

[Comments]Secondary source 1 Edos Water Supply by Hantano Jun (technical issue, so I can just make notes on ipad)_compressed

1.Page 1 [Underline Text]

was the way in which governments increasingly provided what Japanese historians call "urban facilities"

Note:[Writer] Urban facilities were important part of a pre-modern city

2.Page 1 [Underline Text]

roads and bridges, water supply network works and sewer systems, the wooden gates and guardhouses that stood at entry points into residential quarters, and the fire and bell towers that punctuated the urban landscape

Note:[Writer] Example of urban facilities in Edo

[Me] prototype of modern cities, not just water supply system

3.Page 1 [Underline Text]

to construct facilities that serviced a small village or a limited geographical area.

Note:[Writer] how village took and used water in the past

4.Page 1 [Underline Text]

Farm families drew water for drinking and household use from nearby rivers or even from wells sunk down in their own yards

5.Page 1 [Underline Text]

put their garbage and human waste to use on croplands

Note:[Writer] their living style

[Me] : a self-sufficient lifestyle (circle)

6. Page 1 [Underline Text]

people drank water that was delivered to them from the upper reaches of rivers, far distant from the urban center. They also had to rely on farmers from the surrounding hinterland to journey into the city to buy human waste for use as fertilizer, and they had to bury their dead in communal graveyard

Note:[Writer]: city limitation --> they needed to rely on rural area / They did not have enough resources

7. Page 1 [Underline Text]

entirely dependent on others

Note:[Writer]: City feature: relying on others

8. Page 1 [Underline Text]

rely on others for the basics of existence permitted them the freedom to create a wide variety of business enterprises, to establish a high level of

9. Page 2 [Underline Text]

Edo's Water Supply 235 handicraft technology, and to fashion an enduring legacy of artistic accomplishments

Note:[Writer] Relying on others --> had more time to develop other skills and technologies

[Me] Background information (city function)

10. Page 2 [Underline Text]

Urban planning in Edo and the castle towns was based firmly on the feudalists notion of rule by status

Note:[Writer] based on hierarchical and feudal system. These factors were linked to urban planning

11. Page 2 [Underline Text]

p

12. Page 2 [Underline Text]

geographically distinct neighborhoods for warriors, merchants, and artisans. Typically, samurai residences clustered together around the castle

Note:[Writer] Separate different type of people

13. Page 2 [Underline Text]

heart of the community.

Note:[Writer] samurai had a high social status, so they were staying at the central part of the society

14. Page 2 [Underline Text]

dimensions and location depended on its standing within the samurai hierarchy

Note:按階級高低分大小

15. Page 2 [Underline Text]

prosperous merchants lined the major thoroughfares

Note:[Writer] Merchants --> certain powers

16. Page 2 [Underline Text]

daimyo laid out water supply systems that both respected and reinforced the basic elements of status and power.

Note:[Writer] Daimyo lay out the water supply system --> powers and status

[Me]: water was a important items for showing the power and status (important issue)

17. Page 2 [Underline Text]

Edokko—those proud, cocky plebeians of the downtown area—were extremely proud of Edo's supply of fresh water

Note:[Writer] Edo citizens living in Edo city felt extremely proud to their water supply system

[Me]: Interesting situation, the reason behind their proud (Underlying reason explaining why they felt so proud to their water supply system)

18. Page 2 [Underline Text]

open systems, in which canals, moats, trenches, and flumes carried the water exposed, on the surface of the earth; and enclosed systems, which employed stone-covered water ways, pipes, troughs, and culverts to deliver water to the urban population

Note:[Writer] Differences between two style of water supply system (open system : 表面 & enclosed system: covered by stone and in underground)

19. Page 4 [Underline Text]

eastern Japan relied on open networks

Note:Eastern Japan: open system

20. Page 4 [Underline Text]

located some distance inland

Note:Geographical factor

21. Page 4 [Underline Text]

enclosed system had grown up on deltas and flood plains adjacent to the sea. Thus cities in eastern Japan that constructed closed-type systems—such as Edo, Mito, and Kofu—were exceptions to the general pattern.

Note:[Writer] Edo was a exception. (east japan generally used open system, but Edo used a enclosed water system)

22.Page 4 [Underline Text]

all of the castle towns in western Japan that used an enclosed system

Note:West: closed system

23.Page 4 [Underline Text]

built their castles on sites that permitted them to control transportation routes and thus to dominate economic activity

Note:Castle location reason

24.Page 4 [Underline Text]

those sites were inland from the ocean, but the lords were able to extend their control over river ports and to use river transportation to their own benefit

Note:Differences between East and West cities in Japan

25.Page 4 [Underline Text]

o

26.Page 4 [Underline Text]

topography influenced the placement of residential wards

Note:地形affect city shape & style

27.Page 4 [Underline Text]

altitude of the samurai and merchant housing areas in relation to the castle expressed the difference in status between the two groups, with samurai residential areas being physically above those of the merchants and artisans.

Note:Physical location = social situation = samurai was higher than merchants

28. Page 4 [Underline Text]

h

29. Page 4 [Underline Text]

Along the coast of the Seto Inland Sea, by contrast, it was common for daimyo to erect castles whose walls and ramparts actually sat on rock formations or on spits of land that jutted out into the ocean. These lords usually instructed their samurai followers to live near the castle, virtually at sea level. Consequently, the principle of associating eminent social status with a lofty geographical location was nullified, and it was the merchants that resided at higher elevations

Note: In Seto Inland Sea as well as some cities, the above situation not always works. Sometimes merchants living in the places with higher altitude. (Samurai still had a dominant social position)

30. Page 5 [Underline Text]

Also, since most of those cities were located well above sea level on fan-shaped alluvial cones and elevated plains, they were assured of plentiful and dependable reserves of fresh water

Note: [Writer] Geographical Factor in East Japan --> originally they could use mountain water and less

31. Page 5 [Underline Text]

clay pipes and wooden troughs under ground

Note: [Writer] West city situation

32. Page 5 [Underline Text]

ocean salt would pollute underground reservoirs of fresh water.

Note: [Writer] West difficulties related to water

[Me] Different geographical situation --> different style of water supply system, owing to

natural reason

33. Page 5 [Underline Text]

1380s and the end of the 1630s. Planning for the provisioning of water began at the same time, and most urban water supply systems were completed by the end of the seventeenth century.

Note:[Me] Focusing period of my research

34. Page 5 [Underline Text]

most daimyo thought of water as useful to their defenses. Thus many opted for open-type systems that would assure them of plentiful amounts of water to fill their castle moats.

Note:[Writer] Open water system because they could also have military functions

35. Page 5 [Underline Text]

furnish drinking water to the castle and to the residences of their samurai, but few concerned themselves at first about the needs of ordinary residents of the community

Note:[Writer]: In the early period, daimyo did not care about common people's water supply

[Me] Important significances (why change later)

36. Page 5 [Underline Text]

most daimyo had come to realize the utility of drawing water from their interlocking system of rivers, canals, and moats to provision the merchant and artisan quarters of their cities. I

Note:[Writer] Later on, Daimyo started to care about the commoners (rising concern)

[Me] Reason for explaining --> need explore deeper

37. Page 5 [Underline Text]

concept of public authority, or kogi, w

Note:[Writer]: Kogi concept (reason for taking good care of commoners)

[Me] Discover the importances of this concept --> how did this concept changed the water supply system? To what extent? Might be important research question.

38.Page 5 [Underline Text]

extended their open-type water supply networks into the commoner sections of the castle towns.

Note:[Writer] start including commoners into the water supply system

39.Page 5 [Underline Text]

In some locales there were insufficient supplies of water below ground which merchant or artisan families could reach easily by boring wells

Note:[Writer] In some area, the merchants would get water themselves by wells --> these area also included in the water supply system

40.Page 5 [Underline Text]

daimyo was particularly anxious to attract to his city merchants and artisans who could provide him with essential goods and services

Note:[Writer]: Attract merchants --> having water supply system for merchants

[Me]: The political and social functions of water supply system in ruling elites perspective

41.Page 6 [Underline Text]

the enclosed, underground systems had no military utility; their sole purpose was to provide water, indispensable to the daily lives of the city's residents

Note:[Writer]: The function of water supply system --> providing water (the only purpose)

42. Page 6 [Underline Text]

considerable expense to lay out an enclosed system

Note:[Writer] of course, the enclosed system needed to spend a lot of money for establishment

43. Page 6 [Underline Text]

most enclosed systems generally were designed to supply water only to the castle complex

Note:[Writer]: In the early period, the water supply system was only for elites

[Me] The nature of water supply system was serving political elites but the meaning and coverage started to change later on in the 17th centuries

44. Page 6 [Underline Text]

enclosed systems were figuring more prominently in the water supply networks

Note:[Writer] : enclosed system important places in the water supply system

45. Page 6 [Underline Text]

f encouraging settlement of low-lying areas (Mito, Nagoya).

Note:Economic benefits

46. Page 6 [Underline Text]

extended the water supply network into the commoner sections of their cities. Conversion generally took place where the open waterways interfered with transportation (at Fuku yama), or where water supplies had become contaminated as the population expanded

Note:[Writer] amount of people increased --> needed to change it to enclosed system because of 汚染

[Me] the relationship between people and water supply system --> forcing water supply system to change

47. Page 6 [Underline Text]

peddlers continued to sell water from door to door (as at Kuwana).

Note:[Writer]: Water supply system had limitation, it could not serve all the population --> > peddlers

[Me]: The physical limitation of water supply system --> how the people at that time tackle the problems

48. Page 6 [Underline Text]

expansion into merchant neighborhoods marked a matched pair of turning points in the history of Japan's early-modern cities—the transition of castle towns first from military headquarters to residential communities that centered on the samurai and then finally into diverse and complexly structured centers of urban living that included increasingly significant merchant and artisan populations.

Note:[Writer] Important point of this passage: the rising of merchant class --> the decline of samurai

[Me]: the role of water supply system --> What it reflects

49. Page 8 [Underline Text]

given priority in use of the water

Note:[Writer] type 1 : superior domination

50. Page 8 [Underline Text]

one to serve samurai residential areas and another for merchant and artisan neighborhoods

Note:[Writer] Type 2: separate system (merchants and samurai)

51. Page 8 [Underline Text]

A single, integrated system served samurai and commoner neighborhoods equally.

Note:[Writer] Type 3: a more equal system. Equality between samurai and merchants group

[Me]: Why this equality situation happened

52. Page 8 [Underline Text]

The period when any particular water supply system was constructed also had a lot to do with its design

Note:[Writer] period --> affected the type of water system

[Me]: linked to social situation?

53. Page 8 [Underline Text]

lords became more concerned with providing drinking water to their communities rather than with constructing elaborate systems

Note:[Me] Why this situation happen???

54. Page 9 [Underline Text]

Ieyasu favored enclosed waterways

Note:[Me]: why? Because he was eastern Daimyo. Why follow western style

55. Page 9 [Underline Text]

n

56. Page 9 [Underline Text]

build secure port facilities at the innermost reaches of Edo Bay

Note:[Writer] Edo natural geographical advantage : safety port

57. Page 9 [Underline Text]

economically and culturally still lagged far behind those regions in the west that surrounded the older cities of Kyoto and Osaka

Note:[Writer]: West was still the centre of cultural and economic influences

58. Page 9 [Underline Text]

designed to make Edo the center of a national system of economic distribution. Many of those measures involved great expense and remarkable feats of engineering

Note:[Writer] tokugawa wanted to shape Edo as the centre

59. Page 9 [Underline Text]

influenced by the medieval traditions of eastern Japan

Note:[Writer] Still influenced by 中世紀 culture

60. Page 9 [Underline Text]

permitted the lords to control water

Note:[Writer] Water as a tool and weapons --> controlling people in the view of political elites

61. Page 10 [Underline Text]

to control water and the rice-growing villages on the rich Kanto plain

Note:[Writer] Water --> controlling is important --> linked to agriculture

62. Page 10 [Underline Text]

he preserved in a comparatively full sense the relationships between place of residence, elevation, and the requirements of the status based feudal order

Note:[Writer] When building the city --> it was still under the feudal structure

63. Page 10 [Underline Text]

In early Edo, much of the water used for daily needs came from the many small rivers and streams that emptied into Edo Bay and from the numerous natural springs

Note:[Writer] Originally: Edo rely on natural water supply

64. Page 10 [Underline Text]

As the city's population continued to grow, however, such sources became inadequate, and the shogunate turned to designing a supply network that drew water from the major rivers.

Note: [Writer] Problems: too many population --> not enough water

65. Page 10 [Underline Text]

Koishikawa system of canals and ditches fed water to some neighborhoods in the northern section of the city.

Note: [Writer] Koishikawa system was developed

[Me] important starting point

66. Page 10 [Underline Text]

institutionalization of the system of alternate residence.

Note: [Writer] Government policies linked to Daimyo (forcing them to go to Edo)

67. Page 10 [Underline Text]

not only for drinking but for firefighting and craft production, and

Note: [Writer] more use of water

68. Page 12 [Underline Text]

two major and four supplementary systems that carried water to every part of Edo.

Note: [Writer] Supporting document

[Me] evidences for supporting arguments (#)

69. Page 12 [Underline Text]

Kanda system. This was probably the first of the systems to come into operation

Note:[Writer] kanda system was propably the first system

70.Page 12 [Underline Text]

constituted an expansion of the earlier Koishikawa system

Note:[Writer] Kanda system or Koishikawa system? Conflicts for proving which one was the earliest system.

71.Page 12 [Underline Text]

The Kanda system took its water from Inokashira Pond

Note:[Writer] Details of Kanda system

72.Page 12 [Underline Text]

water underground

Note:[Writer] Kanda system was a underground water system

73.Page 12 [Underline Text]

their gigantic proportions testify to the expense that the shogunate assumed in order to complete this urban improvement. The bottom of each section of the flume was made of wood into which grooves had been cut and then packed with hardened sand and clay to make a bottom as durable and impervious as armor

Note:[Writer] large scale project --> the shogunate definately took part of this system // The measures and methods for building Kanda system

74.Page 12 [Underline Text]

main trunk line was this elaborate, however; the secondary branches were fashioned of hollowed-out logs or of planks joined together, while bamboo commonly was used for the small feeder tubes that led to the individual wells from which people pulled up buckets of water

Note:[Writer] Details of how this system works

75. Page 12 [Underline Text]

planned, methodical manner and it gave priority to the needs of the shogun and samurai.

Note:[Writer] Two important point of Kanda system (focusing on samurai rather than merchants)

76. Page 12 [Underline Text]

directed water first to the extensive residential compound at Korakuen that belonged of the lord of Mito domain

Note:[Writer] Water went to ruling elites first

[Me] Power relationship shown in the water supply system // important example

77. Page 13 [Underline Text]

nderground passageways. Two main branches directed water into the castle and to daimyo estates in the Sanno area, to the south → west of the castle. Another branch carried water through Toranomom and then to numerous daimyo estates on the eastern flank of the castle walls, as well as to the residences of bannermen and housemen at Atago Shita. Sub → branches supplied the needs of the many densely populated merchant and artisan neighborhoods south of Kyobash

Note:[Writer] Tama system had two main branch --> they all served the daimyo related families --> only the sub branches supported the water supply of merchants

[Me] show the situation (Samurai > merchants)

78. Page 13 [Underline Text]

Mita and Aoyama, took their water from the Tama trunkline, and like the Kanda and Tama networks, they were intentionally designed to give priority to the needs of the shogun and of Edo's samurai residents

Note:[Writer] two subsystem name --> samurai > merchants

79. Page 13 [Underline Text]

The Kameari system was established in 1659 to supply water from Kavarazone Pond on the Ara River to the Honjo area, where the shogunate was encouraging merchant and artisan families to settle in the wake of the disastrous fires of 1657. But the Kameari system was plagued by trouble from the very beginning: the quality of the water was extremely poor; shortages were common in the dry seasons

Note:[Writer] Problems of one subsystem (water quality and water shortage)

[Me] they did were not modern water supply system --> they had some limitations and disadvantages

80. Page 13 [Underline Text]

carried salt water into the lower portions of the system. As a consequence, the shogunate stopped using the line as a source of drinking water in 1683 and decommissioned

Note:[Writer] Stopped this water system

[Me] Have some fail results when building water supply system

81. Page 14 [Underline Text]

main responsibility for managing and maintaining the system

Note:[Writer] Commoner: rights and responsibilities

82. Page 14 [Underline Text]

shogunate appointed a "general commissioner" (sdbugyd), who supervised two men, Shomon and Seiemon (identified in some documents as peasants, in others as merchants), who actually oversaw the day-to-day operation of the system

Note:[Writer] Government: ask common people to monitor and manage the water supply system

[Me] details of daily maintainances --> how government made it work --> hiring commoners for daily management, protecting the water supply system (make sure they could work)

ork successfully)

83. Page 14 [Underline Text]

patrols

Note:[Writer] There were 巡邏隊

84. Page 14 [Underline Text]

make certain that farmers did not bathe in the waterways or let their draft animals get in to the rivers and canals. Salaries, office expenses, and the cost of repairing the system came from levies imposed on the samurai and merchant households served by the Tama network, with the samurai bearing a disproportionately heavy burden

Note:[Writer] Cost of water supply system --> Samurai was suffering from the heavy management cost of the water supply system

[Me]: showing the reason why samurai fall

85. Page 14 [Underline Text]

Increasingly dissatisfied with the quality of water drawn from the Tama and Kanda systems, many daimyo and samurai families began to bore wells for fresh water.

Note:[Writer] The situation changed ## very important --> Daimyo bore wells to get fresh water.

86. Page 14 [Underline Text]

waterways increasingly served just the needs of the ordinary people of Edo

Note:[Writer] Important switching to commoners

87. Page 14 [Underline Text]

water system to the city elders in 1670 and then to the city magistrates in 1693

Note:[Writer] Switching example

88. Page 14 [Underline Text]

from the samurai and onto the merchant and artisan neighborhoods.

Note: [Writer] Important notes

89. Page 14 [Underline Text]

r property owners had to dig deeper into their own pockets to pay the salaries of the functionaries

Note: [Writer] The cost was moved to the commoners

90. Page 14 [Underline Text]

merchants and artisans also had to maintain the branch and feeder lines that extended into their own neighborhoods. This was an onerous duty, requiring hundreds of days of labor each year

Note: [Writer] They also needed to do the self maintenance for their own part

[Me] targets switched from samurai to commoners

91. Page 14 [Underline Text]

clogged with dead fish and other debris. At first neighborhoods organized their own work crews, but many people quickly tired of this unpleasant task and instead increased the levies collected for local needs (machi nyuyo) so that they could employ day laborers.

Note: [Writer] troublesome workload --> they needed to hire some other people to do the maintenance job

[Me] how the situation really worked. Important views for knowing how commoners handle their new "missions"

92. Page 14 [Underline Text]

extra duties and expenses.

Note: [Writer] citizens 不満

93. Page 14 [Underline Text]

making an honored virtue of what had been an unwelcomed burden, those same families become extremely proud of their water system, no matter how muddy or fouled it might become

94. Page 14 [Underline Text]

me

Note: [Writer] Psychological change --> dissatisfaction to ground

[Me] know more details

95. Page 14 [Underline Text]

provisioning of water became complexly interwoven with the social life of the commoner neighborhoods.

Note: [Writer] Explaining the reason behind

[Me] Water system linked to their daily lives

96. Page 16 [Underline Text]

well for drawing drinking water from the water supply system and an area to dispose of garbage. This well constituted an important "community center" for the women of the row houses, who traded news and gossip as they fetched drinking water or washed clothes together.

Note: [Writer] important tools for supporting the water supply system in civilians level --> Water wells

[Me] the social functions of water wells

97. Page 16 [Underline Text]

The water supply system helped to shape social customs in other ways as well. The periodic drying out and cleaning of the well was a particularly important event, and all of the

people who used the well would come together to carry out this task.

Note:[Writer] Water wells shaped the communal spirit --> do the same job periodically

[Me] Could do deeper research towards this point of view

98.Page 16 [Underline Text]

"ate rice out of the same pot" probably also joined together those who drank water from the same well. Thus the water supply fostered a spirit of communal respon- sibility

Note:[Writer] linking neighbourhood together

99.Page 16 [Underline Text]

the shogunate modeled its water supply network on daimyo precedents

Note:[Writer] real situation of water supply system

100.Page 16 [Underline Text]

supplied only to samurai households. Later the system would be extended into mer- cha nt and artisan neighborhoods, and culverts would replace ditches. T

Note:[Writer] Expanding water supply system

101.Page 17 [Underline Text]

olved from military bastions into settlements where samurai could set up households a nd then into complex urban centers t

Note:[Writer] castle towns were switching

[Me] : the linkage between water system and the role of cities

102.Page 17 [Underline Text]

priority to the needs of the shogun, the daimyo, and other samurai families. Only later, w hen the warrior estate could rely on water drawn from its own wells, was the great netwo rk con- verted into a facility that served the needs of Edo's commoners

Note:[Writer] Brief conclusion (explaining the switch from samurai to commoners)

103. Page 17 [Underline Text]

communal consciousness emerged among the residents of the city. Contributing to the growth of that community spirit was the particular composition of commoner neighborhoods, as well as the ironic, almost perverse delight that the Edokko took in boasting about something that was in many ways repulsive. Yet, as untasty as that water may have been, it had become the water of the commoners

Note:[Writer] communal spirits --> even bad water --> still proud --> heavy cost and heavy periodically missions

[Comments]Secondary source 2 The relationship between urban

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:[Writer]The hierarchical relationship was reflected in the water supply system.

[Me] I know this already but why

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:[Me]This statement proved that Japan faced natural limitations in huge water supply. In other words, water was originally not enough if there was no any human intervention. This statement proved the importances 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:[Me]There were differences inside Edo city. The whole city was divided as low and high city. This statement claimed that there was rich underground water in the high city and the people living in high city could get water easily owing to this reason. As a result, s

amurai (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:[Me] Important picture of showing the changes of water supply system in different period. (Focusing on first period because it mentioned the situation happened in early Edo period). These might provide map foundations

5. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Plain could be changed to a 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:[Writer] 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:[Me] Background information for different 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:[Me] 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:[Writer] Diversion channels for rural area. However the priority for city using water was always higher than rural area. (Non-fare problem)

9. Page 7 [Underline Text]

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

Note:[Me] 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:[Writer] Tamagawa system also had some diversions 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:[Writer] In merchants' area, each ward 町 had their own water supply system.

[Me] Study the relationship between ward and water supply system? How they linked? By water wells?

12. Page 10 [Underline Text]

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

Note:[Writer] Highlighting again the city was more important than rural area in Edo water

supply system.

[Comments]Secondary source 3 Water Supply and Samurai Residence in the Castle Towns during the Edo Period The Creation of the Modern Urban Dwellers

1. Page 2 [Underline Text]

In Asia, Beijing, a megacity like Edo, did not have a piped waterwork system. Still, over ten thousand water sellers drew water from public wells and sold it to the dwellers for daily needs.

Note: Small comparison between Edo and Beijing. (Beijing did not have such large scale water supply system, they just relied on water seller)

2. Page 3 [Underline Text]

there were several types of cities, such as castle towns (城下町, Joka machi, Shogun or Daimyos lived. Edo and Fukui so on) , temple towns (寺内町, Jinai machi, formed around prominent temples), and port towns (港町, Minato machi, that were essential points of transportation, while Osaka, which was a substantial economic city larger than Edo, was also a kind of port city).

Note: There were different types of cities (different social classes / kinds of people lived together in the same area). For instance, samurai lived together in castle towns.

3. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Even in such castle towns, where residents were divided regarding status and space, urban public facilities —waterways and bridges— were common to every group

Note: Even class differences, they also shared same waterways in Edo.

4. Page 4 [Underline Text]

The Himeji Domain owned three residences: the upper residence (上屋敷, Kami Yashiki, its site area was about 30,000m²), the middle residence (中屋敷, Naka Yashiki, about 25,000m²), and the lower residence (下屋敷, Kami Yashiki, about 10,000m²).

0m²), and the lower residence (下屋敷, Shimo Yashiki, about 80,000m²).

Note:The Daimyo was forced to stay in Edo for a relatively long period of time in specific period owing to Tokugawa government policies, so they had several houses in Edo.

5. Page 6 [Underline Text]

in April 1792, the townspeople asked the Sakai Yashiki for permission to use the sewage system of Sakai Yashiki for cleaning

Note:Town people were responsible for cleaning the sewage system.

6. Page 6 [Underline Text]

Edo was a landfill, and it was difficult to obtain good quality drinking water from wells

Note:Owing to landfill, Edo city could hardly get underground water.

7. Page 6 [Underline Text]

The water supply system was a large-scale and expensive system not found in other castle towns, so it was the pride of the Edo townspeople. Edokko (江戸っ子, townspeople born and raised in Edo) bluffed during in the suburbs, "I used water from the Kanda Canal for the baby's first bath! ". It was a killer phrase to boast about the correctness of their origins.

Note:Important: Edo people felt proud of their water supply system. And another main point was that it was expensive to build large scale water supply system.

8. Page 6 [Underline Text]

the samurai residences paid for the use of the water supply through the Waterworks Organization (上水組合, Josui Kumiai). The Shogunate Construction Office was responsible for the management and maintenance of the central part of the waterworks. Still, the restoration of each area was the Waterworks Organization's responsibility, and the samurai residences paid for the restoration

Note:The details of how they managed the water supply system.

9. Page 9 [Underline Text]

there were 17 Waterworks Organizations

Note: A lot of organisations helped managing the water supply system.

10. Page 9 [Underline Text]

it was an essential part of their work to entertain the Shogunate Official

Note: Even the Shogunate was not responsible for managing water supply system, they would still send the officials to monitor the whole situation.

11. Page 10 [Underline Text]

water fee paid to the Shogunate Construction Office), the expense of construction by the Shogunate Office (組合普請金, Kumiai Fushinkin, expenses incurred by the Shogunate to repair the core of the water supply system, with the organizations bearing part of the cost), and the expense of construction by the organizations and the town together (自分仕置金, Zibun Fushinkin).

Note: The cost (in terms of financial aspect) of using water supply system.

12. Page 10 [Underline Text]

Water supply is the basis of urban public functions, and for this reason, the Shogunate suppressed the price of the Mizugin to a cheap level.

Note: The government tried to minimize the cost of using water

13. Page 11 [Underline Text]

the Shogunate Officials were not allowed to enter the samurai residences without permission from the Domain.

Note: Independent position of domains

14. Page 11 [Underline Text]

. There were places where the waterworks were managed together with the townspeople

Note: Shared responsibilities of water supply system management.

15. Page 12 [Underline Text]

Besides repairing, cleaning was also performed, and the total cost was silver 657 Momne [匁], which the town paid 60%, and the samurai residence (the Kakigara-cho, Hama-cho, and Motoyagura Organizations) paid 40%. The towns were Honfuna-cho, Hama-cho, Kodenma-cho. The Koku of the town was calculated to be 100 Koku for a 2-Ken [間] of frontage (About 6 meters). The samurai residences were about 760,000 Koku, and it is assumed that this was added to the total estimates to determine the proportion of repairing costs to be borne

Note: Detailed example for shared responsibility

16. Page 12 [Underline Text]

the samurai residences only had to bear the costs, while the towns were responsible for making arrangements for the restoration.

Note: How exactly it worked

17. Page 21 [Underline Text]

Frequent orders were issued to prohibit the dumping of filth into the waterway and washing hands and feet there. Sometimes accompanied by the magistrate, foot soldiers patrolled the castle town at least twice a day, and they caught violators

Note: They had guards to watch and monitor the water ways. At the same time, they also had orders to protect the cleanliness of the water way. If violating these orders, there were punishments.

18. Page 21 [Underline Text]

Fine: silver one Ryo The waterworks official discovered that this person was polluting the waterway. We punished him.

Note:Punishment examples

19.Page 34 [Underline Text]

Edo seems to have been more advanced than Fukui in realizing the "principle of the fair burden on the beneficiary" for public facility - water supply

Note:Important principle: every people who had benefits from the water supply system also had same responsibility of managing it. (even daimyo was relatively independent)

[Comments]Secondary Source 4 Sheldon-Merchants SocietyToku

1. Page 2 [Underline Text]

ugawa period were placed at shikishu hierarchy of samurai-peasa

Note:[Writer]Hierarchical society where samurai was located on the top of the system

2. Page 3 [Underline Text]

us. Movement from class to class was

Note:For the sake of government, the government prohibited the move from different classes. Therefore, it could make sure the continuity of the system.

3. Page 3 [Underline Text]

roughout the count a toad is a toad; the offspring of a m

Note:Detailed example for maintaining hierarchical society.

4. Page 4 [Underline Text]

al. For the merchants, a more immediate consideration was a recognition of the very close interdependence between themselves and the ruling class, including the ordinary s

Note:Because the merchants were not located on the topmost part of hierarchical society, so they needed to rely on the samurai class to get the privileges.

5. Page 5 [Underline Text]

de. When the bakufu attempted to cut prices, merchants withholding goods or by giving short weight or mean goods of inferior

Note:Sometimes, the merchants were fighting against the government especially when t

he government's policies harmed their interests.

6. Page 7 [Underline Text]

But on the whole, merchants build up the family business o

Note: Unlike China, business was not a way for being a government official in Japan, making money was actually their number one priority.

7. Page 8 [Underline Text]

They lacked the Osaka merchants' pride in being merchants, and tended to separate morality from making money, whereas the Osaka merchant integrated them

Note: Edo merchants were not proud of being a businessman because Edo was dominated by samurai

8. Page 8 [Underline Text]

The merchants of all the cities were alike in their fascination with the theatre and the gay quarters, described by one observer as 'by day like paradise and by night like the palace of the dragon king ... guests rival each other in spending. When one spends a hundred, another spends a thousand.'

Note: Edo was a very rich city (in economic aspects), different entertainments were also well developed. And these entertainments were linked to businessmen.

9. Page 9 [Underline Text]

s apart and who no doubt contempt and hostility

Note: Although businessmen had a lot of money, their position was still lower than the samurai class. Therefore, they tried to lead fashion, it reflected the merchants' actions still had high influences in the society.

10. Page 10 [Underline Text]

. But their incomes depended on the crops, of which a fixed portion was taken in tax, and the rate of increase of agricultural yields was slowing down markedly as limits were bei

ng reached in exploitable land, in the possibilities of land reclamation, and in further progress in agricultural technology

Note: The limitations of samurai class, they relied on taxes, this was actually their financial foundation.

11. Page 11 [Underline Text]

prosperity they far outstrip the samurai class, and enjoy far more conveniences and amenities of life.

Note: The merchants were actually richer and more influential than samurai class.

12. Page 13 [Underline Text]

The reasons for the financial embarrassment of the daimyos spend every second year in Edo and, since they feel that this style proper to their station while they are in the city rice-income and waste the money they receive for it during the life of the daimyos. Because of the rise in prices in Edo continually increase

Note: Owing to Tokugawa government policies, the Daimyos faced financial difficulties while everything in Edo was indeed expensive.

[Comments]Secondary Source 5 TAKASHI-Edoseventeenthcentury-2000

1.Page 2 [Underline Text]

I classes in Edo were rigidly separated and the samurai (warriors), clergy and chônin ('townspeople', i.e. merchants, artisans, etc.) all resided in segregated parts of the city. E

Note:[Writer]Each social class was isolated in the society

[Me] Background social situation, how this issue linked to water supply system.

2.Page 2 [Underline Text]

t

3.Page 3 [Underline Text]

Among the daimyo, who were forced to observe the system of alternate-year residence in E

Note:Daimyo were forced to move to Edo

4.Page 6 [Underline Text]

art of the city. Merchants and served the shogun were granted resid

Note:Proved again that the merchants needed to get power and influences through samurai class.

5.Page 6 [Underline Text]

ma

6.Page 15 [Underline Text]

t. Water supply and waste disposal systems were introduced under the direction of the bakufu in the middle of the seventeenth century. However, their day-to-day maintenance and management were left to the chô authorities. The chô had to bear the financial burden for the maintenance and management of not only water supply and waste disposal systems, but also roads, bridges, firefighters and fire prevention facilities.

Note: Cho needed to be responsible for the maintenance and management of water supply system. Including the water supply system, cho also needed to be responsible for a lot of other costs.

7. Page 21 [Underline Text]

ed: construction of the city, population growth and expansion of the city, political structure, economic structure, public order and culture

Note: The brief picture of Edo city

8. Page 22 [Underline Text]

the seventeenth century duties of the city magistrates who had jurisdiction and performed the central role in the metropolis. Edo, we can say that it was the chô that actually administered the city while the city magistracy supervised their administration.

Note: Cho played an important role in city management

[Comments]Secondary source 6 Making of modern Japan

1. Page 190 [Underline Text]

commoner interests gradually became distinct from those of their samurai betters was water supply

Note:[Writer] Water supply system caused the conflict between Samurai and commoners

[Me] writer without detailed explanation / recalling the key knowledge only

2. Page 190 [Underline Text]

giving first priority to defense and security with a system of waterways that served chiefly the interests of samurai defenders

Note:[Writer] Edo city building process: priority of samurai class

[Me] Reminding again the influences of social and historical background when building water supply system

3. Page 190 [Underline Text]

enclosed culverts carried drinking water from desirable locations in western Edo and the Kanda River, while commoners were restricted to neighborhood wells that were located in the back of their narrow alleys

Note:[Writer] the actual differences of samurai and commoners for getting water, adding the details from Jun passages

[Me] although more details were included in this article, still lacking description (repeating the situation only)

4. Page 190 [Underline Text]

"public" samurai system became overloaded and brackish, however, the upper-status groups turned to wells they could sink on their more extensive ground

Note:[Me] Salty water --> why? Others we already know

5. Page 190 [Underline Text]

periodic cleaning to keep them usable

Note:[Writer]: water well needed maintenance

[Me] repeating important point of jun

6. Page 190 [Underline Text]

Gradually the burden of maintaining the public system shifted from the samurai to the merchant and artisan neighborhoods. In a process that was coordinated by the city magistrates, commoner property owners were taxed and conscripted for the system's maintenance

Note:[Writer] Again --> the responsibility for the "public" water supply system switched from samurai to merchants

7. Page 190 [Underline Text]

security of the water supply became interwoven with the routine and complexity of commoner social life

Note:[Writer] Water system connected to daily lives

8. Page 190 [Underline Text]

hire day laborers to do the work.

Note:[Writer] hiring people to do this work

9. Page 190 [Underline Text]

Commoner cho^u administration was entrusted to a pattern of headmen that resembled the countryside from which the urbanites had come

Note:[Writer] Social situation: cho was controlled by a leader

10.Page 190 [Underline Text]

direction of change was toward greater integration and consolidation under the direction of the city magistrate

Note:[Writer] every thing / the changing direction : integration and consolidation under one leader control

[Me] Not really linked to the water supply system but connected to the social and city change

11.Page 191 [Underline Text]

The bakufu wanted information about the way people were doing things, and it wanted local officials to report its laws and warnings to those below them, but it was not prepared to establish a functioning bureaucracy

Note:[Writer] Conflict political process and target

12.Page 191 [Underline Text]

guardhouses be set up in its samurai areas, and before long over nine hundred such were established

Note:[Writer]Setting up more and more guard houses (just like police) because many people were killed on the street

[Me] More improved and modern-like cities

13.Page 192 [Underline Text]

"that with so many people involved, all would feel heavier weight of accountability, all would take a hand in enforcing the laws of the realm and the city.

Note:[Me] Water system switching also had the above meaning ?

14.Page 194 [Underline Text]

Violence and lawlessness, privatized imprisonment, post stations, and assisting villages, sporadic and frenzied pilgrimages that encouraged license and levity as much as they did piety, all provide color in the panorama of early modern Japanese society

Note:[Writer] early society background: chaos and violences --> not a stable society?

[Me] 上文had a lot of examples explaining the chaos --> might be useful for talking about social background

15. Page 194 [Underline Text]

the system of alternate attendance transformed the upper reaches of the samurai elite into a circulating or rotating service class and built a never ending round of travel and preparation for travel into their lives

Note:[Writer] the pressures of samurai elites for travelling to Edo

16. Page 194 [Underline Text]

The urban centers with their large populations required food, raw materials, and constant reinforcement of their numbers. Daimyo needed to sell part of the rice tax their agents collected, greengrocers had to scour the countryside for supplies

Note:[Writer] the influences of alternate attendance system --> forced Edo's enlargement

[Comments]Secondary Source 7 Management and Civil Engineering of Urban Water Supply and Sewage System in Edo as Seen from Archaeological Excavations

1. Page 100 [Underline Text]

Edo was built on the man-made lands by draining and filling the foreshore

Note:[Writer] Edo was a "manmade city".

[Me] It proved again that landfill played a crucial role on Edo city's development.

2. Page 100 [Underline Text]

. The city was developed on the waterfront specifically in order to take advantage of waterborne transport arteries.

Note:[Writer] Building city near water had reason (made use of waterborne transport)

[Me] Obtaining water easily might not be the only reason for explaining why cities were built near the river. River also had a role of transporting goods.

3. Page 100 [Underline Text]

Edo was the de facto political capital of Japan where the Tokugawa shoguns resided and the city's population reached one million by the early eighteenth century

Note:[Writer] Big city with large population

[Me] Background information

4. Page 101 [Underline Text]

The Kanda Waterworks drew its water from the Inokashira spring while the Tamagawa Waterworks took water from the River Tama. Both waterworks were formed of exposed aqueducts and culverts. The Kanda Water Supply carried water in exposed aqueducts (this part of the waterworks was the Kanda River) from the Inokashira spring to Sekiguchi (today's Bunkyo-ku Sekiguchi) from which water was delivered through a culvert. The Tamag

awa Water Supply conveyed water in exposed aqueducts from the Hamura Water Weir to Naito Shinjuku, then delivered the water in the culvert within the city. Archival sources can sometimes reveal how the structures of water supply and sewage were formed.

Note:[Writer] two important system, Kanda system and Tamagawa system. They had exposed aqueducts 明渠 to some places first. And then there were a lot of culverts 暗渠 to transport and spread water inside the city

[Me] important discovery, the water supply systems were generally divided as exposed aqueducts and culverts at that time.

5. Page 101 [Underline Text]

People in the past used water for drinking, fire prevention, decorative fountains, and irrigation, but the different usages of water did not necessarily require separate waterworks.

Note:[Writer] Although there were a lot of different way of using water, different usage of water was also using the same waterways. (Tamagawa system was a example: water for drinking + farming) / Multiple use of water

[Me] important discovery

6. Page 102 [Underline Text]

Two major waterworks in Edo were the Kanda Water Supply that was built around 1590 (the 18th year of Tensho) and the Tamagawa Water Supply that was completed in 1653 (the 2nd year of Shouou)

Note:[Writer] Dates and year of building Kanda system and Tamagawa system

[Me] useful background information that could be quote in my paper.

7. Page 102 [Underline Text]

The Kanda Waterworks drew its water from the springs of Inokashira (in today's Musashino and Mitaka Cities, Tokyo), Zenpukuji (in today's Suginami Ward, Tokyo) and Myoshoji (in today's Suginami Ward). A large scale weir was built in Sekiguchi (in today's Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo) to divert the flow of the Kanda River to supply water to the area in the north of the Edo Castle. Because the Kanda Water Supply took water from the north side of t

he Kanda River, in order to supply water to the area in the south of Edo, a bridge conduit was built in Ochanomizu to deliver water beyond the Kanda River into the city

Note:[Writer] Execution detail

8.Page 102 [Underline Text]

Kanda River were in fact built as canals, and the lower end of the River formed the outer moat of the Edo Castle, which was for the military purpose

Note:[writer]Kanda river had military purpose

9.Page 102 [Underline Text]

Tamagawa Water Supply was built in order to cope with the increasing population in Edo. It drew its water from the Hamura Water Weir in the upper Tama River and delivered the water to the area in the south of the Edo Castle and the commoner's quarter in Ginza and Nihonbashi. The distance between the Hamura Water Weir and the outlet to the outer moat of the Castle was 43 kilometres with the altitude of 15 meters. Its construction was likely to require very advanced engineering. The waterworks carried water from the weir to Naito Shinjuku (a post town on the Kosyu Highway Road, today's Shinjuku Ward) in the exposed aqueducts, and within the city of Edo, in the culvert. Additional smaller waterworks that took water from the Tamagawa Waterworks were also built.

Note:[Writer] execution details of Tamagawa system

[Me] Useful for explaining the Tamagawa system

10.Page 102 [Underline Text]

waterworks had similar structural characteristics. The water was carried in the exposed aqueducts through the surrounding villages and delivered in the culverts within the city

Note:[Writer] both system had similar structure

[Me] Might be this water supply system structure was a common phenomenon in Edo period.

11.Page 102 [Underline Text]

As no pump was involved, Edo's waterworks was built to use natural water flows of down slopes

Note:[Writer] the role of slope in water supply system --> crucial to make the system working

[Me] Another underlying technical reasons for spreading water (use natural power)

12. Page 103 [Underline Text]

wells from which people or the users pulled up water. Many wells were dotted across the city and they were used to store the supplied water (water supply wells), to monitor the water quality or to adjust the water flow (called tame-masu).

Note:[Writer] citizens used water well to get water in the city

[Me] Cover an important part: water well is the important tools for getting water and they were supporting tools for water supply system.

13. Page 103 [Underline Text]

every daimyo was required to move between Edo and his domain spending alternate years in each place

Note:[Writer] reason why a lot of Daimyo in Edo city

14. Page 103 [Underline Text]

the water was used to replenish the ornamental pond.

Note:[Writer] The Daimyo (political elites) were using the water from the water supply system to replenish the pool 補充裝飾性池塘的水量

[Me] use of water could also show the position and power differences

15. Page 103 [Underline Text]

larger proportion of water was used for the ornamental ponds than used for drinking

Note:[Writer] some scholar believed that 裝飾性水量 > drinking water amount

[Me] partly reflected the luxurious of Edo privileged group

16.Page 103 [Underline Text]

water pipes were connected to the water supply wells

Note:[Writer] Detail way of getting water

17.Page 104 [Underline Text]

area that was equipped with the water pipes and the number of wells were different, which suggests the differences in the residents' activities and economic levels in each residence

Note:[Writer] number of wells could reflect the prosperity rate of that area

18.Page 104 [Underline Text]

e water pipes were frequently repaired. One of the possible reasons was the damage caused by earthquakes and fires

Note:[Writer] Water pipes were not hard enough, they always needed repair.

[Me] Maintenance problems?

19.Page 104 [Underline Text]

spatial structure of the buildings could have greatly changed and this may also have changed its conduits system

Note:[Writer] water system might change owing to the change of the buildings

20.Page 104 [Underline Text]

water pipes were made from wood or bamboo, they needed repairing when they were worn out. They also needed fixing when the water quality declined because too much sands accumulated at the bottom

Note:[Writer] water pipe always needed maintenance

21. Page 104 [Underline Text]

wooden and bamboo pipes were favoured partly because they were economical and simple to maintain. More importantly, wooden and bamboo pipes were probably more suited to Edo's residents because they were easy and quick to repair when damaged by disasters

Note:[Writer] Even though wood and bamboo pipes were easily destroyed than rock pipes, wood and bamboo pipes were more easily repaired, so more wood pipe than rock pipes even though rock was harder.

[Me] Materials of building the water supply pipes

22. Page 104 [Underline Text]

the city was so prone to disasters

Note:[Writer] a lot of disaster, so always need repair

23. Page 104 [Underline Text]

main water pipes were made of stone and well built and it is likely that they were provided by the government

Note:[Writer] Water system feature: main part = stone = provided by government
professor Watanabe report (possible source)

24. Page 104 [Underline Text]

daimyo residences and the commoner quarter were made from wood and bamboo.

Note:[Writer] :private = wood --> easy to repair

25. Page 105 [Underline Text]

made using smaller stones and it also appears that the sewer was repaired several times

Note:[Writer] Evidences of commoner repairing

[Me] role of civilians in reaping water supply project

26. Page 106 [Underline Text]

The main sewers, o-gesui, were provided by the government but the maintenance costs were shared between the government and the commoners.

Note:[Writer] Sewage system: provided by government but maintained by commoners (cost)

27. Page 106 [Underline Text]

its repairs costs were shared between the commoners who paid to fix their side of the masonry revetment and the government who paid to repair the other side.

Note:[Writer] Natural disaster: half-half maintainances (government and commoners)

28. Page 106 [Underline Text]

notable that the prevention of urban floods remained insufficient throughout the period

Note:[Writer] Flooding prevention measures were not enough

29. Page 106 [Underline Text]

The lack of sufficient flood prevention measures perhaps shows that the urban planning in the early modern period placed more emphasis on how to make the best use of living by the water, rather than on conquering the forces of water

Note:[Writer] Might reflect the lifestyle in early edo period (make use of water not control water)

30. Page 107 [Underline Text]

modern urban planning placed emphasis on how to control the water, its priority was so often placed on the development of convenient urban life

Note:[Writer] Now wanted to control water in modern society

[Me] Introduction part ?

31. Page 107 [Underline Text]

. It is likely that these differences reflected the daimyo's wealth and the activity level

Note:[Writer] the number of pipes in Daimyo houses could reflect their power and status differences.

[Me] How water supply system linked to social situation (wealth and social position of Edo residences)

32. Page 107 [Underline Text]

wooden water pipes were

Note:[Writer] Wood --> had earthquake proof function

[Me] Important: how the water supply system suited the reality needs. (For instance: Edo was a city always had earthquakes --> wood)

33. Page 108 [Underline Text]

97 earthquake-proof

[Comments]Secondary Source 8 The_Making_of_Urban_Japan_Cities_and_Planning_from..._----_(1_The_legacy_of_the_Tokugawa_period)

1.Page 1 [Underline Text]

national urban system, the urban forms, and the administrative structures during the Tokugawa period (1600–1868)

Note:[Writer] Tokugawa period's city design affected Meiji period

2.Page 1 [Underline Text]

enormous growth of urban population and urban areas, and a steady economic integration of the national territory, while at the same time a vibrant urban culture based in the merchant commoner classes developed

Note:[Writer] Influences

[Me] Might be I can use some as background information

3.Page 2 [Underline Text]

decisive battle at Sekigahara and established the Pax Tokugawa which was to last for the next two-and-a-half centuries. As an extended period of internal peace after a long period of devastating wars, the Tokugawa period saw an economic revival and improvements in material conditions throughout Japan.

Note:[Writer] Peaces after long war

4.Page 2 [Underline Text]

From the late sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth, Japan's population grew from about 18 million to more than 30 million

Note:[Writer] Total population growth rapidly

5. Page 2 [Underline Text]

urban population grew from about 1.4 million (7 or 8 per cent of the total) in the early Tokugawa period to about 5 million (about 16 per cent of the total) by the end of the century (

Note:[Me] Important data for supporting urban growth

6. Page 2 [Underline Text]

. More important in aggregate population were about two hundred castle towns (Jōkamachi), distributed throughout the breadth of the archipelago, which ranged in population from one or two thousand to over a hundred thousand

Note:[Writer] A lot of town castle

7. Page 3 [Underline Text]

There were four main classes, each hereditary: samurai (warriors), peasants, artisans and merchants. In addition there were substantial groups that fell outside those classes, including monks and outcast groups such as the eta and hinin.

Note:[Writer] General social situation again

8. Page 3 [Underline Text]

most important feudal lords, or daimyo, and the forced removal of land-owning squires from their land to become samurai living in the castle towns had fostered the development of those cities as administrative and military centres

Note:[Writer] A lot of Daimyo moved into cities --> city = military centre

9. Page 3 [Underline Text]

honbyakusho, or peasants with registered cultivating rights to certain pieces of land and the obligation to pay tax in rice to the lord of their fief.

Note:[Writer] Farmers were not allowed to leave their lands

10. Page 3 [Underline Text]

they were increasingly over the course of the period the wealthiest group, and their loans to the perennially indebted daimyo allowed them some role in the feudal political economy.

Note:[Writer] The rise of merchants --> richest groups in the city

11. Page 3 [Underline Text]

While the peasants were tied to the

Note:[Writer] Merchants = connector between peasants and cities

12. Page 4 [Underline Text]

economic base of the castle towns was military and administrative

Note:[Writer] Functions of Castle towns

13. Page 4 [Underline Text]

where they were gradually transformed into a salaried administrative class, paid in rice

Note:[Writer] rice was important

14. Page 4 [Underline Text]

As the castle towns reached their full development towards the end of the seventeenth century, about half the population was normally the samurai warrior/administrator class, and the other half was made up of merchants, artisans, labourers and servants (Hall 1968: 179–80)

Note:[Writer] Half merchant half samurai management

15. Page 5 [Underline Text]

Many of the domains chose entirely new sites, usually centred in the agricultural plains which were their economic base, and along lines of communication such as rivers and highways (Fujioka 1980). Rivers were not only important transport routes, but were also the source of essential irrigation water, and such locations increased the strategic control of t

he castle town over its hinterland

Note:[Writer] The importances of river --> how castle towns and rivers were connected (because peace era --> not military purposes)

16.Page 6 [Underline Text]

it was the largest alluvial plain in Japan and had enormous potential for growth

Note:[Writer] Edo advantage

17.Page 7 [Underline Text]

forms instituted early in the Tokugawa period, the system of alternate residence (sankin kôtai).

Note:[Writer] Important policy

[Me] mentioned again and again --> foundational reason for the rise of edo

18.Page 7 [Underline Text]

The travel expenses were particularly heavy for the domains furthest from Edo, as the journeys were long, and the daimyo were accomp

Note:[Writer] Heavy cost again

19.Page 7 [Underline Text]

In the case of Edo, the vassals included both the daimyo who brought their own retinue and the samurai from the Tokugawa's own domains, most of whom were required to live in Edo

Note:[Writer] Not just daimyo only --> but also their followers

20.Page 7 [Underline Text]

vast consumption of goods produced elsewhere, fostered the development of the commercial and economic integration of the nation in integrated supply networks, and the increasing monetarisation of the economy. This encouraged and was made possible by the e

mergence of merchants and financiers who operated on a large scale, and the development of a rather sophisticated financial system

Note:[Writer] reason for the rise of merchants

21. Page 8 [Underline Text]

city magistrate (machi bugyô) responsible for maintaining order in the commoner areas (machi-chi)

Note:[Writer] Civilians management

22. Page 9 [Underline Text]

Under the supervision of the city elders were the neighbourhood chiefs (nanushi), often also hereditary.

Note:[Writer] castle town management system details

23. Page 9 [Underline Text]

The actual management of the day-to-day activities of each neighbourhood was the responsibility of the local people (chônin) themselves

Note:[Writer] the role of local people 町人 --> water supply also covered

24. Page 10 [Underline Text]

system of village joint-responsibility for the payment of rice taxes, policing each other's daily behaviour, and maintaining local infrastructure under the paternalistic supervision of the larger landowner

Note:[writer] Joint responsibility

25. Page 29 [Underline Text]

Reformers of the Meiji era were less concerned with Tokugawa traditions of urbanism than with the physical urban legacies of the feudal period, both positive and negative.

Note:[Writer] both positive and negative legacies from Edo period affected the Meiji reformers later on

26. Page 30 [Underline Text]

the physical well-being of urban residents in the Tokugawa period included their high standards of personal hygiene, good water supplies, and simple but effective measures for dealing with night soil.

Note:[Writer] prototyped the water supply system and its related health concept

27. Page 30 [Underline Text]

daily bathing was widespread among all classes by the end of the Tokugawa period

Note:[Writer] example of high sense of public health

28. Page 30 [Underline Text]

d

29. Page 30 [Underline Text]

The issue of water supply is more problematic. Hanley argues that urban water supplies in Japan were very good in the Tokugawa era, particularly in comparison with those of Europe

Note:[Writer] Japanese water supply system in Tokugawa period was better than European countries

30. Page 30 [Underline Text]

Tokyo's water at its source was exceptionally pure, and that although samples grew increasingly contaminated the further they were collected from the source, it was still probably purer on the whole than that of London at the time (Hanley 1997: 104–5).

Note:[Writer] relatively high quality of water when comparing to London

31. Page 31 [Underline Text]

garbage resulted in filthy cities and regular epidemics of cholera, typhoid and other bacteria

eriological diseases

Note:[Writer] other european cities: rubbish problems --> affected the quality of water

32.Page 31 [Underline Text]

Early in the Tokugawa period, when Edo was growing rapidly, an elaborate water supply system was created that drew on rivers and ponds in the hinterland to the west. It went first to the samurai areas and the castle which were in any case on higher ground, and then to the commoner areas of the low city. The water was distributed through a complex system of channels and ditches in the overland portion and then underground through a main conduit of stone and secondary lines of wooden planks with bamboo tubes which led to individual shallow wells where people could get buckets of water (Hatano 1994: 245). These waterworks were initially built by the shogunate at its own expense, but later the cost of maintaining the system was almost entirely shifted onto the merchants and artisans who used it, especially after the Bakufu and many daimyo and samurai neighbourhoods developed their own wells and disconnected themselves from the system because of the poor quality of the water towards the end of the seventeenth century (Hatano 1994: 247).

Note:[Writer] important details about the water supply system (just like Jun's passage)

33.Page 31 [Underline Text]

There is some disagreement about the prevalence of major epidemic diseases in early modern Japan. For example, Janetta (1987) suggests that major epidemic diseases such as plague were rare in Japan prior to the mid-nineteenth century, primarily because of its isolation. Hayami, on the other hand, claims typhoid and cholera epidemics were serious problems during the Tokugawa period (Hayami 1986).

Note:[Writer] the relationship between water supply system and epidemic

34.Page 31 [Underline Text]

As Ishida and Ishizuka note, by the end of the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth, urban and industrial expansion had resulted in increasing stress in the slums of Tokyo, exacerbated by the poor state of the water-supply systems. The poor who were crowded in the unsanitary wooden tenement houses in the back alleys were particularly threatened by the prevalence of epidemics such as cholera and tuberculosis (Ishizuka and I

shida 1988c: 14

Note:[Writer] when water supply system faced a huge density of urban development --> the water quality might be worsened (different virus like 霍亂和結核病)

35. Page 31 [Underline Text]

mitigating the problems of urban water supply in Japan was the highly effective traditional system of collection of night soil for use by farmers outside the city.

Note:[Writer] system of collection of night soil --> helping to solve the water pollution problems

[Me]# new point : 糞便收集系統 could also be a supportive system of water supply system

36. Page 31 [Underline Text]

, management of human waste was a profitable sideline for slum landlords and there was little motivation to install expensive municipal sewage systems

Note:[Writer] 糞便收集系統 relies on the help of slums

37. Page 32 [Underline Text]

"Flowers of Edo" (Edo no hana

Note:[writer] fire problem

38. Page 34 [Underline Text]

a few key areas such as improving the water supply, controlling the destructive urban fires, and widening of streets were targeted

Note:[writer] water supply was one of the focusing points of tokugawa government

[Comments]Secondary Source 9 Urban_Water_in_Japan_----_(2.3_EDO_DEVELOPMENT_OF_A_WATER_CITY_(1657–1868))

1. Page 2 [Underline Text]

The first month of 1657 marked a turning point in Edo's history: fires broke out one after another, starting on new year's night

Note:[Writer] Meireki Fire = turning point

2. Page 2 [Underline Text]

The Meireki Fire ravaged 60% of Edo and claimed over 100,000 victims.

Note:[Writer] great problem

3. Page 2 [Underline Text]

the shogunate initiated the production of maps of the entire city based on Western style surveying techniques that were revolutionary in quality compared to the military maps

Note:[Writer] Shogunate used western style to make the map of the city

[Me] might be important primary sources? The Five kanbun Map

4. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Edo was composed of a plateau known as the Yamanote, and low-lying marshlands which were land filled to create a residential area. Landfill alone, unfortunately, did not provide a habitable environment: potable water could not be drawn from the ground, so water works had to be built

Note:[writer] the reason for building the water supply system --> natural limitations of Edo

5. Page 3 [Underline Text]

A dam was built at Koishikawa to divide the Edo (Kanda) River (drawn from the Inogashira spring), and extend it down to Kanda-ogawamachi

Note:[Writer] some details of Koishikawa system (probably the first water supply system in Edo)

[Me] building dam --> crucial in building a water supply system

6. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Akasaka-Tameike, and the Tamagawa waterworks, added later to cope with the increased population

Note:[Writer] briefly mentioned the information of tamagawa system

[Comments]Secondary source 10 Urban_Water_in_Japan_----_(2.2_EDO_BIRTH_OF_A_WATER_CITY_1547–1657)

1. Page 2 [Underline Text]

The base of the Japanese city is the castle town. There were many different castle towns, such as post towns along the trunk highways and port towns, market towns and religious centres

Note:[Writer] Castle town played an important role in Japanese city development

[Writer] Castle town definitely played an important role in affecting the development of water supply system

2. Page 2 [Underline Text]

The people of the city, perceived the existence of the spirits of the land as the characteristics of 'place'. That is why they always strove to create an environment imbued with the personality of 'place'

Note:[writer]The cultural factors for building castle city

3. Page 3 [Underline Text]

Peasants were the poorest class, they were regarded as morally superior to the merchants and the artisans because they tended the land and produced the staple rice. Artisans produced goods for the samurai; merchants produced nothing and that made them consequently the lowest class

Note:[writers] reason for explaining why these social class ranked like this

[Me]# important question: as peasants located in a higher position in this feudal system, then why merchants had more influences in Edo society??? owing to their financial power?

4. Page 3 [Underline Text]

samurai (warriors), peasants, artisans and merchants.

Note: [writers] four important social classes

5. Page 3 [Underline Text]

The urban space was used to divide society in status groups

Note: [Writer] city --> dividing different social groups

6. Page 3 [Underline Text]

The distance of the samurai's house to the castle would be the expression of his status in the hierarchy.

Note: [Writer] closer to the castle --> higher social places

7. Page 3 [Underline Text]

The outer commoner districts, the temples and samurai areas were considered as part of the castle defence, not as something to defend

Note: [Writer] important concept for building cities: when building the cities --> residential area was seen as a part of castle protection measures --> so residential area was not further protected

8. Page 3 [Underline Text]

the commoner districts were situated in the low-city and formed a 'city of water' built along the canals on reclaimed delta land, while the warrior areas of the high city created a 'city of greenery' among the rich hills and valley

Note: [Writer] High and low land differences --> status differences

9. Page 3 [Underline Text]

The 'different' centres in Edo produced an eccentric urban structure that still forms the urban vitality of Tokyo today.

Note:[Writer] unlike other european cities

10.Page 4 [Underline Text]

Although the low-city is an altering of the natural setting, the urban arrangement that took shape paid close attention to detail, followed the original topography, and coexisted with nature. Its constructions displayed none of the extravagance of today's technology that has drifted away from nature

Note:[Writer] Even there were more human interventions towards the city, harmony was still emphasised

11.Page 5 [Underline Text]

Human effort was added to nature

Note:[Writer] human + nature (nature is the main body)

12.Page 6 [Underline Text]

The canals of the low-city formed a number of island-like divisions

Note:[Writer] Canals changed the natural environment

13.Page 6 [Underline Text]

Japan is above sea level

Note:[Writer] Geographical factors of Japan

14.Page 7 [Underline Text]

All settlements were started on natural built up heights, for the same reason the choice for the political and economical centre of Edo was on the Musashino plain

Note:[Writer] the city's political and economic centres were located on the high lands before 1500

15.Page 7 [Underline Text]

Measures of defence against the water were taken which were the most important condition for the creation of cities.

Note:[Writer] fight against water concept