

Defining & Describing Nōsatsu (納札) – Also Called Senjafuda or Senshafuda (千社札)

"Nosatsu definitely attracted my attention the first time that I visited Asakusa; everywhere we saw slips of paper bearing printed characters pasted up at gateways, shrines, and temples; they were stuck up on Niō, pasted in inaccessible corners, plastered in quantities upon miserable little shrines. They were clearly significant - such careful and beautiful lettering as they showed was not to be seen on every bit of printed paper."

Starr, Frederick. *The Nosatsu Kai*. [Asiatic Society of Japan], 1917.

"The phenomena of *senjafuda* dates back to the 18th century. They were originally made by pilgrims to paste on the walls of shrines and temples as a sort of devotional graffiti. Later they became collector's items, and by the middle of the 19th century they had become miniature masterpieces of woodblock printed art. Senjafuda depict a dizzying variety of themes with meticulous craftmanship and vivid, stylish graphic design.

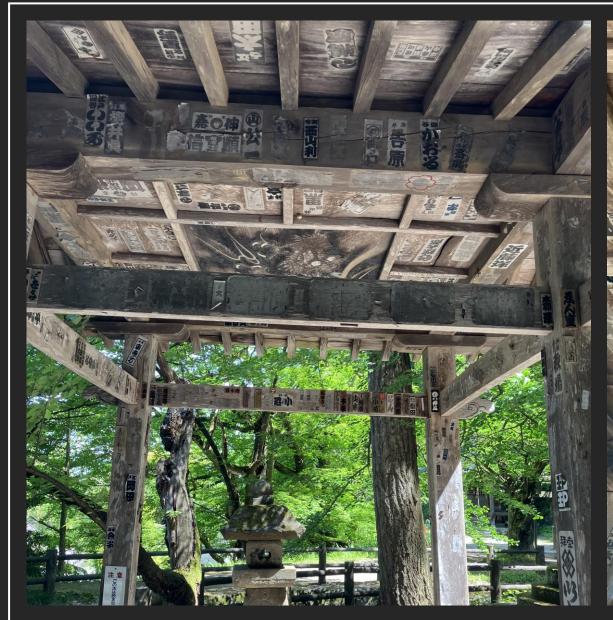
Walley, Glynne. Yōkai Senjafuda. Online exhibition. 2020

The Difference between *Harifuda* and *Kōkanfuda*

- Harifuda pasted on shrine and temple walls
- Usually monochrome
- Includes daimei
- Kōkanfuda exchanged at regular meetings
- Polychrome and thematic









Nōsatsu Chronology

- Edo period (1800 1868:) Popularity of travel drives a "Boom" in communal pasting and those groups form nōsatsu exchange groups
- 1868 to ca. 1890: *Nōsatsu* practices fade out
- 1890 to 1933: *Nōsatsu* Revival and Frederick Starr arrival in Japan
- 1920s–1980s: Shobundo active in Yokohama *nōsatsu-kai*
- 1939: Gertrude Bass Warner purchases Starr's *nōsatsu* collection
- 2015: Digitization of GBW Collection of Votive Slips starts
- 2017: UO receives Shobundo *Nōsatsu* Collection donation
- 2020: UO acquires Schenk Materials (4 albums and manuscripts)

The Boom in *Nōsatsu* Pasting and Exchanging in the late Edo Period (c. 1820-1868)

- In the 19th century pasting daimei nōsatsu/senjafuda (題名納札•千社札) on shrine and temple buildings flourished among the commoner class in Edo
- Later, a number of *nōsatsu* exchange groups formed (納札会). Individuals in the groups commissioned artists, carvers and printers to produce ornate, thematic slips to exchange at regular meetings.





Move Towards Modernization & Westernization and Rejection of Edo Period Cultural Traditions after 1868 Meiji Restoration



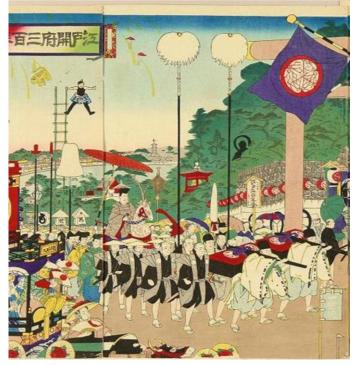






Revival of Interest in Edo Culture in Late Meiji & Taishō Japan

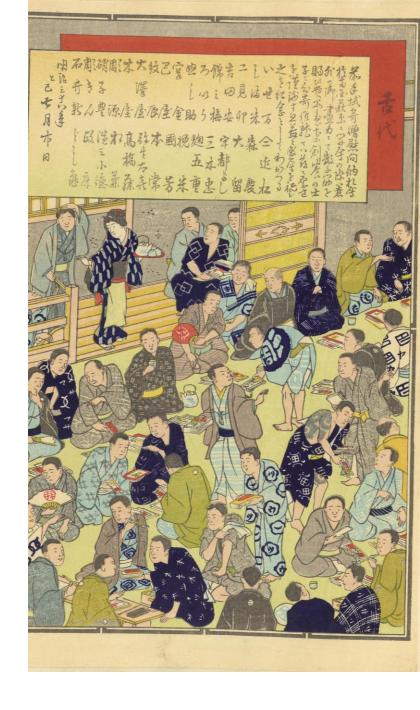
- Resistance to official Meiji modernization narrative
- Development of cultural networks, including antique and folk toy collectors and connoisseurs, "tattoo appreciation clubs" and the resurgence in nosatsu pasting and exchanging activities
- Commercial and cultural popularity of "Edo *shumi*" including the 1889 Tokyo Tricentennial Celebration and the Genroku fashion fad as well as numerous publications on Edo culture and history



Utagawa Kunisada, The Three Hundred Year Festival of Tokyo Kaifu, 1889. Source: Japanese Open Art Database



"Enkōkai Genroku Odori" Source: Fuzoku Gaho, no. 275 (Oct. 30, 1905)









Enter Frederick Starr and the Golden Age of Meiji/Taishō Nōsatsu Culture

- Nostalgia for "things" Edo
- Networks of nosatsu practitioners and collectors included artisans skilled in traditional production methods and who were well-versed in Edo period culture
- Frederick Starr's role in the network as a Western scholar/outsider in cultural networks — antiques, folk toys and matchbox label collectors, Mt. Fuji and Shikoku pilgrimages and tattoo enthusiasts.



was going to remove the Maralar pictures, but as and Musiliard miniature copies of Birosheques work I or at least might be intorested, so left them in. Interest and a Collectors' Club. I know, for interesting - my brother's little account of them, interesting - my brother's little account of them, on joyment of them. Am also sending his account of orude, often home made affairs, and most pictures a "pretty" or "beautiful Art" but the ones my brother ohosen for variety and interest - The tatooing has a way - but are of course to be considered as rat prints my brother used there for lectures were of or two in the films - I do not know that became 15-35

Angust 28th,1939

Sold to the Murray Warner Collectionof the Museum of Art at the University of Oregon

These collections were gathered and annotated by the late Dr Frederick L Starr

Collection one: Fudas for Price \$ 50.00

Filgrims

Collection two: Fudas or Rosatsu Price 200.00

for societies.

Received payment

Miss Lucy Hills Starr

Miss Lucy Hills Starr

Gertrude Bass Warner & the University of Oregon's *Nōsatsu* Collection

- Warner purchases Frederick Starr's collection of 59 albums and numerous loose slips in 1939 from Lucy Starr
- Collection is separated into albums and loose slips with albums housed in the University of Oregon's Special Collections and University Archives and loose slips house in the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art















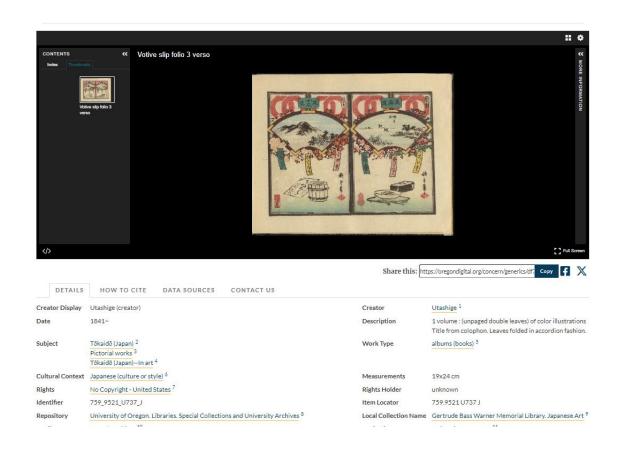






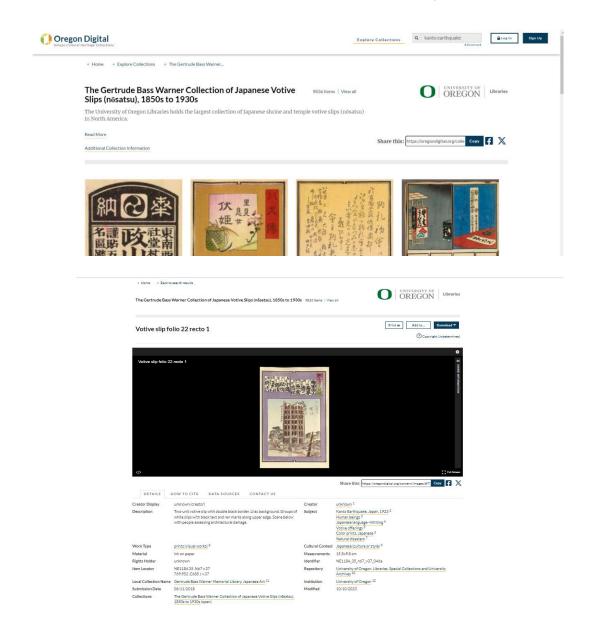
Nōsatsu Digitization Project

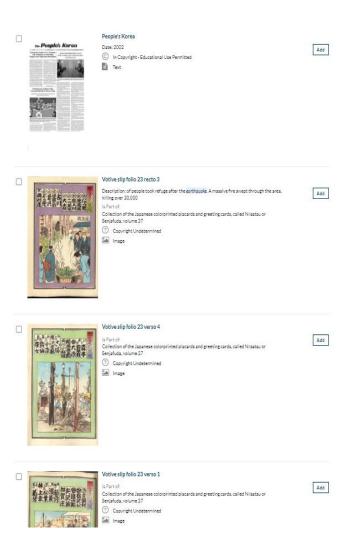
- 2015-2018: 40 albums digitized, cataloged and uploaded to Oregon Digital Archive
- 2024: UO receives PRRLA Karl Lo Award, 7 more albums scanned Enhanced metadata cataloging project starts

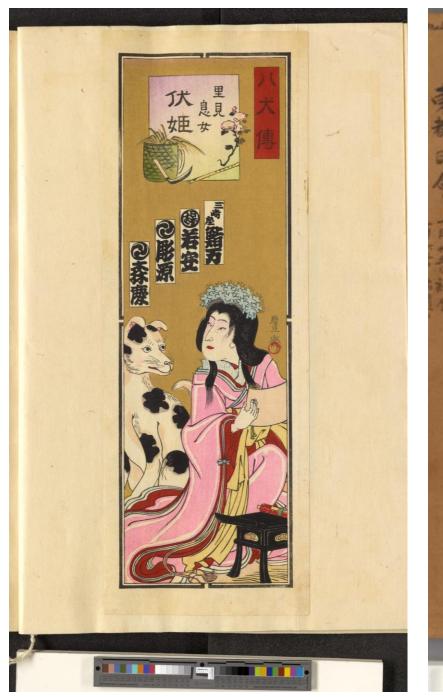


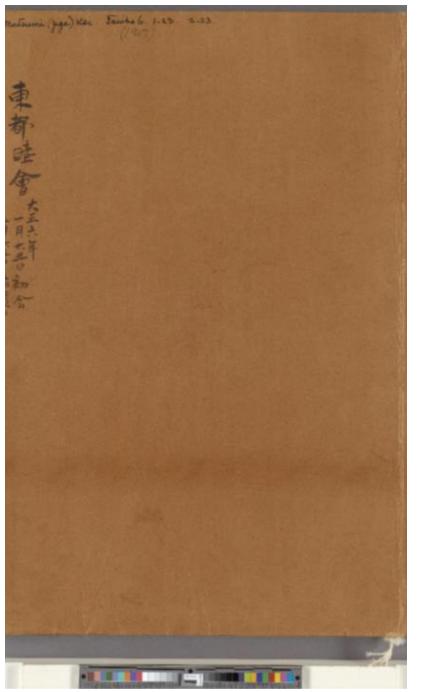


LC Linked Data Subject Heading: Great Kantō Earthquake





















Shōbundo Collection Donation

- 2017 Donation from Sato Shiro, son of Sato Masao
- Sato Masao, printmaker and *nōsatsu* practitioner, active Showa period, ca. 1925-1985
- Shobundo Senjafuda Collection, ca. 1925-1985
- Over 50 albums, also includes photographs, pasting tools and woodblocks

THE NOSATSU KAI

TRODUCTION. What emotion is it that seems to so to write its name at those places which it has it simply a silly impulse of the moment? Or is unifestation of the emotion which builds Pyramic s; or that desires children so that ones name mown thru generations; or that impels Mankind totality itself?



W. Egbert Schenk *Nōsatsu* Materials

- 4 nōsatsu albums purchased bythe University of Oregon in 2020
- Collected by W. Egbert Schenk, an American acquaintance of Frederick Starr, in 1923

Challenges

Accessing images in Oregon Digital



Staffing



Funding









Opportunities: *Nōsatsu* Network Oral History Project

Thank You!



References

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