

The Gods of the Sea

Japan is often imagined as a nation with a long history of whaling. In this innovative new study, Fynn Holm argues that for centuries some regions in early modern Japan did not engage in whaling. In fact, they were actively opposed to it, even resorting to violence when whales were killed. Resistance against whaling was widespread especially in the Northeast among the Japanese fishermen who worshiped whales as the incarnation of Ebisu, the god of the sea. Holm argues that human interactions with whales were much more diverse than the basic hunter–prey relationship, as cetaceans played a pivotal role in proto-industrial fisheries. The advent of industrial whaling in the early twentieth century, however, destroyed this centuries-long equilibrium between humans and whales. In its place, communities in northeast Japan invented a new whaling tradition, which has almost completely eclipsed older forms of human–whale interactions. This title is also available as Open Access.

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The Gods of the Sea

Whales and Coastal Communities in Northeast Japan, c. 1600–2019

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Note on the Text

Japanese names are given with the surname first, followed by the personal name. Following conventions in the field, after the first appearance I use the personal or artistic name for individuals who lived in the early modern period (1600–1867). For example, Ōtsuki Heisen is later referred to in the text as Heisen. For individuals living in the modern period (1867–present), however, I continue to use their last names after the first appearance, for example, Kishinouye Kamakichi is referred to as Kishinouye.

The value of monetary units varied greatly over the course of the early modern period. I use the following measurements:

- 1 $ry\bar{o}$ (gold coin) = ca. 60 monme (silver coins) = ca. 4,000 mon (copper coins)
- 1 *kanme* (measurement unit of 3.75 kg silver) = ca. 1,000 *monme* (silver coins)
- 1 *koku* (180 l of rice or 5 bushels, amount of rice that can supposedly feed one adult for one year and is worth around 1 $ry\bar{o}$)
- 1 ri = ca. 3.9 km