

The Formation and Characteristics of Tojo (都城) in the Japanese ancient times

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In this article we intend to clarify the change of space in Japanese Tojo and its factors as well as backgrounds. Besides, we consider the characteristics of Tojo in ancient Japan with regard to the history of Tojo in East Asia.

In the preclusive chapter “The contemporary situation and tasks in the research on Tojo” we arranged the researches on ancient Tojo up to now and showed the awareness of the issues, while we explained its basic viewpoint and tasks.

The heading of the first section is “The Formation and Development of Tojo in the Japanese ancient times”. Inside this section in the first chapter “The Formation of the surrounding space of the Palace and the Hyosei (評制) in the seventh century” we reflected the realities of “Miyako” in seventh century and cleared that “Miyako” which was just the Palace changed into the space including the surroundings of the Palace in the Emperor Kotoku Era (孝徳朝) in the half of the seventh century. We argued that its factors as for the occurrence of this phenomenon lay in the two policy such as the change of the bureaucratic institutions and the operation of the Hyosei in the Taika Reform (大化改新). The formation of the surrounding space of the Palace meant the appearance of “Kyoiki (京域)” and marked a turning point in the introduction of Tojo-system in the late of seventh century.

In the second chapter “The Establishment of Tojo as the ceremonial space : From Fujiwarakyo (藤原京) to Heijokyo (平城京)” we took up the apparent change of the structure of Tojo from Fujiwarakyo to Heijokyo, particularly in the part above the middle line in the southern side of the Palace and explained that the role of Tojo as the ceremonial space was needed because of the “Torai (唐礼)” by way of the reopening of the Japanese Envoys to the Tang Dynasty (遣唐使). Therefore, Heijokyo such as the type of Chang’an (長安城) was newly created and Tojo as the ceremonial space was established.

In the third chapter “The historical meaning of Horakyo (保良京)” we made the comparative analysis concerning the policy relative to Horakyo and the proceedings with regard to the transfer of the capital from Fujiwarakyo to Heijokyo and indicated that Horakyo was not the secondary capital city (副都) as usually supposed, but the capital which should become the new capital in the Emperor Jyunnin Era (淳仁朝). In addition, we clarified that as the new transfer policy of the capital was adopted preceding Nagaokakyo (長岡京) and Heiankyo (平安京), Horakyo was the capital which became the pioneer preceding the construction and transfer policy of the capital and made the

turning point of Tojo since the late of the Nara Era in the history of Tojo in the Japanese ancient times.

In the appendant argumentation “The ancient mountaintop castles : In particular mainly round Kikuchi castle (鞠智城)” we examined the realities and changes of the ancient mountaintop castles in the eighth century, ninth century and made the point that the mountaintop castles in eighth century was the facility which was under the direct control of the Dazaifu (大宰府) and Kikuchi castle played the role as the principal supplemental supply base in order to conquer the Hayato (隼人) in the fourth year of Yoro Era (養老 4 年 : 720) . Moreover, we mentioned that Kikuchi castle and Ono castle (大野城) were highly needed as the ancient mountaintop castles because of the strong intensification of the international relations which was brought by the frequent appearance of the sea robbers of Silla (新羅) . Therefore, it seems that Kikuchi castle played the important role in the situation of Saikaido (西海道) which violently changed through about two hundred years.

The heading of the second section is “The Structure and Characteristics of Tojo in the Japanese ancient times” . Inside this section in the first chapter “The Formation of the Borei (坊令)” we discussed that the Borei was an official of the Kyoshiki (京職) , who managed the administration and public peace in the area, that is, the Yonbo (四坊) (Jyo : 条) . The Kyoshiki forced the Zonin (雜任) as called the Borei to manage the inside of Kyo (京) at every area and sometimes to produce the goods within the area. The period about the formation of the Borei who had these executives could go back in the late of the Emperor Temmu Era (天武朝) . Moreover, as Kyo was different from “ Kuni (国)” , the local leaders, that is, local magistrates ; Gunji (郡司) who lived in the land could not intervene in the governance in Kyo and not the Gojjuko (五十戸) but the Bo (坊) was built up as the basic administrative unit. Therefore, it became necessary to arrange the officials of the Kyoshiki who managed and controlled the Bo at every plural. As a result, the government post of the Borei peculiar to Japan was created to succeed the authorities of the Bosei (坊正) and Risei (里正) in Tang and to manage the Yonbo.

In the second chapter “The Adoption of the Bo-system in the Japanese ancient times” we have examined those factors, in which not “ri” but “bo” was taken as the administrative unit only in the capital. As a result, it is a good guess that the domicile of “kyoko (京戸)” could be moved to the “bo” in the transferred capital and the continuities in the administration of the capital could be preserved including the family register and the register for tax purposes as well as the collection of taxes if the “bo” were adopted as the administrative unit in the case of the movement of the capital. It appears to be evident that the Japanese own administrative system as is called “kyo-yonbo-bo” provided the essential background for the preservation of the Emperor’s authorities from the viewpoint of the continuities of the smooth administrative and economic management. Accordingly, the characteristics of the Japanese ancient times which were not seen in the other capital cities of East Asia brought forth the administrative system as was called “kyo-yonbo-bo”, that is, “bo-sei”.

In the third chapter “The multi-capital system in the Japanese ancient times and its characteristics” we mentioned that the multi-capital system in the Emperor Temmu Era was one of measures for the control over the center and local in the formation process of Ritsuryo state and the policy of the multi-capital system was disposed because of the various catastrophes and the death of Temmu in spite of the plan of three capital system which consisted of Naniwakyo (難波京), Fujiwarakyo and Shinano (信濃). The second capital city which was constructed in the Emperor Shomu Era (聖武朝), that is, Naniwakyo was the works connected with the solemnization of Heijokyo and the posting-station (駅家) in Sanyodo (山陽道) and the reintroduction of the multi-capital system in the Emperor Shomu Era considerably meant the reaction to the international situations. Besides, the secondary capital cities in Tang and Silla were specially treated as the capital, however as Kyoiki itself did not become the independent administrative district, Naniwakyo remained the administrative system such as Settsushiki (摂津職) —gun(county)—go before the placement of the secondary capital city. Moreover, even Nishinari-gun and Higashinari-gun (西成・東成郡), in which Kyo was located, were not specially treated in the viewpoint of administration. From these facts, the secondary capital city in Japan had the specialty which was not treated as the capital, although it was none other than the capital.

In the concluding chapter “Tojo and the Transfer of the Capital in the Japanese ancient times” we summed up the conclusions of the first, second section and described that the Japanese Tojo very frequently moved in comparison with the capital of East Asia, because all the peoples from the Emperor to the Koumin (公民) had the idea on the transfer of the capital. Owing to the existence of this idea, ancient Japan could overcome the defectiveness and shortcomings of the capital incompari-son with Tang and Silla. Hence, it seems that the secondary capital cities which connected with the capital such as in Tang and Silla and supplemented the function of the capital, did not fix in Japan. In other words, the system peculiar to Japanese unique Tojo was created by the characteristics of Tojo in the Japanese ancient times such as the transfer of the capital which was never seen in other capitals of East Asia.