

7 Play Room

This room is open with free admission as a place for enjoyment of various experiences by all visitors at any time. The assortment of experiences includes producing knitted fabric like that in the Jomon period, spinning yarn, putting on Jomon costumes, and coloring pictures of items on exhibit at the museum.



8 Project Exhibition Room

This room is the venue for special exhibitions, project exhibitions, exhibitions from the museum collection, etc.

9 Outdoor Exhibition / Jomon Forest



■ A pit dwelling reconstructed based on the archaeological data

Outside, there are reconstructed pit dwellings from the Jomon period. Please feel free to go inside it and look at it.

Hours 10:00~15:30

⚠ Cautions when going inside the reconstructed pit dwelling

- The dwelling is entered by a steep ladder. Please watch your step when entering.
- The dwelling has a dim interior to replicate how it was in the Jomon period. Please exercise care inside the dwelling.
- At some times, a fire is built in the dwelling. Do not get too close to it.

Museum Guide

- Museum hours 9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (no admission after 4:30 p.m.)
- Closed days
 - Mondays (the following Tuesday if Monday is a holiday)
 - Museum rearrangement days (the fourth Friday of each month, with some exceptions)
 - Fumigation period • New Year's holiday season (12/28 – 1/4)

Admission Fee

■ Permanent exhibition admission fee ※A separate fee may be charged for project exhibitions and special exhibitions.

| | Individuals | University and senior high school students | Elementary and junior high school students |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| Adults | 310yen | 150yen | Free |
| Group (at least 20 people) | 250yen | 100yen | (regardless of residence inside or outside the city of Matsudo) |

■ Admission is free for people in the following categories.

- Matsudo residents aged 70 or over
- People who have a physical disability record book, special education record book, or health benefits record book for the mentally ill, and their attendants (one record book holder and one attendant)

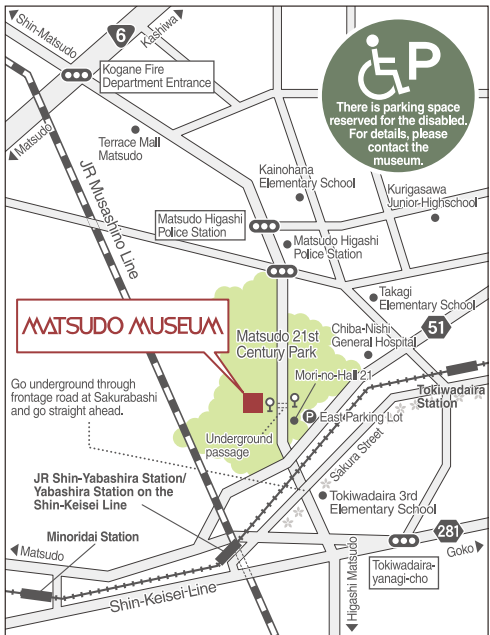
Access

- Train**
- ① Exit at Yabashira Station on the Shin-Keisei Line or Shin-Yahashira Station on the JR Musashino Line, take the Koganehara Danchi shuttle bus or the bus bound for Shin-Matsudo Station at Matsudo Shin-Keisei Bus Stop 3, and exit at the Mori-no-Hall 21 / Koen Chuoguchi bus stop.
 - ② Exit at Shin-Matsudo Station on the JR Joban Line, take the bus bound for Yabashira Station at Matsudo Shin-Keisei Bus Stop 3, and exit at the Mori-no-Hall 21 / Koen Chuoguchi bus stop. The museum is right on the other side of the underground passage.

On foot A walk of about 15 minutes from Yabashira Station and Shin-Yahashira Station. Proceed down Sakura Street, go left at Sakurabashi, go through the underground passage, and proceed straight ahead.

By car The museum does not have a parking lot. Please park your car at the pay parking lot of Matsudo 21st Century Park. To go to the East Parking Lot, proceed down National Highway 6 and head in the direction of Yabashira at the Kogane Fire Department Entrance Intersection. After passing Mori-no-Hall 21, enter the frontage road and turn left.

※ There is parking space reserved for the disabled. For details, please contact the museum.



MATSUDO MUSEUM

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Official mascots of Matsudo Museum:
Jo-chan & Mon-chan

@matsudomuseum

@matsudo_museum

@matsudo_museum

MATSUDO MUSEUM

Museum Guide

Guide to Facilities

2F

General exhibition

Theme-based exhibitions

- Men's restroom
- Women's restroom
- Multi-purpose restroom
- Baby seat
- Nursing room



1 Video Area

Here, visitors can watch videos on folk arts and cultural properties related to Matsudo.



■ Café

2 Museum Shop

The shop sells catalogues from exhibitions held at the museum and other publications, and original museum goods.



3 Café

The café serves light meals and beverages.

4 Lecture Hall

The hall serves as the museum theater showing different programs every month. It is also used for holding lectures.

■ Lecture Hall

5 Training Room

Classes with hands-on instruction and various courses are held in this room.



■ Reading Area

6 Reading Area

Visitors can read books in the museum's collection, in fields including archaeology, historiography, and folklore studies.

General exhibition

ZONE 1 The emergence of humankind

In the Paleolithic period (Old Stone age), the population used mainly stone tools to obtain food. Ston tools were absolutely necessary to survive. We re-constructed a scene of the life of the population in this period based on stone tool production and the characteristics of the stone materials.



■ Paleolithic stone tools found in Matsudo

ZONE 2 Village life based on hunting and gathering

With the start of the Jomon period, pottery was invented, and the population began to engage in fishing in addition to the hunting and gathering activities that continued from the previous period. They therefore started to make active use of the resources of rivers and the sea. Through the earthenware, stone tools, and other items, visitors can see the changes in lifestyle that appeared in the Jomon period, which lasted about 10,000 years.



■ Grinding slab and grindstone



■ Deep bowl

ZONE 3 The birth of the rice-farming society

With the start of the Yayoi period, farming culture based on rice cultivation entered the Japanese archipelago from the Asian mainland. This was eventually followed by the Kofun period, which was characterized by the building of enormous burial tumuli (kofun) by making and shaping earthen mounds. A country began to form with its center in the Kinki region. This display profiles the related changes, in light of materials unearthed in Matsudo.

■ No.1 Tumulus at Kawarazuka Archeological Remains (a model reconstructed based on the archaeological data)



ZONE 4 The beginnings of the province of Shimousa

The Nara and Heian periods marked the start of a fully-fledged state whose political system was operated based on the Ritsuryo codes imported from China. Around this time, Matsudo was included in the county of Katsushika, on the western edge of the province of Shimousa. Among other artifacts, this exhibit displays katai kanagu metal plates that decorated belts indicating the ranks of officials in this period and bokusho pottery with characters and pictures drawn with sumi ink.



■ Katai kanagu (unearthed at the Ono site)



ZONE 5 Samurai and commoners

This display covers the period from the end of the Heian to the Warring States period. In it, samurai (the warrior class) come to the fore and gradually acquire power as rulers. Meanwhile, commoners engaged in various occupations also make their appearance.



■ Kogane Castle site (reconstructed model)



■ Stone monument depicting the Buddha Amitabha attended by two bodhisattvas

ZONE 6 Towns and villages

In the Edo period(1603–1867), Matsudo and Kogane thrived as station towns on the Mitodo Highway, which linked Edo and Mito. In this area were farming villages and the Kogane pasture land, which the shogunate used for pasturing horses. Wild horses were put out to pasture at the latter. The Kanamachi checkpoint was established on the banks of the Edo River, and the Matsudo riverside market upstream of this checkpoint prospered as hub of river transport linked with the huge center of consumption in Edo.



■ Matsudo riverside market (reconstructed model)

ZONE 7 Development into a city

This exhibition shows the developments beginning in the Meiji era(1868-1912). Beginning around 1955, Matsudo swiftly made the transition from a farming village to the city it is today, and many people came to live in it. Among the first were the people who took up residence in the Tokiwadaira Housing Complex. They consisted mainly of members of households whose head was a salaried employee of a company in Tokyo. They had a Western-style lifestyle, which was new at the time; they ate meals at tables while sitting on chairs, and equipped their homes with electrical products such as black-and-white television sets and washing machines.



■ Tokiwadaira Housing Complex – living room and dining room-kitchen



■ Life in a 2DK unit

Theme-based exhibitions

The eyes of archaeologists and scientists

This exhibition introduces the scientific research methodologies applied in actual examinations such as the dating of various archeological remains discovered at sites, and the reconstruction of the ecosystem around Matsudo in the Jomon period.



Ichigetsuji, a temple for Komuso monks

Ichigetsuji was a temple in Kogane during the Edo period. It was run by Komuso, who wore a reed hood and played the shakuhachi bamboo flute as part of their religious activity. Some of these monks were ronin, that is, men who were born into the samurai class but had gone to ruin.



The birth of the Nijusseiki Pear

A species of pear with a name that translates "Nijusseiki" was born in Ohashi in the Meiji era. Almost all pears grown in Japan at present are descendants of this pear. The original Nijusseiki Pear tree, which was processed for preservation, is displayed in this room.



Ritual dance performed by three dancers wearing lion masks (Sanbiki-Shishimai)

Here, visitors can watch a video of the Sanbiki-Shishimai ritual dance performed by three dancers wearing lion masks in three districts of Matsudo. There are various differences among performing arts in which the shishi (lion) makes an appearance. The video therefore provides commentary on the lineage and regional spread of lion dances, to give viewers a better understanding of the features of this three-lion dance.

