

— Arts and Science —

Changing Cities 10 — Politics, Technology, Festivals and Holidays

Naoyuki Kinoshita, Cultural Resources Studies, Faculty of Letters

Impermanent Attractions in the City: Public Holidays and Exhibitions in Tokyo

Supplemental explanation to previous lecture “Edo Festivals and Exhibitions of Buddhist Images”

Unification of samurai residences, temples and shrines, merchant areas

Freedom of movement → abolition of gates

→ removal of castle gates → Sujikaibashi-Gomon and Manseibashi, Tokiwabashi-Gomon and Tokiwabashi

- 1) Map of Edo
- 2) 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
- 3) Sujikaibashi-Gomon: *Rokumeikan Hizou Shasshin-chou* (Treasured Photo Album of Rokumeikan), Rokumeikan Foundation, ed., Heibonsha
- 4) Manseibashi: *Meiji, Taishou, Showa Tokyou Shasshin Daishuusei* (Photography Collection of Tokyo During Meiji, Taisho, and Showa Eras), Keisho Ishiguro, Shinchosha
- 5) “Toukyou Kanda Manseibashi Nigiwai no Zu” (Bustling Scenes of Mansei Bridge, Kanda, Tokyo)
- 6) “Toukyou Kanda-Jinja Sairei no Zu” (Festival Scenes at Kanda Shrine, Tokyo), from *Sairei, Dashi, Fuuryuu* (Festivals, Procession Floats, and Elegance), catalogue, Yokkaichi Municipal Museum
- 7) Tokiwabashi-Gomon: *Yomigaeru Meiji no Tokyou* (Recalling Tokyo of the Meiji Era), Tetsuo Tamai, ed., Kadokawa Shoten

- 8) Reconstructed Tokiwa Bridge: *Yomigaeru Meiji no Tokyou* (Recalling Tokyo of the Meiji Era), Tetsuo Tamai, ed., Kadokawa Shoten
- 9) Present condition of Tokiwa Bridge
- 10) *Toukyou MeishoJuu Nihobashi Kita no Michi Gasutou Yoru no Kei* (Famous Places in Tokyo: Nighttime Gas Light Scenes of North Nihonbashi)

Festival costumes/transformation ↔ Clothing in daily life

Role of foreigners, Chinese and Korean people

- 1) “Chousenjin Raichou-zu” (Pictures of Arrival of Koreans in Japan), from Kobe City Museum, *Asahi Hyakka Nihon no Rekishi Bessatsu: Rekishi wo Yominaosu17 Gyoretsu to Meseimono* (Asahi History Encyclopedia, Separate Volume: Reconsidering History 17 — Processions and Shows), Asahi Shimbunsha, 1994
- 2) “Kanda Myoushin Sairei-zu” (Scenes of the Kanda Shrine Festival) from the Tokyo National Museum storehouse, *Sairei, Dashi, Fuuryuu* (Festivals, Procession Floats, and Elegance), catalogue
- 3) “Kanda Myoushin Go-Sairei Goyou Gokosai Emaki” from National Diet Library, *Kawagoe Hikawa Sairei no Tenkai* (Development of Kawagoe Hikawa Shrine Festival), catalogue, Kawagoe City Museum

Why did the Ryogoku Ekoin Temple (Kokuhouzan Muenji Temple) become a mecca for exhibitions of Buddhist treasures?

Burial of victims (unidentified victims buried as *muen-botoke* [no one to care for grave]) of the Great Meireki Fire (1657) and the Great Ansei Earthquake (1855) → Mass deaths from disasters or war, response of government (burial and memorial service)

Creation of amusement centers → West Ryogoku Hirokoji

“Buddhist exhibitions [*kaichou*] were held 1,565 times from the Shou Era (1652-54) to the Keio Era (a span of around 210 years); of that number, 824 exhibitions were held at the temple and 741 were traveling exhibitions. There was an average of 7.3 exhibitions per year, with 3.8 exhibitions held at the temple and 3.4 exhibitions held at

different locations.” Quoted from *Edo no Kaichou* (Buddhist Exhibitions in Edo), Hisashi Hiruma, Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 1980

- 1) Pictures of Ekoin Temple from *Edo Meisho Zukai* (Collection of Pictures of Famous Places in Edo)
- 2) *Saga Reibutsu Kaichou-shi*, Koriki Enkoan, Nagoya City Museum; *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue, Edo-Tokyo Museum
- 3) “Tonda Reihou” (Amazing Sacred Treasures), Kawazoe Yu Collection, 1777, *Dai-Misemono* (Great Exhibitions), catalogue, Tobacco and Salt Museum
- 4) Restoration of “Tonda Reihou,” *Dai-Misemono* (Great Exhibitions) catalogue

Movement of Sacred Treasures of Horyuji Temple

- Traveling kaicho exhibition from Ryogoku Ekoin Temple (1694 to 1842) → Nara Exposition (1875-76) held at Todaiji Temple Daibutsuden Hall → Over 300 artifacts presented to Imperial Family/10,000 yen Imperial grant (1878, subsequently preserved at museum) → Become national property (1949) → Gallery of Horyuji Treasures, Tokyo National Museum (1964-1999)
 - Exhibition at temples → expositions → museums
- 1) *Go-Houmotsu Zu-e* (Pictures of Treasures), Horyuji Publishing, 1842 *Horyuji Kennou Houmotsu* (Treasures Presented by Horyuji Temple), catalogue, Tokyo National Museum
 - 2) “Saka Omodaka Odoshi-yoroi Hinagata,” Heian Period (12th century), *Umarekawatta Houryuuji Houmotsu-kan* (New Gallery of Horyuji Treasures), Tokyo National Museum
 - 3) Present circumstances of Gallery of Horyuji Treasures, Tokyo National Museum
 - 4) Present circumstances of Tokyo National Museum
 - 5) “Touto Ueno Hanami” (Flower Viewing at Ueno), 1859, Hiroshige, from Edo-Tokyo Museum, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 6) Kaneiji Temple from *Edo Meisho Zukai*

- 7) Remains from fire at Kaneiji Temple, *Rokumeikan Hizou Shasshin-chou*, catalogue, Rokumeikan Foundation, ed.
- 8) Art museum of 1st Japan Industrial Exposition, 1877, *Me de Miru 120-nen* (A Look at 120 Years), Tokyo National Museum
- 9) Construction of art museum for 2nd Japan Industrial Exposition, *Me de Miru 120-nen*
- 10) Ueno Museum, 1882, *Me de Miru 120-nen*
- 11) Conversion of Kaneiji Temple Honbo for main gate of Ueno Museum, *Meiji, Taishou, Showwa Tokyou Shasshin Daishuusei* (Photography Collection of Tokyo During Meiji, Taisho, and Showa Eras), Keisho Ishiguro
- 12) Wreckage of museum after Great Kanto Earthquake, 1923, *Me de Miru 120-nen*
- 13) Current circumstances of main building of Tokyo National Museum

Expositions

- Expositions stimulus for Westernization → enlightenment and promotion of industry
- Change of conduit of civilization (from China to the West)

“Expositions are held to spread information and to show people the world’s industrial products, antiques, and curious objects.”

“As mentioned above, while countries build museums to collect objects of the past and present, objects of science and art are discovered and invented constantly. Objects that in the past were rare and valuable become, with the passage of time, commonplace in many cases, and yesterday’s tools become today’s useless objects.

Hence, exhibitions of products are held with great fanfare every several years in major Western cities in order to show people around the world the special products, useful instruments and tools, and antique and unique objects of many countries. That is what an exposition is....Expositions allow people to both teach and learn and to take the strong points of other countries for their own profit. By doing so, the world’s people can trade the fruits of their mental powers.” From *Seiyou Jijou* (Conditions in the West), Fukuzawa Yukichi, 1866.

“The purpose of an exposition is not to distinguish between man-made and natural objects but to collect the products available to humankind, correctly learn their names and their uses, and spread human knowledge....” Edict from Ministry of Education, January 1872.

- World expositions and Japanese industrial expositions
 - 1) “Moto Shouheizaka Seidou ni oite Hakurankai-zu” (Exposition at Confucius temple at Shoheizaka), Shosai Ikkei, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 2) Yushima Seido Exposition, photographs by Matsusaburo Yokoyama, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 3) Current circumstances of Yushima Seido
 - 4) People involved in Yushima Seido Exposition, photographs by Matsusaburo Yokoyama, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 5) *Shinkyuu Jidai* (Old and New Eras), letters by Masao Uchida, August 1925
 - 6) Exhibition at South Branch School of the university (*Daigaku Nankou*), *Meiji, Taishou, Showa Tokyou Shasshin Daishuusei* (Photography Collection of Tokyo During Meiji, Taisho, and Showa Eras), Keisho Ishiguro
 - 7) Exhibition of elephant cranial bones (of elephant named Hamako raised at Yokohama Municipal Nogeiyama Zoo)
 - 8) “Kokon Chinbutsu Shuuran” (Exhibition of Curios of all Themes) by Kuniteru, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 9) “Hakurankai Shonin Gunshuunozu” (Picture of Crowds of People at Exposition), Shosai Ikkei, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 10) Photographs of Yushima Seido Exposition, Matsusaburo Yokoyama, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 11) Exhibition Nagoya Castle golden dolphins, photographs by Matsusaburo Yokoyama, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 12) “Moto Shouheizaka Hakurankai” (Exposition at Confucius temple at Shoheizaka), Shosai Ikkei, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue
 - 13) “Konjaku Chinbutsushu” (Old and New Curios), Kyosai Kawanabe, 1872, *Hakuran Toshi Edo Toukyou*, catalogue

- 14) Confucius images at Yushima Seido, *Nihon Bijutsu Kenkyuu* (Studies in Japanese Art), separate volume, Japanese Art History Research Lab, Tsukuba University, March 31, 2005
- 15) Animal exhibition, 2nd Japan Industrial Exposition, *Toukyou Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan Shozo Meiji-ki koshashin* (Meiji-Era Photographs, Tokyo National Museum), Kokusho
- 16) Tokugawa Ichinomitamaya Gate, *Rokumeikan Hizou Shasshin-chou* (Treasured Photo Album of Rokumeikan), Rokumeikan Foundation

National Holidays

- From worshipers to citizens
- Foreign wars and nationalism
 - February 11, 1889: Celebration for the Promulgation of the Constitution
 - March 9, 1894: Celebration for 25th Anniversary of Imperial Wedding
 - May 30, 1895: Celebration for Victory in Sino-Japanese War
 - January 11, 1897: Imperial Mourning for Empress Dowager Eisho
 - April 10, 1898: Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Naming of Tokyo as Capital
 - May 10, 1900: Marriage of Crown Prince
 - October 12 1905: Celebration for Victory in Russo-Japanese War
 - October 12 1905: Celebration to Welcome British Fleet
 - October 18, 1908: Celebration to Welcome United States Fleet
 - August 30, 1910: Celebration for Japan-Korea Union
 - April 3, 1911: Celebration for Opening of Nihonbashi
 - July 19, 1912: Celebration for Opening of Shin-Ohashi Bridge

Source: “Sho-shikiten” (Ceremonies), Chapter 17, from *Nihonbashi-ku Shi* (History of Nihonbashi),

- 1) “Kanda Matsuri Dashizukushi” Utagawa Yoshikazu, 1859, from *Sairei, Dashi, Fuuryuu* (Festivals, Procession Floats, and Elegance), catalogue

- 2) 天盃頂戴為御礼諸民欣樂東京府四谷之風景, Hiroshige, 1868, *Meiji Tenno to GoJunkou* (Emperor Meiji on an Imperial Tour), catalogue, Tochigi Prefectural Museum
- 3) 上野公園地樂車印練込賑ひの図 , 1879, *Hakurantoshi Edo Toukyou* (Edo-Tokyo: City of Exhibitions), catalogue
- 4) 憲法御発布式祝祭之景況先ニ貳重橋御成行列之図 , Utagawa Kunitoshi, 1889, *Meiji Tenno to GoJunkou* (Emperor Meiji on an Imperial Tour), catalogue
- 5) “Toukyou Kanda Jinja Sairei no Zu” (Scene of Kanda Shrine Festival), 1876, *Sairei, Dashi, Fuuryuu* (Festivals, Procession Floats, and Elegance), catalogue
- 6) Oldest photograph of Kanda Festival, *Kanda Myoushin Shikou* (History of Kanda Shrine), Kanda Shrine Historical Publications
- 7) Festival Car in Saekicho, *Kanda Myoushin Shikou*
- 8) Festival Car in Tori-Shinkokucho, *Kanda Myoushin Shikou*
- 9) “Taikon nijuugo-nen Houshuku Keikyou-zu,” Takahashi Genkichi, from Museum of Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan, 1894, *Gokeiji no Katachi*, catalogue, Museum of Imperial Collections, Sannomaru Shozokan
- 10) Current circumstances of Shimada Grand Festival
- 11) “Owari Nenchuu Gyouji Eshou,” Koriki Enkoan, from the Oriental Library, *Ou Nigiwai Joukamachi Nagoya* (Lively Castle Town Nagoya), catalogue, Nagoya City Museum
- 12) *Fuuzoku Gahou Seishin-zukai*, Vol. 9, May 25, 1895
- 13) Hibiya Gaisenmon (triumphal arch), 1895
- 14) Ueno Gaisenmon, 1905
- 15) Nihonbashi Gaisenmon, 1905
- 16) Mitsukoshi Gaisenmon, 1905
- 17) “Surugacho,” Hiroshige, *Nazotoki Hiroshige: “Edo Hyaku,”* Minoru Harashida, Shueisha Shinsho
- 18) “Manseibashi-han Kanda-ku Dashi Chinretsu no Zu” (Scene of Exhibition of Festival Cars in Manseibashi District in Kanda), *Fuuzoku Gahou*, No. 331, 1905