The Ise and Japan Study Program / 「伊勢 」と日本スタデ ィプログラム Arina Boelanders / アリナ·ブーランダース

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The first time I heard about the Ise Japan Study Program was on our Japanese studies blog, and I was immediately interested. The purpose of the program is for master or doctoral students to deepen their understanding about Japan, Ise, and Shinto. To my joy I was accepted, and so I and 13 other students quickly found ourselves on the plane to Ise, Mie.

I did Japanese studies at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, and had already taken a class on Japanese religion. This study program was the perfect opportunity to expand my knowledge on this subject, to learn about it from people who are directly involved in Shinto, and to get first-hand experience. Two years ago I have also been in Japan, and I stayed mainly in Tokyo. I like big cities, but I also wanted to visit the countryside and learn about its culture, so this study program was the perfect choice for me.

Ise, in the prefecture Mie, is a city that is well known for its shrine, the Ise Jingu, which is composed of many smaller shrines centered in Naiku (Inner Shrine) and Geku (Outer Shrine). It is also home to many museums and important landmarks such as the Wedded Rocks and many interesting neighborhoods.

Our schedule was composed of three types of classes: regular class in the university itself, experience classes' in which we try out various activities, and field trips. The classes are on various topics related to Ise and Shinto religion, for example pilgrimage, regional dialects, literature, information about the area and of course the shrines and Shinto itself. During the experience classes we went to visit (among other places) a factory where we made fish cakes, and we had the chance to try on Shinto priest robes from the Heian period. The field trips took us all around Ise, big and small places, many shrines and temples, and also to Nara and Kyoto.

Many of the lecturers of the study program are professors of Kogakkan University. Every single one of them was very knowledgeable and really enthusiastic about their own field, and they were always happy to answer any questions that we had. They had also prepared many useful books and other materials related to the subjects of this program, for us to read and take home. The personresponsible for the group, Mr. Tamada, was very caring and helpful.

Not only the study program itself is fantastic, so is the city itself, and its people. When I

walked around town, a few times people were curious about me and we started talking (and taking group pictures, of course). The people from Ise are very warm and helpful. The mountains and nature in the area are also breathtaking.

The program lasts three weeks, in which we learned and experienced so much. I met many great people, and made many friends, not only from our student group but among the Japanese volunteer students as well, and I will definitely stay in touch with the professors. I am deeply grateful to be given this chance for a once in a lifetime trip, and I advise anyone who is reading this to take the plunge.

私の大学の日本学専攻のブログで、初めてこのスタディプログラムについての参加者の体験を読んだとき、私はすぐに興味が湧きました。大学院の修士や博士課程在籍者が日本はもとより、伊勢と神道について理解を深めることがこのスタディプログラムの目的です。 私の大学では、私のほか3名の学生が今回、このプログラムに参加しました。

私はルーヴァン・カトリック大学の大学院で日本学を専攻しており、日本の宗教について 学んでおりました。自分の知識の幅を広げるのに、このスタディプログラムは絶好のチャ ンスとなりました。神道の専門家から直接講義を受けて、神道をより深く学ぶことができ ました。

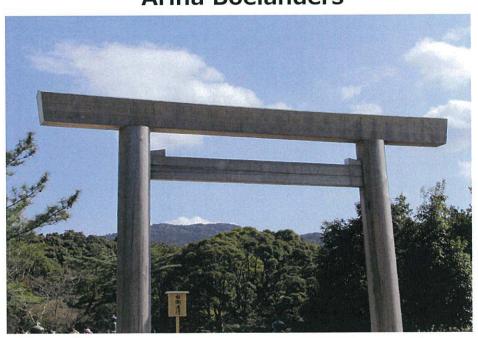
私は東京のような大都市が好きですが、一度は日本の地方都市を訪れたくて、またその土地の文化を学びたかったので、このスタディプログラムは非常に役立ちました。その構成は、大きく3つに分類されていました。その部分は大学での講義、体験型授業とフィールド・スタディです。その多くのスタッフは皇學館大学の先生方で構成されていて、時には伊勢市民を代表した有識者による講義やガイドもありました。私たち学生の質問にいつも快く答えていただきました。プログラムでは講義など関連する伊勢や神道、神社に関する面白い書籍をたくさんいただきました。プログラムの担当者である玉田さんは面倒見のいい人情家です。スタディプログラムで関係した人々だけでなく、伊勢市の住民も素敵です。街を歩いていた時、一般の人とも何度かお話をすることがありました。伊勢の住民は親切です。また、海や山をはじめとする自然にも圧倒されました。

この三週間のプログラムを通じて、たくさんのことを学びました。素敵な人に大勢出会いました。友達も多くできました。プログラムの他の参加者だけではなくて、今後も皇學館大学のスタッフや学生サポーターと連絡を取り合いたいと思います。このスタディプログラムに参加させていただいて本当に感謝しております。また、周囲の人々にこのプログラムの魅力を伝えてみます。

### ルーヴァン・カトリック大学の

### 東方圖書館と神道の書籍

**Arina Boelanders** 



### ルーヴァン・カトリック大学



### ルーヴァン・カトリック大学の東方圖書館



### ルーヴァン・カトリック大学の東方圖書館







ヨミダス歴史館

















Japanese Old Photographs In Balannatsu-Melji Period

Japan Knowledge Lib





## 話題と配置番号

### **East-Asian Library**

Generalities & information

Philosophy & religion

Archaeology

Descent & biography

History

Geography & local history

Society & culture

Economy & industry

Politics, law & defense

Education

Language

Literature

Art & antiquities

Depicting & plastic arts

Architecture & industrial arts

Performing & media arts

Games, toys, sports & pastime

Natural sciences & technology

Technology & industry



## 神道の配置番号

#### Shintō 神道

1940▶ General [division by table 1] [for history see 1970]

-.10: Policy, legislation, guidelines, codes of behavior (government, internal...)

-.20: Societies, organizations, congresses, periodicals

-.40: Libraries, bibliography, databases, musea, collections, fairs

-.50: Study and teaching

-.60: Reference works

-.90: Theory, methodology and philosophy

#### Philosophy and theology

1941▶ General [see also 1450 and 1947]

#### Shintō and state, Shintō as national polity

1942 General [see also 1450, 4122, 4609]

#### Sacred treasures

1943▶ General

[Yata no kagami, Kusanagi no tsurugi, Yasakani no magatama, Kashikodokoro, Tokusa no kandakara, ...]

### Shrines and pilgrimage 神社·神宮・巡拝・参り

1944▶ General

—.20: Kankokuheisha 官国幣社 (Imperial and national shrines)

—.28: Shōkonsha, Yasukuni jinja 招魂社 靖国神社

—.30: Local shrines [ichi no miya, hansha, fusha, kensha, gösha, sonsha, mukakusha]

1944.50▶ Ise grand shrines (Ise jingū) 伊勢神宮

1945▶ Other shrines (and pilgrimage) [division by table 2 Japan]

# 神道の配置番号

#### Kami 天神地祇·神祇

1946▶ General

#### Sacred writings, teachings [see also 1941]

#### 1947▶ General

- —.10: Kojiki 古事記 [see also 3308.10]
- —.20: Nihon shoki, Nihongi 日本書紀·日本紀 [see also 3308.20]
- -.40: Norito 祝詞
- —.50: Harai 祓い
- -.98 Sendai kuji honki 先代旧事本紀

#### Rituals and practices, matsuri 祭祀·祭り

#### 1948▶ General

- —.10: Practice, prayer and offering [incl. music, harai, norito (see also 1947.40)]
- —.30: Calendar ceremonies [Ōname, Kanname, Niiname, Ōmitamafuri, Shihōhai, ...]
- —.70: Funerals, ministry of the dead
- -.80: Shamanism, exorcism, occultism
- —.90: Popular beliefs and practices

#### Priests, shrine maidens (miko), sacerdotal officers

1949▶ General

#### Apologetics, missionary work and proselytization

1951▶ General

# 神道の配置番号

#### Sects 流派·教派

1952▶ General

#### **Early Shintō**

1953▶ General

#### Classical schools

#### 1954▶ General

- —.10: Buddhist Shintō [pref. see 1861; see also 1971.10] [Tendai shintō, Shingon shintō, Goryū shintō, Miwa shintō, Unden shintō, Tatsukawa shintō, Hokke shintō]
- —.20: Ise shintō (Watarai shintō, Jingūkyō)
- -.30: Yoshida shintō (Yūitsu shintō)
- -.35: Yamiya shintō
- —.40: Yoshikawa shintō
- -.50: Shidemasu shintō (Suika shintō see also 1954.90)
- —.60: Tsuchimikado shintō
- -.70: Shirakawa shintō (Hakuke shintō)
- -.80: Fukko shinto
- -.90: Confucian shintō [Mononobe, Umetsuji, Fujikō (Fujikyō), Shingaku, Hōtoku, ...

#### 1955 New sects

- 1956▶ Shintō honkyoku (Taikyō, Shintō jimukyoku)
- 1957▶ Kurozumi kyō
- 1958▶ Shintō shūseisha
- 1959▶ Taisha kyō
- 1960▶ Jikkō kyō

## 神道の配置番

1960► Jikkō kyō

1961▶ Fusō kyō 1962▶ Taisei kyō 1963▶ Shinshū kyō

1964▶ Ontake kyō

1965▶ Misogi kyō (<del>Inoue shintō</del>) 1966▶ Tenrikyō [*sic*] 1967▶ Shinri kyō

1968▶ Konkō kyō

-.10: Ōmoto kyō

1969▶ Others

—.10: Tengen kyō (Daihō senkyōjo)

-.30: Shūyōdan

#### 1970 History and biography of Shintō

10: Kodai, prehistoric and ancient, premodern

-.20: Nara period (645-794) -.30: Heian period (794-1185)

-.40: Kamakura period, Nanbokuchō (Yoshino) period (1185-1392) and Chūsei in general (1185-1600)

-.50: Muromachi, Ashikaga, Sengoku and Azuchi-Momoyama periods (1392-1615)

-.60: Kinsei, Edo, Tokugawa period, early modern (1600-1867) -.70: Kindai (1850s-), bakumatsu, Meiji, Taishō -.80: Gendai (1926-), Shōwa period, 20th century

-.90: Postwar Shōwa (1945- ), Heisei period (1989- ), contemporary

## 神道の配置番号

#### 1971 Relations

- -.10: Relation with Buddhism [see also 1954.10 and 1861]
- -. 20: Relation with Confucianism
- -.30: Relation with Christianity
- —.60: Relation with science and philosophy
- -.70: Relation with state and politics [state see also 1942]
- —.80: Relation with society
- -.90: Other relations

#### 1973 Art and literature