

This book makes a significant contribution to interdisciplinary research and teaching in music. It is suitable for the music specialist who may like to use some ideas in class, and the interested lay reader who is intrigued by the expressive phenomenon of overtone singing.

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## JAPAN

DETTMER, HANS ADALBERT, Editor. *Acta Sieboldiana VIII. Ein nachgelassenes Manuskript Ph.F. von Siebolds zu "Nippon" Abteilung VII: Das Mogami Tokunai zugeschriebene Ainu-Wörterbuch*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz Verlag, 2002. Part 1, xviii + 734 pages. Frontispiece. Part 2, vi + 453 pages. Facsimile, illustrations. Both parts, hardcover €145/sFr 245.–; ISBN 3-447-0-4360-1

This book has appeared in a series of publications of the Faculty of East Asian Studies, Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Germany). It consists of two volumes totalling 1185 pages of text, including 127 pages at the end with a photocopy of the original document *Wörterbuch der Aino Sprache zusammengetragen von Mogami Tokunai*. This is one of the manuscripts belonging to the Siebold Archive.

The Siebold Archive, also known as the Sieboldiana Collection, houses a voluminous corpus of materials dating from the Edo and Meiji periods. The documents stem from the estates of the German researcher Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866) and his son Alexander (1846–1911).

In 1966 the collection came to Bochum, where it was completely recorded on microfilm in 1983 to ensure its future existence. In order to enable access to the documents a catalog was compiled and published in 1989 as part III of the publication series *Acta Sieboldiana*. With the publication of the catalog, details about the collection became available to a broad range of researchers for the first time.

The series *Acta Sieboldiana*, edited by Hans A. Dettmer, Viktória Eschbach-Szabó, Vera Schmidt, and Regine Mathias (since 1999) contains the following titles:

- I. Hans Adalbert Dettmer, *Eine Japan-Karte aus der Edo-Zeit: Beschreibung des Manuskripts*, 1984.
- II. Viktória Eschbach-Szabó und Hans-Alexander Kneider, *Siebold-Bibliographie: Schriften über Philipp Franz von Siebold 1824–1894*, 1986.
- III. Vera Schmidt, *Die Sieboldiana-Sammlung der Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Katalog)*, 1989.
- IV. Arcadio Schwade, *Briefe aus dem Familienarchiv von Brandenstein*, 1991. Beiheft: Vera Schmidt und Edeltraut Wollowski, *Kopierbücher und Briefsammlung des Alexander von Siebold: Ein Verzeichnis*, 1991.
- V. Roland Schneider, Christine Mitomi, Klaus Vollmer, Satō Masako, *Gedichtwettbewerb der Berufe: Eine japanische Bildrolle aus der Sieboldiana-Sammlung der Ruhr-Universität Bochum*, 1995.
- VI. Kim Braun, Wolfram Müller-Yokota, Vera Schmidt, *Dokumente zur Siebold-Ausstellung 1935 in Tōkyō*, 1997. (darin: *Siebold-Bibliographie: Schriften von Philipp Franz von Siebold*, von Viktória Eschbach-Szabó, S. 451–502.
- VII. Vera Schmidt, *Alexander von Siebold: Die Tagebücher 1866/1869/1877–1911*, 1999.

- VIII. Hans A. Dettmer, *Ein nachgelassenes Manuskript Ph.F. von Siebolds zu "Nippon" Abteilung VII: Das Mogami Tokunai zugeschriebene Ainu-Wörterbuch*, 2002.
- IX. Vera Schmidt, *Korrespondenz Alexander von Siebolds. In den Archiven des japanischen Außenministeriums und der Tokyo-Universität, 1859–1895*, 2000.

This series of publications is very valuable for all interested researchers, studying the history of Japan, European-Japanese relations in the nineteenth century and related topics.

Volume VIII, the book considered in this review, forms the annotated edition of one of Siebold's manuscripts which was intended for publication in the main work of the author with the title "Nippon." The original text has disappeared, a copy of it can be found in the Tōyōbunko in Tokyo. Together with this a number of other documents in the Siebold Archive in Bochum and in the University Library at Leiden have been taken into account. In this book many details from these publications have been published for the first time.

In this way a collection of more than 2700 Ainu words has been made available to the linguistic community, and for each item various lexical data are compared to each other and critically evaluated. For each word various meanings are quoted and a possible shift of the meaning (since 1800) and wrong interpretations can be recognized. Five index categories are linked to the vocabulary and to the text annotations. Together with the indicated sources a number of modern dictionaries and other Ainu works have been used for further clarification of the lexical items.

The first sections of volume I of the book (ix–xxxvii) introduce the way the list of Ainu lexical items is organized: origin and character of the quotations; contents of the quotations; short description of the item in (a) related publications by Siebold (b) earlier publications which have been used by Siebold, and (c) more recent works in which the Ainu language is described in various dictionaries and one grammar. In three separate working groups (*Werk-Gruppen*) these tasks have been carefully fulfilled.

The remaining text in volume I is devoted to the edition of all the items of the Ainu dictionary (3–733). For each item the original data are combined with the Morohashi-number, the classification number in the kanji dictionary *Dai Kan-Wa Jiten* by Morohashi, and the data mentioned in the foregoing section of this review. This list has been compiled with great precision and it shows many interesting details, such as those related to the meaning of the words, the differences in Ainu dialects, and language use in different times. It is a valuable apparatus for the detailed study of the Ainu language and its relation to Japanese.

In the second volume of the book the reader can find detailed information on the author of the dictionary and its editor. Interesting details of the biographies of Philipp Franz von Siebold and the Japanese author Mogami Tokunai are given, illustrating their close collaboration. Due to this contact Siebold was able to collect a great deal of interesting material on Japan for his great work "Nippon." Mogami was able to visit many parts of the Northern regions (Ezo), starting from the area of Matsumae on Hokkaido. His trips included the Kurile islands of Kunashir, Etorofu, and Uruppu, where he came in contact with Russian settlements and the Ainu people living there. He collected data on their language and also information on the geography, which he later used for the production of maps. During another trip he visited the southern coasts of Karafuto (Sakhalin) and indicated the position of rivers and mountains there. Later, Siebold received maps and other information on Japan and its neighboring northern territories, provided by Mogami and other Japanese scholars like Takahashi and Mamiya. These maps were a sensation in the Western world when they were published in 1851 and because of the fact that this was not allowed by the Japanese government Siebold had to leave Japan.

These biographic details (735–65) are followed by an extensive survey of the book and other documents used in the preparation of the present edition (765–837). Firstly, the manuscript

material related to Mogami's word list is described in much detail. Further the basic material for the three working groups—(a), (b), and (c)—is evaluated extensively. This provides a good overview of the basic data and literature available for the study of Ainu and it is also a valuable part of the book.

Pages 835 to 1058 provide various registers which make it possible to look up the information according to certain classification principles. This is initially related to the increasing Morohashi-number of the first grapheme in the Japanese equivalent for the Ainu item. Further an alphabetic list of the Ainu words is given with the Morohashi number, the lemma number, and the translation of the word into German. The Appendix at the end of volume II contains the photocopy of the document *Wörterbuch der Aino Sprache zusammengetragen von Mogami Tokunai*, where the original writing of the Ainu items in kanji, katakana, romaji, and the German translation can be compared to the data in the book.

In conclusion, this book is a very interesting and important addition to the study of Ainu as it reveals new perspectives and opens research possibilities.

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HARDACRE, HELEN. *Religion and Society in Nineteenth-Century Japan: A Study of the Southern Kanto Region, Using Late Edo and Early Meiji Gazetteers*. Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies, No. 41. Ann Arbor: Center for Japanese Studies, The University of Michigan, 2002. xxi + 246 pages. Maps, tables, illustrations, appendix, list of characters, bibliography, index. Cloth US\$60.00; ISBN 1-929280-13-0.

In this volume Hardacre does two things. First she delineates a methodology of how certain (ethnographic) sources can be scrutinized in order to make them yield information about the actual relations between Buddhist and Shinto institutions and between these institutions and the population. Second, she applies this methodology to historical material, namely late Edo-period and early Meiji gazetteers of two counties of southern Kanto, demonstrating the usefulness of the proposed method for an understanding of the socio-economic as well as the religious function of religious institutions in general.

Her demonstration and analysis proceed on two levels. On one level, she considers a whole area and shows how insights can be gained from this material about such features as the distribution of religious institutions (Buddhist and Shinto) in that particular region and the dynamics of their religious personnel as well as of the population supporting them. On another level, she selects four examples, two for each region, to reveal the situation within a particular institution in a region and the kind of variations that could occur. In another step, by comparing the relatively detailed gazetteers of the late Edo period with the reports of early Meiji (the 1870s), Hardacre is able to concretely demonstrate the reality and the variety of changes that occurred during this time, especially in the relations between Buddhist and Shinto institutions, as a consequence of the new government's policy of separating Buddhism from Shinto. In her analysis of individual institutions she succeeds in showing that the path the changes took and their results were by no means solely dependent on government rulings but rather depended very much on a given institution's inner dynamics, such as the relationships among its Buddhist and Shinto clergy, its economic situation, and the kind of support it could muster from the local or regional population.