

Celebrations and Exhibitions in Tokyo

Changing City: Politics, Technology, Celebrations

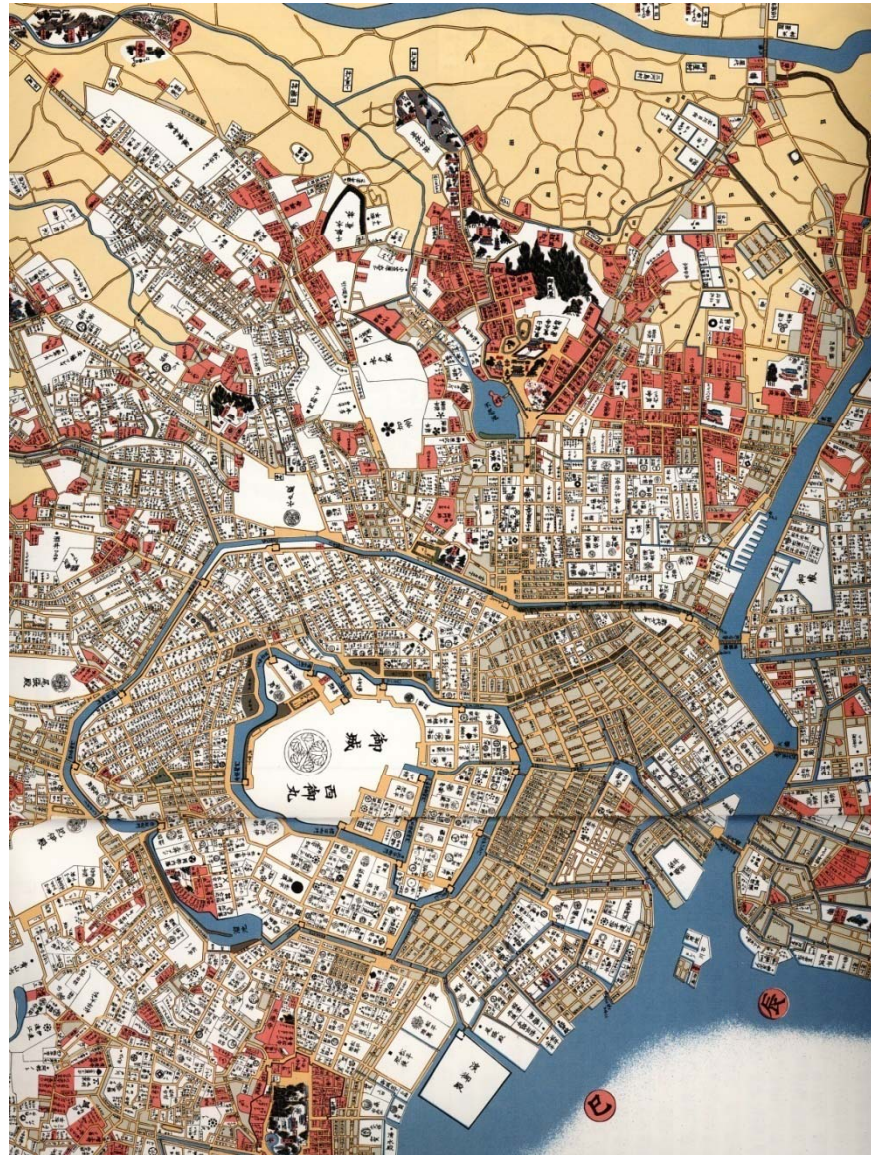
June 11, 2008

Naoyuki Kinoshita

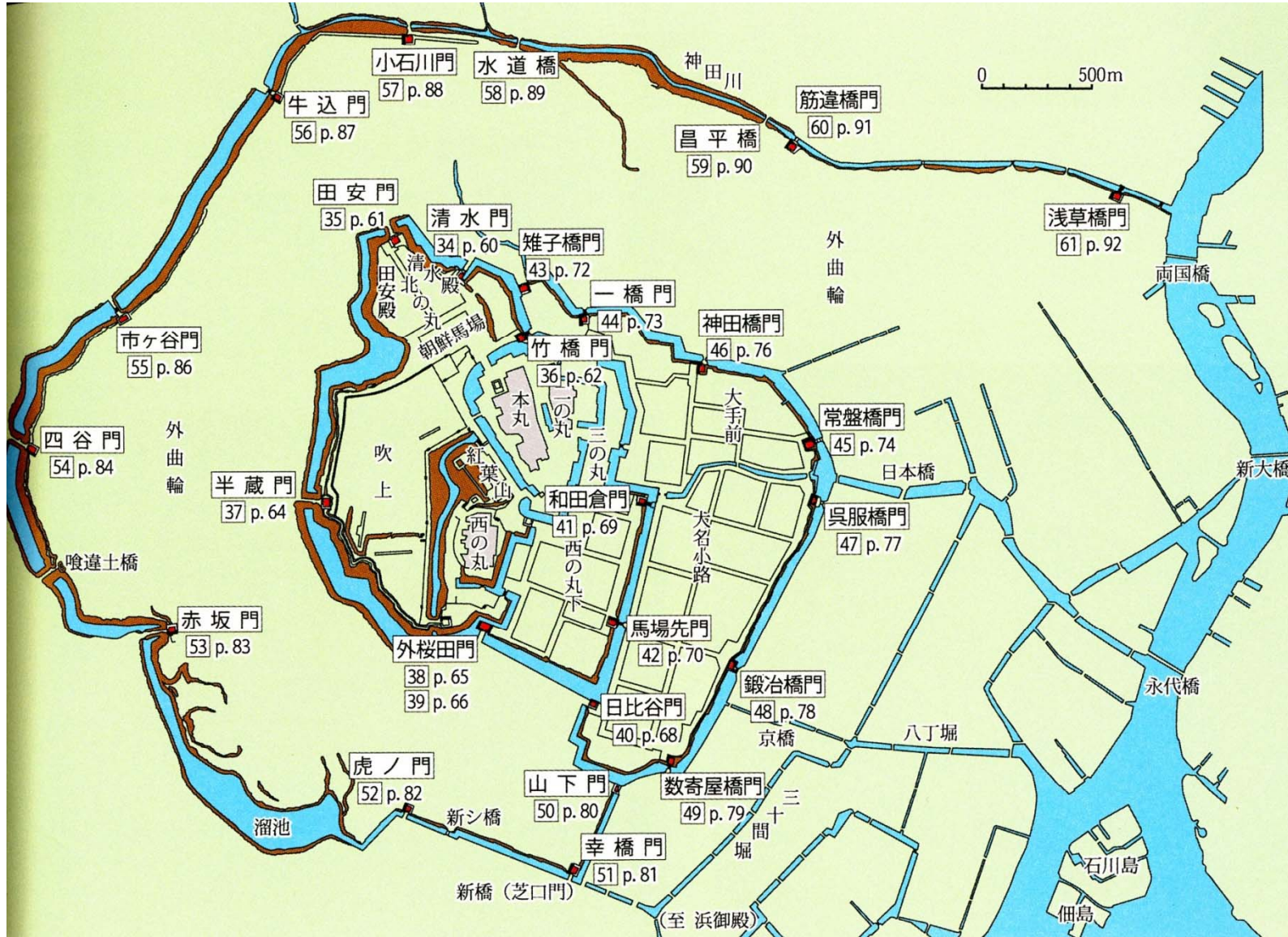
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Today's Program

- “Edo Festivals and Exhibitions of Buddhist Images” Supplement
 - 1) Unification of Areas for Samurai, Temples and Shrines, and Merchants
 - Freedom of travel → Abolition of gates
 - → Removal of castle gates
 - → Sujichigai Gate and Yorozyo Bridge, Tokiwabashi Gate and Tokiwabashi Bridge
 - 2) Costumes for festivals ↔ Clothing in daily life
- Exhibition of Buddhist Images
 - 1) Treasures of temples and shrines → Cultural assets
 - 2) Exhibition sites → Museums
- Expositions
 - 1) Devices for Westernization
- National festivals



† By courtesy of Jinbun-sha Ltd.



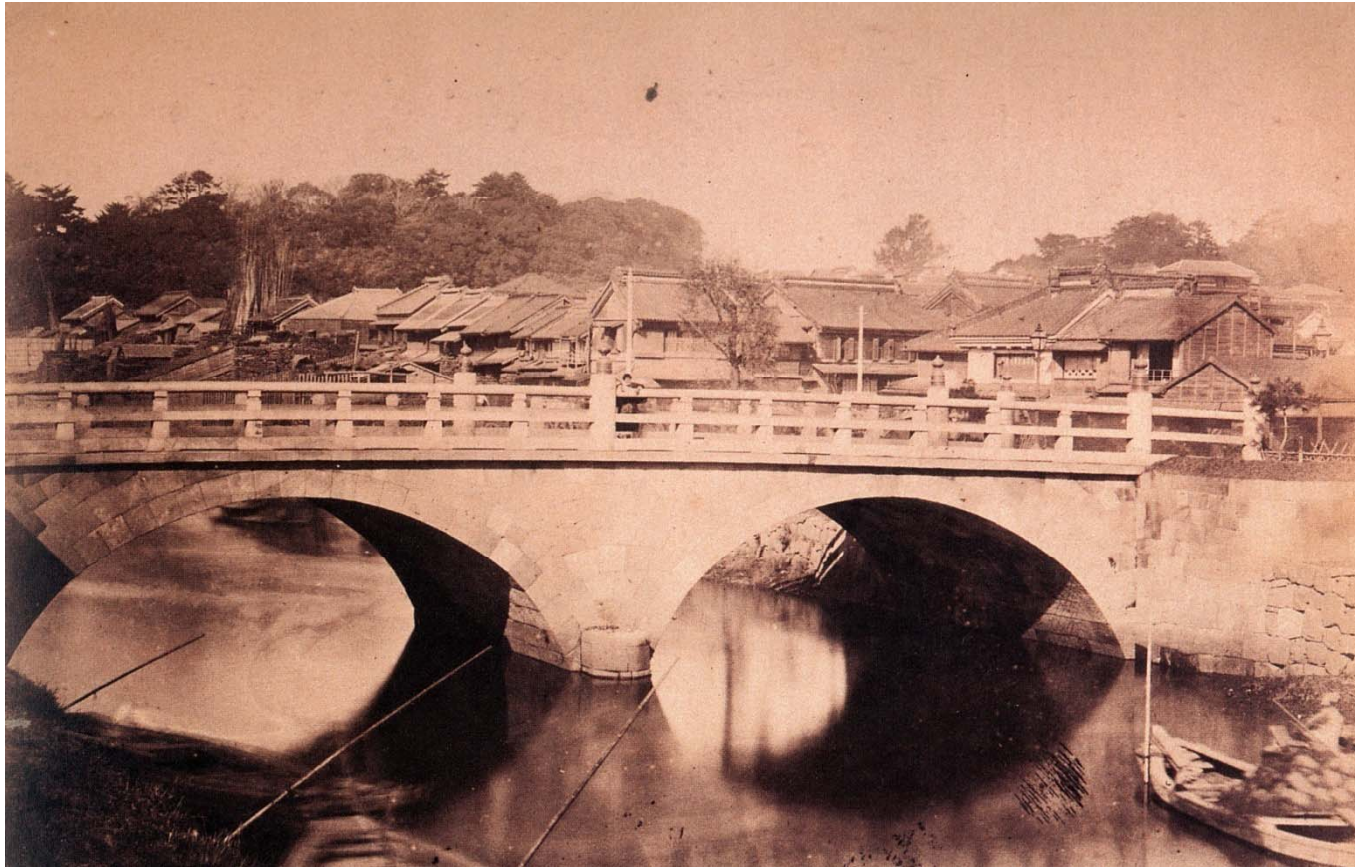
† Map of city and castle gates: *Chizu to Shasshin de Miru Bakumatsu/Meiji no Edojou* (Edo Castle at End of Tokugawa Period/Meiji Period As Seen by Maps and Photographs), Kiyoshi Hirai, ed., Gakken

Sujichigai Bridge Gate



✚ Sujikaibashi-Gomon: *Rokumeikan Hizou Shasshin-chou* (Treasured Photo Album of Rokumeikan),
Rokumeikan Foundation, ed., Heibonsha

Yorozuyo Bridge



✚ Manseibashi: *Meiji, Taishou, Shouwa Tokyou Shasshin Daishuusei* (Photography Collection of Tokyo During Meiji, Taisho, and Showa Eras), Keisho Ishiguro, Shinchosha

Yorozuyo Bridge

(1873)

Yorozuyo Bridge

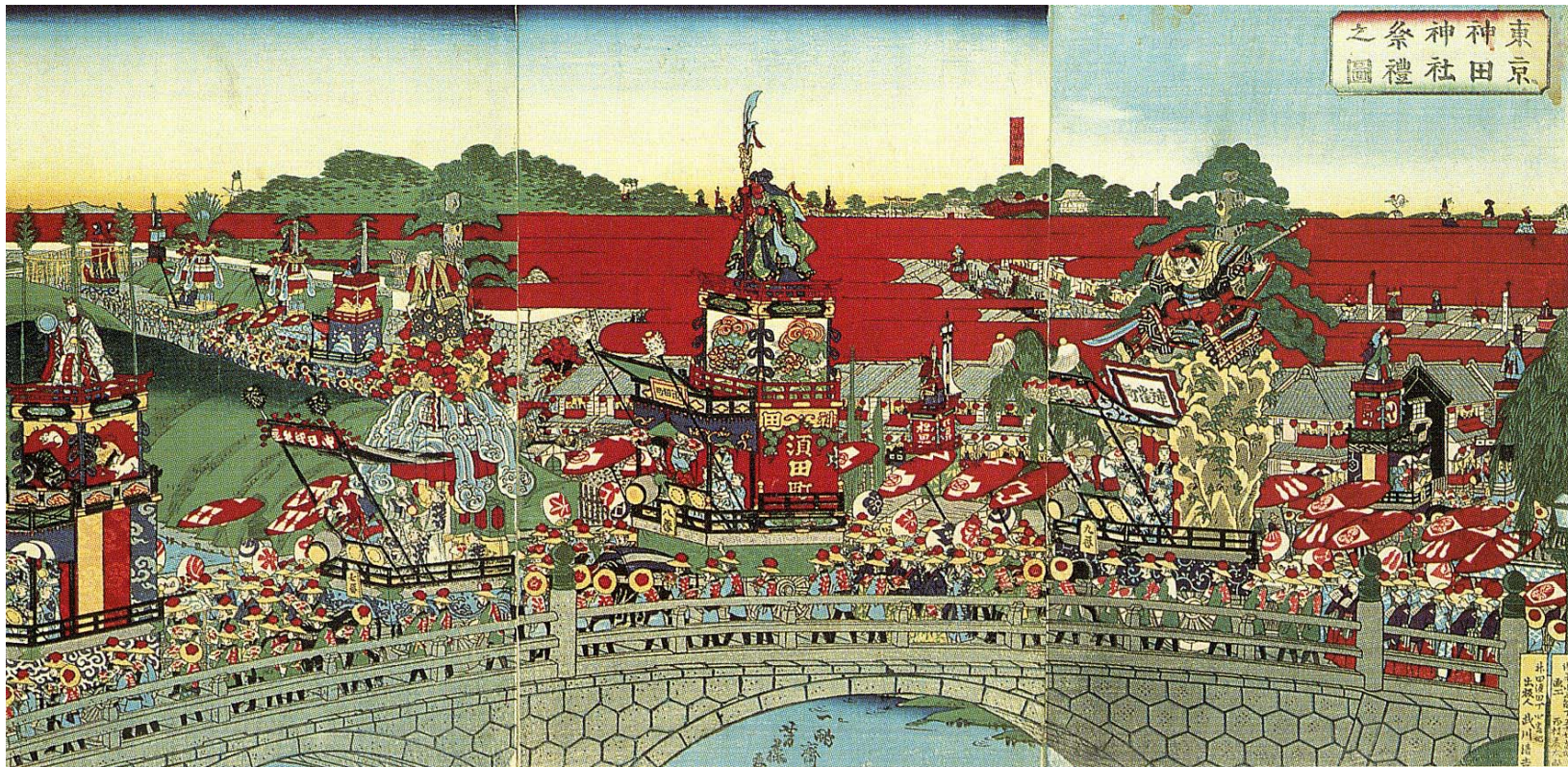
Road that crosses the Kanda River from Tsudacho to Shimoya. In 1873, materials from the former Mitsuke stone wall were utilized in the construction of a stone bridge, six *ken* in width (10.92m approx.) and 15 *ken* (27.3m approx.) in length, between the Sujichigai Bridge and Shohei Bridge were removed. The *fuin* (governor) of governor of Tokyo at the time gave it the name Yorozyo Bridge (literally, eternal bridge) to commemorate its indestructibility.

Keigoro Okabe, *Tokyo Meisho Zue* (Pictures of Famous Places in Tokyo) 1877

Tokyo Kanda Yorozuyobashi Nigiwai no Zu
(Picture of Lively Scene on the Tokyo Kanda
Yorozuyo Bridge)



Tokyo Kanda Jinja Sairei no Zu (Picture of
Festival at Kanda Shrine in Tokyo)
(1876)



Tokiwa Bridge Gate



† *Yomigaeru Meiji no Tokyou* (Recalling Tokyo of the Meiji Era), Tetsuo Tamai, ed., Kadokawa Shoten, P.99, Fig.13

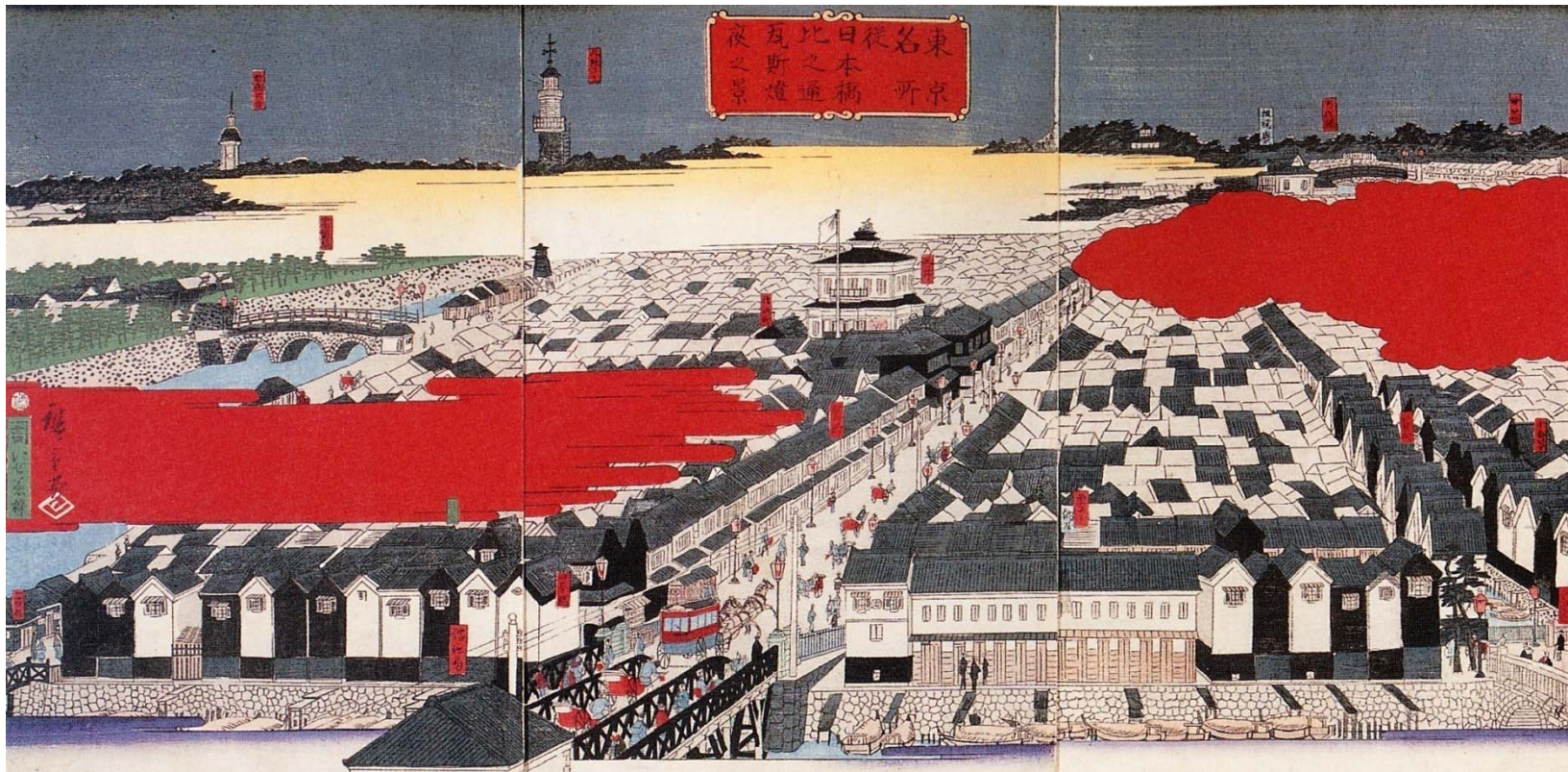
Tokiwa Bridge



† *Yomigaeru Meiji no Tokyou* (Recalling Tokyo of the Meiji Era), Tetsuo Tamai, ed.,
Kadokawa Shoten, P.99, Fig.13



Tokyo Meisho Yori Nihonbashi Kitanotori Gasuto Yoru no Kei
(Pictures of Famous Places in Tokyo – Gaslights Along Kitano
Street in Nihonbashi)



Costumes for festivals



Clothing in daily life

Toei Hanegawa "Chousenjin Raichou Zu (Picture of Koreans Arriving)"

Kobe City Museum collection

In fact, a festival parade of Japanese dressed up as
Korean emissaries

Figure removed due to
copyright restrictions

*“Kanda Myojin Sairei Zumaki
(Picture scroll of Kanda Shrine Festival)”*
Tokyo National Museum collection

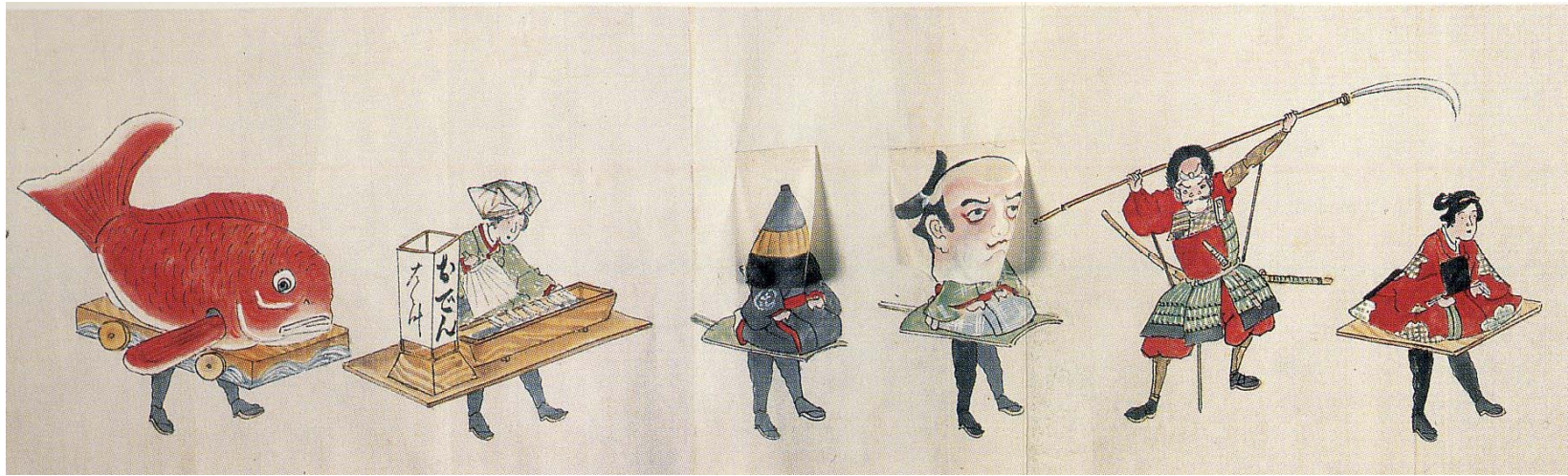






*“Kanda Myojin Gosairei Goyou Gokosai Emaki
(Picture scroll of Kanda Shrine Festival Participants)”
(1825)
National Diet Library*







Exhibition of Buddhist Images





“Edo Meisho Zue (Famous Places of Edo)”
Ekou Temple







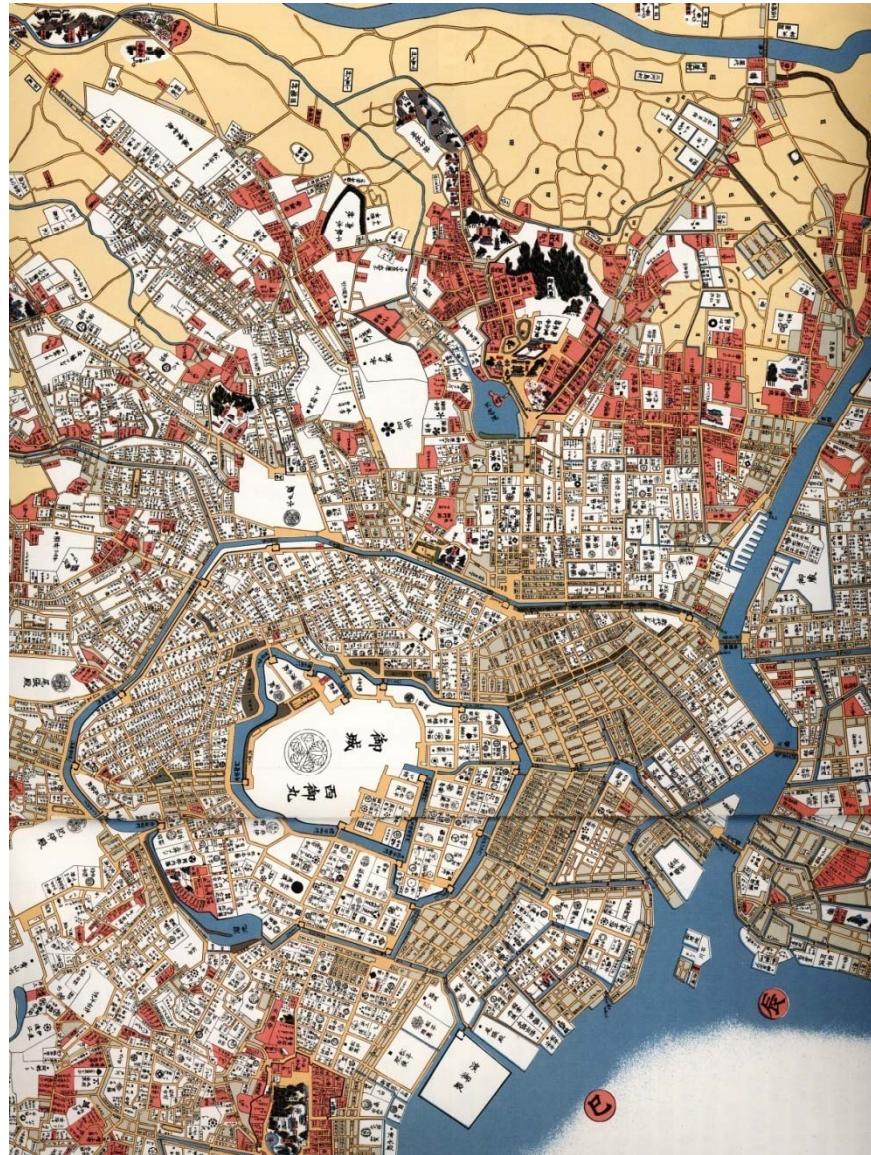
Why did Ekou Temple become a mecca for the exhibition of Buddhist images?

Meireki Conflagration (1657)

Great Ansei Earthquake (1855)

Great Kanto Earthquake (1923)

Bombing of Tokyo, World War II (1945)



† By courtesy of Jinbun-sha Ltd.

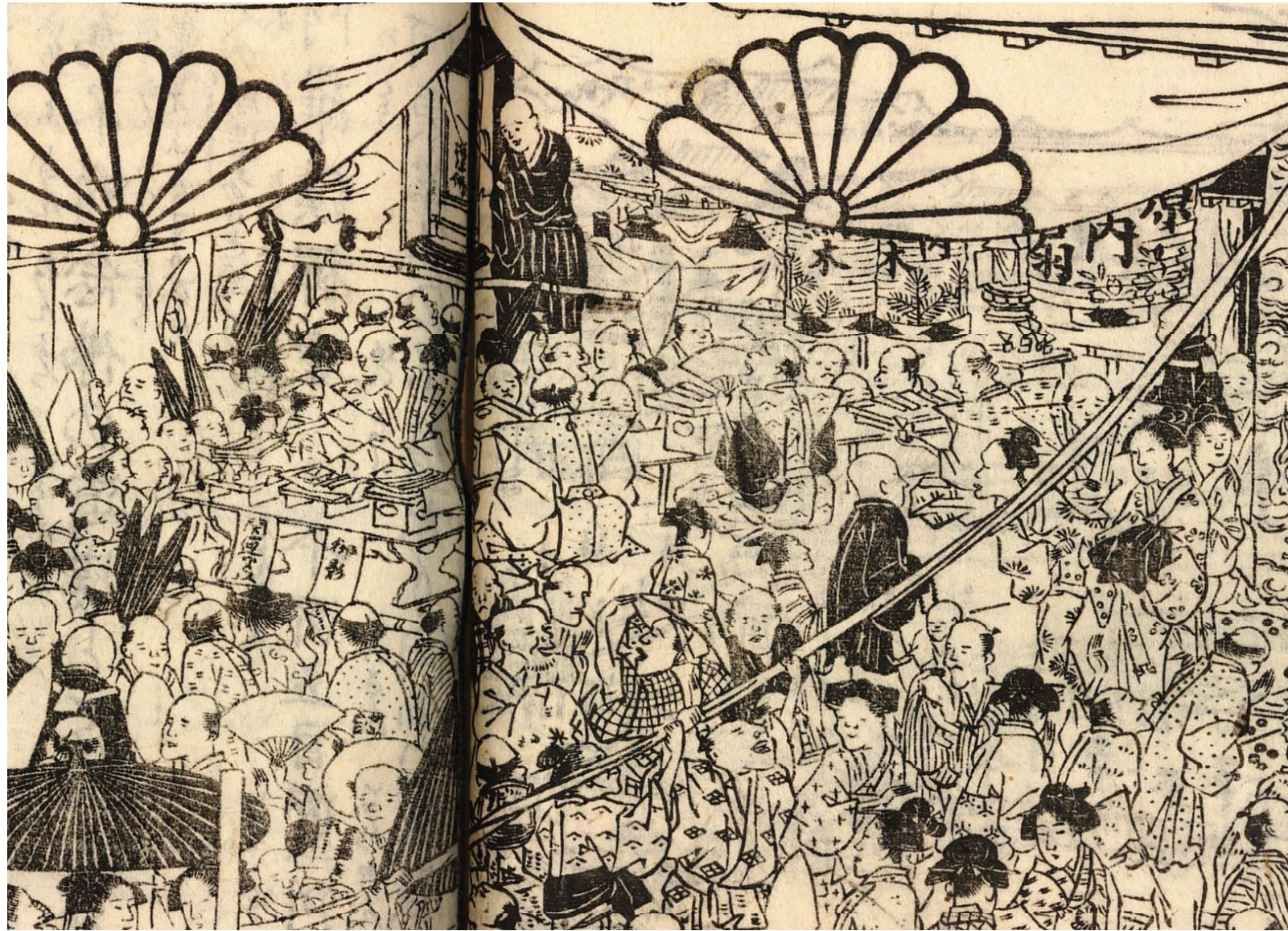
諸國の聖佛聖
 神等結縁の正
 大に戸より
 管合せんと
 敬るの多し
 尚院に於て
 修せむ候方
 りの傳りよき
 此の故
 殊に
 未請
 多し



天正茶平風雨頻時五粒雨中

奉納所

奉納所



Exhibition of Buddhist Images at Seiryō Temple
Kouriki Enkouan *Saga Reibutsu Kaichōshi* (Illustrated journal of
Saga district spirits), 1819
Seiren Temple, Nagoya



或る冬の日、
光源氏さまと
お話しする。

光源氏さまに似た阿彌陀像。
おやしい衣箱で、
世の中を静かに
見つめていらっしゃる。
人に話せないことも、
話せる気がした。

清涼寺へは、「源氏物語」ゆかりの地をたずねる。
定期観光バス「うるわしコース」でどうぞ。阿彌陀如来像を拝観できる宝宝館は、
定期観光バスの利用者のみ入館できます。
(11月～2月の土・日・祝日)

ロイヤル・ステージへ、ようこそ。

京の冬の旅 '07

京都デスティネーションキャンペーン 2006.12.1～2007.2.28

清涼寺 国宝 阿彌陀如来像 特別公開

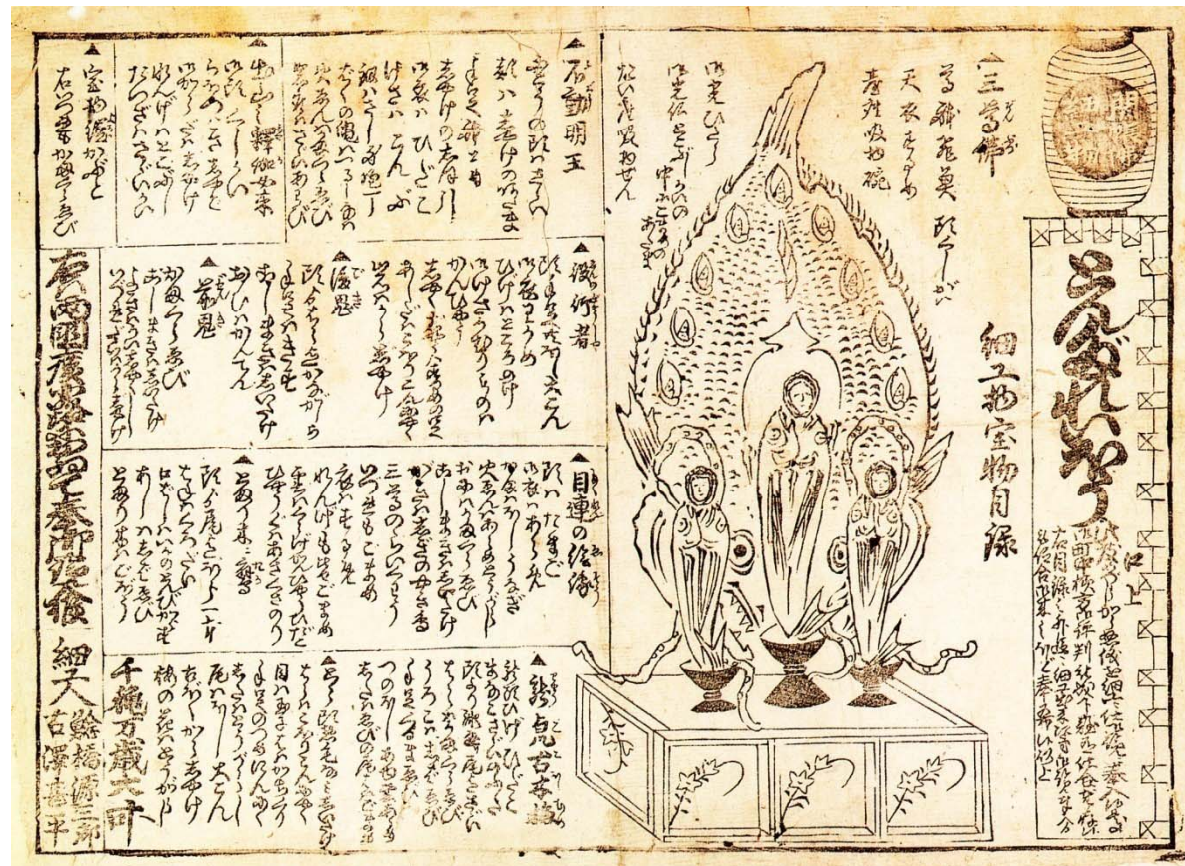
FUJITSU
CoMo

JR

† By courtesy of East Japan Railway Company and Gekidan Tohai Ltd.

Tonda Reiho (Spiritual Treasures)

1777, Ryougoku Hirokouji





Exhibition of Buddhist Images from Houryu Temple

“Gohoubutsu Zue (Picture of Treasures)”

Ekou Temple, 1842





† "Umarekawatta Houryuuji Houmotsu-kan (New Gallery of Horyuji Treasures)",
Tokyo National Museum, P.301)

Tokyo National Museum Gallery of Horyuji Treasures



Why were the Horyuji treasures moved from
Ekou Temple in Ryougoku to the museum in
Ueno Park?



Ueno remodeling

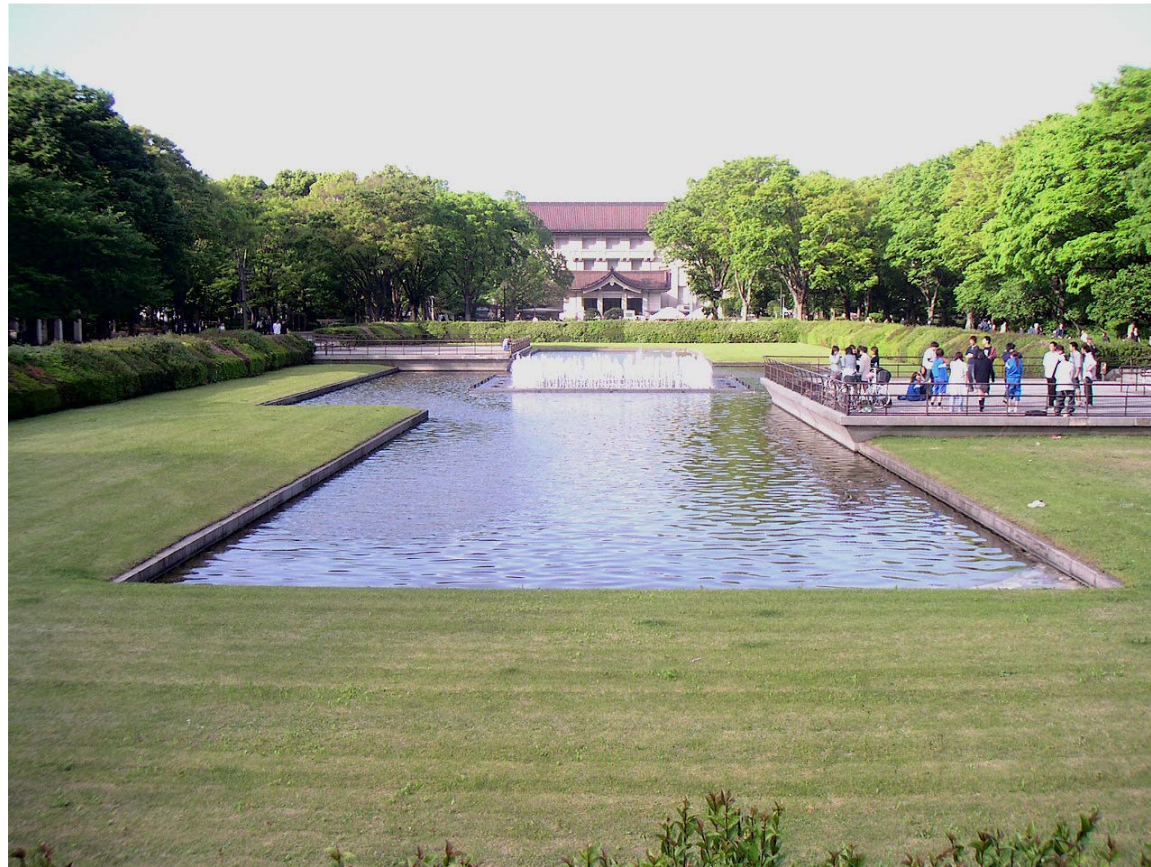


Higashi Eizan Kanei Temple→Ueno Park

Religion→Expositions→Culture

Expositions

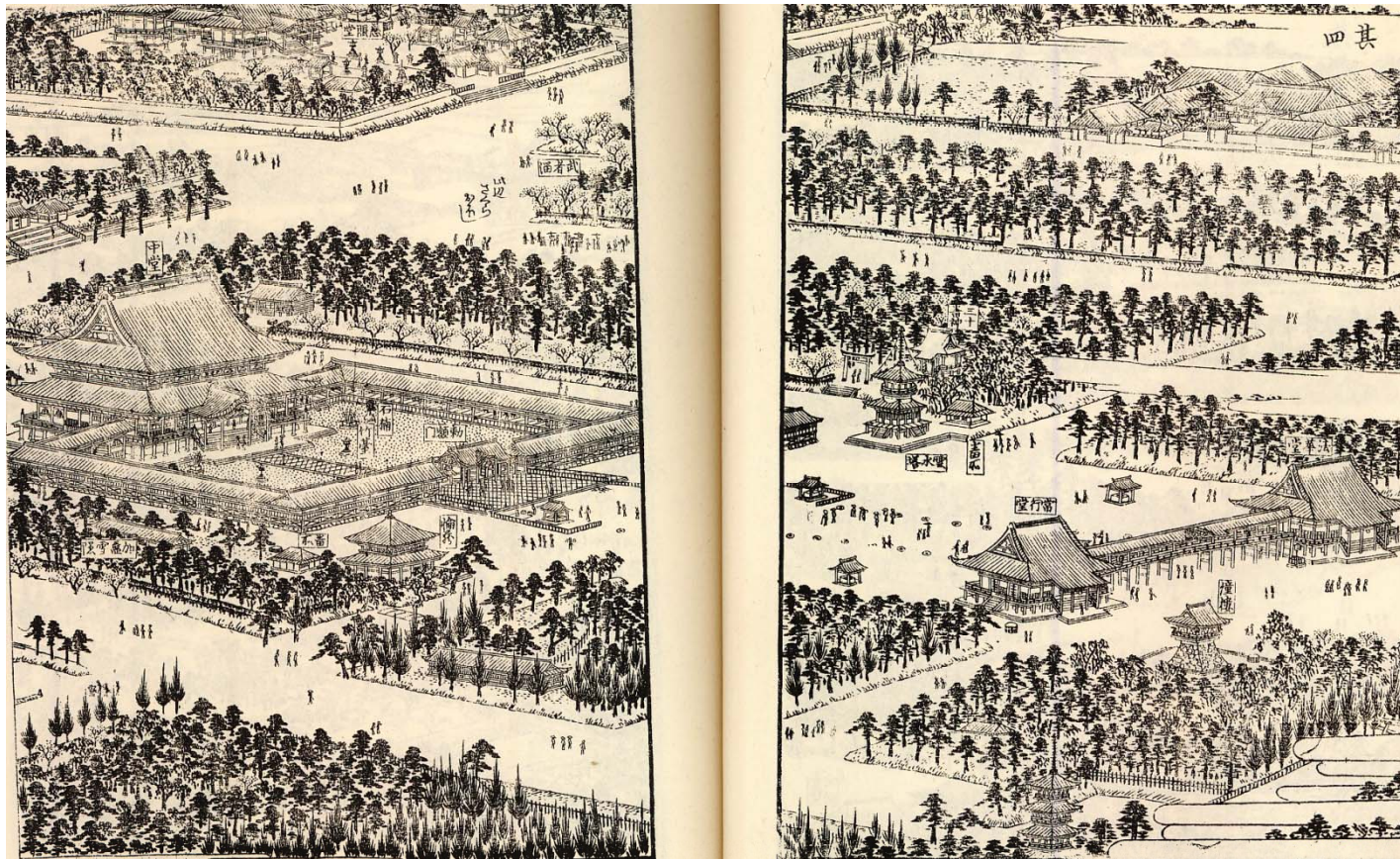
Tokyo National Museum



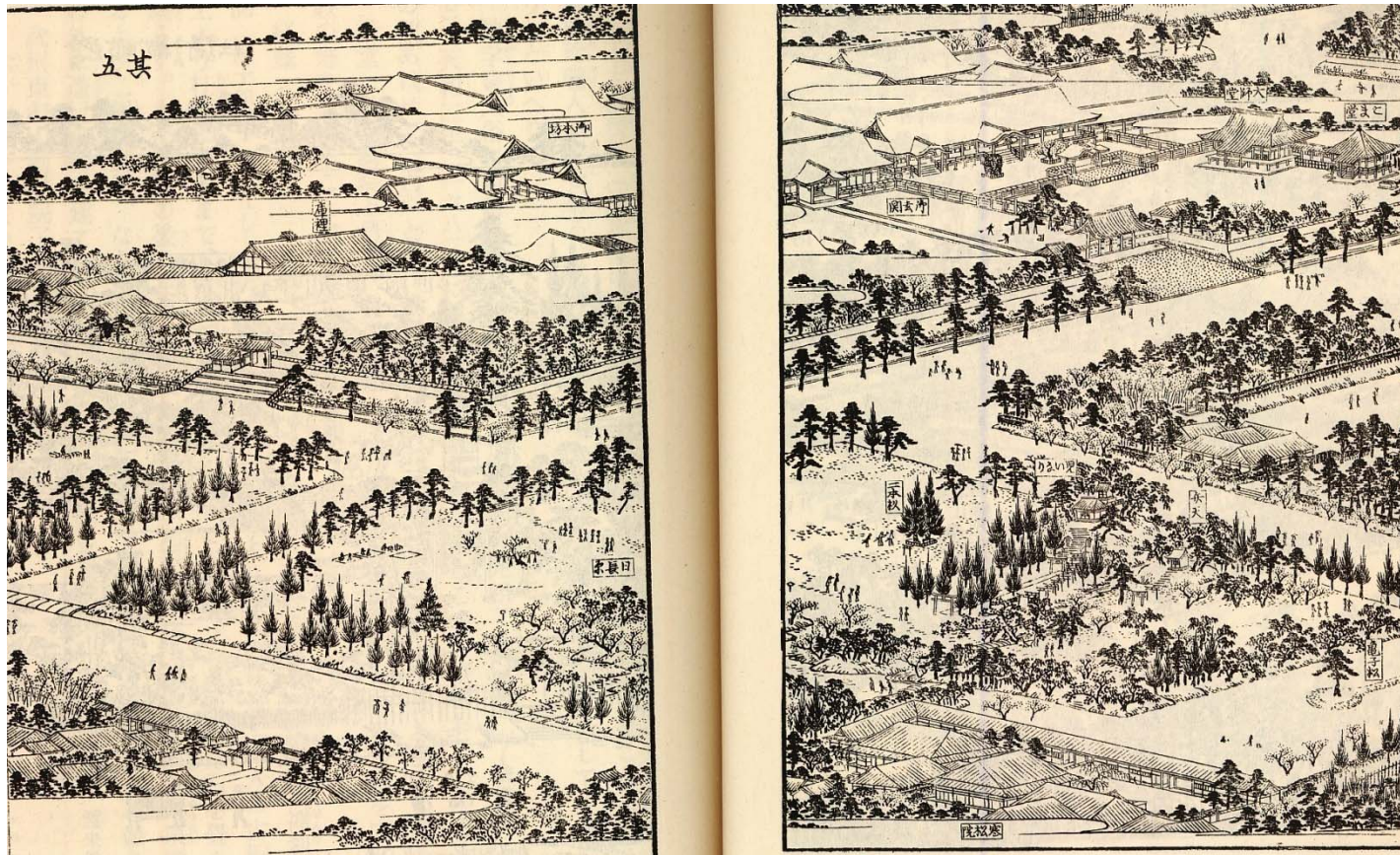
Hiroshige II *"Touto Ueno no Hanami (Cherry Blossom Viewing in Ueno, Tokyo)"*
(1859)



“Edo Meisho Zue (Pictures of Famous Places in Edo)”



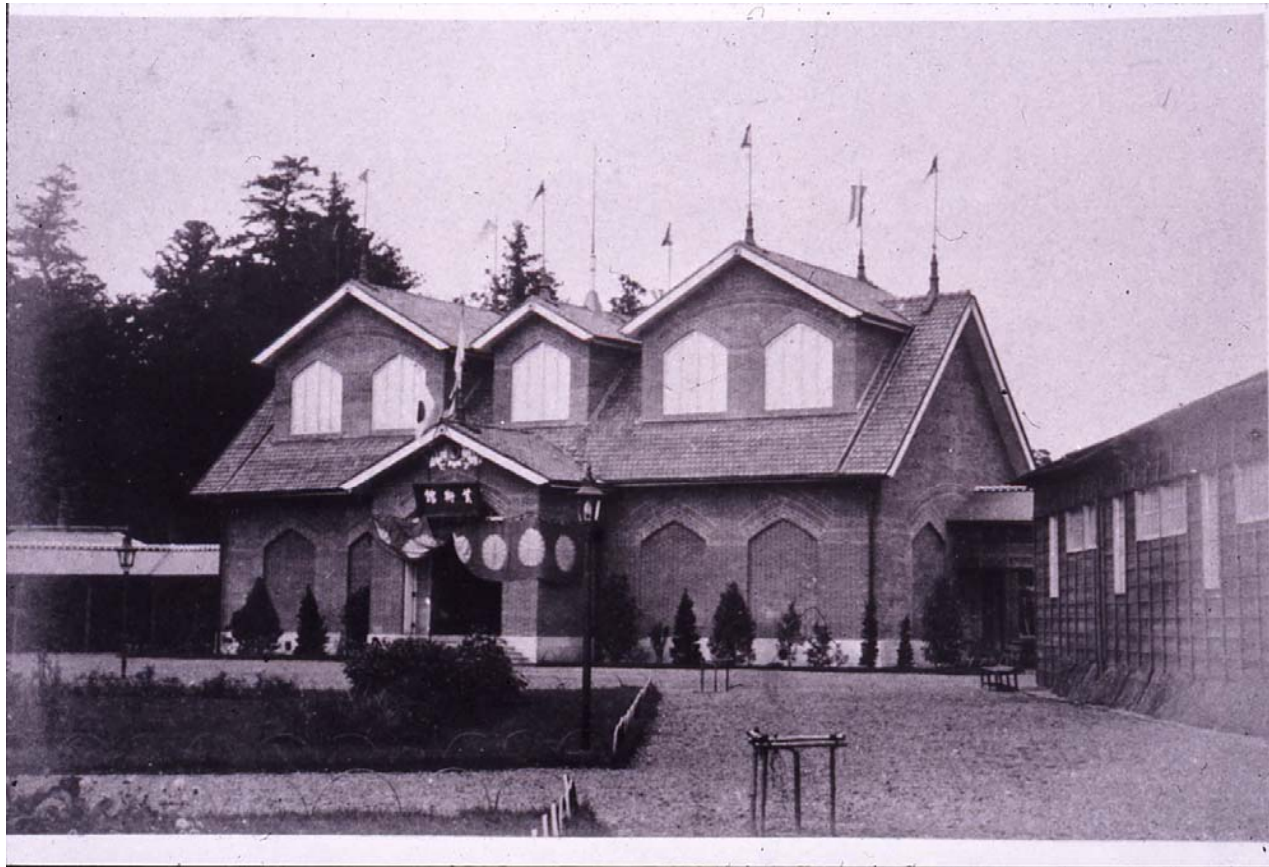
“Edo Meisho Zue (Pictures of Famous Places in Edo)”

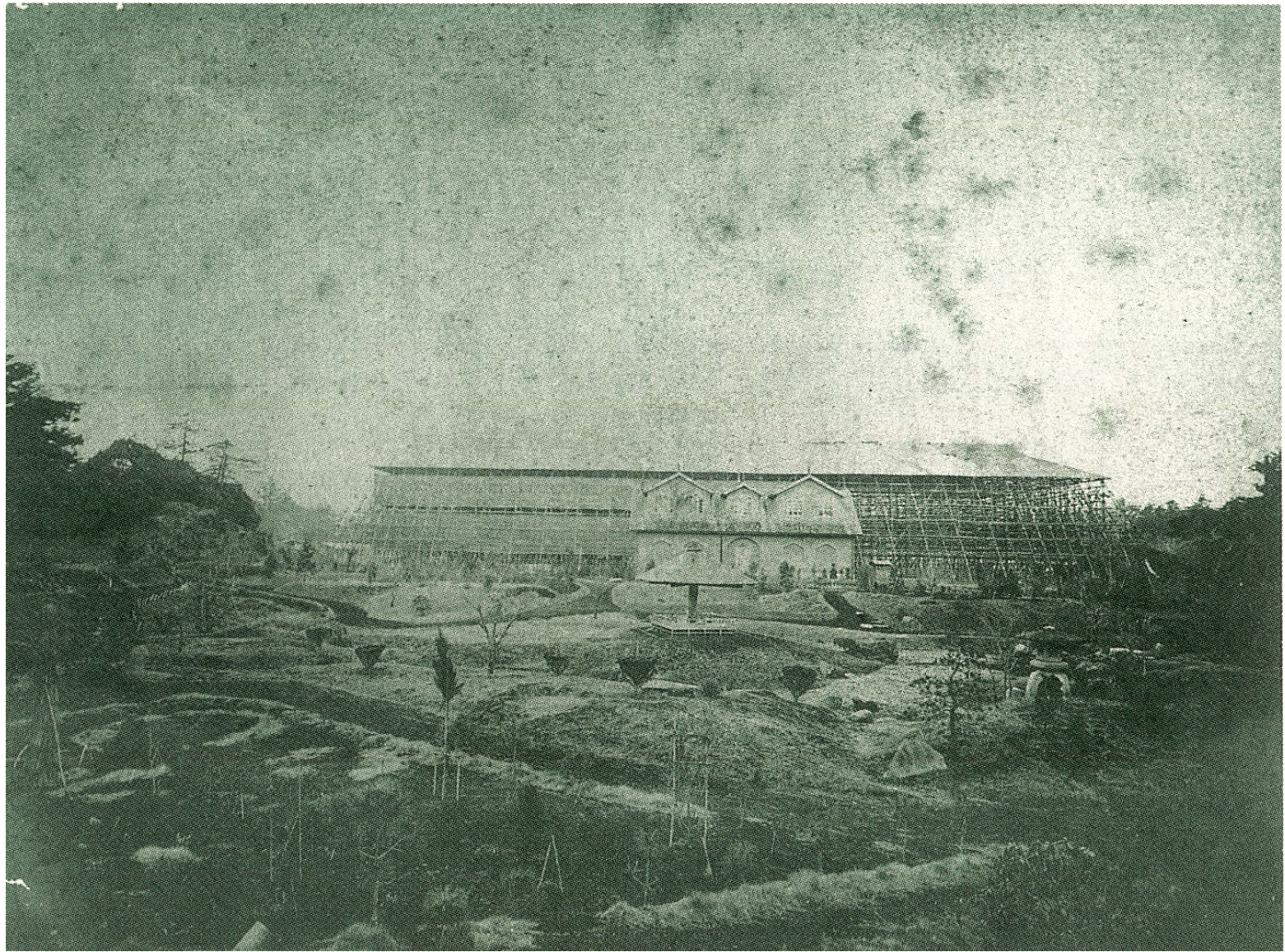


Destruction of Kanei Temple during Ueno war (1868)



First National Industrial Exposition Art Museum (1877)





Second National Industrial Exposition Art Museum → Museum
(1882)



Gate to the living quarters of Kanei Temple utilized anew



Destruction caused by the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923)



Restoration of main building (1938)



The beginnings of the Tokyo National Museum

- The beginnings of the Tokyo National Museum
- The beginnings of the Tokyo National Museum go back to 1871 when a museum department was established in the Ministry of Education; in March of the following year an **exposition** under the auspices of the Ministry of Education **Museum** Department was held at the **Daiseiden of Yushima Shrine** in Tokyo.

(“*Tokyo Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan Hyakunennshi* (Centennial History of the Tokyo National Museum)” Tokyo National Museum, 1973)

- This building was opened as a museum on March 10, 1872, by the **Museum** Department of the Ministry of Education at the **Daiseiden of Yushima Shrine** in Tokyo.

(“*Me de Miru 120 Nen* (A Pictorial History of 120 Years)” Tokyo National Museum, 1992)

Ikkei Shousai “*Motoshouheizaka Seido ni oite Hakurankai Zu*
(Picture of Exposition at the Motoshouheizaka Shrine)”
(1872)









The Purpose of Holding Expositions

- Museums are established in order to widen people's knowledge by gathering products, antiques and curios, and other things of interest to show people.
- Museums are established around the world for the above reason and although they collect relics of the past, manufacturing techniques improve day by day and new inventions appear in countries around the world, therefore, and it is not uncommon to find that what was unique yesterday is nothing more than an oddity today, what served well in the past is a burden now. For that reason, fairs that are called "expositions" are held in major Western cities every few years, and countries around the world are invited to display their special products, rarities, new techniques and laborsaving inventions to show the people of the world. . . .
- The purpose of expositions is both to teach and learn, for each to adopt the good points of the other for their own benefit. It's as if it were trade in knowledge.

(Yukichi Fukuzawa "*Seiyō Jijō* (Things Western)" 1866)

- The main purpose behind expositions is to gather the products of the world, whether they be manmade or natural, to name them correctly, to show their use, and to increase the knowledge of the people,

(Ministry of Education announcement, January 1872)

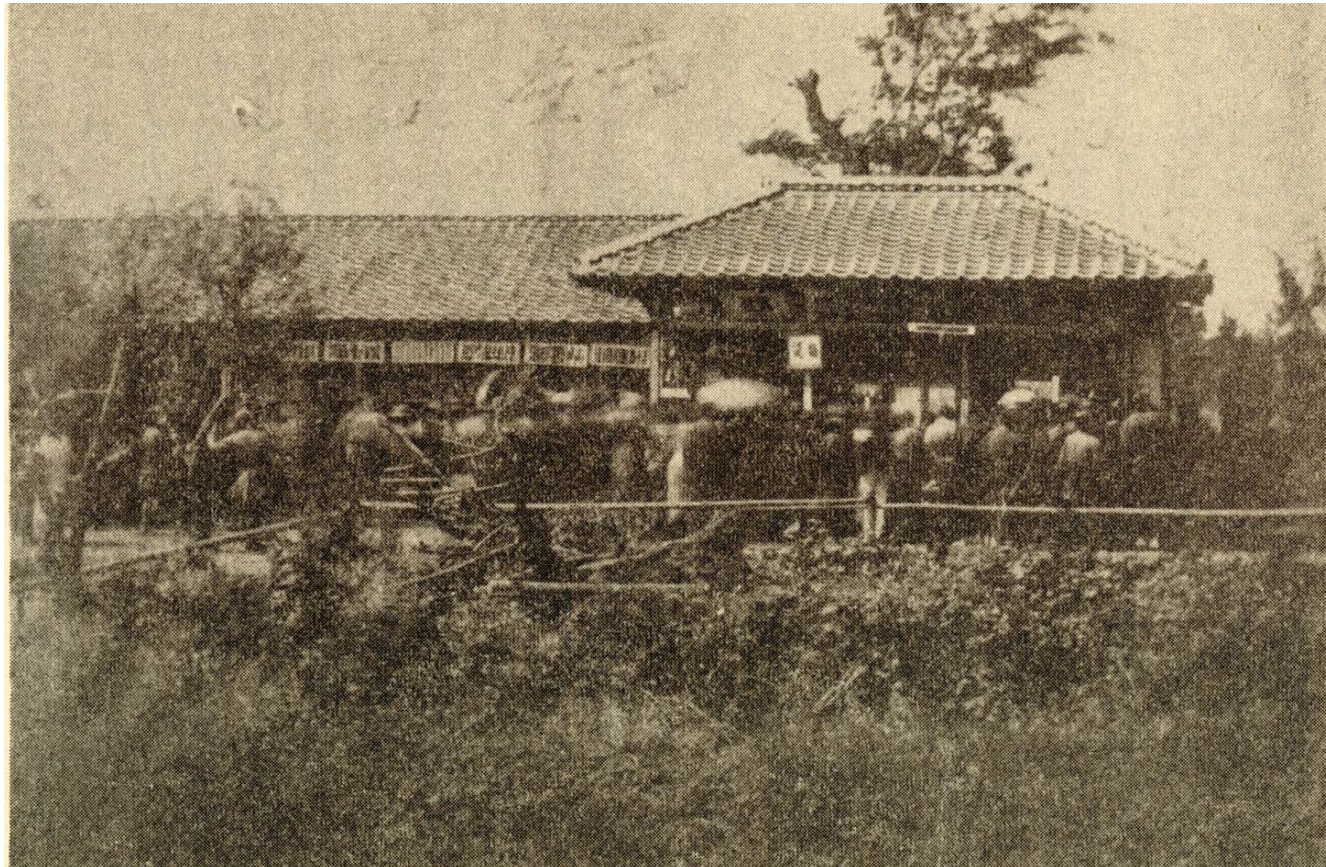
Organizers of the exposition at Yushima Shrine

(Front row) Unknown, Shikitane Ninagawa, Hisanari Machida, Keisuke Itou, Masao Uchida, Yoshio Tanaka, Sesai Hattori

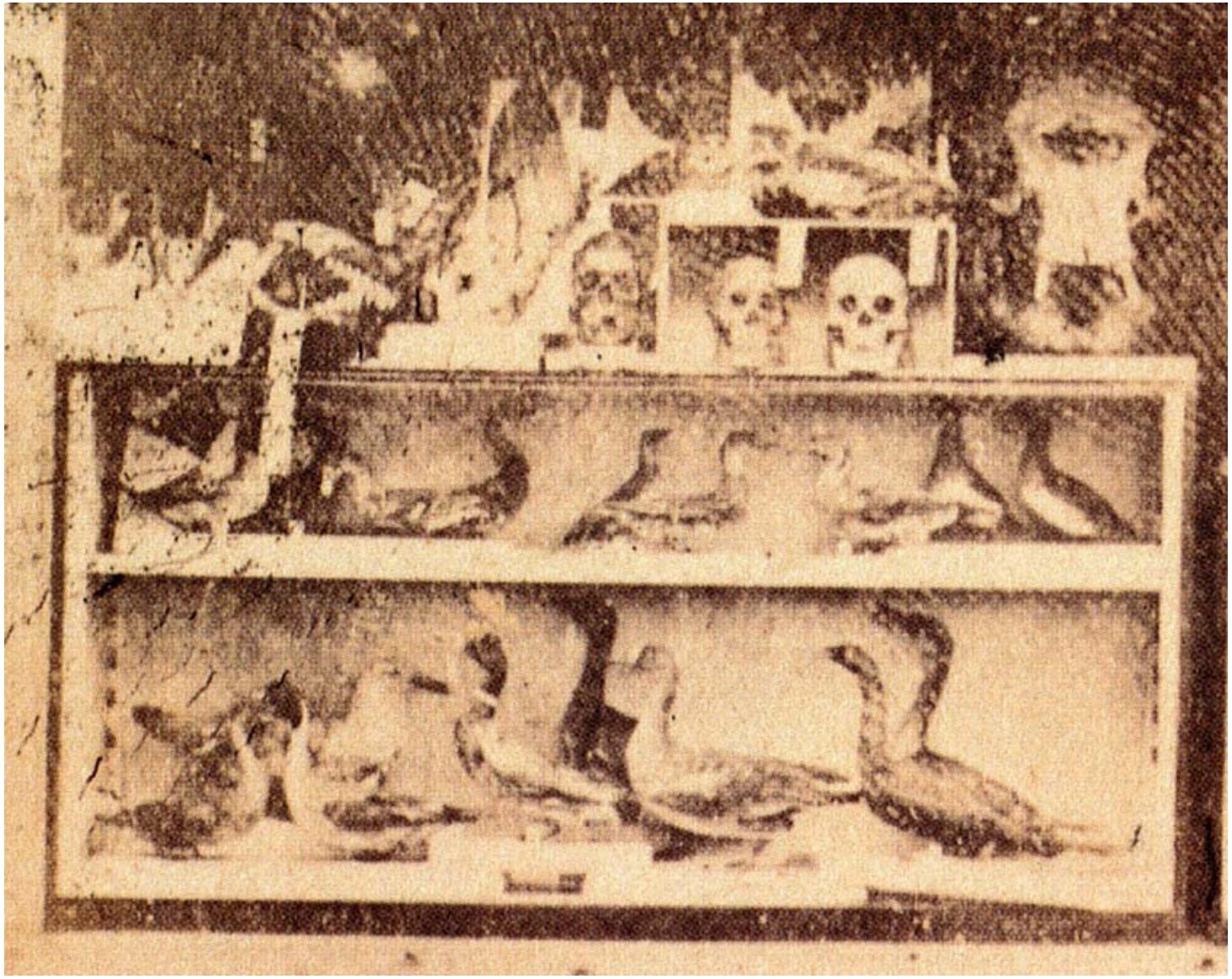


Product fair held by Nanko University

(1871)





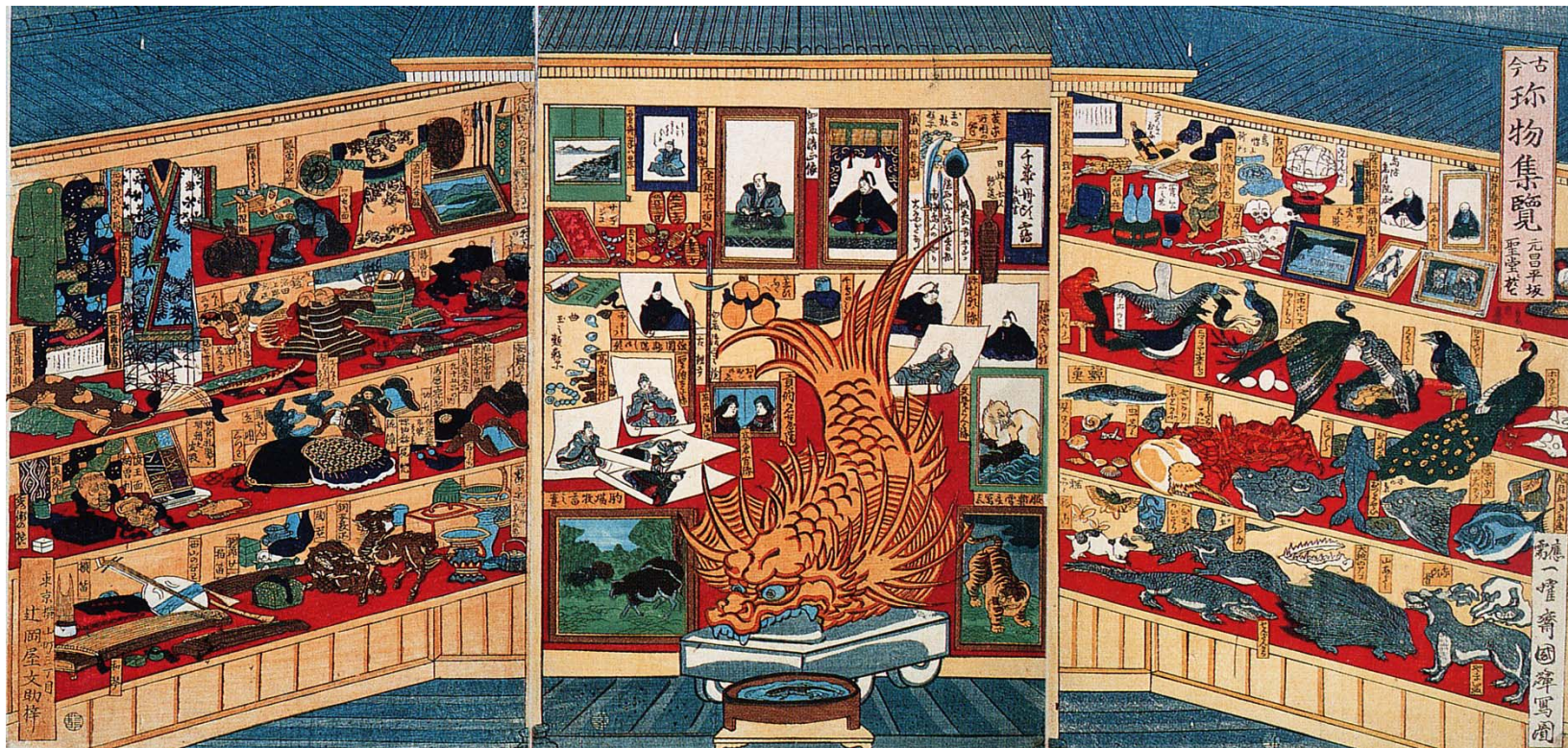




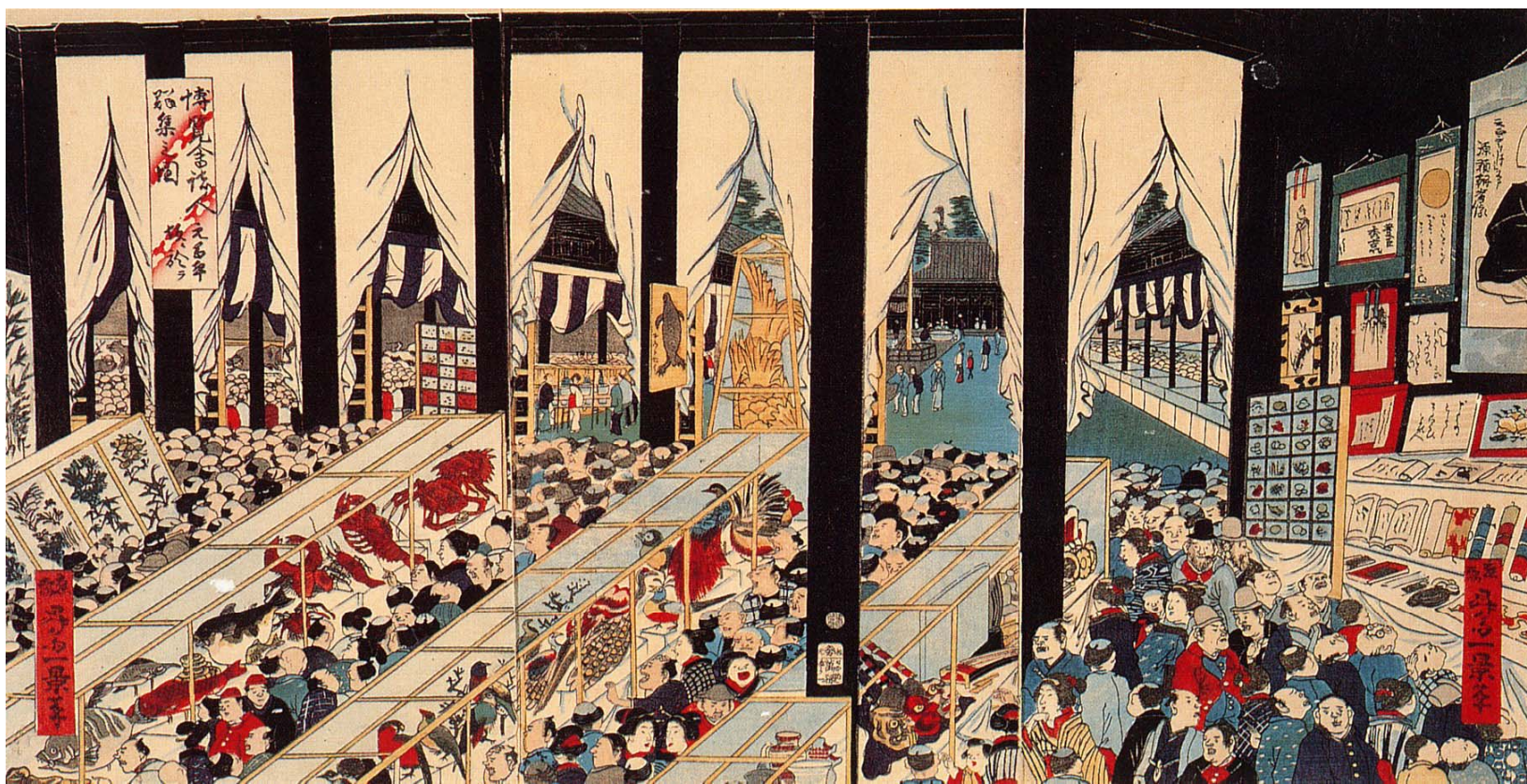
A human skull together with one of an elephant

The skull of a human and an elephant at the Ministry of Education exposition the following year

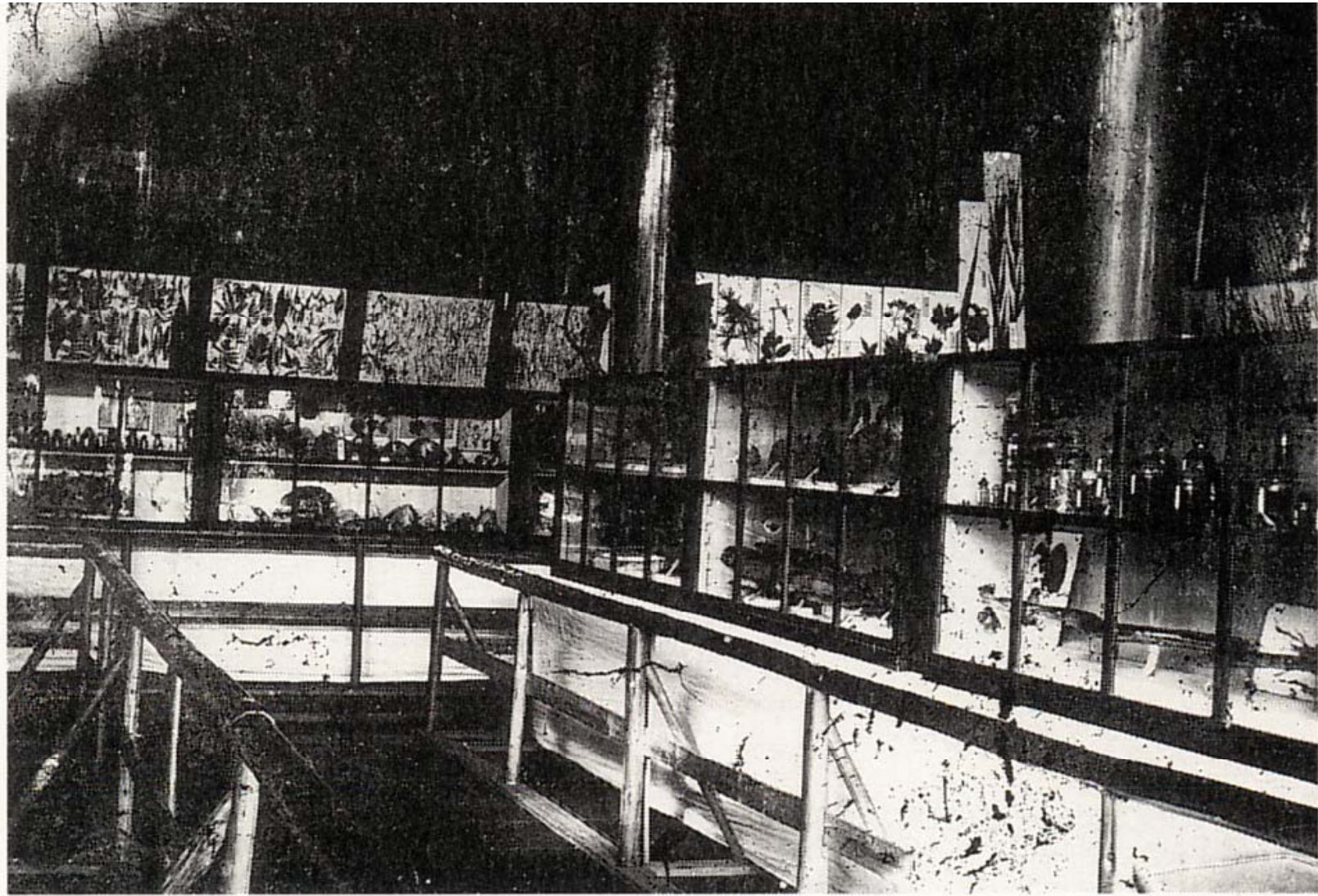
Kuniteru “*Kokin Chinbutsu Shuuran* (Display of Rarities Past and Present) “

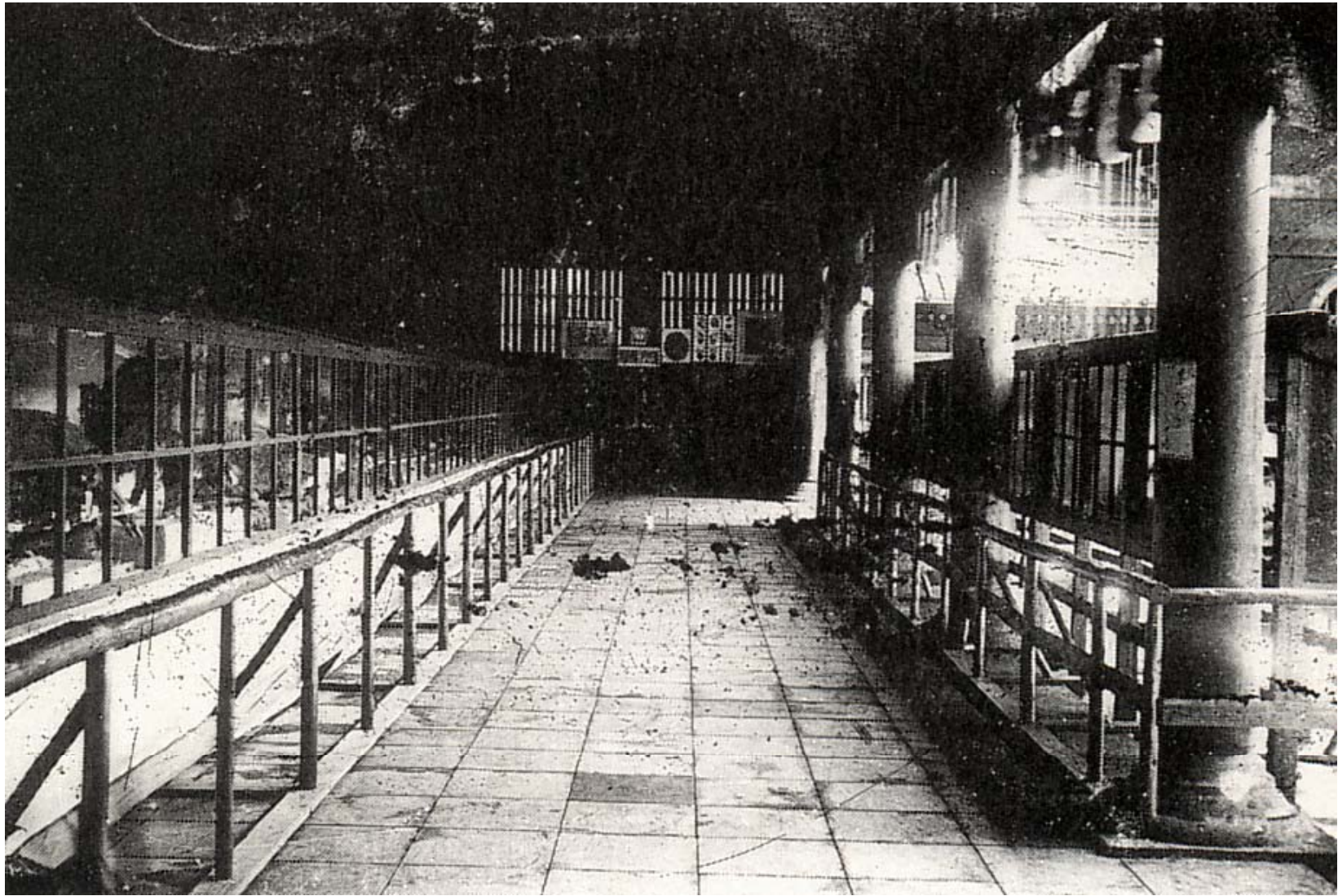


Ikkei Shousai “*Hakurankai Shojin Gunshuu no Zu*
(Picture of Crowd of Visitors at Exposition)”

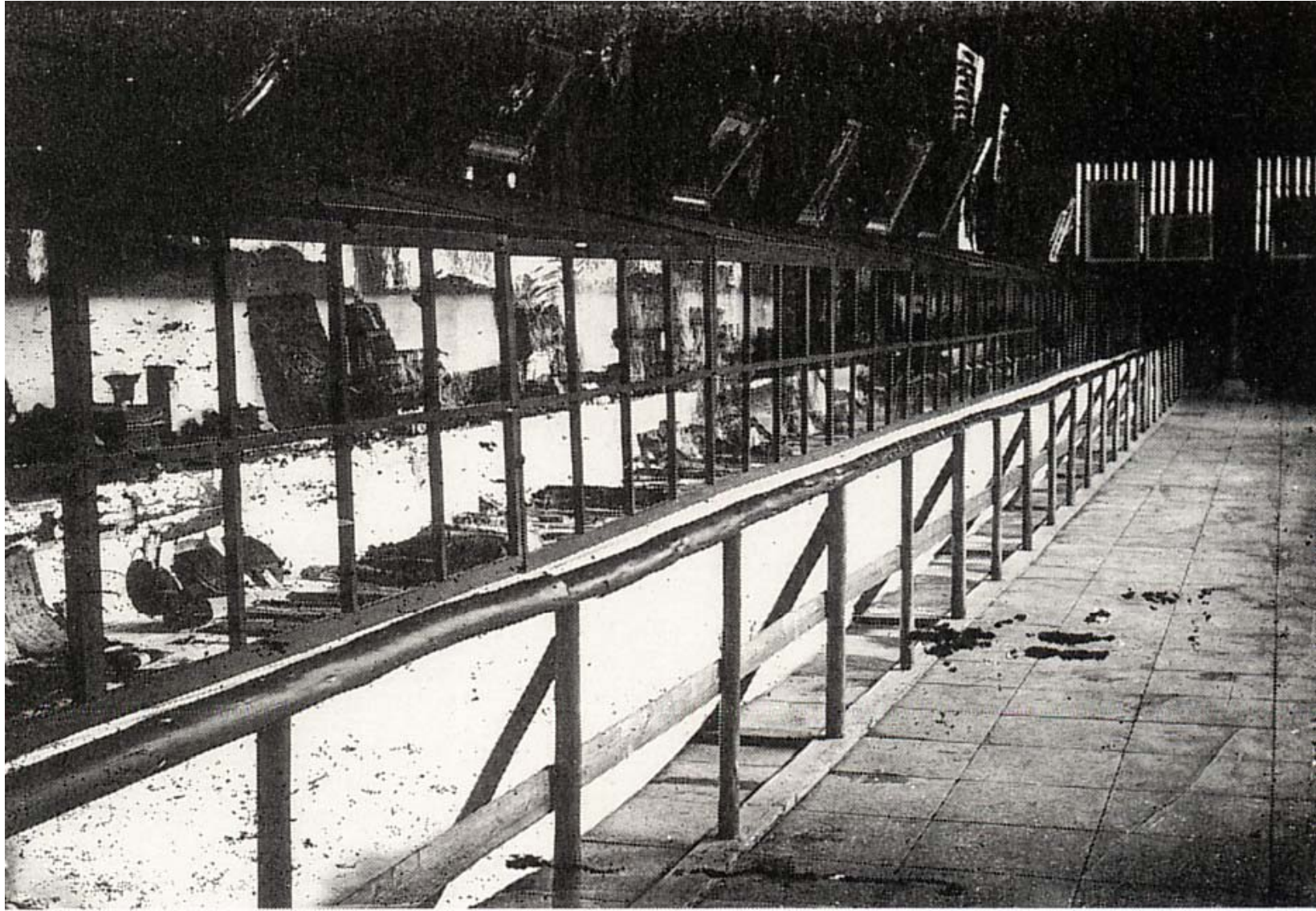






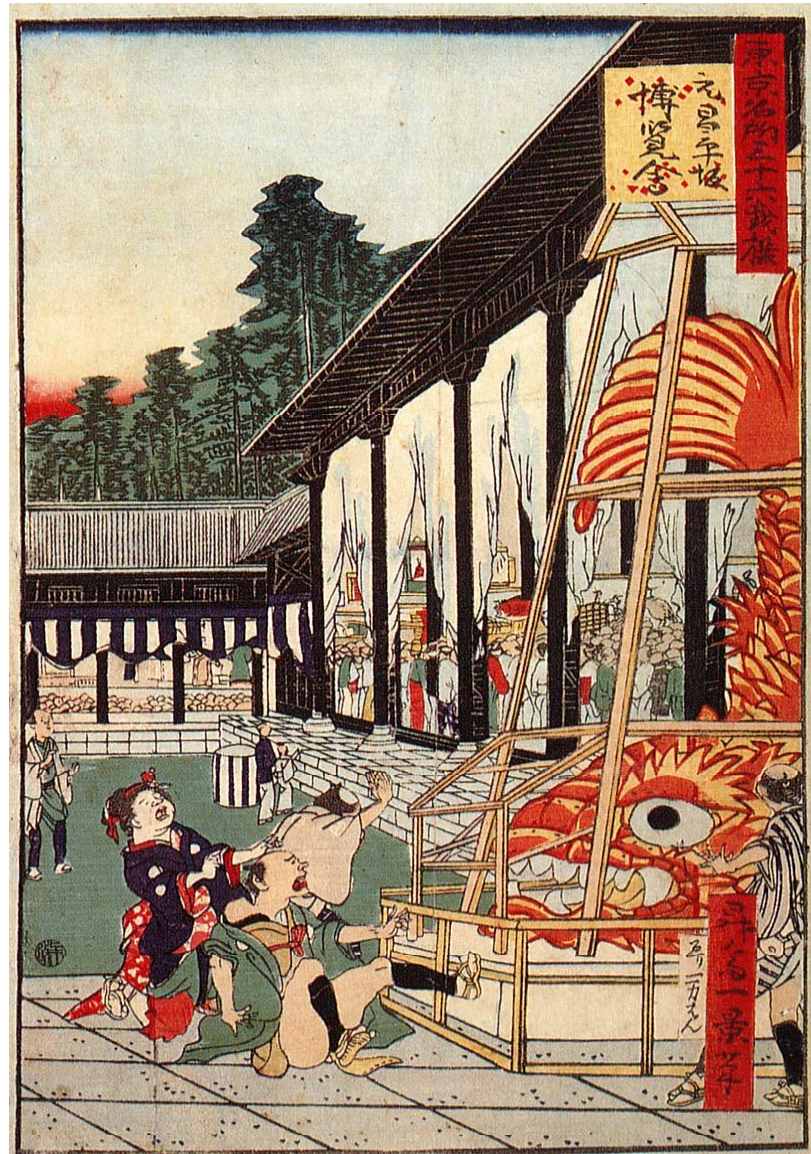


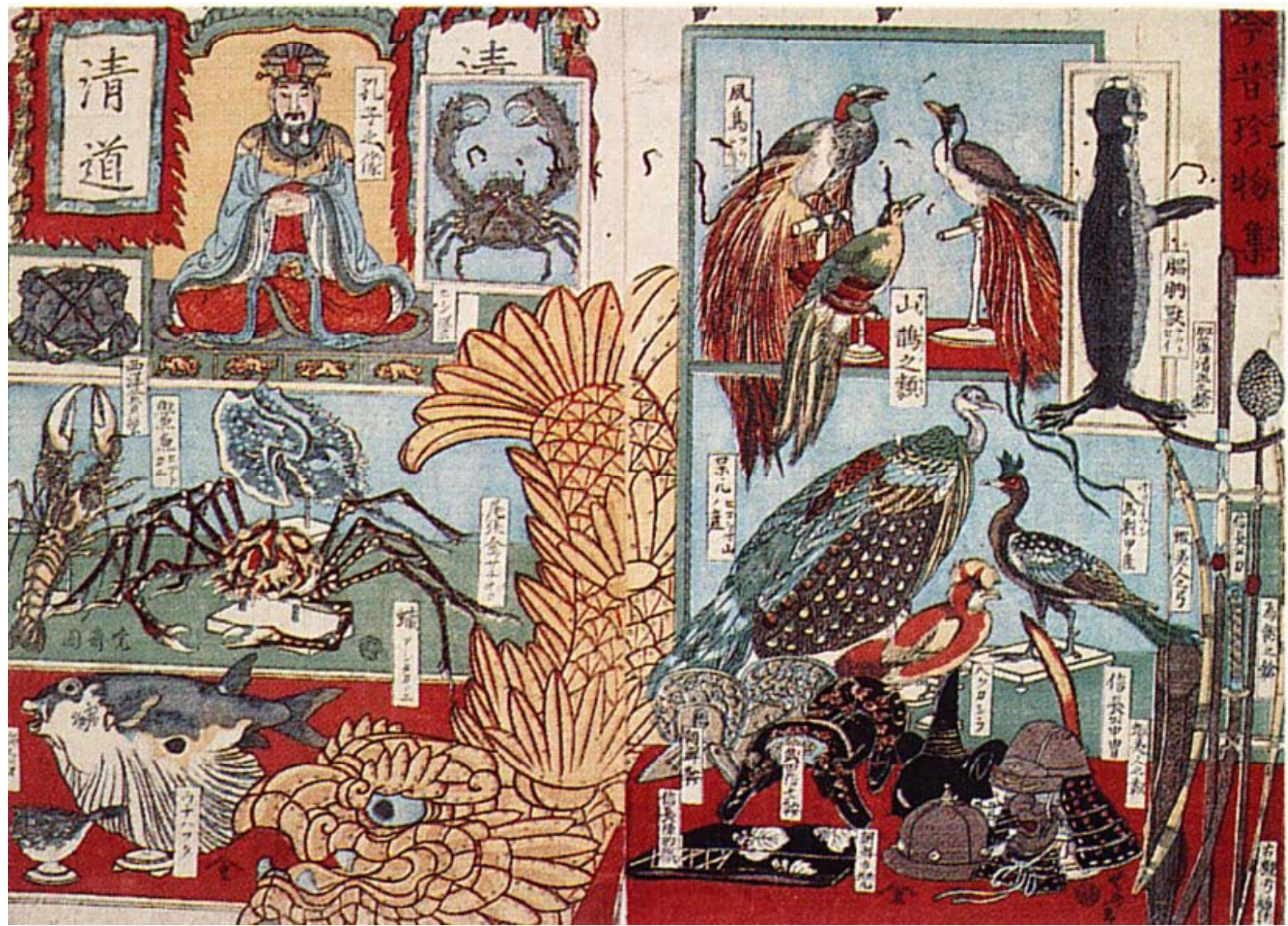






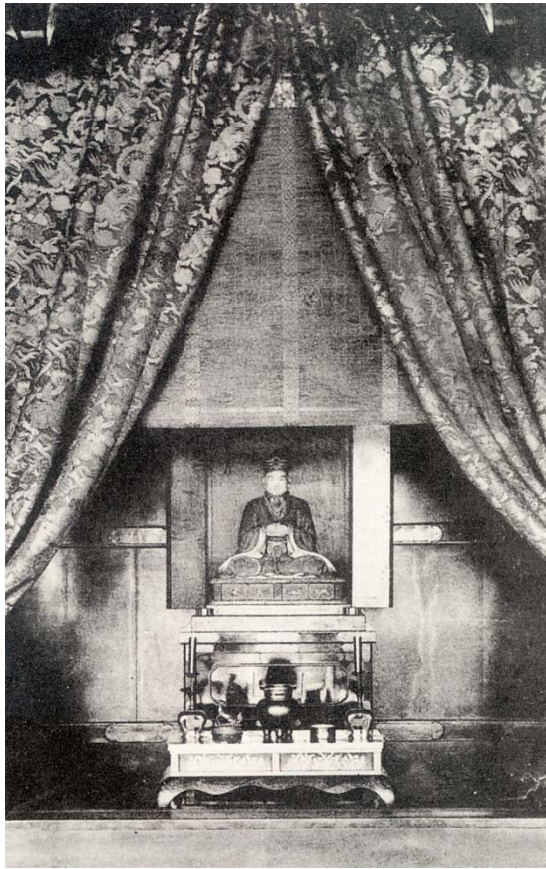






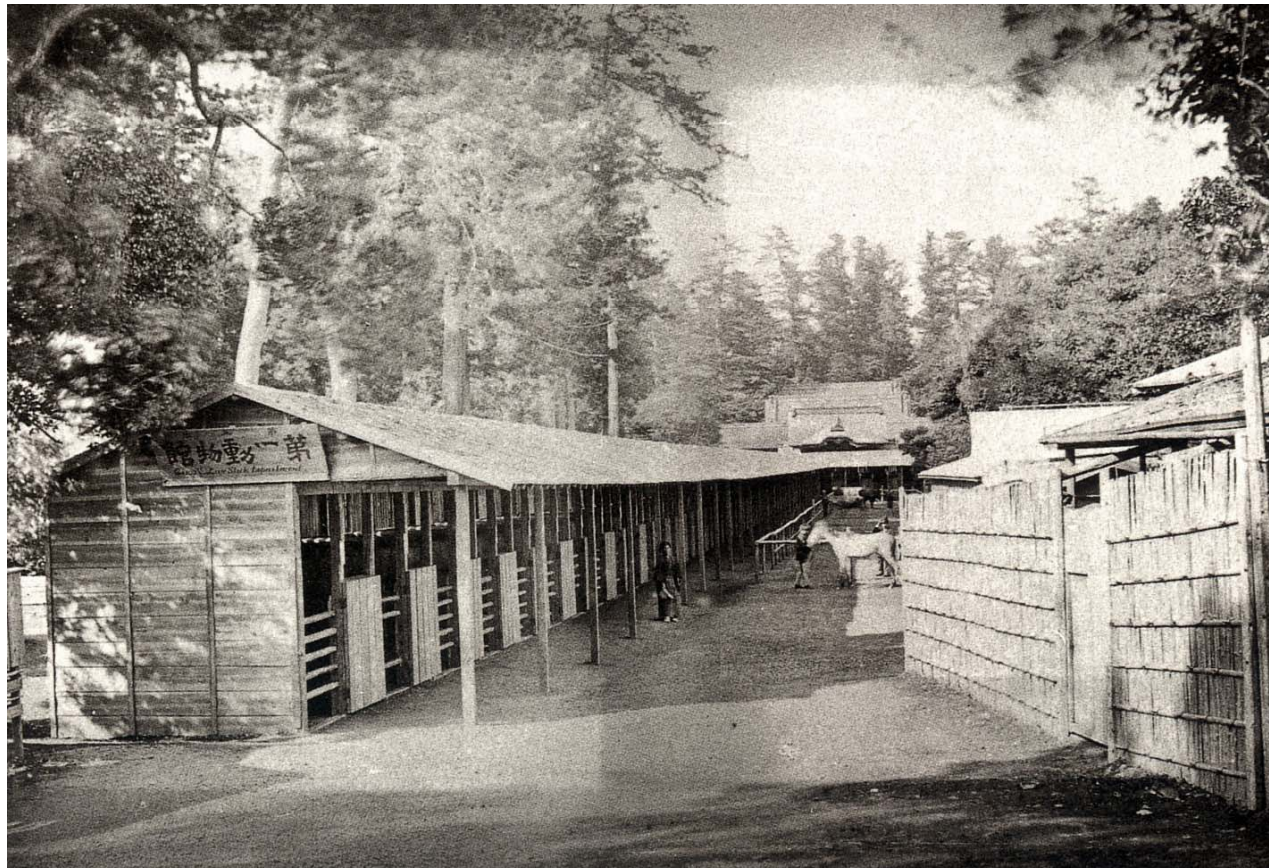
A statue of Confucius together with a
specimen of a crab

The Taiseiden of the shrine and a statue of Confucius



† From postcard celebrating the three hundred anniversary of the founding of Seiden, 1931, *“Confucius enshrined in Seiden”*, Shibunkan Foundation.

The zoological building at the 2nd National Industrial Exposition
Situated in front of the mausoleum of the Tokugawa clan at Kanei Temple



Ichi No Goreiya (Genyu Temple = Mausoleum of Ietsuna, the fourth shogun) Chokugaku Gate



Festivals

Yoshikazu
“*Kanda Matsuri Dashi Zukushi*
(Portable Shrines at the Kanda Festival)”
(1859)

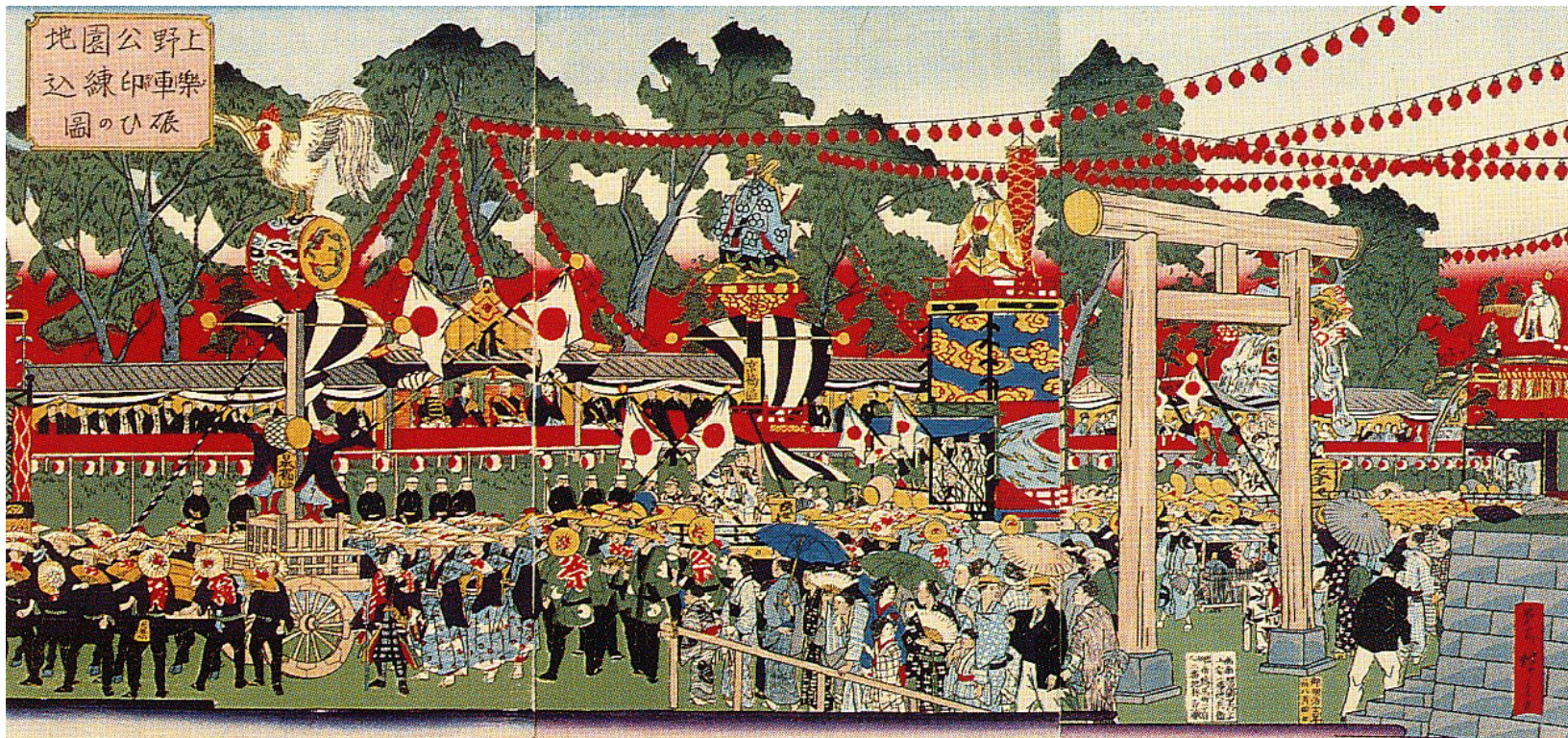


Hiroshige III

*“Tenpai Choudai no Tame no Orei Shoumin Kinraku Tokyo-fu
Yotsuya no Fuukei (Scene of Happy Commoners Receiving Sake
as a Token of Appreciation from the Emperor at Yotsuya in Tokyo”
(1868)*



*“Ueno Koenchi Gakushajirushi Nerikomi Nigiwai no Zu
(Lively Throngs for the Parade of Performers on the
Grounds of Ueno Park)”
(1879)*

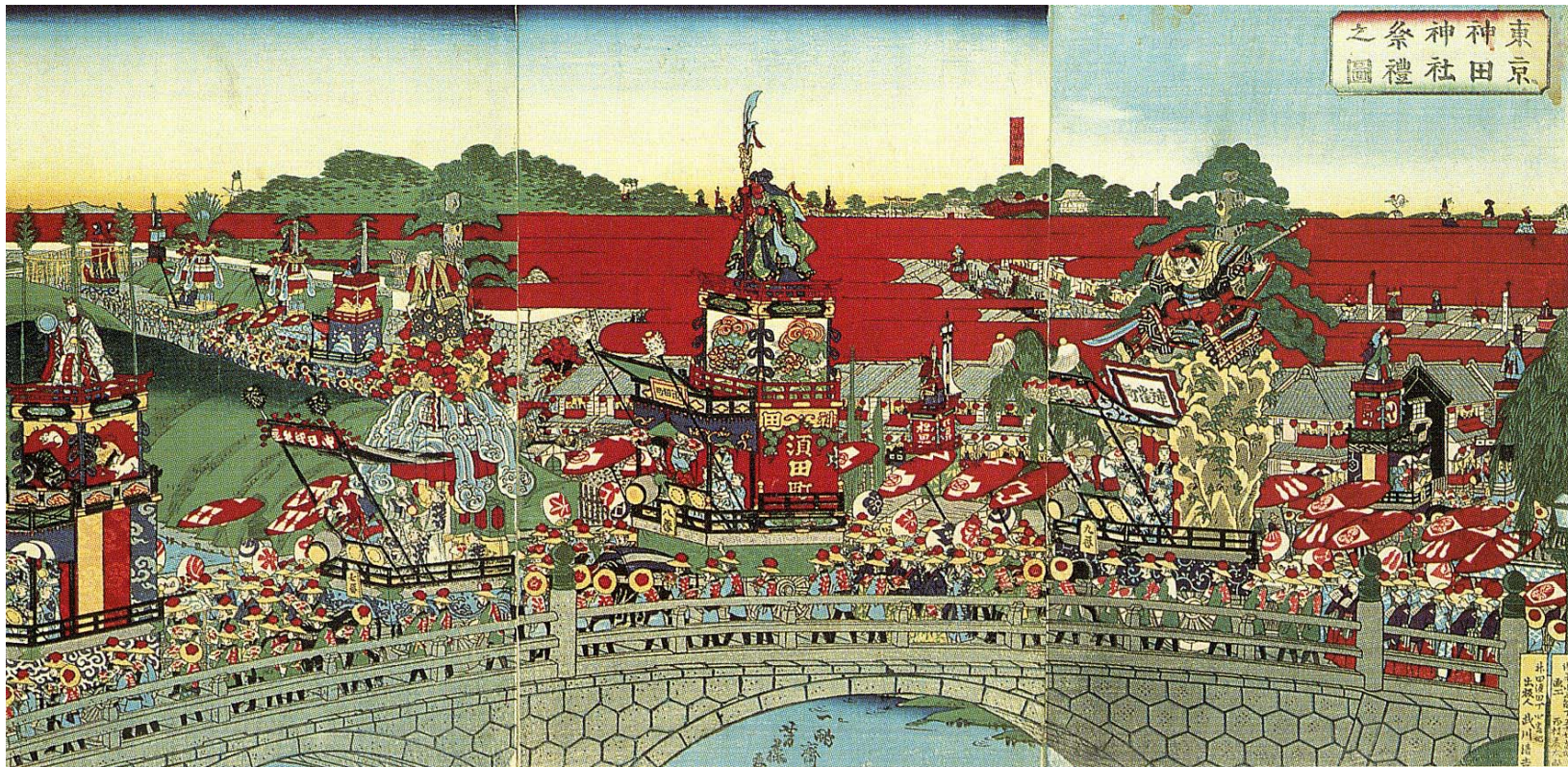


Kunitoshi

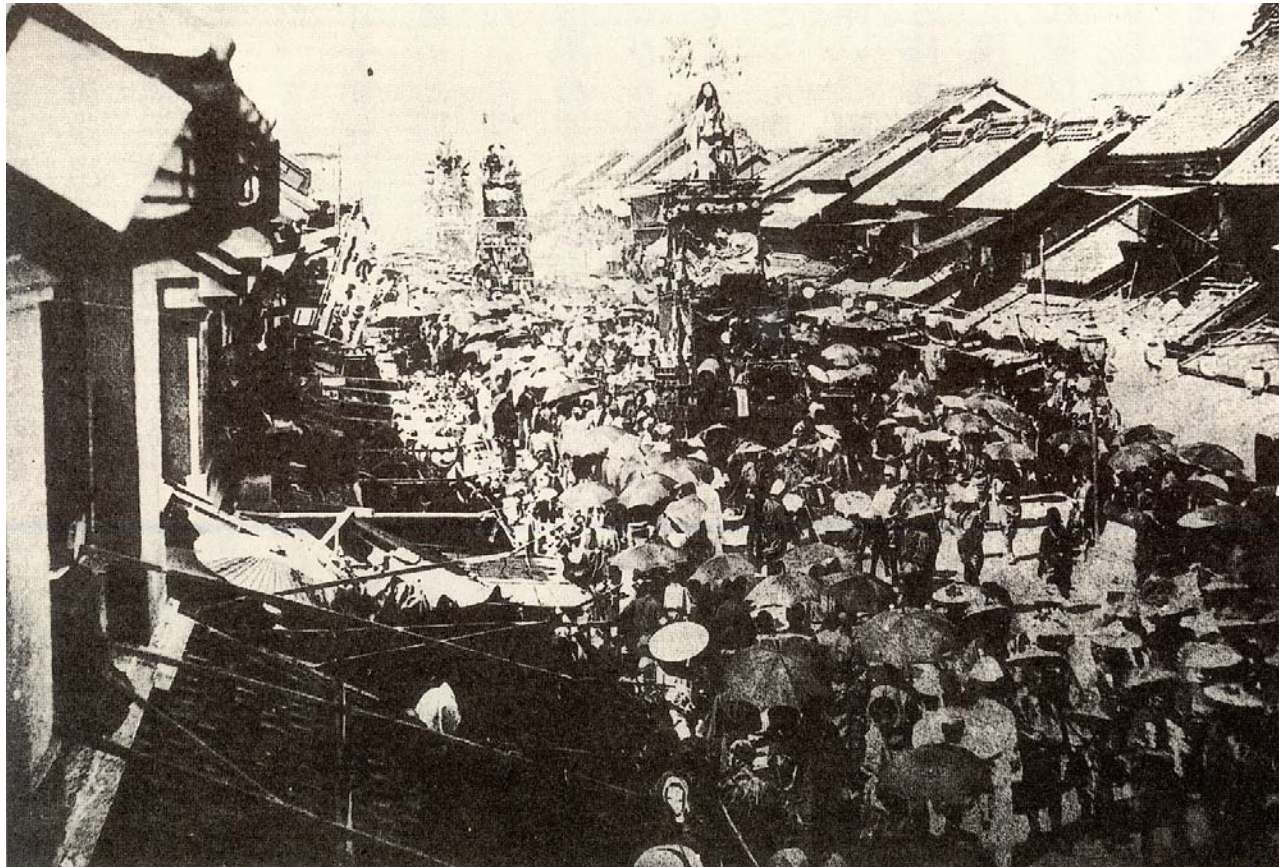
*“Kenpo Gohappushiki Skukusai no Keikyou saki ni Nijuubashi
Onarigyouretsuo no Zu (Picture of Procession at Nijuubashi for the
Festival of the Proclamation of the Constitution”
(1889)*



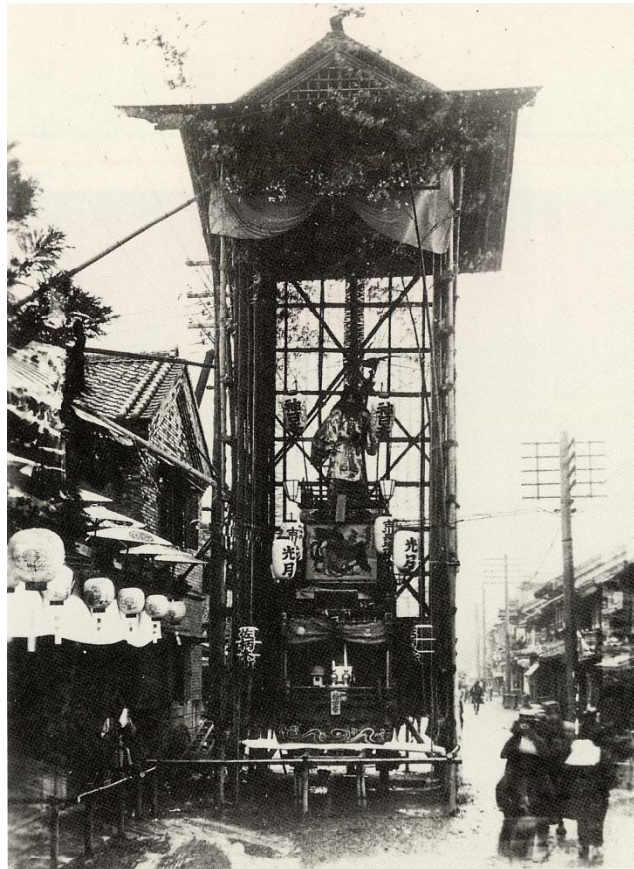
The decline of the Kanda Festival
“*Tokyo Kanda Jinja Sairei no Zu* (Picture of Kanda
Shrine Festival in Tokyo) “
(1876)



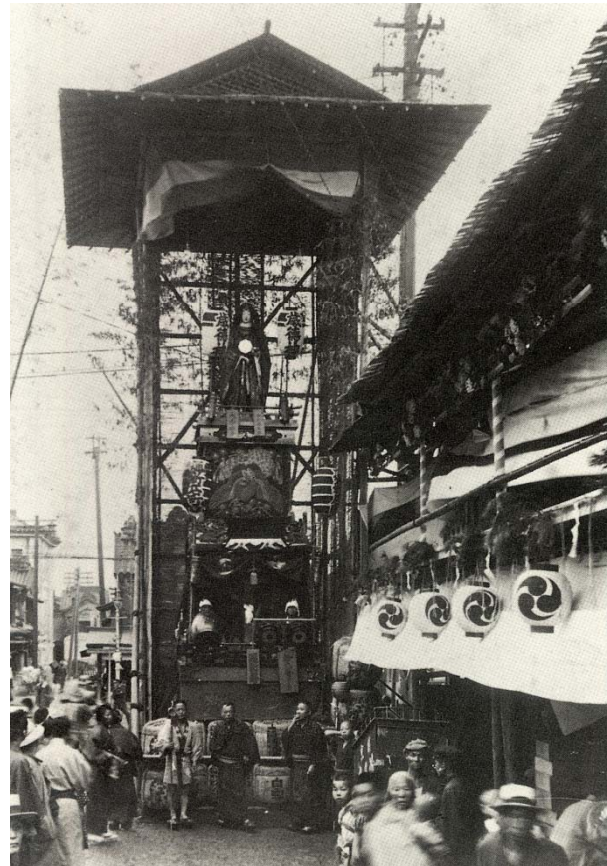
The oldest photograph showing the Kanda Festival
1884 or 1889



The float of Emperor Jinmu in Sakarakichou



The float of the god Saitokushin in Tsushinsekimachi



The Decline and Transformation of the Kanda Festival



The appearance of national festivals

Feb. 11, 1889 Celebration of the proclamation of the constitution

March 9, 1894 Emperor's 25th wedding anniversary celebration

May 30, 1895 Celebration of the triumphal return of troops from the Sino-Japanese War

January 11, 1897 Funeral of Empress Eisho

April 10, 1898 Celebration of the 30th anniversary of transfer of the capital

May 10, 1900 Celebration of the birth of the Crown Prince

October to December, 1905 Celebrations welcoming the triumphal return of troops from
the Russo-Japanese War

October 12, 1905 Celebration receiving the British fleet

October 18, 1908 Celebration receiving the U.S. fleet

August 30, 1910 Celebration of Japan-Korea consolidation

April 3, 1911 Ceremony opening the bridge in Nihonbashi

July 19, 1912 Ceremony opening the Shin Ohashi Bridge

“Nihonbashi Kushi (History of Nihonbashi Ward) “Volume 17 Shoshikten (Record of Events)

Genkichi Takahashi *“Taikon Nijuugonen Houshuku Keikyou Zu (Picture of Celebration of the 25th Wedding Anniversary of the Emperor)”*
(1894)

Imperial Household Agency's Sannomaru Collection



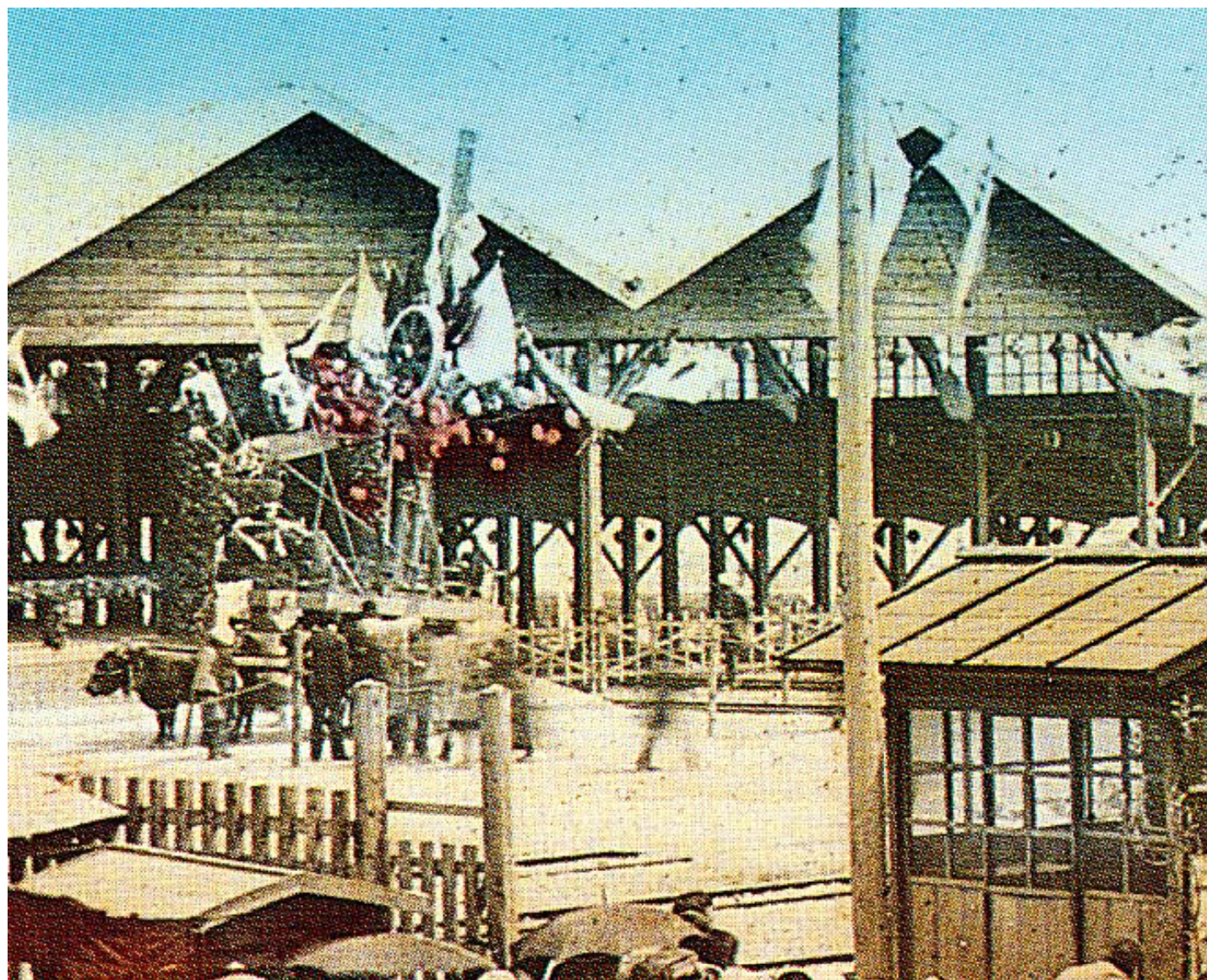
Genkichi Takahashi *“Taikon Nijuugonen Houshuku Keikyou Zu (Picture of Celebration of the 25th Wedding Anniversary of the Emperor)”*
(1894)

Imperial Household Agency's Sannomaru Collection



Photograph of carriage depot taken in Yokohama





Triumphal arch celebrates victorious return from Sino-Japanese War (1895)



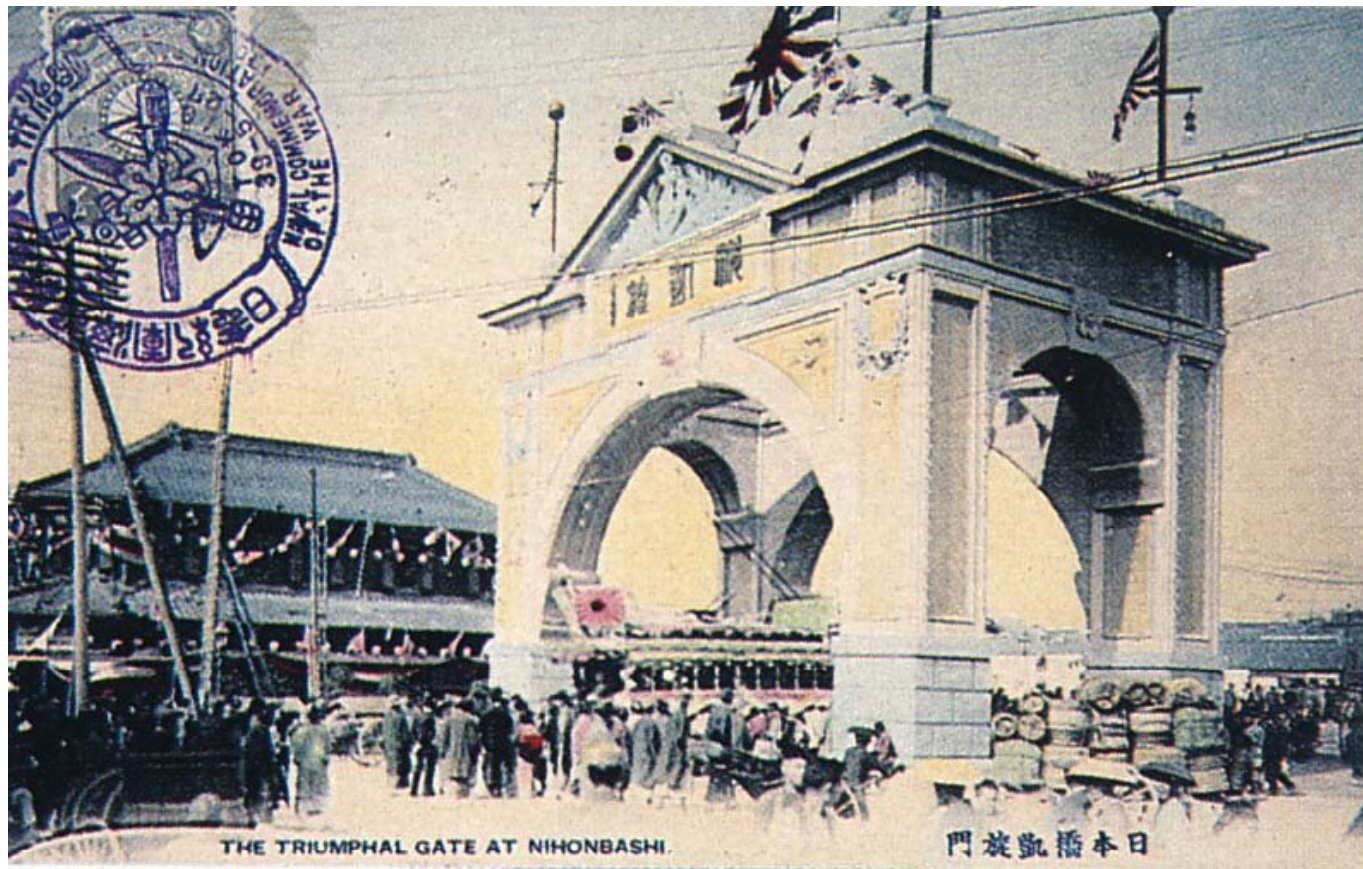
Hibiya triumphal arch (1895)



Appearance of an even more impressive triumphal arch for the
Russo-Japanese War
Ueno triumphal arch
(1905)



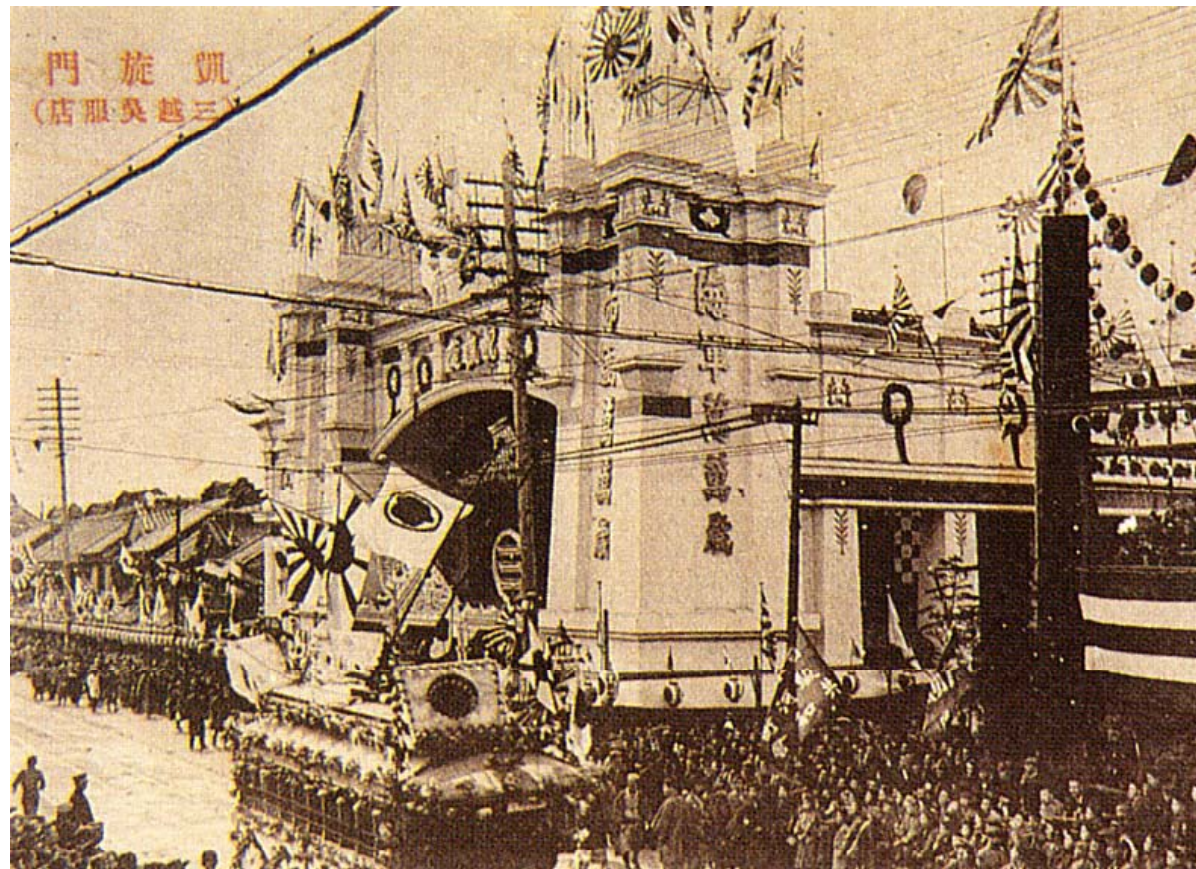
Nihonbashi triumphal arch (1905)



THE TRIUMPHAL GATE AT NIHONBASHI.

門 旗 凱 橋 本 日

Mitsukoshi triumphal arch (1905)



Hiroshige “*Surugachou*”
(One Hundred Famous Views of Edo)
(1856)



All the Kanda Festival floats assembled near the Yorozyo Bridge to welcome the triumphal return of troops from the Russo-Japanese War.
(1905)

