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**THE TOKUGAWA INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY
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Summaries

Kōin Shirane

This study considers the role and actual situation of the gardens of the Edo residence of Owari family and at Nagoya Castle in their home power base. Particular study is focused on functions as *Oyaku-En* (a medicinal herb garden) and *Osai-En* (a cultivated field controlled by the domain lord) in the gardens, and devoted to its utilization and management system. As a result of this study, it was clarified that emphasis was placed on the medicinal uses of the garden's trees and flowering plants, and it was also clarified that experimental cultivation of local useful crops as plant resources for famine foods was conducted on a variety of crops. This was positioned as having made a major contribution to the lives of the domain's family, vassals and the population of the domain.

Akira Ōsaki

This study examines forest policies of the Owari domain from the end of the 17th century to in the early part of the 18th century, before forest protection policies were put into practice in the Owari domain. Initially logging was under the direct control of the domain, but from this time the domain became increasingly disinclined toward logging and entrusted the work to leading farmers in the domain. However, as a result of this study, it was clarified that logging was also consigned to timber merchants who had already been engaged in "*Shidashi*" (the work of floating cut trees down the river to a lumberyard).

Nobuhiro Takahashi

This study examines policies of the Takayama-jinya toward *Shiraki-kasegi* (production of unvarnished wood), and the trend toward brokers in charge of production and distribution of *Shiraki* (unvarnished wood). As a result of this study, it was clarified that in preservation work of the *Shiraki-kasegi* by government officials of the Takayama-jinya, in addition to carrying the meaning of preserving local industries, the term also came to mean protection of the mountain itself.

Kazuki Haga

This study centers on research into the forestry policies of the Akita domain in the *Noshiro-kiyama* forest, which produced timber at the beginning of the 19th century, focusing on the establishment of forestry administration. In the process from drawing up the contents of reforms to decision making, the vice-minister of an organization in charge of forestry management called the *Kiyamakata* was involved. It was clarified that to advance these reforms for forestry management of *Noshiro-kiyama* in a practical way, the system providing for assignment of local government offices and civil servants was put into operation.

Masami Narita

This study, while touching on the lumbering regulations in governmental forests in which Sugiura Yuzuru was involved, during the period when these forests were administered by the Ministry of Finance, show concrete details concerning how governmental forests were transferred. In particular details were clarified as to the response by Akita Prefecture to having been delegated by the Ministry of Finance to conduct lumbering in governmental forests.

Yōko Shibuya

This study considers the descriptions of the Owari domain residence in Ichigaya, which was depicted in a pictorial map indicating the route by which the clan head traveled to Edo Castle. This study confirmed that the map was produced before the Great Fire of Meireki in 1657. As few such illustrations depicted at early stages of the Edo era remain, this one was judged to be of great historical value.

Hideaki Fujita

This study examines conditions for tenant farmers at Tokugawa farms from 1910 through the 1920s. In particular it touches on the management principles of Ōshima Kitō, the farm manager, and considers how farm staff instructed agricultural affairs to tenant farmers. As a result of these, Tokugawa farms nurtured regional industries and made maximum efforts toward the revitalization of the farming villages, while seeking to enable tenants to realize a stable livelihood.

Morihiro Katō

Kazuki Haga

These historical materials, concerning the 1872 takeover of national forests in Akita Prefecture (which had previously been under control of the Akita domain), is an extremely valuable record for helping to grasp how it was implemented. While forest management reforms organized by the Akita domain at the beginning of the 19th century did not necessarily proceed as planned, a plan was advanced for planned utilization of forestry resources and growth. From these materials, the state of forestry resources that bring a promise for the future, which was modernized through forestry reforms in the Akita domain, is revealed.