

## A Timeline of Edo Josui and Tokyo Waterworks

- 1590** **Prelude to Edo Josui**  
 Koshikawa (later Kanda) Josui Established
- Edo** **From Natural to Manmade Water Delivery** -Getting Water to a City of a Million-  
 Shogunate rule begins under Ieyasu Tokugawa in the new capital of Edo
- 1603** Tamagawa Josui Established
- 1654** 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**  
 The Meiji Restoration
- 1868** 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**  
 World War I
- 1914** Great Kanto Earthquake, in which the Waterworks take Considerable Damage
- 1923** Murayama Reservoir Completed, Sakai Purification Plant Begins Operations
- Showa** **Recovery and Modern Waterworks**  
 Murayamashimo Reservoir Completed
- 1927** Ten Local Waterworks Bordering the Capital Merge
- 1932** Yamaguchi Reservoir Completed
- 1934** World War II
- 1941** Postwar Waterworks Reconstruction Begins
- The Waterworks that Support Tokyo**
- 1945** Ogochi Dam Completed
- 1957** Nagasawa Purification Plant Begins Operation
- 1959** Higashimurayama Purification Plant Begins Operation
- 1960** Tokyo Olympics / Severe Drought in the Tama River System
- 1964** Yodobashi Purification Plant Shut Down, Musashi Canal Begins Operation
- 1965** Asaka Purification Plant Begins Operation
- 1966** Yagisawa Dam Completed
- 1967** Ozaku Purification Plant Begins Operation
- 1970** Tama Regional Waterworks come under the Jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 1973** Misato Purification Plant Begins Operation
- 1985** **Heisei** **Today's Evolving Waterworks**  
 Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Kanamachi Purification Plant
- 1992** Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Misato Purification Plant
- 1999** Tamagawa Aqueduct Recognized as a National Historic Site
- 2003** Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Asaka Purification Plant
- 2004** Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Misono Purification Plant
- 2007** Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Higashimurayama Purification Plant
- 2010** Advanced Water Treatment Facility Installation Completed at Higashimurayama Purification Plant



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.



- Please do not consume food or beverages within the museum.
- Smoking is forbidden throughout the museum and its premises.

東京都水道歴史館  
 TOKYO WATERWORKS HISTORICAL MUSEUM

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<http://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/>



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東京都  
 水道  
 歴史館

Edo—Tokyo  
 Creating Development—

Mizu  
 no  
 (Water Path)  
 Michi  
 400 Years

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

# 2F

## Let's Look at the Origins of the Tokyo Waterworks Edo Water Supply

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 The 400 Years of Edo-Tokyo, through Maps

### 4 "Josuiki" A Pictorial Map of Hamura Weir

### 5 Kanda Josui - The Navigable Aqueduct (Water Bridge) in Ochanomizu

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

### 7 Remain (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 real Josui wells and wooden pipes. Through differences in shape and design, the ingenuity of Edo artisans becomes clear.

### 12 Water Fees

### 13 Josui Well in Terraced Houses



See the lifestyle of the average resident and its connection to water through a reproduction terraced house.

### Story Teller's Theater in Terraced House (Nagaya)



### 14 Waterworks Visible in the Shiodome Ruins

### 15 Local waterworks system in Edo Era



Please follow the numeric order along with the audio guidance (start from the 2nd floor).

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

### Audio Guidance

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

Audio Guidance Numbers 1 ~ 30

Available Free of Charge



### Attendant

Offers explanations about whichever of the exhibits and displays you care to name.

### 1F Lounge



Enjoy the big-screen video projection and wall gallery displays.

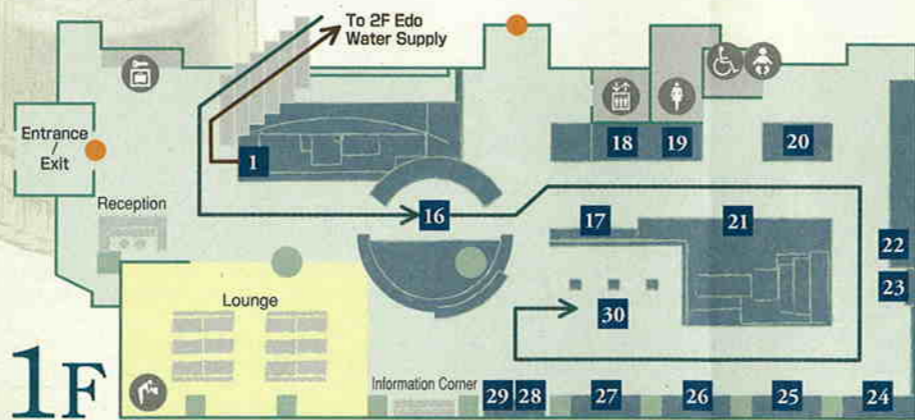
### 3F Library



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

# 1F



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

# 3F



### 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.



### Collection Water Records (Josuiki) (Designated a Tangible Cultural Property by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government)



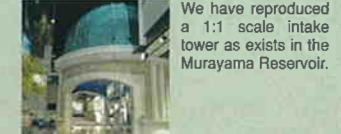
The Water Records cover varied topics, including outlines of two major Edo era aqueducts, the Tamagawa and the Kanda, maps and details of water distribution pipes and contemporary water fees, allowing us to learn much of Edo's welfare and the advanced civil engineering of the time. Due to the historical 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).

# 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 Period



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 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".



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

### 20 A Drinking Fountain for Cattle (Horse)



A remarkable tap design that is constructed to serve draft animals, dogs and cats as well as humans.

### 27 Advanced Water Treatment

### 28 The Tokyo Waterworks Now

### 29 Water Distribution Amounts



### 30 Changes in Water and Lifestyle