At the height of Japan’s economic bubble in the 1970s and 1980s, one fantasy that circulated widely through advertising posters of the designer Ishioka Eiko, ephemeral “nomadic” architecture of Itō Toyo’o, TV documentaries, and other media imagined Tokyo’s young female office workers as “urban nomads.” As startlingly different as these urban tales appear to be, they emerged out of the shared perception that life in the contemporary Japanese city had increasingly become a life of constant movement, a life on the street.