

TOWN

① Sapporo Station

This building, used for offices, is a reproduction at 4/5 scale of the 1908 Sapporo Station building that was in use until 1952. The distinctive facade incorporates 19th-century American “stick style” architecture, with decorative planks (“sticks”) on clapboard walls. The station building was a famous and familiar landmark.

The Hokkaido Development

② Commission Main Sapporo Office (Visitor Center)

In 1869, the new Meiji government decided to take the grassy plains and forests of then-Sapporo and transform it into the center of Hokkaido’s politics. Government offices, schools and official residences were constructed with Western style architecture, which gave central Sapporo an atmosphere like that of a city in the eastern United States. The symbolic Hokkaido Development Commission Main Sapporo Office was completed in October, 1873. This is a replica of The Hokkaido Development Commission Main Sapporo Office that burned down in 1879. The original structure was made of wood.

③ Residence of Temiya Stationmaster

Built in 1884, and moved from the original location, Temiya-chō, Otaru. Temiya Railroad Station is noted for its being the starting point in Hokkaido’s railroad building. Donated by Hokkaido Regional Office, JNR.

④ The Western Style Residence “Shirokansha”

This official residence was built by the colonial department “Kaitakushi” in 1878 and originally located in Old Nishidori Sapporo. Outer wall of the building was painted white and the inside was borrowed from Japanese style. Donated by Mr. Shōzaburō Ōtomo.

⑤ Residence of Naritoyo Fukushi

Originally built in downtown Sapporo in the Meiji era. Naritoyo Fukushi (1838-1922), a technical expert of the Kaitakushi Government lived in this house from ca. 1885 to 1922. Donated by Mr. Katsunari Fukushi.

⑥ Matsuhashi Family Residence

Originally located in downtown Sapporo in ca. 1897. This residence is representative of a large urban dwelling of the period. It housed, beginning 1918, the Matsuhashi family’ s three generations and their servants. Donated by Matsuhashi Co. , Ltd.

⑦ Residence of Takeo Arishima

Takeo Arishima(1878-1923), the renowned novelist, lived in this house from May, 1910 to July, 1911. The house was built in 1904 in Shiroishi Village near the Toyohira riverside in Sapporo. Donated by Mr. Kichiemon Minamikawa.

⑧ Urakawa Subprefectural Government Building

Constructed in 1919 at Urakawa in the Hidaka District. In 1897, Hokkaido was divided into nineteen subprefectural administrative units; then the Urakawa Subprefectural Government was established. Donated by Urakawa-chō.

⑨ Otaru Shimbun Building

Built in 1909 in the business district in Otaru, the port city. The Otaru Shimbun was one of the most popular newspapers in Hokkaido during the period spanning the 1890’s to 1942. Donated by Marugame-Ogura Co., Ltd.

⑩ Kaitakushi Industrial Office

Built in 1877 and originally located in downtown Sapporo. The Department of industry of the Kaitakushi (the Colonization Commission) was established in 1873 to promote Hokkaido’s industrial development. Donated by the Sapporo Shōtokukai Foundation.

⑪ Hokkai Junior High School

Constructed in 1909 at Toyohira, Sapporo. This is the main building of Hokkai Junior High School (Now Hokkai High School) established in 1905, which was one of the most renowned private schools in Hokkaido. Donated by Hokkai Gakuen.

⑫ Ryūunji Temple

Ryūunji Temple was founded by the villagers of Shinoro village in ca. 1893. Its entrance hall was added later, in the Taishō era. Donated by Mr. Ichiryū Maruyama, representative of the Religious Corporation Ryūunji Temple.

⑬ Police Box at Minami Ichi-jō

Originally built on the Sōsei riverside at Minami ichi-jō, Sapporo, in 1911. This building was actually in use until 1970, and served as a favorite downtown attraction for many years. Donated by Hokkaido Police Headquarters

⑭ Shimauta Post Office

This building was built in 1902 as a post office. The Hatanos ran the postal services here for generations. Their dwelling was not in the same building. Donated by Mr. Gorō Hatano.

⑮ Yamamoto’s Barber Shop

Built in 1920’s “Taishō era”. This Barber shop was transferred several times, and was opened and in use before it was moved to the Historical Village. This shop was faced the back approach to the Hokkaido shrine, and was noted for its western style. Donated by Mr.Nobuo Kodama.

⑯ Watanabe Grocery

The town of Nakatonbetsu had its heyday during the days of gold pan mining that lasted about a decade from 1897. The railroad came to the town in 1916, making it one of the hubs in the northern Hokkaido. This grocery store was built in the center of the town during those bustling days. The building features a traditional storage of plaster comparison to brick and stone buildings, there are fewer examples of this type in Hokkaido.

⑰ Urakawa Church

It was established by members of the Sekishinsha, a Puritan Emigration Company for Hokkaido’ s development, at Kōbe, Hyōgo Prefecture in 1880. They began at 1881 move into Nishisha and Ogifushi, Hidaka district. This restored building was built in 1894. Donated by the Motourakawa Church, United Church of Christ in Japan.

⑱ Kurumasa Inn

The Kurumasa Inn first opened in 1898, across the street from Nagayama Station. This building was built in 1919. For many years, travelers stayed at this inn. Donated by Mr. Atsuhiko Kurumasa.

⑲ Sanmasu Kawamoto Buckwheat Noodle Shop

Built in about 1909 and was located in a thriving town of Otaru. Second floor of the building would be used for customers at meals, and banquet parties. Donated by Mrs. Michiko Kawamoto.

⑳ Takei Sake Brewery

Built in ca. 1886 in Kayanuma, Shiribeshi District. Before establishing his brewery Mr. Takei operated a coal handling business. His brewery opened in ca. 1895 until 1944. At that time many laborers came to Kayanuma to work in the coal and herring industries. Donated by Mr. Kentarō Takei.

㉑ Dr. Kondō’s Clinic

Two structures were moved from Furubira, Shiribeshi District. The main wooden house designed by Dr. Seikichi Kondō himself was built in 1919 and was a novel western style building for the district at that time. The attached stone storage house built in around 1900 was used as his library. These were actually in use until 1958. Donated by Mr. Yukikazu Kondō.

㉒ Kondō’s Dyeing Shop

This shop, whose business was to dye kimonos, was established in 1898. It is the oldest such shop in Asahikawa. This building was built in 1913. Donated by Mrs. Riyo Kondō.

㉓ Takeoka’s Grocery

The Takeoka family, rooted in an old honorable family of Awaji-shima on the Seto Inland Sea, immigrated into Shizunai, Hidaka District in 1871, and opened a small grocery in 1882. This restored building was built later in 1898, upon the success of their enterprise. Various goods such as cereals, sake, medicine, kerosene, clothings and so on were sold there. Donated by Mr. Seiichi Takeoka.

㉔ Ōishi Sweet Shop

At Obihiro in 1925, the immigrant confectioner Taizō Ōishi from Sapporo city opened a sweet shop. This sweet shop was run until 1955. This reconstructed building is composed of a shop, dwelling rooms and a small sweet factory.

㉕ Ōta Farriery

This building is a reconstruction of the horseshoe maker’s shop originally built in downtown Sapporo in 1924. The horseshoe maker was one of the important work-shops when horses were used for transportation and agriculture.

㉖ Fujiwara Cart and Sleigh Factory

This building was built in 1903 at Moseushi, Uryū County by an immigrant from Hyōgo Prefecture and used for three generations. This reconstructed building is composed of a workshop and dwelling rooms.

㉗ Honjō Blacksmith

This building was built in ca. 1897, near the mouth of the Ishikari River. A blacksmith started to use it as his workshop in 1925. This main products were irontools for fishermen and farmers. Donated by Mr. Kazuo Honjō.

㉘ Hirose Photo Studio

This building is a reconstruction of the photo studio originally built in 1924 in Iwamizawa. This studio has a western-style exterior and a Japanese-style interior and was noted for its glass roof.

FISHING VILLAGE

㉚ Tsuchiya’s Storehouse

This building to be called as Hanedashi was a storehouse of herring fisherman lived in Kumaishi town, south west coast of Hokkaido . Hanedashi was named after the distinctive location of structures which were built projecting to the sea side. This warehouse held fish, processed marine products and fishing tools. Donated by Mrs.Toshimi Tsuchiya.

Aoyama Family's Structures for Herring Fishing

The Aoyama family settled from Yamagata prefecture to Otaru in 1859, and managed herring fishing there. The restored buildings are historical facilities for herring fishing, composed of a main house with fishermen’s accommodation, net and rice storages etc., which were carefully preserved by the Aoyama family. Donated by Mr.Kaoru Aoyama.

㉜ Herring Storage House

Herring fishery was important in Hokkaido until the 1950’s. This building called ROUKA was used for storage of herring and, after fishing season, for storage of fishing equipment.

㉝ Akiyama Family House

Built in 1920 in Yagishiri island, Tomamae County. The Akiyama family moved from the Oga Peninsula, Akita Prefecture to the island 1910, and carried on herring fishing there until 1950s. Donated by Mr. Kiyozī Akiyama.

FARM VILLAGE

㉞ Yamamoto Fire Tools Hovel

This structure for the keeping the fire tools was reconstructed, which had been located in the environs of Sapporo. The hovel with fire tower was employed by small fire companies of each village in Hokkaido. The companies worked for countermeasures against calamities and the maintenance of public peace.

㉟ Wakasa's Storehouse

The storehouse to be called Tatamigura are very difficult to find out except around Kaminokuni town, located in south west coast of Hokkaido. The architecture of this wooden structure is characteristic to pile up planks like a traditional Japanese log-house. This storehouse was mainly used to put furniture, fishing tools and farming implements. Donated by Mr.Shūzan Wakasa.

㊱ Sōkeshuomabetsu Relay Station

Built in ca. 1907 at Sōkeshuomabetsu, Abuta County, and in full operation during the period 1909-1934. Use of the coach was the only available means of public transportation until built the trailroads were and widely used. Donated by Mr. Masuo Nagaya.

㊲ Hokuseikan Silkworm House

Built in 1905 at Urausu Kabato County. A silk-worm house of this type specialized in raising silkworms to collect eggs to be sold to individual sericulturists. The Japanese sericultural industry flourished during the Meiji era in various regions including Hokkaido. Donated by Mr.Kōichi Tamura.

㊳ Farm Machinery Shed of Takikawa Sheepwalk

This shed was planned by an architect of The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1921. This building, in northern European style, is also unique in the structure of its long eaves. The foundation is formed of hard stone.

㊴ Farmer-soldier’s House in Osamunai

The Tondenhei or farmer-soldiers were sent to open up new land in this northern island and to defend it in case of need. They settled here in 1895 and 1896. This barrack was built in 1895. Donated by Mr. Noboru Hashimoto.

㊵ Yamada’s Storehouse

In 1875, as the first farmer soldier 240 Samurai families settled in Kotoni near Sapporo from the north -eastern part of the mainland. Government gave support sericulture to them earnestly. This wooden storehouse made use for it. Donated by Mr. Katsuo Yamada.

㊶ Shinano Shinto Shrine

Erected in 1897 at Atsubetsu, Shiroishi Village, Sapporo County by the immigrants from the Shinano District (now Nagano Prefecture). Donated by Mr. Kyūtarō Yahata, representative of the parishioners of the Shinano Shrine.

㊷ Iwama Family Farmhouse

One of the oldest existing farmhouses. The pioneer ex-samurai immigrant Iwama family from Watari, Miyagi Prefecture, lived in this house from 1882 to 1976. The house stood originally in Mombetsu (now Date), Iburī District. Donated by Mr. Hidetoshi Iwama.

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

㊸ Locomotive Shed of Logging Railway

The Lumber transportation by special railway was popular from 1920’s until 1960’s in Hokkaido. This building was reconstructed according to the plan of a locomotive shed which was built in 1925 at Oketo, Abashiri District.

㊹ The Wood-cutter’s Shanty

This building is a reconstruction of the shanty originally built in the forest of Shimokawa, Kamikawa District at the end of the Taisho era. This building was used for a lodging -house of the workers felling, hewing and collecting logs.

㊺ Charcoal-making Shed

Charcoal had been one of the important forestry products in Hokkaido. Reconstructed as a historical representation of a charcoal-making shed in the 1920’s.

㊻ Kawanishi’s Rice Storehouse

This structure was used for a storehouse of rice that was harvested around Atsubetsu,Shiroishi Village, Sapporo. The rice farming it, this area was initiated by settlers from Nagano Prefecture in, 1883. This building was reconstructed modelling the rice storehouse of Yoshizō Kawanishi who was one of the early settlers from that prefecture.

㊼ Higuchi Family Farmhouse

The Pioneer immigrant Higuchi family from Toyama Prefecture lived in this house from 1897 to 1970, while engaged in rice farming. The house stood originally at Atsubetsu, Shiroishi Village, Sapporo County. Donated by Messrs. Jūkichi Higuchi and Kazuo Yamaguchi.

㊽ Ogawa Family Dairy Barn

The dairy barn was built in ca. 1920’s. Mr. Sansaku Ogawa used plans received from the U.S.A. to build it. This balloon frame structure was developed in the 19th Century in the U.S. At first Mr. Ogawa used a pit silo. The stone silo was purchased later from another farmer. Donated by Mrs. Kiyo Ogawa.

㊾ Kikuta Family Farmhouse

The immigration company named Hokuetsu. Shokuminsha was established by Mr. Ichizo Ohashi, Mr. Magozaemon Sekiya and other members in 1886. Then 1893, Mr. Tsunekichi Kikuta purchased farm house from first settler, and rebuilt it. Donated by Mr. Tsunekichi Kikuta.

㊿ Settler’s Thatched Hut

A lifesize historical replica of a settler’s hut built in the Meiji era. Most immigrants were so poor that they built this type of hut with trees, bamboo-grasses and reeds.