

晒屋さらしや

下小泉八坂社は、天保十三年（一八四二）寺家村から分社されたものです。

江戸時代、新川木綿は新川地方の特産品であり、滑川でも新川木綿が生産されて、綿屋、木綿の商売、染物屋などで賑わいました。晒屋は、町の中央を流れる中川の清流を利用して、ここで綿布や麻布を川面にさらす「晒屋」（さらしや）がいたことから由来します。

大正七年（一九一八）、東水橋町から端を発した米騒動は、魚津町、下新川で小競り合いを起こし、八月五日、滑川町下小泉米穀商前で米の移出を阻止する町民と商店との間で押し問答がありました。翌日には二千人余りの群衆にふくれあがり、そのピークを迎えました。この二



米騒動の舞台となった晒屋通り

ユースは全国に配信され、全国各地でも騒動が勃発しました。当時の内閣が総辞職するなど、米騒動は、大衆の力を結束した市民運動の始まりとして歴史に刻まれることとなりました。

~Namerikawa Guidepost series #10 of 13~ Sarashiya

In 1842, the Jikeyasakasha was separated from Jikemura and moved to Shimokoizumi, and from then on was named Shimokoizumiyasakasha. During the Edo period, Niikawa cotton became a local specialty product and Namerikawa began to produce the cotton. Along with the cotton production, a number of dye shops and bleach shops were established. The bleach shops, using the waters of the Naka River for their business, became so prosperous that the area was dubbed Sarashiya or "Bleach shop".

In 1918, the Rice Riots began in Uozu after a quarrel in Shimonikawa (Lower Niikawa). On August 5th, the Namerikawa rice merchants stopped producing rice, which caused a dispute between the merchants and more than 2000 angry townspeople. The news of the riot spread all across the country, and there was an outbreak of individual riots. At that time the entire Cabinet resigned and a new Cabinet was inaugurated.

While there were many riots before the Rice Riots, the Rice Riots are an important part of Japanese history as it was the first organized and recognized civilian protest group.