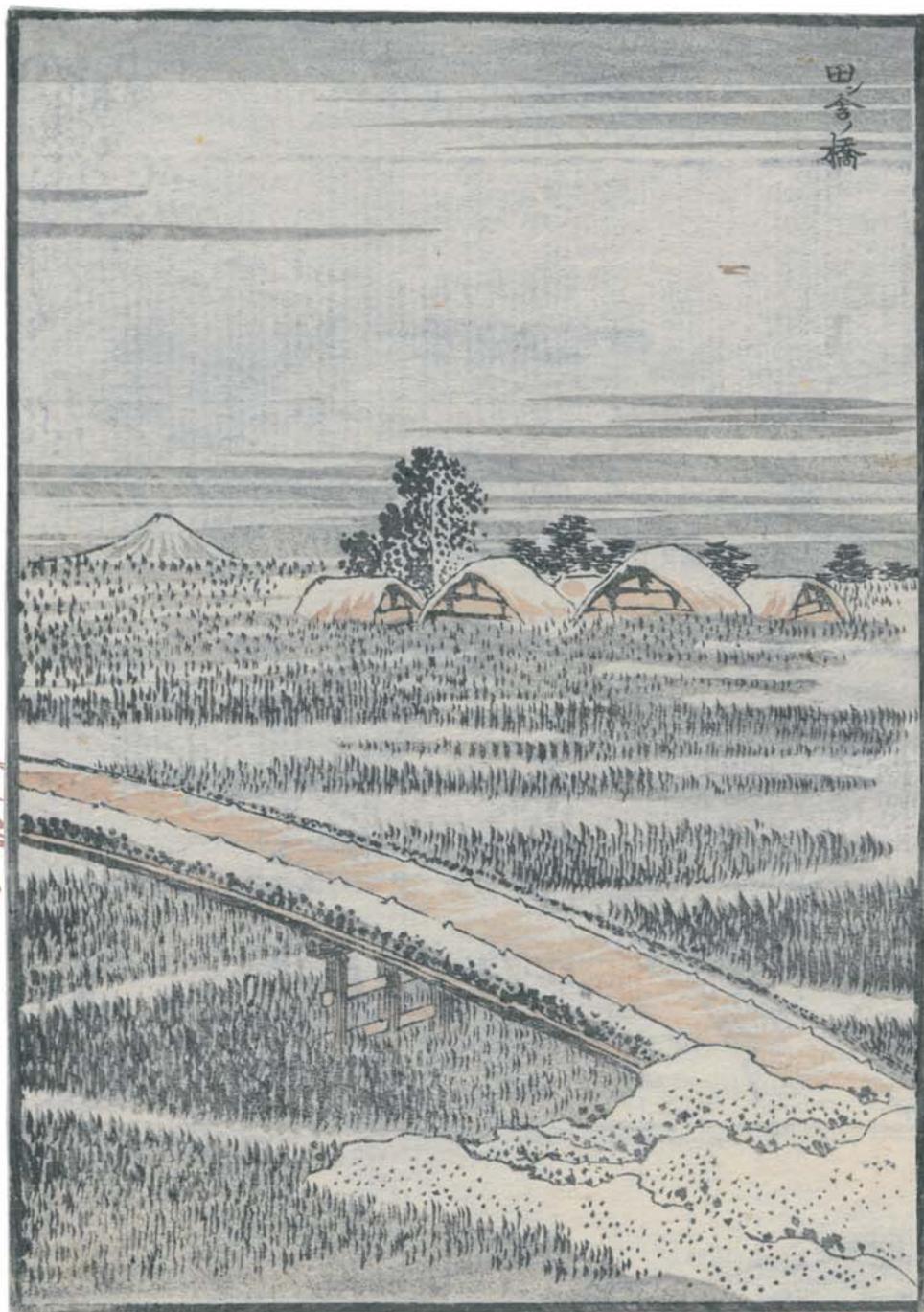


EAJRS 2012

European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists

日本資料専門家欧州協会



BRIDGING THE GAP

PAST AND PRESENT JAPANESE RESOURCES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

EAJRS Conference 2012

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, 19 – 22 September 2012

EAJRS 2012

European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists
日本資料専門家欧州協会

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Japan Foundation for their
generous support of the
conference!**

JAPAN FOUNDATION

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**Staatsbibliothek
zu Berlin**

Preußischer Kulturbesitz

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Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz

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Information as of 4 September 2012

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Dear colleagues and friends,

In the New Year's wishes we sent out at the beginning of this year, we wrote that for a couple of years we had been hoping to hold our conference in Berlin. Last year at the general assembly in Newcastle, Ms. Ursula Flache and Mr. Christian Dunkel conveyed the willingness of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin to host our 2012 conference. A hope cherished by many among us has now come true. In point of fact, it is the second time that Berlin is hosting the EAJRS conference. The first time was in 1991. There is a personal episode attached to that 1991 conference. In that year I travelled to Berlin with a view to attending the European Association of Japanese Studies conference, which was hosted by the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum, then housed in the building which now houses the Japanese Embassy. Although Japan's economic bubble had officially burst in 1990, the effects were not felt yet in circles of Japanese Studies, and the mood among the participants was as vibrant as in the heady days of the 1980s. The feeling of buoyancy and expectation was all the stronger in Berlin, since the divided city had only been reunited one year earlier. While attending the EAJS conference I found out that concurrently another conference was going on, one called the EAJRS conference, chaired by Prof. Gordon Daniels. Out of curiosity I went to listen in on the presentations of that less well-known organisation. I was charmed at once by the congenial mood as well as the highly informative presentations on resources, the raw materials of research. This marked the beginning of my interest in the activities of EAJRS, although I did not become a regular attendant right away.

During the conference the participants to the EAJRS also made a memorable visit to the erstwhile Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin, housed in the grand Wilhelmian style building on Unter den Linden, which used to be the national library of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) until the German reunification. An institutional remnant of a now defunct state, we found the library in a state of inertia. Walls and people bespoke the end of an era. Among the staff one could sense a mixture of relief and wary anticipation. The library was to be merged with the Staatsbibliothek in West Berlin in 1992. On our visit we were guided through the antiquated facilities by a staff member who spoke bitterly of the stifling bureaucratic inefficiency, the lack of means and the ideological constraints in the days of the GDR. He felt that his had been a lost generation. Time had stood still here, we were looking at the frozen image of a once magnificent regal building, inaugurated by Wilhelm II, as our guide told us, but barely maintained and all but arrested in its natural development. The library had had little or no financial resources to purchase books on Japan, and had had to rely on exchange or donations. The contrast with the well-stocked Staatsbibliothek in West Berlin could not have been bigger. We left the building with the feeling that we had made a surrealist journey into history.

The fate of books and other resources is not only impacted by the actions of man, but can equally be swung by nature, as we learned at last year's conference in Newcastle. In a number of presentations we learned what effect earthquakes and tsunamis can have on resources, and how Japan has coped with these adversities in the past. We were shown telling figures about a dramatic drop in the operating ratio of NACSIS-CAT in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake last year. Recovery of services after an earthquake constituted a major challenge for the librarians and resource specialists involved. This was an aspect that until last year many of us had not envisioned as a real possibility. That was just one of the many fascinating topics dealt with at last year's conference in Newcastle. We were treated to a series of informative presentations, as well as a pleasant and instructive excursion, with plenty opportunity for exchange and networking. Dr. Moretti, aided by some members of the board invested a great deal of energy and time in the organization, and the result was up to expectation. The number of registered participants to last year's conference was impressive. We registered no less than 80 participants. Dr. Moretti also secured the funds to invite three high-profile speakers from Japan, including Mr. Hashiguchi Kōnosuke (Seishindō Bookseller and Seikei University), who gave a stimulating keynote lecture on problems of identifying publishers and selling agents of books during the Edo period. He was so kind as to publish a report on the conference in the October issue of *Nihon kosho tsūshin* (no. 987).

When leafing through this year's programme, you will notice that more than ever, digitalization and databases figure prominent in our profession. Accessibility of Japanese resources through digital media has been and continues to be one of our major topics. Developments are so fast, that if you go back to a conference programme of a few years ago you will notice that many presentations have become outdated in the meantime or at least need a serious update. Somewhat more impervious to change are the presentations that introduce special collections and holdings, usually of an antiquarian nature. But here too digitization is proceeding apace, facing us with a growing need to look for a consensus on standardization in cataloguing and consider the creation of a portal that would provide access to all databases and catalogues of antiquarian materials. A third category of topics we have traditionally featured are those dealing with art history in the broadest sense. This year there are a number of intriguing presentations on prints and photographs as historical sources.

A fourth category is the construction of networks, an important element in our day-to-day activities. Networks by their very nature tend to be volatile, but some of our members have been very efficient in building and maintaining some of these networks, and that is certainly something to follow up in the future. In the framework of the networks we must tackle the problem of open sources versus proprietary databases, in order to keep the flow of information payable in the future. In this connection the work of the European consortium can only become more important.

In recent years we have witnessed a significant change in the conditions surrounding Japanese Studies. Interest in Chinese and Korean Studies has risen spectacularly, a trend that is compelling Japanese Studies to reflect on how to position itself in this new constellation. Within Japanese Studies the various expressions and genres of popular culture are drawing increasing attention from interested students. Many scholars and librarians who started their professional careers in the period of fast expansion of Japanese studies, during the seventies and eighties, are now near the retirement age. A new generation is taking over which needs to adapt to the new conditions and take on the new challenges. It is one of the missions of the EAJRS and related bodies to assist young scholars and professionals in Japanese resources in making that transition. They need to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to tap into the new resources that are becoming available. Access to the culture and the society of modern Japan and the building of new networks in these areas are some of the challenges facing us.

Many of us are "one person libraries," who, although by definition small, perform very vital roles in our respective countries, providing the basis on which academic research on Japan rests. In addition, many equally play an important role in the field of culture and cultural exchange. As "one person libraries" Japan resource specialists in Europe often work in relative isolation, and not infrequently, their institutional position is weak. It is therefore vital that they make the best possible use of the networks available to them, and we hope that the EAJRS serves a useful purpose in that respect.

Although we call ourselves a European association, over the years we have been very fortunate in having Japanese and American experts taking a strong interest in our activities and enriching our exchanges with their expertise and experience. We welcome our Japanese and American participants and thank them for the interest they take in our activities and the development that we note in Europe. We also benefit from Japanese and North American networks. In this respect I want to draw your attention to two new initiatives taken in 2012: The NCC Guide to Research Access in Japanese Museums, Libraries, and Archives, and the Junior Japanese Studies librarian training workshop at the University of Toronto.

This year's programme is conceived very much in the line of its successful predecessors: we have general sessions and sessions on special topics. As we have been wont to do, we are also paying attention to the local or national context of the venue. Thus the programme includes one session on resources in Germany, just as we had presentations on Japanese Resources in the North East of Great Britain at last year's conference. We are paying a visit to the Museum of Asian Art in Dahlem and to the Mori Ogai Memorial Center, which has agreed to open its doors for a special tour for us on a Saturday. This year, thanks to the funding of the Japan Foundation we have been able to invite one speaker from Japan for the Nagasakigaku session, as well as five younger resource specialists from hitherto underrepresented countries.

GREETINGS FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Last year EAJRS concluded a memorandum with NIJL (National Institute of Japanese Literature) to implement a three year NIJL programme of *kuzushiji* workshops in Europe, conducted by Prof. Imanishi Yūichirō, Director of NIJL. Last year two workshops were held: one in Oxford and one in Leuven. This year Zürich University has hosted a workshop in February. The EAJRS has extended its support to the Tenri Antiquarian Cataloguing Workshop Phase II, which is being launched this year. The call for applications has closed and the selection process has started. In addition, EAJRS is also supporting the Japan Specialist Workshop, organized jointly by the National Diet Library and I-House (International House of Japan) library. Last year we heard a report on the second workshop. The third one is scheduled for early 2013.

Furthermore, EAJRS also supports the initiative taken by the European NACSIS-CAT Training Committee of the Japan Library Group to organize two European NACSIS-CAT Training Workshops (Zürich workshop and Alsace workshop) in 2012 in collaboration with the National Institute of Informatics (NII), Japanische Bibliothek, Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität Zürich, Centre Européen d'Etudes Japonaises d'Alsace (CEEJA), and Université de Strasbourg, Département d'études japonaises.

In concluding, I want to extend my gratitude to the direction and the staff of the Staatsbibliothek for accepting to be our host and for the willingness and unstinting efforts invested in the preparation of the conference: Ms. Schneider-Kempf, Director General of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Mr. Matthias Kaun, Head of East Asia Department, Ms. Ursula Flache, Deputy Head of East Asia Department, and Head of Japanese Section, and Mr. Christian Dunkel, Japanese Section.

I have no doubt that the conference "Bridging the Gap" will be a very stimulating and rewarding experience. On behalf of the board of the EAJRS, we wish you a fruitful and exciting conference 2012.

W.F. Vande Walle
Chairman EAJRS

Minutes of the General Assembly of the EAJRS on 10 September 2011 concluding the 22nd Conference of the EAJRS in Newcastle (7–10 September 2011)

1. Approval of the minutes of the 21st Conference held in Genoa

The minutes are approved unanimously.

2. Venue for the 2012 EAJRS Conference

Ms. Ursula Flache and Mr. Christian Dunkel expressed the willingness of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ostasienabteilung, to host the 2012 conference. Ursula Flache and Christian Dunkel will be in charge of the preparations. The location of the facility remains to be decided: the venue will be either the Simon-Bolivar-Saal or the Lessing Saal. The assembly voices the hope that hosting the conference at Berlin will provide an extra incentive for resource specialists from Germany and Eastern European countries to attend in great numbers.

3. The timing of next year's conference

The dates proposed by the Berlin hosts are 19 September through 22, 2012. For Sheffield and Manchester this poses a problem, since the academic year starts in the third week of September (induction week).

Note: the conference of the European Association of Sinological Librarians (EASL) is scheduled from 5 through 8 September 2012. Given that Mr. Matthias Kaun, Head of the East Asia Department at the Staatsbibliothek, is attending the EASL conference, and in view of other constraints as well, the week of 17 through 22 September turns out to be the only possible time window.

4. Funding

Application will be filed to the Japan Foundation to seek funding for the Berlin conference. The Board tables a proposal to collect a "registration fee" next year, to be paid at the moment of registration. The registration fee will be around 30 euros and 15 euros for students. For American participants, there is no need for international money transfers beforehand. It will suffice that you inform us of your intention to participate and pay the fee upon arrival.

5. Newsletter

This year no newsletter was printed due to lack of funding. The abstracts, the PP presentations and/or the text of each presentation have already been uploaded by Hans Coppens on the EAJRS website. The presenters who did not deliver their file to Hans Coppens and still wish it to be uploaded on the EAJRS website, are kindly requested to send them in. Each presenter can also upload the text himself/herself, in which case a password is required. Hans Coppens will transmit a password upon simple request.

6. Format of the Berlin conference

We have received a proposal for a hands-on workshop for participants and students, to be conducted by the vendors in the afternoon of the first day of the conference. What is meant by the term "hands-on" here? A number of screens (3) will be installed, where interested persons can test for themselves the use of Yomidasu Rekishikan, Kikuzô II Visual and JapanKnowledge. Each person will have the opportunity to test the database for about 20 minutes, assisted by someone from the providing vendor. After the workshop is finished, tables will be rearranged to accommodate the usual display of commercial materials from the vendors. The vendors have voiced the need to provide more time during the conference for informal or person to person contacts: longer coffee breaks and/or earlier closure time of the day, in order to facilitate contacts with vendors. These changes in the format will be done in the light of a better service to the vendors, who pay a contribution of 100 euro.

7. Report from the Secretary

The Secretary provided statistics on the number of attendants, and their national affiliation. This year there were 74 applications, with 27 presenters among them. 40 participants were from Europe, 30 from Japan, 4 from North America (US and Canada). 9 persons were vendors/providers who represented their company. This year there were no participants from Eastern Europe, China or Taiwan. The staff included the Chairman, the Secretary, the local organizer, Hamish Todd, Antony Boussemart, and the other members of the board.

8. Deadline for applications for the 2012 Conference

The Board proposes the date of 30 May 2012 as the deadline for the submission of applications and the abstract. A member of the Board notes that in the light of the more flexible programme, selection of proposals may impose itself. Early application is therefore recommended. Criteria for selection will include: The proximity of the topic dealt with to the core area of interest of EAJRS. This will be the prime criterion.

Secondary criteria may be: 1. country otherwise not represented, 2. first time attendance and presentation, 3. East European affiliation of the proposer (there are few if any dedicated librarians of Japanese studies in East European countries, but there are young scholars with interest in the activities and area of interest of EAJRS), 4. the country of origin, 5. first come first serve.

Note: However close the topic may be to core area of interest of EAJRS, latecomers cannot have priority over applications already selected and entered into the programme.

9. The Board

The assembly confirms the names of the board members as given in the previous meeting and included in the approved minutes, i.e. Antony Boussemart, Ursula Flache, Noboru Koyama, Laura Moretti, Hamish Todd, Izumi Tytler, W.F. Vande Walle, Paul Wijsman, Naomi Yabe Magnussen.

10. Miscellaneous

- Hamish Todd will take on the liaison between EAJRS and NCC: he will attend a workshop on teambuilding and report on EAJRS activities to NCC.
- European consortium of Asian Studies librarians: no further development has been reported.
- EAJRS logo: The previous attempt to design an EAJRS logo has brought no result. Ursula Flache suggests asking a personal acquaintance of hers who is a designer for her help.
- The second Kuzushiji workshop by Prof. Imanishi from the National Institute of Japanese Literature will be held at Leuven University from 25 to 27 October 2011. 「変体仮名入門テキスト」 will be freely distributed to workshop participants. Registration is required. Those interested in attending may send an email to nicholas.peeters@arts.kuleuven.be in order to register.
- Next year's Kuzushiji workshop will be held at Zürich University, but for subsequent workshops, prospective venues are still being looked for.
- Those unable to join the Kuzushiji workshop by Prof. Imanishi workshop, may attend as an alternative the workshop at the British library, in English, with Peter Kornicki and Laura Moretti, in June 2012.
- The chairman reminds the assembly of NCC's new project to develop an online Guide to Research Affiliation as an aid tool for those wishing to study or carry out research at Japanese institutions.
- The assembly sends its warmest greetings to Paul Wijsman, and deeply regrets he could not join the meeting. We sign a card to convey our best wishes. Izumi Tytler will mail the card to Paul. The chairman will also convey the assembly's greetings on his next visit to Leiden.

11. Words of gratitude and appreciation

- The Chairman extends his gratitude to the local organizer Dr. Laura Moretti and to her collaborators, as well as to Hamish Todd, Antony Boussemart, and to the other members of the Board, as well as to Hans Coppens.
- Thanks to the session chairpersons: Hamish Todd, Antony Boussemart, Laura Moretti, Izumi Tytler for the Nacsis Cat Clinic and workshop, and other Nacsis related initiatives, Naomi Yabe Magnussen, and Noboru Koyama.
- Thanks to the School of Modern Languages for hosting the conference and offering the reception, to the East Asian Studies Section, the Language Resource Centre, the Faculty Liaison Librarian Lucy Keating, to the personnel of the Robinson Library, and to Lesley Robinson of the Laing Art Gallery.
- Thanks to the staff of Durham University's Oriental Museum.
- Thanks to the presenters and appreciation for the papers delivered.
- Thanks to all attendants.

12. Closing of the general assembly and the conference

W.F. Vande Walle

Wednesday, September 19, 2012

09.00 h – 10.00 h	Registration
10.00 h – 10.30 h	Opening ceremony Welcome greetings by Ms. Schneider-Kempf, Director General of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Welcome greetings by His Excellency, Mr. Nakane Takeshi, Japanese Ambassador Welcome greetings by Mr. Matthias Kaun, Head of East Asia Department Opening address by Prof. Willy Vande Walle, Chairman of the EAJRS
10.30 h – 11.20 h	Panel: 古典籍の大規模なデジタル画像オンライン化のあと、何が次に必要とされるのか? After making digital images of pre-modern books available on line on a large scale, what must we do next? (Chair: Ms. Laura Moretti)
10.30 h – 10.50 h	Ellis TINIOS (University of Leeds): The role of institutional cooperation in the further development of on-line image databases of Edo-period (江戸期版本文オンライン画像データベースのさらなる発展に向けた、機関間連携の役割) (ENG)
10.50 h – 11.10 h	AKAMA Ryo (Art Research Centre, Ritsumeikan University): 和本デジタル化の進捗と古典籍情報の統合・活用手法 (Progress of ARC's digitizing technique and the integrating information on pre-modern books: practical applications) (JPN)
11.10 h – 11.20 h	General discussion
11.20 h – 12.30 h	Digitization (Chair: Mr. Antony Boussemart)
11.20 h – 11.40 h	OKUDA Tomoko (The National Diet Library, Tokyo): Digital library service after mass digitization in the National Diet Library (国立国会図書館における大規模デジタル化後の電子図書館サービス) (ENG)
11.40 h – 12.00 h	YAMADA Hitomi (The Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship, Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation): Shibusawa Eiichi Denki Shiryo: from historical materials to digital media (『渋沢栄一伝記資料』—資料集としての生成とデジタル化—) (JPN)
12.00 h – 12.20 h	YAMADA MCVEY Kuniko (Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University): Digitization of Bruno Petzold scrolls collection (ペッツォールド掛軸・巻物コレクションの電子化とその用途) (ENG)
12.20 h – 12.30 h	General discussion
12.30 h – 14.00 h	Lunch break (90 minutes)

PROGRAMME

14.00 h – 15.30 h Graphic resources (Chair: Mr. Hamish Todd)

14.00 h – 14.20 h TATSUNO Naoko and Frederik CRYNS (both International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Nichibunken): モンターヌス『東インド会社遣日使節紀行』の図版に関する一考察 (The illustrations in Montanus' Atlas Japannensis, a reconsideration) (JPN)

14.20 h – 14.40 h KUWABARA Setsuko (Independent scholar, formerly: Japanese-German Center Berlin, Library): Japanese copperplate prints in the 19th C. (幕末明治の銅版画) (ENG)

14.40 h – 15.00 h KOYAMA Noboru (Cambridge University Library): The Ikeda Mission (Yokohama Sako Danpan Shisetsudan, 1864) and photography (横浜鎖港談判使節団 (池田使節団、1864) と写真) (ENG)

15.00 h – 15.20 h TANI Akiyoshi and OUCHI Hidenori (both Historiographical Institute, The University of Tokyo): 19世紀日本関係古写真の調査収集と日本認識素材の復元的研究 (A study of photographs taken in the 19th century as the material to recognize Japan) (JPN)

15.20 h – 15.30 h General discussion

15.30 h – 16.00 h Coffee break (30 minutes)

16.00 h – 17.30 h General session (Chair: Mr. Noboru Koyama)

16.00 h – 16.20 h Olga BARBASIEWICZ (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Warsaw): Japanese resources in analysing the Japanese places of memory created after 1945 (1945年以後設立された日本の記憶力がある所の資源分析) (ENG)

16.20 h – 16.40 h Fabiano ROCHA (University of Toronto Libraries): Junior Japanese Studies Librarian Training Workshop report and survey results (ENG)

16.40 h – 17.00 h OGAWA Yoshimi (Yokohama National University) and SHIGEMORI-BUČAR Chikako (University of Ljubljana): The Japanese language instruction in Germany and Austria before 1945: knowledge and information obtained in multifaceted research (戦前の日本語講座の実態解明—多面的調査で得た知見と資料) (JPN)

17.00 h – 17.20 h NAKAMURA Sumiko (Independent scholar): 姿を変えて生き延びた三代歌川豊国の版木4枚-160年の歳月を越えて (More than 160 years old – four woodblocks by Utagawa Toyokuni III that have survived in a different form) (JPN)

17.20 h – 17.30 h General discussion

19.00 h – 20.30 h Reception in the Japanese Embassy

Thursday, September 20, 2012

08.30 h – 09.00 h	Group 1, tour of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Potsdamer Straße building
09.00 h – 10.40 h	Nagasaki-gaku (Chair: Mr. Willy Vande Walle)
09.00 h – 09.10 h	Willy VANDE WALLE: Introduction
09.10 h – 09.40 h	YABUTA Yutaka (Kansai University): 唐館～江戸時代の長崎と日中交流～ (Chinese Residences in Nagasaki in Tokugawa Japan) (JPN)
09.40 h – 10.10 h	MIYASAKA Masahide (Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University): フォン・ブラン デンシュタイン家所蔵シーボルト関係文書研究の現状と課題 (The present and future studies of the von Brandenstein family collection of Siebold research papers) (JPN)
10.10 h – 10.40 h	Stephan KÖCK (Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, Faculty of East Asian Studies, Japanese History): Siebold and Bochum – an unexpected combination, on the contents and activities of conservation of the Ruhr-Universität Bochum's Sieboldiana-Collection (シーボルトとボーフム – 意外な組み合わせ – ルール 大学ボーフム、シーボルディアナ・コレクションの内容と保管の活動につい て) (ENG)
10.40 h – 11.10 h	Coffee break (30 minutes)
11.10 h – 12.40 h	Electronic Resources (Chair: Mr. Antony Boussemart)
11.10 h – 11.30 h	Ulrich APEL (Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen): Innovative approaches to references in electronic dictionaries – bridging gaps between media, different projects and general or specialist dictionaries (電子辞書における参照のため の革新的アプローチ – メディア間、プロジェクト間、一般・専門辞書間の ギャップを埋める) (ENG)
11.30 h – 11.50 h	KAWAWADA Akiko (Hiroshima University Library): On the need for the establishment of a worldwide digital archive of the history of pre-modern science in Japan (江戸期の科学史資料を統合化したデジタル・アーカイブ構 築について) (ENG)
11.50 h – 12.10 h	YOSHIDA Shin (The Centre for East Asian Studies of the University of Heidelberg): デジタル時代の近代和訳聖書 J・ゴープル『摩太福音書』 (1871年) と N・ブラウン『志無也久世無志興』 (1875年) (Modern Bible translation into Japanese in the Digital Age. The Gospel according to Matthew by Jonathan Goble (1871) and the New Testament by Nathan Brown (1875)) (JPN)
12.10 h – 12.30 h	Helena GAUDEKOVÁ (National Museum – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures): Creating and using digital resources in the Japanese Collection – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures, Prague (日本コレクションにおけるデジタル手段の創作と使用 – NAPRSTEK アジア、アフリカ、アメリカ民族 文化博物館。プラハ) (ENG)
12.30 h – 12.40 h	General discussion

PROGRAMME

12.40 h – 12.50 h	Report by Mr. Antony BOUSSEMART about the Japan Specialist Workshop 2012
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12.50 h – 14.30 h	Lunch break (100 minutes)
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14.30 h – 15.30 h	NACSIS-CAT clinic/Q&A workshop (Chair: Ms. Izumi Tytler)
14.30 h – 15.00 h	OHMUKAI Ikki and SEKIDO Mai (both National Institute of Informatics): NII の最新動向紹介、とくに CiNii Books について (From Webcat to CiNii Books – Recent updates on information services in NII) (JPN)
15.00 h – 15.30 h	OHTSUKA Yasuyo (The British Library) and HIRANO Akira (Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures): Clinic Q&A session on the cataloguing of exhibition catalogues
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15.30 h – 16.30 h	Transfer to the Museum of Asian Art in Berlin/Dahlem by public transport on individual basis
16.30 h – 18.30 h	Visit to the Museum of Asian Art (Berlin/Dahlem) conducted by Mr. Alexander HOFMANN and his colleagues
19.00 h	Traditional dinner at Alter Krug in Berlin/Dahlem

Friday, September 21, 2012

08.30 h – 09.00 h	Group 2, tour of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Potsdamer Straße building
09.00 h – 10.00 h	Presentation of Japanese rare books from the collection of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (Mr. Christian Dunkel)
10.00 h – 10.30 h	Coffee break (30 minutes)
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10.30 h – 12.30 h	Resources in Germany (Chair: Mr. Christian Dunkel)
10.30 h – 11.00 h	Andreas METTENLEITER (Siebold-Gesellschaft Würzburg e.V., Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Universität Würzburg): German POWs in Japan – materials in the library and archives of the Siebold-Museum Würzburg (ENG)
11.00 h – 11.30 h	Hartmut WALRAVENS (Independent scholar, formerly: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin): Oscar Nachod and Japanese Studies (ENG)
11.30 h – 12.00 h	Antje PAPIST-MATSUO (FU Berlin, Institute of Art History, Department of East Asian Art): The Bergmann-Vollmer Collection of Japanese Art (日本美術のベルクマン・フォルマーのコレクション) (ENG)
12.00 h – 12.30 h	Ursula FLACHE (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, East Asia Department): ドイツの日本学におけるベルリン国立図書館の役割 (The role of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin with respect to Japanese Studies in Germany) (JPN)
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12.30 h – 14.00 h	Lunch break (90 minutes)
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14.00 h – 17.00 h	Vendors workshop on Japanese electronic resources: database presentations and hands-on session Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (HIRANO Muneaki, OONO Taikan) Kinokuniya (ASAI Hideaki, KANO Hirotsu), NetAdvance (TANAKA Masashi) Nikkei Europe Ltd. (HIRAKAWA Jun, MATSUMIYA Sachiko), The Asahi Shimbun (NAKAGAMA Yukiko), The Yomiuri Shimbun (OTA Makoto)
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15.30 h – 16.00 h	Coffee break in between (30 minutes)
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17.00 h – 18.10 h	Institutions in Eastern Europe (Chair: Ms. Ursula Flache)
17.00 h – 17.20 h	Maja LENCZOWSKA (University of Warsaw): Has the Iron Curtain turned digital? (鉄のカーテンがデジタル化されたか) (ENG)
17.20 h – 17.40 h	Steluta Mariana MAXIM (University of Bucharest): ブカレスト大学日本語学科の図書室。現状と将来プロジェクトの報告 (Account of the Japanese Language Department Library of the University of Bucharest. Current state and future projects) (JPN)
17.40 h – 18.00 h	Jurgita POLONSKAITE (Centre of Oriental Studies, Vilnius University, Lithuania): Orientalistics Reading Room Collection at Vilnius University Library (ヴィリニウス大学図書館所蔵オリエンタル・コレクションについて) (ENG)
18.00 h – 18.10 h	General discussion

Saturday, September 22, 2012**09.00 h – 09.50 Museum collections (Chair: Ms. Naomi Yabe Magnussen)**

09.00 h – 09.20 h Markéta HÁNOVÁ (National Gallery in Prague): Japanese art collection in the heart of Europe: the National Gallery in Prague (ヨーロッパの中心における日本美術コレクション：プラハ国立美術館) (ENG)

09.20 h – 09.40 h HASEGAWA-SOCKEEL Masako (Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque): ギメ美術館図書館所蔵の狂歌本について (Books of kyōka in the collection of the Guimet Museum's Library) (JPN)

09.40 h – 09.50 h General discussion

09.50 h – 10.20 h Coffee break (30 minutes)**10.20 h – 11.10 h Pre-modern materials (Chair: Ms. Laura Moretti)**

10.20 h – 10.40 h YAMAMOTO Tokuro (Kansai University): フリッツ・ルンプの『伊勢物語』版本研究 (Research on block-printed books of Ise Monogatari by Fritz Rumpf) (JPN)

10.40 h – 11.00 h MATSUDA Yasuyo (Yamaguchi University, Faculty of Humanities & Graduate School of the Humanities): 日本近世江戸書物問屋販売許可記録簿『割印帳』諸本の研究 (Studies of "Wariinchō": sales licence record books of wholesale bookshops in the city of Edo in early modern Japan) (JPN)

11.00 h – 11.10 h General discussion

11.10 h – 12.10 h Annual General Assembly of the EAJRS

12.10 h End of the conference

12.10 h – 14.00 h Lunch break (110 minutes)

14.00 h – 15.00 h Group 1 (max. 25 people), optional visit to Mori Ogai Memorial Centre
15.30 h – 16.30 h Group 2 (max. 25 people), optional visit to Mori Ogai Memorial Centre

AKAMA Ryo (Art Research Centre, Ritsumeikan University)

Title (ENG) Progress of ARC's digitizing technique and the integrating information on pre-modern books: practical applications

Title (JPN) 和本デジタル化の進捗と古典籍情報の統合・活用手法

Language of the paper Japanese

First, I will report on the current state of ARC's digitization project for Japanese illustrated books. We have developed a technique that allows us to capture around 1,500 images a day. Abroad the project is progressing at fever pitch. In Japan, the pace is not so quick but already the quantity of online books has reached critical mass. An essential requirement is a portal database to integrate the information scattered in various Japanese, European and American websites.

In this paper, I will introduce the portal database, created by ARC, for Japanese pre-modern books, which provides access to over 18,000 titles mainly from Japanese sites. Two features of this portal database deserve notice: (1) This portal has a function that allows for the annotation of every page. (2) Because the viewer does not rely on a specific system, the performance of the viewer simply follows the browser's function. The first feature is very important in next stage of book image database development. ARC's page viewer employs the "ArtWiki" system, which is the same as the Wikipedia system. By that function, for each page of a book a user can accumulate extensive annotations and even transcriptions (honkoku) of the original texts. We have also created a separate system exclusively for building up a library of honkoku.

Some institutions, having made digital images and lists of their holdings available online, have identified the creation of dense annotations and detailed explanations as the next step in their online scholarly catalogue projects. However, I suppose that by using this portal database, we will achieve a transformation of explanations and annotations, by providing a new dimension to the provision of content. With regard to this point, please give consideration to using the CMS-based web-display system established by the Ritsumeikan Art Research Center.

立命館 ARC モデルによる古典籍のデジタル化技術では、1日の撮影コマ数は、カメラ1台につき平均 1500 コマを可能としている。この技術により、現在、フリーア美術館プルヴェラーコレクション、サレジオ大学マレガ文庫、プラハ国立博物館などでの大規模デジタル化が急ピッチで進んだ。また、日本の所蔵機関でもデジタル化が進み、オンライン化された資料だけでも、個人では情報を整理しきれない状況に入りつつある。

ARC では、こうした状況に合わせて、オンラインの古典籍を統合的に検索するポータルデータベースの運用を開始した。本システムでは、現在、Web 上で一般公開された古典籍 18,000 作品を統合して検索可能としている。また、(1)公開フォーマットによっては、ページ閲覧時にもページ単位でのアノテーション付与を可能とする ARC Page Viewer で閲覧できる。(2)この Viewer は、ブラウザの機能のみに依存しているため、最も技術開発の速いブラウザの機能によって常に最新の効率を確保する。この 2 点の特長は、現状の他サイトのシステムとは完全に異なる。とりわけ、イメージ DB 化の次の段階において書誌情報と内容情報との境界は曖昧になるため、ページ単位での情報付加機能は重要である。

ポータル DB の Page Viewer は、「ArtWiki」という wikipedia と同じシステムを使いページ単位での長文解題を記述できる。翻刻も勿論可能だが、翻刻機能については、独自に Wiki 型システムを開発して、利用者の翻刻本文蓄積を可能としている。

各所蔵機関が現在進めようとしているオンライン学術カタログは、オンラインによる資料リストや画像の公開の次のステップにおける詳細な解題や注記を目指している。しかし、ポータル DB を活用することで、解題や注記の記述は別次元の内容に変容していくと予想される。この点についても、立命館 ARC が設置している CMS 型電子展示システムを使って考察したい。

APEL, Ulrich (Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen)

Title (ENG) Innovative approaches to references in electronic dictionaries – bridging gaps between media, different projects and general or specialist dictionaries

Title (JPN) 電子辞書における参照のための革新的アプローチ — メディア間、プロジェクト間、一般・専門辞書間のギャップを埋める

Language of the paper English

Traditionally most electronic dictionaries for the Japanese language were electronic versions of printed dictionaries. Look-up became much faster but other advantages of electronic media -- for example the possibilities of presenting information as hypertext with links between dictionary sections and to other resources or sorting methods other than pronunciation or character code points -- didn't play major roles.

There should be a lot of ways to enhance electronic dictionaries. In this talk, we will give a number of examples from the Japanese-German dictionary project "WaDokuJT" <wadoku.eu> (although some exist only as a proof of concept at this stage):

- dictionary entries are connected to sub-entries like examples of usage and example sentences via database relations
- pronunciation of entries can be presented not only in Japanese kana or DIN standard Rōmaji transcription but also as audio file spoken by a former TV announcer
- graphic information is presented by scalable image files
- stroke order of Japanese characters is presented as animation
- corresponding dictionary entries of a now public domain print dictionary are included as scanned graphic file
- corresponding entries in printed dictionaries are referred to by page number
- corresponding entries in an archeological specialist dictionary can be opened from a link to its page in Google Books
- queries with no results in the dictionary can be forwarded to other dictionary projects

従来の日本語の電子辞書は大部分が印刷辞書の電子版であった。調べる速度は上がったが、電子媒体の持つその他の利点——例えば、辞書のセクション間のリンクや他のリソースへのリンクを伴うハイパーテキストとして情報を提示できる、発音や文字符号位置以外の方法で分類できる——は大きな役割を果たしてはいなかった。

電子辞書の質を高める方法はたくさんあるはずである。本発表では、日独語辞書プロジェクト「WaDokuJT」<wadoku.eu>から多数の例を提示する（ただし構想段階のものも含む）。

- 辞書の見出し語を、データベースの関係を通して使用例や例文のような下位項目に結び付ける
- 見出し語の発音は、仮名やドイツ工業品標準規格フォーマット転写だけでなく、元アナウンサーによる発音の音声ファイルによっても提示する
- 画像情報を拡張可能なイメージファイルによって提示する

BARBASIEWICZ, Olga (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Warsaw)

Title (ENG) Japanese resources in analysing the Japanese places of memory created after 1945.

Title (JPN) 1945 年以後設立された日本の記憶力がある所の資源分析

Language of the paper English

French historian Pierre Nora is an author of the historical documents on the history and culture of the French nation, titled "Les Lieux de mémoire" in which he shows the activities which aim is to stimulate the remembering of the past. In my presentation I would like to show such movements in Japan, while showing this problem on the exemplary lieux de memoire such as Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum or Hiroshima Peace Memorial. Referring to these places, I will present the problem of dealing with Japanese electronic resources. The non-material places such as pressure groups will also be considered.

Pierre Nora、フランスの歴史学者は Les Lieux de mémoire というフランスの国民の文化と歴史についての歴史書類の創始者です。この書類で過去を思うための色々な活動を示します。私の発表には日本における、このような活動を示したいと思います。例として沖縄県平和祈念資料館、平和記念資料館などを見せたいと思います。この所に基づいてデジタル資源分析したいと思います。圧力団体なども非物質的な所として示したいと思います。

Flache, Ursula (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, East Asia Department)

Title (ENG) The role of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin with respect to Japanese Studies in Germany

Title (JPN) ドイツの日本学におけるベルリン国立図書館の役割

Language of the paper Japanese

Germany as a whole has a decentralised library system. However, there are several libraries with national duties and various mechanisms for nationwide cooperation between libraries. In this talk the position of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin within this framework will be introduced with a special focus on the services provided for Japanese Studies in Germany. In particular, the system of a nationwide coordination of special collections funded by the German Research Foundation (“Sondersammelgebietssystem”) and the features of the virtual subject library CrossAsia will be introduced:

- special collection of East Asian language material (humanities and social sciences)
- special ILL system for East Asian language material > acquisition on user request
- digital collection (copyright free material)
- reference service (in person in the reading room, requests via email/Question Point)
- exchange of official publications with the National Diet Library
- responsibility for title authority headings of periodicals and name authority headings

CrossAsia:

- internet discussion forum
- file hosting service (CrossAsia Campus)
- meta search of online catalogues and databases
- OGEA guide (link list for East Asian studies)
- licensed databases > usage limited to registered users
- introductions for users (in Berlin and throughout Germany)
- newsletter

ドイツの図書館は基本的に国ではなく州の管轄下に置かれている。しかし、ドイツ全土に対する職責を負う図書館もまた存在し、複数の指定図書館は全国規模のプランに従った緊密な協力関係にある。この発表では、ドイツの図書館システムにおけるベルリン国立図書館の役割を紹介し、ドイツにおける日本学に提供しているサービスへ焦点をあてる。特にドイツ研究振興協会（German Research Foundation）が予算を拠出するドイツ全国の共同「特別コレクションシステム」及びバーチャル専門図書館 CrossAsia の特徴について論じたい：

- 東アジア言語文献の特別コレクション（人文科学・社会科学）
- 東アジア言語文献の特別 ILL システム > ユーザーリクエストに基づき文献を購入する
- デジタルコレクション（著作権消滅の文献）
- レファレンスサービス（閲覧室内、メール及び Question Point 経由の問い合わせ）
- 国立国会図書館との官庁出版物交換
- 雑誌タイトル典拠データ・著者名典拠データの管理

CrossAsia:

- インターネット上の議論プラットフォーム
- オンラインストレージサービス(CrossAsia キャンパス)
- データベース及び OPAC のメタサーチ
- OGEA ガイド（東アジア学向けのリンク集）
- ライセンスを受けたデータベース提供 > 登録されているユーザーのみ使用可能
- ユーザーガイダンス（ベルリン及びドイツ全国で実施）
- ニュースレター発行

GAUDEKOVÁ, Helena (National Museum – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures)

Title (ENG) Creating and using digital resources in the Japanese Collection – Naprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures, Prague

Title (JPN) 日本コレクションにおけるデジタル手段の創作と使用 – NAPRSTEK アジア、アフリカ、アメリカ民族 文化博物館。プラハ

Language of the paper English

In my talk I would like to show how the Japanese Collection of the Naprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures is handling the need for digitalisation. I would like to give a first-hand account of the ways we manage to have different parts of our collection digitised. Also I would like to present the interactive web page “esbirky.cz”, which is currently being newly launched. Digitalised items from the Japanese Collection of the Naprstek Museum play an important role in the “esbirky.cz” project, although our Museum is just one of the many institutions taking part. Apart from this, I would also like to present a series of interactive Collection catalogues (on CD-ROMs) – different parts of our Japanese Collection have been researched and published in the form of CD-ROM catalogues featuring a whole range of digitised material from the Collection. Finally I would like to summarise the way we (i.e. curators in the Japanese Collection) learn to use digital resources for our own research and education programmes.

私の論題で、NAPRSTEK アジア、アフリカ、アメリカ民族 文化博物館がいかなる方法を用いてデジタル化システムの需要に応えているかを紹介させていただきたいと思う。我々がコレクションを、様々な方法でいかにデジタル化したか、実経験から説明したいと思う。また我々が新しく着手している双方向性ウェブページ “esbirky.cz” も紹介したいと思う。我が博物館は、参加する数多い機関の一つに過ぎないが、NAPRSTEK 博物館の日本コレクションのデジタル化アイテムは、“esbirky.cz” プロジェクトにおいて大変重要な役割を担っている。また、我々コレクションのCD-ROMカタログの双方向性シリーズを紹介したい。我が日本コレクションの様々な部分はCD-ROMカタログ形式で研究、出版されている。このCD-ROMではこれらコレクションのデジタル化されたマテリアル（博物館貯蔵品）を大変広範囲にわたって見ることができる。最後に我々（すなわち日本コレクションの学芸員ら）が、いかに我々の研究また教育プログラムのためにこのデジタル手段の使用を学んでいる方法を要約させていただきたい。

HÁNOVÁ, Markéta (National Gallery in Prague)

Title (ENG) Japanese art collection in the heart of Europe: the National Gallery in Prague

Title (JPN) ヨーロッパの中心における日本美術コレクション：プラハ国立美術館

Language of the paper English

The collection of Japanese art forms a rich and unique part of the Asian art department which was established in 1952 as a separate entity under the aegis of the National Gallery. To date, the collection has acquired 5563 works of art from Japan such as *ukiyo-e* prints, illustrated books *e-hon*, paintings, Buddhist art, porcelain, lacquerware, netsuke, tsuba, cloisonné or contemporary calligraphy. The greatest part of the Japanese art works contains 4000 woodblock prints spanning the entire development of the *ukiyo-e* tradition.

The corner stone for the assemblage was laid partly by the transfer of artwork from some chateau and state-owned collections but also private collectors such as Emil Orlik, Sigismund Bouška or Joe Hloucha. While Orlik and Bouška acquired some of their *ukiyo-e hanga* from the European market (Paris – the Hayashi collection or Berlin), Hloucha purchased *ukiyo-e* and *e-hon* mainly in Japan. While the main core of the Hloucha's collection of *ukiyo-e* is housed in the Naprstek Museum, his *e-hon* collection is deposited in the National Gallery and forms a unique collection of ca 600 volumes from the Edo-Meiji periods. Thanks to the recent digitization by the Art Research Center of Ritsumeikan University both his collections of *ukiyo-e* and *e-hon* becomes unified so that the characteristics of his collection has now become apparent. The paper will also introduce major exhibitions of these three collectors in the Czech lands in the first two decades of the 20th centuries.

HASEGAWA-SOCKEEL Masako (Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque)

Title (ENG)	Books of kyōka in the collection of the Guimet Museum's Library
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Title (JPN)	ギメ美術館図書館所蔵の狂歌本について
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Language of the paper	Japanese
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The library of the Guimet Museum owns about 1400 books (4700 volumes) in its collection of Japanese antiquarian material. 3 per cent of them (about 40 books) deal with kyōka. Initially, kyōka was a hobby in the high society of Western Japan (Kyoto, Osaka). With the passing of time, it spread among the popular classes to reach its greatest expansion in Edo during the Tenmei era. We will summarize the history of kyōka, and examine its bibliographical features, with examples chosen from the collections of the Guimet Museum .

ギメ美術館図書館所蔵の和古書コレクション約 1400 タイトル (約 4700 冊) のうち、3 %にあたる約 40 タイトルほどが、狂歌本である。初め上方で流行した狂歌は上流階級の遊戯であった。時代が下るに従って大衆化し、江戸において天明時代に最盛期を迎える。狂歌史を簡単に概観し、ギメ所蔵本を例にとりながら書誌学的な考察を試みる。

KAWAWADA Akiko (Hiroshima University Library)

Title (ENG)	On the need for the establishment of a worldwide digital archive of the history of pre-modern science in Japan
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Title (JPN)	江戸期の科学史資料を統合化したデジタル・アーカイブ構築について
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Language of the paper	English
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Astronomy, mathematics and medicine are considered to be the main fields of East Asian practical traditional science. Since they were first absorbed from China, the three sciences had been adapted for use in Japan. After the middle Edo period, traditional Japanese science flowered uniquely from region to region. There remain in Japan many manuscripts, hand-written or printed books and scientific equipment made by scholars.

This paper especially puts a focus on the history of the improvement of astronomy and cartography, for instance, the Natori collection (名取文庫) in the Tohoku University library and the Sue (須江家文書) manuscripts in Osaki city in Miyagi prefecture. Harunaka Natori (名取春仲 1759-1834) was involved in the production of the folding screen depicting "Kunyu Wanguo Quantu (坤輿萬國全圖)" that was made in Osaki in around 1820's.

Because Chinese classics have not been taught due to post-war education reform, the traditional sciences are not accessible to younger generations who consequently show little interest in them. Furthermore, due to tough economic times starting in the mid-1990's, Japan's government are apprehensive about spending related to cultural properties. In these times, it is essential to establish a worldwide effort to consolidate and preserve Japanese Edo-era scientific materials that exist in libraries in Japan and abroad.

KOYAMA Noboru (Cambridge University Library)

Title (ENG) The Ikeda Mission (Yokohama Sako Danpan Shisetsudan, 1864) and photography

Title (JPN) 横浜鎖港談判使節団（池田使節団、1864）と写真

Language of the paper English

The opening of Japan (Kaikoku) started with the Kanagawa Treaty of 1854 and the Ansei Commercial Treaties of 1856-58. In 1860, the Bakufu dispatched its first overseas mission (Kenbei Shisetsudan) to the United States, in order to ratify the Ansei Treaty with the United States. In 1862, the Bakufu sent the Takeuchi Mission (Kaishi Kaiko Enki Kosho Shisetsudan) to Europe to postpone the opening of two cities and two ports for five years. In 1864, the Bakufu dispatched the Ikeda Mission (Yokohama Sako Danpan Shisetsudan) to France in order to negotiate about the closure of Yokohama. Finally, the Bakufu sent an overseas mission under Tokugawa Akitake to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1867 (the Banpaku Mission).

By the time these overseas missions were dispatched, photography was widespread in the West, and the members of the missions were photographed in Paris and elsewhere. In 1864, in Paris, the members of the Ikeda Mission were invited to the photographic studios of Félix Nadar, Jacques-Philippe Potteau and Numa Blanc. Recognizing the usefulness of photographs for anthropological purposes, photographers such as Jacques-Philippe Potteau particularly welcomed exotic visitors from countries, such as Japan. On the other hand, overseas missions presented rare opportunities for their Japanese participants to experience “barbarian countries”, and many of them kept diaries and made copious written records about their travels. As a result of the diaries and records left by the member’s of the Ikeda Mission (1864), we can find out much about the circumstances behind the photographs taken of them. The Japanese women who were photographed in Paris alongside the members of the Japanese missions provide a further subject of interest, in particular whether these Japanese women had accompanied the Ikeda Mission or the later Banpaku Mission of 1867. I would like to refer to this issue too, if the time permits.

KÖCK, Stefan (Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, Faculty of East Asian Studies, Japanese History)

Title (ENG) Siebold and Bochum – an unexpected combination, on the contents and activities of conservation of the Ruhr-Universität Bochum’s Sieboldiana-Collection

Title (JPN) シーボルトとボーフム - 意外な組み合わせールール大学ボーフム、シーボルディアナ・コレクションの内容と保管の活動について

Language of the paper English

The Sieboldiana-Collection of the Ruhr-Universität Bochum’s department of Japanology comprises arguably the largest collection of documents of Philipp Franz von Siebold. Since the late 1980s when measures of preservation and cataloguing were completed, the collection is accessible for scientific research. The developments in electronic media have opened up new opportunities for preservation of archival material. Today there is a steady interest in the collection and scholars of various academic fields are visiting the Ruhr-Universität and use the documents in their research. This talk will give a brief introduction to the Sieboldiana collections history, the nature of the documents and recent activities to foster preservation and accessibility of the archival material.

ルール大学ボーフム日本学付属のシーボルディアナ・コレクションはフィリップ・フランツ・フォン・シーボルトの最大のコレクションであることはほぼ間違いない。資料の保管と目録の整理が完了した 80 年代後半以降、研究に利用する為の閲覧が可能となっている。この間、電子メディアの発達アーカイブの保管に新しい道を開いた。今日、このアーカイブは着実に関心を集め、様々な学術分野の研究者がルール大学ボーフムを訪れ、これらの資料を研究に利用している。この講演では、シーボルディアナ・コレクションの歴史と資料の種類、アーカイブへの保管とアクセシビリティを促進する最新の活動について簡単に紹介する。

KUWABARA Setsuko (Independent scholar, formerly: Japanese-German Center Berlin, Library)

Title (ENG) Japanese copperplate prints in the 19th Century.

Title (JPN) 幕末明治の銅版画

Language of the paper English

In contrast to the religious engravings of the Christian missionaries in Japan at the end of the 16th century. and the 18th century. etchings by artists like Shiba Kōkan, Aōdō Denzen etc. who had learned the art from European books brought to Japan by the Dutch East India Company, the Japanese copperplate prints in the 19th century. have not drawn attention for a long time. As these prints were collected by foreign visitors after the opening of Japan just like the woodblock prints museums and libraries abroad have collections of them, although they are not as coveted as the ukiyoe prints. Is it not time to pay attention to these small-sized pieces of art?

キリシタン宣教で 16 世紀末に作られた宗教的な銅版画や 18 世紀に司馬江漢や亜欧堂田善等の画家がオランダ東インド会社によってもたらされた書物から独学で試行錯誤した腐蝕銅版画に比べ 19 世紀の日本の銅版画は余り注目される事が無かった。浮世絵と同様にこれらの版画は開国後、外国人旅行者によって蒐集された。それ故、海外の美術館、図書館等はそれらのコレクションを所蔵しているが、浮世絵程に関心を集めていない。そろそろこの小型の版画作品に注目する時ではないだろうか。

LENCZOWSKA, Maja (University of Warsaw)**Title (ENG)** Has the Iron Curtain turned digital?**Title (JPN)** 鉄のカーテンがデジタル化されたか**Language of the paper** English

The University of Warsaw's Section for Japanese Studies hosts one of the largest libraries of materials related to Japan in Poland. For the last few years, our institution has been working towards building a full digital catalogue of the resources gathered in this collection. Up to date we have catalogued 17,146 tomes, which constitutes for roughly 70% of all the books that the library owns. All of the catalogued materials are available, albeit with restrictions, to students, academic staff and broad audience.

In my talk I will be focusing on the challenges that we have faced in the task of building a full digital catalogue. Some of those problems can be called general (like the ever-increasing number of books) and relevant to any librarian who deals with Japanese studies, others can be presented as specific to the environment of our University (ex. a shared library and lecture space). I will also touch upon the ways in which the library acquires materials, hosts them and enables public access, hopefully providing the listener with some insight into what was once a collection lost behind the iron curtain and is now striving not to be shut behind a digital one.

ワルシャワ大学東洋学部日本学科の図書室は、ポーランドに於ける最大の日本に関する数多くの資料を誇っている。この数年間、日本学科のスタッフはそれらの書籍のデジタル化に取り組んでいる。今までは、約 70 パーセント 17,146 冊がそのデジタル目録に登録されている。なお、図書室に所蔵されている書籍のすべての貸し出しは、学生、学者及び一般人に行われている。

本発表の主な目的は、そのデジタル目録データベースの製作を巡る様々な問題を紹介することである。その中には、日本語の書籍を所蔵している施設の通常の問題連続的に行われている書籍の増加などもあるが、講義室及び研究所と図書室の併用など、つまりワルシャワ大学の特有な問題も含まれている。更に書籍の入手方法、所蔵状況あるいは提供方法を紹介することを試みる。それぞれの問題を考察しながら、以前、鉄のカーテンで隠され、現在、「デジタル・カーテン」の後ろで消えないように戦っている資料の諸問題を明らかにしたい。

MATSUDA Yasuyo (Yamaguchi University, Faculty of Humanities & Graduate School of the Humanities)

Title (ENG) Studies of “Wariinchō”: sales licence record books of wholesale bookshops in the city of Edo in early modern Japan

Title (JPN) 日本近世江戸書物問屋販売許可記録簿『割印帳』諸本の研究

Language of the paper Japanese

The historical records generally called “Wariinchō” are copies of the sales licence record ledgers of wholesale bookshops in the city of Edo in early modern Japan. No original ledgers have so far been discovered. Four copies are known: in the possession of the Tokyo National Museum, the Iwase Library, the Seikado Bunko Art Museum, and the Ueno Library (National Diet Library).

In this paper, a fifth copy will be introduced – the “Wariinchō Fukuhon” in the possession of Tōhoku University Library’s Kanō Collection. A report on its physical characteristics will be given, as well as considerations about its formation based on multiple accession records in the Kanō Collection. Finally its relation to the various other copies of “Wariinchō” will be argued based on its physical characteristics.

通称『割印帳』と呼ばれている史料は、日本近世における都市江戸の書物問屋が取り扱う出版物に関する販売許可の記録簿の写しである。割り印のある台帳原本は、発見されていない。写本としては、東京国立博物館所蔵本、岩瀬文庫所蔵本、静嘉堂文庫所蔵本、上野図書館(国立国会図書館)所蔵本の四種類があまねく知られていた。

この発表では、五種類目の写本として、東北大学附属図書館狩野文庫所蔵本『割印帳覆本』を提示し、その外形的特徴の調査報告と狩野文庫の数回にわたる受入記録から写本の成立に関する考察を提示し、諸本の関係性を外形的特徴により整理する。

MAXIM, Steluta Mariana (University of Bucharest)

Title (ENG) Account of the Japanese Language Department Library of the University of Bucharest. Current state and future projects

Title (JPN) ブカレスト大学日本語学科の図書室。現状と将来プロジェクトの報告

Language of the paper Japanese

In this paper I would like to talk about my work at the Japanese Language Department Library within the University of Bucharest. The main points of my discussion are:

1. Library profile:

The library belongs to the Japanese Language Department of the University of Bucharest

2. Library management:

The books are divided into thematic domains: society, literature, religion. I will talk about the reasons why some domains are better equipped, as for example history is, and why others are poorer, in our case economy and politics, and about the ways to improve this current state.

3. Book acquisition methods:

The library has acquired books via grants received from Japan Foundation and Tokyo Foundation. There have also been individual donations from former students.

4. Current state and recent improvements:

During the past year there has been a change of book lending records. I will talk about the improvements and problems that appeared when these changes were made. An improvement of the communication between the librarian and the students was possible by creating an email address, which also raised the efficiency of the librarian's performance.

5. Collaborations:

An important collaboration will be established with the recently formed library of the Centre of Japanese Studies, University of Bucharest, which was founded in 2010.

6. Special projects:

One special project was entitled "The Night of the Libraries in Pitar Mos, 12-13th January 2012", when most of the libraries of the Foreign Languages and Literatures Faculty of the University of Bucharest opened their doors for an entire night, one of the active participant and organizer being the Japanese Language Department Library.

7. Cultural activities of the library:

As special cultural activities performed in the library room, we developed, because of the interest shown by the students, regular workshops of sumie and shodo.

このプレゼンテーションはブカレスト大学日本語学科の図書室についての発表である。以下の問題点を取り上げたい：

1. 図書室プロフィール：

ブカレスト大学日本語学科の図書室である。

2. 図書室管理：

図書室の資料は社会、文学、宗教のような分野で分けられている。歴史のような分野は資料が多いのに対して、経済や政治は少数であり、その状況の理由、または改善への取り組みを紹介する。

3. 資料購入：

国際交流基金または東京財団からの寄付で多くの資料が購入された。卒業生の個人資料寄付もあった。

4. 現状と改善：

一年前から貸出記録票の交換が行われ、その改善と問題点を紹介する。またはメールアドレスを作ることで、図書室の担当者と学生のコミュニケーションが良くなった。それは図書室担当者の仕事の効率上昇にもなった。

5. 共同：

2010年に設立されたブカレスト大学日本学センターの図書室との近い将来の共同が大事な出来事であると思われる。

6. 特別なプロジェクト：

日本語学科の図書室のメンバーが「ピタル・モシユの図書室で眠れぬ夜を過ごしましょう。2012年1月12～13日。」というプロジェクトを活発的に計画し参加したのである。そのほかにブカレスト大学のさまざまな外国語学科の図書室が一晩開かれたのである。

7. 他の活動：

学生の興味と依頼があり、図書室で墨絵と書道という活動も開催されるようになった。

METTENLEITER, Andreas (Siebold-Gesellschaft Würzburg e.V., Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Univ. Würzburg)

Title (ENG) German POWs in Japan – Materials in the library and archives of the Siebold-Museum Würzburg

Title (JPN) –

Language of the paper Japanese

After the fall of the German colony Tsingtau in November, 1914, thousands of POWs were taken to Japan and kept in camps until 1919/20. This short chapter of German-Japanese history still remains a fascinating period of intercultural exchange. As now, about one century after WW I, the last eye witnesses have passed away, only written documents and photographs remain.

Thanks to lucky circumstances, the Siebold Gesellschaft e.V. was able to buy the private papers of a Würzburg salesman and Tsingtau veteran, Wilhelm Köberlein (1890-1952). The papers are not only remarkable due to the huge number of personal letters and diary notes illustrating the writer's feelings and adventures, but also due to the numerous photographs taken by Köberlein himself. He was lucky enough to own one of the rare cameras and earned some extra money as a 'camp photographer'. Therefore, this collection offers a very personal, brilliantly illustrated insight into the everyday life during the short military campaign and the long years of imprisonment in Japan.

The Würzburg materials were used to write a newspaper series which appeared afterwards as an illustrated book with Japanese summaries. Furthermore, a large exhibition on the history of the German POWs was organised in the Siebold-Museum in 2001. In the meantime, the Köberlein papers had to be sold to Japan. On the other hand, personal papers of other Tsingtau veterans could be gathered by gifts and eventual acquisitions. Apart from photographs, the books and journals published and printed in the camps form an interesting target of research.

1914年11月、青島の陥落後、ドイツ人戦時捕虜の数千人は日本へ連行され、1919/20年まで収容されていた。シーボルト協会は以前幸運に、ある青島老練兵 (Wilhelm Köberlein 1890-1952) の残した私記録文書を購入出来た。その中には、数多くの写真があった。Köberlein は、収容所での”カメラマン”の役割も果たしていたのである。2001年シーボルト博物館において、ドイツ人戦時捕虜に関する、大希望な展覧会がもようされた。その後、上記の記録文書は日本に売却されたが、他の青島の老練兵所蔵の文献はシーボルト博物館に寄贈され、保管された。



MIYASAKA Masahide (Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University)

Title (ENG) The present and future studies of the von Brandenstein family collection of Siebold research papers.

Title (JPN) フォン・ブランデンシュタイン家所蔵シーボルト関係文書研究の現状と課題

Language of the paper Japanese

Since 1983, I have been investigating, researching and collating a database of the Siebold research papers of the von Brandenstein-Zeppelin family of Schleuchtern, Hessen, in Germany. As direct descendants of the famous Japan researcher Philip Franz von Siebold and his 2 sons Alexander and Heinrich, who in turn helped to form a bridge between early Meiji Japan and western Europe, their collection includes a huge quantity of papers, maps, pictures and photographs. In this report, I would like to outline our findings so far, and to identify further areas for research.

ドイツ、ヘッセン州シュルヒテルン在住のシーボルトの末裔フォン・ブランデンシュタイン＝ツェッペリン家には日本研究者として著名なフィリップ・フランツ・フォン・シーボルトと明治初期に外交官として日欧の架け橋となった二人の息子、アレクサンダー及びハインリッヒ・フォン・シーボルトの文書資料、地図類、絵画、写真などが大量に所蔵されている。報告者は、1983年から継続して同資料の調査、解読、データベースの構築などを行っているが、その現状と今後の課題について報告したい。

NAKAMURA Sumiko (Independent scholar)

Title (ENG) More than 160 years old – four woodblock by Utagawa Toyokuni III that have survived in a different form

Title (JPN) 姿を変えて生き延びた三代歌川豊国の版木 4 枚- 160 年の歳月を越えて

Language of the paper Japanese

In October 2011 a photograph of a woodblock appeared in an ukiyo-e catalogue. It is rare for one woodblock from the late Edo period to survive till the present but according to the explanation there were a total of four blocks including one for Yakusha Tōkaidō. However, the woodblocks in the photograph looked slightly different to the prints that I have seen. In this presentation I will discuss these woodblocks.

2011 年 10 月、浮世絵カタログに 1 枚の版木の写真が掲載された。江戸時代末期の版木が現在まで残存することは珍しいが、説明には役者東海道他計 4 枚とあり、その写真の版木は少々姿を変えてはいるものの、絵柄はかつて見たことのある浮世絵のものであった。今回はその版木について報告する。

OGAWA Yoshimi (Yokohama National University) and SHIGEMORI-BUČAR Chikako (University of Ljubljana)

Title (ENG) The Japanese language instruction in Germany and Austria before 1945: knowledge and information obtained in multifaceted research

Title (JPN) 戦前の日本語講座の実態解明-多面的調査で得た知見と資料

Language of the paper Japanese

From 1930s till 1945, there were considerable changes in cultural exchange between Germany/Austria and Japan, in particular in Japanese language instruction. It was proposed as long ago as the 1980s that research was needed to clarify the pre-war situation of the Japanese language education in this part of Europe.

Ogawa (2010) clarifies the rapid development of Japanese language instruction during this period: the Japanese and European policies of cultural projects, the personnel and wages, learners and contents of instruction etc. These findings are based not only on the archived materials in Europe, but also on Japanese diplomatic records, diaries, letters and lecture notes of the Japanese lecturers. During the research process, we had a rare opportunity of interviewing a former pupil at a secondary school in Templin/Uckermark, who learned Japanese in 1944 as a required elective subject. The interview was interactive and extremely valuable, allowing us to verify details of some unexpected content on the spot.

The discussions concerning language instruction at the time were conducted in the Japan-German Cultural Liaison Council. The minutes and supplementary materials may be referred to in both European and Japanese archives: we realise the great importance of plural viewpoints in reconstructing historical facts.

Another example is the newest findings on a Korean lecturer/student who taught Japanese in the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. Records on his activities in Vienna between 1930s and 40s were found not in Vienna, but in archived materials in Finland and Japan.

This paper presents our unique findings and demonstrates possibilities of research in a wider perspective.

1930 年代から 45 年にかけての日独文化関係、特に日本語日本学講座は大きな変化を見せた。これまで、その実態を明らかにしようという研究はなかったが、その必要性はすでに 80 年代に提唱されていた。

小川 (2010) は、ヨーロッパ側の古文書資料に加え、日本の外交資料や当時の日本語講師たちの日記や書簡、講義録等を用い、講座が拡張していった背景にある、両国の取り組み、人事や給与、

受講生や講義内容等の実態を明らかにした。その過程で、ヨアヒムスタール・ギムナジウムで1944年から選択必修科目となった日本語を学んだという元学習者からヒアリング調査の機会を得ることもできた。この調査は、インターアクティブであり、予測していなかった内容に関しその場で確認できるという点をはじめ、多くの点で貴重なものであった。

当時、当該講座及び日本国内のドイツ語講座に関する協議が行われたのは、日独文化連絡協議会であったが、その議事録や補足資料は、両国の古文書館の記録を合わせて参照することが可能なものもあり、異なる視点で見る重要性を強く認識するに至った。

また、当時オーストリア在住の韓国人留学生在がウィーン領事養成学校で日本語講師として活動していたことについては、ウィーンではなく、ヘルシンキ大学や日本の外交資料から記録が見つかった。

これらの調査の過程で得た資料をめぐる様々な可能性とあわせて、研究成果について報告したい。

- 小川誉子美 (2010) 『欧州における戦前の日本語講座-実態と背景-』 風間書房 ISBN978-4-7599-1775-8
- OGAWA Yoshimi & SHIGEMORI BUCAR Chikako (2012) "To Yu-Ho as lecturer for Japanese language and his contacts in Vienna", A conference/workshop organized by Korean Studies at the University of Vienna as part of the project New findings on early informal exchange and personal relations between Koreans and citizens of either the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy or its successor-states, 30.-31.1.2012.
- Shigemori Bučar, Chikako & Ogawa, Yoshimi (2009) 1930年から45年のドイツにおける日本学日本語講座—日本人講師の特徴からみた文化事業の目的と実態— (Japanisch- und Japanologieunterricht zwischen 1930 und 1945 in Deutschland: Ziel der kulturellen Unternehmen aufgrund der Eigenschaften der japanischen Lektoren) In: DISTELRATH, Günther (Hrsg.). Referate des 13. Deutschsprachigen Japanologentages. 1., Kultur- und Sprachwissenschaft, (Bonner Asienstudien, Bd 8/1). Berlin: EB-Verlag, cop., str. 419-430.
- SHIGEMORI BUCAR Chikako (2011) "Language teaching and beyond. Lecturers in interwar years in Europe", Koreawissenschaftliche Tage Wien 2011 (25.-26. Nov.), Koreanologie am Institut für Ostasienwissenschaften der Univ. Wien.

OHMUKAI Ikki and SEKIDO Mai (National Institute of Informatics, Japan)

Title (ENG)	From Webcat to CiNii Books – Recent updates on information services in NII
Title (JPN)	NII の最新動向紹介、とくに CiNii Books について
Language of the paper	Japanese

The National Institute of Informatics (NII) launched a new service "CiNii Books" <<http://ci.nii.ac.jp/books/>> in November, 2011. CiNii Books is the search interface for NACSIS-CAT, which is the bibliographic utility of Japanese books and journals, and is the successor of NACSIS Webcat. (NACSIS Webcat will be stopped on March 8, 2013.) It has higher functions than Webcat such as detailed search and sophisticated holding library list which can be limited, etc. In this presentation we will introduce CiNii Books' recent updates and useful tips for users abroad. We will also mention other information services of NII: CiNii Articles, etc.

国立情報学研究所（NII）は、2011年11月に新しいサービス「CiNii Books」<<http://ci.nii.ac.jp/>>をスタートした。CiNii Booksは日本語図書・雑誌の書誌ユーティリティとしてヨーロッパでも利用されているNACSIS-CATのデータをウェブサイトで検索できるようにしたもので、NACSIS Webcatの後継に当たる。（NACSIS Webcatは2013年3月8日でサービスを終了する。）CiNii Booksでは、これまでWebcatではできなかった、詳細な検索や、絞り込みのできる高機能な所蔵館一覧などの機能を持っている。今回は、CiNii Booksの最新の機能アップデートと、海外館からの便利な使い方を紹介する。合わせて、CiNii ArticlesなどNIIの他のサービスの最新動向についても発表する。

OKUDA Tomoko (The National Diet Library)

Title (ENG)	Digital library service after mass digitization in the National Diet Library
Title (JPN)	国立国会図書館における大規模デジタル化後の電子図書館サービス
Language of the paper	English

The National Diet Library (NDL) undertook mass digitization of its holdings in the fiscal years 2009-2011. The digitized materials range from books, periodicals, and rare and old materials, to official gazettes and doctoral dissertations. As of May 2012, over 2.1 million items are available inside the facilities of the NDL, approximately 400,000 of which are made available also on the Internet after copyright clearance. The mass digitization was accompanied by a radical change of the NDL's user services. My presentation will first demonstrate the outcome of the three-year mass digitization project and the current status of the NDL's onsite and remote services using the digital contents. Following that, I would like to introduce the projects launched in FY2012, such as collection of online materials and sending of the NDL's digitized contents to other libraries.

国立国会図書館は、平成21年度から23年度までの3年間で、所蔵資料の大規模なデジタル化を行った。対象となった資料は、図書、雑誌、古典籍資料、官報、博士論文と幅広い。2012年5月末現在、約211万点のデジタル化資料が国立国会図書館の施設内で提供されている。そのうち、約40万点は、著作権処理が行われ、インターネット上で利用可能になっている。所蔵資料の多くがデジタル化されたことにより、国立国会図書館の利用者サービスの大きく変化した。本発表では、大規模デジタル化事業とその到達点を振り返った後、デジタル化資料を用いた国立国会図書館のサービスの現状を紹介する。合わせて、オンライン資料の収集やデジタル化資料の図書館配信等、平成24年度以降の計画について報告する。

PAPIST-MATSUO, Antje (FU Berlin, Institute of Art History, Department of East Asian Art)

Title (ENG)	The Bergmann-Vollmer Collection of Japanese art
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Title (JPN)	日本美術のベルクマン・フォルマーのコレクション
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Language of the paper	Japanese
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This lecture will introduce the private German Bergmann-Vollmer Collection of Japanese art which has been gathered over a time period of nearly 35 years mainly in Japan. It covers a wide range of objects focusing on tea ceramics, lacquer wares, paintings, and prints. Whereas parts of the ceramic collection (in particular Momoyama period pieces) have been exhibited and scholarly published, this does not apply for the remaining parts of the collection. I will showcase examples of objects which allow some insight into the specifics of the extensive collection.

講義では、主に日本での約 35 年間にわたって収集された、ドイツのプライベートコレクション“ベルクマン・フォルマー”氏の日本美術を紹介します。これらは、主に日本来歴の茶陶器、漆工芸、絵画、木版画で構成されています。陶器コレクション（特に桃山時代のもの）は一部分で公開されています、残りのものはこれまで科学的に処理されず、まだ非公開です。講義では、個々のオブジェクトを、広範なコレクションの性格への洞察がされるように提示されます。

POLONSKAITE, Jurgita (Centre of Oriental Studies, Vilnius University)

Title (ENG)	Orientalistics Reading Room Collection at Vilnius University Library
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Title (JPN)	ヴィリニウス大学図書館所蔵オリエンタル・コレクションについて
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Language of the paper	English
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The Centre of Oriental Studies is the major institution of Asian studies in Lithuania as well as an academic core unit of Vilnius University. Supported by foreign libraries and the representation offices of Asian countries, the Centre possesses the richest collection of Oriental sources in Lithuania and the other two Baltic states.

The Centre has been collecting books, journals and other materials since its re-establishment in 1993 to support teaching, learning and research activities. The Orientalistics Reading Room at Vilnius University Library was opened in February 2011. It contains more than 10.000 books and art albums, over 3.000 academic journals and other periodicals, as well as audio and video documents. This collection includes research and studies in Asian languages, cultures, religions, philosophy, anthropology and art history releases, publications in original languages, fiction in foreign languages and the Alfred Binder oriental collection.

In this presentation I would like to introduce the development of the Orientalistics Reading Room Collection. I would, additionally, like to give a brief overview of the Alfred Binder oriental collection and other Japan-related information resources. Finally, as more and more scholars tend to take up an inter-disciplinary approach to a topic, I would like to discuss the availability of the information and the effort to make this collection easily available for study.

ヴィリニウス大学に所属するオリエンタル・スタディーズ・センターの所有するオリエンタル・コレクションがバルト三国最大のものである。現在、1万点を超える書物及び美術書、3,000点の学会誌及び定期刊行物、映像資料などが所蔵されている。オリエンタル・コレクションには、アジア諸国に関連する研究、またアジア諸国の言語で書かれた資料や翻訳物、Alfred Binder オリエンタル・コレクションなどが含まれている。本発表では、日本と関連のある書物を中心に、オリエンタル・コレクションを紹介し、また、そのデータベースの利用などについて言及する。

ROCHA, Fabiano (University of Toronto Libraries)

Title (ENG)	Junior Japanese Studies Librarian Training Workshop report and survey results
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Title (JPN)	–
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Language of the paper	English
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The Junior Japanese Studies Librarian Training Workshop was held at the University of Toronto Libraries on March 12 and 13, 2012 as a pre-CEAL/AAS conference workshop. The workshop was organized in response to the increasing demand for training opportunities for junior librarians who have joined the workforce in the recent years. Six members of the Japan-Related Information Specialists in Canada Group, in cooperation with the NCC, formed the Junior Japanese Studies Librarian Training Taskforce in order to develop a program that provided participants with essential training in several aspects of Japanese librarianship. The group of junior librarians consisted of those who are responsible for Japanese collections, both Japanese Studies and East Asian Studies Librarians. The two-day workshop had 9 different sessions that covered 1) bibliographic (reference materials) training, 2) collection development, 3) cataloguing, 4) information literacy, 5) archives, 6) non-traditional library practices, 7) NCC programs and initiatives, 8) vendor presentations, and finally 9) voices of experience session. In this presentation, I will provide an outline of the organization and execution of the project, as well as the results and analysis of the Junior Japanese Studies Librarian Training Survey completed by the participants.

TANI Akiyoshi and OUCHI Hidenori (both Historiographical Institute, The University of Tokyo)

Title (ENG)	A study of photographs taken in the 19th century as the material to recognize Japan
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Title (JPN)	19世紀日本関係古写真の調査収集と日本認識素材の復元的研究
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Language of the paper	Japanese
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This presentation will explain how the Historiographical Institute, University of Tokyo is creating a chronology of old Japan-related photographs in both in Japanese and overseas collections that will allow the identification of photographer and the date the photograph was taken. It will also explain how a thorough survey of collections is being undertaken and digital images are and metadata are being created to build a database that will support research. The presentation will also show how overseas collections of old photographs of the late Edo and early Meiji periods together with large collections amassed by daimyo, hatamoto and leading merchants and the Historiographical Institute's collection of mid-Meiji period photographs can be used to recreate 19th century Japan.

東京大学史料編纂所では、国内外の日本関係古写真コレクションを対象に、撮影者や撮影年代確定のための年次標本(古写真の年代特定による写真史年表)の作製をめざし、基本的かつ特徴的なコレクションを新たに発掘して系統的な調査を行い、デジタル画像収集と解析、書誌データ(目録)の作成、データベース化による研究資源化をすすめている。

本報告では、幕末明治初期に撮影され持ち帰られた在外日本関係古写真コレクション、国内所在の大名・旗本・有力商人等による大型コレクション、明治中期の史料編纂所史料写真コレクションの調査解析を通じた、19世紀当時の日本認識を形づくった素材としての写真史料の復元的研究について紹介する。

TATSUNO Naoko and Frederik CRYNS (both International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Nichibunken)

Title (ENG)	The illustrations in Montanus' <i>Atlas Japannensis</i> , a reconsideration
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Title (JPN)	モンターヌス『東インド会社遣日使節紀行』の図版に関する一考察
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Language of the paper	Japanese
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Montanus' *Atlas Japannensis*, the first comprehensive work on Japan published in the Netherlands in 1669, includes almost 100 illustrations depicting contemporary Japan. At first glance, these exuberant baroque style illustrations do not come close to representing 17th century Japan. This is one of the reasons why the credibility of Montanus' work has been questioned by later generations of Japanologists. Considering that the intaglio artists who produced the illustrations in the *Atlas Japannensis* never travelled to Japan, it is not surprising that these illustrations cannot be considered realistic. Nevertheless, a close analysis of the illustrations reveals a surprising accuracy in some aspects. By examining some selected illustrations, this presentation aims to reconsider their credibility.

モンターヌス『東インド会社遣日使節紀行』（1669年刊）には百点近くの図版が挿入されている。バロック様式に則ってドラマチックに描かれているこれらの図版は、現代的な視点から見ると、実際の日本とはかけ離れたものを感じられ、後の日本関係著者がモンターヌスの内容の信憑性を疑う要因の一つとなった。モンターヌスの図版を作成した画家や版画家が来日した経験がないことを考えると、当時の日本の様子が写実的に描かれていないのは当然ともいえる。とはいえ、モンターヌスの図版をより細かく分析していくと、ある程度の正確さがあることに驚かされる。本発表では、いくつかの図版を分析して、図版の成立過程について考察する。

TINIOS, Ellis (University of Leeds)

Title (ENG) The role of institutional cooperation in the further development of on-line image databases of Edo-period books

Title (JPN) 江戸期版本オンライン画像データベースのさらなる発展に向けた、機関間連携の役割

Language of the paper English

Freely accessible on-line image databases devoted to Edo-period printed books have now reached critical mass. The largest, maintained by the Art Research Center, Ritsumeikan University, currently provides direct access to high-quality digital images of over 10,000 books housed in eight public and private collections. Other Japanese institutions maintaining significant book image databases include Nichibunken, Kokubunken, Waseda University Library, and the National Diet Library. In the West, the British Museum is making a substantial portion of its holdings of Japanese books fully available on-line. The Freer-Sackler Gallery, with support from Getty, is developing a website to make the Pulverer books freely available.

In previous EAJRS meetings the speakers addressed the provision of bibliographic metadata and argued that 'complete' bibliographic descriptions should not be a precondition to posting a book online. Today we turn to presentation and interpretation. What level of non-bibliographic metadata do Western institutions regard as necessary in order to facilitate user access? Is providing that level of metadata practical? Is it necessary? More fundamentally, who are the prospective 'users' and what does 'access' mean? The curatorial and IT staff at the British Museum and the Freer-Sackler Gallery are struggling with these questions. Without close cooperation between these and other institutions in the early stages of their respective projects, there is a real danger that there will be duplication of effort in independently commenting on and annotating books common to their collections. If dense annotation is a common goal, close cooperation that includes the sharing of data must be pursued.

江戸期版本はオンライン化が進み、そのデータ量は膨大で今や新たな研究ツールとなり得るレベルに達している。最大のデータベースを所蔵する立命館大学アート・リサーチセンターのサイトでは現在、8つの公立・個人コレクションに収められた1万点以上の版本の高画質デジタル画像に直接アクセスすることができる。この他にも重要な版本の画像データベースを所蔵する日本の機関としては、国際日本文化研究センター、国文学研究資料館、早稲田大学、国立国会図書館がある。欧米では、大英博物館が、所蔵する日本の版本の大部分をオンラインで完全に公開している。フリーア&サックラー・ギャラリーはゲティ財団の助成により、プルヴェラー版本コレクションを公開するウェブサイトを作成中である。

過去のEAJRS会議では、参加者たちは書誌メタデータの提供に取り組み、“完全な”書誌記述が版本オンライン化の際の前提であるべきではない、と論じていた。今日、我々が注目するのは、データの提示法と解釈である。欧米の機関は、ユーザアクセスを容易にするためには非書誌メタデータがどのレベルであるべきと考えているのか？ そのようなレベルのメタデータを提供することは実用的か？ それは必要なのか？ さらに根本的な問題として、誰が“ユーザ”となる可能性があるのか、“アクセス”とは何を意味するのか？ 大英博物館とフリーア&サックラー・ギャラリーの学芸員やITスタッフ達はこれらの疑問と戦っている。彼らやその他の機関が各自で行うプロジェクトの初期段階で緊密に協力し合わなければ、各コレクションに共通の版本についてそれぞれが独自に解説や注釈するといった、作業の重複が起きる危険がある。注釈を充実させることが共通のゴールであるなら、データの共有を含めた密接な協力関係を追求していかなければならない。

WALRAVENS, Hartmut (Independent scholar, formerly Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin)

Title (ENG)	Oscar Nachod and Japanese Studies
Title (JPN)	–
Language of the paper	English

Oscar Nachod (1858-1933) was one of the pioneers of Western studies on Japan. Originally a businessman he decided to retire and ride his hobby horse. Thus he became the chief bibliographer of Japanese studies in the West, together with Wenckstern and Cordier. He was mainly a historian, and his thesis on the history of the VCR is still a valuable work. In his time, his three-volume history of Japan was renowned.

Little is known about Nachod as a person. His papers and his library did not survive. He passed away in 1933 and as he was from a Jewish family his name and achievements fell into oblivion – the tradition was lost after WW II. Only part of his ornate memorial on the Leipzig cemetery survived ... and his published work.

YABUTA Yutaka (Kansai University)

Title (ENG)	Chinese Residences in Nagasaki in Tokugawa Japan
Title (JPN)	唐館～江戸時代の長崎と日中交流～
Language of the paper	Japanese

The port of Nagasaki was opened in 1570. Its history, although often told in terms of the historical relations with Portugal, the Netherlands or England, equally marks an important page in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Chinese junks putting in at the harbor, interpreters of Chinese into Japanese and vice versa, Chinese temples to worship Ma Tsu, goddess of the sea, as well as the quarter of Chinese residences demarcated in the city in 1689, all these provided the vital elements that made up the special system governing Sino-Japanese relations in Nagasaki after the transition from the Ming to the Qing dynasty. Using abundant visual material, my presentation will shed light upon the life and organization in the quarter of Chinese residences, arguably the most salient feature of the system. These data provide us with important insights about the cultural legacy Sino-Japanese relations during the Edo period have brought to the city of Nagasaki.

1570年に開港された長崎の歴史は、日中交流の歴史でもあった。ポルトガル、イギリス、オランダなどの西洋諸国との関連で語られる機会の多い長崎であるが、そこには常に、日中関係史が存在した。来航する唐船、通訳としての唐通事、海上神マツを祀る唐寺、さらに1689年に設けられた唐館（唐人屋敷）など、17世紀の後半には、明清交代後の日中関係が長崎の地で機構化された。報告ではその代表とも言うべき唐館を、詳細な絵巻によって紹介することで、江戸時代の日中交流史が都市長崎にもたらした文化遺産について論じる。

YAMADA Hitomi (The Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship, Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation)

Title (ENG) Shibusawa Eiichi Denki Shiryo: from historical materials to digital media

Title (JPN) 『渋沢栄一伝記資料』 一資料集としての生成とデジタル化—

Language of the paper Japanese

Shibusawa Eiichi continues to attract interest even 81 years after his death. One of the factors supporting this interest is the 68 volumes of the Shibusawa Eiichi Denki Shiryo (Shibusawa Eiichi Biographical Materials, SEDS). SEDS was the brainchild of Eiichi's grandson, Shibusawa Keizo, a banker, Minister of Finance, and scholar of folklore.

The compilation of information on Eiichi's achievements covered numerous levels, from his own oral statements, to a biography compiled by his son-in-law, to biographies commissioned from scholars of history. It was within this context that Keizo's vision gave birth to SEDS. My presentation will look back to the context in which SEDS was created and look ahead to touch on the ways in which the digitized SEDS might enable data analysis to offer new understandings of multi-layered information.

没後 81 年経過した今も世間の関心を集める渋沢栄一。この関心を支える一つには『渋沢栄一伝記資料(SEDS)』全 68 冊の存在がある。SEDS の実質的プロデューサーは渋沢敬三、栄一の孫である。

栄一の事績編纂については本人の口述、女婿による伝記編纂、歴史研究者による伝記編纂など数次にわたる事業があり、SEDS はそれらの積み重ねの成果として誕生した。ここではその生成背景を紹介する。さらにデジタル化によるデータ分析が、今後、層をなす情報の解明につながることに触れる。

YAMADA MCVEY Kuniko (Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University)

Title (ENG) Digitization of Bruno Petzold scrolls collection

Title (JPN) ペッツォールド掛軸・巻物コレクションの電子化とその用途

Language of the paper English

Bruno Petzold (1878-1949), a German scholar of Buddhism, came to Japan as a journalist in 1910 and lived there till he died in 1949. He started to teach the German language at the First High School (Daiichi Koto Gakko) in 1914, and took an interest in Buddhism. While teaching, he studied Japanese Tendai school Buddhism under Shimaji Daito, a prominent leader of the Tendai sect. Petzold became a Buddhist in 1923, and eventually rose to Sojo rank in 1948. He died the next year and his remains were interred in the pagoda on Mt. Hiei, the central site of the Tendai school.

When Harvard-Yenching library acquired his Japanese language collection through his son Arnuff in 1951, some 450 scrolls accompanied as a gift. Unlike the books which were cataloged and integrated in the collection shortly after the accession, the scrolls had been kept untouched for nearly five decades. With invaluable helps from specialists including Harvard Professor John Rosenfield, Mrs. Fumiko Cranston, and Professor Naofumi Annaka of Rissho University the library was able to sort out the scrolls and catalog them in early 2012. A digitization project followed and is to be completed in the summer of 2012.

These scrolls, collected by Petzold in the early 20th century, cover mostly Buddhist themes and are naturally strong in the Tendai sect, but other religions including Shinto, Daoism, and Tibetan Buddhism are represented. The majority are unsigned and undated woodblock prints, some of which are hand-colored. The presentation aims to introduce this newly digitized and freely available resource to scholars world-wide.

YAMAMOTO Tokuro (Kansai University)

Title (ENG)	Research on block-printed books of Ise Monogatari by Fritz Rumpf
Title (JPN)	フリッツ・ルンプの『伊勢物語』 版本研究
Language of the paper	Japanese

A German researcher on Japanese culture, Fritz Rumpf (1888-1949) formed a close friendship with many Japanese literary personalities and became a pupil of a woodblock-print artist, Bonkotsu IKAMI in order to learn engraving. Afterwards, he was around as a researcher on Japanese culture, especially ukiyoe and block printings. After 1926, he worked as a member of Japan Institute in Berlin and published many books. Above all, in his dissertation "Das Ise-Monogatari von 1608 und sein Einfluß auf die Buchillustration des XVII. Jahrhunderts in Japan" published in 1932, he investigated almost all block-printed books of Ise Monogatari by making the most of a large number of old block-printed books which he collected in Japan and brought to Germany. At that time, almost nobody had researched block-printed books of Ise Monogatari even in Japan; therefore, his research was very valuable and excellent. In this presentation, I would like to consider the significance of his study as well as introducing his profile.

ドイツ人の日本文化研究者、フリッツ・ルンプ（1888～1949）は、多くの日本文学者と親しい交わりを持ち、版画家伊上凡骨に入門して版画を学んだが、後には日本文化、特に浮世絵や版本の研究家として活躍し、1926年以後、ベルリンの日本研究所の一員として勤務し、多くの著作を刊行した。中でも、1932年に刊行された博士学位論文「Das Ise-Monogatari von 1608 und sein Einfluß auf die Buchillustration des XVII. Jahrhunderts in Japan」の中で、ルンプは、日本から持ち帰った大量の文献資料を駆使して『伊勢物語』の版本のほぼすべてについて詳細な考察を行っている。当時『伊勢物語』の版本については、日本でもまだほとんど研究が行われておらず、ルンプの研究は当時としては貴重で、またすぐれたものであった。今回の発表では、その研究の内容を彼のプロフィールとともに紹介し、その意義を考えたい。

YOSHIDA Shin (The Centre for East Asian Studies of the University of Heidelberg)

Title (ENG) Modern Bible translation into Japanese in the digital age. The Gospel according to Matthew by Jonathan Goble (1871) and the New Testament by Nathan Brown (1875)

Title (JPN) デジタル時代の近代和訳聖書—J・ゴープル『摩太福音書』（1871年）とN・ブラウン『志無也久世無志典』（1875年）

Language of the paper Japanese

In recent years, digitization of the Bible has progressed more and more rapidly. It was great news for Bible scholars that the Codex Sinaiticus was published online by the British Library, as well as the Dead Sea Scrolls by the Israel Antiquities Authority and Google. Previously these books may have only been accessible to researchers, but they are now open to everyone, signifying the coming of a new age for Bible study. Also, some modern Bible translations in Japanese, which libraries and universities own as rare books, have recently become available online. Due to the inaccessibility of these books, we could not take this up as an object of study. But now these studies are possible. A pending question for these studies is the problem of the translated word.

The Japanese words such as “Ai (Love)”, “Kami no Megumi (Divine Grace)”, “Senrei (Baptism)” and “Rippo (Law)”, which are translated from the Christian religion into Japanese, are not common in daily life, but they are often used in the Church. The unnatural translation of these words could be one of the reasons why the Japanese are not accustomed to Christianity. These unnatural translations come from the translation of the Bible. Most of them are based on the Japanese translation of the Bible of 1872 by the Bible Translation Committee, which was led by James Curtis Hepburn, Samuel Robbins Brown and made up of Protestant missionaries. The missionaries translated the Christian words into Japanese, referring to the Chinese version. This is why the translated words sound unnatural. However, there existed other translations which were not influenced by the Chinese version, for instance, the Gospel According to Matthew by Jonathan Goble and the New Testament by Nathan Brown. In this presentation, I will talk about these versions, which have rarely been studied until now, and consider their meaning.

近年、聖書のデジタル化が急速に進んでいる。聖書の研究者にとってセンセーショナルな出来事は、大英博物館が所蔵しているシナイ写本、そしてイスラエル考古庁とグーグルによる死海写本のオンライン公開である。今まで一部の研究者だけがアクセス可能であったこれらの書物の公開によって、聖書研究に新たな時代が到来した。また日本の各図書館や大学が所有する稀覯本である近代和訳聖書のデジタル化も着々と進んでいる。これまで図書館のみで閲覧が認められていたため、研究対象として取り上げにくかった和訳聖書研究が可能になった。

和訳聖書研究のなかで特に重要なのは翻訳用語の問題である。「愛」「神の恵み」「洗礼」「律法」といった日本語に翻訳されたキリスト教の翻訳用語は、日常生活においては、あまり耳にしない言葉であり、教会の中でのみ使用される言葉である。キリスト教が用いるこのような翻訳用語のある種の不自然さが、日本人がキリスト教に馴染めない理由の一つではないだろうか。

このような不自然な用語は、聖書の翻訳作業を通して生まれたものである。現在、使用されている訳語の多くは、1872年、J・C・ヘボン（James Curtis Hepburn）、S・R・ブラウン（Samuel Robbins Brown）をはじめとするプロテスタント宣教師たちによって組織された「聖書翻訳委員会」の手によって生み出された聖書を基にしている。この翻訳における訳語の選定には、それ以前に翻訳された漢訳聖書が参考にされている。それゆえ、先のような訳語の不自然さは、この漢訳聖書から生み出された造語という要因が大きい。しかし、聖書翻訳委員会の翻訳と同時期に、漢訳聖書の影響を受けずに翻訳作業を試みた和訳聖書が存在する。J・ゴープル（Jonathan Goble）による『摩太福音書（Gospel According to Matthew）』、N・ブラウン（Nathen Brown）による『志無也久世無志典（New Testament）』である。本発表はこれまでほとんど顧みられなかったこの二つの聖書翻訳を取り上げ、その意義を考えてみたい。

Vendors workshop on Japanese electronic resources: database presentations and hands-on experience

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (HIRANO Muneaki, OONO Taikan)

国立公文書館アジア歴史資料センター (Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan) は、日本の歴史公文書をインターネット上で無料公開しているデジタル・アーカイブです (URL <http://www.jacar.go.jp/>)。

- ・幕末・明治期から第二次世界大戦終結前後にかけての時期の公文書をデジタル公開しています
- ・これまでに公開している資料は以下のものです
 - ・国立公文書館から提供された資料：太政官～内閣という政府中枢機関の関連資料を中心に、「御署名原本」や「単行書」、第二次世界大戦後に連合国に接収されていた「返還文書」、朝鮮・台湾総督府の文書、各省庁から移管された文書など
 - ・外務省外交史料館から提供された資料：外務省と在外公館との間の公電・公信を中心とした「外務省記録」や、省内の部局ごとに整理された「調書」など
 - ・防衛省防衛研究所から提供された資料：旧陸軍省・旧海軍省によって保管されていた公文書類を集めた「陸軍省大日記」「海軍省構文備考」、陸海軍の部隊ごとの戦闘記録を中心とした「陸軍一般史料」「海軍一般史料」など
- ・公開資料数は現在約 **2,440 万画像** に達しています (資料は随時追加しています)
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Kinokuniya (ASAI Hideaki, KANO Hirotsu)

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(洋書は約 30 万タイトルの取り扱い) EBSCOhost にて提供されるインターフェースは日本語ほかの多言語 (英・仏・独・西・蘭・中(繁/簡)・韓・タイ語) に対応しており、フリーキーワードでのフルテキスト検索のほか、資料集など複数コンテンツの横断検索オプション、その他にもデジタルコンテンツとしての利便性を高める多彩なオプション機能を取り揃えております。

日本国内では既に 245 機関にて導入実績のある同サービスのコンテンツより、このたびの EAJRS カンファレンス・ワークショップでは、特に海外にてご関心の高い、国史大系、日本随筆大成、続日本随筆大成 (いずれも吉川弘文館刊行)、現代史資料 (みすず書房刊行) といった学術和書タイトルを、主な活用事例をふまえてご案内させていただきます。

サービス内容に関するお問い合わせ、また 10 月のワークショップに先立ってのトライアルご希望などございましたら、弊社ロンドン事務所までご連絡下さい。

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NetAdvance (TANAKA Masashi)

11月1日は古典の日！ 「新編 日本古典文学全集」を使いこなそう！

2012年11月1日（古典の日）、「新編 日本古典文学全集」の残りの巻がジャパンナレッジに搭載され、88巻すべてが検索できるようになります。

そこで、今回のワークショップでは、「新編 古典文学全集」の使い方を中心に、ジャパンナレッジの効果的な利用法を、3回のセッションに分けて紹介させていただきます。

各セッションは30-40分程度を予定し、お集まりになった方々との対話を通して、実際にPCを操作しながらワークショップを進めていきます。

「●●について調べたい」「こういう言葉を調べるときにはどうしたらいい？」などの質問があれば、ぜひこの機会にお持ちください。

また、2014年春のローンチを目指して、現在、新しいジャパンナレッジ「JK2014」の仕様検討を行っています。この機会に皆さまのご要望を頂戴したく考えておりますので、ぜひ声を聞かせてください。

ジャパンナレッジ（ネットアドバンス）

Nikkei Europe Ltd. (HIRAKAWA Jun, MATSUMIYA Sachiko)

「日経テレコン21」は日本最大級の新聞・雑誌記事のオンライン・データベースサービスです。一般事業会社はもとより、政府諸官庁、大学、図書館などのあらゆる業務の領域で高い信頼を獲得し続けています。

検索キーワードを入力するだけで1975年から直近までの新聞・雑誌記事を瞬時に検索することができます。

たとえば、新聞記事をスクラップする要領で気になる分野の記事検索したり、政治経済等に関する一般常識的な知識の習得、授業での利用、課題の情報収集、就職活動ガイダンスとして様々な用途でご利用頂けます。

英文記事も収録しており、日経と米国ダウ・ジョーンズ社の提供する英文ニュース、日経発刊のThe Nikkei Weekly、日本経済新聞・朝夕刊の翻訳記事も収録しています。

また、オプションメニューの1876年から1961年までの日本経済新聞の紙面イメージを提供する「明治から戦後まで」は、既に多くの大学・図書館で歴史研究資料としてご活用いただいております。

利用した分に依りて課金される固定従量制料金の標準版のほかに、大学・図書館向けには定額でご利用できるサイトライセンス契約がございます。日経コンテンツに限られますが、定額ですので学生・利用者へ開放しやすくなっております。また、任意のコンソーシアムのグループにご加入の大学・図書館向けにはコンソーシアム割引が適応されます。標準版では国内外の450を超える新聞・雑誌が検索できますが、IDを共有して利用することはできませんので、ご利用は図書館や研究室などに設置の特定のPCに限定させていただきます。

詳しいお問い合わせは日経ヨーロッパ社電子メディア部までお気軽にお問い合わせ下さい。

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The Asahi Shimbun (NAKAGAMA Yukiko)

「聞蔵Ⅱビジュアル」は、朝日新聞社が提供するイメージ付オンライン記事データベースです。日本国内外の多くの大学や図書館などで利用されています。1879（明治12）年の創刊から今日までの朝日新聞記事に加えて、雑誌「AERA」「週刊朝日」、最新現代用語事典「知恵蔵」、人物データベース、満州事変前後からアジア各地で撮影された約1万枚の写真をデータベース化した「歴史写真アーカイブ」が検索できます。

コンテンツだけでなく、独自の検索サポート機能も充実しています。今年4月に「歴史キーワード」（1985～1989年）が追加され、これまでの1879年～1984年分と合わせて明治・大正・昭和の111年分の紙面すべてを、原文中に言葉がなくても事象ごとに体系的・網羅的に検索できるようになりました。ワークショップでは、進化する「聞蔵Ⅱビジュアル」の使いこなし術を、最新の活用事例を交えながらご紹介します。詳しいプログラムについては、後日（当日）ご案内します。

Kikuzo II Visual is an online article database complete with images created by the Asahi Shimbun Company. Both internationally and domestically, it is utilized by many universities and libraries. Searches are possible on Asahi Shimbun articles from its founding in 1879 (year 12 of the Meiji Era) until the present day, magazines such as AERA and Shukan Asahi, up-to-date modern dictionary Chiezo, the Who's Who Database, and the Historical Photo Archive which contains more than 10,000 photographs from all over Asia from before the Manchurian Incident.

Not merely content, but unique search functions are also enabled. From April of this year an additional 5 years, from 1985 to 1989, has been added to the previous 1879 to 1984 range for Historical Keyword, further facilitating systematic and exhaustive searches of articles from the 111 year span of the Meiji, Taisho and Showa Eras, allowing searches on events, even if a specific word does not appear in the article. In the workshop, techniques on how to use the ever-evolving Kikuzo II Visual will be taught, while including real-life examples of use. A detailed program will be provided at a future time (on the appointed day).

The Yomiuri Shimbun (OTA Makoto)

ヨミダス歴史館：日々成長する「生きたデータベース」

日本一、そして世界一の発行部数を誇る読売新聞。「ヨミダス歴史館」は、読売新聞の138年にわたる報道を収めた記事データベースです。検索できるのは記事だけではありません。当時の世相がよく分かる広告や、文豪たちが争って執筆した連載小説なども、当時の発表形態のまま読むことができます。

【搭載コンテンツ】

- 「明治・大正・昭和」——1874年11月2日の読売新聞創刊号からの紙面を収録。
- 「平成」——1989年以降の記事を日々蓄積。2008年以降の記事は切り抜き画像もあり、見出しや抜きの大きさが一目で分かります。
- 「The Daily Yomiuri」——過去25年間の英字新聞記事を収録。英語で日本の新聞記事を検索できる唯一のデータベースです。
- 「現代人名録」——現代のキーパーソン約2万6000人分のデータを収録。

【最近の主な機能強化】

- 「明治・大正・昭和」「平成」「The Daily Yomiuri」に英語版検索画面を設置
- 「平成」の日本語記事と、それを翻訳した「The Daily Yomiuri」の英文記事とは、相互に参照できるよう直接リンク
- 尾崎紅葉「金色夜叉」、小杉天外「魔風恋風」、竹久夢二「涼しき土地」など、明治・大正の連載小説・随筆約1000タイトルを含む計24万点以上を追加



