
Kleine Reihe 34

An Index to MORI ÔGAI'S
German Diary



Compiled by
Susanne Klien

Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Kleine Reihe
Herausgegeben für die Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte
der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
von Klaus Kracht

Die Kleine Reihe nimmt überwiegend Arbeiten auf, die in Lehrveranstaltungen der Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte von Studenten angefertigt wurden. Sie soll Interessierten einen Einblick in die entstehenden Studienarbeiten geben und Studierenden die Möglichkeit bieten, ihre Entwürfe einer breiteren Leserschaft vorzustellen. Im Sinne des vielseitigen Übersetzers, Autors, Literaturkritikers und Arztes Mori Ôgai (1862–1922) werden Texte aller Genres veröffentlicht, die noch nicht in deutscher Fassung vorliegen. Neben Übersetzungen finden sich in dieser Reihe auch Materialien, die einen Bezug zu Ôgais Leben und Werk und zur Arbeit der Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte haben.

Band 34 entstand unter Mitarbeit von
Noriko Fujimura, Masako Kodama, André Linnepe, Beate Weber (Redaktion) und
Zoe Woodward

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Das Werk einschließlich seiner Teile ist urheberrechtlich geschützt. Jede Verwertung außerhalb der Grenzen des Urheberrechtsgesetzes ist ohne Zustimmung der Mori-Ôgai-Gedenkstätte unzulässig. Das gilt insbesondere für Vervielfältigungen jeder Art, Übersetzungen, Mikroverfilmungen und für die Einspeicherung in elektronische Systeme.

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Preface

Mori Ôgai is best known for such novels and short stories as ‘Maihime’ (The Dancing Girl) and ‘Gan’ (The Wild Goose). First published as ‘Doitsu nikki’ or ‘German Diary’, these notes from Ôgai’s stay in Bismarck Germany from 1884 to 1888 are also well-known to the general public in modern Japan. While critics may argue that these are nothing but jottings on people Ôgai met and places he went, and that they offer little actual insight into the thoughts of the young writer, other observers more familiar with Ôgai’s body of work may find that access to the writer himself through notes on his quotidian help readers understand his complex personality, be it from a purely rational or emotional point of view.

The four years Ôgai spent studying in Germany can be said to be decisive both for him as an individual and as a scientist. What is more, from a historian’s point of view, the notes he made during this period of his life offer considerable insight into the difficulties confronted by a member of the Japanese upper classes struggling to define his role in a ‘civilized’ Western state. In other respects, this volume is of considerable interest over and beyond the merely biographical: it is conclusive from a much broader perspective of how Japan perceived Germany at a broad range of levels and vice versa. This work constitutes an important contribution to literature of the time in that it shows the broad range of topics that concerned Ôgai in his early years. A number of these interests, in particular women’s rights and issues relating to modernization and Westernization, were to remain at the heart of his attention throughout his life.

Although much has been written about individual works by Mori Ôgai, a comprehensive index to his 38 volume Collected Works, the ‘Ôgai Zenshû’, has yet to be compiled. This makes the task of compiling an index to this early piece all the more worthwhile. I sincerely hope that my index to Mori Ôgai’s ‘German Diary’ will facilitate scholars seeking references and information. Despite the fact that the diary was originally written with extensive references in German, the decision was made to publish the index in English to make his work accessible to a wider range of scholars. The ‘Index’ published here builds on work already carried out by Fujimura Noriko and Kodama Masako in compiling a German-language index to

names of people and places. The translation of Ôgai's 'Doitsu nikki' into German by Heike Schöche, published as 'Deutschlandtagebuch' also proved useful in compiling this new index.

In the process of selecting terms for the index, I endeavoured to keep key words at a minimum by restricting them to concepts essential to Ôgai's own world of thought, such as 'politics'. Furthermore, the entries in the index are intended to provide connections between the key words and terms mentioned literally in the diary. The numbers used as a reference for each entry refer to dates, with year, month and day, e.g. "Maroni, Signore!" 861118, is to be found under the entry for November 18th 1886.

The index to Mori Ôgai's 'German Diary' can be subdivided into further categories each of which has also been graphically distinguished: Titles of newspapers, magazines, books and plays have been underlined, e.g. *Fisiologia dell'Amore*. Entries such as '*Chromoplastisches Panorama*' in italics reproduce Ôgai's usage in the original hand-written text, also implying that the terms were written not in Japanese characters but in latin script in the midst of his native script. In some cases, the spelling of names and places did not comply with conventions, e.g. 'Helriegelsreuth'. These names have been set in italics and a corrected version added, e.g. 'Höllriegelskreuth'. A great deal of care has also been taken to reproduce terms reflecting Ôgai's original usage, e.g. 'Hirschbraeuhaus' instead of 'Hirschbräuhaus'. The official name for academic associations or other clubs has not been set in special script. Where possible I also provided brief biographical information on people mentioned in Ôgai's diary. This was not possible in all cases as it proved to be very difficult to find information on the individuals or diary entries were simply incomplete.

Finally I would like to convey my thanks to Prof. Klaus Kracht who kindly reviewed this index and made many helpful comments, as well as to my colleagues Beate Weber and Michael Kinski. Zoe Woodward checked the final manuscript.