

Title	Some remarks on the fishing with cormorant in Asia
Sub Title	
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Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1962
Jtitle	史学 Vol.34, No.3/4 (1962. 3) ,p.4- 6
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19620300-0190

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(高澄), son of *Kao Huan's*, got to rise to a high rank, and made peace with the *Liang* (梁) after the war, the political situation of the dynasty entered on its new phase. Under the young emperor *Kao Chō'ng*, advised by *Tsui Hsien* (崔暹), member of a noble family in *Po-ting* (博陵), Chinese noblemen were picked out to go on a goodwill mission to the *Liang*. This mission was rewarded with good fruits.

The *Hsien-pi* tribe wielded much power during *Kao Huan's* lifetime, while Chinese influence had begun to reassert itself by supporting two brothers, *Kao Ch'êng* and *Kao Yang* (高洋). As soon as his sons came into power after *Kao Huan's* death, Chinese aristocrats took the chance of making their sons succeed to the throne one after another, and at last they succeeded in establishing a new dynasty of *Northern Chi* (北齊) in A. D. 550. They tried to take the helm of new dynasty, expelling the military officers of the *Hsien-pi* tribe from the court.

As one of the policies of the new government the *Wei-shu* (魏書) was compiled in 554 by one of these officials named *Wai Shou* (魏收) under the patronage of emperor *Wen-hsüan* (文宣帝).

The close examination on the circumstances of the formation of the *Wei-shu* and the construction of the Biographies (魏書列傳) will throw some light on the political situation of the early years of the *Northern Chi* dynasty.

Some Remarks on the Fishing with Cormorant in Asia

Hiroaki KANI

Of all the peoples of the world, the Asian is the only one that has brought the cormorants into a complete and perfect state of domestication. Japan has been an active center of cormorant breeding and fishing ever since the Yamato (大和) dynasty. In China, the center of cormorant fishing has been the lower Yangtse basin including the province of An-hui (安徽), Chiang-si (江西), Che-chiang (浙江), and Chiang-su (江蘇). From Che-chiang the practice spreads southward to the provinces, Fu-chien (福建) and Kwang-tung (廣東). In the province of Se-ch'wan (四川) and Yün-nan (雲南), certain places have been noted for the excellence
4 of the cormorants which are bred and trained for fishing. On the whole, cormorant fishing has occurred intensely in southern and western China. The south-westernmost point to which the trained cormorants advance is Hanoi (河內) on Song-koi R., Indo-China.

In 1931, B. Laufer has published an interesting article on relation of Japanese to Chinese cormorant fishing. The paper treats

of this subject from the view-point of fishing method and process of domestication; it argues as follow. Chinese method of breeding, training and fishing are at variance with that of Japan. These two are absolutely different. But his conclusion is based on the wrong premisses that the Japanese practice can be defined under the name of harness or team method. In Japan, there is no doubt that a good many local variations exist in fishing method (cf. Table 1). Most writers who have described Japanese fishing with cormorant fail to mention these various variants.

A (Free method) In this method, the birds are always free.

A1 A fisherman ties with a cord round the bird's throat not to be able to swallow the fish. Next he let the cormorants loose into the water. Straightway they begin to dive autonomously and catch a great number of fish. This was once practised on Lake Suwa (諏訪) and now in the R. Takatsu (高津), Shimane Pref..

A2 Here the cormorants are only used for chasing. They do not catch fishes by themselves but give chase to fish. Being frightened at a flock of bird, fishes are driven into the nets.

A3 Also cormorants are used for rousing fish. But some of them catch fishes. Certain places are noted for this method; amongst these we can name Chikugo (筑後) and Suruga (駿河).

A4 This is the similar fishing to A1 and A2. Instead of using cormorants, chase-lines or bamboo poles are prepared for this fishing. The line is called "*Unawa*" (cormorant rope) and some of them wear the feathers of cormorant. On the top of chase bamboo-pole calling "*Uzao*" (cormorant pole), sometimes there attaches black charm as a symbol of cormorant. Using those chase-implements, the fishermen rouse the fishes and catch them by nets.

B (Intermediate method) This is a kind of tether method, but they use the chase implements and nets at same time. The Matura (松浦) River, Hizen (肥前) Province, is noted for this fishing.

C (Tether method) This is the most typical fishing with cormorant in Japan. A cord or rein of Japanese cypress fiber, about 12 feet long, is attached to the body of each bird.

C1 During daytime, a fisherman cross over the shallow by wading. Manipulating the rein, he uses one or two cormorants.

C2 Fishermen go up the river on a boat. On the head of the boat, there hangs out a burning torch. One of them lowers the cormorant one by one into a stream, altogether a team of twelve, and gathers all reins in his left hand, manipulating the various lines thereafter with his right hand, as occasion requires, to keep them free of tangles.

Those varying practices, I think, are the index of various stages

through which the development of the cormorant utilization has run. It is not difficult for us to imagine what the steps in the primeval process of cormorant fishing have been. Japan may have evolved a method of using cormorant as follow.



The most archetype might be the free method which I named A1. This method of using cormorant is known everywhere in China. On comparing the fishing method of Japan with those of China, the author comes to conclusion that the method of fishing with cormorant in Japan is not fundamentally and radically different from that of China. Thus Chinese and Japanese utilization of the cormorant might have the same basis of origin. However, author has not failed to point out the close resemblance between China and Japan, nor does he lose sight of peculiar growth in Japan.

Table 1

		A1	A2	A3	A4	B	C1	C2
fishing method	free method	+	+	+				
	tether method						+	+
fishing time	daytime	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	at night						-	+
wading or boat	wading	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	boat	+	+	+	+			+
how to assemble the fish	chase line				+	+		
	chase bamboo	+	-	-	+	+		
	torch						-	+
	cormorant		+	+	-			
subsidiary implement	dip net	-			+		-	
	other net		+	+	+	+		
numbers of cormorants		(15~40)				1	1~2	12