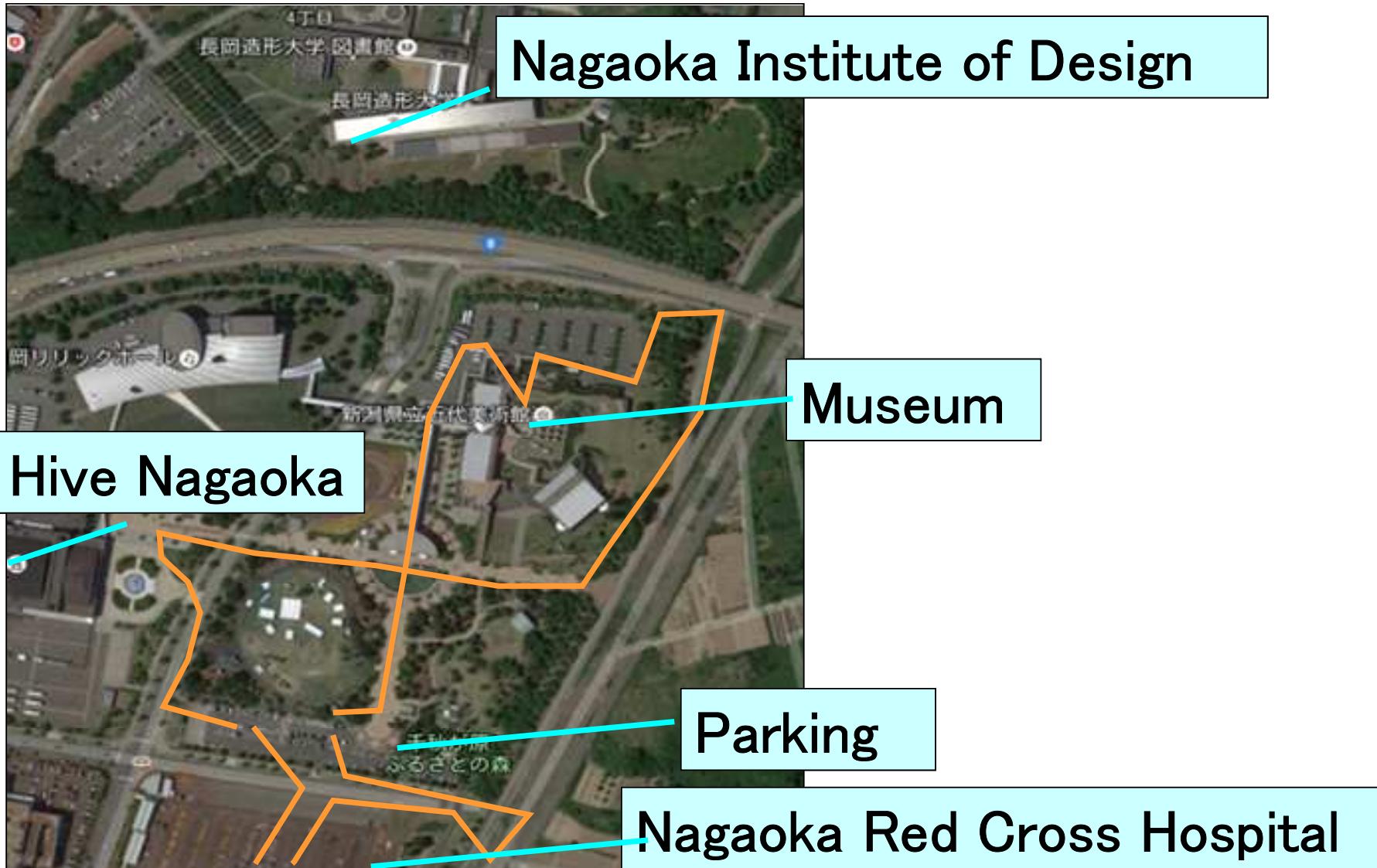




# Walking plan around “Furusato-no-mori Park”

Prefectural Museum for Modern Art  
Entrance and outdoor area  
exhibiting works  
Monuments around “Furusato-no-mori Park”

Start from parking of "Furusato-no-mori Park"  
2KM walking



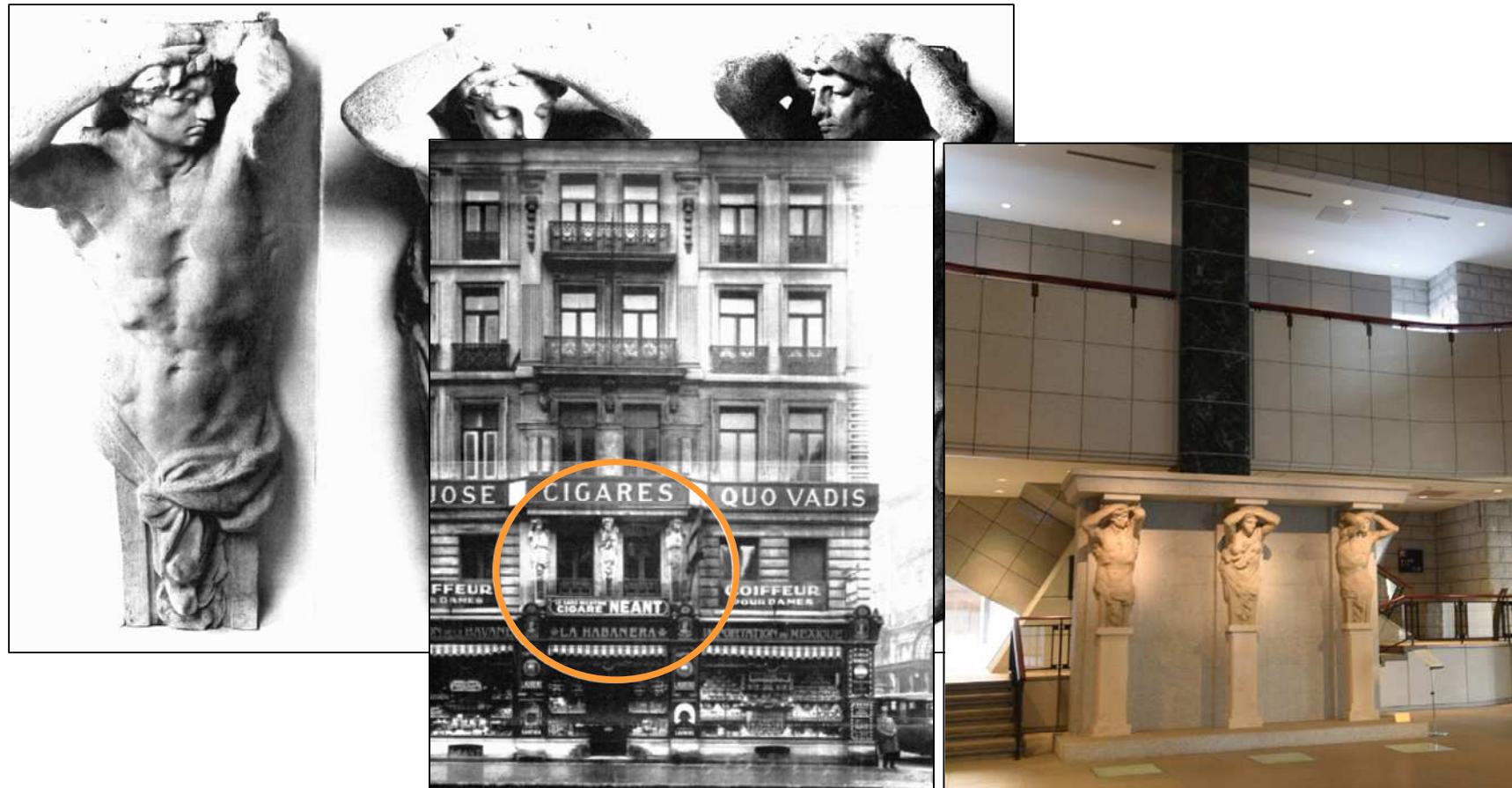
# Forest near the auto park



# Skyway to the museum



# Entrance of the Museum, Rodin's statue "Cariatide entre deux Atlantes"



Please watch inside the orange-outlined circle,<sup>4</sup>

## Art history topics (1)

The Rodin's artwork of "Cariatide entre deux Atlantes" was created during his stay in Belgium.

Among the Franco-Prussian War, many artists living in Paris had left to surrounding countries. After the war ended, they returned Paris, including the artists you know well, Monet and Cezanne. Rodin returned from Belgium via Italy, Monet from England, and Cezanne from the Southern France, respectively. They all had changed or evolved their art-expressions dramatically.

## Art history topics (2)

It had really been in the pillars between the second and third floors of a building stood beside the main street of Brussels, named the Anspach Avenue.

Although this work looks like marble, it is made of finely crushed stone mixed with plaster and they say that this method is technically rare.

# Museum outdoor exhibition\_1



Aoki Kameike, ha

## Museum outdoor exhibition\_2



Takeda 「Do you love me ?」

# Monuments around the park



Kamekura 「HIGH SPIRIT」

## Yūsaku Kamekura ( 1915 – 1997)

Yūsaku Kamekura was a Japanese graphic designer, the leading figure in post–World War II Japanese graphic design. His best known work is the logo, the hinimaru and the five–ring Olympic mark and poster series designed for the 1964 Summer Olympics. The most memorable of Kamekura's Olympic posters captured a group of runners immediately after the start of a race, against a stark black background.

He created a number of distinctive corporate logos, including Japanese enterprises, NTT, Nikon, Meiji, and TDK. He designed a series of logos for Nikon and the product Nikon F, having distinctive pyramid–shaped viewfinder.

# Monuments around the park

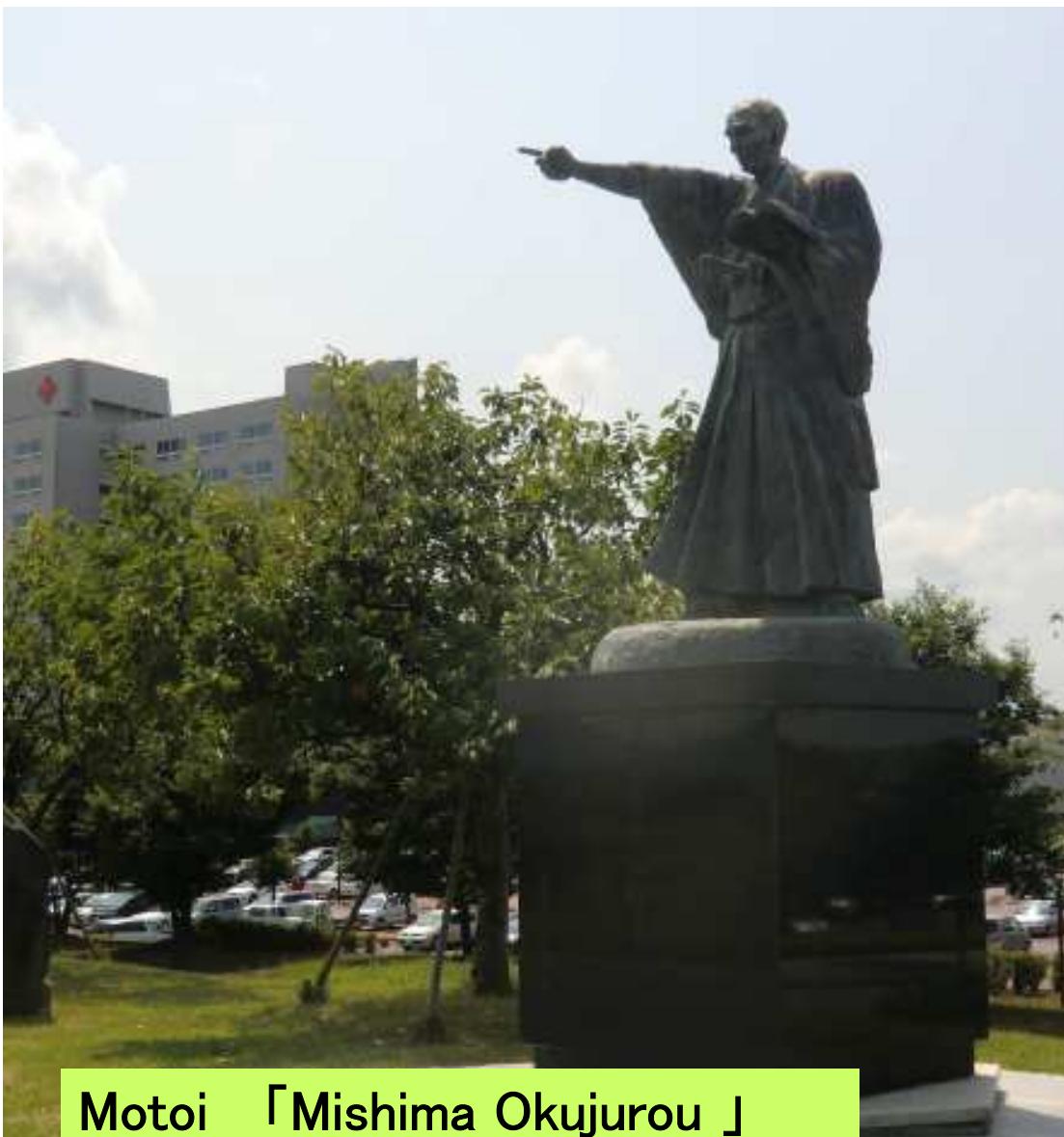


**TOKYO**  **1964**



Designed by Kamekura

# Monuments around the park



Motoi 「Mishima Okujurou」

# Mishima Okujiro (1825～1892)

He was a samurai (Echigo Nagaoka feudal domain), politician, and businessman from the end of the Edo period to the Meiji period. He contributed to the reconstruction and modernization of Nagaoka, Echigo Province (Niigata Prefecture), which was exhausted by the largest civil war occurred in Japan, 1868.

When Commodore Perry arrived in the harbour of Uraga with his warships, he received orders to go to Uraga on a examination mission. During the civil war he participated in a number of battles as the official incharge of military affairs. After the end of the war he worked hard for the recovery of Nagaoka, helping the families of domain retainers to set up businesses, restarting schools, hospital, and reorganizing the civil administration. The successor to the hospital he founded is the hospital in the back, Nagaoka Red Cross hospital.

Mishima Okujiro (1825～1892)

He created not only hospital but also an education system in Nagaoka.

Successors of the school, opened with the assistance of “One hundred sacks of rice” are Sakanoue Elementary school and Nagaoka High school.

# One hundred sacks of rice Always on the battlefield



Proto-Model of the statues  
(in Sakanoue\_Elementary school)

Theatrical performance is given in English every year in December by the sixth grader pupils of the Sakanoue Elementary School.

One hundred sacks of rice  
Always on the battlefield

Have you ever heard these  
phrases?

They are closely relationship.  
It may be said that these roots are  
common.

## Always on the battlefield

“Always on the battlefield” is a phrase meaning “Always feel like you’re in battle and be patient for tomorrow”. The spirit of “Always on the battlefield” was born in tough time surrounded by enemies on all side around the Makinos, before becoming feudal lord of Nagaoka.

And it had been continued to be the spirit of conduct in the Nagaoka feudal domain, not only for the Makinos family but also for subordinates of the Makinos.

In the word “Always on the battlefield”, both a code of conduct and a posture are contained.

## One hundred sacks of rice

“One hundred sacks of rice” was born in severe state. On the end of the Edo period, the largest civil war in this country had occurred.

When the post-war food shortages, the leader persuaded his servants to share the relief rice from relatives, saying that “Show your patience and let's use it to educate the children who will be responsible for tomorrow Nagaoka”.

I think it is quite simple. It can be summarized that; When you confront the difficult situation, do your best to seek to survive with considering for peace and prosperity forever.

## Common spirit in the both phrases

I can't help thinking that the same thought exists in the phrase "One hundred sacks of rice", no matter how hard, invest for the future, in particular, educating young children.

This large group-statue, showing one scene of the play, is exactly the moment of these statues, shouting "give us rice". I think "Let's prepare for the future" is included in the spirit of "Always on the battlefield". I think it is just the same as the spirit of "One hundred sacks of rice".

# One hundred sacks of rice (Proto-model )

The city asked artists group in Nagaoka to build a sculpture in 1990. The artists started searching what sculpture should be made. They visited several bronze sculptures and reliefs inside the country to expand the image.

One of them was "Citizenes in Calais", blonze of masterpiece by Auguste Rodin, displayed at the National Museum of Western Art in Ueno, Tokyo, famous for noble group-figures expressing being sacrificed for the other citizen. After blonze was turned of in autumn 1991, this model was presented to the school, memorizing the birthplace of the play.



The Phenix fireworks is a typical simbol of Nagaoka. I can't help thinking that the same thought exists in the fireworks, "Pray, reconstruction, and gratitude".



Three wishes/desires are loaded in Nagaoka fireworks festival.

First : The memorial service to the people who died by several wars, in particular the air-raid in 1945.

Secondly : Thanks to the foregoing people who made efforts for revival of the city from the two wars and several desearsters including the large earthquake in 2004.

Thirdly : A wish for lasting peaces all over the world.



# THANK YOU

Please ask me anything.

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