

National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 229, April 2020



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Selections from NDL collections

Manly Men in the Literature and Performing Arts of Yesteryear Images of Masculinity in the Modern Period

Service Planning Division, Reader Services and Collections Department

This article is a part of translation of the article in Japanese in Small Digital Exhibitions "[Kaleidoscope of Books](#)".

Who do you think of when you hear the phrase "a manly man?" Some people might think immediately of their favorite actor. For others, their decisive but kind-hearted boss might come to mind. But everyone has their own concept of what makes a man manly, and by and large, these concepts are highly subjective. Often, we can get a better idea of the values that people held at some period in the past by looking at what they considered to be "manly" at that time.

This article takes a look at how library materials at the NDL depict the changing ideals that have been associated with the concept of masculinity over the past two hundred years.

The inflow of Western culture and ideas that took place starting in the early Meiji period prompted many changes not just in men's clothing and hairstyles but also in how men were viewed and valued. Comparisons of Japanese men with their American and European counterparts led to a shift in values away from the Edo-period ideal of a self-indulgent man with delicate features and toward an appreciation of taller men with sturdy physiques.

1. Masculinity in literature

Although pre-modern Japanese literature often contained very detailed descriptions of feminine beauty, the same was not true of masculine ideals. The influence of European and American literature, however, led Japanese authors during and after the Meiji period to describe the unique circumstances, inner world, and individuality of their male characters through their appearance.

1.1 *Tousei shosei katagi*¹

TSUBOUCHI Shoyo was an author and literary critic who advocated objective descriptions and psychological realism in his 1885 work on literary theory, *Shosetsu shinzu*². He also put these idea into practice in his novel *Tousei shosei katagi*, which depicted the manners and temperament of contemporary students.

The male protagonist, KOMACHIDA, is described as being "slim and of medium height, fair-skinned but with an inelegant and pale countenance. His prominent nose is bracketed by two clear eyes. But his mouth is ordinary. Although his looks are refined, he is nervous with a

somewhat hollow cheeks and wavy hair. He appears to be a worrywart." This writing style is influenced by Edo-period *gesaku* but male protagonists are no longer be idealized heroes.



Komachida is reunited with the geisha Tanoji under a cherry tree from *Tousei shosei katagi*

1.2 *Soseki zenshu* (The Complete Works of NATSUME Soseki)³

Increased contact with Europeans and Americans led many Meiji-period Japanese to feel physically inferior. During a stay in London, Natsume Soseki recording the following in his diary for January 5, 1901: "I was watching with concern a short, strange, disheveled fellow coming toward me in the street, when I realized that it was my own image reflected in a mirror." The passage is a frank expression of the self-awareness reflected in "Mirror of the West."

A person's physique was considered not just an indication of personal stature but was also linked with nutrition and sanitation, which at the time were considered a problem to be solved by a Japan that sought to become "a civilized country." For example, in the book *Choshinbo to himanbo* (How to Grow Tall and Stout)⁴, a section entitled "The

¹ By Tsubouchi Shoyo, Third edition, published by Banseido in 1887. NDL Call No. 特 11-2. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

² Published in 1885, NDL Call No. 6-136. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

³ Published by Soseki Zenshu Kankokai in 1919. NDL Call No. 369-12 イ. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

⁴ Edited by Dainihon Taiiku Shoreikai and published by Kenbunsha in 1916. NDL Call No. 339-728. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

Japanese physique is a great national problem" states that their poor physique not only places the Japanese at a disadvantage in war and international athletic competition but also results in a lack of dedication to academic research.

2. Japan's Most Handsome Men in the Meiji period

2.1 *Nihon no daihyoutekibidanshi wo bosyuusu* (Wanted! Japan's Most Handsome Men!)⁵

In 1910, the *Mainichi Denpo* daily newspaper held a contest to find "Japan's most handsome man." According to the article that advertised the contest, the "face of 'Japan's most handsome man' should be a dignified one—an elegant yet strong and dignified countenance, in which can be seen both the strong will and considerate character of a man worthy of representing the expanding Empire of Japan." With more than 1,000 applicants, the contest garnered a significant response. The panel of judges consisted of 17 well known men and a single woman, including the Western-style painter KURODA Seiki and the author of children's literature IWAYA

Sazanami. The newspaper announced on December 6, 1910, that the winners would be publicized worldwide in order to demonstrate the ideals of Oriental beauty, and the actual winners were announced the following New Year's Day.



Wanted! Japan's Most Handsome Men!



Winners of the contest

⁵ *Mainichi Denpo*: September 22 1910, fifth page. NDL Call No. YB-64. Only available in microform.

The paper published a number of comments from the judges and other commentators, who discussed what the ideal of masculine beauty should be. In an article published on September 26, 1910, about "masculine beauty as seen in photographs," HASEGAWA Yasusada stated not only that good health is the first prerequisite for a manly man but that men having doll-like, feminine features could not be considered manly. Which meant that, in his opinion, actors and entertainers did not qualify as manly.

2.2 MUTSU Munemitsu



Mutsu Munemitsu from the NDL online gallery [Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures](#)

In advertising the contest, one reason given for holding such a contest was that "the first and last requirement for a diplomat is an attractive face." In fact, Mutsu Munemitsu, who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Meiji period, was described as "the most beautiful Japanese man I've ever met" by the widow of a

Japanese diplomat born in the United States (from *Seiyo hujin no mita nihon no bidanshi* (Handsome Japanese Men in the Eyes of Western Women)⁶. It's possible that Mutsu's achievements as a diplomat were due in part to the fact that he was a handsome man by international standards.

Meiji daihyo jinbutsu (Biographies of Historical Figures in the Meiji Period)⁷ contains a number of interesting comments about Munemitsu in "Mutsu Munemitsu, a star actor in diplomacy." These include "the ruins of his family in his youth," "getting acquainted with SAKAMOTO Ryoma to join in Kaientai," "landed in prison on suspicion of a plot for the overthrow the government dominated by Satsuma-Choshu clique," and "splendid work as a government official." The biography *Mutsu munemitsu*⁸ contains other anecdotes.

3. Beards and a man's dignity

Although beards were forbidden during the Edo period, they quickly reappeared during the Meiji period, when they were regarded an essential part of a gentlemen's appearance in the West.

There are various styles of beard. *Biyojutsu* (Cosmetology)⁹ recommends many styles of beard, depending on a man's position or occupation: "Cutting the left and right sides of the beard short gives a mild impression, makes one look honest, and is suitable for a merchant. A long beard is suitable for military or government officials to enhance dignity." In addition, a book published for barbers has illustrated explanations of which facial features are suitable for each style and how to care for beards.

The NDL online gallery [Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures](#) contains many statesman and businessmen with fine beards. The following table summarizes typical beard styles introduced in *Obei saikin rihatsu gijutsugaku* (Trendy Hairdressing Technique in Europe and the United States)¹⁰. Readers of this kind of catalog might have used it as a guide in trimming their beards in a fashionable way.

⁶ *Mainichi denpo*: November 7, 1910, NDL Call No. YB-64

⁷ By TAKASU Baikei, published by Hakubunkan in 1913. NDL Call No. 348-65. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

⁸ By ITO Chiyu (published by Toado in 1911, 12. NDL Call No. 329-106. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

⁹ Edited by KANDA Masayuki in 1909. NDL Call No. 25-853. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

¹⁰ Edited by Dainihon Bihatsukai Shuppanbu in 1922. NDL Call No. 395-260. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

Type	Illustration from <i>Obei saikin rihatsu gijutsugaku</i>	Photograph from <i>Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures</i>	
Vandyke		 NOZU Michitsura (1841–1908, military officer)	
Parted beard		No images of Japanese with this style was found. <i>Obei saikin rihatsu gijutsugaku</i> says that "This type of beard is rarely seen nowadays, but it is a well-known type, so this section will explain it. ... It is most difficult to trim this style and takes more time than a haircut. What kind of man would be interested in this style?"	
Mutton chops		 OHIGASHI Gitetsu (1842–1905, statesman)	 SOGA Sukenori (1844–1935, military officer, statesman)

There were a variety of other beard styles. Some books, such as *Seiyo rihatsuho* (Western Hairdressing)¹¹, describe how to care for beards, which illustrates the fascination that many had at that time to with western-style beards.

(Translated by YABE Moyu)

Related articles on the National Diet Library Newsletter:

- [Manly Men in the Literature and Performing Arts of Yesteryear—Images of Masculinity From the 16th to the 19th Centuries \(No. 228, February 2020\)](#)

¹¹ By SHIMAZAKI Jusuke, published by Rihatsu Kenkyusha in 1912. NDL Call No. 339-95. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

Selections from NDL collections

Exhibition in the Kansai-kan (27): *Running through the Library! The World of Automobiles*

From February 20 to March 17, 2020, the Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library (NDL) held the 27th exhibition entitled *Running through the Library! The World of Automobiles*.

国立国会図書館関西館

図書館で駆け抜ける! 第27回資料展示

期間 2020.2.20 >> 3.17

9時半から18時まで

会場:地下1階閲覧室

入場無料 年齢制限なし 日祝休館

クルマの世界

Exhibition poster

The streets outside are full of automobiles coming and going. Although the first automobiles were invented in Europe, the mass market for cars first developed in the United States. And in 20th-century Japan, the car became not just a means of mobility but a major industry. The mass market for cars in Japan expanded significantly during the post-WWII period of rapid economic growth and has had a great impact on many aspects of the Japanese lifestyle. Although cars afford us greater freedom in terms of where we live and how we spend our leisure time, we also must contend with issues such as traffic accidents and environmental pollution. And now, the latest developments in automotive technology are about to bring about another wave of changes to society.

The exhibition consists of some 80 materials related to the history of automobiles and touches on how automobiles were designed, produced, and used as well as how innovative technology was developed. In this article, we will look at several of the most interesting exhibits.

The first steps

Jidosha hatsumeishi (The History of the Invention of the Automobile)

Edited and published by Nihon Zeneraru Motasu Kabushiki Gaisha, 1939. NDL Call No. 特 233-746

*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#).



Cover of *Jidosha hatsumeishi*

This book was written as a text book for training sales personnel and explains the early history of automobiles. Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot was a French military engineer who is credited with building the first full-scale, self-propelled vehicle in 1769. It was steam powered and ran at a speed of 3.6 km/h, but lacked brakes and had only a primitive steering wheel. Not surprisingly, it caused history's first traffic accident. Later, in 1885, Daimler and Benz developed the first practical gasoline-powered vehicle in Germany, which is why they are considered the inventors of the modern automobile.

Nainen kikan'yo funshaben no kenkyu (Research into an injection valve for internal combustion engines)

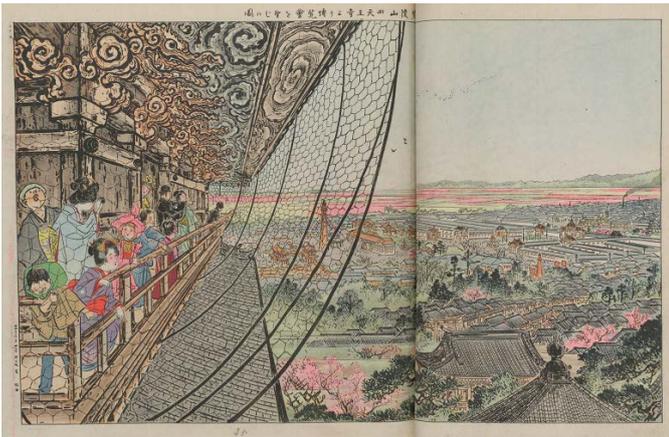
Written by Toyoda Shoichiro, 1955.
NDL Call No. UT51-工 35-89

This is a doctoral dissertation written by Toyoda Shoichiro, who later became the 6th president of Toyota Motor Corporation. The subject of his research was a fuel-injection pump and fuel-injection valve for an ideal internal-combustion engine. In the preface, he mentions that his incentive for this research was the desire to build an inexpensive, high-performance internal-combustion engine. Twenty-seven years after receiving his degree, he was named president of the Toyota Motor Corporation.

The Development of industry

Fuzoku gaho rinji zokan (Dai5kai naikoku kangyo hakurankai zue johen) (Special Edition of Fuzoku Gaho on the 5th National Industrial Exhibition) No. 269

Published by Toyodo in June 1903. NDL Call No. 雑 23-8.
*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#) (Limited access on the premises at the NDL).



An illustration from the special edition of *Fuzoku gaho* No. 269 on the 5th National Industrial Exhibition

Fuzoku gaho was a magazine that covered fashions and foibles of Japanese society during the Meiji and Taisho period. This is a special edition, covering the 5th National Industrial Exhibition held in Osaka in 1903. This exhibition included one of the first public displays of automobiles, which had first appeared in Japan at the end of the 19th century. As such, it contributed significantly to public interest in the automobile. This was the first National Industrial Exhibition at which foreign products were exhibited, and among these was an automobile produced in the USA. A demonstration run held in the exhibition hall caused quite a sensation in the Japanese press.

Kokusan jidosha shohin annai showa 15 nenban (Domestic automotive product catalog for 1940)

Published by Kotsu Mainichi Shinbunsha in 1940. NDL Call No. 特 226-656

*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#).



An illustration from the *Kokusan jidosha shohin annai*

This catalogue of Japanese automobiles was published in 1940. What kind of automobiles were manufactured 80 years ago in Japan? Well, in addition to passenger cars, there are military vehicles and cars that run on alternative fuel. And since gasoline was strictly rationed during the war, there were even electric-powered automobiles. This catalog really provides a taste of what things were like in Japan some 80 years ago.

Becoming a part of daily life

Takishi monogatari : Jidosha shosetsu (Taxi Stories: Automotive Fiction)

Written by Ochiai Namio, Published by Heiando in 1913. NDL Call No. 特 106-548

*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#).



Cover of *Takishi monogatari : Jidosha shosetsu*

This is an anthology of 16 short stories about taxis, written by the playwright Ochiai Namio. It describes the various emotions experienced by passengers of differing station and circumstance as they ride in taxis. In the first story, *Sewashiki koi* (Restless Love), we read "You can find any kind of taxi you want these days, some of them unmarked, hardtops and canvas tops, with ridiculously cheap fares." And in the thirteenth story, *Otomo* (A Companion), we read "I had never ridden in an automobile before, and it was a dreadful experience. The sudden acceleration practically gave me a heart attack and left me weak in the knees with a racing pulse."



Illustration of *Takishi monogatari : Jidosha shosetsu*

Jidosha to ningen no hyakunenshi (One Hundred Years of Humans and Automobiles)

Written by Takada Masatoshi, Published by Shinchosha in 1987. NDL Call No. DK32-179

This book comprises a series of stories that first appeared in the magazine *Jidosha to sono sekai* (Automobiles and Their World) published by Toyota Motors Public Relations Department. Originally published under the title "The Day the Automobile First Appeared Here," these stories describe how the advent of the automobile affected people's lives in places throughout Japan, including urban areas, rural areas, isolated islands, and in the snow country. The author visited each place and examined local documents in attempting to find out how automobiles impacted people's lives as they became an accepted part of life.

(Translated by WATANABE Rie)

Related articles from the NDL Newsletter:

- [Exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(26\): *Oh! Bento—Books about Japanese Lunches*](#) (No.226, October 2019)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(25\): *Marvels of the Human Body—past and present*](#) (No. 224, June 2019)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(24\): *Full bloom! The World of Gardening*](#) (No. 220, October 2018)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(23\) "Every dog has his book—From history to research and stories—"](#) (No. 217, April 2018)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(22\) "Making and utilizing light: from illumination to architecture and art"](#) (No. 214, October 2017)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(21\) "All kinds of Ume—Japanese poetry, paintings, and delicacies"](#) (No. 216, February 2018)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(20\) "Robots are evolving! —from myth, mechanical dolls to the latest robots"](#) (No. 209, December 2016)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(18\) "A collection of living creatures from all times and places: real, virtual and extinct creatures"](#) (No. 202, October 2015)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(17\) "Tomorrow's dinner will be a full-course meal: Find the recipe you want to cook"](#) (No. 199, April 2015)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(16\) "Dreams of Space, from the ancient view of the universe to the Hayabusa Project"](#) (No. 196, October 2014)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(15\) "Modernization of Japanese sake and domestic production of Western liquor"](#) (No. 193, April 2014)

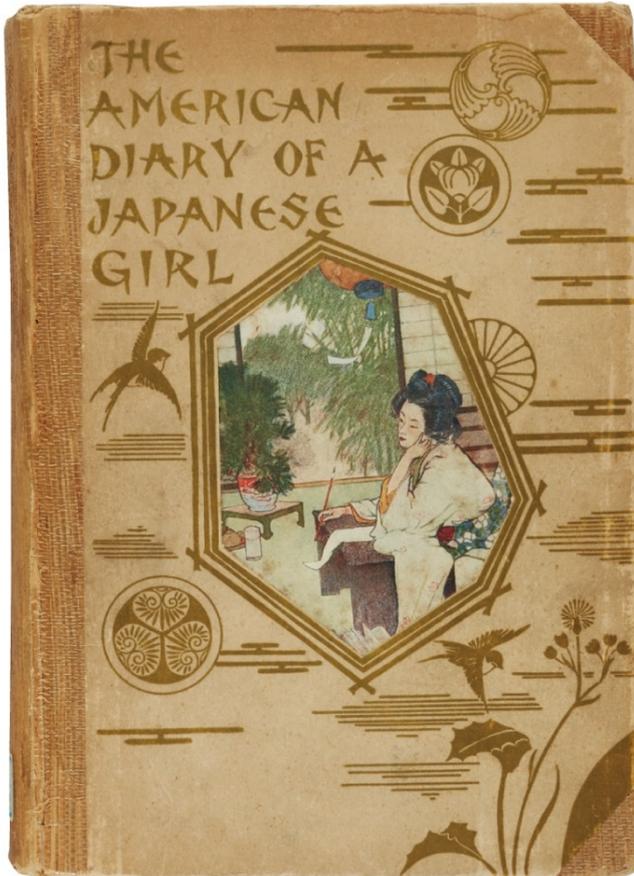
Related content on the National Diet Library Website:

- [Expositions—where the modern technology of the times was exhibited](#) (Online Gallery of the National Diet Library)

Selections from NDL collections

The American Diary of a Japanese Girl: A story from across the sea

SOGI Sotaro, Humanities, Maps, Rare Books and Old Materials Division, Reader Services and Collections Department
This article is a translation of the article in Japanese in NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 706 (February 2020).



The American Diary of a Japanese Girl by Miss Morning Glory. Written by Yone Noguchi, illustrated in by Genjiro Yeto, published by F.A. Stokes Co in 1902. NDL Call No. KH447-B7.

Left: Cover Right: "A new delight to catch the peeping tips of my shoes." Asagao, aka Miss Morning Glory, wearing her "Meriken dress" or Western-style clothes prior to leaving for the United States. *Meriken* is an old Japanese word meaning American.

What kind of thoughts cross people's minds before setting out on a journey to a place they have never been before? The girl who wrote the following in her diary seems to be bubbling with expectation and excitement.

"My new page of life is dawning. A trip beyond the seas –Meriken Kenbutsu– it's not an ordinary event. It is verily the first event in our family history that I could trace back

for six centuries." ¹

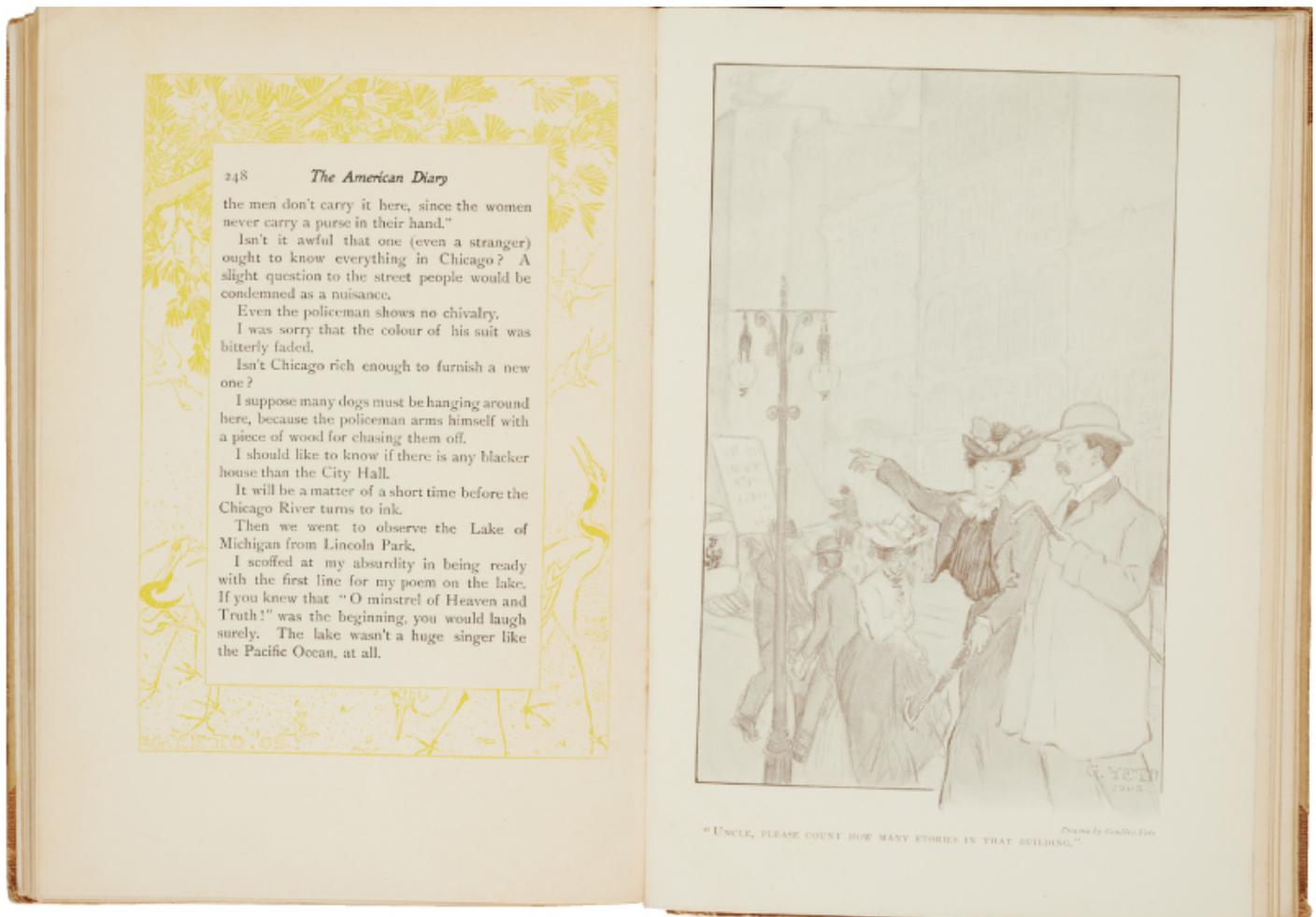
These are the opening lines of the novel *The American Diary of a Japanese Girl*. The book was published under the *nom de plume* Miss Morning Glory in the United States in 1902. In actual fact, however, it was written in English by a Japanese poet, NOGUCHI Yonejiro² (1875-1947) during his stay in America.

¹ *The American Diary of a Japanese Girl*. Written by Miss Morning Glory, published by F.A. Stokes Co, 1902, p. 19. NDL Call No. KH447-b7. Full text of the books is available on the HathiTrust at <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000242300>

² Noguchi was born in Aichi Prefecture in 1875. After dropping out of Keio University, he visited the United States and the United Kingdom between 1893 and 1904. He drew attention after publishing a number of books of poetry, including *Seen and Unseen* and *From the Eastern Sea*. After returning to Japan, he was named professor of English literature at Keio University and continued to publish poetry in both English and Japanese, including *Niju kokusekisha no shi* (A Poet of Dual Nationality). He also wrote prolifically in the field of art criticism. The famous artist Isamu Noguchi is the son of Noguchi and Léonie Gilmour, who provided editorial assistance in the writing of *The American Diary of a Japanese Girl*.

The National Diet Library (NDL) holds two copies of the book.³ The copy in the photos is from the Kishi collection⁴ of Asian American materials, purchased by the NDL from

Mr. Yoshio Kishi (1932–2012), a Japanese American who collected material related to Asian Americans from a variety of works published in America.



Right: "Uncle, please count how many stories is that building." Tall buildings in Chicago gave Miss Morning Glory a huge surprise. Chicago, where the World's Columbian Exposition had been held in 1893, was home to many skyscrapers.
Left: The text is enclosed in a border decorated with illustrations of cranes and pine trees, which are popular symbols of good luck in Japan.

Seen & Unseen, or Monologues of a Homeless Snail written by Yone Noguchi, published by Orientalia in 1920. NDL Call No. 216-329.

From the Eastern Sea, 4th ed., written By Yoneziro Noguchi, published by Fuzanbo in 1903. NDL Call No. 139-394a. Available at the [NDL Digital Collections](#). (Access is limited to computer terminals on the premises at the NDL and its partner libraries).

³ The Call No. of the other copy is F-30.

⁴ For more details on the Kishi collection, please see <https://rnavi.ndl.go.jp/kensei/entry/ve1.php>. (in Japanese) See also the article titled "Collection of materials on modern Japanese emigration acquired by the NDL from Central, South and North American countries, Hawaii etc." of the [NDL Newsletter No. 141](#), February 2005.



NOGUCHI Yonejiro (1875–1947)
Kicho no ki (Diary of My Return to Japan) written by
 Noguchi Yonejiro, published by Shun'yodo in 1904. NDL
 Call No. 97-244. Monochrome image available at the
[NDL Digital Collections](#).

Noguchi Yonejiro was a poet who published a number of works both in and outside of Japan. As a young man, he lived in the United States and the United Kingdom for over ten years, writing under the name Yone Noguchi. In 1893 he left Japan alone and traveled to San Francisco, where he began writing even while working as a domestic servant and at Japanese-language newspapers. After the success of his 1897 book of poems, *Seen and Unseen*, Noguchi published a part of this novel in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*⁵ in 1901 and the full story the following year. It was definitely not easy for him to write in his second language, and his correspondence⁶ shows that he received editorial help from two American women.

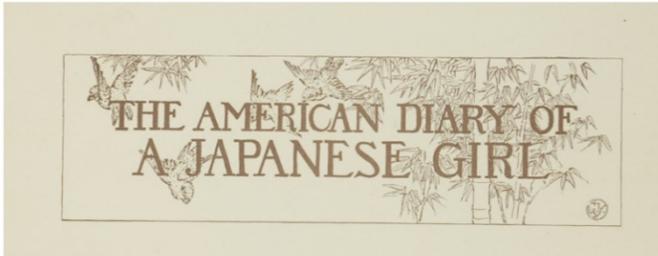
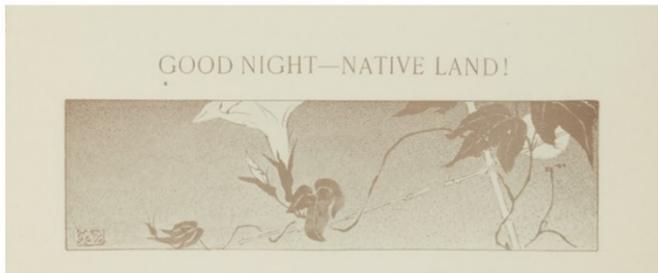


This portrait of NOGUCHI Yonejiro with a signature in the bottom left that appears to be that of KATAOKA Genjiro.
Jinsei goju-nen (50 Years of Life), written by NOGUCHI Yonejiro, published by Daiichi Shobo, 1926.
 Monochrome image available at the [NDL Digital Collections](#).

The main character of this novel is a lively 18-year-old Japanese girl, named Miss Morning Glory, who loves English and American literature. Written as if it were a diary, it depicts the activities of Miss Morning Glory as she travels to the United States with her uncle, who works for a mining company, and travels to San Francisco, Chicago, and then to New York. Much of the story concerns her experience in San Francisco, where she enjoys friendly relations with a number of upper-class families. She becomes friends with the daughter of one of these families and provides a lively description of the joys and sorrows she experiences as she and her friend compare appearances or go out for the afternoon. She talks excitedly about what would happen if she found a boyfriend and what would happen if he were to propose to her or she were to send him a letter playing hard to get. More than anything, the text describes her enjoyment of life in America.

⁵ *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* was a magazine published in the United States that focused on popular literature of the 19th and 20th centuries. The full text of this magazine is available from the HathiTrust at <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006062044>

⁶ For example, *Collected English Letters*, written by Yone Noguchi, compiled by Ikuko Atsumi, published by The Yone Noguchi Society in 1975. NDL Call. No. KS165-8.



The book is illustrated with numerous drawings based on the flora and fauna of Japan.



In this scene, Miss Morning Glory attends a dinner party wearing a kimono. This illustration adorns the title page of the second half of the book.

We know that Miss Morning Glory was excited to visit early 20th century America, but what were things really like then? While she shows admiration for America and is in awe of its scale as well as impressed by the fact that electricity is provided everywhere in the hotel, there are other things about American culture and manners, such as "buying things even when they aren't needed," that are difficult for her to understand. Some things are criticized harshly from a Japanese perspective, and the story depicts more than just idyllic praise of America.

In particular, there is a strong repulsion to the superficial portrayals found in Japonisme novels, which were popular at the time in the US and Europe. For example, having mistakenly purchased a copy of the novel *Madame Butterfly*—the original work on which the opera is based—she starts to read it but is repulsed by its depiction of Japanese people. She quickly discards the book, saying "I stepped out to the platform, and threw out 'Madame Butterfly.'"⁷

It's also interesting to note that many of Miss Morning Glory's actions, including refusing an offer of marriage, working at a tobacco store, or looking for a job in New York, are a highly unusual depiction of women for the time.



She tries to give herself a permanent wave hairstyle, but things don't go smoothly.

The illustrations in this book are by KATAOKA Genjiro (1867–1924), who provides vivid depictions of Miss Morning Glory. Like Noguchi, he went to the U.S. and was active there under the name of Genjiro Yeto. He created many illustrations for works on Japonisme themes. His

⁷ Miss Morning Glory, op. cit., p. 240.

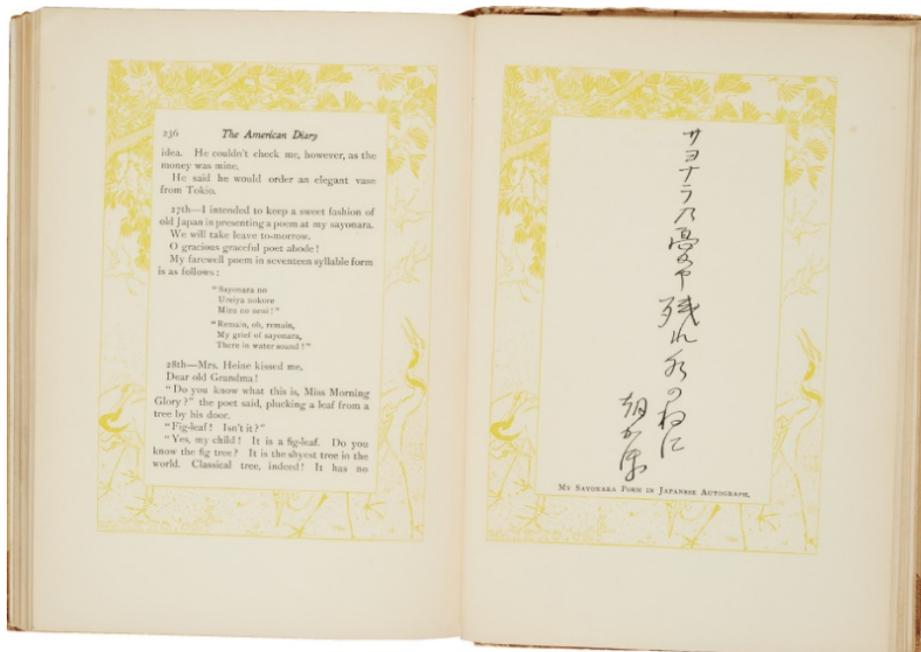
illustrations add color to the book, and beautifully illustrate Miss Morning Glory in both Japanese and Western costume.



Seeing Miss Morning Glory in a kimono, her American friend Ada wants to wear one, too.



Miss Morning Glory and her friend Ada enjoy a meal of Japanese cuisine. She is amused by Ada, who is not accustomed to using chopsticks and is afraid of raw fish.



Miss Morning Glory wrote a farewell haiku poem before leaving San Francisco. The haiku (right page) is translated into English as "Remain, oh remain, My grief of sayonara, There in water sound!"⁸ It is considered one of the earliest haiku published in English.

⁸ Id., [p. 237].

Many have noted that Miss Morning Glory's experiences and opinions mirror those of Noguchi himself. While Miss Morning Glory's pleasant experiences have nothing in common with Noguchi's hardships adjusting to American life, it is quite possible that he wrote this story to express his original aspirations for life in the United States.

Although this novel was not particularly well received, Noguchi later wrote a sequel titled *The American Letters of a Japanese parlor maid*.⁹ In 1904, *The American Diary of a Japanese Girl* was published in Japan in the original English, and in 1905, *Hobun Nihon Shojo no Beikoku Nikki*¹⁰ (The American Diary of a Japanese Girl in the Japanese Language), which Noguchi translated into Japanese himself, was published. One of the copies now held by the NDL was purchased by the former Imperial Library in 1903, and reviews of these works were published at the time, so both the English and the Japanese versions might very well have had been known to readers in Japan. I wonder what Japanese readers of this era thought about Noguchi's depiction of a Japanese girl traveling abroad and his dreams of the United States?

(Translated by KUMAKURA Yuko and OSHIMA Mika)

Reference (in English):

- *The American Diary of a Japanese Girl*. Written by Yone Noguchi, edited by Edward Marx and Laura E. Franey, illustrations by Genjiro Yeto, published by Temple University Press, 2007. NDL Call. No. KH447-B7

Reference (in Japanese):

- "Asagao no egaki kata (How to draw a morning glory): Yone Noguchi to Eto Genjiro no Japonizumu Yuugi". Written by UZAWA Yoshiko in *ALA Journal* Vol.10, 2004, pp.17-33). NDL Call No. Z12-B53
- Yone Noguchi no eibun chosaku: bessatsu Nihongo kaisetsu. Written by Shunsuke Kamei (Supplement to *Collected English works of Yone Noguchi : poems, novels and literary essays* v. 1, Edition Synapse, 2007. NDL Call No. KS165-B4
- "Noguchi Yonejiro: Haiku wo sekai ni hirometa hito" (Noguchi Yonejiro: A poet who spread haiku to the world). Written by KIUCHI Toru in *Haiku* Vol.65 No.10 pp.118-129, September 2016. NDL Call No. Z13-189
- *Japonizumu shousetsu no sekai. Amerika hen.* (The world of Japonisme novels. America). Written by HADA Miyako, published by Sairyusha, February 2005. NDL Call No. KS184-H44

- *Yone Noguchi: Yume wo oikaketa kokusai shijin* (Yone Noguchi, an international poet who chased his dream). Written by HOSHINO Ayako, published by Sairyusha, 2012. NDL Call No. KG582-J122
- *Niju Kokuseki Shijin: Noguchi Yonejiro* (A poet who had dual nationality, Yonejiro Noguchi.) Written by HORI Madoka, published by Nagoya Daigaku Shuppankai, 2012. NDL Call No. KG582-J101
- "Noguchi Yonejiro Nihon Shojo no Beikoku Nikki no Nichibei ni okeru hyoka" (Reviews for *The American Diary of A Japanese Girl* in Japan and the United States.) Written by HORI Madoka in *Nihon Joshi Daigaku Daigakuin no kai kaishi* Vol.22, February 2012. NDL Call No. Z24-448
- "Noguchi Yonejiro no London (20) Nihon shojo no beikoku nikki." Written by WADA Keiko in *Osaka Gakuin Daigaku Gaikokugo ronshu* (54, 55), March 2007. NDL Call No. Z12-372

⁹ *The American letters of a Japanese parlor maid* written by Yonezirō Noguchi, published by Fuzanbō, 1905. NDL Call No. C-125

¹⁰ *Hobun Nihon Shojo no Beikoku Nikki* written by Noguchi, Yonejiro, published by Toado in 1905. NDL Call No. 99-190. Monochrome image available at the [NDL Digital Collections](#).

Selections from NDL collections

Map Collections in the National Diet Library (2)

Edo yori Fushimi made Kisoji Nakasendo Tokaido ezu



Published in Kanbun 8 (1668) NDL Call No. 寄別 12-9

*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#).

A map depicting the three highways: Kisoji, Nakasendo, and Tokaido. Although the title is *Edo yori Fushimi made* (From Edo to Fushimi), the map covers the area from Edo to Yamashina and around Daigo-ji Temple, near Fushimi. The map shows distances and directions such as north and south, but the length and positioning of the roads are not accurate. The result is similar to a picture scroll. The map contains things that existed in different times. For example, while the map indicates

Satta Ridge (located between Yui and Okitsu in Shizuoka) which was developed in Meiwa 1 (1655) along the Nakasendo, it does not include Hikone Castle built in Keicho 9 (1604). Also, Sawayama Castle, which was abandoned at that time, is clearly drawn on the map.

Events

Hackathon at the NDL: Making full advantage of GLAM data

Digital Information Distribution Division, Digital Information Department

ジャパンサーチ試験版公開記念
Galleries **L**ibraries **A**rchives **M**useums
 データを使い尽くそうハッカソン



A hackathon entitled *GLAM: Making Good Use of Data Created by Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums* was held at the Tokyo Main Library of the National Diet Library (NDL) on September 14 and 15, 2019.

[Japan Search](#) is a portal site that was developed by the NDL for aggregating metadata from the databases of galleries, libraries, archives, and museums—collectively referred to as “GLAM data.” Japan Search provides users with access to both an integrated search interface and an application programming interface. To celebrate the release of the Japan Search beta version, a hackathon was held with the aim of deepening cooperation between the NDL and programmers by exploring new ways to utilize GLAM data that is openly available via Japan Search and other NDL services.

The twenty-two GLAM hackathon participants included people engaged in business, academic research, public education, and engineering, as well as two NDL employees. They were assisted in their efforts by five coordinators from universities or organizations involved with open data.

The participants were divided into teams and worked for two consecutive days to formulate their ideas and then create apps and online tools that utilize GLAM data effectively through APIs that accessed Japan Search as well as other NDL web services, including the NDL Search, the Web NDL Authorities, the NDL Great East Japan Earthquake Archive (HINAGIKU), the NDL Digital Collections, and the Full-text Database System for the Minutes of the Diet.

Participants from diverse backgrounds enjoyed collaborating in the creation of innovative apps and online tools that utilize GLAM data. Overviews of their works are published on [the NDL website \(in Japanese\)](#). The NDL appreciates very much the effort of all of the participants who contributed to this fun-filled creative event.

Reference:

- [Japan Search BETA](#)

Related articles from the NDL Newsletter:

- [Hackathon: Let's make maximum use of the NDL's data \(No. 205, June 2016\)](#)

Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals

The NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 707, March 2020/No. 708, April 2020

If you click the volume number of each issue, you can read the full-text of NDL Monthly Bulletin. The text is provided in PDF format* (in Japanese).

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

No. 707, March 2020 (PDF: 6.22 MB)

- <Book of the month - from NDL collections>
Walking in the fog—A letter from Nakaya Ukichiro
- Strolling in the forest of books (22)
A legendary storyteller: Baba Bunko and his writings
- Working at the NDL, Episode 3
- What do librarians do on the days the NDL is closed?
- Kaleidoscope of Books (27)
Department stores — the joy of discovering, the pleasure of buying
- <Books not commercially available>
 - *Botsugo 50nen fujita tsuguharu no shigoto*
- <Tidbits of information on NDL>
 - What hath the hike in consumption tax wrought?
- <NDL Topics>

No. 708, April 2020 (PDF: 6.22 MB)

- Completion of the new Kansai-kan Storage Annex
- <Book of the month - from NDL collections>
Another Japan in Switzerland
- New search interface for four databases about the National Diet and Japanese laws
- The things you can find on the NDL website (2)
- Bibliographic research in *Koshi seiseki no zu* (The life of Confucius)—Identifying the date of publication
- Working at the NDL, Episode 4
- <Books not commercially available>
 - *Diego Rivera and His Contemporaries*
- <Tidbits of information on NDL>
Translating between the lines
- <NDL Topics>