DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF VON SIEBOLD
PART III P.F. VON SIEBOLD:
HIS STUDY ON JAPAN, FRIENDSHIP WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE,
AND THE DISCOVERED LETTER TO MAMIYA RINZO

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Abstract : During the court journey in 1826, Nagasakiya was the usual inn where the Dutch stayed in Edo. While Siebold was there, a lot of people including the governor of Nagasaki, feudal lords, and imperial doctors visited him alternately. Siebold obtained diverse information from them, and this became the cause of the Siebold Incident later in 1828. In this study, we opened the important materials which could overthrow the established story of the von Siebold Incident. The first one is the letter which Siebold sent to Mamiya on February 25, 1828. So far, the von Siebold Incident has been considered to begin with Mamiya's notice to the government, which stated that Mamiya had received via Takahashi Sakuzajemon a letter from Siebold, a total stranger to him. The second material is the warrant issued by the government against Siebold, who violated the law by writing a letter to Mamiya. Concerning how the government dealt with this case, there still remain many questions. For example, the government did not check the relationship between Siebold and Takahashi at all, even though they knew that it was Takahashi who had given the letter of Siebold to Mamiya. It may be because Mogami had already been under investigation that he could escape the accusation of the government. In any event, the whole story related to the letter and the warrant seems to signal the existence of another intent of the government, something beyond the ban of communication with foreigners.

Key words : Siebold Incident, Narutaki

1. Research during the Court Journey to Edo
   a) Study at Deshima

   In 1823, Philipp Franz von Siebold arrived in Nagasaki to serve as the station doctor of the Dutch settlement at Deshima. As soon as his arrival, he started to apply himself to the study of Japan, but his knowledge was rather limited at the beginning as the research was made mainly through his life at Deshima. The scope of his study did not expand rapidly until he was allowed to open an academy called Narutaki-juku on the outskirts of Nagasaki, with the cooperation of the governors, interpreters and Japanese scholars in Nagasaki.

   He went to the academy once a week to examine the patients from all social ranks and to deliver lectures on various European studies. The school was always crowded with the patients who wished to consult with Siebold, and with the doctors and young scholars who were eager to learn Dutch studies (Rangaku) there. For those who had only heard about the latest medical practices, the school played a unique role to provide the know-how of the most advanced techniques.
At that time, it was essential for a Japanese to have proficiency in Dutch language if he wanted to learn any European study. To help improving the language skill of his students, Siebold requested them to write a report in Dutch on different subjects. These reports were checked and rewritten by Siebold, and then handed back to the students. Through this practice, he was at the same time trying to make them familiar to the European style of study - observation, classification, and other research works. By assigning a theme to each student depending on his interest and ability, Siebold obtained documents over a wide range of subjects. Naturally, all the materials were thoroughly examined by Siebold again for his own study on Japan.

On his way from Deshima to Narutaki, Siebold collected the samples of plants and animals by himself. In addition, he asked his students and local fishermen to provide him with various materials for sampling.

At Narutaki, he discovered more of Japan. Since he refused any payment for his medical services, his patients gave him a number of valuable art works, useful articles, and the rare specimens of animals and plants to show their gratitude. Moreover, communication with people from different classes made it possible for him to understand other aspects of Japanese politics, economy, and culture, which he could not observe at Deshima. For Siebold, Narutaki-juku was not only a school for European studies, but also an important base for his study on Japan and the center of his communication network.

b) Research during the court journey

In 1826, Siebold was appointed to participate the court journey to Edo along with the Oppehoofd (the Factory Chief at Deshima). This gave him a great opportunity to get in touch with the culture and the scenery outside Nagasaki.

Before the departure, he made careful preparations for the journey. He wrote to his friends and acquaintances throughout the country to ask them for their cooperation in his coming nation-wide research on Japan. To the graduates of Narutaki, he had already given certain subjects to study when they had left the school. As his company to Edo, he chose his assistant Burger, a Japanese painter Toyosuke (Kawahara Keiga), and his student Ko Ryosai. He also recommended his students such as Ninomiya Keisaku for the attendants of the interpreters. And most surprisingly, he ordered another group of his students, including Takano Choei and Minato Choan, to secretly leave for Edo along with the Dutch delegation.

On his way to Edo, Siebold measured the latitude and the longitude of the land, while asking Toyosuke to sketch the samples of plants and animals he had collected. Behind such scenes, the secret followers hustled about collecting regional maps and documents. The plants and animals which they had collected in the regions were immediately made into specimens and sent directly to Nagasaki.

During the journey, Siebold was keeping a diary which portrays his research work on the way. He made notes on various themes in detail - volcanoes such as Unzen, Aso, and Fuji; hot springs; temples and shrines; climate; flora and fauna; regional industries and products; folkways, etc.

At any place of traffic or military importance such as strait and port, Siebold never failed to conduct measurements and to ask for their sketches. The most thoroughly examined was Kannon Kaikyo, the strait between Kyushu and Honshu islands. Looking at the rough map of the strait he had prepared before leaving Nagasaki, he measured the depth at every key point and determined the locations of the islands and the reefs by using a compass. Even after arriving at Shimonoseki, he continued to measure the bays and capes in order to complete the sketch of the strait. The strait was named “de Straat van der Capellen” after the Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands-Indies in Batavia, Goderd Alexander Gerard Philip van der Capellen. The complete sketch of the strait was sent to de Villeneuve in Nagasaki, the painter for the Dutch Factory. De Villeneuve was ordered to make a fair copy of the sketch on a parchment, which was to be offered to the Amida Temple in Shimonoseki. Unfortunately, this picture was destroyed by bombing at the end of the Second World War.

c) Information supply from his students, friends and acquaintances

During the court journey, numbers of the graduates from Narutaki visited Siebold at his inns. Each of them had been given a subject to study by Siebold when they left school, and they brought their reports to him. Siebold also received many specimens of plants and animals from his friends and acquaintances in different regions who he had contacted before the journey started, and his collection was thus getting gradually completed. The most impressive visitor to him was the botanist Mizutani Sukekoku, who brought his work to Miya (now Atsuta-ku, Nagoya). Mizutani classified the Japanese plants very precisely according to the Dutch edition of the book written by a Swedish botanist, Carl von Linne. Most of the examples were not included in the books of Engelbert Kaempfer or of Carl Peter Thunberg, and there
were even some plants which Siebold had never seen. Mizutani introduced Ito Keisuke and Okochi Sonshin to Siebold upon his visit.

Not only his friends and acquaintances were the visitors. Wherever he stopped, the mayors (Tsjo-toshiyori), the influential persons, and the big merchants of the region appeared to see him. Some guests came incognito and sometimes, the Dutch were invited to the house of lord. Siebold received many gifts as well as the rare samples of plants and animals from these people, and the scale of his collection continued to expand.

By the time he left Nagasaki for Edo, Siebold had prepared gifts to offer to his expected guests and selected a variety of instruments and chemicals to show them. He carried those items together with the medical devices and other necessary instruments to survey or observe the land. He presented the specimens and the sketches of the plants and animals he had collected, while explaining the use of measurement instruments such as sextant, chronometer, thermometer, hygrometer, barometer, and compass.

d) Collecting information at Nagasakiya in Edo

Nagasakiya was the usual inn where the Dutch stayed in Edo. While Siebold was there, a lot of people including the governor of Nagasaki, feudal lords, and imperial doctors visited him alternately. Siebold obtained diverse information from them.

He stayed Edo for more than a month from April 10 to May 18, 1826. From his diary, we can learn that there were a number of official and non-official visits paid by doctors and scholars such as Takahashi Sakuzaeemon, Katsuragawa Hoken, Udagawa Yoan, Mogami Tokunai, Otsuki Gentaku, Ichizaka Sotetsu, Kurimoto Zuiken, as well as by feudal lords such as Shimazu Shigehide (ex-lord of the Satsuma Clan), his grandson Nariakira, and Okudaira Masataka (ex-lord of the Nakatsu Clan). His grandson Nariakira and Okudaira Masataka were the botanical specimens, especially the excellent ones offered by Katsuragawa Hoken and Udagawa Yuan.

The visitors were often accompanied by patients, so that Siebold was busy examining these people. He conducted operations on the patients of cataract or harelip before the eyes of the Japanese doctors, which could even raise his high reputation.

However, such medical demonstrations including the vaccination for smallpox were deliberately done by Siebold, who wanted to draw the attention of the imperial government. Knowing that the vaccine he was using had already been out of date, he pretended to make an effective treatment. For him, indicating the method of vaccination to the Japanese was only important.

What was his real intention for such an attempt then? The primary objective was in fact to obtain the imperial authorization for the extension of his stay in Edo, and for his journey to the north of Japan.

2. Maneuvering for the Extended Stay in Edo and the Information of Northern Lands

a) Katsuragawa Hoken

The principal figure in maneuvering the extension of Siebold's stay in Edo was Katsuragawa Hoken. Since his infancy, Katsuragawa, who came from a family of imperial doctor, had been matured enough in his intelligence to cover a variety of studies such as Chinese studies, botany, geology, and calligraphy. He learned Dutch studies from Otsuki Gentaku and Udagawa Genshin. As for medicine, he studied both the European and the Chinese medical practices to select the best treatment method, depending on the case. Even before Siebold came to Japan, Katsuragawa had already had a relationship with the Dutch in Deshima and was given a name "Wilhelmus Botanicus" in 1810 from the Opperhoofd of that time, Hendrik Doeff.

While Siebold was staying in Edo, Katsuragawa visited him at Nagasakiya almost daily to exchange information. He gave Siebold not only the various botanical specimens throughout Japan, but also the sketches of the plants in Ezo (now Hokkaido) and Krafio (Sakhalin), including the two albums of the botanical sketches from Ezo, Ezo honso no zu. Besides, in the list of the books taken to the Netherlands by Siebold, we see numbers of Katsuragawa's works: Honso shashin, Ninjin shashin, Nihon somoku, Ryuku honso no zu, Jinmenso zusetsu, etc.

The surgical operations conducted by Siebold in Edo deeply impressed Katsuragawa and other imperial doctors. Naturally, while Siebold repeated such demonstrations, the doctors came to hope for his longer
As a matter of fact, this was exactly what Siebold had expected. Since he was appointed for the court journey, he had been watching for a chance to stay in Edo for as many days as possible. Furthermore, the scheme had been carefully planned even before his arrival in Japan\textsuperscript{29}. To achieve this goal, he intentionally pleased people with gifts and demonstrated medical treatments and scientific experiments all the way up to Edo. At Nagasakiya, he took the same approach with greater passion, as he received more important guests there. By establishing a strong relationship with the influential persons of the government, Siebold tried to fulfill the mission given to him. In addition to the research in Edo and in its suburbs, he was planning to explore the northern region of Japan and Ezo. Ezo was of most interest to him, and he was anxious to survey its land by himself.

The imperial doctors including Katsuragawa and other officials from the imperial observatory were very cooperative with Siebold in obtaining permission to stay longer. For them, prolonged discussion with Siebold was also important because he was the only provider of the latest information and technologies prevailing in Europe. According to the diary on April 23, the imperial doctors brought him some hints to accomplish his plan. In response to their advice, Siebold explained them about smallpox and the techniques of its vaccination. He then emphasized that he would only be able to import the brand-new vaccine for cowpox from Batavia and give them a complete detail of the vaccination method, if Shogun would allow it\textsuperscript{26}. On April 26, the vaccination was demonstrated, and he noted that the doctors had become even more eager for the suspension of his stay\textsuperscript{27}. As a result, the imperial doctors made a petition for the suspension to the government, and told Siebold on May 6, that things had been going well with him.

Meanwhile, Siebold heard a rumor from the imperial doctors that the doctors of Chinese medicine had been plotting to prevent his stay in Edo. Soon after that on May 16, Siebold received an official letter saying that the request of the imperial doctors had been rejected by the government. The reason for the reject is not mentioned in his diary.

b) Takahashi Sakuzaemon

Takahashi was one of those who frequently visited Siebold at Nagasakiya. As the head of the imperial observatory, he supervised all the activities related to the making of the solar calendar, land surveying and mapping, and translations. In the field of land surveying and mapping, he gave a substantial support to Ino Tadataka, who was at that time carrying out the land survey throughout the nation under the command of Takahashi. After Ino's death, Takahashi completed the map Dainihon-enkai-yoti-zenzu, based on the measurement figures recorded by Ino. He included Ezo and Krafto in this map, according to the information given by Mogami Tokunai and Mamiya Rinzo who had actually explored the lands. Since Europeans had not yet determined the answer to the question whether Krafto was an island or a peninsula, there may be no doubt that map Takahashi had made reflected the most up-to-date and precise data.

While mapping Japan, Takahashi was given an order from the government to map the world as well. As an experiment, he first drew a small map of the Eastern and the Western hemispheres with the diameter of fifteen centimeters each. Then he made it into an etching in which Nihon-henkai-ryakuzu, a small map of Japan covering from the Kamchatka down to Ryukyu, and the coast lines of the Chinese Continent and of the Korean Peninsula were incorporated. Later on when he obtained the latest documents submitted by Mamiya and others on the northern part of Japan, he revised the map accordingly for its completion. The final map was titled Shintei-bankoku-zenzu, which illustrated the both hemispheres with the diameter as large as ninety centimeters.

Takahashi brought the maps of Japan, Ezo, and Krafto to Nagasakiya\textsuperscript{28} and promised Siebold that he would offer the reports of the exploration in Krafto as well as the maps prepared by Mamiya. Such a difficult task was relatively easy for Takahashi to perform, he was also entitled the governor of the imperial library. As the governor, he was responsible for all the archives preserved in Momijiyama Bunko, the imperial library located in the premises of the Edo Castle. The archives included various books and the documents submitted to the government. The records of Mamiya's survey of Krafto, Hokui-bunkai-yowa and Toudatsu-chihoku-kikou (both dictated by Mamiya Rinzo to Murakami Teisuke), and Dainihon-enkai-yoti-zenzu and other maps drawn by Ino Tadataka based on the measurement results were all preserved in this library. Takahashi took these top-secret materials out of the library, pretreating that it was for official use, and ordered his men to copy them. The copied materials were then offered to Siebold, together with the maps of Shimonoseki and its suburbs drawn based on the measurement data, which helped Siebold complete his map of the Shimonoseki strait. Later, Takahashi and all his men involved in this case were arrested during the investigation of the von Siebold Incident.
For what purpose did Takahashi risk himself to deceive the government? What did he want from Siebold in exchange of the information he had leaked?

His target was a book written by Ivan Fyodorovich Kruzenshtern, Voyage de 1803 a 1806, and the map of the Dutch East India, both of which he had seen at Nagasakiya. By using them for reference, he wanted to make up for the inadequate part of his own world map before completing it. In his letter to Siebold, Takahashi also requested that Siebold would send him a world map printed by lithography after returning to the Netherlands. This may be the reward he had expected of Siebold. Nevertheless, it is still unclear whether he wanted the map to satisfy his academic curiosity, or his vanity.

c) Mogami Tokunai

Besides Takahashi, there was another person who strongly backed up Siebold in his study on the northern lands. His name was Mogami Tokunai, and he was carrying out the survey of Ezo and Krafla while Takahashi echizen-no-kami sigetaka was the governor of Matsumae (the imperial Clan in Ezo). Takahashi echizen-no-kami sigetaka was once the governor of Nagasaki when Siebold arrived in Japan.

Mogami visited Siebold at Nagasakiya with the records of his fieldwork in Ezo and the maps he had made for official reports. According to the diary of Siebold, Mogami lent Siebold for his convenience the rough maps of the seas surrounding Ezo and of the Krafla Island. Some of these maps are shown as appendices in Siebold's Nippon with a statement, "based on the original maps by Mogami Tokunai." And the map entitled "Die Insel Krafla," found in the Brandenstein Castle Archives, has also been determined to be a copy of the map of Mogami.

Together with the reference materials, Mogami is considered to bring some other things to offer to Siebold. As an example, there are several maps drawn by Mogami in the private collection of Siebold, including Jezo no dzu, Karafuto-sima no dzu, Sgaren-to no dzu, Hok'kai, and Kan-sat'-ka no dzu. Siebold even owned a map of the Krafla Island entitled "Kok'-riu-kou tsiu no siu narabi ni tendo" (the property of the library of Leiden University), which bears a written guarantee by Mogami himself, stating that the map was most precisely drawn by Mamiya Rinzo. Today we can find only a few of the maps of the Krafla Island actually drawn by Mamiya. Until recently, the one supplementary to the Hokui-bunkai-yowa had been believed to be Mamiya's work because of its resemblance to the "Kok'-riu-kou tsiu no siu narabi ni tendo" except its size. The research by Mr. Shoichi Tanizawa has revealed however that it was copied from the "Kok'-riu-kou tsiu no siu narabi ni tendo" by the editor of the Hokui-bunkai-yowa, Murakami Teisu-ke (cf. Comment in Todatsu-chihou-kikou hoka, Heibonsha, 1988). Some other copies of the same origin have been kept in the library of Hokkaido University.

While being a boss of Mamiya, Mogami had been kept informed of the survey that Mamiya was conducting. He passed all the news about Krafla to Siebold, who was enthusiastic about the strait between the Krafla Island and Russia, the existence of which had been still unknown to the Europeans. From his diary, we can imagine how Siebold was excited about the news. Hearing from Mogami about the achievements Mamiya had made, Siebold tried very hard to collect as much information of the survey as possible. Sending a letter directly to Mamiya, or asking Takahashi to bring his books must have been a part of his efforts to satisfy his needs.

In addition to the study on Ezo and Krafla, Mogami assisted Siebold in the editing of the dictionary of Ainu language. Siebold certainly treasured the time he spent with Mogami, who was one of his most-dedicated supporters.

3. The Letter to Mamiya Rinzo and the Warrant from the Government (newly discovered documents)

Let us move onto the important materials which could overthrow the established story of the von Siebold Incident.

The first one is the letter which Siebold sent to Mamiya on February 25, 1828. So far, the von Siebold Incident has been considered to begin with Mamiya's notice to the government, which stated that Mamiya had received via Takahashi Sakuzaemon a letter from Siebold, a total stranger to him. Since no contact with foreigners was allowed without permission of the government in that period, Mamiya's decision was naturally correct. Mamiya might have found Takahashi rather suspicious, who never hesitated about illegal communication with Siebold.

The most notable part in this letter is the phrase, "I had only once the opportunity to become acquainted with you," which clearly indicates the possibility of a meeting between Mamiya and Siebold. However, this contradicts the present recognition that Mamiya has never seen Siebold. How should we understand this letter then? Had the two persons already got acquainted at Nagasakiya?

From the handwriting, it is clear that the letter was written by Siebold himself. Moreover, the letter was
found together with the warrant issued by the government, another important discovery which will be explained later. The warrant states that the letter and the cloth Siebold sent to Mamiya will be returned to him. Therefore it is highly probable that the letter is identical to the one received by Mamiya. Even if not, it can be at least the copy made and kept by Siebold himself. Thus, we cannot overweight the meaning of the phrase above.

There is no doubt that the possible meeting between Siebold and Mamiya in Edo had been arranged by Mogami. While repeatedly visiting Nagasakiya, Mogami might have introduced Mamiya to Siebold. There is no such statement in his diary, but it is rather mysterious that Siebold did not explain much about his meetings with Mogami. He recorded the first visit of Mogami in Latin, and made only a simple remark on the several rendezvous thereafter in his diary on April 21: "I have spent several mornings with my old friend Mogami Tokunai to discuss the editing of the dictionary of Ezo language."

Assuming that Siebold was trying to make a secret of his relationship with Mogami, there was a strong possibility of Mamiya’s presence at Nagasakiya. The phrase in the letter will certainly be a clue to clarify the fact, but we still need more evidence to determine the truth.

The second material is the warrant issued by the government against Siebold, who violated the law by writing a letter to Mamiya. The notice was delivered to Siebold not directly, but through the Opperhoofd, and it simply warned him to be careful of his actions in the future. It is impossible to know exactly when the notice was issued as it has no date on it, but it must be somewhere before the von Siebold Incident occurred on November 16, 1828.

Concerning how the government dealt with this case, there still remain many questions. For example, the government did not check the relationship between Siebold and Takahashi at all, even though they knew that it was Takahashi who had given the letter of Siebold to Mamiya. It may be because Mogami had already been under investigation that he could escape the accusation of the government. In any event, the whole story related to the letter and the warrant seems to signal the existence of another intent of the government, something beyond the ban of communication with foreigners.

REFERENCES

1) While working as a pharmacist in a hospital of Batavia (now Java), Burger was sent to Japan to become an assistant to Siebold. He mainly worked in the field of physics, chemistry, mineralogy, and pharmacy. Even after Siebold had left Japan, he continued to support Siebold for his study on Japan, being as the doctor for the Dutch Factory.

2) Painter in Nagasaki. His landscapes and his pictures of plants and animals were greatly appreciated by the Dutch at Deshima, and he produced numbers of works on their request. Having discovered his outstanding talent in drawing, Siebold asked him to sketch plants, animals, birds, fish and shells, and insects for the study of natural history. His works also included portraits, genre paintings, and landscapes of the regions visited during the court journey. He followed the European style of painting as instructed by Siebold and de Villeneuve. Many of the pictures in Siebold’s Nippon are based on his sketches.

3) Doctor in Tokushima. Ko studied medicine and western studies in Nagasaki since young, and became a pupil of Siebold upon his arrival in Japan. Siebold’s reliance on him was so large that he was later appointed as the head of the school of Siebold. He also accompanied Siebold during the court journey to Edo to help Siebold in his research. One of his contributions was the translation of Yakuhin Oshu Roku. This brochure printed in Osaka by request of Siebold explains the summary of the preparations, the effects, and the dosage of various medicines based on the western standard of pharmacy. The book was handed as a gift to those who visited Siebold.

4) Doctor from Uwajima, Iyo. Like Ko Ryosai, Ninomiya was one of those who were most deeply trusted by Siebold. He largely contributed to Siebold’s research through sampling medical herbs and translations. The height of Mt. Fuji was measured by him according to the European methods, but this brought him to court later. When Siebold left Japan, Ninomiya was asked by Siebold to foster Ine, the daughter between Siebold and his Japanese wife, Sonogi.

5) Born in Mizusawa, Mutsu. While studying medicine in Edo as an adopted child of a doctor, Takano heard about the arrival of Siebold and moved to Nagasaki to become his pupil. Outstanding in intelligence among the students, he was asked to work for the school in Narutaki as an instructor of translation. He also wrote a lot of papers on Japan on behalf of Siebold. Although he was not implicated in the von Siebold Incident, he later suffered the severe oppression by the government as he had blamed their national seclusion policy together with Watanabe Kazan.
6) After studying medicine and Dutch studies in Edo, Minato moved to Nagasaki to become a pupil of Siebold. He was ordered by Siebold to keep ahead of the Dutch delegation heading for Edo and to collect the samples of various plants and animals. According to the diary of Siebold, he collected a big salamander at Mt. Suzuka and a newt at Mt. Hakone (It is said that Siebold took the live salamander back to the Netherlands and it lived for several decades in an aquarium in Amsterdam.). He left Nagasaki and opened his clinic in Edo. His reputation as a doctor was so high that the lord of Sasayama in the Tanba region appointed him to be the doctor in ordinary to him.


8) Van der Capellen entirely supported the travel of Siebold to Japan, as well as his research thereafter. He was generous with the budget for the study, and even ordered the Opperhoofd to spare no effort to cooperate with Siebold. It is highly probable that the strait bearing his name represented the admiration and the gratitude of Siebold for him.

9) Painter for the Dutch Factory. Upon Siebold’s request for an assistant and a painter, de Villeneuve was sent to the Factory together with Burger. As one of the assistants to Siebold, he was engaged in sketching. He also instructed the European style of painting to the Japanese painter Kawahara Keiga. Thanks to his efforts to copy many of the maps which were to be confiscated during the von Siebold Incident, Siebold was able to bring such important materials back to the Netherlands safely.

10) cf. Diary on March 1, “Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826”

11) cf. Diary on February 26, “Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826”

12) Botanist in Nagoya. Mizutani appeared to welcome Siebold when the Dutch caravan for Edo arrived in Miya. While accompanying the journey toward Chirifu (now Chiryu), he was given the lectures of botany and zoology from Siebold. Siebold called him with admiration, “a famous botanist,” “an experienced botanist,” or “a great friend in the field of natural history.” By referring to the Dutch edition of Linne’s botanical encyclopedia released by Martin Houttuyn, “Natuurlijke histoie of univoerige beschryving der dieren, planten en mineraalen, volgens het samenstel von den Heer Linnaeus, met naauwkeurige afbeeldin-

gen,” Mizutani determined the botanical name of each plant both in Japanese and in Latin, according to the Linne’s classification method. Together with Ito Keisuke, Mizutani greatly helped Siebold as one of his crucial supporters in the study of flora in Japan, and Siebold frequently quoted him in his books on the Japanese flora and fauna, Mizutani’s book on botanical paintings, Honzo shashin, has been preserved in the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden.

13) Swedish botanist. Linne was a professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala University. He established botanical classification and the scientific naming method for plants and animals by genus and species.

14) German doctor. After studying medicine, natural history and pharmacy in towns such as Lubeck, Konigsberg and Uppsala, Kaempfer traveled around Europe to do botanical research. Although he was guaranteed to become a professor at Uppsala University, he decided to join the Dutch East India Company, and was later assigned to be the doctor for the Dutch Factory in Japan. He arrived in 1890 and experienced the court journey to Edo twice during his stay. One of his books is Geschichte und Beschreibung von Japan (The History of Japan).

15) Swedish doctor and botanist. Thunberg took the lectures of Linne (see10)) at Uppsala University. After studying in France, he traveled to places such as Cape of Good Hope to collect the botanical specimens as requested by Linne. He arrived in Japan in 1775 as the doctor engaged by the Dutch East India Company. Having collected a lot of plants and animals in Japan, he classified the samples according to the Linne’s botanical classification and gave them scientific names. The number of the genus and the species he had newly discovered was 26 and 390, respectively. After he had returned to Europe, he wrote Flora Japonica which contained the results of all his studies in Japan. He took over the position of professor at Uppsala University from Linne’s son, who had also taken over the job at Linne’s death.

16) Botanist in Nagoya. Ito learned medicine from his father, Nishiyama Gendo and his brother, Okochi Sonshin and studied botany under Mizutani Sukeroku. He accompanied Mizutani to welcome Siebold who stopped at Miya halfway during the court journey. He later moved to Nagasaki to become a pupil of Siebold. After Siebold had left Japan, he served under the imperial government and then worked as the appointed doctor for the
Owari Clan. After the Meiji Restoration, he became a professor at Tokyo University. His book, Nikko-san somoku shashin, and the fourteen albums of botanical specimens are being kept in the library and in the State Herbarium of Leiden University.

17) Doctor in Nagoya. Being an elder brother of Ito Keisuke, Okochi was adopted by the family of appointed doctor for the Nagoya Clan. He studied botany under Mizutani.

18) Doctor in Iwate. Otsuki first learned Dutch studies from Sugita Genpaku, and even after graduating from school in Nagasaki, he continued his study under Maeno Ryotaku. He was later involved in the translation of Dutch books as a member of the imperial observatory. His wrote many books including Rangaku Kaitei.

19) Imperial doctor specialized in acupuncture and moxibustion. While studying the Japanese and the Chinese treatment methods of acupuncture and moxibustion, Ishizaka tried to take advantage of the European medicine to improve the effect of his treatment. He kept in touch with Siebold in Nagasaki, who had learned about acupuncture from the book of Kaemper and sent him a letter to ask for an exchange of information.

20) Imperial doctor. Specialized in pharmaceutics, he gave the lectures of botany and pharmacy at Iga-kukan. He showed the sketches of plants, fish and shells to Siebold.

21) Ex-lord of the Satsuma Clan. Even after his retirement, he maintained his power both in the Clan and the imperial government as he became the father-in-law of the 11th Shogun, Tokugawa Ienari. He was known for his strong attachment to the Dutch culture, and had a strong connection with all the past Opperhoofds in that period.

22) Ex-lord of the Nakatsu Clan. Born as the second son of Shimazu Shigehide, he was adopted by Okudaira Masao. Like his true father, he was also attached to the Dutch culture.

23) cf. Diary on April 11 through May 16, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

24) cf. Diary on April 13, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

25) cf. Preface to "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

26) cf. Diary on April 23, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

27) cf. Diary on April 26, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

28) cf. Diary on May 5 and 17, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

29) cf. Diary on April 16, "Reise nach dem Hofe des Sjogun im Jahre 1826"

30) cf. Comment in Todatsu-chihou-kikou hoka, Heibonsha, 1988
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Dezima February 25th 1828

Highly Esteemed Sir,

I am infinitely sorry that, during my stay in Jedo(Edo), I had only once the opportunity to become acquainted with you and that it was only afterwards that I heard so many honourable matters about you from your friends. I cannot omit to give you a small evidence of my esteem and I send you herewith as a gift a cloth with flower pattern.

In case I am fortunately allowed to the Netherlands, I shall send you some rare maps of foreign countries.

Yours Faithfully

Dr. von Siebold

[...]

Dear Mr. Mamia Rinsoo in Jedo

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Literature C

Appendix 7a

This is a translation of the warrant issued by the honorable lords, Honda-Sado-no-kami-Sama and Ookusa-Noto-no-kami-Sama, the governors of Nagasaki. The warrant was handed over to the Opperhoofd(Captain of Dezima) by upper report-mayor.

Dr. von Siebold sent to Mr. Mamiya Rinzo a letter and a piece of cloth the other day, although it is strictly forbidden to do so. It seems that he did not know it was forbidden. The letter and the piece of cloth in question will be returned to him. He is expected to promise that he will never do any similar actions in the future.

(signatures)

S G. Dennozen
Nisi Gizuro
M. Sennemon
H. Sakfsabro
Fig. 1  Siebold's letter to Mamiya Rinzo (dated February 25, 1828). It states that Siebold will send a cloth with flower patterns to Mamiya. He is also asking Mamiya for some specimens of the plants in Ezo.

Fig. 2  Warrant from the governor of Nagasaki. It simply warns Siebold to refrain from taking similar actions in the future.