

**A STUDY ON THE FORMATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY TOWNS IN JAPAN IN THE MODERN TIMES --- COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THE METAL MINING COMPANIES' TOWNS ---**

- Ch. IKEGAMI, Shigeyasu (Research Associate, Hokkaido University)  
Mem. SUNAMOTO, Fumihiko (Associate Professor, Hiroshima International University)  
Mem. NAKAE, Ken (Research Associate, Kobe University)  
Mem. NAKANO, Shigeo (Post-Doctoral Researcher, Kyoto Institute of Technology)  
Mem. SAKIYAMA, Toshio (Research Associate, Akita Prefectural University)  
Mem. TANIMURA, Takashi (Research Associate, Hiroshima International University)  
Mem. KAKU, Satoru (Research Associate, Akita National College of Technology)

**[SYNOPSIS]**

This study presents a method to assemble and assort the metal mining company towns which have been fundamentally located in the valley and linearly developed.

First, we investigate the definition of "Shataku," or "worker's house," and "Shataku-gai," or "company town," at home and abroad. They are definitely defined in the West, but are ambiguity recognized in Japan.

Secondly, we reconsider the formation and the development of the company towns which we have previously examined, (i.e. Kosaka mining town by Sakiyama, Hitachi mining town by Nakano, Ikuno mining town by Nakae, and Besshi mining town by Sunamoto) and complement these studies with researches among the mining reports, which often contain old maps written by the Imperial Universities' students.

We also try to comprehend the expansion and the establishment of welfare facilities of these companies by these reports. Daily facilities, such as hospitals or lodgings, had priorly established. Some mining companies not only established private elementary schools, but also intervened with monetary and institutional aspects in public schools. Many gymnastic facilities for workers had been built to almost all the towns since the 1930s. Some facilities consisted of several funtions, or influenced by surrounding town(s) in its arrangement.

Based on previous examinations of this study, to clarify the logic of the company towns' formation, we finally try to compare three company towns by applying the graphic theory. As a result of the compare analysis we made mainly two things clear. First, we have made ascertain to the functional structure of the entire town in managing by the company. Specifically the factory, such as smelting house, have divided the most of all towns which are linearly developed along river, into two areas of upper and lower stream. Second, we have discovered the constructional feature of each company town by analyzing the arrangement of welfare facilities. Interestingly, the analysis revealed the arrangement of welfare facilities improved the independence of each residential area, and contributed to produce the originality.