

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 25,00

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) boasted 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 Officer

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 Fusinkin, 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 Momme [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] 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)