

Bokudo Memorial Museum

The Bokudo Memorial Museum was built on land adjoining the birthplace of Inukai, Bokudo in 1993. In order to keep in harmony with the appearance of the original buildings, it was constructed in traditional Japanese style. The facility was constructed to honour Inukai, Tsuyoshi, who was known as a “father of Constitutional Government”. It is here that various documents relating to Inukai, Tsuyoshi are exhibited.



A well-used ink stone



Permanent exhibition room

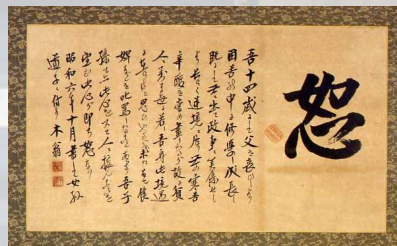


Japanese-style garden (Courtyard)

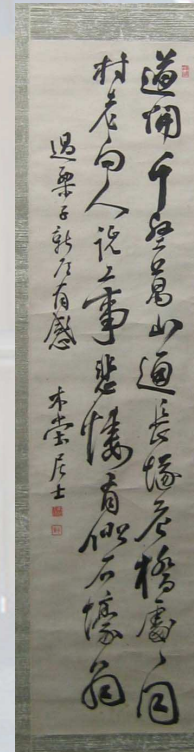
The white sand of this garden represents waves, while the rocks and plants represent islands.

Inukai, Bokudo

The name Inukai, Bokudo is a penname which refers to Inukai, Tsuyoshi, who was an active politician from the end of the 19th Century through into the 20th Century. Through his contributions to the establishment of party politics and the institutionalisation of universal suffrage, he came to be known as a “father of Constitutional Government”. In 1931 he became Prime Minister. The public looked to him for a solution to the Manchurian Incident and economic recovery. However, on the 15th of May 1932 the Prime Minister's office was raided by a group of young naval officers and, while trying to reason with them, Inukai, Tsuyoshi was shot and killed. He had been working at building up friendly relations with such people of Asia as Sun Yat-sen, and was well known as a politician who showed consideration for peoples in vulnerable situations. Additionally, he was a famous calligrapher who left behind many wonderful works.



Bokudo's calligraphy



Bokudo's calligraphy

Inukai, Bokudo Memorial Museum



Birthplace of Inukai, Bokudo



Bokudo Memorial Museum

Birthplace of Inukai, Bokudo

The birthplace of Inukai, Bokudo was donated by the Inukai Household to Okayama Prefecture in 1976. In 1978 the main building and warehouse were nationally designated as important cultural property. Following this the buildings were dismantled and restored to their 18th Century appearance in 1979.

The Inukai Household is an old family who, from generation to generation, worked as the village headmen. So it is possible to say that the restored buildings are representative the architectural style of an Edo era (18th Century) village headman's residence.

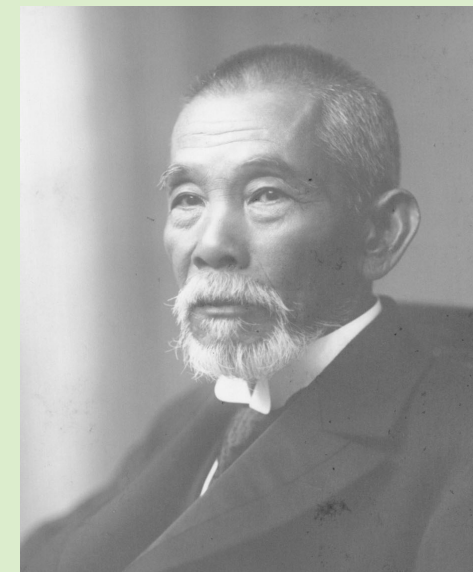
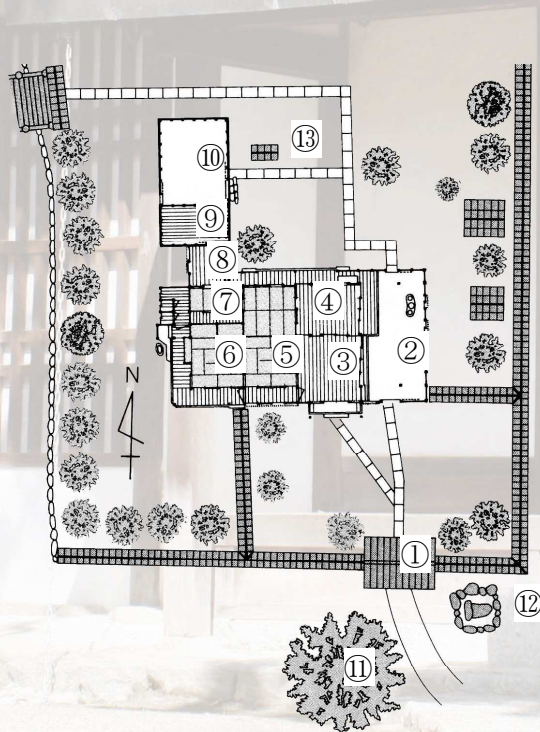


"Zasiki"



"Daidokoro"

- ① "Omotemon"
Main gate
- ② "Doma"
Room with earthen flooring.
- ③ "Agaribana"
The place near an entrance in a house.
- ④ "Daidokoro"
Room with a sunken hearth.
- ⑤ "Nakanoma"
Room which exists in the center.
- ⑥ "Zashiki"
It is the main room for visitors.
- ⑦ "Nando"
An indoor lumber room.
- ⑧ "Kuramae"
Room in front of the entrance of a warehouse.
- ⑨ "Uchigura"
Inner warehouse.
- ⑩ "Sotogura"
Outer warehouse.
- ⑪ Camphor Tree
A tree which was planted when Bokudo won his first election.
- ⑫ Monument
Created using a drawing by Professor Ōga, Ichirou, the individual famous for reviving an ancient Lotus strain.
- ⑬ Well



Contact

Business Hours : 9:00 - 17:00
(Entry until 16:30)

Closed : Tuesdays
(with the exception of public holidays)
Days following public holidays
(with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays)

End of Year/New Year
(28 Dec. — 4 Jan.)

Entry Fee : Free

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