

History of the Anzais

The ancestry of the Anzais can be traced back to the 12th century.

Later they moved to the suburb presently known as Kusajiki in Kisarazu City, and they served as Murayakunin (a village official) from generation to generation through the Edo period (from 1600–1867) in the former Kusajiki-mura village, the South-western area of Boso Peninsula.

This house is one of the Anzais' houses and was built in the early 18th century. It was one of the largest private houses in Kazusa District at that time.



Momo no Sekku (Girls' Festival)



Tango no Sekku (Boys' Festival)

THE ANZAIS HERITAGE HOUSE

Kisarazu City-Designated Cultural Property



Visitor Information

Opening hours From 9:00am to 5:00pm
Closed on • Mondays (if Monday is a holiday, we're closed the next weekday)
• From December 28 to January 4
Access 15-minute walk from JR Kisarazu Station



Website
(The Anzais
Heritage House)



YouTube
(The Anzais
Heritage House)
Date Created:
Oct. 2020



Website
(Hometown
Museum
"Kin-no-Suzu")



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(Hometown
Museum
"Kin-no-Suzu")

The Anzais Heritage House

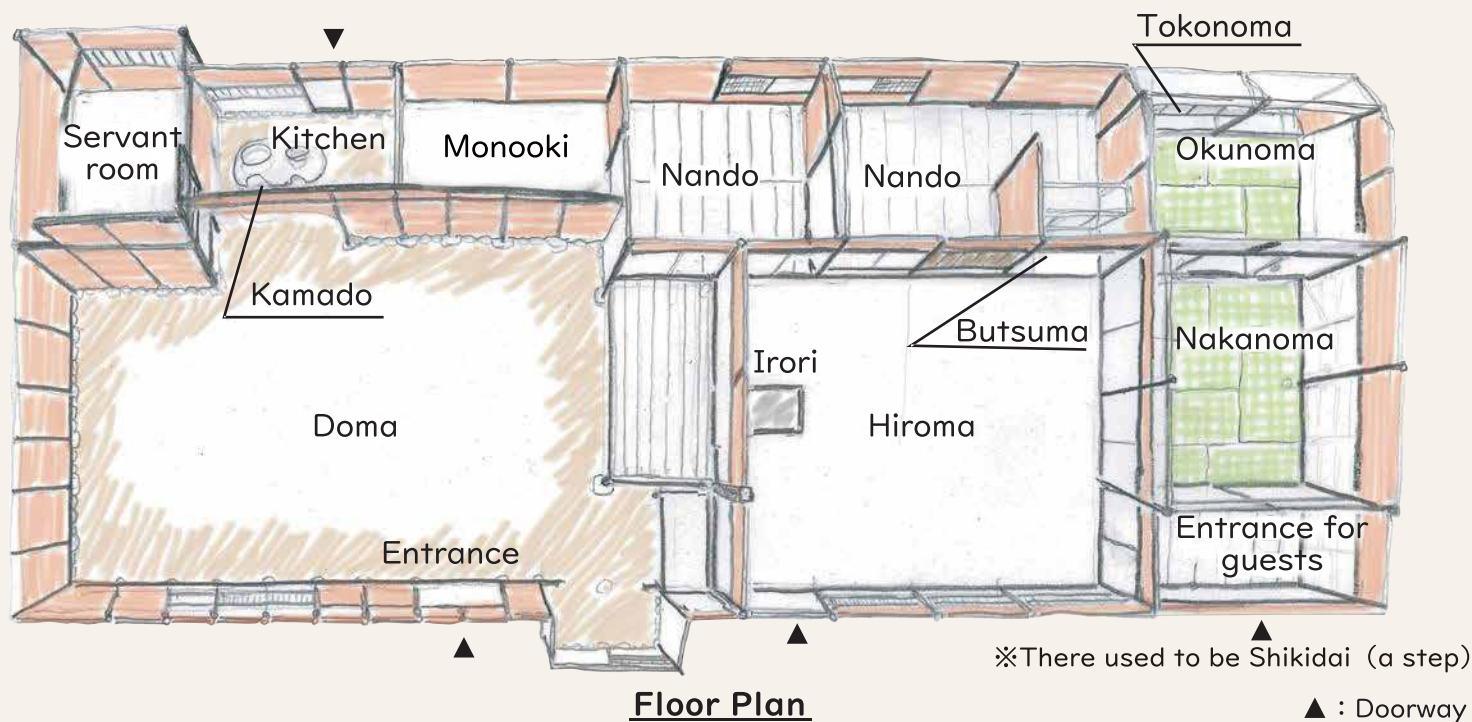
Kisarazu City-Designated Cultural Property

(Located in Odayama Park)

2-16-2 Oda, Kisarazu City, Chiba 292-0044 JAPAN

TEL: 0438(23)0011 (Hometown Museum "Kin-no-Suzu")





Structure of The Anzais Heritage House

Dimensions: 23.978m width, 8.982m depth, 7.950m height

Roof: Yosemite-zukuri (hip roof) with Kayabuki (thatch)

Room arrangement: Omoya (family's living space) on the right
Doma (dirt floor space for work) on the left

Construction style: Omoya was built 70 to 80 years before
Doma was made. Originally, Doma and



Omoya were separated (called Bunto style in traditional Japanese architecture), and in the beginning of the 19th century, Doma was attached to Omoya (called Suguya style) as seen in the current house.

*Omoya is floored and consists of four sections—Hiroma (a main room), Butsuma (a room where the family's Buddhist altar is placed), Nando (a bedroom), and Monooki (a lumber room)—and Zashiki (a drawing room: Nakanoma and Okunoma).

Kisarazu City-Designated Cultural Property

According to the results found after examining the eaves, beams, thresholds, and cottage, the architectural style of this house is described as the traditional late Edo period style, and may be useful for studying the history of architecture in Kazusa District. For this reason, this house was designated as Cultural Property by Kisarazu City in April 1981. At that time, the house was at the original place in Kusajiki. However, the rapid development of the area might cause damage to the house, so it was removed from Kusajiki and rebuilt at its current place in 1982, as a memorial project for the 40th anniversary of Kisarazu City.

Stamp