

## A Timeline of Edo Josui and Tokyo Waterworks

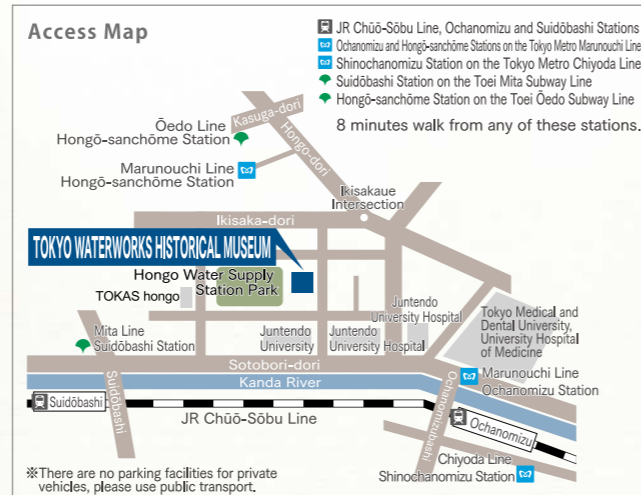
- Prelude to Edo Josui**
- 1590 Ieyasu Tokugawa Reportedly Ordered the Water Source for Kanda Josui (water supply) to Be Selected
- Edo From Natural to Manmade Water Delivery—Getting Water to a City of a Million—**
- 1603 Shogunate rule begins under Ieyasu in the new capital Edo (now Tokyo)
  - 1654 Tamagawa Josui Established
  - 1657 Great Meireki Fire
  - 1659 Kameari (Honjo) Josui Established
  - 1660 Aoyama Josui Established
  - 1664 Mita Josui Established
  - 1696 Senkawa Josui Established
- The Spread of Edo Josui**
- 1722 Kameari, Aoyama, Mita, and Senkawa Josui Closed
- Meiji The Edo Water Supply First Encounters the West**
- 1868 The Meiji Restoration
  - 1886 The Epidemic of Cholera
  - 1888 Investigations into Water Supply Improvements Begin
  - 1894 The Sino-Japanese War
  - 1898 Yodobashi Purification Plant Begins Operation
  - 1901 Water Resource Forest Management Begins
  - 1904 The Russo-Japanese War
- Taisho Waves of Urbanization and the Modern Waterworks**
- 1914 World War I
  - 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake, in Which the Waterworks Take Considerable Damage
  - 1924 Murayama Reservoir Completed/Sakai Purification Plant Begins Operation
- Showa Recovery and Modern Waterworks**
- 1927 Murayamashimo Reservoir Completed
  - 1932 Ten Local Waterworks Bordering the Capital Merge
  - 1934 Yamaguchi Reservoir Completed
  - 1941 World War II
  - 1945 Postwar Waterworks Reconstruction Begins
- The Waterworks that Support Tokyo**
- 1957 Ogochi Dam Completed
  - 1959 Nagasawa Purification Plant Begins Operation
  - 1960 Higashimurayama Purification Plant Begins Operation
  - 1964 Tokyo Olympics / Severe Drought in the Tama River System
  - 1965 Yodobashi Purification Plant Shut Down/Musashi Canal Begins Operation
  - 1966 Asaka Purification Plant Begins Operation
  - 1967 Yagisawa Dam Completed
  - 1970 Ozaku Purification Plant Begins Operation
  - 1973 Tama Regional Waterworks come under the Jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
  - 1985 Misato Purification Plant Begins Operation
- Heisei Today's Evolving Waterworks**
- 1992 Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Kanamachi Purification Plant (first phase)
  - From This Time Onward, Advanced Water Treatment Facilities Are Successively Installed at Each Purification Plant in the Tone River System
  - 2003 Tamagawa Josui (Aqueduct) Recognized as a National Historic Site
  - 2013 Advanced Water Treatment Was Completely Achieved at the Tone River System
  - 2018 International Water Association (IWA) World Congress & Exhibition Was Held in Japan for the First Time
- Reiwa Toward the Realization of Sustainable Tokyo Waterworks**
- 2019 December the 1st was designated as Tokyo Waterworks day



## Stamps / Notes

### [ Museum Information ]

**Museum Hours** 9:30 AM to 5:00 PM (Last entry 4:30 PM)  
**Closed** On the fourth Monday of every month (if Monday is a holiday, this then applies to the following day.)  
 New Year's (December 28th to January 4th)  
**Entrance Fee** Free  
**Group Visits** •We welcome visits from groups such as schools or businesses. Please make reservations by telephone or by fax.  
 •If you plan to come by bus, please contact us beforehand.



○Smoking is forbidden throughout the museum and its premises.  
 ○Eating and drinking are forbidden in the museum.

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令和6年3月発行(第4頻第421号)

東 京 都  
 水 道  
 歴 史 館

# Edo—Tokyo Creating Development— Mizu no Michi 400 Years

(Water Path)

## The Water Path Continues on into the Future

From times immemorial, people have trod a long and difficult path in their need for water. Efforts directed toward richer water supplies date back to the dawn of the Edo era, when Ieyasu Tokugawa established the Shogunate. Water benefits all our lives and supported the growth of Edo-Tokyo. The present era is one in which the Tokyo Waterworks can send its message to the whole world.

The 400 year history of Edo-Tokyo  
 Learn from this past and create the future...  
 The Tokyo Waterworks Historical Museum opened its doors in 1995, and has introduced the public to the important history it hosts ever since.



Healing Waterscape

東京都水道歴史館  
 TOKYO WATERWORKS HISTORICAL MUSEUM



# 2F Edo Water Supply

Let's Look at the Origins of the Tokyo Waterworks

Here one can see a number of important resources, such as wells, wooden pipes and documents from the Edo period. Uncover the lifestyle and water culture of the times with displays that spark the imagination, like the moving story of the Tamagawa Aqueduct, or a reproduced terraced house.

## 2 Edo Water Supply



One can see the high level of technology available at the time with displays of actual assemblies and constructions, such as those of wooden pipes and joints.

## 3 400 Years of Edo-Tokyo, through Maps

## 4 Josuiki, A Pictorial Map of Hamura Weir

## 5 Kanda Josui / The Navigable Aqueduct in Ochanomizu

## 6 Remains (Wooden Pipes) from Marunouchi-sanchome

## 7 Remains (Wooden Pipe) from Yaesu-kitaguchi

## 8 The Kanda Josui

## 9 The Tamagawa Josui

The Story of the Tamagawa Josui

Experience the drama of the Tamagawa Brothers' tremendous and painstaking efforts through both animation and puppetry.



## 10 The State of Water in Edo

## 11 Josui-Ido



Displays of excavated Josui wells and wooden pipes. Through differences in shape and design, the ingenuity of Edo artisans becomes clear.

## 12 Terraced Houses in the Edo Period

## 13 Josui Well in Terraced Houses



This area displays a replica of terraced houses in the Edo Period, where you can see the lifestyle of the average resident and its connection to water. The museum's tablet offers you the guide on Josui-Ido (wells to supply clean water from waterworks) and townscapes in the Edo period (1603-1868).

○Museum's tablet Japanese only



## 14 Water Fees in the Edo Period

## 15 Local waterworks system in the Edo Period



## Please follow the numeric order along with the audio guidance

You will gain an understanding of the progression from the Edo water supply to the Tokyo Waterworks.

- Men's Restroom
- Women's Restroom
- Elevator
- Lockers
- Accessible Restroom
- Baby Seat
- Water Fountain
- Emergency Exit

## Audio Guidance

Follows the flow of history and offers easy to understand explanations. In addition to Japanese, English, Korean, Chinese are also available.

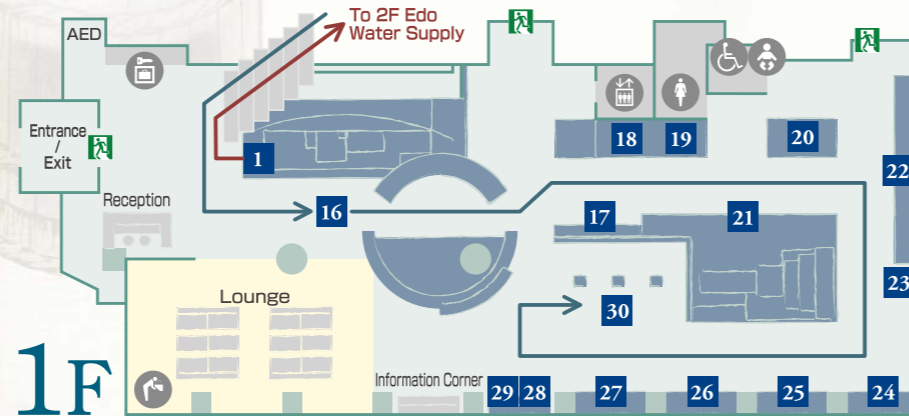
Available Free of Charge



We provide groups of 5 or more people with a brief overview and an orientation video in English. Make a reservation in advance.

Audio Guidance Numbers 1 ~ 30

## 1F Lounge



Outdoors Well Curb in Dr.Eiji Nakajima's Former House



Outdoors Open Channel of Kandajosui Headrace (Hongo Water Supply Station Park)



## 3F Library



A wide range of materials relating to water are available for perusal, dating from the Edo period to the modern day, suitable for anyone from researchers to elementary school students.

## 2F

## Water Records (Josuiki)

(Designated a Tangible Cultural Property by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government)



The Water Records cover varied topics, including outlines of two major Edo era aqueducts, the Tamagawa and the Kanda, maps and details of water distribution pipes and contemporary water fees, allowing us to learn much of Edo's welfare and the advanced civil engineering of the time. Due to the historical value these documents exhibit as a major source of waterworks history for the modern day, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government recognized the Water Records as a Tangible Cultural Property (historic documents).

## Outdoors Kanda Aqueduct Stone Conduit

(Hongo Water Supply Station Park)

A transplanted section of the Kanda Aqueduct ruins, unearthed in the mid-1980s and restored to its original state. By all means, take a look at this Edo-era construction.



# 1F

## The Tokyo Waterworks, Praised Worldwide Modern Waterworks

The Tokyo Waterworks has overcome numerous hardships, including earthquakes, war, and drought, and it is now one of the preeminent water utilities in the world. Its history will be explained by compelling life-size models, video explanations and more.

## 16 The Introduction of Modern Waterworks Following the Meiji Era



We have reproduced a 1:1 scale intake tower as exists in the Murayama Reservoir.



## 21 Cast-iron Pipes



One can see examples of the largest water pipes in Japan, as well as changes concerning this cast-iron pipes, which have been in use since the waterworks first modernized.

## 22 Modern Waterworks Growth (up to the Postwar Recovery)

## 23 Modern Waterworks Efforts

## 17 Cholera Outbreak

## 18 The Yodobashi Purification Plant

## 19 Public Tap

With the mouth based on a dragon, this style of metal public water tap (authentic) is said to be the origin of the Japanese word for "Jaguchi".



## 20 A Drinking Fountain for Cattle and Horses



A remarkable tap design that is constructed to serve draft animals, dogs and cats as well as humans. (Full-scale model)



Through the use of detection tools, the Tokyo Waterworks maintains an incredibly low leak rate, recognized around the world.

## 27 Advanced Water Treatment

## 28 The Tokyo Waterworks Now

## 29 Water Distribution Amounts

