Cataloging for Pre-Meiji Japanese Books in Open Access Environments: Report on Interviews during Japan Specialist Workshop 2012



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Agenda

1. Background

2. Interviews

3. Future





Background



Tateuchi Japan Studies Pre-Catalog Project

January, 2010 -

Support: Tateuchi Foundation

Cataloging projects for Japanese rare materials













Pre-Meiji Japanese Books

Books published before 1868 (慶應4) (歴史的典籍・古典籍)









Mass digitization

National Diet Library (NDL)

国立国会図書館デジタル化資料:古典籍資料 (貴重書等)

(Rare Books Image Database)

- 70,000 of 300,000 items as of 2011









Mass digitization

National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL) 日本語の歴史的典籍のデータベースの構築計画

(Digital database project plan)

300,000 of 500,000 items on the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books (日本古典籍総合目録データベース)

Collaboration with 20 other universities in Japan Future collaborations with institutions outside Japan





Increase of mass digitization projects or programs for Pre-Meiji Japanese books

What is the role of catalogers for Japanese pre-modern books?

To create high quality cataloging records and build the infrastructure for future mass digitization





3

Challenges

1. Comprehensive?







Challenges

- 1. Comprehensive?
- 2. Who are the primary users?







Challenges

- 1. Comprehensive?
- 2. Who are the primary users?
- 3. Additional elements for earlier works?









The Interviews



Japan Specialist Workshop 2012

February 14-22, 2012
Grant program by the Japan Foundation
Co-sponsor: National Diet Library
International House of Japan, Tokyo, Japan







Interviews of users and cataloguers for Pre-Meiji Japanese books

Researchers who participated in JSW

NDL (NCR1987, revised 3rd ed. 和古書適用細則) NIJL (日本古典籍書誌レコード作成要領), etc









1. Comprehensive?

Cataloging records should be comprehensive but unimportant information should be abridged.

It depends on the genre and subject of the works





2. Who are the primary users?

NDL: General public

NIJL: Research / learning communities

in Japanese Literature







2. Who are the primary users?

The "Challenges"

Broader user population in open access environments

Multidisciplinary research

Diverse information needs

History of Ideas Contributors of prefaces
Art History Symbolic terms



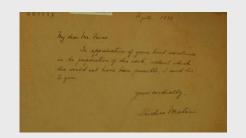




3. Additional elements on early works?

Ownership stamps (印記)

Important inscriptions









3. Additional elements on early works?

Ownership information often identifies each collection.

Why are views on collections important?





Bukan Collection in the Univ. of Tokyo Libraries (武鑑コレクション 東京大学付属図書館)

Creator: Ogai Mori (森鴎外)

Activity: Shibue Chusai(渋江抽斎)













Open access environments allow users to explore collections on a global scale







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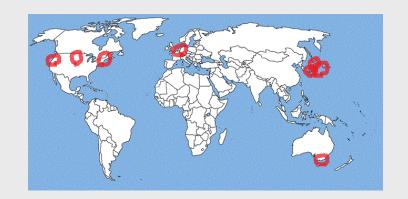








Open access environments allow users to explore collections on a global scale

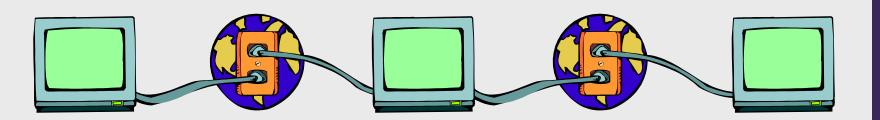
















The Future



From local databases to inter-institutional databases
Sharing local notes?



Libraries are unique organizations in that their mission focuses on providing access to individual users.





In open access environments...

Library communities can contribute to the development of user-centered resources while maintaining a dialog with archives and museums.



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Thank you



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