



### The Beauty of Tradition, Japan No. 1 Floats on display Suigô Sawara Dashi Kaikan

Keivô Road

Tokyo



Two floats on display seen up close. The one drawn in July and the other in October are changed once a year. Each figure shows off its real power and strongly appeals to visitors.



#### Open Hours

Hunabashi Chiba Sakura Narita Narita

9:00 ~ 16:30, (closed on Monday or the day after Monday is a national holiday) 9:00 ~ 20:30, open during the period of summer & autumn festivals

Open every day during the period of Ayame Festival in June

#### Transportation Access to Sawara

By JR Narita Line: 15-minute walk after getting off at JR Sawara Station
By Car (From Tokyo): turn off the Higashi-Kanto Speedway at Sawara-Katori IC, and drive on

Rent a bicycle and enjoy a cycle tour

- The Rental Places -

he Sawara Tourism Office, Mizu-no-sato Sawara

through town.

dmission fee

individual adult 400 yen elementary and junior high students 200 yen

group of adults (15 people and over) 350 yen elementary and junior high students 150 yen Buy a discount special ticket equally valid at Float Museum & Inô Tadataka Memorial Museum adult 800 yen elementary & junior high students 350yen

The annual passport available at the following facilities.

Buy the annual passport valid for admission to the three facilities (Suigo Sawara ayamepark, Suigo Sawara festival float hall and Inô Tadataka Memorial museum) all through year as often as you can and get certain gifts from shops under the sponsorship.

adult 2,000 yen elementary & junior high students 1,000 yen

₹287-0003 13368 Sawara, Katori City, Chiba Prefecture (in the precincts of Yasaka Shrine) TEL0478-52-4104 http://www.city.katori.lg.jp/sightseeing/matsuri/dashikaikan/index.html

Nintoku tennô (Minamiyokojuku) Made in Taishô 14th year (1925) by

Yasumoto-Kamehachi III.

Looking down from the highest tower, how pleasant I feel to see the smoke rising from the kitchen of every home! This waka-song was written by Emperor Nintoku, the 16th tennô. He is said to have reduced





**Jinmu** (Hunado) Made in Meiji 20th year (1887) by Hara-shûgetsuⅢ.

According to the accounts of mythology, Kojiki and Nihon-shoki, Jinmu-tennô ascended the throne as the first Emperor of Japan after he suppressed all protesting gods. Another figure of Jinmu-tennô sits on the float of Nakagashi-block.

The splendor of figure-makers' skill, the largest scale in Japan

# Float ornaments and big figures

The strongest point of Sawara's festival floats is to have a big figure settled on top of each float, nearly 5m tall. From Edo to Shôwa era, most of these figures were manufactured by exquisite artesans of Edo and Tokyo during the period from Edo to Shôwa. Among these master artists since Edo times are Nezumiya-Hukuda-Mankichi, Hara-Shûgetsu, Yasumoto-Kamehachi, and Ôshiba-Moritoyo. Nowadays, in Japan exists no artist who can make such a big head of a doll. So, every doll is well worthy of being preserved as an important cultural property.

#### A colored woodblock print of a hero Chô-jun (good swimmer likened to river fish) breaking down the watergate

From 'Suiko-den' (a Chinese picaresque),'



## Shimoshinmachi

Bunkyû 2nd year (1862) Carved by Ishikawa-Sannosuke Group of heroes of color print originally of

Group of heroes of color print originally drawn by Utagawa-Kuniyoshi are carved in wood by Ishikawa-Sannosuke, The best scenes from stories of 'Suiko-den' are brilliantly expressed around the float.



#### An elaborately carved dragon on a pillar of the float of Nishi-Sekido block

Kaei Years (1848~1854)
Carved by Ishikawa-Tôkichi-Tomomitsu IV

# The wood carvings attached to the four sides of the float

The wood-carvings made of hard keyaki (Japanese zelkova) wood are attached around the floats. This style of carving is called 'Kantô-bori.' Most of the carvings around the floats were produced by notable master-sculptors of Edo. The scenes are from popular myths of Japan, war tales, legends and Chinese historical stories besides dragons, flowers, birds, lions. and other objects. Especially, the features of each character are lively and vividly expressed.



### Yôkaichiba

Produced in Meiji 21st year (1888) by Komatsu-Jûtarô-Mitsushige and Mitsuharu

The whole scenes around the float are from the stories 'Taikô-ki (the life story of Toyotomi-Hideyoshi).' The wood-carvings show Toyotomi-Hideyoshi and his followers, Takenaka-Hanbei, Katô-Kiyomasa and others. This photo is Katô-Kiyomasa.

Please contact for inquiries to: Katori-shi Shô-kô-kankô-ka Sawara-no-taisai-jikkô-iin-kai NPO Machi-okoshi Sawara-no-taisai shinkô-kyôka address 

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