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**THE TOKUGAWA INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY  
OF FORESTRY**

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## SUMMARY

*Naohiro Ōta*

The working process for Yufunnezawa-yama in Kiso, which was chosen as the mountain to supply lumber for the building materials at the Ise-jingu Shrine, which was regularly rebuilt every 20 years, was clarified. During this process the function of local villages lying in close relation on the occasion of the rebuilding ceremony for a palatial home at, as well as the connection between government officials of the Owari domain involved with Kiso lumber and Ise-jingu Shrine government officials, providing a case study of lumbering in 1862.

*Kōin Shirane*

The forest area in Kiso was an abundant repository of product resources owing to forest conservation policies enforced by the Owari domain. The extraction, cultivation and harvesting of these product resources were controlled by the Owari domain and presented to the lord of the feudal domain and vassals, and also given to the common people in their territory. It was clarified that the products in Kiso were widely useful to the livelihood of people in the Owari domain at every level, with a case study of foods and natural medications including fel ursi (bear's gall bladder).

*Kazuki Haga*

This study clarifies how the Akita domain launched forestry administration reform in 1810. Onozaki Matabei, a government official in charge of the feudal domain's forestry administration, was ordered to study existing forestry of Noshiroki-yama, one of the foremost lumber production areas among the feudal domain, as a preparation for reforms, and he submitted a report showing details of his opinion concerning the study results and reforms. This report made clear that feudal domain played an important role in determining the contents of the reforms.

*Noboru Tahara*

Reviewed a clarification of the national/private land for Hida and Kiso forests, two forests under control of Chikuma Prefecture at the beginning of the Meiji era. The demarcation of national and private land, which was conducted by the new government at the beginning of Meiji era, was a project to determine the proprietary rights to forests and moors, and distribution to national or private land was made as the result of this project. A comparative review was conducted of the process of implementation of the demarcation of national/private land in the Hida and Kiso forest districts that were, at that time, under the jurisdiction of Chikuma Prefecture.

*Takumi Nakamura*

A study of the operational status of the regulation for the application and delivery for lumber used for building of private houses, and for cutting lumber in the province of Hida, lands belonging to the Shogunate, based on analysis of the application document, archived at Takayama-jinya of Hida-gundai in the 19th century, to build a private house. Statistics for application for lumber to be used for building of private houses throughout Hida Province were also analyzed.

*Kenichi Kuribara*

A study that focused on the relationship with hamlets for hunters in the Edo era during the middle of the 19th century. As a case example, the hunters of Ohno village, Chichibu-gun, Musashi Province, are taken up, identifying the hunters who possessed firearms and seasonal users (who required firearms during certain seasons). The study also goes into the problems of illegal firearms possession and development of "eradicating" or "chasing off" of wild boar and deer, and the forming of cliques in the villages from the perspective of the hunters, and how the problem was positioned by the hamlets as a dispute between factions who used "guns for farming" and those who used "guns for hunting."

*Morihiro Katō*

The issue in 1872 of so-called *Jinshin-chiken*, the certificate of land title, and one of the starting points for land-tax reform, was studied. The case of Kaminaguri and Shimonaguri villages, Chichibu-gun, Musashi Province, was taken up, clarifying that the certificate was issued in December 1873, based on updates of the land ledgers through the Edo era in both of these villages. Also, it was clarified that the land-title ledger performed the role as a tax collection ledger for eight years between 1874 and 1881.