

145 Shoberl, Frederic (1775-1853)

Neuestes Gemälde von Japan und den Japanern. 1821. 2 vols.

Neuestes Gemälde

von

Japan und den Japanern.

Nach den neuesten Reisen eines Krusenstern,
Langsdorf und Solownin, mit steter Vergleichung
der ältern Berichte von Kämpfer, Thun-
berg und andern.

Nebst einem Umriss der zweijährigen Gefangenschaft
Solownins und seiner Gefährten in diesem Lande.

Erstes Bändchen.

Vesth, 1821. Hartlebens Verlag.

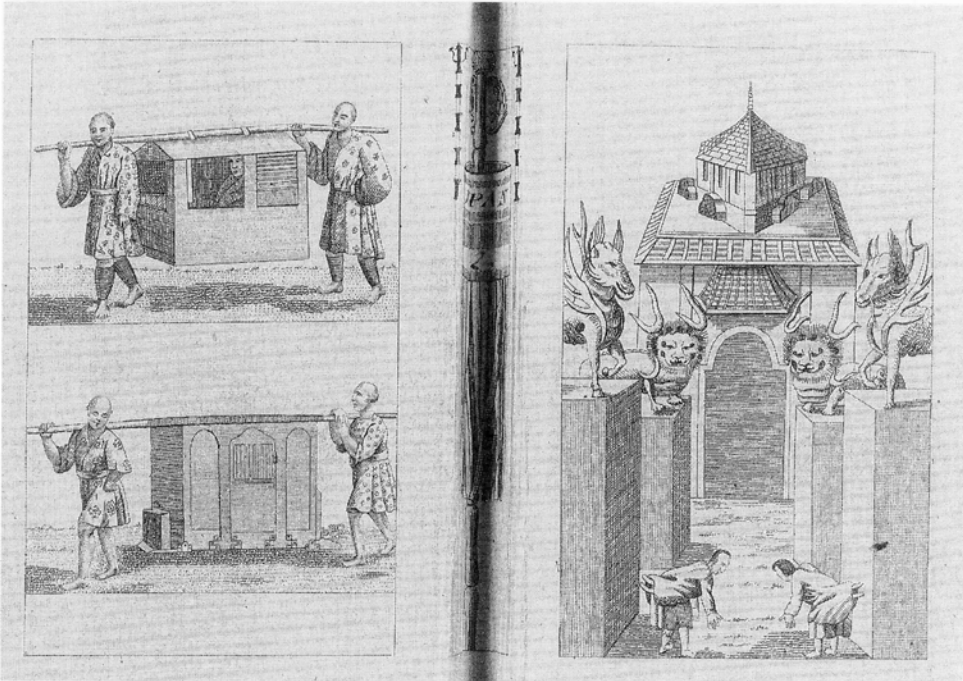
Neuestes Gemälde von Japan und den Japanern. Nach den neuesten Reisen eines Krusenstern, Langsdorf und Golownin, mit steter Vergleichung der ältern Berichte von Kämpfer, Thunberg und andern. Nebst einem Abriß der zweyjährigen Gefangenschaft Golownins und seiner Gefährten in diesem Lande. Erstes [-Zweytes] Bändchen.

Pesth, 1821. Hartlebens Verlag.

Erstes Bändchen. [3], 264 p., [8] leaves of plates. 16 cm.

Zweytes Bändchen. [1], [1], 234, [2] p., [7] leaves of plates. 16 cm.

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(Vol. 2, cover)



Aino's von der Insel Jesso. (Vol. 1, p. 2)

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複本 : (00118044)



*Vornehme Japanerin,
welche in die Pagode geht.*

Vornehme Japanerin, welche in die Pagode geht. (Vol. 2, frontispiece)



Vornehme Japanerinnen in festlicher Kleidung.

Vornehme Japanerinnen in festlicher Kleidung. (Vol. 2, p. 20)



Japanische Soldaten.

Japanische Soldaten. (Vol. 2, p. 218)

Miniaturgemälde

aus der

Länder- und Völkerkunde,

von den

Sitten, Gebräuchen, der Lebensart und den
Kostümen der verschiedenen Völkerschaften
aller Welttheile;

mit

Landschafts- und Städteprospecten, Ansichten von Pa-
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Viertes Bändchen.

Nesth und Leipzig, in Hartlebens Verlag.

1821

146 Shoberl, Frederic (1775-1853)

Neuestes Gemälde von Japan und den Japanern. 1821.

Erstes Bändchen. [1], 264 p., [8] leaves of plates. 14 cm.

Zweytes Bändchen. [1], 234, [1] p., [6] leaves of plates.

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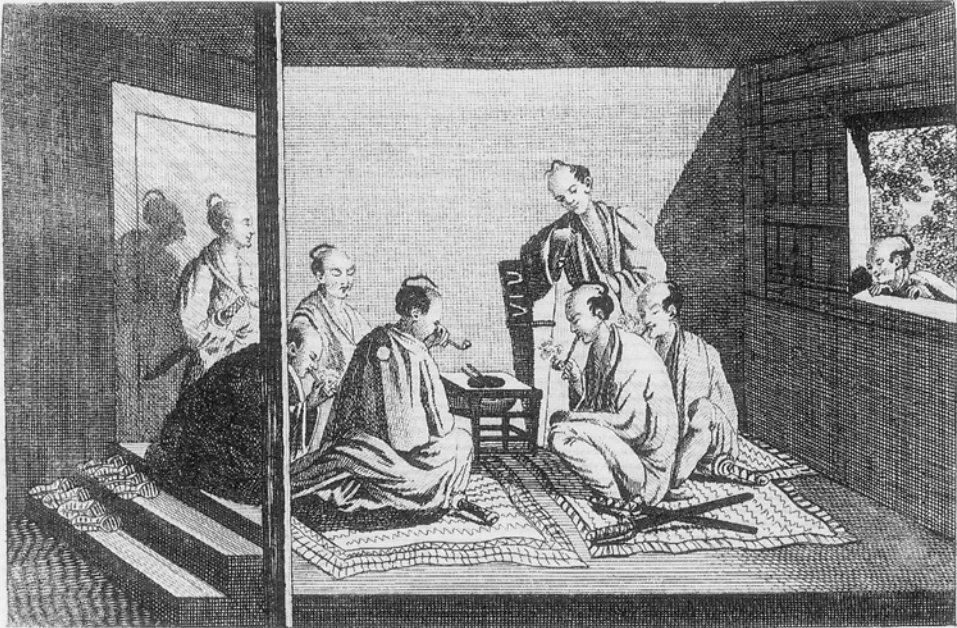
注 記

Erstes Bändchen と Zweytes Bändchen の合綴本。

複本 : (00125725-00125726)



Japanische Begrüßungsart. Unterwerfigkeitsbezeigungen vor Oberrn.
(Vol. 1, p. 44)



Japanische Wachtstube.

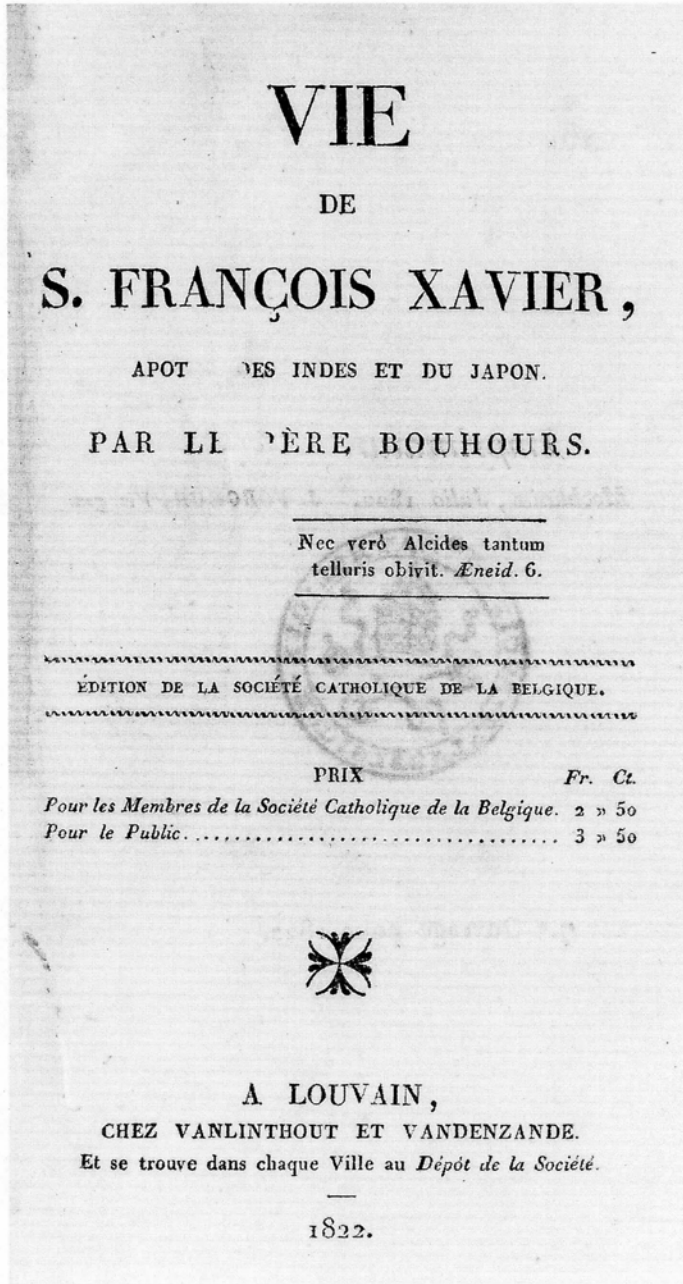
Japanische Wachtstube. (Vol. 1, p. 66)



Nach japanischer Originalzeichnung. Vornehme Japanerin in ihrer Bibliothek. (Vol. 1, frontispiece)

1822

147 Bouhours, Dominique (1628-1702)
Vie de S. François Xavier. 1822.



VIE DE S. FRANÇOIS XAVIER, APOTRE DES INDES ET DU JAPON. PAR LE PÈRE BOUHOURS. ÉDITION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE.

A LOUVAIN, CHEZ VANLINTHOUT ET VANDENZANDE. Et se trouve dans chaque Ville au Dépôt de la Société. 1822.

[1], [2], 559 p. 21 cm.

[BX/4700/Bo](00077990)

日本関係記事

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LIVRE CINQUIÈME. p. 281-385, 403-405.

LIVRE SIXIÈME. p. 481-482, 505-518, 536-539.

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遊び紙に<LES FRÈRES DE S^t. JEAN de DIEU 'N^o 45. A 5' ★GAND★>との蔵書印。

遊び紙に 'N^o. 39 n 1' との貼紙。

遊び紙裏に 'den 8 decembre 1849.' との書き込み。

標題紙に<Nec ver ò Alcides tantum telluris obivit. Æneid. 6.>との引用。

標題紙に以下の表記あり。

PRIX	Fr. Ct.
Pour les Membres de la Société Catholique de la Belgique.	2 » 50
Pour le Public.....	3 » 50

標題紙の一部が破損。

標題紙裏に<Imprimatur Mechliniæ, Julio 1822. J. FORGEUR, Vic. gen. 7.^e Ouvrage pour 1822.>。

標題紙裏に<SOCIETE CATHOLIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE>との蔵書印。

記載書誌

PAGÈS, 340. ALT-JAPAN, 243. LAURES, 680. TENRI IV, 254.

1822

148 Titsingh, Issac (1744-1812)

Cérémonies usitées au Japon. 1822. 3 vols.

CÉRÉMONIES
USITÉES
AU JAPON,

POUR

LES MARIAGES, LES FUNÉRAILLES,
ET LES PRINCIPALES FÊTES DE L'ANNÉE;

Suivies d'Anecdotes sur la Dynastie régnante
des Souverains de cet Empire.

OUVRAGE TRADUIT DU JAPONAIS

PAR FEU M. TITSINGH,
Ambassadeur de Hollande en Chine.

Orné de 24 gravures, faites d'après des peintures japonaises.

TOME PREMIER.

PARIS,

NEPVEU, Libraire, Passage des Panoramas,
N^o. 26.

~~~~~  
1822.



CÉRÉMONIES USITÉES AU JAPON, POUR LES MARIAGES, LES FUNÉRAILLES, ET LES PRINCIPALES FÊTES DE L'ANNÉE; Suivies d'Anecdotes sur la Dynastie régnante des Souverains de cet Empire. OUVRAGE TRADUIT DU JAPONAIS Par Feu M. TITSINGH, Ambassadeur de Hollande en Chine. Orné de 24 gravures, faites d'après des peintures japonaises. TOME PREMIER [-TROISIÈME].

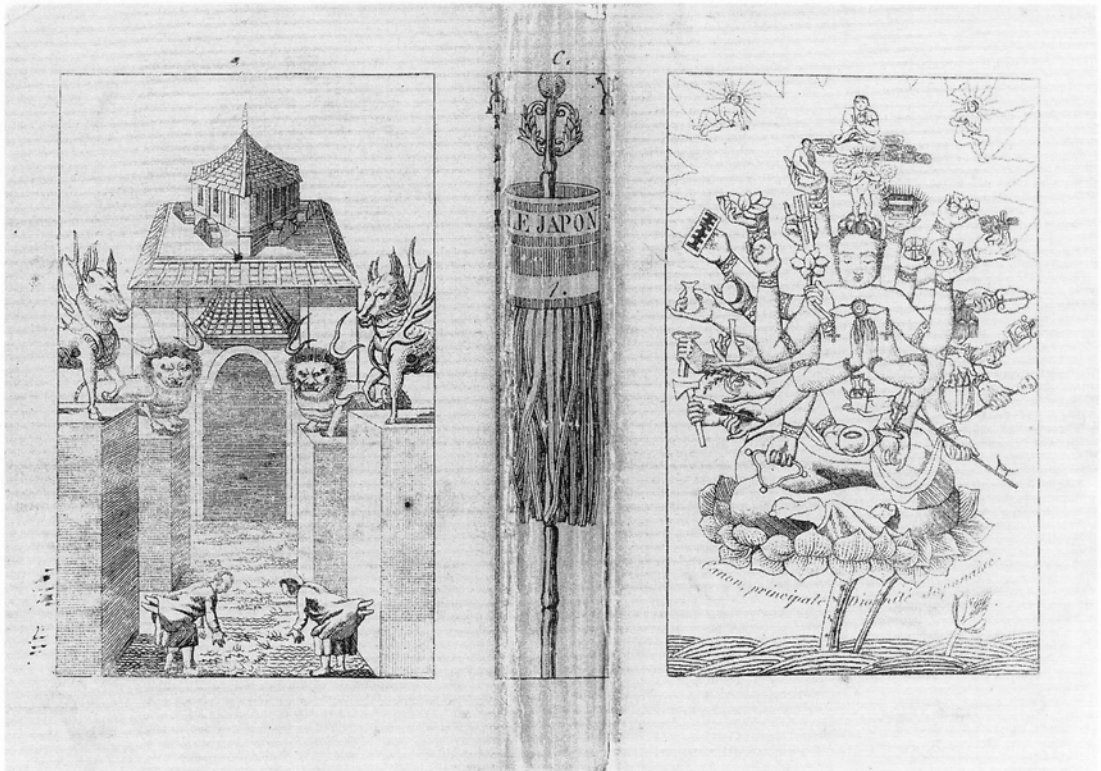
PARIS. NEPVEU, Libraire, Passage des Panoramas, N<sup>o</sup>. 26. 1822.

TOME PREMIER. xxx, iv, 127 p., [11] leaves of plates. 15 cm.

TOME DEUXIÈME. [3], 139 p., [8] leaves of plates. 15 cm.

TOME TROISIÈME. [3], 206 p., [3] leaves of plates. 15 cm.

[DS/809/Ti](00088324-00088326)



(Vol. 1, cover)

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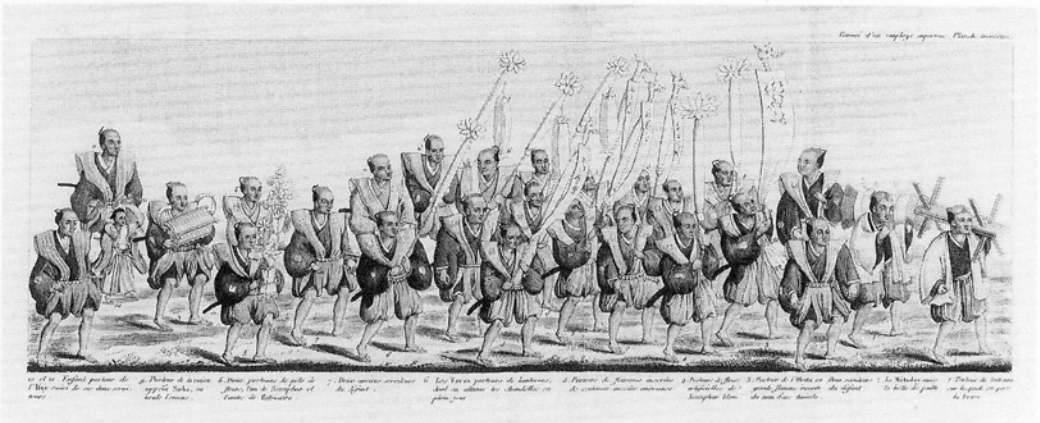
INTRODUCTION A LA DESCRIPTION DES MARIAGES, Par M. TITZINGH. p. 1-27.

CÉRÉMONIES Usitées pour les Mariages des fermiers, des artisans et des marchands. p. 28-127.



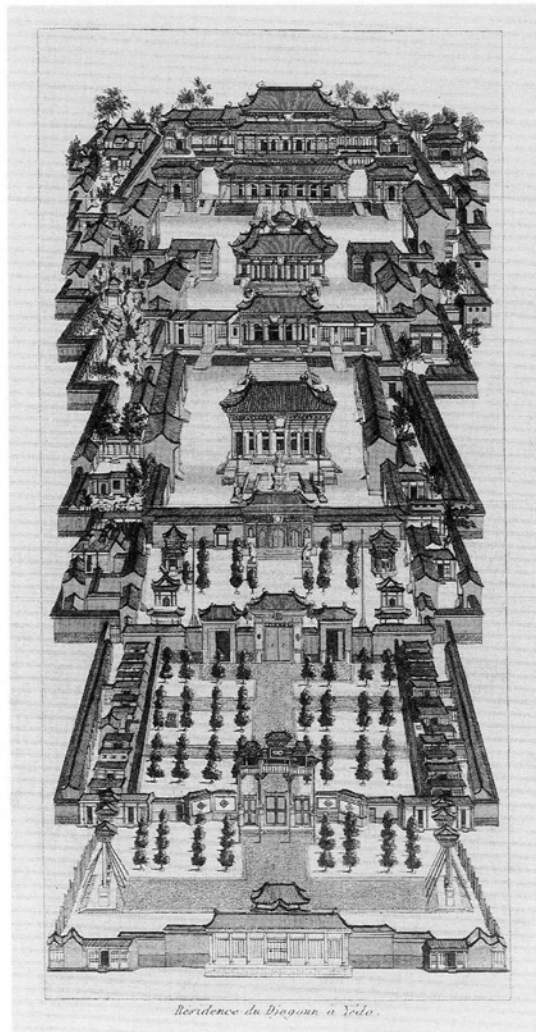
**Cérémonies du mariage entre les Fermiers, Artisans ou Marchands Japonais.**

N°. 1. Le Père de la Fiancée. N°. 2. La Mère. N°. 3. Le Fiancé. N°. 4. Le médiateur. N°. 5. Sa femme. N°. 6. Le Père du Fiancé. N°. 7. La Mère du Fiancé. N°. 8. La Fiancée. N°. 9. Le Frère cadet du Fiancé. N°. 10. Le plus jeune frère du Fiancé. N°. 11. La Kaizoge, ou l'aide de la Fiancée. N°. 12. Le Papillon mâle. N°. 13. Le Papillon femelle. N°. 14. Le domestique dans l'appartement contigu. (Vol. 1, frontispiece)



**Convoi d'un employé supérieur, Planche treizième.**

1. Porteur de tréteaux sur lesquels on pose la bierre. 2. Le Métoday avec la botte de paille. 3. Porteur de l'Obata ou grande flamme, inscrite du nom d'une divinité. Deux serviteurs du défunt. 4. Porteurs de fleurs artificielles de Nénuphar blanc. 5. Porteurs de flammes inscrites de sentences morales anciennes. 6. Les Foros porteurs de lanternes, dont on allume les chandelles en plein jour. 7. Deux anciens serviteurs du défunt. 8. Deux porteurs de pots de fleurs, l'un de Nénuphar et l'autre de Matricaire. 9. Porteur de la caisse appelée Sioko, ou brûle l'encens. 10 et 11. Enfant porteur de l'Ifay suivi de ses deux serviteurs. (Vol. 2, frontispiece)



Résidence du Djoگون à Yédo. (Vol. 3, frontispiece)

TOME DEUXIÈME.

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LA FÊTE DES LAMPIONS OU DES LANTERNES. p. 129-139.

1822

TOME TROISIÈME.

MÉMOIRES ET ANECDOTES SUR LA DYNASTIE RÉGNANTE DES DJOGOUNS, SOUVERAINS  
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注 記

各冊の略標題紙裏に<DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE D'HAUTEL.>。

図版は銅版彩色。

記載書誌

CORDIER, col. 449. ALT-JAPAN, 1516. TOYO BUNKO, p. 225.

149 Titsingh, Isaac (1744-1812)  
*Illustrations of Japan.* 1822.

ILLUSTRATIONS  
 OF  
**JAPAN;**  
 CONSISTING OF  
 PRIVATE MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES  
 OF THE REIGNING DYNASTY OF  
 THE DJOGOUNS, OR SOVEREIGNS OF JAPAN;  
 A DESCRIPTION OF THE  
 FEASTS AND CEREMONIES  
 OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AT THEIR COURT;  
 AND OF THE CEREMONIES CUSTOMARY AT  
 MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS:  
 TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,  
 OBSERVATIONS ON THE LEGAL SUICIDE OF THE JAPANESE, REMARKS ON THEIR POETRY, AN  
 EXPLANATION OF THEIR MODE OF RECKONING TIME, PARTICULARS RESPECTING  
 THE DOSIA POWDER, THE PREFACE OF A WORK BY CONFOUTZEE ON  
 FILIAL PIETY, &c. &c.

BY M. TITSINGH,  
 FORMERLY CHIEF AGENT TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY AT NANGASAKI.

---

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY FREDERIC SHOBERL.

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WITH COLOURED PLATES,  
 FAITHFULLY COPIED FROM JAPANESE ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

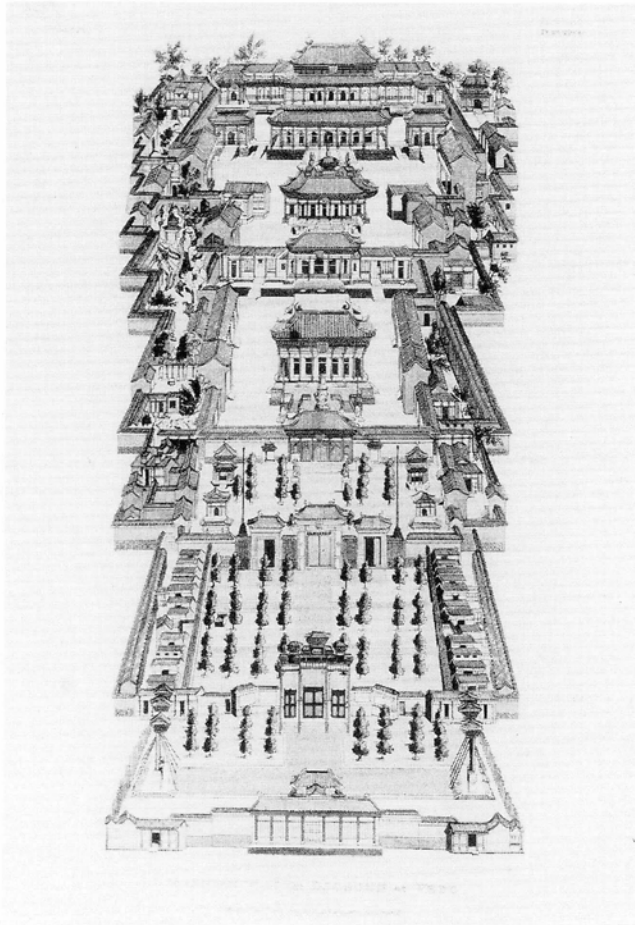
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LONDON:  
 PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND.  
 MDCCCXXII.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF JAPAN; CONSISTING OF PRIVATE MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES OF THE REIGNING DYNASTY OF THE DJOGOUNS, OR SOVEREIGNS OF JAPAN; A DESCRIPTION OF THE FEASTS AND CEREMONIES OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AT THEIR COURT; AND OF THE CEREMONIES CUSTOMARY AT MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS: TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED, OBSERVATIONS ON THE LEGAL SUICIDE OF THE JAPANESE, REMARKS ON THEIR POETRY, AN EXPLANATION OF THEIR MODE OF RECKONING TIME, PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE DOSIA POWDER, THE PREFACE OF A WORK BY CONFOUTZEE ON FILIAL PIETY, &c. &c. By M. TITSINGH, FORMERLY CHIEF AGENT TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY AT NANGASAKI. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY FREDERIC SHOBERL. WITH COLOURED PLATES, FAITHFULLY COPIED FROM JAPANESE ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND. MDCCCXXII [1822].  
xvi, 325, [2] p., [13] leaves of plates. 31 cm.

[DS/809/Ti](00014188)



Residence of the Djogoun at Yedo. London. Pub.<sup>d</sup> Jan.<sup>y</sup> 1, 1822, by  
R: Ackermann, 101, Strand. (Frontispiece)



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## 注記

標題紙裏および p. 325 の裏に <KING'S INNS LIBRARY DUBLIN.> との蔵書印。

## 日本関係図書

CATALOGUE of the BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, JAPANESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND  
 DUTCH; AND OF THE PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MAPS, PLANS, DRAWINGS, AND  
 COINS OF JAPAN, COLLECTED BY THE LATE M. TITSINGH. *p. [313]-325.*

*COPIES of Letters* in Dutch, addressed to different persons by M. Titsingh, from 1790 to 1797, written  
 at Batavia, Canton, Nangasaki, &c., MS., small folio, 204 pages very closely written.

*Forty-six Autograph Letters*, addressed to M. Titsingh by Sigé-Senoski, Nagawa-Sjun-nan, Koozack-  
 Monsuro, Fesi-Bzinby, Matsutsna, Nisi-Kijemon-Namoera-Montojsero, Nisi-Kitsrofe, Ima-Moera-  
 Kinsabroo, Motoji-Enosin, and other Japanese interpreters, or public functionaries, and by Fathers  
 Chassé, Riccard, &c., dated Batavia, Desima, Yedo, Nangasaki, &c. MS., folio.

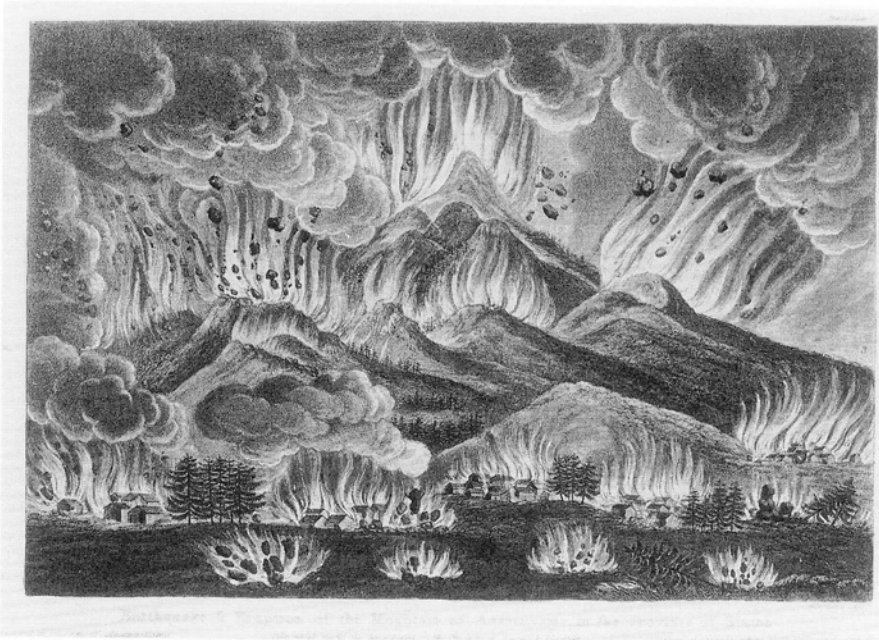
*Journal of Travels from Canton to Peking*, in Dutch, in M. Titsingh's hand-writing, small and close;  
 folio; 58 pages.

*Exposition of the Official Conduct of M. Titsingh*, or extracts from different letters; MS., 88 pages.

*Thirty-five Autograph Letters*, in French and Dutch, addressed to M. Titsingh, among which is a very  
 long letter from M. de Guignes, senior, and the answer, four letters from M. de Volney, M. Titsingh's  
 credentials for his embassy to China, and those of Lord Macartney in Latin.

*Observations of the Japanese*, on the alleged high antiquity of the Chinese. MS., fol.

*Inquiries concerning the Origin of the Japanese*, and Sketch of their fabulous History. MS., fol.



**Earthquake & Eruption of the Mountain of Asama-yama, in the Province of Sinano.** 1. Mountain of Asama-Yama. 2. Kousats-Yama (origin of the Fire.) 3. Pole which marks the boundaries of the Provinces of Sinano & Kotsouki. 4. Village at the foot of the Mountain, but more than ten miles from its summit. 5. Village of Orprake, where there are warm springs. 6. Mountain twenty miles from Kousats-Yama. J. C. Stadler sculp.<sup>1</sup> (p. 100)



**Earthquake, Volcanic Eruption, & Inundation in the Province of Simahara.** 1. Castle of Mai-bai. (Hither Bridge.) 2. Chief Passage of the River. 3. Road to Nou-den. 4. South. 5. East. 6. West. 7. North. 8. Road to Tikouany-hai. 9. Focus of the Fire. 10. A lofty Peak. 11. Sinnogawa. 12. Mountain of Ji-Kouang. 13. Mountain of Nou-den. 14. Mountain of the Three Kingdoms. 15. Mountain of the Blue Clouds. 16. Sacred Mountain of the Centre. (p. 112)

*Regular Chronology of the Chinese and Japanese*, from the year 841 before Christ to the year 1796. MS., fol.

*Nippon-o-day-tche-lan*, or abridged Annals of the Dairis: a manuscript in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh, translated by him from the Japanese, with notes and comments. Seven parts, folio, 450 pages; which would form three thick octavo volumes.

The same in Dutch, one volume, folio.

*Secret Notes relative to the Djogouns of the present Dynasty*, or the real Sovereigns of Japan. MS., in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh; 156 pages, small folio: translated from private Japanese MSS. ; to which is annexed a *Sketch of the Ceremonies* constantly practised at the court of the Djogoun throughout the year. M.S., in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh; 49 pages, small folio.

The same in Dutch.

*Description of the Marriage Ceremonies* practised in Japan, among farmers, artisans, and trades-people, translated from the Japanese work *Kesi-Foukouro*; and preceded by an Introduction. MS., in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh, small folio, accompanied with original coloured Japanese engravings.

The same in Japanese, in two parts, oblong 8vo., with the engravings.

The same in English.

The same in Dutch.

*Description of the Funeral Ceremonies* practised in Japan. MS., small folio, in the hand-writing of M. Titsingh, translated from the Japanese, and accompanied by the two following rolls, painted by Japanese artists.

*Funeral Procession and Tomb of the Governor of Nangasaki, Fout-jeja-no-kami*, who died June 27, and was buried July 16, 1784, near the temple of Zuntoksi. A roll, 17 feet 6 inches 7 lines long, and 9 inches 6 lines high, containing upwards of 130 figures, 3½ inches high, in water-colours.

*Funeral Procession of a Civil Officer of distinction*, according to the manner of the four sects of Siaka. A roll, 13 feet 6 inches long, and 9 inches 6 lines high, exhibiting 105 figures, 3½ inches high, in water-colours, and the norimons of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

*Funeral Procession of an Emperor*, very coarsely engraved on wood, printed in Japan, with printed explanations in Japanese. A roll, 28 feet long and 10 inches 6 lines in height. Some tints of colour have been laid with the pencil on certain parts of the dresses of some of the figures, which amount to upwards of 300.

*Particulars concerning the Whales in the seas of Jesso and Japan*, in Dutch. MS., folio. Accompanied with twelve sheets of thin paper, 2 to 3 feet long, and 11 inches broad, on each of which is represented a whale of different species in India ink.

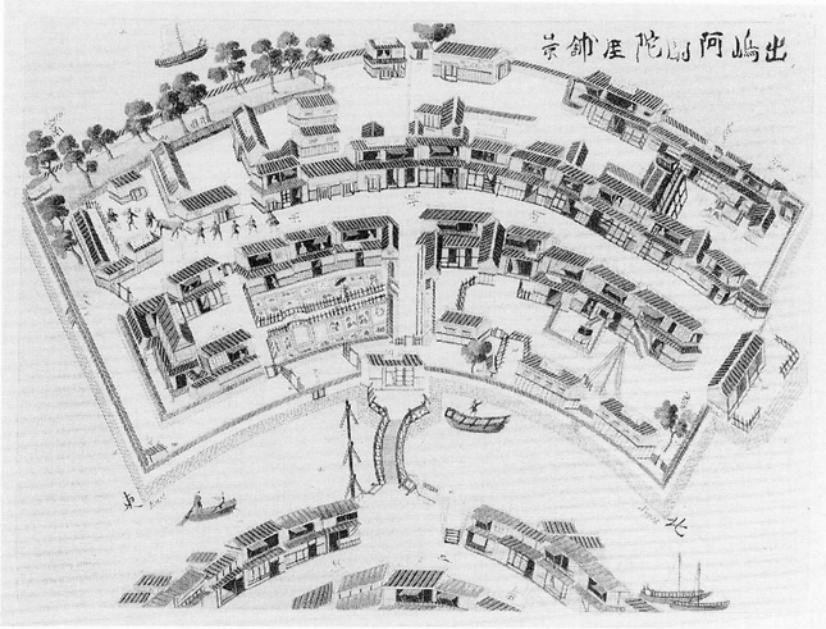
*Particulars concerning the Dosia Powder and Kobou-Daysi*, its inventor, accompanied with the Preface to the book *Kokjo*, on Filial Piety, by Confoutzée. MS., 26 pages, small folio, in M. Titsingh's hand-writing.

The same in Dutch.

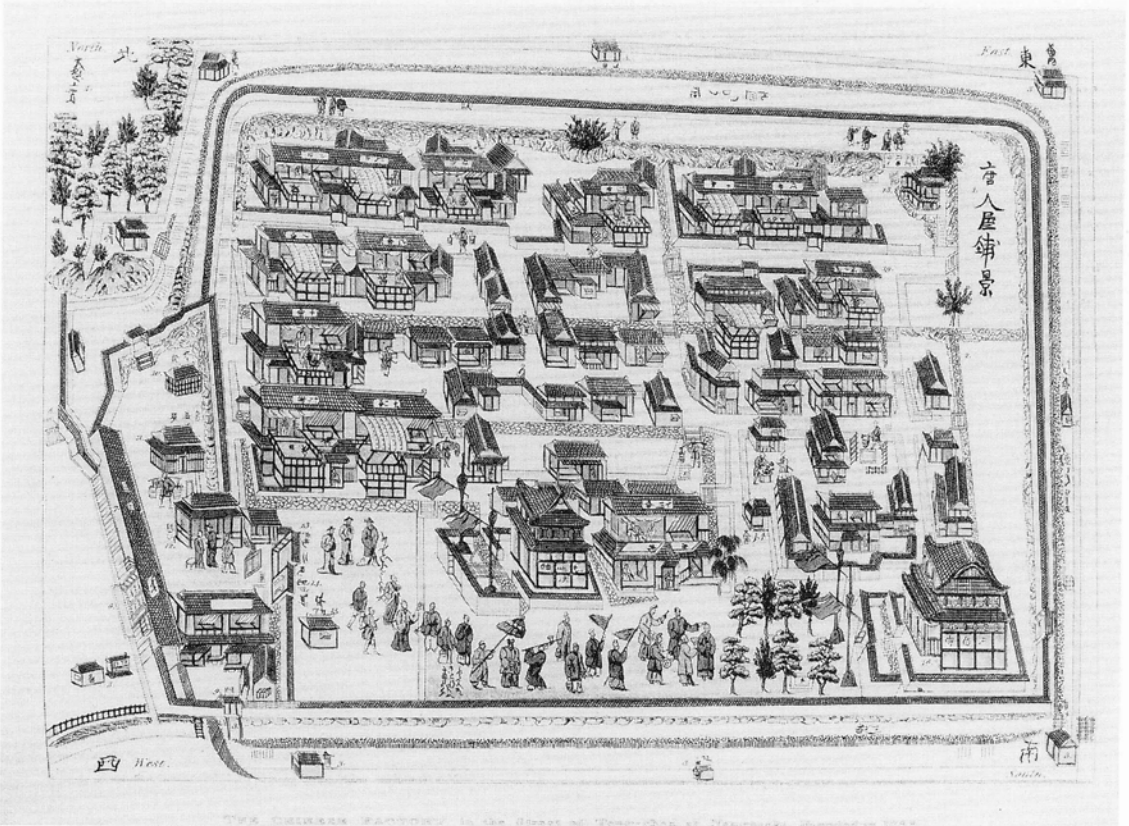
*Imperial Almanac of Japan*. In 4 vols. small 12mo, printed in Japanese. It contains the names and titles of the emperor, of his family, of the other princes, their households, and servants, the judges, placemen, &c., the whole very neatly printed. Several articles are accompanied with tolerable engravings, some of them representing the arms of the families mentioned. After the names are marked the revenues, from the highest sum to ten thousand kobans inclusively.

*Dialogues* in Japanese, French, English, and Dutch, with the Japanese pronunciation on the opposite page. Very narrow folio.

*On the Japanese Acupuncture and the Moxa*; very large folio, with twenty designs, and a coloured doll, on which are shown, by dots, lines and characters, the parts on which those two processes may be performed efficaciously and without danger. This image of the human figure was a present from the emperor's chief physician; it is about 30 inches high, made of pasteboard, and painted with a flesh-



Plan of the Dutch Factory in the Island of Desima at Nagasaki. (p. 166)



The Chinese Factory in the Street of Teng-chan at Nagasaki. Founded in 1688. (p. 170)



colour, and varnished: the ribs, the spine, the muscles, and the principal protuberances of the body are well defined. The characters or numbers upon it refer to a book of particulars, in 16mo., in Japanese, containing engravings and explanations, in which are found, at the number indicated, the name and description of the part, the diseases to which it is subject, the manner in which it ought to be pricked, when needful, and the number of times; and, lastly, the remedies that should be applied to it. An ebony case, containing different kinds of needles and prepared mugwort for the moxa, belong to this article.

*Thirty-eight species of Fish and Shell-fish*, some of which are unknown in Europe, and among others the tortoise with blue and green hairs, called minogame, exquisitely painted. A roll of strong Japanese silver paper, 35½ feet long, and 11 inches high. Over each subject is the name in Dutch. This roll is mounted on a roller with ivory ends, and covered with a piece of black satin, embroidered in gold and green silk.

*One hundred and forty different Shell-fish*, painted with great care, the Japanese, as well as the Chinese, excelling in the representation of inanimate nature. A roll on the same paper, of the same dimensions, and having a like covering with the preceding article.

*Continued View of Landscapes along a River*, upon which the spectator is supposed to be sailing; showing several wooden bridges as seen from below. A roll of strong Japanese paper, 43 feet 9 inches long, and 9 inches 2 lines high, three feet of which consist of text in Chinese. The name is written in Dutch over every town or village that appears on unrolling this long coloured engraving. Fire-works are seen on the water, opposite to Famatsjo-saccai-zin-rino-daïboe. At the back of the engraving is a satin paper, sprinkled with squares of metallic leaf.

*Continued View of the Scenery along a River*, which occupies two-thirds of the height of this long engraving. A roll on strong Japanese paper, 26 feet 11 inches long, and 9 inches 2 lines in height. It exhibits a great number of barks, boats, barges, and craft of all kinds. At a place called Quacht-huisliogoe-vasi is represented a bridge, covered with upwards of sixty persons, of all ages and professions, and in different costumes. Over each town and village is the name in Dutch.

*Continued View of Scenery*, painted on satin; a roll of worked satin of an olive colour, 55½ feet long, and 10 inches high.

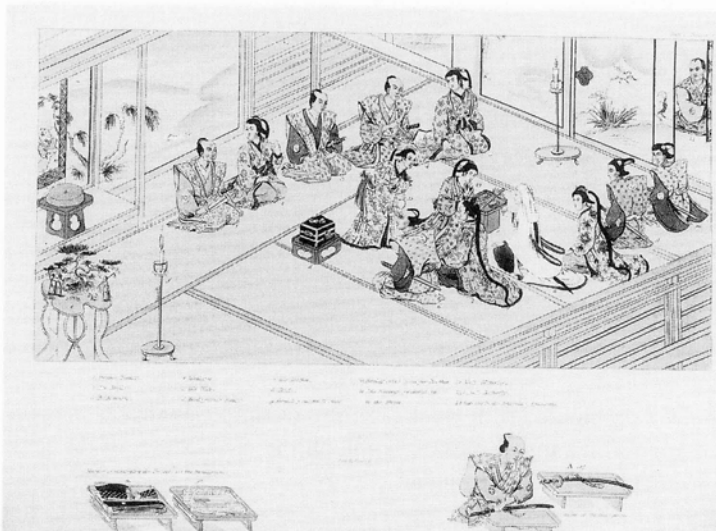
*A Japanese Lady*, standing, with flowing hair. A roll, 6 feet long, and 1 foot 5 inches wide. This beautiful painting, in a border of silk stuff worked with gold, is on very fine gauze, pasted upon strong paper, and mounted on a roller.

*Japanese Fishermen*, in nine boats, engaged in the whale fishery, for which purpose they have thrown out an immense net. A roll of thin paper, 4 feet 4 inches long, and 10 inches wide.

*A Whale which has broken the Net*, and is struggling to disengage himself from the harpoons of a number of fishermen on board of four barks. A roll of the same paper as the preceding, 2½ feet long and 10 inches wide.

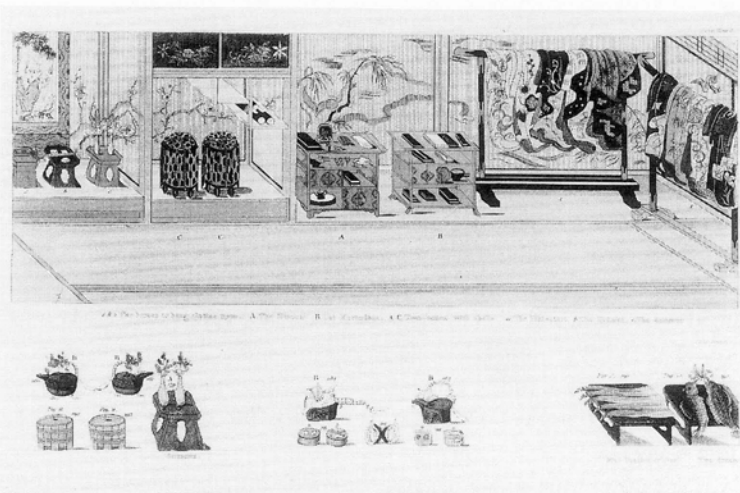
On the subject of this fishery Father Charlevoix observes: — “The most useful species of fish is the kudsuri, or whale. It is caught on all the coasts of Japan, especially on that of Khumano, and the whole south coast of the great island of Nippon, round the islands of Tsussima and Gatto, and on the coasts of Omuza and Nomo. Whales are commonly taken with the harpoon as in the northern seas; but the Japanese vessels appear to be better adapted to this fishery than ours, because they are smaller and narrower, with one end terminating in a sharp point, and have each ten men at the oar, which causes them to move with incredible velocity. About the year 1680, a wealthy fisherman, of the province of Omuza, named Gitai-jo, invented a new method of catching whales in nets, made of strong ropes, about two inches thick. This practice was soon adopted in the islands of Gotto. It is said, that as soon as the head of the whale is entangled in this net, he cannot swim without great difficulty, and may then be easily dispatched with the harpoon; but this mode of fishing is too expensive for ordinary fishermen.”

*A Roll of thin paper*, 4 feet 5 inches long, and 10 inches 3 lines high, representing a vessel of rude



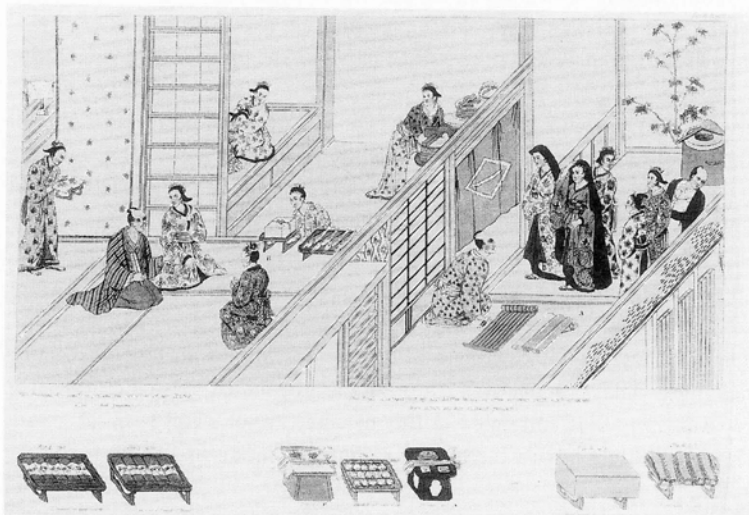
Part II. Plate 1. 1. Bride's Father. 2. Her Mother. 3. Bridegroom. 4. Mediator. 5. His Wife. 6. Bridegroom's Father. 7. His Mother. 8. Bride. 9. Bride's younger Brother. 10. Bridegroom's younger Brother. 11. The Kaizoge, or Assistant to the Bride. 12. Male Butterfly. 13. Female Butterfly. 14. Servant in the Adjoining-Apartment.

Part II. Plate 2. Manner of arranging the Presents for the Bridegroom. The Mediator delivering the Sabre. Sabre of the Bridegroom. (p. 224)



Part II. Plate 3. 1. & 2. Two horses to hang clothes upon. A. The Mizoesi. B. The Koerodana. C.C. Two boxes with shells. a. The Fikiwatasi. b. The Tekaké. c. The Sousous.

Part II. Plate 4. Sousous. Five bunches of Nosi. Two Bream. (p. 224)



Part II. Plate 5. The Bridegroom sends a present on occasion of the Bride's Visit to her parents. The Bride, accompanied by her Mother-in-law, or other relation visits each of those from whom she has received presents.

Part II. Plate 6. 5 pieces of red stuff. 5 pieces of red gilams. Tekaké. B. Packets of Sea Cat. Fikiwatasi. A. Box with 50 Commelmaas. 5 packets of sea lentil. (p. 224)



construction and seven Ainos, with curly hair and black skin, wearing a kind of white waistcoat without sleeves, which reaches no lower than the navel, and a white cloth round the waist; the ears adorned with fish bones. Two of them have a vest made of leaves.

*Two Rolls of thin paper*, one of them 6 feet 5 inches long, and 11 inches 6 lines high, the other 4 feet 6 inches long, and of the same height, exhibiting models engraved in the line manner of the largest vessels that the Japanese are allowed to build. The number of planks, pieces of timber, and copper nails, is marked with the utmost accuracy, and any shipwright who should not adhere closely to this plan, and presume to add but a single nail, or exceed the dimensions ever so little, would be doomed to die, together with his whole family.

*Nine Engravings printed in colours*, on the same number of separate sheets, 10 inches wide, and 1 foot 2 inches 9 lines in height, representing Japanese ladies in various dresses.

*Three Engravings printed in colours*, on three sheets of the same dimensions as the preceding, probably representing Ainos, one of whom is throttling a bear, and another making monkeys dance in grotesque dresses.

*Four Engravings printed in colours*, on Japanese paper; one representing two children amusing themselves with a swing; the second, a person with a long sabre, and partly covered with a cloak, on which is his coat of arms; and the other two, Chinese.

*A folio volume*, 1 foot 3 inches high, and 10 inches broad, covered with blue satin, opening like the leaves of a fan, and containing fifteen engravings printed in colours, representing Japanese ladies, either walking abroad or at home. There are also servants holding parasols over the heads of their mistresses.

*A folio volume*, of the same dimensions, and covered as the preceding, containing fifteen engravings printed in colours, representing Japanese ladies with their daughters, either walking abroad or at home. In this volume there is not to be seen a single male figure.

*A small white paper bag*, containing thirty sheets of Japanese paper, folded and sealed in the various ways customary in Japan for letters, according to the rank of the person to whom they are addressed.

*Two folio volumes*, covered with blue silk, one foot two inches three lines in height, and eight inches and a half wide, the one containing forty-one, the other, thirty-six plants, exquisitely painted on very fine Japanese paper, with Japanese explanations on the opposite page; in a paste-board case, covered with purple satin.

M. Charpentier-Cossigny, in his *Voyage au Bengate*, mentions this article in the following terms: — “It was a present made to M. Titsingh by the wife of the chief physician to the emperor. I doubt whether any thing more perfect in its kind exists: the stalks, flowers, fruit, roots, all have the appearance of nature itself: opposite to each plant its name and properties are rather drawn than written. The whole is the work of the Japanese lady by whom it was presented.”

*Five books* in quarto, eleven inches high and eight wide, covered with brown silk, containing two hundred and thirty-four different flowers, painted with great truth on thin Japanese paper, with the names in Japanese and Dutch; among these are many new species.

*An octavo volume*, bound in Japan, eleven inches by seven and a half, containing one hundred and five engravings, printed in colours, of various persons male and female, from the emperor to the lowest public officer, to which are prefixed seven pages of explanation in Japanese: there is also a Japanese inscription over each figure. This volume is highly valuable for the variety of civil and military costumes.

*An octavo volume*, bound in Japan, ten inches four lines by seven inches, containing seven engravings printed in colours, representing ladies at home, and twenty-eight pages of Japanese text.

*Two Japanese volumes*, nine inches and a half by seven.

*Two volumes on Funerals*, 8vo., in Japanese.

*A volume*, oblong folio, one foot six inches wide, and one foot two inches high, half bound, green morocco back and corners, containing fifteen Japanese engravings printed in colours. The first

represents the street inhabited by the public prostitutes at Nangasaki; the second, a battle of a Japanese sovereign who encouraged licentiousness of manners; and the others persons of both sexes in not very decent attitudes.

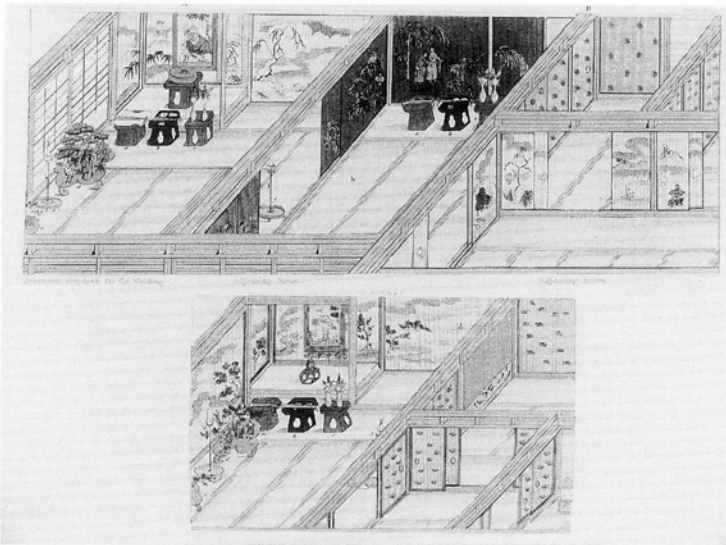
*General Map of Japan*, printed on Japanese paper, five feet two inches long, and two feet six inches wide; washed with a yellow tint to mark the land, and pink for the different buildings, of which an engraved birds-eye view is given. The explanations in Chinese are engraved in circles, squares, or parallelograms, of larger or smaller dimensions, according to the size of the towns, villages, and hamlets. On the coasts are represented vessels of singular construction.

*Plan of the Palace of Yedo*, washed in colour, on Dutch paper, by Europeans, 1 foot 7 inches long, and 1 foot 3 inches broad. The explanations are in Dutch; and there are numbers of references to an explanatory sheet, likewise in Dutch.

*Plan of a small Town*, washed in colour, on thick Dutch paper, 1 foot 8 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches broad, with references to a sheet of manuscript explanation.

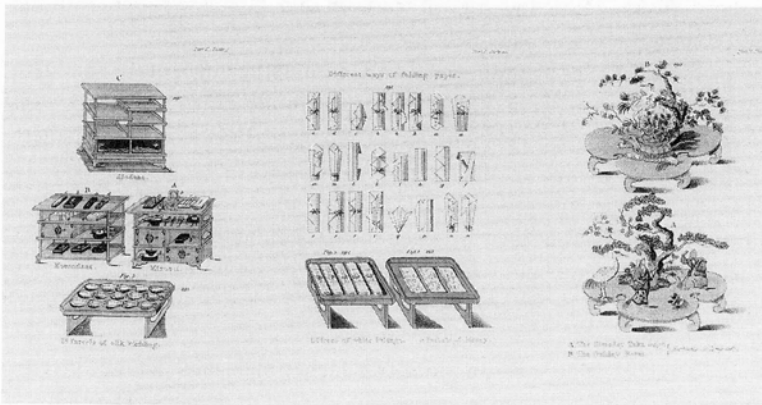
*Plan of the Interior of the Palace of the Emperor of Japan at Yedo*, made by a Dutchman on European paper, 2 feet 7½ inches long, and 8 inches broad.

*Plan of the Port, the Road, and the Islands near Nangasaki*, executed by Europeans, on thick Dutch



Part II. Plate 7. Apartment prepared for the Wedding. Adjoining Room. Adjoining Room.

Part II. Plate 8. Apartment in which the Bride's parents entertain the Bridegroom. (p. 224)



Part II. Plate 9. Siodana. Koerodana. Mizousi. 15 Parcels of silk Wadding.

Part II. Plate 10. Different ways of folding paper. 5 Pieces of white Pelangs. 3 Packets of Money.

Part II. Plate 11. A. The Simaday Taka Sago. B. The Osiday Forai. Emblems of long life. (p. 224)

drawing paper, with explanations in red ink, 2 feet 3 inches square.

*Plan of Yedo*, printed on paper, 2 feet 7 inches 6 lines long, and 1 foot 10 inches high, with more than 1,500 references made in red ink by M. Titsingh. The streets and public places are marked by yellow and grey tints.

*Plan of Nangasaki and the adjacent Islands*, drawn on very thin yellow paper, like Bank paper, and coloured, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet broad. The references to the temples and buildings are in red ink, those to the streets in black; the names of towns, temples, and islets, as well as the distances, are written in Dutch.

This plan, from the minuteness and accuracy of all the details, cannot but be considered as highly valuable by European geographers.

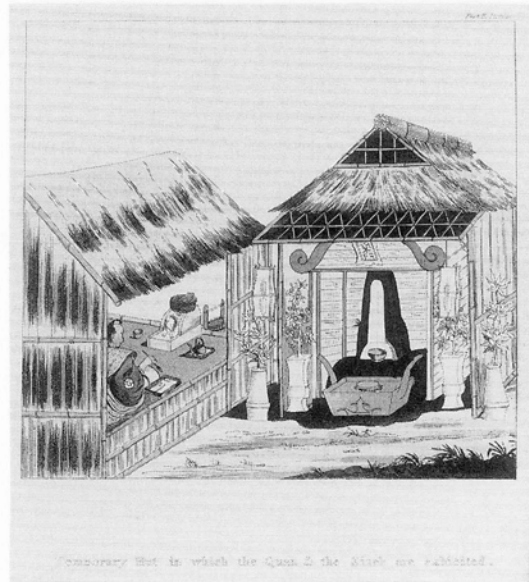
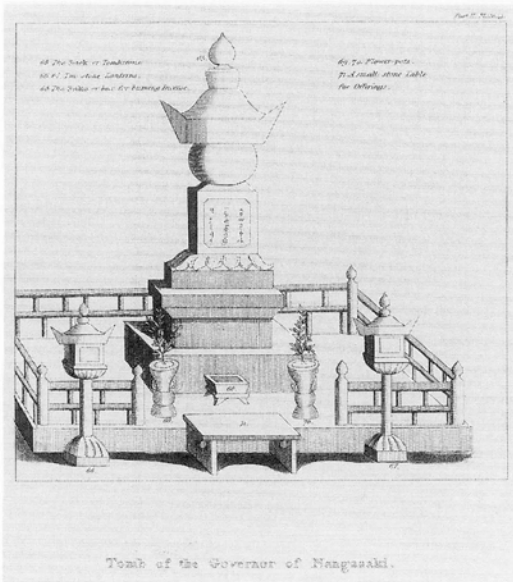
*Plan of Nangasaki*, printed on paper, 2 feet 8 inches 3 lines in height, and 2 feet 11 inches in breadth. The houses are marked with a grey, and the sea with a bluish, tint. A circumstance worthy of notice is, that the references are printed in Arabic ciphers by the side of the Japanese ciphers. Several Dutch vessels are lying off Desima, and there is one in tow by sixteen Japanese boats.

*Bird's-eye View of the Island of Desima*. A drawing on Japanese paper, 2 feet 5 inches 6 lines in height, and 2 feet 2 inches 6 lines in width. This plan seems to have been executed at an earlier period than the following article. The Dutch flag, indeed, is here seen flying as in the latter; but the houses are not so numerous, nor are any persons represented in them.

*Bird's-eye View of the Island of Desima*, printed in colours, 1 foot 8 inches 8 lines in length, 1 foot 3 inches 3 lines in breadth. Dutch and Japanese are represented in the streets and in their shops. The bridge communicating with Nangasaki is shown. At the end next to Desima is a house where Japanese sentinels are stationed. An enormous folding gate, furnished with strong iron bars, converts this little island into a prison, and prevents the Dutch from going out or in but at the good pleasure of the governor of Nangasaki.

*Plan of the Island of Desima*, painted on gauze, pasted on canvass, and mounted on a roller, 3½ feet wide and 5 high.

*Plan of Osaka*, printed on paper, 2 feet 9 inches long, and 2 feet 6 inches 9 lines wide. The canals and



Part II. Plate 19. Tomb of the Governor of Nangasaki.

Part II. Plate 12. Temporary Hut in which the Quan & the Sisek are exhibited. (p. 243)

- river are marked by a greenish tint. There are upwards of five hundred numbers in black, and some letters in red by M. Titsingh, referring to a manuscript explanation.
- Plan of Meaco*, printed on paper 3 feet 8 inches 8 lines in length, and 2 feet 8 inches in breadth. There are 729 numbers, written in red ink by M. Titsingh, referring to a book of manuscript explanations. The streets are marked by a yellow tint. The temples, palaces, and shops are represented in elevation in the city and environs.
- Plan of Mijako*, printed on paper, 2 feet 1 inch long, and 1 foot 6 inches 9 lines broad. The principal streets are marked with yellow tint.
- A Manuscript Map of the Island of Yesso*, coloured, on this paper, 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, with the names in Dutch; and a great number of references.
- A Map of the Island of Yesso*, coloured, 1 foot 2½ inches long, and 11½ inches broad, with Dutch and Japanese explanations.
- Plan of the Island of Seringapatam*, coloured; and a coloured view of the same. Two sheets of European paper, 1 foot 4 inches long, and 9½ inches high.
- A Volcano in Eruption*, a coloured drawing, on very thin paper, 3 feet 3 inches 6 lines in length, and 2 feet 1 inch in height.
- Volcanoes in Eruption*, a coloured drawing, on paper, 2 feet 2 inches long, and 1 foot 8 inches broad. Red, yellow, and grey tints seem to indicate an earthquake over a whole island.
- An Island*. A drawing in colours on strong Japanese paper, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, with the names written very small in Dutch. On the middle of this sheet is fixed a piece of thick paper, coloured on both sides, representing a lofty volcano, the top of which is in eruption.
- Summits of Volcanoes in Eruption*, drawn in colours, on a sheet of 1 foot 2 inches 9 lines, by 10 inches 3 lines, with Dutch explanations on a paper that folds down over it.
- A Volcano in Eruption*, a painting on gauze, pasted on thick Japanese paper, 3 feet 3 inches long 2 feet wide, with a border of red paper, having patches of silver paper folded down on it in several places, with manuscript explanations in Dutch. There are many numbers, written in black, referring to an explanation in the Dutch language. This painting is executed on a ground sprinkled with gold.
- Several Volcanic Mountains*, sketched on a sheet of paper, 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot, with explanations in Dutch.
- Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake*, a drawing in colours, on thin paper, 4 feet 2 inches 6 lines in length, and 11½ inches wide, with Dutch and Japanese inscriptions.
- A small folding Map*, 1 foot 1 by 11½ inches, printed on paper, and apparently a reduced map of Japan. On the title are the Dutch words, Kiezjo af de neege Lannden.
- Designs of the Temples of Nikko or Jama*, printed on Japanese paper, with 231 numbers, marked in red ink by M. Titsingh, 1 foot 4 inches long, and 1 foot broad.
- Guide to Yedo and its Environs*, a thin sheet, printed, 9 inches 6 lines high, and 1 foot 4 inches long. There are 123 numbers of reference in red ink.
- Another Sheet*, 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches, with 17 numbers of reference.
- Representation of the Banian*, a remarkable tree, which sometimes covers several acres of ground, and is very common in Hindūstan. A wood engraving, 1 foot 4 inches long, and 10 inches high.
- Representation of Rokausi*, in the country of Tiesen, a wood engraving, on thin Japanese paper, 1 foot 4 inches long, and 11½ inches broad. It exhibits temples and colossal idols on the mountains, with devotees going to pay adoration to them.
- An Engraving on Wood*, 1 foot 6 inches long, and 10 inches 9 lines wide, exhibiting figures mostly of a monstrous kind, such as hairy men, men in the shape of scissors, cutting off, the arms or legs of others, and such like caricatures.
- A thin Sheet*, 1 foot 6 inches long, and 1 foot wide, on which is a plan with apanese characters.
- A Wood Engraving*, on thin paper, 1 foot 3 inches long, and 8 inches 8 lines wide, exhibiting the plan of some village or small town.

*A Wood Engraving*, on this paper, 1 foot 4 inches by 11½ inches, being a plan of the Chinese factory at Nangasaki.

*A Wood Engraving* of the same dimensions as the last, on thin paper, being a miniature plan of a large city.

*Drawings of Coats of Arms*, on a thin sheet, 1 foot long, and 7½ inches wide.

*Plan of the City, Port, and Road of Macao*, taken in 1792, by Manuel de Agote, agent of the Royal Philippine Company; an India ink drawing, on strong Dutch drawing paper, 2 feet 9 inches 4 lines long, and 2 feet 3½ inches broad. The explanations are in Portuguese.

*Plan of the River between Macao and Canton*, by the same, taken in 1792; an India ink drawing, 5 feet by 2½ feet; on strong Dutch drawing paper.

*Chart of Formosa and Part of the Coast of China*, 2 feet 2½ inches, by 1 foot 6 inches, executed by Europeans. It is on strong paper of the country, and washed with India ink.

*Plan of the Imperial Palace and City of Peking*, executed in the capital, on strong Corea paper, 2 feet 2 inches 4 lines high, and 2 feet 3 inches long. Part of the buildings of the palace and the walls of the Tartar and Chinese city are here represented in elevation. The names, as well as the marginal explanations, are in Dutch.

*Bird's-eye Plan of the Imperial Palace of the Djogoun*, a coloured drawing on strong Japanese paper, 5 feet long, and 3½ wide.

It is impossible for a drawing to convey a better idea of the whole of a palace.

*A Corean Fisherman and his Wife*, a coloured drawing, on a sheet of thin paper, 1 foot 9 inches, by 1 foot 2 inches 6 lines.

*Another Corean Fisherman*, harpooning a seal, a coloured drawing, on paper of the same dimensions as the preceding.

*A Coloured Engraving*, executed in Japan, representing a lake with a causeway and a bridge, leading to a large mansion standing in the middle; 2 feet 1 inch 6 lines long, and 9 inches wide.

*View of Tolomonon*, a small coloured copper-plate engraving, 5 inches by 4.

These two attempts at engraving, in the European manner, by Japanese artists, afford some idea of their aptness for imitation.

*A Coloured Drawing of a Species of Camelopard*, with the following explanation in Dutch and French:—

“On the 6th of signats, the servants of the lord of Matsumai arrived with the following paper:

“Near the island of Yesso there are several more islands, discovered at the same time, situated to the north, and called Kara-fou-te-si-ma. Here two animals were discovered at night by moon-light, in the mountains; one of them was shot with a pistol. The description of it is as follows:— Height from head to foot, 8 feet; length of the body 5 feet; it has very soft hair, and feeds on grass and the leaves of trees.”

*A Travelling Map*, 6 inches high, 7 feet long, opening like the leaves of a fan.

*Another Travelling Map*, of the same dimensions. On the subject of these maps Father Charlevoix has these remarks:— “Neither men nor women ever go abroad without fans in their hands. When they travel, they have fans on which the roads are marked, as well as the best inns, and the prices of provisions. Those who have not such fans may purchase small books, which are every where to be bought of little boys, who make a trade of begging on all the roads.”

*Two Views of Coasts*, crayon drawings, a view of Matsuma, on the east coast, taken at the distance of a furlong; and view of the Bay of Nangasaki, 3½ Dutch miles distant.

*A Collection of nearly Two Thousand Japanese and Chinese Medals and Coins*, of gold, silver, copper, and iron, formed by the late M. Titsingh, with infinite trouble and expense. Among them are the rare Japanese pieces, called obans and kobans; a series of the Japanese and Chinese emperors, from the remotest ages to the present time; and several medals employed as idols by the Chinese in their pagodas, or domestic oratories, to repel evil genii.

Mr. Klaproth, a gentleman well acquainted with the Chinese language, has arranged these medals



in chronological order, and begun a descriptive catalogue of them. As no cabinet whatever possesses so valuable a collection, we wish by this note to awaken the public curiosity, in hopes that some government, friendly to the sciences, may purchase it, and enable the learned of all countries to consult it with benefit to chronology and numismatics.

In the long list of maps and plans in M. Titsingh's collection, the following are particularly worthy of notice: —

1. *The great Map of the three Japanese Islands*, which contains twice as many names as any map known in Europe. The provinces are distinguished, as in our maps, by different colours, indicated at the bottom of the map by corresponding tints, which, as well as the principal places, are accompanied by numbers referring to a descriptive list. The authors of this map are Japanese.

2. *A Plan of the City of Nangasaki and its Environs*, drawn, washed, and coloured, exactly in the style of ours, by an engineer to the Emperor, who made a present of it to M. Titsingh. According to this plan, Nangasaki, situated in the first of the three islands, on a river of the same name, is a very large city: its figure is irregular next to the river, the windings of which it follows; towards the land it is semicircular. In front of this city lies the islet on which is the Dutch establishment, and which may be called their prison.

3. *The coloured Drawing of a Volcano*, by the recent eruption of which upwards of three thousand persons perished. A castle situated in the centre of the scene of devastation escaped uninjured.

#### 記載書誌

CORDIER, col. 450. ALT-JAPAN, 1519. TENRI I, 594. LAURES, 682. TOYO BUNKO, p. 225. NIPPONALIA I, 1972. BLUM II, 2520.



150 Zimmermann, Eberhard August Wilhelm von (1743-1815)  
*De aarde en hare bewoners.* 1822.

D E A A R D E

EN HARE

B E W O N E R S,

VOĽGENS DE

NIEUWSTE ONTDEKKINGEN,

EEN WERK TER BEVORDERING DER KENNIS  
 VAN LANDEN EN VOLKEN EN VAN DERZEL-  
 VER VOORTBRENGSELS EN HANDEL,

NAAR HET HOOGDUITSCH

VAN

*E. A. W. VON ZIMMERMAN.*

MET PLATEN.

E L F D E D E E L.

+

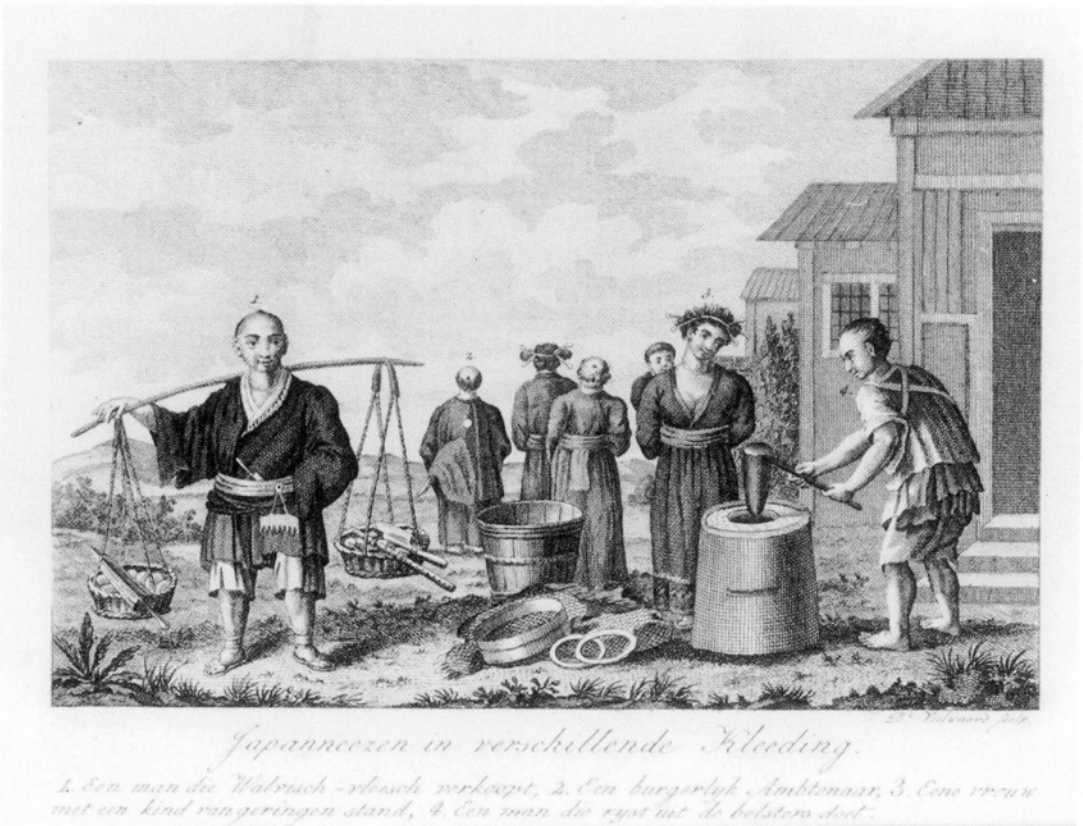
TE HAARLEM, BIJ  
 DE ERVEN FRANÇOIS BOHN,  
 MDCCCXXII.

DE AARDE EN HARE BEWONERS, VOLGENS DE NIEUWSTE ONTDEKKINGEN, EEN WERK TER BEVORDERING DER KENNIS VAN LANDEN EN VOLKEN EN VAN DERZELVER VOORTBRENGSELS EN HANDEL, NAAR HET HOOGDUITSCH VAN E. A. W. von ZIMMERMAN. MET PLATEN. ELFDE DEEL.

TE HAARLEM, BIJ de erven FRANÇOIS BOHN, MDCCCXXII [1822].

viii, 280 p., [1] leaf of plates. 22 cm.

[G/115/Zi](00036013)



**Japanneezen in verschillende Kleeding.**

1. Een man die Walvisch-vleesch verkoopt, 2. Een burgerlyk Ambtenaar, 3. Eene vrouw met een kind van geringen stand, 4. Een man die ryst uit de bolsters doet. D.<sup>l</sup> Veelwaard, sculp. (Vol. 11, frontispiece)

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## 注 記

略標題紙に<JAPAN EN DE EILANDEN ONDER DESZELFS OPFERGEZAG.>。

p. 132 に綴じ込まれた紙葉に、Wyk Roelandszoon, J. van, *Algemeen aardrijkskundig woordenboek*. Dordrecht, 1824. の Nangasacki 項目から抄写した以下の書き込み。

Veel spreken nayverige vreemdelingen, en vooral de Engelschen, van de groote vernederingen, welke de Nedelanders zich hier, om het voordeel van den handel, getroosten, het welk zy dan door de gebruiken des Lands te overdryven, en op eene hekelende wyze voor te dragen, aannemelyk zoeken te maken, zonder zich te herinneren het geene zij of hunne Gezantschappen, by hunne bezoeken in China, zich van tyd tot tyd, hebben laten welgevallen, en waarvan men, als men het zoo noemen wil, geen minder vernederend tafereel zoude kunnen ophangen.

Nangasacki, eigentlyk Nagazacky, een der vyf Japansche ryks-steden, op 't eiland Kiusin of Kjusju, in de Provintie Fizen, aan de kubo (kfoebo) behoorende, ligt op 32.41 N. L. en 147.38 Lengte beoosten Greenwich. Nagazacky, en wel het eilandje Decima, ten zuiden door een steenen Brug aan de stad verbonden, is de eenige plaats in gansch Indië, alwaar het Hollandsch opperhoofd Hendrik Doeff, in den laatsten oorlog aldaar, de Nederlandsche Vlag ongeschonden heeft weten te behouden, niettegenstaande de herhaalde en onbillyke aanslagen in den Jare 1813 en 1814, toen men in Japan nog



1822

niets van de omwenteling in Europa wist, door de Engelschen op hem gedaan. Noch Fransche, noch Engelsche Vlag heeft immer op het eilandje Decima gewapperd.

(J. van Wyk Roelandszoon) algemeen Aardryksk. woordenboek. 1824.

本叢書<De Aarde en hare Bewoners.> Tiende deel (1821) は<CHINA EN KOREA>。

151 Shoberl, Frederic (1775-1853)  
*Japan.* 1823.

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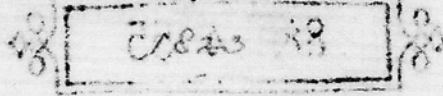
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LADY IN A CAR.

204 by J. C. Walker, London 1823

Lady in a Car. (Frontispiece)



SERVANT, carrying his MASTER'S effects.

204 by J. C. Walker, London 1823

Servant, carrying his Master's effects. (p. 210)

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## 注記

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標題紙に〈“The proper study of mankind is man.”〉。

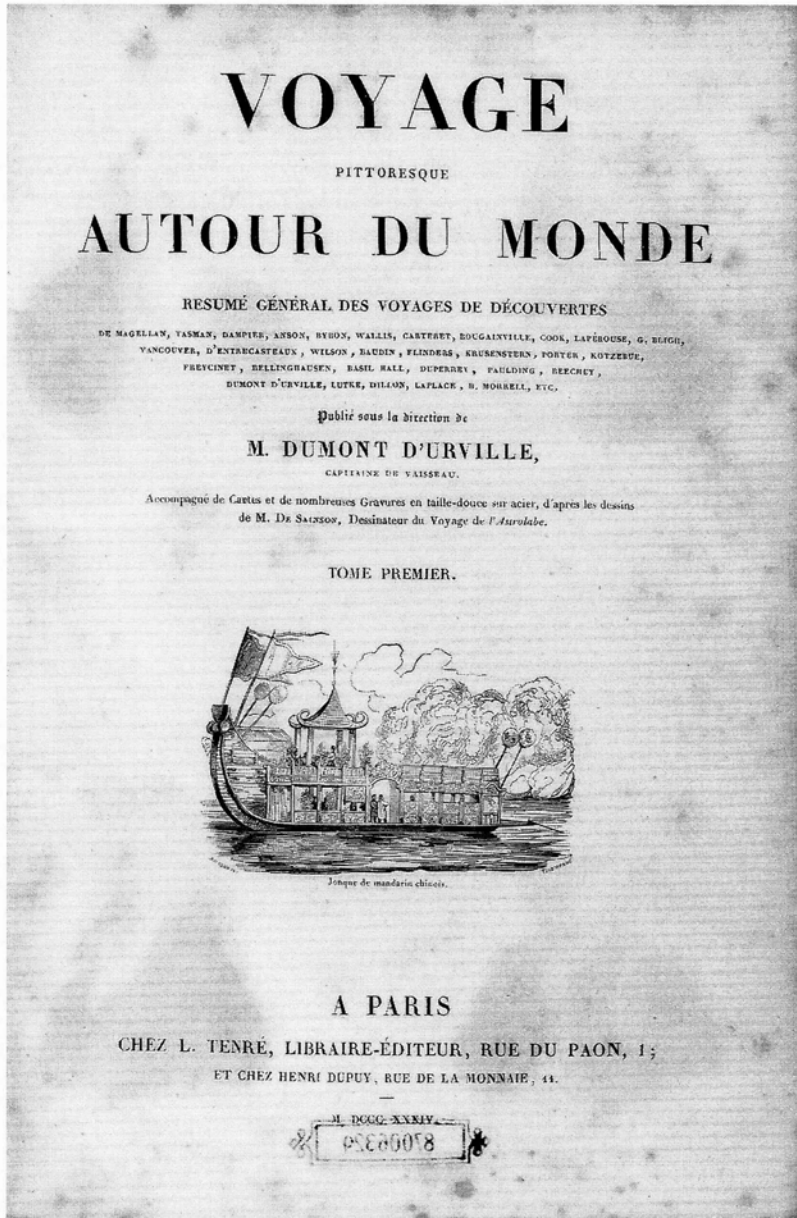
## 記載書誌

NIPPONALIA I, 1131, 1969. BLUM II, 2310.

1824

152 D'Urville, Dumont

*Voyage pittoresque autour du monde.* 1824-1825. 2 vols.





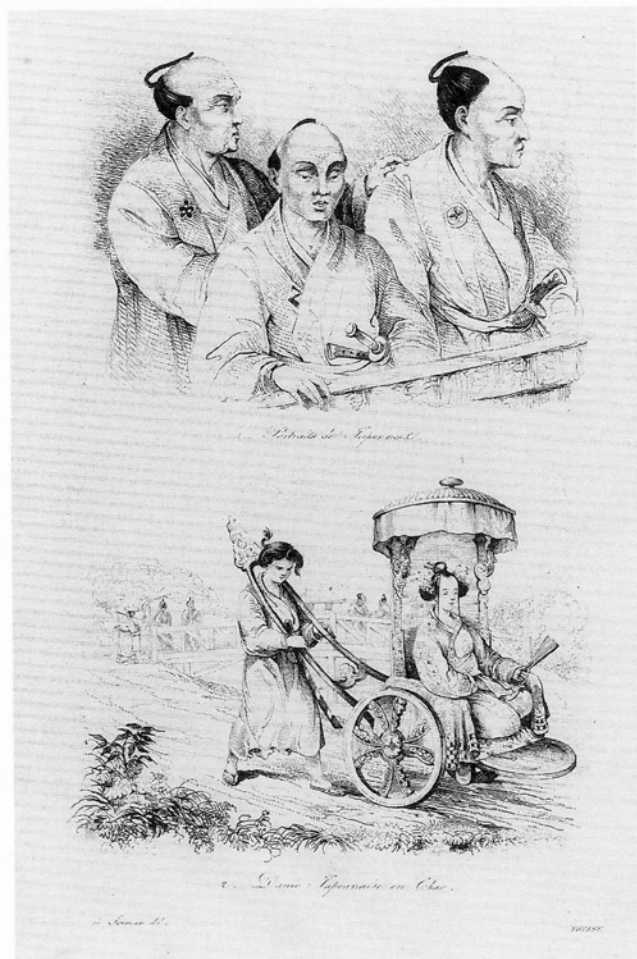
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1. Portraits de Japonnais. 2. Dame Japonnaise en Char. de Sainson del. (p. 370)

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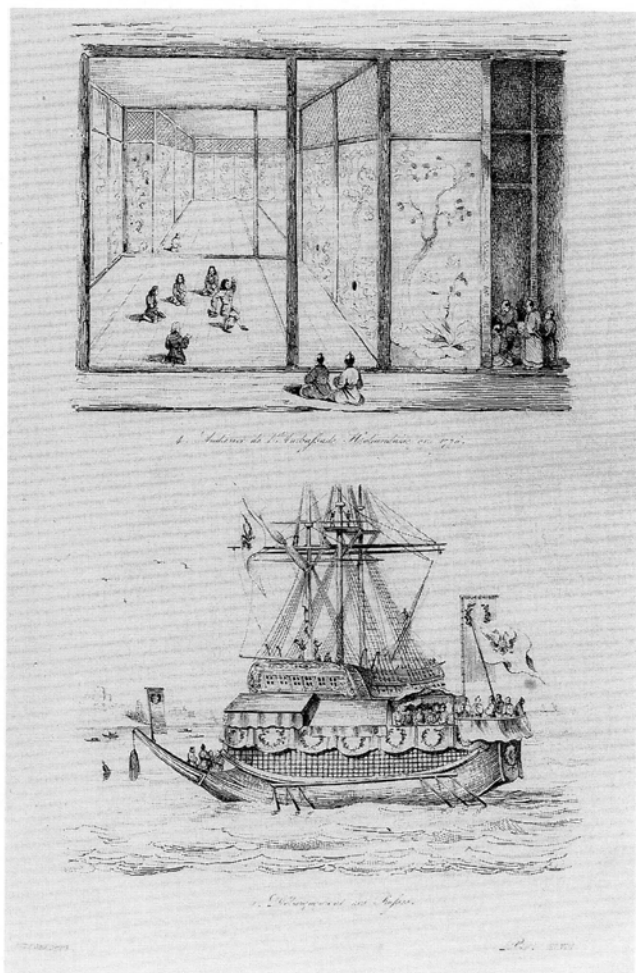
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## 注 記

各冊の略標題紙に<Gustave De Decker>との蔵書票。

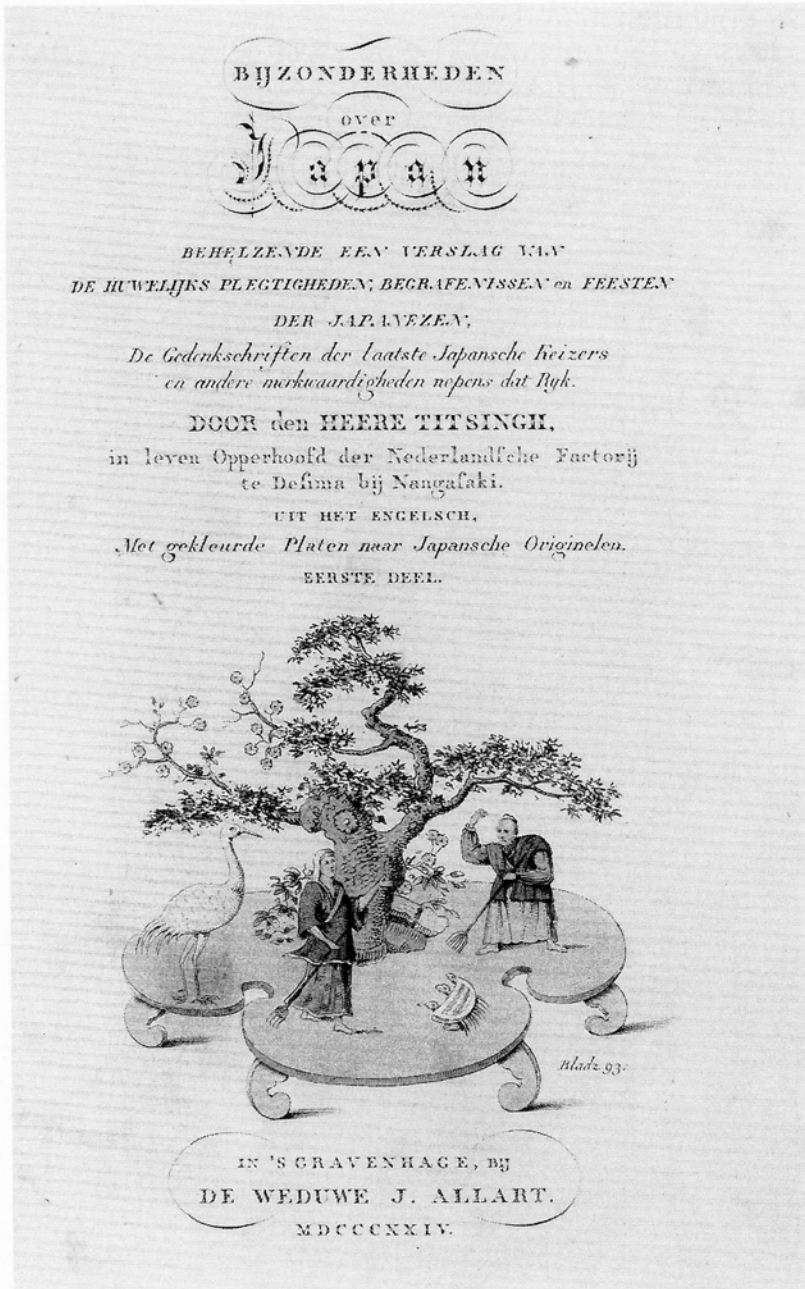
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ALT-JAPAN, 447.



4. Audience de l'Ambassade Hollandaise en 1776. 1. Débarquement  
des Russes. (p. 382)

153 Titsingh, Isaac (1744-1812)  
*Bijzonderheden over Japan.* 1824. 2 vols.



BIJZONDERHEDEN OVER Japan BEHELZENDE EEN VERSLAG VAN DE  
 HUWELIJKS PLEGTIGHEDEN, BEGRAFENISSEN en FEESTEN DER JAPANEZEN, De  
 Gedenkschriften der laatste Japansche Keizers en andere merkwaardigheden nepens dat Ryk.  
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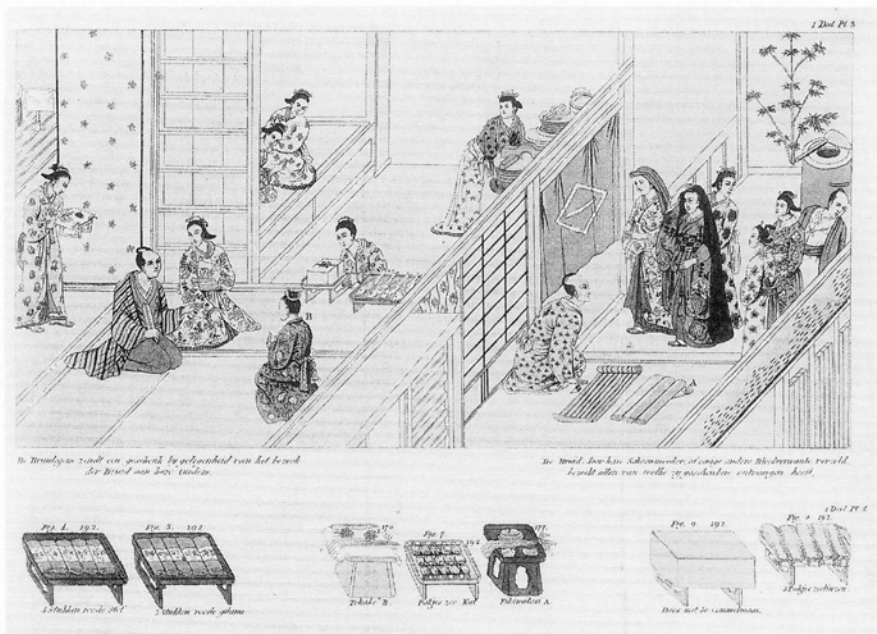
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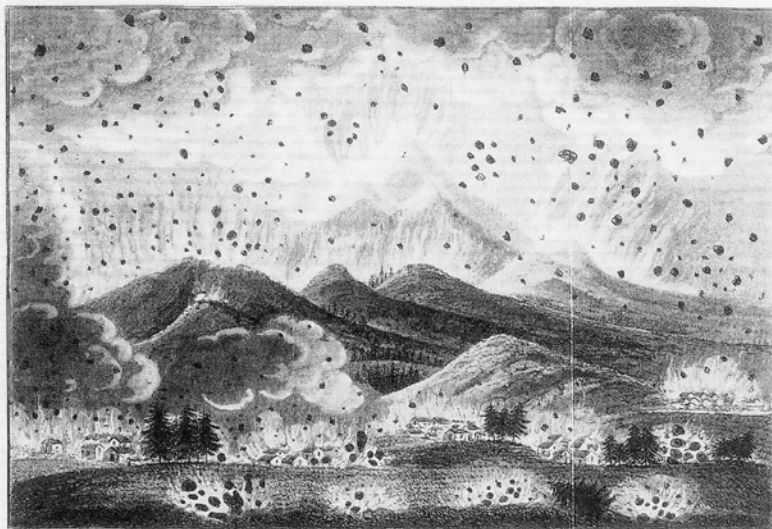
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1 Deel Pl. 3. De Bruidgroom zendt een geschenk by gelegenheid van het bezoek der Bruid aan hare Ouders. De Bruid, door hare Schoonmoeder, of eenige andere Bloedverwante verzeld, bezoekt allen van welke zy geschenken ontvangen heeft.

1 Deel Pl. 4. 5 Stukken roode Stof. 5 Stukken roode gilams. Tekaké B. Pakjes zee Kat. Fikiwatasi A. Doos met 50 commelmaas. 5 Pakjes zeelinzen. (Vol. 1, p. 80)



#### Aardbeving en Uitbarsting van den Vuurberg Asama-yama in de Provincie Sinano.

1. Berg van Asama-yama. 2. Kousats-yama / begin der uitbarsting. / 3. Grens scheidung der Provincien Sinano en Kotsouki. 4. Dorp aan den voet des bergs, meer dan drie uren / tien Engelsche Mylen / van deszelfs top. 5. Dorp Orprake met warme baden. 6. Berg Zeven uren / twintig Engelsche Mylen / van Kousats-yama. (Vol. 2, p. 194)



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## 記載書誌

CORDIER, col. 451. ALT-JAPAN, 1520. TENRI II, 208. TOYO BUNKO, p. 225. NIPPONALIA II, 2725.

154 Milburn, William  
*Oriental commerce.* 1825.

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日本関係記事

SECTION XXIX. JAPAN. *p.* 511-527.

注 記

表紙裏に〈Foreign Office Library〉との蔵書票。

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PAGÈS, 470. CORDIER, col. 467. ALT-JAPAN, 1036.

155 Klaproth, Julius von (1783-1835)  
*Tableaux historiques de l'Asie.* 1826.

TABLEAUX HISTORIQUES  
 DE L'ASIE,

DEPUIS LA MONARCHIE DE CYRUS JUSQU'A NOS JOURS;

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M. DCCC. XXVI.

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PARIS, SCHUBART, ÉDITEUR; LIBRAIRIE DE PONTHEU, PALAIS-ROYAL, GALERIES DE BOIS; LONDRES, TREUTTEL ET WURTZ, SOHO-SQUARE; STUTTGARD, COTTA. M.DCCC.XXVI. [1826].

[3], xxx, 289, [2], [1] p. 29 cm.

[DS/33/KI](00017673)

#### 日本關係記事

#### APERÇU GÉNÉRAL DES CARTES.

##### PREMIÈRE CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE CYRUS, L'AN 530 AVANT JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. La partie occidentale du Japon (vert) était déjà civilisée du temps de Cyrus. La moitié orientale de la plus grande île de cet archipel était encore habitée par des barbares velus, appartenant vraisemblablement à la race Kourile. *p. ii.*

##### TROISIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE D'ALEXANDRE LE GRAND, L'AN 322 AVANT JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON ET CORÉE. NOMADES DE L'ASIE INTÉRIEURE ET ORIENTALE. Le Japon et la Corée se trouvèrent dans l'état antérieur, de même que les pays habités par les nations des Turcs, Tougouses, Mongols et Samoïèdes. Cependant les Sian pi et Ou houon, habitants des contrées montagneuses et boisées au nord de Péking et du golfe de Liao toung, n'étaient pas soumis aux Turcs. *p. iii.*

##### CINQUIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE LA DYNASTIE DE THSIN, EN CHINE, L'AN 210 AVANT JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon, marqué en vert clair, avait à l'époque de cette carte la ville de Karoutsi pour capitale. La partie orientale de ce pays n'était pas tout-à-fait soumise, et habitée par des peuplades barbares. *p. vi.*

##### SIXIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE D'AUGUSTE, L'AN 31 AVANT JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon, colorié en vert clair, n'a pas changé ses limites, mais bien sa capitale, qui est à Siki. *p. viii.*

##### SEPTIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE TRAJAN ET DES HAN ORIENTAUX, L'AN 116 APRÈS JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon ne montre pas de changements. Couleur vert clair. *p. ix.*

##### HUITIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE LA DIVISION DE LA CHINE EN TROIS ROYAUMES, L'AN 232 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon a pour capitale Tsikouzen; il est enluminé en vert. *p. x.*

##### NEUVIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DES SASSANIDES EN PERSE, L'AN 302 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon était, à l'époque de notre carte, sans relations avec les pays voisins; couleur verte. *p. xi.*

##### DIXIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE L'EMPIRE DES HUNS, L'AN 425 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon a gardé sa couleur verte. *p. xiii.*

##### ONZIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DU GRAND EMPIRE DE THOU KHIU, OU TURCS DE L'ALTAÏ, L'AN 565 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon est colorié en vert. *p. xiv.*

##### TREIZIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE MAHOMET, L'AN 632 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. Le Japon, couleur verte. *p. xv.*

##### QUATORZIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DES KHALIFS OMMIADES, L'AN 679 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.



JAPON. Le Japon garde son enluminure verte. *p. xvii.*

QUINZIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DES TURCS HOEI HE ET DES TUBÉTAIENS, L'AN 745 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

JAPON. L'archipel japonais, toujours gouverné par la même famille des Dairi, conserve l'enluminure verte. *p. xvii.*

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JAPON. L'empire japonais s'est agrandi par la conquête de la partie méridionale de la Corée; colorée en vert clair. *p. xx.*

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JAPON. Le Japon réduit comme autrefois à l'archipel qui le compose; couleur verte. *p. xxi.*

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JAPON. L'empire du Japon, en vert. *p. xxiv.*

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JAPON. Le Japon, couleur verte. *p. xxv.*

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AÏNOS. Les peuples Kouriles ou Aïnos, sur le continent de l'Asie et sur les îles; orange. *p. xxvi.*

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VINGT-QUATRIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE TIMOUR, L'AN 1404 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST.

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JAPON. Le royaume de Japon, couleur verte. *p. xxviii.*

VINGT-SIXIÈME CARTE. ÉPOQUE DES RUSSES ET DES MANDCHOUX, L'AN 1725 DE NOTRE ÈRE.

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VINGT-SEPTIÈME ET DERNIÈRE CARTE. ÉPOQUE DE LA PRÉPONDÉRANCE DES ANGLAIS DANS L'ASIE MÉRIDIONALE, L'AN 1825 DE NOTRE ÈRE.

JAPON. Le Japon et ses possessions, fond bleu, lisière carmin. *p. xxx.*

ÉVÉNEMENTS DU JAPON, JUSQU'EN 399 DE JÉSUS-CHRIST. *p. [78]-80.*

## 注 記

本文中に漢字活字印刷。

表紙裏に<EXLIBRIS W.Z. MULDER>との蔵書票。

日本関係記事は本文見出しおよび余白小見出しによる。

Atlas は欠本。

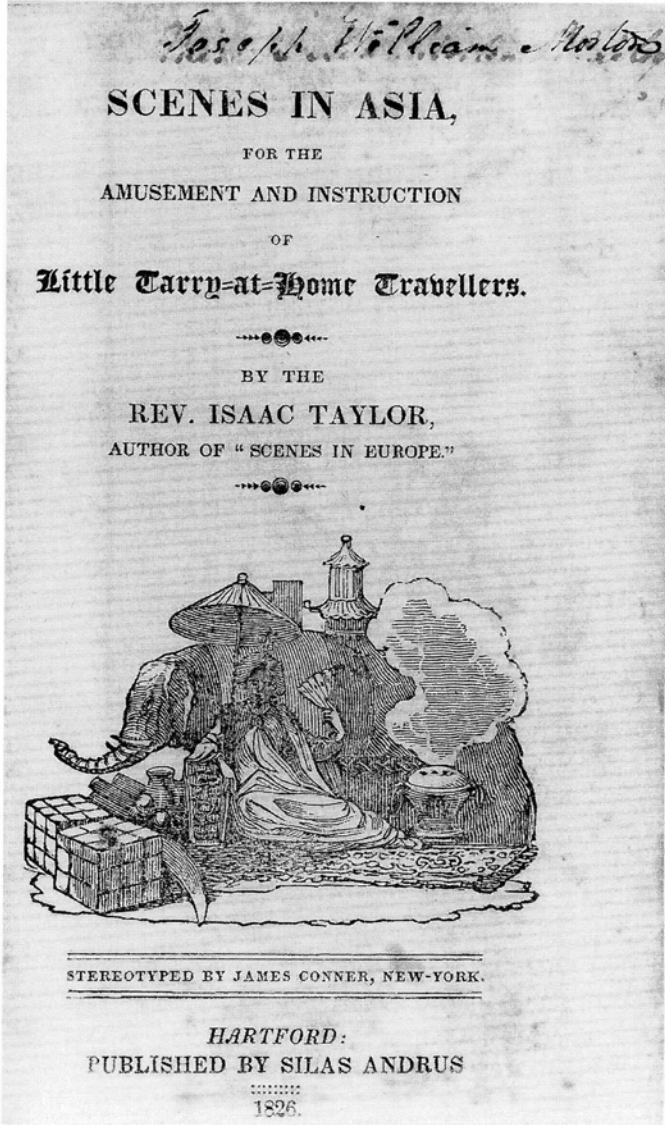
## 記載書誌

ALT-JAPAN, 737.

1826

156 Taylor, Isaac (1759-1829)

*Scenes in Asia.* 1826.

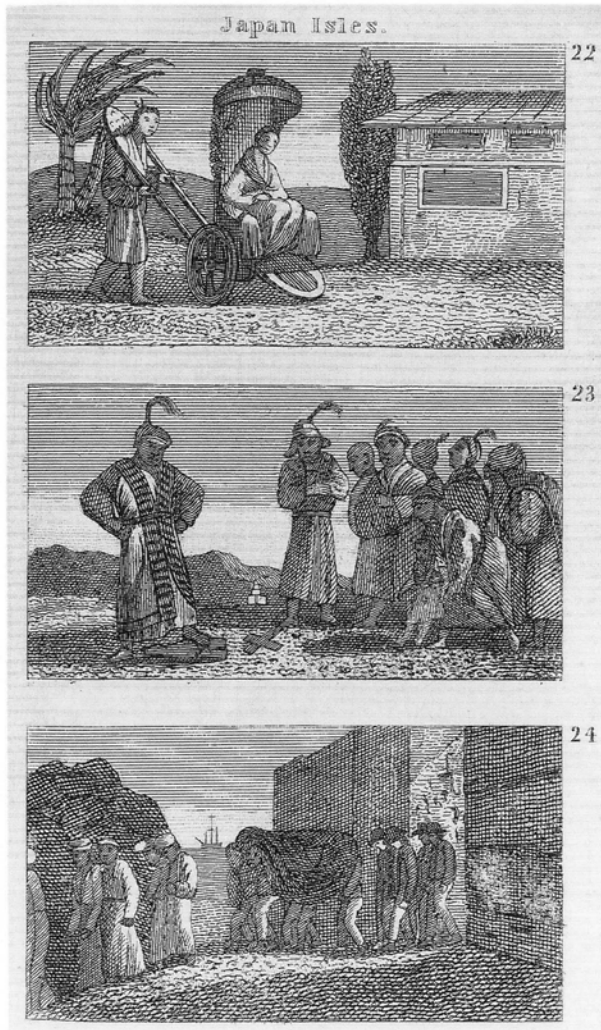


SCENES IN ASIA, FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF Little Carry-at-Home Travellers. BY THE REV. ISAAC TAYLOR, AUTHOR OF "SCENES IN EUROPE." STEREOTYPED BY JAMES CONNER, NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD: PUBLISHED BY SILAS ANDRUS 1826.

124 p., [29] leaves of plates. 15 cm.

[DS/8/Ta](00122467)



Japan Isles. 22. Japanese Lady in her Sedan. 23. Japanese treading under foot the Crucifix. 24. Burial of a Seaman at Lewchew Island. (p. 36)

日本関係記事

JAPAN ISLES. p. 34-39.

22. Japanese Lady in her Sedan. p. 35-36.

23. Japanese treading under foot the Crucifix. p. 36-37.

24. Burial of a Seaman at Lewchew Island. p. 37-39.

注 記

ページ表記 : p. [i]-vi, [7]-124.

表紙および遊び紙裏に 'Johne' との書き込み。

標題紙に 'Joseph William Morton' との書き込み。

p. 106 に書き込み。

裏遊び紙に書き込み。

裏表紙裏に 'Johne' との書き込み。

157 Rémusat, Abel (1788-1832)  
*Notice sur l'Encyclopédie japonoise.* 1827.

DES MANUSCRITS.

123

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NOTICE  
 SUR  
 L'ENCYCLOPÉDIE JAPONOISE,  
 ET  
 SUR QUELQUES OUVRAGES DU MÊME GENRE.

Par M. ABEL-RÉMUSAT.

DANS l'examen préparatoire que j'ai dû faire des livres Chinois de la Bibliothèque du Roi, avec l'intention d'en rédiger un catalogue complet et détaillé, ma première attention s'est portée naturellement sur ces grandes collections où les Chinois rassemblent des traités sur toutes sortes d'objets, et qui sont comme le résumé de toute leur littérature. Ces ouvrages me présentoient beaucoup d'avantages, en ce qu'ils me fournissoient les moyens de prendre des notions générales des matières dont les traités particuliers doivent ensuite m'offrir le développement. Il y a toujours, d'ailleurs, dans l'arrangement et la progression des idées, dans la manière de classer et de subordonner les unes aux autres les différentes branches des connoissances humaines, un moyen sûr d'en mesurer l'étendue et d'en apprécier la valeur. L'encyclopédie d'une nation est, en réalité, le tableau le plus fidèle et le plus complet de ses lumières et de son génie. Celles des Chinois (car ils en ont plusieurs, et de plusieurs genres) ont plus d'un titre à notre attention, et méritent d'être particulièrement connues.

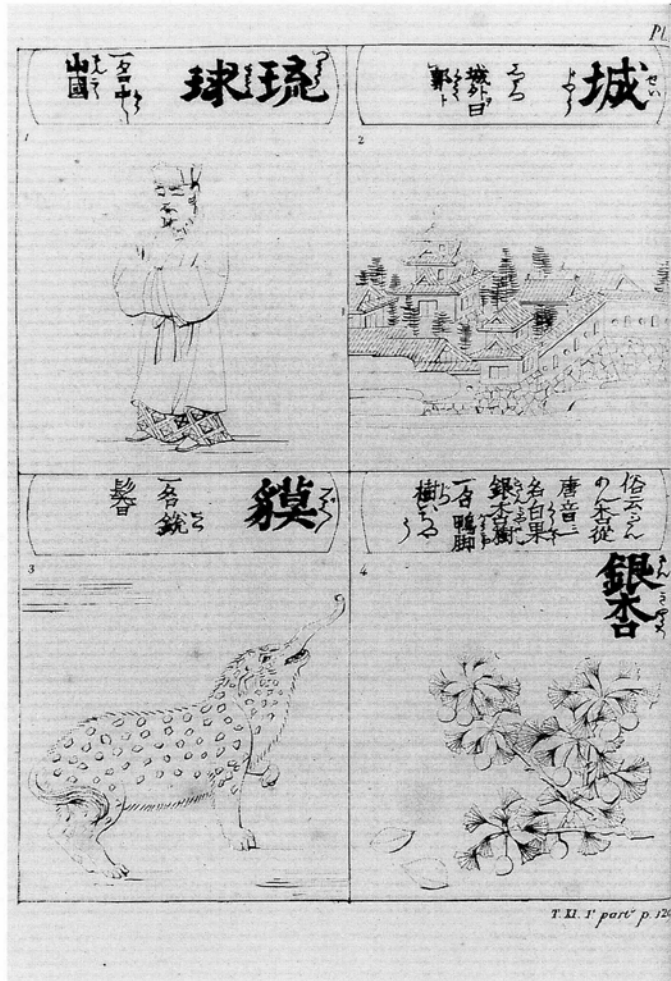
Il y a des ouvrages qui peuvent être assimilés aux encyclopédies, quoiqu'ils ne soient composés que d'extraits ou de traités

Q 2

NOTICE SUR L'ENCYCLOPÉDIE JAPONOISE, ET SUR QUELQUES OUVRAGES DU MÊME GENRE. Par M. Abel-Rémusat. [n.d.]

p. 123-310, [3] leaves of plates. 28 cm.

[Q/127/Re](00006658)



Pl. I. T. XI. 1.° part<sup>ie</sup> p. 129.



## 日本関係記事

NOTICE SUR L'ENCYCLOPÉDIE JAPONOISE. p. 123-137.

NOTE SUR LES SYLLABAIRES JAPONOIS. p. 138-149.

WA KAN SAN TSAI TOU YE ou ENCYCLOPÉDIE JAPONOISE. p. 150-310.

## 注 記

書誌事項は p. 123 の見出し標題による。

『倭漢三才図会』の抄訳。

本文中に漢字仮名活字印刷多数。

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roy. Tome 11, première partie. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1827. p. 123-333 を独立に製本したもの。

p. 311-333 は<NOTICE D'UN MANUSCRIT ESPAGNOL ÉCRIT POUR L'USAGE DES MAURES D'ESPAGNE, Et contenant un Traité de la croyance, des pratiques et de la morale des Musulmans. Par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy.>。

## 記載書誌

PAGÈS, 511. WENCKSTERN I, p. 94.