



SHASHI



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Brief Introduction to the Shashi Utilized in this Issue

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【No】 1E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Kabushiki Kaisha Teikoku Hoteru

【Company Name (English)】 Imperial Hotel, Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Teikoku Hoteru hyakunenshi

【English Title】 “100-year history of the Imperial Hotel”

【Year of Publication】 1990

【Summary】 After the end of the Tokugawa period and the opening of the country, Foreign Minister Inoue Kaoru, keenly aware of the need for a hotel to receive foreign guests, envisioned the construction of a modern European hotel. Business leaders Shibusawa Eiichi (1840-1931) and Ōkura Kihachirō (1837-1928) established the Tōkyō Hoteru Kaisha (“Tokyo Hotel Company”) in 1887. Because there was a hotel of the same name nearby, however, the name was changed to the Teikoku Hoteru Kaisha (“Imperial Hotel Company”) in 1890. The Imperial Hotel opened the same year. The shashi covers the century of history from then until 1990. The Frank L. Wright-designed rebuilding of the hotel was completed in 1923. In the same year the hotel sustained minor damage in the Great Kanto Earthquake, but many foreign visitors to Japan stayed at the hotel both before and after World War II. In the postwar period, the occupation forces requisitioned the hotel. The current main building was completed in 1970. The shashi comprises a history section and a materials section as well as indexes of people and subjects.

【Shashi Wiki】

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/eiichi/companyname/057.html>

【No】 2E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Tōkyō Dentō Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Tōkyō Dentō Kabushiki Kaisha kaigyō gojūnenshi

【English Title】 “50-year history of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1936

【Summary】 In the early Meiji period, a British teacher and his Japanese students at the College of Engineering learned about the practicality of electric light from foreign magazines and other sources. They approached businessmen with the proposal of establishing an electrical company. In 1882, Yajima Sakurō (1839-1911) and Ōkura Kihachirō (1837-1928) applied to establish the Tōkyō Dentō Kaisha (“Tokyo Electric Light Company”). Permission was granted the following year and general operations began in 1886. A thermal power plant was built in Tokyo and electrical power began to be supplied in 1888. Shibusawa Eiichi (1840-1931) was heavily involved in the establishment of the company and sat on the board from 1888 to 1891. The shashi consists of sections on the 50 years of history since the establishment, contemporary conditions, and materials and documents as well as many

photographs and charts. [In 1942, due to the power distribution control law, Tōkyō Dentō was consolidated with Kōfu Denryoku, Fuji Denryoku, and Hitachi Denryoku into Kantō Haiden Kabushiki Kaisha (“Kanto Electric Distribution Co., Ltd.”).]

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Tokyo_Dento

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/eiichi/companyname/033.html>

【No】 3E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Taisei Kensetsu Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Taisei Corporation

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Taisei Kensetsu shashi

【English Title】 “History of the Taisei Corporation”

【Year of Publication】 1963

【Summary】 Originally from Echigo (present-day Niigata prefecture), Ōkura Kihachirō (1837-1928) directed his attention to foreign trade in Tokyo before and after the Meiji Restoration and founded the Okuragumi Shokai Company in 1873. He was also involved in the construction industry, and in 1887 established the Nippon Doboku Co., Ltd (Shibusawa Eiichi served as chairman). In 1893 he established the Okura Doboku Gumi Corporation and responded to the needs of the times by constructing railways and harbors. The company changed names several times and, with the dissolution of the zaibatsu after World War II, became the Taisei Corporation in 1946. The first half of the shashi summarizes the history of the company from its inception and the second half summarizes the history of overseas expansion, changes in construction technologies, and the development of new technologies.

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Taisei_Kensetsu

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/eiichi/companyname/053.html>

【No】 4E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Shimizu Kensetsu Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Shimizu Construction Co., Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Shimizu Kensetsu hyakugojūnen

【English Title】 “150-year history of the Shimizu Construction Co., Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1953

【Summary】 Originally from Etchū, Shimizu Kisuke I (1783-1859) opened a carpentry shop called Shimizu-ya in Edo in 1804. The company was reorganized into a limited partnership company and renamed the Shimizu Gumi in 1915, became the Shimizu Gumi, Ltd. in 1937, and then Shimizu Construction Co., Ltd in 1948. The 150-year history uses plenty of illustrations and photographs to trace the company’s history from its founding until 1953. Shibusawa Eiichi (1840-1931) appears often in the shashi as a consultant to Shimizu Gumi. There are also many mentions of the Shibusawa family home, Dai-Ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (First National Bank), and the buildings of other companies related to Shibusawa Eiichi that were built by Shimizu.

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Shimizu_Kensetsu

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

【No】 5E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Kabushiki Kaisha Shiseidō

【Company Name (English)】 Shiseido Company, Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Shiseidō shashi

【English Title】 “History of the Shiseido Company, Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1957

【Summary】 Originally from Chiba, Fukuhara Arinobu (1848-1924) studied pharmacy and, after serving as head pharmacist to the Japanese navy, opened the Shiseido Pharmacy in Tokyo in 1872. He began producing and selling

Japan's first toothpaste in 1887 and followed with cosmetics in 1897. Fukuhara's third son, Shinzō (1883-1948), studied in the West and improved the company's cosmetics department. Shiseido was reorganized into a limited partnership company in 1921, then a joint-stock company in 1927. They overcome the ravages of World War II and expanded their business. The 85-year history takes a multifaceted look at the development of Shiseido hand in hand with the Ginza, using articles as well as many photographs and illustrations of products, advertisements, and customs of the time.

【Shashi Wiki】 <http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Shiseido>

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

【No】 6E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Hasegawa Kōryō Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Hasegawa Kōryō hachijūnenshi

【English Title】 “80-year history of the T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1985

【Summary】 Hasegawa Tōtarō (1877-1947), who had dealt with perfumes in the import drug store Matsuzawa Shōten (“Matsuzawa Shop”), founded the perfume store Hasegawa Totaro Shoten in Tokyo's Nihonbashi in 1903. In addition to an increase in demand for items such as soap, cosmetics, and foods containing vanilla, the demand for perfumes increased as well. Hasegawa Totaro Shoten was reorganized into a joint-stock company in 1948 and then management was modernized and T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd. established in 1961. Factories were built in Kawasaki and then Fukaya as business expanded. The 80-year history starts with chapters on “ancient perfumes” and “civilization and enlightenment and perfume,” before giving a chronological history of the company from its founding. In the margins of each page are a listing of the chronology for the corresponding year.

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/T._Hasegawa_Co.,_Ltd.

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

【No】 7E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Morinaga Seika Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Morinaga & Co., Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Morinaga gojūgonenshi

【English Title】 “55-year history of the Morinaga & Co., Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1954

【Summary】 Originally from Saga, Morinaga Taichirō (1865-1937) studied the manufacturing process of Western-style sweets in the United States and established Morinaga's Western Confectionery Shop in Tokyo in 1899. In 1905, Matsuzaki Hanzaburō (1874-1961), who had been involved in foreign trade, joined the shop and became manager. In 1912 the shop reorganized into a joint-stock company, becoming Morinaga & Co., Ltd. Caramels had been manufactured and sold individually since the establishment of the company, but were improved and, as a result of changes in packaging, became a hit product. In 1942, due to wartime business integrations, various companies were merged together and the new company renamed Morinaga Shokuryō Kōgyō (“Morinaga Food Industry”) the following year. After World War II, the commercial and dairy departments were divided and the name was changed back to Morinaga Seika (“Morinaga Confectionery”). The 55-year history includes memoirs of Morinaga Taichirō and Matsuzaki Hanzaburō in Part I, pictures of goods and advertisements dating back to the founding in Part 2, and documents and materials in Part 3.

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Morinaga_Seika

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

【No】 8E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Kanebō Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Kanebo, Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Kanebō hyakunenshi

【English Title】 “100-year history of the Kanebo, Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1988

【Summary】 Five cotton wholesalers in Tokyo founded the Tokyo Cotton Trading Company in 1886 and built a spinning factory in Kanegafuchi on the Sumida River. The factory became Kanegafuchi Spinning Kabushiki Kaisha in 1893 with Shibusawa Eiichi as an advisor. During a troubled period the company received support from Mitsui, and went on to absorb many other spinning companies and also expand into the heavy chemical industry. In 1944 it merged with the non-fiber industry Kanegafuchi Jitsugyo (“Kanegafuchi Industry”) to form Kanegafuchi Industrial Company Kabushiki Kaisha. After World War II, the company returned to the fiber business and in 1946 changed the company name back to Kanegafuchi Spinning. Kanegafuchi expanded into industries such as cosmetics and food and was renamed Kanebo, Ltd. in 1971 (“Kanebo” comes from the original Japanese company name KANEGafuchi BOseki). The 100-year history was compiled with a focus on the period of historical managers such as Mutō Sanji (1867-1934) and is an epic work of over one thousand pages. [In 2001 Kanebo changed the way the company name was written in Japanese, switching from Chinese characters to the katakana syllabry. In 2004 the cosmetics division was transferred and Kanebo Cosmetics Inc. was launched. In 2005 natural and synthetic fiber operations were transferred to KB SEIREN, Ltd. In 2006 the staff department and business divisions became independent . In 2007 Kracie Holdings, Ltd. was established and Kanebo, Ltd. was dissolved.]

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Kanebo_Kabushiki_Kaisha ;
<http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Seren>

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】
<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/eiichi/companyname/011.html>

【No】 9E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Dōwa Kasai Kaijō Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Dowa Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Dōwa Kasai 50-nenshi

【English Title】 “50-year history of the Dowa Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1995

【Summary】 During the Meiji period trade in raw silk was on the rise in Yokohama, but foreign companies had a monopoly on insurance for silk. In order to establish their own insurance company, raw silk merchant Hara Zenzaburō (1827-1899) and others established the Yokohama Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha (“Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.”) in 1897 in collaboration with Shibusawa Eiichi (1840-1932) and with Tomita Tetsunosuke (1835-1916) as president. The diversified the business and simultaneously operated a marine insurance business. Solid management ensured positive results for the company. In 1944, due to wartime business amalgamations, they merged with Kyōdō Kasai Kaijō Hoken (“Kyodo Fire and Marine Insurance”) , Kobe Kaijō Kasai Hoken (“Kobe Marine and Fire Insurance”), and Asahi Kaijō Kasai Hoken (“Asahi Marine and Fire Insurance”) to become Dowa Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. The 50-year history gives an overview of the history of the four predecessor companies in the “Early History” section and a detailed description of the 50 years since the establishment of Dōwa Kasai in the “Main History” section. The separate “Photographs” volume contains photographs of paintings of disasters and other materials from the Dōwa Kasai Collection and the “Documents” volume holds administrative materials and chronologies for the four predecessor companies and Dōwa Kasai. [Dōwa Kasai merged with Nissay General Insurance Co., Ltd. in 2001 to become Nissay Dowa General Insurance Company, which then merged with Aioi Insurance in 2010 to become Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance.]

【Shashi Wiki】

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】
<http://www.shibusawa.or.jp/eiichi/companyname/097.html>

【No】 10E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Yamato Un'yū Kabushiki Kaisha

【Company Name (English)】 Yamato Transport Co., Ltd.

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Yamato Un'yū gojūnenshi

【English Title】 “50-year history of the Yamato Transport Co., Ltd.”

【Year of Publication】 1971

【Summary】 Ogura Yasuomi (1889-1979) was born in Sukiwabashi, Tokyo. Although horse and cattle carts were used to transport cargo, Ogura became captivated by the idea of commercial specialized truck transport and founded Yamato Transport Co., Ltd. in 1919. He signed delivery contracts with Mitsukoshi Gofukuten (the precursor to today's Mitsukoshi department store) and others and, in 1929, began regular deliveries between Tokyo and Yokohama. In 1940, under the recommendation of the Ministry of Railways, Nippon Express Company, Ltd. took control of Yamato Transport's capital, but in 1948 this control was withdrawn. Yamato Transport received consent from Allied Van Lines to use the cat trademark in 1957 and established the “mother cat and kitten” logo as their trademark. The handling of air cargo containers and maritime efforts were begun in an effort to improve service. The 50-year history contains a company history section, a section with the founder's autobiography, and an appendix including photos of changes to trucks, uniforms, and other things. [In 1982 the company changed the way the company name was written (switching from Chinese characters to the katakana syllabry) and in 2005 it was moved to a pure holding company, Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd.]

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Yamato_Un%27yu

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】

【No】 11E

【Company Name (Romanized Japanese)】 Zaidan Hōjin Nihon Kōtsū Kōsha

【Company Name (English)】 Japan Travel Bureau Foundation

【Shashi Title (Romanized Japanese)】 Gojūnenshi: 1912-1962

【English Title】 “50-year history of the Japan Travel Bureau”

【Year of Publication】 1962

【Summary】 Shibusawa Eiichi and others organized the Kihinkai (“Welcome Society”) in 1893 in order to entertain foreign dignitaries, but the Society ran into troubles following the Russo-Japanese War. Railroad, steamship, and hotel professionals planned a new organization to attract foreign tourists and with help from Shibusawa and others they founded the Japan Tourist Bureau in 1912. Offices were established in Japan and overseas and business was expanded to also look after Japanese tourists. The Bureau became an incorporated association in 1927 and developed as an organization for the promotion of travel among the general public. In 1942 the Bureau was reorganized as the Zaidan Hōjin Tōa Ryokōsha (“East Asia Travel Agency Foundation”) and then in September 1945 it was renamed the Japan Travel Bureau Foundation and travel services were expanded both at home and abroad. The 50-year history gives a detailed chronology of the history from its establishment, touching also on cultural propaganda activities during the war and postwar publishing operations. There is an appendix with documents at the end of the book. A critical biography of the leaders was published separately as Kono hitobito (“These People”). [The sales department separated in 1963 to form Japan Travel Bureau Inc. (now the JTB Corporation)]

【Shashi Wiki】 http://library.osu.edu/wikis/shashidb/index.php/Nihon_Kotsu_Kosha

【Name Change Charts of Companies Related to Shibusawa Eiichi】



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