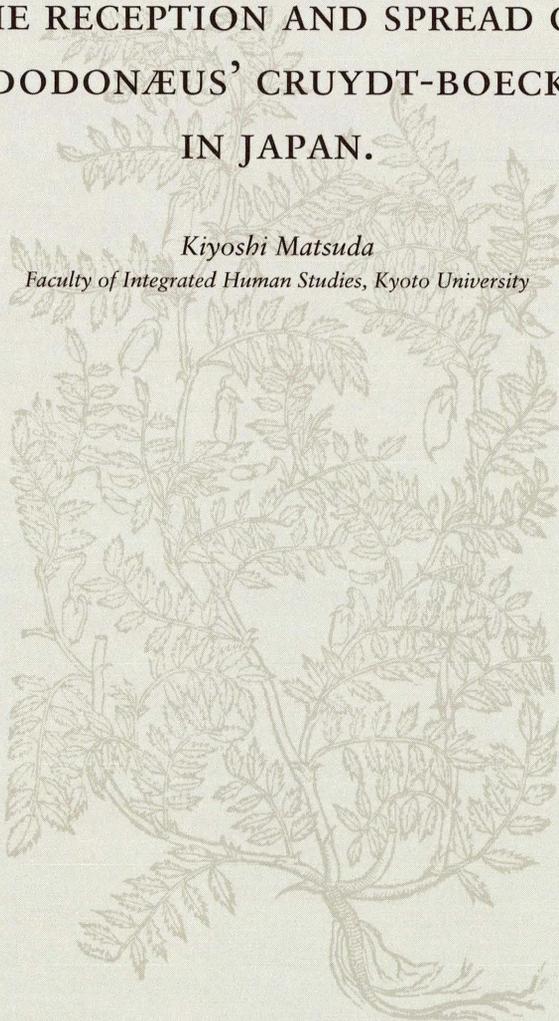


THE RECEPTION AND SPREAD OF
DODONÆUS' CRUYDT-BOECK
IN JAPAN.

Kiyoshi Matsuda

Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, Kyoto University



This contribution endeavours to give a brief outline of the history of the translation of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in early modern Japan. I would like to start with a survey of the existing copies of Dodonæus' herbal that were imported in the Edo period (*Edo jidai*, 1600-1868). The Mechelen-born Dodonæus is alive in present-day Japan in the form of books. I had the opportunity to examine three copies of Dodonæus' herbal that were imported in the Edo period. The 1644 edition of the *Cruydt-Boeck* in the possession of the National Museum of Tokyo, bears the ownership seal of Bansho shirabe-sho, the Research Institute for Western Studies, established by the Bakufu in 1856, but the period of importation is unknown. On the lower part of the title page is a note: "M. Dominicus Vlammen; A.o 1646 10/13." This probably means that this person purchased the book on October 13, 1646. Who this man was, we do not know. The only existing copy of the *Cruydt-Boeck* of which we know the period of importation is the one in the possession of the library of the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University [ILL. 1, 2 & 3]. I will introduce the third copy of the *Cruydt-Boeck* at the end of this paper. The Kanazawa copy of the *Cruydt-Boeck* unfortunately lacks the title page, but there is no doubt that it is the third edition, printed in 1644 in the *Plantijnsche Druckerije*, the print shop of the Antwerp printer Balthasar Moretus. The ownership seal of the Sōyūkan, the research institute for Western Studies of the Kaga fief, established in 1854, can be discerned. It is a luxurious edition bound in gilded leather, gilt-edged at top and bottom and decorated with arabesque engravings. The woodblock illustrations are all coloured by hand [ILL. 4 & 5]. Regarding this *Cruydt-Boeck* in the possession of the Kaga fief, we know that the *daimyō*, Maeda Tsunanori, a scholar and book collector, who devoted himself to the preservation of medieval documents, acquired the book *Oranda-koku honzō-no-sho* ('Dutch Herbal') from the head (Jap.: *kapitan*, Dutch: *Opperhoofd*) of the Dutch Factory in Deshima, Nagasaki

蕃書調所

壯猶館
加賀藩

前田綱紀
阿蘭陀国本草之書
甲比丹
出島

in the winter of 1682. The head at that time, Andreas Cleyer [Andries Cleyer], was an enthusiastic student of Oriental medicine and botany. One of his subordinates at Deshima was Georg Meister, who later wrote *Der orientalisch-indianische Kunst- und Lust-Gärtner* (Dresden, 1692). In the Dagh-register of Cleyer the entry of November 14, 1682 reads: "Matzendairo Cange-zamma [Matsudaira Kaga Sama] has sent through the chief interpreter Kitzizeymon [i.e., Kafuku Kichizayemon], in return for the illuminated *Cruydt-Boeck* of Dodonæus (het geschilderde kruydeboek van Dodonæus), ten gold coins, two big barrels of sake and two very big stone-breems (10 goude coubanghs, 2 groote baelijs met sackij en 2 seer groote steenbraessesms)." It is clear from this text that the above-mentioned 'Dutch Herbal' was a present from Cleyer.

松平加賀様
加福吉左衛門

The two most representative Japanese herbalists of the end of the seventeenth century, Kaibara Ekiken (1630-1714) and Inô Jakusui (1655-1715) were both active in Kyoto. Jakusui entered the service of Maeda Tsunanori in 1692 and started the edition of *Shobutsu-ruisan* ('Nomenclature of All Things Natural'). There are no traces indicating that Jakusui consulted Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*. Ekiken, who served the Kuroda family of the Fukuoka fief, on the other hand refers to plants from "barbarian countries" (*bansan*) in his *Yamato honzô* ('Japanese Herbal') while an inventory of books in his library lists an *Oranda honzô* ('Dutch Herbal'). The possibility that he had recourse to Dodonæus' original or a translation (not identified) cannot be discarded. It is interesting to note that Jakusui, who completed a thoroughly revised edition of Li Shizhen's, *Bencao gangmu* (Jap.: *Honzô kômoku*, 'Elements of Pharmacopoeia,' 1590; the so-called "Jakusui edition") and wanted to lay the foundation for an international scholarship in East Asia, showed no interest in Dodonæus, while Ekiken, who strove for the Japanisation of traditional Chinese botany, turned his attention towards the Western herbal. We may say that this is a manifestation of the practical character of Ekiken's scholarship.

具原益軒、稲生若水

庶物類纂

黒田氏、福岡藩
蛮産、大和本草

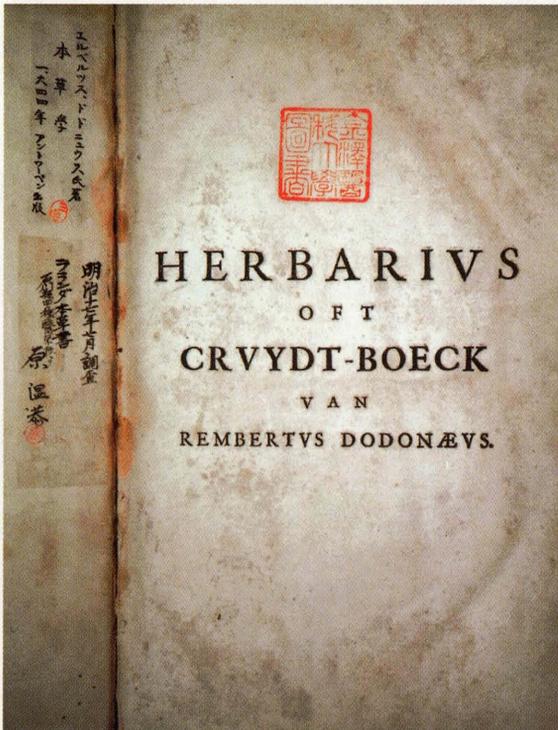
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As I mentioned above, the title page is missing from the *Cruydt-Boeck* that Maeda received from Cleyer. There is perhaps a connection with the fact that the *Rangakusha* Udagawa Genshin, who was invited to the Kaga fief in 1808, made a translation of the title page only. The photograph of Genshin's autograph manuscript, which remained in the possession of the Maeda family until the Second World War, is shown in appendix no. 1, together with my translation. It is clear that Genshin's proficiency in Dutch was limited.

蘭学者、宇田川玄真



ILL 1



ILL 2

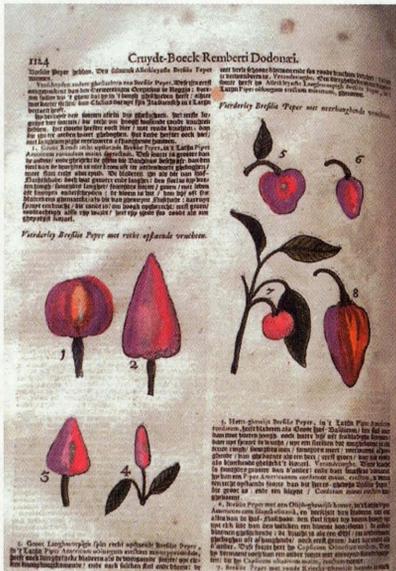


ILL 3

ILL 4



ILL 5



野呂元文
阿蘭陀本草和解

通詞
オランダ商館
江戸参府
本木良意
阿蘭陀経絡筋脈混
図解

和蘭全軀内外
分合図

It is well known that the first “translation” of Dodonæus’ *Cruydt-Boeck* is Noro Genjô’s, *Oranda honzô wage* (‘Translation of the Dutch Herbal,’ completed between 1741 and 1750), made by order of Tokugawa Yoshimune. This is however not a translation in the strict sense of the word, as it was not based on the original Dutch text, but a summary of oral reports by Dutch language interpreters (*tsûji*), who accompanied the head of the Dutch Factory (*Oranda shôkan*) on his yearly court journey to Edo (*Hofreis*, Jap.: *Edo sanpu*). This kind of translation may be compared to Motoki Ryô’s *Oranda keiraku kinmyaku zôfu zukai* (‘Dutch Illustrations of Nerves, Muscles and Intestines’), said to be the first translation of a Western anatomical work, based on the Dutch version of J. Remmelin’s *Pinax Microcosmographicus* (1667). This translation was presented to the Bakufu in 1682 and was published in 1772 under the title *Oranda zenku naigai bungô-zu* (‘Dutch Tables of the Exterior and Interior Parts of the Human Body’).

蘭学

志筑忠雄、万国管闡

吉雄耕牛
松村元綱、松浦静山
平戸藩

プリーニウス略解
蚕産諸品訳稿

The Japanese translation based on the original Dutch text of Dodonæus’ *Cruydt-Boeck* was started in Nagasaki in the wake of the rise of Dutch Studies (*Rangaku*) during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The translators were exclusively Dutch language interpreters. One salient feature of this early translation is the fact that, besides a number of varieties of medicinal herbs imported at that time, the translators selected a number of curious animals and creatures such as elephants, unicorns, alligators, mermaids, dolphins, sloths, mummies, in other words material for curious and fantastic stories. Therefore, as a translation of Dodonæus’ *Cruydt-Boeck*, these writings were still very selective and fragmentary. One also finds an introduction about curious animals in *Shizuki Tadao*’s reading notes *Bankoku kanki* (‘Peeking at the World,’ completed in 1782). It seems that this was a popular topic of conversation among the interpreters of Dutch in Nagasaki at that time. Chief interpreter (*oppertolk*) Yoshio Kôgyû’s close friend, the interpreter Matsumura Genkô, translated for Matsumura Seizan, lord of the Hirado fief, the Dutch abridged version of Pliny’s [C. Plinius Secundus] *Natural History* (C. Plini Secundi, *Des wijdt-vermaerden natuurkondigers vijf Boecken*, Amsterdam, 1662). This original deals exclusively with animals. Unfortunately, Matsumura’s draft translation *Purinius ryakukai* (‘Summary of Pliny’) is no longer extant. Matsumura’s autograph manuscript *Bansan shobin yakukô* (‘Translations on Various Products from Barbarian Countries,’ in the possession of Nagasaki Prefectural Library, completed in 1787),

lists seven varieties of imported medicinal herbs, besides the animals mentioned above.

- 1 カシヤヒストル (羅天語) トロンムルスツコ (紅毛語)
阿勃勒 (本草綱目) *Cassia oft Cassia fistula* (xxx capitel; p. 1233) Trommelstok
[APPENDIX NO. 2, ILLUSTR. F]
- 2 サアレツプ (亜刺皮亜語) スタンデルコロイト (紅毛語) サテイリヨン (紅毛語、一名)
Orchis Serapias (p. 374) *Standel-cruydt Satyrion* (xxix capitel; p. 372)
- 3 レーリヨム (羅天語) レーリイ (紅毛語) 百合 (漢名) *Lelium Lelie*
- 4 アマンドル (紅毛語) アメンドウス (蛮語) 巴旦杏 (本草綱目) *Amandel-boom* (p. 1250)
[APPENDIX NO. 2, ILLUSTR. E]
- 5 胡椒バイブル (紅毛語) 一種ランガバイブル (長胡椒) *Peper* (p. 1440) *Langh Peper*
(pp. 1140-1441) [APPENDIX NO. 2, ILLUSTR. A2]
- 6 サフラン (紅毛語) コロークス (羅天語) 雜腹蘭 (本草綱目又職方外記)
Saffraen (p. 329)
- 7 安産草 ローズハンエリゴ (阿蘭陀語) *Roose van Hierico* (p.1447)
[APPENDIX NO. 2, ILLUSTR. C2]

Matsumura gives descriptions of these herbs based on his own observations and on the related articles in Johann Jacob Woyt's medical dictionary *Gazophylacium medico-physicum*, of *schat-kamer der genees- en natuur-kundige zaaken* (Amsterdam, 1741). For the four varieties "fistula," "orchis," "lily," and "pepper" however, he refers to Dodonæus, although he does not translate the description.

Incidentally, a manuscript entitled *Oranda honzô tekiyô-kai* ('Summary Explanation of Dutch Botany,' bearing the outer title (*gedai*) *Dodoniusu honzô-shô*, in the possession of Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden, Ômori Collection), which belongs to the same lineage as *Bansan shohin yakukô*, contains very similar articles on "saffran," "roos van Hierico," "peper," "amandel," "serapias," "lelium," and "fistula," as well as two new articles, namely: "Japanese translation of the olive-tree in the Dutch Herbal: *Olijf-boom*, i.e., a Dutch word, page 1287" and "Dodonæus, page 842, *Ghehoeckte Ciceren*." [APPENDIX NO. 2, ILL. C] Moreover, for the eight varieties except the lily, illustrations are added, fairly faithfully copied from the original *Cruydt-Boeck*. I have indicated in the foregoing list the page numbers of the illustrations in the Dutch original (edition of 1644). In appendix no. 2 I have added some photographs of the copied illustrations [APPENDIX NO. 2, ILL. A1, B1, C1, D1] as well as of the illustrations in the 1618 and 1644 editions. [APPENDIX NO. 2, ILL. A2, B2, C2, D2] The two added articles appear to be literal translations of

和蘭本草摘要解
外題
拏々仁宇須本草抄、
京都府立植物園・
大森記念文庫

ポルトガル樹の和解

加福喜蔵

加福安次郎

the original text. In the article *Porutogaru-ju no wage* ('Japanese Translation of the Olive Tree'), the name of the translator is mentioned as "Kafuku Kizô". Among the interpreters who collaborated with Noro Genjô on his *Oranda honzô wage* ('Dutch Botany Explained in Japanese'), figures the chief interpreter, Kafuku Kizô, who participated twice in the court journey to Edo in 1743 and 1747, but here his son is meant, Kafuku Yasujirô (1735-?), who became assistant interpreter (*ondertolk*) in 1788 and chief interpreter (*oppertolk*) in the following year. *Oranda honzô tekiyô-kai* is probably Matsumura's revision of his *Bansan shohin yakukô*, supplemented with Kafuku's draft translation. "Ghehoeckte Ciceren" was most likely copied from Kafuku's translation draught. It appears that the credit for the first faithful translation of the original *Cruydt-Boeck*, albeit fragmentary, goes to Kafuku Yasujirô. The beginning and the original text of *Porutogaru-ju no wage* are shown in appendix no. 3.

ドドネウス本草

草木名彙

アベセ類聚

伊藤圭介

泰西本草名疏

Kafuku Yasujirô's illustrious predecessor Yoshio Kôgyû (1724-1800), who accompanied Yasujirô's father Kizô as assistant interpreter on the court journey of 1747 and collaborated with Noro Genjô, was promoted to chief interpreter in that year. He is the author of *Dodoneusu honzô sômoku mei-i* ('Lexicon of Plant Names Excerpted from Dodonæus' Herbal,' also called: *Abc Ruiju*, 'Alphabetical Enumeration'). The manuscript I examined in the Central Library of Nagoya University (Nagoya Daigaku) is Kôgyû's autograph. This manuscript was formerly in the possession of Itô Keisuke, who was a pupil of von Siebold's and authored *Taisei honzô meiso* ('The Nomenclature of the Western Herbal,' 1829), a commentary on C.P. Thunberg's *Flora Japonica* (Lipsiae [Leipzig], 1784). Kôgyû's manuscript simply lists the Dutch names of sixty-three varieties with their page numbers, together with the corresponding Japanese and Chinese names. Concerning the three mugwort varieties "grootte averoone. 23. Chinese: Inchin [i.e. in *pinyin* 'Yinchen'], Japanese: Kawara-yomogi"; "kleine oft roomsche alssen. 27. Chinese: Gyûbikô [i.e. in *pinyin* 'Niuweihao'], Japanese: Hime-yomogi"; and "alssen met breede bladeren. 25. Japanese: Okayomogi, Chinese: Kyûgyûsô [i.e. in *pinyin* 'Juniucào']," a fragment of the original is copied and a translation of the terms attached (see appendix no. 4). Only in the case of "grootte averoone" an annotated translation in *kanbun* (classical Chinese) is attached (compare appendix no. 2). It is evident that in order to match Japanese and Chinese equivalents with the Dutch terms, not only language ability but also sufficient botanical knowledge are required. Yoshio Kôgyû's grandson,

茵陳

牛尾蒿

九牛草

Yoshio Jōzan was, as will be stated below, the central figure in the enterprise of translating Dodonæus' herbal, known as *Ensei Dodoneusu sômoku-fu* ('The Western Herbal of Dodonæus Illustrated') ordered by Matsudaira Sadanobu. Speaking of the hardships his grandfather encountered in translating Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*, he writes:

吉雄常三
遠西ドドネウス
草木譜
松平定信

"Translating terms means translating pertinent Western terms in the relevant article and finding the matching Japanese and Chinese terms. As a rule, this is the most difficult task in the study of translation. This is because there are no fixed equivalents for the medicinal herbs used by earlier and contemporary authors and it is difficult to follow any of these. My grandfather, master Kōgyū deplored this, and late in his life he set about translating the great herbal written by the Western physician Dodonæus. He worked day and night, but because of the magnitude of this book, he could not finish the enterprise. Halfway through the work, in the fall of the twelfth year of the *Kansei* period (1800), he fell ill at his desk and passed away" (*Oranda sômoku-fu*, preface, 1833).

寛政

As he mentions in this quotation, when the aged Kōgyū set about translating Dodonæus, probably in the 1790's, he focussed his efforts on the identification of matching Japanese and Chinese names, rather than on the translation of the text.

It was Ono Ranzan (1729-1810), the greatest herbalist of the second half of the Edo period, who at the age of seventy-one was summoned from Kyoto to the *Igakukan* ('Institute for Medicine') of the Bakufu and embarked upon the translation in earnest. Ranzan wrote *Dodoniusu buppin-kô* ('Essay on the Identification of Plants in Dodonæus' Herbal') based on the 1618 edition of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*. For 668 varieties he listed the Chinese and Japanese names and the page numbers of the original. I have examined a manuscript, which was written by Gunpō-en Chinjin (not identified) in the thirteenth year of *Bunka* (1816), formerly in the possession of Makino Tomitarō. I believe that this was a work in preparation of the translation ordered by Matsudaira Sadanobu. Ranzan consulted not only Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*, but also J.W. Weinmann's *Taalryk register der plaat- ofte figuur-beschryvingen der bloemdragende gewassen* (Amsterdam, 1736-1748). Although only partially, Ranzan's autograph manuscript with copies of some of Weinmann's colour illustrations is extant.

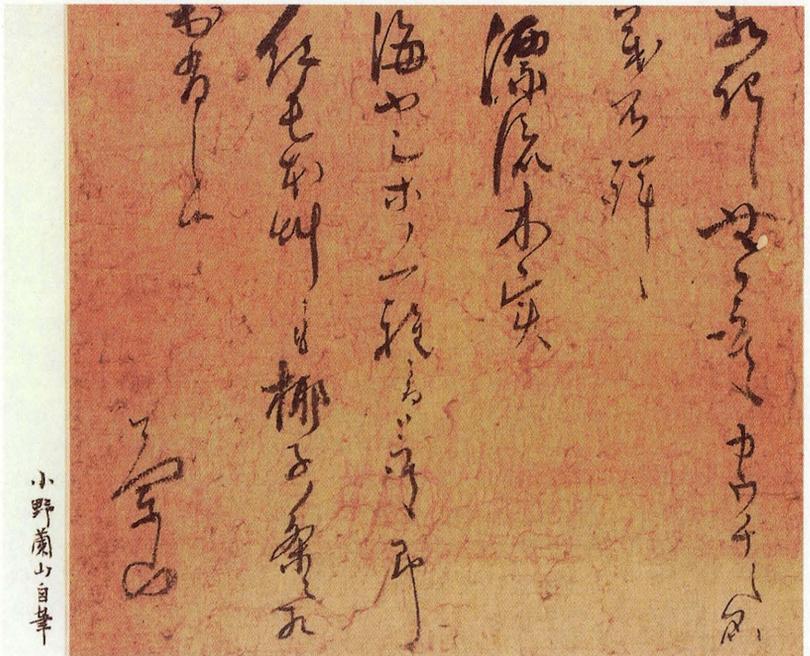
小野蘭山

医学館
樺度涅烏私物品考

群芳園陳人
文化、牧野富太郎

200 曾昌啓 (占春)
薩摩藩
島津重豪
宗田一
海椰子
椰子
職方外紀
職方外紀
艾儒略

Matsudaira Sadanobu not only ordered the cooperation of Ono Ranzan, but also of Sô Shôkei (Senshun), a herbalist of the Satsuma fief. It seems that the Weinmann consulted by Ranzan was in the possession of Shimazu Shigehide, lord of the Satsuma fief. Recently, the former collection of the great historian of medicine, the late Sôda Hajime, was donated to the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Kyoto). In this collection, there is a fragment of a letter in Ranzan's autograph. It is a note, written in a fluent and beautiful hand, about the fruit of a tree washed ashore: "The fruit of a tree washed ashore. It is a kind of sea coconut (*umi-yashio*), one that is also listed in the article on "coconut" (*yashi*) in the Dutch Herbal. Ranzan." The *Dodoniusu buppinkô* mentions: "Sea coconut". In *Shokuhô gaiki* it is said that there is a tree that grows in the sea and that its fruit, which is tiny, cures all kinds of diseases. p. 1409." From this passage we can infer that he consulted Giulio Aleni's *Zhifang waiji* (Jap.: *Shokuhô gaiki*, 'Chronicle of Foreign Countries') and Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*. Giulio Aleni (Chinese name Ai Rulue) was a missionary active in China in the beginning of the seventeenth century. *Zhifang waiji* (*Shokuhô gaiki*) was widely read from the second half of the eighteenth century



ILL 6

until the end of the Bakufu period as a source of information on foreign countries. Appendix no. 5 reproduces the illustration on page 1409 of the 1644 edition of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* (*Rechte afbeeldinghe van het Tweede Indiaensch Notken*).

After Matsudaira Sadanobu had resigned as *Rôjû shuza* (chief councillor) in the fifth year of *Kansei* (1793), he ordered the complete translation of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*. It was completed around the year 1823 under the title 'Illustrated Herbal of the Westerner Dodonæus' and in the twelfth year of *Bunsei* (1829) plans were made to publish it, but due to Sadanobu's death in that year and the loss of the wood-blocks in a fire, the publication was never realised. The original *Cruydt-Boeck* (edition of 1618), the translation draft and a part of the printing proofs are preserved in the Library of Waseda University. The publishing department of Waseda University has recently released a facsimile edition, which facilitates the use of the manuscript.

According to the notice at the beginning of each chapter in *Ensei Dodoneusu sômoku-fu*, the "original translation" by the erstwhile interpreter Ishii Shôsuke (Tôkô) was furnished with a "supplementary translation" by Haguri Hi from Nagasaki, "revised" by Arai Kôjun of Aizu and "corrected and finalised" by the Edo herbalist, Yoshida Seikyô. Ishii Shôsuke completed the *Edo Haruma* ('Edo Halma') in the eighth year of *Kansei* (1796), but judging from the level of this first Dutch-Japanese dictionary, it seems that his proficiency in Dutch was not outstanding. Tanoi Genshin's, *Ijôsho hôtei ka'an* ('Draught for the Presentation of the Bequeathed Book,' fourteenth year of *Tempô*, 1843), a text attached to the manuscript in Waseda University, relates the details of the translation and planned publication, but strangely enough, it fails to mention Haguri Hi, i.e., Yoshio Kôgyû's grandson, the *Rangakusha* Yoshio Jôzan (1787-1843). According to Tanoi, the translation of Ishii was confined to the main text, but Yoshida mustering his knowledge of botany and his proficiency in Dutch translated "the supplement of Clusius" and the preface of the original text. However, the heading of the first chapter clearly mentions: "Translated by Haguri Hi." Yoshida explains that the *Kurusiusu no furoku* ('Supplement of Clusius') contains new information added to the old articles of Dodonæus, but this so-called "supplement" is probably a mistake for the supplement (*anhangsel*) that was appended by the translator of the Dutch edition, Joost van Ravelingen. In my hypothesis, it was precisely Yoshio Jôzan who not only taught Dutch to Yoshida but

老中首座

文政

石井庄助(当光)
羽栗費、荒井行順
会津、吉田正恭
江戸ハルマ田井元陳、
遺上書奉呈下案
天保

クルシウスの附録

also corrected and supplemented Ishii's "original translation" and basically was the driving force behind completion of *Ensei Dodoneusu sômoku-fu*. Indeed, the draught translation which can be viewed as the "original translation" by Ishii is still extant.

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杏雨書屋
和蘭本草翻訳

The *Kyôu sho'oku* in Osaka owns a draft translation in three fascicles, entitled *Oranda honzô honyaku* ("Translation of the Dutch Herbal"), which corresponds to pp. 47-191 and 271-360 of Dodonæus' original. It contains precise copies of the illustrations of the original for about two thirds of the articles. Every article is a translation of the main text only. Ravelingen's supplement is not translated. Moreover, the manuscript bears the seals of *Denhan bunko* and *Tayasu fugeidô*, which indicates that it was in the possession of the Tayasu family, Matsudaira Sadanobu's parental family. Let us compare one article in this manuscript with the corresponding article in the manuscript of Waseda University (see appendix no. 6). This is the translation of "Het VII. Capitel. Van de twee soorten van Molucca oft Vremde Melissen," taken from pages 125-126 in the original. In the manuscript of Waseda, the supplement is also translated and the translation as a whole is more accurate.

田藩文庫
田安府芸堂

品類、形状、出処
時候、名義
性功主治、附言

This translation gives the following subtitles: "Hinrui" (category), "Keijô" (shape), "Shutsujo" (place of origin), "Jikô" (flowering season), "Meigi" (name), "Seikô-shuchi" (potency and workings), "Fugen" (supplement). The proofs of these articles are not extant, but they are closer to the format of other existing proofs. The notes "enokikusa isshu" (a kind of hackberry) and "sansai kisewatai" in the margin are identifications added by Ono Ranzan. From the above characteristics, we have to conclude that there is an extremely high probability that the manuscript in Waseda University is to be attributed to Yoshio Jôzan.

エノキクサ一種
鑿菜キセワタイ

The above-mentioned *Oranda sômoku-fu* by Yoshio Jôzan is a complete and precise translation of P. Nylandt's *De Nederlandse herbarius of Kruydt-boeck* (Amsterdam, 1670), which may be called an abridged and revised edition of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck*, but Jôzan also added the Linnaean classification for each plant, which he culled from his friend Itô Keisuke's *Taisei honzô meiso*, and for the corresponding Japanese and Chinese names, he consulted his grandfather Kôgyû's posthumous manuscripts and sought confirmation from Itô. Yoshio Jôzan, after laying the groundwork for the translation of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in Edo, engaged in research in the field of Dutch studies together with Itô Keisuke in Owari. He certainly deserves a reappraisal in the future.

尾張

Finally, we have to touch upon another translation of Dodonæus'

Cruydt-Boeck, which was carried out in approximately the same period as the translation in Edo. This translation has gone practically unnoticed so far. As is well known, the Rangakusha from Osaka, Hashimoto Sôkichi is the author of *Seiyô iji shûsei hôkan* ("Treasure Book of Western Medical Matters," author's preface dated 1821, introductory notice dated 1819). This is a complete translation of Woyt's *Gazophylacium*, a book which the interpreters in Nagasaki had translated partially to gather information on the imported medicines. Woyt's book is a medical dictionary in alphabetical order, listing the Latin names of the medicine as entry, followed by the Dutch name, description of the recipe and the effects of the medicine in Dutch. Sôkichi divides his integral translation in two sections "Honzô-hen" (botany, 20 chapters) and "Chibyô-hen" (treatment of diseases, 15 chapters). The section "Honzô-hen" follows the traditional classification of Li Shizhen's *Bencao gangmu* (*Honzô kômoku*). Shibaoka Gizen, Sôkichi's disciple, was in charge of the compilation of the second half of this botanic section. According to his testimony, entitled *Honzô-bu kôhen fugen* ('Preface to the Second Part of Botany'), his master Sôkichi translated Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in order to know the shape of the medicinal herbs listed in Woyt's original. He also writes that Sôkichi only translated the sorts (*Sôron*, *Geslachte*) and shapes (*Keijô*, *Ghedaente*) in each chapter, and omitted the other items, i.e., place of origin (*Platse*), flowering season (*Tijdt*), name (*Naemen*), dispositions (*Aerd*) and potency and workings (*Kracht ende Werckinghe*), as well as the supplement (*Furoku shohin*, *Biivoeghsel*), added at the end of each chapter by the editor of the revised edition, J. van Ravelingen. In total, this translation covered more than thirty chapters. He also translated Clusius' supplement "Beschrijvinghe van de Indiaensche oft VVtlandische Boomen, Heesteren ende Cruyden" as "Shohan no ishu-hen" ('Lexicon of the Various Sorts in Barbarian Countries') in "20 chapters." This translation draught, counting more than 50 chapters in total, is unfortunately not extant. It is noteworthy that this translation was made with the intellectual framework of Li Shizhen's *Bencao gangmu*.

橋本宗吉
西洋医事集成宝函

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本草篇
治病篇

柴岡宜全

本草部後編附言

総論、形状

附録諸品

諸藩ノ異種篇

In 1823, the year of the completion of the translation of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in Edo, von Siebold arrived in Nagasaki. The books he brought with him, notably Thunberg's *Flora Japonica*, M. Houttuyn's *Natuurlyke historie volgens het samenstel van den Heer Linnæus* (Amsterdam, 1761-1785) and C[arl] L[udwig] Willdenow's *Handleiding tot de kennis der planten* (Amsterdam, 1819), had a great influence on his disciples in Nagasaki, particularly Itô Keisuke from

賀来佐之、豊後 Owari and Kaku Sukeyuki from Bungo. Itô Keisuke wrote *Taisei honzô meiso* and Kaku Sukeyuki translated Willdenow's modern textbook on botany. For them, Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* already belonged to the past. Also the Bakufu court physician, Katsuragawa Hoken, who put at the head of *Ensei Dodoneusu sômoku-fu* his translation of the biography of Dodonæus into classical Chinese from a chapter of Willdenow's textbook on the history of botany, was actually familiar with the botany of contemporary Europe. But, on the other hand, Dodonæus continued to hold the authority among the traditional herbalists, in the same way as Li Shizhen's *Bencao gangmu* did. Yamamoto Bôyô, a herbalist living at the end of the Bakufu period, under whom Kaku Sukeyuki studied in his youth, treasured the first Dutch edition (1554) of Dodonæus' herbal. This book is still in the possession of his descendants today. I add some reproductions from that copy in appendix no. 7.

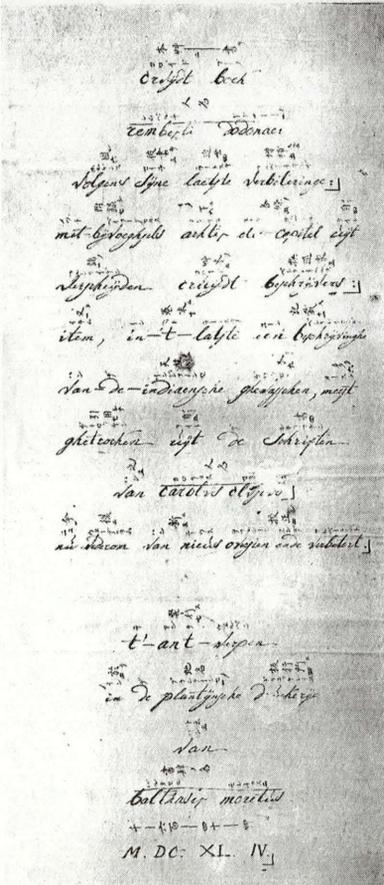
桂川甫賢

山本亡羊

ILLUSTRATIONS

- ILL 1 Gilt-edged copy of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in possession of the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.
- ILL 2 Half title page of Dodoens' *Cruydt-Boeck* bearing the ownership seal of the erstwhile Kanazawa Medical College. Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.
- ILL 3 Gilded leather cover, decorated with arabesque engravings of Dodonæus' *Cruydt-Boeck* in the possession of the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.
- ILL 4 Page 1122 of the *Cruydt-Boeck* (1644), reproduced from the copy owned by the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.
- ILL 5 Page 1124 of the *Cruydt-Boeck* (1644), reproduced from the copy owned by the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.
- ILL 6 Autograph of Ono Ranzan, in the collection of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto.

宇田川玄真筆和蘭本草書譯解



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 cruydt boeck
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Translation of the title-page of Dodonaeus' Cruydt-Boeck by Udagawa Genshin.



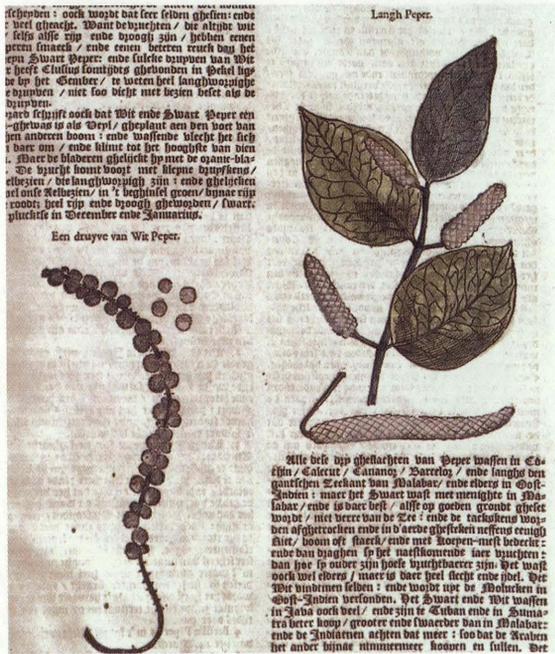
ILL A1
Illustration from *Oranda honzō tekiyō-kai*. Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden, Ōmori Collection.



ILL A2
Page 144^o of the *Cruydt-Boeck* (1644), reproduced from the copy owned by the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.



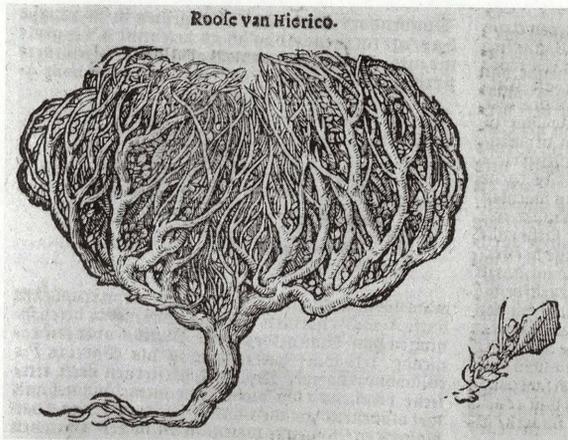
ILL B1
Illustration from *Oranda honzō tekiyō-kai*. Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden, Ōmori Collection.



ILL B2
Page 1441 of the *Cruydt-Boeck* (1644), reproduced from the copy owned by the Medical Faculty of Kanazawa University.



ILL C1
Illustration from *Oranda honzô tekiyô-kai*. Kyoto
Prefectural Botanical Garden, Ômori Collection.



ILL C2
Roose van Hierico, *Cryudt-Boeck*, 1618 edition,
p. 1447. Collection Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Central Library, Tabularium, B 3998.



ILL D1
Illustration from *Oranda honzô tekikyô-kai*.
Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden,
Omori Collection.



ILL D2
Olijfboom (olive-tree), *Cruydt-Boeck*,
1644 edition, p. 1287.
Collection Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Central Library, Tabularium C1827



ILL D3
Olijftak met de bloemen ende vruchten
(olive-branch with blossoms and fruits), *Cruydt-Boeck*, 1644
edition, p. 127. Collection Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Central Library, Tabularium C1827



ILL E
Amandelboom (almond-tree),
Cryudt-Boeck, 1618 edition, p. 1250.
Collection Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Central Library, Tabularium, B 3998.



ILL F
Cassie ofte Cassia fistula,
Cryudt-Boeck, 1618 edition, p. 1233.
Collection Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Central Library, Tabularium, B 3998.



ILL G
Ghehoeckte of kantighe Ciceren, *Cryudt-Boeck*, 1644
edition, p. 842. Collection Katholieke Universiteit
Leuven, Central Library, Tabularium c 1827.

阿蘭陀本少之ホルトカル樹之和解

ワレイビホーム 但阿蘭陀詞

千二百八十七枚目之紙數

拾八冊目之〆 二十九番目

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ク形ハ実ノ形リ應テアリ

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右之實ヲ食物ニスル節ハ未熟之竹採リ醋漬等ニス
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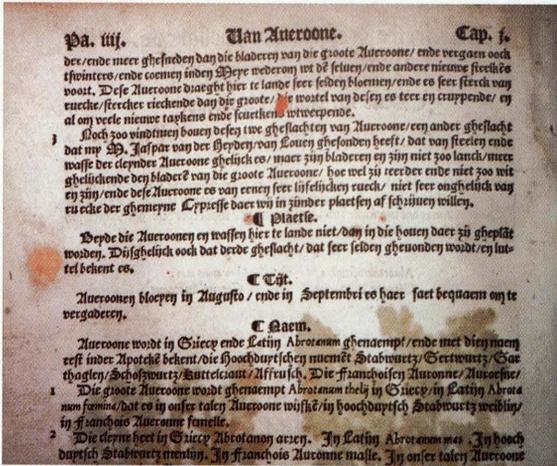
アレイヤ ○ワレヤサトア ○ワレヤユルバ子

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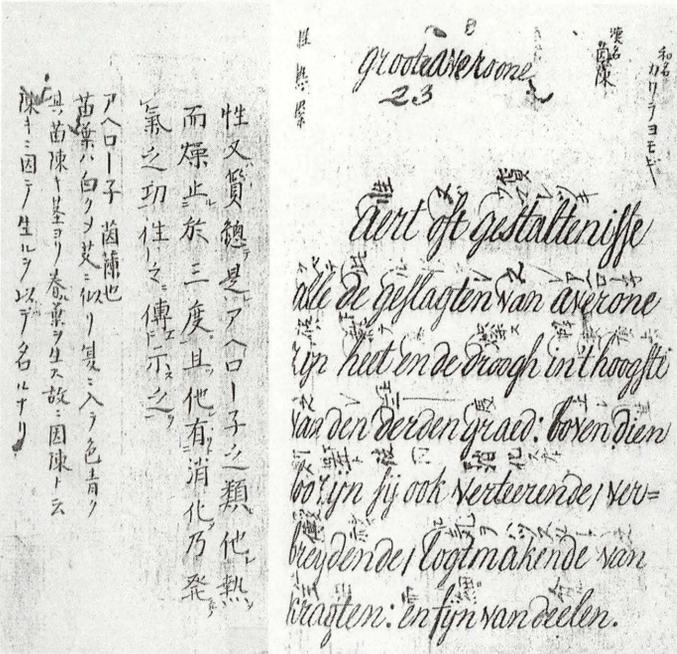
阿蘭陀詞



Description of the olive-tree (olijfboom): *Porutogaru-ju no wage*.
Illustration from *Oranda honzō tekiyō-kai*.
Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden, Ōmori Collection.

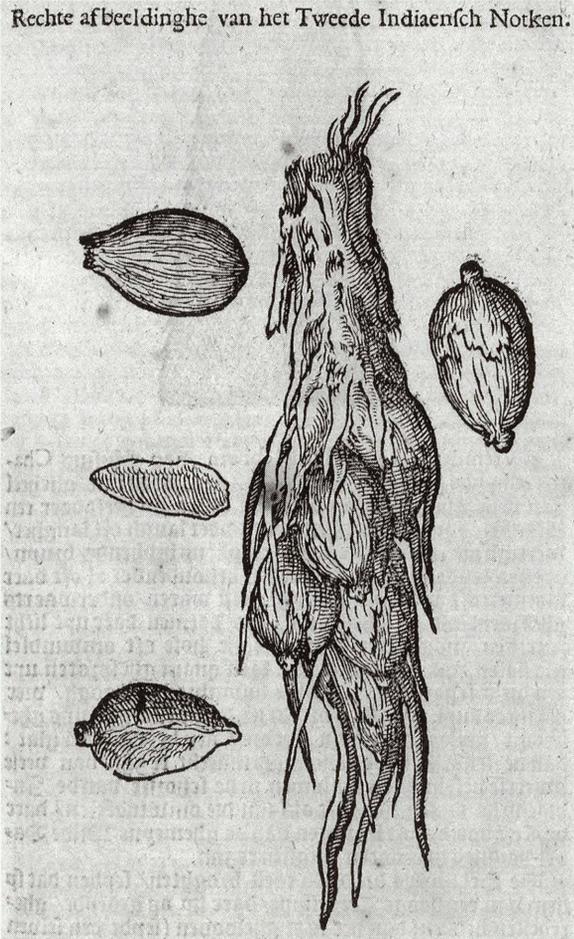


Page with description of Averoone in the first Dutch edition of Dodoens's *Cruijdeboek* (1554), reproduced from the personal copy of Yamamoto Bōyō, presently in the possession of Yamamoto dokushoshitsu, Kyoto.



Fragment dealing with "Grootte Averoone" from Yoshio Kōgyū's manuscript *Dodonusu honzō sōmoku mei-i*. Central library of Nagoya University.

Rechte afbeeldinghe van het Tweede Indiaensc Notken:



Tweede Indiaansch Notken, *Cruydt-Boeck*, 1644 edition, p. 1409. Collection
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Central Library, Tabularium C1827



Title page of the first edition of Dodoens's *Crujdeboeck* (1554), reproduced from the copy owned by Yamamoto Bōyō, presently in the possession of Yamamoto dokushoshitsu, Kyoto.

Van **Wastij.** Cap. lxxxvij. ccccxvij

C Raem.

Dese edele ende costeliche herst wordt ghehaemt in Griecy Rheime, Schinne ende Mafische/ In Latijn *Rosina, Lentiscina* ende oock Mafische/ In die Apoteken *Mastix*.

C Nature.

Wastij es drooghe in den tweeden graedt ende wernj in den iersten / ende redelich tsamen trechende van naturen.

C Tracht ende Werckinghe.

Wastij es goet inghenomen tsegghen dat bloet spauwey ende ouerghenen / ende tot N die loop des burcy ende dat root melizoen / hy stelpet oock die ouervloedighe cranchtheyt van den vrouwen / ende alle bloet ganch van waeren dattet sy.

Wastij es een gode ende seer sonderlinghe medecine voor die maghe / hy stercht W die selue ende stilt dat braeken ende ouerghenen / hy versuet alle weedom ende piine ende maecht lust ende appetijt om eten.

Wastij gheknont ende in den mont ghehouden verdroocht ende stercht die heesse S nen / stelpet die vloet van den humueren ende maecht eenen welsieckende adem. Alsmen met Wastij die tanden wrijst zoo worden sy wit / ende dat slap ende weech D tantvlesch wordt vast ende sterch.

Eynde des Cruydeboocks.

Dit is die figure van ghemeyne Deterselle / ende moet staen int vifste deel / Cap. xxxvij. fol. ccccxlv. die welcke figure daer misset es / ende dese figure daer recht bescreuen es.



一番

當歸

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