

## The Yoshida Family of Goden, Settsu Province : Cultural Activities and Publications in the Late Edo Period

ICHINOHE Wataru

The purpose of this article is twofold. First, we aim to clarify the cultural activities of the Yoshida family, especially those of Yoshida Dōka (1734-1802). Dōka was a wealthy merchant from Goden in Settsu province during the late modern period. Second, we seek to elucidate the publishing activities of this family.

According to contemporaneous sources, there are several pseudonyms used by Dōka in addition to the known ones written on his tombstone epitaph. By referring to related documents, it is possible to elucidate the interactions between Dōka and several teachers mentioned in his tombstone epitaph: the Confucian scholar Hayashi Tomei, the physician Yoshimasu Todo, the court nobleman and waka poet Hino Sukeki, and the court nobleman and calligrapher Ooimikado Ietaka. Furthermore, the details of the tea ceremonies held by Dōka at the Ginkakuji Temple in 1795 and the following year can be clarified from the articles in the supplementary edition of *Miyako Rinsen Meisho Zue*. In addition, several portraits of Dōka, including one painted by Tani Bunchō, were analyzed.

Dōka's collection of antiquities is included in *Niimarijo*, compiled by Tamada Seisho and published in 1787, as well as in *Shuko Jussyu* and *Shukomonjo*, compiled by Matsudaira Sadanobu. Over time, Dōka's collection gradually gained fame throughout Japan. This trend was spurred on by his publishing activities. Details of the woodblock reproductions of antiquities published by Dōka can be found in Ozaki Masayoshi's *Gunsho Ichiran*.

There is no evidence of any cultural activities by Yoshida Shuku (1768-1832), the head of the Yoshida family after Dōka. However, Yoshida Bin (1812-1869), the next head of the this family, used his collection to socialize with various people, as did Dōka. The above matters can be clarified from their epitaphs and related documents.

*ReitoKaku Cho* is a book that contains illustrations of the antiquities collection published by the Yoshida family. There are two types of *ReitoKaku Cho* in existence, and it is presumed that they were published during Bin's lifetime. I have argued that he must have taken the initiative in producing this book.

Through the above investigations, this paper attempts to explore the historical background of the compilation of the *Reitokaku-Shukocho* in the collection of the National Museum of Japanese History.

Key words: Yoshida Dōka, Yoshida Choou, Matsudaira Sadanobu, *ReitoKaku Cho*, antiquarian, publication, cultural history of Edo period

---