

Chigasaki Wave

C1



Chigasaki Wave Club

茅ヶ崎 ^{ウエーブ} 波 倶楽部

Sea breezes are like precious friends, easing your mind, and whispering encouragement to you.

The Great Kanto Earthquake and disaster prevention (2)

Commemorating the havoc caused by the big quake of September 1, 1923, which hit the Kanto area, people in various organized groups hold disaster prevention drills every year. Unfortunately, to predict earthquakes is still hard even with current advanced seismology. So, we have to prepare for the whole gamut of disasters: flooding, landslide, tsunami, fires and so on.

Surviving pictures taken by residents just after the earthquake chronicle the many consequences of the phenomenon, including ground liquefaction near the estuary of the Sagami River. The appearance of ten wooden poles from a paddy field in [Shimo-machiya](#) stunned people. These poles stood vertically, but were bent over by the aftershock of January 15 the following year. A historian born in Hagisono recounted observations of this happening made by an archaeologist he was acquainted with. The archaeologist, Yorisuke Numata, had written a detailed report on the poles in a geographical journal based on his on-site research and studies of old documents. The report showed that these poles were the pillars of a bridge over the Sagami River, and that the bridge was constructed in 1198 (the Kamakura Era) by senior vassal of the Kamakura shogunate Shigenari Inage for the repose of his dead wife's soul. In addition, the report referred to marks of the sea level on the surfaces of these poles. The site was designated as a national historic site in 1926. The collection of earthquake papers published by Kanagawa prefecture in 1927 explained that the quake caused soft surface layers to sink, and consequently the pillars on solid rock strata were revealed.

In excavation research accompanying a conservation project started in 2001, researchers found a sand and gravel section 15 centimeters wide and 2.5 meters long in the paddy field. They confirmed that the sand and gravel were raised during the earthquake. They also found sand accumulated like flower petals around the pillars, which is considered evidence of liquefaction. Today, it is generally believed that the up-flow of sand and gravel raised the poles to the surface of the paddy field. As the site provides a lot of evidence of liquefaction, the Agency



for Cultural Affairs designated the site as a natural monument in 2013 following the record of the earthquake tremor in the city of Izu-no-kuni.

The photo on the left was taken just after they appeared. The right one shows replicas of the pillars.

New cases of coronavirus are still found in Chigasaki and Samukawa

Between October 1 and the 28th, 23 new cases of coronavirus in Chigasaki and 19 in Samukawa were found. These figures made the total numbers since March around 150 in Chigasaki and 40 in Samukawa. It is concerning that the numbers of new patients per month have been on an increasing trend recently both in Chigasaki and Samukawa.

The government's and prefecture's "Go to" campaigns have started, and we may have become less fearful of coronavirus. However, the virus is always around us, and the influenza season will soon come. We will be exposed to a higher risk of pneumonia.

You should wear masks, avoid the [3Cs](#), and wash hands when you get home for the time being.

Volunteer groups

NPO Association of art friendship from a baby

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, many volunteer groups are obliged to halt their activities. The leader of an NPO named *the Association of art friendship from a baby*, Megumi Tomita, has launched online viewing. The viewing from home enables people the world over to appreciate pictures, avoiding the 3Cs. One such activity was held at the *Hanga* (prints) museum in Machida on August 12 (Wed). She and the curators of the museum created the videos and sent them to applicants beforehand. Those videos have been made public recently.



Go to <http://hanga-museum.jp/event/schedule/2020-459>

Click [⇒こちら](#) below [「インプリントまちだ展 2020 紹介動画」](#), and you can watch YouTube videos.

Seventeen children and four mothers participated in the viewing. A nine-year-old girl living in California was among them. She once joined Tomita's meeting when she was two or three years old before she and her family moved to the US because of her father's transfer. They have been under the stay-home instruction since mid-March, and she now studies from home. She enjoyed the viewing very much because she could talk with people about the prints she loves. She was looking forward to the next opportunity.

Videos about Tomita's activities at museums of Hiratsuka and Chigasaki were also released.

(Hiratsuka) <https://www.youtube.com/user/HiratsukaMuseumOfArt>

(Chigasaki) <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC3b4x4xN8eE8zw1TMiC7PQ>

About *the Association of art friendship from a baby*, see CW41 (Chigasaki Wave on October 1, 2019)
mail: npo@art-friendship.org HP: <http://www.art-friendship.org/>

Invitation to Kamakura (19) Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine-Maiden

(A bimonthly serial)

Tsurugaoka Hachimangu shrine was originally founded in Zaimokuza in 1063, and then it was moved to its current site in 1180 by Minamoto Yoritomo, the founder shogun of the Kamakura government.

At that time, the Wakamiya shrine was the only worship hall, but a big fire engulfed it in 1190. Yoritomo chose the hillside of a mountain for the main shrine (the upper worship hall) to protect it from fires, and also rebuilt the Wakamiya shrine (lower worship hall) on the right of a large stairway to the main shrine. In 1193, at the bottom of the stairs, the Maiden hall was built for rituals and ceremonies. The main shrine on the hillside and the Maiden on the foreground made this shrine look impressive and magnificent from a distance.

We notice that the two buildings have different architectural styles (造 or zukuri), which also help the shrine look gorgeous. While the main shrine and the Wakamiya shrine are in Gongen-zukuri, the Maiden is in the Irimoya-zukuri, which is a combination of a gabled roof (Kirizuma-zukuri 切妻造) and a hipped roof (Yosemune-zukuri 寄棟造). Kirizuma-zukuri is a style of roof with two surfaces inclining from the ridge at the top. In Yosemune-zukuri, the roof descends from the ridge in four directions: the front and the back sides are trapezoidal, and the other two sides are triangular. In Irimoya-zukuri, the lower part of the roof is styled in Yosemune-zukuri with the upper part in Kirizuma-zukuri.

In Maiden, we can see an undulating part at the center of the gabled roof, which is called karahafu(唐破風). The roofing material is copper. These elements work well to fulfill our sense of beauty.



Kirizuma-zukuri



Yosemune-zukuri



Irimoya-zukuri



Maiden of Tsurugaoka Hachimangu

Interested in Japanese proverbs?

1) 苦しい時の神頼み

KURUSHII TOKI NO KAMI DANOMI

KURUSHII means to have a hard time, **TOKI NO** when, **KAMI** god, and **DANOMI** to pray.

A person in distress tends to call upon the gods and Buddhas for help, but forgets the favor when it's past. Even a person with no religious belief casts themselves on the mercy of deities and Buddhas when they have serious financial trouble. But that's being over-optimistic. The gods and Buddhas would be reluctant to help such a non-religious person. The chief priest of a large Shinto shrine once said deities help those who help themselves. We cannot rely on the gods too much.

The saying seems to be in a collection of proverbs, spoken languages and local dialects, which was edited by a Confucian scholar of the Edo period.

Its English equivalents are:

- The danger past and god forgotten.
- In prosperity no altars smoke.
- Once on shore, we pray no more.

2) 地獄の沙汰も金次第

JIGOKU NO SATA MO KANE SIDAI

JIGOKU means hell, **NO SATA MO KANE** money, and **SIDAI** to depend on

When people die, they go to hell and their deeds during their lives are judged by King Enma. Even the judgement depends on money. People believe money solves most troubles. The young who are trying to find their life partners consider earnings to be an important factor. But be careful. Money brings everything, not only good fortune, but ill fortune too.

The proverb is in the amusing book, *Ukiyoburo*, written by *Shikitei Sanba* and published around 1810. *Ukiyoburo* means a public bath.

Its English equivalents are:

- Money is the best lawyer.
- No penny, no pardon.
- Gifts enter without knocking.

About King Enma, see CW48 [Invitation to Kamakura \(17\) King Enma](#)

History of Chigasaki

Hishinuma Village (1)

A village called Hishinuma appeared in historical books earlier than most of the other villages in today's Chigasaki city. The place was called the Hishinuma district of Oba Mikuriya territory in Sagami province in a literary work of the late Kamakura period (the early 14th century). The city and its vicinity in the late Heian period (~1192) were reclaimed and ruled by Taira-no-Kagemasa, aka Kamakura Gengoro. He donated Oba Mikuriya territory to Ise Shrine. The literature indicates that Hishinuma village was part of the territory.

At the beginning of the 16th century, Oba Mikuriya came under the rule of the Hojyo family of Odawara. The name Hishinuma is on the April, 1519 list of the properties that Sozui Ise (Soun Hojyo) passed on to one of his sons, Kikujumaru. One of Kikujumaru's vassals, Nitta, had controlled the territory.

When the era turned to the Edo, the shogunate estimated each village's total rice harvest based on the size and quality of its farmland, and calculated the amount of tribute rice. The shogunate also settled village borders, and relocated farmland to the place adjacent to the residential area in each village. Distant farmland was absorbed into the adjoining village. A series of these measures are called *muragiri*, which made a village the smallest administration unit.

However, the border between Hishinuma and Kowada was so complicated that it was difficult to draw the borderline. Thus, the two and other neighboring villages were collectively drawn in *Shinpen Sagaminokuni fudokiko* (*fudokiko*), or the New Edition of Records of the Culture and Geography of Sagami Province. In the picture of the area drawn in the last days of the regime, the two villages were described together without a clear border.

Fudokiko says that the Tokaido runs through Hishinuma village. Near today's Hishinuma bus stop, there was Tateba, a rest spot, called Botamochi Chaya, a teahouse in the Edo period.

The spot with a fine view was located at the top of the slope, serving specialties such as chestnut botamochi, or rice dumplings covered with bean-jam with chestnuts mixed up, yudo-fu, or boiled tofu, and soba-ame, or sweets made from buckwheat.

There was also Shichiri-tsutateba at the rest spot. This was an office of the domain of



Botamochi



Near the Hishinuma bus stop

Kii, today's Wakayama prefecture. Express messengers of the Kii Tokugawa Family rested there. (see CW21)

People in Chigasaki (18) Yuichi Inoue

(A bimonthly serial)

Yuichi Inoue is known as a unique calligrapher, who established 'Sho (calligraphy)' as art in the modern age. He was born into a family running an old tool shop in Taito-ward in Tokyo in 1916. He had loved painting since his childhood, and he was also intrigued by calligraphy when he was 25 years old. After his house was damaged by the Tokyo Air Raids in WWII, he moved to Chigasaki, where his wife was born, with his parents in 1946. While teaching at junior high schools and elementary schools in Chigasaki City and Samukawa Town for 41 years, he created many pieces of calligraphy.

He started to learn it through submitting his works to a magazine issued by a prominent calligrapher, Soukyu Ueda. After trial and error, he finally accomplished a work, '自我偈 (じがげ) Jigage'*, writing to bless his father's memory in 1950. Ueda highly appreciated the work. Since then his works have drawn attention worldwide. Some have been displayed at the Museum of modern art, in New York, and museums in Brussels, and Paris

His work, 'Kuni, (country)' was written at his atelier in Hishinuma Beach in 1964 when the first Olympic and Paralympic Games in Asia were held in Tokyo. It represented Japan, which had been reconstructed after WWII and achieved rapid economic growth. It is said that he wrote it half-naked with a big brush in each hand, while listening to 'The Tokyo Olympic march' composed by Yuji Koseki at full volume.

Inoue insisted that anybody can become an artist through writing characters they use in daily lives. 'Sho' is an unparalleled art in the world. He built his house, named as 'wolf house', in Samukawa in 1975. He devoted himself to creating works until he passed away in 1985. The seven memorial exhibitions starting from the Kyoto National Museum were held nationwide, and also at the Chigasaki City Museum of Art in 2000.

*'自我偈 (じがげ) Jigage' is a teaching in Lotus Sutra, 'Intently strive for faith and you will be saved and led to heaven by Buddha'



Four works by Yuichi Inoue are displayed in a room on the second floor of Samukawa town library. Staff will guide visitors into the room. The four works are:

Kogetsu (The lonely moon), Tusme kitta (I cut my nails), Haru wa hana (Flowers are most beautiful in Spring), and Tou B (The tower B)

In addition, many books by him are collected.

Collected PET bottles were judged to be the best in the prefecture

Used polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles are collected every month, and reused after impurities are removed. Those collected in Chigasaki and Samukawa have been bought by the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association at the highest price in Kanagawa prefecture for years. That is to say, those bottles contain the least amount of other plastic materials, such as polyethylene and polypropylene, as well as soiled things.



The achievement has been realized by the efforts of residents and the recycling center in Kurami, Samukawa. Residents take away plastic wrapping film as well as caps and other parts made of non-PET materials from the bottles, and rinse the inside and outside so that no contents or stains remain in the bottles before they take them to the collecting places (the photo on the left). Workers of the recycling facility take off impurities mostly by hand from collected bottles which reach to around 850 tons per year. Finding and removing small foreign materials quickly from a mass of PET bottles on a fast-moving belt conveyor with the naked eye and hands requires the workers to concentrate intensely.

Recycling companies melt the refined bottles, mix well so that every part of the melted PET in treatment vessels becomes homogeneous, and then make small pellets (the photo on the right). Most of the pellets are used to produce PET bottles again. Recycling PET bottles contributes to saving resources as well as the protection of the environment. It is good thing we can do for the global environment.



The Harvest Moon

Blessed with fine weather, a bright moon in the mid-autumn, or the harvest moon, was seen on the night of October 1. Originally, the moon on August 15 in the old lunar calendar was called the harvest moon. The day in the Gregorian calendar falls on October 1 (Thurs) this year.

Families with children used to put dumplings and pampas grass on a table on the evening of the day, and enjoyed watching the beautiful moon. Today, few households still keep this elegant tradition.

On the night of the next day, October 2, the full moon was to be seen, but the cloudy sky prevented us from watching it. However, on the night of October 31 (Sat), the full moon may be seen again, according to the full moon calendar. The second full moon in a month is also called a blue moon.

Ancient people in Asia took the pattern on the moon (see the photo) as a rabbit pounding steamed rice into cake. What animal or thing do you imagine?



The 13th Higanbana Festival

The 13th Higanbana Festival was held at three places along the Koide River on September 21 (Mon, Respect for the Aged Day). To avoid the 3 Cs, the opening ceremony was cancelled, and markets for fresh farm produce were held at three venues on a smaller scale than usual.

The prolonged hot weather delayed the flowering of higanbana, or cluster-amaryllis. Thus, there were more strollers during the late September and early October. The photo on the right was taken on the 28th, in Hagisono, a few kilometers downstream from the event venues.

Events in September



The 15th Yukikai Exhibition

The 15th Yukikai Exhibition was held at the Citizen Gallery, on the 4th floor of N'EST-CE PAS Chigasaki, from September 29 (Tues) to October 4 (Sun). Exhibits included many different types of art: photos, watercolors, oil paintings, large painted gourds, prozes, used stamps, shell collections, a rubbed copy and Indian-ink paintings. The Yukikai exhibition is held once a year by 1955 graduates of Shonan High School in Fujisawa. Various works indicate the members have a wide range of hobbies, and some exhibits were not what we often see at many exhibitions.

Go to <http://www.shoyukai.org/?p=24053> , or

<https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp/kyouiku/1020501/1038850/1040939.html> (Citizen Gallery online exhibition), and you will see all the works on display.



Aloha Shirt Exhibition at the city museum

Commemorating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Honolulu-Chigasaki sister city relationship, an aloha shirt exhibition, *the Charms of vintage aloha shirts*, is now underway at Chigasaki City Museum of Art. About 120 vintage aloha shirts and 50 modern shirts are displayed. Most of them are made of rayon, a shiny fiber produced from wood pulp and cotton. The six shirts in the pictures (on the following page) were made by noted designer John Meigs in the late 1940s and early 1950s. These shirts were chosen from the collection of Mr. Kobayashi, president of Toyo Enterprise Corp.

The exhibition will be held until November 8 (Sun). Admission fee (yen): adult 800, univ. student 600, citizen aged 65 and older 400, high school student and younger, and disabled people free.



Events in October and November

Citizen Gallery (☎ 0467-87-8384) at the exhibition room on the fourth floor of N'EST-CE PAS Chigasaki
Admission free!

Photo exhibition by the Photo Club of Chigasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Oct. 21 (Wed) to the 24th (Sat) 10:00 ~ 18:00, the 25th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

Exhibition of cloisonné ware, photos, woodcuts and mobile sculptures by Shonan Art: Oct. 29 (Thurs) 12:00 ~ 16:00, the 30th (Fri) to Nov. 1 (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

Wood-block print exhibition by woodprint group Ai: Nov. 5 (Thurs) 12:00 ~ 16:00, the 6th (Fri) to the 8th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00

Photo exhibition by Photoshop study group: Nov. 11 (Wed) 13:00 ~ 16:00, the 12th (Thurs) to the 15th (Sun) 10:00 ~ 16:00, the 16th (Mon) 10:00 ~ 15:00

Exhibition of landscape paintings by Ritzu Yamashina: Nov. 19 (Thurs) to the 23rd 10:00 ~ 17:00

Chigasaki People's Museum

An exhibition called *Chigasaki and the Sea, and Residents and Sports* began on September 4 (Fri). Articles and photos are about Eboshi rock, shell mounds, the shipping business, the fishing industry, as well as Yuzo Kayama and surfer Shino Matsuda. And things related to North Macedonia are on display in the multi-purpose room. The exhibition will be held until March 28, 2021.

Online gallery talk by Curator of the museum Takamichi Hirayama provides listeners with interesting historical information on Chigasaki.

Go to <https://www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp/kyouiku/1020501/1038850/1039473.html>



The poster of the event

Thanks for reading our stories. See you soon!