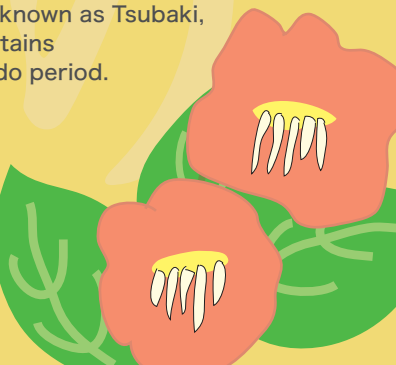


Ichinoe Nanushi Yashiki

Ichinoe-Nanushi-Yashiki Old Residence of Village Head

Tokyo Metropolis Designated Historic Site
Edogawa City Registered Historic Site

一之江名主屋敷

かつて椿と呼ばれた里に
江戸時代そのまの佇まいを残す古民家。In a village once known as Tsubaki,
this old house retains
the feel of the Edo period.

location

2-21-20, Harue-cho, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo

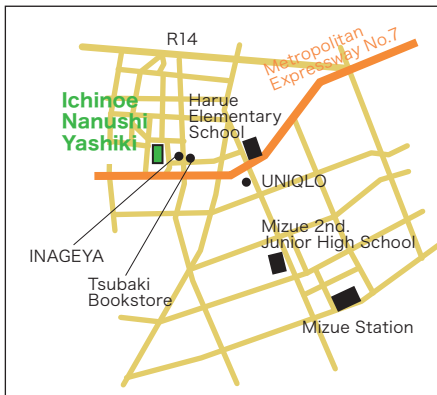
Getting to the residence via
public transportation

- ◆ Toei Shinjuku subway line:
14-minute walk from Mizue Station
- ◆ Keisei Bus line Ko 76:

JR Koiwa Station	JR Koiwa Station
Nanushi Yashiki	Nanushi Yashiki
Ichinoe Station	Mizue Station
Kasai Station	Edogawa Sportsland /Edogawa Incineration Plant

On either bus line, 1-minute walk from "Nanushi Yashiki" (Ichinoe-Nanushi-Yashiki Old Residence of Village Head) bus stop. Buses run every 20–30 minutes.

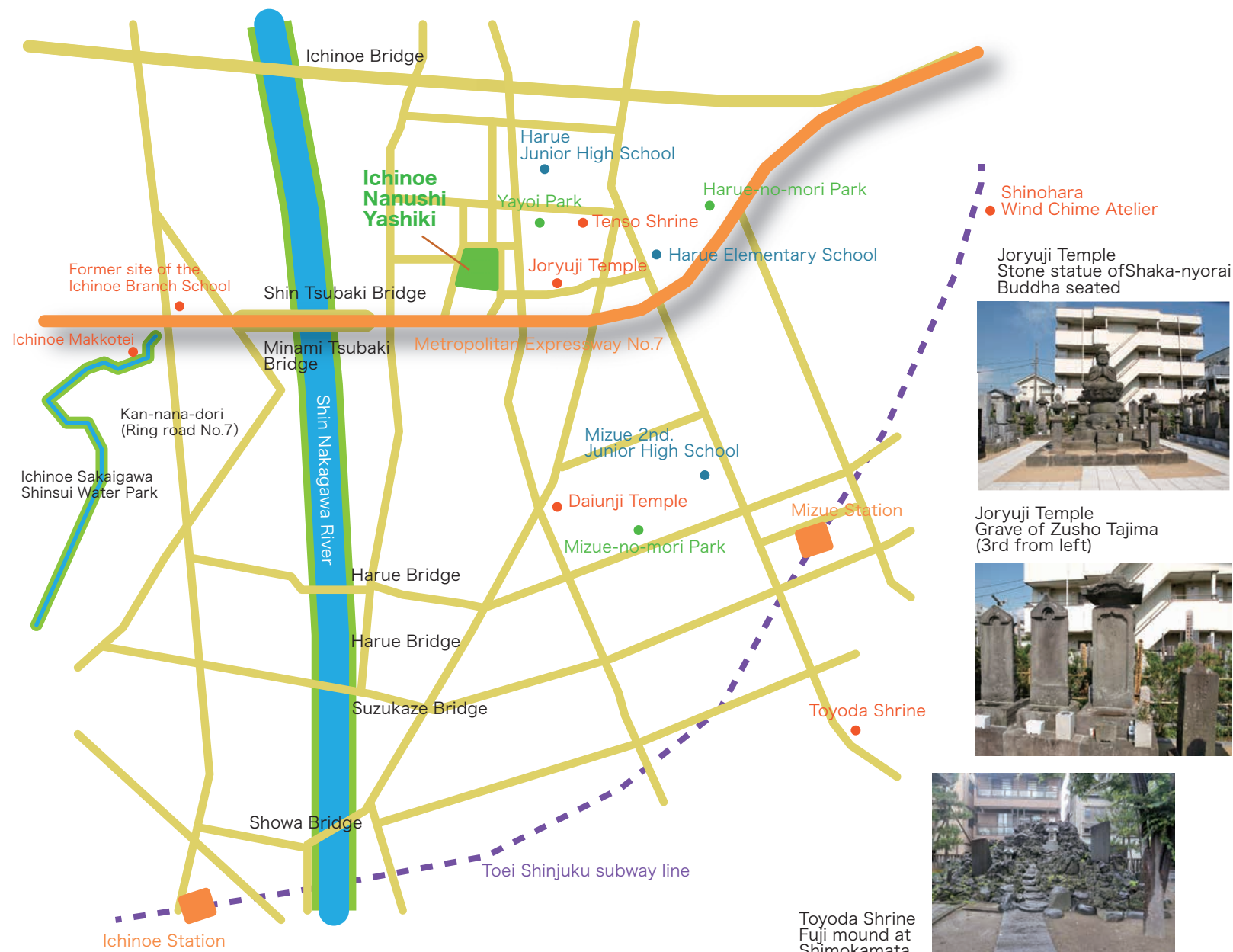
- ◆ Ichinoe Station and Mizue Station
=Toei Shinjuku subway line.
- ◆ Kasai station= Tokyo Metro Tozai Line.
- ◆ JR Koiwa Station=JR Sobu Line.



Guide to the surrounding area

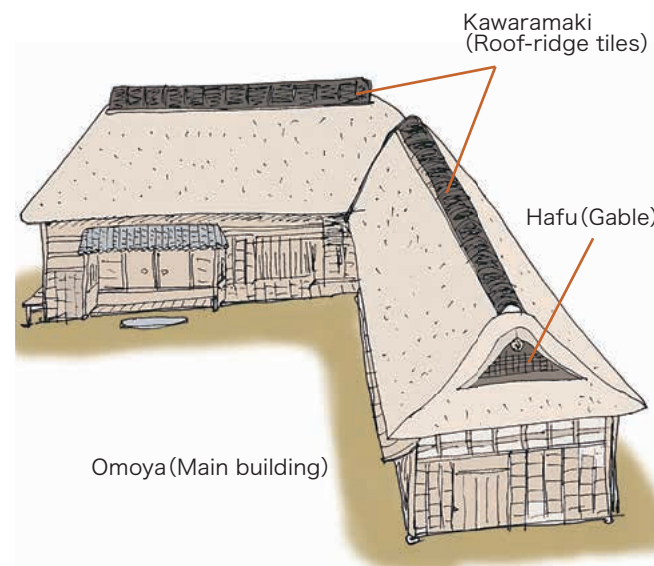
Former site of the
Ichinoe Branch School

Ichinoe Makkotei

Daiunji Temple
Group of tombstones of
kabuki actorsShinohara
● Wind Chime AtelierJoryuji Temple
Stone statue of Shaka-nyorai
Buddha seatedJoryuji Temple
Grave of Zusho Tajima
(3rd from left)Toyoda Shrine
Fuji mound at
Shimokamata

The roof of the main building is thatched. The roof over the residential section is hipped, while the roof over the dirt-floored section is semi-gabled.

The term "kaya" (thatch) was formerly used as a generic term for types of grass—such as Japanese plume grass, reeds, and Amur silver-grass—that had been used in Japan since ancient times as the main roofing materials for private houses. These grasses are light and strong and serve to insulate the house, and because they are used in bundles, they have excellent breathability. However, insects get into the thatch and damage it, so a fire is lit—even in the summer—to fumigate the thatch. The roof of the main building was completely rethatched in 2006 using Japanese plume grass. In 2016, major replacement of selected bundles of thatch is being carried out on the north side and a part of the west side.



Omoya (Main building)

Itanoma (Wood-floored room)
Irori (Sunken fireplace)
Nando (Storage room)



Kamado (Cooking stove)

Kirizuma
(Gabled roof)Yosemune
(Hip roof)Irimoya
(Semi gabled roof)

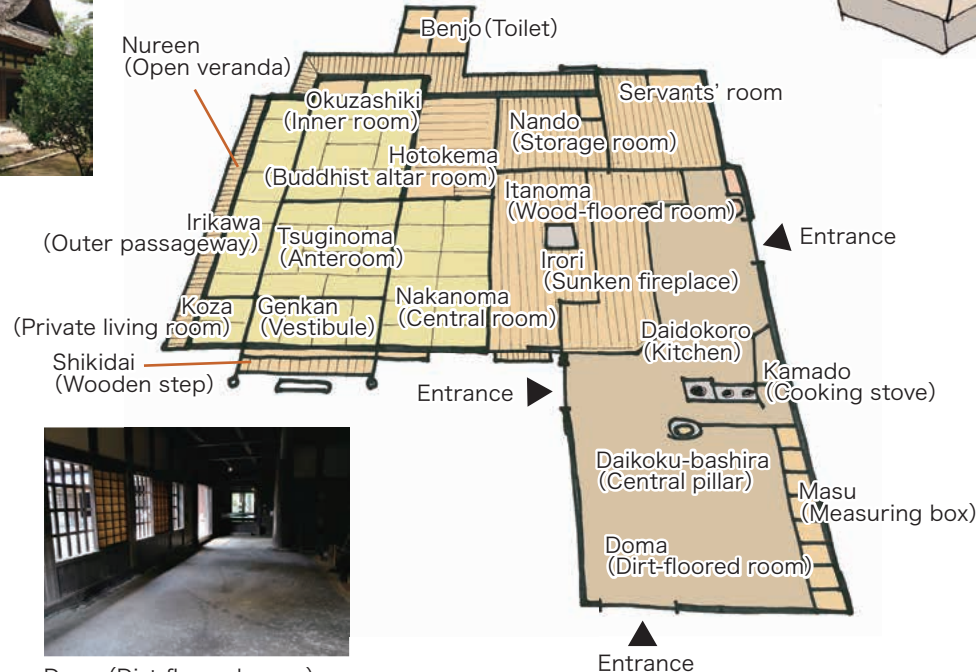
Omoya

Main building

The current main building was built during the An'ei era (1772–1780) at the time of the 7th head of the Tajima family, Kiemon Tajima. The total area of this 240-year-old, L-shaped house's tatami-floored, wood-floored, and dirt-floored rooms is roughly 270m² (approximately 84 tsubo). The interior of the house is divided into a residential section and a dirt-floored section. The residential section has both tatami-floored and wood-floored rooms, and the tatami-floored rooms off the entryway were used for official business when the village head was carrying out his duties. The layout of the rooms is an irregular formation of four with adjoining sections, and the tatami-floored rooms are surrounded by an outer passageway (including both the outer passageway and the private living room).



Omoya (Main building)



Doma (Dirt-floored room)

Daikoku-bashira
(Central pillar)

Nanushi

Village heads

This residence was the house of the Tajima family, which developed the Ichinoe Shinden area at the beginning of the Edo period. Starting in the Genroku era (1688–1704), the Tajima family served as the village heads of Ichinoe Shinden. In the Edo period, village heads were appointed in villages to administer civil affairs. In many cases, the village head would be permitted to have a gateway and entryway as the samurai did, and would use his own home as a public office when conducting official business. The main duties of a village head were: collecting tribute (which was levied village by village), publishing laws, maintaining the population register (akin to today's family register), preventing fires, carrying out procedures for petitions and litigation, arbitrating disputes, and dealing with lawbreakers.

Irikawa (Outer passageway)
Tsuginoma (Anteroom)
Okuzashiki (Inner room)Genkan (Vestibule)
Shikidai (Wooden step)

The Ichinoe-Nanushi-Yashiki Old Residence of Village Head is in the style of a medieval samurai residence, with trees on its north and west sides to serve as windbreaks and a surrounding moat. With its long house gate, storehouse, thatch-roofed main building, moat, woods, and more, this important historical remains conveys just what the residence of a village head of the Edo period was like. Once you pass through the long house gate, the entire residence lets you feel what life in the Edo period was like. From 1989 to 1992, the buildings were dismantled and reconstructed to keep them from undergoing any further damage from uneven settling and from degradation over time. In 1998, elements of the grounds that had been preserved since the Edo period, such as the woods and the moat, were restored to what they would have looked around the end of the Edo period and beginning of the Meiji period. After the building had been dismantled and reconstructed, the Tajima family ended their residence there and the building was no longer used on a daily basis. As a result, the roofing material deteriorated quickly, and it was foreseen that this would have an adverse impact on the building. So in 2006 the entire roof was rethatched and an official policy of preservation through use was set, through means such as using the sunken fireplace on a daily basis. In September 2011, the site became the property of Edogawa City, and it is managed by the City's Board of Education. In 2016, the site and the adjacent Harue 2-Chome Park were turned into a historical park.

Tokyo Metropolis Designated Historic Site
(Designated on November 3rd, 1954)

Edogawa City Registered Historic Site
(Registered on January 13th, 1981)

Edogawa City Important Landscape Structure
(Designated on April 1st, 2011)



Nagaya-mon
(Long house gate)

Nagaya-mon Long house gate

In the Edo period, gateways were permitted only to samurai households, temples, shrines, and the like, and were forbidden to peasants. However, to facilitate control over the peasantry, prominent peasants were granted permission to have gateways and were assigned to maintain order in their villages. This long house gates construction date is unknown. Based on the techniques that were used to build it, however, it is estimated to be from around the late Edo, similar to the main building. Although originally both the northern room and the southern room in the gateway had dirt floors, around the end of the Edo, a wooden floor was installed in all of the northern room except for a section facing the gateway. Early in the Showa period, the north room had tatami floors, a sunken fireplace, and fittings, and was used as a residence. Likewise the southern room, by the end of the Meiji period, had been equipped with a floor and a board and batten ceiling, and was being used as a residential room. During the Showa period, the room was remodeled into a store for a time, with the storefront on the east side, but when the long house gate was repaired in 1958, the store-related items were removed, and the room became a residential room once again. The hipped roof of the long house gate was originally thatched, but during repairs in the early Showa, the thatch was replaced with copper plates. Over the course of the dismantling and reconstruction that were completed in 1993, the roof of the gateway building was made in the shape of a thatched roof and covered with copper plates, while the interior of the building was arranged into a late Edo format.



South garden and open veranda



Bamboo grove (Moso bamboo)



Residential woods



Moat



Residential shrine



Moat

South garden

The south garden contains a waterfall facing a Sudajii tree - a sacred tree of the Tajima family - with a pond, a pebble beach, and a stone lantern between them. The current garden is said to have been set up in the Showa period, but based on the lantern and historical traces that were discovered when the garden was being modified, it is believed to have been a strolling garden constructed in the late Edo period. To match the main building, the garden was restored to how it was at the end of the Edo period.

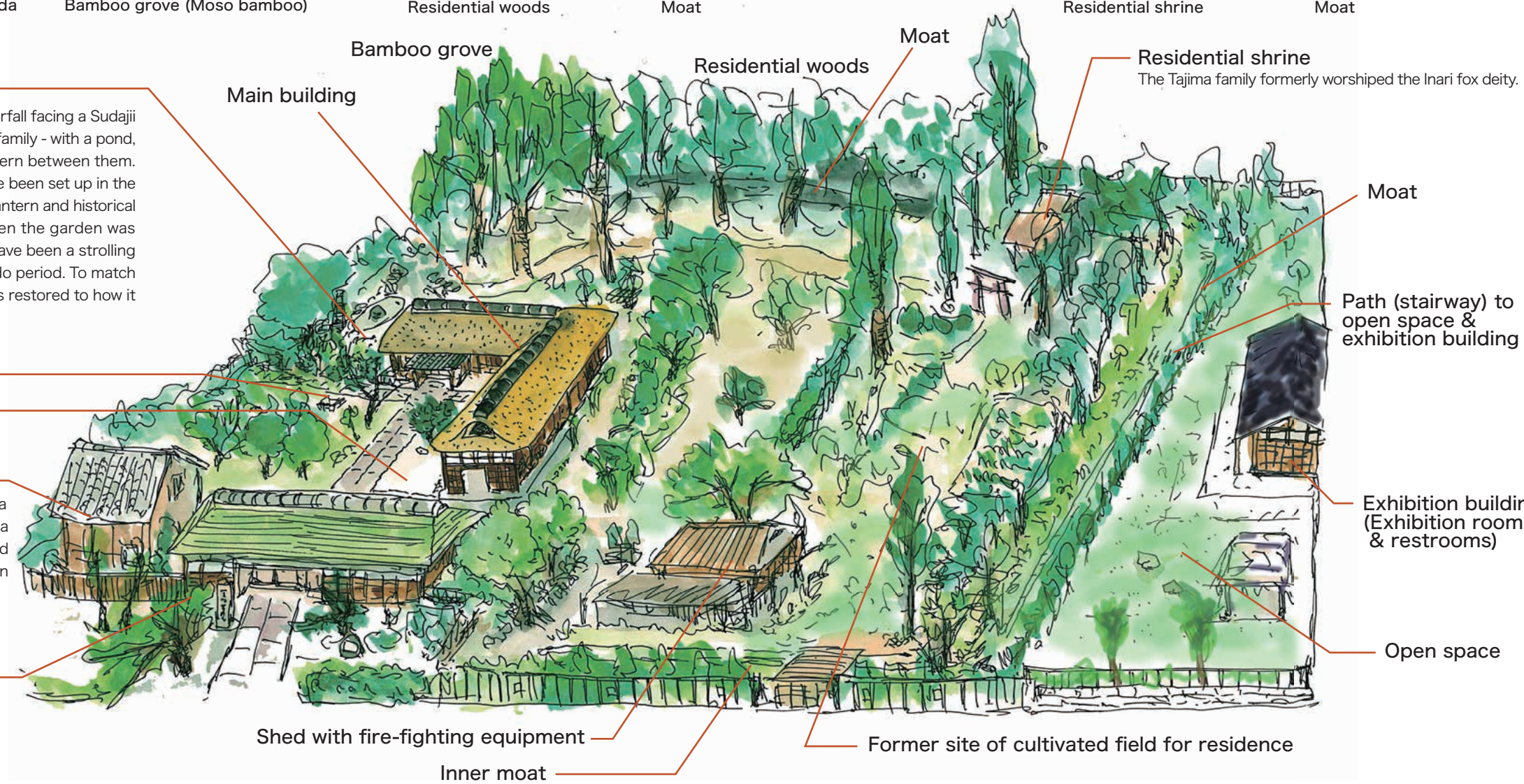
Well

Courtyard

Storehouse

The current storehouse is a two-story, wooden structure with a tile roof. When it was disassembled and repaired, a wooden dedication plaque from 1891 was discovered.

Nagaya-mon (Long house gate)



Dismantling and reconstruction

The dismantling and reconstruction work began in July 1989 and was completed in March 1993. The site had still been used as a residence after the repairs that were carried out in 1958, but because there was conspicuous damage due to uneven settling and aging, it was decided to completely dismantle and repair the main building, the long house gate, and the storehouse. The intention of the owners was not to live at the site after the work was complete, but instead to open it to the public. Hence, the buildings were restored to their state of the late Edo and early Meiji periods.



This image depicts the main building in 1958 prior to renovations.



This image depicts the main building after renovations were completed in 1993. Taken from "Ichinoe Nanushi Yashiki Main Building and Long House Gate/Storehouse Repair Report." (1993)

Modifications to the appearance of the grounds

This work began in April 1998 and was completed in November 1999. Repairs to the buildings were carried out in 1993,

but at that time the grounds were left as they were. In particular, because the ground under the main building had become lower than the surrounding ground, the foundation of the main building was raised. In addition, modifications to the appearance of the grounds were carried out that consisted mainly of improvements to the area around the main building and to the pond on the south side of the building. Only those species of tree which had existed in the Edo period were left on the grounds, and features such as the path through the woods were restored.

Rethatching of main building roof

This work began in February 2006 and was completed in May of the same year. The roof that had been thatched during the dismantling and repairs became conspicuously deteriorated as a result of wild birds removing thatch from the roof and rain dripping from trees, and it began to leak rainwater frequently. It was decided that the entire roof would be rethatched rather than just a part of it, and that henceforth measures would be taken to preserve the roof, i.e., carrying out periodic repairs and fumigating the roof on a routine basis using the sunken fireplace. So that the appearance of the site would continue to be preserved in the future, the Tajima family in 2011 donated part of the grounds and all of the buildings, trees, etc., to Edogawa City. The City purchased the remainder of the land in the area covered by the designation and determined to open it for public use and preserve it for a long time to come.

Creation of historical park

In 2016, the city combined the site and the adjacent Harue 2-Chome Park into a new historical park. To make it easier for people to tour the interior of the buildings, the city created an exhibition building on the park portion of the property and moved the implements found in the main building, the long house gate, and the storehouse to the exhibition building.

Visiting the residence

Hours open to public

From 10:00 a.m. (gate opens)
to 4:00 p.m. (gate closes).

Closed

Monday (but open on holidays),
year-end and New Year (December 28th–January 8th)
The facility is sometimes closed for maintenance

Admission fee

¥100 per person
(junior high school students and younger are free)

- In the case of visits by groups of 15 or more persons, please call the Cultural Assets Section in advance to make a reservation.
- Smoking is not permitted on the grounds or in the buildings. In addition, please refrain from eating or drinking except in the designated places.
- Bringing dogs, cats, or other animals onto the grounds or into the buildings is prohibited.

Using rooms at the residence

Hours of use

10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
on days when the residence is open

Usage fee ¥2,060 (in addition to admission fee)

Rooms available for use

The Inner Room and the Anteroom

- Reservations can be made beginning three months prior to the date of use.
- Use of the rooms is not exclusive, as visitors may enter the rooms.
- For more information, please check the website.

For any questions, or to apply to make group visits, please contact the Cultural Assets Section.

Cultural Assets Section, Education Promotion Department, Edogawa City Board of Education
Green Palace, 3rd Floor, 1-38-1 Matsushima,
Edogawa-ku 132-0031
Tel:03-5662-7176

- There is no telephone at Ichinoe-Nanushi-Yashiki Old Residence of Village Head.
- There is a parking lot for tour buses (four buses). Please ask us about it when you apply to make your group visit.

Website

https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e_bunkazai/bunkazai/nanushi-yashiki/info.html