



Yamizosugi

The wood is cut down in Yamizo mountains. It does not warp easily. The color is beautiful. The bending strength is great. These characteristics make Yamizosugi one of the best woods in the Kanto area.



Karasuyama washi

This Japan paper is called “Hodomura”, the masterpiece of Karasuyama washi and is pasted onto the wall. It is made with paper mulberry from the Karasuyama area and also called “the great treasure of the cardboard”.



Vine partition

Kuma Kengo (architect) cherishes natural materials. He used the vines yielded from Goten yama which is in front of the museum to make the partitions.



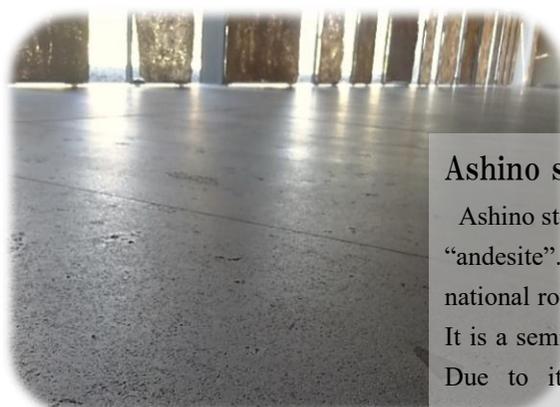
Wood-wool chip board

It is used for seats. The chipped wood fiber is compacted with cement. It is usually used as the base material when building roofs.



Straw plaster

Kuma Kengo wanted to create a transparent clay wall. At his request, Kusumi Akira, the plaster, devised a way to mix the straw and paste so that he could plaster over the aluminum mesh. The sunlight goes through the straw plaster softly as Mr. Kuma wanted.



Ashino stone

Ashino stone is a type of volcanic rock called “andesite”. It is yielded about 10km along the national route 294 in the Ashino area of Nasu. It is a semi-hard stone and is easy to process. Due to its excellent durability and heat-resistance, Ashino stone has many uses.



Nasu History Museum was contracted by Kuma Kengo’s design in May, 2000.

This building has been built using stone from the Ashino area, straw plaster and Japanese Paper (Karasuyama washi). The color of the building is all natural. The beautiful contrast between the coolness of the glass and the stone and the warmth of the straw and the Japanese Paper gives it an innovative atmosphere. At the entrance, you can see the partitions made of vine. The outer wall is made from glass so it gives the impression of open spaces as if you are still outside.

Building of Nasu History Museum