# 社田 The Ikeda Family Collection

#### 池田家文庫

江戸時代(1603~1867) に現在の岡山県東南部を領知した岡山藩主の池田家に伝えられた古文書・絵図・古典籍からなる。総数は10万点を超え、全国有数の藩政史料として教育・研究に利用されている。岡山大学開学とともに寄贈され、附属図書館に所蔵。監修倉地克直

# The Ikeda Family Collection (Ikeda-ke Bunko)

This collection comprises ancient manuscripts, pictures and old books handed down in the Ikeda family, which governed the Okayama domain (the southeastern part of present-day Okayama Prefecture) during the Edo period (1603–1867). Containing more than 100,000 items, it is utilized for research and education as one of Japan's best reference materials of feudal domain duties. The collection was donated to the Okayama University upon its founding in 1949, and is housed in its Central Library.

Supervisor: KURACHI Katsunao







#### 御後園図 文久3年 (1863)

御後園(後楽園)は岡山藩主池田綱政によって元禄13年(1700)に作られた。

日常的には藩主の行楽の場として利用され、儒学の講義や能・武芸には家臣も参加した。一般庶民に公開されることもあった。代々の藩主の好みによって作りかえられたが、この図は江戸時代末期の様子を描いており、植生や池川亭舎の配置などが現代の姿に近い。

#### Kōrakuen Garden (Gokōen zu) Bunkyū 3 (1863)

Kōrakuen Garden (Gokōen) was established in Genroku 13 (1700) by IKEDA Tsunamasa, the lord of the Okayama domain.

The garden was normally used for recreation by the lord, while such events as Confucian classes, Noh performances and martial arts were attended by his retainers as well. Sometimes it was even open to the general public. The garden underwent frequent remodeling to suit the taste of each generation of lord, and this picture depicts what it looked like in the late Edo period; the locations of plants, ponds, streams and tea houses are quite similar to those in the present day.



#### 岡山大学附属図書館 Okayama University Libraries

〒700-8530 岡山県岡山市北区津島中3-1-1

3-1-1 Tsushima-naka, Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8530, Japan

TEL: (086)251-7322 FAX: (086)254-6152 E-mail: fbg7322@adm.okayama-u.ac.jp URL: http://www.lib.okayama-u.ac.jp/







#### 「信長記」全15巻〈重要文化財〉 慶長15年(1610)

織田信長の活躍を記した軍記物語。

作者である太田牛ーが池田家の注文によって書いたもので、いくつかある自筆本の中でも定本とされる。 他の本にはない一族の活躍が記されている。

#### Chronicle of Nobunaga *(Shinchō ki)* in 15 volumes ⟨Important Cultural Property⟩ Keichō 15 (1610)

*Shinchō ki* is a war tale about the challenges and success of warlord ODA Nobunaga.

This edition, written by the author ŌTA Gyūichi by order of the Ikeda family, is considered to be the standard text among several versions of his handwritten manuscript. It contains some episodes of the Ikeda family's activities which can be found in no other editions.



#### 学校御絵図 江戸時代後期

岡山藩が家臣子弟の教育のために設けた学校の絵図。1666年に開学されており、全国で最も早い時期に作られた藩校の一つである。その後とぎれることなく1871年まで続き、多くの有能な家臣を育てた。同じ頃、庶民のための藩営学校である閑谷学校も作られている。

#### Okayama Domain School *(Gakkō On-ezu)* Late Edo period

This picture map shows the official school established by the Okayama domain for education of the sons of its retainers. The school, opened in 1666, is one of the earliest domain schools (hankō) founded in Japan. It continued without interruption until 1871, producing a number of excellent retainers. The Shizutani School (Shizutani Gakkō), a domain-run school designed for the common people, was also founded around the same time.

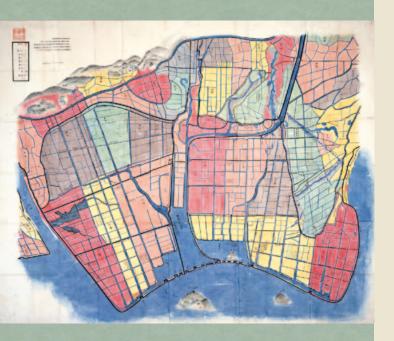


#### 備前国備中国之内領内産物帳 元文元年(1736)

幕府の命により、岡山藩が領内の主な産物(植物・動物・鉱物)について、俗名や形態などをしらべて提出したもの。極彩色の図譜が付けられている。幕府は全国の「産物帳」をもとに殖産政策をすすめるが、地元ではこれを機会に、地域の自然や歴史・民俗についての関心が広がった。

## List of Products from Territories in Bizen and Bitchū Provinces (*Bizen-no-kuni Bitchū-no-kuni no uchi Ryō-nai Sanbutsu chō*) Genbun 1 (1736)

By order of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the Okayama domain conducted a research of major products (plants, animals and minerals) from its territory, and submitted this list of their popular names, shapes and other features. Full-color plates are attached as an appendix. The Shogunate promoted expansion of production based on the "List of Products (Sanbutsu chō)" submitted from all parts of the country, which boosted local interest in the nature, history and folk customs of each region.



#### 備前国上道郡沖新田図 江戸時代後期

17世紀を通じて岡山藩は児島湾の北岸の干潟の干拓をすすめた。沖新田はそのなかでも最も大規模なもので、高い土木技術が使われていて、石堤・石樋などは200年以上にわたって使われた。こうした新田開発が岡山藩の財政を豊かにした。

## Oki-shinden New Land in Jōdō County, Bizen Province (*Bizen-no-kuni Jōdō-gun Oki-shinden zu*) Late Edo period

The Okayama domain promoted reclamation of mudflats in Kojima Bay throughout the 17th century. The Oki-shinden is the largest tract of reclaimed land of all, developed with a high level of civil engineering technology, and its stone levees and drainpipes withstood regular use for more than 200 years. Such development of new fields contributed to the financial abundance of the Okayama domain.



#### 備前国絵図 元禄13年(1700)

幕府の命によって岡山藩が作った備前国(現在の 岡山県東南部)の絵図。全国一律の規格で作られて おり、縮尺は23,000分の1。国境や郡境は関係者が 立ち会って確認した上で描かれた。幕府は全国の絵 図を集めて日本図を作成した。

#### Picture Map of Bizen Province (*Bizen-no-kuni ezu*) Genroku 13 (1700)

This picture map of Bizen Province (the southeastern part of present-day Okayama Prefecture) was produced by the Okayama domain by order of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The map was prepared in the uniform standard throughout the nation, on a scale of one to 23,000. Borderlines between provinces or counties were drawn after reconfirmation in the presence of interested persons. The Tokugawa Shogunate compiled the picture maps from all parts of the country into a map of Japan.