

Comparative Study of Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" and C.E. Beecher's Three Books on Domestic Economy

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"*Keizaishogaku Kaseiyoshi*" is the translated book on home management which spread most widely in the early Meiji Era.

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the characteristics of Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" which is the original text of "*Keizaishogaku Kaseiyoshi*" in comparison with Beecher's three books on domestic economy in order to grasp the starting point of home economics as a science in Japan.

The conclusions are as follows:

Haskell's book may be considered to take an approach interposing between "*A Treatise on Domestic Economy*" and "*Domestic Receipt Book*" which make up two lines of Beecher's works on domestic economy. The systematization and scientific method are seen to be employed by the two authors. However, less principles guiding all the subjects of domestic economy are present in Haskell's work than in Beecher's works.

The translator Nagamine Hideki's contribution to the construction of the domains of home economics in Japan is great because he systematized the domestic economy by choosing the acceptable household ideology and contents in Japan from the original text.

Haskell published her book for the young housekeepers in order to cope with the change of life in the period of the Industrial Revolution in the United States. It is considered that Haskell's household ideology discharged an anticipational roles to educate housekeepers in the middle class who would appear later in Japan.

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INTRODUCTION

We have studied the translated books on home management in the early Meiji Era as part of the study on the developmental history of home economics in Japan up to the present. Worthy of a special mention is "*Keizaishogaku Kaseiyoshi*" (to be called "*Kaseiyoshi*") written by Mrs. E.F. Haskell, translated by Nagamine Hideki, and published in Japan in 1876, is the best known translation in the field of home management because it was widely used in the early Meiji Era for elementary schools and girls' schools; The book played an enlightening role. We studied the original text as well as the translation (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1996), and followed how the household

ideology and the content of "*Kaseiyoshi*" were introduced in the Japanese publications on home management.

The process of development of home economics in Japan is based on Japan's livelihood culture and household ideology influenced by home economics in the United States. As the Meiji Administration introduced the Western systems, the historical societal change took place. Under the circumstances, the books on home management in translation played a significant role in changing the traditional concept of education on domestic economy. Of the translations of home management, "*Kaseiyoshi*" exerted the greatest influence upon the Japanese publications on home management in the early Meiji Era. By

clarifying the characteristics of the original text, we were able to ascertain the starting point and the point of contact of home economics between the United States and Japan, which is an interesting research subject from the standpoint of the philosophical study on home economics as well as the characteristics of home economics in Japan.

Clarification has not been made on either the nature or the role played by the original text, "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" by Haskell published in the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century. The absence of clarification does not follow that the encyclopedia has no place in the history of home economics in the United States. We might as well state that the book, though least remembered, should be taken up in the history of home economics in the United States as well as in the light of the introduction of the Western household ideology into Japan in the early Meiji Era.

The purpose of this paper is to consider the position of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" by Haskell on the developmental history of home economics in the United States in the nineteenth century in order to ascertain the starting point of home economics in Japan in the early Meiji Era.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

We employed the method of comparison between Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" and Beecher's most famous three books on domestic economy in the nineteenth century.

There are studies on the developmental history of home economics in the nineteenth century in the United States, such as Imai and Umemura (1966), Imai and Ki (1990), Imai (1992), Matsushita (1976), Tanaka (1965), Matsushima (1969) and Marushima (1972) in Japan, and Brown (1985), Biester (1950, 1959), Richards (1911), and Vincenti (1981) in the United States. Many papers mention Beecher in those studies (ex. Andrews 1948; Bevier and Usher 1918; Bevier 1928; Goodsell 1970; Sklar 1976). She is called a founder of home economics by the home economists in the early twentieth century (Biester 1959, 549). And Tsunemi (1984, 1988) and Ishikawa (1984) describe Beecher as an original author of "*Kaji Yoho*," translation by Ebina Susumu, one of the best known translations on home management in the early Meiji Era.

Beecher was taken up by the first president of American Home Economics Association, Ellen H. Richards, who is called the mother of home econom-

ics in America. Richards spoke of Catherine Beecher's forgotten books as the true beginning of the home economics movement in her address at the Tenth Lake Placid Conference (American Home Economics Association: AHEA 1911, 328). Furthermore, in 1912, Andrews, the first secretary and treasurer of AHEA (A Committee of AHEA 1929, 24) stated, "among the founders of the home economics movement in America, Miss Catherine E. Beecher is to be accorded first place" (Andrews 1912, 211).

Beecher wrote 33 books appearing from 1827 to 1874. Ten of these publications dealt directly with the subject matter of home economics (Biester 1959, 549). Judging from those conditions, it is proper to pick up Beecher's works as one of the standards of domestic economy in the nineteenth century for historical study.

The main materials we use in this paper are the following:

1) Mrs. E.F. Haskell: *The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*, D. Appleton & Co., New York (1872) (owned by the Library of University of Illinois, Urbana).^{*1}

2) C.E. Beecher: *A Treatise on Domestic Economy*, Source Book Press, New York (1970)^{*2}, Harper & Brothers, New York (1871) (owned by the National Diet Library, Japan).

3) C.E. Beecher: *Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book*, Harper & Brothers, New York (1850) (owned by the Library of the University of North Carolina).^{*3}

4) C.E. Beecher and H.B. Stowe: *The Principles of Domestic Science*, J.B. Ford & Co., New York (1870) (owned by the National Diet Library, Japan).^{*4}

There are some opinions on which book is Beecher's most important work. For example, Hayden, who is an expert of American architecture and city planning, mentions that "*American Woman's Home*" (1869) was written at the height of her career (Hayden 1985, 75), and Biester describes Beecher's later works, "*The New Housekeeper's Manual*" (1874),

^{*1} The first edition was published in 1861. The contents of the edition published in 1872 which we used in this paper as a material are same as the first edition.

^{*2} This edition is a reprinted book of first edition published in 1841, by Marsh, Capen, Lyon, and Webb in Boston. We referred to the preface of the third edition published by Harper & Brothers, Publishers in New York in 1871, owned by the National Diet Library, Japan.

^{*3} The third edition. The first edition was said to be published in 1842, but we could not get this edition in this research.

"*Miss Beecher's Housekeeper and Healthkeeper*" (1873), "*The Principles of Domestic Science*" (1870), as covering all of the topics in these ten books and assumes that the books cited represent Catherine Beecher's conception of the subject (Biester 1950, 153-154). In this paper, we picked up "*A Treatise on Domestic Economy*" published in 1841 (to be called "*Treatise*"), which is very famous because it had been deemed worthy by the Massachusetts School Library in 1843, and was, officially, the first textbook in the area of domestic economy. We also used "*Domestic Receipt Book*" (to be called "*Receipt*") published in 1842 as a supplement to "*Treatise*," and "*The Principles of Domestic Science*" (to be called "*Principles*") translated by Ebina Susumu and published by the Ministry of Education in 1881 in Japan, which is taken notice from the standpoint of study on translations on home management.

Beecher's books on domestic economy were often revised from the first edition of "*Treatise*" in 1841, which led to her later works including "*Principles*" under joint authorship with her younger sister, H.B. Stowe. By 1861, when Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" was published, Beecher was about halfway from her first works to later works. Therefore, we judge that it is possible to evaluate the level of domestic economy education around the time of Haskell's publication by comparing Haskell's book with Beecher's first works as well as later works.

PURPOSE OF PUBLICATIONS

First, we compare the preface written by Haskell with Beecher's prefaces from the standpoint of the

purpose of their publications, as the author's problem awareness is deeply connected with their purpose of publications. Our study is made from the following four points: 1) the problem awareness regarding the purpose of publications, 2) the method used in their books to solve problems, 3) their view of home management as regards the problem solving, 4) the ideal image of women they proposed.

Problem awareness

Both the motive of publication and her career are stated in the preface of Beecher's "*Treatise*" (first edition, 1841), from which we can tell that her problem awareness was what motivated the publication. She looked after a female seminary for some 12 years, following which she traveled extensively, and discovered: 1) young women tended to weaken, destroying their constitution, and suffer consequently from a want of early domestic knowledge and habits, 2) those under their ignorant care suffered, 3) many mothers and teachers in reference to matters pertaining to health had occasions to sympathize. Beecher thought that it was her mission to solve the problems of want of early domestic knowledge and habits as well as the cause for young women to destroy their health and constitution. Furthermore, in the preface of "*Treatise*" third edition (1848), she mentioned the following three points as causes of sufferings of many young housekeepers and mothers: 1) poor health, 2) poor domestics, 3) defective domestic education.

"*Receipt*" was published as a supplement to "*Treatise*," but it was different in character. The preface of "*Receipt*" states that the first purpose is to furnish an original collection of recipes, which shall embrace a great variety of simple and well-cooked dishes, designed for everyday comfort and enjoyment. This book was completed by received contributions of the pen and verbal communications from some of the most judicious and practical housekeepers in almost every section of the United States. The book was intended to be published for housekeepers, though "*Treatise*" was intended for not only housewives and mothers but also to be used as a textbook in schools. Beecher intended to write simply so that it could be understood by housekeepers, considering of much importance the practical use.

In the introduction of "*Principles*," Beecher states the problem consciousness that the honor and duties of the family are not duly appreciated, women are not trained for these duties as men are trained for their trades and professions, and, as a consequence, family

*4 There might be some kinds of editions of "*Principles*" as same as other Beecher's works. We used the book owned by the National Diet Library, Japan as a material. This book might be an original text of "Kaji Yoho," made up of the 31 chapters. Besides, the Naikaku Bunko owns another edition making up the 32 chapters which is same edition of the material used in the Ishikawa's research. The published year is not written in this book, but we assume it the same year of the former one, 1870. "*Principles*" Imai quoted in "*America Kaseigaku Zenshi*" is made up of the 38 chapters. Still, many contents of "*Principles*" is common to "*American Woman's Home*." It is written "Text Book" on the titlepage of "*Principles*" owned by the National Diet Library, Japan and the Naikaku Bunko, so it is supposed to be compiled as a text book for college and female seminary from "*American Woman's Home*."

labor is poorly done, poorly paid, and regarded as menial and disgraceful. In this way, Beecher's problem awareness is deepened and developed because: 1) she grasped as a problem that the condition women suffered destroying their health and constitution was caused from want of domestic economy education, 2) she arrived at awareness that the domestic economy education as a profession is needed for women just as men, 3) the promotion of domestic economy education is related to value highly the women's domestic work and home life.

On the other hand, the characteristics of Haskell's problem awareness contained in the preface of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" occurred from the changing situations of life in the middle nineteenth century. First, she cited the desirable woman's figure could change by circumstances. In her grandmothers' time, no greater praise could be spoken of a lady than to say she was a perfect housekeeper, but, in her generation, women receive education in school, unrelated to domestic economy. Second, a change of a desirable woman's image changed the form of marriage (spouse choosing), meaning the problem that many intelligent men looked abhorrence upon educated women, shunning them for life companions and choosing women below themselves in education and intellect, far less congenial in every respect, and wholly unable to fill with credit the station they were called to occupy in public or to sympathize in private with the refined tastes of their husbands. Beecher went into action aiming to promote domestic economy education in school. On the other hand, Haskell mentions the problem on the underdeveloped condition of domestic economy education in school (the description of the problem on the spouse choosing is Haskell's original views as it is not found in Beecher's works). Third, Haskell states that there is a need to know how to do the home management suitable for the new time because people's life is changing with times, and points out that many people, however, maintain the outdated view of home management was good. Haskell wanted to change the view. For example, Haskell mentions that the quantity of people's activities changed keeping pace with the development of the means of transportation, and that the necessary quantity of nutrition changed necessitating to improve the quality of food suited to the time. In other words, it is her problem awareness of creating a new style of home management suitable for the changing of life.

There was a remarkable change taking place in the

nineteenth century; so many strains were present in various aspects of life, and we understand that both Haskell and Beecher came to the problem awareness on the basis of the strain caused by the change of life.

Methods to solve the problems

Both Haskell and Beecher arrived at the common consciousness that domestic economy education was necessary in order to solve the problems.

Beecher called for the establishment of domestic economy education in female schools as a way to solving the problems. She moved to establish an organization for female higher education in order to train teachers. Chapters 1 to 4 of "*Treatise*" describe the peculiar responsibilities of American women, the necessity of female education, and the reason why domestic economy could be a branch of study in school. Beecher endeavored to fix the position of domestic economy as a branch of subjects in school. Furthermore, Beecher's great characteristics is to try to realize the goal of health by means of introducing physiology and hygiene into domestic economy.

Haskell mentions, "we educate our sons that they may fill with honor to themselves, and the good of the community generally, the various stations they may be called upon to occupy; should we not use the same good sense, in the education of our daughters?" This description suggests that the occupational education for the females should be conducted in the same way as males were trained for in their occupation. Haskell published "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" as a means of conveying the knowledge on home management to the young housekeepers who lacked the art of domestic economy while studying the actual condition preventing the promotion of domestic economy in school. In this way, the works by both Haskell and Beecher portray the actual condition in the United States in the nineteenth century.

Still, Haskell describes the fact that wives destroyed their health after marriage in the chapter of advice to husbands. Although this chapter was not written with the seriousness comparable to Beecher's awareness, Haskell shares with Beecher the common awareness. Haskell asked the cooperation of husband, not school education, for solving the problems, which is the point of difference between her work and Beecher's works. In fact, Beecher maintains that home life is a women's domain and home management their vocation. It is pointed out that women strengthen their social activities after the Civil War. According to the chapter on husbands, we understand that the women's proposal was directed to men. Beecher, who maintains

that home management is a women's original area, made no mention of the relationship between man and woman apart from training of sons by mothers. Beecher succeeded in convincing people that domestic economy was the original branch of female education. On the other hand, it is Haskell's original awareness that happiness in home life depended on the cooperation by all family members including husband.

Views of domestic economy by means of problem solving

Both Haskell and Beecher recognized the necessity of domestic economy for females, and they thought that domestic economy was an object of study that was not to be neglected. It is common to both in asserting that domestic economy should be carried out with interest, patience, system, and perseverance.

Haskell points out in the preface that happiness, health and comfort of the family should be the goal of domestic economy. She maintained that home management should be women's proper duty whether or not time changed, and defined the contents and area of home management as the knowledge needed by women. Then, she mentioned, "to become an intelligent housekeeper, a lady must acquaint herself with the laws of the human constitution, the qualities of provisions, and preparing health, and, at the same time, palatable dishes." Especially, in the case of Haskell, it is peculiar that she attached much importance to the area of food. She mentions, "the daily food for family should consist of the elements most needed by its members, to develop their systems, mentally and physically; taking into account their ages, health, employment, and tastes." On this standpoint, Haskell intended to make her book an encyclopedia of housekeeping. The contents of *"The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia"* may be of little use for the experienced housekeeper, but the contents may be useful for those starting on their career of house-keeping.

Beecher, who urged to establish domestic economy in female schools, states that "it can be properly and systematically taught (not practically, but as a science), as much so as political economy or moral science, or any other branch of study; because it embraces knowledge, which will be needed by young women at all times and in all places."

Beecher introduced the scientific method in her efforts to systematize domestic economy in her book written for school education. The preface of *"Treatise"* third edition states that the Massachusetts

School Library admitted the book as a part of its library, and estimations were made by George B. Emerson and a lady who used it in her class. Furthermore, it is mentioned in the introduction of *"Principles"* that women's profession embraces the care and nursing of the body in the critical periods of infancy and sickness, the training of the human mind in the most impressible period of childhood, the instruction and control of servants, and most of the government and economics of the family state. These duties of woman are as sacred and important as any ordained to man. We call this the ideology of natural vocation. Beecher urged that it should be given for convenience to prepare for the teacher of domestic economy, and that it would qualify home management. Both Haskell and Beecher aimed to make a perfect encyclopedia of domestic economy when they published their works on domestic economy.

Image of woman as a goal in domestic economy education

In this way, both Beecher and Haskell recognized domestic economy as a woman's area. Then, what is the ideal woman they wished to realize by domestic economy education?

Haskell states, "too many sadly neglected households of ladies, who shine in literary circles, bear witness. Surely, she who neglects present duties, while crowing the mind, must lack some of the essentials necessary to the character of a true woman." Haskell's ideal woman is "ladies with cultivated minds should be not only more congenial companions and judicious mothers, but better housekeepers," and "the more intelligent the woman, the more perfectly should she perform the several duties of her station." Also, she mentions, "no woman exists, deserving the name of wife and mother, who would not feel complimented, to establish the reputation of making her home happy for her family, as well as pleasant for her guests." The illustrations are drawn of the families sitting around the housewife shining in the center of the circle of home, at the beginning of *"American Woman's Home."* The woman shining brightly in the circle is an ideal educated woman described by Beecher. In this way, the ideal woman, who attaches much importance to the woman's role in the home, is common to both Beecher and Haskell.

Both of them emphasized the roles of wife, mother, and housekeeper. And they took notice of domestic economy education as an instrument to form women playing the roles. Still, Beecher added to the aim of domestic economy an awareness towards home in her

"*Treatise*" third edition and "*Principles*." We think that Beecher's academic style towards the object of study came from a focus on home life.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SUBJECT DISTRIBUTION

In this section, we are going to compare Haskell's work with Beecher's books by the subject distribution. We referred to the subject division by Biester who analyzed Beecher's works (Biester 1950, 156). But Haskell's contents are not in agreement with Beecher's on the same theme. So we devised a method to compare the two easily from the same standpoint. As Table 1 shows, we divided the subjects of domestic economy into the following ten areas: 1) philosophical respects, 2) home management (including the social problems), 3) family relationship, child care and nursing (including the contents with respect to servants), 4) foods, nutrition and cooking, 5) housing and furnishing, 6) clothing, washing, and sewing, 7) gardening, 8) female education, 9) health, 10) others.

First, we will show the characteristics of Beecher's materials. The page distribution ratio is high in the subject on home management (16.4%), family relationship, child care and nursing (15.7%), housing and furnishing (16.2%) in "*Treatise*" (first edition). On the other hand, in "*Receipt*" which is a supplement to "*Treatise*" the contents of cooking occupy more than 80% of this book, as if it were a cooking book. And "*Principles*" is a book which succeeded the character of "*Treatise*" while advancing it. The differences between "*Treatise*" and "*Principles*" are as follows: first, the chapters on the necessity of female education and domestic economy education in female schools in "*Treatise*" were replaced by the chapters on the Christianity ("*Principles*" Chapters 1, 2). Next, the ratio of the contents on home management, family relationship and housing increased, while that on clothing and gardening decreased. The characteristics common to "*Treatise*" and "*Principles*" are as follows: first, Beecher positively introduced scientific descriptions from physiology and hygiene, for example, on the human body, health, the nature of the light and heat, into her books. Next, the subject distribution ratios of home management and housing were high.

We find the important meanings in the division "*Treatise*" from "*Receipt*" which is a collection of cooking recipes. Beecher systematized domestic economy by separating it from a culinary art in the early nineteenth century. Cooking books having little

elements of domestic economy were sometimes published. The difference between "*Treatise*" and "*Receipt*" are noticeable from the standpoint of establishing domestic economy as a branch of subjects in school. Especially, she produced her works with respect to woman's health; she introduced scientific knowledge in order to systematize domestic economy. In other words, Beecher urged a scientific method in producing a new life style suitable for the new age instead of making books on domestic economy centering around cooking recipes by experienced housekeepers. The differences of her three books are that "*Receipt*" was intended for young housekeepers while "*Treatise*" and "*Principles*" were written for use in female schools as a textbook. In this way, Beecher definitely distinguished those books for school education from those on domestic economy for general use by housekeepers.

Next, we will define the characteristics of Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" while comparing it with Beecher's works as we have already described. In terms of page distribution ratio, "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" is similar to Beecher's "*Receipt*" in that cooking is given higher ratio than other contents. But "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" is not only a collection of cooking recipes but also an introduction to scientific knowledge on nutrition or elements of foods. Still, the ratio of the subject except for cooking is less than 20% in "*Receipt*." On the other hand, the ratio increases to 35% in "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" which includes nearly all subjects written in Beecher's "*Treatise*" except for the subjects on the necessity of female education and structure of human body. Indeed, the character of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" is similar to Beecher's "*Receipt*" which was written for young housekeepers, but Haskell partially introduced the character of Beecher's "*Treatise*" into her book, because she recommended science as a method to cope with the new situation of life although her target was housekeepers. In conclusion, we think that Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" takes an approach that may be placed between the two main lines of Beecher's theory of domestic economy.

COMPARABLE EXAMINATION BY SUBJECTS

Subject of home management

On this subject, Beecher's works on domestic economy included early rising, habits of system and order, economy of time and money, and so on. In

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Table 1. Page distribution ratio of subjects of home economics in the Beecher's three books and Haskell's book

Subjects of home economics	Beecher (and Stowe)'s books			Haskell's book
	"A Treatise on Domestic Economy"	"Domestic Receipt Book"	"Principles of Domestic Science"	"Housekeeper's Encyclopedia"
Philosophical respects	Preface 4 as a branches of a study	Preface	Introduction	Preface
Number of pages (%)	10 (2.2)	2 (0.7)	4 (1.2)	4 (0.9)
Home management	10 Early rising 14 System, order 15 Charity 16 Economy 23 Amusements 24 Social duties	28 Systematic 31 Style	14 Early rising 17 System, order 18 Charity 19 Economy 23 Amusement &... 37 The ignorant 38 Neighborhood	1-5 Visitors 10 Spring work
Number of pages (%)	73 (16.4)	9 (3.0)	72 (21.6)	7 (1.7)
Family relationship, child care and nursing	12 Manners 13 Good temper 18 Domestic 19 Infants 20 Children 21 The sick 22 Accidents	22 The sick 30 Hired service 32 Housekeeper 33 Domestic	1 Christian 15 Manners 16 Good temper 21 Infants 22 Children 24 The aged 25 Servants 26 The sick 27 Accidents	1-2 Servants 1-6 To husbands 1-7 Servants 11 Sick-room
Number of pages (%)	70 (15.7)	18 (6.1)	88 (26.5)	40 (9.4)
Foods, nutrition and cooking	6 Preparation 7 Drinks 31 Breakfast	Chapter 1-21, 23-27	9 Healthful 10 Drinks 13 Good cooking	1-3 Cooking 1-7 Carving 2 Nutrition Part 3-7
Number of pages (%)	31 (7.0)	238 (80.7)	46 (13.8)	273 (64.4)
Housing and furnishing	25 Houses 26 Fire, lights 30 Parlors 32 Chambers 33 Kitchen	29 Utensils	Christian 4 Ventilation 5 Stoves, ... 6 Decoration 29 Fire, Lights	1-1 House
Number of pages (%)	72 (16.2)	17 (5.8)	70 (21.0)	3 (0.7)
Clothing, washing, and sewing	8 Clothing 27 Washing 28 Starching 29 Whitening 34 Sewing		12 Clothing 28 Sewing	1-4 Washing
Number of pages (%)	44 (9.9)	0 (0.0)	12 (3.6)	13 (3.1)
Gardening	35 Gardens- 40 Animals			8 Gardening 9 Meats
Number of pages (%)	57 (12.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	61 (14.4)
Female education	1 Peculiar... 2 Difficulties 3 Remedies...			
Number of pages (%)	40 (9.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Health	5 Health 9 Cleanliness 11 Exercise 17 Mind		3 Healthful 7 Health 8 Exercise 11 Cleanliness 20 Mind	
Number of pages (%)	48 (10.8)	0 (0.0)	41 (12.3)	0 (0.0)
Others		34 Miscellaneous		12 Miscellaneous
Number of pages (%)	0 (0.0)	11 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	23 (5.4)
Total (%)	445 (100.0)	295 (100.0)	333 (100.0)	424 (100.0)

We wrote each chapter for short as space is limited.

addition, they included the charity and the social duty, which are related to social problems. Further, in "*Principles*," Beecher's interests expanded to the care of the homeless in community and neighborhood, which we cannot find in "*Treatise*." On the other hand, in Haskell's book, only two chapters dealt with this subject but the contents on the economy of time and money, importance of system and order were mentioned in Part 1-Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, etc., which were common to Beecher's.

We notice the differences of contents between Beecher and Haskell even on the same subject. The difference between the two is supposed to come from the following: first, Beecher spent more pages on the subject of economy of time than Haskell. Second, Beecher's interest is wider than Haskell so as to mention about the social problems. On the other hand, Haskell attached more importance in entertainment of visitors and also wrote about seasonal work.

Subject on family relationship, child care and nursing

This subject includes the contents of care of infants, servants, the aged, good temper in the housekeeper, which are common to Haskell and Beecher. We find the description on housekeeper in Part 1-Chapters 2, 3 in Haskell's work. The difference between the two is that there is the description on the care of the aged in "*Principles*" and that the chapter of advice to husband was written in Haskell's book. Regarding the servants, Beecher describes that one should decide the number of servants according to respective situations, and "if housekeeper can secure the cooperation of all her family, she will find that 'many hands make light work,'" because they could not get proper servants by a want of labor in those days. On the other hand, Haskell describes each duty items of the cook, laundrymaid, nursemaid, maid of all work. It may show that Haskell lived in an area where it was easy to hire servants. The contents written by Haskell regarding child care and nursing is chiefly on remedy for the sick and how to cook the medication. We can find the description on child training in the item of nursemaid in Haskell's book, but Beecher described this topic more minutely.

Subject on foods, nutrition and cooking

On this subject, Beecher scientifically describes the relation between healthy food and structure of human stomach, interval of meals, and exercises. She describes that stimulating food and drinks are not good for health. Haskell also describes the digestive system but not for a significant length. Beecher

explained the effect of food on the human body from the physical standpoint. On the other hand, Haskell presented a table of elements of foods as a method of applying the scientific knowledge. Haskell introduced the result of agriculture while Beecher dealt with food on the scientific basis of physiology and hygiene. In other words, the two are different in their use of scientific method. Regarding the description of cooking, the process described in Haskell's book differed from Beecher's even dealing with the same cooking because the descriptions owed much to various housekeepers' experiences.

Subject on housing and furnishing

This subject is taken up in the first chapter of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" for only three pages. Haskell considers the number of persons in each family as the factor to choose houses and furniture. She suggests that, for furnishing the house with uniformity as well as from the standpoint of money, "you can economize by the means of making a list of all necessary articles with their prices, commence in the kitchen and go through the house." Then, a variety of furniture necessary for each is to be noted.

On the other hand, Beecher describes the importance of the subject on housing and furnishing, stating "there is no matter of domestic economy, which more seriously involves the health and daily comfort of American women, than the proper construction of houses" in Chapter 25 of "*Treatise*." Still, she gave five items of economy of labor, economy of money, economy of health, economy of comfort, good taste, which are given attention to in the case of house construction. Haskell mentioned on labor and money, but we find no description on health and comfort. In Chapter 25 of "*Treatise*" science is applied to the actual plan and development guided by the five principles.

In the preface of "*Treatise*" (third edition), a description of a lady who used the book in her class is quoted; "she had never known a school-book that awakened more interest ... when reciting the chapter on the construction of houses, they came greatly interested in inventing plans of their own ... had this part of domestic economy been taught in schools, our land would not be so defaced with awkward, misshapen, inconvenient, and, at the same time, needlessly expensive houses, as it now is." This shows that the subject of housing is quite important in Beecher's "*Treatise on Domestic Economy*."

In addition, in "*Principles*," the subject on housing is in the front of the book. Beecher explained the

following matters: First, a Christian home with figures of the plan of a house in Chapter 2. Next, scientific understanding on the structure of the respiratory organs and evils of dirty air in Chapter 3. Then, understanding on the physical nature of air and heat and on the necessity of ventilation and chimney in Chapters 4 and 5. Beauty and home decoration are taken up in Chapter 6. Beecher systematically deepened and developed the contents on domestic economy by describing the scientific knowledge regarding physical nature and human body. Finally, knowledge is applied to housing.

Subject on clothing

Both Beecher and Haskell made not many mentions on this subject. The subject is mainly studied with respect to management of clothing, washing, ironing, starching, and so on, except for sewing or manufacturing. Beecher described mending and sewing, but not in detail. The ratio of this subject further decreased in "*Principles*." Both Beecher and Haskell described the process of washing of various cloths and how to make starch. Beecher mentioned the evils of corset which was fashionable in those days, declaiming the structure of human backbone scientifically. In the chapter preceeding the subject of clothing, Beecher describes the role of clothing in connection with the function of the skin.

Beecher's original subjects

We find the description on the female education in "*Treatise*" only. We attribute the absence of this subject in "*Principles*" to the decreasing necessity in the latter nineteenth century around the time "*Principles*" was published; there were an increasing number of female schools with domestic economy included in their curriculum.

We find a description on health in the chapter dealing with food and drinks, too. Haskell touched on the goal of health in her book, and Beecher dealt with the subject particularly from a viewpoint of woman's health. The emphasis of which may be considered to characterize Beecher's works. She began with a scientific description, and then, applied it to domestic economy. For example, Beecher describes the good food and drink from a viewpoint of the constitution of digestive organ, cleanliness and function of clothing from a viewpoint of skin structure, good housing circumstances in view of the constitution of respiratory organs and physical nature of air and heat. We understand her anthropocentric philosophy. In addition, Beecher sought the principles of domestic economy by introducing science (physiology and

hygiene), and went on to work from the united viewpoint of economy (of labor, money, health, comfort, good taste).

Haskell's original contents

"*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" was written based on Haskell's experience. Therefore, we find not many descriptions that are applicable to every family. On the other hand, Beecher took into consideration various conditions actually existing in varying home life.

Haskell's original subject is contained in the chapter of advice to husbands as a method of solving the problems facing many women of the time, i.e., poor health after marriage. Another characteristic is the table of elements of foods introduced in her work as a scientific method. Haskell depended on the results of agriculture apart from her own experience.

CONCLUSION

The nineteenth century was the time when the immigrants from Europe were struggling to establish their life style under the new circumstances. There were numbers of difficult situations surrounding women. To help solve their problems, Beecher chose the methods of education in school. On the other hand, Haskell published her book with the intention of educating young housekeepers on domestic economy to make up for the still small number of schools where domestic economy education was given. From the standpoint of systematizing home economics, introduction of domestic economy in school education to replace the traditional education at home was an epoch-making attempt. The establishment of women's colleges for training female teachers of domestic economy education eventually led to the development of home economics as a branch of science. In the meantime, back at Haskell's time, there was no domestic economy education given in school, and publications for young housekeepers such as "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" were in demand. The works of both Beecher and Haskell show two aspects of domestic economy education in the nineteenth century.

As mentioned above, authors' motives of publishing their works are varied. So were the receptive attitudes in Japan toward Beecher's and Haskell's works. Haskell's work was translated into Japanese as "*Kaseiyoshi*" and the translation was not only adopted by elementary schools as textbook but also widely read by the general public. Beecher's "*Principles*" was translated as "*Kaji Yoho*" in Japanese. The translation

was partially used in girls' schools while most of it was used as textbook in teacher schools for training teachers. We consider that the acceptance process of those translations in Japan is similar to that in the United States.

As a result of comparison of Haskell's book with Beecher's books, the page distribution ratio is similar to Beecher's "*Receipt*" in that the description on food occupy large part of each book. Haskell asked for scientific knowledge partially as a method to meet the change of life, similarly in Beecher's "*Treatise*." In conclusion, we see that Haskell's book is of the nature to be interposed between two main lines of Beecher's theory of domestic economy, "*Treatise*" and "*Receipt*." We see, however, the difference between the two authors in their way to employ scientific methods as they dealt with domestic economy education. Beecher introduced physiology and hygiene while Haskell introduced nutrition. The description on food and nutrition is more detailed in Haskell's book than Beecher's. The knowledge of nutrition that Haskell introduced into her book made an important domain of home economics today. Nutrition is more popular in home economics today than physiology and hygiene introduced by Beecher. In this way, Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" had great influence upon home economics in Japan.

Following characteristics are noted in Haskell's "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" and "*Kaseiyoshi*," which was the starting point of home economics in Japan.

Domestic economy in the United States in the nineteenth century was in the process of systematization and scientification. The two characteristics are evident in "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*." Haskell's systematizing method is different from Beecher's; Haskell's is to collect all knowledge and art on housework asked of housekeepers, and to put each subject in order. Unlike Beecher, Haskell does not show clearly the unified principles of domestic economy for all subjects of housework.

The contents of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" were systematized so effectively by Haskell that her method became a model; she shows the contents, extent and domains of domestic economy. "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" is a collection of American knowledge on housekeeping, but 60% of the contents deal with cooking. So, it is difficult to consider that the content construction of the original text influenced home economics in Japan in its original form. The content construction of the

original text is not in agreement with its translated counterpart. Then, studying the content construction of "*Kaseiyoshi*" translated by Nagamine Hideki, we see that he chose the important contents for translation and titled his work "*Kaseiyoshi*" or Housekeeping Resume. The translator is considered to have played a very important role in the development of home economics in Japan. As we described in our previous paper (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1996), Nagamine Hideki did not translate all the contents on cooking, which occupied a main part of the original text. He explained the reason why he had not translated the part related to cooking in the translated book "*Keizaishogaku Kaseiyoshi*." After the publication of his translation, some Japanese books on home management were published, introducing some Japanese cooking as if to make up for the untranslated part. Those Japanese books published in Japan look like Japanese editions of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" because they matched Haskell's original intention. Thereafter, the books on home management was written or compiled to include the domains of clothing, food and nutrition, housing, family, nursing, child care, home management and so on. It is considered that these subjects have grown into the six domains of home economics as they are today.

Beecher's "*Principles*" was translated in Japan in 1881 and titled as "*Kaji Yoho*." Although "*Principles*" was considered the finest book on home management in the world back in those days, Haskell's translation—"Kaseiyoshi"—had greater influence on home economics in Japan. The characteristics of Beecher's domestic economy are as follows: 1) The scientific knowledge which is based on physiology and hygiene was introduced to her books on domestic economy to actualize the healthy life for women. 2) She tried to systematize each subject of domestic economy by the unified principles of economy of labor, money, health, comfort and good taste, which were supposed to make a base of American home economics. 3) Beecher's concern extends to social problems in her later works; for example, the subjects on consumer issues, the aged and the neighborhood. It is supposed that her household ideology on consumer and environmental education had an influence upon Ellen H. Richards. Neither of them, however, was accepted in Japan. As the result, we presume that home economics in Japan did not develop towards systematizing each domain by the unified principle but each domain developed independently. The reason why "*Kaji Yoho*" was not accepted in Japan needs to

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be studied as part of our consideration of its acceptional process.

The United States in the nineteenth century was washed by the wave of societal change while the Industrial Revolution was going on. Women failed in their health by heavy labor, and social problems such as the destruction of family life became increasingly serious. In order to solve such social problems, Beecher tried to introduce domestic economy into school. On the other hand, Haskell collected and sorted all knowledge needed by housekeepers in the new lifestyle in the United States.

The full-scale Industrial Revolution reached Japan around the middle or later Meiji Era. In Japan, the Industrial Revolution brought a change in home life, and the housewives in the middle class emerged. It is considered that the translation of "*The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia*" originally published for housewives discharged an anticipational roles of education of housewives who would appear later in Japan, too. The household ideology in "*Kaseiyoshi*" is supposed to have been accepted to educate the housewives looking after the middle class homes after the Industrial Revolution in Japan.

We hope to advance the study on the developmental history of domestic economy and home economics in consideration of the social background in the United States in the nineteenth century, the developmental process of school, the actual condition of women education and the Civil War which is said to have initiated great changes in women and home life.

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ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』とビーチャーの家政書との比較考察

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『経済小学 家政要旨』は、明治初期に最も普及した翻訳家政書である。本研究の目的は、その原典ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』とビーチャーの家政書3冊との比較を通して、わが国の科学としての家政学の出発点ともいえるべき『主婦百科』の特質を解明することにある。ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』は、ビーチャーの家政書の二つの系統の中間の性質を有している。両者はともに、家政学の体系化と科学化の二つの傾向がみられる。しかし『主婦百科』は、ビーチャーに比べて、家政のあらゆる領域を貫く原理的な考え方が希薄である。わが国の家政学の領域構成は、わが国で受容可能な家政理念や内容を選択・訳出した翻訳者永峯秀樹によるところが大きい。産業革命期のアメリカにおける生活変化に対応するために、主婦を対象として刊行されたハスケル夫人『主婦百科』の家政理念は、やがてわが国でも出現する中流階級の主婦の育成に備えるという時代の先取りの役割を果たしたと考えられる。

キーワード：家政学成立史, 翻訳家政書, ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』, ビーチャーの家政書(原典), 『経済小学 家政要旨』.