

Table of contents

Greetings	p. 3
Minutes of the 14 th Annual Meeting in Valenciennes	p. 5
Programme of the 15 th Annual Meeting in Salamanca	p. 7
Abstracts of the Papers, to be presented at the 15 th Annual Meeting	p. 10
Practical Workshop for Overseas Librarians on Early Japanese Books	p. 26

EAJRS Chairman
Prof. Dr. Willy Vande Walle
Catholic University Leuven
Japanese Studies
Blijde-Inkomststraat 21
B-3000 Leuven, Belgium
Phone +32-16-32 49 48
Fax +32-16-32 49 32
willy.vandewalle@arts.kuleuven.ac.be

EAJRS Secretary
Paul Wijsman
Center for Japanese and Korean Studies
University of Leiden
P.O.Box 9515
2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands
Phone +31-71 527 25 40
Fax +31-71 527 22 15
p.l.wijsman@let.leidenuniv.nl

EAJRS Newsletter No. 12

Ed. by Paul Wijsman, Leiden University, Center for Japanese and Korean Studies

© EAJRS – European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists

Greetings

This Newsletter no. 12 is presented to you at the occasion of the opening of the 15th conference of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists. The foundation workshop of the EAJRS was held in Berlin in October 1989. Our organisation is fifteen years old, and is reaching slowly but steadily the age of adolescence (for the sake of my metaphor I am skipping puberty). The first conference I attended was the one held in Berlin in 1991. I particularly remember our visit to the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in (the former) East Berlin section of the city and my personal visit to its West Berlin counterpart. Especially the East Berlin library left a deep impression on me. On the one hand I was appalled by the endemic dearth of resources the institution had evidently been suffering from. She had virtually no budget, so that it was bound to rely on the exchange of books. As it turned out, many of the books that were exchanged, were state-sponsored publications sent from some people's republic, not always the kind of books scholars really needed. However, on the other hand, I was also charmed in a strange sort of way by the nostalgic mood that pervaded the building. It was like stepping into a time machine, and entering another age, the age when the Kaiser himself, holding a resounding speech on the majestic flight of stairs, inaugurated this stately building. Its former grandeur had paled, and it was coated in the patina of age and material deterioration, because maintenance was long overdue. The contrast with the modern library building in West Berlin could not have been bigger. There I found an abundantly stacked library, with an impressive budget and expert staff.

That was thirteen years ago, and what we saw was like the snapshot of a turning point in time. It was the past and the present in terms of library resources. Since that time however we have moved into the future. Fifteen years ago the ICT revolution had just started to make itself felt in the world of library resources. Today, it has changed the equation completely. Never before have we been so inundated by the supply of information. It is largely ICT that has made this explosion of information possible, while at the same time it is only ICT that provides the means to control and manage that cornucopia of data. It is constantly creating itself: autopoiesis.

The fall of the Berlin Wall drew our gaze towards Eastern Europe. The new political situation dramatically widened the prospect for increased accessibility of the rich resources that had been laying dormant for so long in that part of Europe. A few of the former conferences of our association have since been held in Eastern European cities to draw our attention to the existence of their rich resources and give a boost to their further exploration. At the same time, there remains a considerable amount of work to be done in Western Europe. A case in point is the Iberian Peninsula, where rich repositories of resources are to be found, which the worldwide community of Japanologists is insufficiently aware of. We hope that this conference will go a long way in acquiring a clearer picture about their locations and content.

As resource specialists we find ourselves in a somewhat contradictory position. While we are struggling to keep the wealth of resources manageable, devising ever more sophisticated means to secure systematic accessibility, we pursue our search to uncover new repositories, thus only adding to the mountain of data. It is only a seemingly contradiction however, for we are witnessing the gradual weaving of a Net of Indra, where every node reflects all other nodes in the net. More and more collections, as well as new findings are being incorporated into databases, and eventually, without our noticing it, we will have at our disposal an integrated worldwide network of Japanese resources. At least that is what we hope, for on the horizon signs of restriction and controlled access to electronic data are casting a long shadow.

If there is any truth in the dictum of medieval philosopher Alain de Lille "*Omnis mundi creatura quasi liber et pictura*" (every creature is like a book or a picture), we should not neglect visual materials. Already last year in Valenciennes we subscribed to that conviction by choosing as our theme "*Japan in images*". Our main aim was to turn the spotlight on the early photographic production in Japan by both Westerners and Japanese. But our focus should not stop there. Works of art and crafts may be admired for their aesthetic qualities, but they are equally rich in information, and thus important as sources that tell a story. Last year, a conference of Japanese art and crafts curators of European museums was held in Bonn. This year a follow-up conference has just been held between 7 and 9 September in Prague. The aim of the conference is to create an electronic database network for common use, which will ensure a quick means of communication and cooperation among Japanese and European art museums dealing with Japanese arts and crafts. The network will have to define ways of incorporating or making accessible individual databases of museums in

Europe and in Japan. It should include both ethnographical and art objects of Japanese provenance regardless of the time of their origin.

This is indicative of a new orientation to gradually incorporate documentary sources and material sources and objects into an integrated study of resources. Especially when it comes to the study of the history of science and material civilisation, it is important to take into account not only books, manuscripts and other records, but equally indispensable are instruments, utensils and tools. This awareness to attribute more weight and importance to works of art and crafts, objects and instruments is a recent trend. That written documents are all-important when it comes to political or economic history is self-evident, but even in the history of science and technology, historians have had the tendency to adopt a similar attitude and neglected the material testimonies. Objects were relegated to a subsidiary role. Recently however, we have witnessed a reappraisal of these instruments and utensils as accurate and concrete sources about scientific and technological civilisation. Reflecting this new outlook, the National Science Museum of Japan has taken the lead in a major project starting in 2001, which aimed at laying the foundation of a comprehensive study of all resources pertaining to the history of the science and technology of the Edo period, drawing on both material and documentary sources. This project, which has been christened *Edo no monozukuri* and which includes many scholars and curators from universities and museums throughout Japan, has been funded by a major grant from the Japanese Ministry of Education and Science. Thus it would appear that documents, works of art and crafts, as well as instruments, utensils and objects are coming together in one central stream that will be tapped by researchers from the various fields and from all countries in the world.

Since the project for a Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe was launched at the British Library Colloquium in 1988, a good number of catalogues and databases have become available, although Europe is still lagging far behind in comparison with Japan. Some of the proposals made at the subsequent founding workshop of the EAJRS in 1989 have been completed, other have been subsumed in more comprehensive projects. If we are to single out one, none has probably been more beneficial than NACSIS. New projects keep appearing, such as the newly launched *Nihon kanbungaku kenkyū no sekaiteki kyoten no kōchiku* project, a project, which has been awarded COE status by the Japanese Ministry of Education and Science. Its ambition is the construction of a database catalogue of resources for *kanbungaku*. It is going to investigate repositories and collections in Japan, the US and Europe.

As has been mentioned repeatedly in previous Newsletters, funding by the Japan Foundation has been a vital prerequisite to the activities and the survival of our association from the very beginning of its existence. Although in my greetings in Newsletter No 11, I expressed doubts about the continued financial support from the Japan Foundation in the future, we have had confirmation of financial support for this year's conference. When we look at the calendar of upcoming conferences posted by the International Institute of Asian Studies in Leiden, we notice that they come in all colours and sizes, but I am always reassured to see that our association seems to have a unique mission, duplicated by no other. It is vital that we keep pointing out the unique character and irreplaceable contribution our association is making to the world of Japanese Studies.

Looking back to the Valenciennes conference of last year, I am sure to represent everyone's feelings when I say that it was both a congenial and most fruitful exchange of ideas and knowledge. I hope that the 15th conference will likewise be a very stimulating and rewarding experience. The conditions to realise this expectation are all in place, for our host, the *Centro Cultural Hispano-Japonés* of the University of Salamanca, has been very cooperative and helpful in providing us with all necessary facilities. We owe a particular gratitude to its Director Prof. Antonio López Santos, Mr. Nobuo Yajima and Prof. Alfonso Falero. We wish you a stimulating conference.

W.F. Vande Walle, Chairman

Minutes of the general meeting of the EAJRS closing the 14th conference of the EAJRS at Valenciennes.

1. Approval of the minutes of the 13th conference held in Paris, September 2002.

We can find the minutes of the Paris conference in the Newsletter 11. Are there any omissions additions or corrections to be made?

No reaction from the audience is noted. The minutes are therefore approved.

2. Financial situation of the EAJRS and rules for funding.

At the Paris meeting Peter Pantzer dwelt on the rule for funding. The general rule is that those who can get funding from their home institutions are not eligible for reimbursement from the Association. Those who are in need of funding, because they do not receive any support from their home institution, or at least not enough, can apply for partial reimbursement of expenses incurred. They have to apply to the chairman and are eligible for reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the expenses incurred. In principle reimbursement could only be repeated for three consecutive years. Beyond that, we can continue reimbursing someone else from the same institution, but not the same person. Besides, as a thumb rule, priority goes to those who make a presentation, and to participants from Eastern European countries.

This year there are no participants from the former Eastern European countries. This is to be regretted and is attributable to several reasons. The first one is that the EAJRS conference at Warsaw was a competitor for our conference. The next reason no doubt is that we have not expressly and individually solicited participants from Eastern Europe. In order to remedy this problem, and certainly in view of the location of the venue of next year, we intend to launch our calls for papers earlier than last year, and expressly state in the announcement that people who are in need of financing can apply to the chairman for partial refunding. Of course identifying prospective participants, especially prospective contributors, is a tough job. We are still new in the business, and we cannot know where interesting collections are still hidden away, or where an expert is wasting in oblivion. The chairman therefore calls upon all participants to make suggestions as to which institution would be interesting for us to invite. We also need to widen our mailing list, possibly asking the European Association of Japanese Studies for their mailing list, and send our call for papers to all members, so that our reach is much further. If you do all this, we reach a considerably larger body of prospective participants and this will hopefully include persons from Eastern Europe. We also need to increase participation from the Mediterranean countries.

3. Appointment of a new treasurer.

The problem of the treasurer has already been dwelt upon in the former point of the agenda. We will now wait until the account is fully cleared, expected to happen at about the end of November, and then hopefully to start with a new slate and with a new treasurer.

4. Definition of membership.

The definition of membership that is current in our association is that everyone who has attended the conference at least once is a member, and is therefore entitled to receiving the newsletter. In the past there have been times that membership fees or participation fees were being charged, but somewhere along the way the practices was abandoned. We have two conflicting views on the merits of charging membership fees.

5. Confirmation of the Board.

The Board now consists of the following members:

Mr. Koyama Noboru, Morimura Etsuko, Peter Pantzer, and Mrs. Izumi Tytler, Bruce Lambert, Paul Wijsman, Willy Vande Walle, and Nobuo Yajima.

6. Venue of next year's conference, local organiser and central topic of the conference.

Professor Yajima from Salamanca university has expressed his willingness to organise the conference next year at his home university. He is very eager to organise the conference because the time is right. The faculty of philosophy at Salamanca is starting a Japanese Studies program as of next academic year, a four year licentiate in Japanese Studies, reputedly the only such diploma in Spain. Professor Yajima says that the conference will be construed as a boost for the fledgling Japanese studies programme.

7. Possible extension and reorganisation of the EAJRS.

This point is somewhat overstated. Paul has heard rumours that the participants to the conference held a fournight ago in Bonn and Königswinter are interested in joining our association. This conference was organised by Joseph Kreiner and assembled about 20 art historians and curators of museums. They do not have an organisation and would apparently like to have an organisation where they can meet and exchange ideas. Hamish Todd remarks that originally art historians and curators of museums were also targeted by our association, and Peter Pantzer confirms this. He also notes that in the past some of the presentations were devoted to art, and that the excursion certainly during Matti Forrer's time was also often directed to a museum or something that had to do with art.

8. Nacsis-Webcat Union Catalogue of Japanese Books in European Holdings.

Izumi Tytler makes a proposal. The Nacsis Webcat union catalogue has now been developed into a Great Britain union catalogue of Japanese books. Her proposal purports to set up a union catalogue of Japanese books for Europe. This would actually become an autonomous branch split off from the Nacsis Webcat union catalogue. All she needs is the permission of the responsible persons in each of the European Japanese libraries that have joined Nacsis Webcat. With these permissions she will secure from the Nacsis Webcat union catalogue in Japan the permission to define this European union catalogue. It is a simple technical switch, doesn't require any effort or money from the European libraries who will have given their permission. The merit basically is that the hits to appear on screen are then limited to European locations. This would drastically reduce the number of items related to topics that otherwise would produce hundreds of hits on the Nacsis Webcat catalogue. This of course would be a first step towards a further integration of an European online catalogue, which subsequently will also have to include smoother interlibrary loans and the agreements on purchase strategies of expensive multi-volume books, as presently practised by the NCC United States.

9. Organisation of a commemorative exhibition on the occasion of the centennial of the demise of Lafcadio Hearn. Proposal to set up a Yōroppa no dejitaru Nihon kankei kojashin dêtabêsu.

Two proposals made by Dr Joseph Dubois. There is little animo for the proposal of the Lafcadio Hearn exhibition. The EAJRS is prepared to give its moral support and to act as an intermediary to facilitate a possible initiative. The second proposal is a huge undertaking. It first and foremost requires as a preliminary step the identification and discovery of the photographs in European possession, private and public collections, and next the work of photographing them. This cannot be done by any institution in Europe and will require a heavy investment from a Japanese institution. The chairman is prepared to talk about this proposal to the Nichibunken but cannot go any further than that. Sebastian Dobson is presently involved in digitising the collection of the Japan Society of London which has a collection of about 2000 photographs. This may be considered as a test case for the venture proposed by Dr Dubois, which reputedly would involve the digitising of about 80.000 photographs. Sebastian Dobson who is presently involved in the digitising the 2000 photographs of the Japan Society London is prepared to give a report on the progress of his work next year at Salamanca.

10. Report from the secretary.

The 15th Annual Conference, Salamanca, September 22-25, 2004

Programme

Wednesday 22 September

16.00 Registration

The conference takes place in the Centro Cultural Hispano-Japonés.

17.00

Opening

Greetings by a representative of the Universidad de Salamanca

by Ms M. Irikura, Cultural Affairs, Embassy of Japan, in Madrid

by Prof. Dr. Willy Vande Walle, Catholic University of Leuven, chairman of the EAJRS.

(Presentations are made in English or Japanese, indicated by the capitals E or J respectively)

17.30-18.00 Koyama Noboru (Cambridge University Library)

Early Japanese diplomats in Madrid: Inagaki Manjiro and others [E]

18.00-18.30 Takagi Kayoko (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

スペイン語による日本古典文学資料 (Classical Japanese Literature Resources in Spanish) [J]

18.30-19.00 Nakamura Sumiko (National Institute of Japanese Literature, Tokyo)

Recent research in Japan on *Cantar de Mio Cid* and *Heike-monogatari* from a comparative literature perspective [E]

19.30 reception (being negotiated)

Thursday 23 September

Special session: “**Japan and Spain: Resources for Study**”

10.30-11.00 Alfonso J. Falero (Universida de Salamanca)

The History of Japanese Studies in Spain [E]

Missionary Period Documentation

11.00-11.15 Ana Hernández (Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla)

Resources for Japanese History in AGI (E trans.: R. Vega)

11.15-11.45 Donato González (Monasterio Santo Tomás, Avila)

Basic Japanese Sources in the Archives of the Dominican Province of Our Lady of the Rosary in Avila (E trans.: M. Ruiz)

11.45-12.00 Nagase Yumi (Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea/University of the Basque Country)

Japan in the Spanish Catholic Mission Journals (1914-1923) [E]

Recess

12.30-12.45 Orii Yoshimi (Tokyo University)

Fray Luis de Granada and the Jesuit printings in 16-17th century Japan [E]

12.45-13.00 Pilar Garcés (Universidad de Valladolid)
Recent Publications on the Art Collection of the Oriental Museum and Historical Documents
of the Jesuitic Missions Found in Several Libraries of Valladolid [E]

13.00-13.30 J. M^a Cabeza / Jose M. Almodóvar (Universidad de Sevilla)
Japanese Studies in Andalusia: a Derelict Legacy for the 21st Century? [E]

Evening Session (18.15-20.45)

Documentation on the Arts & Crafts

18.15-18.30 Pilar Cabañas (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
La Fonda de España as an Example of the Artistic Relationship between Spain
and Japan [E]

18.30-18.45 Muriel Gómez (Universidad Oberta de Catalunya)
The Japanese Collection at the Museo Etnológico de Barcelona: the Look of an European on
Mingei Undō [E]

18.45-19.00 Elena Barlés /David Almazán, D. (Universidad de Zaragoza)
The Far Eastern Art Collecting in Spain
Monograph from Artigrama magazine, n. 18, 2003 [E]

Documentation Projects

19.00-19.15 Óscar Lilao (Ancient Library, Universidad de Salamanca)
Resources on Japan in the General Library of Salamanca University (E trans.: C. Iglesias)

19.15-19.30 Yokoyama Yoshinori (Historiographical Institute, Tokyo University)
An Introduction to the Research Project on the Japanese documents in the European
Countries by the Department of Historical Documents of NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
JAPANESE LITERATURE (NII) (1997-1999) [E]

Recess

20.00-20.30 César de Prado (United Nations University)
Recent Evolution of East Asian Study Resources in Spain [E]

20.30-20.45 Olivia Martínez (Universidad de Alicante)
On Japanese Poetry translated in Spain [E]

21.00

The traditional dinner at the traditional restaurant

Friday 24 September

10.30-11.00 W.F. Vande Walle (Katholieke Universiteit Leiden)
The classification system for the Japanese books donation to the University of
Louvain/Leuven. [E]

11.00-11.30 Koseki Tatsuya (Foreign Materials Acquisitions Division, National Diet Library)
Collaborative Reference Database Project of the National Diet Library of Japan [J]

11.30-12.00 Yamanaka Hideo (Tenri University, Nara)
Analysis of catalogue records of Early Japanese books in NACSIS-CAT [E]

Recess

12.30-13.00 Yokota-Carter, Keiko (East Asia Library, University of Washington)
Japanese electronic archival resources [E]

13.00-13.30 Egami Toshinori (Kyoto University Library)
Rare Materials Exhibition -- Kyoto University Digital Library [E]

Evening Session (18.00-20.45)

18.00-18.30 Hans Coppens (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)
Streamlining Resource Management and Research Publishing by means of Open Content Management Software [E]

18.30-19.00 Yamamoto Takeo (National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo)
Digital archive research and development at NII [E]

19.00-19.30 Uzawa Kazuyuki (National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo)
NII Contents Services [J]

Recess

20.00-20.30 Dorota Roz-Mielecka (Far East Department, National Museum, Wrocław)
Igarashi suzuribaka in the collection of the National Museum in Wrocław [E]

20.30-21.00 Sachié Noguchi (Columbia University, New York)
Letters from Japanese literary authors: a special collection of the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University [E]

Saturday 25 September

10.30-11.00 Anzai Kunio (Waseda University)
The creation of a popular constitution and its background: the process toward a constitutional system in modern Japan) [J]

11.00-11.30 Alexander Kabanoff (St, Petersburg)
Ainu Materials in the Collection of Nikolai Nevsky [E]

11.30 The Annual Meeting of the EAJRS

Afternoon excursion to the Museo de Arte Oriental in Valladolid.

Please note: In all likelihood we will also be able to bring a visit to the central library of Salamanca University. Prof. Antonio Lopes Santos, direct of the Japanese Spanish Center and our host, may be able to arrange a visit in the afternoon, when we do not have sessions. We could probably divide the participants into three groups to visit the Library on consecutive afternoons. The Library cannot take too many people at a time, for that would raise the ambient room temperature. Further details will follow.

Abstracts of the papers, to be presented during the 15th Annual Meeting of the EAJRS.

Early Japanese diplomats in Madrid: Inagaki Manjiro and others using resources for Japanese studies available from the internet.

KOYAMA Noboru
Cambridge University Library

In 1868 (Meiji 1), the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation was signed between Japan and Spain and the treaty was enforced from the next year and the diplomatic relations between Japan and Spain in modern times started in 1869 (Meiji 2). However, there was no Japanese Legation in Madrid until it was set up in 1900 (Meiji 33) and also there had been no resident Japanese minister in Madrid until Akabane Shiro (1855-1910) started to take his post in 1901 (Meiji 34).

After the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), Taiwan fell under Japan's rule in 1895 and Spain which had controlled the Philippines became Japan's neighbour, bordering on the Philippine Archipelago. Kurino Shin'ichiro (1851-1937), Japanese Minister in Rome negotiated with the authorities of Spain and signed the Treaty of Friendship and General Intercourse between Japan and Spain in Madrid in 1897. Also Kurino strongly recommended the setting up of the Japanese legation in Madrid. After Akabane (the first Japanese minister in Madrid), Inagaki Manjiro (1861-1908), Arakawa Minoji (1857-1949), Sakata Jujiro (1869-1919), Hirosawa Kinjiro (1874-1828), Ota Tanekichi (1880-1956), etc. took the post of Japanese minister in Madrid. Akabane, Inagaki, Sakata died in Madrid while in office.

Resources for Japanese studies have recently become more available from the internet. Among them, there are very useful services for overseas researchers and librarians, such as Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan (Kokuritsu Kobunshokan Ajia Rekishi Shiryo Senta) and Digital Library from the Meiji Era (Kindai Dijitaru Raiburari) from the National Diet Library (Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan). From the former, we can acquire original resources for historical studies including diplomatic history and from the latter, we can gain the full text of Japanese books published from Meiji period. For the studies of early Japanese diplomats in Madrid and the early part of the diplomatic relations of modern period between Japan and Spain, I would like to check what kind of resources are available and how far those services are sufficient for research.

スペイン語による日本古典文学資料 (Classical Japanese Literature Resources in Spanish)

TAKAGI Kayoko
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

スペインにおける日本研究は米、英、仏、独、オランダ等の欧州諸国と比較して大きく立ち遅れている。こうした現状を歴史的、文化的立場から分析し、スペイン語による日本関係書籍がどのような概観を示しているかを、まず観察する。次に、物語り文学の端緒を切った 1010『竹取物語』のスペイン語訳は 1998 年に出版されたが、それに引き続く博士論文『竹取物語、日本記述文学におけるフィクションの誕生』の研究活動を通して実際に参考とした文献の紹介と問題点を検討し、報告をおこなうこととする。

Recent research in Japan on *Cantar de Mio Cid* and *Heike-monogatari* from a comparative literature perspective

NAKAMURA Sumiko
National Institute of Japanese Literature, Tokyo

The topic in this year is “Japan and Spain : Resources for Study”, then I selected two literary works as a report on this meeting, namely “Cantar de Mio Cid”, the most famous heroic epic (Cantar de gesta) in Spain and “Heike—Monogatari”, the most famous war tale (Gunki—monogatari) in Japan. “Heike—Monogatari” had already made a comparative study with “Chanson de Roland” the oldest heroic epic (Chanson de geste) in France and “Nibelungenlied” the heroic epic (Heldenlied) in Germany since several decades. But it is only about ten years since a few scholars started to make a comparative study with “Heike—Monogatari” and “Cantar de Mio Cid”. I will report the research situation up to now, possibly including another heroic epic.

The History of Japanese Studies in Spain

Alfonso J. FALERO
Universidad de Salamanca

A brief overview is offered of the whole history of studies related to Japan in Spain. it is a long history, but intermitent. the missionary period presents a very good start full of possibilities but thwarted all too soon. a second period opens during the sakoku in Japan, where missionary-grounded texts are still produced. then Japanism comes in from Europe, making a solid ground in Spain too. the first Spanish generation of Japanologists is quite late compared with Britain, and centers around the 50's - 90's of last century. Japanese Studies properly speaking are starting in Spain at this very moment. Universities curricula are proof thereof.

Resources for Japanese History in AGI (trad.: R. Vega)

Ana HERNÁNDEZ
Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla

- Philippines: Spanish bridge to Orient
- The Spanish administration in the Philippines
- The documents and their custody in AGI
- Apendix: *Listing of documents related to Japan en AGI*

Basic Japanese Sources in the Archives of the Dominican Province of Our Lady of the Rosary in Avila

Donato GONZÁLEZ
Monasterio de Santo Tomás, Avila

After making a brief presentation of the origin, formation, contents, classification and location of the Archive, I proceed to a consideration of the archival resources relative to Japan, during the two periods of the presence of the dominicans in this country, and which are contained in the 29 volumes dedicated to this section. for a better understanding of this task, I differentiate between two classes of files: those which include one single document, and those which are integrated by multiple documents numerated orderly. In both cases the titles which express the contents of the corresponding documentation are consigned.

Consequently some printings of a special interest for Japan are mentioned also as well as some collections which include information and articles of a varied cultural and religious nature, referring this country. Finally, as a conclusion, several lines on the Japanese art objects hall in the Museo de Arte Oriental of the Royal Monastery of St. Thomas in Avilas are added.

Japan in the Spanish Catholic Mission Journals (1914-1923)

NAGASE Yumi

Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea/University of the Basque Country

It is intended in this paper to assess the potential for investigation into the image of Japan contained within the Spanish Catholic Mission journals (1914-1923), which are housed in the seminary in Vitoria (Álava), the library of the Mercedarian Missionaries of Bériz (Vizcaya), and in the library of the Dominicans, the Order of Preachers, in the Monasterio de Santa Catalina de Siena (Madrid). This collection was made with particular attention given to those Orders which attended to the development of evangelistic works in Japan during the decade in question.

The Spanish Catholic Mission journals were founded as a result of increasing mission fervour in nineteenth century Europe. While it began in 1840, having as its reference the French missions', the Spanish Mission's activity didn't reach its peak, nor were its journals founded, until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 - a war in which Spain remained neutral. Although, once having founded, the Mission journals attained a wide propagation in Spain. Japan, on the other hand, following the beginning of its international relations during the Meiji Restoration, had appeared suddenly on the world stage as an unique extra western power with her surprising victory in the war against Russia (1904-1905). It is in this way that the evangelistic aspirations of the Catholic Church and her interest in Japan, made manifest by the Spanish missions, coincided with the timely rise of Japan as an emerging power.

For the purpose of investigating the image of Japan in the Catholic Spanish Mission Journal at the beginning of the twentieth century, we evaluate the interest of these resources on the following three aspects: 1) as a primary source of information related by the specialists on Japan (i.e. the missionaries) who lived in and investigated the society on which they wrote; 2) as one of the Church's influential means of i) disseminating mission propaganda and, ii) collecting from the Faithful both spiritual and economic offerings in the form of prayers and alms which maintain the mission; and 3) as a very important medium in forming the images of Japan and the Japanese among readers of these journals.

In this historical and philological context, we will analyze the journals under the following criteria: 1) relative importance given by each journal to information about Japan; 2) forms and relative size and category of the articles on Japan; 3) relative importance of each topic relating to Japan; and 4) chronological distribution of the number of articles.

Recent Publications on the Art Collection of the Oriental Museum and Historical Documents of the Jesuitic Missions Found in Several Libraries of Valladolid

Pilar GARCÉS
Universidad de Valladolid

The aim of this paper is to investigate in the historical documents found in different libraries of Valladolid and the art collection of one of the most important museums in Spain on oriental art. On one hand we will show the two catalogues, already published and edited by Blas Sierra, the director of the Oriental Museum of Valladolid, and a third catalogue (still in print by the same author and editor) with a more complete and accurate information on the collection of the museum. In addition to this we will show two pieces of namban art (now on exhibition in the Museo de las Ferias in Medina del Campo). On the other hand we will

make a brief introduction about the documentation of the missions of the Jesuits in Japan found in several libraries of Valladolid.

Japanese Studies in Andalusia: a Derelict Legacy for the 21st Century?

J. M^a CABEZA/ Jose M. ALMODÓVAR
Universidad de Sevilla

This contribution roughly presents the situation of studies centred on Japan in Andalusia and Sevilla (Southern Spain). Historical background is referred in some detail and past efforts are distinctly identified. The actual situation is discussed and finally prospect for the future with the aid of other Institutions and experts involved is sought-for.

Andalusia and especially its former metropolis of Sevilla had played a monumental role in the Iberian quest for Asia from the 16th century. As a natural port of Southern Spain, its safer location in the banks of the Guadalquivir river, offered fertile ground for exchange and trade with peoples frequently carried by Spanish vessels to and from all over the world, often to the distant lands of America, Japan, Macao and the Philippines. The arrival in 1614 of Date Masamune's embassy from Sendai is only one outstanding example of this fruitful relationship.

After the newfangled division of the Iberian Peninsula with the fall of the Habsburg dynasty, many of the Asian routes fell into decline and only the Acapulco connection usually termed "Galeón de Manila" resisted the ebb until the 19th century.

With a haphazard final surrender of the Philippine Islands to the United States of America, the dream of Asia was completely forsaken and when a modern culture, based on research and knowledge of the world was established, Asian affairs had become almost a curiosity in Andalusia and were no longer subject to official academic scrutiny or investigation, unlike for instance Arabian and American issues.

Around the beginning of the 1980s, some heroic efforts were produced to overcome this rather unfair fracture in History, pioneers of acculturation, mainly some returning Jesuits (Professor Fernando G. Gutiérrez amongst them) and other times, Japanese expatriates like the late Professor Nagakawa R., or female splendid researchers like Emeritus expert in the Philippines Prof. Lourdes Díaz-Trechuelo Spinola, conspicuously and alone struggled with prejudices and lack of understanding to inscribe Japanese and Asian cultures back again in the Spanish picture of the world.

One of their enduring creations was the Department of Japanese at the Language Institute of the University of Sevilla, another was the planted seed of young researchers that introduced Japanese culture and Society in the University Syllabus.

Our research team at the School of Architecture is one of such cases, having deserved attention and credits from prestigious Japanese Institutions like the Japan Foundation, and organizing conferences and symposia in coordination with the local Architectural Research Association (FIDAS) in a unique initiative within Spain and perhaps Europe, to acknowledge and update the Japanese values in Art and foremost in Architecture and Design, to a professional avail.

Nonetheless we would like to mention other thriving initiatives like the Association for the Research on Japanese Haiku, wedged around the young figure of Professor Vicente Haya but painstakingly tutored with the mastery of Professor Fernando R. Izquierdo and perhaps some other interesting projects.

Those groups have experimented high to moderate success in their activities and there is clearly an increasing demand for Japanese and Asian studies. However some serious uncertainties for the future remain and there is also a long inner and outer path to be walked upon.

The aim of this presentation will be to expose the actual situation, define strategies to tackle the observed constraints and find proposals, counselling and sponsorship for a hopeful 21st century developments.

La Fonda de España as an Example of the Artistic Relationship between Spain and Japan

Pilar CABAÑAS
Universidad Complutense de Madrid

This topic presents the relationship with the Japanese art in Spain at the end of the 19th century and the 20th. the author uses this building in Barcelona as an example. This relationship was always indirect, through the material that arrived from Paris.

The Japanese collection at the Museo Etnológico de Barcelona: the look of an European on Mingei Undo

Muriel GÓMEZ
Universidad Oberta de Catalunya

The Japanese collections in Barcelona's Museum of Ethnology (MEB) are especially noteworthy for their rich variety of modern and contemporary objects. Most of the pieces are utilitarian objects made of earthenware and pottery, but there are also many other types of artifacts taken from daily life. Unlike other Japanese collections in Europe, MEB's highlight Japan's way of life during the '50s and '60s. They also provide the museum visitor with an unusual opportunity to understand *Mingei Undo*, a movement that was at once aesthetic, religious and philosophical, and that grew out of a reaction to Japan's process of industrialization. This important movement triggered renewed creative activity in Japan's popular art forms.

The Far Eastern Art Collecting in Spain Monograph from Artigrama magazine, n. 18, 2003 (History of Art Department, University of Zaragoza)

Elena BARLÉS BÁGUENA & David ALMAZÁN TOMÁS
Universidad de Zaragoza

The History of Art Department of the University of Zaragoza decided to dedicate the monograph of its magazine Artigrama (n. 18) to the study of the Far Eastern Art Collecting in Spain. Such decision was not “an opportunist sign of exoticism”, but an answer to a consolidated tradition of the studies about Eastern Art in that Department. This interest in Far Eastern Art has its origin in the figure of professor Federico Torralba, who is specialist in the matter and pioneering introducer of this subject that, at present, takes part in the planning of studies of the History of Art degree of the University of Zaragoza as an obligatory subject. Federico Torralba was also the director of the doctoral thesis of t Sergio Navarro, related to the Japanese engraving, which is the beginning of an investigation line that now is in full development thanks to the studies of the professor Elena Barlés and the assistant teacher David Almazán, as the research carried out by a large group of doctorate students, under the supervision of the mentioned teachers. The studies about Eastern Asia in our country have experienced a great upturn lately and have caused a huge interest among specialists and general public. This led the editorial office of the magazine Artigrama to consider that it was the right moment to gather the most prominent specialists in Eastern Art in Spain to offer a general view of the Far Eastern artistic wealth in the public and private Spanish collections. In this way, the monograph has studies of general nature that mean to draw the historical context, cultural and artistic of the relations between Spain and the Far Eastern world and give a panoramic view of the Spanish Collecting of Eastern Art, specially the Japanese Art. Besides this general part, the monograph includes more specific studies dedicated to some of the most important collections of our country (Federico Torralba in the Museum of Zaragoza, the Eastern Museum of Valladolid, the Ethnologic Museum of Barcelona, the Collection-Foundation Rodríguez Acosta, the García Gutiérrez Collection in the Royal Academy of Fine

Arts of Santa Isabel in Seville, etc...); and the phenomenon of the collecting of some concrete artistic expressions from the East (such as Japanese lacquers and Chinese Porcelain).

Content of the monograph

Lights and shadows in the Historiography of the Japanese Art in Spain (Elena Barlés Báguena, U. of Zaragoza)

This article means to draw up the evolution of the knowledge and study of Japanese Art in our country from the moment that Spain and Japan established their first contacts in the middle of the XVI century until now. This work gathers the main contributions of everyone from Spain that have approached and written about this matter; the most important publications or works in Castilian language that have allowed our society to increase their knowledge of Japanese Art; and the initiatives taken from several instances that have facilitated and driven forward the development of the academic studies and scientific works about the Art in Japan. All of these are analysed inside of a historic context where the relations between Spain and Japan have been fluctuating

The seduction of East: The influence of Far Eastern Art in Spain (David Almazán Tomás, U. of Zaragoza)

The interaction between the cultures of Asia and the West is one of the most significant events in world history. The arrivals of Chinese arts and crafts in the seventeenth century worked no transformation in European art; rather, the imports were themselves transformed beyond recognition into a part of a language of exotic ornament (Chinoiserie). In the nineteenth century Japanese influence was decisive. Japan's impact on Western artistic creativity redounded in the so-called phenomenon of Japonisme.

A view of the Japanese Art Collections in Spain (Pilar Cabañas Moreno, U. Complutense of Madrid)

This article aims to give a global idea of Japanese collecting in Spain through history. It is interesting to have a view of its historical environment and development as far as Portugal and Spain were the first countries to arrive to the Japanese Islands. They had of commerce in that area for nearly a century the monopoly, but the merchandises never arrived directly to Spain. It was always through Mexico or Lisbon. Later this relationship with Iberian countries was replaced by Holland, and it was not until the second half of 19th century when the relationship was re-established. Today the Japanese art and Japanese objects in Spanish Collections are very scattered. They were mainly gathered at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, and in a second period of interest, during the second half of the 20th century.

The Eastern Art Collection Federico Torralba in the Museum of Zaragoza (Federico Torralba, Miguel Beltrán, Elena Barlés, Sergio Navarro Polo and Juan Ulibarri, U. of Zaragoza, Museum of Zaragoza, DGA)

The "Eastern Art Collection of Federico Torralba", with more than one thousand pieces among sculptures, paintings, pictures, engravings, lacquers, potteries and Chinese and Japanese porcelains (and other countries such as Korea, Thailand, Tibet and Nepal) constitutes, with its specialized library (containing more than 2000 books), one of the most significant collections deposited in The Museum of Zaragoza. This was possible by virtue of the Successor Agreement between the Gobierno de Aragón and Mr. Federico Torralba. This work shows the collection from the collector's point of view and the explanatory synthesis that The Museum of Zaragoza gives. Also, the administrative process of the incorporation of this collection to the Gobierno de Aragón wealth is explained, and then an artistic valuation of the collection and its roll in the context of the institution that accommodate it.

The Eastern Art Collection in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Seville (Fernando García Gutiérrez, The Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Seville)

At the end of 2002, The Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Seville placed in one of its main halls the Eastern Art Collection of China and Japan, donated permanently and finally by the Society of Jesus. This collection belonged to Fernando García Gutiérrez, Jesuit father and specialist in Japanese Art and it represents many years of contact with The East throughout his life, especially with Japan. Over a hundred Chinese and Japanese pieces make up this collection which includes works from the XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX centuries, such as paintings, sculptures, potteries, hard stones, silversmith's craft, engraving, Ukiyo-e, etc - "Museo Oriental": chinese japanese and philippine art in Valladolid (Blas Sierra de la Calle, "Museo Oriental" of the Royal College of the Augustinian Fathers, in Valladolid)

The "Museo Oriental" of the Royal College of the Augustinian Fathers, in Valladolid, has his origin in the presence of the Augustinian Order in the Far East since 1565. Founded in 1873, the new exhibition rooms were solemnly open by the King Juan Carlos I and the Queen Sofía in 1980. It is located in a neoclassic building designed in 1759 by Ventura Rodríguez. From his big collections, actually are open to public exhibition 14 rooms: seven with chinese art, two with japanese art and five with philippine art. The chronology of the works of art goes from the VI century b.C. to the XIX century. This museum is the best collection of far eastern art that exist in Spain.

The collector painter. Rodríguez Acosta and his view towards the Asiatic Art (Isabel Cervera, U. Autónoma of Madrid)

The painter José María Rodríguez-Acosta (1878-1941) built his studio and intellectual retreat El Carmen in the first quarter of the XX century next to the Alhambra, in the city of Granada. This place keeps a collection of works from several cultural areas of Asia (Burma, Cambodia, China, Tibet, India, Japan and Thailand) that the Andalusian artist recollected under a common denominator: the relation of the pieces with the different religious ways of the Asian continent. The Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism and Hinduism and their devotional traditions constitute the track of the Rodríguez-Acosta's Collection. The collection profile corresponds more to an ethnographic feeling than an artistic one and shows a determined view towards the no-European forms.

- Mingei or the Art of the people. The Japanese Collections of the Museu Etnològic of Barcelona (Muriel Gomez, U. Barcelona)

The Japanese collections in Barcelona's Museum of Ethnology (MEB) are especially noteworthy for their rich variety of modern and contemporary objects. Most of the pieces are utilitarian objects made of earthenware and pottery, but there are also many other types of artifacts taken from daily life. Unlike other Japanese collections in Europe, MEB's highlight Japan's way of life during the '50s and '60s. They also provide the museum visitor with an unusual opportunity to understand Mingei Undo, a movement that was at once aesthetic, religious and philosophical, and that grew out of a reaction to Japan's process of industrialization. This important movement triggered renewed creative activity in Japan's popular art forms. Collecting and collections of Far Eastern lacquer in Spain from the Namban Art period till 20th century (Yayoi Kamamura, U. of Oviedo)

Since the start of the Maritime Route to East, the lacquer of Far East, urushi, occupied a high rank among the exotic oriental goods which arrived to the Iberian Peninsula through the port of Lisbon. The collectionism of the members of the Habsburg family during the 16th and 17th Centuries had a lot of interest in Japanese lacquer. The lacquer pieces of the namban period in their collections took part of the creation of "cabinet of wonder", and also, "relic chamber" in the convents of royal foundation. During the 18th Century, the collectionism of lacquer work joined with the chinoiserie boom, and the bay of Cadiz became a traffic and commercial hub of these goods. In the Contemporary Age, because of the opening policy of the Japanese new government (1868-), the Universal Expositions such as that of Barcelona (1888) in Spain, played a key role in dispersing Japanese art, which promoted, again, the collection fever of Japanese lacquer work.

The Far Eastern Art Collecting in Spain: Chinese Porcelain (Carmen García Ormaechea, U. Complutense de Madrid)

One of the most important sections of the Far Eastern Art collection in Spain is the Chinese porcelain, due to its abundance, antiquity and varied typology. Nevertheless, the technical quality in some of the pieces is mediocre or the decorative virtuosity results excessive but not enough to reduce the artistic interest of the collections. Among the numerous Spanish collections of Chinese porcelain, it's necessary to remark the public collections, although some private ones are superior in antiquity, quality and typology (these private collections will not be mentioned in this text out of the consideration for the owners' privacy). First of all the National Wealth ones, specially the collections placed in The Royal Palace of Madrid and in La Granja de San Ildefonso Palace in Segovia; and the following are the missionary orders that are equal or more important thanks to their antiquity, as the Augustinian order in Valladolid or the Dominican order in Avila. The objective of this article is to state to the Spanish reader the value of the porcelain from its Chinese aesthetic (radically different from our view of Chinese porcelain which tends to consider these pieces merely as "decorative arts") using some of the best pieces of the Spanish public collections to facilitate its comprehension.

Resources on Japan in the General Library of Salamanca University

Óscar LILAO

Archivist of the Ancient Library of Salamanca University

After a brief historical presentation to help the audience grasp the process through which the present collection of Salamanca's University Library has been created, the files are described, where several texts of interest for Japanese Studies have been found. an analysis is made of the collections of manuscripts, papers

in general, and printings where those texts are located. and a few notes are offered on the contents and the possible interest each of the commented item may have.

An Introduction to the Research Project on the Japanese documents in the European Countries by the Department of Historical Documents of NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE LITERATURE (NIJL) (1997-1999)

YOKOYAMA Yoshinori
Historiographical Institute, Tokyo University

This introduction aims to give an overview of a research project on the European archives and libraries which keep the historical documents concerning Japan. The project was promoted by the Department of Historical Documents of NII *Shiryo-kan* and supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)(2) 1997-1999. NII Shiryo-kan had already accomplished a similar project on the English archives and libraries in 1995-1996. These two projects were the part of the international activities of NII Shiryo-kan.

NII Shiryo-kan was founded to survey and investigate the condition of the Japanese archives and records from the viewpoint of archival science. Today it is known that the Japanese documents are not only in domestic institutes but also in foreign countries. So NII Shiryo-kan has planned to survey the location of these documents and to publish the information about them for a long time. Because the complete investigation should be done by the long-term research of the national research institute, this project was designed as a pilot project and necessarily had some limits as following;

(1) 8 countries in West Europe

As a result of the antecedent project on UK, it was understood that there are a lot of the Japanese documents in Europe. So the project selected 8(9) countries to research. They were the Netherlands, Germany, France, Italy, Vatican City, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, (and UK).

(2) Definition of “Japanese Documents”

In this project “Japanese Documents” includes the documents relating to Japan as well as those originating from Japan.

(3) Two research methods

(a) Overview survey

This is to describe the condition of fond (record group) level of the documents.

(b) Contents investigation

This is to describe the item level in detail. (b) was used only for the archives in the Netherlands.

Hereinafter, I abstract the results which I wrote for myself from the project report.

1) The Netherlands

Bibliotheek en Informatiedesk (Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken)

- Archive of the Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service (NEFIS)

NEFIS was founded as *Marine en Leger Inlichtingendienst* in 1942 at Melbourne (Australia) in order to fight against the Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies. NEFIS archives include the documents between 1942 and 1949, which are catalogued by P. L. Groen, *Voorloopige inventaris van het archief van de Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service / Centrale Militaire Inlichtingendienst (NEFIS/CMI) 1942-1949*, Den Haag, 1993. According to this voluminous catalogue, the archive consists of two major parts. They are the documents in Australia (1942-1945) and in the Dutch East Indies (1945-49). In the latter part, there are a lot (more than 4000?) of “Japanese Documents” as “*Buitgemaakte documenten*(seized documents).” These documents were kept and controlled by the fifth division of NEFIS. Each document has a data sheet (NEFIS DOCUMENTATIE AFDEELING V, GELEIDEBRIEF) which shows the origination of the document. These sheets were listed in the above-mentioned *inventaris*.

- Archives of the Netherlands Legation/Embassy in Japan (1923-1941) (1946-1954) (1955-1964)

The archives of the Netherlands Legation/Embassy in Japan (1924-) are still kept in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The archive between 1870 and 1890 is now transferred to the National Archives in The Hague. It is probable that the archives from 1891 to 1923 might be destroyed by the great earthquake in 1923.

After WW II, the US was reluctant to admit other nations to expedite the mission to the occupation of Japan. In order to solve the quarrels about the East Indies, the US allowed the Netherlands *Militaire Missie* to join the occupation force in 1946.

The normalization of the diplomatic relation between the Netherlands and Japan in 1952 changed this Mission to the Embassy. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs instructed in 1969 the Netherlands Embassy to transport the archives 1946-1954 to The Hague. The Ministry circulated the instruction again in 1974 to collect the archive of the second division (i.e. non political archives) and the Embassy sent them in 1975. At that time the Embassy sent a list of secret documents (*Dossierlijst Archief Ambassade, TOKIO (JAPAN) GEHEIME STUKKEN, 1955-1964*). According to this list, you will find the files concerning the Korean War and the activities by the Japanese communists.

See G. J. Lasse, *Inventaris van de archieven van Gezantschap te Japan 1923-1941* (den Haag, 1990).

- Archive of the Netherlands Consul General in Kobe (1868-1941) (1945-1954) (1955-1964)

Het Nationaal Archief

- Archive of the Head office of the Netherlands Handelmaatschappij (NHM, Dutch Trade Company)

2.20.01

In 1994 the National Archive finished cataloguing the archive of NHM. "Japanese Documents" in NHM archive is not well known in Japan. A voluminous amount of the archive needs further investigation.

- Papers originating from the family Bik 2.21.024

Peter Albert Bik was a chief of the Dutch Factory in Nagasaki from 1841-1845. Papers relating to P. A. Bik include a lot of drafts which are found in the famous archive of NFJ (Nederlands Factorij Japan) and private letters from relevant persons (ex. von Sieblod).

- Collection of the family papers Fabius 2.21.061

This collection was made by A. N. Fabius, archivist of the family association, and donated to the National Archive in 1961/1963. G. Fabius (1806-1888) was known as a naval commandant who taught the navigation to the Japanese officers in Nagasaki. So he was called as "the father of the Japanese Navy."

2) France

Les Archives Nationales

- Archive Mitsubishi 34 AQ (Centre des Archives du Monde du Travail)

This is the documents of the branch at Paris of the Japanese enterprise, which was engaged in the trade of the armament, pearls and rubber. It was seized in 1944 and contains the process-verbals of the administration board and of the general assembly, correspondence, and bookkeepings.

- Archive Banno 33 AQ (Centre des Archives du Monde du Travail)

This is the documents of the Japanese trading company, seized in 1944. Correspondence and bookkeepings.

Bibliothèque Nationale de France

- Département des Manuscrits Division Orientale

See, K. Kosugi, 'An inventory (draft) of the Japanese old books of 18th-19th centuries collected by the National Library in Paris', *Nichiran Gakkai Kaishi (bulletin of the Japan-Netherlands Institute)* vol. 17(1), 1992.

- Carte et Plan

The Hydrographic Charts made and collected by the Navy were transferred in the room for Carte et Plan in the National Library. In the collection, there are several charts showing the Japanese seas. According to Portefeuille 178 (I-Ca, SHM), the charts relating to Japan were classified into 4 divisions in the Navy.

Division 1: Royaume du Japon, Cartes Générales 1-31

Division 2: Royaume du Japon, Cartes Particuliers 1-81

Division 3: Ports et ville du Japon (Nagasaki) 1-250

Division 4: Iles d'Jeso, des états et terra de la compagnie 1-13

Les Archives des Missions Étrangères de Paris

The "Japanese Documents" (1840-1930) kept by the Missions Étrangères amount to 20000 pages. The twelve inventories of the documents relating to Japan are

No. 568 Japon (1844-1860), 569 Japon (1839-1872)

No. 570 Japon/Japon Méridional (1873-1876/1877-1884)

No. 571 Japon Méridional/Nagasaki (1885-1887/1888-1905) 571A Nagasaki (1906-1927) 571B Fukuoka (1928-1948)
 No. 572 Japon Centre (1888-1925) 572A Osaka (1906-1928)
 No. 573 Japon Septentrional (1877-1900)
 No. 574 Tokyo (1901-1905) 574A Tokyo (1906-1920)
 No. 575 Hakodate (1891-1905) 575A Hakodate (1906-1931)
 No. 576 Japon/Tokyo/Hakodate

Bibliothèque Municipale, Ville de Lille

- Collection of Léon de Rosny

Rosny was the first Professor of the Japanese language. The Japanese books of the collection were catalogued by Korniscki, *La Bibliothèque Japonaise de Léon Rosny*, 1994. Besides books, the collection has his several notes for Japan and the Japanese literature.

Les Archives Départementales de la Loire

- Papiers Thomas Hutter (1809-1879) 45 J 14

Georges Hutter, son of Thomas Hutter, visited Japan in 1868. He corresponded with his family at that time. The letters to his father are kept in this papers.

- Archive of the company of Forge et Aciéries de la Marine et des Chemins de Fer (1880-1920) 55 J 116-117

The company intended to develop the trade with Indochina and Japan in 1880s. Especially it wanted to sell the military plant to the Japanese Government. For this end, the company made several contracts with the trading companies in Paris and in Japan. These contracting papers are an important part of this archive.

Service des Archives, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon

Two general series of the archives of the Chamber, are Procès-Verbal d'assemblées (1702-) and Compte Rendu de Travaux (1846-). In these reports, there are many issues concerning Japan. For example, Silk imported from Japan and China, Silkworm Seeds imported from Japan, Revolution in Japan, Visit to Lyon of Outrey, French minister in Japan, etc.

Antoine BALAY

- Papers relating to Verny

F. L. Verny was known as the founder (1865-1876) of the Yokosuka arsenal. His unarranged papers kept by Mr. Balay had been packed in two trunks. According to Prof. Herail, the papers were originally in hand of another descendant, who was not interested in the papers. It is said that other descendants may have a lot of relating papers. Mr. Denys Barau, who arranged and microfilmed the papers in the "archives départementales de la Loire", gave me the provisional list of the microfilms of the papers.

Mi43: Relations of families and friends

Mi44: Stay in China (1863-64)/Stay in Japan (1865-1876)

Mi45: Stay in Japan

Mi46: Stay in Japan

These films are able to be consulted in the archives of Loire.

3) Italy

Guida Generale degli Archiv di Stato Italiani 4 vols, Roma is an extensive guide of the Italian archives.

Archivio Storico Diplomatico, Ministero degli Affari Esteri

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy (*Ministerio degli Affari esteri del regno d'Italia*) (1861-1888)

- Treaties (*Tratti*) (1861-)

- Series Politics (*Serie Politica A*) (1888-1891)

- Series Politics (*Serie Politica P*) (1891-1816)

- Series Politics (*Serie Politica*) (1916-1930)

- Series Political Affairs (*Serie Affari Politici*) (1931-1945)

The Italian Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are hardly used in the study of Japanese History in Japan. For detailed list which I wrote for the project report is very long, I don't quote it here. What I want to

emphasize is that the Italian Government watched carefully the international relations and domestic problems of Japan in the first half of the 20th century.

4) Spain

Archivo General de la Administración (AGA)

- Legation of Spain in Tokyo, Vice-consulate in Kobe and Yokohama (1860-1952) No. 52

As a general rule, the Spanish ministerial archives are to be kept in the archives of ministry (Archivo General del Ministerio) for the first 20 years. From the 21st year, the archives are transferred to AGA and kept there for 25 years furthermore. Therefore the Spanish diplomatic archives are divided into two institutions. The one is AGA, and the other is the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the AGA guide "*Sección de Asuntos Exteriores – Instrumentos de Descripción*" (unpublished), you will find the above-mentioned fond. But this includes the archives of the legation in Tokyo and the Consulate in Kobe only between 1930 and 1940 (79 files). About other documents before 1930, nothing is known in AGA.

Archivo General de Indias

The electronic catalogue is available. The retrieval by word "japon" returns the list of keywords. Each keyword links to the file description which includes the same keyword. As a result,

fond : section V Government (*gobierno*)

series : Filipinas

has several files concerning Japan.(6, 18b, 19, 20, 329, 330, 340)

5) UK

United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO)

- Hydrographic chart

All the charts kept in UKHO are microfilmed.

- Archive of UKHO

The archive of UKHO is not to be transferred to the Public Record Office (ADM). UKHO keeps its records for itself. The guide of its records is Ministry of Defense, *A Provisional Catalogue of logs, journals, documents, letters, recordcopies of books and pamphlets...* (Somerset, 1974). Main Series of the records relating to Japan are as following;

F series [letterbooks] containing the instructions from the Hydrographer to the surveyors in the Japanese waters,

E series [incoming letters] containing the reports from the surveyors to the Hydrographers,

V series [view albums] containing the original handwritten views and photos of the Japanese ports and straits, and

C series [original documents] containing the drafts for China See Directory.

UKHO keeps also manuscript charts presented by the surveyors to the Hydrographer. In these charts, there are the charts drawn by Broughton, Hall, Belcher and Ward.

Recent Evolution of East Asian Study Resources in Spain

César DE PRADO
United Nations University

There has been a important growth in the amount of resources on Japan and Asia-Pacific in Spain, first with individual initiatives, and more recently with the help of the Spanish government. I published in 1997 the guide-book "Orientate en Oriente; guía es estudios, trabajo y vida en Asia-Pacífico", that collected all information available till then. In the period 2000-2002 there was an electronic newsletter and website of the Spanish Association of Pacific Studies. In the meantime, the universities were getting ready to launch university studies on East Asia, now building more materials. To facilitate it, Casa Asia in Barcelona as launched a portal "Casa Asia Virtual" with all kinds of resources, has soon become the main portal in Spanish on Asia-related topics, and has provided some backing for the development of other resources in

academia. Yet, much could be improved in Spain regarding the amount of content, its linking with Spanish and other partners.

On Japanese Poetry translated in Spain

Olivia MARTÍNEZ
Universidad de Alicante

This is the first approach to an overall assessment of the Japanese poetry translated in Spain, up to the present. A basic classificatory analysis is offered, together with a consideration of the main periods in which its history may be divided, and the translators concerned.

The classification system for the Japanese books donation to the University of Louvain/Leuven.

Willy VANDE WALLE
Katholiek Universiteit Leuven

On the collection of Japanese books donated to the University of Louvain at the occasion of the reconstruction of its library in the 1920, the EAJRS participants and readers of its Newsletter have already been informed on several occasions. Noboru Koyama made a presentation about the donation at one of the very first conferences of the EAJRS. He subsequently published his findings in an article that appeared in *Shibusawa kenkyu* No. 10; later Yamazaki Makoto compiled a catalogue, published by Bensei shuppan in 2000, while I myself made another presentation about the collection to the EAJRS conference, mainly drawing on the Leuven University archives and my own experience, and published a digest of my findings in *EAJRS Newsletter* No. 8 (2001). I contributed a more comprehensive article on the subject in *Higashi to nishi no bunka kōryū 東と西の文化交流* (The Cultural Exchange Between the East and the West), ed. Fujiyoshi Masumi 藤善眞澄, pp. 191-223. Suita: Kansai daigaku shuppanbu 関西大学出版部, 2004.

The Japanese books were donated by the Japanese National Committee of the *Oeuvre internationale de Louvain*. The selection of the books was made by Wada Mankichi and Urushiya Matashirō, two expert bibliographers and specialists of Japanese literature. They also compiled a catalogue to go with the donation. In that catalogue they divided the collection in 26 sections and within each section they listed the entries in alphabetical order. This catalogue was printed in a limited edition and copies of it were presented to persons connected with the donation. Both Waseda University library and Shibusawa Eiichi shiryōkan hold a copy of this catalogue. In compiling his catalogue Yamazaki adopted the same division and order. None of the other authors cited had given the problem more than a passing thought, but I, as a regular user of the collection, remained puzzled by the classification system adopted by Wada Mankichi (and Urushiya Matashirō) for this collection.

My hypothesis is that the system is a mixture of Cutter's *expansive system* and the Imperial Library *Teikoku toshokan* system. In the early Meiji days the Teikoku toshokan had a system, whose primary classes were Japanese books, Chinese books and Western books. In that scheme Japanese books were classified according to a system that was a further development of *honchō shomoku* 本朝書目; Chinese books were categorized on the basis of the *Siku quanshu zongmu tiyao*, 四庫全書總目提要, while Western books were divided into ten classes, called *gates* (mon 門). In 1884 (Meiji 17), the ten classes for Western books were expanded into eighteen classes. These eighteen classes became the basis of the modern classification system of the Imperial Library Teikoku toshokan. The eighteen gates or classes and their primary divisions are as listed in Murashima Yasuo, *Tosho bunrui gairon* 図書分類概論, p. 106 ff.

Subsequently the number of eighteen classes was considered too unwieldy and cumbersome, especially in the light of the need to keep statistics, and as a result the number was reduced to eight classes. At the same time the system was no longer limited to Western books, but was expanded to include Japanese and Chinese

books alike. These eight classes can be found on see Murashima Yasuo, *Tosho bunrui gairon*, p. 113. Each class or gate contains one or more divisions in a specific order.

It now appears that the Louvain classification system follows very closely the eight classes system with the following adaptations :

1. The classes (i.e. the highest level) themselves have been dropped, and have been placed on the same level as the (primary) subdivisions to create in all 26 divisions.
1. The divisions under Class 8 in the Teikoku toshokan system have been moved forward to the first place, and have become division 1 : General Works (ippansho 一般書). In this respect Wada has followed the systems of Cutter and Dewey.
2. The divisions of class 1 of the Teikoku toshokan, i.e. Shinto and religion have been moved backward, following Tetsugaku 哲学 and Kyōiku 教育, which are the two divisions of class 2 in the Teikoku toshokan system.
3. Kokka 国家, the first division in class 5 of the Teikoku toshokan has been dropped.
4. The divisions in class 7 of the Teikoku toshokan have been reshuffled : Wada has moved bijutsu 美術 from third place to first, and has moved shogei 諸芸 to the last, renaming it yūgi 遊技.
5. The last two divisions of the Louvain catalogue, i.e. precious works and ōbunsho 欧文書 are in a sense particular to the Louvain collection. Wada has taken them apart, because the precious works were included rather as works of art than as reference books, while the Western books were apparently considered more peripheral to the collection.

Wada was an advocate of Cutter's system. That much transpires from the way he describes it in his *Toshokan kanri-hō taikō* 図書館管理法大綱 (p. 123 ff). He is full of praise for the system because it is very flexible and allows for gradual and limitless expansion. He describes it as « common sense and modern, clear and easy to adapt. » (*Toshokan kanri-hō taikō* p. 124). Especially the fact that it is so easy to adapt it to the size of any library is a very attractive feature in his eyes. That is no doubt the reason why he chose it for Louvain. Since he did not know which way the Japanese collection might develop in the future, and since the collection would at any rate be in the hands of a Louvain librarian, he had to ensure that the system chosen at the outset did not require specialized know-how, which he would not be able to ensure in the future, since once donated the collection would start its own life in Belgium.

It is no coincidence that there are 26 divisions in the catalogue of the Louvain collection. His choice for Cutter's system is also the ultimate explanation for this fact. He has arranged the divisions contained within the classes of the Teitoku toshokan classes in such a way that he ended up having 26 of them. He no doubt believed that by arranging the catalogue that way, there would be least trouble in the future in the event of further additions and expansion at Louvain. Traces of the effort to reach a total of 26 divisions may be seen in the fact that he has included a division « education » which actually contains only one category of books, namely « educational books for the populace dating from before the Meiji period ».

In the printed catalogue, the lowest level of classification is the first letter of the transcribed title of the books.

The Japanese National Committee never managed to send a cataloguer to Louvain to unpack the books and catalogue them, but the rudiments were embedded in the card catalogue in the wooden cabinet. The collection then went into a slumber, no doubt disturbed by the bombing and fire of the library in 1940, although it escaped largely unscathed. After the war the books were put into shelves and found a place in the restored library. Then came along Joseph Mullie, a Scheut missionary, who, it would seem, had never heard of Cutter's system. As a sinologist, he would rearrange the books and absorb them into a more comprehensive oriental library. At least in my assessment that was his ambition.

Cutter's system has a depth of seven levels. The first level is very general and does not use up all letters of the alphabet. Consequently, my hypothesis may seem speculative, but we must consider the following. While Cutter's system was designed to cover all human knowledge, Wada's classification only had to cover the culture of one country. He therefore did not need the multiple layers. He therefore reduced them to two levels. On the upper level he deliberately used up all letters, so as to avoid that later on others would come and allocate letters to unjustified subjects. In using up all 26 letters he was in a sense spreading his categories thin, and there are indeed indications of that weakness. In some places he « promoted » subjects to the primary level although in the common sense understanding of contemporary librarians, they belonged to the second level.

Collaborative Reference Database Project of the National Diet Library of Japan

KOSEKI Tatsuya
National Diet Library

Libraries throughout Japan — including public, university/college, and special libraries — receive a number of reference queries every day. The answers to these queries form the records of librarians' intellectual activities. Though these records could be most valuable resources, making them into a usable database has been so far up to each individual library.

In 2002 the National Diet Library (NDL) of Japan started a project called “Collaborative Reference Database Project.” The aim of the project is to develop a database that accumulates the records of reference queries and answers collected nation-wide, and to utilize the database in promoting cooperation in reference work among libraries.

This presentation will overview the present state and future prospects of the project. The database will be made public through the Internet in the future. The NDL hopes that the database will also be a useful source for Japanese studies in overseas countries including Europe.

Analysis of catalogue records of Early Japanese books in NACSIS-CAT

YAMANAKA Hideo
Tenri University, Nara

This presentation analyses early Japanese book records in NACSIS-CAT database (Japanese online union catalogue). The result of the analysis shows characteristic elements of catalogue data of Japanese early books, and defects of bibliographic data records. NII published cataloguing codes interpretation and a coding manual for early East Asian books in June 2003. Participating libraries started to input records of these materials following these instructions. More than twenty thousand records of these materials stored in the database by June 2004. Statistic analysis of these records is made, and some characteristic points are introduced. This presentation will, I hope, contribute to the creation of early book records in the union catalogue database.

Japanese electronic archival resources

YOKOTA-CARTER, Keiko
East Asia Library, University of Washington

This presentation is a report of sharing my experience of acquiring Yomiuri CD-ROM archival newspaper. The acquisition of electronic resources from Japan involves in many issues such as budget, technological support, and administrative support. I hope the information would be useful for my European colleagues. I also want to know the condition of the European libraries in supporting electronic resources made in Japan.

'Rare Materials Exhibition' is the most concentrated content on Kyoto University Digital Library. As of early August 2004, 3,331 materials, 419,229 image files are on public exhibit via Internet. In 2003, more than 13,500,000 pages of our Digital Library site were required, and the visitors of 'Rare Materials Exhibition' account for about 80 percent of them.

Our Digital Library Program was funded by Monbu-Sho, or the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports, and Culture, which allocated the budget for the Digital Library Program for the first time in 1997, but we had independently started this digitizing project in 1994.

Our digitizing program aims at both the wide use and the preservation of antiquarian materials. Our digitization enables public users to access them easily. All the image files are prepared with HTML and JPEG format because some of users in the world may access with only normal Web browser.

Digitizing work is done by the outside vendors by contract. We shoot materials on microfilms at first, because electronic medium might not be preserved for a long time and shooting with a digital camera takes a high cost actually.

As of now, our digitized images are released freely, but we might be required to change our concepts in the future. Our project should be flexible on the purpose of fulfillment of our social role, that is, providing and preserving of our antiquarian materials.

URL

Rare Materials Exhibition: <http://ddb.libnet.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/exhibit/index.html>

Kyoto University Digital Library: <http://ddb.libnet.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/minds.html>

Streamlining Resource Management and Research Publishing by means of Open Content Management Software.

Hans COPPENS
Katholiek Universiteit Leuven

The university of Leuven's Japanese Studies section has been using online writing and publishing tools as well as resource management tools for a number of years. What started as a partly electronic variant of the traditional classroom gradually evolved into an electronic learning and research environment with significant effects on, among other things, the flow and accessibility of intra-organizational resources. The most important characteristics of the environment are its straightforwardness and simplicity, its cost-effectiveness, and the Open Access philosophy behind it. The public part or the portal-site contains, besides information about the section as a whole, several research- and resource-weblogs, a growing pool of open courseware and a biweekly magazine. The not-so-public part has dissertation-journals, a learning object repository and serves as a communication hub. This presentation aims to introduce the K.U.Leuven Japanese Studies section's online writing environment as an example of the possibilities that state-of-the-art Open Software Content Management Systems offer in terms of online publishing and resource management.

Letters from Japanese Literary Authors: A Special Collection of the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University

Sachié NOGUCHI
C.V. Starr East Asian Library
Columbia University

This special collection is composed of correspondence between Japanese literary authors and Dr. Donald Keene, a prominent scholar of Japanese literature and culture and a long time faculty member at Columbia University (he is currently a University Professor Emeritus and Shincho Professor Emeritus), who donated them to the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University. Some of the letters are valued not only for literary contents but also for the beauty of the calligraphy and paper. The presentation includes some digitized images of the sample letters. The scope of these letters in terms of the period covered, authors, and their fields is also discussed as well as both the significance and the limitations of the collection.

The creation of a popular constitution and its background: the process toward a constitutional system in modern Japan

ANZAI Kunio
Waseda University

During the process of modernization in Japan, various alternative outcomes were possible, particularly between the 1870s and 1890s, the period regarded as the youth of modern Japan. Among the movements of that period, the most important is called Jiyu Minken Undo (the Freedom and People's Rights Movement). One of the most remarkable aspects of the Movement was the preparation of a draft of a popular constitution (called Minshu Kenpo or popular constitution). In my paper, I will examine the contents and the background of drafting of Itsukaichi Kenpo (a popular constitution in Itsukaichi) that is regarded as a good example of Minshu Kenpo. Specially, I would like to focus on the followings: (1) Western interpretations of Jiyu Minken Undo, (2) the creation of a popular constitution, (3) the background of Minshu Kenpo and (4) an examination of the historical significance of Jiyu Minken Undo using original research materials.

Practical Workshop for Overseas Librarians on Early Japanese Books at the National Institute of Japanese Literature, Tokyo in 2005.

Please see for details:

<http://www.nijl.ac.jp/~koen/nihon-ko.htm>