

ABSTRACT

Historical Earthquakes in Istanbul and the Related Documents: A Consideration on the Creation of TSMA D.9567

SAWAI Kazuaki

The Republic of Turkey is known as a country where earthquakes occur frequently like Japan. Istanbul, its largest city and prospered as a capital during the Ottoman period (c.1300-1922), was also hit by many earthquakes and suffered great damage each time. There were five earthquakes in 1509, 1648, 1719, 1766 and 1894, even if counting only the huge ones.

One historical document is held in the archive attached to the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, where the Ottoman court was once located. This document, with the classification number D.9567, is a record of investigations conducted to restore and reconstruct many buildings damaged by a major historical earthquake.

Recently, D.9567 was introduced as a document of the Suleyman the Magnificent era (1520-1566) in the published archives of historical disasters in Istanbul. However, D.9567 contains a record of the damage to buildings built after his reign. Also, in previous studies, the claim that D.9567 was a historical source of the 1648 earthquake and the view that it was due to the 1766 earthquake are at odds with each other.

This paper translates the full text of D.9567 and reexamines the historical grounds shown in previous studies as to how this document was created. In addition, this paper also presents a new hypothesis that D.9567 is likely to have been created by the 1719 earthquake, which is neither of the above, using other sources.

The Method of Decision Making in a New Organisation Called Edo Machi-kaisho

WATANABE Koichi

The Bakufu(The central government in Early Modern Japan) created a new organisation called Edo Machi-kaisho to manage the disaster fund in 1792. This is responses to the complex succession of disasters during the 1780s. Machi-kaisho was unique as the Bakufu's bureaucracy system for it being under the jurisdiction of both the office of finance and the Edo Magistrate. Therefore Machi-kaisho needed approval by both superior. Since both superior were working in different locations, submission documents were circulated among three or four superiors. Prior to that, the Bakufu approved them by writing words on sticky notes. However, in the case of this new organization, the intention of approval or confirmation was expressed by stamping a small seal on the name of the addressee of submission documents. It is speculated that the reason for this change is that the new organization simplified the procedure because the work became more frequent with the launch of it. This method was completely established for the Edo Machi-kaisho, but it is presumed that it was rarely used in other departments of the Bakufu. The reason seems to be that there was a limit to the pursuit of work efficiency in the social caste society.

***Qingding Xinyou Gongzhenji* (欽定辛酉工賑紀事) and
Jiaqing Emperor's Theory of Divine Admonition**

HORICHI Akira

A large-scale flood occurred in Beijing in June,1801. For one year until May,1802, Qing dynasty government carried out utmost relief policies which gave victims free food. When flood relief was completed, Jiaqing Emperor commanded vassals to edit a book about flood and relief. He named this book *Qingding Xinyou Gongzhenji*. It records the explanations that Jiaqing Emperor discussed flood damage and own political responsibility. In this article, I examine Jiaqing Emperor's theory of divine admonition and recognition about relationship between natural disasters and Heaven in traditional China.

**Firefighting Awareness of Citizens in Edo:
Analyzing Eighteenth-century Textbooks on Firefighting**

IWABUCHI Reiji

In Edo period saw the development of cities and also numerous city fires. However, while we know relatively well about the shogunate's firefighting measures and also urban firefighting organizations which developed rapidly in this period, historians have paid little attention to how ordinary urban citizens dealt with fires. And historians have argued only that Edo citizens (commonly called Edokko) had the habit of not keeping many household belongings because they were very used to being affected by fires. However, such characterization of Edokko was based on fictional characters in novels to be used to idealize the Edo period. Therefore it requires serious reconsideration.

The firefighting textbooks demonstrated that what was most important for Edo citizens was to protect their lives and household belongings. Furthermore, it was confirmed that most of the descriptions of Kyokutei Bakin's fire experience were related to the protect his and his families their lives and household belongings.

Thus, if Edo citizens should get credit for accumulating firefighting knowledge, and achieving a form of 'self-protection', they were also displaying much more selfishness than what the idealized vision of Edokko has suggested so far.

Document Management of the Headquarters of Religious Affairs in Usuki Domain and “Gokaisho-Nikki”.

TAKAGI Madoka

This paper describes the communications between government offices of Usuki Domain including the headquarters of religious affairs, and the chief retainers in charge for the month regarding disappearance and death of people in the domain, by investigating comparatively “Gokaisho-Nikki” (Diary reported by chief retainers) and documents in Marega fonds from Usuki Domain. In Marega fonds there are about 600 documents in which the Katakana letter “i” is written on the reverse side. Preceding studies show that such documents described important cases reported by the headquarters of religious affairs to the chief retainers, involving the government and the domain. This paper investigates comparatively descriptions in “Gokaisho-Nikki” and “Gokaisho-Nikki-Tosho”, focusing on descriptions about shavings, deaths and disappearances. As a result, this survey indicates that, 1) although many documents with “i” not included in the diary were found, some documents with “i” were mandatory to report and had bias in their contents, 2) they sorted documents of Christian descendants with those of non-descendants of Christians for identification of Christian descendants among all documents with “i”. Moreover, this analysis also clarifies that the defunct notebooks called “Tome” classified in “Nikki” existed and that shavings of Christian descendants and others were reported in them.

A Change of Distributional Structure in the Early Modern Ages to the Beginning of Modern Ages to Analyze it in "Lumping Historical Documents": Turning of My Fish Wholesale Stores and Development of a Fish Company in Tsuchiura

NISHIGUCHI Masataka

This thesis analyzes "lumping historical documents", which was gathered as one point without organizing multiitem, and verifies how much historical phenomenon is surfaced. Because it's dangerous to lump multiitem together, making of an in-depth catalog and grouping should be performed.

"lumping historical documents" this paper analyzed are all 19 items. There was a title different from the reality for these. Therefore this paper remade a catalog and analyzed every each item. As a result, it included the following feature for the "lumping historical documents" this paper analyzed. First, These are a document, which fish wholesale stores and fish brokers established a fish company from early modern ages to the beginning of modern ages. Second, because it was a problem to buy a fish directly, fish wholesale stores and fish brokers established a company. Third, by establishment of a company, relationship with wholesale stores and brokers changed.

Lumping documents doesn't show these. Consequently, it's important to make of an in-depth catalog and divide items.

**The Archiving Information of Theatre and its Cataloging :
Focusing on the Case of the National Noh Theatre**

SUZUKI Naoko

The purpose of this paper is to arrange and describe the catalogue based on ISAD(G) to the performance record materials, owned by National Noh Theatre. The past records owned by the National Noh Theatre are a valuable archival resource.

This arrange and describe was made in line with the methodology of archival science for performance record materials, owned by National Noh Theatre. This is experimental for a small portion. The first step was to analyze the functioning of the organization. By conducting this analysis, we were able to understand the background and characteristics of the archival materials.

In the next process. The arrange and describe was made by applying the principles of ISAD(G). As a result, it turned out that in order to use the materials conveniently, not only an archives catalog but also an index database would be needed.

The existing Internet site "Bunka Digital Library" is a very convenient and widely used means of searching for performance records of the National Noh Theatre. However, this Internet site is not equipped with a function for understanding the background and characteristics of the archival materials. In the future, it is hoped that this will develop into a digital archive for understanding the history of the National Noh Theatre.

**A Structural Analysis of Contemporary Museum Collection Archives:
Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art**

INOUE Kanako

In this paper, I conduct a structural analysis of collection archives dealing with contemporary art based on the example of Yokoo Tadanori's archival documents, which are stored in the Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art. In addition, I consider organizational descriptions and disclosure methods as reflected by the specific characteristics of the documents.

Yokoo Tadanori (b. 1936) began his career as a graphic designer. He subsequently developed a host of genre-spanning creative activities, which also generated a wide range of documents related to his work.

To Yokoo, these archives are "active documents," which are used for his latest works and provide new contexts for his practice. Since the museum opened in 2012, efforts to survey and organize the materials have continued. As a complete overview of the documents is still not currently possible, a structural analysis of the materials has not yet been undertaken. In the future, it will be necessary to arrive at some method of disclosure that enables widespread use of the museum's collection archives.

Literary Museum as Archives

HASHIGUCHI Rina

To elucidate the relationship between literary museum and the archives, the catalogs and the databases by literary museum were examined from the perspective of "analyzing the nature and structure of the archives based on their source, original order, and hierarchical structure". Consequently, although literary museums managed for each group of materials, being the material of a particular literary person was more important than the source of the materials. Additionally, the catalogs of literary archives and the database were classified by form.

To examine whether it is possible to arrangement and describe of literary archives, the Mitaka City Yuzo Yamamoto Memorial Museum as an example was set up a series. Because of the large number of series and the time and knowledge required for organizing the materials, there was little need to introduce arrangement and describe in literary museum. However, arrangement and describe of the literary archives will enable many users to understand the transition of literary works by combining related materials that have been diffused by form classification.

**A Historical Materials Study of Kyoto Prefectural Administrative Documents :
From Comparison with other cases of the Construction and the Transmission.**

YASUE Norihiro

This paper proposes an approach to analysis historical documents of local governments, dealing with Kyoto Prefectural Administrative Documents, a national important cultural property as example.

First, we grasp the construction of the documents from plural viewpoints of kinds of included documents, era and affairs. Secondly, by comparison with documents of other governments, the feature has become clear that a rate of existing documents made in Meiji period, ones related to affairs of commerce, industry, agriculture and forestry, and ones of the Gun-offices is low, on the other hand a rate of ones made in Showa period is high. In addition, referring to the administrative activities and the record of management of the documents from Meiji to the defeat in WW2, we can guess to a certain extent how the above feature has formed. And we can know community and difference of experiences of the management of documents, and what effect they had on present condition of each document.

Through the above examination, we can say that it is necessary to effectively combine pieces of information gained from analysis of the construction and transmission about the documents and comparison with others in order to develop an understanding on historical materials study.