

Yokohama City HASSEIDEN LOCAL MUSEUM

Hasseiden Story

Hasseiden has mysterious atmosphere and elegance. Standing on the hill of Honmoku Hattioji, it was built by Mr. Kenzo Adachi (1864~1948) who was a politician from Kumamoto Prefecture.

He was consecutively Minister of Posts, Home Secretary and the President of constitutional monarchy Party.

In November 1933, he modeled this octagonal three-story tower on the Yumedono of Horyu-ji. He spent his own funds and collected voluntary subscriptions.

In the same year, he enshrined statues of 4 saints; Shotoku-Taishi, Kobo-Daishi, Shinran, Nichiren on the right side in the platform, 4 saints; Sakya-muni, Confucius, Socrates, Jesus-Christ on the left side, putting up a God mirror in the platform center.

In 1937, he donated this building to Yokohama City, along with the surrounding land which became the Honmoku seaside park, and was opened as a place of recreation and relaxation for citizens.

In 1937, Hasseiden was renamed Yokohama City Hasseiden Local Museum.

Yokohama City opened it as a local museum which passes on the native history, and has mainly exhibited the photographs of Honmoku, Negishi from the last days of Tokugawa shogunate to the Meiji. Also farming implements and fishing implements are displayed which were used in the city.

In 1992, Yokohama City entrusted the museum's management and operation to the Yokohama City Home History Foundation. The YCHHF currently manages the museum.

When Hasseiden was built, the seaside scenery around the museum was a grand sight that people loved.

But the Bay of Negishi was reclaimed from 1959 to 1973.

This made fishermen inscribe on an epitaph “ This dear beautiful fishing ground was eternally reclaimed and asleep under the ground . . . ”

Both the surrounding area and life changed in large.

At this Local Museum we exhibit the aspects of fishery which has disappeared by reclamation, mainly fishing implements collected in this area.

And at the same time, farming changed by development. We exhibit the aspects of an agricultural life before development, displaying the farming implements and daily necessities collected in the city area.

Though the sea is now far from here, a promenade leading to the Sankeien Gardens has been made.

The sea from an observation platform where we hear the sighing of the wind among the pines, revives us with memories of its former days.

The surrounding areas of the Museum are great places to stroll, which are apart from the bustle of big cities, and wonderful places to see the sunrise on New Year's Day, and cherry-blossoms and wisteria trellis.



8—SAINTS OCTAGON



Admission information

Opening Times 9:30 am-4pm

Closed 3rd Wednesday of every month
(The following day if Wednesday falls on national holiday :the next day)

Year-end and New Year days(December 28 – January4)

Admission fee free

Public Transport Municipal Bus

From Sakuragityou Station to “Honmoku Shimin Park Mae” or “Honmoku Shako”
and 7minutes’ walk

#8, 26,105,106 bus routes

From Negishi Station to “Honmoku Shimin Park Mae”or “Honmoku Shako”
and 5minutes’ walk

#54, 99 bus routes

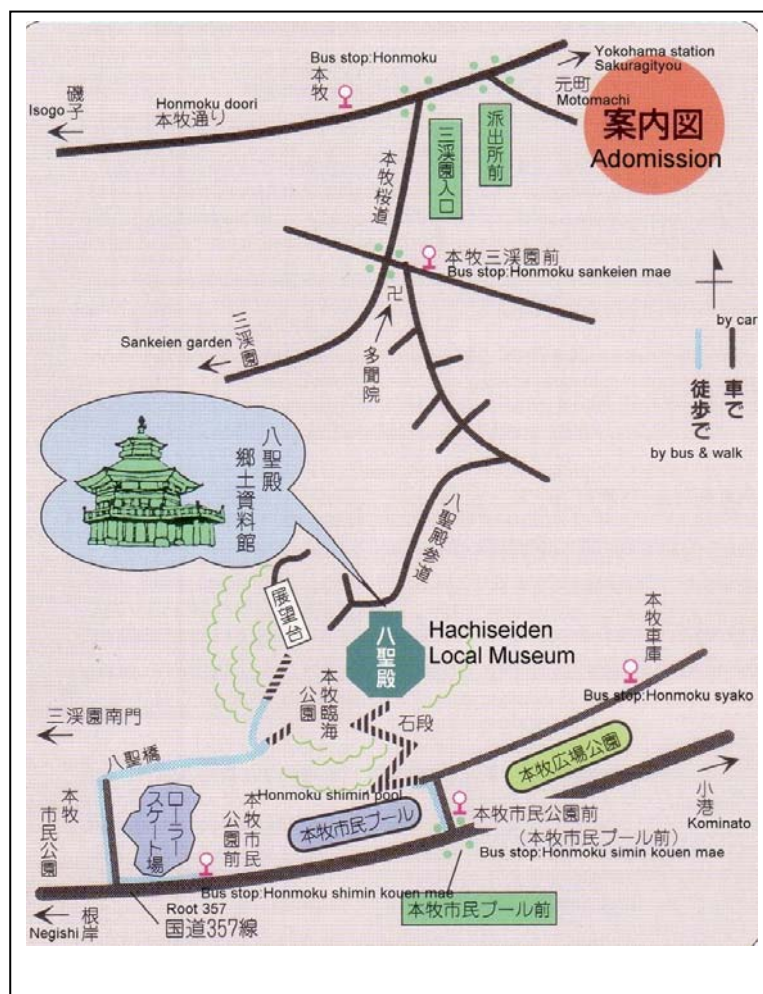
From Isogo Station to “Honmoku”
and 10 minutes’ walk

#58, 99 bus routes

From Yokohama Station to “Honmoku Shimin Park” and 5 minutes’ walk

#8, 125 bus routes

Parking place Not available to a large-sized car.



Festival and Living in a Fishing village : first floor

The daily life in a fishing village, the aspect of fishery

In these villages such as Namamugi (Tsurumi Ward), Honmoku(Naka Ward), Isog(Isogo Ward), and Shiba(Kanazawa Ward),which are located along the seashore of Yokohama City Region, people's daily lives depend on fishing.

Net fishing, such as haul fishing, dragnet fishing, gill net fishing, beach seine fishing, and breeding of laver, shellfish were popular.

On this floor, we display the aspects of former fisheries of the Yokohama City Region, mainly fishing implements in Honmoku, Shiba.



Laver implements

Along the seashore of Yokohama City we cultivated laver from the Tokugawa period|

We display various implements used in production and processing of laver.



Throwing thatch made horses into the sea held at the Honmoku shrine

- **Throwing epidemic and disaster into the sea** (Intangible folk cultural assets designated by Kanagawa Prefecture).

This is a religious service at Honmoku shrine. It began in 1566 (9th year of Eiroku period)

These 6 woven horses, made from thatch plants, and whose bodies were like tortoise, released off shore at Honmoku. Culturally these horses were loaded with all epidemics and disasters. Villagers prayed for sound health, good harvest, and big fish.



The life of farm village : second floor

Farmhouse of the Meiji era • the former Matuzawa House and Daily necessities

A part of the private house (the former Matuzawa Master House) was brought over from Eda (Aoba ward) and reassembled here. Their daily possessions such as a large oblong chest, a small square dinning table an Andon and others, are also displayed.



Spinning thread out of a cocoon

From the Meiji era to the early days of Shouwa era, silkworm breeding was all the range in the interior area of Yokohama city region.

We display tools which were used to breed cocoons and get thread from them.



From cultivation to harvest

In the villages of the Yokohama city region, people depend mainly on farming.

We exhibit aspects of farm villages, mainly displaying farming implements such as hoes, plows, Eburi used in the fields and paddies, machines for threshing and harvesting such as a saw sickle, Kururi bar, threshing machine operated by feet, Mangoku and many others.

