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Summaries

Kōin Shirane

This study examines the importance of the existence of a garden in the community of samurai, within the confines of Nagoya castle that was hometown of the Owari Tokugawa family, focusing as the place of production activities, banquets and human interaction.

In the Daimyo's garden during the Edo period, various trees and flowers for all seasons were planted, with better quality through improvements in horticultural technology.

These gardens were shared to use for banquets and companionship to entertain not only the Tokugawa Shogun but also Daimyo and *Hatamoto* (direct retainers of the Shogun).

The garden in Nagoya castle was modified to a Japanese style, enabled the viewing of trees and flowers planted around the large pond, by Tokugawa Naritomo, the 10th head of the Owari Tokugawa family, at the beginning of the 19th century.

For the garden of *Ninomaru-Goten* at the residence of the head, Naritomo, and the garden of *Shin-Goten* which was developed after retirement of Naritomo, various trees and flowers were planted and cultivated as per Naritomo's instructions, creating a colorful landscape.

From the result of this study, it was clarified that these gardens were used for not only the head, Naritomo, and his own family, but also used as a place of a banquet for retainers who supported the politics of the Owari domain as a reward for their activities.

Akira Ōsaki

This study examines the actual situation of timber merchants who adopted diversified operations due to decreases in timber recourses on Kiso Mountain after the 18th century. In particular the actual situation of the diversified operations adopted by Inuyamaya-Kandoke, typical timber merchants in the area of Mino and Owari, was studied.

As the result of this study, it was clarified that Kandoke made deals not only for timber but also interest-bearing loans on security of the products to the merchants who handled such grains as rice, barley, soybeans and azuki beans; fibers such as cotton, silk and hemp; wax, and charcoal.

Among these products, Kandoke also engaged in direct sales of rice, barley, soybeans and azuki beans, and not only as a commodity trader.

But Kandoke invested in a development of new rice fields and maintained management, as it was difficult for them to start up new shops dealing in rice.

Moreover extravagant funds were required for them to invest in development of new rice fields, and they were at high risk to flooding and high tide water due to their geographic conditions in the area of Mino and Owari.

In addition, it was difficult for them to engage in long-term operations owing to the high costs of restoration.

It was clarified that under these circumstances, the interest-bearing loans on security of the products and sales of products were developed as the business, and had an impact on the development of the growth of industry in the area of Mino and Owari against a background of expansion of the market and cash-based economy in the mid-Edo period, although amount of money involved was small.

This study researches the actual situation of the Akita domain's forest management in the late 18th century.

In the middle of the 18th century the Akita domain suffered multiple famines. And the forest resources also became depleted at this time due to mass production of firewood and charcoal, which were implemented in response to financial pressures.

Due to the famines and the depletion of the forest resources, the Akita domain proceeded to develop various products and forest resources, thereby helping the lives of the villagers through the blessings of various products and the forest resources, and encouraged farmers to revive farmlands.

The most important thing for the forest management of the Akita domain in the late 18th century was the transfer of most of the forests that had been managed by the Akita domain under the jurisdiction of the *Kōri-bugyō*, which was newly established for the purpose of helping the lives of villager and preventing the depletion the farmlands.

From this study, it was clarified that the Akita domain in the late 18th century clearly recognized the relationship between the lives of villagers and forest resources, and worked to revive the villages and rice farmlands by harnessing the blessings of local forest resources.

Kenichi Kuribara

This study examines a food storage system implemented by villages of Akita domain in preparation for a possible famine, with a case study of Nanokaichi Village in Osarube of Akita County, Dewanokuni, which is now called Kita-Akita City.

In villages of Akita domain, a *Gōzonaemai* system existed, by which rice was stored in the village by village and *Gosyōsonaemai* system, which provided for individual storage of 5 *sho* of rice. This historical progress of the storage system is a theme of this study.

As a result of this study, although food storage was conducted at each village based on orders from the Akita domain, and although villagers sometimes objected forcefully because they were skeptical of such a food storage system, it was clarified that storage of foodstuffs, which was implemented based on having experienced famines, served to protect the activities and lives of the people in the villages of Osarube district.

As salient features of the food storage system in the villages of Osarube district, it is pointed out that firstly, food storage was conducted through sales of cedar trees enabled through the village's mountain location. Secondly, the food storage system was implemented in less than 10 years, not continued over a long term. And thirdly, incremental progress was accomplished over the passage of time, thanks to improvements in competence of the operation.

Yōko Shibuya

This study examines how three residences, the Ichigaya Residence (*Kami-yashiki*), Kōjimachi Residence (*Naka-yashiki*) and Toyama Residence (*Shimo-yashiki*) functioned, and how the roles of each residence had been changing in successive historical periods.

In the middle of the 17th century, the *Kami-yashiki* in Ichigaya was given to the Owari domain. The role of each Yashiki of the Owari domain was determined according to this *Kami-yashiki* in the late 17th century, after assigning Kōjimachi as *Naka-Yashiki* and

Toyama as *Shimo-yashiki*.

At the middle of 18th century, the role of Owari domain's *Yashiki* became clear because the functions of the Kōjimachi *Naka-yashiki* and Toyama *Shimo-yashiki* dramatically changed due to the Ichigaya *Kami-yashiki*'s having combined various functions of *Edo-yashiki* by obtaining of a large piece of land.

Situations such as the above were established by the Owari domain by themselves and the functions of the Ichigaya *Kami-yashiki* were reinforced from the end of the 18th century through the early 19th century.

The development and establishment of the roles of the respective *Yashiki* can be attributed to the marriages by daughters of Tokugawa Shogun into the Owari Tokugawa family.

As the result of this study, it was clarified that the functions of *Yashiki* were shared owing to the marriages by members of the Owari Tokugawa family with daughters of the Tokugawa Shogun.

The Owari domain obtained *Edo-yashiki* and consolidated them around the Ichigaya *Kami-yashiki* from the end of the 18th century thorough the early 19th century. The number of the obtained properties, the way they were acquired and the degree of their consolidation were unconventional.

It was clarified that the above process was made possible by consecutive marriages by members of the Owari Tokugawa family with Tokugawa Shogun's daughters.

Hideaki Fujita

This study examines the political trend of Tokugawa Mochinaga, the 15th Owari Tokugawa family head, as part of study for the history of the Owari Tokugawa family during the Meiji Restoration.

In particular, Tokugawa Mochinaga's political position and meaning of his existence were clarified by analysis of the relationship between Iemochi and Mochinaga, focusing on such actions as Tokugawa Mochinaga having painted living portraits of Tokugawa Iemochi, the 14th Shogun, and privately stored the portraits.

In the past, after a specialized artist underwent severe checks by the Shogunate, the portrait of the Shogun was to be made only following the Shogun's death. Even so, Mochinaga painted the portraits of Iemochi in life, despite his not being an artist, and preserved it. From this, it was obvious that the relationship between Mochinaga and Iemochi was exceedingly close.

It is also clarified from historical documents that Iemochi respected Mochinaga as being like his own father, and Mochinaga had a greater affection toward Iemochi than his own children.

Due to this relationship, Mochinaga was welcomed by the attendants in the inner palace who supported Iemochi and the shougunate vassals who had loyalty to Iemochi, giving Mochinaga political power as a person who opposed Tokugawa Yoshinobu on political issues relevant to succession for Shogun following's Iemochi's death.

From this study, although Mochinaga did not draw attention toward the Owari Tokugawa family, it was clarified that he was highly important in terms of the examination of a political structure and personal relationship in the Tokugawa Shogun family hierarchy, and he exerted influence therein.