

平成27年2月20日(金)
～3月11日(水)
休館日：3月5日(木)
February 20 (Fri) - March 11 (Wed), 2015

場所：東京都立中央図書館
1階入口ロビー

大津波からよみがえった郷土の宝

Exhibition on Restored Local Documents of Rikuzentakata City Library
Local Treasures Restored From a Giant Tsunami

⑨再製本 Rebinding

補修が終わると製本です。基本的には修復前と同じ製本方法をとりますが、今後の利用と長期保存を考え、製本方法を変更した資料もあります。

When all the repair work is finished, binding will be done. Basically, documents are bound again by the same binding method as before repair. However, some of them may be bound by a different binding method in the light of future use and long storage.

綴じる Binding pages

平綴じ Side stitching



無線綴じや針金綴じの資料は糸で平綴じします。基本は「三つ目綴じ」(図1)です。

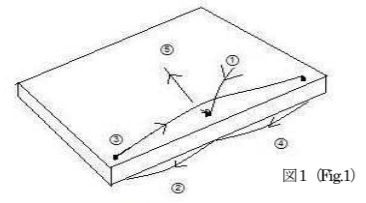


図1 (Fig.1)

Adhesive-bound or wire-stitched documents are stitched on the side by a thread. The stitching style generally used is "three-hole stitching" (Fig. 1).

糸かがり Oversawing



折丁を背の部分で綴じてあった資料は糸かがりします。今回は糸と針で図2のように綴じました。

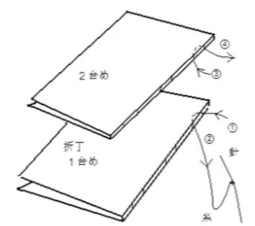


図2 (Fig.2)

For documents in which quires had been back-bound, oversawing is done (Fig. 2).

見返しを貼る Attaching end papers



中身が一体化したら次は見返しを貼ります。新しいものを貼る場合は、保存性を考慮し弱アルカリ性の保護用紙を使用しました。

After binding all pages, attach end papers. Slightly-alkaline protection papers are used as end papers in view of storage stability.

表紙を貼る Putting the cover



見返しが乾いたら、もとの表紙を貼ります。中身と表紙のノド部分と小口部分に糊を塗り、貼りあわせませす。薄い紙をあててよくこすり接着させます。板こはさみ手締めプレスで押さえ、糊が乾くまでそのままにしておきます。乾いたら表紙から飛び出ている見返しを表紙と同じ大きさに切断し、完成です。

When end papers dry, put the original cover on the book. Put some glue on the binding part and edge end part of the main body and the cover, and stick them together. Put a sheet of thin paper on the joint part, and rub it hard to fix it firmly. Sandwich the book between two plates, and press it using a hand press. Leave it until the glue dries. Cut off the part of end papers protruding from the cover to fit the cover edge.



撮影：(公社)日本図書館協会



撮影：(公社)日本図書館協会



都立中央図書館では、東日本大震災により被災した岩手県陸前高田市立図書館所蔵の郷土資料を修復しています。このたび第1次として受け入れた被災資料の修復が終わりまし。3月下旬の資料返還の前に、修復の様子などを写真やパネルで紹介し。当館の前身である東京市立日比谷図書館開館(明治41年)以来受け継がれてきた修復技術によりよみがえった「郷土の宝」とその修復工程をご覧ください。

The Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library has been engaged in restoring local documents that belong to the Rikuzentakata City Library in Iwate Prefecture, which were affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. We have just finished the repair of damaged documents that we had accepted in the first phase of the repair work project. Prior to returning them late March, they will be displayed with photographs and panels showing how they have been repaired. Our restoration techniques have been handed down since the predecessor of our library, the Tokyo Municipal Hibiya Library, was opened in 1908. Please come to see the "local treasures" restored by such techniques and their restoration process.

完成～郷土資料の再生～ Completion—restoration of local documents

表紙の補修 Repair of the cover

破れ部分をつなぎあわせ、欠けている部分は和紙で繕いました。Put the torn parts together, and repair the lost section using a piece of Japanese paper.



震災から4年、救出された貴重な資料の一部が再生され、やっと陸前高田市に還ります。都立中央図書館では現在、第2次受入資料について、平成29年3月の返還を目指し、再生に向けた修復を行っています。



郷土資料を救出せよ Rescue local documents

- 平成 23. 3. 11 陸前高田市立図書館は津波により全ての資料が被災。職員全員が犠牲者となった。
- 平成 24. 3 車庫跡に山積みされている被災資料のなかから、貴重だと推定される郷土資料約500点が、岩手県立図書館、(公社)日本図書館協会、岩手県内の大学関係者等により発掘、救出。救出された資料のうち再入手が困難な資料259点について、搬送先の岩手県立博物館で応急措置を実施。
- 平成 24. 6 259点のうち、他の県内図書館に所蔵のない62点についてデジタル撮影を実施。
- 平成 24. 8～ 62点のうちその後の再入手もできなかった51点について、陸前高田市から、貴重な資料であり現物を後世に伝えていきたいので本格修理をしたいとの意向が示された。本格修理を行うための技術を有する公的機関まごく限られており、依頼を受けて都立中央図書館が協力することとなった。
- 平成 25. 8 都立中央図書館に51点が第1次資料として到着。平成26年度末までの予定で修復を行う。
- 平成 25. 9 これまでに救出された資料とは別に、貴重書庫にあった資料113点が関係者に救出されていたことが判明。
- 平成 26. 5 113点の資料のうち、岩手県内図書館で所蔵されていない郷土資料83点を第2次資料として受入。平成28年度末までの予定で修復を行う。
- 平成 26. 8 第1次資料51点の修復が完成。陸前高田市立図書館に返還予定。
- 平成 27. 3 第1次資料51点の修復が完成。陸前高田市立図書館に返還予定。
- March 11, 2011 All documents of the Rikuzentakata City Library were damaged due to the tsunami. All library staff became victims of the disaster.
- March, 2012 The Iwate Prefectural Library, the Japan Library Association and the university person concerned in Iwate Prefecture, etc., which made an inspection of the affected areas, found about 500 local documents deemed valuable of all damaged documents piled up at a garage site.
- June, 2012 It was decided that temporary treatment would be provided at the Iwate Prefectural Museum to 259 documents of all those taken out, which would be difficult to obtain again through donation or purchase.
- From August, 2012 Among the 259 items, digital photography was done for 62 documents that were not in the possession of other libraries in the prefecture.
- August, 2013 Among 62 items, 11 items were obtained again. For the remaining 51 items, the Rikuzentakata City Government expressed its intention to leave the original copies for posterity and carry out a fully-fledged repair on them because they were very valuable. There were only a few public agencies that had techniques to make a fully-fledged repair. Therefore, the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library decided to undertake repair work at the request of the city government.
- September, 2013 As for the documents to be repaired in the first phase of the project, 51 arrived at the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library. They were scheduled to be repaired by the end of FY 2014.
- May, 2014 In addition to the documents which had already been rescued, it was found that 133 stored in a warehouse for valuable books had been rescued by relevant parties.
- August, 2014 Among the 113 items, 83 items of local documents that were not in the possession of other libraries in Iwate Prefecture were accepted as documents to be repaired in the second phase of the project. They were scheduled to be repaired by the end of FY 2016.
- March, 2015 For 51 documents to be repaired in the first phase of the project, their repair work will be completed. They will be returned to the Rikuzentakata City Library (planned).

よみがえれ郷土の宝 ~被災資料の修復~ Restoration of Local Treasures -Repair of Damaged Documents-

① 受入・確認 Acceptance and check



平成 25 年 9 月、岩手県から被災資料が入ったダンボール1箱が届きました。資料は1点ずつ封筒に入っています。まずは、リストと照合し、中身を確認しました。今回お預かりした 51 点は、救出された陸前高田市の郷土資料のうち、岩手県内の図書館のどこにも所蔵されていない、かつ、再入手ができなかった資料です。

In September 2013, a cardboard box containing damaged documents arrived from Iwate Prefecture. Each of those documents was enclosed in an envelope. First, we checked all envelopes against the list, and saw what was in each envelope.

Fifty-one items were local documents of Rikuzentakata City rescued from the affected areas, which were not in the possession of any other libraries in Iwate Prefecture and difficult to obtain again.

② 点検・仕分け Inspection and sorting

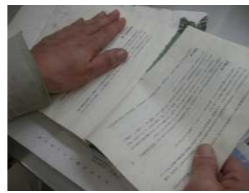


資料を破損の程度や補修の難易度によって仕分けします。破損の状態だけでなく、製本の種類や紙の種類も短冊状の記録票に記入します。カビの発生を防ぐため、仕分け後は資料保存専用とした冷凍庫に保管します。

Documents are sorted according to the extent of damage and the difficulty level of repair. Not only their damaged condition, but also the type of binding and the kind of paper, are recorded on a recording strip. In order to prevent mold from getting on the documents, they are stored in a freezer used exclusively for the storage of documents after sorting.

③ 撮影・解体 Photography and disassembly

各資料の最初の状況を記録するため、写真の撮影を行います。その後、資料を紙1枚ずつに解体します。作業による粉塵・カビの飛散を防ぐため、高性能(HEPA)フィルター付の集塵機内で作業をします。



Some photographs of each document are taken in order to record its original state. Then, each document is disassembled into individual sheets of paper. For the purpose of preventing the spread of dust and mold due to operations, they are disassembled in a dust collector equipped with a HEPA filter.

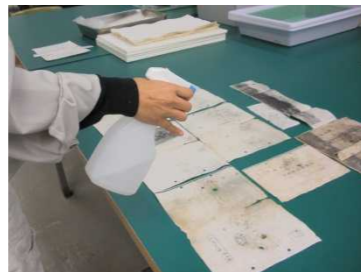
④ ドライクリーニング Dry cleaning



乾燥している状態で落とせる汚れを落とします。解体すると綴じの部分などには塵埃がたくさん。1枚ずつ刷毛やスポンジたわし等で紙を傷つけないよう軽くこすり、クリーニングします。

Dirt that can be wiped off in the dry state is removed. A great amount of dust remains in the binding area of each page. Each page is cleaned off by rubbing it lightly with a brush or scrubber sponge, etc., while taking care not to damage it.

⑤ 消毒 Disinfection



被災資料は海水だけでなく、汚泥にも浸かりました。消毒用エタノールを全体にまんべんなく吹き付け消毒を行います。

Damaged documents were soaked in seawater as well as mud. Ethanol for disinfection is sprayed evenly onto a sheet of paper.

⑥ 紙を洗う Washing paper



次は水で紙を洗います。海水に浸かった紙は塩分の影響で湿気を呼びます。湿っているとカビが生えやすくなります。また、紙の繊維に付着した汚れもカビや悪臭のもとです。紙は濡れると非常に破れやすいため、慎重に作業を行います。

Next, each sheet of paper is washed with water. Paper once soaked in seawater retains moisture because it contains salt. Paper containing moisture tends to become moldy. Dirt attached to paper fibers can also be a cause of mold and offensive odor. As paper tends to tear very easily when it gets wet, it should be handled carefully during washing operations.

⑦ 乾燥・平滑化 Drying and smoothing



濡れた紙はそのまま乾燥させると波打ちした状態になってしまいます。そこで、1枚ずつ厚手の中性紙ボードに挟み、重しを載せて乾燥させます。乾くまで3日以上、このままにしておきます。

When paper dries after being wet, it wrinkles. Therefore, each sheet of paper is sandwiched by thick acid-free cardboard, and dried while some weights are placed on it. It is left for three days or more until it dries completely.

「郷土の宝」ってどんな資料? What kind of documents are "local treasures"?

ある特定の地域のさまざまな事象について書かれた資料を郷土資料といいます。発行元は、個人、民間団体、公的機関を問わず、時代も、テーマも問いません。郷土資料はその地域の歩みを知り、将来を考える上でとても大切な資料ですが、広く流布されず、その地域でしか入手できないものも多数あります。

今回修復を依頼された資料は、陸前高田市の児童・生徒文集『まつばら』や郷土史家が著した『津浪記念碑』など、陸前高田市の歴史や生活を知るうえで欠かせない資料ばかりです。これら「郷土の宝」を後世に残していく責任が地域の図書館にはあります。陸前高田市立図書館員はいいいます。「もう一度、郷土資料を集めます。陸前高田の歴史を残し、伝えていきたい」と。陸前高田市の郷土資料の収集、活用の一助となったことを嬉しく思います。



Documents describing various events that occurred in a certain area are called local documents. They can be issued by any individual, private entity and public agency, regardless of the times and themes. Local documents are very important in learning about the history of the local area and envisioning the future. However, many of them have not been circulated broadly, and are difficult to obtain in other areas.

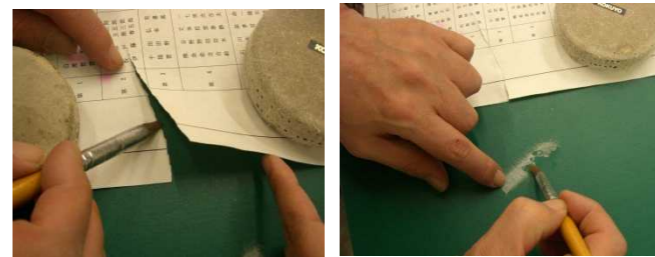
Documents that we were asked to repair are critical to learning the history and lifestyle in Rikuzentakata City, including "Matsubara", an anthology of compositions written by children living in Rikuzentakata City, and "Tsunami Kinenhi (Tsunami Records)" compiled by a local history researcher. Local libraries are responsible for passing those "local treasures" down to future generations. A librarian of Rikuzentakata City Library says, "We are trying to collect local documents again, because we would like to keep the historical records of Rikuzentakata and hand them down to posterity." We are pleased that our activities have contributed to collection and utilization of local documents in Rikuzentakata City.

⑧ 補修 ~修復技術~ Repair -restoration technique

ページの破れ Torn page

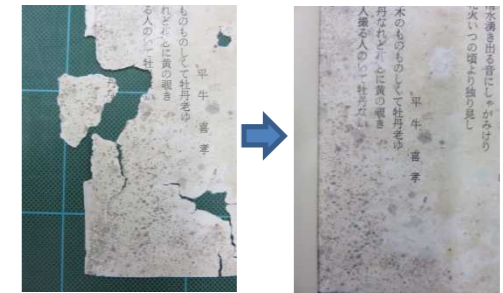
ページが破れている場合、楮からできた薄い和紙(5~10g/m²程度)とでんぷん糊で繕います。

When a torn page is found, the torn section is repaired using a small piece of thin Japanese paper made from kozo (approx. 5-10 g/m²) and starch glue.



ページの欠損 Lost section on a page

破れてはずれってしまった破片や欠けてしまった部分を補修します。A fragment of a page torn off or a lost section is repaired.



裏打ち Lining

脆弱なページ全体に和紙を貼り、それ以上破損しないようにします。表面に文字がある資料は裏面から和紙を貼ります。両面に文字があり、触るとボロボロと破片が落ちてしまうページの場合、極薄の和紙(5g/m²以下)を貼ります。多少、霧がかかったようになりますが、文字が読めなくなることはありません。

A sheet of Japanese paper is affixed to the whole fragile page to prevent further damage. In the case of a page on the surface of which letters are written, a sheet of Japanese paper is affixed on the back surface of the page. In the case of a page on both surfaces of which letters are written and which might break into fragments if touched, a sheet of ultra-thin Japanese paper (5 g/m² or less) is affixed. Letters may look slightly blurred, but they are still legible.



塗工紙 Coated paper



印刷効果を上げるため、紙の表面をコーティングし平滑にした紙を塗工紙といいます。塗工紙は水に濡れて乾くと固着し、重症の場合は二度と剥がすことができません。今回の資料にも塗工紙が含まれる資料があり、固着していました。1枚でも開くようにしたいという思いで作業を行いました。

Paper used to improve printing results, which has a coated and lubricated surface, is called coated paper. Pages of coated paper can adhere to each other once they dry after getting wet, and never be removed when fixed too firmly. Some documents contained coated paper pages, and they adhered to each other. We tried to repair those pages with the thought of peeling away as many pages as possible.