

Bibliographical Introduction to Medieval Literature (1)

by HOSHI Mizuho

The paper is a bibliographic review of some of the literary works (medieval literature) of the Kamakura and Muromachi periods and commentaries on these from later periods, which are in the collection of the National Archives of Japan. The works are published to be put into general use with comments added.

Materials are selected from among those cited in the “National Literature” of the “Revised Classified Catalogue of Japanese Literature of the Cabinet Library”. The previous owners of the materials vary greatly; they include *Momijiyama Bunko*, *Shoheizaka Gakumonsho* and *Wagaku Kodansho* (institution for lectures on Japanese classics). Many commentaries published in the early modern period are included, and reveal the circumstances in which medieval literature was enjoyed. “Bibliography of Pictorial Books of the National Archives of Japan (1)~(6)” published in KITANOMARU No.45 (2013) through No.50 (2018) should be referred to regarding materials accompanying pictures.

Bibliographical Introduction to Illustrations of the Edo Castle (1)

by TAKAHASHI Nobuko

Illustrations of the Edo Castle have been selected from the materials transferred from the Cabinet Library to the collection of the National Archives of Japan, and bibliographical information and contents are introduced. The materials are roughly divided into the *Tamon yagura monjo* (Shogunate archives preserved at the *Tamon yagura*) and other materials. This paper examines the pictures of Edo Castle and relevant deposited materials other than those regarding the *Tamon-yagura monjo*. The materials have been selected from among those cited in the “Geography (Pictures of Castles)” of the “Revised Classified Catalogue of Japanese Literature of the Cabinet Library” and the National Archives of Japan Digital Archive. The illustration of Edo Castle in the *Tamon-yagura monjo* will be introduced in another occasion. This paper should help disseminate knowledge regarding the illustrations of the Edo Castle held by the National Archives of Japan.

A Report on Historical Materials in Denver, U.S.A., with Relevance to the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

by **MIZUSAWA Hikari, MATSUURA Akiko**

The authors confirmed the presence of numerous Asian historical materials in Denver, U.S.A. in March 2019. The materials were held by the following institutions: (1) National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives at Denver, (2) Denver Public Library, Central Library, (3) University of Colorado, Boulder, Norlin Library and (4) the History Colorado Center. They comprised materials transferred through official channels as well as items the respective institutions acquired. The materials were diverse, and included items from personal collections. Such materials permit an understanding of specific local historic circumstances not obtainable solely through the records JACAR makes available. Future investigations would profitably bear in mind not only public records but a wider variety of materials including personal documents when examining the relevance of materials in other collections to JACAR's areas of concentration.

***Shomotsu Bugyo and Momijiyama Bunko* (2) SUZUKI Hakuto by UJIIE Mikito**

Following the previous issue, the accomplishments of SUZUKI Hakuto (Iwajiro), a *hatamoto* (direct retainer of the shogun) who served as *Shomotsu Bugyo*, are introduced. Articles (summary of essay and diary) regarding the time Hakuto spent in the gardens of *daimyos* and *hatamotos* are reprinted from “*Meienki*” (compiled by CHISAKA Miyako, a Confucian of the end of the Edo period) in “*Mikikigusa*” (held by the National Archives of Japan), the miscellany edited by MIYAZAKI Seishin. Hakuto's relationships with *daimyos* and *hatamotos*, his cultural activities and the role of *Shomotsu Bugyo* among intellectuals are examined. The activities and writings of other *Shomotsu Bugyos*, KATSUTA Hansai and TAKAHASHI Kageyasu, who appear in Hakuto's essay and diary, are also examined.

**The Composition and Characteristics of the Iwakura Mission Records– Ambassador’s Records Held in the National Archives of Japan –
by ASAI Ryosuke**

This report examines the composition and characteristics of the Iwakura Mission Records with the goal of better understanding the documents of the Meiji Government’s Council of State. The original set of Mission Records comprised those documents the Iwakura Mission’s Bureau submitted to the Council of State; related materials were subsequently added and incorporated when the Records were transferred to the Cabinet’s Records Bureau. Broadly speaking, the Mission Records can be broken down into three categories: (1) all the documents the Iwakura Mission’s Bureau compiled, (2) those documents the Bureau prepared for submission to the Council of State, and (3) copies of those documents. Among these records we see some documents the Councilor submitted that in turn were submitted as is to the Council of State, documents whose nature is unclear due to having been stored together unsorted, and documents that were prepared to replace materials what had been destroyed by fire.

**“Newspaper History” in “The Complements for Tosa Province Gunsho Ruiju (collection of literary classics and historical records)” (1880) – Study of Variant Books and texts –
by TERASHIMA Hirota**

“Tosa Province Gunsho Ruiju” and “The Complements for Tosa Province Gunsho Ruiju” are large-scale collections consisting of over 300 books compiled by YOSHIMURA Shunpo, a Japanese classical scholar from Tosa Province (present-day Kochi Prefecture), who worked for the Library Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Complements include the four volumes of “Newspaper History” on the development of Japanese newspapers from ancient times until the second decade of the Meiji Period. The article first studies the two different versions of “Newspaper History” held by the Meiji Newspapers and Magazines Library of the University of Tokyo (including a book assumed to be the manuscript that was burnt and lost). Based on the study of these books, the composition and contents of the four volumes of books are examined. The books are confirmed to be valuable, since they clarify the history of Japanese newspapers in their early stage, as well as the origins of the “Tosa Province Gunsho Ruiju”.