

## History of Edo and Tokyo

# EDO/ TOKYO

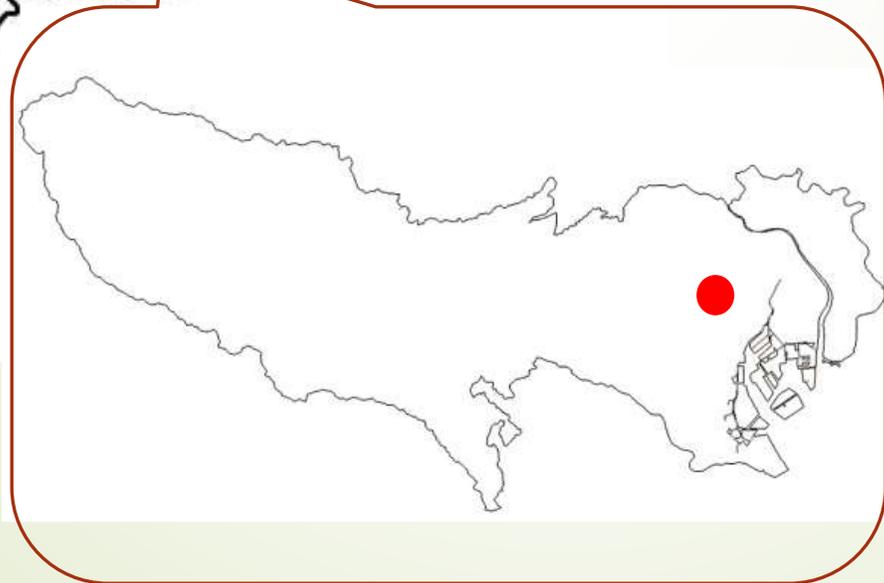
Population: 14 million, capital of Japan  
Developed political city since 1600, after  
Tokugawa Shogunate set as de-fact capital





## JAPAN

Land Area 378 K Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 126.5 M persons  
GDP 4,972 M \$  
GDP per capita 39,304 \$



## Tokyo Pref.

Land Area 2.2 K Km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 14.0 M persons  
GDP 959 M \$  
GDP per capita 63,200 \$

# History of Tokyo bay

Tokyo Bay had transformed under climate change through glacial and interglacial period

- The glacial period ended about 10,000 years ago, approximately 6000 years ago, the climate became warmer than today and sea level rose several meters, forming “Deep Tokyo Bay”. Then The bay was transformed into mass as it was filled with gravel by rivers.
- Since Edo was developed from 400 years ago, the shallow sea area that was up to 10 meters has been reclaimed.





- Building Edo city
- Strat form built-up Do-san canal (1590), changing Kanda river flow and reclamation of Hibiya inlet (1603), shape of Edo was basically formed.
- Construction of outer and inner moats and construction of watching tower and main buildings of Edo castle had been finished until 1930's .



- The Edo castle, basic style was built in 1457 by Ota dokan, and reconstruction was started in 1593 after Tokugawa Ieyasu came in and completed in 1636 under Ieyasu's grandson, Tokugawa Iemitsu, with the reconstructed main tower (keep) with five layer and floors of 54m height.
- The main tower was destroyed by Meireki fire in 1657 and not reconstructed.



- ▶ Fujimi yagura (keep) located south end of main buildings (hon-maru) which had important role after the main castle tower which used to be located north end of hon-maru was burned down by the great fire of Meireki in 1657 and never rebuilt.



- ▶ Ōte-mon, main gates, had a guard of 120 men, was not placed in a straight line, but a person to make a 90 degree turn right to pass on to the next, called masugata (meaning "square").



- ▶ The watari-yagura-mon, two-story gatehouse which is entered via three roofed kōrai-mon.



- ▶ The dōshin-bansho is a guardhouse where the samurai guardsmen to watch over the castle. The passageway proceeding west from the guardhouse becomes narrower within the stone walls on both sides.
- ▶ The long building to the left on the southern side of this foundation is the hyakunin-bansho. The Hyakunin-bansho is so called because it housed a hundred guardsmen closely associated with the Tokugawa clan.
- ▶ The large stone wall in front of the Hyakunin-bansho is left of the Nakanomon watari-yagura (Inner Gate Keep).

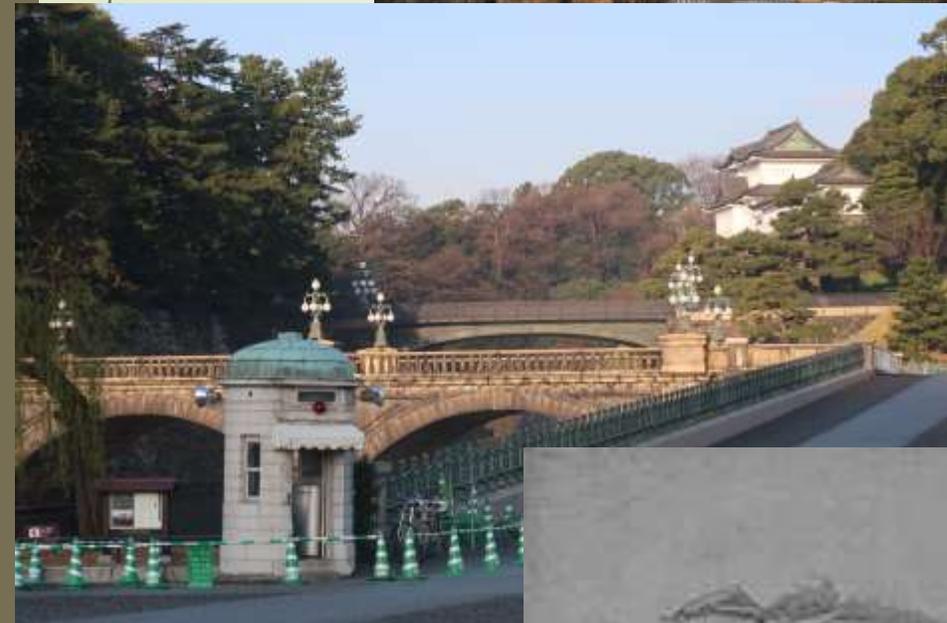


➤ Nijubashi (Double Bridge), the two separate bridges, foreground is "Stone Bridge" and background is called "Steel Bridge"

➤ The background Bridge was made of wood with wooden beams. This is a reason called the "Double".

➤ Nijubashi bridge is only opened on special occasions such as for holding formal ceremonies. Also twice a year, the first is on the 2nd of January, which is called "New Year Greetings" and the Emperor's Official Birthday.

➤ The present bridge was re-constructed in 1964.





- The Ninomaru Garden at the foot of the castle hill was originally planted in 1636 by Kobori Enshu, a famed landscape artist and garden designer, but it was destroyed by fire in 1867. The current layout was created in 1968, based on a plan drawn up during the reign of ninth shogun, Tokugawa Ieshige.



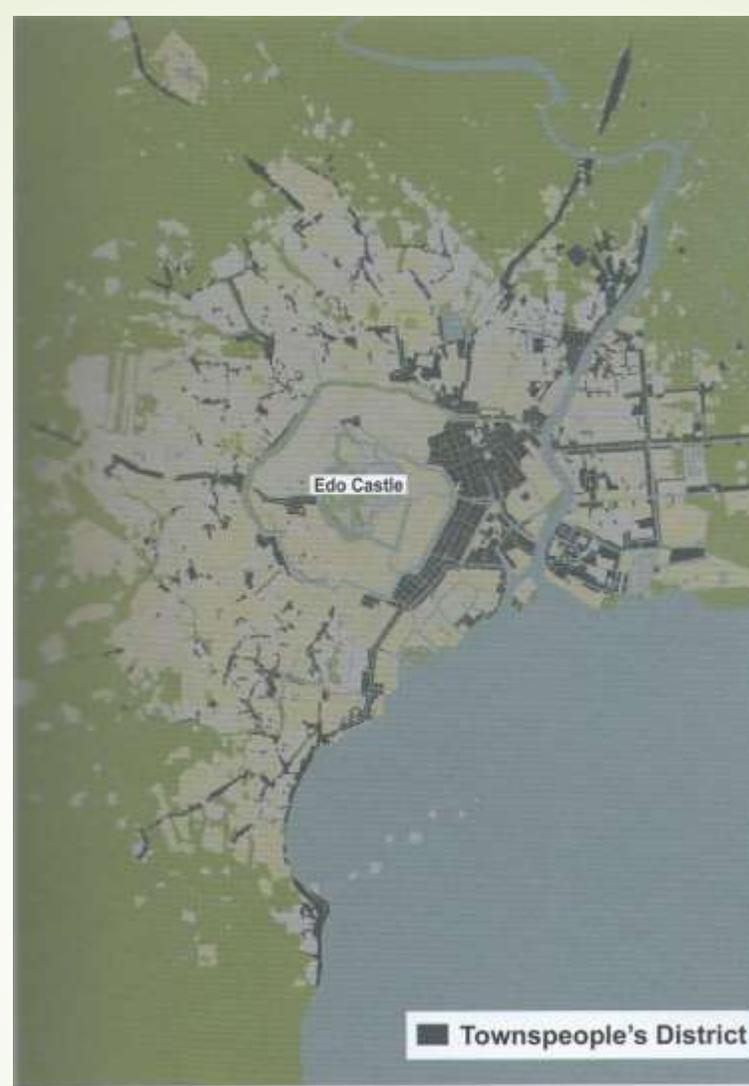
- ▶ The tatsumi-yagura, also known as sakurada-yagura, is a two-story high keep at the easternmost corner of the Sannomaru and the only keep still remaining in Sannomaru.



- ▶ Kikyomon gate: Gate name reflects crest of Kikyo (balloon flower) on roofing tiles, which is crest of Ota clam, former owner of the Edo castle. The gate is also known as the Inner Sakurada-mon.



- Fushimi yagura (keep) is said relocated from Fushimi castle in Kyoto, standing on combination of stone walls and soil mound against deep moat.



- District of warriors, population of which was half of Edo, approximately 1 million, covered 70% and district of towns people, another half of population was 15%, and rest was Temple's.



- ▶ The residence of Daimyo (fudal clam), the daaimyo compound were spacious and contained many building. Lower level feudal retainers lived in the compounds.

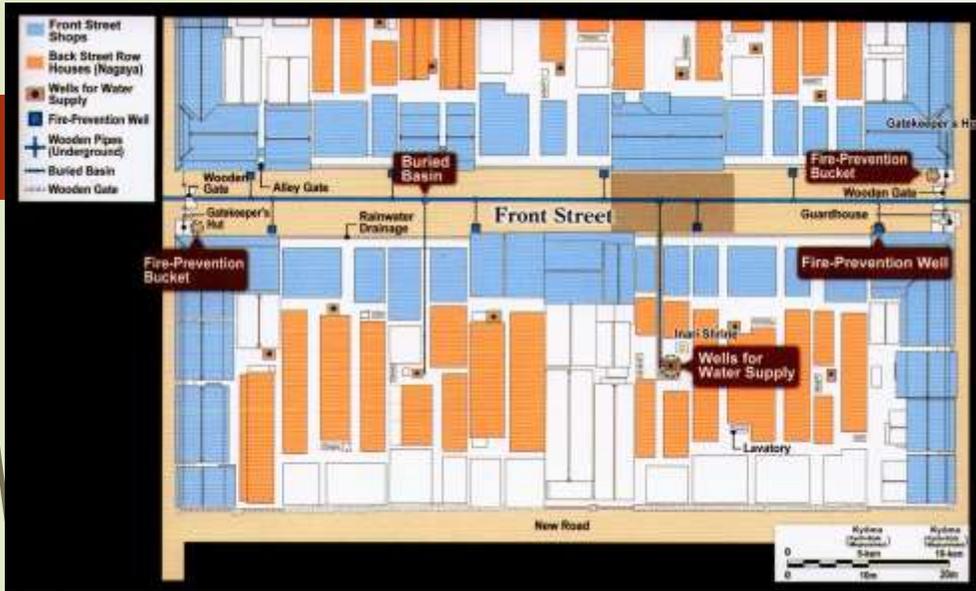


- ▶ Township peoples lived in cramped townspeople's quarters



- ▶ Tamagawa Josui (waterway) was excavated in 1652 from Hamura Intake Weir on Tama river to Yotsuya Okido an approximately 43km long (using only 92m difference in elevation) for supplying water into Edo city.
- ▶ The Kanda River stretches 24.6 km from Inokashira pond (natural spring) to the Sumida River under the Ryōgoku Bridge. The current flow is a result of river relocation or redirecting the flow by excavation under Kanda mountain for preventing floods near Edo castle.





- ▶ Water from the Kanda and Tamagawa was distributed through Edo via covered conduits. The water pipes were made of wood or stone, and were installed the streets. Basins were placed here and there, from which water was supplied to individual water pipes and wells.
- ▶ Water supply and sewerage was completely separated, excreta were collected by farmers in the suburbs and used as manure.

