

Hokkaido Museum's 5th Special Exhibition

アイヌ語地名と 北海道

Exhibition Commentary Sheet

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Preface

Many of Hokkaido's place names are derived from the Ainu language. Foremost, this provides proof that the Ainu are the original inhabitants of Hokkaido.

Since the Meiji period (1868 to 1912), large numbers of people have immigrated to Hokkaido from Honshu. Examining place names throughout Hokkaido shows that place names of Ainu origin have been adapted to Japanese through substitution of kanji (Sino-Japanese characters), giving evidence of Hokkaido's unique history. This exhibition provides an opportunity to reexamine Hokkaido through its place names while introducing place names found in old maps and literature dating back to the Edo period, examining research records of the leading expert on place names derived from the Ainu language, YAMADA Hidezo, and exploring the distinguishing features of Hokkaido's place names.

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Exhibition Organization

Our special exhibition, 'Place Names in Hokkaido and Place Names Derived from the Ainu Language', is organized into four parts.

In 'Part 1: Establishing *Place Names*', we introduce a variety of historical maps and literature dating back to the Edo period (17th century to mid 19th century). While each of these historical maps and records are extremely valuable documents on their own right, they further provide important clues as to how geographical and place names were established at that time.

In 'Part 2: Touring Hokkaido's *Place Names*', we explore the research of YAMADA Hidezo, the leading expert in the field of Ainu place names, with special attention to records of places which he personally visited. We address such issues as "What are Ainu place names", "What sort of history surrounds these place names derived from the Ainu language", and "Ainu people who have personally investigated and presented on

these place names".

In 'Part 3: A Closer Look at Hokkaido's *Place Names*', we examine and explore the distinguishing features of Hokkaido's place names through the Meiji, Taisho, and Showa periods (mid 19th to late 20th century) utilizing a variety of pictures, maps, and comparison with place names elsewhere in Japan. In 'Part 4: The Joy of *Place Names*', visitors participate in an interactive corner which invites them to 'see', 'hear', 'touch', and 'think' while enjoying discussion of Hokkaido's place names and our image of Hokkaido.

Through the four parts above, this special exhibition reexamines Hokkaido through its place names. Please take your time and enjoy the exhibition.

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Regarding the Exhibition Room

1. Throughout the exhibition room, material numbers are listed at the top right of commentary plates. These numbers correspond to the 'Number' column of the 'Displayed Material List'. However, please note that the material numbers do not necessarily correspond to the order of displays.

* Displayed materials are subject to change without notice.
Thank you for your understanding.

2. The humidity, temperature, and lighting of the exhibition room are controlled for conservation management purposes, according to the conservation standards of the displayed materials and the lending conditions of the providers. We appreciate your understanding that, in some cases, this environment may be uncomfortable for our visitors.

3. We ask all visitors to refrain from speaking on mobile phones, using lights, using writing implements other than pencils, eating or drinking, touching the materials or display panels, or any acts that may disturb other visitors. Please keep mobile devices on silent mode in the exhibition room.

4. We do not allow photography in the vicinity of Part 1 and Part 2 ('No Photography Area'), which contain many materials borrowed from other institutions. Photography is permitted within Part 3 and Part 4 ('Photography Allowed Area'). However, flashes may not be used, as flash photography may pose hazards to the conservation of preserved materials or disturb other visitors.
5. Mobile phones and smartphones may be used for messaging, looking up information, and taking notes. However, we ask that visitors kindly refrain from using camera mode, pointing devices at displayed materials, or any actions which might be mistaken for photography.
6. We permit the use of binoculars, monoculars, loupes, and other tools, loupes, and other tools to enhance viewing of the materials. However, the camera mode or zoom function of mobile phones and smartphones may not be used in Part 1 and Part 2 ('No Photography Area').
7. While our staff regularly make rounds to remove fingerprints from the display cases, we also ask for your consideration and cooperation to kindly refrain from touching the display cases.
8. Please be aware that the Hokkaido Museum and its designated administrators accept no liability whatsoever for accidents, incidents, or disputes arising from photography within the exhibition room (including photography of the displayed materials), or the publication or release of such photography.



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Part 1: Establishing Place Names

The Ainu gave names to a variety of places to serve as landmarks. Most of these place names would only become known to the Wajin people (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group of Honshu) following the establishment of the Edo government in the 17th century.

Many of these geographical names derived from the Ainu language were heard by Wajin ears and rendered into Japanese characters, such as katakana syllabic script, before being recorded on maps, documents, and the like. These transcriptions may have been considerably different from the pronunciation used by the Ainu people at that time. However, because the Ainu did not leave behind any written documents of their own during the Edo period, these records provide valuable clues of the existence of geographical names.

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From Early Edo Period Records

The Ainu did not have writing, and thus to understand their way of life, language, and geographical and place names, we must examine historical maps and documents created by the Wajin (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group

of Honshu). These Wajin records are contemporary to the formation of the Matsumae domain from the 17th century onwards.

Geographical and place names throughout Ezogashima (present-day Hokkaido) and its surrounding islands are found in early Edo period (17th century) records, such as *Matsumaejima Gouchou* (1-2), *Wakan Sansai Zue* (1-3), *Ezoshi* (1-4), and *Tsugaru Ittoushi* (1-5). Some of these records also include maps, which indicate the locations of these places. However, most of the maps produced during that period depict Hokkaido with a vastly different shape than is known today.

The records of this period allow us to understand the pronunciation of these geographical and place names, as recorded by the Wajin, mostly using katakana syllabic script. However, as these maps were produced without benefit of surveying techniques, it is difficult to confidently match these geographical and place names to present day locations.

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From the Records of KONDO Juzo

Towards the end of the 18th century, Russia claimed territory near the northern reaches of the Japanese archipelago, and the Edo shogunate began to see Ezochi with a mix of interest and concern. Shogunate officials sent expeditions to explore Ezochi, producing large numbers of documents, as well as maps based on surveying. These efforts created a surge in written records of geographical and place names throughout Ezochi.

KONDO Juzo was assigned as a shogunate official to Etorofu Island, where he implemented the Edo shogunate's measures to change the names and customs of the Ainu into Japanese style. At the start of the 19th century, he produced four types of maps of Ezochi. *Ezochizushiki Ken* (1-11, First Phase Display), *Ezo Chizu* (1-13, Second Phase Display), and *Ezo Chizu* (1-15, First Phase Display) are his first, second, and fourth maps respectively. We can observe that, as Kondo created the maps, he also recorded geographical and place names inland along the courses of rivers.

The *Ishikari River Course Map* (1-10, Second Phase Display) and *Tokachi River Basin Illustration* (1-16, Second Phase Display) are from the collection of the Historiographical Institute the University of Tokyo. These materials include extremely valuable written record of the inland geographical and place names along river courses, and are designated as Important Cultural Properties of Japan.

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KONDO Juzo (1771-1829)

KONDO Juzo was born in 1771 (Meiwa year 8) as the third son of a samurai family of gokenin (low-ranking vassals of the Edo shogunate). He was given the true name of Morishige, and went by the pseudonym of Seisai. In 1790 (Kansei year

2), he reached the age of 20, and took over as the head of the Kondo family. In 1798 (Kansei year 10), he was assigned to the 'Matsumae Ezochi Goyou': an administrative agency of what is now Hokkaido. He accompanied MOGAMI Tokunai to Etorofu Island. There, he erected a signpost marked 'Dainihon Etorofu' (Etorofu, Great Japan) at Rikoppu, in the vicinity of Tannemoi, Etorofu Island. After returning to Edo, he was appointed to the 'Ezochi Torishimari Goyou' board of commissioners. He was assigned as 'Etorofu Gakari' (Etorofu Commissioner) and promoted to the rank of hatamoto (direct shogunate retainer). From 1800 to 1802 (Kansei year 12 to Kyowa year 2), he went to Etorofu each year, and took charge of shogunate administration of the island. Afterwards, based on his accomplishments with the Ezochi Goyou, he requested a change of assignment, and took on duties away from Ezochi. However, during 1806 to 1807 (Bunka years 3 to 4), Russian naval forces attacked Etorofu Island and Sakhalin Island in the Khvostov Incident. Shogunate overseer TOHYAMA Kagemichi and junior counsel HOTTA Masaatsu were ordered to perform an investigative mission to Ezochi, and assembled a team of experts on Ezochi affairs, including Kondo. Assigned to investigate Rishiri Island, Kondo once again embarked for Ezochi. However, his travel was disrupted by bad weather, and he was unable to reach Riishiri Island. On his way back, he explored western inland Ezochi, including the Teshio River and the Ishikari River Basin. In 1808 (Bunka year 5), he was appointed to the Goshomotsu-bugyo (magistrate of books), where his work involved correction and editing of written materials, and evaluation of collections of books. This marked the end of his direct involvement with the administration of Ezochi. In the later years of his life, his biological son, Tomizou, committed an act of murder, and Kondo was implicated in the case. He was confined in Ohmizohan, Ohmi Province (presently Takashima City, Shiga Prefecture), and died in obscurity.

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INOH Tadataka's Survey Maps

INOH Tadataka is best known for surveying the entirety of Japan and producing accurate maps of the nation. Of his ten surveying expeditions, the first was to the Pacific coast of Hokkaido.

Based on his 1800 (Kansei year 12) survey expedition from Edo to Nishibetsu in east Ezochi, Inoh produced *Edo yori Higashi Ezochi Nishibetsu ni Itaru Zu* - Small Scale Map (1-20, First Phase Display) and another map of the same title (1-21, Second Phase Display). He submitted these 1:436,360 scale maps (tracings) to the Edo shogunate. These materials are borrowed from the Inoh Tadataka Museum located in Katori City, Chiba Prefecture, and are presently designated as National Treasures of Japan. In addition to these small-scale maps, Inoh also submitted a 21-page large-scale map at ten times the scale of the small-scale maps (1:43,636 scale). Our

exhibition includes tracings of part of this large scale map (displays 1-23 to 1-26 of the First Phase, and 1-27 to 1-30 of the Second Phase). These materials are borrowed from the Tokyo National Museum, and are designated as Important Cultural Properties of Japan.

The small-scale maps show Inoh's survey route, together with bird's-eye style topographical aspects of the coastal regions. Latitude, bearing, and distance are shown on charts, and the place names of each site of latitude calculation are recorded. Inoh used an octant to observe latitude, and a magnetic needle compass attached to the end of a stick to observe bearing. However, instead of using a measuring rope, he measured the distance between points by paces. Because of this, these maps lack accuracy when compared to the later Inoh Zu (maps created by INOH Tadataka and his colleagues; most notably, Dainihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu). Nonetheless, compared to other maps of their era, these maps are remarkably accurate.

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INOH Tadataka (1745-1818)

In 1745 (Enkyo year 2), INOH Tadataka was born in Kozeki Village, Yamanobe District, Kazusa Province (presently Kozeki, Kujukuri Town, Chiba Prefecture). At the age of 17, he became a son-in-law of the Inoh family, which operated businesses such as sake brewing in Sawara Village, Katori District, Shimousa Province (presently Sawara, Katori City, Chiba Prefecture). In 1794 (Kansei year 6), at the age of 49, he passed on responsibility for the family to his eldest son, and went into retirement. At the age of 50, he moved to Edo, where he studied techniques such as calendar calculation, astronomical observation, and astronomical surveying under the guidance of scholars including TAKAHASHI Yoshitoki and HAZAMA Shigetomi. While Inoh was working with his mentor, Takahashi, to determine the length of one degree of latitude, in 1799 (Kansei year 11), the shogunate took direct control of eastern Ezochi. Under the pretense of producing maps of Ezochi, Inoh found an opportunity to measure latitude between Edo and Tsugaru (presently Aomori Prefecture). Via Takahashi, Inoh opened a dialogue with shogunate cabinet officials, and received permission to survey Ezochi. In 1800 (Kansei year 12), from spring to summer, he performed surveying from Edo to Nishibetsu, Ezochi. He measured the distances between each site in Ezochi by paces. Through these efforts, he created a 21-page large-scale map and a single page small-scale map, and presented his maps to the shogunate in December of that year. Next, he proposed surveying and creation of maps of western Ezochi, together with the islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, and Uruppu, but the shogunate did not grant approval. Instead, Inoh was assigned to survey Honshu and southwards as a shogunate project. From then on, Inoh made great contributions towards the surveying of the entire nation of Japan, until his death in April 1818 (Bunsei year 1), at the age of 74 years.

Following Inoh's death, the map production project was conducted by the astronomy agency, primarily by the astronomer TAKAHASHI Kageyasu (eldest son of Yoshitoki). In July 1821 (Bunsei year 4), the *Dainihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu*, which consisted of 214 pages of large-scale maps, 8 pages of medium-scale maps, and 3 pages of small-scale maps, and the *Dainihon Enkai Jissoku Roku*, which consisted of 14 volumes of survey transcripts in 13 books, were completed.

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Inoh Zu Shita Zu - A National Treasure

Upon the white washi paper of this map, red marks indicate survey points and survey lines. Above the survey lines, many geographical and place names are recorded. When we think of 'Inoh Zu', we envision beautifully-painted maps of the Japanese peninsula with accurate outlines of the islands. This map is the source survey map upon which the renowned *Inoh Zu* is based.

The Inoh Tadataka Museum is located in Katori City, Chiba Prefecture. Its collection includes hundreds of maps, which are each designated as National Treasures of Japan. We have borrowed four of these National Treasure materials for this special exhibition, with two displayed in each the First Phase and Second Phase.

While difficult to observe with the naked eye, the maps contain pinholes at each survey point. These pinholes were caused during the duplication technique that was utilized to create the illustrations of what we now know as the *Inoh Zu*. The source survey map was placed atop a new piece of paper, and pins were used to transfer holes to the new piece of paper. The holes were connected to create a contour of the shoreline, then the map was colored and carefully finished in detail. This method of map duplication is known as *shintotsuhou* (literally meaning 'pinprick technique').

Intriguingly, after his 1800 (Kansei year 12) expedition to survey the Pacific coast of Ezochi, INOH Tadataka did not carry out further surveys of Ezochi. However, the *Inoh Zu* source survey maps also include drawings of regions which Inoh never surveyed, such as Hokkaido's Sea of Japan coastline and Sea of Okhotsk coastline. Indeed, who performed the surveying of these places?

It is thought that these areas were surveyed by MAMIYA Rinzo, who then provided the data to Inoh, and thus the Hokkaido portion of the *Inoh Zu* was in fact a joint production by INOH Tadataka and MAMIYA Rinzo.

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MAMIYA Rinzo (1780-1844)

MAMIYA Rinzo is generally thought to have been born in 1780 (An'ei year 9), in Kamihirayanagi Village, Tsukuba District, Hitachi Province (presently Tsukubamirai City, Ibaraki Prefecture). Other sources suggest that he could have been born in 1775 (An'ei year 4). He was given the name of

Tomomune, and went by the pseudonym of Fusu. He went by the common name of Rinzo. Under the apprenticeship of the surveyor and artist HATA Awakimaro (also known as MURAKAMI Shimanjo), he left Edo in 1799 (Kansei year 11), and followed his master to Ezochi. In August of the following year, it is thought that Awakimaro introduced Mamiya to INOH Tadataka while they were near Hakodate. In 1806 (Bunka year 3), at the age of 27 years, Mamiya journeyed to Etorofu Island to perform coastal surveys, and to survey for the development of new roads. In April of the following year, while staying at a meeting hall in the village of Shana, they were attacked by Russian naval forces. In 1808 (Bunka year 5), Mamiya performed surveys of Sakhalin with shogunate official MATSUDA Denjuro. The following year, he traveled to Nanio, located on Sakhalin's western coast, and confirmed that Sakhalin was an island completely separate from the continent. Later, he crossed the sea to the continent, and traveled to Deren, a Qing dynasty outpost in Manchuria. He also explored the downstream basin on the Amur River (Heilong River). Afterwards, he summarized these results for presentation to the shogunate as two documents, *Todatsu Chihō Kiko* and *Hokui Bunkai Yawa*, and a map, *Kita Ezogashima Chizu*. In May of 1811 (Bunka year 8), Mamiya visited the home of INOH Tadataka, who had just returned to Edo from surveying Kyushu. He requested Inoh's instruction for surveying techniques, and frequently visited Inoh over the following six months, learning techniques such as calculation of latitude from astronomical readings and methods of using surveying equipment. It is thought that Mamiya later surveyed the coastline of Ezochi, and provided his actual measurement data to Inoh around 1816-17 (Bunka years 13-14). Thus we infer that the findings of MAMIYA Rinzo's surveys have contributed to the Ezochi section of the *Inoh Zu Shita Zu* (source survey map), a National Treasure of Japan which is currently in the collection of the Inoh Tadataka Museum.

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Dainihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu (Geographical Map of Japan's Coastline)

This beautifully colored map accurately depicts the outline of Hokkaido's coast. This map is a tracing of the map presented to the shogunate in 1821 (Bunsei year 4), and is commonly known as *Inoh Zu*.

Inoh Zu is the common abbreviation of the compiled maps based on surveying by INOH Tadataka and his survey project colleagues, who included subordinates and apprentices. He surveyed the coastlines of the Japanese archipelago over a 17 year period, beginning with his survey of eastern Ezochi in 1800 (Kansei year 12) and concluding with his survey of Edo in 1816 (Bunka year 13). In 1818 (Bunsei year 1), he passed away, and map production was carried on by a group largely consisting of his colleagues. In 1821 (Bunsei year 4), the map

Dainihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu was completed.

Inoh Zu consists of 214 large-scale maps, 8 medium-scale maps, and 3 small-scale maps. The large-scale maps are at 1:36,000, the medium-scale maps are at 1:216,000, and the small-scale maps are at 1:432,000. The small-scale maps span from Ezochi in the north to Kyushu in the south (not including Ryukyu) on three pages. The medium scale maps are at twice the scale, resulting in maps which are four times the area of the small-scale maps.

The Tokyo National Museum has loaned one of the small-scale maps, which shows Ezochi, and two of the medium-scale maps to this special exhibition. The small-scale map is displayed in the First Phase (1-35), and the medium-scale maps are displayed in the Second Phase (1-36 and 1-37). The originals and duplicates of the *Inoh Zu* were lost in fires and earthquakes, but tracings remain. Both the small-scale maps and medium-scale maps displayed in this special exhibition are tracings created in the Edo period (1603-1868). These tremendously valuable materials are designated as Important Cultural Properties of Japan.

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Survey Maps of IMAI Hachikuro

The survey maps created by cartographers including KONDO Juzo, HATA Awakimaro, and INOH Tadataka were created from 1799 onwards, during the period of direct Edo shogunate control of Ezochi. In 1821 (Bunsei year 4), it was decided to revert control of Ezochi to the Matsumae domain. The following year, the Matsumae domain assumed authority from Yanagawa, Oushu Province, but the shogunate retained most documents containing geographical information about Ezochi for its own use. With no information at hand, the Matsumae domain ordered retainer IMAI Hachikuro to survey the entirety of Ezochi in order to create maps.

The maps displayed here are some of the maps which IMAI Hachikuro created based on his surveys. The First Phase displays include *Tozai Ezochi Taiga no Zu* (First Phase 1-44, Map of Large Rivers in Eastern and Western Ezochi), which indicates geographical and place names, together with distances of a variety of large and small rivers. Also displayed in the First Phase are *Teshiogawa Ryuiki Zu* (1-45, Map of Teshiro River Basin), *Ukushiritou Zu - Genzu* (1-38, Source Map of Okushiri Island), *Ukushiritou Zu - Seizu* (1-39, Drafted Map of Okushiri Island), *Shikotantou Zu - Genzu* (1-40, Source Map of Shikotan Island), *Shikotantou Zu - Seizu* (1-41, Drafted Map of Shikotan Island), and *Etorofutou Zu - Genzu* (1-46, Source Map of Etorofu Island). The Second Phase displays are *Riishiritou Rebunshiritou Zu - Genzu* (1-42 Source Map of Rishiri Island and Rebun Island), and *Riishiritou Rebunshiritou Zu - Seizu* (1-43 Drafted Map of Rishiri Island and Rebun Island). These materials relating to IMAI Hachikuro are part of the Tokyo National Museum collection, and each are designated as Important Cultural

Properties of Japan.

The source maps (*genzu*) were drawn based on measurement data recorded in field notebooks, such as bearing, distance, and latitude. They were used as source material to produce the drafted maps (*seizu*). Much like the *Inoh Zu* source survey maps, these source maps and drafted maps produced by IMAI Hachikuro have pinholes at survey points. (These pinholes are no longer visible on the drafted maps, which have been repaired by adding backing.) These commonalities demonstrate that techniques of surveying and map-making were handed down to INOH Tadataka, MAMIYA Rinzo, and IMAI Hachikuro.

A distinguishing feature of Imai's maps is the vivid depiction of detail, such as representing rocky shores with dots to differentiate from sand beaches, and indicating the overlapping of coastal rocks, marine terraces, and inland mountains. Notably, he took great care to accurately record the geographical and place names he heard, for example by using lines to indicate contracted sounds.

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IMAI Hachikuro (1790-1862)

In 1790 (Kansei year 2), IMAI Hachikuro was born in Matsumae as the third son to the Imai Family, a family of retainers to the Matsumae domain. He was given the true name of Nobukata, and went by the pseudonym of Fusen. In 1813 (Bunka year 10), at the age of 24 years, following the death of his older brother, he assumed the role of head of the family and became a constable of the Matsumae magistrate. It is thought that Imai learned astronomy, geography and surveying from MAMIYA Rinzo while Mamiya was performing surveys of Ezochi. In 1821 (Bunsei year 4), when control of Ezochi was reverted from the Edo shogunate to the Matsumae domain, Imai became a retainer of Matsumae domain. In 1828 (Bunsei year 11), the Matsumae domain ordered Imai to carry out a survey of the entirety of Ezochi. Each year, Imai performed coastal surveys of different regions, until the project was at last completed in 1838 (Tenpo year 9). In 1839 (Tenpo year 10), Imai commenced drafting maps based on his survey data, and in 1841 (Tenpo year 12), he presented his maps to the lord of the Matsumae domain. In 1849 (Kaei year 2), he surveyed the town within Fukuyama Castle (Matsumae Castle). In 1854 (Kaei year 7), at the age of 65, he accompanied the shogunate expedition to inspect Ezochi in the role of Matsumae domain retainer, and performed surveying of the west coast of Sakhalin island. In 1862 (Bunkyu year 2), he passed away from illness at the age of 73.

Yearly Summary of Surveying by IMAI Hachikuro (1828-1838)

1828 (Bunsei year 11): Surveyed coasts from Tokachi in East Ezochi to Cape Erimo.

- 1829 (Bunsei year 12): Surveyed from Tokachi in East Ezochi to the northern coasts.
- 1830 (Tenpo year 1): Surveyed coasts of Shiraoi in East Ezochi, reaching Cape Erimo.
- 1831 (Tenpo year 2): Surveyed Hakodate Rokkabasho (the region between Oyasu and Nodaoi, which was designated as a muranami (an Ainu settlement considered by the Matsumae domain as equal to a Wajin settlement) from 1800 / Kansei year 12), and the coasts of Cape Etomo in eastern Ezochi.
- 1832 (Tenpo year 3): Surveyed east coasts of Matsumae, Horobetsu in East Ezochi, the regions adjacent to Etomo, and the coasts from Tokachi in East Ezochi to Nemoro.
- 1833 (Tenpo year 4): Surveyed west coasts of Matsumae, coasts of Hamamashike in West Ezochi, and Okushiri Island.
- 1834 (Tenpo year 5): Surveyed coasts north of Hamamashike in West Ezochi, Shari, and the four islands of Riishiri, Rebunshiri, Teure, and Yangeshiri.
- 1835 (Tenpo year 6): Surveyed the southern half of Sakhalin Island.
- 1836 (Tenpo year 7): Surveyed the two islands of Kunashiri and Shikotan.
- 1837 (Tenpo year 8): Surveyed the southern half of Etorofu Island (passed the new year on Etorofu Island).
- 1838 (Tenpo 9): Surveyed the rest of Etorofu Island.

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The Works of HATA Awakimaro

HATA Awakimaro is well known as the artist who drew *Ezogashima Kikan*, a collection of drawings depicting Ainu customs. He also created a number of other remarkable works. This special exhibition includes displays of his works which include records of geographical and place names. The First Phase displays Hata's works of 1806 (Bunka year 3): *Ezo Chizu* (1-18), *Shoto Zu* (1-19), *Matsumae Shichu Chizu* (1-49), and *Esashi Shichu Chizu* (1-50). The Second Phase displays several of Hata's drawings from *Ezogashima Kikan* (1-51), which were created from 1807 (Bunka year 4) onwards: *Oshamanbe Chizu* (1-51-1), *Ezo Shoto Zu* (1-51-2), and *Nikap Edaha Shasei* (1-51-3). The maps *Matsumae Hakodate Esashi Minato Chizu* (1-52) and *Ezogashima Chizu* (1-53) are also displayed in the Second Phase. Both phases include displays of *Higashi Ezochi Byobu* (1-54; First Phase displays parts 1-4, Second Phase displays parts 5-8) and *Higashi Ezo Chimeikou* (1-64, 1-65).

Matsumae Hakodate Esashi Minato Chizu (1-52) is a bird's-eye view of Matsumae Port, Hakodate Port, and Esashi Port, commonly known as 'the three ports of Matsumae'. These drawings include many records of names of places such as districts within each of the settlements, temples, shrines, historic sites, and mountains.

Ezogashima Chizu (1-53) is a map depicting Ezogashima and the surrounding islands. Compared to modern survey-based maps, the shape of Ezogashima is not accurate; it is slightly elongated and narrowed along the north-south axis, and features such as peninsulas are distorted. Nonetheless, the map contains many finely-written geographical and place names, including particularly detailed names of inland rivers and river courses. Above and to the right of the map is a drawing of an Ainu parent and child titled *Ezo Kiryo Zu*. Below and to the right of the map are three drawings of ports: *Matsumae Minato Zu*, *Hakodate Minato Zu*, and *Esashi Minato Zu*. Considered to be one of Awakimaro's greatest works of his latter years, *Ezogashima Chizu* provides insight into his talent as both a cartographer and an artist, and strongly expresses his personality.

Higashi Ezochi Byobu (1-54) is a set of eight six-fold screens depicting bird's-eye views of the scenery of the coastline of East Ezochi, from Moheji Village in the west, to Cape Nosshabu (presently Cape Nosappu) in the east. Gold-trimmed ultramarine rectangles are lettered in gold with names of places, mountains, buildings, and the like. These masterpieces also depict lifestyles in great detail, such as scenes of people fishing and hunting.

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HATA Awakimaro (1760-1808)

HATA Awakimaro's name was also written using the characters 檻磨 and 檻麻呂. As an official of the Edo shogunate, he took the name of MURAKAMI Shimanojo. He was born in 1760 (Horeki year 10), in Ujiyamada, Ise Province (presently Ise City, Mie Prefecture). He was raised in a family with connection to Shinto priesthood. In his youth, he was a mercenary serving the shogunate, but he requested to leave, and became a ronin (masterless samurai). He visited the various provinces of Japan, exploring historic sites in search of utensils and historic texts. In 1793 (Kansei 5), MATSUDAIRA Sadanobu, a member of the shogun's council of elders, learned of Hata, and in the following year, selected him to serve as a minor official for the commissioner of finance. However, Hata later resigned from his position yet again. In 1798 (Kansei year 10), at the will of commissioner of finance NAKAGAWA Tadateru, he accompanied KONDO Juzo's dispatch to Ezochi, and was assigned to create maps. However, he fell ill with a cold, and was unable to accompany Kondo to Etorofu. Instead, he investigated geographical and place names throughout all of the Kunashiri Islands before returning. Back in Edo, he created *Matsumae Kou*, which later became source material for *Ezogashima Kikan*. In 1799 (Kansei year 11), at the age of 40 years, he once again was dispatched to Ezochi, this time accompanying MATSUDAIRA Tadaakira to locations in East Ezochi, including Notsuke, Shiretoko, and Shari. After returning to Edo, he began work on *Ezogashima Kikan*.

In 1800 (Kansei year 12), he began work on *Mutsushu Ekiroki* (incomplete), with the goal of recording pictures of the journey from Edo to Minmaya. That year, in the outskirts of Hakodate, he met INOH Tadataka, who was leaving on his journey to survey Ezochi. Hata introduced his follower, MAMIYA Rinzo, to Inoh. In 1801 (Kyowa year 1), he once again accompanied MATSUDAIRA Tadaakira on an inspection of Ezochi, visiting Soya in West Ezochi, Shari, and Kusuri (presently Kushiro City) before returning to Hakodate. After, it is thought that he worked in Hakodate for several years, producing works such as *Ottoseiryō Zusetu* (1804), *Ezochi no Zu* and *Shoto no Zu* (January 1806), and *Matsumae Shichū Chizu* and *Esashi Shichū Chizu* (October 1806). In 1807 (Bunka year 4), after the attacks on Sakhalin Island and Etorofu Island by Russian naval forces, he accompanied junior counsel HOTTA Masaatsu and shogunate overseer NAKAGAWA Tadateru on their inspection of Ezochi. After returning to Edo, he began creating maps. In November 1807, based on the pictures he had drawn of Hakodate, Matsumae, and Ezashi, he created the map *Matsumae Hakodate Esashi Minato Chizu*. Also, around that time, he created *Higashi Ezochi Byōbu* and *Ezogashima Kikan* (for submission to his superiors). In April 1808, he created *Higashi Ezo Chimeikou* and *Ezogashima Chizu*. Later that year, on August 12th, he passed away from illness.

Following Hata's death, his follower who Hata later adopted as a son, MURAKAMI Teisuke, completed Hata's works including *Mutsushu Ekiroku* (1811) and *Ezo Seikei Zusesu* (1822).

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Written Documents which Explain Geographical and Place Names

Edo-period historic maps and documents contain many geographical and place names, which are mainly recorded in katakana syllabic script. It is thought that most of these geographical and place names are derived from the Ainu language. Some scholars who realized this have made notes explaining Ainu geographical and place names, or have written books on the subject.

The displays of this exhibition include the diaries by SUGAE Masumi (1-55 to 1-63), *Higashi Ezochimeikou* by HATA Awakimaro (1-64 and 1-65), *Ezo Chimeikou narabini Riteiki* by UEHARA Kumajiro (1-66), notes by KAGAYA Denzo (1-67 to 1-70), *Ezo Chimei narubeshi* by MATSUURA Takeshiro (1-71), *Kushiro Chihou Azamei (Kawasujidori Edagawa Oyoso Shirabegaki Hikae)* by TOYOSHIMA San'emon.

We must keep in mind that the explanations featured here are not necessarily correct. From reading these works, we learn that UEHARA Kumajiro and KAGAYA Denzo, who served as Ezo Tsuji (Ainu language interpreters) and were well-

versed in the Ainu language, both conferred with Ainu elders and other experts as they carefully wrote these explanations of geographical and place names. We must be aware that the geographical and place names recorded on Edo-period historic maps and documents were as heard by Wajin (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group of Honshu) ears, and in some cases were modified to be easier to pronounce or write. In other cases, such geographical and place names have been constructed in the style of the Ainu language.

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SUGAE Masumi (1754-1829)

SUGAE Masumi was born around 1754 (Horeki year 4), in Mikawa province. It is debated whether Sugae was born in Okazaki or Toyohashi. His original family name was Shirai. His childhood given name was Eiji, and later he went by Hideo. In 1783 (Tenmei year 3), he left his homeland of Mikawa, and traveled around Tohoku and the southern part of Hokkaido. As he traveled, he took detailed notes in his diary (traveler's journal), recording the ways of life, culture, and customs of the people who lived in these lands. His astute observations have since become important folklore data which now provide insight into the culture of the people of the Ouu region and the Ainu during the Edo period.

Masumi crossed the Tsugaru Strait and went to Matsumae on July 14th, 1788 (Tenmei year 8). He lived in Matsumae until October 1792 (Kansei year 4). While there, he wrote diary entries with titles such as *Emishi no Saeki*, *Hiromekari*, *Chishima no Iso*, and *Ezo no Teburi*. Each of these diary entries is thought to have been in two parts. The first part of *Hiromekari*, the second part of *Ezo no Teburi*, and any other writings are yet to be found, leaving his movements during those periods uncertain. His remaining diary entries reveal that Masumi visited the Ohta Gongen deity in West Ezochi and Cape Esan in East Ezochi during 1789 (Kansei year 1), and that he traveled around East Ezochi, reaching Usu, in 1792 (Kansei year 4).

Masumi learned the Ainu language through exchange with the Ainu as he traveled Ezochi. He was intrigued by the names which the Ainu gave to places, and made notes of their origins in his diary. In 1792 (Kansei year 4), Masumi left Matsumae, and traveled regions such as Shimokita, Tsugaru, and Dewa. During these travels, he discovered that some place names in North Ouu region are derived from the Ainu language.

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UEHARA Kumajiro (?-1827)

UEHARA Kumajiro was born in Matsumae, but his year of birth is unknown. Working as a warden in Ezochi, he mastered the Ainu language. In 1791 (Kansei year 3), he worked at Kusuri Basho (presently Kushiro City) in East Ezochi as an interpreter. The following year, he collaborated

with ABE Chozaburo to author *Ezo Hougen Moshiogusa*, an encyclopedia-style Ainu dictionary. From 1798 (Kansei year 10), he served as manager and interpreter at the Abuta Basho in East Ezochi, and in 1804 (Bunkya year 1), he published *Ezo Hougen Moshiogusa*. In 1811 (Bunka year 8), Russian explorer and naval captain Golovnin was captured on Kunashiri Island. From the following year, Uehara was assigned to interpret for Golovnin, and studied Russian for that purpose. In 1813 (Bunka year 10), he was promoted to the post of resident constable for the Matsumae magistrate. In 1821 (Bunsei year 4), it was decided that authority of East and West Ezochi would be reverted to the Matsumae domain, and Uehara was reassigned to Edo as a constable for the magistrate of books. In 1823 (Bunsei year 6), he became an assistant to the astronomer TAKAHASHI Kageyasu. In 1824 (Bunsei year 7), he authored *Ezo Chimeikou narabini Riteiki*, and submitted it to Kageyasu. In 1827 (Bunsei year 10), he passed away from illness. During his life, he had served as an editor for *Ezogoshu*, a Japanese-Ainu dictionary in the iroha Japanese syllabic order. Following his death, *Ezogoshu* was completed.

In 1854 (Kaei year 7), during the Bakumatsu (final years of the Edo shogunate), *Ezogosen*, an Ainu lexicon, was published based on *Moshiogusa*. It is thought that this publication took advantage of a surge in popularity of foreign language lexicons. It was published under Uehara's name, but it is doubtful that common people of that time were aware of him. Later, KINDAICHI Kyosuke, a leading researcher on Ainu linguistics, would discover Uehara's role as a founder of Ainu linguistics.

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KAGAYA Denzo (1804-1874)

In 1804 (Bunka year 1), KAGAYA Denzo was born to a peasant family in the village of Hachimori, Yamamoto District, Dewa Province (presently the town of Happo, Yamamoto District, Akita Prefecture). His father, Tetsuzo, was hired as a clerk by the Kashiwaya Fujino family, which was contracted to trade in regions of East Ezochi, such as Nemoro (presently Nemuro City), Kunashiri, and Etorofu. In 1818 (Bunsei year 1), at the age of 15, he moved to Ezochi as to work as a *kaisho* (trade office) cook at Kusuri Basho (presently Kushiro City) trade settlement in East Ezochi. He was later appointed as a *Bannin* (warden), and served as a guard for the Senboshi central lodge and Shakubetsu lodge, both in Kusuri Basho. In 1827 (Bunsei year 10), at the age of 24, he took a post as temporary *Choyaku* (bookkeeper) for Kusuri Basho. Later, he was employed as a resident *Tsuji* (interpreter) for Notsuke central lodge in Nemuro Basho. In 1860 (Man'en Year 1), at the age of 57 years, he became the regional senior interpreter for Shibetsu Basho, and in 1862 (Bunkyu year 2), he became the *Shihainin* (manager) of Shibetsu Basho. He worked at Shibetsu until the early Meiji

period (around 1870), and later served as an interpreter for the Hokkaido Development Commission. In the latter years of his life, he returned to his hometown of Hachimori, where he passed away.

The supervisory roles of *Shihainin*, *Tsuji*, and *Choyaku* at a *basho* (trade settlement) were employed by the contracted trader of the region, and were responsible for giving direction on site. These are considered to be the three most important postings. Denzo began as a trade office cook, then advanced to roles of *Bannin*, *Choyaku*, *Tsuji*, and *Shihainin*, making a successful career through the *basho ukeoi* (subcontracted trade) system. In order to rise through the ranks of the Ezochi *basho ukeoi* system, thorough knowledge of Ainu language and custom was essential. Beginning with his role as *Choyaku* for Kusuri Basho, he learned the Ainu language through friendly exchange with young Ainu who would later become leaders, such as Menkakushi and Munkeke. This opened paths to roles as *Tsuji* and *Shihainin*, and was fundamental to his successful career.

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Part 2: Touring Hokkaido's Place Names

The Meiji government named this island 'Hokkaido', and a period of mass immigration began. During this time, many of the Ainu-derived place names were revised into Japanese language, and written in Japanese scripts such as kanji. Meanwhile, various people made efforts to understand the meanings and origins of these Ainu language place names, and many works were authored on the subject. YAMADA Hidezo (1899-1992) greatly contributed to increasing the standard of research on Ainu language place names. His research efforts are also highly esteemed by the Ainu people, and to this day, he is considered the leading expert in this field. By following the records of place name investigations left by YAMADA Hidezo, we reexamine what his goals were, who he worked with, and what sort of investigations he performed.

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YAMADA Hidezo Profile

YAMADA Hidezo was born in 1899 (Meiji year 32) in Tokyo. He studied at the First Higher School of Japan (now part of Tokyo University School of Arts and Sciences), then at the Faculty of Law at Tokyo Imperial University (presently Tokyo University). After graduation, he entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, where he worked earnestly at postings such as Department of Commerce and Industry and the Resources Agency.

In Yamada's own words, he first became interested in Ainu language place names in 1941 (Showa year 16), when he took the post of director-general of the Sendai Mining Supervisory Bureau, which has administrative jurisdiction of mines in the Tohoku region. There, he encountered the place names of

Tohoku. Traveling through the mountains, he heard place names that were not comprehensible as Japanese words. He became aware that many of these place names were said to be derived from the Ainu language.

In 1945, shortly after the end of the Second World War, Yamada resigned from his position, and took up self-directed research of the place names of Tohoku.

Yamada soon realized that knowledge of the Ainu language would be necessary for his research. He requested KINDAICHI Kyosuke, the leading expert at the time, to teach him. Kindaichi also introduced CHIRI Mashiho, a researcher of Ainu linguistics from Noboribetsu, Hokkaido. Yamada and Chiri came to closely communicate and regularly discuss with each other.

Yamada came to live in Hokkaido as the president of the Hokkaido Soda Co., Ltd. While managing the company, he devoted much effort to investigating the place names of Hokkaido. His scientific methods employed thorough research of historic maps and documents, combined with on-site confirmation, and quickly earned high acclaim.

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YAMADA Hidezo's Role in the History of Research of Place Names Derived from the Ainu Language

In modern times, the subject of place names derived from the Ainu language has become widely published. However, most of these works are by Wajin (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group of Honshu) or western authors, and many attempt to interpret these place names without a thorough knowledge of the Ainu language or careful investigation of the place names themselves.

Nonetheless, there have been exemplary works based on deeply detailed on-site investigations of each place, such as NAGATA Housei's Hokkaido Ezogo Chimeikai (Hokkaido Government Office, 1891). And, in the course of time, research based on knowledge of Ainu linguistics has emerged, due to the efforts of scholars including KINDAICHI Kyosuke and CHIRI Mashiho.

While studying the research of Kindaichi and Chiri, YAMADA Hidezo spared no effort to investigate place names derived from the Ainu language throughout Hokkaido, greatly contributing to the standard of research on place names derived from the Ainu language. First, he exhaustively examined historic maps and texts, followed by visits to each location to confirm the actual topography. Moreover, Yamada is credited with establishing a scientific method of thoroughly and systematically investigating identical or similarly-structured place names and topographies, compiling the results to facilitate ongoing consideration.

To this day, students of Yamada's methods and works carry forward research on these place names, utilising a variety of perspectives and methods, such as Ainu linguistics and interpretation of historic maps.

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A Brief Description of my Investigation Process

— YAMADA Hidezo's Place Name Research Methods

YAMADA Hidezo's Ainugo Chimei wo Aruku (Hokkaido Newspaper, 1986) is a book form publication of essays which Yamada authored for the Hokkaido Newspaper evening edition on a weekly basis from January 1984 to December 1985. In the book's appendix, which Yamada has subtitled *A Brief Description of my Investigation Process*, he describes his personal methods for place name research. To Yamada this may have seemed 'brief', but the layout is more compressed than the main text of the book, and the appendix very specifically explains his process for investigating place names. Finding clues in these remarks, we will explore Yamada's research methods while introducing his personal investigation data, which is now kept in the Yamada Hidezo Collection of the Ainu Culture Research Center.

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Walking the Place Names of Hokkaido with YAMADA Hidezo — Considering the nature of place names

YAMADA Hidezo compiled his place name investigation records into easily understood files, including photographs and maps. Here, we introduce selections of investigation records created by Yamada as he walked the various regions of Hokkaido, with special attention to the unique characteristics of each file.

First Phase:

- Investigation Records of Iburi Region, including Noboribetsu and Muroran
- Investigation Records of Soya Region, including Wakkanai Urban Area and Cape Soya
- Investigation Records of Kushiro Region, including Tsurui Village and Lake Kussharo

Second Phase:

- Investigation Records of Various Areas of Sapporo
- Investigation Records of South Hokkaido, including Oshamambe-Kunnui, Imakane Town, and Setana Town
- Investigation Records of areas between Mukawa Town, Iburi Region and Furano, Kamikawa Region

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Recording and Research of Place Names by Ainu

So far, most of the historic maps and documents displayed at this exhibition were created by Wajin (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group of Honshu) or western authors. The names of these lands were, of course, used by the Ainu inhabitants. As Wajin migrated to Hokkaido, they learned the place names from the Ainu, and adopted the names for their own use.

Since modern times, we have begun to see Ainu people researching and recording place names for their own regions, according to Ainu cultural and linguistic perspectives.

Results of such efforts have been presented through local history and publication channels. This display describes prominent works in this field, and touches on the authors' personal connections with the history and culture of these regions.

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Modern History of Place Names Derived from the Ainu Language

Until modern times, when place names originally pronounced in the Ainu language were recorded on Wajin-authored maps, katakana syllabic script was largely used. The resulting Japanese pronunciations were similar to the original Ainu pronunciation, but not identical.

As Japan passed through the Meiji, Taisho, and Showa periods of its modern era, in most cases, most place names derived from the Ainu language came to be written in kanji, which are logographic Japanese characters of Chinese origin. Some place names were replaced with different names, some were lost entirely, and others were simply forgotten.

In this section, while only very general in scope, we explore this process.

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Part 3: A Closer Look at Hokkaido's Place Names

When asked your favorite place name, a variety of place names might come to mind. Perhaps somewhere with many memories, or somewhere that you hope to one day visit. Or perhaps a place name with a particularly interesting or beautiful sound — there are many reasons for fascination with place names. Ordinarily, place names are an essential component of geographical information, but through personal interpretation, the significance of a place name takes on greater diversity. With this in mind, we reexamine exactly what place names are, and reconsider their significance. The setting is Hokkaido, following the Meiji period. In light of major historic events, we will consider the movements and thoughts of people in relation to place names.

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Place Names in Art

YOSHIDA Hatsusaburo (1884-1955) was an artist specialised in bird's-eye view drawings. In 1936 (Showa year 11), he completed Hokkaido Choukan Zu, which is now in Hokkaido Museum's collection. This striking artwork preserves the geographical information of Hokkaido approximately 70 years after the Wajin (majority Japanese; dominant ethnic group of Honshu) began efforts to develop this area in earnest. Remarkably, it seems to predict the widespread development of sightseeing in Hokkaido. At first glance, the bird's-eye perspective of Hokkaido is distorted, but within the scenery, the names of many places and facilities such as stations are recorded. In addition to telling

us of the major place names throughout Hokkaido at the time, this work contains much valuable information that the scenery alone would not convey. The images of the scenery and place names complement each other to provide a more complete historical context.

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Hokkaido Choukan Zu — Bird's-Eye View Artwork by YOSHIDA Hatsusaburo, 1936 (Showa year 11)

In 1936 (Showa year 11), Hokkaido held special large-scale army drills, and received an imperial visit. This bird's-eye view artwork was presented to the Showa emperor on the occasion of the imperial inspection. According to newspaper articles of the time, Hatsusaburo spent around 80 days exploring the entirety of Hokkaido and made sketches during that time. He later made a source drawing for this artwork based on these sketches. It is said that after the source drawing was edited at the Hokkaido Government Office, he reverently created this bird's-eye artwork with utmost attention. In addition to facilities used during the special large-scale army drills and imperial visit, the artwork also introduces national parks designated in 1934 (Showa year 9). Details such as railways, cityscapes, and coal town factories provide insight into the industrial development of Hokkaido at that time.

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The Effect of Immigration on Hokkaido Maps and Place Names

Following its establishment in 1886 (Meiji year 19), the Hokkaido Government Office commenced promotion of Hokkaido's development, selecting locations for colonies and demarcating land for colonial development purposes. As part of this process, a variety of maps were created to support immigration to Hokkaido. In this section, we examine colonial land demarcation maps created to prepare areas selected for immigration, and maps that were included in informative materials designed to increase awareness of Hokkaido immigration efforts. We observe transitions in place names listed on these maps, and consider the thoughts and feelings that these maps must have evoked to readers at that time.

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Maps and Place Names in the Context of Hokkaido Sightseeing

Development continued as Hokkaido entered the Showa period (1926-1989). In the early Showa period, Hokkaido Choukan Zu was completed, and Hokkaido was on its way to becoming a prosperous sightseeing destination. Following the end of the Second World War, Hokkaido enjoyed a return of sightseeing visitors from other parts of Japan from around 1955 (Showa year 30). With tourism on the rise, public organizations and private publishing companies

began producing tourist information. The maps included in this tourist information demonstrate a number of innovative design features. In addition to providing information, the publication of station names and sightseeing destinations caused a number of Hokkaido place names to become widely known throughout Japan.

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Nationwide Railroad Diagrams

In 1978 (Showa year 53), Shobunsha published a fold-out travel guide which included nationwide railroad diagrams. This guide lists detailed names of the stations in operation at that time.

The nationwide railroad diagram displayed here was the possession of a boy from Honshu who was enamoured with railways from a very young age. While in the junior years of elementary school, he pleaded his mother for this special gift. He would even read the railroad diagrams and timetables in bed, causing his mother to worry for his eyesight. At some point, it seems that the boy became fascinated with the place names of Hokkaido, and had memorized most of the station names printed in the guide. However, the place names were written in kanji characters, which can have multiple pronunciations. Although he recognized the characters, he had assumed incorrect pronunciations of most of the names. As he gazed upon the kanji characters, the shape and meaning of each character must have inspired his imagination of the distant and wonderful land of Hokkaido.

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Finding People's Memories and Thoughts in Place Names

Place names throughout Hokkaido have a diverse range of origins. Many are derived from the Ainu language. Some are named after place names elsewhere in Japan, or after leaders of the development efforts, reflecting Hokkaido's history of collective immigration. Other place names were selected to inspire confidence in regional products. In some cases, existing place names have been changed to represent new points of view. Each place name represents the thoughts and feelings towards the region. This includes people who started new lives in these places, and those who lived there all along. These historic place names are connected to place names in present-day Hokkaido, and each represents a process of agreement. Let's imagine what sort of thoughts and feelings these place names evoked.

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Part 4: The Joy of Place Names

In Part 4, we will try our hand at a variety of activities to consider our perspective of present-day place names. Here, we will enjoy learning about Hokkaido's plentiful place names, including some which are difficult to read, and place names

you already know but may be unaware of their location. Reflecting upon the place names described in the previous parts, we will closely examine place names, as we take them into our own hands and rearrange them to discover the new images created by these place names — and learn more about how we picture Hokkaido!

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Jump in and Compare! Giant Maps of Sapporo, Then and Now

Join us and compare 1:10,000 large-scale maps. Posted on the wall is a map of Sapporo 120 years ago, and on the floor is a map of present-day Sapporo.

Place names in red have been taken from the historic map and added to the present-day map. Place names in green are still the same today as they were 120 years ago. Place names in blue have changed at some point since 120 years ago.

Historic Map: *Hokkaido Kasei 1:50,000 Zu Meiji Year 29 (1896) Edition* (provided by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan) - duplicated and enlarged

Present-day Map: *Aerial Photograph* (provided by Hokkaido Chizu Co. Ltd)

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Pin the Parts! Hokkaido 'Fukuwarai' Game

Hokkaido's islands, plains, mountains, rivers, and other features have been divided into parts. Can you put Hokkaido back together? Try your best to guess how Hokkaido is connected!

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Connect Tops and Tails! Hokkaido Place Name 'Shiritori' Game

There are 179 cities, towns, and villages in Hokkaido. Line up the words in 'Shiritori' ('Top and Tail') fashion, and see how long of a chain you can create! It is possible to connect over 50 place names. How many can you connect?

The front of each card shows the place name written in hiragana, kanji, and the roman alphabet, together with the location of the municipality and municipality code. On the reverse of each card is the municipality's welcome sign.

'Shiritori' is a Japanese game in which players match the last syllable of a word with the first syllable of the next word. Each syllable is a set of a consonant and a vowel, or a vowel by itself.

Example: Kyowa → Wakkai

Wakkai → Ishikari

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Listen to Place Names Pronounced in the Ainu Language!

Listen to the pronunciation of the place names of the Horobetsu region of Noboribetsu City, presented by ITAKU Magokichi (1889-1970), who was from Noboribetsu.

In 1960 (Showa year 35), Ainu language place name researcher YAMADA Hidezo spoke with ITAKU Magokichi. This recording of the interview features pronunciations of place names throughout Horobetsu.

This repeating playback (approximately 2 minutes 30 seconds) is of their discussion of the name of the river written as ‘Tapkop an nai’ in *Hokkaido Ezogo Chimeikai* written by NAGATA Housei.

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Concurrent Presentation

Second Venue Main Exhibition Room

Close-up Exhibition Information

An ‘Ainu Place Name’ section has been specially installed in the ‘Close-up Exhibition’ area of the General Exhibition. Please visit these displays as well.

- * A separate admission fee applies for the General Exhibition.
- * Entrance to the General Exhibition Room is on the 1st Floor. There is no entrance from the 2nd Floor.