

Chronological Table of Fussa's History

CHRISTIAN ERA	JAPANESE ERA	HISTORICAL EVENTS RELATED TO FUSSA	EVENTS RELATED TO JAPAN
About 30,000 ago		Numerous site discoveries in the Nogawa River basin. (Musashidai, Fuchu City and Suzuki, Kodaira City)	Late Paleolithic Period Cold episode in the Wurm Glacial Period
12,000 ago			Jomon Period
4,000 ago		The Nagasawa Site was Fussa's biggest Jomon settlement. (Katsusaka type to Kasori E type pit dwellings, numbering about 40, excavated.)	Middle Jomon Period Culturally developed period
3,000 ago		Traceable Late Jomon lifestyles at No.6 Site (Ushihama). The population around Fussa City sharply declined over the Late Jomon to the Yayoi Period.	
200 B.C.			Yayoi Period
A.D.400		(The lunar calendar applied to year and month until Meiji 5.) Large scaled Zenpoko-enfun tombs (burial mounds, square fronted, rounded at rear) arose in the lower Tama River basin.	Kofun Period
A.D.534		The Musashinokuninomiya-suko-no-ran conflict and rise of four directly controlled 'miyake' fiefdoms (Yokonu, Tachibana, Kurasu and Ohoi) in "Nihonshoki".	
A.D.645	Taika 1		Taika Reform
A.D.710	Wado 3		Capital relocation to Heijo-kyo
A.D.757	Tenpyoshoho 9	Musashikokubunji Temple's completion.	
A.D.771	Hoki 2	Musashi Province relocated to Tokaido from Tosando.	
A.D.794	Enryaku 13		Relocation to Heian-kyo.
A.D.927	Encho 5	Ogawa-no-maki was recorded in "Engishiki".	
A.D.931	Shohei 1	Musashi Province Ono-no-maki appended to the Chokushi-maki.	
1087	Kanji 1	August: Munesue domination of Fussa Village.	
1158	Hogen 3	HIRAYAMA Sueshige was bestowed Fussa Village.	
1185	Bunji 1	November: Shugo and Jito were established.	Heishi ruined.
1187	Bunji 3	September: HIRAYAMA Sueshige handed down Hirayama and Fussa villages to his son Toshishige.	
1192	Kenkyu 3		MINAMOTO no Yoritomo founded the Kamakura shogunate.
1207	Ken'ei 2	March: The Hojo family ordered the Musashi Province wilderness' development. HIRAYAMA Sueshige dedicated Hozoji Temple to the successful development of Akirutachibana-no-go.	

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1221	Jokyu	3	Ogawa family gain Jito position from Satsuma Koshikijima due to distinguished Jokyu-no-ran insurrection service.	Jokyu-no-ran insurrection
1241	Ninji	2	October: Shogunate decreed to develop Tama River basin. The "Shinkobutsugonyumemonogatari" (published in the late Early Modern Times) recorded magnate Ono developing Fussa in this period.	
1274	Bun'ei	11		Bun'ei-no-eki incident
1281	Koan	4		Koan-no-eki incident
1297	Einin	5		Tokuseirei issued to aid gokenin.
1304	Kagen	2	October: Fussa's oldest Itabi set up. (Owned by Eishoin Temple)	
1333	Genko	3		Kamakura shogunate ruined. Kenmu-no-shinsei Restoration.
1336	Kenmu	3		North vs. South Imperial Courts' confrontation.
1338	Ryakuo	1		ASHIKAGA Takauji founded the Muromachi shogunate.
1370	Oan	3	October: OISHI Yoshishige first appeared in records as Musashi-shugodai.	
1392	Meitoku	3		North and South Imperial Courts' integration.
1394-1428	Oei	1-35	Fussa Seigan'in Temple's presumed founding by Shingen Kitetsu. Bushu-minami-ikki group became active.	
1411	Oei	18	Presumed founding of Kumagawa Fukushoin Temple.	
1416	Oei	23	Bushu-minami-ikki group first allied Zenshu, then allied Mochiuji.	UESHUGI Zenshu-no-ran insurrection.
1454	Kyotoku	3		Kyotoku-no-ran insurrection
1455	Kyotoku	4	January: OISHI Fusashige died at the battle of Bubaigawara on the Uesugi side.	
1460	Kansho	1	January: Chotokuji Temple founder Shigaiso died, presumably in 1588 (Tensho 6).	
1461	Kansho	2	KOMIYA Noriaki donated a bell to Daihiganji Temple, the same year donated a copper bell to Komiyajinja Shrine (Akiruno City).	
1489	Entoku	1	Itabi inscribed informal era named Fukutoku 2, preserved at Chotokuji Temple and Kumagawajinja Shrine.	

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1521	Taiei	1	The Oishi family relocated from Takatsuki Castle to Takiyama Castle.	
1543	Tenbun	12		Firearms introduced.
1549	Tenbun	18		Christianity arrived.
1559	Eiroku	2	HOJO Ujiteru succeeded the Oishi family and later dominated Tama region.	
1561	Eiroku	4	June: Ujiteru erected the seisatsu in Fussa-go.	UESUGI Kenshin invaded Kanto.
1565	Eiroku	8	June: Ujiteru decreed that Ojoindani Minenobo Temple was determined as Hanzawa Kakuenbo endorsed Koyasan visit's lodgings.	
1569	Eiroku	12		TAKEDA Shingen attacked Takiyama Castle.
1573	Tensho	1	March: Ujiteru's servant erected the seisatsu in Fussa-go.	
1582	Tensho	10		The Takeda family ruined.
1588	Tensho	16	March: Temple fief Ujiteru provides 4 kanmon to Fussa's Seirenji Temple (Seigan'in Temple).	
1590	Tensho	18	June: HOJO Ujiteru's Hachioji Castle fell to MAEDA Toshiie and UESUGI Kagekatsu allied forces by TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi's Odawara attack.	Hideyoshi unified a nation. TOKUGAWA Ieyasu entered Kanto.
1591	Tensho	19	October: NOJIMA Hyogo of Kumagawa Village donated wooden Kobo Daishi statue to Daihiganji Temple to honor his parents.	
1592	Bunroku	1		Bunroku and Keicho-no-eki incidents (- 1598)
1597	Keicho	2	February: Kumagawajinja Shrine's reconstruction.	
1603	Keicho	8		TOKUGAWA Ieyasu founded the Edo shogunate.
1615	Genna	1	NOJIMA Hyogo of Kumagawa died.	
1653	Jo'o	2	Tamagawajosui Aqueduct construction began, completed to the Yotsuya Okido point in the next year.	
1668	Kanbun	8	August: Shinden Kenchi (field area inspection) of Kumagawa and Fussa villages. (Magistrate: AMEMIYA Kanbee)	
1676	Enpo	4	November: First paddy field investigation of Kumagawa Village. (The Nojima Family Documents)	
1716	Kyoho	1		Kyoho Reformation (- 1745)
1725	Kyoho	10	Shogunate-decreed development of Musashinokuni's Tama and Koma counties.	
1740	Genbun	5	July: Tamagawajosui Aqueduct new canal construction began.	

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1756	Horeki 6	November: Ayuunjo (fishery tax) started in Fussa and Kumagawa villages.	
1761	Horeki 11	First paddy fields investigation of Fussa Village. (The Tamura Family Documents)	
1773	An'ei 2	August: "Shinkobutsugonyumemonogatari" was completed.	
1782	Tenmei 2		Tenmei Era Famine
1784	Tenmei 4	February: Riot suppression bill enacted against Kumagawa Village. Peasant uprising occurred in Hamura Village.	
1804	Bunka 1	March: Tenno festival's lion dance and other details noted in village shrine festival records "Chinju-sairei-no-sikitarisho".	
1805	Bunka 2		Kanto-torishimari-deyaku officer posted.
1822	Bunsei 5	August: TAMURA Kanjiro founded sake brewery.	
1825	Bunsei 8	Fussa Village head initiated paddy field development in Shimogawara.	
1829	Bunsei 12	MORITA Yusho, haiku poet, born in Nakabusa.	
1833	Tenpo 4		Tenpo Era Famine (- 1837)
1835	Tenpo 6	May: EGAWA Tarozaemon Hidetatsu was appointed Tama region's magistrate.	
1836	Tenpo 7	November: Tokoro-no-hi stone monument erected, Kogonji Temple, Tokura, (Akiruno City) (Fussa and Kumagawa records).	
1858	Ansei 5	TAMURA Yuho's haiku entered in "Shoshinhaikaihyakuninshu" haiku collection book.	Japan-US Treaty of Amity and Commerce
1863	Bunroku 3	Winter: KASHIWAGI Sozo, subordinated to Magistrate Egawa, consulted with TAMURA Jubee and SUZUKI Heikuro on soldier conscription. ISHIKAWA Yahachiro founded sake brewery.	
1866	Keio 2	June: Yonaoshi-ikki riot spread from Naguri to Fussa and Kumagawa villages.	
1867	Keio 3		Taisei-hokan (Restoration of the Imperial rule)
1868	Meiji 1	April: Fief transferred, Fussa and Kumagawa villages' shogunate fief to Nirayama-ken and Kumagawa Village's hatamoto fief to Shinagawa-ken.	
1869	Meiji 2	July : Administrative changed, Fussa Village to the Hakonegasaki Yoseba Union and Kumagawa Village to the Haijima Yoseba Union. Administrative separation.	

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1870	3	April: The Raihaidaimyoin Shrine renamed	
1871	4	Kumagawajinja Shrine. November: Kanagawa prefecture annexed Fussa and Kumagawa villages.	Haihanchiken (Abolition of feudal domains and establishment of prefectures)
1873	6	April: District registered as seventh group (later sixth group) of No.12 division. June: Fussa Gakusha founded at Chotokuji Temple. July: MORITA Namikichi founded a silk mill.	
1874	7	June: Kumagawa Gakusha founded at Fukusyojin Temple. Large-small District System instituted, Fussa becoming No.6 Small District (later No.5 Small District) of No.12 Large District.	
1875	8	June: Five villages merged (Kumagawa, Fussa, Kawasaki, Hamura, and Gonokami) into Tama Village. Fussa Gakusha and Kumagawa Gakusha were renamed Fussa Gakko and Kumagawa Gakko respectively.	
1876	9	September: Fussa Gakko renamed Higashitama Gakko.	
1879	12	MORITA Yusho gained the Matsubaraan, published "Asakawa-shu" haiku collection book.	
1881	14		Movements for Civic Rights and Freedoms swelled.
1884	17	July: Kawasaki and Four-villages Village merged.	
1885	18	March: SASAMOTO Yasojiro founded a silk mill.	
1888	21	April: TAKASAKI Jihei founded the Nishitama-gun Tobu Private Minute Particle Research Laboratory in Fussa Village. July: Kawasaki and Four-villages Village merger dissolved	City/Town organizational system enacted.
1889	22	April: Fussa and Kumagawa villages Union merged.	
1890	23	March: MORITA Jisaku founded a silk mill. March: MORITA Shuzo founded a silk mill.	Imperial Rescript on Education
1893	26	April: Fussa and Kumagawa villages Union transferred to Tokyo-fu under Tokyo-fu-Kanagawa-ken border revision law. KIMURA Kumajiro traveled to the US.	
1894	27	November: Ome Railway opened between Ome and Tachikawa.	Sino-Japanese War (-1895)
1898	31	February: Fussa Credit Union founded. TAKASAKI Jihei appointed president.	
1904	37		Russo-Japanese War (-1905)

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1907	40	TAGUCHI Mannosuke appointed instructor at Higashitama Jinjo Koto Shogakko.	
1914	Taisho 3		World War I (-1918)
1915	4	Electric lamps illuminated a part of Fussa Village.	
1918	7	MORITA Koichi entered John Hopkins University in the US.	
1922	11	March: Fussa and Kumagawa villages Union's population first exceeded 5,000.	
1923	12	March: A movement rose against Santama /Tokyo-to reorganization.	Great Kanto Earthquake
1925	14	February: A petition for Tokyo-to system inclusion was submitted by Fussa-Kumagawa United Village to the Home Secretariat.	
1926	Showa 1	April: Fussa and Kumagawa villages Union's Hall building's opening ceremony.	
1927	Showa 2	The Financial Panic forced Fussa silk mill closures.	
1928	3	June: The three generational continued Morita Silk Mill failed.	
1935	10	April: MITAMURA Engyo, Edo literature researcher, visited Fussa and Kumagawa villages Union's hall to look into Mizukuraido.	
1936	11	Tachikawa Air Military Branch (Kumagawa storehouse) completed.	
1937	12	March: Nogi boy scout and Aikoku girl scout founded in Kumagawa Village.	Japanese-Chinese War outbreak.
1938	13	Fussa and Kumagawa villages consolidation	
1939	14	movement arose. December: Fussa and Kumagawa villages assigned Tachikawa urban planning zone.	
1940	15	April: Tama Airfield (Fussa Air Field) completed. Military Air Research Department transferred. November: Fussa and Kumagawa villages consolidated as a town.	
1941	16	January: Shogakko renamed Kokumin Gakko.	The Pacific War (-1945)
1942	17	October: The Imperial Army's Air Inspection Department was created.	
1943	18	July: The county (gun) system was enacted. Fussa Town addresses became Fussa Town, Nishitama-gun, Tokyo-to.	
1945	20	April 4: B29s bombed Kumagawa. Three citizens died. August 1: In heavy bombing of Hachioji and Tachikawa, Kumagawa was hit, eight residences burned.	

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		<p>August 13: Bomber raided near Kumagawa Station. One citizen died.</p> <p>August 15: The Pacific War concluded.</p> <p>September: US No.1 Trooper Division stationed at Fussa Airfield (Yokota Airfield).</p> <p>November: Fussa Youth Association founded.</p> <p>December: Kumagawa Youth Association founded.</p>	
1946	21	September: Nishitama-gun Youth Association Union organized. Fussa's population exceeded 10,000.	Indochina War (-1954)
1947	22	<p>February: Literature magazine, "Akaza", founded.</p> <p>April: KISHI Tokujiro elected the mayor in the first public ballot.</p> <p>May: Fussa Middle School founded.</p> <p>June: Nishitama Free Gatherings founded.</p> <p>July: Nishitama Summer College founded at No.1 Elementary School.</p> <p>November: The school lunches started at No.1 Elementary School.</p>	
1948	23	November: Fussa Middle School completion ceremony.	
1950	25	October: National census found 14,669 populations, 2,920 families.	Korean War outbreak.
1952	27	Nishitama county youth performers founded theatrical company "Hikobae". First performance "Genshokunomachi" staged in Fussa.	
1953	28	November: Town Public Morals Regulation enacted.	Town/Village merger law
1957	32		Ogochi Dam completed.
1962	37	June: City appointment as urban development zone.	
1963	38	October: The Kamidaira land readjustment project began.	
1964	39		Tokyo Olympics
1965	40	August: Fussa Town applied for Regional Financial Restructure law.	
1967	42	September: Regional Financial Restructures law application withdrawn.	
1968	43	July: National meeting for city reorganization, held at Fussa Town Hall.	
1970	45	July: Reorganization as city (population : 38,749). Nagasawa Site the first excavation started.	
1973	48		Vietnam Peace Treaty signed.
1980	55	July: Citizen's Charter established.	
1983	58	September: Population exceeded 50,000.	

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1990	Heisei 2	July: The 20th anniversary of reorganization as city.	
1991	3	September: Population exceeded 60,000. Fussa's Ten Selected Sceneries chosen.	
1993	5	July: Tea ceremony room "Fukuan" opened.	Tama Life 21 held.
1995	7	September: Welfare Center opened.	
1998	10	April: TSUCHIDA Wakako, Nagano Paralympics competitor, handed Citizen Honor Award.	

