

# Secondary source 2 The relationship between urban structure and waterways in Edo old Tokyo by Kosuke Sakura

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## 1. Page 1 [Underline Text]

According to the drinking water way, there were some hierarchies between the city and the farming villages, warriors and merchants area.

Note: The hierarchical relationship was reflected in the water supply system.

## 2. Page 1 [Underline Text]

Japan is a country with large amount of precipitation yearly owing to Asian monsoon. However, in this country, much of the land is steeply inclined. Therefore the rainwater quickly flowed back into the oceans. That is to say, originally, Japan was not a land with abundant water

Note: This statement proved that Japan faced natural limitations in huge water supply. In other words, the water was originally not enough if there was no any human interventions. This statement proved the importance of water supply system in Edo or even other Japanese cities.

## 3. Page 2 [Underline Text]

Edo is divided into areas, the Low and High city. Low city was located along with the Edo Bay in the city of Edo, and the city had a lot of canals. Mainly the merchants and craftsmen lived in this area. High city was located on the Musashino Plateau near the Edo castle. There was a lot of groundwater in this area. Therefore, if someone dug a well, he or she would get the clean groundwater easily. Because of this, mainly the warriors lived in this area.

Note: There were differences inside Edo city. The whole city was divided as low and high city. This statement claimed that there were rich underground water in the high city and the people living in high city can get water easily owing to this reason. As a result, samurai (people with high social level) usually lived in high city. This reflected that Edo city'

s water situation already showed power relationship.

#### 4. Page 3 [Underline Text]

##### The evolution of the Edo city

Note: Important picture of showing the changes of water supply system in different period. (Focus on first period because it mentioned the situation happened in early Edo period)

#### 5. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Plain could be changed to vast rice fields as long as the route of the Tone River could be changed. The Kanto Plain to the other area (The improvement work on the Tone River). This improvement work is the largest civil work in Japanese history (Suzuki, 1989).

Note: Before building organised water supply system, Edo already influenced huge human intervention (making use of the water to improve rice product) under the rule of Tokugawa Ieyasu. It already changed a lot of natural river shape.

#### 6. Page 6 [Underline Text]

the Koishikawa Jo-sui (Jo-sui means drinking water way) was opened in 1590 and the Kanda Jo-sui was opened in 1629

Note: Background information for different building water supply system (when + name)

#### 7. Page 7 [Underline Text]

Tamagawa Jo-sui was built in 1653. This Jo-sui flowed from the intake canal of Tone River which was located at the Hamura farming village to the town of Yotsuya. The length of the Jo-sui was about 43km. After arriving the town of Yotsuya, the Jo-sui was changed from open ditch to close ditch, and branched off a lot of ditches for supplying the drinking water to the large area of the city

Note: Tamagawa Josui was an extremely large-scale important project solving the water supply problem.

#### 8. Page 7 [Underline Text]

diversion channels on the Musasino Plateau for supplying the fresh water to the farming villages in the middle of the Edo era. However, supplying the water to the city of Edo had priority over to the farming villages

Note: Diversion channels for rural area. However, the priority for city using water is always higher than rural area. (Not far problem)

#### 9. Page 7 [Underline Text]

there was a hierarchy between the Kanda Jo-sui and the Tamagawa Jo-sui, t

Note: Extremely important main point: Kanda system was for merchants. At the same time, the Tamagawa system was mainly served for upper samurai class. These two systems served different areas and different social class people.

#### 10. Page 7 [Underline Text]

Tamagawa Jo-sui was opened, diversion channels were opened near existing farming households or small villages, and then the periphery of the channels was changed from wild lands to households

Note: Tamagawa system also had some diversion supporting rural area's water supply.

#### 11. Page 9 [Underline Text]

garbage dumps, and toilets were communal. Each ward had its drinking water ways and drainage channels

Note: In merchants area, each ward 町 have their own water supply system.

#### 12. Page 10 [Underline Text]

The sewerage was consisted of rainwater and gray water in the city of Edo

Note: Highlighting again the city was more important than rural area in Edo water supply system.