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A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19



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Kodak Color Control Patches

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

日本地圖集

善本寫真集四

西洋古版

天理圖書館

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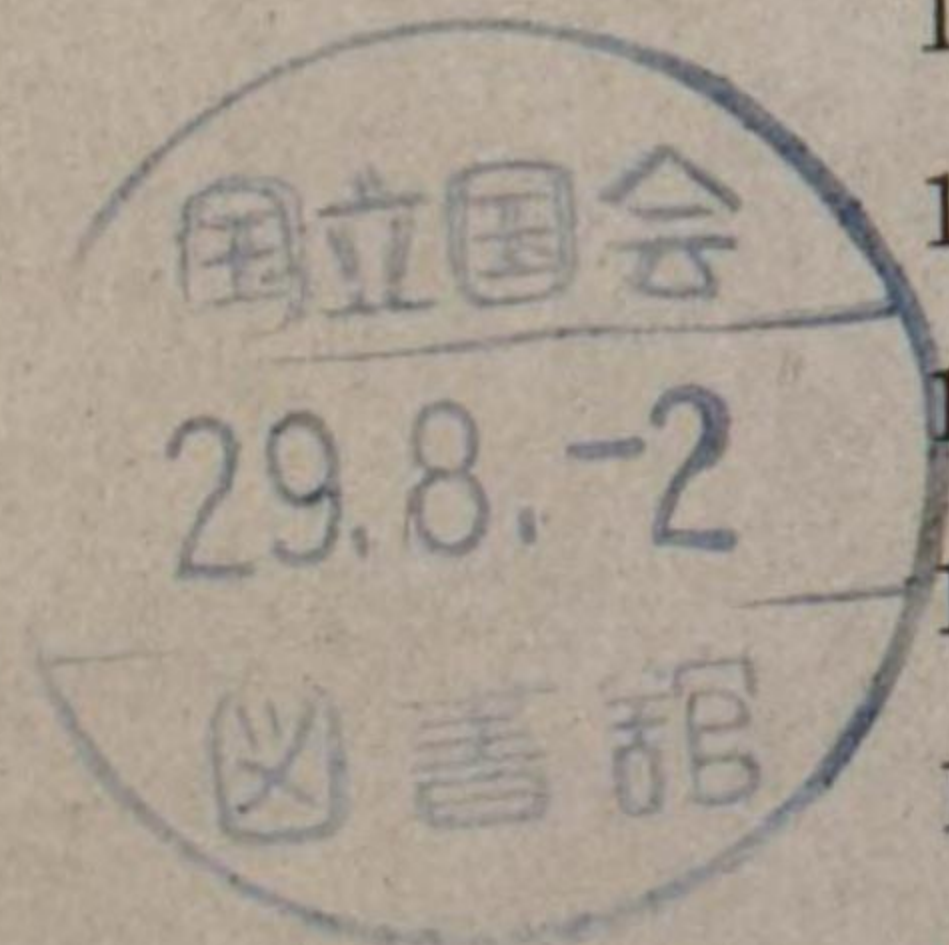


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西洋古版日本地図について

開館以来二十余年、西洋古版地図の集るものようやく五百余枚に達した。更にオルテリウス、ミュンスターのコスモグラフィア、プロウ、ダンヴァイル等のアトラス等やや稀覯に属するもの数種も加わり、ここに日本が初めて世界地図上に現われて以来、種々な経路をへて図形完成に至るまでの過程を観察し、これにより西洋に於ける各時代の地理的日本知識の尺度を求めんとを試みから、その中数葉を時代別に掲げてみることにした。

主として地中海を中心に発達した西洋地図が極東、殊に日本と接触を現わしはじめたのは中世末期からであった。日本が西洋地図に登場するのは一般にマルコ・ポーロに由来するジパング (Zipangu) が嚆矢とされているが、それ以前に中世アラビヤ人の称えたワクワクを倭国の訛りとして日本とするむきもある。然しながらマルコ・ポーロの取り上げた日本がジパングとして西洋地図 (1375年カタラン地図) に現われて後、ポルトガル人の日本漂着 (1542年) によって確認されるまでは、伝承的架空の一矩形の島に過ぎず、ベハイムの地球儀、ミュンスターの^①世界図に見られるごとき想像による位置と形状とが大体に於て当時の主流をなしていた。

ポルトガル人の渡来にともない、従来のジパング島はたちまち実在的ヤパンにおき替えられ、半世紀後にはテイセラの^②独立日本図が書き出された。かくも著しい変化を与えたのはポルトガル人の東洋進出、即ちキリスト教の伝来と交易とであった。独立日本図が現われるまでには実測をとまわらない伝聞想像による日本島一島内に伝聞の都市地名を僅かに書きこんだメルカトールの^③アジア図、オルテリウスの^④東印度図、又航海当事国たるポルトガル人の実測による日本図一海峡によって明かに島に分れているが、近畿以東の知識の欠如を物語るベリヨ、ドゥラウドの世界図、オルテリウスの^⑤韃靼、^⑥アジア、^⑦支那、^⑧太平洋図、円形の朝鮮図ある^⑨ラングレンの東印度図、更にプランシオの世界図^⑩に見られる如き朝鮮が細長い半島として登場し、半島の中央に *Tiauxem* という文字を書き入れた明かに日本資料にも

とすくことを示すやや進んだ図形のものがあった。

十七世紀に入ってイスパニヤ、イギリス、オランダの諸国がこれに加わり互に鎬を削ったその時代は、しかし、日本図上にこれという変化は見られなかった。思うに鎖国によって外国人の測量が絶無となったことによるがただ耶蘇会士ブリエの日本図^⑫はテイセラ^⑬以後最初に現われた新図形として注目に値する。猶この世紀には台湾がオランダ人の築城とイスパニヤ人の進駐^⑭ともなつて旧来の三小島から実体に修正され、イスパニヤ、イギリスが北方短距離航路発見に関心を懐いたことに起因して、エゾが新たな問題として登場し、フリースの探検となり、エゾは実在的な存在となったが、大陸か島かの問題が^⑮つづいて展開し、北辺に多くの問題^⑯を残した。

十八世紀にはロシアの東漸南下の結果、カムチャツカが地図上に姿を現わし、南方から明かにされてきたエゾに混同を来たし、その上エゾの北部に一島をおき、更にその北部にサガリン島を画く支那皇輿全覧図を参照したダンヴァイル地図^⑰も現われ、北辺の地図は混沌として怪奇なものとなった。この世紀には日本製地図の覆刻をするもの多々輩出したが、レランドの日本図^⑱はその先駆をなすものである。

十九世紀においては夙にクックの大航海等によって地球上の陸地は両極附近を除いてことごとく探検、測量され、僅かに日本北辺のみが残された。その未解部の解決に曙光を与えたのは十八世紀も終りに近づく頃で、地理学探検に多大の興味をもつフランス国王ルイ十六世によるラ・ペルーズの千島^⑲、樺太探検、日本遠征を企てたクルーゼンステルンの樺太探検^⑳、それと前後して行われた我国の探検などで、最後の解決を与えたのは伊能忠敬のエゾ実測と間宮林蔵の間宮海峡発見にほかならず、シーボルトが西洋に紹介した日本邊界略圖^㉑に至って西洋版日本図は完成された。かくてポルトガル人の渡来より三百年、西欧人の手に成る日本地図、即ち世界地図と關聯した日本地図は完成されたのである。

地図の選択については出来る限り代表的のものを心懸けたが、図版によって大凡成立の跡を明かにすることができれば倅である。

○は参照図版番号

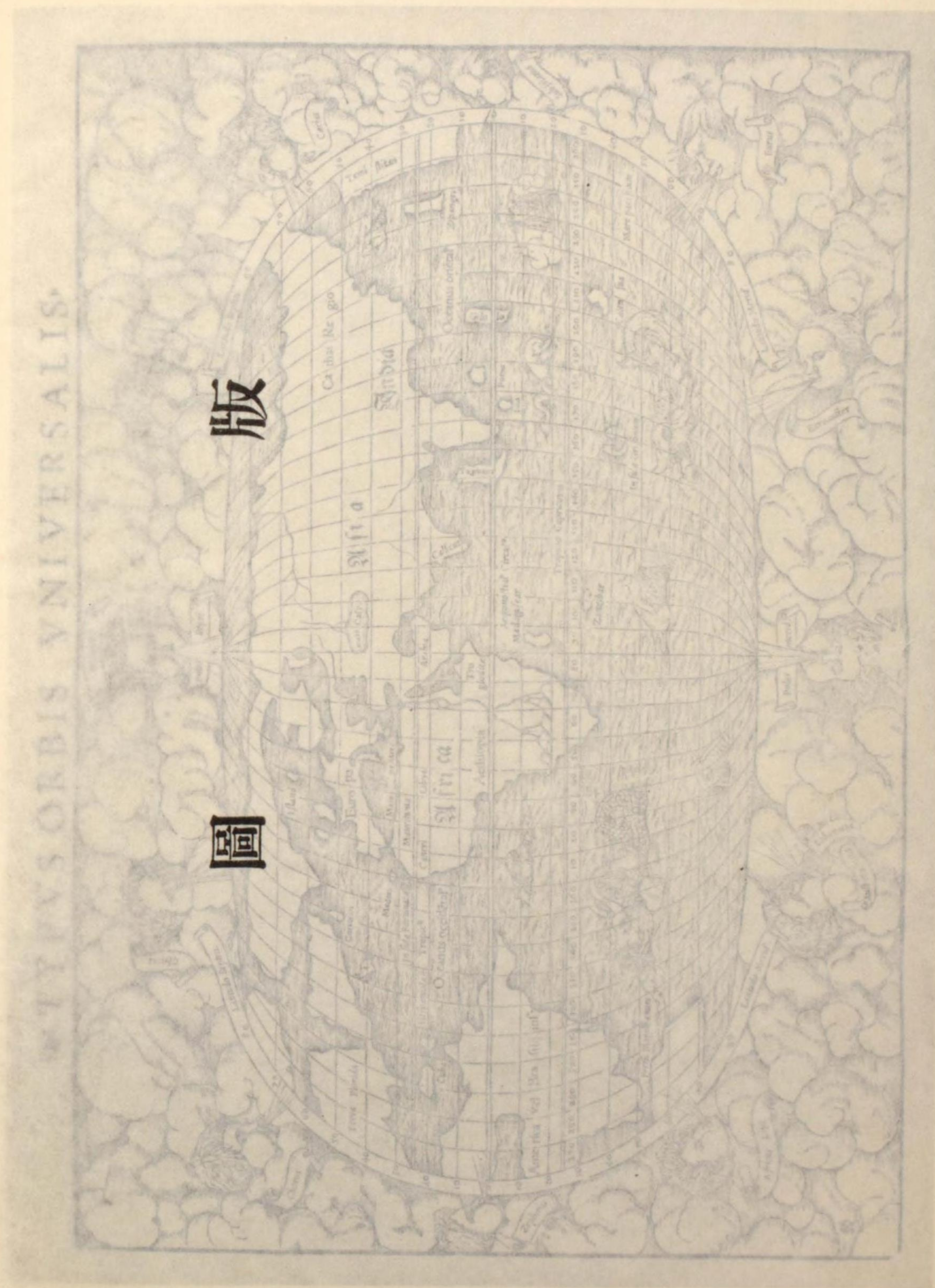
On the early printed maps and atlases of Japan made in Western countries

It is more than 20 years since our library has endeavoured to collect various maps of Japan. We have already registered more than 500 of them, including such rare copies as those cartographed by A. Ortelius (*Cosmographia*), S. Münster (*ib.*), J. Bleau (*Atlas*), J.-B. B. d'Anville (*ib.*), etc. Our present intention is to choose some of the typical ones and arrange them so as to see the days when Japan first immersed from obscurity to the stage of world cartography and to trace it down to the Modern Age, and see in retrospect how Japan gradually became known among Western countries.

Earlier than Marco Polo mediaeval Arabians are said to have called Japan an island of Wakwak (Cf. Wakwak: Chinese appellation for Japan "Wakku", or 倭国). Marco Polo, on the other hand, called this island Zipangu, and we also see the same name in Catalana (1375) later on. In those days, Japan was considered a mere legendary land in the East. There were none who had ever visited Japan, and so they were obliged to surmise the shape and size of Japan and its situation only by imagination and hearsay, as is seen in M. Behaim's atlas or S. Münster's cosmography (1) (2).

In 1542, an event took place: a band of Portuguese, having been caught in the storm, being adrift, landed on the shore of a certain island in Southern Japan. They seem to have given much impetus to the cartographers, whose efforts resulted in prolific presentation of maps. Such being the case, from this time on, the maps represented "Japan" instead of "Zipangu" and Japan ceased to be a legendary land and was suddenly brought into contact with the Western world as a land of reality. Most of the lines represented in the maps of G. Mercator (3) and A. Ortelius (4) were, however, the authors' mere creation, mainly founded on the rumour they happened to hear; never had they made any topographical research themselves. The only merits that can be attributed to them are that they inserted some names of cities in these maps. Japan is represented as a country composed of 3 islands in the cosmographies made by B. Velho and F. Vaz Douraud and in A. Ortelius' Tartar (5), Asia (6), China (7), and Pacific (8). The complete lack of knowledge on the eastern part of Japan, however, is obviously detected in both of these maps. Just as No. 4, A. & H. à Langren (9) also made a map of East Indies. It is remarkable that Korea is represented here as a circle, not as a broad, prolonged peninsula. The cosmography drawn by P. Plancio (10), however, represents Korea as an oblong peninsula. In the midst of the peninsula is inscribed a letter "TIAUXEM", which leads us to believe that he might have used some Japanese sources in composing his map. L. Teisera's "Iaponiae Insvlae" (11) has first claim to be called the most monumental work of the XVI Century. Here in his map we see Japan described for the first time in a monographical form. It is not to be overlooked that generally in XVI Century great progress in cartography-technique was furthered by the fact that the Portuguese government sent many Catholic priests into Japan in an

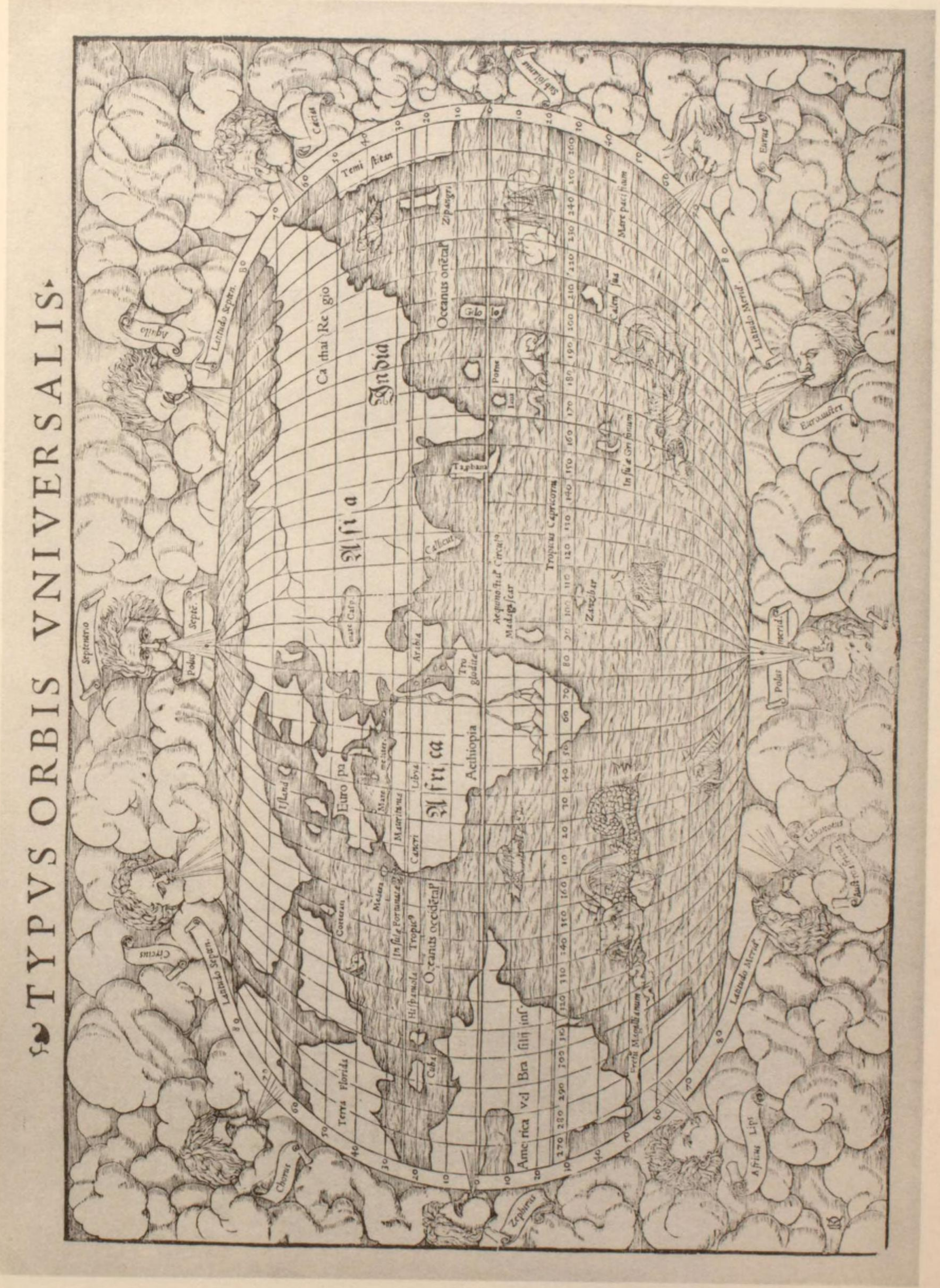
endeavour to plant the Christian Faith there. The XVII Century set in: Spain, England, Holland rose, took part in the enterprise of the Portuguese nation and got entangled in conflict with their rivals everywhere in the Orient, being always envious of the Portuguese success. Though there was a great influx of foreign traders and missionaries in the Orient, XVII Century was quite overshadowed by the brilliancy of the XVI Century in point of cartography. It is seemingly due to the fact that Japan began to forbid legally any kind of transaction with foreign countries, and henceforward Western cartographers were unable to make any topographical investigation on the Japanese soil. However, in this hard time for cartographers, there was a Jesuit called Ph. Briet who drew a map of Japan with much precision (12). His map seems even to excel that of his predecessor, L. Teisera, in its exactitude and precision. As time went on, Formosa was gradually brought into closer contact with the Dutchmen and the Spaniards, who were then bending themselves to raise fortification against attack by the native population. This necessitated them to do more precise regional research, and soon it resulted in a complete revision of the maps (13) they had formerly made. The Spaniards and the Englishmen knew almost nothing about the island of Yezo, now called Hokkaido. In spite of their ignorance of that part of Japan, they were in great need of learning how to find their shortest seaway to return home. M. G. Vries undertook this heavy task but whether Hokkaido belonged to a peninsula of some continent or not (14), was the problem yet to be decided in the next Century. The Russians had already reached Kamchatka (15) by the time the explorers had almost completed their expedition in Hokkaido. In XVIII Century the region north to Hokkaido was yet unexplored, and hence a confusion arose. As is seen in J.-B. B. d'Anville's map (16), a certain island was put between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, juxtaposed in a line from north to south. The map of Japan drawn by H. Reland (17) was the first reprint of some Japanese edition of this kind, and many future maps seemed to have been modelled after his art of reprinting maps from Japanese originals. In XIX Century, almost no place was left unexplored but the arctic and antarctic regions. Indeed, we ought to admit that J. Cook's contribution to the world discovery was great, yet even with all his merits and efforts, the northern part of Japan was not yet known satisfactorily to the Western world. This unknown part of the world, however, had begun to be explored as early as the end of XVIII Century; Louis XVI, King of France, who had shown much interest in expedition, sent C. de la Pérouse out to the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin to have topographical research somewhere around there (18). Besides, A. J. Krusenstern, who planned to go on an expedition to Japan, was successful in surveying Sakhalin (19). We ought not to neglect in this connection the name of two Japanese, Tadataka Ino and Rinzo Mamiya, who explored Hokkaido and Sakhalin severally. Both of them were the very men that put an end to the cartographical problems concerning Japan. Their geographical achievements were highly estimated by Ph. F. von Siebold who introduced their opinions in his "日本邊界略圖" to the Western world (20).



ニムンスター (S. Münster) 1552年 38.3 x 25.5cm.

endeavour to plant the Christian Faith there. The XVII Century set in: Spain, England, Holland rose, took part in the enterprise of the Portuguese nation and got entangled in conflict with their rivals everywhere in the Orient, being always envious of the Portuguese success. Though there was a great influx of foreign traders and missionaries in the Orient, XVII Century was quite overshadowed by the brilliancy of the XVI Century in point of cartography. It is seemingly due to the fact that Japan began to forbid legally any kind of transaction with foreign countries, and henceforward Western cartographers were unable to make any topographical investigation on the Japanese soil. However, in this hard time for cartographers, there was a Jesuit called Ph. Briet who drew a map of Japan with much precision (12). His map seems even to excel that of his predecessor, L. Teisera, in its exactitude and precision. As time went on, Formosa was gradually brought into closer contact with the Dutchmen and the Spaniards, who were then bending themselves to raise fortification against attack by the native population. This necessitated them to do more precise regional research, and soon it resulted in a complete revision of the maps (13) they had formerly made. The Spaniards and the Englishmen knew almost nothing about the island of Yezo, now called Hokkaido. In spite of their ignorance of that part of Japan, they were in great need of learning how to find their shortest seaway to return home. M. G. Vries undertook this heavy task but whether Hokkaido belonged to a peninsula of some continent or not (14), was the problem yet to be decided in the next Century. The Russians had already reached Kamchatka (15) by the time the explorers had almost completed their expedition in Hokkaido. In XVIII Century the region north to Hokkaido was yet unexplored, and hence a confusion arose. As is seen in J.-B. B. d'Anville's map (16), a certain island was put between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, juxtaposed in a line from north to south. The map of Japan drawn by H. Reland (17) was the first reprint of some Japanese edition of this kind, and many future maps seemed to have been modelled after his art of reprinting maps from Japanese originals. In XIX Century, almost no place was left unexplored but the Arctic and antarctic regions. Indeed, we ought to admit that J. Cook's contribution to the world discovery was great, yet even with all his merits and efforts, the northern part of Japan was not yet known satisfactorily to the Western world. This unknown part of the world, however, had begun to be explored as early as the end of XVIII Century; Louis XVI, King of France, who had shown much interest in expedition, sent C. de la Pérouse out to the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin to have topographical research somewhere around there (18). Besides, A. J. Krusenstern, who planned to go on an expedition to Japan, was successful in surveying Sakhalin (19). We ought not to neglect in this connection the name of two Japanese, Tadataka Ino and Rinzo Mamiya, who explored Hokkaido and Sakhalin severally. Both of them were the very men that put an end to the cartographical problems concerning Japan. Their geographical achievements were highly estimated by Ph. F. von Siebold who introduced their opinions in his "日本邊界略圖" to the Western world (20).

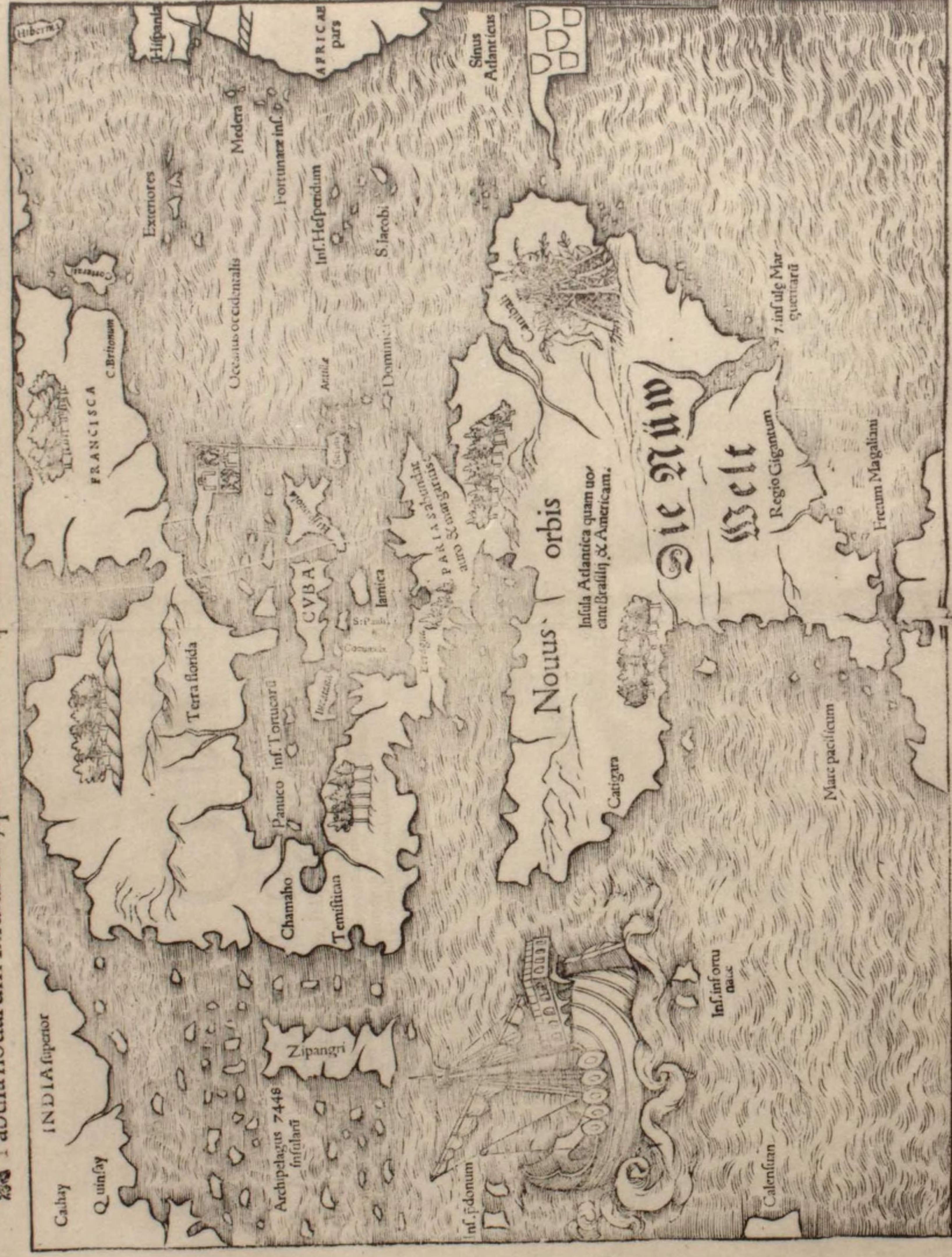
第 1 図 世 界 圖



ニ ム ノ ス ク (S. Münster) 1552年 38.3×25.5cm.

第2図 新世界図

Tabula nouarum insularum, quas diuersis reſpectibus Occidentales & Indianas uocant.



ミュンスター (S. Münster) 1552年 34.3×25.5cm.

第3図 アジア図



メルカトル (G. Mercator) (1569) 年
44.5×35.5cm. Coloured.

第4図 東印度図



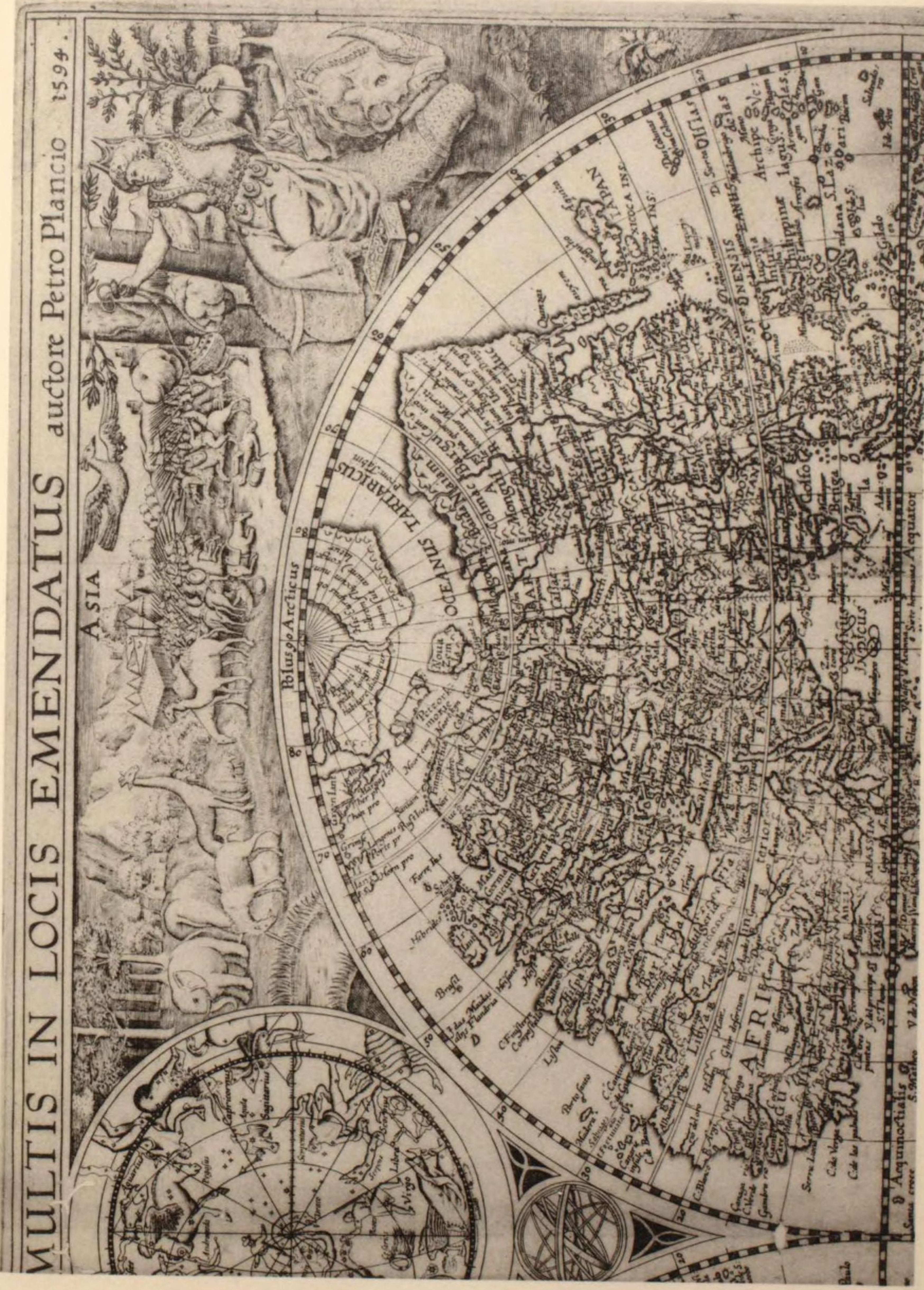
オルテリウス (A. Ortelius) 1570年
47.5×32.5cm.

第9図 東印度図



ラングレン (A. & H. a Langren) (1595)年 51.3×37.2cm.

第10図 世界図



プラントオ (P. Plancio) 1594年 原形 57×38.8cm.

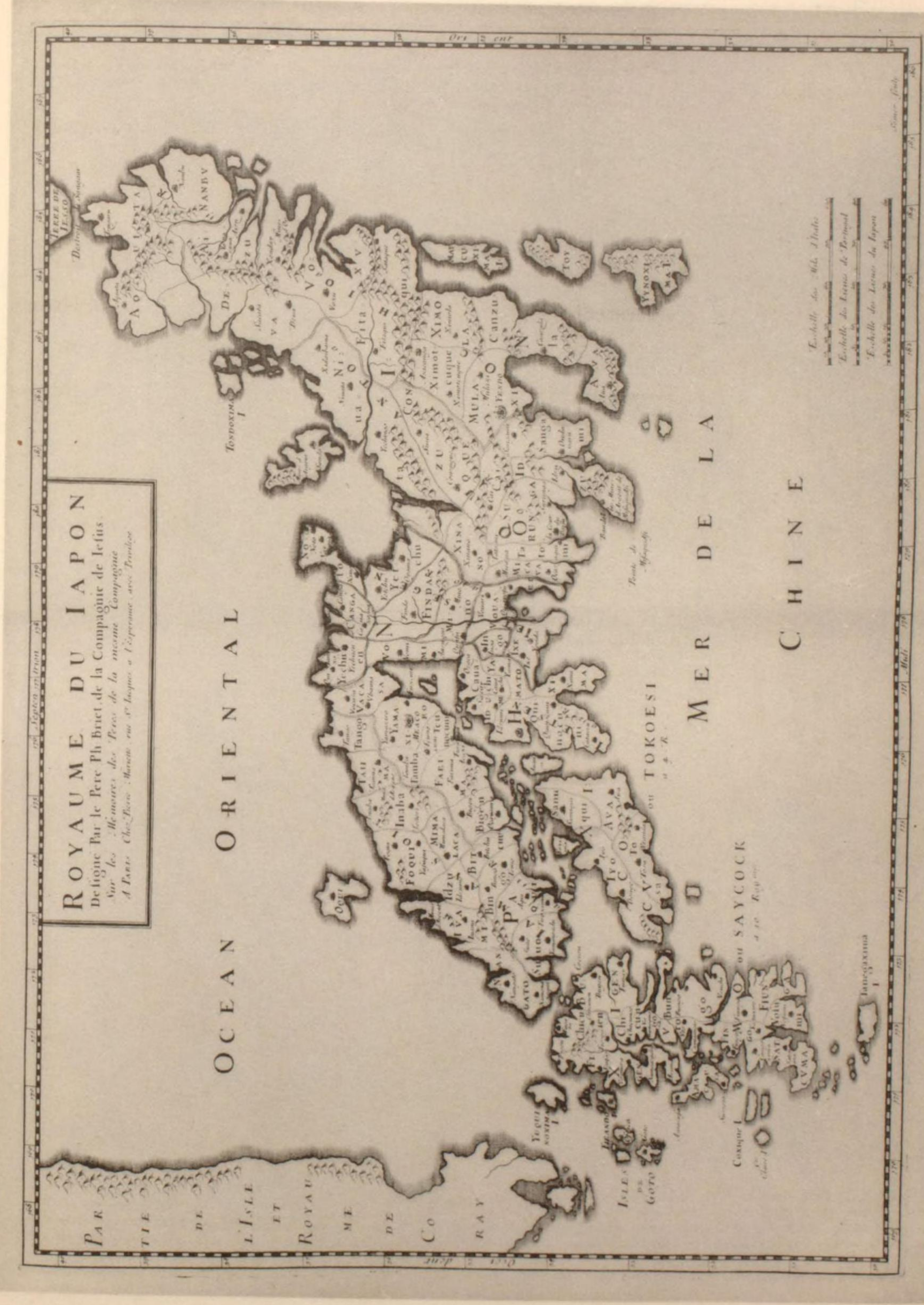
第11図 日本図



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オムチリウス=テイセラ (A. Ortelius=L. Teisera) 1595年 44.7×31.9cm. Coloured.

第12図 日本図 (A. Ortelius=L. Teisera) 1595年 44.7×31.9cm. Coloured.



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ブリエ (Ph. Briet) (1640) 年代 50.7×35.7cm. Coloured.

第13図 支那帝国図



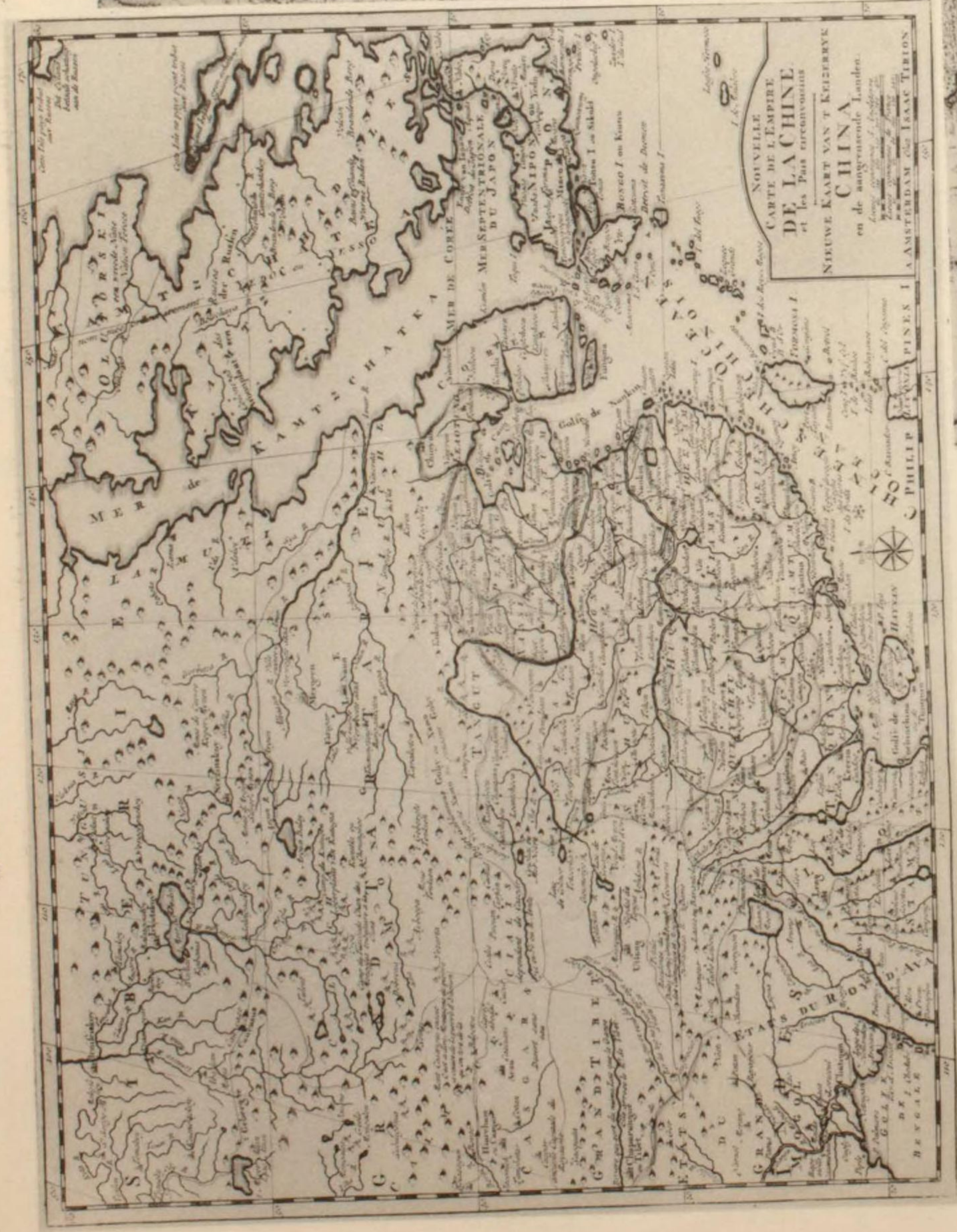
ブロウ (J. Bleau) 1664年 58.2×44.1cm. Coloured.

第14図 日本及エゾ図



ヤンソン (J. Jansson) [1650]年 53.5×43.3cm. Coloured.

第15図 新支那帝国図



チリオオン (J. Tiriou) (1755)年
317×24cm. Coloured.

第16図 朝鮮及日本図



ダンヴァイル (J.B. d'Anville) (1734)年 原形 38.2×48cm. Coloured.

第17図 日本帝国図



レランド (H. Reland) (1715)年 58×44.5cm. Coloured.

第 18 図 ア ジ ア 図



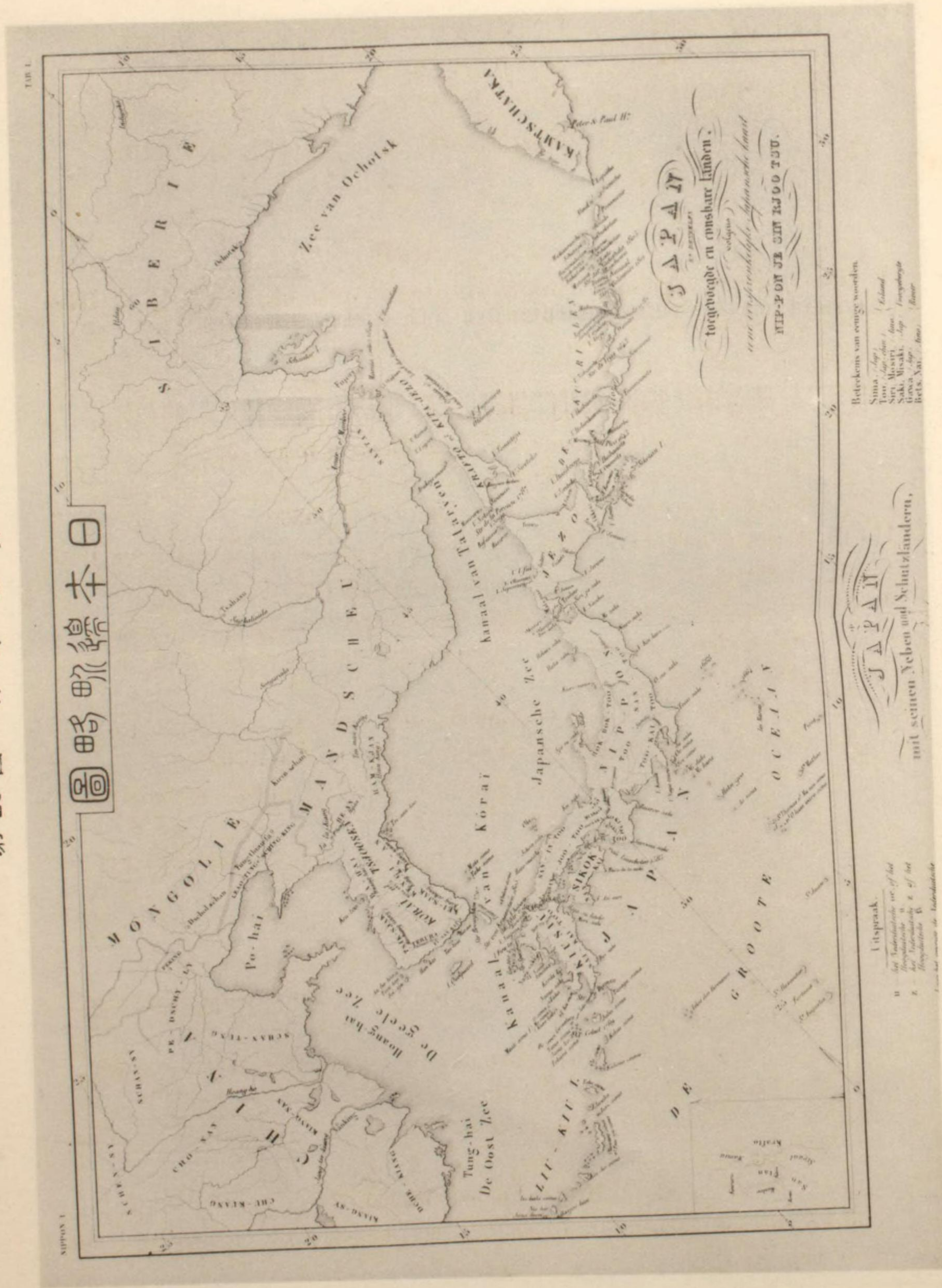
ボウゴンデイ (R. de Vaugondy) 1802年 26×22.7cm. Coloured.

第 19 図 ア ジ ア 図



ライヒャルト (C. G. Reichard) 1812年 原形 61.5×49cm. Coloured.

第20図 日本辺界略図



33 x 21 cm.

シーボルト (Ph. F. v. Siebold) (1810) 年

TENRI CENTRAL LIBRARY PHOTO SERIES IV.

—Early printed maps and atlases
of Japan made in Western countries—

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(天理図書館善本写真集)

- I Authographic documents of Edo-period in Japanese literature.
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countries. 1954. (西洋古版日本地図集)



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