

Historical Sources for Living Spaces: Two Types of 'Industriousness'

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Western Europe and Tokugawa Japan in early modern times?

Western Europe	Tokugawa Japan
Capital-intensive, labor-saving agriculture	Labor-intensive agriculture
A fundamental change occurred in the household economy	A fundamental change of the household size?
Households increased their labor market participation in order to buy new consumer goods with the money they earned from their labor	Peasants improved farming management to make it more efficient within the family labour force and the village
Family and market	Village, family and market
Commercialization	Communal responsibility and initiative
Probate inventories: Official materials	Historical sources of <i>Shoya</i> , a village leader: Private and official materials

Fundamental differences in historical sources

Probate inventories in Europe		<i>Shoya's materials in Tokugawa Japan</i>
Probate records in the diocese? (England)		House archives
Ex.	The jurisdiction of the Durham diocesan probate court	
Source	Durham and Northumberland probate records, 1527-1857 (http://familyrecords.dur.ac.uk/nei/index.htm)	
Gemeinde- und Stadtarchiv (Baden-Württemberg)		
Ex.	Der Teil- und Waisenrichter: Von den Geschäften der freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit zur Ausrichtung des Waisengerichtes im 19. Jahrhundert; Vom früheren Stadt- und Amtsschreibers zum Gerichtsnotar, Auflösung der Einrichtung des Stadt- und Amtsschreibers am 21.3.1826	
Source	Hildegard Mannheims, Wie wird ein Inventar erstellt?, Münster 1991	
Notarial archives (Catalonia)		

What is the *le* system?

Probate inventories in Europe		<i>le</i> (household and family) system?
Probate records in the diocese? (England)		
	Church court system, originated from the canon law on morality treatment	Morality
Gemeinde- und Stadtarchiv (Baden-Württemberg)		
	Legislation of inheritance practices and orphan problems	Legitimacy
	From city- and community writer to government notaries (<i>Beamtennotar</i>), exceptionally in Baden-Württemberg	Professionalization in Bureaucracy
Other many regions without archival series: Berg, Mark, Münsterland etc. in Germany		Regional differences

Institutional continuity

Community, City, State etc.

The Shoya's le as a regional and local administrative office and an information centre with archival functions

Two types of “industriousness” in early modern times

- » Two kinds of “industriousness” and their differing viewpoints, which are characterized in next four passages.
- » The first description by the Duke of Württemberg (Frederick I, 1557-1608) shows the essence of the freedom of consumers, especially women.
- » The second excerpt from Sir James Steuart (1712-1790)’s writings explains how “industriousness” is derived from the compulsion of market.
- » The subsequent two paragraphs from Japanese farm manuals, in contrast, present the idea that farm property belongs not to the individual but rather to the family, and should be passed from ancestors to descendants and that the purpose of hard work was to escape poverty by pursuing the disciplined use of the time necessary for “industriousness”.

The Duke of Württemberg on his 1598 visit to England

“The women have much more liberty than perhaps in any other place; they also know well how to make use of it, for they go out dressed in exceedingly fine clothes [...] [England is] a paradise for women, a prison for servants, and a hell or purgatory for horses [...] for the females have great liberty and are almost like masters, whilst the poor horses are worked very hard.”

Sir James Steuart, Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy (1767)

“[...] In the ancient world, ‘men were [...] forced to labor because they were slaves to others; men are now forced to labor because they are slaves to their own wants.’ As a result, ‘in a trading nation every man must turn his talents to account, or he will undoubtedly be left behind in this universal emulation, in which the most industrious, the most ingenious, and the most frugal will constantly carry off the prize’.”

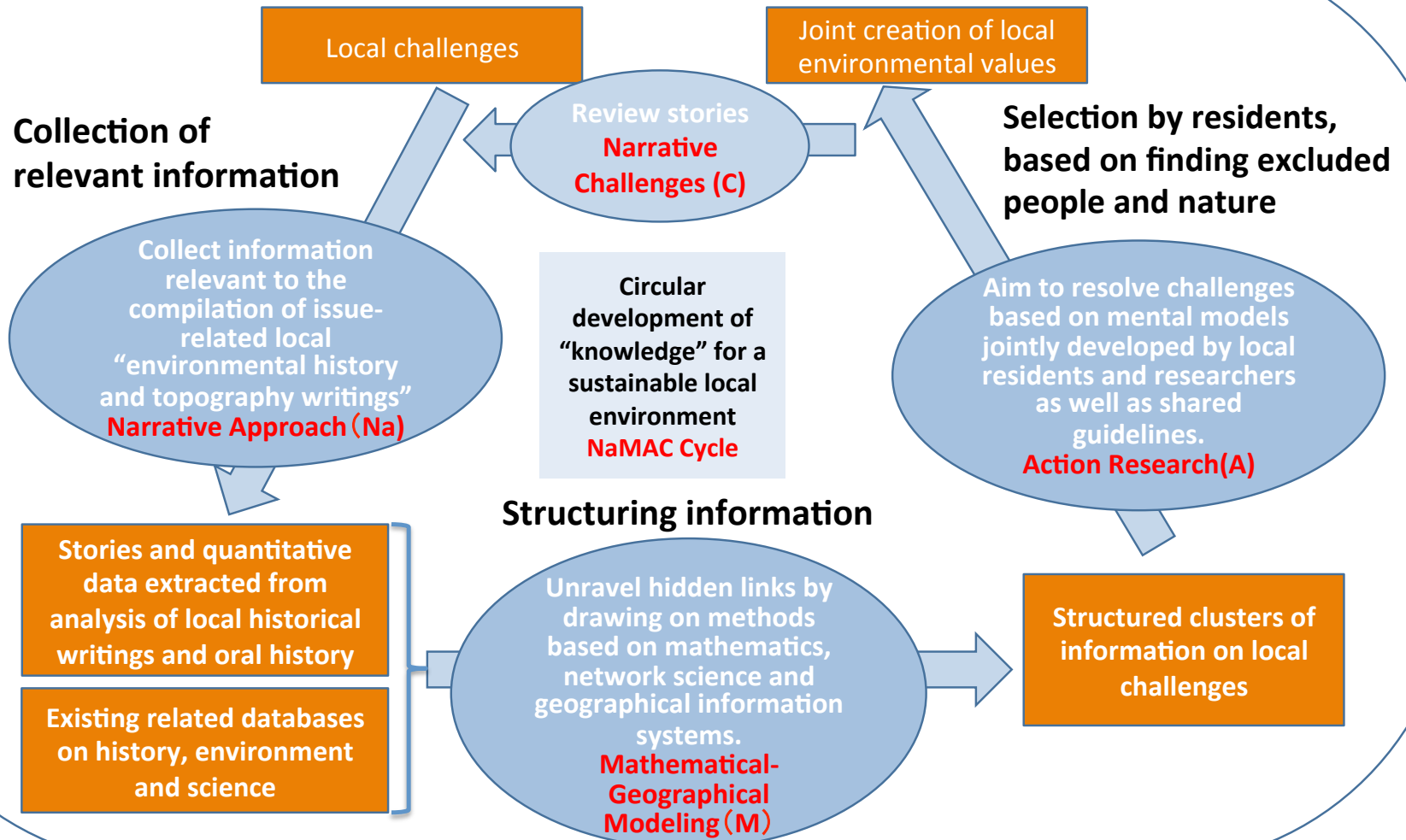
Nogyo Yoshu 農業要集 (a farm manual, 1826)

“The farm family consists of the fields, wealth, and heirlooms handed down from ancestors. This property does not belong to us, the living members of the family. We must not imagine it does even in our dreams. It belongs to the ancestors who founded the house; we are only entrusted with its care and must pass it on to our descendants. [...] There may be events beyond our control, such as flood, fire, or illness, as a result of which the sale of property becomes unavoidable. In that case, we must make every effort by saving and planning to recover what has been sold, make the property whole again, and pass it on undiminished to our children and grandchildren.”

Nogyo Mokun 農業蒙訓 (a farm manual, 1840)

“If the farm family would escape poverty, it must treat time as precious. By rising early and shortening the daily rest period, two additional hours a day can be worked. That is seven hundred and twenty hours a year: the equivalent of sixty days, or two months, when no food is consumed, no wage paid, no oil required for lighting. ... Thus can the farm family escape the pain of poverty, raise itself up, illuminate the deeds of ancestors, and confer blessings on descendants.”

Living Spaces Project: Environmental Humanities enabling choice of lifestyle



New Environmental Knowledge: NaMAC Cycle @ RIHN

Main historical sources for Living Spaces Project: Topographic descriptions

- A few amount of historical materials to offer us a comprehensive view of an entire region in the world
- A rich amount of historical sources in the form of topographic literature dating back to the seventeenth century in Japan



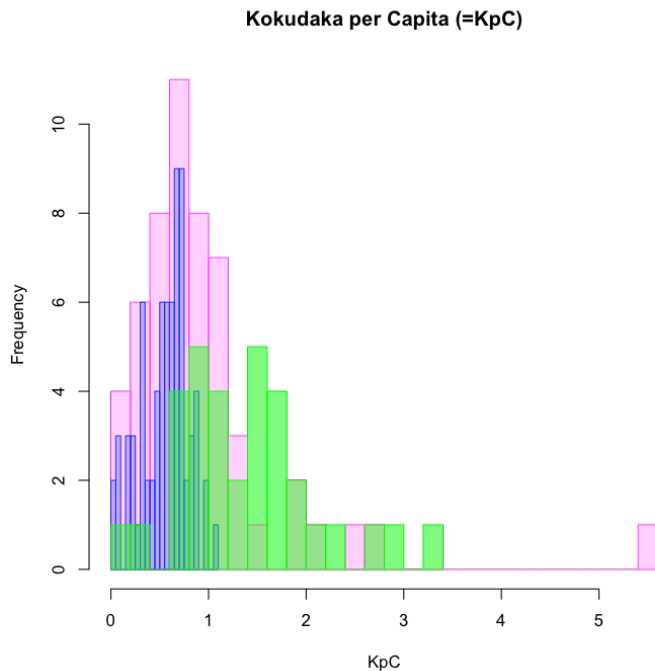
Photos by N. Higashi

Japanese regions and *kokudaka* in early modern times

		Number of villages	Average number of households	Population	Average size of household	Average number of village population	Average amount of <i>kokudaka</i> per	Average <i>kokudaka</i> per capita
Kofu basin (1)	Mountain V.*	68	64	16932	3.9	249	163	0.65
	FV. ** Midai	26	118	13208	4.3	508	569	1.12
	FV. Kana	37	63	8954	3.8	242	445	1.84
	FV. Fuefuki	24	67	6360	4	265	438	1.65
	Flooding plain V.	76	41	13680	4.4	180	563	3.13
	Total	231	62	60522	4.2	262	414	1.58
Kyoto Otagi (2)		54	120	32729	5.1	607	464	0.93
Mimasaka Yanahara (3)		33	43	6553	4.6	199	213	1.41
Sanuki, Seisan (4)		129	215	118651	4.3	920	588	0.64
Tosa, Aki (5)		108	97	48122	4.6	446	207	0.46
Amakusa	1691 (6)	74	44	31644	9.7	428	216	0.55
	1827 (7)	87	248	141261	6.5	672	274	0.23
Takahama	1816 (8)	1		3413			611	0.18
Niremata	1812 (9)	1		672			1570	2.34

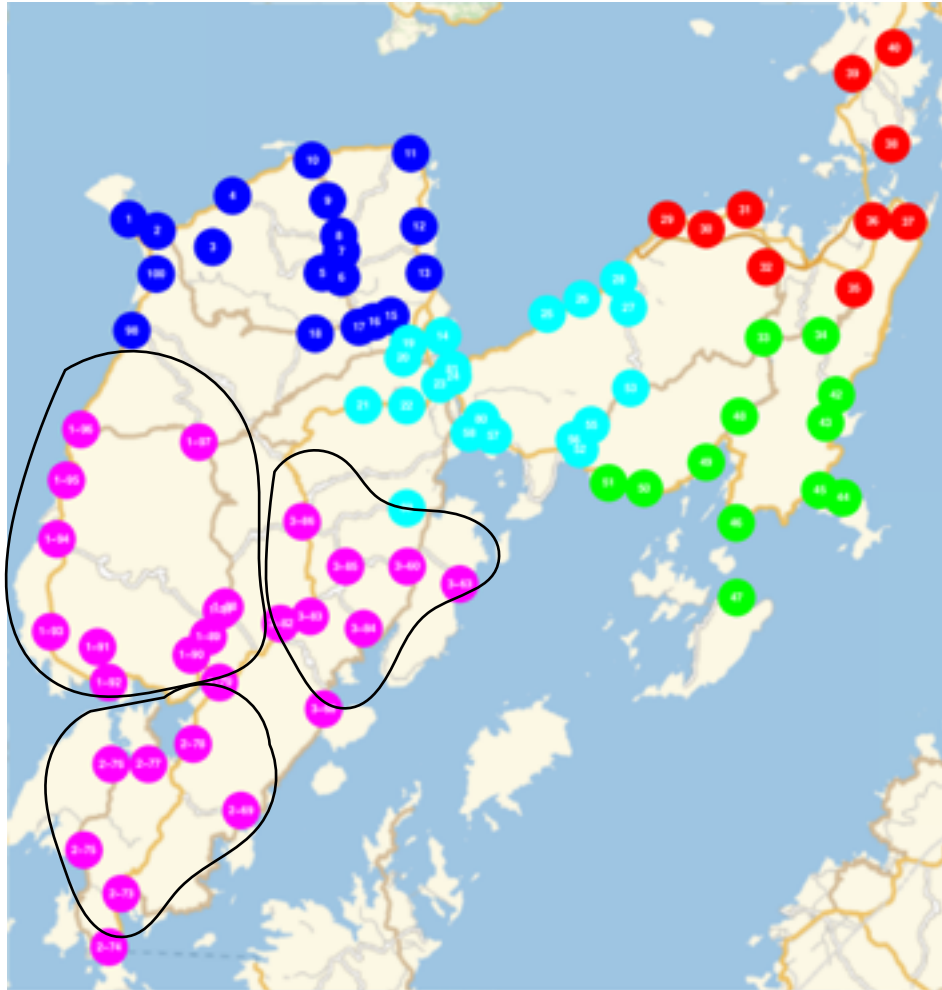
Note: (1) Data in 1814 (Bunka 11)(Mizoguchi 2002, 36); (2) Kyoto-Fu-Chishi; (3) Yanahara-cho-shi, 254; (4) Data around 1844-1847, Seisan-Fu-Shi; (5) Data in 1743, Tosa-han Go-son Chosa-sho; (6) Original data from 1691 (Genroku 4); (7) Original data from 1827 (Bunsei 10); (8) Original date from 1816 (Bunka 13); (9) Naimatsu 2000, 3-5,

The correlation between a village's average *kokudaka* per capita and the village population

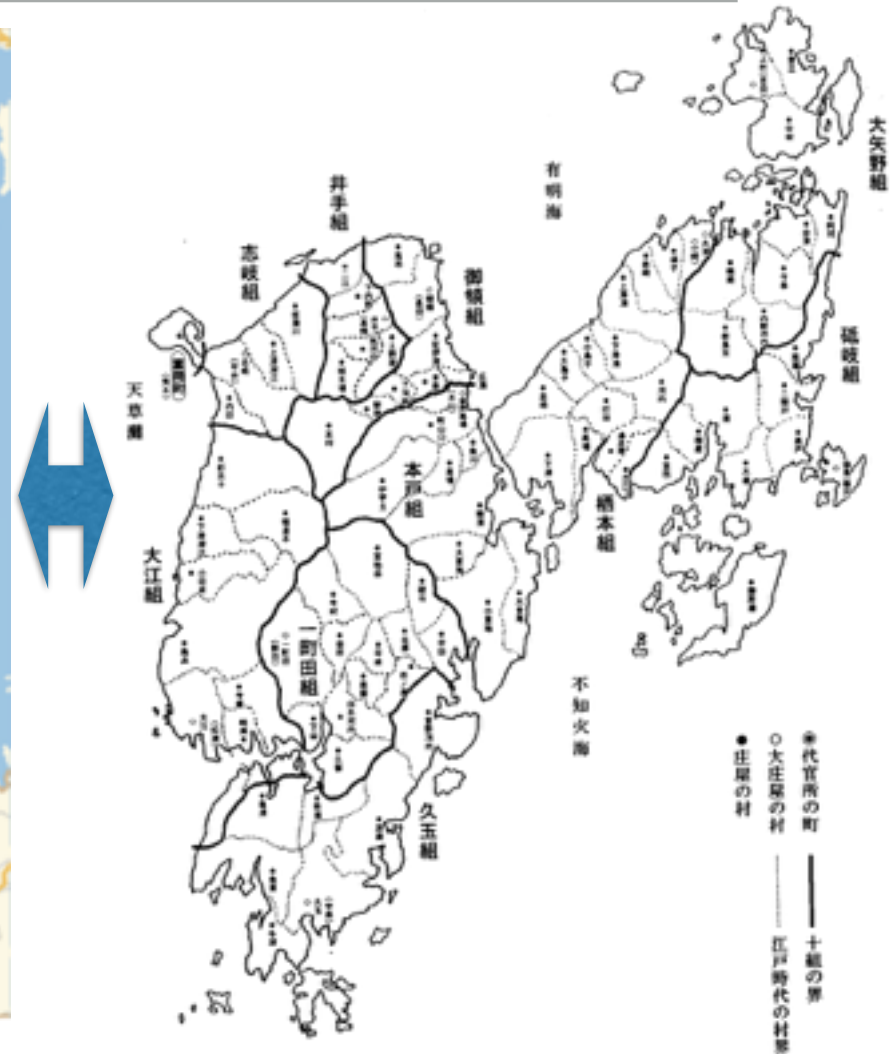


- For the three regions addressed in this paper, we can calculate the average *kokudaka* per capita for each village using population data. This left graph exhibits the distribution of *kokudaka* per capita in the three regions.
- The vertical axis represents frequency and the horizontal axis, *kokudaka* per capita.
- Amakusa is presented in blue, Mimasaka in green, and Kyoto in red.

Find a regional unit based on topographic data using gravity law model and map equation by T. Aoki



Amakusa in 1869



Administrative unit in early modern Amakusa

Descriptions of *Zoho inshuki*: Oki Island in 1688

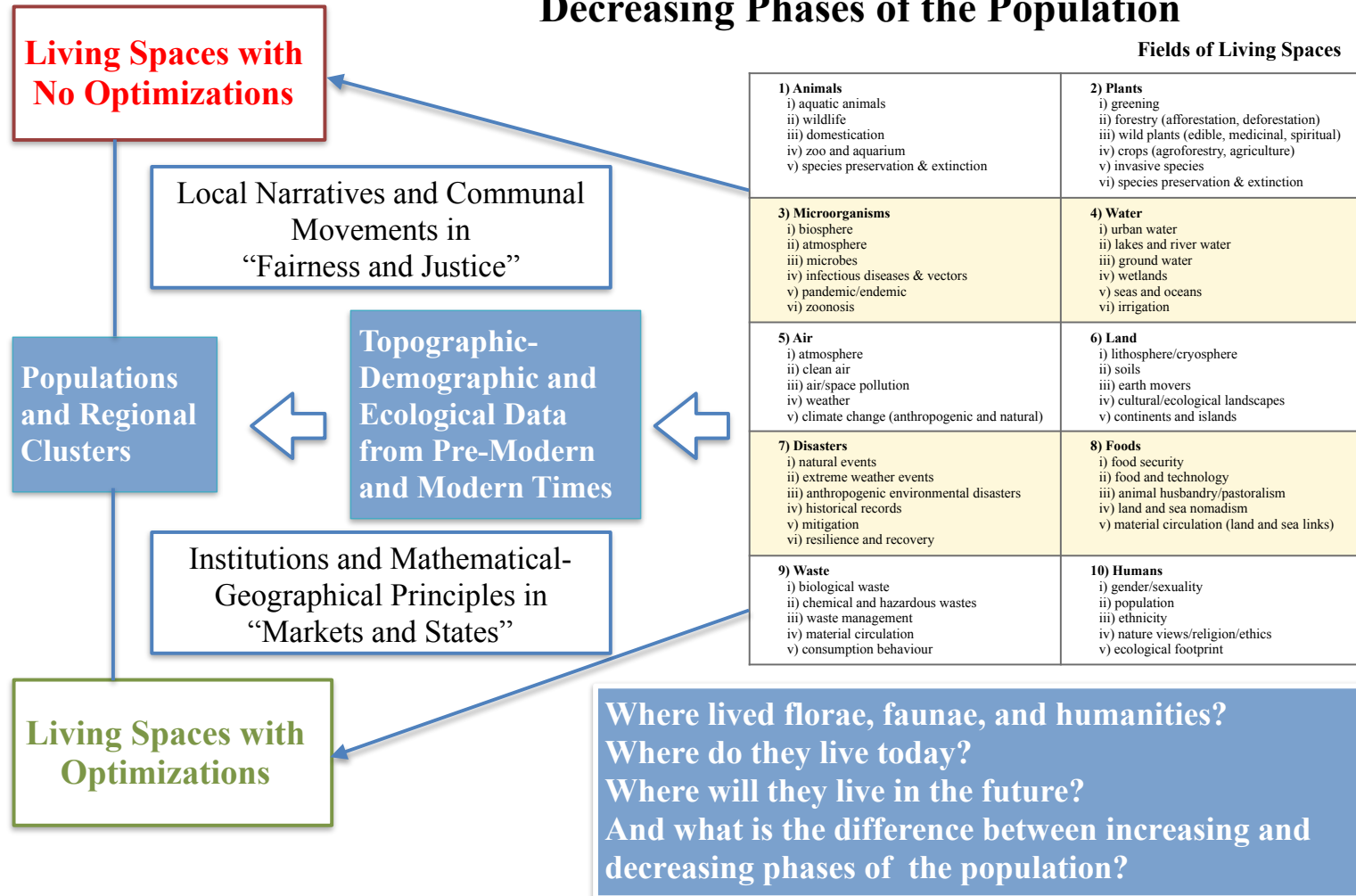
1. The village lord
 2. Major people in each village
 3. Village tax estimation according to the *kokudaka* land valuation method
 4. Paddy and dry fields
 5. Newly reclaimed land
 6. Taxes on houses, fishing, salt, agricultural products, oils, and so on
 7. Number of horses and cattle
 8. Male and female population
 9. Temples and shrines
 10. Distance to nearby villages
- According to T. Mizoguchi

The uniqueness of Japanese topography

- Assessing regions through an understanding of local topography originated in Chinese *Dayuan Dayi Tongzhi* and *Fangzhi*.
- In the process of compiling topographical literature, each village developed a foundation for local assessment.
- Thus mature local assessment became possible within villages.
- The local assessment originally required in coping with animal damage and addressing famine, natural disasters and economic crises encouraged the development of village-oriented local assessment.
- A hypothesis: The *kokudaka* system trying to grasp area capabilities made a history for early modern Japanese topographies

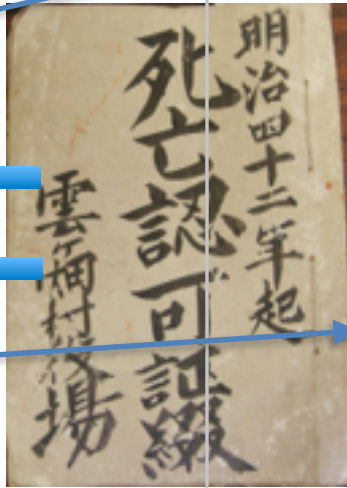
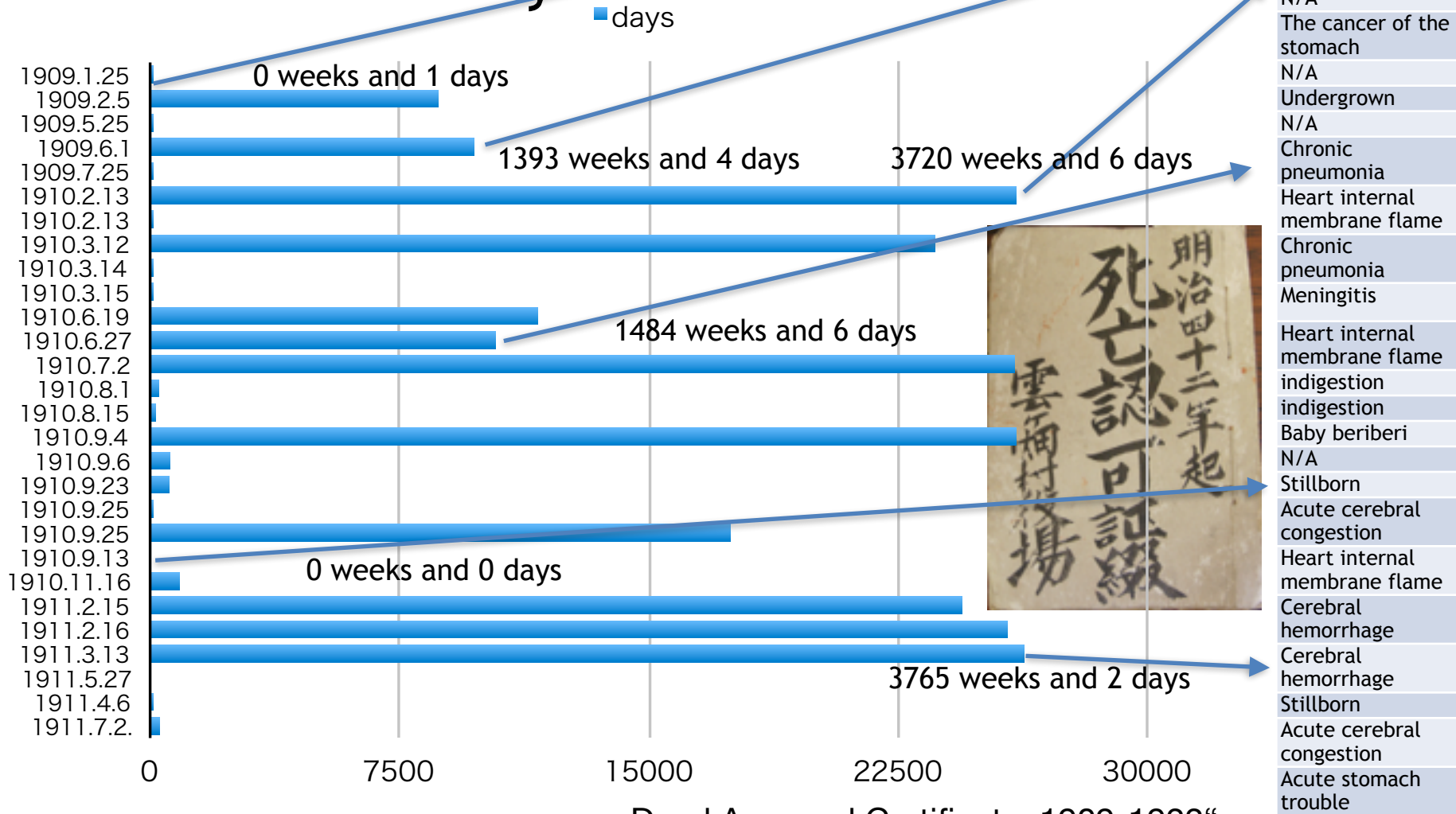
Living Spaces of the Life Community

Methods and Questions for Increasing and Decreasing Phases of the Population



**Two types of “industriousness” and complicated phases of life community:
Be born, growing, aging, and dying**

28 lives of humanity



Cause of Death

- Undergrown
- Phthisis
- Cerebral congestion
- Phthisis
- N/A
- Senile decay
- N/A
- The cancer of the stomach
- N/A
- Undergrown
- N/A
- Chronic pneumonia
- Heart internal membrane flame
- Chronic pneumonia
- Meningitis
- Heart internal membrane flame
- indigestion
- indigestion
- Baby beriberi
- N/A
- Stillborn
- Acute cerebral congestion
- Heart internal membrane flame
- Cerebral hemorrhage
- Cerebral hemorrhage
- Stillborn
- Acute cerebral congestion
- Acute stomach trouble

Zero-year-old mortality rate= 286 (8/28)

„Dead Approval Certificate, 1909-1922“,
Source: Kumogahata Village Office Documents

We seek to find solutions for environmental issues through collaboration with local communities.

There is no absolute answer to maintaining communities embracing all life forms. **The NaMAC cycle, new environmental knowledge, will enable us to continue sustainable efforts to avoid the worst circumstances.**

Living Spaces Project at RIHN

International Consortium for Earth and Development Sciences
Kagawa University

ICEDS

http://dlpweb.ed.kagawa-u.ac.jp/main/?page_id=26

ICEDS

Knowing Nature for Not a Big Collapse!

Satoshi Murayama

Toru Terao

Co-Conveners, ICEDS, Kagawa University

The International Consortium for Earth and Development Sciences (ICEDS) was established by Kagawa University in Takamatsu, Japan, to accelerate multidiscipline communications on the global and regional environment and society.

The Consortium originates in the [General Agreement](#) concluded in 2010 between Kagawa University and Gram Bangla, a private institution for environmental action research and practices in Bangladesh that started its mission in 1992 in a district called Kanchanpur, where it engaged in drilling wells, women's health, occupational training, agricultural development, and early childhood education.

In February 2015, the two parties renewed the [General Agreement](#) and established [Bylaws](#) in order to expand the consortium into a unique network of academic cooperation agreements based on individually concluded agenda. We welcome new members representing different spheres, and seek collaboration with different groups in Japan and overseas to mutually learn about what is occurring in our world and to explore the necessary responses and solutions. We hope to encourage exchange among students and private entities as well.

Our concept is well described in the following passage by Rabindranath Tagor:

Whatever we understand and enjoy in human products instantly becomes ours, wherever they might have their origin. I am proud of my humanity when I can acknowledge the poets and artists of other countries as my own. Let me feel with unalloyed gladness that all the great glories of man are mine. (Rabindranath Tagore, *Letters to a Friend*, London: Allen & Unwin, 1928, extracted from Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1999)

We look forward to hearing from interested institutions and organizations and joining hands with a diversity of agencies in a wide range of earth and development sciences.

**Thank you for
complex living spaces and the life community!**
