



国立国会図書館の新しい電子展示会：パブリックドメイン資料の活用

New Digital Exhibitions at the National Diet Library: Utilizing Public Domain Materials

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国立国会図書館
National Diet Library, Japan



展示会 Exhibitions



電子展示会 Digital Exhibitions

■ **NAKAE Chomin shokan** [Papers of NAKAE Chomin, #19-26] Digital Collections



Chomin obtained the support of OKUBO Toshimichi (1830-1878) and others; he departed Yokohama by ship with the Iwakura Mission in 1871, leaving to study in France. His stay in France was a little over 2 years, from January 1872 to April 1874. He studied law, history, philosophy and other subjects in Lyon and Paris, came to love the works of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and others, building the foundation for the Freedom and People's Rights Ideology. He also developed relationships with SAIONJI Kimmochi (1849-1940), MATSUDA Masahisa (1845-1914) and other students overseas.

These materials are picture postcards sent to his mother and younger brother in his hometown while he was studying abroad in France. The majority is simply conveying his well-being, however there was also a conscious attempt to convey the scenery of France, as on the postcard dated December 10, 1872, which stated, "please collect these pictures, they are photos of famous places in France".

■ **Tōyō jiyū shinbun, Tōyō jiyū shinbunsha, 1881** [WB43-169] Digital Collections



After returning from France, Chomin opened a *Futsugaku juku* (lit. French studies school), and after working as a secretary for the Genroin (lit. Chamber of Elders) he again began studying classical Chinese. On March 18, 1881, together with SAIONJI and others, he founded and served as chief editor on the *Tōyō Jiyū Shinbun*, a radically liberal newspaper. In this paper, Chomin came out as a Freedom and People's Rights Movement polemicist. SAIONJI was born as high ranking imperial court nobility and after serving in the Boshin Civil War, he travelled to France in 1870, and studied law at the University of Paris. He was confronted with the Paris Commune (1871) after arriving in Paris. In 1881, he assumed the position of instructor at Meiji Law School (present day Meiji University) and participated in the founding of the newspaper as its president in March of the same year. However, the participation of SAIONJI, who was a member of the peerage, resulted in the consternation of the imperial court and SAIONJI soon left the paper after a confidential royal command from Emperor Meiji. The paper was published up until the 34th

1. 電子展示会について
About Digital Exhibitions
2. 近代日本人の肖像
Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures
3. 本の万華鏡
Kaleidoscope of Books
4. NDLイメージバンク
NDL Image Bank

1. 電子展示会について

About Digital Exhibitions

- テーマに沿って100点程度のデジタル資料を並べて、解説を付したもの
- 現物の展示会をデジタルコンテンツ化したものが半数程度
- About 100 digital materials arranged according to a theme and accompanied by commentary
- About half of Digital Exhibitions are converted from physical exhibitions



https://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/d_exhibitions/ (日本語)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/d_exhibitions/ (English)

1. 電子展示会について

About Digital Exhibitions

- 1998年に最初の電子展示会を公開
- 当時は資料のデジタル化画像を提供する唯一のコンテンツ
- The first digital exhibition released in 1998
- The only content that provided digitized images of materials at that time

デジタル貴重書展

Rare books of the National Diet Library

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/exhibit/50/>



1. 電子展示会について

About Digital Exhibitions

- 資料デジタル化事業の変遷
 - NDLでは2000年から本格的に資料デジタル化を開始
 - 2009年から資料のデジタル化が大きく進展
 - 356万点の資料をデジタル化済（うち60万点をインターネット公開）
※2023年8月時点
- Changes in digitization of library materials
 - NDL began digitizing materials in 2000
 - Significant progress in digitization of materials since 2009
 - 3.56 million materials have been digitized (600,000 of which are available on the Internet) (as of August 2023)

1. 電子展示会について

About Digital Exhibitions

- デジタルアーカイブの進展
 - NDLのみならず、様々な機関でデジタルアーカイブが進展
 - 日本のデジタルアーカイブを横断検索するジャパンサーチも誕生
 - 「デジタルコンテンツの利活用」と「キュレーション」
- Progress in digital archiving
 - Progress has been made in digital archiving at various institutions
 - Japan Search, a site for cross-searching Japan's digital archives, is available
 - Utilization of digital content and curation are also important



JAPAN SEARCH <https://jpsearch.go.jp/>

国立国会図書館ビジョン

2021-2025

国立国会図書館の デジタルシフト

4. 「知りたい」を支援する情報発信

専門知識を活かして膨大な資料・情報をキュレーションし、効率的な調べ方のガイドや、知識を深めるための資料の紹介等、社会に役立つ情報を発信します。

https://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/aboutus/vision_ndl.html

National Diet Library, Vision
2021-2025

The Digital Shift at the National Diet Library

4. Providing access to information in support of individual study

Using our accumulated expertise, vast amounts of materials and information will be curated and made available to the general public, including guides to efficient research and introductions to materials about specific fields.

https://www.ndl.go.jp/en/aboutus/vision_ndl.html

2. 近代日本人の肖像

Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures



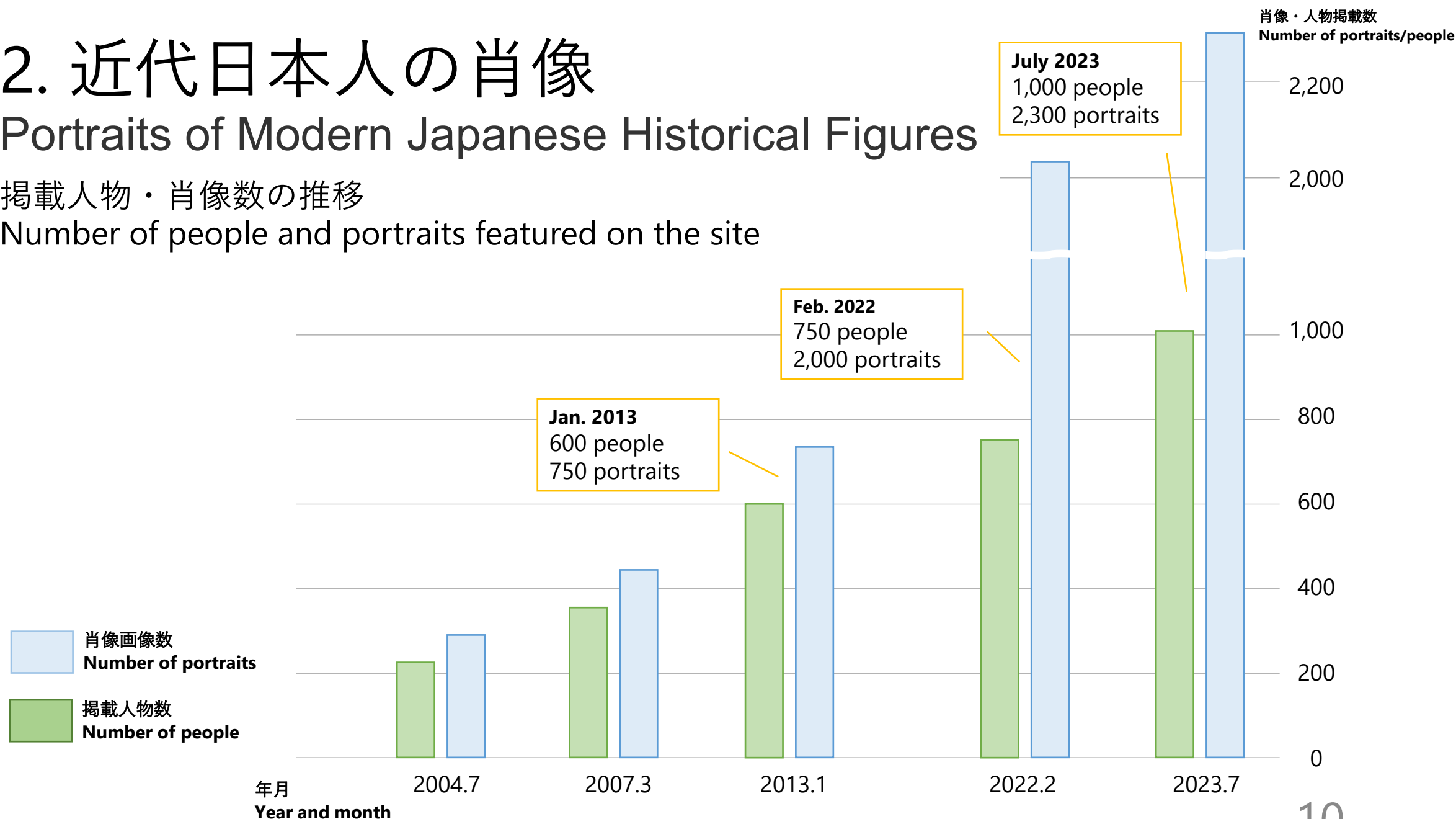
- 人物の肖像写真を紹介するコンテンツ（2003年公開）
- 2022年2月にリニューアル
- 肖像画像はパブリックドメイン、解説は CC-BY
 - 書籍・雑誌・テレビ番組等多用されている
- Content showcasing portraits of people (published in 2003)
- Renewed in February 2022
- Portrait images are in the public domain, commentary is CC-BY
 - Used extensively in books, magazines, TV programs, etc.

2. 近代日本人の肖像

Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures

掲載人物・肖像数の推移

Number of people and portraits featured on the site



2. 近代日本人の肖像

Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/portrait/> (日本語)

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/portrait/e/> (English)



Portrait of
NOGUCHI Hideyo



NOGUCHI Hideyo

Date of Birth and Death
November 9, 1876 - May 21, 1928

Birthplace (modern name)
Fukushima

Occupation, Status
Scholar (Natural Science), Doctor, Pharmacist, etc.

Description

Bacteriologist. Born in Fukushima, the eldest son of a farm family. He studied at the Saiseigakusha and passed the government medical examinations in 1897. After working at the Institute of Infectious Disease, he went to the United States in 1900. In 1911, he succeeded in cultivating a pure culture of syphilis spirochete at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He became a Doctor of Medical Science in the same year, and was awarded the Imperial Prize from the Japan Academy in 1915. He became a member of the Japan Imperial Academy in 1923. He visited Central and South America and Africa in an attempt to find the pathogen of yellow fever, but he contracted the disease himself and died in Ghana in 1928.

Publications

National Diet Library Online
Search under Author Heading on NDL Online

SNS

Twitter Like Share



3.本の万華鏡

Kaleidoscope of Books

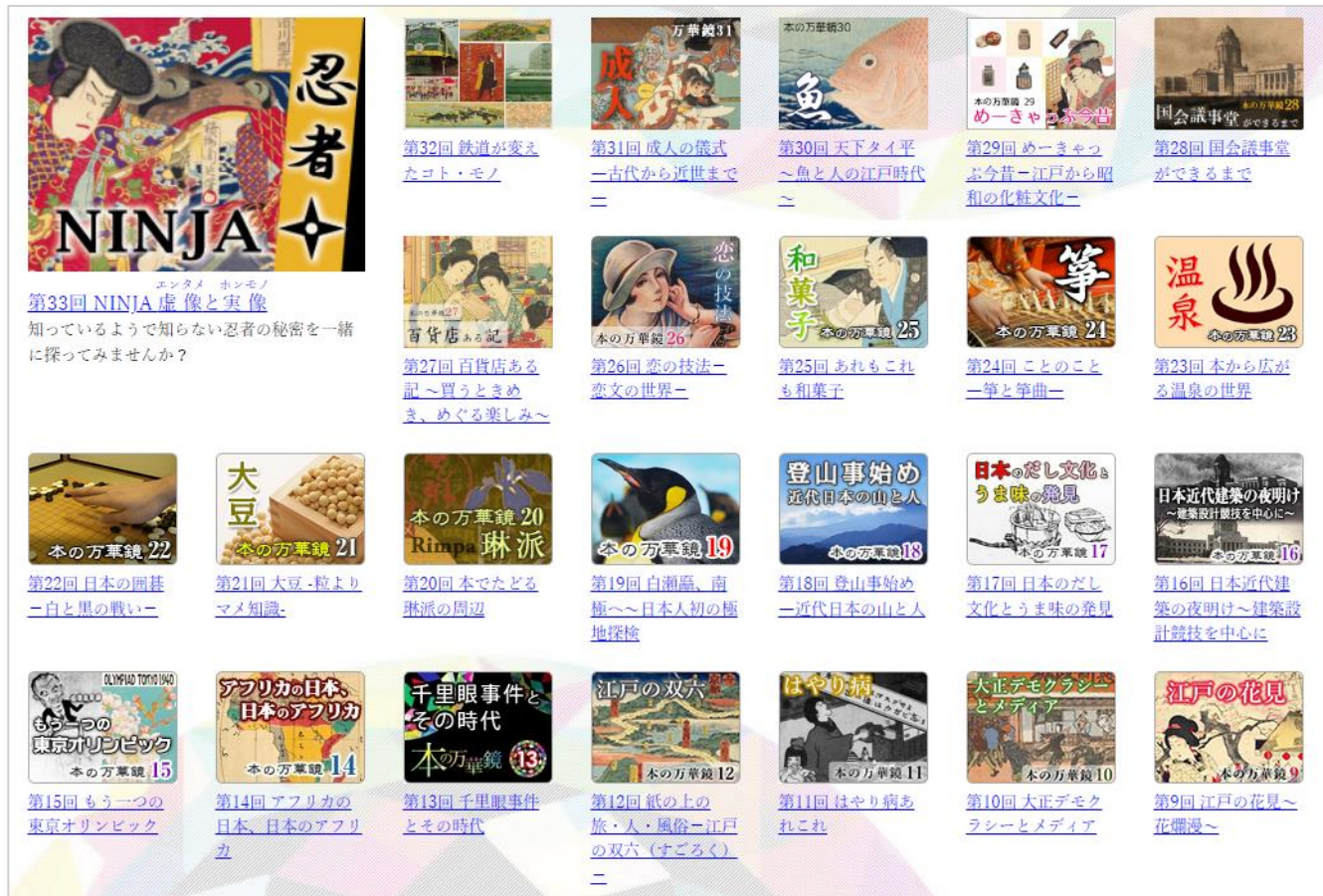


- さまざまなテーマで、所蔵資料を紹介する読み物
 - 3～5ページ、10000字程度
 - 日本語版33件（2009年～）、英語版13件（2021年～）を公開中
 - 資料画像はパブリックドメイン、解説はCC-BY
-
- Articles introducing the collection's materials on various themes
 - 3-5 pages, approx. 6,000 words
 - 33 Japanese articles (since 2009) and 13 English translations (since 2021)
 - Images of materials are in the public domain; commentary is CC-BY

3.本の万華鏡 Kaleidoscope of Books

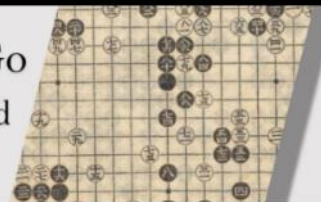
<https://www.ndl.go.jp/kaleido/> (日本語)

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/kaleido/e/> (English)



Kaleidoscope
of Books

Japanese Go
a board game of white and
black stones



Kaleidoscope of Books Japanese Go—a board game of white and black stones Chapter 1: Go in Literary Works: From Ancient to Middle Ages

Introduction

Chapter 1
Go in Literary
Works: From
Ancient to Middle
Ages

- Go in Kanren
- Women and Go
- Go and literature
- The game of Go in
works, classic
Japanese short
poems

Chapter 2
The System of Go

- Until the
establishment of the
temple system
- Temple of Go
- End of the temple
system
- Newspapers and Go
- Column
The legendary
Hanihara's
retirement Go match

Chapter 3
Learning Go

- Great books on Go
- GO
- Kits of famous
games
- Column
Sageo Kensaku Go
Library
(明治館蔵文庫)

Conclusion
References

Japanese

Chapter 1: Go in Literary Works: From Ancient to Middle Ages

Go is said to have been introduced to Japan from China. There are various theories about its introduction, but Go has appeared in many literary works since ancient times. In the first chapter, we will focus on documents about Go and Go masters from ancient times to the Middle Ages.



A sketch of the Emperor and Chunagon (vice-councilor of the state) MINAMOTO no Kaoru (中納言親朝) playing Go from Genji
Monogatari Emaki

Gosei Kanren

The first appearance in literature of the monk Kanren (寛延, 874-?), who was called Gosei (持世, lit. Sage of Go), is said to be *Seiryūki* (『西遊記』) [8 (Special11, banquet, game of Go)] [4-14] written by MINAMOTO no Takasakira (源朝高, 914-982) and dated September 24, 904. Emperor Daigo (醍醐天皇) invited Kanren and Ushoben Kiyotsura (右少弁清純) and had them play Go. According to this article, Kanren won the match and was given four rolls of "Kara-yasu (唐綾, twill fabric imported from China)." In addition, he was paid a salary for the game. This article only describes that a feast was held at the Shishinden (紫宸殿, the hall for state ceremonies) in the Imperial Palace and a game of Go was played there. What kind of person was Kanren?

The oldest work in which Kanren is called Gosei is *Genji Monogatari* (『源氏物語』, *The Tale of Genji*) [WA7-279], which has a passage saying "there was a time when he was taking on airs like the gentleman they called Gosei" (『源氏物語』, [Tensai] (下, Writing Practice)). It might simply mean a high priest who is a master of Go, but commentaries on *The Tale of Genji* including the oldest one, *Genji Shaku* (『源氏物語』) [KG38-G40], say it refers to Kanren.

1) Kacho Josei (『化鳥集』), written by ICHIJO Kaneyoshi (一条兼良) [1-15]



The part of Gosei

4. NDLイメージバンク NDL Image Bank



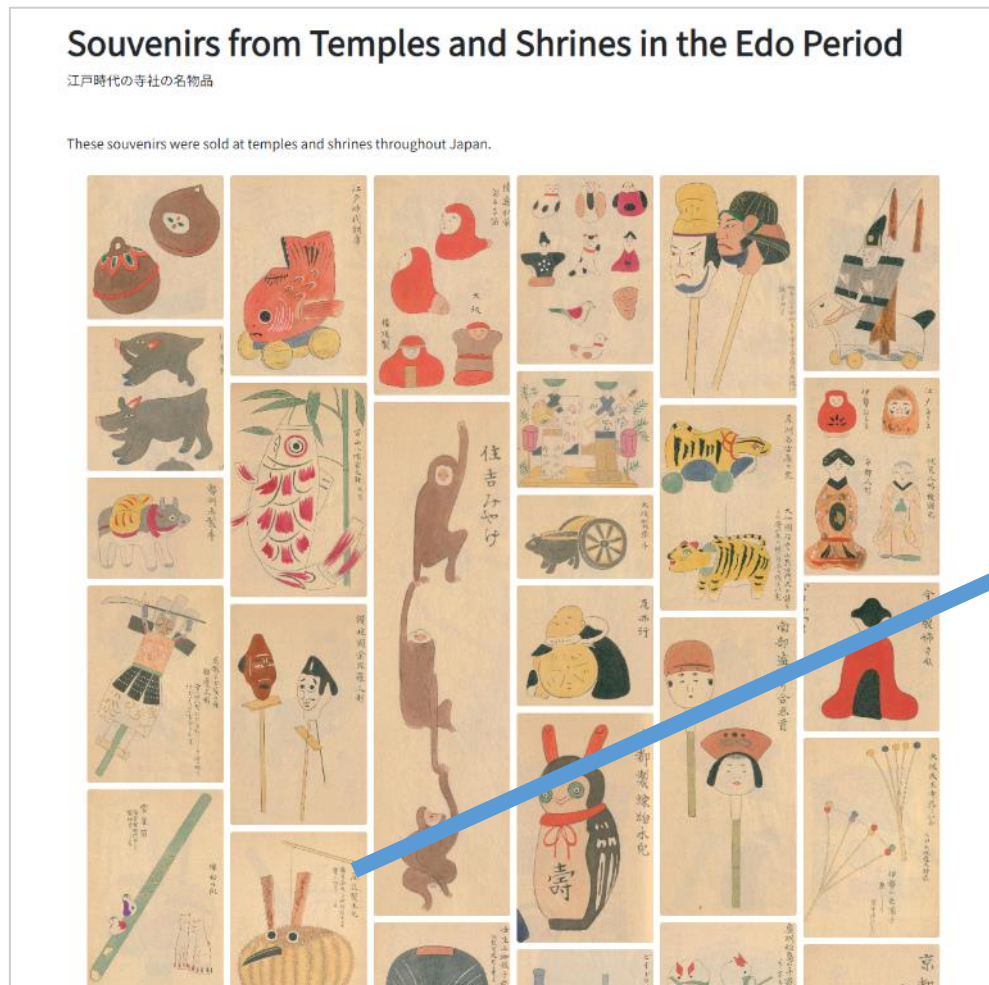
- 日本語版を2022年3月公開、英語版を2023年8月公開
 - 資料の画像ギャラリー兼読み物
 - 資料画像はパブリックドメイン、解説はCC-BY
-
- Japanese version to be released in March 2022, English version in August 2023
 - Image galleries and reading material
 - Images of materials are in the public domain; commentary is CC-BY
-
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| • 検索に依存しない開架のような見せ方 | • Showing as "open stacks" not dependent on search |
| • 多数の小さなテーマを設定 | • Numerous small themes |
| • 利活用のハードルを下げた | • Reduced hurdles for utilization |

4. NDLイメージバンク

NDL Image Bank

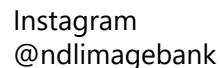
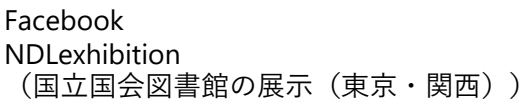
<https://rnavi.ndl.go.jp/imagebank/> (日本語)

<https://rnavi.ndl.go.jp/imagebank/en/> (English)



国立国会図書館が発信したもの
NDL's SNS outreach

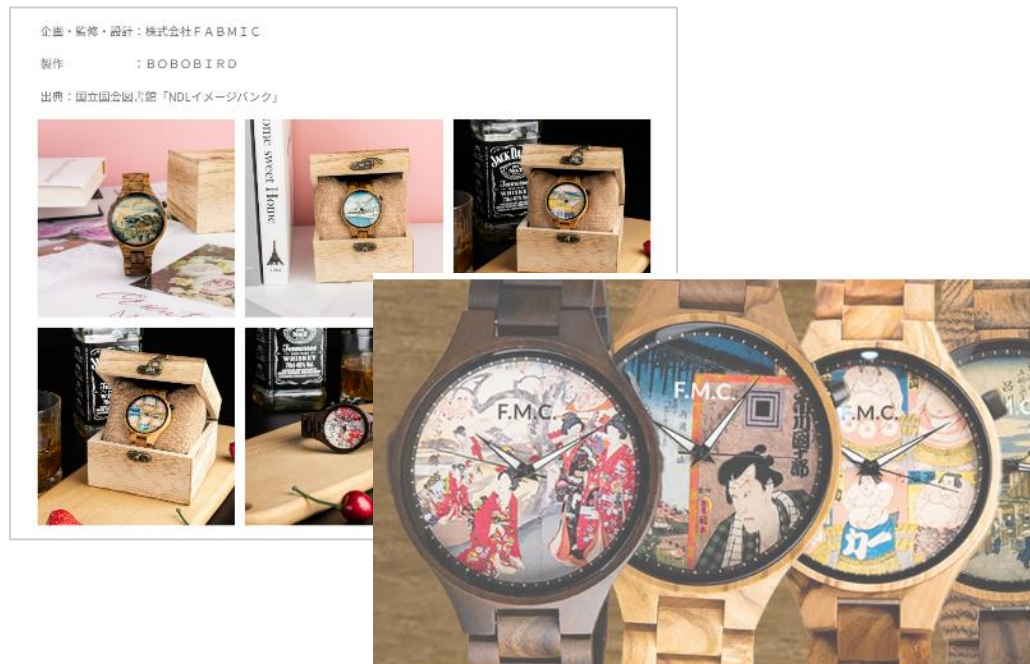
国立国会図書館が発信したもの
NDL's SNS outreach



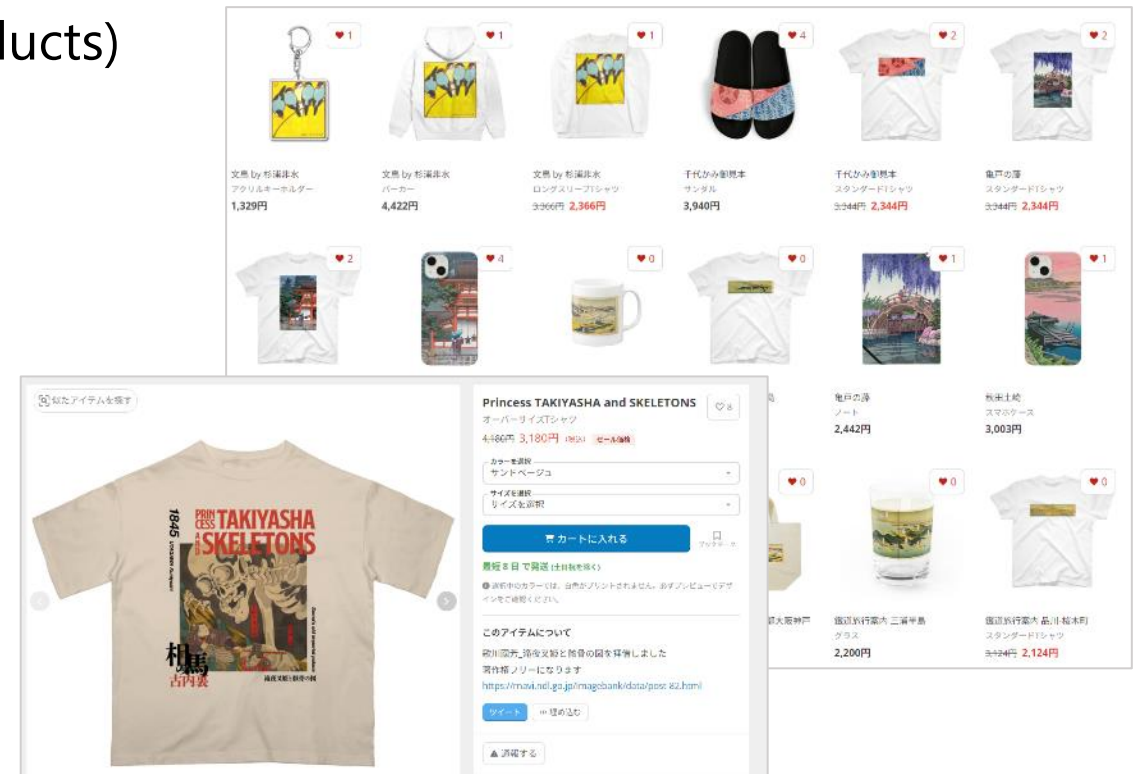
X(Twitter)
@NDLJP (国立国会図書館)
@NDLJP_en (National Diet Library)

4. NDLイメージバンク NDL Image Bank

実際に利活用された例（商品）
Examples of actual utilization (commercial products)



BOBOBIRRD Wooden Watches
https://www.fmc-bobobird.jp/view/page/new_japanese_brand



Suzuri
<https://suzuri.jp/search?q=imagebank>

4. NDLイメージバンク

NDL Image Bank

実際に利活用された例（サービス）
Examples of actual utilization (services)



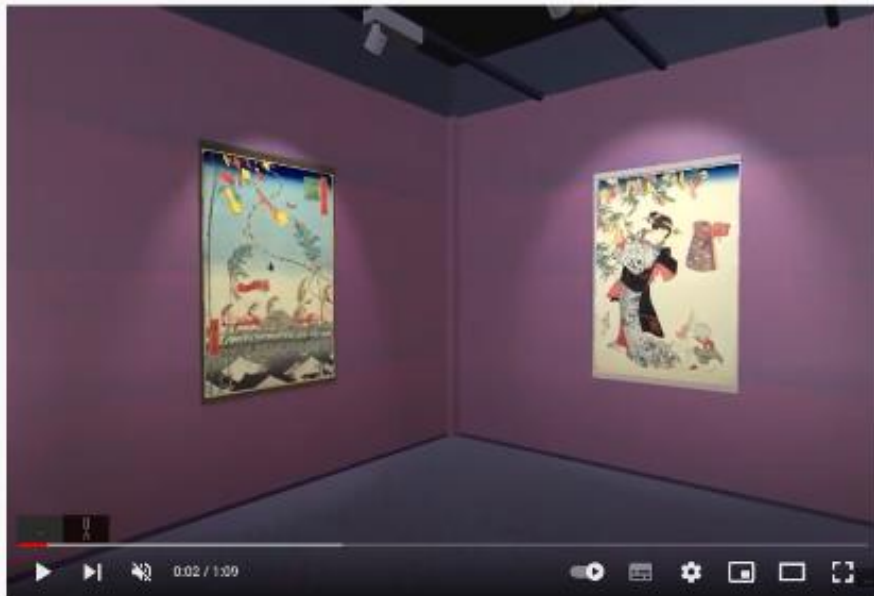
Started a service to print ukiyo-e and traditional patterns using the NDL Image Bank

(A news release by a printing company)

キンコーズ・ジャパン株式会社 ニュースリリース
<https://www.kinkos.co.jp/corporate/archives/news/20220727>

4. NDLイメージバンク NDL Image Bank

実際に利活用された例（デジタルコンテンツ）
Examples of actual utilization (digital content)



【バーチャル文庫】NDLイメージバンク×Virtualion (Virtual Japanese traditional museum)

Virtualion - Youtube
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olZ-OUZoxoM>



ポン酢 - Twitter
<https://twitter.com/ponzu240/status/1552535523583217664>

まとめ

Conclusion

- 電子展示会の新しい特徴
 - デジタルコレクション等への入口となる
 - コンテンツを増やして成長する
 - パブリックドメイン資料の活用、CC-BY化
- New features of Digital exhibitions
 - Gateway to digital collections, etc.
 - Growing with more content
 - Use of public domain materials, CC-BY