

National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 157, October 2007



Linkage between NDL-OPAC and Digital Library from the Meiji Era started

Since October 17, 2007, the [National Diet Library Online Public Access Catalog \(NDL-OPAC\)](#) and the [Digital Library from the Meiji Era](#) (Japanese only) has been linked.

If the material you are searching is recorded in the “Digital Library from the Meiji Era,” a link to its bibliographic record page in the “Digital Library from the Meiji Era” appears in the “Detailed Record” page of the NDL-OPAC. By following it, you can view images of the content and full texts of the material.

The Digital Library from the Meiji Era at present provides digital images of about 97,000 titles (about 143,000 volumes) of publications issued in the Meiji and the Taisho eras. We continue to add new titles.



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Librarians from University of Maryland invited to the NDL



From left: Ms. Sakaguchi, Dr. Lowry, Dr. Nagao (Librarian of the NDL), Mr. Ikuhara (Deputy Librarian) and Mr. Okada (Director General of the Reference and Special Collections Department)

On August 3, 2007, Dr. Charles B. Lowry (Dean of Libraries and Professor, [University of Maryland](#), USA) and Ms. Eiko Sakaguchi (Curator, East Asia Collection & Gordon W. Prange Collection, [McKeldin Library](#), University of Maryland) were invited to the NDL to give lectures for the NDL staff members. The Libraries of University of Maryland have been taking a forward-looking approach to library services utilizing information technology, and have been building up close cooperation with other academic libraries across the USA. The University of Maryland and the NDL have been carrying out joint projects to microfilm [the Gordon W. Prange Collection](#) (a comprehensive collection of publications issued in Japan during the early period of the Allied Occupation and submitted to the GHQ/SCAP for censorship, and ownership of which was transferred to the University of Maryland after GHQ/SCAP finished censorship).

Dr. Lowry gave a lecture titled “The Ubiquity of Libraries: Some Comments on the Present and Future.” Giving us a term representing the direction in which libraries are heading –

“ubiquitous library” – he explored how the work of libraries will change in the future.

First he suggested using the word “ubiquitous,” rather than virtual/digital/electronic, to signify more practically what libraries are becoming; while libraries are much more dependent on computing and providing online materials, libraries “as place” do not seem to be disappearing. He explained why libraries will remain available both in a physical way and over the Internet with some experiences and statistics from the University of Maryland.

Then specific characteristics of the “ubiquitous library” were introduced as follows:

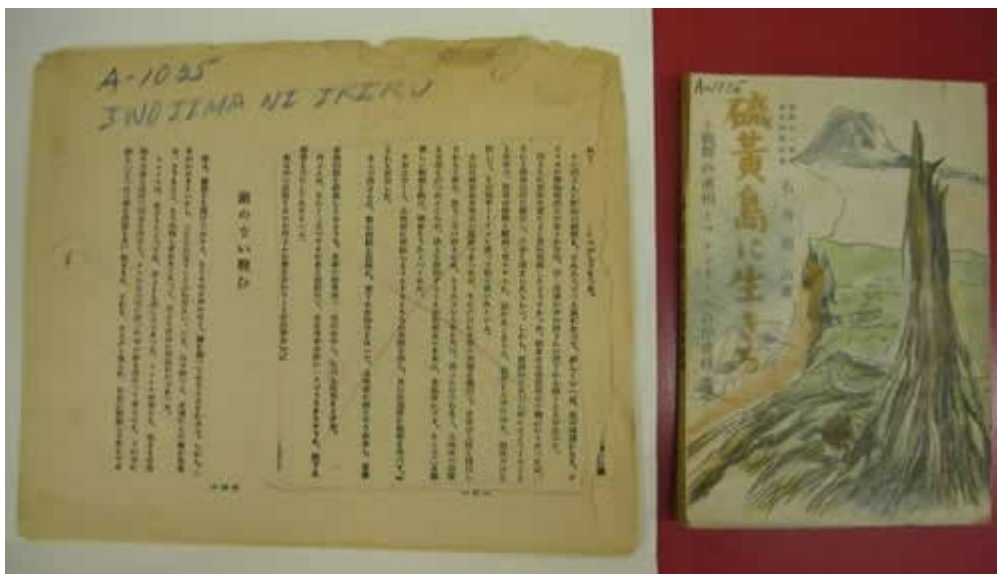
- An increasing preponderance of scholarly information will be accessible online in full text.
- The role of librarians will continue to change dramatically as they engage in classroom teaching, collaborative research, etc.
- Libraries will enter into shared-use facilities and will create consortia maintaining “last copy” access.
- Digital library programs will become a vital offering of unique special collections, and will have the added benefit of high impact on the broader educational community. The digitizing and microfilming project of the children’s books in the Prange Collection between the University of Maryland Libraries and the NDL is a good example of this.

He added two more characteristics with some concrete examples. One is that library computing applications, particularly gateways enabled by URL resolvers, make it possible for users to gain access to the diverse resources on the Internet in a highly integrated and ordered form. He said the issue is “how they should gain access,” and the answer to this question lies in a Google search which has a massive index of resources harvested from the Internet and provides simpler, easier, faster and better search than that of libraries. An excellent example of the activities to give library systems a resemblance to Google is the currently developing “WorldCat Local application OCLC” between the [Online Computer Library Center](#) (OCLC) and a group of West Coast US Libraries led by the University of Washington. It has realized interoperation between the data and functions of [WorldCat.org](#) and the systems of local libraries, which enables users to have seamless access to huge quantities of information in the WorldCat database like surfing on the Internet. At the same time, they find the information reliable and trusted.

The second characteristic is networked reference service. Dr. Lowry traced the development of reference service at University of Maryland: email reference in the mid-1990s; the HumanClick/LivePerson chat application; a new chat technology integrating chat and e-mail offered by OCLC, called [Questionpoint](#); and [MarylandAskUsNow](#) which “a cooperative chat reference involving many libraries across the state and ‘around-the-clock reference service is provided by a cooperative of participating QuestionPoint libraries’” across the US. At the end he remarked that the next wave of chat type service will be to use Instant Messaging.

After pointing out these characteristics of the ubiquitous library, Dr. Lowry concluded his lecture by stressing the importance of the term “ubiquitous” to frame our thinking about how to move into the future to share visions and move forward.

Ms. Eiko Sakaguchi showed us a video of the overview of the Prange Collection. The collection consists of 18,047 newspaper titles, 13,799 magazine titles, 71,000 book and pamphlet titles, 640 maps and more. With a wealth of pictures, she picked up some materials from the collection and presented interesting aspects of them, for example, by comparing a censored item with its original copy. She also mentioned the longstanding cooperation between the University of Maryland and the NDL such as the detachment of NDL staff members to the library to organize and sort out the collection from 1995 to 2002. Her presentation gave us a renewed recognition of the deep historical relationship between the US and Japan and the value and the appeal of such historical materials.

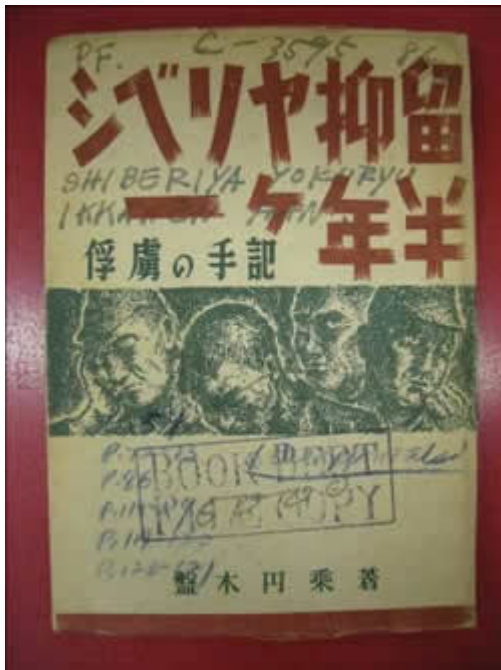


Iojima ni ikiru : sento no shinso to Washinton e no furyo tentenki by Shuji Ishii. Chuosha
 (Left) pre-censored galley proof
 (Right) censored version



(Left) Kanzennaru fufu by Takada, Giichiro. Kobarutosha

(Right) Tsuma no seirigaku by Takemura, Bunsho. Kobarutosha
Both books are designed by Togo, Seiji



Shiberiya yokuryu ikkanenhan: furyo no shuki
by Wagi, Enjo. Shubunsha
An example of post censorship

All of them are held by the Gordon W. Prange Collection, McKeldin Library.

At the end, there were questions from the NDL staff relating to both lectures, such as on libraries dealing with multimedia, improvement of reference services through chatting reference and coordination with Google. Their lectures were highly informative and full of practical ideas to enhance our library services.

Related articles in the NDL Newsletter:

[Bibliographic data of newspapers in the Gordon W. Prange Collection added to National Union Catalog of Newspapers](#) (No. 147, February 2006)

[The NDL set out to collect books of the Gordon W. Prange Collection](#) (No. 143, June 2005)

[Microform materials of the Prange Collection](#) (No. 130, April 2003)

Related NDL sites:

[The Gordon W. Prange Collection](#) (introduction of collections of the Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room, Tokyo Main Library; Japanese only)

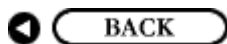
[Lecture by Dr. Lowry at the International Library of Children's Literature](#) (February 1, 2003)

“THE GORDON W. PRANGE COLLECTION”

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Electronic Exhibition “The Meiji and Taisho Eras in Photographs—from photographs in publications held by the National Diet Library— Tokyo in Photographs” now available

This is a translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 557 (August 2007).



We are surprised at the difference between the scenery which we knew before and the scenery of the present, even if it is only a few years apart. Scenery and townscapes change with the times and we do not pay much attention. What did the places which are familiar to us look like in the Meiji and Taisho eras, about 100 years ago? We can only have a look at the photographs to see the scenery of the times. Photo books possessed by the NDL will help you to glance into the aspects in those days.

This digital exhibition features the scenery of Tokyo. About 500 photographs of famous buildings and sights have been selected from photo books mainly issued in the Meiji era. Visitors to this exhibition can select photos by area and category and can search by keywords. Photographs which are referred to in books contained in the [Digital Library from the Meiji Era](#) (Japanese only) or the NDL Electronic Exhibition “[Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures](#)” are linked to their corresponding pages, for easy reference. In addition, columns have been prepared for some subjects so that you can learn more about their background and history.

We hope you will visit this digital exhibition site of the NDL, and give more than a passing thought to the times, taking a look at the old photographs.

URL: http://www.ndl.go.jp/scenery_top/e/index.html (English version)
(or access from Online Gallery in the NDL website: <http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/index.html>)

Inquiries: webcont@ndl.go.jp

Reference Service Planning Division, Reference and Special Collections Department,
National Diet Library

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NDL metadata standards open to public and call for comments

This is a translation of the article of the same title in
the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 558 (September 2007).

The NDL has been constructing digital archives based on the [Digital Library Medium Term Plan for 2004](#). Now we have formulated two standards, namely, “metadata for preservation” and “metadata for exchange,” and opened them to the public on the NDL web page.

In the field of metadata for preservation, we have released the NDL Digital Archiving System Metadata Schemas, which are to be used for the long-term preservation of digital information. The NDL Digital Archiving System has been developed as a system which handles integrally a wide variety of digital information such as Internet information and digitized contents of materials possessed by the NDL, and insures the long-term preservation and their availability.

In metadata for exchange, we have released NDL Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DC-NDL). This is a revised version of the NDL Metadata Element Set (NDL Metadata) drawn up in March of 2001, which was intended as a metadata standard applicable to the online digital information. The DC-NDL is aimed to contribute to the interoperation of metadata between libraries and related institutions in Japan.

Please visit the following page for details of the metadata standards (Japanese only).

○ NDL metadata standards

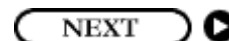
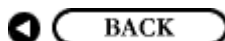
<http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/aboutus/ndl-da.html>

To enhance the content of the preservation metadata, we call for comments for the NDL Digital Archiving System Metadata Schemas Guideline, which sets down the definitions and the usages of the elements of metadata, until the end of December of 2007. Please refer to the following page and contact us via the entry format (Japanese only).

○ About the NDL Digital Archiving System Metadata Schemas

<http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/aboutus/ndl-da.html>

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Kansai-kan's step forward
– a leap from the first stage to a period of growth –
(part 1/2)



Mitsuaki Okamura
Deputy Director General
Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library



This is a translation of the article of the same title
in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 556 (July 2007).

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Kansai-kan

The National Diet Library (NDL) consists of the central library and the branch libraries; the central library comprises the Tokyo Main Library and the Kansai-kan. As part of the central library, the Kansai-kan has been providing library services to the National Diet, the executive and judicial branches of the government and the general public since it opened in October 2002, working in tandem with the Tokyo Main Library.

The Kansai-kan will mark its 5th anniversary in October 2007. This past five years can be regarded as the first stage that put the Kansai-kan's businesses and services on track.

In FY2006, we formulated the Kansai-kan Mid-term Basic Plan based on the achievements and changes in the first stage. The plan shows the new direction and objectives for the Kansai-kan in the next five years or so, to around FY2011. We will introduce the overview and the current situation in which it is taking shape. Looking at the coming five years from FY2007, we would like to regard it as a period of growth.

1. Kansai-kan's role in Kansai Science City and the Kinki region

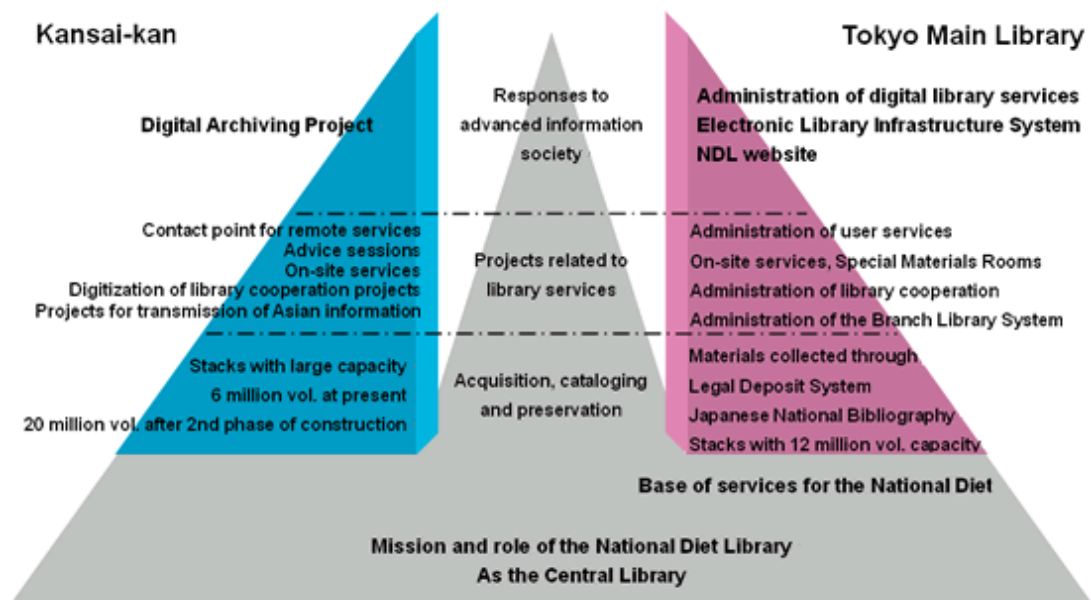


Fig. 1 Shared and integrated functions between the Tokyo Main Library and the Kansai-kan

The Kansai-kan is located in Seika-cho, Soraku-gun, Kyoto Prefecture, a part of the Kansai Science City, which lies astride Kyoto, Nara and Osaka Prefectures. Kansai Science City was founded as the base of cultural and academic research in Japan under cooperation among industry, government, and academia. Now, “Third Stage Plan”^[*1] has been formulated, and a promotion committee was launched to put the plan steadily into practice. The Kansai-kan is expected to play a role of assistance for research activities, information transmission services and others.



Keihanna Plaza: the heart of communication in Kansai Science City

Reflecting the locational conditions of the Kansai-kan, more than 80% of on-site users consist of those who aim at academic research (writing academic papers, etc.), and those who come for their hobbies or cultural activities. Users who visit the Kansai-kan purely for

business purposes account for only about 10%, in contrast to the Tokyo Main Library, half of whose on-site users come for business purposes.

Therefore, we will aim to play a role as a large research library in the Kansai Science City and the Kinki region, mainly targeting professional researchers in the Kansai Science City, and the general public and students doing research activities.

We would like to improve further our services and to create new services through a close relationship with local society, providing services which meet local needs, and occupying the core of the local information community.

The Kansai-kan has a large General Collections Room, where more than 90,000 volumes of the following materials in total are available on the open shelves: reference books, abstracts and indexes, major periodicals and newspapers, government publications, laws and parliamentary documents, library information science materials, Japanese telephone directories and more. In January 2007, we rearranged the General Collections Room extensively, based on the results of questionnaires and various statistics. This is the realization of our efforts to meet users' needs actively. The details are in the *NDL Monthly Bulletin* No. 552 (Mar. 2007) (Japanese only).

Just waiting for on-site users to walk in cannot make us the service hub of the local information community. Since FY2005, we have been sending out staff members of the Kansai-kan on request to nearby institutions to give advice sessions on how to make best use of the library and its materials.

We hold these sessions in clients' institutions according to clients' choice in advance from the menu; it also aims to stimulate communication with other institutions by going actively outside of the library.

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2. Enhancement of public relations and outward communication

The Kansai-kan is still not known to people very much; even its location is sometimes misreported in Osaka. In order to publicize the existence of the Kansai-kan and make its projects and services better known, we have to improve public relations and outward communication strategically.

Enhancement of public relations

Until now, we had only sporadic contacts with mass media such as requesting proofreading of articles in information magazines and being interviewed on our events and exhibitions. But we would like to create an environment where we can send messages from the Kansai-kan at any time.

We would also like to increase the number of events we hold including "Database Forum"[*2] and lectures and try various ways of making the Kansai-kan noticeable, for example, printing a unified image of the Kansai-kan or a logo[*3] on pamphlets and other documents for the events.

Enhancement of outward communication

1) Kansai Science City

The Keihanna Center for New Industry Creation and Exchange holds a monthly “Science Cafe,” which provides timely topics and a place for social interaction to research institutions, universities, companies and others in the Kansai Science City in the hope of motivating a business start-up or finding a clue for collaborative research.

In addition to participating in the event every month, one of the Kansai-kan staff members even gave a lecture on the Digital Archiving Project this February because the project’s forward planning may bring us the need for coordination and cooperation with other research institutions. We also seek chances to support research practically through events in which many researchers participate.



Science Cafe

On April 17, a discussion session and on-site inspection of the location and facilities of the Kansai Science City were held by the Kansai Research Institute at the Vocational Museum. The next session and on-site inspection which were held at the Kansai-kan on July 18, included a guided tour of the Kansai-kan and introduction of its projects and services. The agenda was “Establishment of a common space for transmission of information in the Kansai Science City.” The Kansai-kan staff proposed providing a space for transmission of information by establishing an area for pamphlets and PR magazines of the institutions in the Kansai Science City and it was approved.

As one of the institutions in the Kansai Science City, the Kansai-kan makes a point of attending the meetings hosted by the Kansai Research Institute and tries to enhance mutual understanding and exchange.

2) Public libraries in the Kinki region

We need to strengthen ties with public libraries and academic libraries in light of promoting the use of the Kansai-kan as a research library and also promoting library cooperation.

In the Kinki region, most of the public libraries participate in the Kinki Kokyo Toshokan Kyogikai (*Kinki Public Library Association*) (the Librarian of the Osaka Prefectural Central Library serves as the chairperson), which is making efforts to promote library projects and mutual cooperation. This year, a staff member of the Kansai-kan attended the board meeting for the first time as observer and outlined the Kansai-kan Mid-term Basic Plan. We would like to contribute to such information exchange in the future. We also aim at close coordination achieved by participating in prefectural library conferences, dispatching lecturers to workshops and PR for the Kansai-kan's events through the information network of each prefecture.

Involving the Kansai-kan as a whole, we will provide an advice session for the secretariat of the Kansai Economic Federation, which covers about 600 companies in the Kansai area. The session will cover the NDL online services including helpful industry information guides and the Kansai-kan collection.



Osaka Prefectural Central Library

[*1] “Third Stage Plan,” which was formulated by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, indicates the direction of the new activities of Kansai Science City for the next decade.

[*2] Demonstration and explanation of the NDL databases. In 2007, it was held at both of the Kansai-kan and the Tokyo Main Library.

[*3] We are preparing to create a logo for the Kansai-kan. Currently we use the two following logos for different Kansai-kan projects. The one on the left is for the Collaborative Reference Database System and that on the right is for pamphlets for on-site services.



To be continued in the [next issue](#) (No.158).



Restructuring the international exchange of publications (part 1/2)

This is based on the article of the same title in
the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 557 (August 2007)

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2. [Current status of the international exchange of publications](#)

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4. [International exchange of publications in the future](#)

Introduction

International exchange of publications is now in the era of reform. With the development of information and communications technology (ICT) in recent years, not only the latest issues of the government publications of each country but also past publications have been digitized, and the number delivered and available via the Internet is increasing year after year. This makes us aware that now is the time when the accumulated government information is opened to public using ICT. It is hard to say, however, that digitization has been equally developing in every country. The reality is that the development level differs among countries and regions.

Aiming to adapt to the times in order to make the exchange of publications efficient and reasonable, the Acquisitions Department of the National Diet Library (NDL) has been discussing review and restructuring of the international exchange from FY2004 to FY2006. In this article, the outline of the international exchange in the NDL and the result of the review and restructuring are introduced.

1. History and significance of the international exchange of publications

The NDL started the international exchange of publications at the time of its foundation in 1948, and the “NDL guideline for the international exchange of government publications” was formulated in 1959. The work has been supported externally on the following basis since the 1948 when the NDL Law went into effect: bilateral agreements on exchange of official publications with the USA (1956), Belgium (1958), France (1980) and the Soviet Union (1987); and during this period, two UNESCO conventions came into effect in Japan: the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications (in 1984) and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States (in 1984). These conventions proclaim the significance of the international exchange of publications by declaring in their preambles that the international exchange is “essential to the free exchange of ideas and knowledge among the peoples of the world.” In each country, institutions designated for this purpose have principally carried out the exchange.

The international exchange of publications by the NDL is classified into three categories: blanket, specified and selective exchanges. In blanket exchange, major official publications are inclusively exchanged, based in principle on intergovernmental agreements. Specified exchange is a method for exchanging official publications specified under intergovernmental agreements or those between the parties. In selective exchange, selected publications, not limited to official publications, are to be exchanged based on the agreements between the parties. The NDL currently exchanges publications with 6 institutions in the framework of blanket exchange, 5 institutions for specified exchange, 952 for selective exchange.

The noteworthy materials among those acquired through international exchange include statutes, parliamentary documents and official publications of foreign countries, and materials relating to Japan.

Statutes, parliamentary documents and official publications of foreign countries are core materials for the NDL’s function of legislative research. Most of the collection in this genre of publication from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Australia and Belgium has been acquired through international exchange. Among commercial publications of the countries and regions where it is difficult to purchase them through a normal channel, materials relating to Japan are acquired by exchanging the “national literature” (documents relating to one country) to construct a precious collection. The NDL is operating the exchange of the “national literature” with 11 national libraries mainly in North and Central Europe and in Korea.

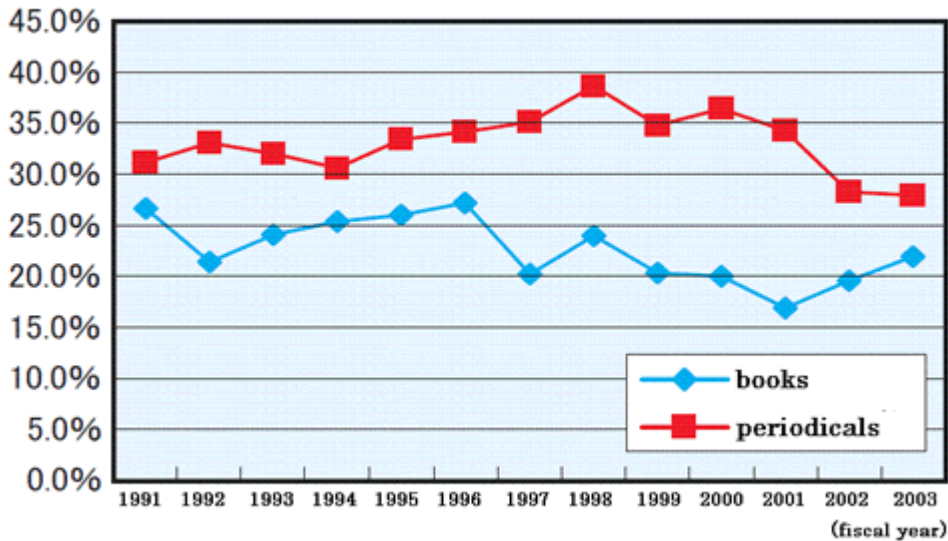
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2. Current status of the international exchange of publications

In FY2004, the Acquisitions Department conducted an actual condition survey on acquisition of materials through international exchange. This survey was chiefly for quantitative evaluation including the number of publications NDL sent to its counterparts and vice versa. The results show that the percentage of books acquired

through international exchange in the total number of acquisitions has been decreasing gradually and that of periodicals has also been decreasing (see the chart), although the numbers of both books and periodicals acquired through international exchange have been relatively stable. In FY2003, the most recent year surveyed, 22% of foreign books and 28% of foreign periodicals were acquired through international exchange, which explains its importance in the NDL's material acquisition.

<Chart> Percentage of materials acquired through international exchange



In FY2006, the Library Support Division of the Kansai-kan conducted a survey on collection evaluation, which introduced the questionnaire results from national and university libraries in foreign countries showing that 16 libraries out of 18 that answered had some kind of cooperation framework for the international exchange. Among national libraries, 10 of the 12 made use of the international exchange. The survey report introduces an example of collection evaluation in the National Library of the Czech Republic, which constructs its collection mainly through international exchange and donations occupying 75.4% of the total number of acquisition of foreign books; 48.2% acquired through the exchange and 27.2% by donations. This figure shows that institutions with a small budget for purchase of materials are still actively conducting international exchange for the sake of acquisition.

To be continued in the [next issue](#) (No.158).

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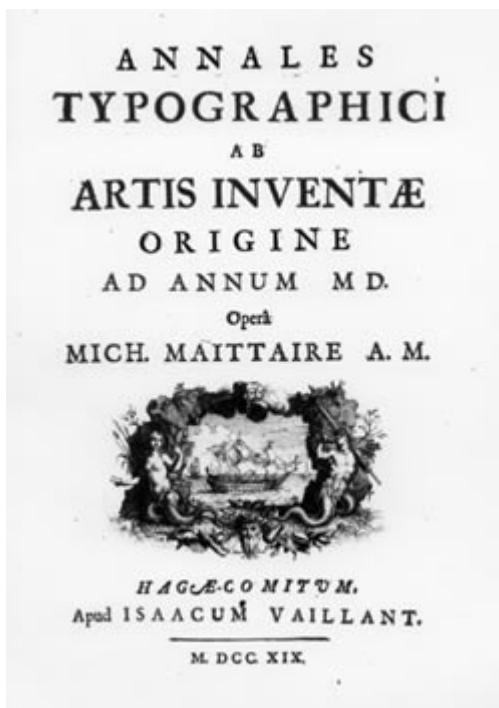


Selections from NDL Collection

Annales typographici ab artis inventae origine ad annum MD. (1719–41) by Michael Maittaire

Hiroharu ORITA
Foreign Materials Acquisition Division
Acquisitions Department

This is based on the article of the same title
in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 554 (May 2007).



This book, which listed printed books in the order of their publication year for the first time, is a forerunner of incunabula studies. The author, Michael Maittaire (1668–1747), was French by birth born in Rouen. When he was in his teens, he moved to England with his parents since they were Huguenot (Protestant). After completing his studies at Westminster School and then at the University of Oxford, he received his master's degree in 1697. He was a prolific writer in a broad variety of fields including classical scholarship, biblical studies and English grammar. He was also interested in the history of printing, covering a wide range from research on the history of printing in France to the history of European printing as this book. The craze for collecting antiquarian

books in England at the time made his research possible.

He associated with book collectors holding a huge number of books such as Robert Harley (1661–1724) and his son Edward (1689–1741), and Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke (1656–1733) as well as being a bibliophile himself. Thanks to these rich private collections, he could carry on his research and published the first volume of *Annales typographici ab artis inventae origine ad annum MD.* in 1719 with the help of Paul Vaillant (1672?–1739), who, like Maittaire, was Protestant and a bibliophile, and managed a publishing company with his brother Isaac. The sail boat in the picture printed in the center of the title page above is their trademark made by a prominent

engraver, Bernard Picart (1632–1721).



Fig. 1: Portraits of Johann Gutenberg, Johann Fust, Laurence Koster, Aldus Manutius, Johann Froben. All of them were made by Jacobus Houbraken after existing portraits.



Fig. 2: Ex libris of John Eliot Hodgkin The monogram combines I, E and h.

Fig.1, portraits of five early printers including Johann Gutenberg, Johann Fust and Laurence Koster, was created by Jacobus Houbraken (1698–1780) for a frontispiece of the first volume. It is put on the fourth volume (1733) from the NDL collection marked as the revised edition of the first volume on the title page. It was the enlargement of the first edition and contains indexes of cities and names of printers. The ex libris on this book (Fig. 2) signifies that it was owned by John Eliot Hodgkin (1829–1912).

J. E. Hodgkin was a collector of incunabula, broadsides, antique documents and other items who published a description of his own collection titled *Rariora* (3 vols.) in 1902 (Fig. 3). He collected some 80 items of incunabula and many other early printed books on the history of printing (Fig. 4–5), for example, *Monumenta typographica* (1740) by Christian Wolf (1689–1770). His collection was auctioned in London in 1914.

Although covering not only incunabula but publications from 1501 to 57 in volume 2 to 3 and those issued in Paris from 1558 to 1664 as a supplement, this book is a famous research book of incunabula. The incunabula section was added to it in Vienna in 1789 by Michael Denis (1729–1800).

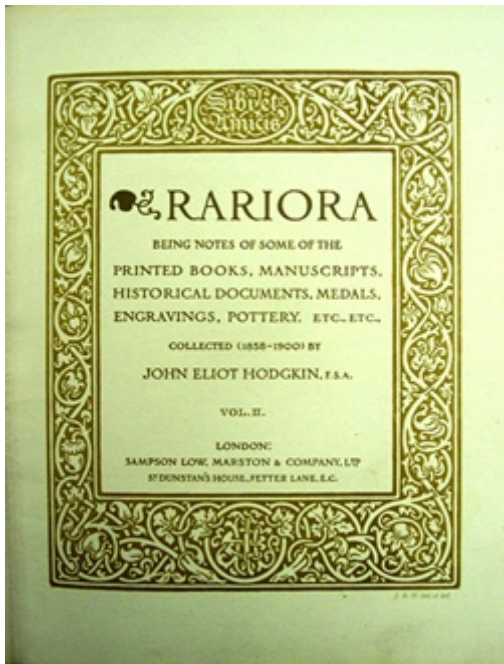


Fig.3: Rariora (vol. 2, front page)



Fig 4: Rariora (vol. 2, p.279)

1719-41. MICH. A. M. MAITTAIRE. *Annales Typographici ab artis inventæ origine ad annum MD. Hæge comitum*, Apud *Isaacum Vaillant* 1719-41, 4to, 6 vols. Vol. I.: *Ab Artis Origine ad Annum 1500*, Hag. Com. 1719. Vol. II.: 1500-36, Hag. Com. 1722. In two parts. Vol. III.: 1536-57, Hag. Com. 1725. In two parts. Some copies bear date Amst. 1726. Vol. IV.: *Not so marked on title-page, but called Tomus primus, editio nova*. Amst. 1733, 4to. In two parts. A reprint of the first volume, with numerous additions and some omissions. This completes Maittaire's own publication, but the following volumes form a desirable supplement. Vol. V., in two parts, separate vols., *called on title-page Tomus Quintus et ultimus; indicem In Tomos Quatuor præeuntes complectens*.

Fig. 5: Detail of Fig. 4

- *Annales typographici ab artis inventæ origine ad annum MD.* [–MDCLXIV] Maittaire, Michael 1719–1741 Call no. WF3–37
- *Rariora*; being notes of some of the printed books, manuscripts, historical documents, medals, engravings, pottery, etc., etc., collected (1858–1900) John Eliot Hodgkin. 1902 Call no. UM51–B4

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Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals (Text in Japanese)

National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin (Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

If you click the volume number of each issue, you can read the full-text of NDL Monthly Bulletin (no.517-). The text is provided in PDF format* (Japanese only).

*To see the full-text (PDF), you will need Adobe Acrobat Reader (free download). Click [here](#) to download. ([Adobe Website](#))

No. 559, October 2007 [[PDF Format, 3.59 MB](#)]

- Report of the 11th mutual visit program with the National Library of Korea – Acquisition, provision and preservation of digital information [related article](#)
- Material recently designated as a national important cultural property: Soke monjo (Tsushima Soke waken kankei shiryō)
- Latest trends in ISO/TC46: report on the Spain conference 2007
- Excerpts from the Annual Report of the NDL, FY2006: statistics (2)
- <Announcement>
 - Announcement of regular exhibition
 - About 410,000 audiovisual materials data added to the NDL-OPAC
 - Directory of Companies and Organizations available on the NDL website

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- Stacks in the NDL – passing on the precious cultural heritage
- Library guidance for librarians in FY2007
- 15th meeting of the Legal Deposit System Council and 6th meeting of the Compensation Division
- Three month in the National Library of China – report of research in China
- Excerpts from the Annual Report of the NDL, FY2006: statistics (1)
- <Announcement>
 - Announcement of regular exhibition
 - NDL metadata standards open to public and call for comments [related article](#)
 - NDL to take part in Library Fair & Forum 2007
 - Training program on Asian information FY2007 “How to access academic information of China”

- Lectures related to the exhibition at the International Library of Children's Literature: Palette of Dream Colours III – Winning Work of Noma Concours for Picture Book Illustrations from Asia, Africa and Latin America

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