

“Nanushi (town headman) System in Edo at the reformation in the Kansei era”  
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The report is the longest of all and, as shown by its rather familiar title, comparatively ‘orthodox’ kind of discussion is made here. While the study on the city management had been set aside so far, the report took it up directly placing a limit on the period. It analyses the decline of functions of the Nanushi System from the angles of deteriorated working conditions and examples of Nanushi’s abscondence and mentions the reformation in the Kansei era as its countermeasure. The Shogunate’s Kansei Reform (end 1800) was aimed at Edo to frame its policy but few studies were conducted by the Shogunate on the city management such as Nanushi system compared with the people’s savings system, for example. The study gradually clarifies the specific aspect of Nanushi being drafted for sundry economy control policy directly concerned to people by discussing 12 kind of Nanushi Shogakariyaku (various sections of duties). For example, Nanushi is in charge of collecting tax from barrel makers, controls market of fresh fish, vegetables and eggs, and administers the publication of singlesheet wood prints. By specifying these examples, the study sets forth how the city of Edo had been controlled and law and order tried to be built up. At the same time, it analyses that the problem was deeply concerned with the common people’s way of life around Edobashi Hirokōji zone.