

## **Blood, Tears and Samurai Love: A global collaboration uncovers a lost love story in a library manuscript**

April 28, 2021 - 1:17pm by Joanna Carmona  
by Amanda Patrick



[1]

The *Shōdō tsuya monogatari* manuscript

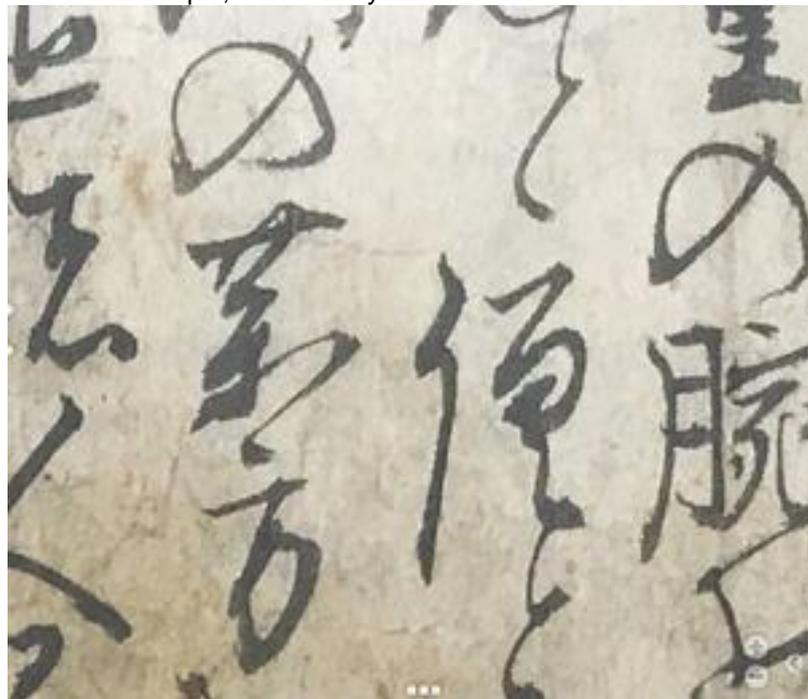
Scholars collaborating across three continents are deciphering a rare eighteenth-century Japanese manuscript at Yale University Library to reveal a tragic—and likely true—love story between two male samurai warriors. The ongoing project, now in its fourth year, has been documented in “Blood, Tears and Samurai Love,” [a video created by Haruko Nakamura](#) [2], Yale’s librarian of Japanese Studies and Dylan Siegel (MA ’21) a graduate student in East Asian Studies.

The untitled manuscript is housed in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library and is being referred to as the *Shōdō tsuya monogatari*, roughly meaning “male-male relationship stories.” Set in 1714 in Dewa Province in Northeastern Japan, the story features unusual full-color illustrations and is written in *kuzushiji*, a challenging calligraphic script commonly used in Japanese texts before 1900 but now legible only to scholars with specialized expertise.



The manuscript tells the dramatic tale of Genta, a sixteen-year-old samurai whose sexual exploits led him down a path of trouble and eventually caused his early death at the hand of one of his lovers. Although this kind of plot was fairly typical of eighteenth-century male-male fiction in Japan, the anonymous author of this manuscript wrote in the genre of *jitsuroku-bon*, literally meaning “factual storybook.” This non-fiction style and the fact that the complex narrative features more than 30 individual characters suggest to scholars that this is likely a true story.

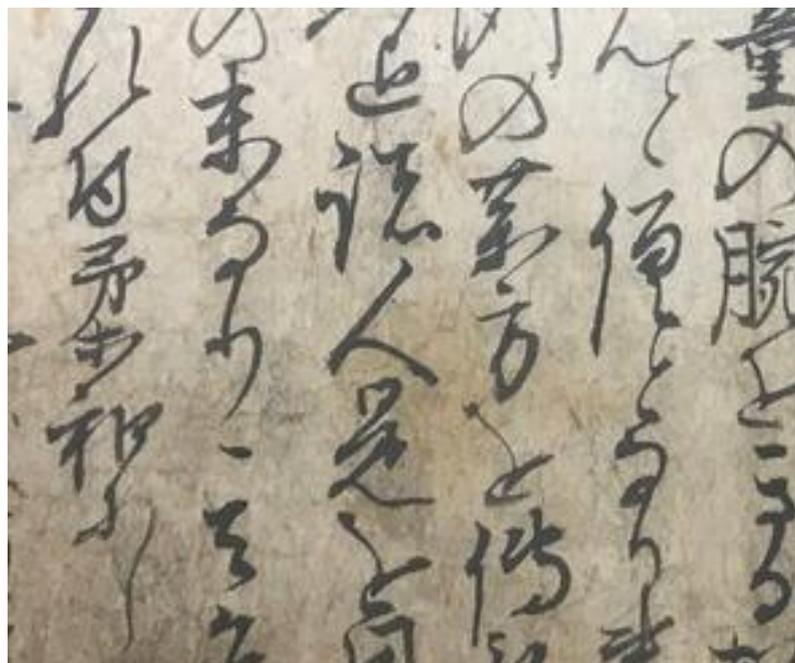
Kuzushiji calligraphy is difficult to decipher because it uses highly variable sets of Chinese characters (*kanji*) in simplified forms representing both the kanji and the Japanese phonetic syllabary. A deep knowledge of Japanese history and classical literature is required to determine which written character is being used. While this manuscript is rare and unique, Yale Library collections contain several thousand *kuzushiji* manuscripts, many still untranslated.



This manuscript's singularity reflects, in part, a long evolution of cultural attitudes toward same-sex relationships in Japan. Historically, male-male relationships were acceptable but by the end of the nineteenth century when Japan emerged as a full-fledged modern power, such relationships were discouraged. As a result, many manuscripts and books depicting male-male relationships were destroyed, and it is now highly unusual to find a manuscript dealing with this subject in *jitsuroku-bon*, particularly in color.

Yale has played a leading role in the development of LGBTQ Studies for more than thirty years and Yale Library collections have been steadily growing in this area. Despite the challenges of locating Japanese same-sex literature, the library has stepped up its efforts to collect [Japanese LGBTQ related resources](#) [3] in recent years, including a Japan LGBTQ Ephemera Collection. The library is also a regular contributor to the Queer Japan Web Archive, a project of the Ivy Plus Libraries Confederation.

Shortly before the library acquired the *Sh?d? tsuya* manuscript in 2017, a group of faculty, librarians, postdocs and students formed a *kuzushiji* reading group and began meeting in Sterling Memorial Library. Leading the group were two visiting research scholars, Masato Takenouchi, formerly of Tokyo University, and Angelika Koch of Leiden University, who has since returned to her home institution.



When the manuscript arrived, the group turned its attention to deciphering the text. In March of 2020, when the pandemic halted in-person meetings, they moved their sessions online, taking advantage of the screen share and whiteboard features in Zoom. Soon they were welcoming new expert members from as far afield as Japan and Europe. The group, with its evolving global membership, has now met more than 60 times and collectively read two-thirds of the manuscript.

Following each meeting, the group organizes and shares their findings in a collaborative online workspace called the [Ten Thousand Rooms Project](#) [4], a virtual platform dedicated to making East Asian textual heritage accessible to a wider audience. Supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the project was initiated by Yale faculty and developed in collaboration with Michael Appleby, Yale Library's director of software engineering. The shift to meeting online, coupled with the ability to access the shared findings, has enabled the group's expansion.

Inspired by the success of the collaboration, Nakamura created the video to show the potential of using library collections in teaching and research. "Not only are we able to highlight a historically significant manuscript, but the level of engagement in this project has been exceptional," she said. "It shows how libraries can support scholarship and bring together a global community through important research materials like this manuscript." She believes that the project will be of great interest not only to scholars and librarians in Japanese Studies, but also to people in Japan and around the world.

For more information, please contact [Haruko Nakamura](#) [5], librarian for Japanese Studies at Yale University Library.

Images: Detail from the *Sh?d? tsuya monogatari* manuscript; and detail of the *kuzushiji*, the manuscript's handwritten calligraphic script.

**Source URL:** <https://web.library.yale.edu/blood-tears-and-samurai-love-global-collaboration-uncovers-lost?page=2>

## Links

[1] [https://web.library.yale.edu/sites/default/files/shudo\\_tsuya\\_monogatari.jpg](https://web.library.yale.edu/sites/default/files/shudo_tsuya_monogatari.jpg)

[2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72rSRFdWDJQ>

[3] <https://guides.library.yale.edu/japanspecial/LGBTQ>

[4] <https://tenthousandrooms.yale.edu/project/blood-tears-and-samurai-love-reading-treasure-yales-beinecke-collection>

[5] [#109;#97;#105;#108;#116;#111;#58;#104;#97;#114;#117;#107;#111;#46;#110;#97;#](#)

107;#97;#109;#117;#114;#97;#64;#121;#97;#108;#101;#46;#101;#117;