

Information

- Viewing Hours **9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.**
- Closed Days **Dec.29 - Jan.3**

Admission Fee

Entrance free for senior high school students and younger

Division	General	Group over 20 persons	Common Ticket*	
			General	Group over 20 persons
General	¥130	¥100	¥370	¥290

※Common ticket for Folk Performing Arts Heritage Center and Akarenga (Red Brick) Folk Museum

Access

●15 Minutes Walk from JR Akita Station



Akita City  
Folk Performing Arts Heritage Center  
Old Kaneko Family House

1-3-30, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita 010-0921  
Tel : 018(866)7091 Fax : 018(866)7095

Panoramic View



Japanese-Style Room / Mud-Walled Storehouse



[Japanese-Style Room]

A room added to the main building in 1900. The room can be used for hobby lessons, small meetings, etc.



About The Kaneko Family  
and Their House

This is a clothing store that operated from 1854 to 1975. The old house of the Kaneko family has a main building and a mud-walled storehouse.



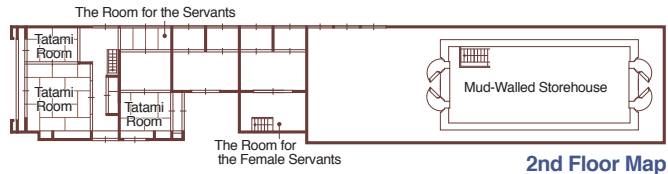
[The Appearance of the Shop]

The display shows the appearance of the shop at that time in the early Showa Era. In the shop, the staff appended price tags, packed commodities which were ordered and sent, and wrote down account books.

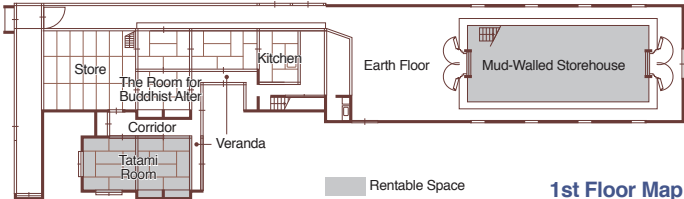
[In The Mud-Walled Storehouse]

The interior of the storehouse can be used for exhibitions.

If you have any questions about rental of Japanese-Style Room or Mud-Walled Storehouse, please contact us.  
TEL018(866)7091



2nd Floor Map



1st Floor Map

Akita City  
Folk Performing Arts Heritage Center  
“Neburi Nagashi Kan”



Designated Tangible Cultural Property of Akita City  
Old Kaneko Family House



## Akita City Folk Performing Arts Heritage Center “Neburi Nagashi Kan”

Akita City Folk Performing Arts Heritage Center was opened in 1992 in order to preserve and inherit traditions of local folk events and performing arts including Kanto Festival.

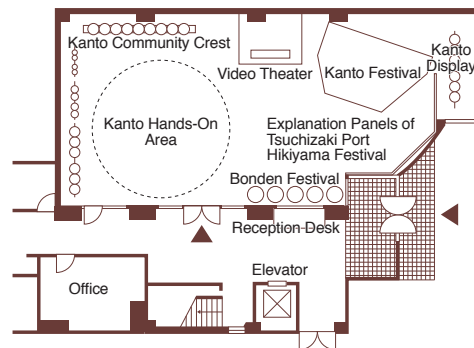
Our large exhibition hall holds displays of Kanto Festival, Bonden Festival, and Tsuchizaki Port Hikiyama Festival. You can even try lifting a Kanto pole for yourself. The Hall acts as a center for the preservation and continuation of local customs.

### [Exhibits]

- 1st Floor Exhibition Hall
- 2nd Floor Exhibition Room, Video Material Room
- 3rd Floor Exhibition Room
- 4th Floor 1st and 2nd Practice Rooms  
1st Meeting Room (Japanese-Style)
- 5th Floor 3rd Practice Room, 2nd Meeting Room (Japanese-Style)

### Map of the Exhibits

#### 1st Floor Map



#### 2nd Floor Map



## Folk Performing Arts in Akita City



**[Kurokawa Bangaku]**  
(Kanaashi-Kurokawa Area)

Municipal Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1967)



**[Akita Manzai]**

Prefectural Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1974)



**[Tsuchizaki Port Hikiyama Festival]**

Important National Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1997), UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (2016)



**[Yamaya Bangaku]**  
(Taihei-Yamaya Area)

Municipal Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1967)



**[Bonden Festival]**  
(Hiroomote-Akanuma Area)



**[Hanekawa Kenbayashi]**  
(Shimohama-Hanekawa Area)

Municipal Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1979)



**[Kanto Festival]**

Important National Intangible Folk Cultural Property (1980)



“Akita Meibutsu · Kanto”  
(Cropped),  
by Tokushi Katsuhira

## About Neburi - Nagashi...

From the old days “Neburi-Nagashi” (washing away sleepiness) thrived together with the tradition of mourning for ancestors' souls, praying for a good harvest and other similar customs.

In the past the event consisted of washing away in the river dirt and evil spirits believed to be stuck to one's body, and carrying around lit paper lanterns placed on the high poles at nights.

At the same time flourished the tradition to hang up lit lanterns high in front of the entrance gates for the ancestor souls not to lose their way. Also it was believed that evil spirits could obsess one's body while sleeping, therefore during the “Obon” (annual memorial time of the passed away) sleepiness was removed by showering seven times with water; nationwide this ritual was called “Neburi-Nagashi” (washing away sleepiness). In the later half of Edo period children and young people used to parade through the towns carrying long bamboo poles decorated with many paper lanterns called “Neburi-Nagashi lanterns” — this was the beginning of the contemporary Kanto festival. Because at the time these lanterns sometimes were also called “Tanabata lanterns” it is believed that the influence of Japanese Tanabata festival and Chinese seasonal star festival is present, too.