

■ History

The Red Brick Museum began to be used as a food store warehouse for the 49th Infantry Regiment (commonly known as the Kofu Infantry Regiment) in April 1909.

After the Second World War, in December of 1949, the 49th Infantry Regiment site came to be used for elementary and junior high schools affiliated with the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Yamanashi, and while the other buildings were demolished, this building continued to be used as a part of the Junior High School building.

In 1998, heavy snowfall damaged a part of the building. Following this, a movement to preserve the building gained momentum, and after seismic refitting, in 2002 the present Red Brick Museum was completed, preserving its former image.

■ Features

The Red Brick Museum is a red brick building built around 1908, with an area of around 330.6 m², a width of around 9.1 meters and a depth of 36.4 meters.

The bricks of the outer wall are locally produced Koshu red bricks, and are stacked in a Dutch stacking style, which was rare at that time. With arched doorways and windows, a wooden frame truss structure, and a Japanese tiled roof, it is one of the largest existing Western-style brick buildings from the Meiji era in Yamanashi .



Red Brick Museum

(Registered Tangible Cultural Property)



Registration Date of Tangible Cultural Property :
October 18, 2006



Inquiries about the Red Brick Museum

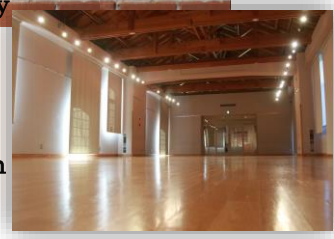
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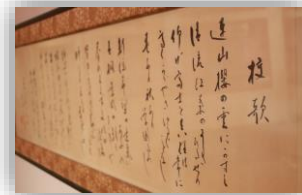
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Many materials related to the Faculty of Education of the University of Yamanashi are exhibited in the Red Brick Museum. Diagrams and photographs of the facilities, instruments and tools that were previously used, and documents and books that tell the story of the evolution from the late 18th century as the Kofu Gakumonsho (the Place of Study) to the present day are displayed in the exhibition room.



■ Community Hall

The Community Hall is a building of about 8 × 20 meters, used to hold various exhibitions and events related to the University of Yamanashi.



③ ■ The Framed School Song for Junior High School attached to the University of Yamanashi "Our way is right here"- written by Zenmaro Toki (1952)

Zenmaro Toki (a poet and a Japanese literature scholar Meiji 18 (1885) - Showa 55 (1980)) started composing Tanka (a traditional Japanese poem containing five lines of 5, 7, 5, 7 and 7 syllables, respectively) when he was in junior high school, and his talent as a poet first garnered attention in 1910 when he published "Nakiwarai" ("Smiling Through the Tears"), a collection of poems written entirely in roman letters, in three-line stanzas.

He was praised along with the famous poet Takuboku Ishikawa. He was acquainted with socialists such as Sakae Sugi and Kanson Arahata and also had a deep connection with the socialism socialist literature and the proletarian literature.

During the war, he published songs of the resistance to the current situation as a liberal poet, and after the war, he did a wide range of cultural activities and wrote school songs for many high schools, junior high schools, and elementary schools, including the high school attached to Tokyo Gakugei University and the junior high school and high school attached to the Faculty of Education of Nagoya University.

① Historical Materials from the Edo period to the early Meiji period

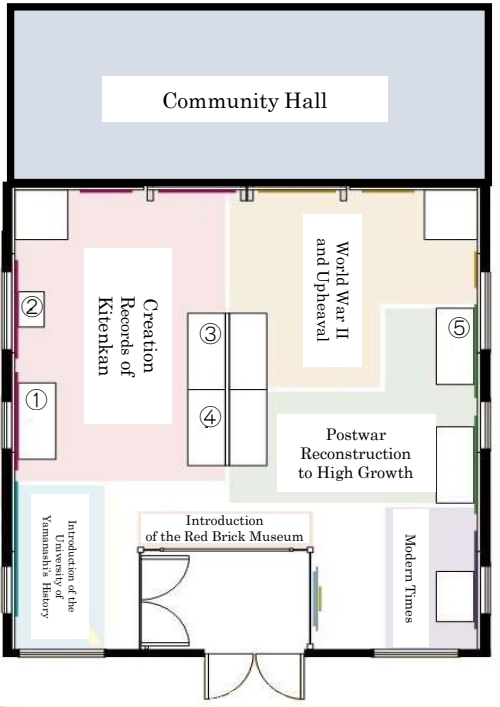
■ "Kouyubaisyahoujyou" written by Otsukotsutaiken. "Kouyubaisyahoujyou" includes "Bai Kan Shin Ja", originally found in the anthology "Cheng Yi Bo Liu Wen Cheng Gong Ji Volume 7." written by Liu Wen-cheng .

Liu Wen-cheng was a politician (1311-1375), a poet, and an assistant for the emperor of the Ming Dynasty and he was also the first master of the Ming Dynasty.

① Administrative Documents of the Meiji era
■ The Cash Book for the men's cooking department of Yamanashi Prefectural Normal School (1990)

② ■ The Historical Desk that has been used since the Normal School's era

There is a brand of the Normal School on the right side of the desk. While many desks were discarded, this desk, which was used until the 1960s, miraculously remained.



⑤ Report Cards of each era
■ The Report Cards from the Meiji era through Showa era



④ Historical Materials in the war time
■ The Historical Teaching Practice Diaries in the war time (1944)

In 1944, when the B-29 raids on Tokyo began, although teaching practice was supposed to last for 12 weeks according to regulations of the Ministry of Education, the classes offered by the mobilization of labor services were rarely held, and that year's teaching practice lasted only 10 days.

When the principal of the normal school gave an admonitory speech, he stated that he hoped that all of the students would carry on the spirit of the Kamikaze fighters who attacked the great enemy, and do all they could to strengthen the military power of Japan, focusing on the war efforts.

An intern recorded in his teaching practice diary that he felt anger upon seeing a formation of nine American fighter planes overhead after the dismissal time for students, but on the other hand, with dispassionate observation, he acknowledged the excellent skills and the spirit of persistence of the U.S. forces.