

Self introduction

Tero Tapani Salomaa*

I was just 17 years old when I visited Japan for the first time. I traveled by myself via Siberian railway to Nahodka and arrived by ship to Yokohama. In Japan I used trains and ferries and found myself in Okinawa Islands. That two months journey had great influence to my future career and life.

Few years after visiting Japan, I entered University of Helsinki's East Asian department. Already during my university years I was interested in Japanese collections, which had not been catalogued, in Finland. Thanks to the help of National library librarians I was able to make catalogue of their Japonica collection.

During my career I have had my own publishing company, worked as a director of comic festival etc. Since year 2012 I have been deputy director of Hokkaido University European office, based in Helsinki. My main job is to promote Hokudai in Europe and connect Hokudai professors and students with our partner institutions.

My research project, which last year, is called "Tracing for uncatalogued artifacts in Finland". There are various Japanese collections in Finland with no catalogue nor proper identification. For example missionary and seamen collections including artifacts, diaries and photos. Also famous Finnish painters, for example Gallen-Kallela, had collection of Japanese objects. One of my interest is to find out how the Japanese artifacts ended to Finland. Why Finns visited Japan in early days and what kind of artifacts they brought with them.

My project aims to make a list of early Finnish visitors to Japan. After tracing the names I try to trace their descendants and interview them to find out if there are some Japanese objects left in the family. To identify artifacts properly I need knowledge on Japanese culture and good network with professionals. Thanks to JAL project I have been able to make such connections and get wide knowledge on art related databases.

Slide

2. Is this piece of art?

3. This picture was taken in the beginning of 20th century in the place which is located around 30 km from Helsinki. Those days Finland was not independent.

4. If we look at the picture closer, we can find landlord Gustav Rosenberg (1836-1926) and his youngest child Fanny Rosenberg (1886-1967) in the picture. According to the legend Mr. Rosenberg used the wife every day.

5. If there is no explanation in the picture is almost meaningless.

6. If we write explanation the picture becomes "historical document". This picture was taken in 1945, just after the end of Second World War.

7. If we look at the picture closer, we can find Fanny, now 69 years old, and his husband Teodori and their grandson Pauli (11 years old). Even a dog called Fiu can be found from the picture. This picture was taken on Teodori's 60 years birthday. This Pauli-boy in the picture is my father.

8. If we look at this diagram, we can find that Gustav Rosenberg (user of the wife) is my

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great-great grandfather and Fanny is my grandfather's mother.

9. This picture was taken 3 years ago. It is same place where Gustav was the landlord. The lady at the picture is my father's cousin Anneli. She told me the story of the wife and gave it to me.

10. After hearing the story we see the wife differently – do not we?

11. Shortly about my history with Japan. At second year at High School I read book called "by train to Japan", and actually decided to travel via Siberia to Japan. Later I stayed one year at Tsurui-mura, studied at Hokkaido university etc. Since 2012 I have worked as deputy director of Hokkaido University European office.

12. My present project is called "Tracing for uncatalogued Japanese artifacts in Finland". Especially I am interested in those Finns who visited Japan before World War I – over 500 known Finns has visited Japan before 1920's
13-14. Examples of "hidden Japanese artifacts" I have found in Finland. Some of them were brought by missionaries, some of them by seamen, and some of them were bought by famous artists.

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Some future plans

What kind of Japanese artifacts can be found in Finland?

How and what kind of route those were brought to Finland?

How they were used in Finland and what was those original function in

Japan?

JAL PROJECT 2016

自己紹介
サロマー テロ



美術品?



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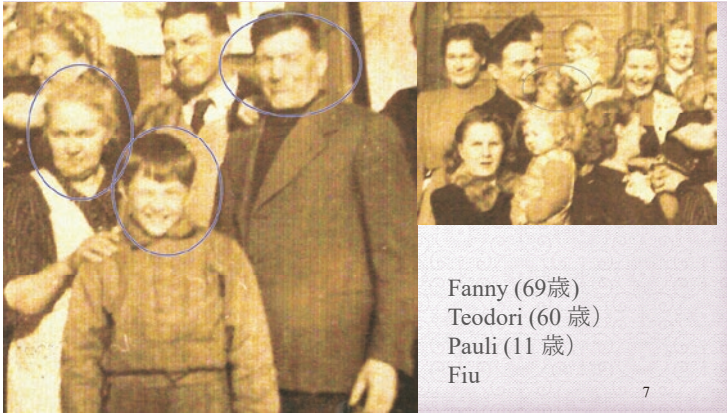
Gustav Rosenberg 1836-1926
莊園主
Fanny Rosenberg 1886-1967



1945

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テロ・サロマー



Fanny (69歳)
Teodori (60歳)
Pauli (11歳)
Fiu

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Gustav Rosenberg 1836-1926 高祖父
Fanny Rosenberg 1886-1967 曾祖母
**Teodori Sohlman (Salomaa) 1885-1967
Paavo Salomaa 1906-1985 祖父
Pauli Salomaa 1934-2013 父
Tero Salomaa 1967 私



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北海道大学、ヨーロッパオフィス
副所長、2012年～

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Annotated catalogue of the Japonica Collection
1994, Helsinki University Library (National Library)
ラムズデットコレクション
日本フィンランド大使館等
宮沢賢治・注文の多い料理店 (初版)

杉原千敏

日本語フィンランド語辞書
8000語彙
例文

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Tracing for uncatalogued Japanese artifacts in Finland

日本を訪問した第一号のフィンランド人、Daniel Agnelius 1703年
1920年までには500人以上のフィンランド人が日本を訪問した



Adam Laxman 1766-
Oscar Von Kraemer 1829-1904,
船長
来日1872年



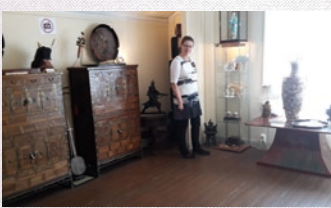
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明治天皇の皇后?



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Kress Inro Collection
クレス印籠コレクション

- 世界最大の印籠コレクション!?
- Else and Heinz Kress
- 4万点の美術品と印籠の写真1万8千枚を含む12万枚の写真データベース
- 漆図書室
- 研究家が泊まれる部屋



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- *現在、フィンランドに持ってきた美術品はどこにある
- *だれがどういうルートで持ってきた
- *なんでその美術品を選んだのか
- *フィンランドではそれどんなふうに使われたのか、展示されたのか
- *日本でどう風につかわれていたのか
- *登録する方法、データベース



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JAL PROJECT ありがとう!



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