



## 1 SETO-GURA Museum

The SETO-GURA museum is the must-visit place to learn everything about Seto ware. The exhibits cover several periods with an extensive selection of very old pieces of ceramic, called "Koseto", that were made at the time Toshiro had presumably constructed a kiln in Seto. Koseto ware is the only example of glazed pottery in Japan in the Middle Ages and is remarkable in all the Seto ware history.

**Opening hours** 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM (last admission 4:30 PM)  
**Holidays** Unscheduled holiday once a month, New Year holidays  
**Admission** Adults 520 yen, university and high school students, and people aged 65 and over 310 yen, free for middle school students or younger, disabled people and pregnant women \*Reduction for groups of 20 people or more

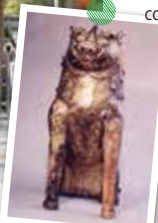


## 2 Fukagawa Shrine and Suehiko Shrine

The Fukagawa Shrine has been established in 771 to worship the guardian god of the Seto region. The entrance of the shrine is guarded by a pottery *komainu*, presumably made by Toshiro, and to the east inside the shrine grounds stands the Suehiko Shrine dedicated to Toshiro. During the Seto Toso Festival, which is held every year in April, the representatives of the local ceramics industry perform a ceremony in which they offer pieces of ceramic called "*suemono*" to express their gratitude to Toshiro and commemorate his great accomplishment.

### Ceramic Komainu (Important Cultural Property)

This ash glaze pottery *komainu*, a lion-dog guarding the entrance of a shrine, was presumably made by Toshiro himself. In the past, there was one pair of a male and female *komainu*, called A-un, but now since one statue has been stolen, only one remains.



## 3 Monument for Toso House Site

This monument shows the location of Toshiro's former house. The location of the former Toshiro's house is known only through the following indication written on a hexagonal pottery monument: "Located in the fields to the east of Fukagawa Shrine where a cedar is standing". Therefore, this monument was erected in 1949 at this location where a cedar tree was growing.



## 4 Hosenji Temple

One of the treasures of the temple, a bottle presumably made by Toshiro, can be seen in the SETO-GURA Museum. Other remarkable spots to see are the clay statues of the sixteen arhats (statues of the sixteen best and most representative disciples of Buddha), which are designated cultural properties by the city, and the ceiling painting of the main hall, which was supposedly made by a ceramic painter.

## Toso Park

With its pottery monument in honor of Toshiro's achievements and the remains of several kilns dating from the Muromachi period (1336 to 1573) to the modern period, this is the park to visit for people interested in Toshiro's life and ceramic ware. For the Toso 800th Anniversary Festival in 2014, the park was transformed and its name was changed from Seto Park to Toso Park. The park is located on a hill that offers a superb panorama of the city center.



### Hexagonal Pottery Monument (Cultural Property of Seto City)

This monument was built in 1867 by a team led by Kato Kiyosuke (Kageto) in honor of Toshiro's achievements. It is made of 29 pieces of different sized pottery and is 4.1 meters high weighing a total of around 2 tons. It is considered to be the largest pottery monument in Japan.



### Kageto Memorial Monument

This memorial monument was built in 1891 in honor of Kageto, who made a great contribution to the construction of the hexagonal pottery monument. However, this monument broke apart during an earthquake that occurred the same year. The monument visible today was restored in 1939.



### Ceramic Fence

This fence in celadon and blue glazed ceramic was made by Kato Monemon, an artist famous for his superb celadon objects. The fence was restored during the Toso 800th Anniversary Festival.



### Name Monument and Pottery Stairs

The pottery plates used for the park name monument and the risers of the stairs were made by the members of the Seto Ceramic Art Association, which is one of the most important pottery associations in Seto.



### Shino ware Lantern (Cultural Property of Seto City)

This pottery lantern coated with Shino glaze was made by Kato Kishtarō, who also built the hexagonal pottery monument. With its 285 cm in height, this is one of the tallest pottery lanterns in Japan.



### Seto Park Name Stone

The park containing the hexagonal pottery monument was named "Seto Park" during Toso 700th Anniversary Festival held in 1910. This is the stone that was set at the entrance of the park the same year.



### Statue of Toso Celebrating a Komainu

This statue of Toso was made for the Toso 800th Anniversary Festival by Kato Akio, a sculptor from Seto.



### Yuhi Kiln Site

This kiln was used during the Sengoku period (late 15th to late 16th century). Some of the pottery objects discovered during the excavation can still be seen on the site.

