

## **Basic Character of Documents Transferred from the National Personnel Authority (NPA) by TOCHIGI Tomoko**

This article clarifies key characteristics of documents whose control is transferred from the National Personnel Authority (NPA). The article proceeds by analyzing the document-management system at the NPA as well as the relationship between the standards for transferring control of documents at the NPA and observed results in terms of transfer of control of documents to the Library.

The first section offers an overview of transitions in the NPA's document-management system and examines the types of structures found in the corpus of documents prepared, acquired, stored and managed at the NPA. Based on the results of that examination, this section concludes that it is possible to analyze as a group the entire corpus of documents from the launch of the NPA to the present day, by approaching the corpus as a document-corpus structure that conforms to operational duties.

The second section clarifies the characteristics of the documents whose control is transferred, by positioning the documents whose control is transferred within the structure of the corpus of documents as clarified in the first section. This section also sets out the relationship between transitions in standards for transfer of control and observed results in terms of transfer of control. As a result of these analyses, it is clear that, while large numbers of documents whose control is transferred relate to the duties of the NPA as a general topic, documents related to individual systems are observed to have been transferred in certain fields but not in others. Moreover, it is clear that a shift in approach has occurred, from transferring control with focus on documents of specific categories to transferring control of documents of various categories based on standards regarding transfer of control.

## **Efforts to Describe Information on Institutions with Archival Holdings Based on an International Standard (2) : Focusing on the case studies of the Imperial Household Archives of the Imperial Household Agency and the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan**

**by Office of Executive Specialist for Archival Affairs**

Beginning in FY2012, the National Archives of Japan (NAJ) has been conducting an experiment in description based on the International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings (ISDIAH), published in 2008 by the International Council on Archives (ICA). The purpose of the experiment is to examine ways of obtaining a holistic grasp on the historical public records and archives and other information held at various archival institutions and searching the information in a cross-sectoral manner. One of the results of this effort was published in Number 46 of this journal, *Kitanomaru*, under the title “Efforts to Describe Information on an Archives Holding Institution based on an International Standard”

The authors conducted a description experiment concerning the elements of description of the ISDIAH for two archival institutions that have received official designation as “the National Archives of Japan, etc.” under the Public Records and Archives Management Act: the Imperial Household Archives of the Imperial

Household Agency and the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. This article introduces some of the results of that description experiment and takes up the example of the National Archives of Japan, discussed in the article in Number 46. Based on their examination of the details of description of these various institutions, the authors reached the following conclusions.

(1) One matter to consider when writing descriptions is that the method of description and the degree of detail in the description change according to factors such as the method of application of ISDIAH and assumptions about the user. Also, subcategories could be added to some of the elements of description to enable more consistent description.

(2) Problems persist regarding numerical information, such as figures for the number of holdings in the archives, in terms of the consistency of units and updating of data.

(3) Detailed explanations of each element of description in ISDIAH would be valuable to archival institutions in appealing to the wider world about their activities and information about their holdings. For users, such explanations would make it easier to understand and compare archival institutions and their holdings.

### ***Shichu-shishu* Book of Essays - Entry Details (2nd Volume)**

by UJIIE Mikito

The “Shichu-shishu” book of essays is a record made up of 22 books bequeathed by the shogunal vassal, AMANO Nagashige (1621-1705). They record the lessons, observations, policy statements and hygiene methods, etc. compiled by AMANO over more than 40 years, and the number of entries runs up to 2015.

It could be called the No.1 historical material to become acquainted with the social conditions and customs as well as the lives and thinking of samurai of the early Edo period. This article introduces the events leading to the establishment of the “Shichu-shishu” book of essays and the background etc. of AMANO Nagashige, and gives the names of entries listed in the main text of the “Shichu-shishu” one by one.

### **Bibliography of Pictorial Books of the National Archives of Japan (3)**

by HOSHI Mizuho

With recent advancements in research on the painters and producers of picture scrolls and picture books, more attention has been focused on pictures not only in the field of art history, but also in Japanese literature. Although various types of illustrated books and scrolls are stored here, they remain unused since most attention is paid to other types of valuable old manuscripts.

This article contains a bibliography of pictorial books with annotations of bibliographic information and explanations, so that the public can make greater use of the books.

Pictorial books are extracted for examination from the section of Japanese literature of the Revised Cabinet Library Japanese Documents Catalog. Among 513 narrative documents including transcripts and printed

materials, 85 items are accompanied by pictures. The order of the bibliography was determined according to the Revised Cabinet Library Japanese Documents Catalog.

### ***Mikikigusa: Synopsis of Collected Literary Archives (1)***

by HOSHI Mizuho

Mikikigusa is an anthology collected by MIYAZAKI Seishin (宮崎成身), a Shogunate retainer of the late Edo period. Mikikigusa is a collection of many precious manuscripts and woodblock prints. The variety of articles is exceptionally broad, ranging from depictions of daily life to ghost stories and romantic and fanciful stories.

The subject of this article is a manuscript of Mikikigusa that is archived at the Library. It is believed to have been in MIYAZAKI's possession for a long time. The manuscript consists of 1800 booklets either copied or collected by MIYAZAKI, collated into 178 volumes.

Because the manuscripts exist in their present form as a result of a process of collecting by means of binding, no regularity exists in the ordering and categorization of the writings contained therein. FUKUI Tamotsu has gathered A Synopsis of Mikikigusa: Volume 1 of Mikikigusa, Special Edition No. 2 of the Historical Collection of the Cabinet Archives (translation of Japanese title); however, as of this writing no detailed research into the characteristics of each of the individual documents collected has been conducted.

To attempt to address this shortcoming, this article provides a bibliography and description of those items, out of this wide-ranging corpus, that correspond to the field of national literature, such as stories and waka poems.

### **NAJ: HAYASHI Razan Collection (Chinese classics) Synopsis (1)**

by TSUCHIYA Hiroshi

This article is a survey of the writings in the collection of HAYASHI Razan, which are among the Chinese classics housed at the National Archives of Japan (NAJ).

HAYASHI Razan (1583–1657) was a Confucian scholar of the early Edo period. He served the shogun TOKUGAWA Ieyasu by providing the intellectual underpinnings for the Edo bakufu (shogunate). Kyoto-born HAYASHI was wise from early childhood. He was an avid reader and possessed an extensive book collection. By his twilight years, HAYASHI had amassed a collection of tens of thousands of books. Sadly, a great many of those tomes burned in the Great Fire of 1657. Fortunately, however, HAYASHI had already divided many of his books between his two sons, effectively saving those volumes from perdition in the great fire. Frequent subsequent fires steadily reduced the collection in later years, and the surviving works are now housed in the Library as 437 titles containing 4,385 booklets of Chinese classics.

A list of the Chinese classics of the HAYASHI Razan collection housed at the Library is appended to the latter half of this article. The synopsis in the first half of the article includes commentaries on works in the list that are worthy of special mention.