Japanese modernization and the perspective of Satsuma domain: efforts for sharing its cultural heritage

日本近代化における薩摩藩の視座とその文化遺産の共有に向けた取り組み

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Today’s Talk

• The relationship of Japanese modernization and the Satsuma domain (Introduction of “Tamazato collection”)

• Multiple approaches as a local institution for sharing our cultural heritage

• An attempt as a local institution toward more desirable digital archive
Where was “Satsuma”?
Region controlled by the Satsuma domain in the Edo period (including the Ryukyu Kingdom)
Geopolitical/historical context

• In the Edo period, the Satsuma domain controlled the vast region in the southernmost part of Japan. Including Ryukyu Islands, that area stretches ca. 1,200 kilometers from north to south; almost area is sea. Repeatedly encountered drifters and European vessels.

• Even under the national isolation policy in the Edo period, the Satsuma domain was permitted to trade with China through the Ryukyu Kingdom. It also served as a means of gathering foreign information.

• From this context the Satsuma domain inevitably had to increase the consciousness of the abroad.
Short pedigree chart of Shimazu clan
back from the 12th century

* means adoption
Documents and collections of Shimazu clan

- The documents and collections of the Shimazu clan are dispersely preserved in Japan.

**Those of Sodegasaki-Shimazu clan (main branch)**
- Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo
- Shoko-Shuseikan

**Those of Tamazato-Shimazu clan (sub branch)**
- Kagoshima University ("Tamazato collection")
- Reimeikan, Kagoshima Prefectural Center for Historical Material
Three key-persons concerned with “Tamazato collection (玉里文庫)”

- 島津重豪 (Shimazu Shigehide. 1745-1833) 
  the 25th lord of Satsuma
- 島津斉彬 (Shimazu Nariakira. 1809-1858) 
  the 28th lord of Satsuma
- 島津久光 (Shimazu Hisamitsu. 1817-1887) 
  A younger brother of Nariakira / Father of Tadayoshi, the 29th lord of Satsuma / Establisher of the Tamazato-Shimazu clan
The role of them in modernization of the Satsuma domain and Japan (1)

• 重豪 is known as one of adorers of Dutch culture. He worked positively on civilization of the Satsuma domain:
  1. tried to improve the manners of people,
  2. established schools and research institutes,
  3. edited and published many books and so on.

• He met Siebolt four times.
“Zoshikan (造士館)”
- Roots of Kagoshima University -

五代秀堀・橋口兼栄等編、島津久光写「三国名勝圖会」巻之二より（玉里文庫・天の部69番618）
The role of them in modernization of the Satsuma domain and Japan (2)

• 斉彬 adopted positively western knowledge and promoted modernization and industrialization project (Shuseikan-Project) in the Satsuma domain. He is said to be the first Japanese to move modernization into action. His interest to Western knowledge is influenced by his great-grandfather Shigehide.

• Industrialization project (Shuseikan-Project) in diverse fields: shipbuilding, iron manufacturing, machinery, chemistry, glass wares, food processing, telegraphy, printing, photography, medicine, „„
The role of them in modernization of the Satsuma domain and Japan (3)

• 久光 basically followed Nariakira's modernization policies and is also one of the leading actors in Meiji Restoration movement.

• He spent his later life at the Tamazato Residence.
About Tamazato collection

• An old library collection in Tamazato Residence of Tamazato-Shimazu clan, the branch family of Shimazu clan, established by 久光.

• As requested by the Tamazato-Shimazu clan, Kagoshima University purchased it for its preservation in 1951.

• Collection of ca. 18,900 volumes of books (ca. 2,700 titles)

• Various books: from Japanese or Chinese books to translated books from western languages. Shows the tradition of knowledge in the Satsuma Domain since 重豪.

• Can be separated into two large groups:
  a collection of 久光 and a collection of 斉彬
Cf.) Three tragic events to Tamazato collection

1. World War II
   Most of the houses in Tamazato Residence were burnt during the World War II. Fortunately many books survived but not a few books were lost and damaged in the process of carrying them into safety areas.

2. Typhoon Ruth in 1951
   Storehouse for survived books were damaged during the flood disaster by Typhoon Ruth in 1951.

3. Fire disaster in 1952
   After acquisition by Kagoshima University, some of the books were burnt during the fire disaster in 1952.
About Tamazato collection

• We have received Tamazato collection with its wooden storage boxes used in Tamazato Residence. Books are still arranged in original order.

• Each wooden storage box has “亀印” seal, ownership mark of 久光.

• Main timber species: paulownia(桐), Japanese cedar(杉), Japanese cypress(桧). Sometimes stained.
About Tamazato collection

• Each box is often a small collection having a theme.
• Many of wooden storage box have inscription, mostly by 久光.
• The proportion of manuscripts to printed books is 4 : 6.
Inki (印記) seals in Tamazato collection

• Each wooden storage box has “亀印” seal
• Some examples of seals found largely in books:

斉彬印: “春蔵文庫”
Modern Western learning in the Satsuma domain and Tamazato collection

• No original Western books in Tamazato collection
• One Dutch transcription
• Some translated books (from Dutch, English, French and so on) and books having something to do with modern Western learning
• Variety of scope
An example of the classification according to their themes and contents

- Language
- Science and Technique
  Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Botany, Zoology, Shipbuilding and Navigation, Military Science, Practical Techniques and Others
- Overseas information
  Geography, Alien Knowledge through Chinese Publications, Coast Defense Issues, Northern District Information, Records of Foreign Negotiation, Foreigners’ Introductions of Japan, Orders and Notices of Foreign Trade, Drifters’ Records, Others

Ref.) Ida, One phase of modern Western learning in the Satsuma clan, in Kisaki and Ida ed., 漂海紀聞, 鹿児島大学教育養部歴史研究室, 1965
原著（J.C. Pilaar(1838)”Handleiding tot de kennis van het schip en deszelfs tuig: ten dienste van jonge zeelieden”）を横罫紙にオランダ語のまま数人で写したものです。
いろは引日蘭辞典。収録語数約850語。見出し語は『雑字類編』（天明6年、1786刊）に基づき選定。江戸後期の阿蘭陀通詞・蘭学者馬場佐十郎（1787-1822）の作と推定されている。オランダ語には、朱筆で発音を示す振り仮名がカタカナで付されている。仮名の書写の際の誤りと思しい例があり、本書は転写本と見られる。

1冊、写本、大本。印記「春薮文庫」（玉里文庫・天の部181番1189）
西洋諸鳥図譜並詳説
[Seiyo shocho zufu narabini shosetsu]

蘭書彩色鳥類図鑑の写本とその解説部分の和訳。図譜にはラテン名・オランダ名が記してある。
原著: Nozeman and Houttuyn, “Nederlandsche Vogelen”. 5 vols. 1770-1829

「図説」折本2帖（42.3x31.4cm）、写本。（玉里文庫・天の部180番1178）/「詳説」10巻4冊、写本、大本。
堀好謙訳。（玉里文庫・天の部180番1177）（※「詳説」の完本は全4篇だが、玉里文庫本はそのうちの第2篇と第3篇）
Comparison with original edition

Trans. ed. in Tamazato collection

Original. ed.

Comparison with original edition

Trans. ed. in Tamazato collection

Original. ed.

和蘭本草名録 [Waran honzo meiroku]

アルファベット順の本草用語の蘭日対訳辞典。

1冊、写本、大本。印記「春薈文庫」（玉里文庫・天の部89番814）
西洋算書 [Seiyo sansho]

オランダ算書の訳。内題は「和蘭士算術書」。日本語の読み、注釈を朱筆で示す。西洋の数字および九九を用いた種々の演算を具体的な例題と共に紹介。

5巻1冊、写本、大本。印記「春薮文庫」（玉里文庫・天の部181番1184）
鳩小屋雛形 [Hatogoya hinagata]

堀門十郎（長崎のオランダ通詞 堀愛生）による。鳥好きの重豪の命によってカナリアの籠と鳩の小屋の製作を命じられた門十郎が作った雛形と思われる。

畳紙に「紅毛カナリア篭井土鳩塒雛形」と直書。「鳩小屋」「カナリア篭」「コロイトウカ」の各雛形の部品一揃いと、覚え書きの紙片（大小一枚ずつ）とが、奉書紙の畳紙の中に収められている。雛形の部品の紙片には寸法や注記が書き込まれている。

型紙1包。（玉里文庫・天の部91番845）
Multiple approaches for sharing the cultural heritage

• Physical approach
  Currently mainly in local level
  Targeted to citizens, students, researchers and curators

• Digital approach
  Currently in a little limited level
  Targeted to a wider range of people
Exhibitions since 1999

FY1999
FY2000
FY2001
FY2002
FY2003
FY2004
FY2005
FY2006
FY2007
FY2008
FY2009
FY2010
FY2011
FY2012
FY2013
FY2014
FY2015
(in preparation)

18 Sep 2015
EAJRS conference in Leiden

Exhibitions since 1999
Exhibitions

• Mainly exhibits materials selected from Tamazato collection, with commemorative lecture meetings
• On a different topic at each exhibition
• Organized by faculty and librarians
• Collaborates with local cultural institutions (Sometimes co-organize the exhibition)
• Venue is not only University but also various locations in the Kagoshima Prefecture
Exhibitions throughout the Kagoshima Prefecture since 1999

(Kagoshima Prefecture, including many islands, stretches ca. 600 kilometers from north to south.)
Exhibitions throughout the Kagoshima Prefecture since 1999

• Various locations such as city museum, library, community center, temple and high school. Includes locations in the Amami Island.

• A kind of community outreach

http://www.lib.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/collection/record.html
To preserve this cultural heritage continuously by whole of Kagoshima region

- Holding exhibitions serves as opportunity for:
  - disseminating the value of the collection to the wider people living geographically far from our University. It can lead to increase people’s awareness of cultural heritage near at hand, to deepen the understanding of it and to foster their awareness of the importance of preservation.
  - deepening the relationship between local MLA institutions and scholarly improvement through the collaboration (sometimes finding new material).
  - diverse understanding of the collection through various themes
- Continuous efforts for sharing the value of the collection throughout the region
Digital archive

- DSpace-based system
- Bibliographical records and digitized images (partly)

http://ir.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/collection/
Current status of digital archive (regarding Tamazato collection)

• Digitization

<table>
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<th>Tamazato collection - all</th>
<th>Number of bibliographic records</th>
<th>Number of records with digitized images</th>
<th>% of digitization</th>
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<tr>
<td>(misc.)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Usage Statistics
  Approximately 20 thousand times accessed per year on average

*Access to digitized images is currently limited to the members of Kagoshima University.*
Cf.) Digitized images of Tamazato collection in another platform


- Contains 420 records of digitized images from Tamazato collection

- Only around half of those overlap with those in Kagoshima University’s Digital Archive
Towards more desirable digital archive

• We need to facilitate discoverability, visibility and interoperability of the data (within limited resources).

• To achieve this, first of all, we are going to make our digital archive to be a cooperation target of “National Diet Library search”, one of the biggest portal of Japanese resources. No more just to be scattered.

• Rich metadata, various access point, multilingualization (including Romanization), linking to related information and so on

• We need to communicate with our stakeholders to share common awareness of the role and the responsibility as a possessor of the cultural heritage.
• 竹内実次編著. 玉里島津家蔵書目録. 鹿児島大学附属図書館. 1951
• 玉里文庫目録作成委員会編. 玉里文庫目録. 鹿児島大学附属図書館. 1966
• 鹿児島大学附属図書館編集. 玉里文庫等善本図録. 鹿児島大学附属図書館. 1997
• 井田好治, 木崎良平. 蕗藩における洋学. 鹿大史学. 1964. 12号. p. 18-42
• 芳即正. 島津重豪. 吉川弘文館. 1980
• 芳即正. 島津斉彬. 吉川弘文館. 1993
• 岩下哲典, 眞栄平房昭. 近世日本の海外情報. 岩田書院. 1997
• 原口泉ほか. 鹿児島県の歴史. 山川出版社. 1999
• 尚古集成館編. 島津斉彬. 尚古集成館. 2009