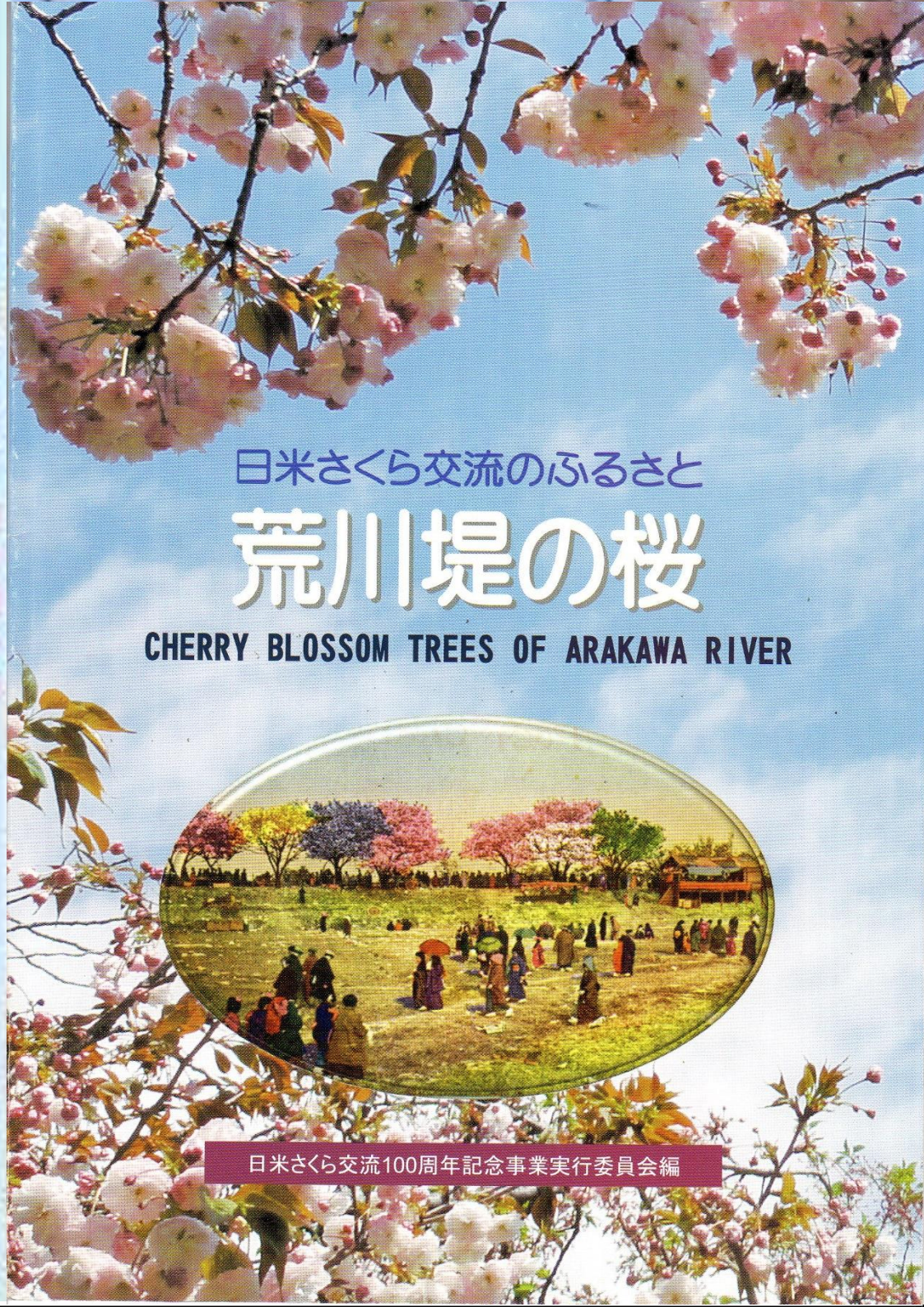




CHERRY BLOSSOM
TREES OF ARAKAWA
RIVER

日米さくら交流のふもと 荒川堤の桜

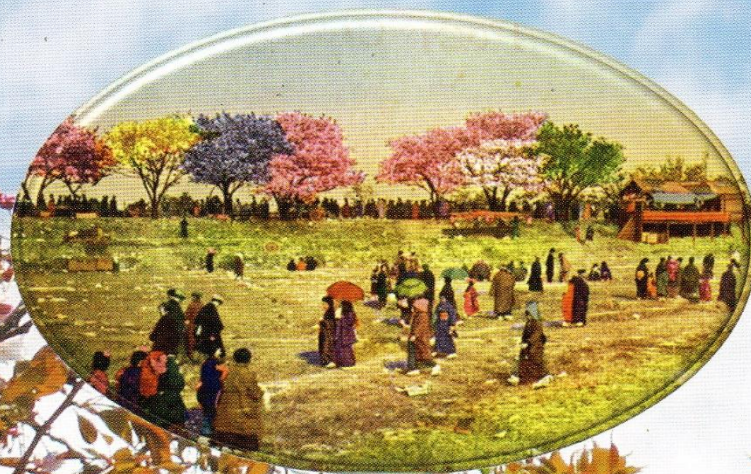
日米さくら交流100周年記念事業実行委員会編



日米さくら交流のふもと

荒川堤の桜

CHERRY BLOSSOM TREES OF ARAKAWA RIVER



日米さくら交流100周年記念事業実行委員会編

Regarding the publishing of this booklet

I am sure that you have heard once or twice before that the Washington D.C. Cherry blossoms along Potomac River banks were gifts from Japan.

This booklet, *Cherry blossom Trees of Arakawa River*, looks back at the origin of those sent cherry trees and tells the story of "Arakawa River cherry blossoms" and "The Japan-America cherry blossom exchange".

These stories are packed with the dramatic lives of people and Japan's history starting at the Tokugawa Shogun and Meiji Period, all the way to the present.

This year, 2012, is the one hundredth year memorial since the cherry blossom trees of Arakawa River crossed the ocean to America.

These cherry blossom trees that have been protected and passed on by many people created a bond that has grown between Japan and America. This journey is a story to be handed down to the next generation.

There is nothing I cherish more than if this booklet could be a step in that process.

Japan-America Cherry Blossom 100th Year Anniversary Exchange Undertaking Executive Committee
Chairperson Makoto Suzuki (Tokyo University of Agriculture)

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Cherry blossoms and Selective Breeding in the Daimyo Gardens

Source of Arakawa Rivers cherry blossoms

Cherry blossoms of Ueno

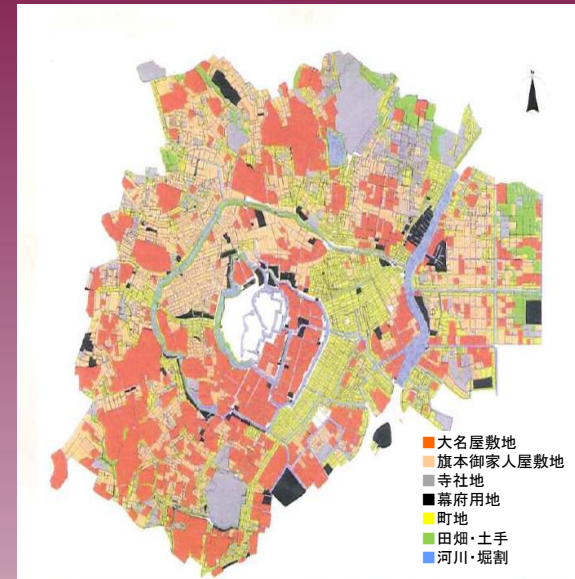
In 1632, Hayashi Razan who served the first four Tokugawa shoguns, created Confucius's Mausoleum. Along its wall he planted 100 cherry blossom trees and named the wall, *Sakura-Minegishi*. About the same time, Iemitsu Tokugawa founded Toeizan Kanei-ji Temple and planted cherry trees taken from Yoshino Mountain between the buildings.

Daimyo's alternating Edo residence and Daimyo mansions

In 1635, due to the institutionalization of Daimyo's second residence in Edo, Daimyo's from all over the country came to build great mansions to stay in. Towards the end of the Edo period it is said that 60% of Edo was taken up by these mansions.

Daimyo's passion for gardening

The Edo period was a time when peace reined through out the land. Influenced by the fact that the Tokugawa family all had a passion for gardening, shogun, vassals and Daimyos all started planting beautiful flowers in their own gardens too. Sadanobu Matsudaira (1758~1829) was a grandson of Yoshimune Tokugawa and when he retired from an active life in 1797, he collected famous cherry blossom trees in garden *Yokuon-En*.



江戸中心部の土地利用区分図(江戸末期)
江戸東京博物館『参勤交代展図録』に加筆



江北村の位置
荒川下流河川事務所提供資料に加筆

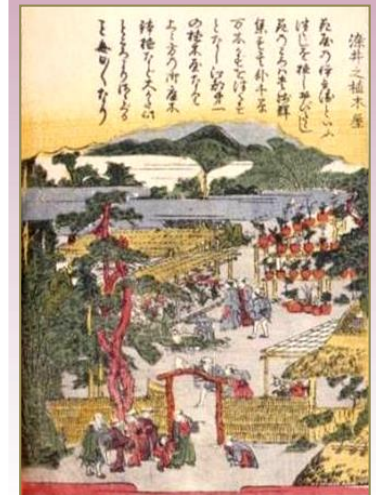
Selective breeding and the gardeners of Edo Somei

Edo period was the time when techniques such as Layering, Cutting, Grafting and Suckering as well as seed selecting and selective breeding were developed and made a great impression on the popularity of gardening. Selective breeding was also used on cherry blossom trees which then successfully created about 300 new species.

The gardeners of Edo Somei played an important part in the garden boom. By watching over the many Daimyo gardens they improved their knowledge on selective breeding and techniques of landscape gardening. Also being the birthplace of the Somei-Yoshino cherry blossoms, the noted Somei gardeners took great care and at blooming time, opened the gardens to the public.



江戸浴恩園全図 国立国会図書館蔵



絵本江戸桜 染井之植木屋
東京都立中央図書館特別文庫室蔵

Yama Sakura (*Prunus jamasakura*) Ancient sighting cherry blossom

Since olden times the Japanese have looked on to the Yama Sakura, which represents the wild cherry blossom trees. The trees first planted along the Sumida River were Yama Sakura.

They typically bloom while sprouting new buds. Even trees from the same area have many variations of shades, bud colors, flower blooming numbers and the season the flowers bloom in, creating mountains with cherry blossom in bloom of many colors.

Due to the differences in blooming time, the Yama Sakura can be enjoyed longer than the Somei-Yoshino. Also there are quite a few species of cherry blossoms that were selectively bred from Yama Sakura.

Sato Sakura (*Cerasus lannesiana* Carriere) Cherry blossom created by nature and man

Compared to the Yama Sakura that is species from the wild, Sato sakura is the generic name for the gardened species. The mother species is a member of the Yama Sakura family and the flower shape, size, color and blooming time differ greatly from each other.

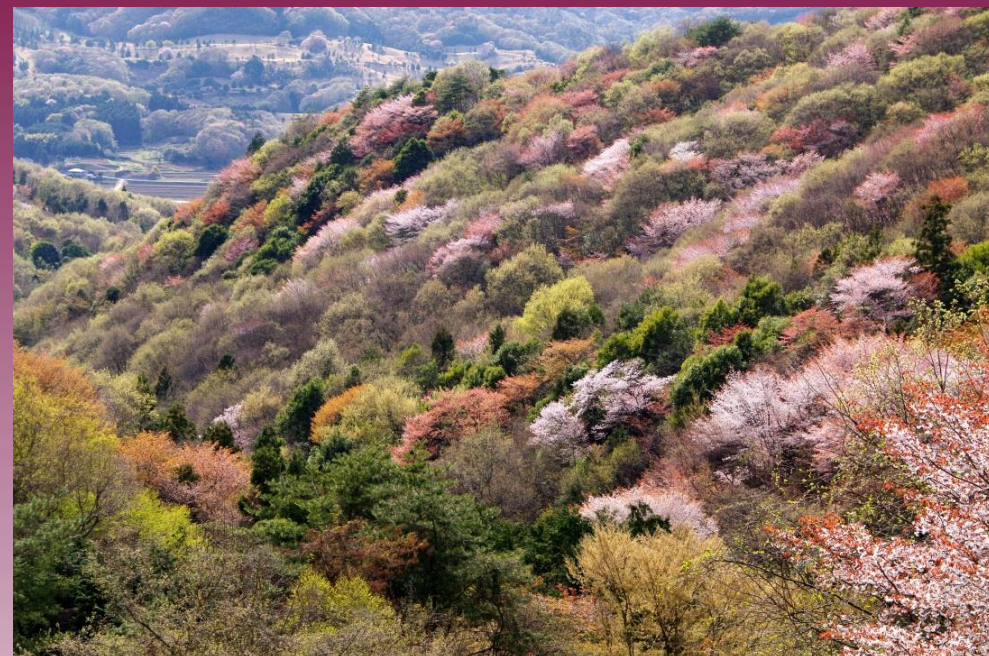
During the Edo Period people brought cherry trees from all over the country to Edo. Due to the rich soil the trees grew stably and when an interesting new species was introduced it was quickly crossbred. This developed a rich collection of about 300 new species.

More than 800 species of cherry blossom names are now known but while new species are still being created today, old species are also going extinct. It also seems that some trees of the same species are being sold with different names while some trees of different species are being sold with the same name.

Somei-Yoshino (*Prunus × yedoensis*) Cherry blossom sighting representative

At the end of the Edo period in Edo Somei village Somei-Yoshino were first sold as *Yoshino Cherry* and now have become the typical cherry blossom tree you can see in parks and schools all over Japan.

It is thought to be a hybrid between *Prunus pendula* and *Prunus speciosa*. It's flowers are pink single flowers of medium size and are famous for *Hanafubuki*, the falling of the petals all together at once. Being a first filial hybrid, its numbers are increased by grafting but lately it seems to be hybridizing between other Yama Sakura and Sato Sakura.



桜川のサクラ〈茨城県桜川市〉写真提供: 木済 久 氏



都市農業公園〈足立区: 荒川河畔〉のサトザクラ



浮間公園〈板橋区・北区: 荒川河畔〉のソメイヨシノ

Cherry Blossom Trees passed down through the Planting along Sumida River

Source of Arakawa Rivers cherry blossoms

Arakawa River and Sumida River

Between the Iwabuchi floodgate of the lower reach of Arakawa River is a 22km man excavated flood control channel to the sea. To avoid and protect eastern Tokyo from anymore great floods like that of 1910, construction starts the following year in 1911 and took a long 19yrs before being finished in 1930.

In 1965, the flood control channel was renamed the Arakawa River and the original Arakawa River main stream from Iwabuchi floodgate to the sea was renamed the Sumida River.

The people who planted cherry blossoms along Sumida River

The bank of Sumida River is called *Sumida-Tsutsumi*. Since recent times it has been a popular resort with shrine pilgrimages, boat activities, Ryogoku fireworks, pleasure jaunts and not to forget cherry blossoms.

The chomeiji sakura-mochi eaten since the Edo period is a product that uses the Sumida River cherry trees leaves. Famous Rentaro Taki's song *Flower*, reflects about the spring scenery of the Sumida River.

This river that has been loved by the people since the Edo period was protected through floods, earthquakes, war and urbanization to this day.



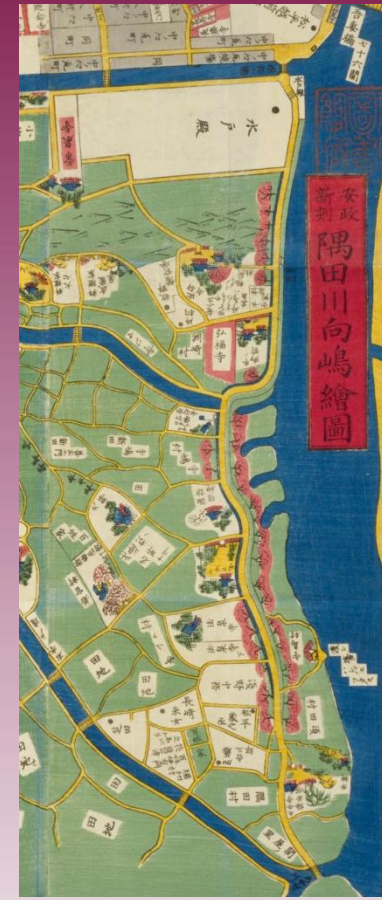
荒川放水路改修平面図
荒川下流河川事務所資料に加筆



江戸名所 隅田川はな盛 領塚正浩氏所蔵



東都名所 隅田川華盛
東京都立中央図書館特別文庫室所蔵



江戸切絵図 隅田川島絵図(部分)
国立国会図書館ウェブサイトより



三囲の図 国立国会図書館ウェブサイトより

隅田堤(墨堤)の桜樹植栽年表

慶安～延宝	1600年代中頃	4代将軍家綱が現茨城県桜川市から桜を取寄せ木母寺付近に植栽
享保2年	1717	将軍吉宗の命による本格的な植栽
享保17年	1732	寺島村境から木母寺前まで並木完成
延享～寛政	1744～1789	たびたび桜の植替えが行われる
文化年間	1804～1818	百花園の佐原鞠塙・浅川黙翁らと寺島村有志が、白鬚神社付近に150本の八重桜植樹
天保2年	1831	隅田村名主坂田三七郎が中心となって、寺島・須崎・小梅村に分けて200本を植栽(三囲神社から木母寺にわたる墨堤に花がつらなる) 災いの桜
弘化3年	1846	洪水被災の桜を、須崎村の宇田川総兵衛が独力で150本を植替え
嘉永年間	1848～1854	有志により寺島堤へ吉野桜、山桜、隅田堤へ八重桜を植樹
安政元年	1854	坂田三七郎が隅田堤へ桜200本植樹 百花園2代目鞠塙・中山胡民・田中抱二たちが発起人となって「花勧進」を行い、多くを補植
明治7年	1874	三囲の其角堂永機の尽力により1000本の桜植樹
明治13年	1880	水戸家が小梅邸前に桜植樹 桜はついに枕橋に達する
明治16年	1883	大倉喜八郎と成島柳北、川崎八右衛門らが出資し、村民が協力して梅若から枕橋に染井吉野1000本を植樹
明治20年	1887	毫安田善次郎による「墨堤植桜之碑」(榎本武揚揮)建立
明治37～38年	1904～1905	桜の全盛期といわれる
明治43年	1910	桜を植樹する

Repairing and Planting Cherry Blossoms along Arakawa River Banks

The history of Arakawa River cherry blossoms

The damage of the wild Arakawa River's banks

In Japanese, *Ara* means wild and savage while *Kawa* means river. Arakawa River has always been known for its untamable characteristics of floods which were caused from the water way being too short and steep a flow from the water rise to the sea. Also the high rugged mountain stream source areas are known for their heavy rain and snow.

From Kumagaya city of Saitama prefecture to Senju of Adachi ward a 60km embankment was extended along Arakawa river and was called Kumagaya-Tsutsumi. In 1885 a great flood came and ward. Kumagaya-Tsutsumi was damaged all the way from Kawaguchi city of Saitama prefecture to Nishiarai of Adachi

Kengo Shimizu's proposal

In 1885, Numata village headman Mr. Shimizu proposed to rebuild the banks of Kumagaya-Tsutsumi and then to plant additional cherry trees along it.

The reasons he chose cherry trees were 1) it would create shade in the summer, 2) it could become a sightseeing spot and revitalize the village in the spring 3) the roots would support the banks, and 4) at times of floods, fishermen could tie their boats around the tree trunks.



Kengo Shimizu (1840~1907)



Magoemon Takagi
(生没不肖)

Magoemon Takagi and the Sato Sakura

The Takagi family was gardeners for three generations and owned the Baiho Garden. They traveled Japan to collect cherry blossom trees and recorded the 84 species of cherry blossom left from the Edo period in *Okashu*.

When the Shogunate system failed and the Daimyo gardens were being ruined, the Takagi family's collection is what preserved the many varieties of cherry blossom species from going extinct.



駒込伝中「梅芳園」概略位置



荒川の地形と江北村の位置図



荒川堤の桜の植栽位置

The villagers pleasures and discoveries through *Shodairakuji*

In celebration of the 3225 cherry blossom planting, a prose anthology of poems, songs, haikus and recordings of the planted cherry blossoms were written.

They boast how the Arakawa River bank cherry blossom trees are by far more beautiful than any other embankment and that they will always stick together to protect the trees. The villagers everyday discoveries and pleasures in working with the cherry trees can be read.

Citizen help plant the cherry blossom trees

District headman Mr. Ozaki gave the final order to plant the cherry blossom trees.

Mr. Shimizu who had a friendship with Mr. Takagi and was concerned for the cherry blossoms extinction decided to plant from the Baiho garden, 3225 saplings of different cherry blossom species.

The money for this project was donated by 161 villagers from many different villages and contributed by Takano and Motogi village as a whole. They were able to collect 295yen at currency value of that time.

栽櫻記
淡如 清水 謙吾 江北
武州荒川堤起、熊谷、千住、延喜寺、十數里、俗所謂熊谷堤、是也。其係江北、西新井二村者、堤路四凸、行步甚艱、予嘗欲修之、獻言當路、不報。明治十八年九月、東京府知事渡邊洪基君、巡視管内、之次、於予家焉。乃樹於堤上、春則賞花、夏則避暑、明年起、工、工竣、乃議之。謀之、部長尾崎、斑象氏、氏稱贊不絕、與同志者皆贊成。金充、其費、遂植數十種、櫻三千餘株、實十九年三月也。爾來、經五、裴、樹、稍、長、夫、櫻、花、之、勝、西、有、芳、野、風、山帝都之所在、安、可、使、此、有、過、色、於、彼、哉、樂、之、有、此、舉、亦不徒爾、也。嗚呼、修堤之業、成、於、渡、邊、君、之、採、納、栽、櫻、之、功、由、於、尾、崎、氏、之、贊、襄、而、有、志、者、之、力、亦、與、不、焉、今也、稱、曰、東、都、之、勝、過、於、彼、蓋、非、溢、美、也、現、數、十、年、後、方、春、風、胎、蕩、之、日、芳、雲、爛、熳、所、謂、白、銀、世、界、者、必、可、期、乎、乃、記、之。

「栽櫻記」(『昭代樂事(しょうだいらくじ)』所収)

The famous cherry blossom sight that awed the people

By 1886 the repairs of the Arakawa River banks and the planting of cherry blossom trees was finished. Together with the growth of the planted cherry trees was the growth of the crowds that came to enjoy the sight in the spring.

Just as many people who came by foot, pulled rickshaws and bicycle, were the people who came from afar by train, ferry and pop pop boats. Tea booths and souvenir booths were set up by the locals for the cherry blossom viewers. As village head had hoped, this brought about the revitalization of the village. In a time when modernization was taking place left and right in the city, these cherry blossoms were the one place people could come back to.



荒川堤へのアプローチ



王子電車の沿線案内 領塚正浩氏所蔵



左：栽桜記碑 五色桜堤公園

右:「名勝 荒川堤桜」の石碑 都市農業公園



王子電車の沿線案内 領塚正浩氏所蔵

荒川堤の桜の変遷

明治16年	1883	王子駅開業
明治18年	1885	大暴風雨と高潮により隅田川が大洪水
明治19年	1886	荒川堤の補修、桜苗の植樹
明治22年	1889	自治制令により九村合併により江北村が発足
明治24年	1891	『昭代楽事』が著される(「栽桜記」が掲載されている)
明治26年	1893	千住馬車鉄道開業(千住～越谷)
明治29年	1896	田端駅開業、北千住駅開業(日本鉄道土浦線)
明治32年	1899	東武鉄道開通、西新井駅開業
明治36～45年	1903～12	荒川堤の桜に見ごたえがでる(三好学氏の見解) 大町桂月「春の郊外」(明治39年) 夏目漱石『虞美人草』(明治40年)
明治44年	1911	王子電気軌道開通、江北作楽会発足
明治45年	1912	アメリカに桜の苗3,020本寄贈
大正2年	1913	荒川放水路工事開始、以後桜が伐採され並木が衰退
大正5年	1916	大町桂月「東京の櫻」、「花見の船」
大正10年 <small>頃</small>	1921	宮沢賢治、短歌七作品を詠む
大正13年	1924	史蹟名勝天然紀念物保存法による名勝指定

文学にみる荒川堤の桜

荒川の櫻やたみのちからくさ
芳笑
村里をきひて櫻をほめにけり
翠雪
江北の名残もつきぬさくらかな
如一

『昭代樂事』(明治二十四年)

夏目漱石「虞美人草」明治四十年朝日新聞掲載

「え、上野や向島は駄目だが、荒川は今が盛だよ。荒川から萱野へ行って桜草を取って王子へ廻って汽車で帰ってくる」

「つ」と糸子は縫う手を已めて、針を頭へさす。

もう花は散ってしまったじゃないか。今時分御花見たなんて」

「ハハハ実は狐の袖無のお礼に、近日御花見にでも連れて行くかと思つていた所だよ」

そうですか、アハハハハ。荒川には緋桜というのがあるが、浅葱桜は珍しい」

宮澤賢治 大正十年頃

エナメルのおにまきうでをささげ、花を垂る
るは桜かあやし
青木青木はるか住の白きそらを　にないて雨にうち
どよむかも
かがやきのあめにしはらくちるさくら　いづちのくに
のけしきとや見ん

大町桂月

花見の船」大正五年

千住より荒川の左岸、否左方に連なれる一帯の長堤、東京府と埼玉縣との境界まで、凡そ[※]二里、両行の櫻相連なる。下の一半は吉野櫻、上の一半は八重櫻、而してその八重櫻は有りとならゆる種類を集めて、數千百の多きに及び、紅あり、白あり、黄あり、青もあり、紫もありとて、概稱して五色櫻といふ。明治十九年の創植に係り、一抱もある大木を見るに至りたるが、惜しや荒川改修の爲に、土手の一部無くなると共に、櫻も無くならむとす。今年が見納めという噂、一二年この方世に傳はれり。それに引かれたるものもあらむ今日の雨天に、遊客の多きこと、實に意外なりき。

※四里の誤植と推察

小利根川の櫻 東京の櫻」大正五年

次に荒川土手の櫻、江北村鹿浜より千住掃部宿に至るまで、二里ばかりの土手の上、桜の連ること千九百三十本に及ぶ、上方の半分が八重桜にして、下方の半分が吉野桜也。さてまた千住掃部宿より綾瀨川を渡り、鐘ヶ淵を経て枕橋に至るまで一里半、桜の連なること千七百六十本、之を向島の桜と稱す。向島と荒川土手と上下相連りて凡そ四里これも亦見事ならずや。

（春の郊外）明治三十九年

(春の郊外) 明治三十九年

The Cherry Blossoms of Arakawa River that Swept the Age

The history of Arakawa River cherry blossoms

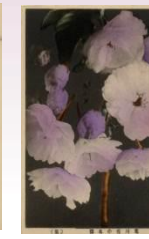
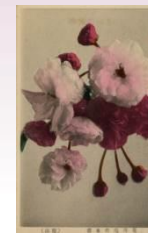


Arakawa River five-color cherry trees through picture postcards

The many colors of white, pink, yellow, purple and red of the Japanese Cherry (*Cerasus lannesiana* Carriere) along the Arakawa River is what established the name: "Arakawa Rivers Five-color cherry trees" that awed many tourists. Many color picture postcards were painted and sold as popular souvenirs among the cherry blossom viewers.



The five-colours cherry trees at Arakawa. 桜の色五堤川荒 (京東の花)



絵葉書 領塚正浩氏、鈴木 誠氏所蔵

The Passed on Five-color Cherry Blossoms of Arakawa River

The history of Arakawa River cherry blossoms

The people who protected and passed on

Behind the great popularity of Arakawa River Five-color cherry trees, there was endless movement and effort for their conservation. Right after planting the saplings along the banks of Arakawa River, Baihouen was closed and Arakawa Rivers cherry trees fulfilled a great part in conserving many different species of Sato sakura tree.

Even at times of decline for the cherry trees that inevitably happened with change in social environments and growing society, the continued activity of replanting the trees little by little in new regions to breed and preserve should not be forgotten.

Keeper of the Kohoku village cherry blossoms, Mr. Seisaku Funatsu

Strongly trusted by the village headman Kengo Shimizu, Mr. Funatsu received the support of the villagers for the protection and enhancement of their cherry blossoms. Every morning he carefully observed and recorded the distinctive characteristics of the each cherry blossom tree and created a journal of all his findings called *Kohoku cherry blossom species and characteristics*.

He also entrusted 57 cherry blossom specie sketches to master artist Koukichi Tsunoi and after many years finally completed *Kohoku Oufu*.



Seisaku Funatsu (1858~1929)



上から関山、白雪
『江北櫻譜』より

松津静作氏のノート

江北の里桜の行き先

小石川植物園、興津園芸試験場、大磯高 麗園、多摩川電気株、東京府立園芸学校、京王電気軌道株、東京帝国大学農科大学、新宿御苑、中国青島李民政署、岐阜県稲葉郡芥見村願成寺、新潟県弥彦神社主な来訪者

侯爵・徳川頼倫、子爵・渋澤栄一、男爵・坂谷芳郎(東京府知事)、大谷光瑞(東本願寺法王)、前田米蔵(衆議院議員)、井上篤太郎(京王電鉄専務)、鈴木浜吉(横浜植木株式会社)、谷紀三郎(谷文晁の子)、加茂善吉(東京帝国大学農学部教授)、佐々木安五郎(内務省)、小林宗一(農務省水産講習所)、滝沢邦行(サクラ画家)、山口玉糸(サクラ画家)、跡見珠枝(跡見学園創立者、サクラ画家)、佐藤静吉(植物画家)、市川政司(東京府公園課)、相川要一(東京市公園課)、山田勇次郎(東京府林学技手)、河村清一博士、相羽常吉(内務省大臣官房地理課)、鈴木武太郎、(東京府園芸学校)、小倉栄次(千葉高等園芸学校)、右成謙次(千葉高等園芸学校)

トーマス・テューブス(ニューヨーク博物館)、ヘアヌクス・ジ・シレル(スイス人)、ルイス・シル(米国人)、E・H・ウィルソン(ハーバード大学)、ウォルター・テニソン・スイングル(米園農商務省)、コリン・ウッド・イングラム(英国サクラ研究者)

江北村の歴史を伝える会『江北の五色桜』より

“The scenic beauty of Arakawa River cherry blossoms”, Dr. Manabu Miyoshi

Also known as the “The cherry blossom expert”, Dr. Miyoshi was a botanist and Professor at the University of Tokyo. He researched the five-color cherry blossoms of Arakawa River academically, going on to find and name cherry blossom species like Shirayuki, Mangetsu and Goshozakura.

On the second cherry blossom contribution to Washington D.C., it was Dr. Miyoshi who proposed to send the cherry blossoms from Arakawa River where the tree species would be definitive. Also, out of concern for the Arakawa River cherry blossoms decline, he was the meritorious man who led it to become a national site of scenic beauty under the ‘Law for the Historic Site, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments’.



Manabu Miyoshi (1861~1939)



Dentarou Matsumoto (1903~1986)

Mr. Dentarou Matsumoto and MR. Kamenosuke Koshimizu's Japanese Cherry Preservation

When the Arakawa River five-color cherry blossom population started to decline Mr. Matsumoto who was friends with Mr. Funatsu, took in all the Sakura Mr. Funatsu had and protected them. When Mr. Matsumoto could no longer continue his cherry blossom garden, it was Mr. Koshimizu, a sapling gardener, who took it over.



Kamenosuke Koshimizu (1904~1971)

Dr. Yoshino Shinoto, study on genetics

Dr. Shinoto was a geneticist and Professor at the University of Tokyo. He replanted and protected all of Mr. Koshimizu's cherry blossoms in the National Institute of Genetics (in Mishima, Shizuoka Prefecture). The National Institute of Genetics preserved approximately 260 species of cherry blossoms and was Japan's valuable genetic resource.



Yoshino Shinoto (1895~1989)

Mr. Kanematsu Funatsu's research on Japanese Cherry

Mr. Funatsu followed the work of his grandfather, Mr. Seisaku Funatsu. He studied under Dr. Yoshino about the chromosomes of cherry blossoms. He was a worldwide top class cultivar and was the best in his research field of Japanese cherry blossoms.



Kanematsu Funatsu (1917~2009)

The start of the Japan-America exchange

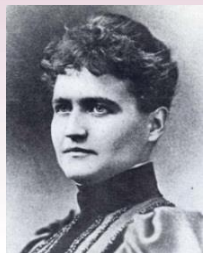
The exchange between Japan and America first started when the black ship commanded by Perry Admiral visited the shores of Uraga in 1853. The coming year in 1854, the Convention of Kanagawa was signed and the exchange truly began.



神名川横浜新開港図 貞秀画 横浜開港資料館所蔵



東京名所第一之勝景 墨水堤花盛之図 すみだ郷土文化資料館所蔵



Eliza R. Scidmore
(1856~1928)



David G. Fairchild
(1869~1954)



Helen H. Taft (1861~1943)

Mrs. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore and Mukoujima's (Sumida River) cherry blossoms

Mrs. Scidmore is an American woman who was a journalist, a travel writer and a board member of the National Geographic Society. She first came to Japan in 1884 and many times after. In 1890 she wrote a travel journal on her impression of Japan, there introducing Ueno and Mukoujima as beautiful cherry blossom viewing spots. She was moved deeply by the cherry blossoms in Mukoujima along Sumida River, her dream being to have a cherry blossom viewing in Washington D.C.

In her book *Jinrikisha Days in Japan* published in 1903, she highly praised Japan and its nature, people and culture. She lived in Geneva in her later years and departed from this world at the age of 72. She is buried in a Foreigner Cemetery at Yokohama.

Dr. David G. Fairchild and cherry blossoms

Dr. Fairchild is a distinguished agronomist and botanist of America. In the fall of 1902, he first came to Japan but unfortunately was not able to see any cherry blossoms. He did however get the chance to look through an album of cherry blossom sketches. Here he was moved deeply by their incomparable beauty and decides to send a collection cherry blossom trees back to America.

He picked out 30 species of cherry blossoms and sent it to a newly opened Exotic Plants Exhibition Garden in Chico, California only to find out they didn't adapt well with the climate and natural features of the region.

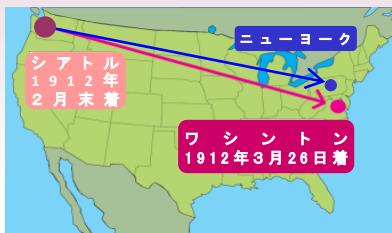
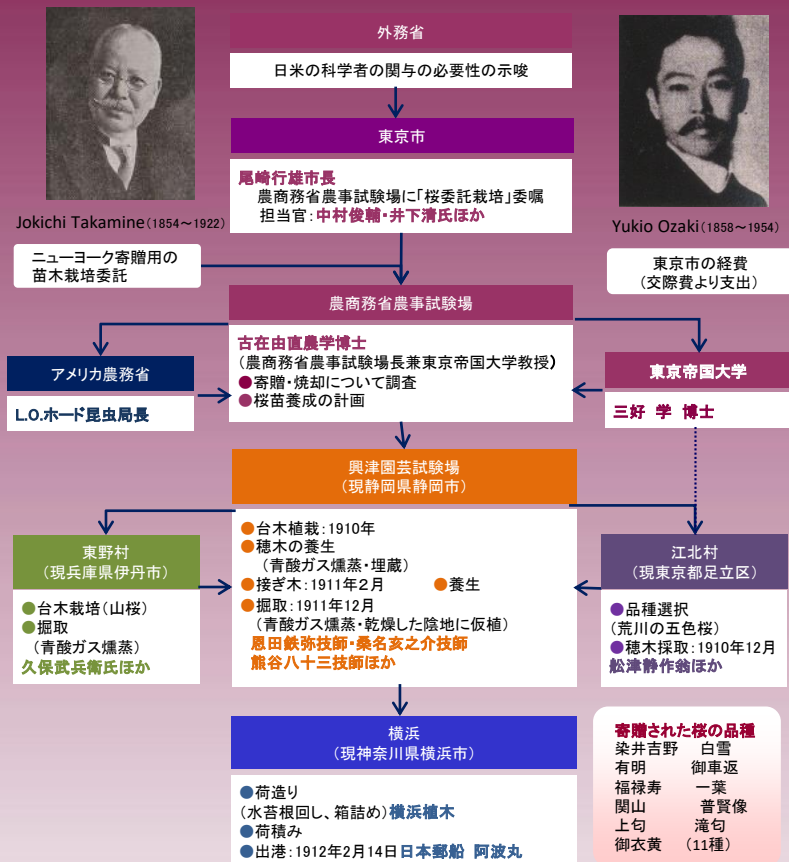
In 1904, Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild meet Mrs. Scidmore at a cherry blossom party and discussed about officially bringing in and planting a park full of cherry trees. Two years later 25 species of cherry blossom were planted in the forest of Maryland state just outside of Washington D.C. and it was confirmed that the cherry blossom trees could stand the cold winter. Three years later in the spring of 1909, beautiful cherry blossoms bloomed. These flowers gave Mrs. Scidmore the confidence to plant the cherry blossoms along Potomac River.

First lady Mrs. Helen H. Taft readily consented

Mrs. Taft is the wife of the 27th president, William H. Taft. She had already visited Japan and knew about the beauties of cherry blossoms. Coincidentally at the time that Mrs. Taft she received a letter from Mrs. Scidmore on planting cherry blossoms in Washington D.C., she had also been searching for an idea to make Potomac River more attractive and willingly agreed to the proposal.

Once decided, there were still many meetings before the actual preparation to contribute cherry blossoms to Washington D.C. finally started.

第二次桜寄贈



Mayor of Tokyo Yukio Ozaki`s contribution and Dr. Jokichi Takamine`s distinguished service

Mr. Ozaki was a liberal Japanese politician also known as the "God of constitutional politics" and the "father of the Japanese Constitution" who was always working for peace on earth. The contribution of cherry blossoms to Washington D.C. was suggested to Japan by consul general of New York Mr. Mizuno and as the capital of Japan, Tokyo Mayor Mr. Ozaki took on all responsibility and agreed to send the cherry blossoms together with the words "As a commendation of friendship between Japan and America".

A few years later in a boat trip to America it is said he gave a speech to a fellow Japanese, "I truly wish for everlasting peace and friendship between Japan and America, which is why I agreed to send the most simple and powerful symbol as a gift, the Japanese cherry blossom. You too should work to achieve something to benefit both countries."

Dr. Takamine was a great chemist who invented chemicals such as Amylase and Adrenaline, he was also a entrepreneur and cosmopolitan who worked for international friendship. Later Dr. Fairchild states in a letter to Japans Cherry Blossom Society, "Regarding the contribution of cherry blossom trees from Japan to Washington D.C., I will never forget all of Dr. Takamine`s services".

Tragedy of the first cherry blossom contribution

In 1909, Tokyo city sent 2000 cherry blossom trees (height 3m, trunk width 15cm) of 10 different species, supplied from the market. All freightage on Japan, the ship departed in November from Yokohama port.

However the saplings sent were infested with scale insects, nematode and other epiphytic pests that plant quarantine couldn't help but incinerate all the trees.

Success of the second cherry blossom contribution

Mr. Ozaki decided to send the cherry blossoms once more. This time the project was taken up by Japan as a country and all processes were scientifically checked and rechecked.

February 14th of 1912, about 6000 saplings took off from Yokohama port on the ship *Awamaru*. After arriving in Seattle, 3020 of the saplings were packed onto a refrigerated truck headed for Washington D.C. A month later on March 26th, all 3020 healthy saplings arrived safely.

Also as a request from Dr. Takamine, 3000 saplings were sent to New York to celebrate the 300 year anniversary since the development of Hudson River.

Planting of the Taft and Chinda cherry blossoms

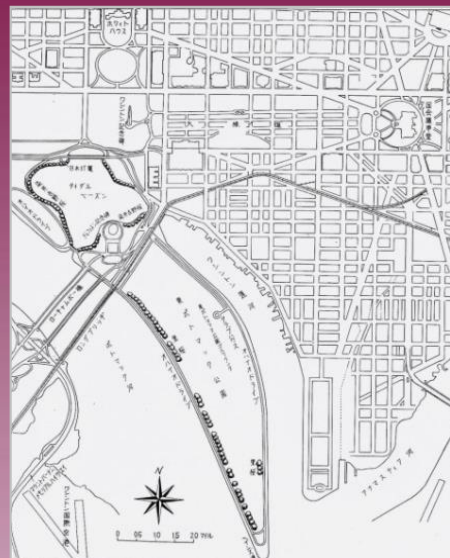
The day after the saplings reached Washington D.C., on March 27th of 1912, First lady Helen Taft and the Japanese ambassador's wife to the U.S. Iha Chinda each planted a Somei-Yoshino cherry blossom on the north banks of Tidal Basin. They have come to be known as the Taft cherry blossom and Chinda Cherry blossom.



Iha Chinda (1867 ~1949)

Chronological Table of the Japan-America Cherry Blossom Exchange

1912	First lady, Helen Taft and Wife of the Japanese Ambassador, Iha Chinda each plant a cherry tree
1913 ~20	Cherry blossom trees are planted along the Tidal Basin and in East Potomac Park
1915	The white Flowering Dogwood is sent in thank you by Washington D.C.
1916	The saplings and seeds of the Red Flowering Dogwood is sent in thank you by Washington D.C.
1918	Dr. Swingle contributed about 10 different species of Kalmia to Tokyo city.
1927	Washington school children reenact the cherry blossom planting
1928	Washington flood withers 300 cherry trees of East Potomac Park but Washington D.C. quickly restores them through complementary planting
1935	Supported by many civic groups, the first National Cherry Blossom Festival is held
1938	A group of women and other citizens protest and protect 270 cherry blossom trees from being felled in order to build the Thomas Jefferson Memorial on the Tidal Basin.
1940	The contributed cherry blossoms become pageant
1941	Four cherry trees are cut down in reply to the attack on pearl harbor To prevent further damage, the trees are ever since called the Oriental cherry blossoms
1952	The home coming of cherry blossom trees to Adachi ward
1954	Japan sends a stone lantern to celebrate the 100 th year since the Convention of Kanagawa was signed Ever since, the National Cherry Blossom Festival opens with the lighting of the lantern
1958	America sends Flowering Dogwood in celebration of building the Ozaki Memorial Hall
1965	The 3800 Somei-Yoshino cherry blossoms sent by the Japanese government is planted around the Washington Monument A planting ceremony is opened by First lady Johnson and Ambassadors wife, Mrs. Takeuchi
1981	The second home coming of cherry blossom trees to Adachi ward
1981 ~82	Cherry blossom and Flowering Dogwood seedlings exchange project
1996	Sister River Agreement is signed between Arakawa and Potomac River
2012	100 year anniversary since the contribution of cherry blossoms to America



Flowering Dogwoods that were sent in return

In 1915, 40 White Flowering Dogwoods were sent in return to Japan. The year after that, Dr. Fairchild sent 10 more Pink Flowering Dogwoods along with seeds for propagation. The city of Tokyo gave careful attention in planting the trees in Parks around Tokyo. The seeds were given out to elementary schools to plant.

In 1918, Dr. Swingle contributed about 10 different species of Kalmia to Tokyo city.

After the war in 1958, on building the Ozaki memorial hall, more Flowering Dogwood was sent in celebration. Between 1981 and 1982, a interchange enterprise of cherry blossom seeds and Flowering Dogwood seeds took place.

Lighting the stone lanterns

Already a century has gone by since the year 1912 when Japan contributed the cherry blossoms. Washington D.C. is now world famous for its cherry blossoms.

Since Washington D.C. first held it's Cherry Blossom Festival in 1935, the event has now become the biggest annual event held by the city and is visited and enjoyed by many people.

The Cherry Blossom Festival starts every year by lighting the stone lanterns sent from Japan as an anniversary gift in the year 1954 to celebrate the 100th year since the Convention of Kanagawa was signed.

(左上図) 日本桜植栽地附近要図
出典: 東京都「合衆国首府ワシントンの桜」1960

(左写真) タイダルベースンの桜
写真提供: 小林稔蔵氏 (2010年4月4日撮影)

Cherry blossom planting plan for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration

Hudson River was discovered by Englishman Henry Hudson in 1609 and is also known as the mother river of New York. American inventor Robert Fulton was the first to run a steamer along Hudson River. The Hudson-Fulton Celebration was beheld in New York of 1909 and celebrated the 100th anniversary of steam boats and 300 year anniversary of Hudson River.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuninomiya who were in America at this time were thrilled at being able to participate in the celebration. Finding this as a great opportunity to leave a monumental gift for generations to come, they decided to send from Japan 2000 cherry trees to plant in Claremont Park.

However the Steamer carrying the cherry blossom trees from Japan to America got lost on the way and did not reach New York in time for the 1909 anniversary.

Chairman of the Japan Club, Dr. Jokichi Takamine and his contributions

In 1905, Dr. Takamine Established the Japan club to deepen the social relations between Japanese living in America and their neighbor Americans. Other than the contribution of cherry blossoms to Washington D.C., he also had other great contributions to New York.

On the second cherry blossom contribution, Dr. Takamine got in touch with the cultivators and arranged for them to also raise saplings to send to New York. On February 14th of 1912, the saplings for New York left Yokohama port together with the Washington D.C. contributed saplings.

Cherry blossom planting Project

Dr. Takamine contributed scientists from his own laboratory to achieve the project he was planning with Mr. Stover, the parks commissioner of New York City.

This project included planting cherry trees along Hudson River, in Central Park and 13 around Grants tomb in Claremont Park.



Somei-Yoshino

Cherry blossoms as a symbol of peace

April 28 of 1912 the planting of cherry blossom saplings around General Grant National Memorial was largely celebrated. At the ceremony, General Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration stated that to bring about this celebration, England, Germany and Holland sent battleships in respect but Japan did not. Instead they sent twenty one hundred cherry blossom trees. Battleships are symbols of war but cherry blossom are symbols of peace.

The cherry blossoms of Sakura Park and Central Park

Saplings were planted in Claremont Park, Central Park and along Hudson River Banks but unfortunately the saplings did not adapt well and died.

In 1934 as a proposal from General Woodford, Claremont Park which held the cherry blossom planting ceremony had its name changed to *Sakura Park*. Later cherry blossoms were planted and are still enjoyed by citizens to this day. In 1960, Tokyo and New York signed a Sister City Agreement and in celebration, Japans Majesties the Emperor and Empress sent stone lanterns.

On May 13th of 2011, cherry blossoms were planted in Central park by New York City park officials and Japans Consulate General in memory of all the victims of the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami.



America

America

America is a seedling selection species from the Somei-Yoshino cherry blossom and was cultivated in Washington D.C. It's flower is plump and a little darker in color than the Somei-Yoshino. In Japan it is sometimes called *Akebono* but because there is already a different species with the same name, it is now called *America*.

Suffering of the cherry blossoms along Arakawa River

In 1896 huge factories started operating along Arakawa River polluting nearby villages and farms. Of course this also affected the five color cherry blossoms and was a big cause for their decline.

In 1910 due to long spans of heavy rain a large part of eastern Tokyo was flooded. In order to protect the city, the excavation of Arakawa River floodway project took place and many cherry trees were cut down in the process.

When one of the most famous Japanese cherry sighting spots was on the verge of disappearing, Dr. Miyoshi's proposal was agreed to and it was designated as a Natural Scenic Beauty. However his efforts became futile when the Pacific War started and the last Japanese cherry was cut down to be gathered as wood for fuel.



台風による浸水の状況
資料: 荒川下流河川事務所



放水路の建設の状況 写真提供: 荒川下流河川事務所

Home coming cherry trees

In 1952, after The Treaty of Peace with Japan, many voices were raised towards sending cherry trees back to Arakawa River. Headman of the Adachi ward agreed to the restoration plan of the five color cherry trees along Arakawa River and with the cooperation US's park service, succeeded in sending fifty five saplings of eight cherry blossom species back home to Japan. The saplings received were then grafted and planted along roads in the city and along the banks of Arakawa River. However affected by the pollution that rapidly increased in the city, by 1980 there was only 34 trees left.

Second home coming of the cherry trees

1981, in celebration of the 50th anniversary since the founding of Adachi ward, another cherry blossom home coming was planned. Branches from cherry blossoms along Potomac River were selected and the second cherry blossom home coming took place. Three thousand and forty nine trees of thirty five species were delivered to the ward office and from there sent to cultivate at Japan flower societies Yuki farm.

These cherry blossom trees were sent to the Toshinogyo Park and other parks across the ward. They bloom beautifully and bring happiness to many every year.

Reagan cherry blossom

At the American National Arboretum, Dr. Jefferson took thirty cuttings from the Taft cherry blossom tree and one successfully took root. This nursery tree was sent to Japan from First Lady Nancy Reagan. This tree was named by then Tokyo governor Shunichi Suzuki as the Reagan cherry blossom and was planted in Metropolitan Toneri Park.



都市農業公園(足立区鹿浜)



足立区都市農業公園



都市農業公園脇の並木樹



都市農業公園脇の並木の解説



江北北部緑道(足立区谷在家)



さくら堤(足立区堀之内)



レーガン桜(都立舎人公園)



五色桜堤公園(足立区江北)

Heisei Era Five-color Cherry Blossom and the Sister River Exchange

Adachi wards Heisei era five color cherry blossoms

At Adachi ward, home of Arakawa River cherry blossoms, the ward and citizen groups are cooperating to rebuild national scenic beauty of cherry blossoms. The plan is to replant the remaining 49 species of cherry blossoms that are left from the original 97 species, along the left banks of Arakawa River (from magazine *Adachi Public Relations*).

The five color cherry blossoms that were planted along Arakawa River in 1886 are finally trying to be revived 130 years later.



「足立の平成五色桜」鳥瞰図及びイメージスケッチ 足立区資料より



江北桜つつみ(平成8年植栽)



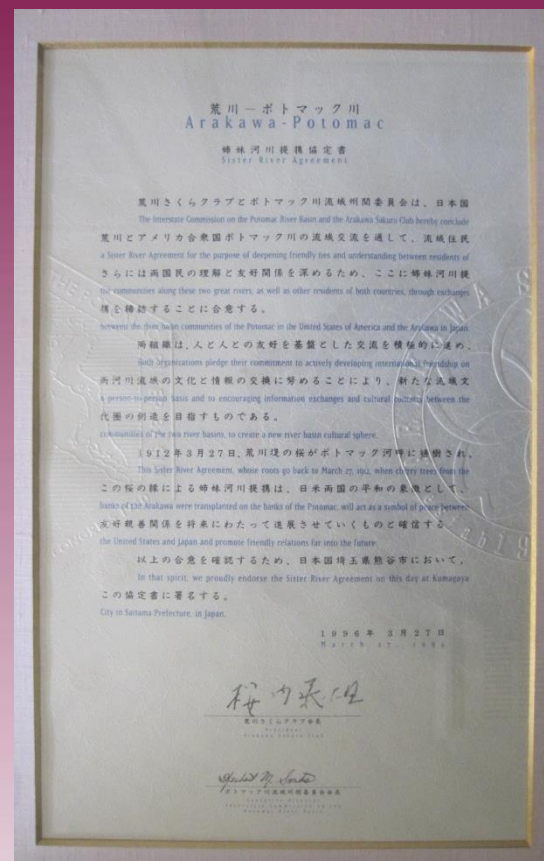
江北桜つつみ(平成23年植栽)

荒川左岸の都市農業公園付近から西新井橋付近までの延長約5km。
2020年度までに1700本の「五色桜」を植栽する予定。

To the next generation

Sister Rivers

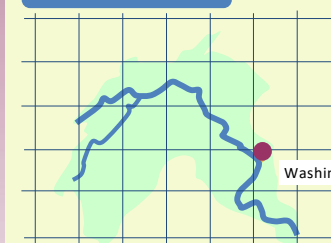
In 1996, considering all that they had overcome and achieved together during the long Japan-America cherry blossom exchange, the Potomac River and the Arakawa River signed a *Sister River Agreement*. The agreement was signed in Kumagaya city of Saitama prefecture and in celebration of the event, America's queen of cherry blossoms planted a cherry blossom tree in Adachi wards Toshi Nogyo Park.



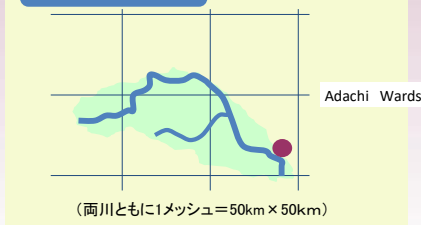
姉妹河川提携協定書 荒川下流河川事務所所蔵

	Potomac River	Arakawa River
全長	462 km	173 km
流域面積	37,600km ²	2,940km ²
水源	アパラチア山系 (水源の標高) 933m	秩父山系 甲武信ヶ岳 (水源の標高) 2475m
河口	チュサピーク湾	東京湾
行政区	(上流) メリーランド州・ ウェストバージニア州 (下流) メリーランド州・ バージニア州 ワシントンDC	(上流) 埼玉県 (下流) 東京都
名前の由来	未知(の意)	荒ぶる川

Potomac River



Arakawa River



荒川-ポトマック川流域模式図

(左表) 荒川-ポトマック川の概要

Shoudairakuji was a commemorative publication by Kouhoku village in 1891. In it were recordings of the 78 species of cherry blossoms planted at the time. Since then some have died out or their whereabouts are unknown but we have tried to reproduce as much as possible with photos and sketches.



写真提供 江北村の歴史を伝える会(清水一夫氏)、公益財団法人日本花の会、東京農業大学
樋口恵一氏、藤原隆之氏、和田博幸氏
絵図出典 『桜花譜』 国立国会図書館所蔵、『桜花図譜』日本大学生物資源科学部図書館所蔵

※ species are rare or unknown

On the banks of Arakawa River, as well as the 78 species from *Shoudairakuji*, other species were additionally planted. Species were also found and newly named by Dr. Miyoshi. Species that had not been confirmed were confirmed. But at the same time many species were lost.

Species that were additionally planted



Species that were found and named by Dr. Miyoshi



Confirmed Specie

The 11 cherry blossom species that were contributed to America in 1912.

Species that were contributed to America



For the cherry blossom home comings of Adachi ward, species that were found and made in America were imported along with species from England that were raised in America. At Arakawa River in the spring, these cherry blossoms bloom together with the cherry blossoms of Japan.

Species that were imported



サトザクラの花色と開花時期

花色	3月上旬	3月下旬	4月上旬	4月中旬		4月下旬
白			コウホクニオイ オオシマザクラ フダンザクラ(秋)	アマヤドリ アリアケ ウスズミ コシオヤマ	シロタエ ホソカワニオイ メイゲツ ワシノオ	ゴザノマニオイ シオガマザクラ ジョウニオイ スルガダイニオイ
淡紅	カンザクラ		アメリカ ソメイヨシノ ジュウガツザクラ(秋)	アマノガワ アラシヤマ イチヨウ イトクリ エド オオチョウチン キクシダレ コケシミズ ショウゲツ	センリコウ タイザンフクン タイハク タオヤメ テマリ バンリコウ ヒグラシ ベニヤエシダレ ホクサイ ヨウキヒ	アズマニシキ ウスザクラ フゲンゾウ ホウキザクラ ベニフゲンゾウ マサヤマ
淡紅紫		クマガイ		シュジャク ペンドノ ボタン ミクルマガエシ		フクロクジュ
紅紫				チョウシュウヒザクラ		
濃紅紫				ムラサキザクラ		カンザン キリン ワビヒト
黄緑				ウコン		ギョイコウ

上表の花色は農林水産省「サクラ」種苗特性審査基準に基づき、開花時期は東京都内を基準とした。

写真提供 江北村の歴史を伝える会(清水一夫氏)、公益財団法人日本花の会、東京農業大学
樋口恵一氏、藤原隆之氏、和田博幸氏

絵図典 『桜花図譜』日本大学生物資源科学部図書館所蔵

This booklet was made by the Japan-America Cherry Blossom Exchange 100th Year Anniversary Undertaking Executive Committee when executing an Anniversary Symposium in December 17th of 2011. This booklet is the edited version of the exhibition panels of that time, made by the studies and numerous discussions by the committee members of below.

The Anniversary Symposium and exhibition panels were able to happen because of the co-sponsors and support of many organizations.

Executive Committee Makoto Suzuki (Chairman), Takako Asaka, Michiko Okubo, Kazunori Ohdaira, Tokio Komatsubara, Kozo Shimizu, Nobuyuki, Tsuchiya, Kimihiro Nishimura, Keiichi Higuchi,
Nagayoshi Fujimori, Motoko Mitsui, Kouichiro Yazawa, Toyoko Saito, Hiroto Uehara, Keisuke Kimura

Co-Executive あだち・荒川土手に桜を植える会、足立史談会、あらかわ学会、荒川五色桜復活の会、北区史を考える会五色桜研究会、五色桜の会、江北村の歴史を伝える会、東京農業大学地域環境研究所

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東京農業大学地域環境研究所プロジェクト研究チーム
(敬称略)

日米さくら交流のふるさと
荒川堤の桜

CHERRY BLOSSOM TREES OF ARAKAWA RIVER

発行日 2012年3月27日
ワシントンのボトマック河畔の桜植樹100周年記念日

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発行所 東京農業大学出版会 TOKYO NODAI PRESS
〒156-8502 東京都世田谷区桜丘1-1-1
1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156-8502
Tel: +81-03-5477-2666 Fax: +81-03-5477-2747 E-mail: shuppan@nodai.ac.jp

印刷所 創文印刷工業株式会社
〒116-0011 東京都荒川区西尾久7-12-16
Tel: 03-3893-3693 Fax: 03-3893-3603

本書の発行に際し、東京農業大学地域環境研究所並びに(財)河川環境管理財団河川整備基金の助成を一部活用させていただきました。

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Japan-U.S. Cherry Blossom Centennial Arakawa River