

Paper ID	079
Author(s)	Motoyasu Takahashi
Title	The genealogy of responses to floods and famines in the early modern communities of the fen-edged area of England: the case of the parish of Willingham and surrounding areas in Cambridgeshire
Abstract	
<p>In the Fen of East Anglia, a frequently flooded area of England, it is fair to say that the people of the fen-edged communities have adapted their way of life to the natural environment in which they live, and have also responded to the development of a market economy within the framework of their way of life. Originally this area was almost entirely monastic land, but after the Reformation the land was confiscated and sold off, but this did not change the management of the marshes, although there were complaints before and after. The reason they were still able to do so was probably because the people of the area, led by the fen reeves, who were elected by the parishioners, were responsible for dealing with the situation on the ground. The costs of repairing, cleaning and maintaining the drainage and irrigation channels were also shared by the landowners in proportion to their land holdings. The records of the Willingham fen reeves date from 1557 to 1605. It seems that they also played a certain role during the time of the great crop failure, and there are records before and after that time. Only the leading families of the parish were eligible for election as the fen reeves. The management of the fen was not only within the parish but also between parishes, including the grazing of livestock. These genealogies are discussed in this paper.</p>	
Keywords	Microorganisms

Paper ID	140
Author(s)	Koki Iwama
Title	The mutual financing associations contributed to sustainability of the regional society: A case study of the Kami-shiojiri village, Ueda, Shinano, Japan
Abstract	
<p>The purpose of this report is to indicate that the mutual financing associations in the village played a role to sustain the regional society.</p> <p>In the late Edo period, Kami-shiojiri village was known as the village where many silk-egg merchants lived. Some mutual financing associations were organized in Kami-shiojiri village.</p> <p>We can confirm the word 'Tenkin' from historical document. The word 'Tenkin' could mean to divert or revolve funds. The word 'Tenkin' may suggest that the mutual financing association had changed its role after the progress of the market economy.</p> <p>In Kami-shiojiri village, the most important mutual financing association was the Eizoku-ko. Eizoku-ko consisted of about 30 associations. Each association's membership numbered about 20. Many silkworm-egg merchants who lived in the village of Kami-shiojiri invested their capital in the Eizoku-ko. The rules governing the Eizoku-ko were different from the ones that generally applied to the Tanomoshi-ko. On the whole it was true that in the Tanomoshi-ko, every member invested the money from the member fees, and the money collected was given to the prize winner after drawing lots. But in the Eizoku-ko, every member had saved money, and all the members shared in the profits. Eizoku-ko could accumulate money with the approval of the Ueda han domain, and as a result of the trust between association members, and by lending money that was security for the land. The mutual financing associations in the Kami-shiojiri village played a role in the foundation of the regional financial market.</p>	

Keywords	Mutual financing association, Tenkin, Eizoku-ko
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Paper ID	147
Author(s)	Futoshi Yamauchi
Title	Land Systems and Livelihood in Wetland Areas in Early Modern Japan
Abstract	
<p>This paper considers the Nishi-kanbara district, Niigata Prefecture, located in the downstream area of the Shinano River, Japan's longest river. During the early modern period, the lagoon and marsh throughout this area frequently flooded. Rice production was also extremely unstable. Additionally, it was more difficult to manage the water because the rule of the feudal lord was intricate in this area. Therefore, the people in this area cooperated within and beyond their villages, sometimes involving the shogunate and some feudal lords, to manage water, conduct flood control projects, reclaim lagoon edges and wetlands, and develop new rice fields. In such a region, farmers created the system used in the distribution of farmland, called the Warichi system, in which the farmland was distributed among villagers in the early modern period. The Warichi system involved the redistribution, at certain intervals, of village land according to the villagers' shares of cultivation rights in the village. As such, the farmland each farmer-owned and used would change at regular intervals.</p> <p>In the late early modern period, farmers actively grew commercial crops, such as indigo, rapeseed, beans, vegetables and cotton in addition to rice. Furthermore, cotton textiles were made in this area. Additionally, many villagers went to work outside the village.</p> <p>In other words, the people in this region coexisted with the natural environment by responding to the market economy and constructing their own regional economic and socio-economic systems. This report elucidates these aspects.</p>	
Keywords	Plants, water, land, disasters

Paper ID	159
Author(s)	Hiroshi Hasebe
Title	Village resilience against disasters, poor harvests, and famines; the cases of Kami-Shiojiri village in the Ueda region and Imai village in the Nagano region in the early modern period
Abstract	
<p>Reporter: Hiroshi HASEBE , Tingting ZHANGhang</p> <p>This paper aims to shed light on the resilience and perseverance shown by Japanese village communities in the recovery and reconstruction following natural disasters in the 18th and 19th centuries, and to clarify their socio-economic structures. Our study areas are the Ueda and Nagano regions located in the upper and middle reaches of the Shinano River (upstream name is the Chikuma River), the longest river in Japan. The cases of Kami-Shiojiri Village and Imai Village, respectively, are taken up. Both regions have frequently experienced flooding, weather damage, poor harvests, and in some cases famine due to the flooding of the Chikuma River and climatic disasters (cold damage, Reigai) specific to eastern Japan. However, compared to the Tohoku region, which suffered major damage from natural disasters, especially Reigai, and was slow to recover from them, the damage in these two regions was relatively light, and their recovery powers were far stronger. The reason for this is that the village economy was supported by wide-area market activities such as the silkworm egg trading industry and Various types of work abroad. Based on an analysis of actual livelihood structures, report will clarify the responses</p>	

and characteristics of village communities to flood damage, poor harvests, famine, etc.

Keywords	Disasters, Foods, community
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