taking a bath in the springs. If you stay on the Nagano Dentetsu Express bound for Yudanaka to the final stop, you will find the famous Snow Monkey Park.

Hokusai or Snow Monkeys?

『お裾分け文化』が もたらした小布施の宝


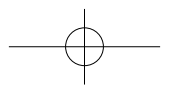
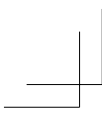
小布施町は、長野県北東部にある面積 20km²にも満たない小さな町。町の北西に北信五岳と称される、斑尾山、妙高山、黒姫山、戸隠山、飯縄山。そして東に雁田山。その山々に縁取られて、リンゴ、ブドウ、栗の畑が広がっている。他の地域に比べると、ビニールハウスが少ないように感じられるためか、春夏には緑の濃淡のみで描けるであろう美しい田園風景が広がる。

江戸時代からその名声を国中に響き渡らせた、採れたての栗で作ったお菓子や栗おこわを求めて、年間約 1 万 1 千人（2017 年現在、小布施町の資料による）という町民の数の 100 倍以上の観光客が訪れる。

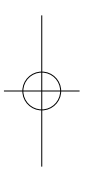
“All that I have drawn by the age of 70 is nothing but a joke. At the age of 73, it seems that I understood something about skeletal structures of animals and physical compositions of plants. At the age of 80, I will be able to improve my drawing skills. At the age of 90, I will master the secrets of art. At the age of 100, I will reach God’s level. And at the age of 110, all that I draw will appear to be alive.”

These are the words of Hokusai, which is a part of the afterword of A Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji published when he was 75 years old. His dream was not realized, regrettably, as he passed away at the age of 90. Immortality has always been a dream for humans. Hokusai was mortal, but his works are everlasting and transcend time and space. Hokusai was born in Sumida and he spent most of his life there. However, he visited Obuse, a small town located in the northern part of Nagano prefecture, four times in total and left magnificent works there. You may be able to understand the reason for his gratitude by visiting Obuse yourself!


しかし、小布施の魅力は栗だけでは語れない。小布施の町を歩くと感じられる、町に脈々と受け継がれている「もてなしの心」も大きな魅力なのだ。「お」をつけてしまうと、あまりに使い古され、本来の意味からはずれてしまったようにさえ感じさせる「おもてなし」とは、一線を画す小布施の「もてなし」。江戸時代から、菜種や綿花を栽培し、菜種油や綿布を販売することによって得た富もあり、小布施は裕



福な土地であった。また、町の西側を流れる千曲川や、善光寺参拝に利用されていた街道に通じる脇街道を利用した交通の要衝であるとともに、地域有数の交易地でもあり、月6回開かれた六斎市には多くの人々が訪れていた。加えて、自然環境が作り出す素の美しさもある。こうした背景が、「小布施人気質」を生んだのであろう。「小布施は、外から来た人には背伸びをせず、自分たちの日常をお裾分けする文化が根付いている」という。



Obuse is famous for its chestnuts. In Autumn, many tourists visit Obuse seeking sweets and dishes made from freshly harvested chestnuts, just as many people visit Alba in Italy for its truffles. But the key reason Obuse is beautiful is not its chestnuts, but the townspeople's spirit of generosity, which you will feel strongly when you stroll through the town. A citizen of Obuse tells us that, "We do not try to make ourselves appear bigger toward visitors. We just share what we have with them. This is something fundamental to our philosophy." Obuse was a prosperous town through the trade of rapeseed oil and cotton cloth during the Edo period. It was also one of the important centers of trade because of its neighboring river and roads. Many people visited the local market held six times a month. Thus, the locals have always been open-minded towards visitors. The area has also been gifted with beautiful landscapes. The locals are proud of their hometown and they are excited to share their happiness with visitors.





小布施町提供画像 Town of Obuse

「家の中は自分のもの、
家の外は皆のもの」
- 修景された小布施を楽しむ

1976年に信州小布施北齋館が開館した当時は、「田んぼの中の美術館」と呼ばれたほど、周囲には何もなかったという。しかし次第に、小布施は「北齋の町」として脚光を浴びるようになり、観光客が激増。観光客が増えることは良いことであるが、必ずしも地域にとって良いことだけをもたらすとは限らない。一気に交通量が増えれば、町民の毎日の生活に支障をきたしてしまう。そこで、北齋館の近くに高井鴻山の旧宅を改築して「高井鴻山記念館」を作る計画が持ち上がった際に、周辺の整備が計画された。その名も、「小布施町並み修景事業」。

Hokusai-kan (Hokusai Museum) used to be called “a museum in a paddy field” when it was built in 2015. There was absolutely nothing around. However, after Obuse moved into the limelight as



榎一市村酒造場、小布施堂社長 市村次夫氏

Mr. Tsugio Ichimura (the 12th head of the family), the president of Matsuichi-Ichimura Sake Brewery and chestnut sweets shop, Obuse-do.

Obuse with a “Modified” Town Center
“Inside the house belongs to the family,
but outside belongs to everybody.”

“the town of Hokusai,” the number of visitors to the town increased dramatically. Normally an increase in visitors is a good thing, which every town, city and country desires for, but a sudden increase is not always good news for the residents. The increase in people and traffic can hinder their daily activities. As such the town of Obuse commenced an epoch-making project called “Shukei,” which literally means Townscape Modification Project. This was timed with the creation of the Takai Kozan Memorial, which involved remodeling the former house of Takai Kozan. With this project, the town center of Obuse was reinvigorated!

「修景とは、単なる町並み保存とは異なり、既存のものを変えることによって、地域住民は楽しい日常生活を維持し、その結果として、観光客もその楽しさを体感したいと訪れる町を作ること」と語るのは、修景事業に深く関わった、榎一市村酒造場と栗菓子の小布施堂を経営する市村次夫氏。12代目当主は、現代の高井鴻山と形容すべき人物であった。

鴻山の哲学は、100年以上を経て現在の小布施の町づくりにも生きていたのである。「小布施町並み修景事業」では、周囲の景観との調和と美しいまちづくりのための指針「環境デザイン協力基準（住まいづくりマニュアル）」が作成され、住民の間に「外はみんなのもの、内は自分たちのもの」という意識が芽生えた。ヨーロッパの美しい町並みがそうであるように、小布施の町には同系色の同じ様式の屋根の建物が並ぶ。町の中心部には、原色を使った大きな看板や自動販売機を見かけない。調べてみると、「環境デザイン協力基準」に、「自動販売機は、道路に面して直接設置しないように心がける。表に設置する時は、商品ボックスが見えないように工夫する。」と書かれていた。

Many old towns in Japan aim to conserve traditional houses and townscapes, like ancient mysteries preserved in amber. In other words, the traditional area is conserved like a museum for tourists to enjoy but not for citizens to live in comfortably. Obuse’s town project, on the other hand, aimed to satisfy both the townspeople and tourists. The goal of the project was premised on the concept of “ambiguity” (that is, not a choice between two things, but the acceptance of both of them), which Robert Venturi discusses in his

book Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture. Historic and modern buildings, daily lives and tourism should not be in conflict, but coexist. In Obuse, private houses on the national road which became heavy with traffic were moved to the quiet outer parts of town. In their stead, shops and banks that preferred busy streets were relocated there. These relocations were made by exchanging the landownership. Old houses in the area were kept but the construction of new houses was not banned. The colors of roofs and walls, styles and materials were required to be harmonious with the surrounding environment. In the town center you may notice that there no vending machines, which you usually find everywhere in towns and cities in Japan. Actually there are a few vending machines here, but they are hidden by clever designs! Moreover, the project covered private gardens, roadside flower beds, open spaces and foot-paths covered with wild flowers and plants. Through this project Obuse became a beautiful and comfortable town for both residents and tourists. Interestingly, the man who was deeply involved in this initiative, Mr. Tsugio Ichimura, is a descendant of Takai Kozan, the man who invited and hosted Hokusai in the mid-19th century. The spirit of hospitality shown by Takai Kozan has been passed on to the 21th century!

4 |

信州小布施北斎館周辺では、車の振動や騒音に悩まされていた国道に面した個人宅と、国道に面している方が都合の良い銀行や店舗が土地を交換。地域住民と観光客の双方にとって利のある配置に変えた。町中には小径や通り抜けできる場所などもあり、歩いて楽しい。道路を舗装しているアスファルトの色も土色に近い。

Small alleys make town strolling in Obuse very enjoyable!





オープン ガーデン

猫のように人のお庭を
自由に通る

Open Gardens
Passing Through
Private Gardens
Like Cats Do

小布施の「お裾分け文化」を最も象徴するのが、2000年に始まったオープンガーデン。38軒から始まり、今では120軒を超える個人宅が丹精込めて作った自分の庭を開放している。「家の中は自分のもの、家の外は皆のもの」という考えの下、近隣の人々はもちろん、観光客も自由に通り抜けできるように庭を開放している。

Flowers are blooming all year around in public flowerbeds in Obuse and tending to the flowers is a voluntarily activity among the residents. What is exciting about Obuse is that you can enter the gardens of private houses to appreciate these flowers and also to take shortcuts! This initiative is called Open Gardens, which began in 2000 with 38 houses. Now more than 120 houses take part in this activity. The spirit that informs this activity is, “*Inside the house belongs to the family but outside belongs to everybody.*” By allowing visitors to view their own gardens, the residents of Obuse can share their happiness and pride with visitors. If you are lucky, you may be able to chat with owners, or just exchange greetings if you are not fluent in Japanese.

Passing through private gardens like cats do will make you feel at home. Flower viewing in parks is very soothing but viewing a house garden is something else!



5 |

オープンガーデンの目印 その1：
「Welcome to My Garden」という小さな
看板を入りに掲げていること。

This house has a small signboard stat-
ing “Welcome to My Garden” to show
that it is part of the Open Garden
project.

6 |

オープンガーデンの目印 その2：
足元の小さな看板が「Welcome to My
Garden」となっていること。その2つ
が満たされていれば、個人宅でも店でも
寺でも自由に庭を見ることが
できる。

If you find a small signboard that says
“Welcome to My Garden,” you can
enter the garden.

7 |

ちなみに、足元の小さな看板がこのよ
うな場合は入れない。

If you find the signboard at your feet
as shown in this photo, it means that
the garden is temporarily closed to
visitors.

まるで猫になったように、いくつもの小径を自由気ままに通抜け、
丹精を込めて手入れされた庭を眺めるのは、植物園や公園の花々を
愛でるものとはまた少し趣が違って、身近な喜びに心が躍る。運が
良ければ庭のオーナーと直接話して、園芸の情報交換、はたまた地
域の「地元オンリー」の情報も得られる楽しさもある。小布施人気
質である「お裾分け文化」が生み出す「地元と旅人の楽しさの共有」
がこのオープンガーデンでも発揮されている。

小布施町が面積 20km²に満たない小さな町であることは、旅人にはむ
しろ好都合。町全体を歩いて楽しむことが可能だ。ただ、いつでも
何でも買えるコンビニエンスストアが1ブロックごとにある生活に
慣れているのであれば、夏の暑い日に小布施の町を散策する際には、
水筒を持ち歩くか、カフェで一休みすることをお薦めする。

Obuse is a small town, less than 20 km². In general, bigger is better,
as Princess Amber of Sofia the First sings. When it comes to the size
of towns, however, smaller is better for town strolling! You can walk
all over the town of Obuse without difficulty. But when it is hot
in Summer, it is better to take a bottle of water or take a tea break
sometimes in cafés, as there are no convenience stores or vending
machines in the town center unlike most other cities in Japan.



高井鴻山 記念館

小布施の北極星、
高井鴻山を知る



小布施の豪農商で、飢饉の際は私財を惜しみなく困窮者の救済のために充てたという高井家11代目跡継ぎとして生まれた高井鴻山。15歳の時から2度の京都遊学で、書、絵画、国学、和歌、儒学、漢詩などを超一流の師に教えを受けた後、28歳で江戸に出て、さらに学問を深めている頃に、「富嶽三十六景（ふがくさんじゅうろっけい）」で人気を博していた葛飾北斎と出会う。

Takai Kozan (1806-1883), 36 years younger than Hokusai, was born into a wealthy farming and merchant family in Obuse. He was the 11th-generation head of his family, and his father and ancestors were generous enough to contribute to save the destitute during times of famine. At the age of fifteen he transferred to Kyoto to acquire various knowledge and skills such as calligraphy, drawing, classical literature, waka poems, Confucianism and classical Chinese poetry. Later, at the age of twenty eight, he continued his studies in Edo, where he met Hokusai. Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji was very popular at that time.

墨田区から小布施までの道のりは、距離にして約260キロ。駒形から首都高6号向島線に乗り、外環道を経由して関越自動車道、上信越自動車道を走れば約3時間半の快適なドライブコースである。しかし、徒歩ではいったいどのくらい時間がかかるのであろう。調べてみると、優に33万歩を超え、約50時間。ちなみに、自転車では約19時間（休憩なし）の行程である。江戸時代には歩く他に選択肢はなかったものの、よほど大きなモチベーションがない限り、その距離を歩いて訪れることはないだろう。実際には、宿場町に立ち寄りながら、6日間かけてのんびりと小布施を訪問した北斎は当時83歳。「富嶽三十六景」や「諸国名橋奇覽」の作品を描くために旅慣れていたであろうとはいえ、その並々ならぬ体力と、小布施への熱い思いを想像するに難くない。そんな北斎を鴻山は歓待し、2回目来訪時には「碧漪軒」というアトリエを用意し、町の人々も当たり前のように温かく受け入れた。北斎は半年余りも鴻山邸に滞在し、その後も計4回、延べにして2年余り、小布施を来訪、逗留していると伝わっている。

The distance between Sumida and Obuse is about 260 kilometers or 162 miles. If you go to Obuse by car now, taking highways, it takes only three and a half hours. It is not a far-flung driving destination. But how long would it take if you went there on foot? It would take about fifty hours in a row with more than 330,000 steps to take! (And just for your information, it would take nineteen hours by bicycle without a break!) In the Edo period, more than 150 years ago, there were no alternatives to going on foot. It is said that Hokusai, at the age of 83, took six days to reach Obuse from Sumida. This sounds like a decent traveling itinerary, as you could stay in a new place each night. However, you may also think: “what drove an 83-year-old old man to walk six days to visit a place 260 kilometers away from home?” Even though he was not an ordinary old man, he must have been strongly motivated to do this, otherwise he would have stayed in his cozy home. Takai Kozan gave him a cordial reception and let him use a small house in his garden as an atelier, which is called Hekiiken. Hokusai stayed in Hekiiken for over six months, and later he returned to Obuse three times. In the last stage of his life, Hokusai spent two years in total in Obuse.

Takai Kozan Kinenkan (Takai Kozan Memorial)

Takai Kozan, the North Star of Obuse



鴻山の屋敷の一部を整備して作られた高井鴻山記念館。鴻山の祖父が建て、鴻山が書斎兼サロンとして北齋らと歎談していた脩然楼は中に入って見学することができる。北齋が創作活動に没頭できるようにと鴻山がアトリエとして提供した「碧漪軒」は鴻山邸を出すぐの場所にあった。京風木造建築の脩然楼の縁側は、北齋と鴻山が二人並んで腰かけ、話に花を咲かせていたと伝えられる場所。二階に上がり、静かに雁田山の方角を眺めていると、北齋は、岩松院の天井絵の構想もここで考えていたのであろうかと、さらに想像が膨らんでいく。北齋の目には、絶筆と伝わる「富士越龍図」の龍のように、小布施の町を見守る雁田山の上を悠然と飛ぶ鳳凰が見えていたのかもしれないと思えてくる。

In Takai Kozan Memorial you can go inside Hekiiken and Yuzenro which was used as a reading room and a salon. There, Kozan used to talk with important people like Hokusai. The *engawa* (lit. a veranda-like place in the house) was the place where Hokusai and Kozan usually sat and talked together. The view toward Mt. Karita from the *engawa* must have inspired Hokusai. He may have imagined a dragon going up in the sky as he drew in The Dragon of Smoke Escaping from Mount Fuji or a guardian phoenix flying over the mountain to watch over the people of Obuse.



葛飾北斎絶筆と言われる肉筆画「富士越龍図」(信州小布施北斎館所蔵)

The Dragon of Smoke Escaping from Mount Fuji, 1849, Katsushika Hokusai. This is one of the last works by Hokusai.



金田功子氏、高井鴻山記念館主席研究員
Mrs. Koko Kaneda, the Chief Researcher of Takai Kozan Memorial

脩然楼は当時、兵学者であり、朱子学者でもある松代藩士の佐久間象山をはじめ、尊皇攘夷派の志士らなども訪れ、芸術はもちろん政治の話で盛り上がるサロンのような存在であった。「鴻山さんは、いつも他人の^{しょうざん}ためを思って行動していた人だったと思います」と、高井鴻山記念館の主席研究員を務める金田功子氏は語る。

“I think Kozan-san was a man who was always thoughtful of others,” says Mrs. Koko Kaneda, the Chief Researcher of Takai Kozan Memorial, in Yuzenro. In this hall, many philosophers, scholars, artists and even samurai have met.

高井家の懐事情は顧みず、その資産の多くを、芸術振興や困窮する民を助けるため、ひいては国のために使った高井鴻山には溫柔敦厚という言葉が思い浮かぶ。歴史の表舞台に名前が列挙されることはなかったが、100年以上の時を経て、今もなお、故郷である小布施町を日本^{おんじゅうとんこう}で有数の観光地にし、多くの人から愛されることに寄与しているのだ。

高井鴻山記念館

<http://www.obusekanko.jp/enjoys/museum/obuse142.php>
<http://www.town.obuse.nagano.jp/site/takaikouzan/>

長野県上高井郡小布施町大字小布施 805-1
TEL: 026-247-4049
開館時間: 9:00 ~ 17:00 (7、8月は9:00 ~ 18:00、元日は10:00 ~ 15:00)
休館日: 12月31日
入館料: 大人300円、高校生150円、中学生以下無料

Takai Kozan used most of his assets to support artists, regardless of his own economic situation, to aid people experiencing hardship and to make Japan a better nation. He, himself, did not appear on the front stage of the history but he was always influential behind the scenes. His influence is still alive, making Obuse one of the best spots to visit in Japan.

Takai Kozan Kinen-kan (Takai Kozan Memorial)

805-1, Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Tel: 026-247-4049
Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in July and August, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on New Years Day)
Closing day: December 31
Admission: 300yen (150yen for high school students, free of charge for children aged 15 years and under)

信州小布施 北斎館

北斎が小布施に
残した宝を鑑賞する

2015年に開館当時の建物を増築し、全面改装された北斎館。「富嶽三十六景」をはじめとした木版浮世絵（錦絵）はもちろん、掛け軸、屏風、肉筆画、書簡などを多く展示しているのが小布施の北斎館の特徴である。北斎館の建設のきっかけの一つにもなった、小布施滞在中に手渡されていたであろう町民所蔵の肉筆画や、小布施滞在中の日課として描いていた「日新除魔」と題した獅子の絵も見ることができる。北斎の斬新な色づかいを見慣れている我々には、その墨画はとて新鮮で、北斎のもう一つの素顔を垣間見るような感覚を覚える。

It was not only Takai Kozan who extended a warm welcome to Hokusai, who stayed in Obuse for four years in total. The residents also shared their happy lives in beautiful Obuse with him, which can be surmised from the fact that many residents had Hokusai's works into their homes. To these residents, the artworks were sentimental hand-drawn works by a friend, and so when 'collectors' started to come to Obuse after World War II to buy Hokusai's works, some were sold for a small fraction of their real value. The town mayor then realized the loss of the town's treasures and decided to exhibit Hokusai's works for the residents. To reevaluate Hokusai's art, he started a project that established a museum of Hokusai's works. The construction was completed in 1976 and it was named Hokusai-Kan (lit. House of Hokusai).





「怒涛」祭屋台の天井絵（小布施町上町
自治会所有・北斎館管理）

“Doto” (lit. Raging Waves), a pair of
ceiling paintings drawn for a festival
float.

[Courtesy of Residents' Association
of Kamimachi of Obuse-machi and
Hokusai-kan]

北斎館のメインディッシュは、祭屋台の天井絵として描かれた、「男浪」「女浪」と称される「怒涛」、「龍」と「鳳凰」である。これらは鴻山が北斎に依頼して完成させたと伝えられている。「富嶽三十六景」の中でも人気のある「神奈川沖浪裏」を想起させる波が、陰陽を表す太極図のように重なり、渦を巻くように中心に向かっていく波のしぶきが、「無限」を感じさせる。我々が住む狭い日本を越え、無限の宇宙の中に存在する地球を描いているものなのではないかとも思わせる作品だ。「男浪」と「女浪」のそれぞれの縁には、浪を囲むように縁絵が描かれている。金箔の上に描かれた縁絵には、日本には咲いていないような花や、鳥、想像上の神獣に加えて、羽が生えている人間（天使か？）が描かれている。これは、北斎が下絵を描き、鴻山が彩色をしたという小布施ならではの二人の合作でもある。

北斎は、小布施滞在中の朝の日課として「日新除魔」と題した獅子の絵を描いた。来客があろうとも描き上がるまでは、誰も中へと通さなかったという。しかも、描き終わると丸めて軒下に捨て、娘の応為おろいがそれを拾い集めていたとか。「画狂老人卍」と名乗っていた頃の北斎の姿を想像するだけで頬が緩む。

The highlights of Hokusai-Kan are the two pairs of ceiling paintings drawn for two festival floats: Raging Waves and A Dragon and

a Phoenix, which are said to have been ordered by Takai Kozan. Raging Waves will remind you of the famous woodblock print, Under the Wave off Kanagawa, but the waves are more detailed and forceful. The froth of the waves swirls toward the center, which may express the ocean's eternal quality. The edges of the pictures are plated with gold upon which flowers and birds that are unobserved in Japan are painted. They are imaginary creatures and angel-like figures with wings. Did Hokusai want to express heaven? If the edges were heaven, would the center of the swirling waves be the hell? These are joint works of Hokusai and Kozan; the primarily sketch was made by Hokusai and colored by Kozan.

During his stay in Obuse, Hokusai drew a lion for protection against the evil as his morning task. He did not stop drawing until



「日課の獅子（日新除魔）閏九月廿一日」（北斎館所蔵）
A lion (Hokusai's daily work) dated September 21st
[Courtesy of Hokusai-kan]

The Treasure that Upgraded the Town

he finished, even when a guest came. Once he finished, his adhesion to the drawing would dissolve, after which he would throw it away into the garden. It was the morning task of his daughter, Oui, to pick it up!

北斎が小布施に残した物の大きさは計り知れない。「お裾分け」という小布施人気質を備えた高井鴻山をはじめとした小布施の町の人々に残された北斎の作品は、小布施という田園の広がる小さな町を一級の名所へと昇格させた。メディチ家が支えたレオナルド・ダ・ヴィンチやミケランジェロなどイタリアルネサンス期を彩る芸術家たちの作品が、フィレンツェの町を一級の名所にしているのと同様に。そして、「版画だけが北斎に非ず」という言葉を実感させられる展示品を間近で見られる醍醐味が、ここ北斎館にはある。

—
信州小布施北斎館
<http://www.hokusai-kan.com/>

長野県上高井郡小布施町大字小布施485
TEL: 026-247-5206
開館時間: 9:00～17:00 (7、8月のみ9:00～18:00)
※入館受付は閉館30分前まで
※1月1日は時間短縮開館10:00～15:00
休館日: 12月31日
入館料: 企画展 大人1,000円 / 高校生700円 / 中学生以下無料

The treasures that Hokusai left in Obuse were prodigious, and they are true gifts to the generous people of Obuse and to Takai Kozan. Hokusai's artistic mark upon the town is just as profound as the works left in Firenze by Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, who were also supported by a benefactor – Lorenzo, il Magnifico, de' Medici.

—
Shinshu Obuse Hokusai Kan (Shinshu Obuse Hokusai Museum)

485 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Tel: 026-247-5206
Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in July and August, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on New Years Day)
Entry is allowed up until 30 minutes before the museum closes.
Closing Day: December 31
Admission for Special Exhibitions: 1,000yen, 700yen for high school students, free for children 15 years old and under.



曹洞宗 梅洞山 岩松院

八方睨みの鳳凰の目は、
北極星のごとく
小布施を見守る

北斎館から小布施の東側を守る雁田山の方角へ約2キロ。徒歩で30分弱、自転車であれば15分程度。ブドウやリンゴの木々が広がる雁田山の山裾に岩松院はある。1時間に1本程度出ている町内周遊のシャトルバスを利用するのもお薦めだ。

雁田山は標高が786メートル。「そびえる」という表現を使うのにはあまり適していない山であるが故に、小布施の町を温かく見守っている里山という印象を受ける。しかし、登ってみると、斜面は案外に急勾配の所が多い。雁田山登山は猛者に譲るとして、岩松院の中へと入る。

Your appreciation of Obuse's treasures left by Hokusai can continue with a visit to a temple called Gansho-in, which is two kilometers away from the Hokusai Museum toward Mount Karita. If you go there on foot it will take about half an hour. If you hire a bicycle, you can get there in 15 minutes. You can also take a shuttle-bus.

岩松院は、550年ほど前に雁田城主の命によって建てられた寺であり、黒田家の家臣に大量の酒を飲ませ、日本号と呼ばれた名槍を褒美として取らせたことで有名な、豊臣秀吉の家臣である福島正則が眠る場所である。猛者として名を馳せつつも、悲しい最期を迎えた福島正則が眠る岩松院に華やかさを加えた人物がいた。高井鴻山である。鴻山は、高井家の菩提寺でもある岩松院の本堂の天井画を描くよう北斎に依頼した。天井画と言えば、ミケランジェロが教皇ユリウス2世の依頼で描いた、バチカンのシスティーナ礼拝堂のものが世界的に有名であるが、システィーナ礼拝堂のそれは、ミケランジェロが首を天井の方へ反らせた状態で立ったまま描いたと言われている。当時88歳の葛飾北斎もミケランジェロのようにして天井画を描いたのであろうか。

Gansho-in (Gansho-in Temple)
The Phoenix with an Eye
Like the North Star

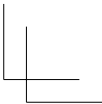
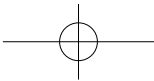
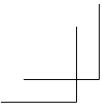
30代半ばのミケランジェロには可能な作業であったとしても、老齡の北齋には、その体勢を維持するのは不可能であったはずだ。岩松院の天井画は、幅6.3メートル×奥行き5.5メートル（21畳）の大画面を12分割にし、床に並べて彩絵した後に、天井に取り付けられたと聞いて安堵感を覚える。絵の余白部分に、絵皿の跡が発見されたことで床の上で描かれたことが判明した。桐材の板に白土を塗り重ね金箔の砂子が蒔かれた下地に、朱、鉛丹、石黄、岩緑青、花紺青、べろ藍等の顔料を膠で溶いた絵の具で描かれ、4400枚の金箔が使われているという。金箔を除く画材の材料費は150両。日本銀行金融研究所貨幣博物館の資料によれば、大工の手間賃として換算すると1両=30~40万円であるということ。その高価な材料費は、もちろん依頼主である高井鴻山が負担した。

どこから見ても、天井いっぱいに翼を広げた鳳凰とは目が合うことから、「八方睨み鳳凰」と呼ばれる天井画。作製から約170年という長い月日が経過しているにもかかわらず、北齋の鳳凰の色彩は鮮烈である。特に、賢者の石とも呼ばれている辰砂の赤が心を奪う。驚くべきことに、塗り替えは一度も行われていないという。まるで、画狂老人北齋の魂が鳳凰に乗り移り、平均的であることを求める恵まれた時代を生きる我々に活を入れるべく睨みをきかしているようだ。この天井画は、墨田区の牛嶋神社に奉納した「須佐之男命厄神退治之図」を描き上げた後の大作として知られ、小布施への4回目の滞在時、約1年かけて描かれたものだと言われている。この翌年に、北齋は90歳で自らも星となったのである。

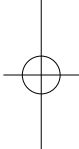
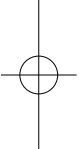
曹洞宗 梅洞山 岩松院
<http://www.gansho-in.or.jp/>

長野県上高井郡小布施町雁田615
TEL: 026-247-5504
開館時間: 9:00~17:00 (11月は9:00~16:30、12~3月は9:30~16:00)
※拝観受付は閉館30分前まで
休観日: 法要日 (HP参照)
拝館料: 300円 (小学生100円)

Gansho-in is an old temple established by the Order of the Lord of the Castle, which used to be in Mount Karita about 550 years ago. This is Takai Kozan's family temple. The sight of an old temple at the foot of the mountain located in the middle of a field is awesome. This is a typical view of the countryside, but it can also look a little surreal, as if it were straight from of a Ghibli film. The highlight of



this temple is, though, the inside. No one would ever imagine that there is a treasure left by the world-famous Hokusai in this small, ordinary temple. Takai Kozan ordered a ceiling painting to Hokusai for his family temple, and so Hokusai painted in vivid colors a phoenix with its feathers spread out, interspersed with leaves of pine, laurel and plantain. When it comes to ceiling paintings, those of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City are famous worldwide. Michelangelo, in his mid-thirties, painted in a standing position in extremely uncomfortable conditions, with his head tilted upwards, according to Giorgio Vasari. Hokusai was 89 years old at the time of Kozan's order, and so it would have been too tough for an old man if he had to paint Michelangelo's way. As such the 6.3 meter x 5.5 meter-wide ceiling was divided into twelve panels and placed on the floor. After the painting was completed, each panel was put on the ceiling. This was in fact proven later when a mark of a palette was found on a blank space of the ceiling! Its brilliant colors were from various kinds of precious paints and 4,400 sheets of gold leaves, all of which was donated by Kozan.



This ceiling picture is named A Phoenix Staring in Eight Directions as the Phoenix is looking right at you from wherever you see it. The colors remain the same even after 170 years. Surprisingly, it has never been repainted. The Phoenix stays in this world on behalf of Hokusai. You will feel as if it were staring at you, shouting: "Live an extraordinary life!" This is said to be one of the last works by Hokusai that was completed in one year during his fourth and the last visit in Obuse after he painted Susanoo-no-Mikoto Conquering the Evils of Plague (which you saw in the Ushijima Shrine in Sumida). One year later after the accomplishment of this ceiling painting, Hokusai became the eternally shining "Polaris," observed even in the Southern Hemisphere, which leads people around the world to Sumida and Obuse.

Gansho-in(Gansho-in Temple)

615 Karita, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun, Nagano Prefecture
Tel: 026-247-5504

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in November, 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. from December to March).

Entry is allowed up until 30 minutes before the temple closes.

Closing day: the days when memorial service is held (Please refer to the website.)

Admission: 300 yen (100 yen for children 12 years old and under)



Kyu Yasuda Teien (Former Yasuda Garden)

(旧安田庭園)



Ryogoku Kokugikan

(両国国技館)



Atelier Sogei-kan

(アトリエ創藝館)

The Sumida City
in Tokyo Metropolitan
— Tokyo in your pockets

One-Day Trip

To Sumida

INVITATION to SUMIDA

An east-end town where Hokusai was born and spent most of his life, and where the tradition of craftsmanship is still alive. Sumida is the fusion of old and new cultures and is full of tourist attractions. Many visit Sumida to see the Tokyo Skytree but the area has much more to offer, in particular sites that provide an alternative insight into life in Tokyo.

TIME SCHEDULE

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
08:30	Honjo-Azumabashi Station of Toei Asakusa Line (本所吾妻橋駅)	Walk (7min.)
08:40	Ushijima Shrine (牛嶋神社)	Walk (20min.) or Walk to Oshiage Station (15min.) to take Sightseeing Round Trip Bus of the South Route.
09:30	Hossho-ji (法性寺)	Sightseeing Round Trip Bus of the South Route (15min.)
10:30	Sumida Hokusai Museum (すみだ北斎美術館)	Walk (3min.)
12:00	Lunch in the Ryogoku Area (両国)	Walk (10min.)
13:00	Edo Tokyo Museum (江戸東京博物館)	Walk (25min.) or Taxi
14:30	Edo Kiriko-kan (江戸切子館)	Walk (3min.)
15:30	Atelier Sogei-kan (アトリエ創藝館)	Walk (10min.)
17:00	Tokyo Sky Tree (東京スカイツリー)	Taxi (10min.)
19:00	Dinner in the Mukojima Area (向島)	

*Sightseeing Round Trip Buses operate via three routes, all departing from Oshiage Station. A 300 yen one-day ticket is valid for all the three routes. Major tourist attractions on the North-West Route (Red Bus): Seiko Museum; Chomeiji and; Muko-jima traditional restaurant area. Major attractions on the South Route (Purple Bus): Hossho-ji; Sumida Hokusai Museum; Edo Tokyo Museum; Japanese Sword Museum and; Kokugikan.

WHAT TO SEE



Ushijima Jinja (Ushijima Shrine) (牛嶋神社)



Hossho-ji(Hossho Temple) (法性寺)

•Ushijima Jinja (Ushijima Shrine) (牛嶋神社)

A small but historic shrine located inside Sumida Park next to Kototoi Bridge, over the Sumida River. Hokusai left a votive picture when he was 86 years old. In the site, there is a statue of an ox that is believed to have healing power.

1-4-5 Mukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区向島 1-4-5)

TEL: 03-3622-0973

•Hossho-ji(Hossho Temple) (法性寺)

A Buddhist temple dedicated to the Deity of the North Star, which Hokusai worshipped.

5-7-7 Narihira, Sumida-ku (墨田区業平 5-7-7)

TEL: 03-3625-3838

•Sumida Hokusai Museum (すみだ北斎美術館)

A museum in a super modern building that gives off a silver brilliance. The museum has a collection consisting of about 1,800 examples of Hokusai's artworks. The museum also has exhibits that demonstrate how Hokusai worked and document what his hometown, Sumida, was like in the Edo period.

2-7-2 Kamezawa, Sumida-ku (墨田区亀沢 2-7-2)

TEL: 03-5777-8600

Opening Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

•Tokyo Skytree (東京スカイツリー)

The tallest free-standing broadcast tower in the world, standing at 634 meters tall. Besides the great view from the observation deck, the shops and restaurants (including an aquarium and a planetarium) in the tower are fun to explore.

1-1-2 Oshiage, Sumida-ku (墨田区押上 1-1-2)

TEL: 0570-55-0634

Opening Hours: 8:00-22:00 (Observation Deck)

•Edo-Tokyo Museum (江戸東京博物館)

A museum which shows the history and culture of Edo-Tokyo. The permanent exhibition, showcasing original objects and replicas, offers a journey through the 400-year history of Edo-Tokyo since the first shogun of Tokugawa came to Edo.

1-4-1 Yokoami, Sumida-ku (墨田区横網 1-4-1)

TEL: 03-3626-9974

Opening Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

trees and the ocean will make you feel as if you were Hokusai!



Kyu Yasuda Teien (Former Yasuda Garden)
(旧安田庭園)

•**Kyu Yasuda Teien (Former Yasuda Garden) (旧安田庭園)**

A public park which used to be a samurai residence in the Edo Period, which was also famous for its pond. The residence was inherited by an entrepreneur named Zenjiro Yasuda who started the financial conglomerate in the Meiji Period. As the residence was destroyed by the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, the land was renovated as a park.

1-12-1 Yokoami, Sumida-ku (墨田区横網 1-12-1)

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. from June to August)

Closing Days: from Dec. 29 to Jan. 1

•**The Japanese Sword Museum (刀剣博物館)**

A new museum of Japanese swords in Yasuda Park. The museum has a wide collection of authentic decorative swords, which are regarded as examples of refined craftsmanship.

1-12-9 Yokoami, Sumida-ku (墨田区横網 1-12-9)

TEL: 03-6284-1000

Opening Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

•**Ekoin Temple (回向院)**

A temple established by shogun to commemorate the victims of the big fire in the mid 17th century, which destroyed 60 to 70% of the city of Edo. It used to be a sumo venue during the Edo and Meiji periods.

2-8-10, Ryogoku, Sumida-ku (墨田区両国 2-8-10)

TEL: 03-3634-7776

•**The Seiko Museum (セイコーミュージアム)**

A museum established as a part of a 100th anniversary of a worldwide famous watch company, Seiko. It shows the evolution of time-keeping instruments, Japanese traditional clocks and the history of Seiko and its products.

3-9-7 Higashimukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区東向島 3-9-7)

TEL:03-3610-6248

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

An advanced reservation is required for entry.

WHAT TO DO



Atelier Sogeikan (アトリエ創藝館)



Sumida Edo-Kiriko Kan
(The House of Edo-Kiriko)
(すみだ江戸切り子館)

•**Ryogoku Kokugikan (Ryogoku Kokugikan Sumo Arena) (両国国技館)**
Watching *sumo* wrestling is an experience unique to Japan. Sumo tournaments are held in Ryogoku Kokugikan for two weeks in January, May and September.
1-3-28 Yokoami, Sumida-ku (墨田区横網 1-3-28)
TEL: 03-3623-5111

•**Kataoka Byobuten(Kataoka Folding Screens) (片岡屏風店)**
The only shop in Tokyo to specialize in folding screens. The shop also offers a workshop in making folding screens (Reservation required.)
1-31-6 Mukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区向島 1-31-6)
TEL: 03-3622-4470
Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

•**Tsukada Kobo(Atelier Tsukada) (塚田工房)**
A traditional doll-maker that offers a workshop in making a small ball or a small owl with the *kimekomi* technique (Reservation required). Also, you can see the process of how Japanese dolls are made.
2-11-7 Mukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区向島 2-11-7)
TEL: 03-3622-4579
Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

•**Atelier Sogeikan (アトリエ創藝館)**
An atelier of a professional calligrapher who specializes in Edo-style. The master will give you a very interesting and unique explanation of the styles of Edo calligraphy and teach you how to write your name in *kanji*. A workshop in writing kanji on a lantern or a fan is also available.
3-8-2 Yokokawa, Sumida-ku (墨田区横川 3-8-2)
TEL: 03-3622-2381
Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

•**Sumida Edo-Kiriko Kan(The House of Edo-Kiriko) (すみだ江戸切り子館)**
You will find various kinds of beautiful edo-kiriko products at this store, and see first hand the various pattern-making styles of the tradition, as well as the production process and the materials and tools used. Moreover, you can see craftsmen at work. Workshops in creating your original kiriko work are also available with an advance reservation.
2-10-9, Taihei, Sumida-ku (墨田区太平 2-10-9)
TEL: 03-3623-4148
Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

RESTAURANTS

There are various restaurants that are easily found throughout the area. Especially, there are restaurant areas in Tokyo Skytree and in Edo Noren (which is located in the building that surrounds Ryogoku station). In this section, we will note restaurants of interest.

•**Momonjii-ya, Sukiyaki Restaurant of Mountain Whale Meat (ももんじや)**

A restaurant established in 1718 that specializes in *sukiyaki* made from wild boar meat. This restaurant is the only one to remain open since the Edo Period when eating meat was prohibited. At that time, the meat of wild boar was referred to as “mountain whale.”

1-10-2 Ryogoku, Sumida-ku (墨田区両国 1-10-2)

TEL: 03-3631-5596

Opening Hours: (Lunch) 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (only from Tuesday to Saturday)
(Dinner) 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

•**Kappo Yoshiba (割烹吉葉)**

A restaurant specializing in *chanko* (dishes for sumo wrestlers). As the building used to be used as a *sumo* stable, there is a *sumo* ring inside the restaurant.

2-14-5 Yokoami, Sumida-ku (墨田区横網 2-14-5)

TEL: 03-3623-4480

Opening Hours: (Lunch) 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Dinner) 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

•**Kadoya (かど家)**

A restaurant specializing in *sukiyaki* made from shamo chicken (gamefowl) which has more than 150 years of history. The base of the *sukiyaki* served here is not soy sauce but *miso* paste (Reservation required).

1-6-13 Midori, Sumida-ku (墨田区緑 1-6-13)

TEL: 03-3631-5007

Opening Hours: 5:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

•**Sakura Chaya (料亭桜茶ヤ)**

A high-class Japanese restaurant in a classic and elegant building. Here you can call Geisha, or more accurately *Geigi*, to serve you or perform (Reservation required.)

5-24-10 Mukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区向島 5-24-10)

TEL: 03-3622-2800

•**Kiyoshi (料亭きよし)**

A Kaiseki-style classic Japanese restaurant where you can call *Geigi*. The restaurant is friendly and more relaxing than a typical *ryoutei*-style restaurant.

5-35-3 Mukojima, Sumida-ku (墨田区向島 5-35-3)

TEL: 03-3622-0224

Opening Hours: 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.



Highstreet of Obuse

(小布施の町並み)



Chestnut grove

(栗畑)



Masuichi Ichimura Shuzo, sake brewer

(榑一市村酒造場)

The Obuse Town
in Nagano Prefecture
— *Nagano in your pockets*

One-Day Trip

To Obuse by Hokuriku Shinkansen

INVITATION to OBUSE

A small town in Nagano Prefecture (less than 20 km²) known for its chestnuts, flowers and its affiliation with the artist Hokusai. The area is easy to explore by foot or bike. The town center has been remodeled both for citizens and visitors, with many attractions such as sweet shops and cafés specializing in local chestnuts, and a program that allows you to visit private gardens.

TIME SCHEDULE

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
07:20	Tokyo Station(arrives at Nagano Station at 8:43)	Hokuriku Shinkansen Kagayaki No.503 bound for Kanazawa
09:04	Nagano Station	Nagano Dentetsu Line Express bound for Yudanaka
09:30	Obuse Station	Walk (10min.) or Bicycle
09:40	Hokusai-kan (Hokusai Museum)	Walk (1min.)
11:00	Takai Kozan Memorial	Walk
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Town Strolling in Town Center	Walk (20min.) or Bicycle
14:00	Floral Garden	Walk (10min.) or Bicycle
15:00	Joko-ji	Walk (15min.) or Bicycle
16:00	Gansho-in	Walk (20min.) or Bicycle
17:30	Dinner in Town Center	Walk (10min.) or Bicycle
19:10	Obuse Station(arrives at Nagano Station at 19:38)	Nagano Dentetsu Line Express bound for Nagano
19:53	Nagano Station	Hokuriku Shinkansen Kagayaki No.532 bound for Tokyo
21:20	Tokyo Station	

TIME TABLES

• Weekday Timetable of Hokuriku Shinkansen (as of March, 2018)

From Tokyo (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Nagano, Type of Train)

7:20, 8:43, Kagayaki No.503

8:12, 9:39, Kagayaki No.521

8:36, 9:59, Kagayaki No.505

9:04, 10:28, Kagayaki No.523

(Note: Beside Kagayaki, Hakutaka and Asama trains go to Nagano. Kagayaki is the quickest train as there are fewer stops.)

• Weekday Timetable of Hokuriku Shinkansen (as of March, 2018)

From Nagano (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Tokyo, Type of Train)

19:01, 20:23, Kagayaki No.514

19:53, 21:20, Kagayaki No.532

20:24, 21:56, Kagayaki No.516

22:06, 23:32, Kagayaki No.518

• Weekday Timetable of Nagano Dentetsu Line (as of March, 2018)

From Nagano (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Obuse, Type of Train)

9:04, 9:30, Express

9:10, 9:43, Normal

9:41, 10:13, Normal

10:06, 10:39, Normal

10:32, 10:54, Express

10:45, 11:18, Normal

11:34, 12:09, Normal

• Weekday Timetable of Nagano Dentetsu Line (as of March, 2018)

From Obuse (Departure Time, Arrival Time at Nagano, Type of Train)

19:10, 19:38, Express

19:19, 19:52, Normal

19:36, 20:12, Normal

20:02, 20:35, Normal

20:43, 21:16, Normal

21:02, 21:30, Express

The Alternative Way to Travel around Obuse by Foot

A convenient round-trip Trip Bus that stops at important tourist attractions and visitor sites. It departs once an hour from Obuse Sogo Koen (a park) and stops at: Obuse Station; Hokusai-kan (a museum); Obuse Museum; Municipal Car Park; Obuse Hot Springs; Floral Garden; Joko-ji and; Gansho-in. The bus will loop back and stop at these same stops once more while returning to Obuse Sogo Koen. A ticket costs only 300yen and is valid for a whole day. The bus operates from the mid April through November, and only operates on weekends during June, July and the beginning of September.

WHAT TO DO



Takai Kozan Kinen Kan(Takai Kozan Memorial) (高井鴻山記念館)



Hokusai-kan(Hokusai Museum) (北齋館)



Gansho-in(Gansho-in Temple) (岩松院)

■Takai Kozan Kinen Kan(Takai Kozan Memorial) (高井鴻山記念館)

A museum memorializing Kozan Takai that was created by remodeling his old house. Kozan Takai invited Hokusai and supported him financially. He was born in a wealthy family and was a painter, calligrapher, poet and a political theorist, studying in Kyoto and Edo.

805-1, Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (小布施町大字小布施 805-1)

TEL: 026-247-4049

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in July and August, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on New Years Day)

■Hokusai-kan(Hokusai Museum) (北齋館)

The first museum to specialize in Hokusai's artworks, established in 1976. The collection of hand-drawn works and ceiling paintings for festival floats, as well as the collection of woodblock prints are magnificent.

485 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町大字小布施 485)

TEL: 026-247-5206

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in July and August, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on New Years Day)

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

■Gansho-in(Gansho-in Temple) (岩松院)

An old temple established around 550 years ago. Its ceiling picture named A Phoenix Staring in Eight Directions is one of the last works by Hokusai and was completed over one year.

615 Karita, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町雁田 615)

TEL: 026-247-5504

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 9:00 a.m. to 16:30 p.m. in November, 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. from December through March)

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

■Joko-ji(Joko Temple) (浄光寺)

A historic temple established in 1408 dedicated to Yakushi Nyorai, the Buddha of healing and medicine. It is affectionately referred to as "Yakushi-san, the god of good matchmaking" by the locals. Surprisingly there is a Slackline Park on the premises.

676 Karita, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町雁田 676)

TEL: 026-247-3924

■Floral Garden Obuse (フローラルガーデンおぶせ)

A botanical garden with a flower and souvenir shop. There is also a Western style restaurant on the premises.

506-1 Nakamatsu, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町中松 506-1)

TEL: 026-247-5487

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the museum closes.

RESTAURANTS



Suzuhana (鈴花)

•Sakurai Kanseido Senseki-tei (桜井甘精堂 泉石亭庭園)

A restaurant of local cuisine. Chestnut dishes such as steamed sticky rice with chestnuts called kuri-okowa and chestnut desserts such as kuri-zenzai (hot and sweet soup made from mashed chestnuts with a piece of rice cake) are especially recommended.

779 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施 779)

TEL: 026-247-5166

Opening Hours: 10:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

•Suzuhana (鈴花)

A luxurious and elegant Japanese restaurant that serves Kaiseki-style traditional courses. Their Japanese-style Shinshu Beef dishes are also worth trying. Private rooms are available.

102-1 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施 102-1)

TEL: 026-247-6487

Opening Hours: (Lunch) 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (Dinner) 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

•Hanaya (花屋)

A restaurant and café on the premises in the Floral Garden that serves Western (French and Italian) cuisine and desserts made from locally harvested vegetables and fruit.

506-1 Nakamatsu, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町中松 506-1)

TEL: 026-247-1187

Opening Hours: (Lunch) 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Café) 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

(Dinner) 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. (reservation required for dinner)

•Kurabu (蔵部)

A restaurant with a very fancy name: its pronunciation is similar to “club” but the name written in kanji literally means “a part of the brewery”. This renovated old style cellar of Masuichi Ichimura Sake Brewery offers local food cooked with local ingredients and also its own sake.

807 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施 807)

TEL: 026-247-5300

Opening Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

CAFÉ



Entotsu Caf. (えんとつカフェ)

•Patisserie Rond to (パティスリーロント)

A French style pastry and cake shop that offers dining inside and on its terrace, and also offers takeaway. The chef, is one of the top patissiers in Japan.

534 Nakamachi, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町中町 534)

TEL: 026-247-2057

Opening Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

•BUD (ジャズ喫茶バド)

A Jazz music café in a refurbished 200-year-old miso warehouse, managed by a miso maker. Sit and experience Jazz of 1950's and 1960's played from records and an old valve amplifier! Live Jazz concerts are also occasionally held.

735 Obuse Ise-cho, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施伊勢町 735)

TEL: 026-251-4033

•Entotsu Café (えんとつカフェ)

A café managed by a chestnuts sweet shop, Obusedo. Their specialty is Mont Blanc chestnut cream cakes.

808 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施 808)

TEL: 026-247-7777

•Gelato Shop Marrone (ジェラートショップマローネ)

An ice cream shop managed by a chestnuts sweet shop, Chikufudo. It serves various flavors of gelato, as well as specialty ice-cream made from processed chestnuts.

973 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町小布施 973)

TEL: 026-214-3287

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from November through March)

ACCOMODATION



Masuichi Kyakuden (榎一客殿)

•Masuichi Kyakuden (榎一客殿)

A luxurious hotel managed by a historical sake brewery, Masuichi Ichimura Sake Brewery. The outer side is traditional earthen storehouse and the interior is decorated in a Western style with a modern Japanese atmosphere. The president is a descendant of Takai Kozan (who hosted Katsushika Hokusai in the mid-19th century) and established the hotel to accommodate town visitors as if they were his own house guests.

815 Obuse, Obuse-machi, Kamitakai-gun (上高井郡小布施町大字小布施 815)

TEL: 026-247-1111

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Beyond Ordinary Itineraries

The Sumida City in Tokyo Metropolitan and The Obuse Town in Nagano Prefecture

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