

Abstracts of the papers, to be presented during the 17th Annual Meeting of the EAJRS.

次世代学術コンテンツ基盤
 ー国立情報学研究所の取組みについてー

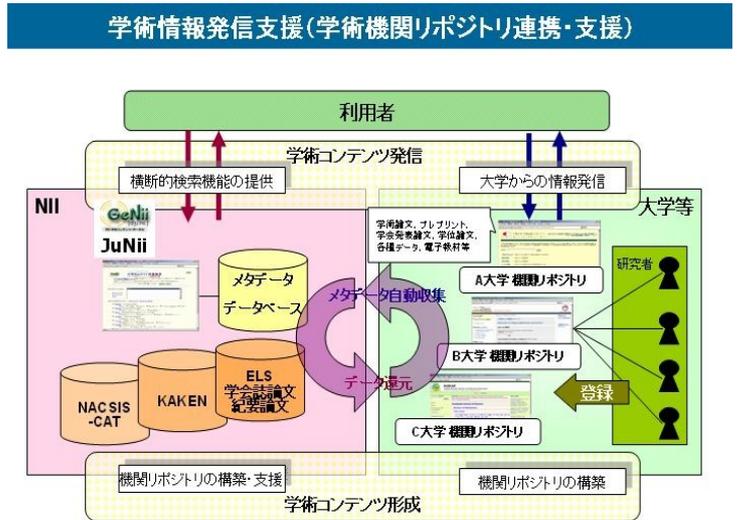
**Next-Generation Scientific Information Resources Infrastructure
 National Institute of Informatics, Japan**

MIYAZAWA Akira
 SAITŌ Tomoko
 ASOSHINA Haruo
 National Institute of Informatics (NII)

NII では、学術コミュニティにとって不可欠なコンテンツを、大学との密接な連携により形成・確保し、付加価値を付けて広く発信するための情報基盤を構築しています。
 NII, in close collaboration with universities, is attempting to generate and secure contents that are indispensable to the academic community, and to build an information infrastructure that will give added value to and broadly transmit these contents.

学術機関リポジトリ構築支援 Support for Construction of Institutional Repositories
 URL <http://www.nii.ac.jp/irp/>

次世代学術コンテンツ基盤の整備に資するために各機関と連携し、大学等で生産された論文等成果物を収集・保存し、学内外へ発信する「学術機関リポジトリ」の構築を支援しています
 NII supports the construction of “institutional repositories” that harvest and store academic papers and other results of universities and other institutions, and transmit these both inside and outside the institutions to develop next-generation academic content infrastructure and collaborate with various institutions.



2. GeNii(NII 学術コンテンツ・ポータル) GeNii: NII Academic Contents Portal
 URL <http://ge.nii.ac.jp/>

GeNii は、学術研究に不可欠な様々な学術コンテンツを統合的に提供するポータルサービスです。現在、GeNii は、① 論文情報：CiNii ② 図書・雑誌情報：Webcat Plus ③ 研究成果情報：KAKEN ④ 専門学術情報：NII-DBR の4つのコンテンツサービスで構成されています。全てのコンテンツを総合的に検索できる検索サービスのほか、それぞれのコンテンツの特長を生かした個別の検索サービスも提供しています。GeNii は原則として、



利用登録の手続きなくインターネットで自由に利用できますが、論文情報の CiNii では、一部、利用登録（有料）が必要になります。

GeNii is a portal site providing comprehensive information on academic research. The site currently provides four content services: (1) academic papers (CiNii), (2) books/journals (Webcat Plus), (3) reports on Grants-in-aid research (KAKEN), and (4) database repository (NII-DBR). GeNii offers integrated search of all databases as well as individual search functions that maximize the features of each content type. Although GeNii can be accessed free of charge through the Internet without a user registration, some of the for-fee contents in CiNii require institutional/individual registration.

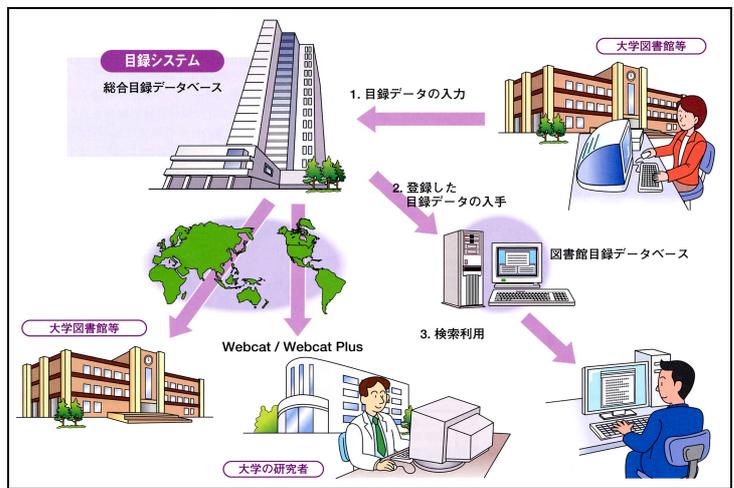
目録所在情報サービス Catalog Information Service

URL <http://www.nii.ac.jp/CAT-ILL/>

目録システム NACSIS-CAT: Cataloging System

学術研究活動を支援するため、全国の大学図書館などにどのような学術資料が所蔵されているかが即座にわかる総合目録データベースを構築するシステムです。平成 18 年 3 月末現在 1,146 機関が接続しています

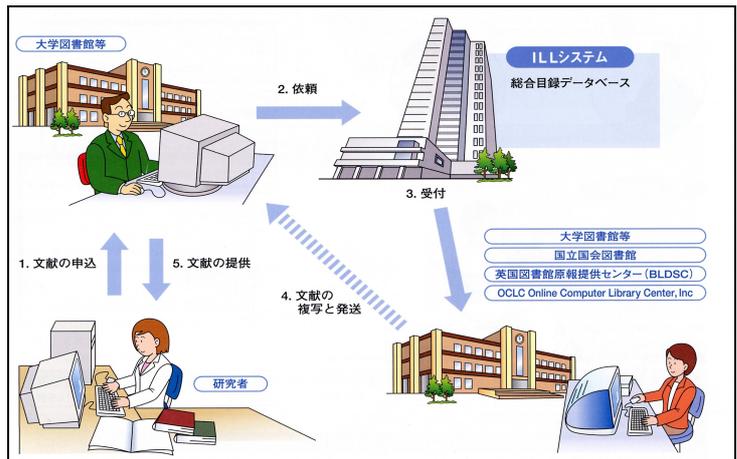
NACSIS-CAT is a system for constructing union catalog databases designed to provide at-a-glance information on academic information archived at university libraries across Japan. It serves as a useful tool for academic and research activities. As of the end of March 2006, 1,146 organizations were participated to NACSIS-CAT.



図書館間相互貸借システム NACSIS-ILL: Inter Library Loan System

研究者に学術文献を提供するため、図書館間での文献複写や資料の貸借などの相互利用のサービス業務を支援するシステムです。年間 120 万件の依頼がこのシステムを通じて行われています。

The NACSIS-ILL system supports inter-library services for document reproduction and lending of literature to researchers. Some 1.2 million requests are handled.



Library Acquisition of Materials on Modern Japan-China Relations at NICHIBUNKEN

AIBA Atsushi
Director of Library and Research Information Department
MIYAKE Ikuo
Head of Computer Division
The International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto

This year NICHIBUNKEN has acquired two large collections of materials on modern Japan-China Relations. One is from the former Research Center for the History of Japan-China Relations, another from the private collection of late Kazutaka Unno, Honorary Professor of Osaka University. Research Center for the History of Japan-China Relations was founded in 1995 at the occasion of 50th anniversary of WWII's end by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support for historical research, including the collection and cataloging of historical documents and support for researchers, to enable everyone to face squarely to the facts of history. This project has ended in 2004 after 10 years activity, and all the resources were moved to NICHIBUNKEN in February. Unno Collection including old rare maps of China is donated to us by famous geographer Kazutaka Unno. In March Professor Unno has proposed the donation of his map collection, but unfortunately in the process of negotiation he has passed away in May. After his demise, his family proposed the donation of all the materials in his private library including maps, books, journals and photos, so we received all of them and named Unno-Bunko. This presentation will be on the contents of these collections and their future use through the Internet.

Provision of bibliographic data in the NDL – With development of the electronic library plan –

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National Diet Library, Japan

1. Introduction

In step with the development of Internet technology, the National Diet Library (NDL) has improved and extended its provision of bibliographic information on the NDL Online Public Access Catalog (NDL-OPAC) and the corresponding services. It is also becoming important as a digital library to provide services which ensure access to materials themselves (primary information).

In this paper, I will describe the current state of provision of bibliographic information on the NDL-OPAC and, as one of the new trends, the relation between bibliographic information and a digital archive portal that has been developed under the “National Diet Library Digital Library Medium Term Plan for 2004.”

2. Provision of bibliographic information

The former online catalog, Web-OPAC, was first offered through the Internet in 2000 with some two million bibliographic data of Japanese books published since the Meiji era and 200,000 data of Western language books acquired since 1986.

In October 2002, timed with the opening of the Kansai-kan of the NDL, we started to offer the present NDL-OPAC to the public and have significantly extended its coverage of bibliographic information, including 6.5 million bibliographic data in the Japanese Periodicals Index.

URL <http://opac.ndl.go.jp/index.html>

(Please refer to the attached document 1 for bibliographic data available on the NDL-OPAC)
Through the NDL-OPAC, users are able not only to view bibliographic information, but also to consult holding information of materials and to request remote copying services. These functions enable users to order photocopies of, for example, articles listed on the Japanese Periodicals Index without visiting the NDL in person.

In addition, we formulated the “Plan for Retrospective Conversion 2002” in 2002 and have promoted a retrospective conversion project with the purpose of encouraging the wide use of the library’s collections. As of March 2006, the total bibliographic data searchable in the NDL-OPAC is 14.9 million.

(Please refer to the attached document 2 for changes in the total data of the NDL-OPAC)

3. Electronic library projects and the digital archive portal

1. Promotion of electronic library projects

The expanding provision of bibliographic information was kept in step with the “National Diet Library Electronic Library Concept” (formulated in 1998) which aimed to make both primary information and secondary information accessible and available broadly via the Internet.

As for the digitization project to provide primary information, the “Rare Books Image Database” was launched in 2000, followed by the “Digital Library from the Meiji Era” in 2002, on which users are able to search bibliographic data and table of contents of the books published in the Meiji era and view full-text digital images of them.

(Please refer to the attached document 3 for the contents provided on our website as the electronic library collection)

We announced the “National Diet Library Digital Library Medium Term Plan for 2004” in 2004 as the next action plan. On the basis of the plan, the NDL has been working for creation of a digital archive portal as a navigation tool that gives integral access to digital archives inside and outside the NDL, in addition to promoting construction of digital archives.

2. Digital archive portal and bibliographic information

The digital archive portal aims to enable users to search and access primary information they want, to the utmost extent, out of search results by entering a keyword in one search box without being aware of the presence of other digital archives.

Each NDL electronic library content has been sequentially included in the digital archive portal since 2005. All bibliographic data of the Japanese books and periodicals recorded in the NDL-OPAC and one-year data from the Japanese Periodicals Index were added to the portal, and it has become possible to display search results of the NDL-OPAC on the portal.

In July this year we enhanced the capability of the digital archive portal to give access to primary information by adding the function of linking each search result of bibliographic information of Japanese books to the corresponding material in the “Digital Library from the Meiji Era.”

Furthermore, users can search archives other than the NDL’s by various techniques including a cross-resource search and harvesting of metadata.

(Please refer to the attached document 4)

In an age when people are relying more on digital information than on paper-form materials as a way of obtaining information, it can be said that the digital archive portal is an attempt to explore information resources in Japan. In this regard, however, the present portal is no more than a prototype whose main

goal is to examine necessary techniques such as across-resource search. The issue is how to extend cooperative relationships with other institutions for a full-fledged operation system in future.

With regard to bibliographic information, we are facing issues including how to create bibliographic data (metadata) of networking information resources. The digital library division and the bibliographic division of the NDL have cooperatively carried out examinations on metadata standards.

“The rediscovery of a text: the case of *Shôbôgenzô*”

Aldo TOLLINI
Universita' Ca' Foscari di Venezia

Shôbôgenzô is the most important and best known work of Dôgen (1200-1253), and a masterpiece not only of Buddhist doctrine and practice, but also a landmark in the history of Japanese thought. It was written over a long span of time, from 1231 to the year of the author's death in 1253. There are known to exist versions that consist of 12, 75, and 95 chapters.

Surprisingly, however, the text of *Shôbôgenzô* lay dormant for centuries, and its importance was not acknowledged until a relatively recent date. Its author was a great Buddhist master from whose teaching there sprang one of the most important schools of Buddhism. and yet the text played a very minor role in the history of the Sôtô Zen school until the mid-eighteenth century. It was not recognized as one of the central texts in Japanese thought until even later, until the second decade of the twentieth century. By investigating the reasons for the remarkable changes in the fortunes of this particular text we can understand better how and why certain texts are rediscovered, given importance and even canonized.

Digital Resources on Japan in European Universities : A Survey

Antony BOUSSEMART
Ecole Française de l' Extrême Orient – Bibliothèque, Paris

Digital resources are becoming more and more available worldwide and highly appreciated by researchers when they are accessible from outside campus. I conducted a survey during winter 2005 to get an overview of what is available in European universities regarding Japanese studies. The results are, unfortunately, not surprising.

CEAL 2006

Between April 4th and April 7th 2006, the Council of East Asian Libraries' annual conference was held in San Francisco in conjunction with the Association for Asian Studies' annual conference. I shall do a brief presentation of the session devoted to the Committee on Japanese Materials.

East Asian Databases at Berlin State Library: Acquisition Policy and Access Management

Anne BARCKOW
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
Ostasienabteilung

The East Asia Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin is in charge of a special collection focusing on East and South Asia and of literature within the federal system of German libraries supervised and partly financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation). Within this framework, the East Asia Department supplies German and European libraries with publications in East Asian languages by means of a special free interlibrary loan service.

To do so the department has built up an efficient system to provide access to printed and electronic resources not only for its local users but also for staff and students of German academic institutions registered with the East Asia Department. For registration and authentication to access the electronic resources, CrossAsia, the East and Southeast Asia Virtual Library, is used.

The East Asia Department only acquires and provides access to electronic resources which may be offered to local users and persons affiliated to registered academic and research institutions in Germany. Access to some of the databases is even open to a wider circle of users. For these databases national or European consortia licenses for libraries exist. In order to solve technical problems the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin is host of most of the databases. Therefore smaller institutes' libraries without technical experience, knowledge and budget can use the central setup in Berlin.

Beyond the Boundaries -Collaborating on Digital Licensing Agreements-

Tokiko YAMAMOTO BAZZELL
Japan Specialist Librarian
University of Hawaii at Manoa Library

The concept and practice of library consortia are not new in North America. What is new is that acting together within a consortium, Japanese and East Asian studies librarians created a new licensing and subscription model for institutions wanting to expand Japanese database access to their researchers, regardless of an institution's size or geographical location. The success of this effort depends on "outside the box" decision making, flexibility, and the willingness and enthusiasm to improve information access.

This presentation discusses the Greater Western Library Association (GWLA) consortium and its efforts related to the acquisition of licensing and subscription rights for the Japan Knowledge database. The entire process, from conception to practical implementation will be discussed.

A new Knowledge portal from Japan

KUROKI Shigeaki
Vice President
NetAdvance Inc.

It is a great honor to have this opportunity to give a presentation of our JapanKnowledge service at EAJS. Our company, NetAdvance is a relatively young firm, founded in 2000. It is 67% owned by

Shogakukan, Inc., a major Japanese publishing house, with the remaining 37% held by three IT firms—Fujitsu, NEC and CAC. The mission of the company is to disseminate, as digital resources, publications that have been created by publishing companies over the years. Although NetAdvance is in practice an affiliate of Shogakukan, our business is not limited to the digitized dissemination of Shogakukan's publications; we are also engaged in the distribution of high-quality contents chosen from among the many books and magazines published in Japan, using a platform called JapanKnowledge. Incidentally, Shogakukan is one of Japan's largest publishing houses, being consistently ranked among the top three in the number of titles published, circulation, and sales. Shogakukan's president serves in many key posts in official industry organizations.

Five years ago, NetAdvance established a portal site called Japan Knowledge to make it possible for users to make blanket searches based on the *Encyclopedia Super Nipponica*, an encyclopedia compiled by Shogakukan over the years, the *Digital Daijisen Japanese Dictionary*, a dictionary of the Japanese language, and the *Random House English-Japanese Dictionary*. Today, JapanKnowledge has earned a solid reputation as Japan's outstanding Web site for searching for knowledge, and it includes contents from many publishing houses as well as newspapers. As is clear from the attached data on the contents, the total number of entries available for searching exceeds 1.6 million, an equivalent of 20,000 books. We intend to further expand the contents and improve their quality, and are pleased to describe this site as the equivalent of "having a small library at home."

The Japanese publishing industry is no stranger to the growing difficulty in selling printed encyclopedias and dictionaries. The publication of materials with great material importance is also becoming ever harder. Yet, there is a strong and persistent demand by users for documents of high value that are unavailable on a commercial basis. JapanKnowledge aims precisely to meet this demand by building and disseminating a database of digital resources.

As is well known, we live today in an environment where a plethora of data is available via the Internet. At JapanKnowledge, we are also utilizing the Internet as a media to deliver, to as many readers as possible, the contents that publishers have built up over the years as part of their social responsibility. While there are many search engines that can be used free of charge, we have chosen to be a fee-charging and responsible site, with the aim to become the largest and most reliable site for access to knowledge on Japan.

As of September 2006, our user base was distributed as follows:

Universities in Japan	180
Libraries in Japan	40
High schools in Japan	17
Research institutions in Japan	6
Corporations in Japan	36
Universities in North America	33
Libraries in North America	1

We hope to more than double these numbers within the next few years. In order to achieve this goal, we are working to improve and expand the contents available on the JapanKnowledge search engine. Steps being taken in this regard include the incorporation of the following publications, which we believe will be valuable additions to the database.

The *Nippon Rekishi Chimei Taikei* (Comprehensive collection of historical and geographical names, 50 volumes, published by Heibonsha) will be released at the beginning of October, to be followed by *Nippon Kokugo Daijiten* (Great dictionary of the Japanese language, with 500,000 Japanese entries accompanied by 1 million examples of use, and which has been called Japan's answer to the OED) by Shogakukan. In addition, we are planning to launch a search function for Shogakukan's *Nippon Koten Bungaku Zenshu* (Anthology of classic Japanese literature, 88 volumes), with a target date set for the autumn of 2007. Thus, we are working hard to create an interesting JapanKnowledge, which lives up to our users' expectations, which keep growing day by day.

The Future of Virtual Reference Desk for Japanese Reference Specialists

Tomoko Y. STEEN
Science, Technology & Business Division, The Library of Congress

Over the last several years, suggestions to shift our traditional reference activities to the Virtual Reference Desk (VRD) had brought heated discussions among reference specialists in the World. In the United States, for example, a new project group has been formed by the Information Institute of Syracuse, and named the Virtual Reference Desk VRD (<http://www.vrd.org/>) to promote virtual reference activities through “Ask-a librarian” or “chat” interfaces.

Specifically for East Asian Languages, Ms. Sharon Domier of the University of Massachusetts championed the Ask EASL site. However, there are many obstacles in promoting this effort, especially for Japanese reference specialists. In order to successfully operate VDR activities, full and smooth access to digital resources is the key issue.

As a Chair of Digital Resources Committee (DRC) for North American Coordinating Council On Japanese Library Resources (NCC), I have been working hard to promote availability and use of Japanese digital materials following the effort originated by Dr. Ellen Hammond at Yale University. For example, we have produced a memo “Basic Guidelines and Requirements for Venders of Japanese Digital Resources in the North American Libraries and Scholarly Communities,” I have been in close touch with providers of digital resources to communicate ideas, and actively organizing digital database workshops at the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress is one of the world's leaders for promoting VRD and digitalization efforts having been the largest library in the world. In my talk, I will discuss current trends in VRD, and will focus my discussion on the specifics of Japanese Reference activities using Japanese digital resources.

Resources and Services of the New Japan Foundation Information Center Library, and an introduction to the Foundation’s database, “Japanese Literature Translation Search”

KURITA Junko
Japan Foundation Information Center Library

In the beginning of April 2006, the newly renovated Japan Foundation Information Center (JFIC) Library was reopened to the public. In addition to the conventional services offered by the former Japan Foundation Library for researchers of Japanese studies, the JFIC Library has now expanded its functions to become a clearinghouse of general information on international exchange and cultural policies, as well as on Japanese culture. The JFIC Library also plays an important role in coordinating 18 overseas libraries in regard to reference support, ILL services, and negotiating license contracts of Japanese databases in order to make them available for use in overseas libraries.

The presentation will focus on two topics. One is the resource on Japanese studies provided by the Japan Foundation Information Center Library. The other is a database, “Japanese Literature Translation Search”, which covers Japanese literary works translated into other languages, mostly after World War II. This database was created by the Film, TV, and Publication Division of the Foundation and became available on the web in 2005. It was originally based on the bibliography “*Japanese Literature in Foreign Languages, 1945-1990*” which was compiled by the Japan P.E.N.Club and published by the Japan Book Publishers Association. The process of collecting information and issues for dealing with multi-language data will also be introduced.

From Edo to Tokyo, Japan, and the World: a Digital Perspective of the Japanese Historical Maps

ISHIMATSU Yuki
East Asian Library
University of California at Berkeley

I will discuss the creation of the Online Japanese Historical Collection of University of California at Berkeley and show how to access the collection.

The digital map collection features over 1,200 images of maps that were originally produced during the Tokugawa period (1600-1867) and pre-1890 Meiji era. My presentation will also describe how to utilize software that allow the user to superimpose current geospatial data over the historical maps. In addition, there will be a brief demonstration of the future direction of the project, the creation of a highly sophisticated geo-structural three-dimensional cartographic structure for some historical maps contained in this collection.

社史索引データベース：渋沢栄一記念財団のプロジェクト Shibusawa Shashi Database: Status and Future Prospects

KADOKURA Yuriko
Special Librarian
Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship
Shibusawa Ei'ichi Memorial Foundation

Abstract:

The *Shashi* Index Database is a core project of the Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship, Shibusawa Ei'ichi Memorial Foundation. It aims to make *shashi*, or published volumes of company history, more accessible and usable.

Shibusawa Ei'ichi (1840-1931) was one of the builders of the modern Japanese economy and society. In 1867 he went to the Paris Universal Exposition, where he observed and experienced many aspects of contemporary European culture and of the new economic and social systems. After he came back to Japan and began pushing forward to build a new society, he established and helped to organize almost 500 companies. Our Resource Center aims to create resources for research on Shibusawa Ei'ichi's activities and on the Japanese economic and social history in his era.

Shashi provide a rich and uniquely detailed overview of the company, as more than 14,000 *shashi* titles have been published thus far in Japan. It is, however, very difficult to access the contents of each *shashi* volume, because *shashi* is typically gray literature that is hard to locate. Whenever *shashi* is available, we can usually only find an index of 1% of the published volumes.

Our *Shashi* Index Database contains a table of contents, appendixes, chronological tables, and indexes for each volume of *shashi*. This database has already accumulated more than 340,000 items from 144 *shashi* titles. For instance, if you search this database with the keyword "Hakurankai" (exposition), you will find more than 100 items from various companies' *shashi*, e.g., Oji Paper Company, Sapporo Brewery, Tokyo Gas Company, and Imperial Hotel Tokyo. Search results include the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893), the Bruxelles Universal Exposition (1958), and the National Industrial Exhibition at Ueno Park in Tokyo (1890). We have already started to extract the items from the companies that were established by Shibusawa Ei'ichi, thereafter we will expand our efforts to include other companies' *shashi*.

The purpose of this paper is to present the kind of things you can find in *shashi* by using our *Shashi* Index Database. We believe that this will be a useful database for anybody doing research, not only on the Japanese economy but also on Japanese history, culture, and society.

Open Access Archives of French (IAO) Researchers' Academic Documents
フランス研究者(東アジア研究所員)による学術文献のオープン・アクセス提供について

YAMAMOTO Miyuki
Institut d'Asie Orientale ENS-LSH, Lyon

デジタル・アーカイブと言えば、当初は物理学や医学の分野で存在していたが、最近では人文・社会科学分野でも論文デジタル・アーカイブ化が進んでいる。*DSpace*とか*EPrint*と言ったソフトウェアを用いて容易にセルフ・アーカイブできるようになり、オープン・アクセス・アーカイブを構築する大学や研究機関が増えている。

フランスでは国立科学研究センターがイニシアチブを取り、*DSpace*や*EPrint*に匹敵するオープン・ソースのソフトウェア「*HAL*」Hyper Article en Ligneを開発した。本発表では「*HAL*」の紹介と東アジア研究所メンバーの研究論文・文献提供の課題について述べる。

At the beginning, Digital Archives were used mainly in the field of Physics and Medicine. Recently, Digital Archiving is progressing in Human/Social Sciences as well. Self Archiving is now easily carried out using softwares such as *DSpace* or *EPrint*, and as a consequence, more and more universities and research institutions develop Open Access Archives.

In France, CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) took initiative and developed an open source software called « *HAL* » (Hyper Article en Ligne), which is equal to *DSpace* and *EPrint*.

In my presentation, I will introduce you « *HAL* », and talk about the issues of providing the research papers and academic documents of the IAO members.

**New testimony on Japan in the years 1876-1878 :
Louis Kreitmann's collection of photographs**

Sekiko MATSUZAKI-PETITMENGIN
Collège de France, Institut des Hautes Études Japonaises

Louis Kreitmann, a French army officer, who lived in Japan from 1876 to 1878, brought back from Japan as many as 500 photographs, now held at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Japonaises (Collège de France), Paris.

Many aspects of the cultural changes which characterize the Meiji Era are illustrated by this unique and remarkable collection of documents, some of which will be presented and discussed.

Bibliographic Control of Japanese-Language Serial Changes : Differences between Major Changes Described in Japan-Originated Bibliographic Records and Major/Minor Changes According to North American Cataloguing Provisions

MORIMOTO Hideyuki
Columbia University Library

Cases of Japanese-language serial changes, as to differences between those treated as major in Japan and as either major or minor in North America, are quantitatively analysed and discussed. A sample set of all bibliographic records listed in the one full-year worth of 51 weekly issues of NDL's *Japanese national bibliography*, no. 2534 (1 July 2005)-no. 2584 (30 June 2006), as retrieved over the Internet between 5 and 16 July 2006 matching the criterion of note word "keizoku" in the section of "Chikuji kankōbutsu no bu" was extracted for subsequent data analysis, coding, and manipulation. A total of 703 bibliographic entries were identified and categorised into 20 groups according to North American provisions of serial changes. Among those 703 bibliographic entries, after exclusion of 49 cases with a note for "keizoku kōshi," 3 cases of entries reflecting additional serial change patterns to the one-to-one continuation, 12 cases of serial reprints, and 35 cases of both pre- and post-change titles proper in other languages than Japanese, a total of 614 bibliographic entries, to which 635 serial change categories were assigned, were examined. The ratio of minor serial changes by North American provisions to the 635 assigned serial change categories for the 614 bibliographic entries that NDL determined as major serial changes was 0.20157. Cases of ISSN changes based on NDL rule interpretations on major serial changes were found in the sample set, which would cause failed or misleading electronic linkage establishment at North American libraries from indexing and abstracting services to local library holdings records and/or issue-level item records. Mention is made of further research possibilities with an expanded sample set of Japanese-language serial changes and on treatment of Japanese-language serial changes at libraries outside Japan and North America.

ベルリン東洋美術館所蔵『熙代勝覧』が描く江戸の出版文化

大阪市立大学大学院 創造都市研究科
都市情報学専攻 情報メディア環境研究分野
松田泰代

抄 録

『熙代勝覧』は、文化2年(1806)ごろの日本橋通北、今川橋から日本橋までを俯瞰的に描いている。通り西側の町並みと人々の日常生活が克明に描かれているので、歴史的な史料として重要な意味を持つ。

第一に、その場所に存在していた店についての位置情報、第二に、店構えや看板など店舗に関する形態情報、第三に、江戸中心部の社会制度・文化情報が存在する。また、表現方法が文字ではなく、画像ゆえに手に取るようにわかることが特徴である。各分野から見ても、法制史の分野では、高札場の情報、商業史の分野には、魚河岸や問屋、大店の情報ほか露天商や振り売りに至るまで商業・流通の情報が含まれ、文化史の分野にとっては、約1700人の様々な状態が描かれているので、大量の都市文化情報が存在する。

出版文化研究の分野にとっても、貴重な情報が与えられた。出版業と販売業を同時に営んでいた本屋に関する住所情報、看板や建物といった店構えの情報、店舗に描き込まれている広告札・人物の情報などである。そして、その情報によりどのような種類の本を扱う出版者として、当時の人々に受容されていたかがうかがえる。『熙代勝覧』に描かれている情報により出版文化について考察をおこなう。

キーワード 熙代勝覧、出版文化、須原屋市兵衛、須原屋善五郎、出雲路和泉掾、割印帳、丙寅の火事

What Kidai Shoran in the Berlin East Asian Art Museum tells us: a bookmaker research in Edo period

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Summary

The Kidai Shoran is a picture scroll which describes the City of Edo approximately 200 years ago, ca.1805(Bunka 2). It gives a bird's-eye view of the north of Nihonbashi Street between Imagawabashi and Nihonbashi from the east, that is on the west side of that street. It illustrates about 1,700 persons and about 90 stores. As a historical source, it provides various informations, for example, the exact location of the central Nihonbashi area at the Bunka era, marchants and daily lives of common people. We can discover three bookmakers in this picture.

Three bookmakers are "Izumoji Izuminojo", "Suharaya Zengoro" and "Suharaya Ichibei". They were famous bookmakers during that time. Several important facts can be learned from this picture. First, it is clarified that "Suharaya Ichibei" who is known as a publisher "Kaitai Shinsho", had his store that he rented in Muromachi 2chome at that time. The appearance of his store-front can be recognized from this picture. His shop did not have the "Dozo" (storehouse with the mud walls) in the place where it faced the Main Street. Secondly, it is also possible to guess impression that people who visited the shop at that time based on the advertising notes in the store-front .

It is useful as the proof material, even if this picture alone does not give full information. "Wariincho" , the publication records of Bookmakers Unionin in Edo city from 1727 (Kyoho 12) to 1815 (Bunka 12) can be analyzed to understand from this picture that they suffered a fire in 1806 (Bunka 3) because they had business there.

This precious picture scroll is held in the Berlin East Asian Art Museum. Its title "Kidai Shoran" is masterfully written at the beginning of the scroll by a famed calligrapher of the time, Sano Toshu. The painter is unknown because there is no signature or seal of the artist. It is said that the label on the scroll shows the "Ten"(heaven) volume. It is likely that other volumes exist, such as the "Chi"(earth), "Jin"(human). Also, because spring and summer are drawn in this scroll by a doll market in spring, a child swimming in the river in summer, the existence of such representation shows that autumn and winter can be expected. The scroll that shows the New Year event. I am looking forward to the discovery of these "Kidai Shorans" in the future. Again in Europe!

能面〈雪鬼〉考

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発表者が〈雪鬼〉と思われる能面に出会ったのは、1997年2月、フィレンツェにあるシットベルト美術館での能面調査の時であった。それは、山に棲む鬼女山姥を主人公として、山姥の山廻りのさまを描く能《山姥》の、後シテのみに用いる特殊な面〈山姥〉とほぼ同じ形だが、眉が違うのである。ヤマアラシのような突き立った眉の〈山姥〉に対し、その面は小面（こおもて）や増女（ぞうおんな）などのような常の女面と同じく、高い黛が描かれていた。

その4年前の1993年、国立能楽堂第4回研究公演で、雪鬼の女（雪の精）をシテとする廃絶曲《雪鬼》を復曲上演した際、発表者は能本を作成し、この時は、清浄たる美しさを表現すべく、気品のある〈増女〉を用いたが、この面こそ室町中期の演出資料『舞芸六輪之次第』に「山姥のごとし」とある〈雪鬼〉の面につながるのではないかと直感し、日本では失われたと思われる能面がイタリアにあったことに驚いたのであった。

しかし帰国後、ここ数年の間に日本にも黛のある〈山姥〉の面がいくつか存在することを知り、また能面〈山姥〉に数種類の造形があることを確認した。山姥は、自らのことを「鬼女とは女の鬼とや、よし鬼なりとも人なりとも、山に棲む女ならば、わらはが身の上にてはさむらはずや」と歌っているが、曲の進むにつれて、山姥の山廻りするありさまを六道に輪廻する一切の宿命の象徴として描き、善悪不二、邪正一如と観ずるところの大乗的世界観を説く。

ここにおいて山姥はたんに山に棲む姥というだけではなく、山の妖精か、または山そのものか、あるいは自然そのものともいふべき広がりを持った存在となる。このように、作品の主題が仏教的な哲理に基づくので、表象の手段も甚だ難しい。そして、このことは能面の造形にも及ぶ。ひじょうに強い鬼女といった相貌のものから、女面に近いものまであり、彩色も、赤黒い強々とした面から、白色に近い品のよい面まで、さまざまな作品が生まれたのである。

一方、交野の雪鬼の女と業平との歌説話に基づいて創られた《雪鬼》は、降り積む雪が魂を持った雪の妖精の姿を詩情豊かに描く。「それ雪鬼といつば、もとより悪心の鬼にもあらず、年ふる雪の高根高根（たかねたかね）、深谷（しんこく）の岩間に凝り固まつて、おのづから化生（けしょう）の人体となる。その姿は女なり。女は人に見ゆること稀にして、一念深く怖ろしきなり。人に見えず恐ろしき心は、ただこれ鬼に似たればとて、女を鬼に譬へたり」という。この雪鬼の女の表象もまた山姥に劣らず難しい。両者には、妖精という共通点もあるが、山の精に対し雪の精という違いをどう表現するか。室町時代の面打ちたちは挑戦したはずだ。《雪鬼》の能が廃絶したこともあって、現在、確実な〈雪鬼〉の面は伝わっていない。しかし、さまざまな造形が伝わる〈山姥〉の中に〈雪鬼〉の源流につながりそうな能面の存在に気付いた。その一つが、シットベルト美術館などに伝わる高い黛のある〈山姥〉である。

そして、これまで〈山姥〉と伝承されてきた能面のうち、実はかつて〈雪鬼〉であったものが、後人により〈山姥〉に改造されたと思われる面も存在する。それは、雪のように白い〈山姥〉である。

本発表では、赤く美しい珊瑚色の彩色から白桃のような白い彩色まで、さまざまな〈山姥〉の造形の位相を整理しつつ、能面〈雪鬼〉につながりそうなシットベルト美術館ほかの黛のある〈山姥〉について検討し、能面〈雪鬼〉の源流を想定するとともに、能《雪鬼》の本然の姿に迫りたい。

This presentation reports on 「くずし字を読む会」 (Kuzushi-ji wo yomu kai / the study session on くずし字*1 reading) which is held privately among the librarians of Kyoto University.

This session started in September 2003 and has been held about 50 times ever. It is intended to help the members get reading skill of くずし字, mainly 変体仮名(Hentaigana *2), on early Japanese materials. Once or twice a month, some of the librarians join to the session for learning how to read くずし字 and how to use reference resources.

Many participants majored in neither Japanese literature nor Japanese history, and had never studied くずし字 before coming the session. After several months, most of them acquire basic skill of reading 変体仮名. Additionally, I asked some questions and gave short tests to the participants. The responses gives some difficulties and hints for learning くずし字.

*1 「くずし字」 (Kuzushi-ji) are characters in cursive style on early Japanese materials, not only in handwriting but also in printing. Most of them lose their original forms.

*2 「変体仮名」 (Hentaigana) are alternative characters of Hiragana. For example, "no" as standard Hiragana(「の」) is adapted from the Kanji 「乃」, and there are many kinds of "no" as Hentaigana which are adapted from the Kanji 「能」, 「農」, etc.

They had been used generally until Meiji era, but in modern days most Japanese can't understand them.

The “Marega Collection” at Università’ Pontificia Salesiana in Rome : an insight into its new physiognomy

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The paper aims at presenting the “Marega Collection” (*Fondo Marega*) which is kept in the Biblioteca Don Bosco (Università Pontificia Salesiana, Rome) focusing on the new physiognomy the collection has acquired from December 2005 with the arrival of new pieces from the Salesian seminary in Chōfu. After a brief sketch of the collector Mario Marega which sheds light on new aspects of his biography, the paper will focus on the contents of the three sections which constitute the collection in its renewed form: the archive section of *kinsei monjo* which account for the persecutions of the christians in Bungo; the documentary section which collects a consistent number of unpublished studies produced by Marega; the properly “librarian” section with books from the Edo period up today. The discussion of each section will proceed showing selected examples and offering a thorough reflection about the meaning and the value of the whole collection. Information will be provided also about the projects planned with the direction of the Biblioteca Don Bosco.

Kambun Database at Nishogakusha University

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Abstract:

I would like to introduce the database for Japanese Kambun (Chinese Classic) Studies as a part of the 21st COE program entitled “Establishment of Global COE for Japanese Kambun Studies” at Nishogakusha University.

Research concerning Japanese Kambun has up until now been spread out over different fields such as theology, history and literature. It is therefore necessary to create a reference system for Japanese Kambun as a whole.

The purpose of this program is to introduce Japanese Kambun research and to build a global structure of investigation. There are databases for Japanese Kambun.

- Database for existent literature
- Database for index of works
- Database for works of Japanese Kambun
- Database for Standard works of Japanese Kambun
- Database for biographies of Japanese medical doctors
- Database for works of Kambun literature in the Edo period
- Database for Chinese poem literature in the Edo and Meiji periods

The first two databases have been accessible on the web as “The databases for Japanese Kambun studies” since March 2006. The search engine includes distinction between standard and classic Chinese characters as well as furigana of author names and titles for researchers who are non-native in Japanese or Chinese.

In sum, we would like to obtain the opportunity to exchange information with researchers through the introduction of the databases mentioned above.

Norwegian influence on Japanese whaling between Meiji to World War II

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Today, whaling is still an ongoing business for both Norway and Japan, even if the scale is much smaller than before. The Norwegian city Sandefjord is a whaling city. The Whaling Museum and City Library have a collection relating to whaling, including Japanese whaling.

From the Meiji period to the start of World War II, Norwegians contributed to modernizing Japanese whaling. The Norwegian historian Eldrid Mageli is now about to finish her book about Norwegian influences on Japanese whaling. (The book will be published 2006/2007.) I'll introduce her article “Norwegian-Japanese whaling relations in the early 20th century”, and the whaling situation just before this period. Her article is concerned about the transfer of technology, both equipment and skills, and

modernizing Japanese whaling. Norwegian authorities were concerned about the rise of Japanese whaling power at the same time.

In the 1860's Norwegian Sven Foyn invented a grenade harpoon. Japanese Jûrô Oka who established whaling company later, travelled to Tønsberg in Norway 1897 to study modern Norwegian whaling. Later Norwegian gunners and sailors were hired by Japanese whaling companies.

Mageli's book project is supported by money from the Japan-Norway centenna. She has used materials from The Whaling Museum and City Library in Sandefjord, the Norwegian National Archives Riksarkivet and the Norwegian National Library.

The Japanese tattoo and Britain during the Meiji period

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In this paper, I explore the unusual association between Japanese tattooists and Britain, particularly the British Royal family during the Meiji period. Techniques of tattooing developed in Japan during the Edo period, particularly in the Bakumatsu (the last days of the Edo period) and over the course of time, Japanese tattoos became a kind of elaborate art form. Through the opening of Japan (1854) and its modernization, the reputation of Japanese tattooists spread among foreigners who visited Japan, particularly among seamen, including the sailors and officers of the Britain's Royal Navy.

In Britain, Edward VII, then Prince of Wales raised the curtain of the golden age of tattooing when he acquired his first tattoo in Jerusalem in 1862 and the fashion of tattooing spread the members of upper classes in the last quarter of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. During the Meiji period, five members of the British royal family visited Japan and they were Edward VII's younger brothers (Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught), sons (Prince Albert Victor and Prince George) and nephew (Prince Arthur of Connaught). Their interest in tattoos partly stemmed from visits made by the princes as officers of the Royal Navy.

Among the five members of the British royal family who had visited Japan, at least four of these visitors tattooed in Japan. Who tattooed Royal visitors? A legendary Japanese tattooist Hori Chiyo (1859-1900) earned his reputation through the connection with the Royal tattooing. But did Hori Chiyo really tattoo British Princes? The paper uncovers the true biography of Hori Chiyo and explores the unique association between Japanese tattooists, such as Hori Chiyo and the British Royal family.

シルクロードを往来するソグド人 — 歴史から文学へ —

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【発表要旨（日本語）】

昨年、新聞に「中国でソグド人の古墓が発見された」という記事が掲載された。このことは、シルクロードを往来していたソグド人達が遥か中国の果てまで来て暮らしていたことを示すものだった。当然、古代から遣隋使・遣唐使たちが行き来していた中国と日本の関係であるから、商人であるソグド人たちが来日していないわけではない。しかも渤海使として日本を訪れた人々の中にも、ソグドの名前を持つものが多く存在したことは史料からも明らかである。彼らがもたらした品物や書物や文化は、当時の貴族や知識人たちの憧れの的だった。そして異国人との出会いは更に興味深かったに違いない。これらの出来事がその後の日本文学へ多大な影響を与えたことは、『竹取物語』『宇津保物語』『源氏物語』を見ればよくわかる。4年前、私は、紫式部は武生での経験を基に『源氏物語』の末摘花の姿を創り上げたのではないかということを書いた。今回はさらに「髭黒大将」の姿を捉え、その外見や行動などに異国人であるソグド人の面影を見出したい。