A Study of Land Reclamation for Farm Settlements in the Modern Japanese Age

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This study clarifies the planning theory of wilderness reclamation for farm settlements in the modern age of Japan, especially Meiji era. The Modern age of Japan that started from the Meiji Restoration has important meaning in the history of development of wilderness reclamation and the formation of farm villages. The farmland near 1/4 of the farmland area of present Japan was produced especially in Hokkaido at those ages.

I revealed that key reclamation techniques at Hokkaido, farmer soldier village "Tonden-hei Mura", immigration division system "Shokumin-kukaku" was outstanding rural planning theory.

As for Tondeiheimura, it was made clear that settlements carefully planned were can be described of the composition of territorial orders of land use, oriented by the axis with the careful setting of central zone. And it created spiritual symbol as a Shinto shrine, preparing common property for various purposes and common reservation land.

The immigration division system played the role of a large-scale, systematic development of wilderness land in Hokkaido. And it created beautiful landscape of grid system.

At Tohoku and the North Kanto region, it was made clear that there are a lot of simultaneities and common planning principles of Hokkaido.