

Judgment rendered on January 23, 2001

1999 (Wa) 13552 Case of Seeking Compensation for Damages, etc. Based on a Copyright

Judgment

Plaintiff: [A]

Defendant: Kabushiki Kaisha Nonburusha

Defendant: [B]

Main Text

1. The defendants shall not print, bind, sell, or distribute the book listed in the Book List attached to this judgment.
2. The defendants shall destroy the book appearing on said List, half-finished products of said book, and the master film used for printing said book and shall delete electric or magnetic records of the manuscript of said book from MO disks and other media in which said record was entered.
3. The defendants shall collect the book appearing on said List from non-party Kabushiki Kaisha Chihō-Shōshuppan Ryūtsū Center and destroy it.
4. The defendants shall jointly and severally pay to the plaintiff 1,846,100 yen and the amount accrued thereon at the rate of 5% per annum for the period from June 26, 1999 to the date of completion of the payment.
5. The defendants shall jointly and severally pay to the plaintiff 500,000 yen and the amount accrued thereon at the rate of 5% per annum for the period from October 10, 1998 to the date of completion of the payment.
6. All of the other claims by the plaintiff shall be dismissed.
7. The court costs shall be divided four ways. The plaintiff shall bear one-fourth thereof and the defendants shall jointly and severally bear the remaining amount.
8. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this judgment may be provisionally executed.

Facts and reasons

No. 1 Plaintiff's claims

1. The same as paragraphs 1 to 3 of the main text.
2. The defendants shall jointly and severally pay to the plaintiff 4,753,550 yen and the amount accrued thereon at a rate of 5% per annum for the period from June 26, 1999 (the day following the date of service of the complaint) to the date of completion of the payment.
3. The defendants shall jointly and severally pay to the plaintiff 1,000,000 yen and the amount accrued thereon at the rate of 5% per annum for the period from October 10, 1998 to the date of completion of the payment.

4. The defendants shall publish at their own expense the apology described in the Attachment once under the conditions described in the Attachment on the local news page of the national morning edition of Asahi Shimbun, which is published by the Asahi Shimbun Company (Tokyo Head Office), on behalf of the plaintiff.

5. The defendants shall bear the court costs.

No. 2 Outline of the case

The plaintiff alleged that the defendants partially reproduced the book and manuscript, which are the plaintiff's works, without notice and used them in the book mentioned later, which the defendants publish. (Defendant [B] is the publisher, and Defendant Kabushiki Kaisha Nonburusha is the publishing office.) Based on this allegation, the plaintiff filed this action to seek compensation for damages, etc. on the grounds of infringement of copyright (right of reproduction) and moral rights of author (right of attribution and right to integrity).

1. Facts on which the decision is premised (the parties agree on the facts except those for which evidence is cited at the end)

(1) The plaintiff is a historian who presides over a historical study circle, Saigetsudō. In December 1995, the plaintiff wrote and published a book titled *Fīrudowāku tama* (Field work Tama) (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff's Work 1"), which introduces historic sites, resource centers, etc. (hereinafter these are collectively referred to as "Historic Sites"), including those that had not been introduced in conventional guidebooks. The book is written as a tour of Historic Sites in the Tama area by describing historical facts and characters relating to Shinsengumi (a police force organized by the shogunate) with the plaintiff's own sentiments (Exhibits Ko 1 and 17 and the entire import of argument).

(2) Defendant Kabushiki Kaisha Nonburusha (hereinafter referred to as the "Defendant Company") is a stock company engaging in the business of publishing, editing, receiving entrustment of production, and selling books. It is the publishing office of the book titled *Hijikata Toshizo* (the vice-commander of Shinsengumi) *no aruita michi: Tama ni umare Tama ni kaeru* (Road that Toshizo Hijikata walked: born in Tama and returned to Tama) (edited by the editorial department of Nonburusha; hereinafter referred to as the "Defendants' Book"). Defendant [B] (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant [B]") is a person who served as the representative director of the Defendant Company at said time and is the publisher of the Defendants' Book.

(3) On April 20, 1998, the plaintiff and the defendants talked and agreed that the defendants would at least refer to Plaintiff's Work 1 in preparing the Defendants' Book, that the plaintiff would write a manuscript concerning Historic Sites in Koshu, and that the manuscript would be placed in the Defendants' Book.

(4) The defendants prepared and edited the Defendants' Book by referring to Plaintiff's Work 1,

as agreed, and using the manuscript concerning Historic Sites in Kosshu, which was written by the plaintiff (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff's Work 2"), in part of the Defendants' Book. The defendants published the Defendants' Book on October 10, 1998.

(5) There are statements described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table attached to this judgment (regarding page 53 of said table and thereafter, the right column means the right page of a two-page spread for pages 56 to 59 and pages 66 and 67, the right column for the last page, and the upper row for other pages; hereinafter merely referred to as the "Right Column of the Comparison Table") in Plaintiff's Work 1. On the other hand, there are statements described in the left column of said table (in the same manner, regarding page 53 of said table and thereafter, the left column means the left page of a two-page spread for pages 56 to 59 and pages 66 and 67 of said table, the left column for the last page, and the lower row for other pages; hereinafter merely referred to as the "Left Column of the Comparison Table") in the Defendants' Book.

(6) The list price of the Defendants' Book is 1,500 yen.

2. Issues of this case

(1) Whether the defendants infringe the copyright (right of reproduction) for the plaintiff's works

(2) Whether the defendants infringe the moral rights of author (right of attribution and right to integrity)

(3) Propriety of the plaintiff's claim for an injunction and specific content thereof

(4) Propriety of the plaintiff's claim for compensation for damages and the amount of damages

(5) Propriety of the plaintiff's claim for publication of an apology

(omitted)

No. 3 Court decision

1. Regarding existence of copyright, etc.

The following facts are as stated in the aforementioned "Facts on which the decision is premised" section: [i] The plaintiff wrote Plaintiff's Works 1 and 2 and holds the copyright therefor; [ii] Defendant [B] is the representative of the Defendant Company; [iii] Defendant [B] played a central role in preparing and editing the Defendants' Book and the Defendant Company published it; [iv] The defendants referred to Plaintiff's Work 1, as agreed, in preparing the Defendants' Book.

2. Regarding whether the defendants infringe the copyright (right of reproduction) (Issue 1)

The plaintiff alleges that the statements in the Defendants' Book described in the Left Column of the Comparison Table fall under reproduction of the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1, as described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table. Therefore, this point is being

examined.

(1) Regarding the copyrightability of Plaintiff's Work 1

(i) Work means a "production in which thoughts or sentiments are creatively expressed and which falls within the literary, academic, artistic or musical domain" (Article 2, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Copyright Act). "Novels, scenarios, articles, lectures, and other literary works" (Article 10, paragraph (1), item (i) of said Act) are included therein. Productions in which thoughts or sentiments are "creatively expressed" should include not only those that necessarily involve originality and novelty in the content of expression itself but also those in which the personality of the person who produced the work is expressed in a specific form of expression of thoughts or sentiments. Therefore, an expression that is made of an objective fact can also be considered to fall under a work if creativity is recognized in the choice of material taken up, the choice of specific words, the fashions of speaking, and other expressions in the text, and if the author's thoughts or sentiments, including evaluation and criticism, are expressed.

(ii) Regarding the content, etc. of Plaintiff's Work 1

The following facts are recognized by comprehensively taking into account the aforementioned facts on which the decision is premised (No. 2, 1. above) together with Exhibits Ko 1 and 17.

The plaintiff presides over a historical study circle, Saigetsudō, and has personally continued study on Shinsengumi in the past. The plaintiff has published a few books, including *Fīrudowāku Shimousa Utsunomiya* (Fieldwork Shimousa Utsunomiya) and *Fīrudowāku Kyoto Higashi* (Fieldwork Kyoto east), as detailed guidebooks for visiting Historic Sites relating to Shinsengumi, which exist throughout the country, by visiting said Historic Sites and describing related historical facts and the plaintiff's sentiments as guide texts. Similar to this series of books, Plaintiff's Work 1, which was written and published by the plaintiff, also introduces Historic Sites relating to Shinsengumi in the Tama area, which is the hometown of Toshizo Hijikata, the vice-commander of Shinsengumi, including those that had not been introduced in conventional guidebooks, and describes related historical facts and the plaintiff's sentiments. Said book has the features of a detailed and convenient guidebook on local information for visiting Historic Sites relating to Shinsengumi, which remain in the Tama area. Therefore, the book contains the introduction of Historic Sites and related historical facts and historical characters as well as information about transportation, including train station guides and bus timetables, with many illustrations, such as local maps and maps of grave sites (alignment of gravestones).

(iii) Regarding copyrightability of the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table

The defendants acknowledge that Plaintiff's Work 1 as a whole is copyrightable, but dispute the copyrightability of each of the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 described in the Right

Column of the Comparison Table. Therefore, their copyrightability is examined below.

(1) Plaintiff's Work 1 is a guidebook that introduces not only generally known Historic Sites relating to Shinsengumi but also relatively unknown Historic Sites and Historic Sites that had not been introduced in conventional guidebooks, and provides information about means of transportation that are convenient to visiting those Historic Sites. Said book is recognized as being creative since there is much ingenuity in the uniformity of the form of expression as a whole, etc. in addition to the choice of said Historic Sites, choice of transportation and the start point, etc., and choice of related historical facts or characters introduced.

(2) Regarding the text parts

Looking at "page 18 Sekita's residence" described on page 9 of the comparison table as an example, Plaintiff's Work 1 is recognized as being creative in the choice of this generally unknown historic site as a subject matter to be introduced, and in the choice of matters to be introduced as the content of this section. The latter includes the name of the place at the time, the legend about Shotaro, the eldest son of the family head of the time (he wished to join Shinsengumi with Nobukichi Miyagawa, but was rejected since, as the eldest son, he was expected to take over the family, and he shed tears of frustration and disappointment), the relationship between Miyagawa and Isami Kondo, the commander of Shinsengumi, the Sekita Family's business, the fact that the Sekita purposely built a small guest house for Kondo, who came to give lessons, the fact that the Sekita provided shelter to a sick Soshi Okita around the time that Kōyōchinbutai (a team for calming down Koshu) was organized and also assumed the role of a backup field hospital of said team, and statements thereon, as well as the date, hour, and age of death of Shotaro. Therefore, the statements in this section as a whole should be recognized as being copyrightable.

However, matters that cannot be differently stated by any person, such as the statement on the latter half of "page 10 Mitaka Station," which is on page 1 of the comparison table, "24 minutes by a special rapid train from Tokyo Station by the JR Chuo or Sobu Line ... (omitted) ... 11 minutes by the Tokyo Metro Tozai Line (extended to Sobu Line)," cannot be recognized as being copyrightable because they cannot be considered to be creative in terms of the choice of such matters and the form of expression.

In this manner, the text parts in the statements described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table that are not recognized as being copyrightable (but excluding those for which the Defendants' Book does not have corresponding statements in relation to the consideration of identicalness mentioned later) are the part after "JR Chuo Line" on the fourth line of "page 10 Mitaka Station" on page 1 of the comparison table, the entirety of "page 25 Kunitachi Station" on page 17 of the comparison table, the part after "From Shinjuku" on the fourth line of "page 26 Takahata Fudo Station" on page 18 of the comparison table, the part after "From Tokyo" on

the second line of "page 49 Takao Station" on page 38 of the comparison table, the part after "From Shinjuku" on the fourth line of "page 58 Tama Center Station" on page 47 of the comparison table, and the part after "From Shinjuku" on the second line of "page 62 of Tsurukawa Station" on page 52 of the comparison table. The remaining parts are recognized as being creative and copyrightable.

(3) Regarding maps

In general, a map objectively expresses geography and the status of use of land, etc. by using prescribed symbols, etc. It is usually the case that there is little room for unique expressions and there is even less room for recognizing creativity compared to literary, musical, and figurative art works. However, the personality, knowledge, experience, degree of field study, etc. of a person who makes a map can play an important role in the choice of information to be stated and the method of indicating such information. Therefore, creativity can be expressed therein. The copyrightability of a map should be determined by comprehensively taking into account said choice of information to be stated and method of indicating such information.

Considering the maps in Plaintiff's Work 1, for example, regarding the map of "Ryugenji Temple" described on page 53 of the comparison table, the entire structure cannot be considered to be different from one indicated on the map as long as the actual geography and positional relationship between buildings are as indicated on the map. However, the map is recognized as being creative in describing the "statue of Isami Kondo," the "cenotaph of Isami Kondo and Rishinryū," etc., in which readers seem to be most interested, in deformed shapes by omitting certain details while describing them in the shapes close to their real shapes. This point constitutes the essential feature of said map. Therefore, the map can be recognized as being copyrightable. On the other hand, for example, the map of the area "Around Sekita's residence and Daichoji Temple" described on page 56 of the comparison table is not recognized as being especially creative because not much alteration was made to an existing map, except for the addition of the names of Historic Sites and bus stops.

According to this, the maps described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table that are not recognized as being copyrightable are the map of the area "Around Sekita's residence and Daichoji Temple" on page 56 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Fuchu Station to Okunitamajinja Shrine" on page 58 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Honda's residence" on page 62 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Ishida" on page 66 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Hino" on page 68 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Oiwake" on page 75 of the comparison table, that of the area "Around Nakaodano" on page 77 of the comparison table, and that of "Onoji" on page 84 of the comparison table. The maps other than these are recognized as being copyrightable.

2. Regarding the content, etc. of the Defendants' Book

According to Exhibits Ko 2-1 and 2-2, the belly band of the Defendants' Book reads, "Complete guide on the Tama area through the footsteps of Toshizo (Hijikata) and Shinsengumi! First in Japan! With many photographs of the former Sato's residence, the room where Toshizo took a nap, etc., detailed maps from the closest train stations, and easy-to-understand account of Toshizo's involvements in Tama." The Defendants' Book introduces Historic Sites relating to Toshizo Hijikata and other persons from Tama (including those not only in the Tama area but also in the Koshu area) with many relatively large photographs, and has its place as a guidebook. At the same time, the Defendants' Book introduces historical facts relating to Shinsengumi in detail by placing special articles contributed by [C], who is the curator of the Kojima Museum of Historical Materials, and other persons, and also entertains readers with photographs. Because the Defendants' Book, like Plaintiff's Work 1, has a great number of features as a guidebook, it contains many statements concerning the introduction of Historic Sites and related historical facts and information about transportation, etc. with many illustrations of local maps and gravestone alignments in grave sites, etc.

The parts in the Defendants' Book that are pointed out as being similar to those in Plaintiff's Work 1 by the plaintiff are almost all the parts in the Defendants' Book, except for the special article parts, etc. (but they are limited to the parts describing the Tama area). Said parts describe transportation to the same Historic Sites as those introduced in Plaintiff's Work 1 and other information together with related historical facts and characters, and contribute to its function as a guidebook. Said parts contain many simple statements of said information and maps, etc. though the author's sentiments are also contained. In this manner, Plaintiff's Work 1 and the parts in the Defendants' Book pointed out by the plaintiff objectively describe the same Historic Sites and historical facts, and also have commonality in the form of expression wherein facts are described with the author's sentiments and many maps and illustrations are included.

3. Regarding identicalness between Plaintiff's Work 1 and the Defendants' Book

(i) In order to say that the statements in the Defendants' Book described in the Left Column of the Comparison Table fall under the reproductions of the statements in the Plaintiff's Work 1 described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table, the following facts are required: [i] the defendants saw Plaintiff's Work 1 and wrote the statements described in said Left Column based on Plaintiff's Work 1; and [ii] said statements are identical with the corresponding parts of Plaintiff's Work 1 as a work; specifically, they are identical to the extent that a person who sees said statements can feel the essential features of the work. In this case, the parties agree that the defendants at least referred to Plaintiff's Work 1. Therefore, dependence on Plaintiff's Work 1 should be recognized.

Whether said statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 and in the Defendant's Book are identical with each other should be determined based on whether it is possible to feel the essential features of

the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 from the statements in the Defendant's Book. The determination can be made by comparing the form of expression of the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 and that of the statements in the Defendant's Book in consideration of the forms of Plaintiff's Work 1 and of the Defendants' Book as a work, the content described, the form of description, etc.

(ii) Regarding identicalness between the statements (text parts) described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table and in the Left Column of the Comparison Table

On these bases, considering identicalness between the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table and the statements in the Defendants' Book described in the Left Column of the Comparison Table from such perspectives, the statements in the Defendants' Book described in the Left Column of the Comparison Table are almost identical with the corresponding parts of Plaintiff's Work 1, as it is immediately obvious from said table.

For example, looking at the "Ryugenji Temple" section on page 2 of said table, the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 are as follows:

"Sotoshu Osawayama Ryugenji Temple (竜源寺): There are the graves of Isami Kondo, who was the commander of Shinsengumi, and Nobukichi Miyagawa, who is his cousin and was a member of Shinsengumi. The bust of Isami Kondo and the cenotaph of Tennen Rishinryū, etc. stand in the parking area before the gate, and there are constantly offerings of incense and flowers at the grave site behind the main hall.

The grave site of Isami Kondo is on the right side immediately after entering the grave site. Five graves are lined up, and the second grave from the right is the grave of Isami Kondo. A visitors' note is stored in the metal box with a blue roof that is located in the right foreground. Died on April 25 in the fourth year of the Keio Era. His afterlife name is Kantenindenjunchūseigidaikoji.

The graves of the Miyagawa Family are located on the corner of the next section. The grave of Nobukichi Miyagawa is built laterally on the left foreground side of the grave site. Very few people notice this grave while many people visit the grave of Isami Kondo. Please also pay respects at this grave. His afterlife name is Ryōchūingieidōkikoji."

On the other hand, the statements in the Defendants' Book are as follows:

"Sotoshu Osawayama Ryugenji Temple (龍源寺): There are the graves of Isami Kondo, who was the commander of Shinsengumi, and Nobukichi Miyagawa, who is his cousin and was a member of Shinsengumi. The bust of Isami Kondo and the cenotaph of Tennen Rishinryū, etc. stand in the parking area before the gate, and there are constantly offerings of incense sticks and flowers at the grave site behind the main hall.

The grave of Isami Kondo is on the right side immediately after entering the grave site. Five

graves are lined up, and the second grave from the right is the grave of Isami Kondo. A visitors' note is stored in the box made of metal with a blue roof that is located in the right foreground. Died on April 25, 1868 (fourth year of the Keio Era). His afterlife name is 'Kantenindenjunchūseigidaikoji.'

The graves of the Miyagawa Family are located on the corner of the next section. The grave of Nobukichi Miyagawa is built laterally on the left foreground side of the grave site. His afterlife name is 'Ryōchūingieidōkikoji.'

These statements are identical word for word, except for the following points: [i] using different Chinese characters for Ryugenji (竜源寺 and 龍源寺); [ii] restating the sentence "there are constantly offerings of incense and flowers" as the sentence "there are constantly offerings of incense sticks and flowers"; [iii] restating the expression "metal box" as the expression "box made of metal" (金属箱 and 金属の箱); [iv] adding the year of grace; [v] adding quotation marks around the afterlife names; and [vi] absence of the phrases "Very few people notice this grave while many people visit the grave of Isami Kondo. Please also pay respect at this grave."

In addition, there are statements in the Defendants' Book that are almost identical to the statements in Plaintiff's Work 1 word for word without any restatement, such as the "Hatsuunkan" section on page 5 of the comparison table. Most parts cited in said table are only slightly different, like the aforementioned part, or are identical word for word, and there are up to 50 such parts (of which, 33 are about Historic Sites, 10 are about historical characters, and seven are about stations). The Defendants' Book covers 32 Historic Sites in the Tama area, and the number of historical characters taken up in the boxed articles therein is 11 and that of stations covered is seven (excluding Tama Reien Station). Therefore, the significant part of the Defendants' Book can be recognized as being identical with the Plaintiff's Work 1 as mentioned above.

Certainly, as found in (i) above, in terms of the content and the form of expression, Plaintiff's Work 1 and the Defendants' Book are articles that both cover the same places, which are Historic Sites relating to Shinsengumi in the Tama area, and introduce, objectively describe, and explain with maps the same historical facts and characters and the same transportation to be used to reach the sites. Therefore, it is naturally possible for the content described in Plaintiff's Work 1 and that described in the Defendants' Book to be actually identical with each other, and it is also possible in some cases for not only the content of the fact described to be identical but also for specific expressions to be partially identical or similar between them. However, as mentioned above, the expressions in Plaintiff's Work 1 and those in the Defendants' Book are identical to each other almost word for word. Therefore, it is not reasonable to understand that the mere fact that Historic Sites and historical facts, etc. covered are the same has caused such

identicalness between Plaintiff's Work 1 and the Defendants' Book. There is no other choice but to recognize that such identicalness was caused by the defendants' act of imitating Plaintiff's Work 1 without any change.

(iii) Regarding identicalness and similarity between the statements (map parts) described in the Right Column of the Comparison Table and those in the Left Column of the Comparison Table

In the same manner as the text parts held in (ii) above, it should be said that if the essential features of maps in Plaintiff's Work 1 can be felt from maps in the Defendants' Book, those maps can be confirmed to be identical with each other. Out of the maps in Plaintiff's Work 1, all the maps that are determined to be recognized as being creative in 1.(iii)(3) above, especially, the sketches of the grave site, etc., contain strong artistic elements. Therefore, whether the essential features seen in those maps can be seen in the corresponding parts of the Defendants' Book should be examined.

Looking at the maps in the Defendants' Book from such perspective, for example, regarding the map of "Grave Site of the Kondo Family" described on page 54 of the comparison table, the features of the map in Plaintiff's Work 1 are as follows: The entire map is described from a bird's eye view, but gravestones and stone lanterns are described in the shapes close to their real shapes while omitting certain details; in addition, gravestones and stone lanterns are described as if they are pushed over sideways, and the cenotaph of a death poem and a note case are described as if they are seen obliquely from above. On the other hand, in the Defendants' Book, the entire map is also described from a bird's eye view, and gravestones, stone lanterns, and a note case are described in the shapes close to their real shapes while omitting certain details in the same manner as on the map in Plaintiff's Work 1 (in particular, the shape of the note case is almost identical with that in Plaintiff's Work 1). The map in the Defendants' Book differs from that in Plaintiff's Work 1 only in that all the gravestones, stone lanterns, the cenotaph of a death poem, and note case are described as if they are seen obliquely from above. The map in the Defendants' Book can be considered to be completely identical with that in Plaintiff's Work 1, for example, in that north is on the left side of the map though it is commonly on the upper side of maps.

For most parts in Plaintiff's Work 1 cited in said table that are recognized as being creative, the essential features thereof can also be felt in the Defendants' Book, as mentioned above. There are up to 21 such parts, while there are 46 maps of the Tama area placed in the Defendants' Book. Therefore, almost half of the maps of the Tama area placed in the Defendants' Book can be recognized as being identical with the maps placed in Plaintiff's Work 1.

(iv) On these bases, the parts in the Defendants' Book described in the comparison table are identical with the corresponding parts in Plaintiff's Work 1 described in said table to the extent

that a person can get a sense of the essential features of said corresponding parts, except for the parts that were determined not to be recognized as being creative in 1.(iii)(2) and (3) above. Therefore, said parts in the Defendants' Book can be considered to be the reproductions of said corresponding parts in Plaintiff's Work 1.

(omitted)

7. On these bases, there is a reason for the plaintiff's claims to the extent of claiming an injunction against sale, etc. of the Defendants' Book, measures necessary for preventing infringement as set forth in 4. above, and payment of 2,346,100 yen with delay damages accrued thereon.

Accordingly, the judgment shall be rendered in the form of the main text.

(Date of conclusion of oral argument: November 9, 2000)

Tokyo District Court, 46th Civil Division

Presiding judge: MIMURA Ryoichi

Judge: MURAKOSHI Hiroyoshi

Judge: NAKAYOSHI Tetsuro

Book List

Title of the book: *Hijikata Toshizo no aruita michi: Tama ni umare Tama ni kaeru*

Editor: Editorial department of Nonburusha

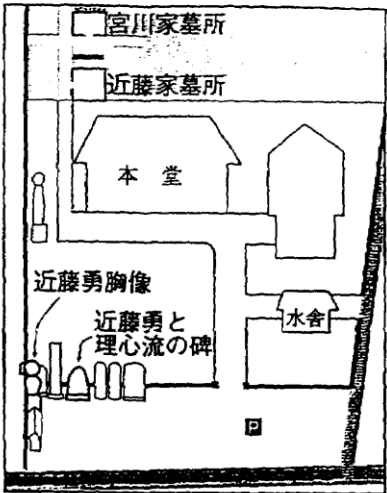
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Publishing office: Kabushiki Kaisha Nonburusha

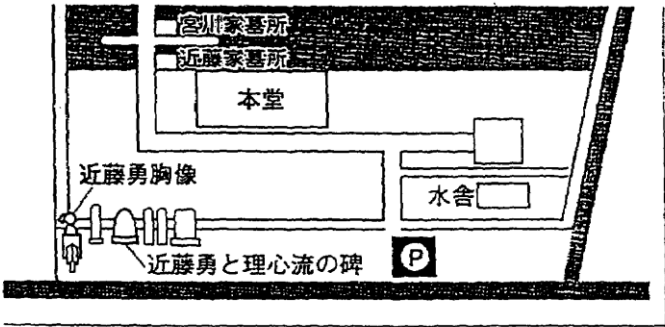
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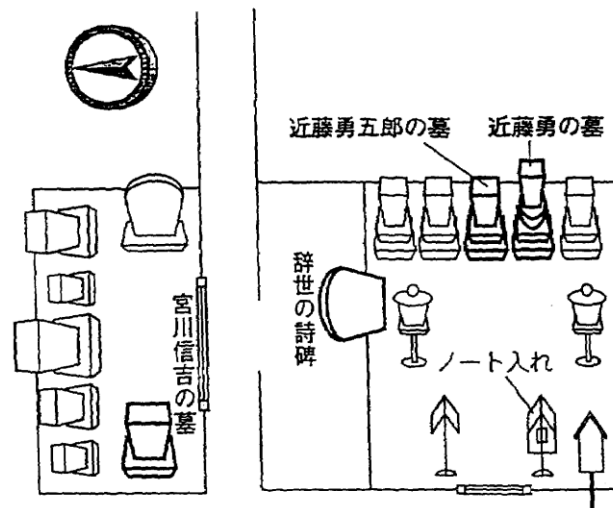
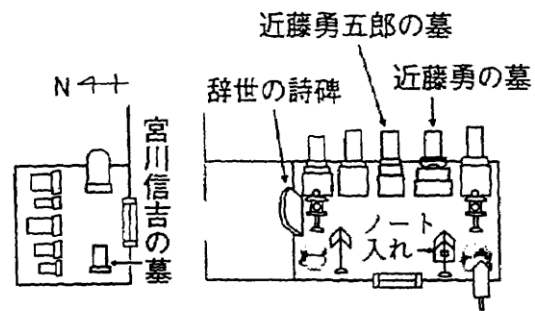
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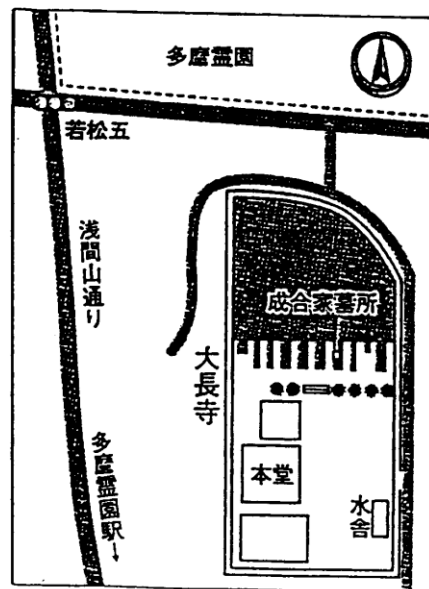
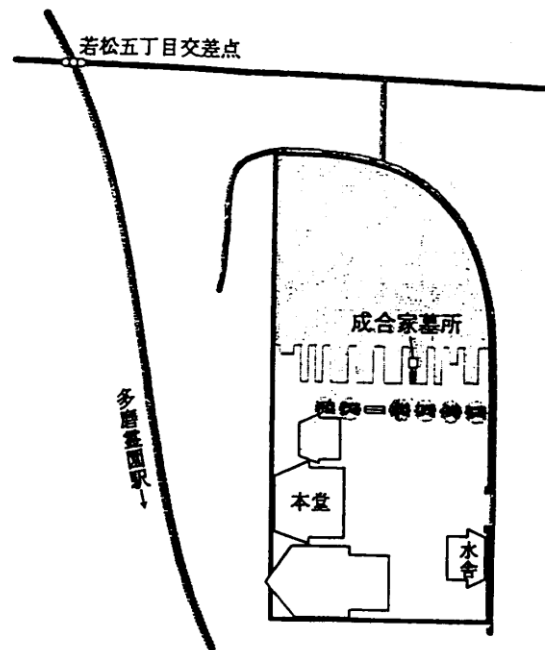
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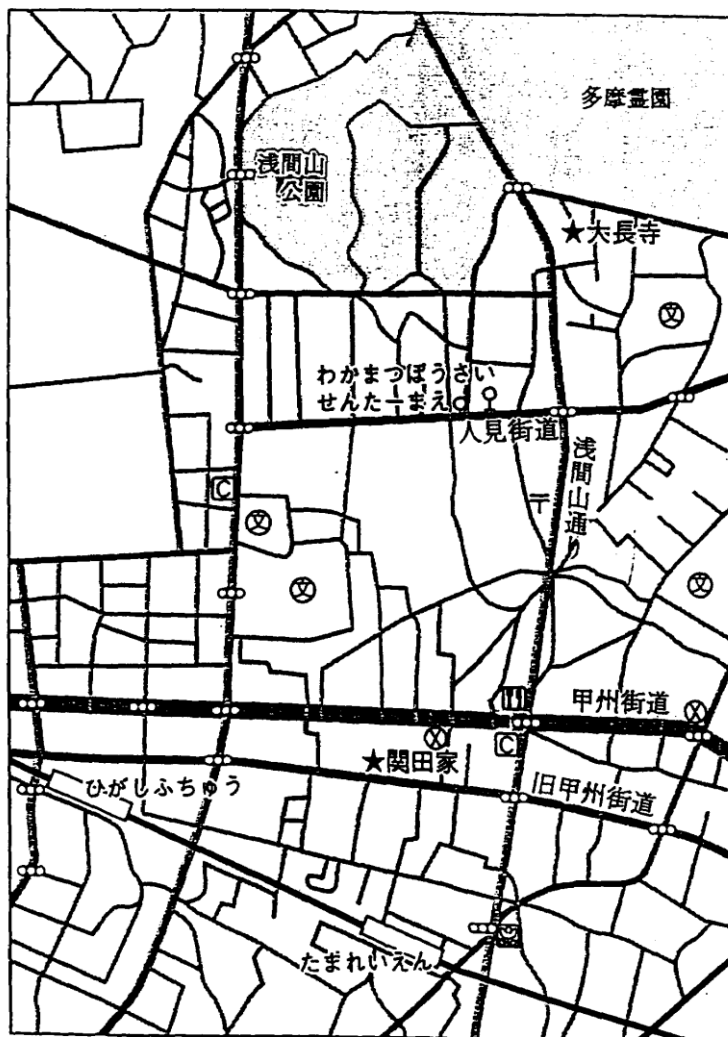


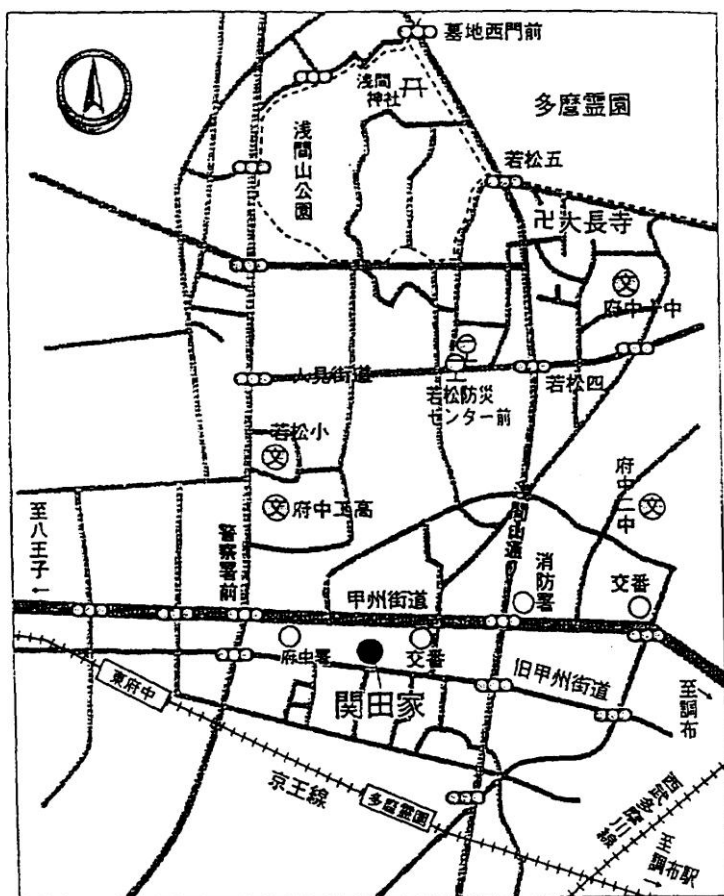
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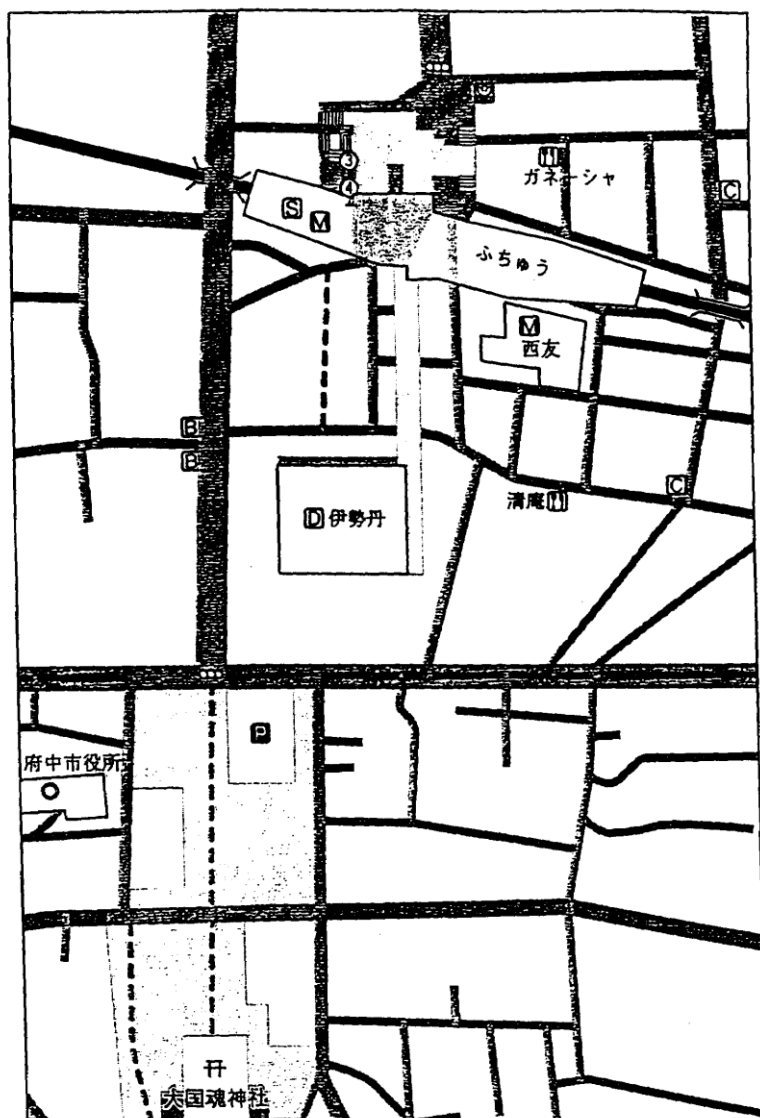




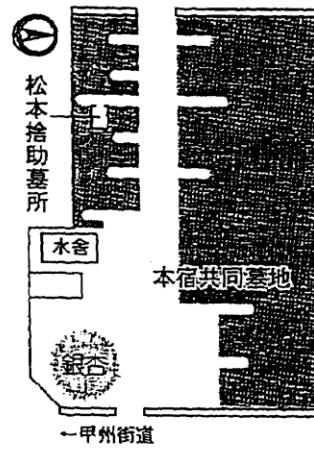
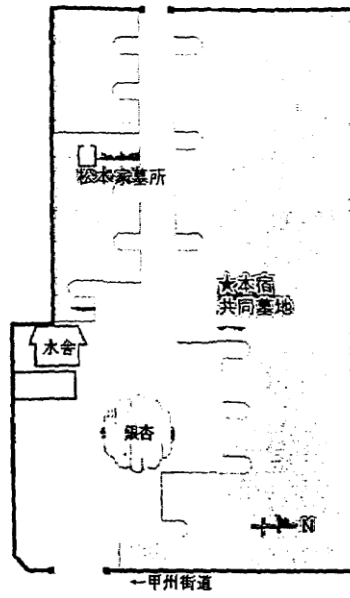


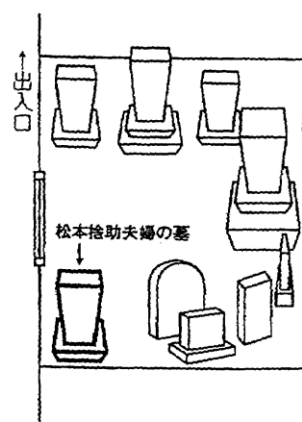
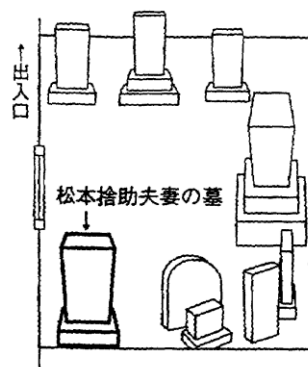




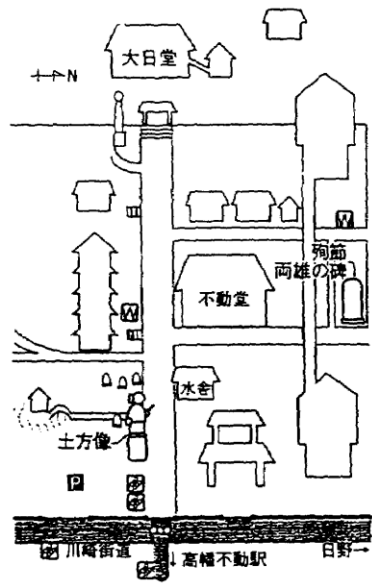




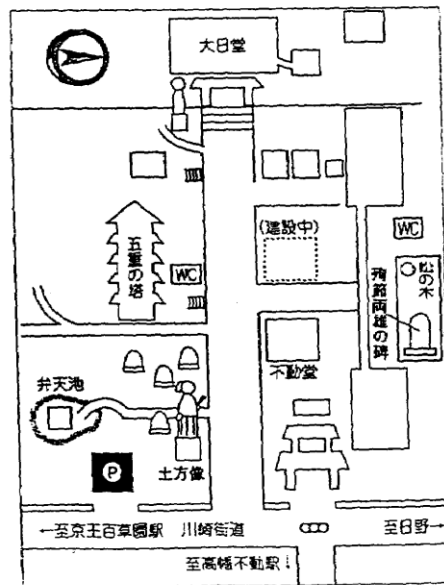




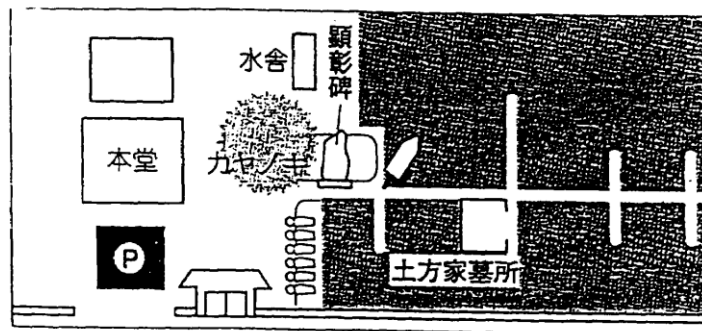
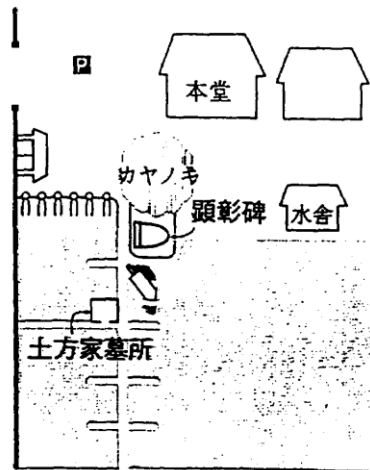


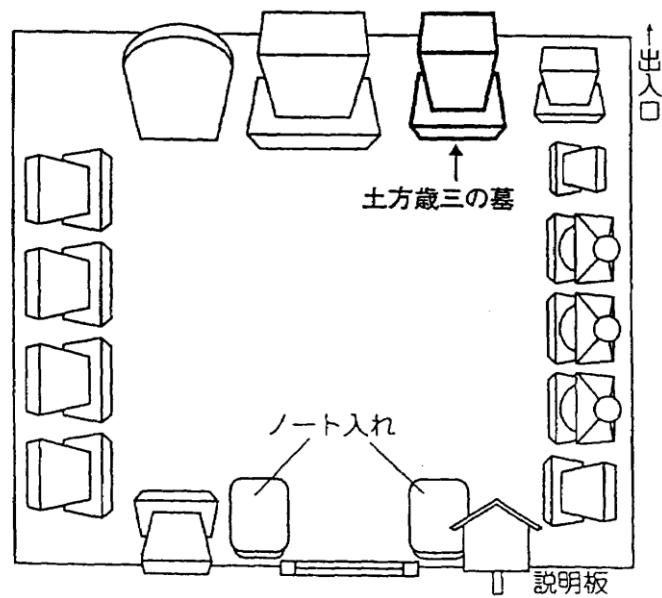
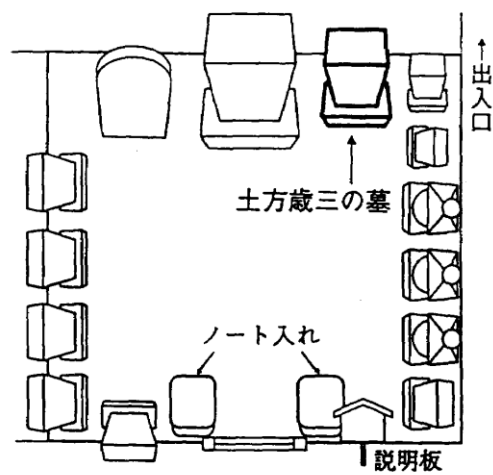


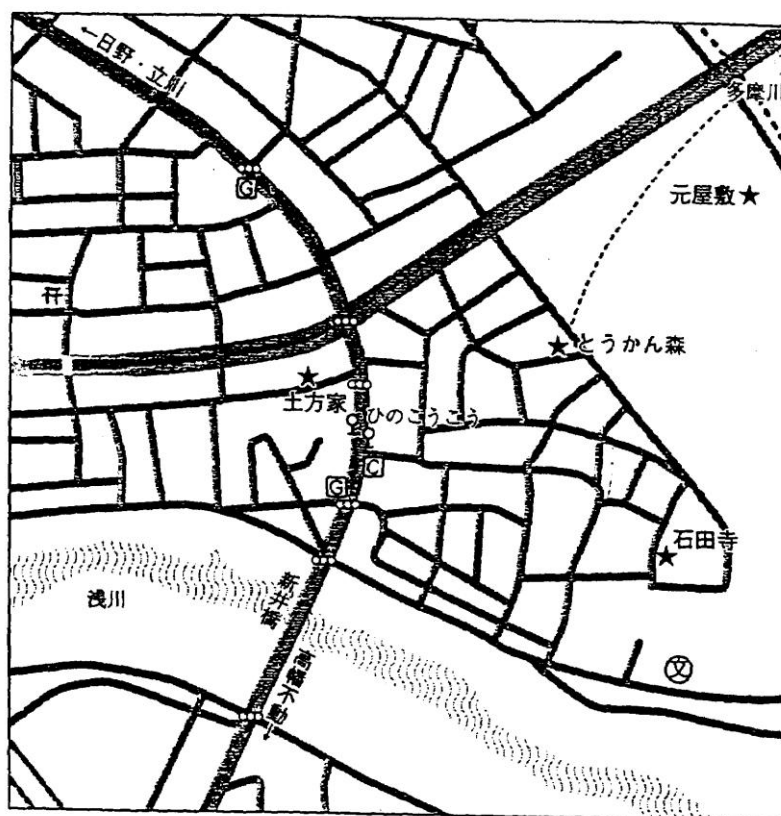
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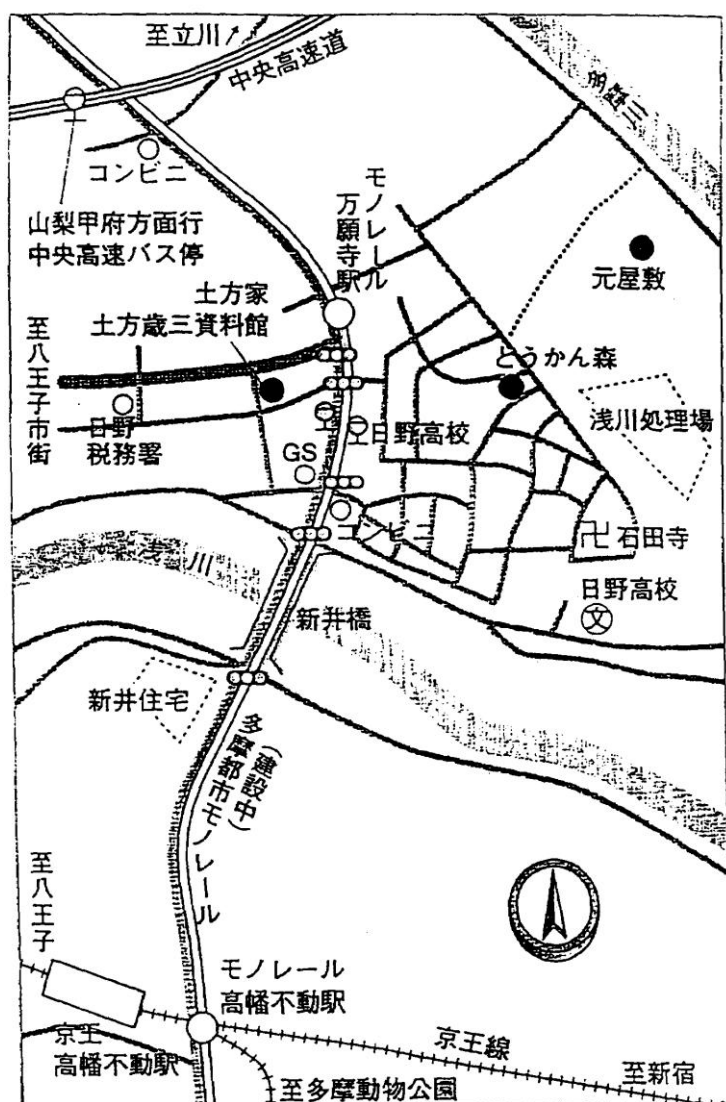


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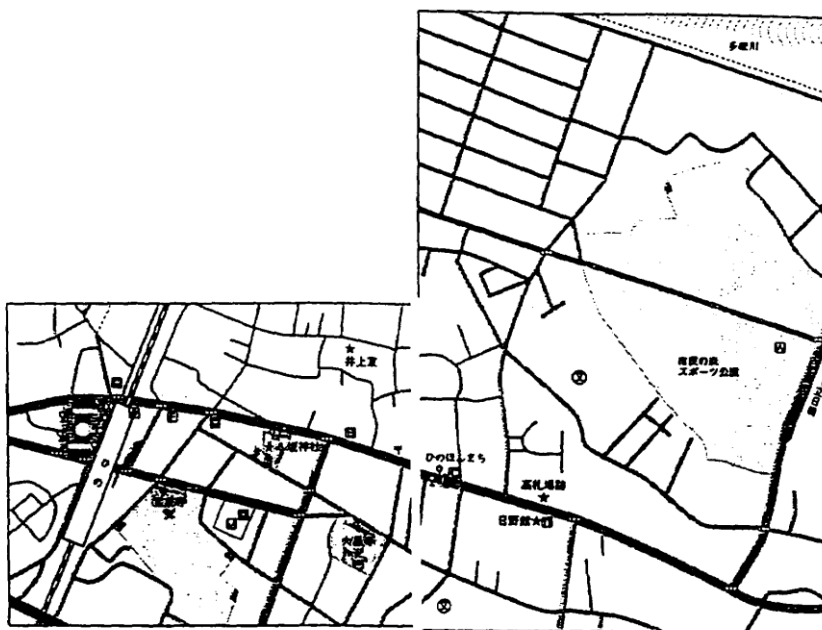




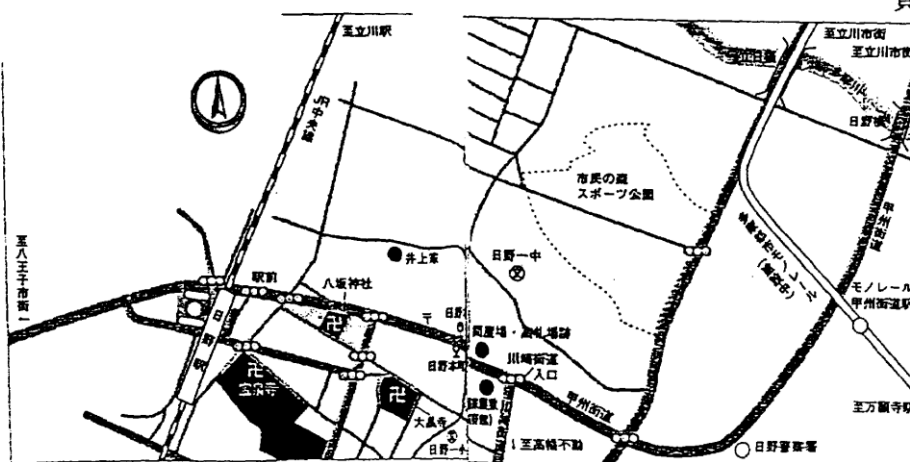


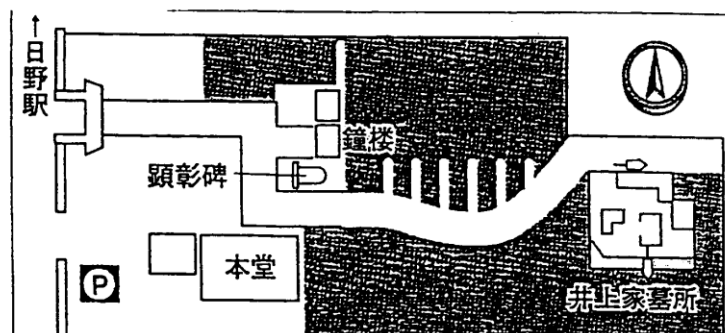
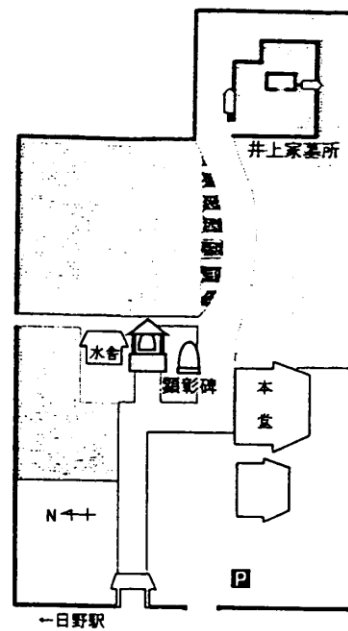


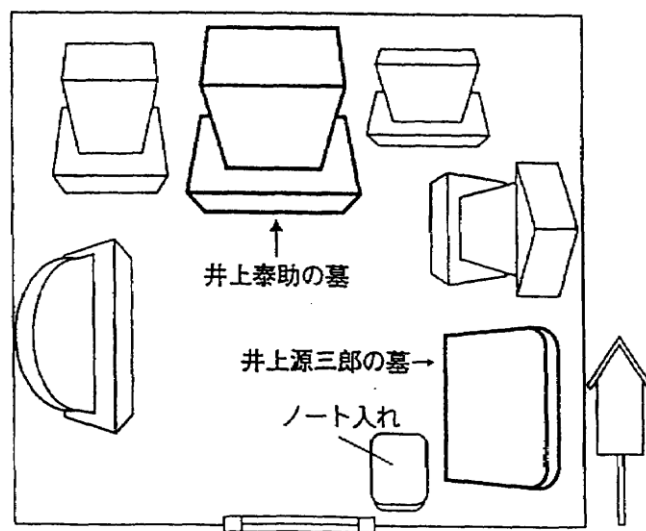
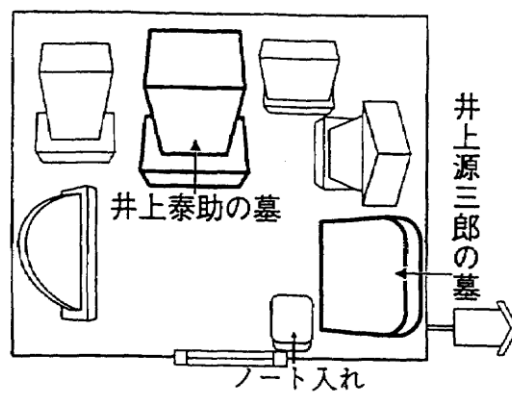
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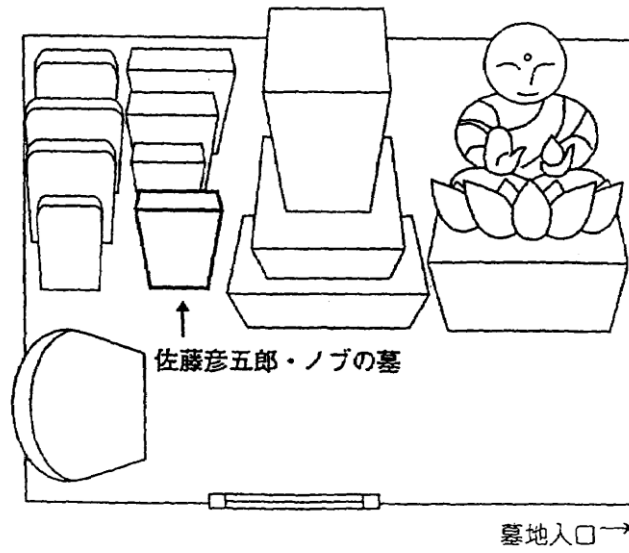
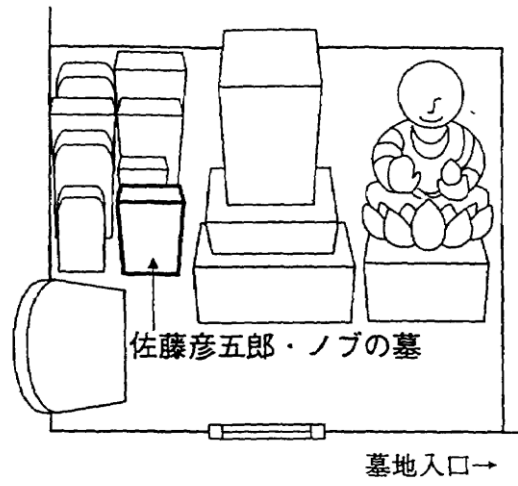


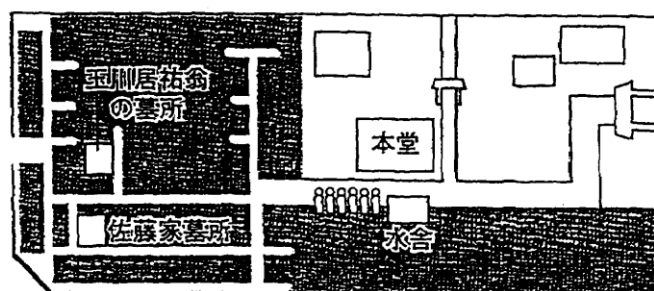
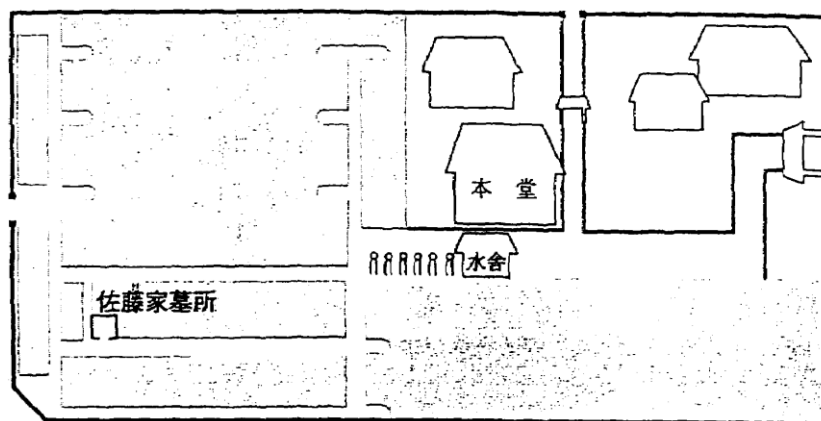
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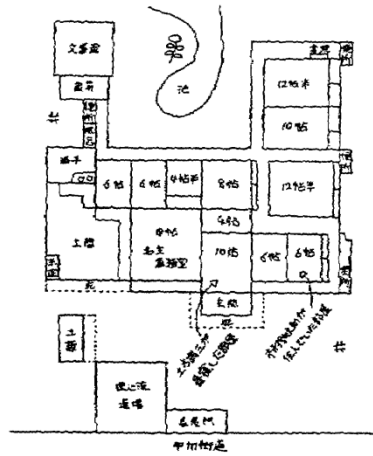




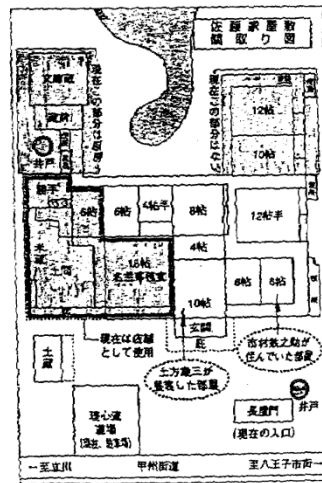




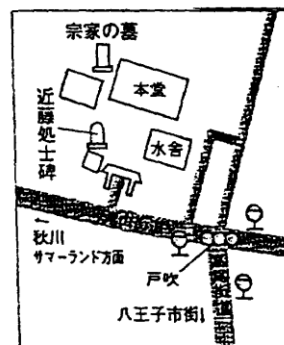
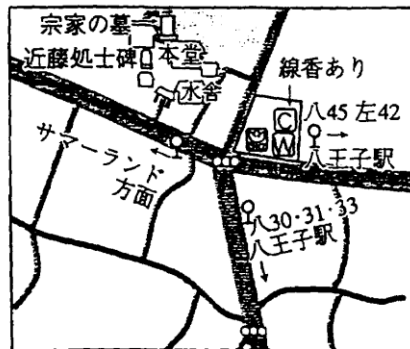
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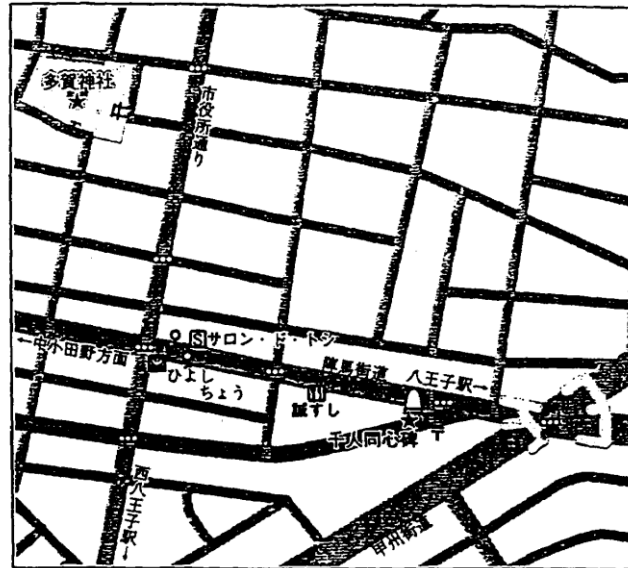


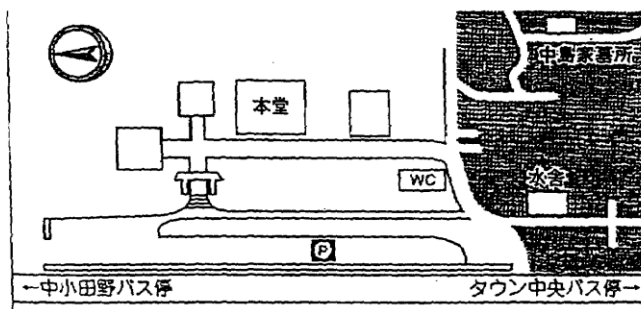
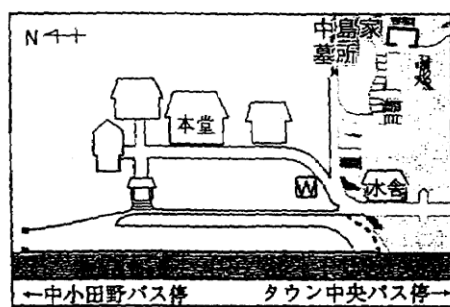
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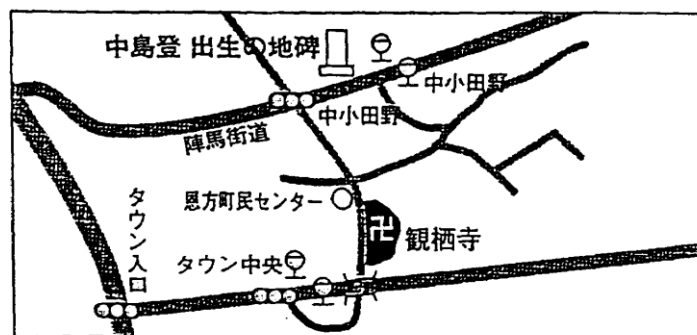
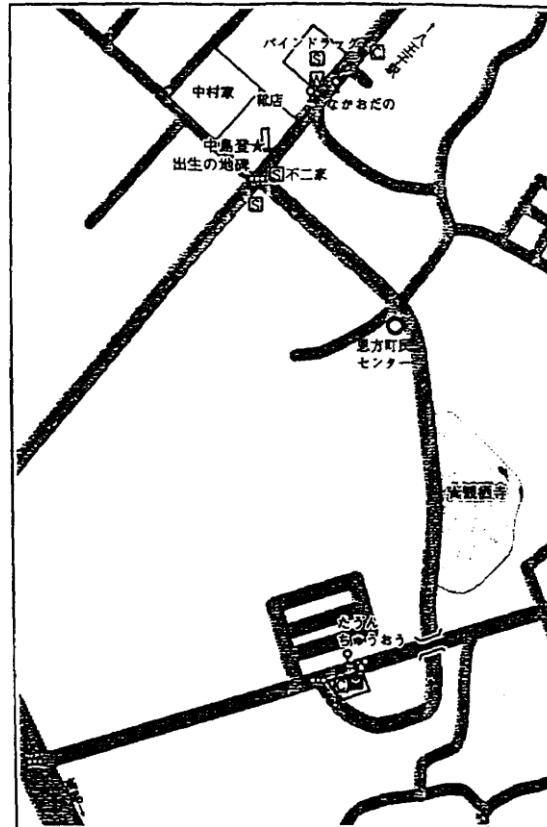


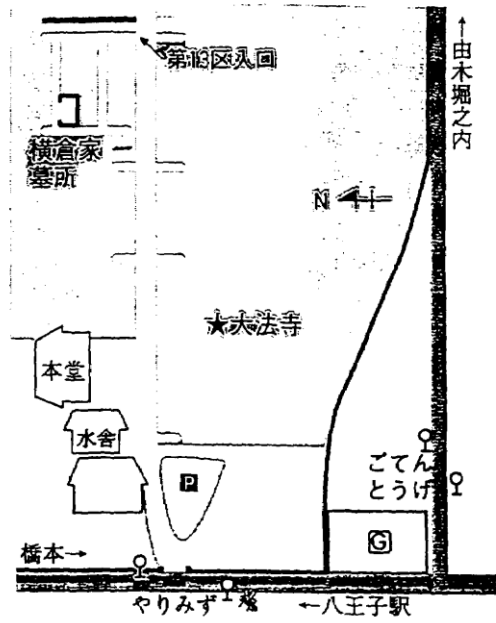
五四頁











五〇頁

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