



Yale University Library

**Harimaze Byōbu: The latest chapter
in exploring Yale's Japanese
treasures.**

September 17, 2014

Handwritten text in vertical columns, likely a list or index. The text is dense and appears to be in a historical script, possibly Chinese or Japanese.

Handwritten text in vertical columns, including a prominent heading or title at the top. The text is organized into several distinct sections.

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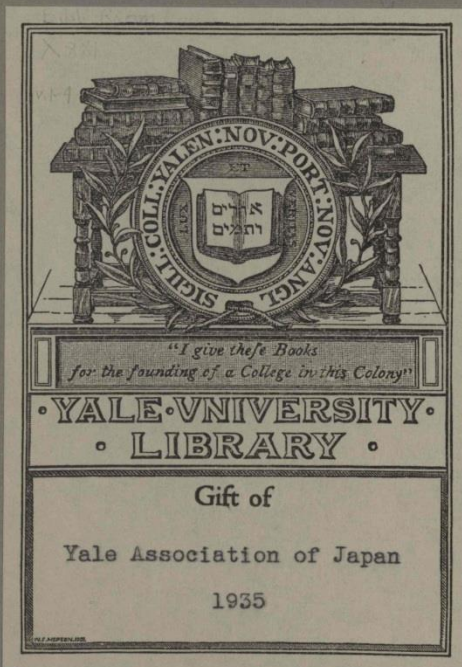
Handwritten text in vertical columns, continuing the detailed descriptions or data.

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Small handwritten text block, possibly a note or a specific entry.

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Handwritten text in vertical columns, continuing the list or index.



CATALOGUE

OF

Books, Manuscripts and Other Articles
of Literary, Artistic and Historical
Interest, Illustrative of the
Culture and Civilization
of Old Japan

Presented to Yale University, U. S. A.

By

Yale Association of Japan,
TOKYO



Vol. ONE
"A"

マシラリヤメシニ 昔イイ 今ニテワイニモシラソコトアモソコトオシテ子ヘナイニ

我々友人世界波之物友の智生御秘内密

ノリヨセクレラレヨモモイヨクヘワタルコトハニツホンノオキキ

亦也を長られよ尤異國に渡りて日本に禁

ニツキテオトラ ち和シイメクニシタテハオシナサレソウワチハ

ニ分以て日本に及人達由法を成る事云

トウハクツツガリソウロウ

賞感信

ミヤノオモキオシナイカガタゴセウイン クジサレソウハニミヤンヨブテ

右に転由大物方由承以ニ中より以昨夜

カキヤヤラノハニベヘテシニプチムソウオシヨセソウラフオシカク

柿崎村に淡邊、傳馬舟を艘由家、の舟由

名々ソウロウヤウメクミタチソウロウロフ

下後を致介

キエトラサセカウニヒウシキ

甲寅三月廿二日

年キヤヨカ

市木公太

カノ字ニシ

瓜中為二



Source: Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library
Produced for reference use only. (mssa.img.010734)

Timeline: The early stage of Japanese Collections, and the “Harimaze” Folding Screens at Yale

1906-1907

Funded by LC and Yale, Asakawa traveled to Japan collecting Japanese manuscripts that later became the Japanese Manuscript Collections at Yale.

1907

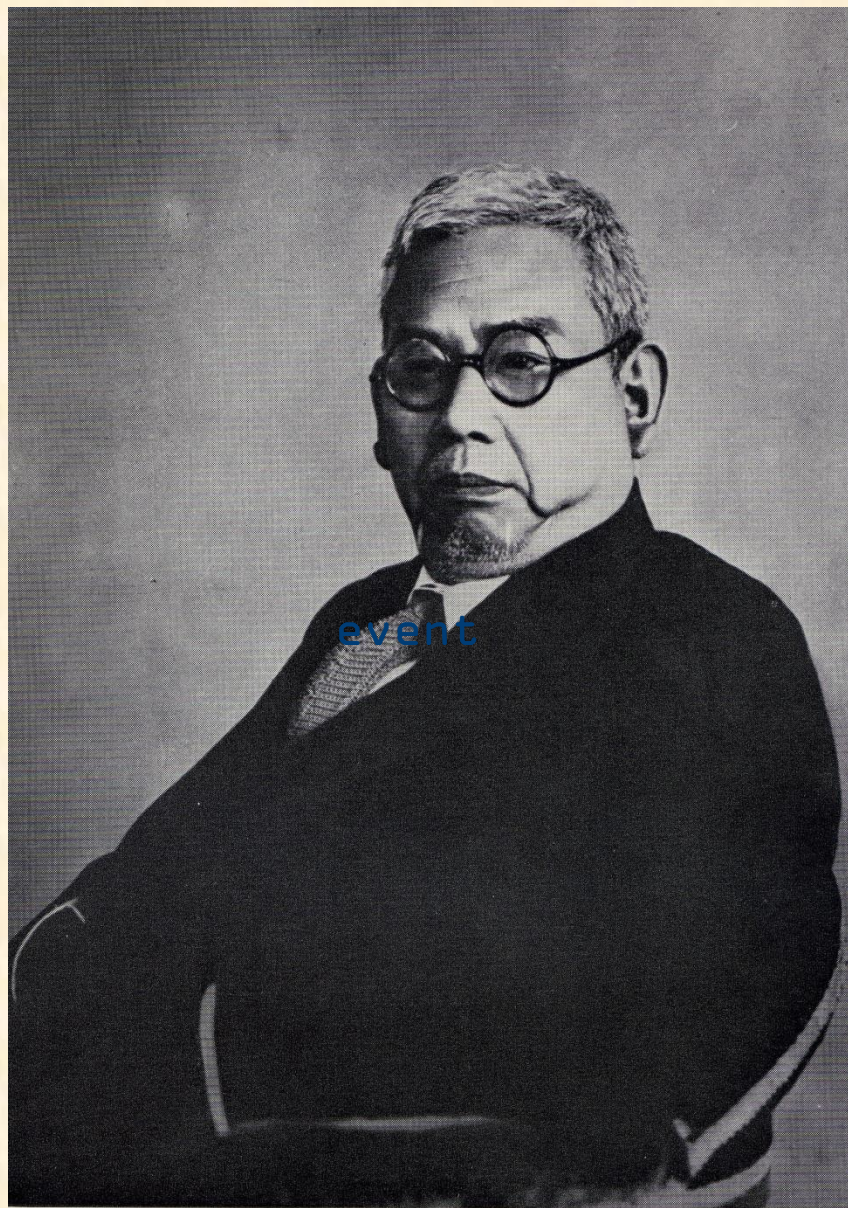
Asakawa takes up a joint position at Yale as a lecturer in Japanese history and curator of the Chinese and Japanese collections in the library.

1917-1919

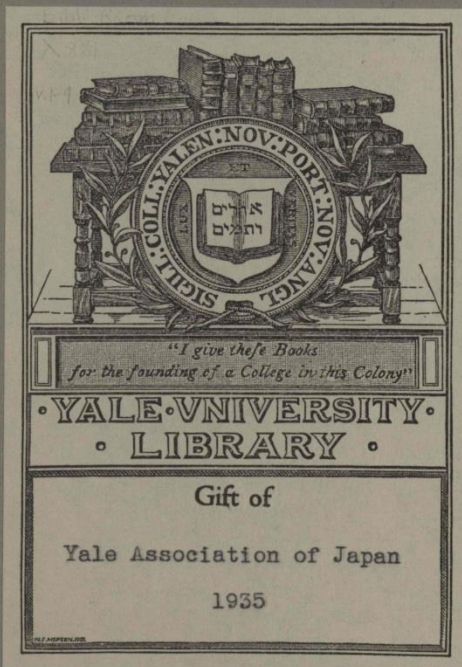
Asakawa is on leave in Japan, to meet with Yale Association of Japan (YAJ) members in Tokyo and solicit donations for the library collection.

1934

The Yale Association of Japan (YAJ) Collection, consisting of over 300 items from Japan, China, and Korea – many of them now considered rare cultural treasures - is donated to Yale.



黑板勝美先生



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Vol. ONE
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一切梵志諸苦行	能於其中而化度
五熱灸身隨口轉	或受牛鹿畜生戒
被服草衣奉事火	為化是等作導師
現樂遊行詣天廟	自投恒河求解脫
食菓服藥而飲水	思惟正法不放逸
或現胡跪翹一足	或卧荆棘灰土上
或卧杵石求解脫	為彼師導教化故
如是等類諸外道	具觀彼意如應化
菩薩苦行无與等	外道由是得解脫
若見世間无正見	常依一切邪見住
方便為說甚深法	悉令得解真實諦
或以鬼神邊地語	為斯等類說四諦
或以正語說四諦	或入天語說四諦
或以法辯說四諦	或以義辯說四諦
或以辭辯說四諦	或无盡辯說四諦
或八部音說四諦	或一切音說四諦
隨彼所解語言音	為說四諦令解脫
知一切語不思議	是名說法三昧力
安隱衆生勝三昧	為度一切衆生故
放大光明難思議	以此光明救群生
所放光明名善現	若有衆生遇斯光

Konshi ginji Kegonkyō 紺紙銀字華嚴經 (8th century).
 Yale Association of Japan Collection,
 Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.

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秋乃秋乃
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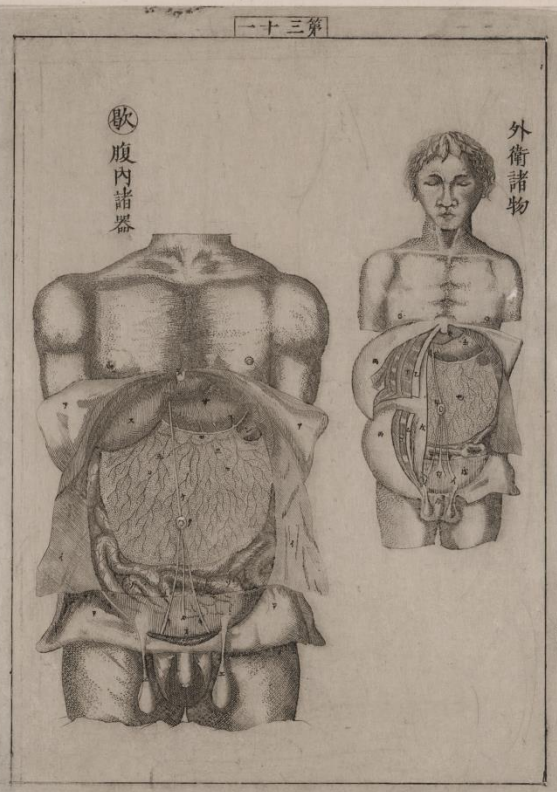
Konoe Nobutada (1565-1614). *Konoe Nobutada hitsu waka shikishi jō*
近衛信尹筆和歌色紙帖 (n.d. late 16th to early 17th century).

Yale Association of Japan Collection,
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.



Handwritten Japanese text in a cursive style, likely a chapter heading or a section of the story. The text is written vertically and includes the characters '竹取物語' (Taketori Monogatari).

Taketori monogatari 竹取物語 (n.d.).
Yale Association of Japan Collection,
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University



Sugita Genpaku (1733-1817), et al. Kaitai shinsho 解体新書 (1826).
 Yale Association of Japan Collection,
 Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

大般若波羅蜜多經. 存卷第五百八十二
Da bo re bo lo mi duo jing. Volume 582

Dynasty (1127-1279)
Yale Association of Japan Collection,
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript
Library, Yale University

南宋[1228-1232]刻蹟砂藏本
Printed between 1228-1232, Southern Song
The original block print from the Southern
Song Dynasty (1127-1279).

大般若波羅蜜多經卷第五百八十二 李

第十一布施波羅蜜多之四

三藏法師 玄奘奉 詔譯

爾時舍利子白佛言世尊云何菩薩最初發
心云何菩薩第二發心云何菩薩住不退地
云何菩薩坐菩提座唯願世尊哀愍為說
爾時佛告舍利子言若諸菩薩最初發心超阿
羅漢應受一切世間天人阿素洛等妙供養
故若諸菩薩第二發心超獨覺地普覺一切
我空法空所顯平等真法界故若諸菩薩住
不退地超未受記不定菩薩定當證得大菩
提故不為煩惱間雜心故若諸菩薩坐菩提

요화노인회근첩 澆花老人回轡帖

Yohwa noin hoegeuncheop, Prose and verse by relatives and friends in 1848 in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of Yi Yohwa and his wife. Yale Association of Japan Collection, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.



Artistic Treasures In Japanese Alumni Gift

Earliest Known Specimens of Printing in World as Well as Literary Gems Beyond Price in Collection to Be Opened at the Library Tomorrow

BECAUSE of the devotion to their Alma Mater of Yale's alumni in Japan, New Haven now has a collection of some 300 items, many of them priceless, which reflect the development of Japanese culture from the Middle Ages on. Announcement of this gift by the Yale Alumni Association of Japan was made yesterday by President James Rowland Angell.

This unusual collection will be available for public inspection for the first time tomorrow, when the Sterling Memorial Library will open an extensive exhibition of outstanding items in the gift. Here will be shown the earliest known examples of printing, dating back to the eighth century, many original manuscripts, portraits, and documents of importance. As is the case with all exhibitions at the University, there is no admission charge, and the public is cordially invited.

"For a number of years," President Angell said in an announcement to the Sunday Register, "our Japanese alumni, under the encouraging support of Marquis Toshitake Okubo, LL.B., 1839, have been gathering this great collection of literary and artistic treasures. The University is grateful to her Japanese graduates who have worked so long and so successfully, and often at great personal sacrifice, to bring together this superb collection, which will be found invaluable to students of Japanese history and culture."

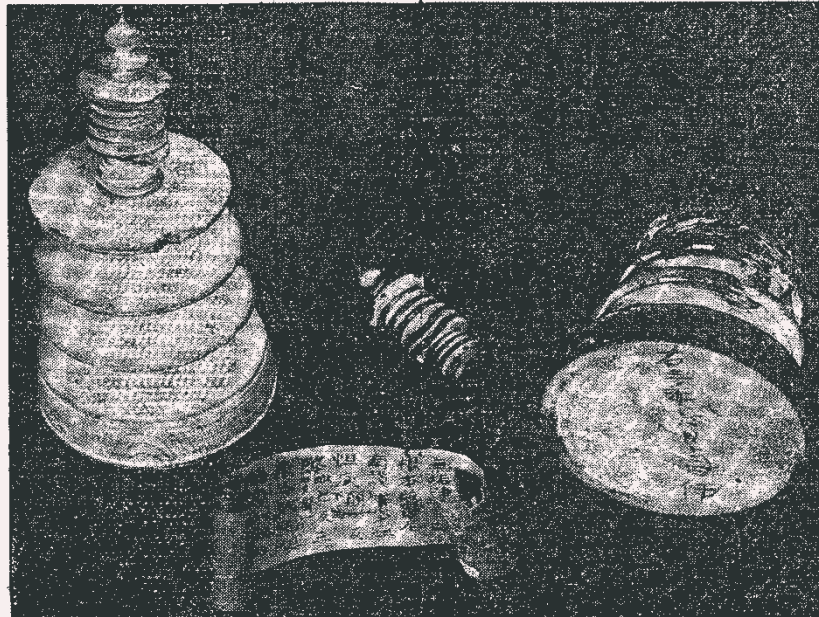
The exhibition of the collection has been arranged by Professor K. Asakawa, Research Associate in History and Curator of Japanese and Chinese Collections at Yale, who was in Japan when the conception of the gift originated with the Japanese alumni. At that time they presented the Yale Library with a large number of important Chinese books. The present gift, when completed, will also include manuscripts and books of both China and Korea.

WIDE RANGE COVERED
The range of culture which the collection represents includes not only literature, but also history in its various aspects; the religion and art of Japanese groups; and the education, customs and habits, amusements and

various occupations of the people at large. "The special character of the new gift, and the success of its collection, are owing chiefly to Professor K. Kurita, of the Imperial University of Tokyo," Professor Asakawa said today. "The gift was inspired by the devotion of the alumni to their Alma Mater, and by their desire to introduce her to hitherto little known phases of the history of their national culture."

Four perfectly preserved specimens of the oldest pieces of printing in the world, whose exact date is known, from one of the unique items in the collection. These relics, dating from 764 to 770 A. D., are in existence today because of the devotion of the empress of that time. She had thousands of miniature pagodas made of wood, and inserted in each a small roll of paper bearing a magic Sanskrit formula printed from wooden type. These she distributed among tea monasteries in Nara, the capital city of that century. The number of these precious rolls extant today is very small, and the four at Yale were obtained, Professor Asakawa believes, from the abbot of Horyu-ji, the monastery founded by Prince Shotoku, where today stand the oldest wooden edifices in the world.

These unusual rolls of paper are included in the collection of religious literature which is almost wholly Buddhist, with the exception of a few examples from Shinto, Taoism, Confucianism and the eclectic Shingaku. The proportion is not unjust, Professor Asakawa points out, since Buddhism was the dominant faith through the ages and influenced national culture and history more profoundly than any other. There are 28 Buddhist sutras (Chinese version) in manuscript in the collection, which range from the



Two miniature towers made between 764 and 770, given to Yale Library by Yale Alumni Association of Japan. One bears on its base a monogram probably of its maker and the date of its making. Each tower holds in a groove at the center a tiny roll of paper on which is printed a magic sanskrit formula, in Chinese characters.

eighth century to the early nineteenth century. One, of the eighth century, written in silver on indigo paper, is a fragment of the oldest extant manuscript of its kind in Japan. Some bear the dates and names of the donors; others were written at great monasteries. One, dated 1354, is from the "Tripiitaka," offered by the shogun Takauji, and includes the prayer for the salvation of souls of his friends and history more profoundly than any other. There are 28 Buddhist sutras (Chinese version) in manuscript in the collection, which range from the

temples and monasteries in his domain. **MANY BUDDHIST ITEMS**
Other Buddhist items include 20 thin pieces of wood stimulating the forms of miniature towers and bearing quotations from sutras, which were offered to monasteries by devotees; a few old wooden boxes for holding Buddhist rolls or folded volumes; and two wrappers made of split bamboo for preserving a Buddhist roll. One of these, lined with brocade and still replete of incense, contained one of the rolls which the tattered Emperor Go-Shirakawa (1127-1192) gave to the great monastery Jingo-ji. It bears a wooden tablet on which the title of the sutra is engraved in gold. There is also a thin volume, dated 1685, in which are inscribed the names of contributors who gave various sums to be used in repairing the hall sheltering the famous great bronze Buddha of Todai-ji, Nara. This monastery was founded by the Emperor Shomu, about 749, which was to serve as a central Buddhist institution for all Japan.

The copied portraits, and autographs, of historical personages include portraits of 12 emperors and empresses, and of 24 persons distinguished in religion, philosophy, literature or education, during the past thirteen hundred years, all reproduced from the originals or copies preserved at the Historiographical Institute; and a roll of handwritings of historical characters. To these may be added the imaginary portraits of the deified courtier-literary Michizane (died 903), and the poet Hitomaro (late 7th century), done.

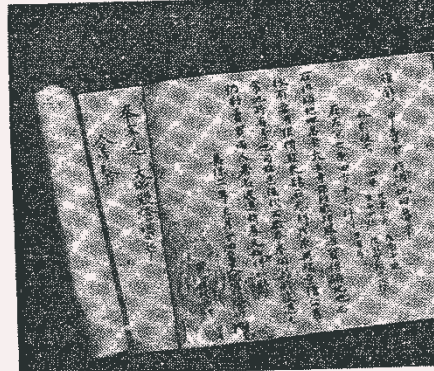
The original documents in the collection also include twelve rolls, two books, and pair of screens, containing some hundred pieces, dating between the eleventh and early nineteenth century. These came for the most part from great Buddhist monasteries, and include imperial charters, shoguns' orders, letters by ministers of state and other high personages, cadastral and fiscal records, land deeds, and memoranda of ritual performances. The pieces are of value, not only in the study of the evolution of handwriting, but also in that of the social, economic and religious life of the nation. For the student of institutional history, some pieces are invaluable, Professor Asakawa states.

Under historical miscellany may be classed a genealogy of the imperial house; the law of feudal judicature of 1232; illustrations of castles; and, for the last feudal ages, a roster of the imperial court, the annual lists of organization of the baronies; and a few annals and chronicles.

HISTORICAL ATLASES
The historical geography material includes historical atlases printed early in the nineteenth century; descriptions of the cities Kyoto (the old imperial capital), Edo (Tokyo, feudal center after 1600), and Tsukuba-Shima (Miyajima, the island on which a famous Shinto temple is situated), all compiled between the 18th and 19th centuries; and a roll showing the main routes of communication, with official rates of fares of trans-

portation. The fiction ranges from the tales of Ise, Genji, Heike and others which were read or recited among the noble classes after the 10th century, to popular stories of all kinds addressed to the people in general. One or two are in fine manuscript; nearly all the others are in print with pictures.

Professor Kurita was entrusted with the task of selecting and acquiring ob-



Three documents dating from the 11th century which indicate a transitional state toward direct control by monasteries. The first two (left) to some one-half acre of cultivated land, concluded between

In China and Japan, writing with the brush was one of the fine arts which was cultivated with zeal and pride, Mr. Asakawa said, adding that writing and painting were so closely allied with each other in feeling and in manner, that it is almost impossible to understand fully the beauty of painting without an appreciation of the subtle qualities discoverable in good writing. The specimens of the calligraphic art in the Yale collection were gathered by Professor Kurita to illustrate some aspects of the growth of the Japanese handwriting as distinguished from the Chinese. There are examples of writing dating from the 8th century onwards. The writers are princes, courtiers, poets, painters, a shogun's secretary, scholars, and writing masters. These samples may be supplemented, in order to trace the evolution of Japanese calligraphy, by the Buddhist manuscripts dating from the same century onwards which are included in this collection, and by the historical documents. There are two rolls of verses in the handwriting of the poets illustrated with paintings by famous painters. Dr. Kurita had added to this collection specimens of a writing desk, inkwells, and brushes.

The poetry of Japan is illustrated by the 31-syllable poems ("tanka, uta") here represented by autographic verses of emperors, courtiers, and well-known poets, from the 15th century on; and by printed anthologies and their commentaries, beginning with the oldest anthology of the 8th century. To these are added printed works of the popular 17-syllable verses ("haikai, hokku"), humorous poems ("kyo-ka"), Chinese style verses ("shi"), etc.

FICTION FIELD
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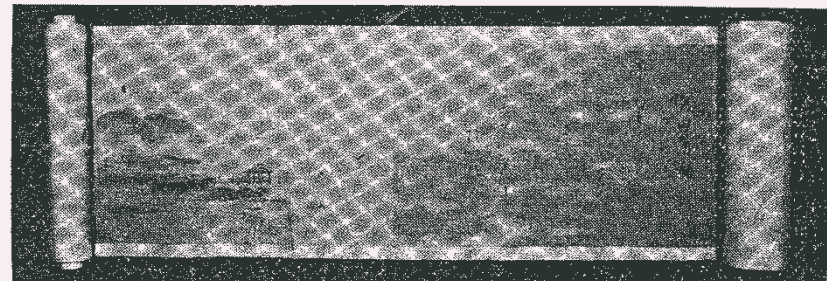
American university, expected the chief in country and of Europe collection is not essentially ethnographical, but quite but quite special sense announcement stated, the foremost paleographer and one of the most of anese historians now continually served on missions to search in ments, to select art country which should the care of the govern- vation, and to direct investigations both in Korea.

MINERALOGY ADDRESSES TOMORROW

The New Haven Mineralogical Society will meet tomorrow night at 8:00 P. M.

Mr. Weidhaas a member of the New York Mineralogical Society is aside from being an expert in the field of mineralogy. This meeting to be held at the Park Clubhouse located as well as club membership is open gratis to all members of the New Haven Mineral Club. Its monthly meetings will have a guest speaker to report in his phase of these meetings will be held on Monday of each month.

For those who are interested in the field of mineralogy, the meeting will be held at the Park Clubhouse located as well as club membership is open gratis to all members of the New Haven Mineral Club. Its monthly meetings will have a guest speaker to report in his phase of these meetings will be held on Monday of each month.



Section from a roll of verses and pictures of the eight scenes of Lake Biwa, done on silk between 1691 and 1693. The scene here is "Geese descending upon Katsuta." The handwriting is that of the courtier-poet Ichiro; the picture is by the Kyoto painter, Soken. The verse section is faintly decorated in gray, brown and gold; the picture is black with touches of white.

the circumstances of these gifts should lift them above all suspicion of being political propaganda. At the time of the raising of the fund, both the United States and Japan were involved in the World War on the same side; and the Manchurian venture and the naval conferences were in the laps of the gods. The earliest gift was entirely Chinese in contents; and the present one, when completed, will also probably include manuscripts and books of both China and Korea. The gifts were inspired purely by the devotion of the alumni to their Alma Mater, and by their desire to introduce her to hitherto little known phases of the history of the national culture.

--Yale University Library Gazette, October 1934)



The Today-Yale Initiative

Academic Collaboration of The University of Tokyo and Yale University

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Scholars](#)

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> Japanese Materials Workshop was held at Yale University!

Japanese Materials Workshop was held at Yale University!



Professor Ishigami's welcome address to the workshop/ Professor Kamens making a keynote presentation.

On Wednesday, March 26, 2008, from 10am to 5pm, a Japanese Materials workshop was held at Yale University and under the joint organization of the Today-Yale Initiative and the Yale University Council on East Asian Studies. This workshop marked the beginning of concrete activities by the Today-Yale Initiative, established in September last year as a university-wide



Kondō, Shigekazu 近藤成一. "Yēru Daigaku Shozō Harima no Kuni Ōbe no Shō Kankei Monjo ni Tsuite" イェール大学所蔵播磨国大部庄関係文書について [On Harima no Kuni Ōbe no Shō Kankei Monjo at Yale University Collection]. Tokyō Daigaku Shiryō Hensanjo Kenkyū Kiyō 東京大学史料編纂所研究紀要 23 (2013) : 1-22.

Handwritten text at the top right, possibly a date or recipient information.

Handwritten signature or initials on the right side.

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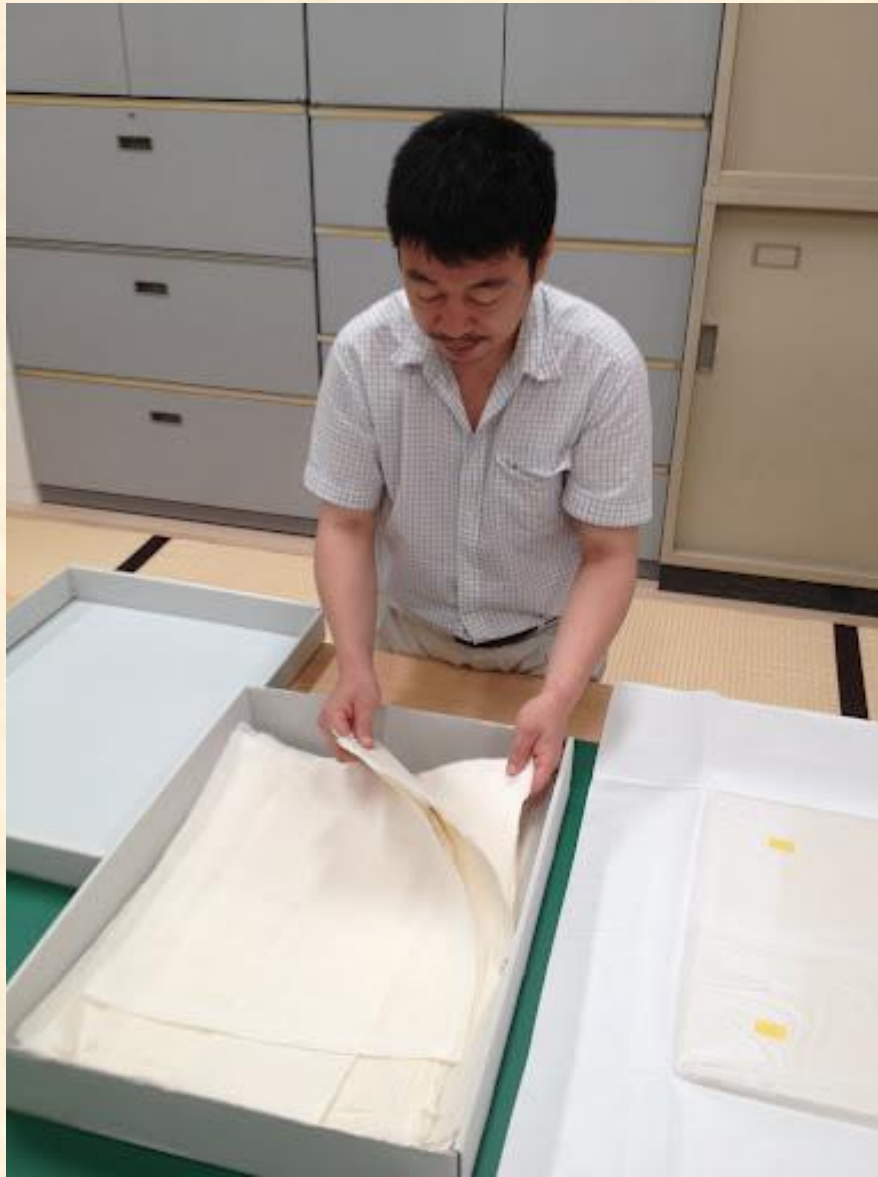


Handwritten Chinese characters in cursive script on aged, textured paper. The characters are partially obscured by a tear in the paper.

Handwritten Chinese characters in cursive script on aged paper. The text is arranged in vertical columns. On the far right, a separate strip of paper contains the characters "一葉" (one leaf).

Handwritten Chinese characters in cursive script on aged paper, viewed from a low angle. The text is partially obscured by a tear in the paper.

Handwritten Chinese characters in cursive script on aged paper, viewed from a low angle. A dark vertical object is visible on the right side of the frame.



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丁未年
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傳燈法親德實卷
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傳燈法親德實卷
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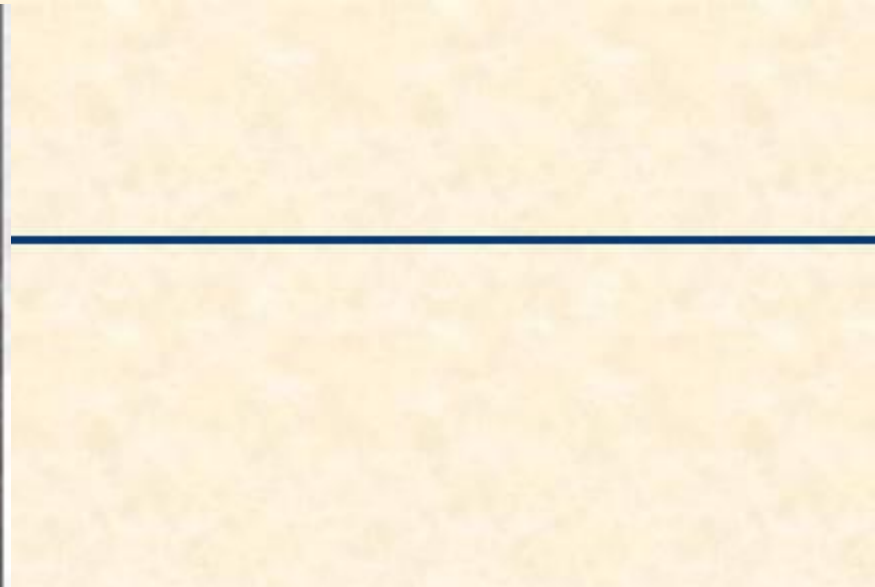












道場寺及被印
春日清藏之
支那之南地
源自



Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a signature or name, located on the left side of the paper.

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Handwritten text in cursive script, possibly a date or a short message, located in the middle-right section of the paper.

近
大寺領
廳堂同下

寺
任濟廳
大

The process of restoration

1. The inks were tested for possible bleeding during wet treatment, specifically the red ink which is mercuric sulfide.
2. The screen was dismantled and the manuscript documents were separated one by one and the lining papers from the mounting on the screen were removed.
3. Each manuscript was surface cleaned, washed and pressed dried.
4. Papers were analyzed in order to select the most appropriate papers for repair.
(The analysis was conducted using non-destructive methods which included microscopic examination, **measurement of the bamboo lines, measurement of the density and documentation of brush and wooden board marks within a 3cm square area.**)
5. Losses were filled and some manuscripts were lined. The manuscripts were then either dried under light pressure or on the “karibari” board.
6. Each document was placed in a paper folder and groups of documents were housed in specially made boxes (chitsu) to be returned to Yale.







留了所守

可早任所應

使飛龍如有

右人自月八日

狀海仲州

上之由者任

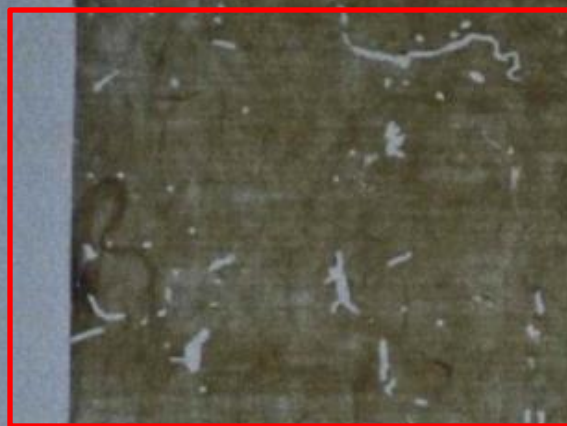
一齊

遠久三二八月十五日

歷事

敬記

具



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大部 一 店 三 卷 万 同 事

紅 何 乃 一 自 如 何 不 可 口

割 因 使 也 作 早 本

A two-fold standing screen bearing old documents

Komonjo harimaze byobu

Ac3

2.12 3.12



六月八日...
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凌文三...八月十三日

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社名や古蹟等

大にありけり也

大郡 庄上奥の同寺

社名をいふ如し

割田使也作早

一と通建家又少部

也給一始去り

正に之也

一八日廿三日

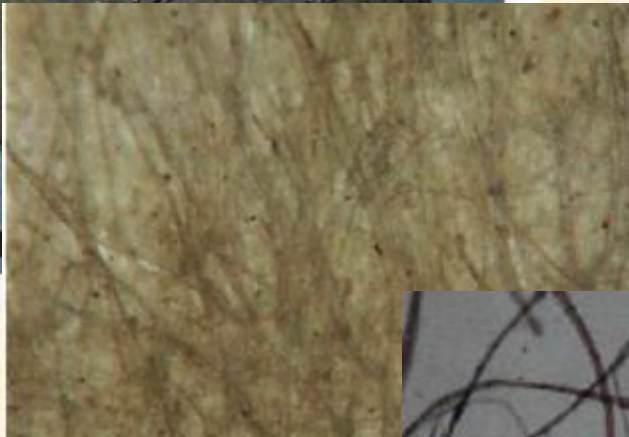
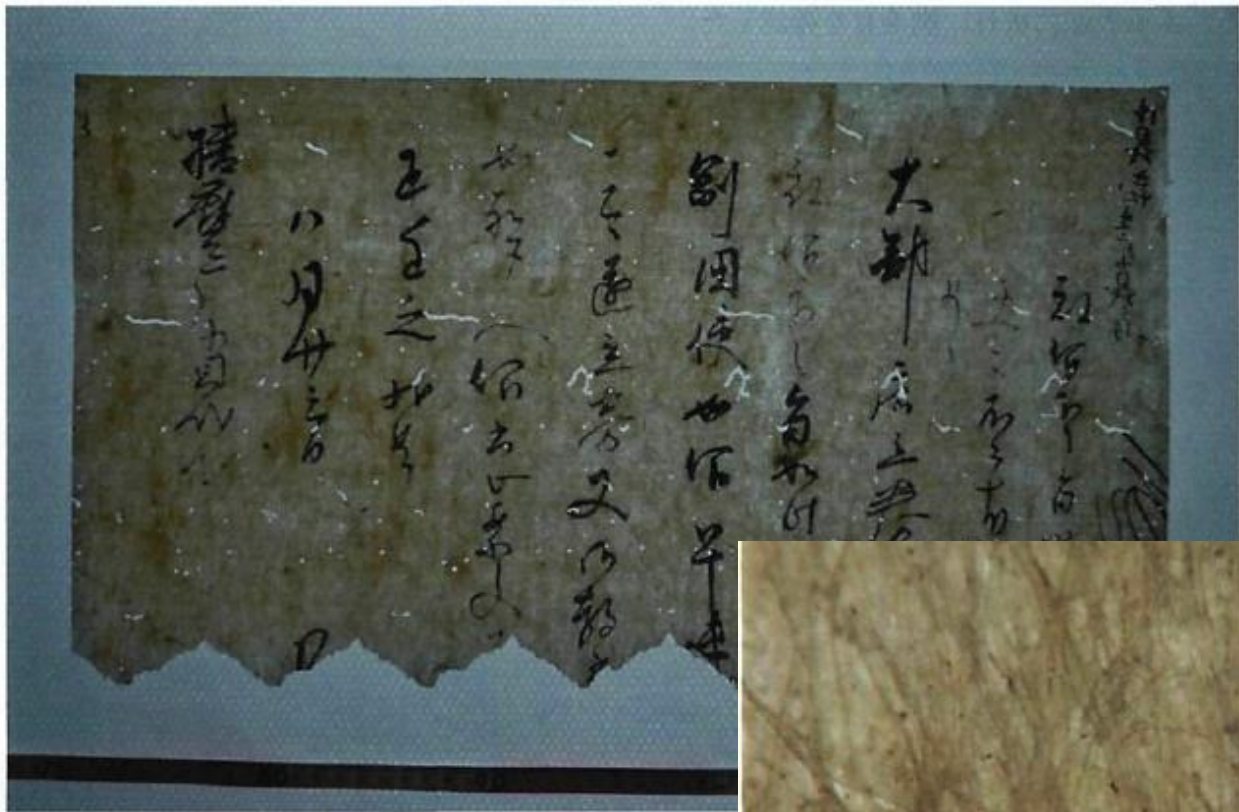
持厚三

竹葉青
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10

竹葉青
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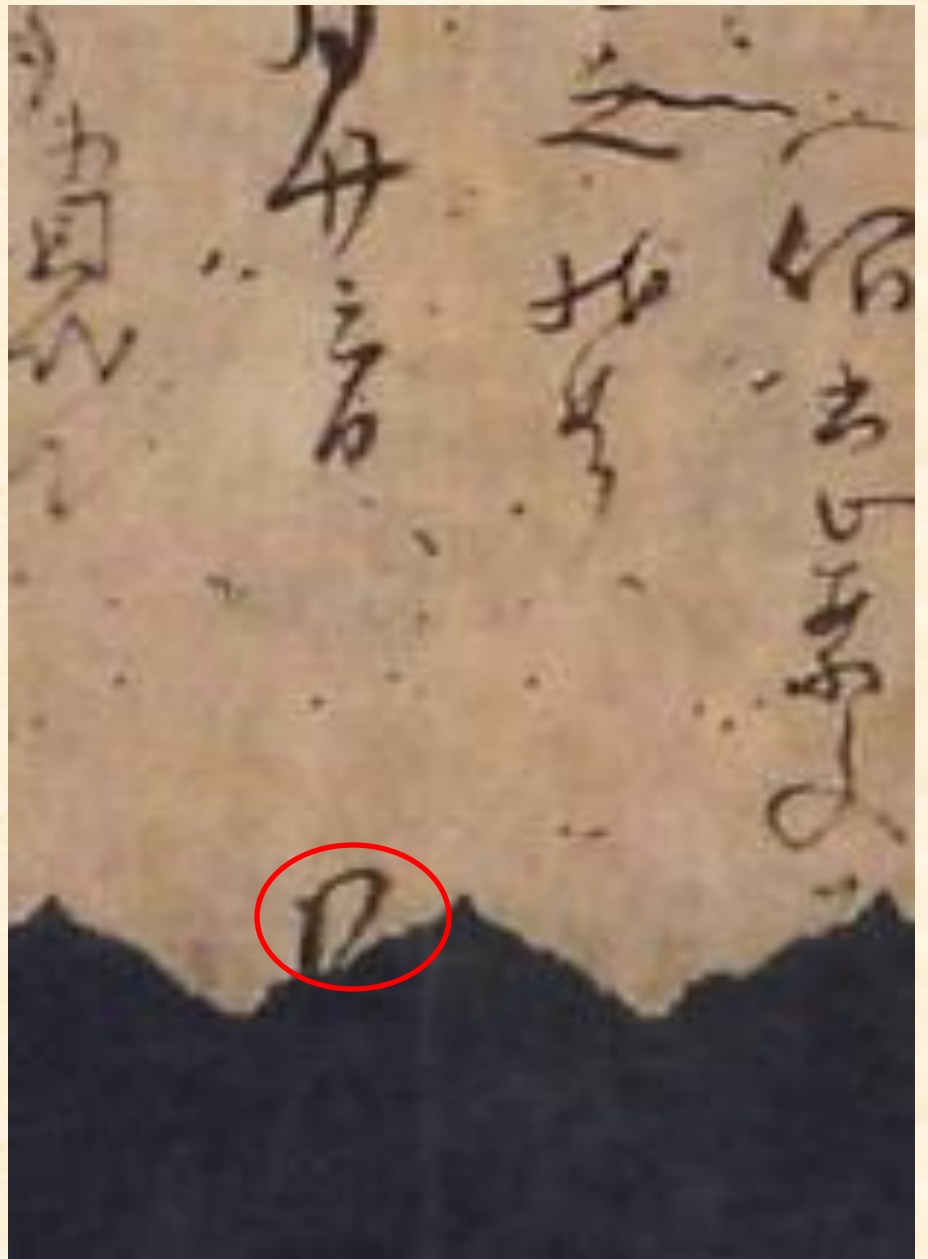
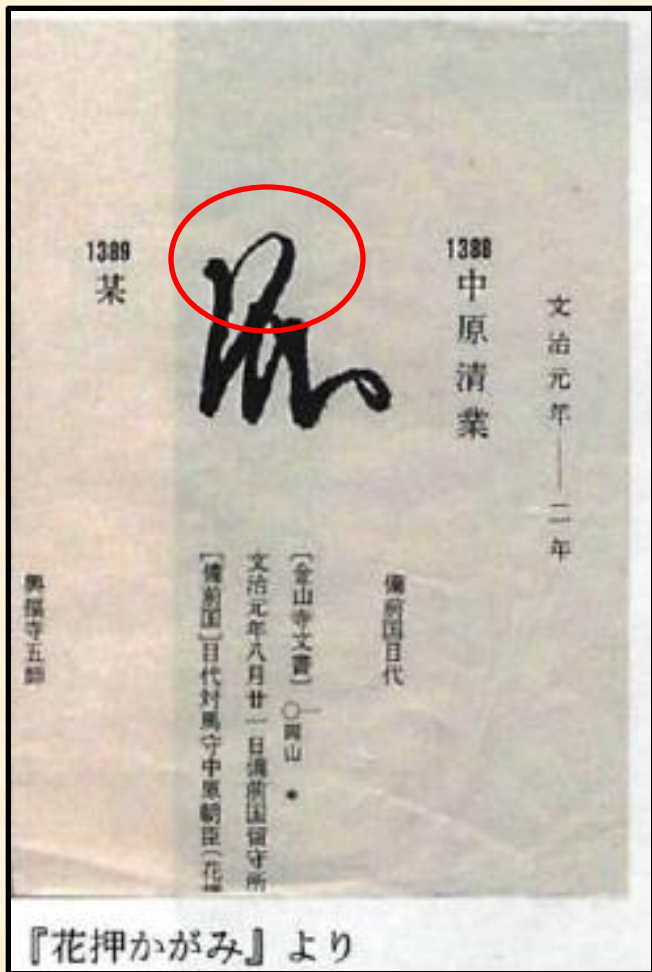
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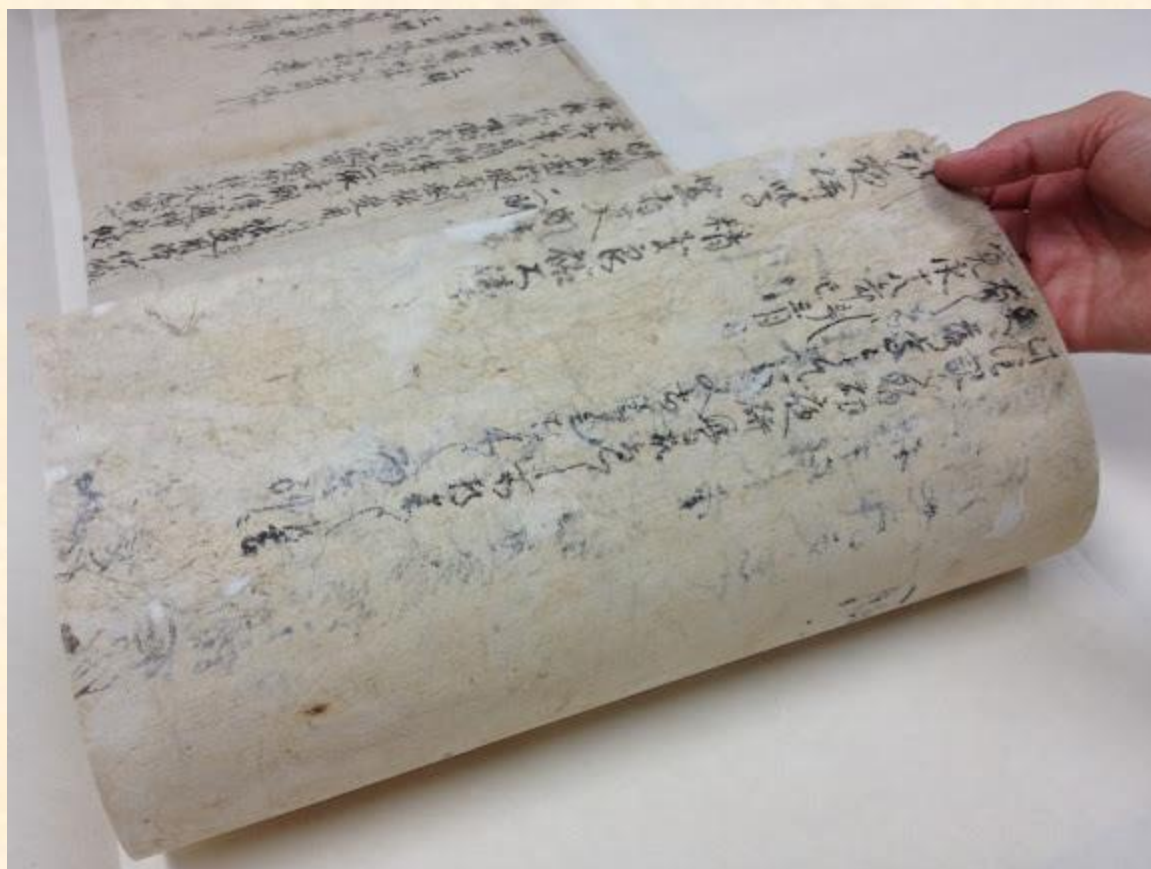
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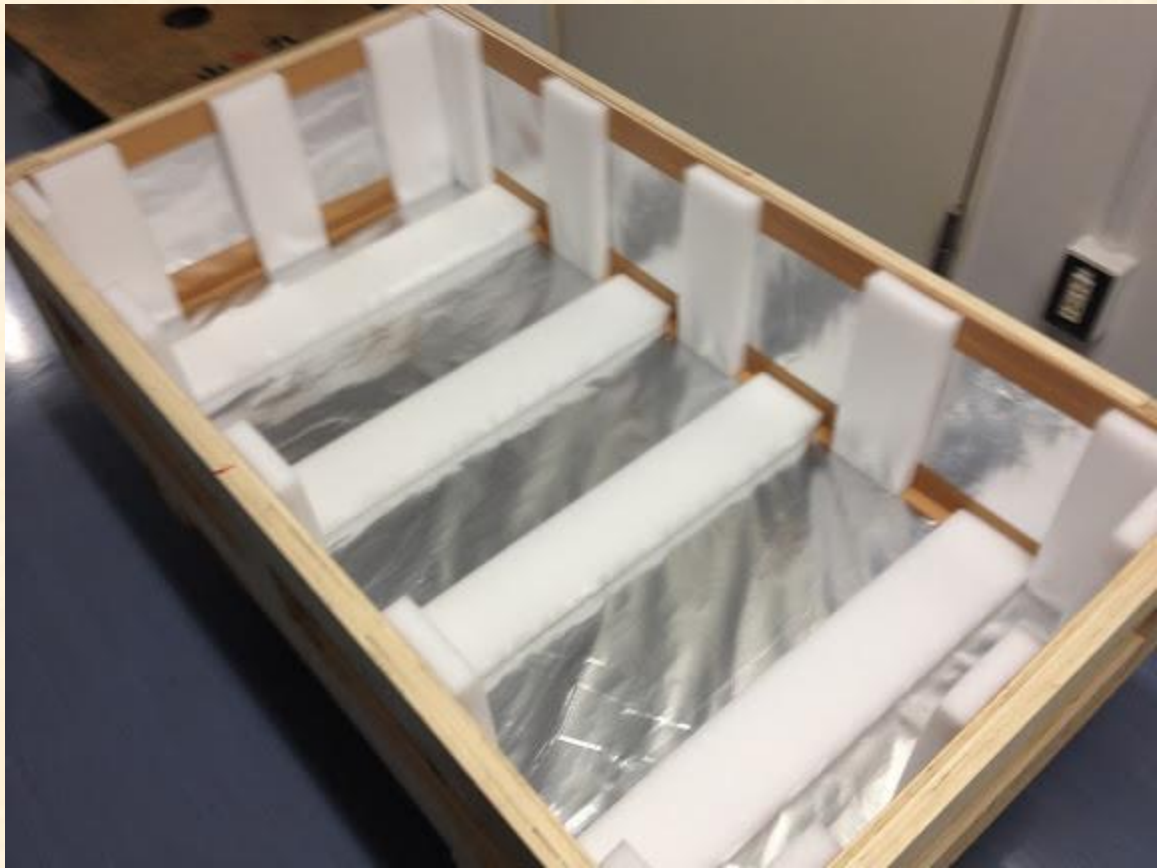
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Special Thanks to:

Historiographical Institute of University of Tokyo

Kondo Shigekazu, Professor
and
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Preservation Dept. Yale University Library

Christine McCarthy, Chief Conservator
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Marie-France Lemay, Paper Conservator

Japanese Komonjo/Kuzushiji Workshop

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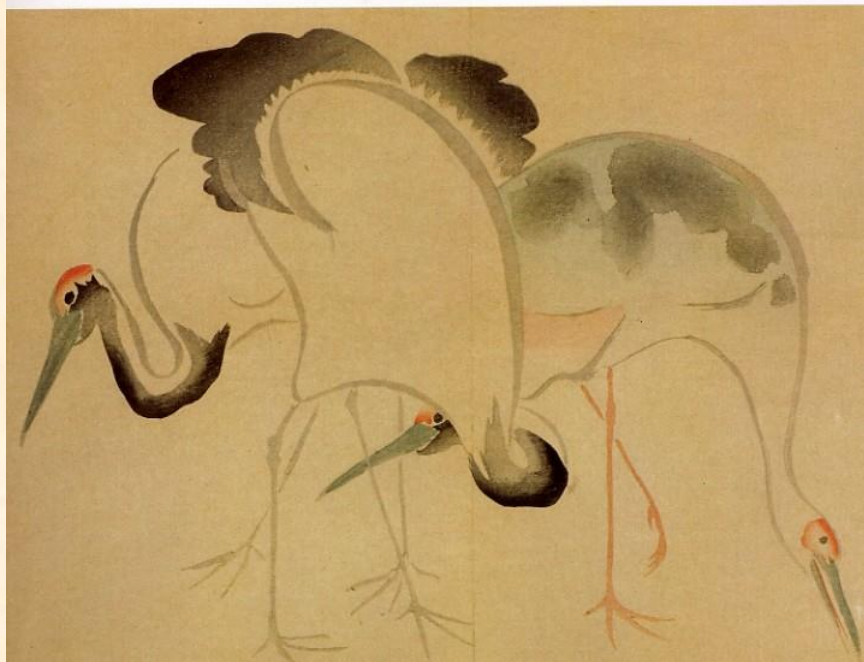
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Basic Readings & Texts

Compiled by Workshop Instructor

Professor Fumiko Umezawa, Keisen University



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(July 15-Aug. 11, 2007)


Analyzing Edo- Period Books

Lecture by Jun Suzuki
National Institute of
Japanese Literature

Introduction by William Fleming
East Asian Languages and Literatures
and Theater Studies, Yale University

August 27th and 28th, 2012
Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript
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狀海伴卿為東大寺領可

上之由者任狀早古 亂沙港

小舟

遠久三二八月十五日

應事記源胡

罷記刻

見河對岸



Tekagamijō 手鑑帖
Yale Association of Japan Collection,
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library,
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