

Yokohama Sites

Yokohama Triennale 2017's theme and main keywords are connectivity, isolation, co-existence, and diversity. We refer to facilities implementing projects and exhibitions linked to these keywords, and places and buildings with historical backgrounds as "Yokohama Sites," which are introduced here. Meanwhile, the artist Tamura Yuichiro combines several sites like stars and creates *Constellation γ* (Gamma), a narrative with a unique viewpoint. Visitors can view the story Tamura has woven in the former third-class dining hall of the ship NYK Hikawamaru moored in Yamashita Park.

Constellation γ (Gamma)



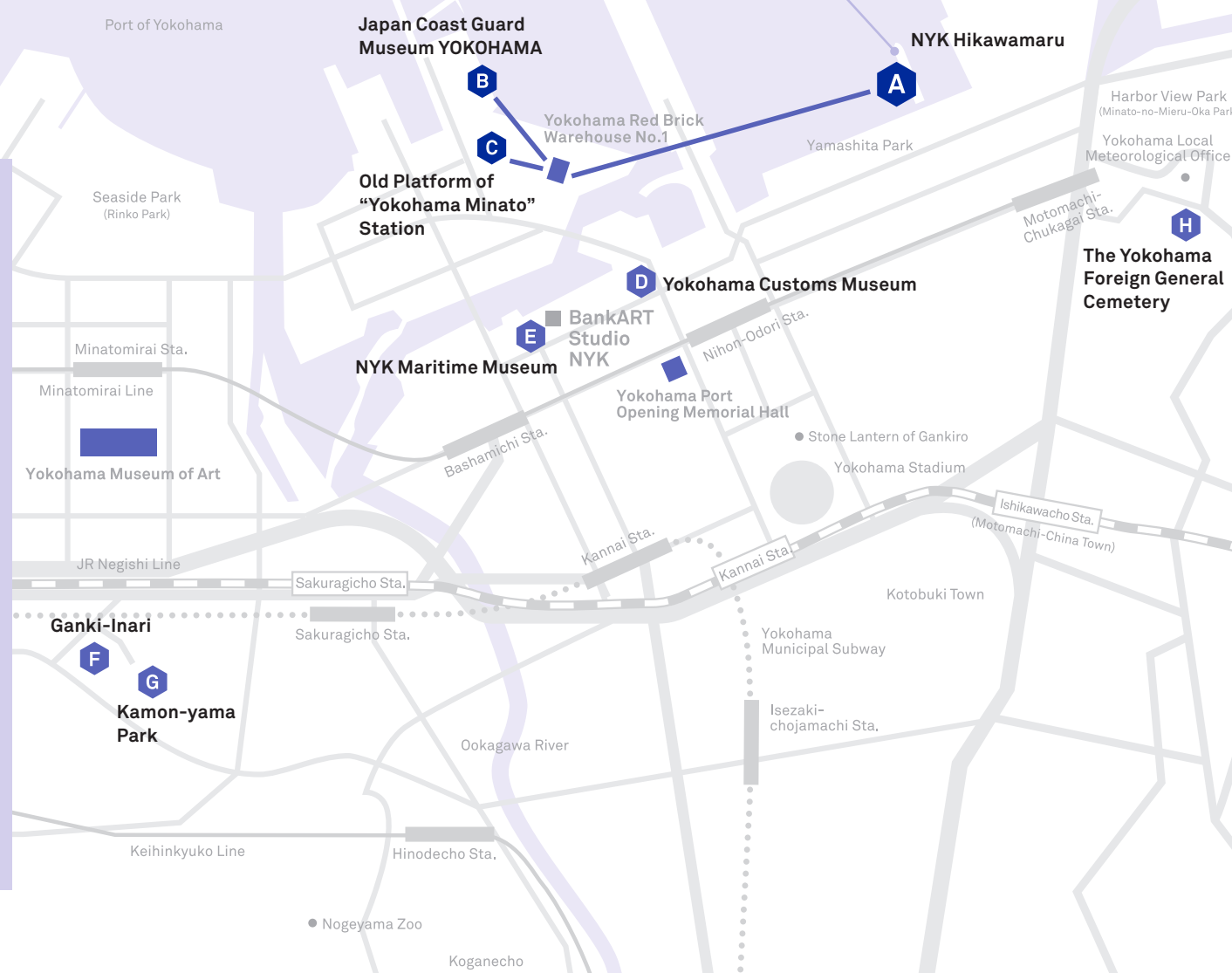
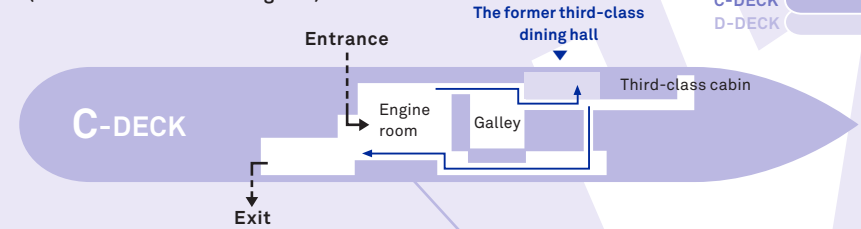
At one time, sailors at sea determined their locations by the constellations in the night sky. Today, that skill has been replaced with GPS. Technological advances turn today into yesterday, and lead us to preface sentences with the phrase "At one time..." At one time the Yokohama Red Brick Warehouse, built as a government-bonded storage facility during the Meiji Era (1868-1912), was crucial to Yokohama's economic life as a port city. The advent of standardized shipping containers rendered it obsolete. Likewise, the ship *Hikawa Maru* was once a dominant presence on the North Pacific trade route connecting Japan and the United States, but its role was taken over by aircraft. Morse code, once the primary means of communication among ocean-going vessels, was replaced by satellite communications. Yokohama is home to historic sites that have outlived the roles they played "at one time." Now, let us lend an ear to what these sites can tell us. Together, they form a constellation. We call it γ (Gamma).

TAMURA Yuichiro

Site opened to the public:
Former third-class dining hall of the ship NYK Hikawamaru
See next page for details on opening hours.

Exhibition space of *Constellation γ* by TAMURA Yuichiro
(Former third-class dining hall)

A-DECK
B-DECK
C-DECK
D-DECK



Yokohama Sites

A NYK Hikawamaru

Hikawa Maru operated as a cargo-passenger ship traversing the Pacific from 1930 until 1960. During wartime, the ship served as a Navy hospital ship, and although it struck three naval mines, it was the only large ship in Japanese shipping fleet to escape sinking. Immediately after the war, the ship returned demobilized soldiers and expatriates to Japan from the South Sea Islands and the Asian continent. The many routes of Hikawa Maru over the years are symbolic of both “connectivity” and “diversity.”

Yamashita Park, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
3 min. walk from Motomachi-Chukagai Station Exit 4 (Minatomirai Line)

10:00-17:00 (enter by 16:30)

Closed on Mondays (except for national holidays, where the ship will be open on the holiday but closed on the following workday); also closed Sept. 5, 2017

*Free admission with a Yokohama Triennale Ticket.

*Tamura Yuichiro's *Constellation* γ is on view in the former third-class dining hall, which is located toward the end of Hikawa Maru's general viewing route.

B Japan Coast Guard Museum YOKOHAMA

The museum opened in 2004 to introduce the current circumstances of the waters surrounding Japan and the importance of maritime security. Its exhibits include vessels used and materials recovered during the December 22, 2001 spy ship incident off the southwest coast of Kyushu. The exhibits spark thought on the significance of the abundant benefits of the 'sea,' Japan's development as a maritime nation and on the importance of symbiosis through the safeguarding of the Japanese nation surrounded by rich and peaceful sea and the people's safety and security.

1-2-1 Shinko, Naka-ku, Yokohama / Next to Yokohama Red Brick Warehouse Park
8 min. walk from Bashamichi or Nihon-odori Station (Minatomirai Line)

10:00-17:00 (enter by 16:30)

Closed on Mondays (except for national holidays, when it is open on the holiday but closed on the following workday).

Admission Free

C Old Platform of “Yokohama Minato” Station

This site was built in 1911 as a freight-handling facility on the Yokohama Customs House premises, and in 1920, became known as Yokohama Minato Station. The first boat trains connecting the capital with steamships at the port, began arriving from Tokyo Station, and a train platform was constructed in 1928. Its remains speak eloquently of the connections between countries and regions at the flow of people and goods in those days, painting a picture of the connections among countries and regions at the spectacular peak of the era of international marine trade.

Shinko 1, Naka-ku, Yokohama
8 min. walk from Bashamichi or Nihon-odori Station (Minatomirai Line)

D Yokohama Customs Museum

With the opening of the Port of Yokohama, Kanagawa Unjoshō (Customs Office) was established at the current site of the Kanagawa prefectural office to deal with tariffs and diplomatic affairs. The customs office marked the border between the west side, a Japanese residential area, and the east side, a foreign settlement. In 1868 it was transferred to the authority of the Meiji government, and in 1872 it was renamed Yokohama Customs. It is perhaps only natural that the site that once marked the border between jurisdictions today serves as a facility linking Japan with the world. The museum's exhibits illuminate the history of trade's evolution and the processes involved in customs clearance.

1-1 Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama / Yokohama Customs Headquarters 1F

3 min. walk from Nihon-odori Station (Minatomirai Line)

Oct.–Apr. 10:00-16:00, May–Sep. 10:00-17:00

Admission free

E NYK Maritime Museum

In 1885, Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha and Kyodo Unyu Kaisha merged to form NYK (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), and the new company started Japan's first long-distance ocean liner service. The wake of many ships including the Hikawa Maru has been connected each port and it emerged like a constellation. The museum features both permanent and special exhibitions that illustrate the roles and history of marine transport in connecting nations, regions, and people. We can learn about the actual state of “connectivity” for people and goods, and feel the resulting dynamism, through maritime history.

3-9 Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama
2 min. walk from Bashamichi Station (Minatomirai Line)

10:00-17:00 (enter by 16:30)

Closed on Mondays (except for national holidays, when it is open on the holiday but closed on the following workday)

*Free admission with a Yokohama Triennale Ticket.

F Ganki-Inari

Miyozaki was a red-light district that flourished after the opening of the port, and one of its houses was called Gankiro. The women of Gankiro came to pray for *Oinari-sama* (goddess) at this shrine, which came to be called Ganki-Inari. There is a story of how Kiyu, the most popular woman at Gankiro, refused to serve an American military officer and then committed suicide, leaving a poem that became famous. This tragedy occurring in the “Galapagos” of a red-light district in Yokohama, shortly after the port opening, is cited as a harbinger of the increasingly vociferous opposition to the foreign presence in Japan that followed.

4-152 Tobe-cho, Nishi-ku, Yokohama
10 min. walk from Sakuragicho Station (JR Line)

*Facilities with entrance fees can be viewed free of charge by showing a Yokohama Triennale ticket.

*Open hours and days for Yokohama Sites depend on each facilities.

*There are no artworks or signboards at Yokohama Sites except for NYK Hikawamaru.

G Kamon-yama Park

This site was originally called ‘Railway Hill’ because there stood the official residence of engineers engaged in laying railroads during the early Meiji Era (1868-1912), and its spring water was used to supply steam engines. In 1904, the former Hikone Domain erected a monument honoring Ii Naosuke, who played a role in opening the port, and after they donated this site to the City of Yokohama in 1914, it came to be called Kamon-yama Park. It is a park with historical significance connoting “connectivity”: a site related to the opening of the port, which led Japan from isolation to connectedness, and to the railway, which symbolizes the linkage of people and resources.

57 Momijigaoka, Nishi-ku, Yokohama
15 min. walk from Sakuragicho Station (JR Line)

H The Yokohama Foreign General Cemetery

After the end of Japan's long period of isolation, Yokohama was the site of unique diplomatic initiatives, including the establishment of a Chinatown and a foreigners' residential district in Yamate. From the 19th century until today, approximately 5,000 people from 40 countries have been buried on the hill. It began when US Commodore Matthew C. Perry requested that a US Navy marine, Robert Williams, be buried at Zotoku-in Temple in what was then the village of Yokohama. The cemetery encapsulates the history of foreigner to Japan following the opening of the nation's ports.

96 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
3 min. walk from Motomachi-Chukagai Station Exit 6 (Minatomirai Line)

[Museum] 10:00-17:00, Closed on Mondays [Cemetery] Open House on weekends and national holidays (except in bad weather), 12:00-16:00.