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In beautiful gardens dripping with cherry blossoms, tokyo's National Museum is a huge mass of culture. It features a collection of about 116,000 items, including 88 National Treasures and 634 Major Cultural Properties (as of March 2017). Regular collections display 3,000 of these projects at any one time . . . a formula for cultural overload and happy museum exhaustion. While the National Museums in the UK tend to act as repositories for world cultures, the Tokyo National Museum highlights the beauty of Japanese and Asian material culture. You could spend at least a day wandering through the huge halls looking at treasures. There is an audio guide available to give additional information, but even without it many of the information panels are multilingual. Some galleries allow photography, others don't, but confusing camera rules don't seem to be adhered to too strictly. I could spend days, but instead there was something I found most impressive. The museum not only exhibits objects, but also had examples of recent conservation works on display in a themed exhibition hall. The objects were on display alongside their images before preservation in order to present the detailed and specialized work that had been done to preserve these objects for future generations. The Tokyo National Museum does not simply collect and exhibit, preserve and restore and present it with pride. There was also a room dedicated to conservation and restoration, demonstration of tools and presentation techniques. He also had a section on preventive conservation. It's a pretty unsexy theme that's just ever been presented and shown to visitors, but they've made the bold decision to show it. The information was basic but understandable, with the relevant key elements for the retention presentation displayed: such as a moth trap, relevant moisture reader and acidic free containers. Everyone knows that museums take care of objects, but it's refreshing to see some transparency as to how objects are cared for, what tools are used and why. The Tokyo National Museum had an entry fee of 620 yen (£4.50), which was worth it. You can get an audio guide or download an online museum guide for your own device. Hi, my name is Rick, and I'm your personal guide. Along with MyWoWo, I would like to welcome you to one of the wonders of the world: Tokyo National Museum. The National Museum of Tokyo is the oldest museum in Japan, the largest art museum in the country, and one of the largest World. The National Museum is the best place to get an idea of the intricacies of Japanese history and the fascinating, ancient culture of the island and the whole of Asia, as well as to admire some of the most beautiful, refined art in the Far East. Here at the museum, you will find the most comprehensive collection of art and archaeological finds from Asia and Of the 110,000 artifacts, 87 are considered national treasures and 610 are of global importance. The museum was founded in 1872, when the Ministry of Public Education organized a permanent exhibition in the Taiseiden hall of the Yushima Seido Buddhist temple, considered japan's first museum. Not long after it opened, the museum moved to another neighborhood in Tokyo, but 10 years later, in 1882, the collection was moved to Ueno Park, where it remains to this day. After various changes in name and administrative management, since 2007 the National Museum is run by an independent foundation that oversees many Japanese museums, as well as historical and artistic research. The museum is divided into five buildings. The Japanese art collection, which consists of numerous century-old prints, is the largest, called Honkanc, meaning Gallery, originally designed by British architect Josiah Conder, but rebuilt in a less Western style between 1932 and 1938 by Jin Watanabe, after the severe damage caused by the great Kantō earthquake. The Asian collection is housed in the building on your right, the Toyokan, inaugurated in 1968 and designed by Yoshiro Taniguchi. On the left, in six rooms of the Heiseikan building, you will find the Japanese archaeological finds. Behind this building there is a pavilion for temporary exhibitions, and the Gallery containing the Horyu-ji Treasure. An interesting fact: the first exhibition, in 1871, was so successful that the entrance had to be limited to just 3000 people a day ... The Tokyo National Museum in Ueno-koen Park is Japan's answer to the British Museum. With its vast collection of art and archaeological artifacts from Japan and beyond, it's a treasure not to be missed when you visit Tokyo. National Museum of Tokyo - picture © Florentyna Leow Tokyo has no shortage of major museums and art institutions to learn about Japanese art, but if you have time just for one place, take the Tokyo National Museum to Ueno-koen Park. It houses the world's largest collection of Japanese art, ranging from wooden prints to kimonos to samurai swords and Buddhist masks - until it takes a few of its holdings with over 110,000 items. Good English information and audio guides are available, making it a traveler-friendly institution to visit. Tokyo National Museum - picture © Florentyna Leow Spring is a great time to visit, since the museum's garden has some wonderful cherry blossom views. As a bonus, they usually design cherry-themed exhibitions to coincide with the sakura season. The museum also has outdoor exhibitions, restaurants and shops so guests can take a break the endless parade of objects on display. Another good time to visit if you're strapped for cash is for International Museum Day, which falls on or around May 18. Resigns from the usual entrance fee, the Tokyo National Tokyo opens its doors to the public to celebrate and encourage awareness of the role that museums play in social development. If you go, expect crowds. Αγγλικό όνομα: Εθνικό Μουσείο του Τόκιο Ιαπωνικό όνομα: 東京国立博物館 αγγλική διεύθυνση: 13-9 Ueenokoen, Taito-ku, Tōkyō, 110-8712 Ιαπωνική διεύθυνση: 〒110-8712 東京都台東区上野公園13-9 ὄρεας λειτουργίας: 9:30πμ-5μμ (τελευταία είσοδος: 4:30 μ.μ.) Κλειστά Δευτέρα ή την επόμενη Τρίτη, όταν η Δευτέρα είναι μία εθνική εορτή Δημιουργία του σχεδίου σας. You can customize and take it with you. The National Museum of Tokyo (, Tokyo's Kokunitsu Hakubutsukan) is the oldest and largest of Japan's leading national museums, which also include the Kyoto National Museum, the Nara National Museum and the Kyushu National Museum. It was originally founded in 1872 at the Yushima Seido Sanctuary and moved to its current location in Ueno Park a few years later. The Tokyo National Museum has one of the largest and best collections of art and archaeological objects in Japan, consisting of over 110,000 individual objects, including nearly a hundred national treasures. At any one time, about 4000 different objects from the permanent museum collection are exhibited. In addition, visits to temporary exhibitions are regularly carried out. Good English information and audio guides are available. Displays inside the Honkan The large museum complex houses six separate buildings, each large enough to be considered a museum in its own right, which specializes in different types of art and exhibitions. The main Honkan building opened in 1938 and presents a variety of Japanese artworks from antiquity to the 19th century, including antique Buddhist statues, painted sliding doors, scrolls, ceramics and maps in addition to cultural objects such as masks, costume, armor and weapons among other historical objects. To the left of Honkan is Hyokikan, the oldest building in the garden, which was built in 1909 to celebrate the wedding of Emperor Taishok. Hyokikan is a representative example of Western-style architecture during the Meiji period and is listed as an important cultural property. The building is mainly used for temporary exhibitions and has undergone several renovations over the years to maintain the structure. To the right of Honkan is the Toyokan building, designed in 1968 by Japanese architect Taniguchi Yoshiro. The building features galleries featuring Asian art and objects from China, Korea, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, India and Egypt. Behind the Honkan is the Heiseikan, a fairly recent addition to the museum built to commemorate the Prince's wedding 1993. It houses exhibitions of ancient Japanese cultures as well as large-scale special exhibitions. Displays inside Honkan The museum's newest building, the Horyuji Homotsukan or the Gallery of Horyuji Horyuji it was built to house a collection of religious objects consisting mainly of small, intricate statues and bronze relief images donated from Horyuji Temple in Arra. The building was designed by Taniguchi Yoshio (son of architect Toyokan Taniguchi Yoshiro) whose minimalist style can also be seen in other works, including Heisei Chishinkan at kyoto's National Museum, the Sea Life Aquarium in Tokyo's Kasai Rinkai Park and the Mimoca Museum of Art in Marugame, as well as the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Finally, just outside the museum grounds is the Kuroda Memorial Hall, which was built from donations from Kuroda Seiki, a Japanese artist known as the father of contemporary Western-style painting in Japan. The hall houses a rotating collection of Kuroda paintings and sketches, as well as other artwork donated by his family. In addition to the exhibition spaces, the Tokyo National Museum also offers a Japanese garden and teahouses (open to the public in spring and autumn) located behind Honkan, as well as many shops and cafes that spread around the garden. Horyuji Homitsukan Audio Guide and Fun Kit Audio Guide (Player or Tablet) Audio Guide to permanent audio exposure guide the audio guide called the Onsei (in-touch) guide offers more than 160 elements of audio commentary for permanent exposure that can be hired at 320 JPY* per day/person first-come-first-served basis. (The price has been revised to JPY 320 as of 1 October 2019 due to the increase in excise duty.) Available in four languages: English, Mandarin, Korean and Japanese. The Japanese edition provides conversational commentary with a curator/researcher at NMNS and announcer of JOLFC, Nippon Broadcasting System, Inc. The Guide also offers informative reviews of exhibits by native speakers for each language that not only introduce our fascinated collections, but also guide you deeply into the world of nature and science. (*) The rental fee for FNMNS members and/or Anseakers Pass holders should only be paid for the first time and will be free of charge from the next rental. For people with disabilities they can rent it for free. KAHAKU Navigator (Ka-ha-ku navi): Audio Guide by Tablet to Permanent Exhibition KAHAKU Navigator Audio guide by tablet called Ka-ha-ku navi offers more than 160 audio/text commentary items for permanent exposure with 5 different versions, such as English, Mandarin, Korean, Japanese and for children in Japanese who can be easily changed/selected from the menu screen. It also provides a floor map and 2 strips, introducing exhibits and what is a good or bad way in the museum (especially for children). The cost as rental fee is 320 JPY * per day / person in order of priority. (The price has been revised to JPY 320 as of 1 October 2019 due to the increase in excise duty.) Please note that will ask you for your ID (e.g. driver's license) when you rent a tablet. Thank you in advance for your cooperation. *FNMNS members and Ansders Pass owners have no benefit from renting this tablet. Disabled people can rent it for free. IC/ID Museum Card: Keep records of your access to the permanent IC card card Interactive Kiosk (Information Terminal) The museum offers IC cards for rent free of charge to maintain your access to permanent exhibitions based on interactive Kiosks, the information terminal placed in the information terminal in the exhibition areas. Pavilion, a type of touch screen of the information terminal that provides specific information, explanation, or video to each exhibit in a zone with a zone map. Browse the information in the Pavilion and note/check the zone number you have seen to write to the IC card from the card reader. English, Mandarin or Korean are available in addition to Japanese/Japanese for children. On the other hand, the same content for permanent exposure is also provided by our website. Using this shared content between kiosk and the website, the IC card can be used as a bridge between the museum and your home or school which may be useful to remind you which exhibition (zone) you have already seen/checked in the past. [How to use the IC card] Visit the counter for the Audio Guide/IC card located next to the Museum store in the 1st floor basement of the Japanese gallery and borrow an IC card (free). Interactive Pavilion (as an information terminal) for permanent exhibits is placed in each dividing zone in the exhibition spaces, (each exhibit belongs under a zone number). Simply touch the IC card in circular targets over each kiosk until you make a ringing sound, so that the access log for the zone has been successfully written to the card. Browsing/access logs can be confirmed immediately from any booth in a designed space/corner in the exhibition halls called Discovery Pocket Be sure to return the IC card to the counter and remove the ID* from the sleeve. *Given (different) ID number and password as password refers to each card. Once you've logged in through this page, you'll be able to see the access log anywhere at home or school once you've logged into the content and click the report icon. Please note that the browsing/access logs will be reflected in the content of the web page version the day after the deletion/re-entry of data on the card. Caution] Some of the images/videos in the explanations/information are not available in the content in the version of the website due to copyright protection. Protection. Protection.

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