

History of Edo and 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 Km²

Population 126.5 M persons

GDP 4,972 M \$

GDP per capita 39,304 \$



Tokyo Pref.

Land Area 2.2 K Km²

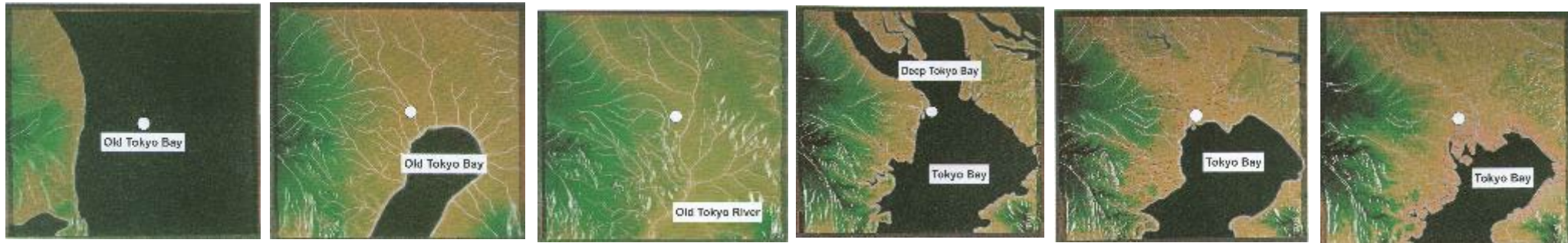
Population 14.0 M persons

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.

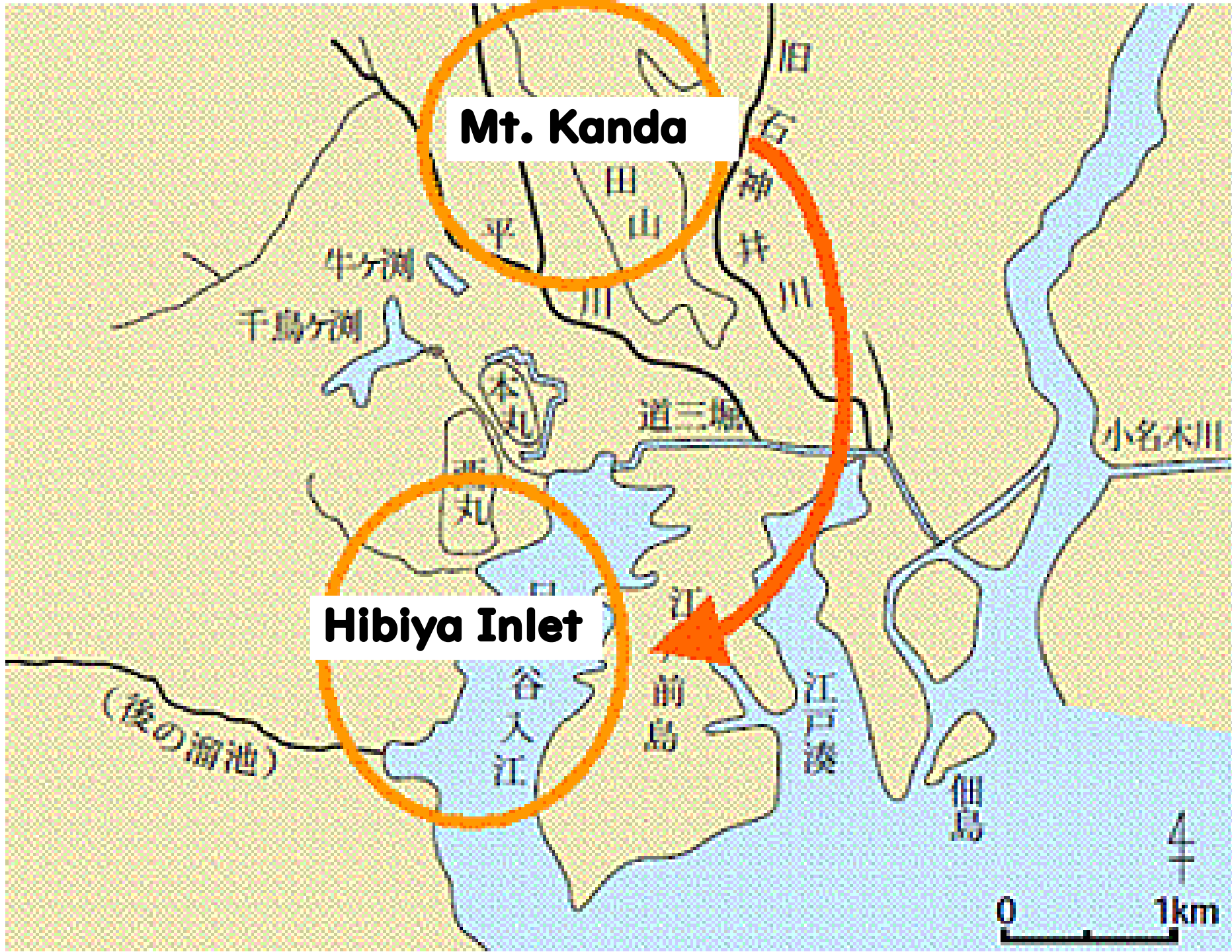




- Building Edo city
- Strat form built-up Do-san canal (1590), changing Kanda river flow and reclamation of Hibiya inlet (1603), shape of Edo was basically formed.
- Construction of outer and inner moats and construction of watching tower and main buildings of Edo castle had been finished until 1630's .

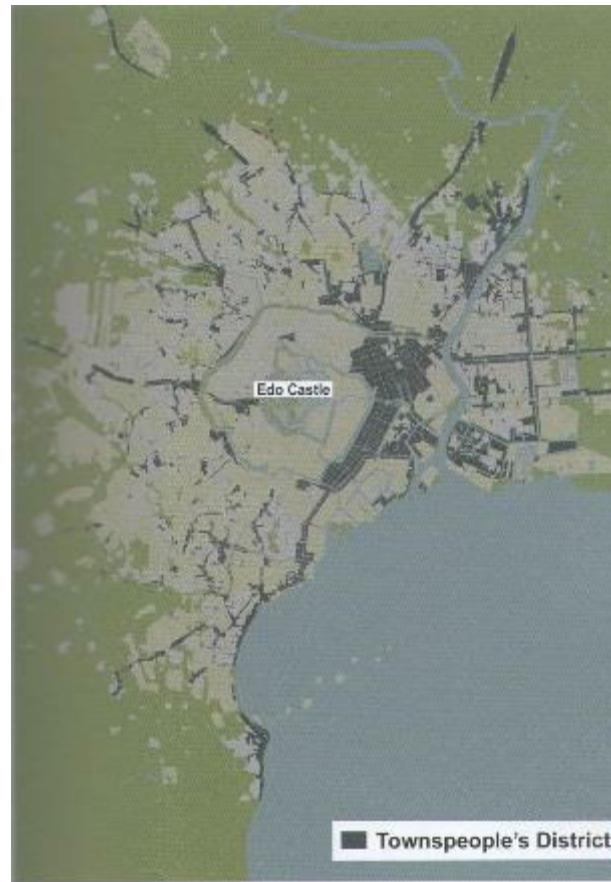
Mt. Kanda

Hibiya Inlet





- 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.



- 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.



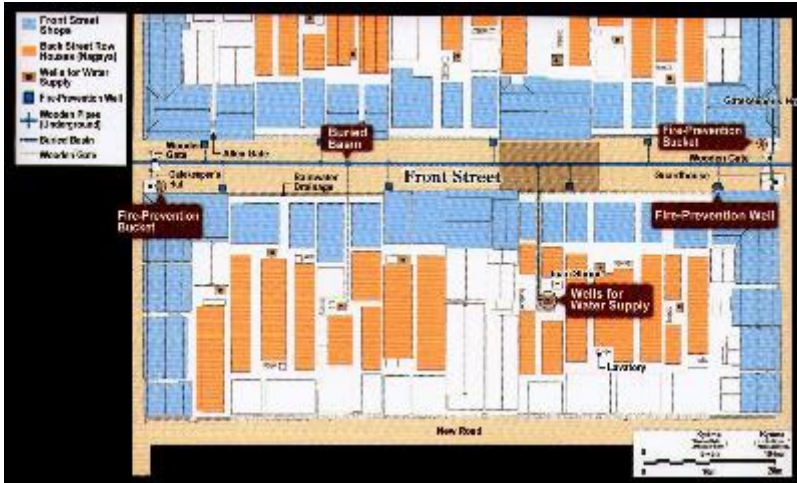
- ▶ Township peoples lived in cramped townspeople's quarters



- ▶ 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.



Meiji Restoration



In 1868, the 15th Shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu, returned all rights as Shogun to the Emperor at the beginning of the Meiji Era, and Emperor Meiji moved the Imperial Palace to Edo, which he renamed Tokyo, thus beginning the Meiji Restoration.