



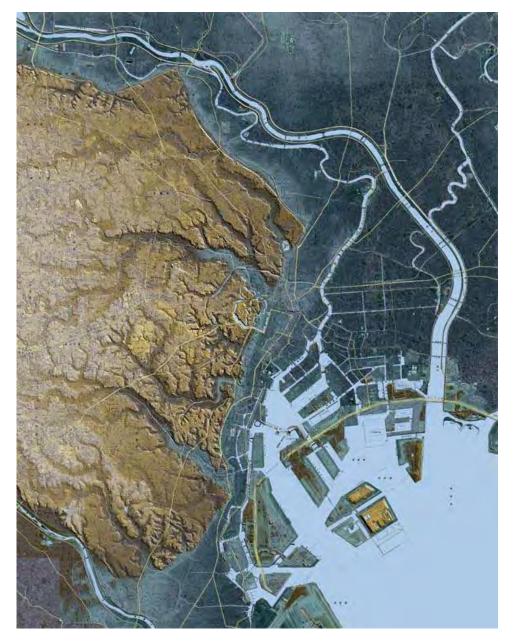


Tokyo as a City of Water seen from Spacial Anthropology

Hidenobu Jinnai (Hosei University)



Date



武蔵野台地 Musashino Plateau 7 hilles≒Rome **東京低地** Tokyo lowland water city ≒ Venice



Significance of Tokyo Sky Tree Reevaluation of the city of water



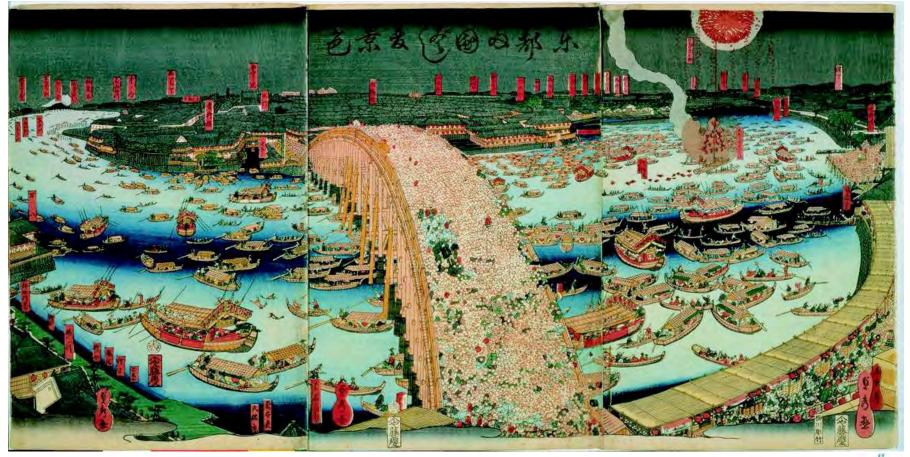
鍬形蕙斎 「江戸一目図屛風」19世紀初め(津山郷土博物館蔵)

Location of Tokyo Sky Tree From the same angle as the Edo period overlooking Tokyo in the 21st Century

Kitajukken River can become to the base of revival of water trafic

Eastern Tokyo many interesting phenomena and movements

Edo = water city



Waterfront of Ryogoku, Sumida River middle of Edo per

歌川貞房「東都両国夕涼之図」江戸後期(江戸東京博物館蔵)

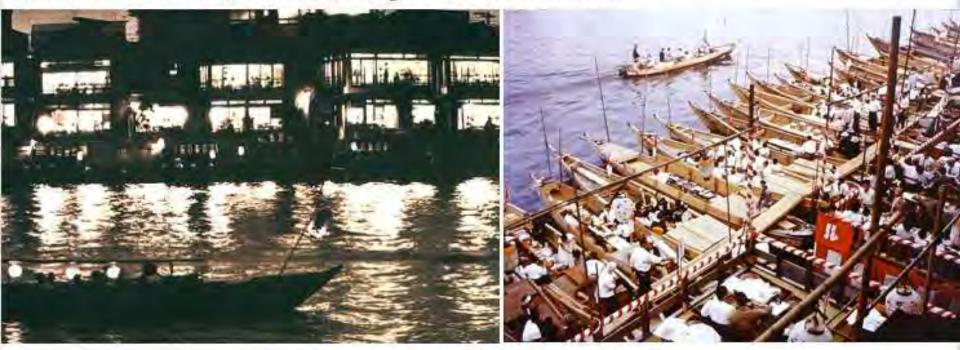
Draw people's activities rather than the exact urban form

Sumida River



Until 1960 Tokyo was a water city

Sketch of the houses (restaurants) along the Sumida river 1958

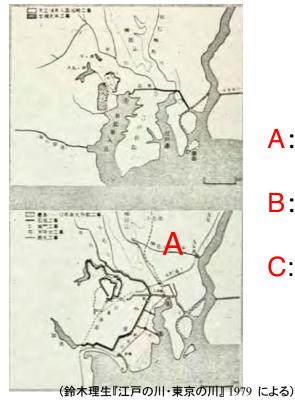


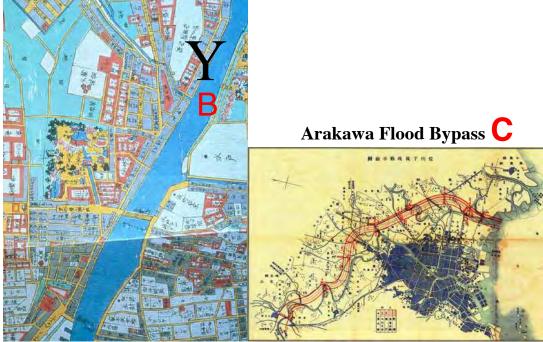
Traditional restaurants along the Sumida River, Yanagibashi c.1960 Ryogoku Fireworks 1960

Edo-Tokyo Flood Protection



安政三年の大水本所羅漢寺付近出水の図 (「安政風聞集 中巻」)





荒川放水路の建設 (1911-30)

- A:Replacement of Kanda River (Edo period)
- B: Construction of Y-shaped embankment (Edo period)
- C: Construction of Arakawa Flood Bypass (1911-30)

Water in the city : various forms, multi-functions/activities, significance

Drinking water, agriculture, fishery, navigation/commercial activities, production, religion/rituals/festivals, recreation, theater, tourism, amenity, landscape, etc.



「江戸名所図屏風」(部分) 出光美術館蔵 c.1630

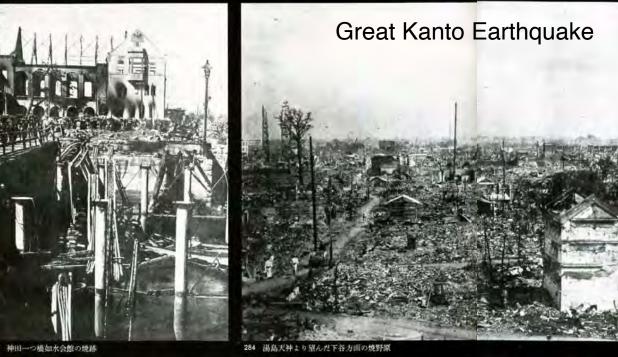






276 上野広小路 松坂屋呉服店の焼跡

1923







279 神田須田町万世橋駅の焼跡



280 日本橋丸善の焼跡



通信者と悲密務者の焼き



281 日本橋三越と正金銀行の焼跡

Lost of water city in the '60 s





Highway Construction on canals/ rivers many canals/small rivers ⇒lost or culvert (canale sottorraneo)



Reclamation in Tokyo Bay



···Network of highway



Rediscovery of the Value of the City of Water 1980-today

Port and transportation system in Edo



During the Edo period, cargo was transferred onto barges in the offshore of Tsuku The barges created an endless traffic along the canals inside the city, mainly around Nihon-bashi, as they transported the cargo to the warehouses that lined the embankments.

This kind of mechanism is referred to as the "inner port system."



Unloading embankments in Edo (by M.Suzuki & S.Okamoto)



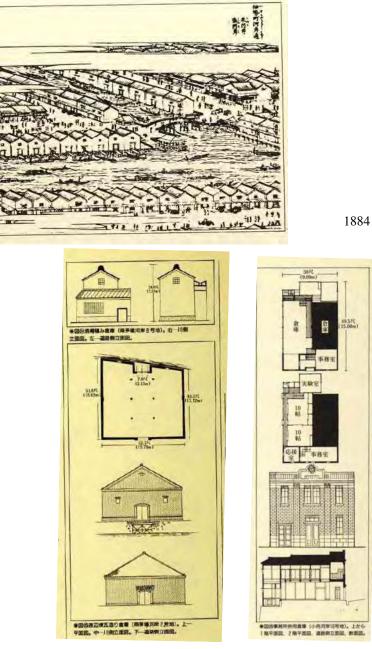




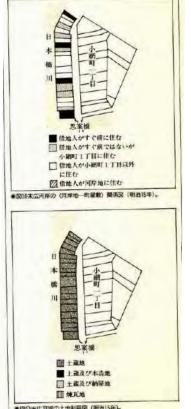
c.1830

River bank Nihon-bashi area

河岸地の空間構造 日本橋周辺_{「江戸名所図会」}





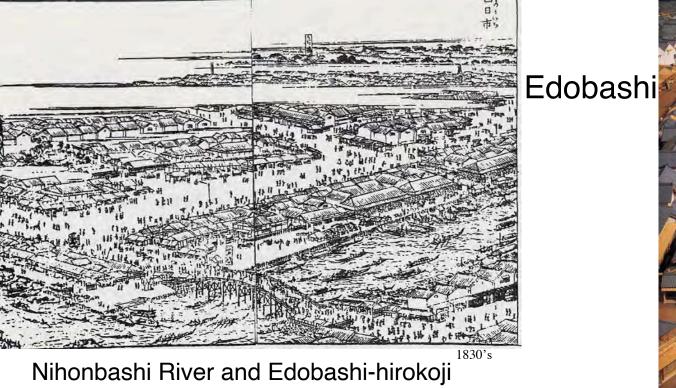


河岸地一町屋敷の関係の変容と土蔵の存続

From traditional warehouse to modern building

近代における河岸地の新たな建築の登場

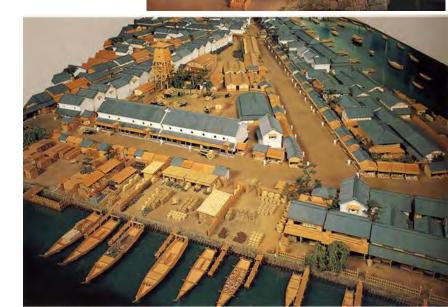
(岡本哲志+久保田雅代による)



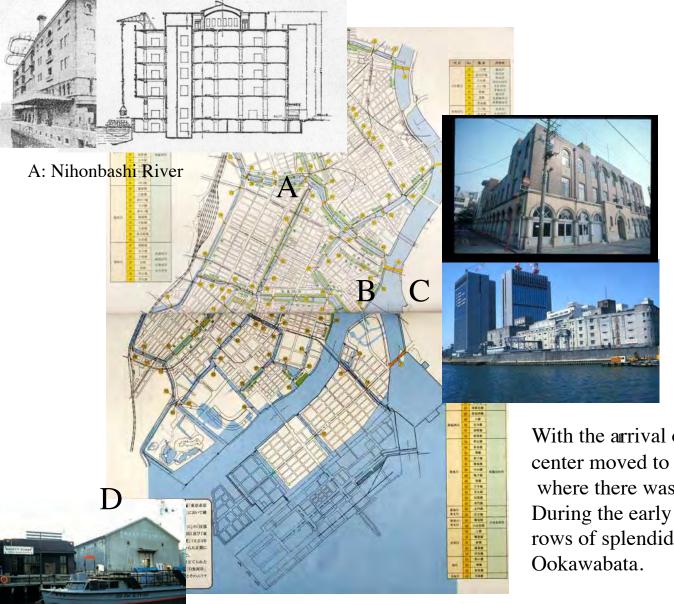
c.1870

Market & Plaza





Mechanism of moving (sift) of port/logistic function from the central area to the outer area in Tokyo



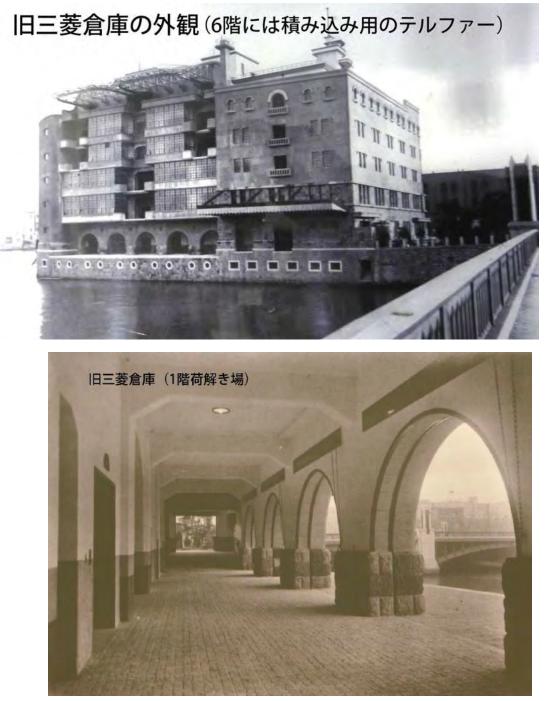
C:Sagacho

B:Ookawabata

With the arrival of the Meiji era, the logistic center moved to the outside of the central port where there was more space. During the early Showa Era(1920's), there were rows of splendid modern warehouses along Ookawabata.

Shibaura Canal

Map of c.1900



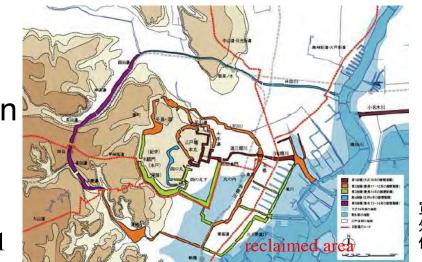
Mitsubishi Warehouse 1930 Nihonbashi River



Edo

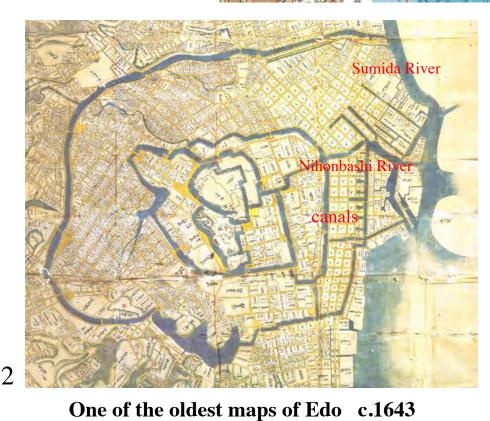
Process of urban development as a water city $1 \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow 3$

寛永20年(1643)頃



Overlapping original terrain before Edo + early Edo infrastructure

寛永期までの江戸城内濠・ 外濠の整備 作成:岡本哲志氏



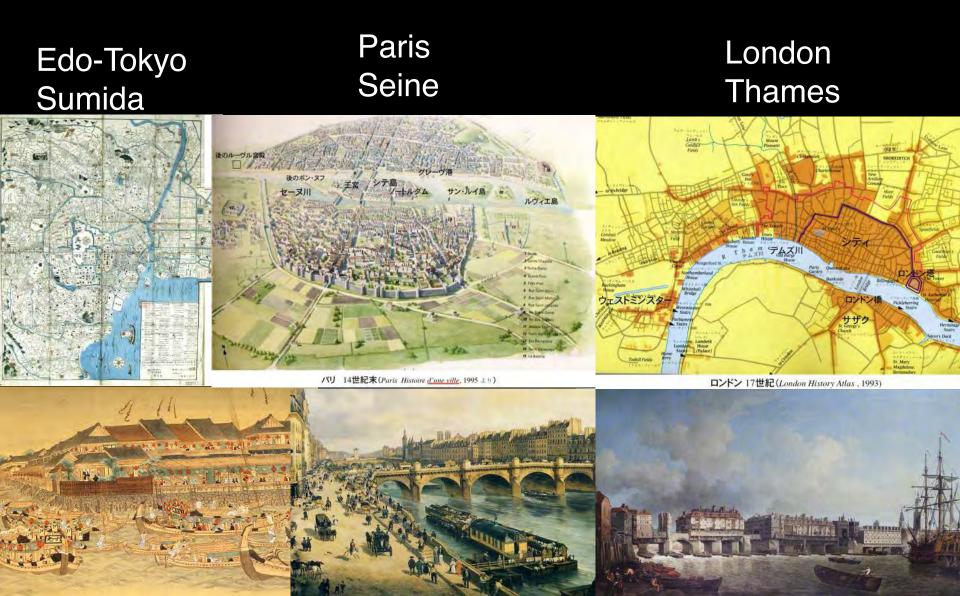
「寛永江戸全図」(臼杵市教育委員会蔵)



A map of the end of Edo era 1852 嘉永5年(1852)「大江戸図」(野田市立図書館蔵)

3

Comparison with the Seine and Thames



London

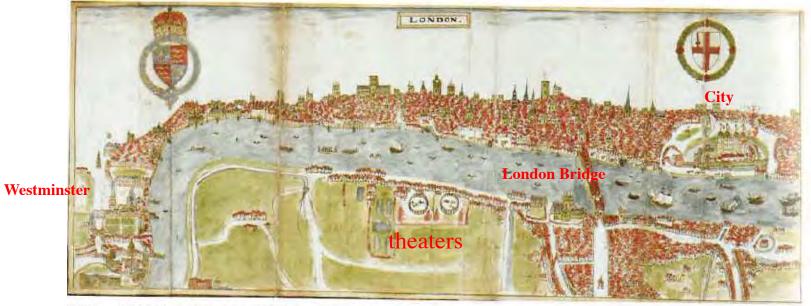


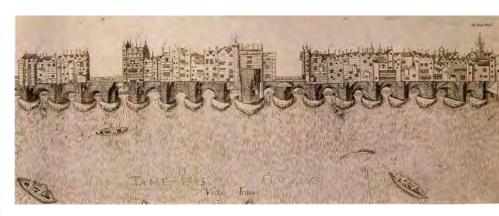
図13 1588年のロンドン鳥瞰図 ©British Library Board

London 1588



図24 テムズ南岸の劇場群1630年頃の景観画 左からスワン、ホープ、ローズ、グロープの劇場 出典:London The illustrated History (London, 2011)

c.1630 South side of Themes=marginal area, theaters



London Bridge c.1600 ジョン・ローデン画

Sumida River: peripheric and marginal but, mother river of Edo-Tokyo Ancient and medieval folklore and stories \Rightarrow mythology, legend

Ancient religious facilities dating back to the birth of the Edo city

death anniversary of Umewaka (around 1000) Mokubo -Temple



関屋の里が手前に描かれ、水神(隅田川神社)・梅若寺(木母寺)綾瀬川とそこにかかる綾瀬橋がみえる。



真乳山の聖天と山谷堀、そこに架る今戸橋もみえる。手前は竹屋の渡し。



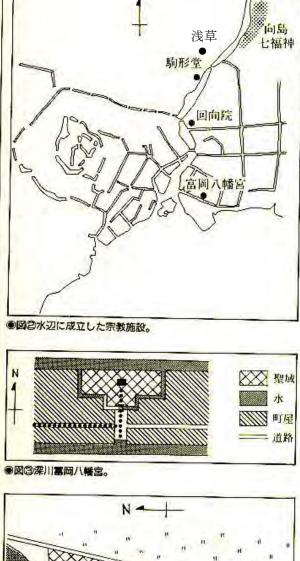
いる。大川橋(吾妻橋)を真中に、右に浅草寺の五重塔を見る

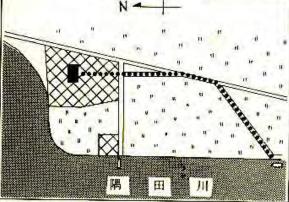
の本堂と奥山の森を遠くにのぞみ

Matsuchi mountain legend: A dragon appeared in 595 and guarded here

Senso-Temple(Asakusa) A statue of Kannon was found in the fisherman's net (628)







●図④木母寺。

隅田川名所図巻 18世紀末(部分) サントリー美術館



影神社

橋場の渡 ferry boat 梅若塚 木母寺 Mokubo Temple

Sacred area/Sanctuary

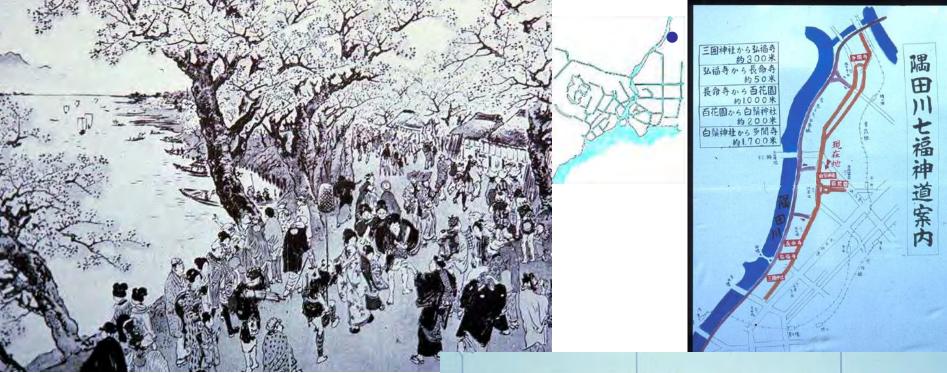
The surrounding area attracted people with its rich nature and a sense of liberation The middle and upper part of the Sumida River :ancient and medieval elements in the base layer

Sanctuary, religious spaces, recreation, famous places

Senso-Temle · Yoshiwara · Theater district 奥への魅力(魔力)<辺界の悪所>廣末保



Logistics were limited to big rice warehouses and stock yard of construction materials of Shogunate.



Mukojima

Tamanoi

Play zone c.1925-60







History of Fireworks Ryogoku

1732 Bad harvest, plague1733 Festival of water god with fireworks

Memorial prayer for the extinction of the plague Sponsered by restaurants, Ceremony of riveropening of summer time

1961 stoped due to traffic conditions and disaster prevention reasons1978 revived as fireworks of Sumida-River







Spiritual, religious, ritual functions and activities Theatrical activities, amusements



Theaters, bath, restaurants/tee houses

Procession on water of Sumida River c.1630 「江戸名所図屏風」出光美術館蔵

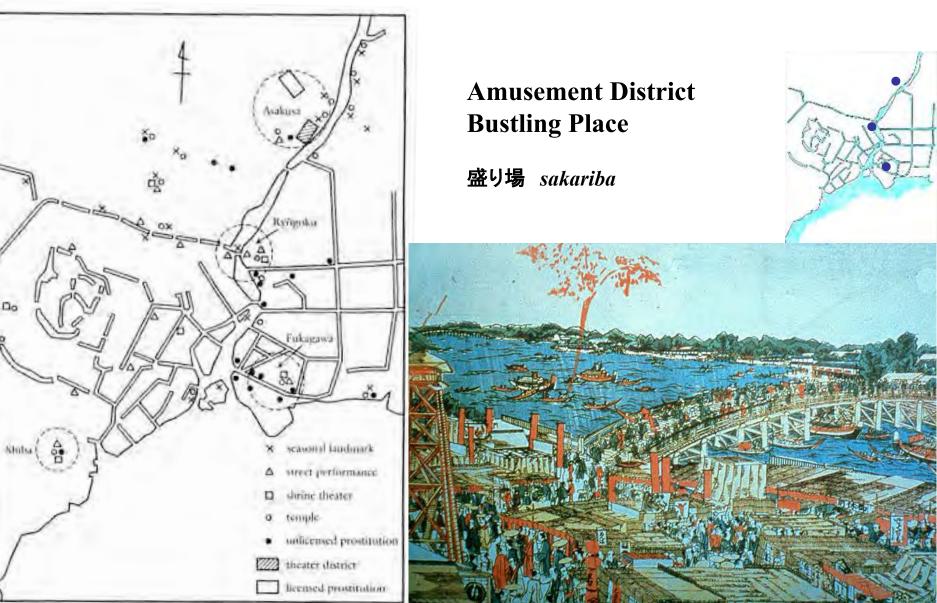


「隅田川図屏風」18世紀前半 大山詣前の水垢離(無事と悪病の退治を願う) **Purification for safety of travel and extinction of the plague** First half of the 18th century

歌川春信「浮世江戸深川新大橋中須之図」 18世紀中頃 中洲成立前 (江戸博特別展「隅田川」図録より)

Bustling atmosphere on the water

Asakusa Ryogoku Fukagawa



Amusement, Entertainment, Festivities



Ryogoku



サントリー美術館

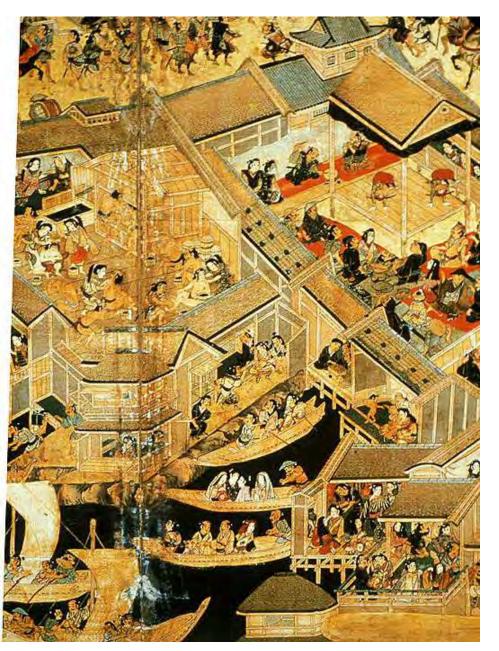
Cultural salon /painting, poem View of Sumida-River

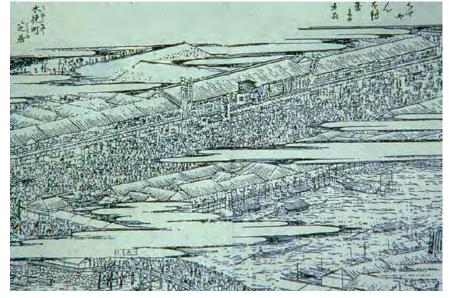
Catering service to the boat



サントリー美術館

The enjoyment and play of Japanese culture deeply linked to water



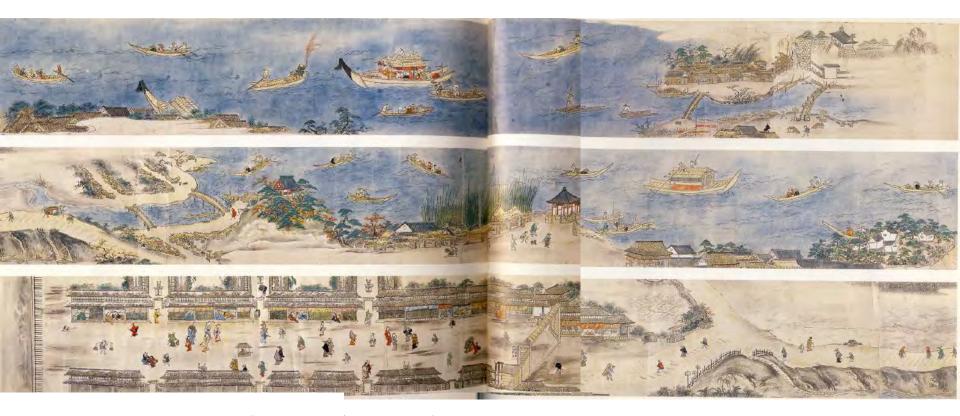


Kobiki-cho c.1830

Theater , amusement, play



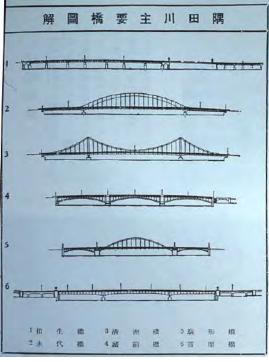
Changes in the landscape along the Sumida River



作者不詳「浅草吉原図巻」17世紀末・18世紀初頭頃 (奈良県立美術館蔵 江戸博特別展「隅田川」図録より)

Canal Sanya ← Sumida River ← Kanda River _{吉原 日本堤} 待乳山聖天 駒形堂 浅草御門前・浅草橋

Around 1700





Modern Tokyo another water city

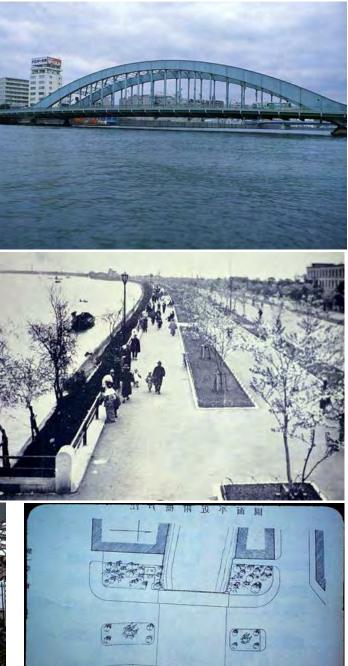
Reconstruction period after the earthquake of 1923

The meaning and function of water changed from traditional to western-modern sense.

place for dynamic experiences with 5 senses, activities

object to see, visual effect urban design





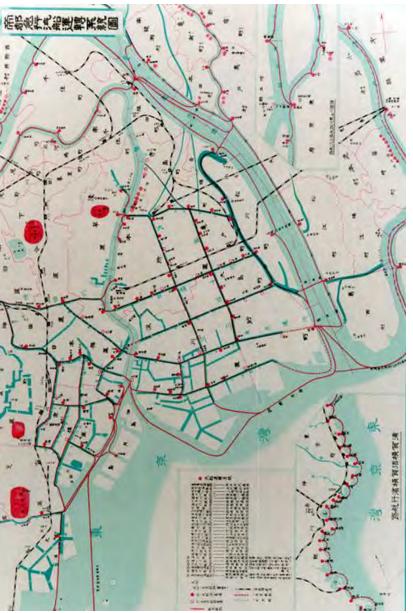


Boat transportation was active even in modern times

1921

東京市内外河川航通図 1921年 (都立中央図書館蔵)

Navigation



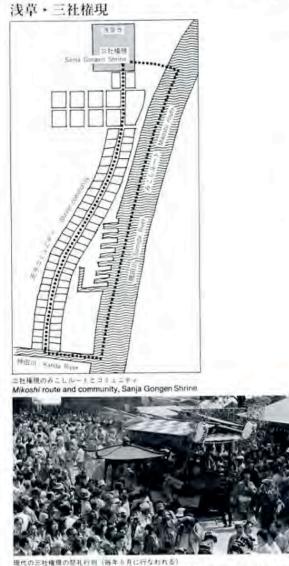
Network of water bus before the Second World War



Floating bus stop

26. 浅草・三社権現と赤坂・氷川神社のみこしルート

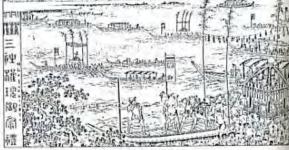
Procession route of 3 bringing shrines



Ritual procession for the Sanja Gongen Shrine Festival, as it is performed today (annually in May).



124 - Senso-ji Temple, Asarusa



第田川 5のほる三社植現のみごしと船連進 (本句ながど) The Sanja Gongen mikoshi ascends the Sumida River in a convoy of boata (from Toto Saijki, a record of events in Edo written in 1831).



ユア期の没意味と三社権現 (11)の Waller (20) IIIe (15) Senso-ji Temple and Sanja Gongen on an Edo Period map.

Procession route of 3 bringing shrines

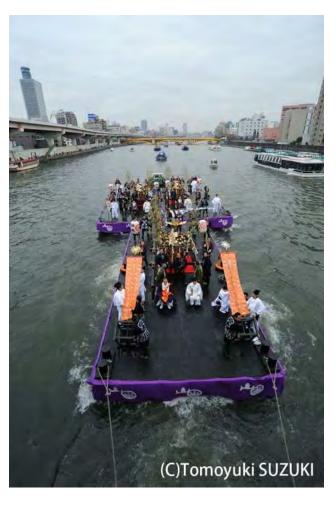


3 bringing shrines

「江戸名所図屛風」(部分) 出光美術館蔵 c.1630

Rivival of the procession of the bringing shrine of Asakusa on the Sumida River

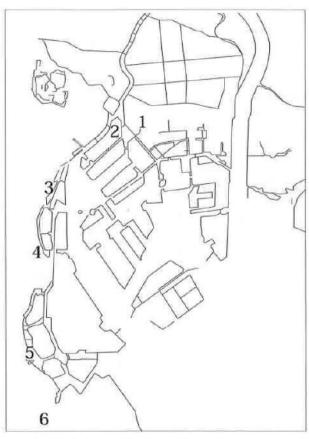
Ritual and Event on the water Sumida River





Festival of Tokyo firefly 2013 tradition (past) +innovation (future)

2012



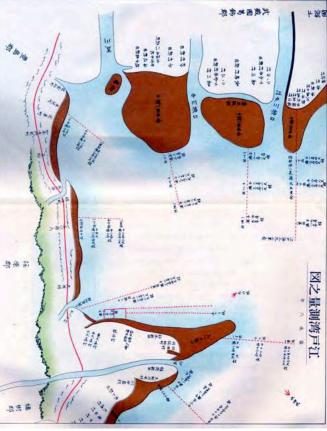


図10 東京湾に分布する元漁師町 1深川、2 佃島、3 芝浦、4 品川、5 大森、6 羽田

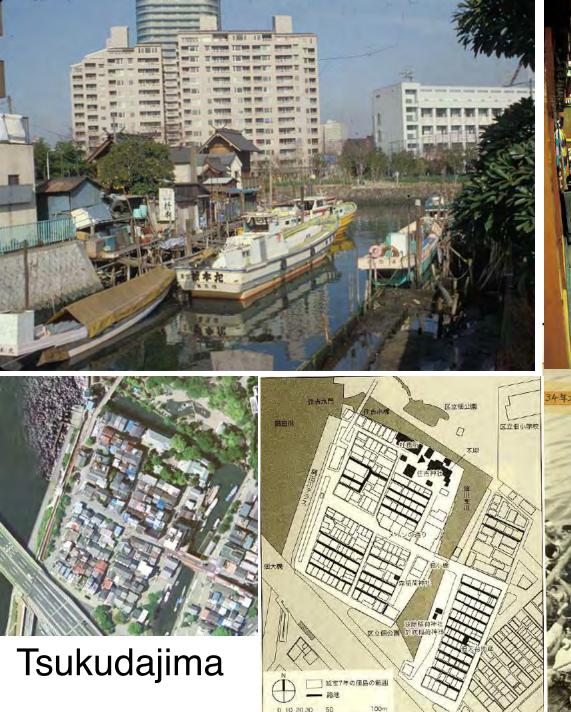
ex-fisherman's villages

Fishery

c.1960 貝巻き漁の帰り船 浦安市境川河口 昭和30年代 (『水の東京』岩波書店より) PARK TANKA WAY BURKEN YEL 16年代中午市の発行の時間をないない。

cultivation of laver (arghe)









Shrine



Ritual



Shinagawa ex-fisherman's community



Procession in the Water



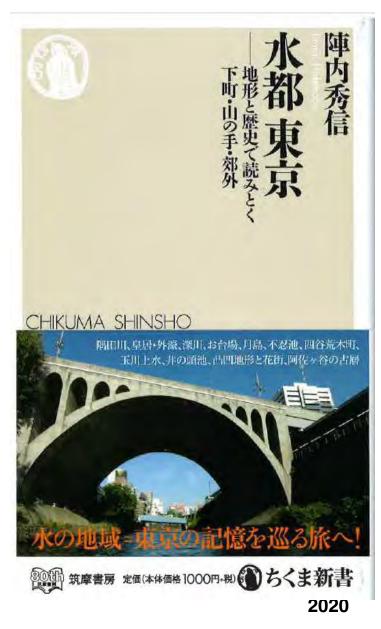
Procession on the water from Shinagawa to Odaiba Marine Park

Festival of Ebara shrine





Ritual: bringing shrine in the water



The "water city" concept can be expanded to more of Tokyo's territory.



Network of rivers in the territory of Edo-Tokyo 1830

my new book Water city Tokyo

Italian Cultural Center



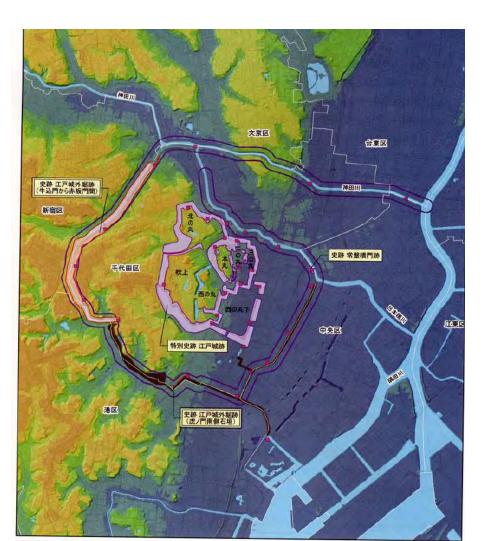
Imperial Palace and Chidorigafuchi (Inner moat) viewed from the Italian Cultural Center



Outer moat

Water Network in the Center of Tokyo *Eco Historic Corridor*

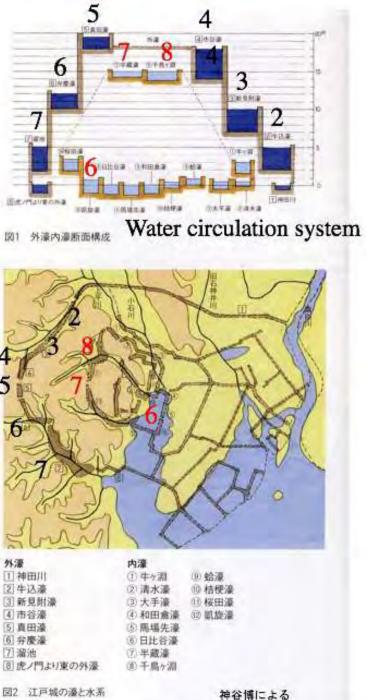
Outer moat & Inner moat

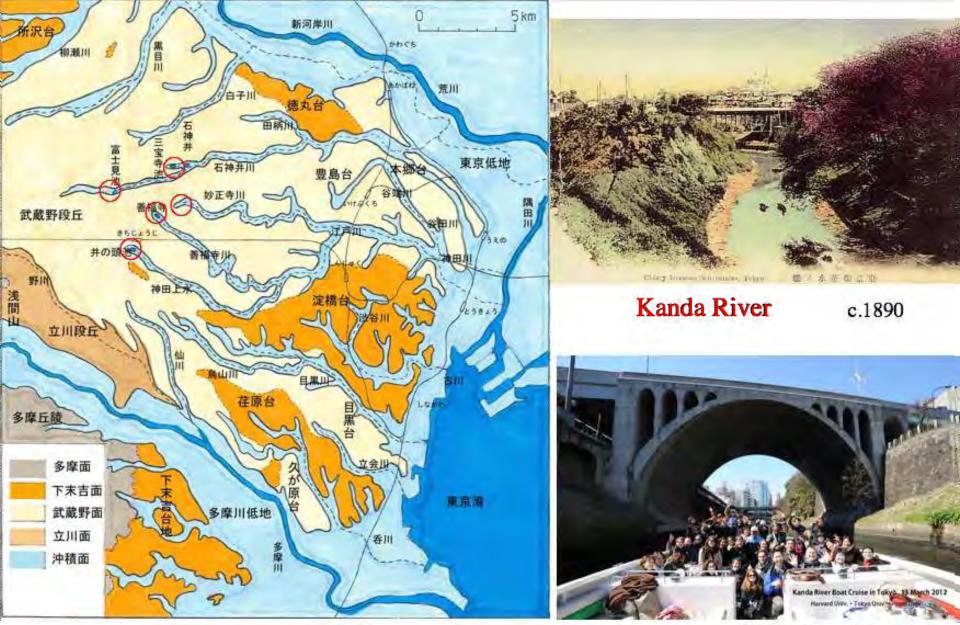


Double moat=historic defense system Outer moat+Inner moat



Concert on the water of the outer moat





Geomorphology of <u>Musashino</u> Plateau Ha There are many middle and small rivers derived from spring pond

Kanda River Boat Cruise Harvard Univ. Meisho ("famous places") a key word for understanding
the urban structure and landscape of Edo-TokyoUnique relationship between "city and nature/countryside"
Japanese meishoEuropean monuments

(coexistence with nature)



Famous places of Edo-Tokyo

European *monuments* (manmade)



T.Higuchi's theory 1981 <mountain side> and <waterside>

Utagawa Hiroshige's One Hundred Famous Views of Edo

(80% of views feature a waterscape)

Centrifugal, countryside/nature, interest in rural elements, Edo= urban culture without walls

(vs. European cities: center & boundary; clear total image)



"Towboats Along the Yotsugi-dori Canal" (1857)



"New. Fuji, Meguro" (1857)

Importance of intangible elements

(vs. tangible monuments in Europe)

- Events/incidents, activities, rituals, sacred places
- \Rightarrow Memories and stories of urban and rural areas

Preservation of historical memory and identity

Numerous publications of topographical description with colored illustrations of landscapes

Woodblock technology



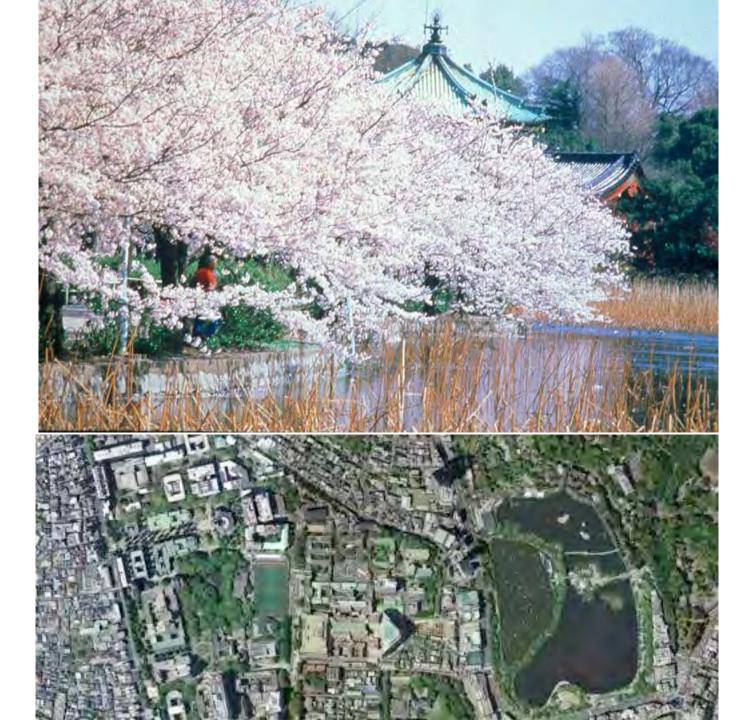
法政大学市ケ谷図書館 所蔵

(江戸)菊屋幸三郎 法政大学市ヶ谷図書館 所蔵

Ueno

Water/lake

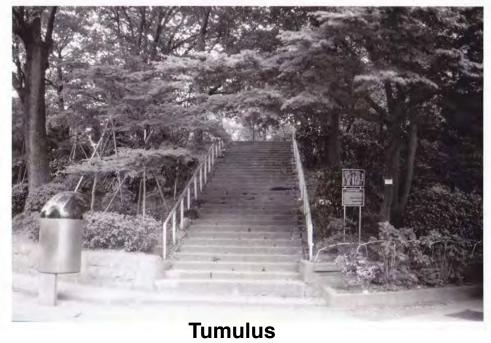
Green/ mountain (hill)



Sacred site from ancient times



Yayoi period (5th century BCE to 3rd century CE)



Recreation area surrounded by greenery of mountain + water of pond

Tea houses

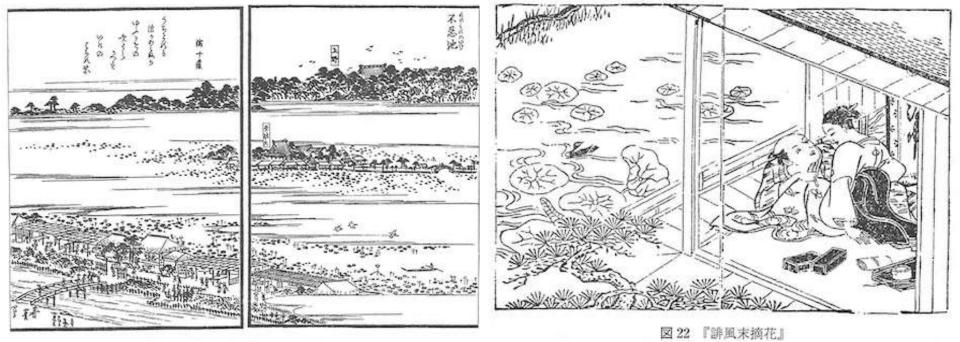
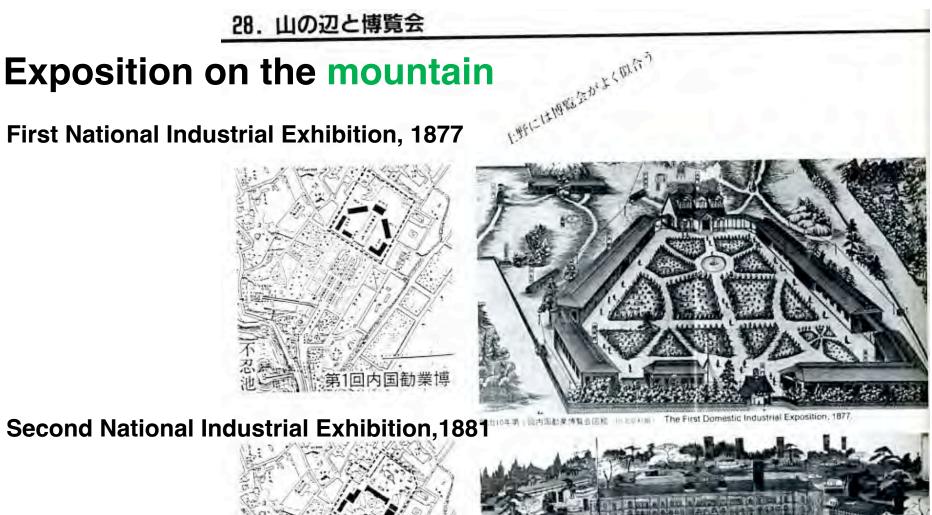


図13「不忍池」(『江戸名所花暦』)

Tea house (≒ love hotel)

Tea houses along the Shinobazu Pond







中国日本版工程内国教育体验的回报。同学自己的 The Second Domestic Industrial Exposition, 1881

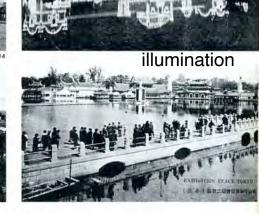
29. 水の辺と博覧会

Exposition on the waterside



Taisho Exposition, 1914

Pearce Memorial Exposition,1922



(htthad



1:991-114199823236444月1677

30. 現代に見る上野の杜

Still today, a public recreation space

Typical scene in recent years

People enjoying cherry blossoms in Ueno Park



上野の森と花見に用する人々 Ueno Wood with People enjoying cherry blossoms in Ueno.

Spring water is an important factor for understanding the unique urban and territorial structure of Tokyo

崖線タイプ

宮神社など。

図は代表的な国分寺崖線を例にしている。

関口芭蕉庵、おとめ山、目黒不動尊、稲荷山憩いの森、 真姿の池・お鷹の道、貫井神社、野川公園、諏訪神社、

谷頭タイプ

清正の井、神明の森みつ池、 赤羽自然観察園、南沢緑地、 竹林公園、大泉井頭公園、 谷戸の湧水もこれにあたる。 また、涸れてしまったが 井の頭池、善福寺池、 三宝寺池など。

砂礫層

Cliff line type

立川ローム原

武蔵野ローム層

武蔵野礫層 地下水面

上総層群

مغطر مغطر Tokyo Spring water

村

Tokyo Spring water by H. Takamura

Valley head type

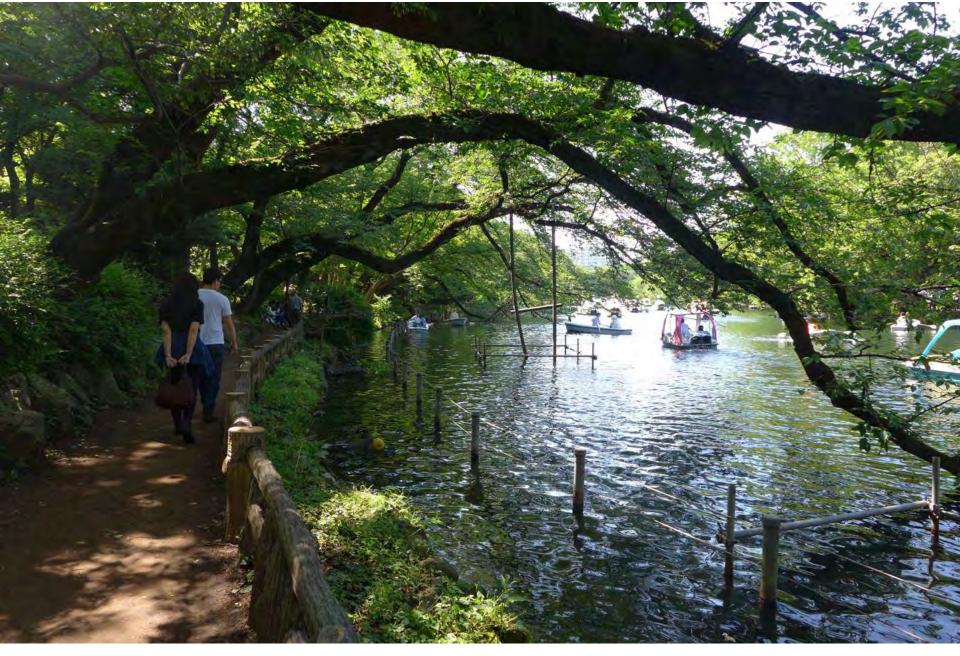
Case study Inogashira Pond and Kanda River source (josui = water supply)



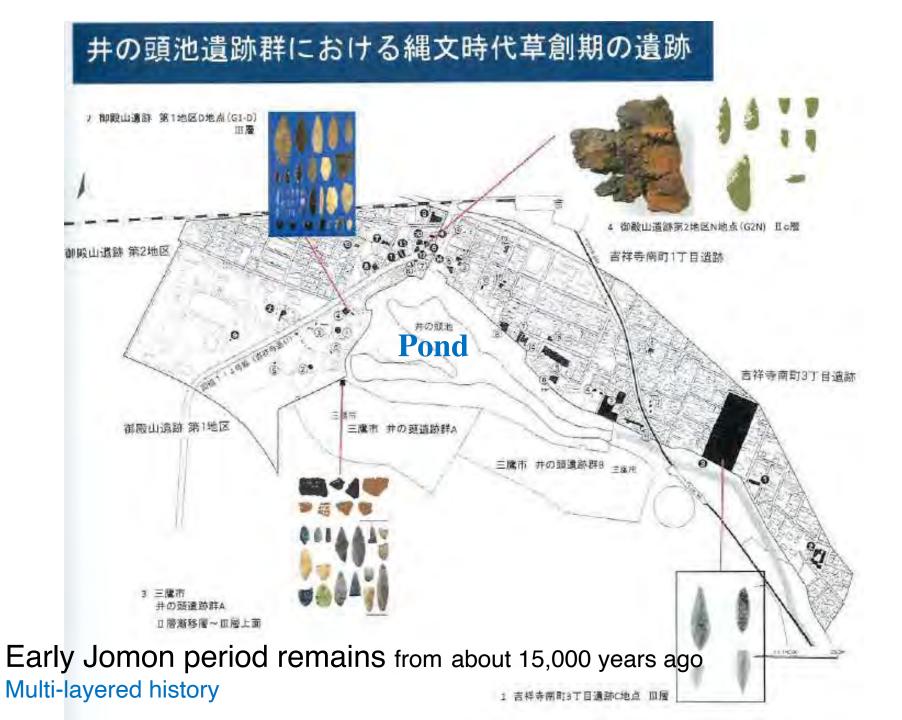
Document relating to josui (water supply system) from 1791

江戸幕府の普請奉行上水方道方の石野遠江守弘道が天明8年(1788)から寛政3年(1791)にかけてまとめた、主に玉川上水 と神田上水に関わる記録です。豊富な挿絵とともに、玉川上水の歴史、料金の徴収、水番の仕事といった管理方法などが 普請奉行という立場から記されています。貴重な江戸の史料として東京都の文化財に指定されています。 本図は、神田上水の水源地井の頭池を描いています。池の周囲には木が繁り、西側には御殿山が描かれています。

Inogashira Pond as a water source



Inogashira Pond

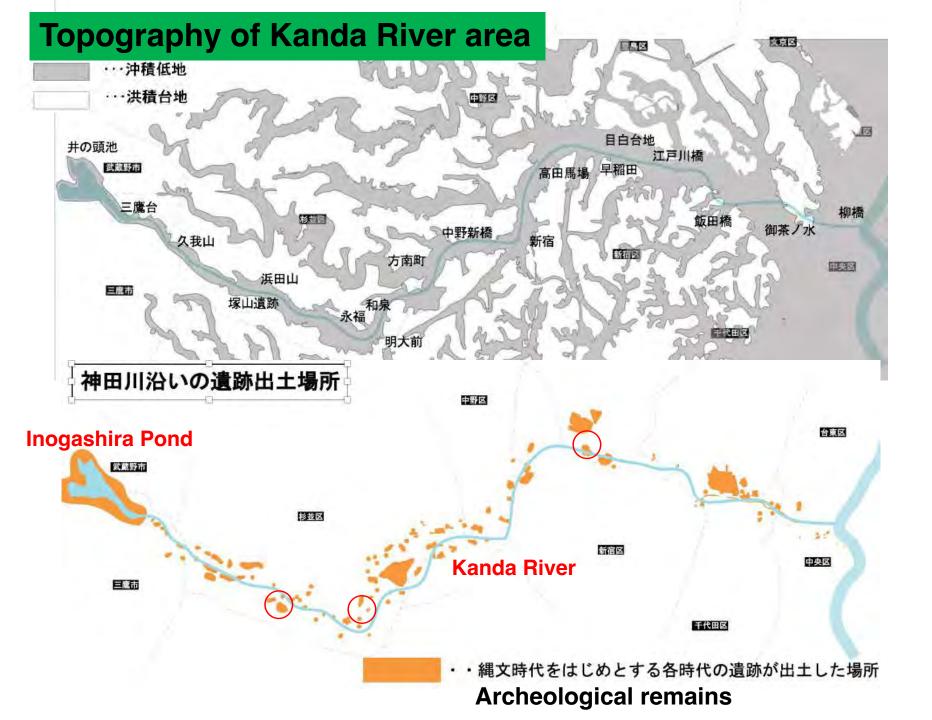


Drawings of Inogashira Pond & Benten shrine

by Settan Hasegawa



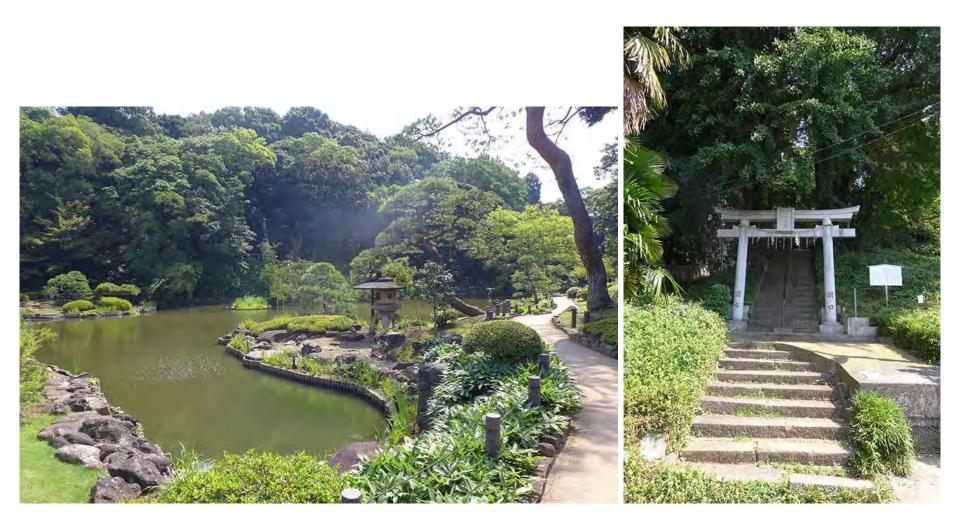












Higo Hosokawa Garden

Suburban residence of Hosokawa Family ⇒ Main Hosokawa family residence in Meiji period

Sekiguchi Water Shrine

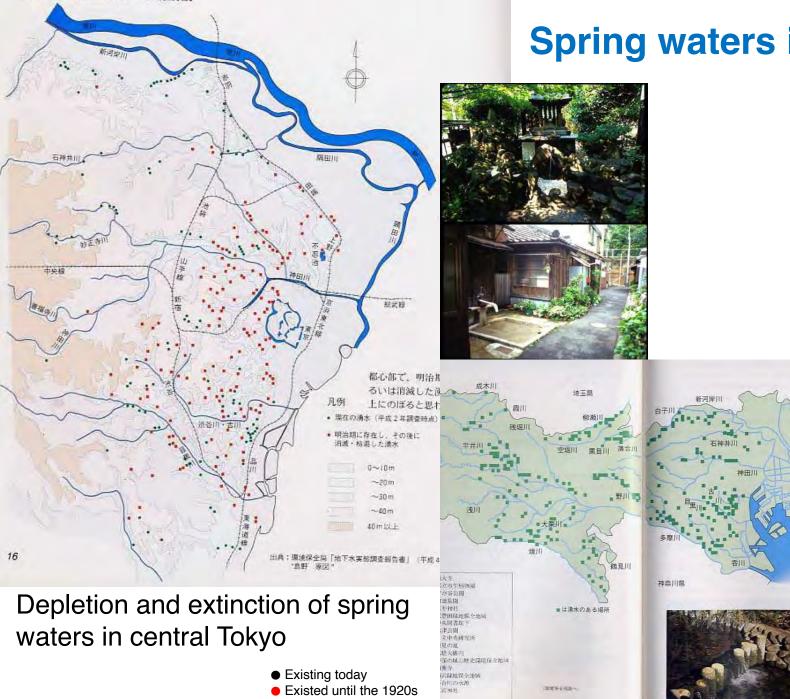
High town: one part of water city

Mita

- Historical gardens
- Mitsui Club
- Embassy of Italy
- Springs, ponds







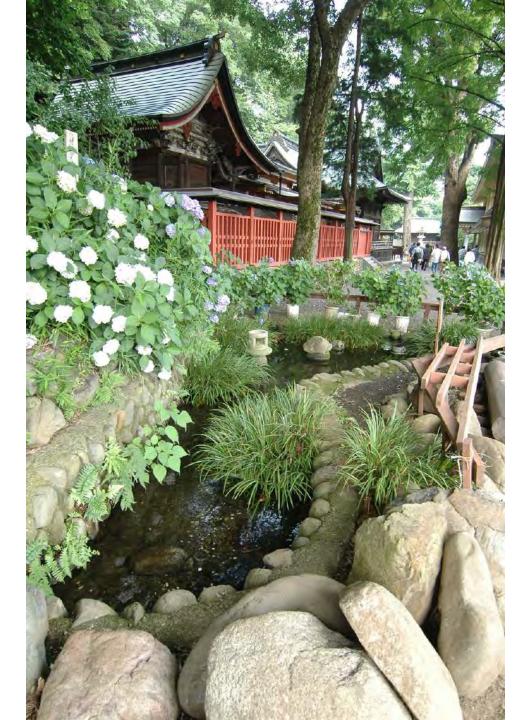
Spring waters in Tokyo



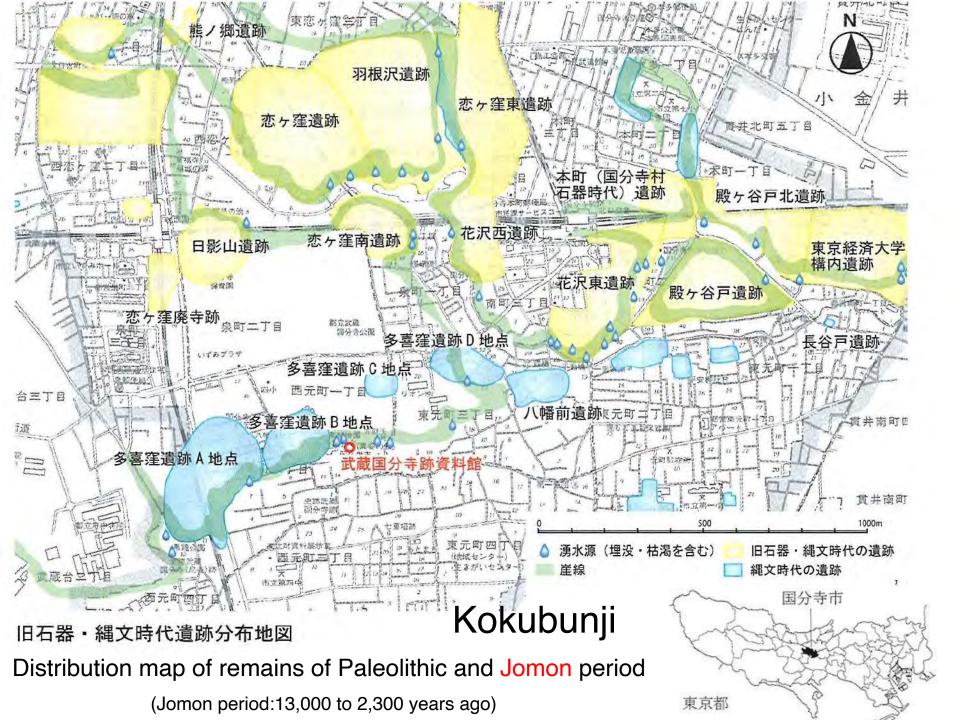


Yabo Tenmangu Shrine

Sanctuary developed around spring waters in the medieval period in Kunitachi (west of Tokyo)



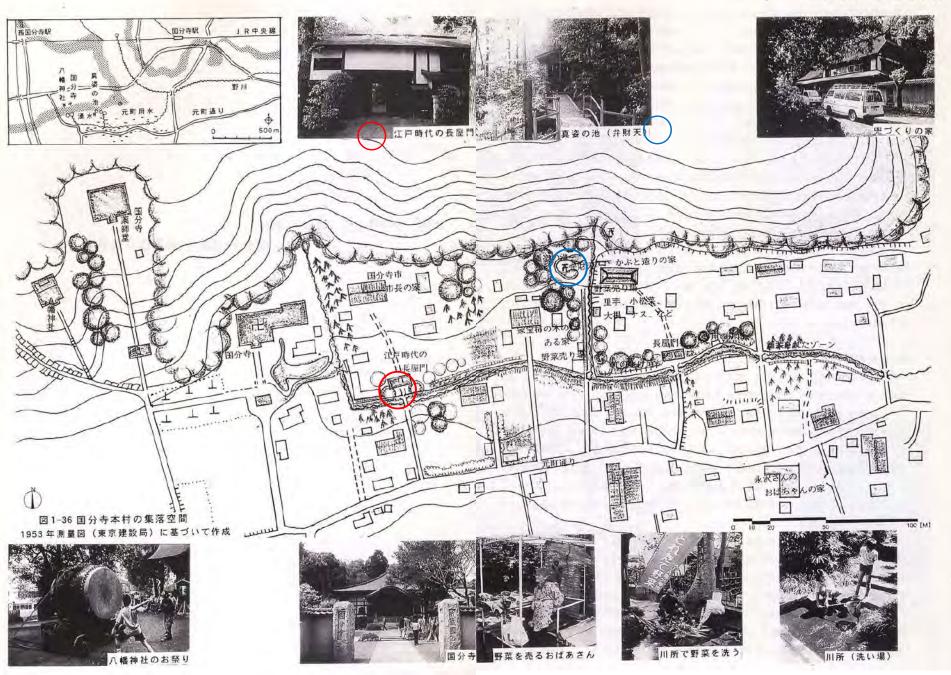
撮影 鈴木知之





Otaka no Michi (Otaka Road) Cliff line + spring waters

Kokubunji Honmura (around Otaka no Michi) Cliff line + spring waters



Kokubunji (Otaka no Michi) Selected as one of 100 "remarkable" spring waters in 1985



Masugata Pond with Benten shrine, associated with legend of a beautiful woman

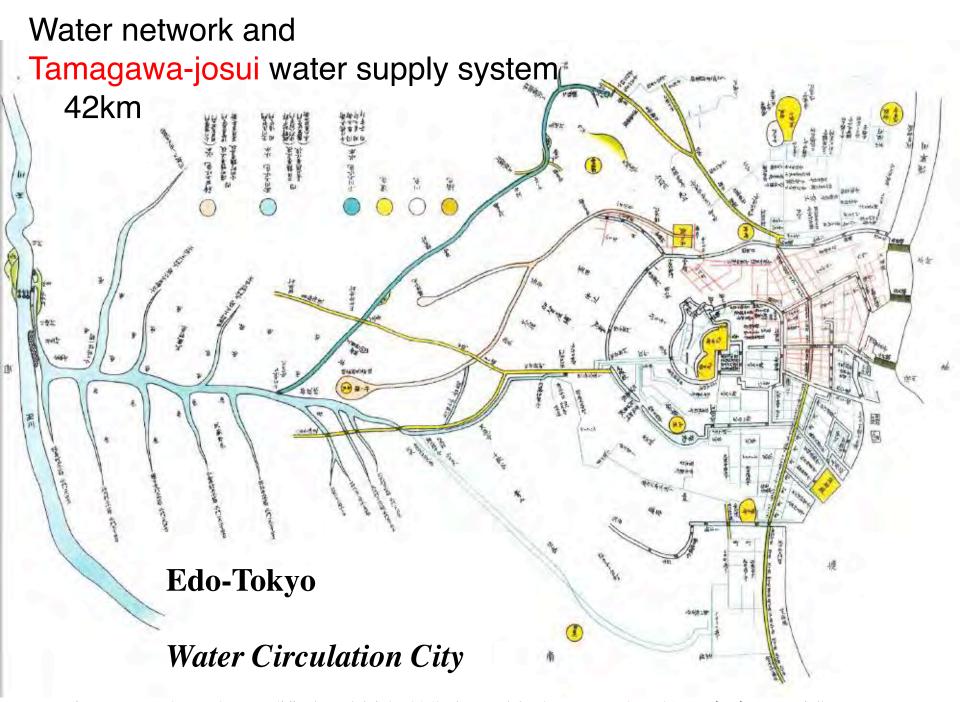
Otaka no Michi (Otaka Road)



Until a water supply was installed, the flow of this spring water served the needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing (vegetables, rice, laundry



Water was used by residents for many purposes



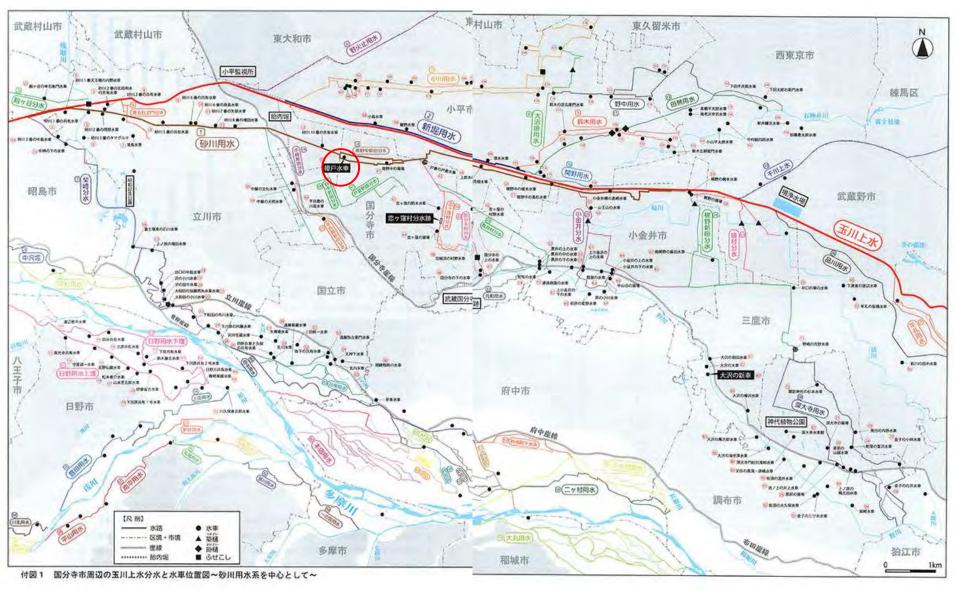
正徳(1711~1715)末頃の上水図(千川善蔵所有))東京史稿上水編第1巻 <江戸東京の水循環と玉川上水・分水網シンポ>ポスターより転載

Tamagawa-josui (water supply)





Network of irrigation canals and distribution of mills



• Mill

4

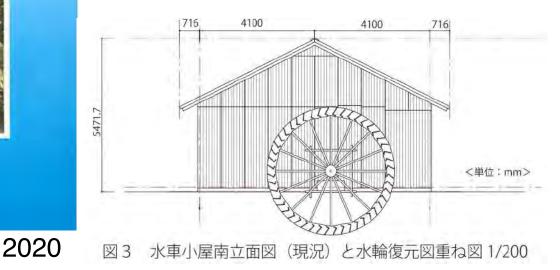
Research Report on Enoto Mill



令和2年3月 国分寺市教育委員会



Kokubunji area 1774: First mill Meiji period: 10 mills Rice milling, milling, silk reeling 1910-1961: Mills were used









Tamagawa-josui water supply system 42km *Eco Historic Corridor* Recent Slogan ⇒World heritage of UNESCO symposium

武蔵野台地に刻まれた水と降の回廊 **五川上水・分水網を世界遺産・未来遺産へ** 第1回 シンボジウム 日時:2015年5月29日(金)15:30~18:30 場所:武蔵野スイングカール 主葉:3川上木・分木属も世界画像・米素遺産へ単数 メスコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 スコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 メスコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 メスコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 メスコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 メスコンジン XALLA・公園屋本 メスコンジン XALLA・公園本 メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコン XALLA・ メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコンシン XALLA・ メスコンジン XALLA・ メスコン XALLA・ メスコン



武蔵野スイングホール 案内裂

+ 160.0025 Accesses and 2 Tel 14.00147 In 10422 S&1242 IN 0400422581242



プログラム

新1番 講論 (15:30--) 杨芬 乾麗鮮為長 芭士 守臣 建设银行 對語 直義 计算术学术常和技 日本农总法建设市辖地区 課業1 王川上市 や水湖を分共建築に **第12 所 (所加人で人が知れ後 たまな私知知事)** 講査21未承濃症の方え方とも田上ホ、日水類 近村形式(東市大学大学前教授) 建含31重要生化的热概和过程论と指令管理 まや 層 (文化注世界文化連直7年157ゼー) 趙2郎 市民の運動戦会特(17-15)) (1) 面包上水泡,一勺r一勺r小条用酒屋用店 読み、料理(学び会に戸東京ユネスロクラブ) (2) 正計上: 分米と武蔵野の集団 数44 が市の活動力計 (1) 新丁目いンボジウムのまとめ 结节 腦膜 (中交大学自我)

※準備会の推進・管理書・運動性種は直接を発展く起きい。 (2) 市谷の活動力制(2007)(本語用)

Good mews!

Mayer of Tokyo, Yuriko Koike

Rivaival/restoration of Tamagawa-josui for cleanup of Outer moat

Water Circulation City will be revived in Tokyo.



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夢のあ



Odaiba Marine Park sunset⇒niglt view / magic hour Traditional aspect + Near future city