Special Quality of Mrs. E.F. Haskell's
"The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia"
—Based on Shep's Notes in "Civil War Cooking" —

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We were not aware of the existence of any preceding studies in the United States on Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," the original text of "Keizaishogaku Kaseiyoshi" which is the translated book on home management spread most widely in the early Meiji Era in Japan. Recently, we knew that R.L. Shep ed. "Civil War Cooking," the reprinted edition of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was published in the United States. The purpose of this paper is to consider the special quality of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," using Notes in "Civil War Cooking" by Shep, as part of the study on the translated books on home management in the early Meiji Era in Japan.

The conclusions are as follows:

Shep grasps "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" as a book on the American household of the 1860's and not just as a collection of cooking recipes. According to Shep's Notes, we can think that the content of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" shows the process of Americanizing the English life style of immigrants from Europe (especially England) in the new circumstances. Furthermore, Shep points out that "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was concerned with women's lives in the period of the Civil War, closely.

If the special quality of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" is in the description on general home life beyond just a cooking book, as Shep mentions in Notes, we should not consider that Nagamine Hideki's translation had failed the special quality of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," necessarily by not including in his translation the content on cooking which occupied the most part of the original text into "Kaseiyoshi."

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INTRODUCTION

"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 have studied "Kaseiyoshi" as part of the study on the developmental history of home economics in Japan, as we mentioned in the previous papers (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1996, 1998). As a result, we could clarify the original text of "Kaseiyoshi" and the process of translation by the translator, Nagamine.

Next, it was necessary to clarify the characteristics of Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," the original text of "Kaseiyoshi." We were not, however, aware of the existence of any preceding studies on the original text in the United States where "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was published. So we tried to consider the characteristics of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" by the method of comparative study with Beecher's most famous three books on domestic economy in the previous paper (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1998).

In this circumstances, in the Autumn in 1996, we obtained most precious information from Ms. Wakita
Satomi, who is studying in the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, that Mrs. E.F. Haskell’s "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" has been republished in the United States. The title of the reprinted edition is "Civil War Cooking: The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia," edited and republished by R.L. Shep in 1992. The main title of this book is "Civil War Cooking," but the original title is "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia," which is a book reprinted from the first edition of Mrs. E.F. Haskell’s "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" published in 1861. We were pleasantly surprised to learn that, just as our study of "Kaseiyoshi" started in Japan, the original text, "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" was given attention and republished by Shep in the United States. We could read Notes written by the editor, Shep, included in the beginning of the republished edition. This Notes are only 2 pages, it is to be noted that the Notes touches on the special quality of "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" and the meaning of the publication in the Civil War Period. It should be noted that, as far as we know, the Notes is the single comment given by a 20th century American on the 19th century American work; we can tell how "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" is evaluated currently by a fellow American.

The purpose of this paper is to consider the special quality of "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia," using Notes in "Civil War Cooking" by Shep as a reference, as part of the study on the translated books on home management in the early Meiji Era in Japan. And from the viewpoint of the evaluation by Shep, we try to evaluate Nagamine’s translation.

R.L. SHEP

This is Shep’s brief history, according to Shep’s home-page (http://204.189.12.10/R/RAGS) and E-mail sent from Shep.

Shep was born in 1933. He established "Rags" in Mendocino on the Northern California coast more than 30 years ago. "Rags" is a quarterly magazine of book reviews dealing with costume, clothing and ethnic textiles, as well as many of the things that merge into these areas, such as masks, jewelry, accessories. Furthermore, this company offers much information on costumes and textiles. Shep is a member of the following associations. Costume Society of America, Pacific Textile Arts, the Costume Society, the Costume Society of Ontario, the Textile Society of America, the United States Institute of Theatre Technicians. And Shep is on the editorial board of the Cutters Research Journal. Shep republished about 20 original books which had been published in the 19th and 20th century on the topics on tailored garments, dressmaking, etiquette, accessories, cooking, period needlework, and so on. Some titles are as follows: Civil War Ladies, Civil War Gentleman, Late Georgian Costume, Corsets: A Visual History, Victorian Needle-Craft, etc.

In this way, Shep publishes some books on the fashion, manners and customs. We can understand his interests in Mrs.E.F. Haskell’s "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" in those context. And we consider that the reason why Shep titled the reprinted edition "Civil War Cooking" come from his concern to the Civil War Period. Shep thinks that the connection with the period of the Civil War is important. Those intentions are described in E-mail from Shep, which we will quote afterward.

SPECIAL QUALITY OF COOKING DESCRIBED IN "THE HOUSEKEEPER’S ENCYCLOPEDIA"

The description on cooking occupies about 60% of the total pages of "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" (Taniguchi and Kametaka, 1996, 295). An average American accustomed to modern convenience and comfort would conclude that the content on cooking of this book was very simple. Shep describes that it is as if “cooking around the old camp fire” in the beginning of Notes. In those days, there was no electricity or fastfood stores.

The United States is the country which was built by immigrants from Europe chiefly. The immigrants to the United States had made a peculiar life style brought from their mother country (especially England). They tried to change their life style to the most adaptable one in the United States which had the new natural and social surroundings, different from their mother country.

We can understand that the 19th century in the United States is the period when an americanizing process was taking process. So, it is considered that the cooking described in "The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia" represents many new American styles of cooking being produced. Shep points out these three special qualities regarding the dishes in those days.

1) Most of our food heritage was still very English with some flirtation with fancy French food (often referred to as “too spicy”) (Shep 1992, Notes, 1, ll. 10-11).

2) There were local variations reflecting the national cuisine of the people who had settled that
area, but for the most part they remained local (Shep 1992, Notes, 1, ll. 11–13).

3) There is very little evidence of it in the cook-books of those times, and as people moved upwards in the socio-economic scale, they tended to move away from many of these local variations towards an American style of cooking (Shep 1992, Notes, 1, ll. 14–17).

Shep’s descriptions tell us how the Americans today view the English or French style cooking, that there were many local variations of the national cuisine of the settlers of the 19th century, and that the upward movement in the socio-economic scale helped spread an American style cooking.

As a result, we consider that the cooking described in “The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia” shows a process how the immigrants to the United States had been changing from their old life style brought from Europe into the new American life style based on the process of interaction with the new surroundings.

THE COOKING BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE 19TH CENTURY AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY

On the 6th line of the title page of “The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia,” it is written that “Cooking and Domestic Economy.” Mrs. E.F. Haskell’s main focus is both on cooking and domestic economy in “The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia.” Shep, however, named the reprinted edition “Civil War Cooking.” We do not think that Shep grasps “The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia” as just a cooking book, as we have already described. We think that cooking books and books on domestic economy had developed while keeping a close touch with the 19th century. This section will deal with the relation between the cooking books and the books on domestic economy in the 19th century.

Hale compared the domestic economy with the political economy in the following sentences:

“Political Economy” means the proper order and conducting of many “houses or families which go together, or act in concert.” ... “Domestic Economy” means the proper order and conducting of “the one house, and includes every thing which is calculated rightly and innocently, to make the family love home and feel happy there.” (Hale 1840, 42, ll. 15–21)

Hale’s description may not be systematic enough or include all branches of domestic affairs viewed from today. This description, however, is useful in defining domestic economy as with Beecher’s description in her famous book, “A Treatise on Domestic Economy” (Beecher 1841). Furthermore, Hale describes regarding the contents composing domestic economy:

...under our title, to give such hints on domestic management, including receipts for cookery and observations on the qualities of the different kinds of human food as our experience and information can furnish.” (Hale 1840, 42, ll. 25–29)

According to those descriptions, domestic economy should include not only cooking but also the whole knowledge regarding home life. But we notice that the contents noted above are occupied by cooking in many parts. That is to say that many parts of the knowledge that the housewives could hold by the middle 19th century regarding home life was on cooking. After then, we think the knowledge on domestic economy expanded towards the whole areas of home life. In those context, we can now understand the meanings of Beecher’s “A Treatise on Domestic Economy” (Beecher 1841) because she did not include the cooking recipes in this book and she separated this book from another book “Miss Beecher’s Domestic Receipt Book” (Beecher 1850) which is a collection of recipes and published as a supplement to “A Treatise on Domestic Economy.” Before “A Treatise on Domestic Economy” was published, or even after it, the books on domestic economy might primarily have a character of a cooking book. For example, we can remember the cooking book as Mrs. Parks’s “The Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy” and Mrs. Beeton’s “The Book of Household Management.” As Ehara pointed out in her paper (Ehara 1992, 4–5), many cooking books written by women were published in England even before the 19th century.

The expansion of thinking regarding domestic economy in “The Housekeeper’s Encyclopedia” is not so sufficient or systematic as Beecher’s “A Treatise on Domestic Economy.” But in these cooking books, we can find the common intention to try to introduce many subjects on housing, food, clothing and family life etc., including all domains of domestic economy, from the view of economy of money.

In addition, the most important knowledge on cooking from the view of domestic economy is to cook with less money and labor as possible. We should take notice of this point from the view of awareness to consumer life.
THE MEANINGS OF "THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA" ON THE WOMEN'S LIVES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

As Shep mentions, we think that the books on domestic economy with the character of a cooking book had an important and close meaning on the women's lives in the 19th century.

At least, till the early 19th century, the home of upper or middle class was the place where the visitors were entertained and people enjoyed social life. The important element of entertainment was the many dishes served for visitors in each home and the arrangement by housewife. Shep describes as follows:

Authors tend more and more to use recipes developed by women who entertain a lot and become known for the food served at their table.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 1, II. 17-19)

In the preface of "Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book" and Hale's paper (Hale 1840, 42), it is stated that there were many cooking recipes written by the experienced housekeepers in those days. Shep mentions the meaning of cooking books collecting many recipes regarding the women's lives as follows:

It was meant to aid the housewife in all aspects of her life, both as regards to the management of her house and as regards to her marriage.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 1, II. 27-29)

Still, with the help of housekeepers, Shep gives another meaning to make up for a want of women education in schools in the middle 19th century when the system of women education and curriculum had not developed enough. Indeed, the famous women educators were establishing the women's schools, but all of these women's schools did not introduce the domestic economy education. So, it was intended to make up for a want of domestic economy education necessary for young women who did not have such a knowledge enough in those days. Shep mentions as follows regarding the problem of women education in schools in those days:

Many books of the day complain that women were taught too many literary pursuits in school and that when they married they were not properly trained in the arts of managing a household.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 1, II. 29-32)

One of those complained books that was "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia." In the "Preface," it is mentioned as follows:

...woman is taught too much to look on the happiness, health, and comfort of her family as in no way connected with the every day management of her house, table, etc.

(Haskell 1872, Preface, 3, II. 4-6)

Furthermore, That this is not generally the case, too many sadly neglected households of ladies, who shine in literary circle, bear witness. Surely, she who neglects present duties, while crowding the mind, must lack some of the essentials necessary to the character of a true woman.

(Haskell 1872, Preface, 4, II. 4-9)

According to this description, we can understand the meaning of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" from the view of women education. To take charge of those roles, it was necessary to have the contents regarding all aspects of women's lives, not only the knowledge on the cooking. "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" includes other contents besides cooking. Paying attention to this point, Shep states as follows:

...we find not only an extensive collection of recipes, but also advice on setting up a household, managing servants, various aspects of cleaning, nutrition and shopping, managing a garden, curing meat, dairy work, preserving fruit, and attending to the sick.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 2, II. 1-5)

THE INTENTION OF PUBLICATION OF "CIVIL WAR COOKING"

From today's American viewpoint, one of the reasons why Shep paid attention to "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," and republished it is due to the meaning on the women's lives as we mentioned in the previous section. Shep states on the intention of publication as follows:

Nearly all of the cookbooks of the day beyond just a collection of recipes and talk about etiquette, table setting, and household management. In choosing Mrs. Haskell's work, we have deliberately picked a book that does all the above and stresses a way of life.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 1, II. 24-27)

The reason why Shep republished "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" depends on Shep's estimation that this book has a special quality beyond just a cooking book in those books. Shep pays attention to the meaning of the book published in the period of the Civil War and Haskell's intention to help the housekeepers in all aspects of life, from the two standpoints of home management and marriage.

Another characteristic of "The Housekeeper's Enc-
specialty. Shep mentions is related to the contents of advice to husbands, housewife and servants. Regarding this point, after a description that the women today will be annoyed to the contents of advice, Shep says as follows:

A closer look will show that the rules not only govern women, but also men, and many of the issues that we face today between men and women were actually beginning to form at that time. (Shep 1992, Notes, 2, ll. 14–16)

This point should be noted from the view of comparison with the Beecher's treatise on domestic economy. Beecher emphasized how important knowledge of domestic economy education should be included as a branch of a study, but she did not describe that the home life is composed of the cooperation between man and woman (Martin 1987, 237). We grasp that one of the great characteristics of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" is the description on the man's role in the home life, which we cannot find in the works on Beecher who expanded the treatise on domestic economy systematically and vigorously.

THE CHANGE OF WOMEN AND HOME LIFE IN THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR

Industrial Revolution advanced rapidly after the period of the Civil War in the United States, even women and children worked in the factories as laboror. The industirization separated the working place for wage from home. Following these development of industrialization, more and more people began to work in factories, less and less servants worked in home. As a result, the house work performed by servants once for the upper or middle class was now done by the housewife herself. In the Victorian age, the home was established as a woman's original area. On the other hand, there were many women of the upper or middle class who were not trained on the domestic work. As a result, Beecher considered that the women destroyed their health and suffered. Beecher expanded her activities for solving those problems which introduced destruction into the home, with awareness of the necessity of women education in school and domestic economy education as professional training for women.

In addition, after the departure of men for the front in the period of the Civil War, women's entrance into the society advanced further. Shep mentions as follows:

But at this time the family unit and the household were still strong elements in our society. Women either managed a household of their own or, depending upon their circumstances, worked as servants, worked in factories which were becoming more prevalent, entered the few professions that were open to them, were being groomed for good marriages, or were slaves. As the war progressed more and more men went into battle and many of them either did not return or came back severely wounded. Women became much more prominent in all aspects of life whether it involved factory work, "keeping the home fires burning," or entering into professions. (Shep 1992, Notes, 2, ll. 20–29)

ON MRS. E.F. HASKELL

Just after I knew about the publication of the "Civil War Cooking," I wrote to Shep in an effort to obtain information about Mrs. E.F. Haskell because we could not grasp any image of Mrs. E.F. Haskell till then. We received the following E-mail from Shep at once.

Mrs. Haskell lived in the 1860s. This is the period of the American Civil War. It was for this reason that we published her book. We do not have any further information about her. Even the Library of Congress does not know her full name or they would have included it in the Cataloguing in Publication data which appears on the copyright page. I am sorry that we cannot be of more help, but home economics is not our field.

We could not get any further information either from Shep on Mrs. E.F. Haskell who had published "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia." But we may as well pay attention to following description in Shep's Notes:

What we think of as regional Southern food is not found in this book for the same reason, unless the particular dish was also served in the rest of the country. For example, there are recipes for cooking mustard greens and for okra, but there does not seem to be recipes for hominy, etc.

(Shep 1992, Notes, 1, ll. 19–23)

The description that regional Southern food is not found in this book is supposed to show a clue that Mrs. E.F. Haskell did not live in the South in the period of the Civil War. Further, when we compare the contents of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" with the change of women and home life that occurred in the period of the Civil War, as we mentioned previously, we understood that it was proper that this book had contents that reflected the life style of the North. In addition, according to the contents of this book, it is supposed that Mrs. E.F. Haskell belonged to...
the upper or middle class that could afford to hire some servants. We would like to examine the figure of Mrs. E.F. Haskell and her educational level more definitely, as a next task of study.

CONSIDERATION ON NAGAMINE'S TRANSLATION

We have already described above, Shep's concern to the "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" comes from the special quality that it includes all branches of home life beyond just a cooking book, which was concerned with women's lives, closely. We think Shep pays attention to the role and the meaning discharged by this book. It is remarkable that a book which includes cooking recipes in most part of it is changing the role as a cooking book into the book on home life and marriage concerned with wholly women's lives, closely. As we mentioned in the previous paper (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1998), the middle 19th century was a period when the characteristics of the books on domestic economy were changing in the background of societal change.

We have pointed out in our previous paper (Taniguchi and Kametaka, 1996, 295) that the ratio of the domain construction of "Kaseiyoshi" is different from that of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" as a result of Nagamine's translation. We do not consider that Nagamine's translation had failed the special quality of the original text, entirely, after we have read Shep's Notes. Nagamine paid attention to the contents on domestic economy except for cooking recipes. And, we think, it is those contents that Shep mentions that "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" is beyond just a cooking book. Furthermore, it is paid many attentions to those domains on the process to systematize the home economics as a science by home economists in the early period after then. The publication of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" coincided the period when the home economics movement was about to start. And the contents of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" which Nagamine translated into "Kaseiyoshi" is supposed to show the process to the home economics movement.

CONCLUSION

We examined the evaluation by Shep to Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia," using Notes written in "Civil War Cooking" by Shep as a material and considered the special quality of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" as part of the study on the "Kaseiyoshi" which is the most widely spread translated book on home management in the early Meiji Era.

It is supposed that "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" shows the process of americanizing the immigrant's original life style which was brought from their mother country, through the interaction with the new circumstances in America.

In the 19th century, we consider that cooking books and books on domestic economy developed, while interacting with cooking. In those situation, the books on domestic economy with the character of a cooking book played an important role in the women's lives in those days. The middle 19th century was the period that the system of women education and curriculum had not developed enough. That means that Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was published in order to make up for a want of women education in school, and that her publication was intended to discharge the duty of making up for the lack of knowledge regarding domestic economy which was needed by young inexperienced housekeepers. To discharge these duties, it was necessary to include the contents of all branches of women's lives, generally. "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" includes many subjects, besides cooking. The special quality of the books on domestic economy in the 19th century was to try to systematize from the view of domestic economy. Mrs. E.F. Haskell described the knowledge based on her experiences on many kinds of the domestic work without much money and labor. This shows that the function of home as a consumer began to be more and more important, with the extension of the industrial revolution.

The Shep's intention to republish "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" owes to Shep's evaluation that this book had a special quality beyond just a cooking book. Shep thought that the meaning of publication of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" in the period of the Civil War was to support the housekeepers to all aspects of life from the view of home management and marriage.

Still, Shep mentions, the characteristics of "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" is the contents of advice to husband, housewife, and servants. Especially, we can pay attention to the advice to husband, on the comparison with Beecher's books on domestic economy, because Beecher thought the home life is the women's original role (Taniguchi and Kametaka 1998).

The expansion of industrialization in the period of the Civil War brought change in the function of home
and the work sharing between society and home. Women needed suitable knowledge for the various changes in both society and home that occurred in the period of the Civil War. We can understand that Mrs. E.F. Haskell's "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was published in order to follow the changes in the society and home.

According to the Shep's Notes, the regional Southern food is not found in this book. It is supposed that Mrs. E.F. Haskell lived in the North in the period of the Civil War, and "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" was the book that reflected the life style of the Northern people. Further, Mrs. E.F. Haskell is supposed to have belonged to the upper or middle class, because it is supposed that she could describe so many kinds of servants that she could afford to hire servants. We would like to examine the figure of Mrs. E.F. Haskell more minutely as a task of study from now.

We do not consider that Nagamine's translation had failed the special quality of the original text, entirely, after we have examined Shep's Notes. Nagamine paid attention to the contents on domestic economy. And, we think, it is those contents that Shep mentions that "The Housekeeper's Encyclopedia" is beyond just a cooking book. We conclude that Nagamine intended and contributed to advancement of women's lives by publishing his translation that included all knowledge on home life, not just as a cooking book. We further need to examine those home management books published after the middle of Meiji Era in order to determine the role and value of Nagamine's translation and see that his efforts have been succeeded by those books that followed "Kaseiyoshi."

We would like to thank Mr. R.L. Shep for his kind help for my sudden inquiries, and Ms. Wakita Satomi, student in the University of Illinois, for giving us a precious information on "Civil War Cooking." And, we should like to express our special thanks to Mr. Terry Laskowski who was kind enough to check our paper in English. We published part of this paper in the 49th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Home Economics.

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ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』の特質
—Shep編 "Civil War Cooking" を資料として—

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明治初期に最も普及した翻訳家政書『家政要旨』の原典、ハスケル夫人『主婦百科』につい
ては、これまでアメリカにおける先行研究が見出せなかったが、その復刻版であるShep編
"Civil War Cooking" がアメリカで刊行されていることがわかった。本研究ではその中の Notes
を資料とし、明治初期の翻訳家政書研究の一環として、同書の特質に関する考察を行う。

その結果、Shepは『主婦百科』を単なる料理書を越えた1860年代のアメリカ人の家庭生活
に関する本としてとらえている。その内容は、アメリカへの移民者が、新しい環境の中で、イ
ギリス的な生活様式をアメリカ式のものに変化させていくプロセスを示すものとして着目され
る。また同書は、南北戦争期の女性の生活に密接に関わっている。原書の特質が、単なる料理
書を越えた家庭生活全般に関する記述にあるとすると、原書の大半を占めている料理に関する
内容を訳出しからの『家政要旨』の翻訳者永峯秀樹の方法は、必ずしも原書の特質を損なう
ものではなかったと考える。

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』，『経済小学 家政要旨』，
Shep編 "Civil War Cooking"。