

The Building Evacuation and the Genealogy of Restaurant Cuisine Culture in Kyoto

by

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In the late stages of the Pacific War, large-scale building evacuation took place in Kyoto. Building evacuation involved systematically removing buildings in specific areas to prevent the spreading of fire caused by air raids, and providing vacant land for relocation. It is said that as many as 20,000 buildings were removed in Kyoto City alone, which had a huge impact on civil life.

Commercial areas were no exception; all stores in the Horikawa-Kyogoku shopping arcade located on Horikawa Street were removed, as well as others across the city. After the war, were these numerous stores that had been removed due to building evacuation able to resume business? This study focuses on restaurants in the building evacuation zones scattered around Shijo Street east of Kawaramachi Street that were forced to relocate due to the mandatory removal of their buildings, tracking the genealogy of their cuisine culture.

The study shows that several restaurants, after various twists and turns, resumed business after the war. While they inherited their unique “taste,” the relocation served as an opportunity for some to establish new genres of cuisine.

Castle Remains in Daigoji Temple Precincts

by

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Daigoji Temple is a mountainous temple of the *Shingon* sect of Buddhism, founded in the early Heian period (794-1185) on Mt. *Kasatori* in the east of *Fushimi*, *Kyoto*. The area around the summit of Mt. *Daigo* is called "*Kami-Daigo*" and is lined with a large number of halls. Most of these halls were rebuilt by the *Toyotomi* family at the end of the 16th century. As part of a field survey of mountainous temples and sacred sites in the Kinai region, the author conducted a field survey around Mt. In this paper, I report on the details of these castle remains, and examine their historical position with reference to documents and historical records. As a result, I pointed out the possibility that they were the traces of a castle which *Ashikaga Yoshiaki*, who became the *Muromachi Shogun* in 1568, planned to construct in the precincts of *Daigoji* Temple. However, he pointed out that the remains of the castle were not in their complete form and may indicate an unfinished state, which may be consistent with the results of the study based on the written historical records.

長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿 第一層 中
(八〇～一〇〇+一〇一+一〇二簡)

五一廣場東漢簡牘研究會（飯田祥子、章瀟逸、角谷常子、藤本航輔、鷺尾祐子）

本稿為長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘中第一層出土簡的譯注，係由此前發表於本研究會主頁（<https://goitinokai.jimdofree.com/>）上的《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿暫定版》（四）、（五）加以修正而成。

2010年，在湖南省長沙市中心的五一廣場地鐵站建設工程中發現了一個窖的遺址，其中除瓦片等以外，還出土了大量木質、竹質簡牘。這批簡牘史料群的總數共計6862枚，被命名為“長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘”。

本譯注稿以長沙市文物考古研究所、清華大學出土文獻研究與保護中心、中國文化遺產研究院、湖南大學嶽麓書院編《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘（壹）》（中西書局，2018年）“釋文”頁所載的釋文為底本，並根據圖版作出了部分修正。譯注稿的內容由釋文、訓讀、現代日語譯文、注、所見構成。