

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING GUIDELINES FOR
PRE-MEIJI JAPANESE BOOKS**

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INTRODUCTION

In May 1999, the Library of Congress began two major projects related to the Asian Division's holdings of printed books, bound manuscripts, and scrolls produced in Japan before 1868: 1) a project led by the Japanese Rare Book Team headed by Prof. Kenji Watanabe of Rikkyo University to compile a bibliography of these holdings enabling scholars and readers worldwide to have access to the Division's Japanese rare books collection; and 2) a cataloging project led by the Library's Japanese Team to create online records for these holdings in the RLIN database. The outcome of the former was a publication of *Beikoku Gikai Toshokan zō Nihon kotenseki mokuroku* or *Catalog of Japanese rare books in the Library of Congress* in 2003. Excluded in the above catalog are over 300 titles of works on art which were included in a separate publication in 2002, *Pre-Meiji works on Japanese art in the Library of Congress* compiled by Mr. Shojo Honda and Prof. Sandy Kita.

Related to the latter project, a set of special guidelines for cataloging these materials were originally drafted in Japanese by Ms. Manae Fujishiro in consultation with the Library's Rare Book Cataloging Team. These Japanese guidelines were written initially for LC staff only, but later in 2001 the Japanese Team decided to additionally compile English guidelines in response to the needs expressed by catalogers outside the Library. Since then, Mr. Isamu Tsuchitani has been in charge of compiling English guidelines for cataloging pre-Meiji Japanese books.

Previously, in 2000, the Committee on Japanese Materials of the Council of East Asian Libraries (CEAL) established the Subcommittee on Japanese Rare Book Cataloging Guidelines. One of the Subcommittee's initial charges was to draft cataloging guidelines for Japanese rare books, which was later modified to assist LC's project in compiling English cataloging guidelines for pre-Meiji Japanese books. One of the noteworthy results of the collaboration between the Library of Congress and the Subcommittee relates to the LC-CEAL Q&A Sessions for CJK Rare Book Cataloging held at the Library of Congress on April 1, 2002, for which the Subcommittee compiled questions for cataloging Japanese rare books. The answers to these questions were prepared and delivered at the session by Ms. Fujishiro and Mr. Tsuchitani, in consultation with Ms. Elizabeth A. Robinson and Ms. Debra D. Wynn of the Rare Books Team of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Tsuchitani's project of compiling English guidelines for cataloging pre-Meiji Japanese books took several years, partly because *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books (DCRB)* which he must have based upon for his project was scheduled to be revised. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Tsuchitani's retirement has preceded the revision of *DCRB*. On January 4, 2006, Mr. Isamu Tsuchitani retired from the Library of Congress after working over 44 years. Subsequently, the draft file of the guidelines written by Mr. Tsuchitani was passed over the Subcommittee on Japanese Rare Books, formerly known as Subcommittee on Japanese Rare Book Cataloging Guidelines, which eventually decided to review the guidelines and make them available to all the catalogers in North America. In this special task, the Subcommittee asked its former member Ms. Reiko Yoshimura to participate.

The reviewers of *Descriptive Cataloging Guidelines for Pre-Meiji Japanese Books* would like to express profound appreciation to Mr. Tsuchitani who devoted much of his time in preparing these cataloging guidelines to be applied specifically to Japanese printed books and bound manuscripts produced in Japan before 1868. We owe enormous appreciation to Ms. Manae Fujishiro and Ms. Hisako Rogerson as well who have diligently cataloged the Library's rare Japanese holdings for many years and contributed abundant examples included in the guidelines. These two experienced catalogers have already created over 5,400 catalog records online to facilitate access to the renowned Library's Japanese rare book collection for all the users world-wide.

March 25, 2006

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0. GENERAL RULES

Contents:

- 0A. Scope and purpose
- 0B. Reference sources for cataloging
- 0C. Language and script
- 0D. The basic description
- 0E. Chief source of information (title page)

0A. Scope and purpose

These guidelines are based on the 1998 Revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, Second Edition (referred to hereafter as *AACR 2*) and the *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (referred to hereafter as *DCRB*), 2nd edition. The guidelines provide instructions for cataloging Japanese printed books, manuscripts, scrolls, handmade albums, single-sheet publications, and Chinese books produced in Japan before the introduction of machine printing in the nineteenth century. They may be used in describing any books, however, particularly those produced by hand or by methods continuing the tradition of the hand-produced book.

Cataloging old Japanese books presents situations not ordinarily encountered in the cataloging of the usual modern book and because of their rarity, value, or interest make special description necessary or desirable and may require details of description beyond what is required for the more ordinary book in order to identify significant characteristics. These details are important for two reasons. They permit a ready identification of copies of the book (e.g., as editions, impressions, or issues), and they provide a more exact description of the book as an artifact.

These guidelines may be applied selectively, according to the administrative policy of the institution, which may choose to catalog some or all of its holdings at a more detailed level of description than that provided for in *AACR 2*.

0B. Reference sources for cataloging

Although the guidelines for cataloging Japanese books and bound manuscripts published in Japan before 1868 are based, as fully as possible, within the framework of *AACR 2* and *DCRB*, the traditional Japanese rare

book cataloging practice (e.g. Nagasawa Kikuya's *Wa-Kan kosho mokurokuhō*) and the *Cataloging Guidelines for Creating Chinese Rare Book Records in Machine-Readable Form*, 2000 (Research Libraries Group) were also taken into consideration.

In the absence of a rule in the guidelines, the appropriate rule in *AACR2*, *DCRB*, and *LC Rule Interpretations* is applied in cataloging these books.

0C. Language and script

Give Romanized and original script for each field, with the exception of physical description (Romanized only), the informal notes and local notes (English, Romanized and/or original script), and content notes (Romanized and/or original script).

Give Romanization in the modified Hepburn system as employed in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (3rd and later editions)* and follow the ALA-LC Romanization Tables for word division.

*The reading of Japanese words follows the reading given in reference sources where the usage of standard authorities has established a particular reading for a particular word, name, or book title, etc.

In case of Chinese works produced in Japan, if the text has Japanese reading marks treat it as Japanese with Chinese text; if the text has no Japanese reading marks, treat it as Chinese, i.e. transliterate the title proper in Chinese with variant reading in Japanese. However, if the title of work is supplied by Japanese compiler/editor, title proper should be transliterated in Japanese, with variant reading in Chinese.

Transcription of characters:

Hentai-gana (変体仮名)/***Manyō-gana*** (万葉仮名)

Transcribe *Hentai-gana* as *Hiragana* in the title and statement of responsibility area, if it is written in cursive style (くずし字 *kuzushiji*), and use the note area for explanation.

Transcribe *Manyō-gana* or *Hentai-gana* in printed style (楷書 *kaisho*) as Chinese characters in the title and statement of responsibility area.

狂歌 うひまなび

Note: Title in Hentai-gana: 狂歌 宇比ま奈飛

But not

宇津保 物語

If the above guidelines are not helpful consult reference sources.

Itaiji (異体字)

Replace non-standard character forms not in MS-IME by a boldface equal symbol “=” (or without it when this symbol is not available in the cataloging utility) followed by the standard character in square brackets. Add explanation in a note, if useful. Ignore common graphic variants.

年寄 [=介]そへ 心得 之事

Note: Third character in title not available in MS-IME; consists of 手 (left) and 介 (right)

Odoriji, Kurikaeshi Kigō (踊字・繰り返し記号)

Transcribe *Odoriji* (repeating symbol) for Chinese character “々” as it appears in the title proper as given on the chief source of information but replace repeating symbols for *Hiragana* and *Katakana* such as 々, 々, 々, 々, etc. with their respective characters and explain in a note.

夫々

But

かがみ (Title appears as かがみ)

Note: Repeating symbol used in title.

Use boldface equal symbol “=” [geta] or the Japanese reading of the character in square brackets to replace Chinese characters that are not in MS-IME. Use the note area to provide explanations of the missing

characters.

陳 = 通鑑・商輅綱目

Or,

陳[Jing] 通鑑・商輅綱目

Note: Missing character **Morohashi 14804***

*The number is the character identification number of Morohashi's *Dai Kan-Wa jiten*.

0D. The basic description

0D1. The description must always include the following elements, regardless of the completeness of the information available: title proper, date of publication, extent of item, size of item. Also include other elements of description as set out in the following rules, if available and appropriate to the chosen level of description.

0D2. In general, base the description on the copy in hand. If this copy is known to be imperfect, however, and the details of the description of a copy without the imperfection(s) can be determined with certainty, rely on these details, employing the conventions for bracketing as if the imperfection(s) did not exist. In such cases, the details should be verified by examining one or more additional copies, or by referring to a description in a reliable bibliography, preferably one based on an examination of several copies (e.g. *Kokusho sōmoku-roku*, *Kotenseki sōgō moku-roku*, etc.). Cite the source used for the description in a note.

If the copy being cataloged is imperfect and no reliable evidence of the necessary details is available, describe the copy as it is. Use the mark of omission enclosed in square brackets to show lacunae in the source of information if this helps to explain the incompleteness of the transcription. If missing or obscured characters can be reconstructed with some certainty, include these in the transcription, enclosing them in square brackets. Use the note area to justify such additions and to provide explanations, conjectural readings of the data, etc.

0D3. Use the square “□” symbol to replace an omitted or obscure character. In Romanized field, use mark of omission in square brackets

([...]) for each missing or obscure character. However, supply the mark of omission in one set of square brackets if missing information is in succession. Use the note area for explanation.

濃州 何郡 □村 五人組 御仕置帳
Nōshū nani-gun [...] mura goningumi oshiokichō
Note: One character illegible in title

濃州 何□□□ 五人組 御仕置帳
Nōshū nani [...] goningumi oshiokichō
Note: Three characters illegible in title

0E. Chief source of information (title page)

The chief source of information for a publication and a manuscript is the title page, or, if there is no title page, the source from within the item that is used as a substitute for it.

For items without a title page, if a single title proper is available in a single source within the item, use this source as the title page substitute. If the same title proper is available in more than one source within the item, choose as the title page substitute the source that supplies the most additional information. If the above mentioned provision does not settle the issue, choose the title page substitute one of the following, in this order of preference:

- a) Caption title (卷首題 *kanshudai*)
- b) Title from table of contents (目次題 *mokujidai*)
- c) End title (尾題 *bidai*)
- d) Title from preface (序題 *jodai*)
- e) Title from title piece (題箋題 *daisendai*)
- f) Title from page 2 of cover (見返題 *mikaeshidai*)
- g) Title from Tobira (扉題 *tobiradai*)
- h) Title from postscript (跋題 *batsudai*)
- i) Colophon title (奥付題 *okutsukedai*)
- j) Title from center column or running title (柱題 *hashiradai*)
- k) Title from bottom edge (小口書 *koguchigaki*)
- l) Title from piece mounted on case (帙外題 *chitsugedai*)
- m) Spine title
- n) Binder's title

Indicate in a note the source chosen as the title page substitute if other than the usual title page, or, in a multivolume monograph, if it is other than the title of volume one (see 7B2).

Hereafter in these rules, “title page” means “title page or title page substitute.”

If none of the above is present, choose a title from reference sources or devise a title in Japanese based on the contents of the work. Enclose a supplied or devised title in square brackets and make a note on the source.

1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 1A. Title proper
- 1B. Other title information
- 1C. Items without a collective title
- 1D. Statement of responsibility

1A. Title proper

Title proper is the first element of the description. Other titles and other title information preceding the chief title on the title page are considered part of the title proper. If the chief title is preceded or followed in the source by other elements of information, such as information in “角書” (*tsunogaki*), transpose these elements to their appropriate areas in the record or give them in a note, unless the grammatical construction of the data would be disturbed, or the element is otherwise inseparably linked to the title proper. In the latter cases, transcribe the data as part of the title proper. Put a center dot (中黒 *nakaguro*) between *tsunogaki* and the chief title.

庖厨 備用 · 倭名 本草

古今 増補 · 立花 大全

Indicate in a note the source of the title proper if it is a title page substitute, e.g., cover title.

If forms of the title different from that transcribed as title proper appear

elsewhere in the book, transcribe them in variant title fields.

Main title: 大學 啓發集

Cover title: 蒙養 啓發 (hand-written)

Running title: 啓發集

Main title: 宋 朱 晦菴 先生 名臣 言行錄. 前集

Variant title: Title on title piece: 宋 名臣 言行錄. 前集

Variant title: Title on p. [2] of cover (mikaeshi): 名臣 言行錄. 前集

Running title: 名臣 言行錄. 宋 前集

Main title: 鼎鏗 趙田 了凡 袁 先生 編纂 古本 歷史 大方 綱鑑補

Variant title: Title on title piece: 歷史 綱鑑補

Caption title: 新鐫 趙田 了凡 袁 先生 編纂 古本 歷史 大方 綱鑑補 v. 12, 22

Caption title: 新鏗 趙田 了凡 袁 先生 編纂 古本 歷史 大方 綱鑑補 v. 8, 14

Caption title: 新刻 趙田 了凡 袁 先生 編纂 古本 歷史 大方 綱鑑補 v. 36-37

Running title: 了凡 綱鑑補

If forms of the title different from that transcribed as title proper are found in reference sources, transcribe them in a reference note.

1B. Other title information

Transcribe other title information appearing on the title page in the order indicated by the sequence on, or layout of, the title page. Transcribe other title information not appearing on the title page in a note whenever it is considered important.

Generally treat statements indicating the number of volumes (卷 *maki* or *kan*) as other title information, if the number of volumes of the entire set appearing on the title page. Otherwise give it in a note area if it is considered important.

首書 講釈入 和漢 朗詠集 : 全 二卷

水滸 画傳 : 全 三冊

補義 莊子 因 : 獨見 附標 · 全 六冊

Reference note: Kokusho sōmokuoku, 1989, v. 7, p. 410 (Honchō burinden, 95-kan 25 satsu)

1C. Items without a collective title

1C1. When an item has no collective title and the title page bears the titles of two or more individual works, other than supplementary matter, that are contained in the item, transcribe the titles of the individual works in the order in which they appear on the title page. Separate the titles of the parts by a space-semicolon-space if the parts are all by the same person(s) or body (bodies), even though the titles are linked by a connecting word or phrase.

尚書學 ; 孝經 識 ; 孟子 識

If the individual works are by different persons or bodies, or the authorship is in doubt, precede the title of each part other than the first by a period and one space, unless a linking word or phrase is already present. Precede each statement of responsibility by a space-slash-space.

病中 須佐美 . 上 近衛公 書 . 子姪 禁 俳諧 書

日本 養子說 . 非 火葬論

公家 社家 法樂 和歌 懷紙 . 幼學 熱田 詣 / 旭亭 主人 . 熱田 詣 / 淺野 先生 述 . 熱田 舊記 . 古渡 誌 / 一秋 考 . 熱田 祠官 司掌 私記

1C2. When an item has no collective title, and works additional to those named on the title page appear in the item, whether or not on pages laid out as title pages, either transcribe the titles of such works according to the provisions of 1C1 in square brackets, or give them in the note area (see 7C12, contents)

Note: No collective title; individual titles taken from leaves 7 and 16

Alternatively, if the preceding method does not provide satisfactory results, devise a collective title for the whole item in square brackets.

1D. Statement of responsibility

1D1. Transcribe statements of responsibility appearing in the preliminaries (title page recto and verso, cover, and any page preceding the title page) or in the colophon, in the form in which they appear. If a statement of responsibility is not taken from the title page, enclose it in square brackets and indicate its source in a note.

本草綱目補目錄 / 後藤光生 梨春編輯

花押拾遺 / [嶺秀軒 橫山 寬識]

Note: Author statement from preface.

1D2. If a statement of responsibility appears in a source other than the title page, other preliminaries, or the colophon, or if it is taken from outside the item, give it in the note area (see 7C5).

Note: Pref. by author, 花顛 三熊 思考

Reference note: Bussho kaisetsu daijiten, v. 11, p. 50 (Yaemugura, 2-kan, by Hakuin Ekaku jutsu, Hōreki 9 [1759]; v. 1 includes Takatsuka shinyōkōki).

1D3. If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the source, transpose it to its required position unless it is an inseparable part of the title proper according to one or more of the conditions enumerated in 1A. When transposing the statement of responsibility, do not use the mark of omission. Make a note indicating this transposition.

宋朱晦庵先生名臣言行錄

1D4. Transcribe a single statement of responsibility as such whether the two or more persons or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

東洞先生遺稿 / 男・猷修夫, 清子直, 辰子良同輯

秘伝 花鏡 / 陳 不搖 彙輯 ; 平賀 先生 校正

1D5. When a single statement of responsibility names more than one person or corporate body performing the same function or with the same degree of responsibility, generally transcribe all the names mentioned. If the number of responsible persons or bodies named in a single statement is very great, all after the third may be omitted. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission and add “et al.” in square brackets.

旧蹟 異聞 / 三輪 秀福, 坂牛 助丁, 梅内 祐訓 輯録

1D6. If there are two or more statements of responsibility, give them in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the title page. If the sequence and layout are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, give the statements in the order that makes the most sense. If statements of responsibility appear in sources other than the title page, also transcribe them in the order that makes the most sense.

重訂 本草 綱目 啓蒙 / 蘭山 小野 口授 ; 小野 職孝 録 ; 井口 望之 蘇仲 訂

1D7. Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honor, and distinction that appear with names in statements of responsibility.

秘伝 花鏡 / 陳 不搖 彙輯 ; 平賀 先生 校正

公家 社家 法樂 和歌 懷紙. 幼学 熱田 詣 / 旭亭主人. 熱田 詣 / 浅野 先生 述. 熱田 旧記. 古渡誌 / 一秋 考. 熱田 司官 司掌 私記

1D8. If desired, add a word in Japanese* within square brackets to the statement of responsibility, when the relationship between the title of the work and the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement is not clear.

*Use the following words when cataloging old Japanese books:

著、編、撰、画、詠、訳、誌, etc.

*Use the following words when cataloging Chinese books:

撰、輯、選、校、訂、評、注、補、etc.

Give expansions, explanations, and corrections of statements of responsibility in the note area when needed for clarity (see 7C5).

1D9. If the statement of responsibility includes an element belonging to another area, and the element is an inseparable part of the statement of responsibility according to one or more of the conditions enumerated in 1A, transcribe it as part of the statement of responsibility.

2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

2A. Sources of information

2B. Edition statement

2A. Sources of information

The prescribed sources of information for the edition area are the title page, other preliminaries, and colophon, in that order of preference. If an edition statement is not present in any of these sources, take it from any source within the item and enclose it within square brackets. If the edition statement, or any part of the edition area, is taken from elsewhere other than the prescribed sources, indicate its source in the note area (see 7C6).

When the item does not contain an edition statement but it is provided by a reference source or by a specialized bibliography, or by a scholar, give this information in a note.

2B. Edition statement

2B1. Transcribe the statement relating to an edition of a publication in the terms in which it appears. Give the exact wording if the edition statement is taken from the title page. If it is taken from any other source, standard abbreviations and Arabic numerals may be given in place of words. Include explanatory words or phrases appearing with the edition

statement.

2B2. Transcribe as an edition statement a statement relating to issues or impressions, even if the publication contains no changes from the previous edition.

3. MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

No general use of this area is made for printed monographic publications. In using these rules to describe items that by their content fall within the scope of other portions of *AACR 2* (e.g., an atlas), it is recommended that the provisions for this area in the appropriate section of *AACR 2* be followed.

4. PUBLICATION, ETC., AREA

The name and location of the printer are here given equal status with the publisher and distributor. Thus the words “place of publication” and “publisher” refer equally to the location and name of a publisher, distributor, or printer, unless otherwise indicated.

Generally transcribe imprint information as it appears in the publication. Exceptions are provided in the specific rules.

For hand-written manuscripts, record only the date of production.

Contents:

- 4A. Sources of information
- 4B. Place of publication
- 4C. Publisher statement
- 4D. Date of publication/production
- 4E. Date of impression

4A. Sources of information

The prescribed sources of information for the publication, etc., area are the colophon, title page, other preliminaries, center column, preface, and postscript, in that order of preference. If the information for an element (place, or publisher, or date) is not present in these sources, any source

may be used to supply needed information, which is then enclosed in square brackets. This means that when statements belonging to the different elements are found in separate sources, they should be combined to make a complete publication, etc., area, with square brackets used as necessary. In general, do not combine statements belonging to a single element when they appear in different sources within the publication.

大坂 : 萬屋 彦太郎 判板

For example, a seal stamped on advertisements, lists of publications or any other sources within the publication may be used as a publisher.

[江戸] : 青山堂 蔵

Note: “青山堂 蔵” – At bottom of each fold (hashira)

Reference note: Tokugawa jidai shuppansha shuppanbutsu shūran, p. 64 (under 雁金屋 清吉 (青山堂) 江戸; 一蝶 画譜 3 卷 明和 7)

4B. Place of publication

Give the most prominently indicated place of publication, etc. as the place of publication appearing in colophon. Transcribe it as found in the source of information used.

If the place of publication appears in a phrase describing the place such as “花洛,” “皇都,” “東都,” etc., transcribe it as it appears and supply the modern name of the city, etc. in square brackets, if it is considered necessary for identification.

花洛 [Kyoto]

東都 [江戸]

皇都 [Kyoto]

撰陽 [Osaka]

駿府 城下

If only street name is given, transcribe it as it appears and supply the modern name of the city etc., in square brackets.

二條通 [Kyoto]

日本橋 本石町 [江戸]

四條 坊門通 [Kyoto]

When no probable city of publication can be given, supply the name of the country as the place of publication, with a question mark if necessary (all in square brackets)

[Japan]

[Japan?]

For hand-written manuscripts, do not record the place of production.

4C. Publisher statement

The publisher statement may include names of publishers, distributors, booksellers, and printers, together with associated information concerning places of activity and statements of printing and reprinting.

江城 [江戸]: 平野氏 傳左衛門; 摂陽 [Osaka]: 平野屋 勝左衛門

Transcribe the name of the publisher, together with any preceding or succeeding words or phrases, as it appears in the publication.

浪華 [Osaka]: 文金堂 河内屋 太助 寿梓; 江戸: 発行 須原屋 茂平衛

[江戸]: 藤木 久市 梓: 須原屋 伊八 蔵

江府 [江戸]: 藤木 久市 蔵版

If the publisher statement includes no more than three publishers in a single source, generally transcribe all the names in the order in which they appear. If there are more than three, record the first and the last named publishers. In this case, use the mark of omission and add after it in square brackets a phrase in English to convey the extent of the omission.

京都：永田 調兵衛 ...[and 8 others]；大坂：河内屋 茂兵衛
(Kawachiya Mohē is the last named publisher)

京都：出雲寺 文次郎 ... [and 8 others]；大坂：近江屋 平助 板
(Ōmiya Heisuke is the last named publisher)

If there are more than one publisher listed and if the publisher which is in the neither first nor last position bears such words as “藏版 *zōhan*”, “板 *han*”, “版 *han*”, or its seal, transcribe the publisher along with the first and last ones.

京都：永田 調兵衛；江戸：須原屋 伊八 藏版 ... [and 7 others]；
大坂：河内屋 茂兵衛

If multiple statements relating to publisher appear in more than one source, and one of these is the colophon, prefer to transcribe in the publication, etc., area the statement in the colophon. If, however, publisher statement appearing elsewhere is known to be from the later date, transcribe that statement in the publication, etc. area. If one is a publisher statement and the other is a printer statement, transcribe the publisher statement and if desired, add the printer statement. In any case, make notes for any publisher statements not transcribed in the publication, etc., area.

Note: “浪華 群玉堂梓”—P. [2] of cover (mikaeshi)

Note: “平安書館 竹苞樓, 瑞巖堂”—P. [2] of cover (mikaeshi)

When no name, address, or device of a publisher appears in the publication, supply the name of the publisher in square brackets if known. When the responsibility of a publisher for a particular publication is uncertain or speculative, either add a question mark to any supplied name or give the information in a note. In any case of a supplied publisher, give supporting evidence in the note area.

When no publisher statement can be given, supply the abbreviation “s.n.” (sine nomine) in square brackets. However, if the item is a hand-written manuscript, it is not necessary to supply “s.n.”

[Kyoto? : 伊予屋 佐右衛門?]

Reference note: Tokugawa jidai shuppansha shuppanbutsu shūran, p. 28 (under Iyoya Saemon, Kyoto; publ. Bunkyū 2 [1862])

[Japan : s.n., 1830?]

Reference note: Kokusho sōmokuroku, v. 3, p. 512 (Kotō meikan, 4-satsu; at head of title: Kōsei; by Sugawara (Hon'ami) Nagane, Bunsei 13 [1830] kan)

4D. Date of publication/production

The basic date of publication for this area is the year of publication or printing. Transcribe this date from the publication, together with any preceding or succeeding words or phrases. If the date is deduced or supplied from an external source, enclose it in square brackets and explain the source in a note.

官許 天保 14 [1843]

文政 12 [1829] 刻成

文政 10 [1827] 新彫

天保 4 [1833] 求版

文化 13 [1816] 補刻

Transcribe years other than Gregorian or Julian as they appear in Arabic numerals and supply the year(s) of the Gregorian calendar in square brackets. If the given date is described in the zodiac year, transcribe it and add the corresponding Gregorian calendar year in square brackets. If both the numeral and the zodiac year appear on the item, record only the numeral year with corresponding Gregorian calendar year in square brackets.

元祿 5 [1692]

元祿 壬申[1692]

But not

元祿 5 壬申[1692]

Give a conjectural date based on any information available. Give

necessary indications of the basis for the conjecture in the note area.

Give a probable date or period of publication according to one of the patterns shown in the examples below. Give any needed explanation in the note area.

, [1760?]	probable date
, [ca. 1780]	approximate date
, [ca. 1780?]	probable approximate date
, [not before 1785]	terminal date
, [not after 21 Aug. 1785]	terminal date
, [1727 or 1728]	one year or the other
, [between 1711 and 1749]	span certain
, [between 1711 and 1749?]	span uncertain
, [167-]	decade uncertain
, [167-?]	probable decade
, [16-]	century certain
, [16-?]	probable century

In describing a publication consisting of volumes, parts, or fascicles published over a number of years, give the date of the first published volume, part, or fascicle and the last published volume, part, or fascicle and connect them by a hyphen.

If desired, give the date of each volume in a note. Such a note is particularly useful when the order of publication dates does not correspond to the order of the volume numeration.

If multiple dates appear in the same item, take the latest date as the date of publication, and add notes for explanation on other dates.

For hand-written manuscripts, record the date of production. Add notes for the source of the date found in the manuscript.

[not before 1759]

Note: The latest date appears in the work: **Hōreki 9** [1759]

[not before 1615]

Latest event mentioned in the work, "**大坂 夏 御陣**" [1615]

[not before 1807]

Reference note: Kokusho sōmokuoku, v. 6, p. 86 (Dōchū yoroku, see 北 蝦夷 圖説); v. 2, p. 423 (Kita Ezo zuzetsu, 4-kan 4-satsu;

variant: 銅柱 餘説; by Mamiya Rinzō jutsu, Murakami Sadakiyo
hen, Bunka 4 [1807] 成)

[1852?]

Note: "嘉永 五年 巳 閏 二月 出火 燒失 場所 御宮 火除地 ニ 被
度 仲ヶ間 一統 ヨリ 兩神主 江 談合 手續 其 ... 扣"--At head of
title on original cover

[1818?]

Note: Postscript, "此書 者 平屋町 飯塚 源治郎 所藏 之 留書 ...
文化 十五[?]年 [1818?] ... 江川町・三階屋 仁右衛門 道雄・右
筆 仁平 道三"

4E. Date of impression

Record the date of publication found in the item in the date of publication area, even if the actual impression date is assumed to be much later (後印/後刷) than the indicated date. In this case, the source of the date of impression and any explanations may be given in the note area if useful.

元禄 10 [1697]

Note: Not before 1868 impression?

寛永 2 [1625]

Note: 寛永版元禄刷. Cf. 国文研古典籍総合目録データベース

元禄 5 [1692]

Note: 後印?

5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 5A. Sources of information
- 5B. Extent
- 5C. Illustration
- 5D. Size and format
- 5E. Accompanying material

5A. Sources of information

Take information for this area from the item itself.

5B. Extent

ITEMS IN ONE PHYSICAL UNIT

5B1. General

Give the complete number of leaves, pages, or columns in accordance with the terminology suggested by the volume (or other physical unit) itself. Describe a volume with leaves numbered on both sides, or with leaves unnumbered and printed on both sides, in terms of pages. Describe a volume with leaves numbered on one side only, or with leaves unnumbered and printed on one side only, in terms of leaves. When the leaves of a pre-1868 volume are numbered and printed on one side only, state this fact in a note. When an item contains sequences of leaves and pages record each sequence in its appropriate terms.

Giving the “complete number” as stated above means giving the number on the last numbered page or leaf of each numbered sequence as the basic statement of extent, with any necessary additions according to succeeding rules. Give leaves or pages in Arabic numerals for extent expressed in words or in characters.

5B2. Unnumbered pages or leaves

When unnumbered pages or leaves (printed or blank) are not included in a sequence of pagination or foliation, count them according to the terms used to describe the rest of the item or the part of the item with which they are associated. In ambiguous cases count them as leaves when they are all printed on one side only; otherwise generally count them as pages.

[8], 28 p.

[2], 32, [6] p.

64 p., [2], 16 leaves
(The unnumbered leaves introduce the following section)

64, [4] p., 16 leaves

(The unnumbered pages are not closely associated with either adjacent sections, and one or more are printed on a verso)

Consider that numbered sequences include unnumbered pages or leaves falling logically within the sequence, generally counting back from the recorded number to 1.

[2], 40 p.

(Item is numbered 3-40 and has four unnumbered pages at the beginning)

5B3. Advertisements

For pages containing only advertisements, make a concise mention of them in the statement of extent when they clearly belong to the publication. This is the case when they:

- are included in the pagination;
- or are printed on the pages of an initial or final gathering;
- or are printed on a separate gathering issued within a publisher's binding;
- or are known to be present in other copies.

If it is not possible to mention the advertisements concisely in the statement of extent, account for them in a note.

124 p. (p. 119-124 advertisements)

124, [3] p.

Note: Advertisements on p. [1-3] at end

124, 8 p.

Note: Advertisements on p. [1]-8 at end

5B4. Expansions or corrections

When it is desired to give more precise information about pagination or foliation, blank pages or leaves, or other aspects of collation, either expand the extent statement (if this can be done succinctly) by adding information within parentheses after the statement of extent, or use the note area.

91, [1] leaves (the last leaf blank)

215 p. (p. [205]-[206] blank)

or

Note: The last leaf blank

Note: Pages [205]-[206] blank

When the number of the last numbered page or leaf of a sequence is incorrect, either give the number as given in the item and supply a correction in square brackets or give the sequences exactly to indicate the source of the error. If desired, provide explanations in a note.

82 [i.e. 28] p.

Note: Page 28 wrongly numbered 82

25 [i.e. 32] p.

Note: Numbers 12-18 are repeated in pagination

5B5. Lack of numbering

If the whole volume is unpaginated, count the pages or leaves and give the total in Arabic numerals within square brackets. State the total in terms of pages or leaves, but not of both. Begin the count with the first page or leaf of the first gathering and end the count with the last page or leaf of the last gathering, as instructed in 5B2. Count all blank pages or leaves.

[23] p.

[33] leaves

5B6. Leaves or pages of plates

Give the number of leaves or pages of plates at the end of the sequence(s) of pagination whether the plates are found together or distributed throughout the item. Give the number even when there is only one plate. Count a double plate (a plate folded at the inner margin) as two leaves. Count unnumbered leaves or pages of plates without regard for used to describe the rest of the item (accordingly, leaves of plates may follow sequences of pages and pages of plates may follow sequences of leaves).

46 p., 5 leaves of plates

46 p. [4] p. of plates
(Plates are printed on rectos and versos of 2 leaves)

32, 10 p., [1] leaf of plates

46 p., 3 leaves of plates, 4 p. of plates

When a volume contains a mixture of unnumbered leaves and pages of plates, give the number either in terms of leaves or pages.

Treat tables printed on leaves that are not an integral part of any gathering as leaves or pages of plates.

Do not treat any illustrated title page (including an engraved title page) as a plate.

5B7. Folded leaves

Describe folded leaves as such.

22 folded leaves

22 p., 5 leaves of plates (some folded)

5B8. Double leaves

If numbered pages or leaves are printed on a double leaf (e.g. books in the traditional oriental format), give them as pages or leaves according to their numbering. If they are unnumbered count each double leaf as two pages. Always indicate the presence of double leaves in a note.

[36] p.

Note: On double leaves, oriental style (fukurotoji)

[20] p.

Note: On double leaves, oriental style (karitoji)

22 leaves

Note: On double leaves, folded accordion style (orihon)

5B9. Sheets, scrolls, cases, portfolios, etc.

For an item in a single physical unit other than a volume (e.g., a sheet, a scroll, a case, or a portfolio), use an appropriate designation (“sheet,” etc.) preceded by the Arabic numeral 1. When adding a statement of pagination or foliation, place it in parentheses following the designation.

1 portfolio (26 sheets)

1 scroll

ITEMS IN MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL UNIT

5B10. When an item consists of more than one physical unit, give the appropriate designation preceded by an Arabic numeral indicating the number of such units. Exclude accompanying material from the numbering.

3 v.

2 portfolios

6 sheets (verso blank)

Add notes on non-western numbering system used for counting volumes, if considered useful.

5 v.

Note: Vols. numbered on title pieces: 仁, 義, 礼, 智, 信

When the number of the physical units in which an item is bound differs from the number in which it was actually issued, state this fact in a note (see 7C15).

6 v.

Note: LC copy bound in 3 v.

5B11. If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, give the number of bibliographic volumes followed by *in* the number of physical volumes.

8 v. in 5

shukan, 9 v. in 10

5B12. When the pagination of the item in more than one physical unit is continuous, give the pagination in parentheses after the number of units.

4 v. (222 p.)

Do not use the physical description area to record preliminary sequences unless only the first volume contains such a sequence. A complete sequence may be given in a note.

3 v. (xx, 222 p.)

3 v. (222 p.)

Note: Vol. 1: xx, 50 p.; v. 2; xx, 51-100 p.; v. 3: xxi, 101-222 p.

5B13. When an item planned in more than one physical unit has been discontinued, or appears to have been discontinued, describe the incomplete set as appropriate (i.e., give paging for a single volume or the number of volumes for multiple volumes). Make an explanatory note.

2 v.

Note: No more published?

56 p.

Note: Vol. 2 was never published

5C. Illustration

5C1. To indicate the presence of illustration use the abbreviation "ill." *Optionally*, disregard minor illustrations. Do not regard illustrated title pages or ornaments (e.g., head-pieces, vignettes, tail pieces, printers' devices) as illustration. Ornaments which are considered important may be mentioned in a note (see 7C8)

8 v. : ill.

42 p. : ill.

42 p., 5 p. of plates : ill.

Optionally, add the graphic process or technique.

ill. (woodcuts)

ill. (metal cuts)

5C2. When they are considered to be important, specify particular types of illustrations. Use in alphabetical order one or more such terms as the following: coats of arms, diagrams, facsimiles, forms, genealogical tables, maps, music, plans, portraits (use for single or group portraits), samples. Replace the abbreviation “ill.” with these terms if the particular types are the only illustrations in the item.

45 p. : maps

5C3. Describe colored illustration as such.

col. ill.

ill. col. maps, ports. (some col.)

ill. (some col.), maps, plans

Do not describe hand-colored illustrations as colored unless there is evidence that the publication was issued with the hand-coloring. In either case, mention the hand coloring in a note (see 7C8 and 7C15).

Note: LC copy has some illustrations colored, possibly by previous owner.

Note: Ms. (98 paintings; probably hand-colored)

5C4. Give the number of illustrations when their number can be ascertained readily (e.g., when the illustrations are listed and their numbers stated). Count an unnumbered illustration repeated in the item as one rather than as two or more.

9 ill.

1 ill., 1 map

5C5. When some or all of the illustrations appear on the endpapers, make a note of this fact.

ill. maps.

Note: The maps are on endpapers

5C6. When an item consists entirely or mainly of illustrations, account for them with “all ill.” or “chiefly ill.” When the illustrations are all or chiefly or one type (see 5C2), use the name of the type instead of ill.

81 p. : all ill.

81 p. : chiefly maps

5C7. Describe illustrations issued in a pocket attached to the item in the illustration statement. Indicate the location, and when necessary clarify the number of illustrations in a note (see also 5E2).

ill. : 4 maps

Note: The maps are in a pocket

12 maps

Note: Four of the maps on 2 folded laves in pocket

5D. Size and format

5D1. Give the height of an item (based on the copy in hand) in centimeters exact to within one centimeter, counting a fraction of a centimeter as a full centimeter. When an item measures less than 10 centimeters, give the height in millimeters.

18 cm.

(An item measuring 17.1 centimeters in height)

99 mm.

(An item measuring between 98 and 99 millimeters in height)

When an item is bound, measure the height of the binding. When the height of the item differs by 3 centimeters or more from the

height of the binding, specify both.

12 cm. bound to 20 cm.

When an item is unbound or inserted in a library binder, measure the height of the item itself.

5D2. When the width of a volume is greater than the height or less than half the height, give the height followed by the width, separated by a multiplication sign.

20 x 32 cm.

20 x 8 cm.

5D3. When the volumes of a multivolume set differ in size, give the smallest or smaller size and the largest or larger size, separated by a hyphen.

24-28 cm.

5D4. When a volume consists of separate physical units of varying height bound together, give the height of the binding only.

5D5. Single-sheet items

Give both the height and the width of a single-sheet item produced unfolded. When a sheet is produced in folded form, but is designed to be used unfolded (e.g., with the chief part occupying a whole side of the sheet), add the dimensions of the sheet when folded.

1 sheet ([1] p.) ; 48 x 30 cm. folded to 24 x 15 cm.

When describing a folder, give the height of the sheet when folded.

1 folded sheet ([8] p.) ; 18 cm.

Maps folded and placed in wrappers: Give the height and width of a single sheet. If such a sheet is designed to be folded when produced, add the dimensions of the sheet when folded.

1 folded sheet : map ; 48 x 30 cm. folded to 24 x 25 cm.

5D6. For scrolls: Give the height of the scroll (軸 jiku) and the height and the width of the sheet in a note.

1 scroll : col. ill. ; 40 cm.

Note: Scroll: 37.4 x 1739.0 cm.

Single rolls of long sheets: Give the height and the width of the sheet.

1 sheet ; 20 x 325 cm.

5E. Accompanying material

5E1. When an item and its accompanying material are issued simultaneously (or nearly so) and are intended to be used together, give the number of physical units in Arabic numerals and the name of the accompanying material at the end of the physical description.

212 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. + 1 price list

Optionally, give the physical description of accompanying material in parentheses following its name.

212 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. + 1 map (col. ; 65 x 40 cm.)

Alternatively, describe the accompanying material independently or mention it in a note (see 7C9).

5E2. When accompanying material is issued in a pocket attached to an item, designate the location in a note. Do not treat illustrative materials in a pocket as accompanying materials (see 5C7).

6. SERIES AREA

Note that series statements are rare in early printed monographs and care should be taken to distinguish true series titles from other title information. When giving series titles, see *AACR 2*.

群書類從

7. NOTE AREA

Contents:

- 7A. General instructions
- 7B. Preliminary rule
- 7C. Notes

7A. General instructions

Notes qualify and amplify the formal description, especially when the rules for such description do not allow certain information to be included in the other areas. Notes can therefore deal with any aspect of the item.

Notes, by their nature, cannot be enumerated exhaustively, but can be categorized in terms of the areas of description. In addition to notes relating to these areas, there are notes that do not correspond to any area of the formalized areas of description. Occasionally it may be useful to group together notes which refer to more than one area, for instance when they are all based on one source within the work, such as privilege statement.

If the description in the areas preceding the note area does not clearly identify the edition or issue being cataloged, make whatever notes are necessary for unambiguous identification. When appropriate, refer to detailed descriptions in standard catalogs or bibliographies (see 7C11), or use both notes and references to catalogs or bibliographies.

Notes may also be made to justify added entries intended for special files or personal names, titles, genres/forms, physical characteristics, provenance, etc.

Generally notes are not mandatory, but some notes are required in particular situations and are so indicated in previous rules and in some of the rules for this area.

7B. Preliminary rule

7B1. Punctuation

End each paragraph with a period or other mark of final punctuation. Do not use prescribed punctuation within a note, except in formal contents notes, “With:” notes, and notes of accompanying material that include the elements of the physical description area (see 7C9, 7C13, and 7C16). When formulating phrases or sentences in a note, use modern punctuation according to current good usage.

7B2. Sources of information

Take data recorded in notes from any suitable source. Square brackets are required only for interpolations within quoted material.

7B3. Form of notes

Capitalization. Use uppercase or lowercase, according to the same practice applied to the title and statement of responsibility area.

Order of information. If data in a note correspond to data found in the title and statement of responsibility, edition, publication, physical description, or series areas, usually give the elements of the data in the order prescribed for those areas.

Quotations. Give quotations from the item or from other sources in quotation marks. Follow the quotation by an indication of its source, unless that source is the title page.

“大内 余庵 著述 並 藏版”—Colophon page

“徂徠 著”—Title piece (hand-written)

“古活字版”—Title piece mounted on case

“文化 元年 [1804] 木下 從繩 調”—Vol. [6], p. 2 of original cover

Formal notes. Use formal notes employing an invariable introductory word or phrase or a standard verbal formula when uniformity of presentation assists in the recognition of the type of information being presented or when their use gives economy of space without loss of clarity.

Informal notes. When making informal notes, use statements that present the information as briefly as clarity, understandability, and good grammar permit.

7C. Notes

A general outline of types of notes follows; other notes than those provided for may be made if desired. Specific applications of many of these notes are provided in the preceding sections. Make notes as called for in the following subrules, and, generally, in the order in which they are listed here. If a particular note is of primary importance, it may be given first, regardless of its listing here. When appropriate, combine two or more notes to make one note.

7C1. Nature, scope, or artistic form

Make notes on such matters when useful to amplify or explain the title proper and other title information.

Ms. (shahon), the copier and the date not known

黄表紙. Cf. 国書 総目録, 1989.

7C2. Language of item; translation or adaptation

Make notes on the language of the item, or on the fact that it is a translation or adaptation, unless this is apparent from the rest of the description.

In Kanbun, with reading marks

In Chinese, with Japanese reading marks

In Kanbun and Chinese, with reading marks

Author's adaptation of his Chinese text

7C3. Source of title proper

Always make a note on the source of the title proper if it is from a substitute for the title page. (see 0E)

Caption title

Title from title piece (v. 2)

Title from p. [2] of cover (mikaeshi)

Title from colophon

Cover title

7C4. Variations in title

Make title added entries or notes on titles borne by the item other than the one chosen as the title proper.

7C5. Statement of responsibility

Make notes to convey the following information:

1) **Authorship.** If the statement of responsibility transcribed in the title and statement of responsibility area appears in a source other than the title page, make a note to indicate this source.

Author statement from preface (jo)

“徂徠 著”—On title piece (hand-written)

If a statement of responsibility appears in the item but outside the sources for the statement of responsibility (see 1D2), give it and its source in a note.

Postscript by XXXX

Postscript by commentator, XXXX

If no statement of responsibility appears in the item and facts relative to authorship are available, give this information in a note. Include the authority for the attribution whenever possible and useful.

Attributed to XXXX. Cf. 国書 総目録, 1989.

If the statement of responsibility recorded in the title and statement

of responsibility are or in a note is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note stating the true or most generally accepted attribution. Normally give the authority for the information.

False attributions appearing in the bibliographical literature or in library catalogs may also be noted, along with the authority for the false attribution and the authority for questioning it.

Erroneously attributed to Kido Jōyō. Cf. Kokusho sōmokuroku, 1989, and Kokusho kaidai, 1926

2) Other statements. Give the name of persons or bodies connected with a work, or with previous editions of it, if they have not already been named in the description; give the authority for the information, if necessary.

“授与 ... 寛文十年 ... 山下 権兵衛 ... 藤原 良忠・三浦 孫助 殿” – Postscript (inserted)

Postscript by 源無 dated 寛文 庚申 [1800], stating 増補 校訂 しあらたに 図画 を加 ...”

国書 解題, 1926, p. 2116 (和字功過自知録, 1 卷, author unknown; based on 功過格 and 自知録 by 雲棲 大師)

7C6. Edition and bibliographic history

Make notes on the edition or bibliographic history that are not included in the edition area if they are considered to be important. When imprint elements have been taken from a source other than the prescribed sources, make a note specifying the source.

The statement “補刻” from the end of text.

高野版. Cf. 国書 総目録, 1989.

古活字版. Cf. 川瀬 一馬. 古活字版 の 研究, 1937.

7C7. Publication

Make notes on publication details that are not included in the publication area if they are considered to be important. When imprint elements have been taken from a source other than the

prescribed sources of information, make a note specifying the source.

永樂書屋 stamped below 永樂屋 東四郎—Colophon

千鐘房·東壁堂 printed and 永樂堂 記 stamped—p. [2] of cover (mikaeshi)

Publication date from p. [4] of cover

Publication date from Kokusho sōmokuoku

Preface by 芝田 温, dated 天保 7 [1836]

Postscript by original copier, 能見 知實, dated 明治 5 [1872]

Preface by author, 越谷 吾山, dated 安永 乙未 [1775]

Book advertisement on endpapers (v. 6), listing a publication of Bunsei 3 [1820]

Publication date from book advertisement on the endpapers of v. 6

Manuscripts:

Postscript by copier, “宝曆 五 乙亥 [1755] ... 写之”

Some editions published during the medieval period are known by generic names, or by the names of Buddhist monasteries where they were published. The statements such as 春日版, 高野版, 五山版, etc., or any other data regarding publishing such as 補刻, 改正再刻, 新版, 覆刻, 古活字版, 近世木活字版, 銅版, etc., do not normally appear in the publications but are found in specialized bibliographies and reference sources and in certain cases assumptions can be made by the imprint and by the year of publication as to the identification of editions.

Since the aim for cataloging Japanese books published before 1868 is to give as much firm factual information as possible, this part of the description inevitably contains cataloger’s assumption and the use of words like “possibly” and “probably”.

Note: Possibly Gozan-ban. Cf. Hand-written card inserted in LC copy

Reference note: Descriptive Catalogue of Japanese Books in the British Library Printed before 1700, 1993, p. 237 (Gozan-ban)

7C8. Physical description

Make notes on important physical details that are not already included in the physical description area. Details of physical description given here usually apply to all copies of an edition or issue. If copy specific information is noted, it should be given separately as described in 7C15 below.

1) **Block format.** Give the frame measurement per half-folio from the first page of the text, number of columns per page, the number of characters per columns if the number of characters per column are consistent throughout the publication. The frame measurement should include the outer border lines and outer edge of the folded center column and, if taken from other than the first page of the text, state the location from where the measurement was taken.

Within single border (20.0 x 14.0 cm.); text in 11 vertical lines (varies from volume to volume)

Within double border, except outside single (22.3 x 16.2 cm.), text in 10 vertical lines

With no borders, text in 10 vertical lines

With no borders, text chiefly in 11 vertical lines

Within 2 borders; outside (22.5 x 15.1 cm.) with commentary text in 22 vertical lines, inside (13.4 x 9.4 cm.) original text in 7 lines

Two open pages within single border (21.9 x 32.6 cm.)

Describe significant features on *hanshin* (版心), the fore-edge of a folded sheet in a book bound in *fukurotoji* (袋綴) style, often bounded by a long narrow printed frame, such as fishtail design (魚尾 *gyobi*), 黒口, 白口, etc.

2) **Binding.** If the binding is other than the Western-style binding,

record the form and also add the form in Japanese if it is necessary for clarification.

On double leaves, oriental style (fukurotoji)

On double leaves, folded accordion style (orihon)

Printed on mica coated paper (mostly worn off), oriental style binding (粘葉装 *detchōsō*); dark blue cover, with gold-painted title piece

7C9. Accompanying material

Make notes for any accompanying material not recorded in the physical description area. Give the location of accompanying material if appropriate.

Accompanied by “救荒野譜 啓蒙 小野 恵畝 職考 口授 男 彦安 職實 録” (2 v. in 1)

7C10. Series

Make notes on series data that cannot be given in the series area. If desired, give information about a series in which the item has been issued previously, about series editors, or about other title information relating to the series.

7C11. References to published descriptions

Give references to published descriptions. Begin the note with the word "References" and a colon, if it is a general note (field 500) but if it is a citation/reference note (field 510) disregard the word “Reference” and a colon.

Kokusho sōmokuoku, v. 4, p. 79 (6 entries under 熾盛光法 *Shijōkōbō*; [not identified with this work]); v. 2, p. 687-688 (5 entries under 求聞持法 *Gumonjihō*; [not identified with this work])

Not listed in *Bussho kaisetsu daijiten* and *Kokusho sōmokuoku*

Bussho kaisetsu daijiten, v. 6, p. 323 (*Senju Kannon zō*)

7C12. Summary

Give a brief summary of the content of the item if desired.

7C13. Contents

List the contents of an item, either selectively or fully, if it is considered necessary to show the presence of material not implied by the rest of the description, to stress items of particular importance, or to provide the contents of a collection or of a multivolume monograph.

Transcribe contents from the title page if they are presented there formally and have not been transcribed as part of the title and statement of responsibility area. In such cases, follow the word "Contents:" with the parenthetical phrase "(from t.p.)." If a formal statement of contents is not present on the title page, take contents from the head of the parts to which they refer, or, if this is not feasible, from any contents list, etc., that is present. For items in two or more volumes, generally transcribe the volume or part designations as found.

If a complete listing of contents cannot be assembled by one of the above means, the cataloger may devise a contents note from any appropriate source or combination of sources.

7C14. Numbers borne by the item

Make notes of important numbers borne by the item other than those which can be associated with a series title.

7C15. Copy being described and library's holdings (Copy-specific notes)

Make notes on any special features or imperfections of the copy being described when they are considered important. Carefully distinguish such notes from other kinds of notes that record information valid for all copies of an edition. (For many older publications, however, it will not be readily ascertainable whether the characteristics of a single copy are in fact shared by other

copies.)

Features that may be brought out here include hand coloring, manuscript additions, binding and binder, provenance (persons, institutions, bookplates), imperfections and anomalies. For copy-specific "With:" notes, see the next rule.

Leaf 5 incorrectly bound between 7 and 8
Imperfect: leaves 12 and 13 wanting

Physical condition:

Library's set cover detached

Library's set rebound in western style in 1 v.; original covers probably removed

Library's set wormed, with loss of text

Library's set slightly wormed, with no loss of text

Library's set extensively wormed, with loss of text

Library's copy generally in good condition but with a few soiled and damaged corners and minor worm damage in margins, some repaired by Urauchi backing

Library's copy cover cropped at upper edge

Library's copy extensively wormed, brown stains at inner edge. Needs re-sewing

Seal of ownership:

Stamps or seals impressed by former owners of the book (蔵書印 *zōshoin*) are transcribed (in 561 field) if owner(s) are identified. If the seals are blurred or difficult to read that the owners names can not be identified, simply note the existence of such seals.

LC set has “陸軍 幼年 学校 之 印” “陸軍 予科 仕官 学校” and “陸軍 士官 学校 蔵書印” stamped

LC set has “織田氏 蔵” “織田” and 2 other seals, not deciphered, stamped

LC set has “Gift, Lucy H. Starr, Dec. 5, 1942” penciled-in,

and Romanized title written on cover with brush

Written-in notes:

References to any hand-written notes added subsequently which may appear in the book. These may be textual annotation in the margins or between lines of text; reading marks, notes by former owner(s) anywhere in the book, etc.

LC copy has Kuntten and Kaeriten in black in Katakana and other reading marks in red

LC copy has note in red ink dated Enpō 8 (1680) on last page

LC copy has some marginal notes and interlinear notes

LC copy has markings in red, and extensive head-notes in black added by a previous owner?, including a date “Genbun gannen” [1736]

LC copy has “鶴沢 清造” written in black and “天王寺・鶴清” in red on p. [2] of cover (mikaeshi)

Provenance:

The source from which the library acquired the book, and the date of acquisition, if known, are given (in 541 field).

Gift; Dr. Akio Matsui Received: 09/66

7C16. "With:" notes

If the description is of part of an item that is made up of two or more separately titled parts that are also separately paged, make a note beginning "With:" List the other parts of the item in the note, in the order in which they are found. In the case of bound volumes, list all the other parts on the record for the first part and, in general, only the first on the records for the subsequent parts. (Do not make such "With:" notes when the pagination are continuous with the part being described. Instead, record these titles in a contents note as instructed in 7C13. Or, treat it as “without collective title” collection.)

For each work listed give only the elements listed below:

- a) the heading; normally give this element first, usually in catalog-entry form (e.g., with inversion of personal names under surname, but not necessarily including personal birth/death dates, corporate qualifiers, etc.);
- b) the title proper as found in the record for the work; long titles may be shortened (whenever the uniform title is considered useful for the identification of the work, record it within square brackets preceding the title proper);
- c) the primary statement of responsibility as found in the title and statement of responsibility area of the record for the work, unless it is redundant of the heading; and
- d) the publication, etc., area as found in the record for the work, abridged as necessary.

With: 新本 礼拝講 探題 出仕. 文政 7 [1824]. Bound together

With: 多忠篤. 三鼓 類集. [17--?] Bound together

If desired, add at the end of the note information to distinguish works issued together from works put together subsequent to publication.

With: ... Probably bound together subsequent to publication [copy-specific]

With: ... Bound together subsequent to publication [copy-specific]

With: ... Issued together [universal]

If the works are too numerous to be listed in the "With:" note, make an informal note.

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GLOSSARY

This glossary is intended to supplement the glossary in *AACR2*, appendix D. The terms included here are either lacking in *AACR2*, or, though present there, require some amendment to accommodate these rules for the description of special printed materials. The definitions marked with an asterisk have been taken from Kenneth B. Gardner's *Descriptive Catalogue of Japanese Books in the British Library Printed Before 1700* (London: British Library, 1993), p. xxiii-xxxiii.

* ***Atozuri*** 後刷. Later impression of a blockprinted book, printed from blocks which have become worn and damaged through repeated use. Also called ***goin*** (or ***kōin***) 後印.

* ***Batsu*** 跋, ***batsubun*** 跋文. Closing note, endnote, postface, postscript. A passage of text found at the end of a book, often giving details of the circumstances in which the work was written or compiled. Also called ***kōjo*** 後序.

* ***Bidai*** 尾題. A ***naidai*** 内題 (inner title) found at the end of a work and/or at the end of each ***maki*** 卷.

* ***Chitsu*** 帙. A wrap-around case, usually made of blue cloth over boards or thick paper, to contain paper-bound volumes (***satsu*** 冊). Closed by means of bone pegs.

* ***Chokuhan*** 勅版. An edition published by command of the reigning emperor.

* ***Daisen*** 題簽. A title slip, printed or hand-written, pasted on the front cover of a book.

* ***Detchōsō*** 粘葉装. An early form of binding, derived from China, in which printed or hand-written sheets are each folded vertically, paste is applied along a narrow strip at the outer face of the fold, and each sheet is thus attached to its neighbor, the folds forming the spine of the book. When the book is opened, each folded leaf stands out like the wings of a butterfly, hence the alternative name 'butterfly binding' (***kochōsō*** 胡蝶装).

Dōban 銅版. Copperplate prints.

* ***Fukkoku*** 覆刻. Reprinted edition of a work, modeled as closely as possible on an earlier edition in respect of ***hanshiki*** 版式 and shape of characters, but printed from newly cut blocks.

* ***Fukurotoji*** 袋綴. A traditional method of binding Chinese and Japanese books, whereby thin sheets of paper are printed on one side, folded once so that the folded edges face outwards, and put together in a gathering. The folded leaves are then placed between covers of thicker paper and stitched together through the loose edges at the spine to form a volume (***satsu*** 冊). This form of binding ('bag' binding) was most commonly used throughout the Edo period, although introduced much earlier from China.

* **Gedai** 外題. Outer title of a book, found on the front cover or protective case (*chitsu* 帙). It may be printed or hand-written.

* **Goin (or kōin)** 後印. Later impression of a blockprinted book, printed from blocks which have become worn and damaged through repeated use. Also called *atozuri* 後刷.

Gozan-ban 五山版. A generic name of editions of books printed by the five Zen monasteries of Kyoto and the five of Kamakura in the late Kamakura and the Muramachi periods. See also *hōhaisō* 包背装.

* **Gyobi** 魚尾. Fishtail design. Marks in the shape of a fish's tail printed on the *hanshin* (outer edge of a folio) usually above and below the running title. They may be printed in solid black (*kokugyobi* 黒魚尾) or in black outline, leaving the center white (*hakugyobi* 白魚尾).

* **Han** 版. Edition. One of the differing forms in which a book is published. *i.e.* The total number of copies of a book printed from the same set of engraved blocks, or from a single setting of movable type, without introducing any changes.

* **Hanshiki** 版式. The layout, form and appearance of a text, as seen on the page of a printed book.

* **Hanshin** 版心. The fore-edge of a folded sheet in a book bound in *fukurotoji* style, often bounded by a long narrow printed frame, within which the running title, volume number and folio number are usually printed. Also known as *hashira* 柱. See *hashiragaki* 柱書.

* **Hashiragaki** 柱書. Running title of a work, printed on the outer fold (*hanshin* 版心) of a book bound in *fukurotoji* style. The title is usually followed by the volume number and folio number. Also known as *chūkoku* 柱刻.

Hentai-gana 変体仮名. *Hiragana* in different forms from the standard set of those which was widely adopted at schools in 1900.

* **Hōhaisō** 包背装. An early method of binding whereby printed sheets were folded, placed one upon another, stabbed through at the spine and secured by twists of paper. Covers of thicker paper were then wrapped round the book and attached to it by paste at the spine. Most Gozan publications were originally bound in this way but later rebound in *fukurotoji* style. See also **Gozan-ban** 五山版.

* **Hokoku** 補刻. The practice of substituting folios printed from newly cut blocks for those which have become worn and damaged, when reprinting a block printed book. The

printed text thus becomes an amalgam of impressions, some taken from the original blocks and some from newly substituted blocks.

* ***Ihan*** 異版. A variant edition of a printed book, markedly different from the original edition. Also ***beppan*** 別版, which has the same meaning.

* ***In*** 印, ***suri*** 刷. Impression. (1) An unchanged reprint of a book from the same set of blocks or the same setting of movable type. (2) The effect of impressing a sheet of paper on an inked wood block or on a set-up frame of movable type, so that the image is transferred to the paper. Newly engraved blocks will produce a clear and sharp impression, whereas blocks worn through frequent use will give a fuzzy and indistinct impression.

* ***Inkoku*** 陰刻. Intaglio printing. The engraved characters are sunk below the surface of the block, leaving the non-printing areas in relief. The effect is of white script on a black ground. *See also* ***yōkoku*** 陽刻.

* ***Ishokujiban*** 異植字版. An edition printed from re-set type, using movable type from the same font as an earlier edition.

* ***Jo*** 序, ***jobun*** 序文. A preface. Often includes details of the authorship, compilation and publication of a book.

* ***Kabusebori*** 被彫. Reprinted edition of a work, made by pasting down the pages of the original edition on to new blocks. A skilled block-cutter then engraved the text in close imitation of the original.

* ***Kaeriten*** 返点. Signs printed or hand-written on the left of characters in a *kanbun* text to help readers by indicating the order of words.

* ***Kanbun*** 漢文. Chinese text composed of Chinese characters (*kanji*) alone, without *kana*. In a narrow sense, referred to text written by Japanese, distinguished from the one written by Chinese.

* ***Kango*** 刊語. A long and often detailed colophon statement, usually found at the end of a book, giving more information about the circumstances of publication than a *kanki*.

* ***Kanki*** 刊記. A note giving details of publication, usually printed at the end of a book as an integral part of the text. Information may include date of publication, name and address of publisher, place of publication, etc. Similar to the colophon found in early European printed books. *See also* ***kango*** 刊語, ***mokki*** 木記, and ***okuzuke*** 奥附.

* ***Kansubon*** 卷子本. Scroll; a book made up in roll form by pasting sheets of paper end to end and winding the whole round a central axis (roller) of wood or crystal. The oldest

form of book known in China and Japan, apart from inscribed wood slips. Its use persisted long after books in a more convenient form had evolved.

* ***Kaō*** 花押. A hand-written personal seal, derived from the *sōsho* form of the writer's name. Used to authenticate a document.

Kasuga-ban 春日版. A generic name of editions of Buddhist texts printed by the Kōfukuji and other temples in Nara during the Heian and the Kamakura periods.

Kinsei mokkatsuji-ban 近世木活字版. Books printed with wooden movable type towards the end of the eighteenth century.

* ***Kirazuri*** 雲母摺. A method of embellishing paper. Powdered mica was dissolved in thin glue which was applied to the printing block and transferred to the pages or covers of a book as decorative designs. Especially noteworthy examples are to be found on decorated papers imported from China in late-Heian period and on *Saga-bon* designed by Hon'ami Kōetsu in the Keichō period.

Kōin 後印. *See goin.*

* ***Kokatsuji-ban*** 古活字版. Early movable type printing, ca. 1590-1640. By this method a page of text could be set up from separate pieces of type, either of wood or (less commonly) of bronze or copper. Early movable type printing was discontinued for economic reasons from mid-17th to mid-19th century, with some exceptions.

Koguchigaki 小口書. A statement or a title appearing at bottom edge of each page.

Kōya-ban 高野版. A generic name of editions of Shingon Buddhist texts printed by the monasteries of Mt. Kōya.

* ***Kunten*** 訓点. *Kana* script hand-written or printed alongside *kanji* to help Japanese to read *kanbun*. Usually combination of *okurigana* and ***kaeriten*** 返点.

* ***Kyūhan*** 求版. A set of engraved printing blocks acquired by one publisher from another in order to print a re-issue or new edition.

* ***Makimono*** 巻物. *See kansubon* 卷子本.

* ***Man'yō-gana*** 万葉仮名. Chinese characters (*kanji*) used for their sound and not their meaning to represent the sounds of the Japanese language. Much used in writing the poems of the *Man'yōshū* 万葉集, hence the name. *Man'yō-gana* were later adapted and modified to create the two *kana* syllabaries.

* **Mihiraki** 見開. A facing pair of pages in a book. In an illustrated book, the first half of an illustration is printed on the verso of one leaf, the second half on the recto of the next.

* **Mikaeshi** 見返. Endpaper pasted on the inner front cover of a book. P. [2] of cover. Sometimes with title page type of information (title, author, publisher, etc.).

* **Mokki** 木記. Publication details (*kanki* 刊記) of a book, printed within a single- or double-line frame. The frame is sometimes of decorative design in the form of a lotus or a Chinese bronze vessel.

* **Naidai** 内題. Inner title of a book found at head of preface, head of main text (caption title) and at beginning and/or end of component volumes.

* **Okugaki** 奥書. A note, usually hand-written, added at the end of a book by a person concerned with the writing or publishing of the book.

* **Okuzuke** 奥附. An extended form of *kanki*, not printed as an integral part of the text but on a separate sheet added by the publisher at the end of the book. *Okuzuke* came into use after the emergence of a publishing industry in early Edo period.

* **Orihon** 折本. A folding book in accordion style made by pasting together sheets of paper end to end and folding the whole into pages of fixed length, concertina fashion. After the continuous roll (*kansubon* 卷子本) this was the earliest form of book making in both China and Japan.

* **Rufubon** 流布本. The currently accepted standard text of a work.

* **Satsu** 冊. A physical part or division of a book, bound within paper covers. Approximates to the western ‘volume’ and may contain one or more *maki* 卷.

* **Seihan** 整版. Woodblock printing, as distinct from printing with movable type. The text of a whole page or folio is engraved in reverse image on a block of cherry or other hard wood; the block is inked and impressions are taken on paper from the inked block.

* **Senpūyō** 旋風葉. A type of early bookbinding evolved from the folding book (*orihon* 折本), probably in the 9th century. A sheet of paper was applied to the front, spine and back of the book so as to hold it together at the spine. The fore-edges of the leaves were then free to flutter in the wind, hence the name.

Shahon 写本. A hand-written manuscript.

Shihai monjo 紙背文書. Another manuscript written on the back side of a manuscript.

- * **Shikigo** 識語. A hand-written note appended to a book, often at the end of the text or on the *mikaeshi*.
- * **Shinchō** 新彫, *shinkoku* 新刻. Newly engraved (edition).
- * **Shoin** 初印, *shoin-bon* 初印本. First impression. *See also shozuri* 初刷.
- * **Shozuri** 初刷. The earliest impression of a book, taken from unworn blocks. As more and more impressions are taken from the same blocks, unmistakable signs of wear become apparent (*atozuri* 後刷).
- * **Tetchōsō** 綴葉装. An early method of bookbinding. A number of sheets of paper, hand-written or printed, are placed one above another and folded in half to form a section. Several sections, thread-sewn through the centre, are placed together in the required order, provided with front and back covers, and sewn together to make a volume.
- * **Tobira** 扉. Title page placed at the beginning of a book giving details of title, author, compiler, publisher, etc. Often pasted on the inner front cover (*mikaeshi* 見返).
- * **Tobirae** 扉絵. An illustration placed at the beginning of a book on the *tobira*. A frontispiece.
- * **Toriawasebon** 取合わせ本. A book made up of parts (usually separate *satsu* 冊) taken from different sources, sometimes from different editions of the same work.
- * **Tsunogaki** 角書. A word or phrase preceding the main title of a book, often printed or hand-written in smaller script and sometimes enclosed in a circle or frame to distinguish it from the main title. Generally found on the title slip pasted to the outer cover of a book.
- * **Urauchi** 裏打. A method of repairing worn, worm eaten or otherwise damaged folios by pasting thin strong paper on the back of folded sheets. This applies only to books printed or hand-written on one side of the folded sheet (*fukurotoji* 袋綴), where the sheets can be unfolded, re-backed and re-sewn in Japanese style.
- * **Yōkoku** 陽刻. Printing in relief. An impression is taken from raised areas of the engraved block, the surrounding parts having been cut away. The effect is of black script on a white ground. *See also Inkoku* 陰刻.
- * **Zōshoin** 藏書印. A seal or stamp of ownership.