

## Abstract

In Japan, until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1872 (Meiji 5), a lunar-solar calendar was used for 1,010 years. Efforts to create an accurate calendar began during the Edo period (1600-1868). The Edo period was characterized by a well-established social hierarchy, including the classes of samurai, farmers, artisans, and merchants, and it was commonly thought that foreign exchange was heavily restricted. The ultimate lunar-solar calendar, known as the "Tenpo Calendar," implemented from 1844, incorporated "Wasan", that is, Japanese Mathematics developed during the Edo period, along with knowledge of Western astronomy imported from the Netherlands. When viewed as a product of the Edo period, it can be seen as a form of innovation. Moreover, during the early stages of its development, researchers from diverse backgrounds and expertise collaborated and were motivated to contribute, transcending their social status.