

Report of academic visit on Kyoto University

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Abstract. It is an unforgettable memory to be the visiting associate professor from June to August in 2018, when I felt grumous humanistic and academic atmosphere, communicated deep with Japanese scholars, visited varied Japanese libraries and academic institutes and collected rich research information. It was quite beneficial for me and made me impressive until now.

1. Attending academic seminars and exchanging research achievements

I left for Japan on June 3rd, 2018. The Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University held “Traditional Medical Cultural issues---Japanese and Chinese Medial History Seminar” between 15th and 17th June, where I participated and issued my article. Because the organizer of the seminar Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) is my main collaborative professor during my visit, I involved in some work of communication and exchange with Chinese scholars.

Table 1. Participating scholars and their issued articles

Date	Serial number	name	university	article
June 15 th	1	名和敏光	山梨県立大学	新出土医史籍をめぐる二、三の考察
	2	程少軒	復旦大学	放馬灘簡《鐘律式占》疾病占卜的數術模型
	3	胡穎翀	上海市中醫文獻館	出土秦漢医方中度量衡問題芻議
	4	劉青	京都大学人間環境学 学研究科	朱権『活人心』の朝鮮と日本における伝播 — 諸本の比較を通して—
	5	入口敦志	国文学研究資料館	江戸時代の養生書刊行とその普及
June 16 th	1	成高雅	京都大学人間環境学 学研究科	富士川文庫の新出資料
	2	黄英華	北京中医薬大学図書 館	朝鮮《医方類聚》引用中国傷寒金匱類文献考
	3	孟永亮	内蒙古醫科大學中 醫學院	《太平御覽》所載医薬文献整理研究——以《疾 病部》為考察中心
	4	張淨秋	首都醫科大學	『修事指南』作者及存世版本考辨
	5	吳新明	広東省中医院名医 工作室	《素問・玉版論要篇》的中医象数学初步研究
	6	浦山あゆみ	大谷大学	陳蓋謨の『元音統韻』と『五車韻府』へ科学と 音韻のかかわりへ
	7	王財源	関西医療大学	伝統医療文化からみた美容鍼灸学
	8	松木宣嘉	四国医療専門学校	四国医療専門学校が所蔵するふたつの張子二体 組銅人形について
	9	付徳明	山西醫科大學	日本諾貝爾生理学或医学獎獲得者の成因研究
	10	牛亜華	中国中医科学院中 医薬信息研究所	民国初期中国的医学教育与日本
June 17 th	1	鄭賢月	大連大学護理学院	滿鉄遺跡与大連大学護理学院関係研究
	2	梁永宣	北京中医薬大学	日本漢方顆粒剤の開発及其与中国医学之淵源
	3	財吉拉胡	中山大學	巡回診療的地縁政治学：対 20 世紀前半日本東 蒙古巡回診療的考察
	4	真柳誠	茨城大学	漢字圏医史の定量比較・人文地理学研究
	5	高津孝	鹿児島大学	薩摩、琉球博物學探論
	6	平野恵	台東区立中央図書 館	「採薬記」から名所記へ—『本朝奇跡談』—を 中心に
	7	福田安典	日本女子大学	都賀庭鐘の読本 『通俗医王者婆伝』

The article On Author and Existing Versions of Guidelines of Processing of Herbs I issued is one of periodical results of the project Medical Workers in Yenching I host, which was praised by many scholars and also proposed suggestions to. Researcher Niu Yahua Dean of Edition Department in

Chinese Journal of Medical History showed interest on my thesis, gave his ideas, asked me to make some adjustment and agreed to publish it. The article was published in Chinese Journal of Medical History Issue 5 in 2018.

During the seminar, I met many Japanese scholars and our communication helped me with basic understanding in research of Chinese medical literature in Japan. Another benefit from this seminar was that Professor Iriguchi Atsushi (入口敦志) from National Institute of Japanese Literature and I communicated in a deep way and we agreed to hold East Asian Medical and Herbal Antique Books Seminar in Capital Medical University where I work in 2019. The seminar had been held on January 12th in 2019. Over 20 scholars from China and Japan joined and carried out enthusiastic academic discussion. The two parties agreed to communicate further, deepen collaborative fields and promote academic exchange.

2. Benefits from deep discussion with Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌)

As the well-known expert at science technology history and astrology in Japan, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) enjoys popularity in China's academic fields. The main purpose of this visit was to conduct deep discussion with him and ask for advice. Except collection information and joining in seminars, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) and I carried out deep conversations 3-4 days every week. The discussion contents go as follows:

- ① present situation, main researchers and characteristics of medical history study in Japan;
- ② research process of science and technology in Kyoto University, especially about the main researchers and their research methods of Kyoto school covering literature and history research;
- ③ collections of Fujikawa Library and its digital project;
- ④ blank research aspects and materials of medical history in academic fields in China and Japan, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) shared his research envision;
- ⑤ introducing main researchers in Chinese traditional operas in Japan, such as 金文京, Akamatsu Norihiko (赤松紀彦)、Komatsu Ken (小松謙) and so on;
- ⑥ introducing main book collecting institutes in Japan and their book borrowing and copying methods;
- ⑦ assessment on China's academic development and main achievements;
- ⑧ sharing his academic experiences and understanding.

Besides, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) introduced some scholars in Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University to me. During communication with Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌), I found him quite familiar with academic history, the latest academic achievement and frontiers of theories and thoughts, which was impressive. He emphasizes time arrangement and usually reads books using odd time, which helps save time and is efficient.

Except academic exchange, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) also cared for my life. That I don't speak Japanese made my 2-month-long in Japan some inconvenience. The first day I arrived, Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) went to the dorm to arrange my accommodation and checked in person air conditioners, power sources and cold and heated water. Meanwhile he introduced me Chinese students who can help me with some daily issues. On weekends, we talked about my research and discussed some issues while touring Arashiyama mountain. When we encountered historical sites, he became the tour guide and narrated Japanese history to me. Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) showed the utmost solicitude, which made me at ease and grateful.

3. Visit on varied book collecting institutes and understanding literature collecting situation in Japan

Public and private libraries in Japan collect large amount of Chinese classic books, which is well-known by Chinese scholars. One of my purposes during this visit was to learn and acquaint myself with Japan's Chinese books collecting situation and perceive Japan's antique books collecting methods and levels from perceptual levels.

The book collecting institutes include: Kyoto University Library, Library in the Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University, Tokyo University Library, Hitotsubashi University Library, Library of Japanese Cabinet, the Oriental Library, International Research Center for Japanese Studies etc.

Generally speaking, characteristics of antique books collected by Japanese libraries go as follows:

① Emphasizing classification between rare ancient books and common antique books

From collections of Kyoto University Library, it is quite different for rare ancient books and common antique books to be read and collected. It is not allowed to take rare ancient books out because of their ages and rareness and also it needs reservation before reading. Some restrictions should follow when duplication. It is relatively loose to use common antique books. Readers can pick books on shelves and take photos at will. Even when using some of them, registration with easy procedures is needed. This is helpful to use antique books and also beneficial to protect rare antique books.

② Strict procedures when reading rare antique books

It is strictly restricted in consulting rare antique books in every country and reading should follow procedures. Different from Chinese libraries, it is feasible to read rare antique books in Japan if you have sound reasons and follow application procedures. One of significant principles in literature research is to read physical books, which is better than digital images in finding and solving research issues. Procedures and strategies of Japanese book institutes help to solve how to take both protection and research into account.

③ high degree of digitalization of antique books

Japan's main book collecting institutes all found antique book data bases in the digital way which are open online to the world. Judging from structures of data bases, the catalogues are concededly designed and apprehended at a glance. Digital images can be loaded for research, which is greatly convenient to scholars and helpful to academic research. This puts the concept "academics are for social utility" into practice, which is impressive. Japanese antique books' digitalization enjoys high quality and image definition, where you can feel related librarians here are all trained in a strict and academic way and details of literature are cared well.

④ A large collection of books

It is said that Japan has collected a large number of Chinese antique books. I heard it before and when I saw them in person it was still impressed. The reasons that influence is: China and Japan are neighbors, which has long history of communicating. Many Chinese antique books were transported to Japan and Japan emphasizes conservation of books and cultural research. All these helps to establish Japan's amazing book collection structure. The above has been fully narrated by Chinese and Japanese literature research experts, which I don't need repeat.

⑤ Amazing conservation of antique books

I heard that Japan conserves antique books well before. Seeing is believing. Usually it is not allowed for readers to go into antique book repository, while this time I was supported to go to Kyoto University and luckily I was allowed to enter three repositories of the university, where I was overwhelmed by orderly organization and collection. Especially I was impressed with the custom-made book containers, which are simple and elegant. Some books that are not used

frequently on the shelf are still surprisingly tidy and clean. This shows diligence and profession of Japanese librarians.

Because of limited time and energy, I visited on some book collection institutes on line, such as Kyōu Shooku (杏雨書屋), Sonkeikaku Bunko (尊經閣文庫), Seikado Bunko (靜嘉堂文庫), Iida City Library (飯田市立圖書館), where I am going to visit on site in the future.

4. A rewarding visit and collecting research materials

There are two research topics on this visit :

- ① exiting versions of the Notes of Yuewei Cottage (閱微草堂筆記) By Ji Xiaolan (紀曉嵐)
- ② communication of Four Chinese Medical Classics in Japan

Thus, my collected materials mainly focus on these two aspects. According to Japan's Collected 'Kanseki Database (日本所藏中文古籍數據庫)'¹, I consulted collection situation of initial offprints of the Notes of Yuewei Cottage (閱微草堂筆記) by Ji Xiaolan (紀曉嵐), as followed:

Table 2. Catalogue of five initial offprints of Japan's Collected the Notes of Yuewei Cottage (閱微草堂筆記) by Ji Xiaolan (紀曉嵐)

Order number	name	edition	Volume	location	Index number
1	灤陽消暑錄	在園草堂刻本	6 冊一帙	飯田市立中央	日夏耿之助文庫 3121
2			5 冊, 卷 5, 6 缺	內閣文庫	公文書館豐後佐伯藩主毛利高標本 309-148
3		刊本	殘存卷 1、2	九大	六本松 222 R 16 Δ
4	如是我聞	刊本		山口大	923/K9/1・1-1・4 (人文) Δ
5		刊本	4 冊	京大人文研	東方 子-XII-2-29
6		清刊本	4 冊	東大總	青洲文庫 (渡邊信氏) E46-12
7		清乾隆 57 年後序刊	4 冊	酒田市立	光丘文庫 七三三 Δ
8	槐西雜誌	乾隆 57 年刊本	4 冊	九大	六本松 049・2 Ka 45 Δ
9				內閣文庫	公文書館 林 (大學頭) 家本 309-149
10		乾隆 59 年重校刊本	4 冊	京大人文研	東方 子-XII-2-30
11		清刊本	4 冊	東大總	鷗外文庫 (森林太郎氏) E40-22
12		清刊本	4 冊	一橋大	Ydmb: 2
13	姑妄聽之	乾隆 58 年北平盛氏望益軒刊本	4 冊	京大人文研	東方 子-XII-2-31
14		乾隆 58 年在園草堂刊本	4 冊	東洋文庫	III-11-G-24

Note: it is a pity that I didn't see the marked ones in red.

¹ URL: <http://kanji.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kanseki?detail>

Meanwhile I collected Mori Tachiyuki (森立之)'s research on Shennong's Herbal Classics, related research work about History of Bianque and Cangong in Records of the Grand Historian and research works and articles about Gigaku masks collected in the Shosoin. These materials provide me with literature support and help me with text arrangement on the Notes of Yuewei Cottage (閱微草堂筆記) by Ji Xiaolan (紀曉嵐), which is supposed to be published by Zhonghua Book Company; Text research on Bianque(tentatively) is on process and supposed to be issued in Chinese Medical Culture this year; the article On Mori Tachiyuki (森立之)'s Herbal Study is also on process.

5. Humanistic atmosphere and academic passion encourages me forward

During the 2-month-long visit, long history and strong humanistic atmosphere made me linger on and quiet and modest Kyoto University kept me obsessed. At times, I enjoyed warm sunshine sitting under the tree in front of the main building on campus in the afternoon; at times, I walked along the Philosopher Path in the drizzly rain breathing moist air or gazed at ducks swimming in the river. The golden phenix in Byodo-In Temple, the exquisite tower in Golden Pavilion, the lying overline bridge in Tofukuji Temple, the imposing dragon head in Tenryu-ji Temple and so on.....All the masterpieces are combined closely with Kyoto, which makes an enchanting oriental ancient city. Wherever you go in the city, you can feel the historical tracks and sense the cultural breath. In Kyoto I found academics and life had been bound together. What was seen, heard, eaten and drunk reminded you of ages ago, which made me obsessed most. The visit on Kyoto helps me understand academics deeper, as academics just go around us in a silent way. You can feel it if you care; when you feel it, you will be haunted by it.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Kyoto University and related institutes for support this academic visit. Without their generosity, I can't make it done. At the same time, I want to thank Professor Takeda Tokimasa (武田時昌) of Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University, whose honesty, enthusiasm, kindness and profoundness makes me moved and admired. I'd like to express my gratitude to professors in Bureau of General Services of Institute for Research in Humanities Kyoto University, their patient replies and thoughtful arrangement provided convenience for my stay at Kyoto. Furthermore, I am grateful to Professor Liang Yongxuan (梁永宣) from Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, whose encouragement and recommendation helped realize this visit. Thanks to Yoshida International House, they helped with my accommodation in Kyoto. I also feel grateful to Doctor Liu Qing (劉青) from Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, who offered me timely assistance.

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