

# Summary of the Main Paper

A Study on an Investigation of the Appropriateness of Fire Prevention Policies in Edo, as Shown by a Comparison to Fire Vulnerabilities, and an Evaluation of their Effectiveness Using Map Computerization  
- Focusing on the Effects on the City Structure Resulting from Construction of Fire Protection Areas, Fire Resistant Building Regulations, Organization of the Fire Department, Road Maintenance, and Construction of New Bridges-

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## Summary of the Main Paper

This paper uses map computerization to clarify fire vulnerability by examining city structure and fire characteristics, then evaluating fire prevention measures' appropriateness and effectiveness.

The 1<sup>st</sup> chapter analyzes construction to determine fire vulnerabilities. The areas with the greatest vulnerability were the densely packed main merchant areas and the samurai residences on the west and northeast sides of Edo Castle.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter analyzes fire prevention policies after the Great Fire of Meireki into the early Kyouhou era. The samurai residences along the inner and outer moats were a zone for preventing the spread of fire which also included waterfront and fire prevention areas. Building construction regulations were enforced within these regions.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter analyzes the time from the latter Kyouhou era to the Keiou era as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> section. The establishment of a stronger fire prevention system is one cause of the decreased fire disasters afterward. However, the shogunate also expanded the activity of firemen to compensate for declining numbers of fire prevention areas and firefighters.

The 4<sup>th</sup> chapter analyzes road maintenance and new bridge construction for evacuation routes. In the time from the Great Fire of Meireki to the Houei era, widening of roads in the main merchant areas, new road construction, and multiple new bridges along the Sumida river enabled evacuation from Edo to the Koto area.

The 5<sup>th</sup> chapter analyzes the effects of the fire prevention measures during the Ansei Edo earthquake. Fire prevention areas isolated the fires and prevented them from linking up, but the activities of the fire department were restricted.

In conclusion, the process of city structuring enacted prior to the latter Kyouhou era was effective in preventing fires, mitigating disasters, and minimizing Edo's fire vulnerability.