

4-7-15 Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku TEL. 03-3241-1045 https://www.h-kazusaya.co.jp

The Formation of Edo

1590: Tokugawa leyasu comes to Edo, following an order from Toyotomi Hideyoshi to relocate.

1598: Toyotomi Hideyoshi dies.

1600: The Tokugawa forces are victorious over the Western Army in the Battle of Sekigahara.

1603: Tokugawa leyasu becomes "Seii Taishogun" (literally "Great general who subdues the barbarians") and founds the Edo shogunate.

He orders the daimyo (feudal lords) from each area to undertake construction in Edo town, cutting through the high ground of Kandayama and reclaiming the land of Hibiya-irie inlet, so the town of Edo expands rapidly. The five major highways and the system of stations and post horses are developed.

1612: Edo is divided into neighborhoods (machiwari). Development starts from the Nihonbashi Honcho-dori area.

1615: The Toyotomi family is destroyed in the Summer Campaign of Osaka.

1635: The alternative residence system (sankin-kotai) is set out in the Laws of Military Households (Buke Shohatto), and new samurai residences for the daimyo and their families are built.

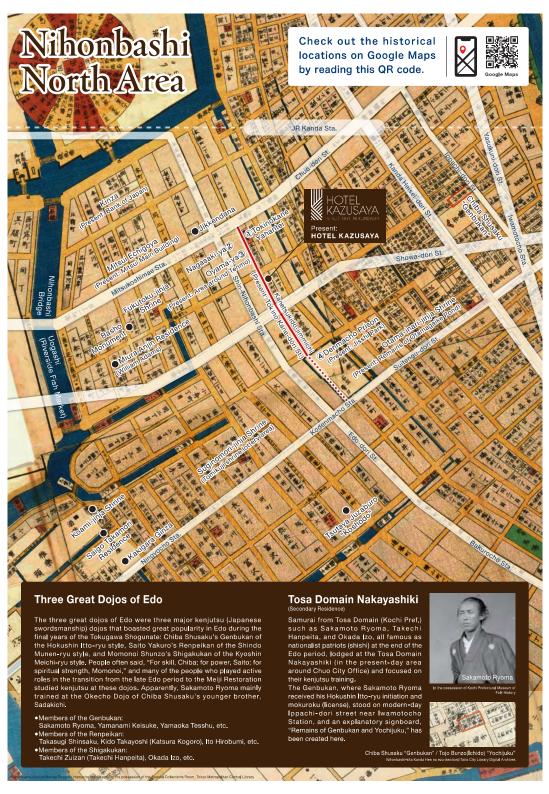
Tsutava Juzaburo

Tsutaya Juzaburo was one of Edo's foremost publishers. He released ukivo-e woodblock print works. including those of Kitagawa Utamaro and Toshusai Sharaku, making them famous. He also established a store named "Koshodo"

Koshodo was located on present-day Nihonbashi Odenma-Honcho Dori Street, and an explanatory signboard has been created here.







Tokinokane-dori St.

①Tokinokane / Yahantei



Yosa Buson Image of Yosa Buson," work by Gosh

Toki-no-Kane in Nihonbashi Hongokucho was Edo's first bell tower, set up to inform people of the time through its rings during the Edo period.

A house known as the Yahantei, home to haiku poet Hayano Hajin, stood in the area around this bell tower, and the poet Yosa Buson studied haiku poetry under Hajin

·A verse by Buson

At the convent / a cosmetic arrives / during the Ten Nights' Ceremony. trans. Cheryl A. Crowley

*The Toki-no-Kane Bell Tower has been relocated to present-day Jisshi Park in the remains of Denmacho

2Nagasaki-ya



Picture of a Dutchman in Nihonbashi Nagasaki-ya Picture Book of the Pleasures of the East (Ehc Asobij 3 volumes, work by Katsushika Hokusai National Diet Library Digital Collection

The Nagasaki-va was an apothecary with an official relationship with the Edo government, and served as a place of lodging when the heads (Capitão) of the Dutch trading company periodically visited

This store was known as the "Dejima of Edo." It was one of the rarest places where interactions with Western civilization were possible in the state nationalisolation, and it is said that Japanese scholars of Dutch studies and medicine such as Hiraga Gennai and Sugita Gempaku paid visits to Seibold when he stayed there in the final vears of the Edo period.

30yama-ya



Oishi Kuranosuke

The Oyama-ya was an inn thought to have stood near a long-established tempura store called Tenmo, on modern-day Toki-no-Kane-dori street.

It is said that Chikara, the eldest son of Oishi Kuranosuke (famous as the former chamberlain of Ako Domain and one of the 47 ronin), stayed with a group of people here, On November 5, 1703, Oishi Kuranosuke joined the group at the inn, and 40 days later he went to have his revenge in the residence of Kira Kozunosuke in Honio Matsuzakacho.

4 Denmacho Prison



Yoshida Shoin

Denmacho Prison was a jail that housed prisoners. It is also the iail in which, in 1859, samurai Yoshida Shoin from Choshu Domain (Yamaguchi Pref.) was imprisoned in the Ansei Purge and executed.

Shoin had a major influence on nationalist patriots who were active during the Meiji Restoration, including Takasugi Shinsaku and Ito Hirobumi (the first Prime Minister of Japan), through the Shokasonjuku Academy that he ran. Kido Takayoshi and his other students later created an alliance between Satsuma and Choshu with the mediation of Sakamoto Ryoma.

 Yoshida Shoin's death poem (a short verse left for the world before his death) Even if my body / decays on the fields of Musashi / my Japanese soul / will live forever. trans. Henry van Straeler

*the engraved stone is currently in Jisshi Park.