

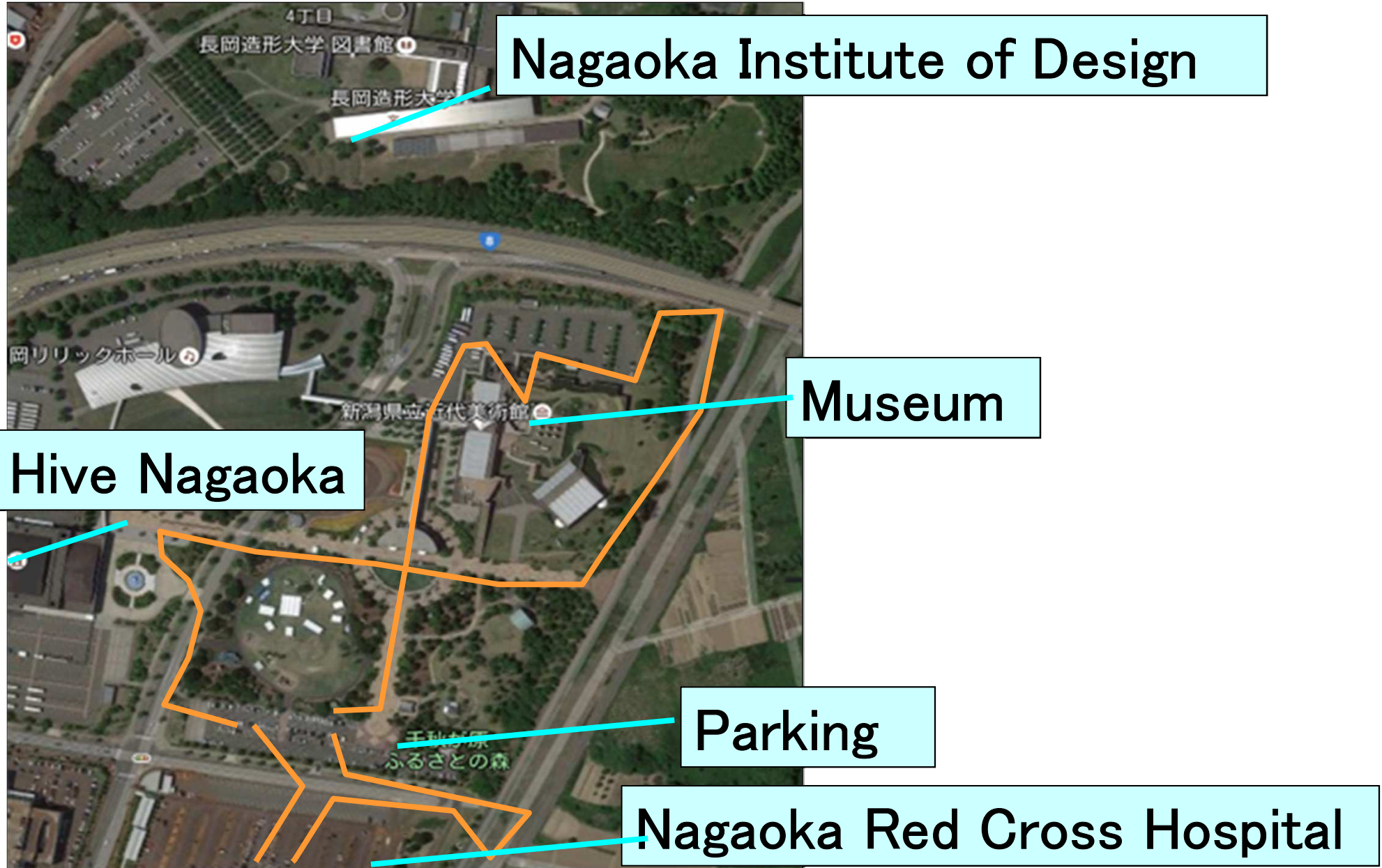


# Walking plan around “Furusato-no-mori Park”

MfG\_E\_Furusato-no-Mori\_Tour\_  
Two-hour-Guide.ppt

1. Furusato-no-mori Park
2. Prefectural Museum for Modern Art  
Entrance and outdoor area  
exhibiting works
3. Several monuments around  
"Furusato-no-mori Park"
4. One hundred sacks of rice and  
Always on the battlefield
5. Backyard in the campus of the Institute  
(Nagaoka Institute of Design )

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



# Forest near the auto park



# Skyway to the museum



# Fernando Botero (1932– )

He is active artist,  
90 years old in Columbia,  
and all of his figures  
are “chubby”.

“Maternity” (1989)

Bronze 248\*130\*142cm

Stood in front of the  
museum.



Fernando Botero is an artist with his own style. For more than six decades, the Colombian 's "Boterismo" technique has captured collectors, institutions, and public spaces worldwide with a unique, fleshy, overblown approach to the human body.

His works, homage of old masterpieces,  
For examples “Mona Lisa” and “Statue of the Duke  
and Duchess of Urbino” .  
In the old masters,Dürer,Raphael,Vermeer,Rubens,  
Courbet, Cezanne, and etc. are included.

1998 by Botero





# August Rodin (1840–1917)

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



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

The group statues of “Cariatide entre deux Atlantes” is the first style-example of the Rodin’s monumental statues, which are represented by the magnificence of the torso and dynamism of the series of muscles.

These large statues were created during his stay in Belgium, where he had learned large body sculptures.

This experience was brought by leaving Paris suffering from Franco-Prussian War.

## Art history topics (1)

During the Franco–Prussian War, many artists lived 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.

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

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.

## Art history topics (2)

At the same time of producing "Cariatide entre deux Atlantes", he produced a famous "the Age of bronze". This work is also groundbreaking in the technique of realism to bring him into a trickery scandal.

The scandal, however, did draw attention to Rodin and earned him the commission for The Gates of Hell in 1880.

It became a debut work.

Really, the Belgium escape changed his life.

# One more topic in the entrance



Skylight of inverse pyramid  
on the top of entrance

The inverse pyramid is made of quite thin marble plate.

The 6mm type plate has excellent transparency, so it can be used as a cover for lighting equipment.

A 10mm thick plate can be used for wash counters and furniture.

I don't know the details, but it is a part of the building and is installed in a high place.

I heard that a lot of blocks used in the museum had fallen from walls in the

Chuetsu earthquake occurred in 2004,

no damage had occurred in the inverse pyramid components.

Then, I think that some kind of ingenuity in structural strength must be made.



# Museum outdoor exhibition\_1



Aoki「Kameike, h



# Museum outdoor exhibition\_2



Takeda 「Do you love me ?」

# Museum outdoor exhibition\_3



Fantasy

1995

中岡慎太郎

Fantasy

最重量 19トン

岡本敦生

地殻-海

四角の箱に大砲のようなもの

小清水漸

空へ信濃川

前田哲明

Untitled 95-0

大きな鉄板の構造物

1997

松井紫郎

Voice-Scope

長さ14mのラッパ状集音器

舟越直木

夏の夜

鳥かご

竹田康宏

Do you love me

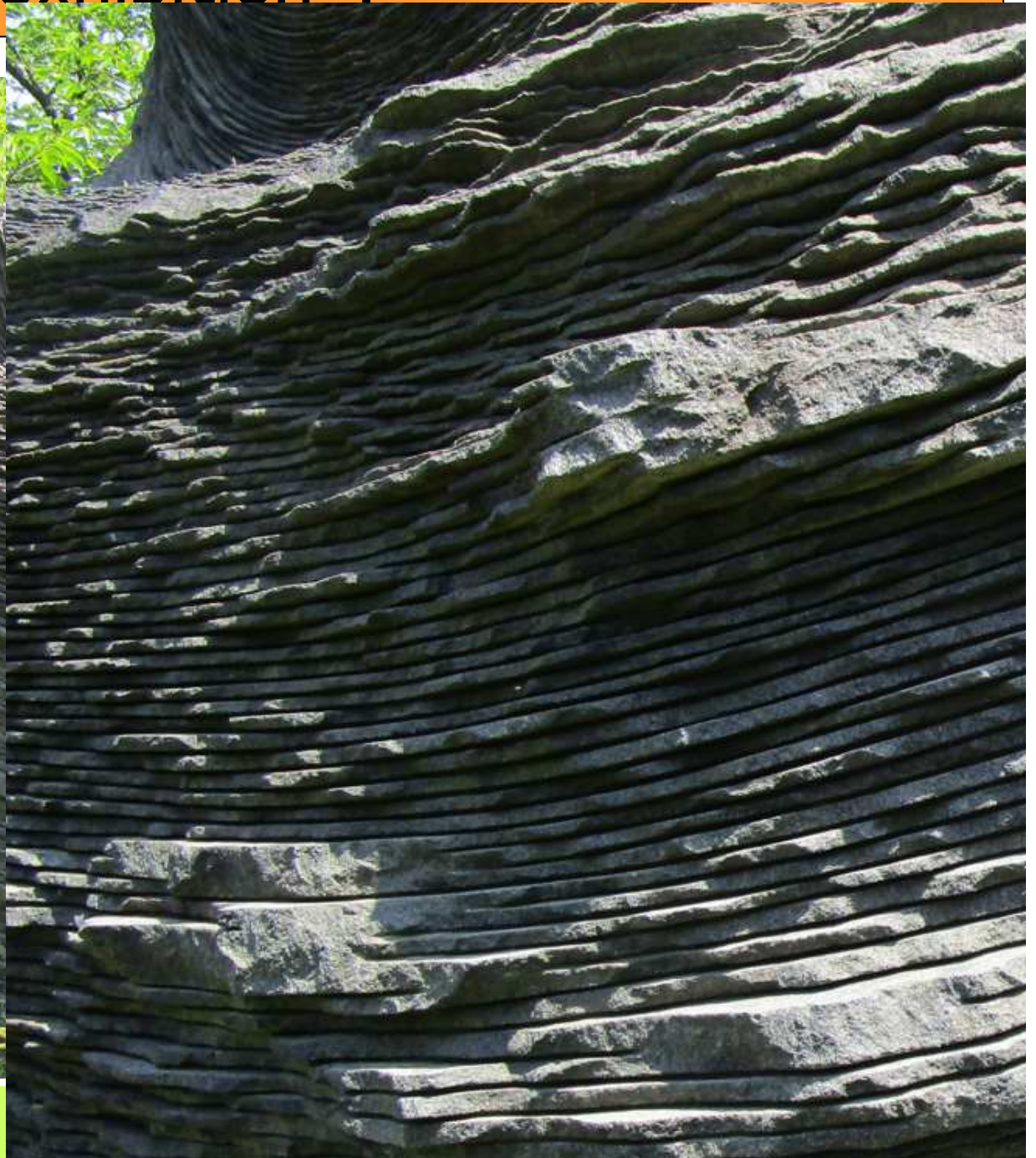
最初は屋上設置を考えた

青木野枝

亀池・蓮池

二つの細い枝の王冠のような

# Museum outdoor exhibition 4



Nakaoka 「Fantasy」

# Museum outdoor exhibition\_5



Funakoshi Naoki 「Natsu no Yo」

# Monuments around the park



Kamekura 「HIGH SPIRIT」

## Yūsaku Kamekura ( 1915 – 1997)

Yūsaku Kamekura ( 1915 – 1997) was a Japanese graphic designer, the leading figure in post–World War II Japanese graphic design.

His best known work is the logo, the Hinomaru ( recalling Japan ) 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



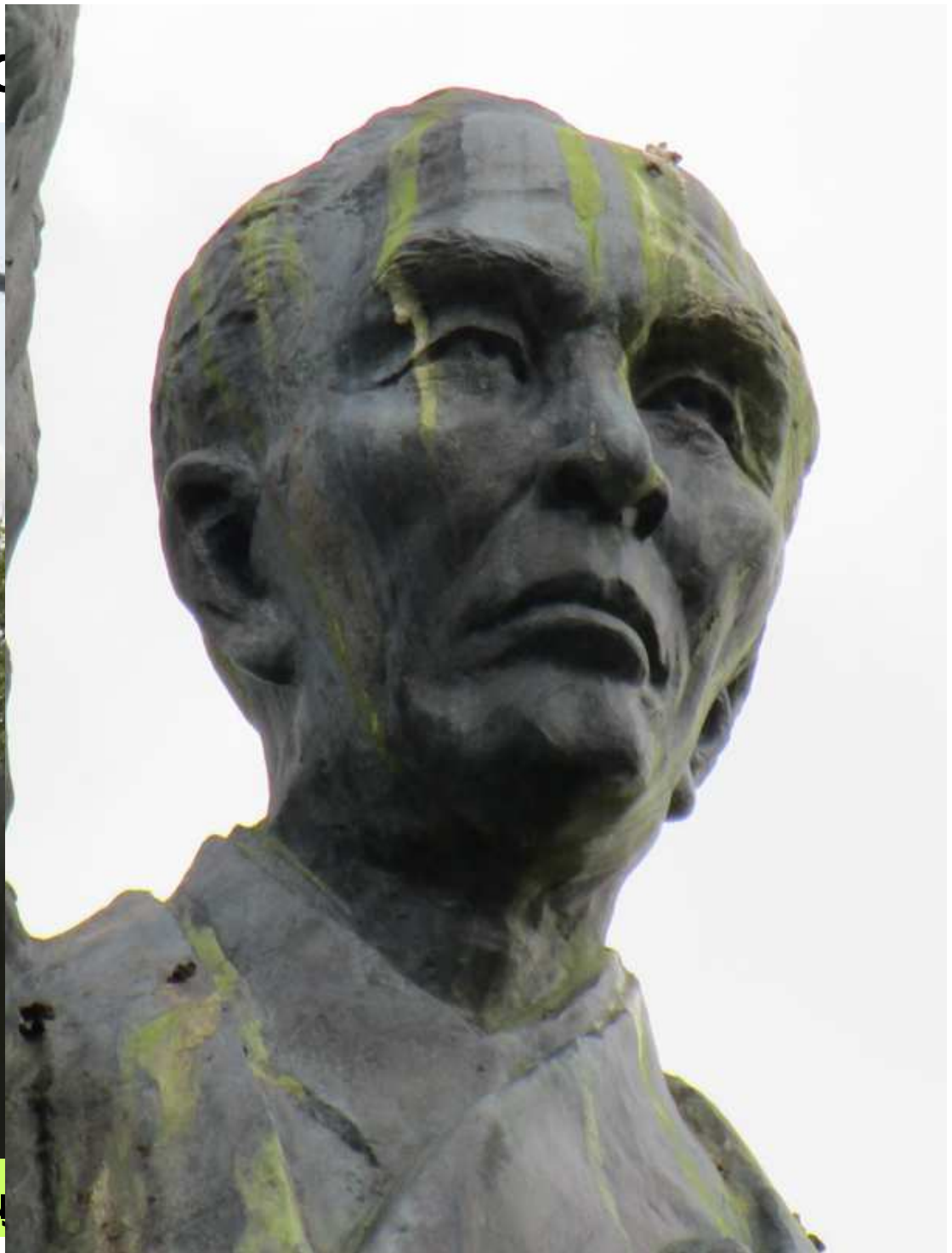
Designed by Kamekura



# Monuments around



Motoi 「Mishima Oku



Mishima Okujiro (1825~1892)

He was one of the great contributors in the reconstruction from the ruins in Nagaoka.

He created not only hospital but also contributed in industry-and-commerce and educational 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.

## Art history topics (3)

These statues is a work of the artists group in Nagaoka in 1991. The artists started searching what sculpture should be made. One of them they found was "Citizenenes in Calais" by



Auguste Rodin in Tokyo, famous for noble group-figures expressing being sacrificed for the other citizene.

**One hundred sacks of rice and  
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 load 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".



The Phoenix fireworks is a typical symbol 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.

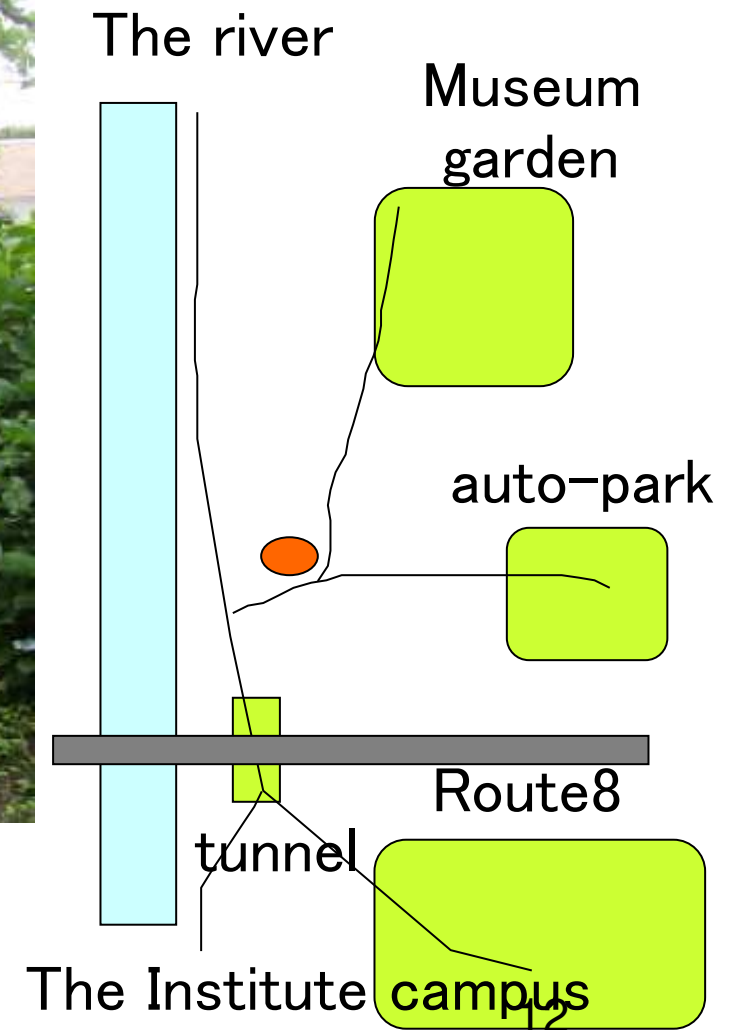
First : The memorial service to the people who died by several wars, in particular the air-raid in 1945.

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

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

# Nature in Nagaoka Institute of Design

You can access the Institute campus through the prefectural museum auto-park area.



# Nature in Nagaoka Institute of Design

Avenue of Katsura tree-lined



Backyard forest



Katsura is a Japan-specific species, a deciduous tree with beautiful tree-style.

You can find an elegant Institute museum in a forest of the campus, which is accessible directly from the backyard of the prefectural museum.

The museum is surrounded by forest of deciduous trees.

The Exhibition Hall is divided with several small exhibition rooms.

There is a small pond near the museum.

You can spend quiet time not only inside of the museum but also outside of the museum.

The Intitute museum is surrounded by forest of deciduous trees.



**To be continued**



**THANK YOU**

**Please ask me anything.**

**M. Kasuga**

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## 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 an examination mission. During the civil war he participated in a number of battles as the official in charge 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.