



The Theory of Tokyo in the 20th Century as a Garden City

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ABSTRACT

In the Edo period, there were many samurai residences with gardens in Edo. In the 20th century, some of these gardens were inherited and new gardens were also cultivated in Tokyo. Because of this, Tokyo in the 20th century has been a garden city since the Edo period. This study shows the characteristics of gardens inherited today from the 20th century and the succession process of these gardens in the 20th century.

Key Words: 20th century, Tokyo, Edo, garden-city, garden-trace

I . Introduction

Current Tokyo is rich in green compared to other metro cities. In some parts, the greenery has been contributed by the many inherited gardens from the Edo era to today which became the foundation of the garden city Tokyo, with an abundance of nature. This is a result of efforts to nominate it as a Designated Cultural Property, and of the preservation activities regarding the inherited gardens in Tokyo, especially the samurai residences in the Edo Era that preserved the foundation of the Japanese garden and modernized gardens¹⁾. Conversely, some parts of the greenery in the Tokyo metro area are part of the garden components such as a part of a pond, miniature mountain, part of the green area called “Remaining of the Garden”. These components no longer have the structure of a garden. However, studies have revealed that most of the origin of these elements are from gardens in the samurai residences during the Edo Era.²⁾ However, the general recognition of these parts of the gardens as historical heritage is very low compared to the existing complete gardens. Also, according to previous studies, it seems that these remaining parts of the gardens are not well acknowledged regarding the history of the gardens in the Tokyo Edo Era. While this situation represents a certain uniqueness of Tokyo, these remains of the gardens must be recognized by reevaluation. In this article, we collect and organize the information of these current gardens of samurai residences from the Edo Era as well as modern mansions in Tokyo including the remains of the gardens, and elucidate the historical characteristics of the Edo-Tokyo gardens and process of inheritance to date. Regarding the inheritance process, we focus on the previous 20th century as a pivotal period for the inheritance of these gardens.

1) Monument Services, Department of Cultural Properties, Agency of Cultural Affairs (2012). Report of the study of gardens & parks in current time. Monument Services, Department of Cultural Properties, Agency of Cultural Affairs; Monument Services, Department of Cultural Properties, Agency of Cultural Affairs (2017). A plan for preserving & utilizing the gardens which are Designated Cultural Properties in the Tokyo metro area (common version). Monument Services, Department of Cultural Properties, Agency of Cultural Affairs.

2) Fumihiko Hara (2009): Guide for currently preserved feudal load mansions. Tokyo Metropolitan Edo-Tokyo museum.

II . Classification of the Gardens Inherited by Modern Tokyo

The main sources of this study to identify the current gardens of samurai residences from the Edo Era and modern mansions and their remains are the following three:

- Reference 1: Div. Monuments & sites, Dept. Cultural Properties, Agency for Cultural Affairs (2012). Study report for current gardens and parks. Div. Monuments & sites, Dept. Cultural Properties, Agency for Cultural Affairs.³⁾
- Reference 2: Park Construction Section, Park Division, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government. (2017) Plan of preservation and utilization of the Cultural Property gardens by Tokyo Metropolitan Government(common version. Park Construction Section, Park Division, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government.⁴⁾
- Reference 3: Fumihiko Hara (2009). Guide for currently preserved feudal road mansions. Tokyo Metropolitan Edo-Tokyo museum.⁵⁾

From these references, we extracted 55 cases. Additionally, we found 19 cases of gardens of samurai residences and modern mansions and their remains resulting in a total of 74 cases which we had studied. Of note, we excluded the gardens we could not visit to evaluate the current condition.

First, we elucidated the characteristics of the historical features of the Edo Tokyo gardens we had studied. Previously, Shirai had confirmed in his study, “Basic Study for Restoring Edo Era’s Gardens” (the locations and numbers of the gardens of feudal leaders residency in Edo Era showing that there were over 200 feudal leaders residencies around the Edo Castle in Edo area and that we could project the locations and the number of the existed gardens and parks using the numbers of the references. From this report, it indicates that there were many samurai residence gardens at that time. Also, regarding the gardens of the modern mansions of history of the mansion gardens in modern Tokyo, Kurino, Hattori & Shinshi reported that most of the 144 gardens were extracted from “One-Five Thousand Tokyo Survey Map” by the Survey Division, Army Dept., General Staff Office were overlapped on the samurai residences of the Edo Era and there is a high possibility that these gardens were established as a mansion garden in Tokyo in the Meiji Era by inheriting or modifying the

3) It shows modern age gardens and parks which must be considered as a Cultural Property in the future based on this study.

4) It shows the history and current condition of the 18 Cultural Assets gardens in Tokyo Metropolitan.

5) It shows the history, current condition, and location of the remains of the garden which hold the part of the components in addition to the gardens of the samurai residences from ther Edo Era currently remains in Tokyo revealed by our study.

gardens of the samurai residences. According to this report, there were many gardens originating from the samurai residences during the Edo Era in modern Tokyo. Since Kawazoe suggested in his report that all kinds of houses from 330m²-660m² small houses to beyond 3,300m² property mansions had built gardens⁶⁾, we can project that there were a massive numbers of samurai residence gardens that existed and it is safe to say that each samurai residence must have had a garden. Thus, it is necessary for us to categorize our study subjects by origins either samurai residences during the Edo Era or a garden built after the Edo Era with no relationship to the samurai residences. To do this, we used “The Map Restored Information of the Edo Era”⁷⁾ which is a replication of the Edo area in 1856, compared to the current locations of these samurai residences and then proceeded with the categorization.

Next, we examined the conditions of these gardens by plotting on the “Digital Elevation Map of Tokyo with 1:25,000” issued by the Geographical Survey Institute.

Regarding the condition of the gardens in mansions in modern day Tokyo, Tanaka had analyzed 43 gardens in his publication, “50 Types of Famous Gardens”⁸⁾ and following this publication, Kurino, Hattori & Shinshi clarified and established that there were five types of topographies: cliff line, edge of plain, flat (top of the platform, bottom of the platform, valley) of the gardens on mansions of modern Tokyo in the late Meiji era (late 19th century)⁹⁾. In this study, we used these methods for classification of the topography.

Table 1. and Figure 1. show the results described above.

6) Hikoe Shirai (1984). Basic study of restoring the garden of Edo period. Study report of Department of Horticulture, Chiba University, 34, 57-68.

7) Takashi Kurino, Tutomu Hattori, Isohachi Shinshi (2002). A study of creation and establishment of the garden space in Tokyo in Meiji Era, Study of Landscape, 65(5), 379-382.

8) Noboru Kawazoe (1993). Origin of the Tokyo landscape, Goma Publish.

9) Kota Kojima, Kenichiro Yosihara, Motoaki Tawara, Keishi Nakagawa (1994), Restored Edo information map, Asahi Newspaper Co.

<Table 1> Current gardens/remain of the gardens in Tokyo.

On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
①	1	Sumida Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Tokugawa family of Mito clan	Flatland Type on Lowland
	2	Kyu-Yasuda-Teien Garden		○	○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Miyazu clan	Flatland Type on Lowland
	3	Shinobugaoka high school			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Matsuura family of Hirado clan	Flatland Type on Lowland
	4	Kiyosumi Garden	○	○	○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Kuze family of Sekiyado clan	Flatland Type on Lowland
②	5	Sudo Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Daisyoji clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	6	Sendagi Fureai-no-Mori Park				The part of Shimoyashiki of Ota family of Kakegawa clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	7	Ikutokuen Garden	○		○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Maeda family of Kaga clan	Terrace Cliff Type

On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
②	8	Kaitokukan Garden	○	○		The part of Kamiyashiki of Maeda family of Kaga clan	Flatland Type on Plateau
	9	Kyu-Iwasaki-Tei Garden		○		The part of Shimoyashiki of Sakakibara family of Takada clan	Edge of Plateau Type
	10	Rikugien Garden		○	○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Yanagisawa family of Koriyama clan	Flatland Type on Plateau
	11	Koishikawa Botanical Garden	○		○	Shimoyashiki of Takai Ishiminokami, Shimoyashiki of Hirukawa Sagaminokami, the other samurai residences	Terrace Cliff Type
	12	Sensyunen Garden			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Matsudaira family of Moriyama clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	13	The remain of Gokurakusui Water				The part of Kamiyashiki of Matsudaira family of Harima clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	14	Koishikawa Korakuen Garden		○	○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Tokugawa family of Mito clan	Flatland Type at the Foot of Plateau

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On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
②	15	Kaga Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Maeda family of Kaga clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	16	Higo-Hosokawa Garden			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Hosokawa family of Kumamoto clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	17	Chinzanso Hotel	○			The part of Kakaeyashiki of Kuroda Gozaemon	Terrace Cliff Type
	18	Okuma Garden				The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Takamatsu clan	Flatland Type at the Foot of Plateau
	19	Kansenen Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Shimizu Tokugawa family	Terrace Cliff Type
	20	Toyama Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Tokugawa family of Owari clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	21	Tsunokamibenten-ike Pond			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Matsudaira family of Takasu clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	22	Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden	○		○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Naito family of Takado clan	Terrace Cliff Type

On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
③	23	Hama-Rikyu Gardens		○	○	The part of Hama-goten of Tokugawa Shogun	Flatland Type on Lowland
	24	Kyu-Shiba-Rikyu Gardens		○	○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Tokugawa family of Kii clan	Flatland Type on Lowland
	25	Mita high school			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Arima family of Kurume clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	26	The Italian Embassy			○	The part of Nakayashiki of Matsudaira family of Matsuyama clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	27	Tsunamachi Mitsui Club			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Aizu clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	28	The Akasaka Detached Palace			○	The part of Nakayashiki of Tokugawa family of Kii clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	29	Takahashi Korekiyo Garden				The part of samurai residence of Aoyama Yukitaka	Flatland Type on Plateau
	30	Kyu-Nogi-tei Garden				The part of Kamiyashiki of Tani family of Yamaie clan	Terrace Cliff Type

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On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
③	31	Hinokicho Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Mori family of Hagi clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	32	Mori Garden			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Mori family of Fuchu clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	33	International House of Japan	○	○		The part of Kamiyashiki of Kyogoku family of Tadotsu clan, the samurai residence of Uchida Masujiro	Edge of Plateau Type
	34	Gama-ike Pond (Private property)			○	The part of Kamiyashiki of Yamazaki family of Nariwa clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	35	Arisugawa-no-Miya Memorial Park	○		○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Namba family of Morioka clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	36	Happouen Garden				The part of Kakaeyashiki of Shimazu family of Satsuma clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	37	Hatakeyama Memorial Museum of Fine Art			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Kurushima family of Mori clan	Terrace Cliff Type

On samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
③	38	Institute for Nature Study	○		○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Takamatsu clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	39	Togoshi Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Matsudaira family of Matsuyama clan	Flatland Type on Plateau
	40	Nezu Museum	○			The part of Shimoyashiki and Kakaeyashiki of Takagi family of Tannan clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	41	Togo-jinja Shrine				The part of Kakaeyashiki of Kamei family of Tsuwano clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	42	Meiji-jingu Shrine	○		○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Ii family of Hikone clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	43	Biwa-ike Pond (Private property)			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Inaba family of Yodo clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	44	Nabesima Matsunami Park			○	The part of Shimoyashiki of Tokugawa family of Kii clan	Terrace Cliff Type
	45	Sugekari Park			○	The part of Kakaeyashiki of Nakagawa family of Oka clan	Terrace Cliff Type

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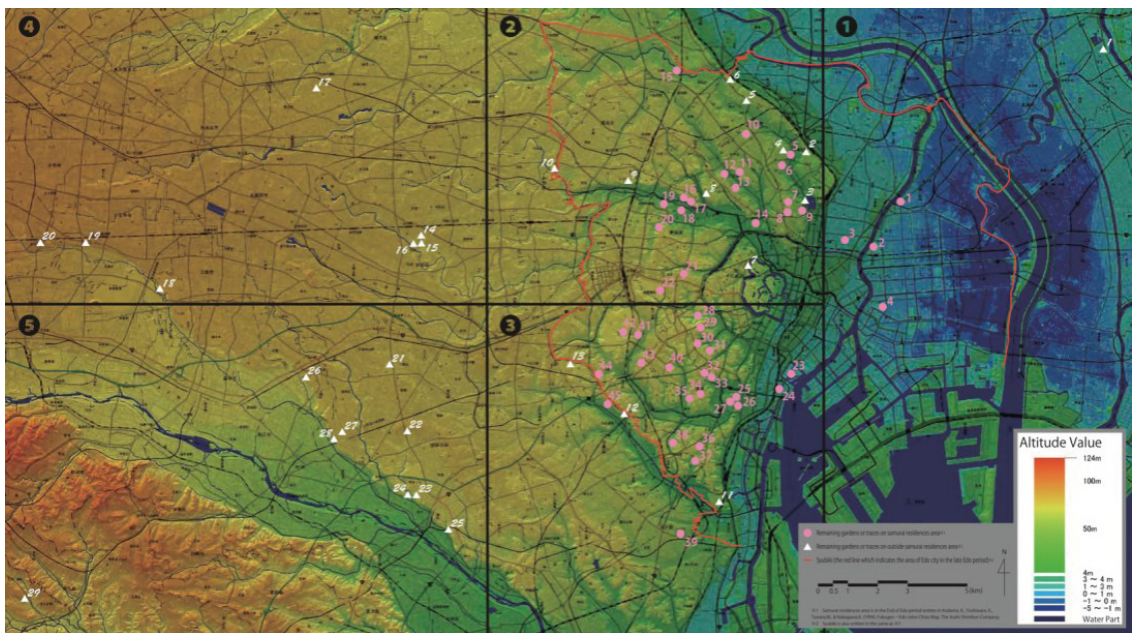
On outside samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
①	1	Yamamoto-tei Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Lowland
②	2	Kyu-Asakura Fumio Garden		○		Temples area	Flatland Type on Plateau
	3	Yokoyama Taikan Memorial Hall		○		Merchant houses area	Flatland Type on Lowland
	4	Kyu-Yasuda Kusuo Garden	○	○		Farmers area	Flatland Type on Plateau
	5	Kyu-Furukawa Garden		○		Farmers area	Terrace Cliff Type
	6	Kyu-Shibusawa-tei Garden	○			Forest area	Edge of Plateau Type
	7	The remain of Kyu-Yamagata-tei Garden				The part of a space provided as a firebreak ※1	Flatland Type at the Foot of Plateau
	8	Hatoyama Hall				Onawachi (the residences area of samurai of low rank) ※2	Edge of Plateau Type
	9	Otomeyama Park				Farmers area	Terrace Cliff Type
	10	Tetsugakudo Park	○			Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	③	11	Gotenyama Park				Farmers area
12		Kyu-Asakura House				Farmers area	Terrace Cliff Type
13		Kyu-Maeda-hontei Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau

On outside samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
④	14	Otaguro Park				Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau
	15	Kadokawa Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau
	16	Tekigaiso Park				Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	17	Makino Memorial Garden		○		Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau
	18	Taizanso Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	19	Sorosenen Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	20	Tonogayato Garden		○		Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
⑤	21	Rokakosyunen Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau
	22	Sakuragaoka-sumireba-shizen-teien Garden				Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau
	23	Kyu-Kosaka House	○			Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	24	Seikado-bunko Museum				Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	25	Goto Museum				Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	26	Saneatsu Park				Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	27	Inomata Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Flatland Type on Plateau

On outside samurai residences area							
The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Data1	Data2	Data3	Condition in the End of Edo period	Topographical Type
⑤	28	Kyu-Yamada House				Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type
	29	Buaiso Garden	○			Outside Edo city	Terrace Cliff Type

※1 This area should be originally classified as on samurai residences area. But, it was judged that there were no gardens. So, this area was classified as on this group.

※2 This area should be originally classified as on samurai residences area. But, each parcel of there was very small compared to other samurai residences. So, it was judged that there were no gardens to be inherited, and this area was classified as on this group.



[Fig.1] Japanese garden of Murin-an(memorial building).

III. Characteristics of the Inherited Gardens

1. The origin of the inherited gardens

The result of the analysis is shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The origin of the 74 gardens studied here are classified into 45 cases overlapping on the samurai residences (60.8%) and 29 cases of others (39.2%). Among the former cases, it was already known that 43 cases were a part of the feudal leader's mansions indicating that these gardens have a high possibility of having been inherited or modified from original gardens of the feudal leaders' mansions. Because the other 29 cases are mostly located in farmland or outside of the Edo area, it is indicated that these are originally created in modern era where no samurai gardens existed in the Edo era.

<Table 2> The origin of the remaining gardens and trace of the gardens in current Tokyo.

On samurai residences area	The part of a daimyo's residence	42 gardens	45 gardens (60.8%)
	The part of a daimyo's residence, the other samurai residence	1 garden	
	the other samurai residences except for daimyo's residences	1 garden	
	Hama-Goten of the Shogun	1 garden	
On outside samurai residences area	The part of a space provided as a firebreak ※ 1	1 garden	29 gardens (39.2%)
	Onawachi ※ 2	1 garden	
	Temples area	1 garden	
	Merchant houses area	1 garden	
	Forest area	1 garden	
	Farmers area or outside Edo city	24 gardens	

※1 This area should be originally classified as on samurai residences area. But, it was judged that there were no gardens. So, this area was classified as on this group.

※2 This area should be originally classified as on samurai residences area. But, each parcel of there was very small compared to other samurai residences. So, it was judged that there were no gardens to be inherited, and this area was classified as on this group.

2. The locations of the gardens of samurai residences during the Edo Era.

The results of the analysis are shown in Table 1, Table 3, and Figure 1. Regarding the location type, approximately 70% of the gardens originating from the samurai residences in the Edo Era are cliff line type. Among the previous studies of gardens in the Edo Era, “A Study for the Changes of Pond Centralized Gardens in Tokyo: Focusing on the Water Source” by Hikoe Shirai, Fumio Nukii, Akihiro Takebayashi¹⁰⁾ and “Gardens of Edo Era: From Shogun to Common Citizens” by Norio Hida¹¹⁾ suggested that the structure of the gardens of samurai residences from the Edo Era were modified by the available resource from the surrounding area of which they were built such as spring water in the mountain area, river water in the valley and sea water from nearby. It is known that many gardens used the hill side and its spring water, and if the gardens were built on the cliff line, it seemed to take most advantage of these factors. Thus, the remaining gardens and the trace of the gardens are the visible evidence of the characteristics of the location of the gardens. Another characteristic is that compared to the study cases which did not originate in the samurai residences, many of these gardens in the valley area and among them, the majority are on the water front such as the Sumida River or the shoreline. These are fewer than the cliff line type but showed evidence that these were the gardens of samurai residences in the Edo Era.

<Table 3> Location type of the remaining gardens and trace of the gardens in current Tokyo.

Topographical Type	On samurai residences area	On outside samurai residences area
Terrace Cliff Type	31 gardens (68.9%)	15 gardens (51.7%)
Edge of Plateau Type	2 gardens (4.4%)	2 gardens (6.9%)
Flatland Type on Plateau	4 gardens (8.9%)	9 gardens (31.0%)
Flatland Type at the Foot of Plateau	2 gardens (4.4%)	1 gardens (3.4%)
Flatland Type on Lowland	6 gardens (13.3%)	2 gardens (6.9%)
TOTAL	45 gardens (100%)	29 gardens (100%)

10) Geographical Survey Institute (2017). 1:25,000 Digital Altitude Topographical Map of Tokyo, Geographical Survey Institute.

11) Tanaka Masahiro (1987), Syoichi Kondo and history & culture of garden/landscaping: Yojindo, 143-167.

3. The location of the gardens of mansions built in the modern era.

The results of the analysis are shown in Table 1, Table 3, and Figure 1. Regarding the locations and building conditions of the gardens of origin that were not samurai residences in the Edo Era (created in the modern era), most of the cases belong to the cliff line style as the samurai residence origin group. Also, it is another characteristic that approximately 90% of these cases belong to either cliff line type, edge of plateau type, or plain-platform type. As mentioned above, Tanaka analyzed 43 gardens mentioned in the “50 Kinds of Famous Gardens” by Syoichi Kondo published in the beginning of the 20th century, and concluded that most of the gardens were classified as the plateau and slope (cliff line type), plateau type (flat land type – on the plateau) or edge of the plateau (edge of plateau type).¹²⁾ Meanwhile, Tsuchiya analyzed the gardens of mansions recorded in the “Memory of Tea Party in Eastern Region” a serial publication which suggested that most of the gardens were on the plateau while the majority of them have slopes.¹³⁾ Thus, these cliff line type, edge of plateaus type and flat land type on plateau are the characteristic of the garden of the mansions in modern Tokyo in the beginning of the 20th century.

On Figure 1, when focusing on the gardens outside of the red line (outside of Edo metro area), it is clear that they are concentrated in the areas 4 and 5. The origins of all of those are gardens of mansions were built in modern times, and there are 10 cases of cliff line type and six cases of flat land type- on plateau. Regarding the location of the gardens on mansion property in modern era of Tokyo, Toyoda, Yasujima and Takei had indicated in their article that there was a trend to build vacation homes on the west side of Tokyo due to the health inclination.¹⁴⁾ Thus, it seems that our study subjects also followed the same trend but further analysis gathering more references is needed.

Conversely, the garden of Mr. Yamamoto’s mansion shown on ① area on Figure 1 and the garden of Taikan Yokoyama Memorial Museum on ② area along the Shinobazu Lake are on the waterfront on lowland. These are rare and unique exceptions among the gardens created during the modern era.

12) Takashi Awano, Tutomu Hattori, Isoya Shinji (2002). A study of creation and establishment of the garden space in Tokyo in Meiji Era, *Study of Landscape*, 65(5), 379-382.

13) Hikoe Shirai, Fumio Nukii, Akihiro Takebayashi (1983) “A Study for the Changes of Pond Centralized Garden in Tokyo: Focusing on the Water Source.” Study report of Department of Horticulture, Chiba University. 32, 67-79.

14) Norio Hida (2009) “Gardens of Edo Era: From Shogun to Common Citizens” Kyoto University Research Publication Press.

IV. The Process of Inheriting Gardens from the 20th Century

Following the previous section, we analyzed the inheritance condition of the gardens from the 20 century to now. Since limited references were available for us to trace the detailed history of inheritance, in this study, we used the following six chronological topographical maps for analysis.

- Early Meiji Era (surveyed in 1883-1884): “1/5,000 Tokyo Survey Map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan¹⁵. (The subjects excluded on this map were investigated using “1/20,000 Rapid Survey Map of First Military controlled area” by Survey Div., Army Dept, General Staff Office.)
- Late Meiji Era (surveyed in 1909): “1/10,000 Topographical map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan.¹⁶
- Right before the Taisho Great Earthquake (surveyed in 1921): “1/10,000 Topographical map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire.¹⁷
- Before World War II in the Showa era (surveyed in 1937): “1/10,000 Topographical map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan.¹⁸
- Late World War II in the Showa era (surveyed in 1955): “1/10,000 Topographical map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan.¹⁹
- During the bubble period (surveyed on 1988): “1/10,000 Topographical map” by Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan²⁰

Most of the subjects on the area ④ and ⑤ of Figure 1 do not exist on these topographical maps indicated above. Also, since the many newly created gardens on the mansion in the modern era are smaller than samurai residences gardens in the Edo era such as the gardens of feudal lords mansions, only scant information could be collected from topological maps compared to the samurai residences gardens in the Edo era. Thus, while we could confirm the locations of the previously existed gardens

15) Masahiro Tanaka (1987), Syoichi Kondo and history & culture of gardens/landscape: Yojindo, 143-167.

16) Kazuo Tsutiya (2006): Location and topography of the houses of person of elegance in modern era in “Memory of Tea Party in Eastern Region” Articles of Japan Society of Architecture 601, 191-197.

17) Rou Toyoda, Hiroyuki Yasujima, Hiroyuki Takei (1992), A study for the location and background condition of building vacation home before World War II in the Musashino area. Landscaping Journal, 55 (5), 373-378.

18) Survey Div., Army Dept., Gen Staff Office (1886), 1/5,000 Tokyo Survey Map Geographical Survey Institute.

19) Survey Div., Army Dept., General Staff Office (1880), 1/20,000 Rapid Survey Map of First Military controlled area, Geographical Survey Institute.

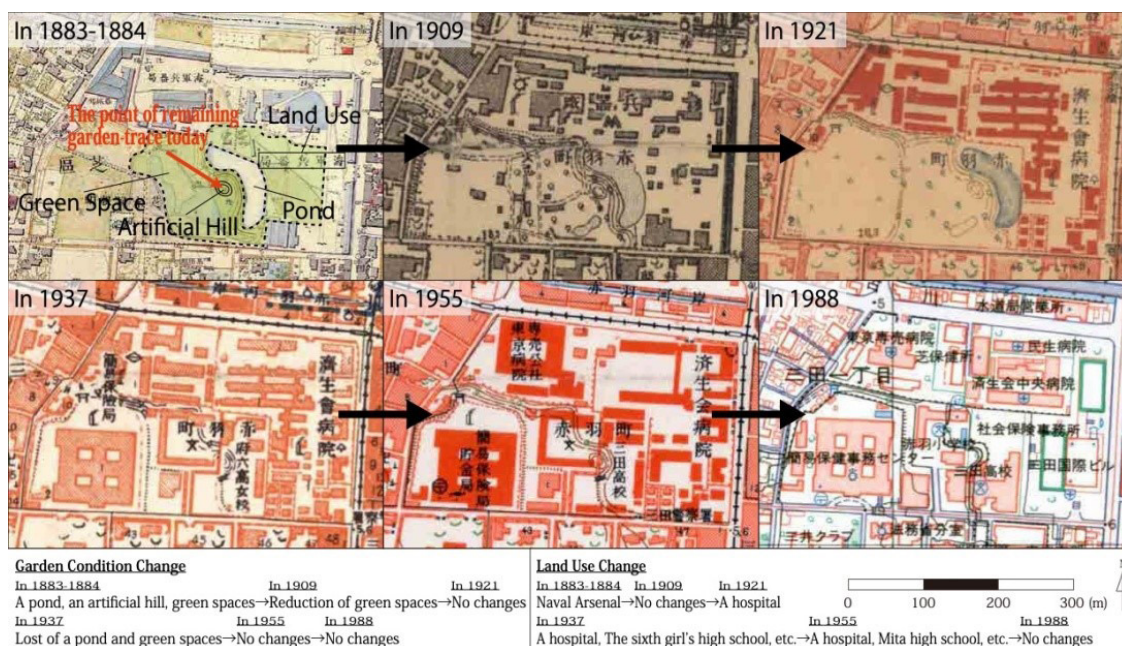
20) Land Survey Div., the Empire Japan (1910) “1/10,000 Topographical map” Geographical Survey Institute.

based on the current remainder of gardens, in most of the cases, it was difficult to identify the major components of the gardens such as ponds and miniature mountains. Conversely, if we focused on the modern era's gardens, most of them still preserve a feature of the garden indicating that these have been inherited without drastic changes.

Thus, in this study, we analyzed only the subjects originating from samurai residences in the Edo Era for their inheritance process. Compared to the gardens of the modern era, samurai residences origin gardens in the Edo Era are larger and the change of these gardens could be traceable by topographical maps we used, we determined to use this procedure.

We analyzed the inheritance process of these gardens focused on the two points indicated below and show the example of the cases in Figure 2.

- On each topographical map, confirm the existence of the major garden components (such as pond, miniature mountain, green area) in and around the location of the study subject gardens or traces of the garden.
- On each topographical map, verify the use of the location of the study subject gardens or trace of the gardens (if it is confirmed the complete garden feature, entire garden area).



[Fig.2] Extraction procedure of gardens by inheritance process and topographical map.

Table 4 shows the result of 20 cases which had the changes of the gardens during the inheritance after the analysis explained above. Further analysis indicates that following factors contributed to

these multiple changes.

- We could separate two major groups: Eleven cases were inherited as a mansion garden during the Meiji era, while eight cases were transformed to a large facility such as a military facility or a school facility (one of 20 cases could not be determined). Regarding the former cases which went through major changes during the inheritance process, we found that these gardens also inherited as a garden like most of the current gardens in Tokyo. Meanwhile the latter seemed to be used as a military facility or school facility due to the large space of samurai residences.

By dividing the gardens by the years when they were scaled down, dissipation or change of structure, we found that there is nine cases during 1883-1884 (16th-17th of the Meiji era), two cases during 1909-1921 (42th Meiji era-10th Taksho era), 14 cases during 1921-1937 (10th Taisho era-12th Showa era), seven cases during 1937-1955 (12th Showa era-30th Showa era) and nine cases during 1955-1988 (30th Showa era-63th Showa era). The most cases of scaling down and changes of the structure were found during 1921 (10th Taisho era) to 1937 (12th Showa era). This seems to be caused by the Kanto Great Earthquake in 1923 (12th Taisho era). Second most cases were found between 1883-1884 (16th-17th Meiji era) and 1909 (42th Meiji era), and between 1955-1988 (30th-63th Showa era). Since there were many gardens transformed from mansion gardens to military facilities or school facilities 1883-1884 and in 1909, this indicates that this period was transient time of the land use in the 20th century from gardens to other purposes. Between 1955 (30th Showa era) to 1988 (63th Showa era), we found that the most of the cases including inherited mansion gardens were divided and scaled down due to the re-purposing the land for resident housing and other facilities which seems the result of the urbanization of this area.

- If we focus on the location topography, 16 of 20 cases were categorized as the cliff line type. This indicates that the topography had a large influence on the inheritance of the garden even it needed to undergo transformation.

V. Conclusion

From our results, we clarified the following points regarding the characteristics and inheritance process of the current gardens or trace of gardens created as a samurai residence of the Edo Era and mansion gardens created in modern times.

- Regarding the gardens originating from samurai residences in the Edo Era, most of them were

<Table 4> Inheritance Process of Current

The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Topographical Type	Today's Condition	In 1883-1884		In 1909	
					Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
①	1	Sumida Park	Flatland Type on Lowland	A pond, green spaces	A pond	A house	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Tokugawa's house
	2	Kyu-Yasuda-Teien Garden	Flatland Type on Lowland	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Ikeda's house	No changes	A house
	3	Shinobugaoka high school	Flatland Type on Lowland	A pond, green spaces	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Matsuura's house	No changes	No changes
	4	Kiyosumi Garden	Flatland Type on Lowland	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Ponds, artificial hills, green spaces	Private property of Mitsubishi company	Reduction of a pond	Iwasaki's villa
②	5	Sudo Park	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	Unknown	Tea fields	A pond, green spaces	Sudo's house
	6	Sendagi Fureai-no-Mori Park	Terrace Cliff Type	Green spaces	A pond	Fields	A pond, green spaces	A residential area
	7	Ikutokuen Garden	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Tokyo University	Lost of an artificial hill, reduction of green spaces	The Imperial University

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ntly existing/remained Gardens in Tokyo

In 1921		In 1937		In 1955		In 1988	
Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
No changes	No changes	Shape change of a pond, lost of an artificial hill	Sumida Park	No changes	No changes	Reduction of a pond	No changes
No changes	Yasuda's house	Shape change of a pond	Kyu-Yasuda-Teien Garden	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes
No changes	No changes	Lost of an artificial hill	A school	Lost of a pond, reduction of green spaces	No changes	No changes	Shinobugaoka high school
No changes	No changes	Division of a pond, reduction of artificial hills and green spaces	Kiyosumi Garden, Kiyosumi Lumbermill, etc.	Lost of one side of ponds and some green spaces	Kiyosumi Garden, Fukagawa Library, etc.	No changes	Kiyosumi Garden, Fukagawa Library, Kiyosumi Park, etc.
No changes	No changes	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	A residential area	Reduction of green spaces	No changes	No changes	Sudo Park, a residential area
Lost of a pond, reduction of green spaces	No changes	Reduction of green spaces	No changes	No changes	No changes	Reduction of green spaces	No changes
No changes	No changes	Reduction of a pond	No changes	No changes	Tokyo University	Reduction of green spaces	No changes

The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Topographical Type	Today's Condition	In 1883-1884		In 1909	
					Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
②	12	Sensyunen Garden	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	Unknown	Tea fields	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Higher Normal School
	13	The remain of Gokurakusui Water	Terrace Cliff Type	Green spaces	A pond, green spaces	A house	No changes	Matsudaira's house
	15	Kaga Park	Terrace Cliff Type	An artificial hill	Two ponds, two artificial hills, green spaces	Army Gunpowder Plant, fields	Reduction of ponds and green spaces	Artillery Engineering School Branch
	20	Toyama Park	Terrace Cliff Type	An artificial hill, new green spaces	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Army Toyama School	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	No changes
	21	Tsunokamibent-ike Pond	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	A pond, green spaces	A residential area	Lost of a pond, green spaces	No changes
③	25	Mita high school	Terrace Cliff Type	An artificial hill	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Naval Arsenal	Reduction of green spaces	No changes
	31	Hinokicho Park	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Tokyo Infantry	Lost of an artificial hill	Infantry

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In 1921		In 1937		In 1955		In 1988	
Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
No changes	No changes	Reduction of green spaces	University of Literature and Science, Higher Normal School	Reduction of a pond and green spaces, lost of an artificial hill	Tokyo University of Education	No changes	Sensyunen Garden, Tokyo University of Education
No changes	No changes	No changes	Ohashi's house	Lost of a pond	A residential area	No changes	No changes
Lost of ponds and one side of two artificial hills	No changes	Reduction of green spaces	Artillery Engineering School Branch, a school, a residential area, etc.	No changes	A school, a residential area, etc.	No changes	Kaga Park, The fifth junior high school of Itabashi, a residential area, etc.
No changes	No changes	Reduction of green spaces	No changes	Lost of ponds and green spaces	A residential area, etc.	An artificial hill, new green spaces	Toyama Park, a residential area, etc.
No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes
No changes	A hospital	Lost of a pond and green spaces	A hospital, The sixth girl's high school, etc.	No changes	A hospital, Mita high school, etc.	No changes	No changes
No changes	The First Regiment Infantry	No changes	No changes	Unknown	U.S. military base	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	Hinokicho Park

The Area Number in Fig.1	The Object Number in Fig.1	Current Name	Topographical Type	Today's Condition	In 1883-1884		In 1909	
					Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
③	32	Mori Garden	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	A pond, green spaces	A house	Reduction of a pond	No changes
	34	Gama-ike Pond (Private property)	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Gama-ike Pond	No changes	Gama-ike Pond
	39	Togoshi Park	Flatland Type on Plateau	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	A pond	Tea fields	Division of a pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Mitsui's house
	43	Biwa-ike Pond (Private property)	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	A pond	A land for reclamation	A pond, green spaces	A train shed
	44	Nabesima Matsunami Park	Terrace Cliff Type	A pond, green spaces	Unknown	Tea fields	A pond	A farm
	45	Sugekari Park	Terrace Cliff Type	New a pond and green spaces	A pond, green spaces	Unknown	A pond, an artificial hill, green spaces	Saigo's house

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In 1921		In 1937		In 1955		In 1988	
Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use	Garden Condition	Land Use
No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	Unknown	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	TV Asahi Corporation
No changes	Gama-ike Pond	Reduction of a pond, lost of an artificial hill and green spaces	Gama-ike Pond, a residential area	No changes	No changes	Reduction of a pond	A residential area
No changes	Mitsui's house	Reduction of a pond, green spaces	Mitsui's house, Togoshi Park, a residential area, etc.	No changes	Archives Center, Togoshi Park, Schools, a residential area, etc.	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	Archives Center, Togoshi Park, Schools, a children's center, a residential area, etc.
No changes	No changes	Reduction of Pond and Green Space	A train shed, a hospital	No changes	No changes	Reduction of a pond and green spaces	Kyosai Aoyama hospital, a residential area
No changes	A residential area	A pond, green spaces	No changes	No changes	Matsunami Park	Reduction of green spaces	A park, a residential area
No changes	No changes	No changes	No changes	Lost of a pond, an artificial hill and green spaces	Unknown	No changes	A residential area

cliff line type that show the characteristics of the gardens of this period. Additionally, many of these gardens still remain on the waterfront indicating that at that time they were built using those natural water resources.

- Regarding the gardens originating from modern mansions, most of them were created on the plateaus including the cliff line and edge of the plateau types indicating the trend of the mansion gardens created in the modern Tokyo era in the beginning of the 20th century. While there were less gardens on the waterfront compared to the gardens originating from samurai residences in the Edo Era, a few of them exist as a rare case to study.

In this study, we also analyzed the gardens which were re-purposed during the process of inheritance and made an effort to include the history of the gardens in Edo-Tokyo and incorporated into our analysis of the current remaining gardens in the Tokyo area. For the analysis in this study, we mainly used the maps and topographical maps. But in future, it will require detailed references for each case in addition to these maps for further understanding.

Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, and redundancy) have been completely observed by the authors.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

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[日本語原本]

庭園都市としての20世紀の東京論

1. はじめ

現代東京は、世界の大都市と比較して極めて緑の多い都市である。それら緑の構成要素の中には江戸時代や近代から継承されてきた多くの庭園があり、いわば庭園都市とも言うべき自然豊かな都市を形成する基層構造となっている。これは、これまで東京に継承されてきた庭園の文化財指定や保存活動による成果と言え、特に庭園としての原型を維持する江戸武家屋敷の庭園や近代邸宅の庭園の保護に意識が向けられてきた。¹⁾一方で、東京を覆う緑の中には、池の一部、築山、緑地の一部など庭園の構成要素の一部、すなわち「庭園の痕跡」だけが残っているものもある。これらは既に庭園としての原型を維持していないが、調べていくと実はその多くが江戸武家屋敷の庭園に由来するものだと気づく。²⁾しかしながら、現在も庭園として残存しているものに比べて歴史遺産としての一般的な認識が低いという印象が否めない。また、既往研究においてもこれら庭園の痕跡が江戸東京の庭園史の中に上手く組み込まれていないと言えるのではないだろうか。しかしこれらも確かに東京のユニークさであり、改めて価値を認識し、評価していく必要がある。そこで本稿では、庭園の痕跡も含めた現在、東京に残存する江戸武家屋敷の庭園及び近代に作られた邸宅庭園を収集・整理し、江戸東京の庭園史における特質及び現代までの継承過程を明らかにしていくことを目的とする。継承過程については、現代に継承されるに至るまでの最も重要な時期と考えられる前世紀の20世紀を中心に見ていく。

1) 文化庁文化財部記念物課(2012)。近代の庭園・公園等に関する調査研究報告書。文化庁文化財部記念物課。
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2) 原史彦(2009)。現代に残る大名屋敷ガイド。東京都江戸東京博物館。

II. 現代東京に継承された庭園の分類

現在、東京に残存する江戸武家屋敷の庭園及び近代に作られた邸宅庭園とそれらの痕跡を抽出するために使用した資料は主に以下の3つである。

- ・ 資料1:文化庁文化財部記念物課(2012)。近代の庭園・公園等に関する調査研究報告書。文化庁文化財部記念物課。³⁾
- ・ 資料2:東京都建設局公園緑地部公園建設課(2017)。東京都における文化財庭園の保存活用計画(共通編)。東京都建設局公園緑地部公園建設課。⁴⁾
- ・ 資料3:原史彦(2009)。現代に残る大名屋敷ガイド。東京都江戸東京博物館。⁵⁾

これらの資料から55事例が抽出できた。さらに、ここから抽出できた以外で、江戸武家屋敷や近代に作られた邸宅由来の庭園とそれらの痕跡として公共施設となっている19事例を加えた合計74事例を研究対象とした。ただし、庭園の現存状況を把握するため原則として見学不可なものは除外した。

まずは、これら研究対象の江戸東京の庭園史における特質を明らかにしていきたい。ところで、江戸武家屋敷の庭園史に関しては、白井が「江戸期の庭園の復原に関する基礎的研究(1)」⁶⁾によって江戸の大名庭園の位置と数について検証し、江戸には江戸城を中心に約200カ所の大名屋敷があり、諸資料によれば庭園または緑苑の存在を推測できることを指摘しており、かなりの武家屋敷庭園があったことが伺える。また、近代東京の邸宅庭園史における邸宅庭園に関しては、栗野・服部・進士らは、参謀本部陸軍部測量局『五千分一東京図測量原図』から抽出した144庭園について、ほぼ全てが江戸期の武家地に該当していることを示した上、明治期東京の邸宅庭園が武家屋敷庭園を継承または改変することで成立した可能性が高いことを指摘している。⁷⁾このことから近代東京には江戸武家屋敷の庭園由来の庭園が多く存在していたと考えられる。さらに川添は、一、二百坪の小宅から、千坪を越えるような屋敷に至るまで、庭園を設置しないものはない⁸⁾と指摘しており、江

3) 調査によって明らかになった今後文化財として保護措置を検討すべき全国の近代の庭園・公園などが示されている。

4) 東京都内にある文化財庭園18庭園の来歴と現状が示されている。

5) 調査によって明らかになった東京に庭園として残る江戸武家屋敷の庭園の他、庭園としての様相は留めていないが、庭園構成要素の一部のみが残る遺構の来歴、現状、所在が示されている。

6) 白井彦衛(1984)。江戸期の庭園の復原に関する基礎的研究(1)。千葉大学園芸学部学術報告,34,57-68。

7) 栗野隆・服部勉・進士五十八(2002)。明治期東京における庭園空間の成立と構成。ランドスケープ研究,65(5),379-382。

8) 川添登(1993)。東京の原風景。筑摩書房。

戸には膨大な数の武家屋敷の庭園があったと推察でき、武家屋敷であれば必然的に庭園があったと考えられてよいだろう。すなわち研究対象についても、江戸武家屋敷の庭園由来か、または江戸時代には庭園の無かった場所に近代に新たに作られた庭園由来か、分類する必要がある。そこで、安政三(1856)年時点での江戸を再現した『復元・江戸情報地図』⁹⁾を使用して、研究対象が現在立地する地点を武家地に重ね合わせ、幕末の様子を調査することで、これを検証した。

次に、研究対象を国土地理院『1:25,000デジタル標高地形図東京』¹⁰⁾の上にプロットし、立地形態について検証した。近代東京の邸宅庭園の立地に関しては、田中が『名園五十種』に掲載された43庭園を分析したものがあり、¹¹⁾これを踏まえて粟野・服部・進士らは、明治後期(19世紀後期)における近代東京の邸宅庭園の立地する地形について崖線型、台の端型、平地型(台地上、台地下、低地)の5つのタイプがあることを指摘し、定型化している。¹²⁾そこで本稿においても地形についてはこの方法を継承して分類した。

以上の結果を表1及び図1にまとめた。

III. 継承された庭園の特質

1. 継承された庭園の由来

分析の結果を表1,2に示した。研究対象74事例の由来は、江戸武家地と重なった45事例(60.8%)、その他29事例(39.2%)に分類できた。前者の内、大部分の43事例が大名屋敷の一部であったことが分かっており、大名庭園を継承または改変して作られた可能性の高い庭園が現在まで多く継承されていることが分かる。また、その他29事例に関しては、そのほとんどが百姓地または江戸の範囲外に位置するため、恐らく江戸時代には庭園の無かった場所に近代に新たに作られた庭園に由来するものと判断できる。

9) 児玉幸多・吉原健一郎・俵元昭・中川恵司(1994)。復元・江戸情報地図。朝日新聞社。

10) 国土地理院(2017)。1:25,000デジタル標高地形図東京。国土地理院。

11) 田中正大(1987)。近藤正一と明治の庭園。造園の歴史と文化:養賢堂,143-167。

12) 粟野隆・服部勉・進士五十八(2002)。明治期東京における庭園空間の成立と構成。ランドスケープ研究,65(5),379-382。

2. 江戸武家屋敷の庭園の立地

分析の結果を表1,3及び図1に示した。江戸武家地由来の庭園の立地形態については崖線型が全体の約7割を占めている。江戸期の庭園に関する既往研究の内、白井彦衛・貫井文雄・竹林昭廣『東京の池泉庭園の変遷に関する研究—水源の変化を対象として—』¹³⁾や飛田範夫『江戸の庭園—将軍から庶民まで』¹⁴⁾では、江戸武家屋敷の庭園について山手では湧水、低地の水辺では河川水、海水を利用するなど立地する環境によって多様な庭園像が形成されていたことが示されている。特に斜面とその湧水を利用した庭園が多かったことが分かっており、崖線上に立地することはその恩恵を最も享受することができたと考えられる。すなわち現存する庭園及びその痕跡は庭園立地におけるその時代的特徴を目に見えるかたちで留めていると言えよう。また、武家地に重ならなかった研究対象と比べて、低地に立地するものが多く、そのほとんどが隅田川沿いや海沿いといった水辺に位置していることも特徴として挙げられる。崖線型に比べると数は少ないが、江戸武家屋敷の庭園の特徴を示す貴重な残存事例と言える。

3. 近代に新たに作られた邸宅庭園の立地

分析の結果を表1,3及び図1に示した。江戸武家地に重ならなかったその他の（近代に新たに作られた）庭園の立地形態については、江戸武家地由来の研究対象と同様に崖線型が最も多かった。また、崖線型、台の端型、平地型-台地上によって約9割が占められていることも特徴として挙げられる。先述したように、近代東京の邸宅庭園の立地形態に関しては、田中が20世紀初頭に近藤正一によって書かれた『名園五十種』に掲載された43庭園を分析し、大部分が台地と斜面(崖線型)、台地上(平地型-台地上)、台の突端(台の端型)であることを示している。¹⁵⁾さらに、土屋も20世紀初頭に連載された『東都茶会記』に記録された邸宅庭園に分析し、台地に分布するものが多かったこと、その中でも特に斜面を有すものが多かったことを示している。¹⁶⁾すなわち崖線型、台の端型、平地型-台地上が多いことは20世紀初頭における近代東京の邸宅庭園の立地形態としての特徴をよく表していると言えよう。

13) 白井彦衛・貫井文雄・竹林昭廣(1983)。東京の池泉庭園の変遷に関する研究—水源の変化を対象として—。千葉大学園芸学部学術報告,32,67-79。

14) 飛田範夫(2009)。江戸の庭園—将軍から庶民まで。京都大学学術出版会。

15) 田中正大(1987)。近藤正一と明治の庭園。造園の歴史と文化:養賢堂,143-167。

16) 土屋和男(2006)。『東都茶会記』に見られる近代数寄者の住宅の所在と立地。日本建築学会計画系論文集,601,191-197。

また、図1において江戸の朱引外（江戸の都市外）に位置するものに注目すると、特に④と⑤のエリアに集中していることが分かる。これらは全て近代に新たに作られた邸宅庭園由来であり、立地する地形に注目すると、崖線型10事例、平地型-台地上6事例となっている。近代東京の邸宅庭園の立地について、十代田・安島・武井は20世紀突入以降、健康志向による東京西郊への別荘立地が進んでいったことを指摘しており、¹⁷⁾これらの対象もこの潮流に位置づけられるものと考えられ、今後文献資料とも合わせてさらなる分析をしていく必要がある。

一方で、図1の①のエリアにおいて江戸川沿いに位置する山本亭庭園や②のエリアにおいて不忍池沿いに位置する横山大観記念館庭園は共に低地の水辺に位置し、現存する近代に新たに作られた邸宅庭園の中でも貴重な例と言える。

IV. 20世紀を中心とした庭園の継承過程

続いて、前世紀である20世紀を中心に現代に至るまでの庭園の継承過程を明らかにすることを試みた。継承過程を細かく追うことが可能な文献がある研究対象の庭園は限られているため、本稿では以下の6つの年代別地形図を使用して追った。

- ・明治前期(1883-1884年測量):参謀本部陸軍部測量局『五千分一東京図測量原図』¹⁸⁾（この地形図の範囲外の対象については参謀本部陸軍部測量局『第一軍管区地方2万分1迅速測図原図』¹⁹⁾を使用）
- ・明治後期(1909年測量):日本帝国陸地測量部『1万分1地形図』²⁰⁾
- ・大正震災直前期(1921年測量):日本帝国陸地測量部『1万分1地形図』²¹⁾
- ・昭和戦前期(1937年測量):日本帝国陸地測量部『1万分1地形図』²²⁾

17) 十代田朗・安島博幸・武井裕之(1992)。戦前の武蔵野における別荘の立地とその成立背景に関する研究。造園雑誌,55(5),373-378。

18) 参謀本部陸軍部測量局(1886)。五千分一東京図測量原図。国土地理院。

19) 参謀本部陸軍部測量局(1880)。第一軍管区地方2万分1迅速測図原図。国土地理院。

20) 日本帝国陸地測量部(1910)。1万分1地形図。国土地理院。

21) 日本帝国陸地測量部(1923)。1万分1地形図。国土地理院。

22) 日本帝国陸地測量部(1940)。1万分1地形図。国土地理院。

- ・昭和戦後期(1955年測量):日本帝国陸地測量部『1万分1地形図』²³⁾
- ・バブル期(1988年測量):日本帝国陸地測量部『1万分1地形図』²⁴⁾

図1の④や⑤のエリアに含まれる研究対象の多くは、これらの地形図の内のいくつかの収録範囲に含まれていない。また、近代に新たに作られた邸宅庭園は、大名庭園を代表とする江戸武家屋敷の庭園に比べると規模の小さい庭園も多いため、江戸武家地に重なる庭園に比べ地形図から把握できる庭園の情報が少ない。そのため、現存する庭園の痕跡の位置を参考に庭園のスペースの存在は確認できても、池や築山といった庭園の主要構成要素を確認できないものが多かった。しかし、研究対象の中で近代に新たに作られた庭園の現存状態に注目すると、概ね庭園としての様相を維持した状態で残存しており、これらに関しては庭園が作られてから庭園の維持を揺るがすような大きな変化を経ることなく継承されていったと考えられる。

したがって、本稿では江戸武家地由来の研究対象のみ継承過程を追った。なお、江戸武家地由来の庭園は近代に新たに作られた庭園に比べ規模が大きく、使用した地形図でもその状況の変化を読み取ることができる部分が多いため、この方法が有効であると判断した。

継承過程は、以下の2点に注目してその変遷を追い、事例を図2に示した。

- ・各地形図において、研究対象である庭園及び庭園の痕跡が現在立地する地点またはその付近における庭園の設え（庭園の主要構成要素である池・築山・緑地）の有無
- ・各地形図において、研究対象である庭園及び庭園の痕跡が現在立地する地点（庭園の設えが確認できた場合は庭園全体）の土地利用

以上の方法で、現代に至るまでの継承過程の中で庭園に変化が見られた20事例のみ、その結果を表4に示した。さらにこれらを分析した結果、以下のように多様な変化の要因があったことが分かった。

- ・明治期に邸宅庭園として継承されていた11事例、明治期に軍用施設または学校施設といった比較的規模の大きい施設に転換されていた8事例に大きく分類できることが分かった（20事例中、1事例の土地利用は不明）。前者のように継承過程で変化を経た庭園についても、やはり現在東京に残存する大部分の庭園と同様に庭園として継承されたものであったことが分かった。一方で、後者は恐らく武家屋敷の空間としての広さを目的として転換されたものと考えられ、明治期に用途を転換された庭園のほとんどが軍用施設または学校施設であったことが分かった。

23) 日本帝国陸地測量部(1959)。1万分1地形図。国土地理院。

24) 日本帝国陸地測量部(1989)。1万分1地形図。国土地理院。

- ・庭園の縮小や消失、形状変化が行われた年代について、明治16-17(1883-1884)年から明治42(1909)年の間に行われたものが9事例、明治42(1909)年から大正10(1921)年の間に行われたものが2事例、大正10(1921)年から昭和12(1937)年の間に行われたものが14事例、昭和12(1937)年から昭和30(1955)年の間に行われたものが7事例、昭和30(1955)年から昭和63(1988)年の間に行われたものが9事例であることが分かった。最も多かった大正10(1921)年から昭和12(1937)年の庭園の縮小や形状変化は、大正12(1923)年の関東大震災が原因と考えられる。そして、二番目に多かったのは明治16-17(1883-1884)年から明治42(1909)年と昭和30(1955)年から昭和63(1988)年であることが分かった。その内、明治16-17(1883-1884)年から明治42(1909)年において変化が行われたのが軍用施設や学校施設といった邸宅庭園として継承された以外の事例に集中していることから、この期間は20世紀の中でも特に庭園としての土地利用方法から別の利用方法へと転換されていく過渡期であったと考えられる。昭和30(1955)年から昭和63(1988)年については、邸宅庭園とした継承されてきた庭園も含めた多くの事例で住宅地やその他施設のために庭園の敷地の分割が進められていたことが読み取れ、この期間の都市化による影響が継承された庭園にとっても大きかったことが指摘できよう。
- ・立地形態に注目すると、20事例の内、16事例が崖線型である。このことから庭園が変化を受けながらも後の時代に継承されていった要因として、地形が大きく関係していたことが推察できる。

V. 結論

以上から、現代東京に残存する江戸武家屋敷の庭園及び近代に作られた邸宅庭園とそれらの痕跡の特徴及び継承過程として以下のことが明らかになった。

- ・江戸武家地の庭園由来のものに関しては、崖線上に立地するものがとりわけ多く、江戸武家屋敷の庭園の趣向をよく表している上、水辺にも比較的多く残存しており、多様な水源を利用して形成されていた庭園像の痕跡を十分にうかがい知ることができることが分かった。
- ・近代に新たに作られた庭園由来のものに関しては、崖線上や台の端を含めた台地上に立地するものが多く、特に20世紀初頭から見られる近代東京の邸宅庭園の趣向をよく表していると推察される。また、水辺に立地するものは江戸武家地由来のものに比べて少ないが、わずかに残存しており、貴重な例として位置づけることができることが

分かった。

本稿では、継承過程で庭園から用途を転換された庭園の痕跡にも焦点を当て、江戸東京の庭園史に組み込むことを試み、これらも含めた現代東京に残存する庭園を統合して扱った。基礎的研究として分析には主に地図や地形図を使用した。今後研究対象ごとの個別の文献資料とも重ね合わせたさらなる分析が必要である。