Dear participant of the conference, dear guest,

welcome to the 8th Siebold Collections Conference sponsored by the Toshiba-Foundation! We are very proud to host Japanese, Dutch and German Siebold experts for the second time in Siebold's Franconian hometown Würzburg and we are very thankful to Prof. Michael Tuerkay that we will be able to start this meeting in the rooms of the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt.

Nearly 150 years after Siebold's death, the rich collections from his first and from his second journey to Japan still offer many exciting topics for interdisciplinary research. They show the broad interest of the collector in all kinds of natural science, ethnology, history and every-day-life in Nippon. The history of working with the material brought from Japan and the genesis of the three main book publications 'Flora Japonica', 'Fauna Japonica' and 'Nippon' is a fascinating goal of research and still keeps many neglected points. amazing correspondence Furthermore. Siebold's network documented by a huge amount of hitherto unedited letters revealing his political ideas, personal feelings and scientific interest. The manifold aspects of this rich personality require an interdisciplinary exchange of experts from various fields of research.

The program of the conference offers a broad range of topics regarding Siebold and his collections. We hope for interesting presentations, fruitful discussions and, maybe, some new discoveries – and wish you a joyful stay in our beautiful city. This time, the presentations will be open to the public.

For the organizing committee in Würzburg

Udo Beireis Wolfgang Klein-Langner Andreas Mettenleiter

Constantin v. Brandenstein

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Program

Wednesday, 22th October

Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt, 'Merian room'

- 11.00 Gathering, inscription, snack
- 12.00 Opening remarks, greetings (consul general Hideyuki SAKAMOTO)
- 13.00 Professor Michael TUERKAY, Board Member of the Senckenberg-Museum & Joachim SCHOLZ, Archives of the Senckenberg-Museum: *The Senckenberg Museum: History, Links to Japan, Collections*Andreas METTENLEITER

Siebold, Frankfurt and the Senckenberg Museum

- 14.00 Guided tours through the collections of the museum
- 17.00 Bus transfer to Würzburg (Dürrnagel)
- 18.30 Dinner in the 'Stadt Mainz' in Würzburg

Thursday, 23th October

Siebold-Museum, Würzburg

- 09.00 Greetings from the university (Prof. Barbara SPONHOLZ)
- 10.00 Lectures: I. Session with coffee break (4 speakers)
- 12.00 Lunch in the lecture room (Chef de cuisine: Udo BEIREIS)
- 13.00 Lectures: II. Session with coffee break (5 speakers)
- 15.30 Streetcar transfer to the city hall
- 16.00 Reception in the city hall of Würzburg (Mayor Marion SCHÄFER-BLAKE)
- 17.30 Bus transfer to Rüdenhausen via Vogelsburg (Lyst-Reisen)
- 18.30 Dinner in Rüdenhausen (Count Karl v. Castell)
- 20.00 Return to Würzburg

Friday, 24th October

Siebold-Museum, Würzburg

- 9.00 Lectures: III. Session with coffee break (4 speakers)
- 11.45 transfer to the 'Hofbräu-Keller' (streetcar or walk)
- 12.00 Lunch in the restaurant "Hofbräu-Keller" near the Siebold Museum
- 14.15 Conference photograph in front of the Siebold Museum
- 14.30 Lectures: IV. Session with coffee break (2 speakers, concluding discussion)
- 17.30 Streetcar transfer to the house of the 'Corps Moenania' (Mergentheimer Straße)
- 18.00 Dinner and Symposium Party in the ,Corps Moenania' (for ladies and gentlemen)

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Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt/Main



Siebold Museum Würzburg

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Overview over the presentations

Wednesday, 22. October 2015

Philipp Franz von Siebold and Frankfurt/Main

Michael TUERKAY and Joachim SCHOLZ: **The Senckenberg Museum** in Frankfurt: **History and Japan-related collections**

Andreas METTENLEITER: Siebold, Frankfurt and the Senckenberg Museum

Guided tour through the Senckenberg-Museum

Thursday, 23. October 2015: Morning session

Session chair: Hideaki OHBA and Gerard THIJSSE

Fauna Japonica

Martien VAN OIJEN: **Heinrich Bürger's description of Japanese Fishes** and **Crustaceans**

Takenori SASAKI: Re-evaluation of the Siebold shell collection in the history of malacology

Flora Japonica

Shinobu AKIYAMA, Gerard THIJSSE, Hans Joachim ESSER and Hideaki OHBA: Distribution of original material of taxa described by Siebold and Zuccarini

Akiko Kanaya MIKOUCHI: Siebold's intentions: Implications of a multidisciplinary study of the title page and illustration of Flora Japonica by Siebold and Zuccarini

Antiquarian Books Jürgen Fetzer – sales exhibition of old books, woodcut print books and Japanese photographs in the Siebold-Museum, first floor

Thursday, 23. October 2015: Afternoon session

Session chair: Constantin V. BRANDENSTEIN and Udo BEIREIS

Nippon

Cornelia MORPER: Remarks on the title page of Siebold's Nippon

Kuniko FORRER: Siebold's Nippon revisited

Session chair: Kris SCHIERMEIER and Sven OSTERKAMP

Siebold: the man and the politician

Jim BERNARD: A letter correspondence between Philipp Franz von Siebold and Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands

Bob KERNKAMP: Philipp Franz v. Siebold and Heinrich Bürger – and their relationship

Wolfgang KLEIN-LANGNER: The vision of a prosopographic database to the correspondence partners of Philipp Franz von Siebold

Friday, 24. October 2015

Session chair: Andreas METTENLEITER and Shinobu AKIYAMA

Siebold Collections and Musea

Kris SCHIERMEIER : Update Japan Museum SieboldHuis 2013

Sven OSTERKAMP: Some glimpses of Siebold's original classification and arrangement of his papers (based on his inventories 'Verzeichniß der merkwürdigsten Handschriften' and 'Literarische Beyträge meiner Japanischen Freunde')

Masahide MIYASAKA, Udo BEIREIS: Results and further perspectives of the Rekihaku- research project 'Japanese heritage overseas'

Matthi FORRER: A newly found manuscript regarding the Siebold Collection in Munich

Wilhelm Graf ADELMANN: The present situation of the Siebold archives in Burg Brandenstein and further perspectives

Michal SKOCZYNSKI: Bronisław Pilsudski – a Polish investigator of the Ainu culture

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PHILIPP FRANZ VON SIEBOLD AND FRANKFURT/MAIN

Michael TUERKAY and Joachim SCHOLZ: **The Senckenberg-Museum in Frankfurt: History and Japan-Related Collections**

The Senckenberg Museum opened in 1821 was designed "to host collections already existing in Frankfurt and to be brought together in the future". Collecting and preparing museum specimens as a "common treasure" (instead of simply purchasing them) was one of the aims of the Senckenberg Natural History Society founded in 1817 by 17 Frankfurt citizens. In less than a decade, the institution was to rank fifth among the natural history museums in Europe. In 1907, it moved to the present building, expressly built as both a public museum, and a research institute. Since 1817, the collections have grown considerably, and more institutions from various parts of Germany joined in quite recently. Currently the collections comprise about 38.5 million objects.

Traditionally, Japan and the adjacent coastal areas in Eastern Asia are one focus in the Senckenberg marine biology, especially crustaceans (crabs) and moss animals (Bryozoa) – forming the largest collection of Japanese crustaceans outside Japan. Moreover, historically relevant specimens from Japan are lodged in other Senckenberg collections providing basic information on their primary context, the time and space setting, especially concerning ecology and sometimes also the development of coastal settlements and industrialization.

Andreas METTENLEITER: Siebold, Frankfurt and the Senckenberg museum

Samuel Thomas Soemmering, anatomist and for some time physician in Frankfurt/Main, was a friend of Carl Caspar, Barthel and Adam Elias v. Siebold. In 1805, he even got a call to the chair of anatomy in Würzburg which he did not accept.

In 1820, when the foundation stone of the new Senckenberg Museum was laid, Philipp Franz v. Siebold, had just graduated in medicine and was looking for a scientific career as an explorer and natural scientist. The Senckenberg society, on the other hand, was eager to build up a natural science collection. Although Siebold's hope to travel for the Society could not be realised, he was appointed a member and promised to send interesting material from the East Indies. The correspondence between Siebold and the first director, Philipp Jakob Cretzschmar, shows a cordial, lifelong relationship between the two scientists.

FAUNA JAPONICA

Martien VAN OIJEN: Heinrich Bürger's descriptions of Japanese Fishes and Crustaceans

The contributions of Heinrich Bürger to the knowledge of the natural history of Japan are manifold. After von Siebold's departure from Deshima on December 31, 1829, Bürger, officially in charge of the natural history research of Japan since September 1828, on the advice of his former superior dedicated himself to the

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collection of fishes. Bürger made descriptions of hundreds of fishes and crustaceans, had water colours of fishes and crustaceans made by Kawahara Keiga, and arranged the shipping of the material to Batavia.

Most of Bürger's activities are poorly documented. The manuscripts on fishes and crustaceans in volume are by far the largest written heritage of Heinrich Bürger. This paper deals with these manuscripts, it analyses and combines their content and discusses their use in early publications.

As the descriptions of fishes and crustaceans probably were made alternately, they are treated together. By comparing the paper and writing materials, layout of the text, terminology and content of the two groups extra information could be found.

Takenori SASAKI: Re-evaluation of the Siebold shell collection in the history of malacology

Siebold collected approximately 1700 dry shells and 130 alcohol-preserved and molluscan animals from Japan, and they are identified as ca. 420 species. This is obviously the largest collection of Japanese shells in the early 19th century. Among them, nearly 20% was described taxonomically before the 1820s, and therefore, 80% of his collection was new species. The species he collected chiefly named by Linnaeus (Sweden), Dunker (Germany), Lischke (Germany), Gould (USA), Philippi (Germany), Lamarck (France), Gmelin (Germany), Deshayes (France), and A. Adams (UK). His activities in malacology should be highly evaluated as the first discoverer of Japanese shells, although he did not describe his specimens by himself.

FLORA JAPONICA

Shinobu AKIYAMA, Gerard THIJSSE, Hans Joachim ESSER and Hideaki OHBA: **Distribution of original material of taxa described by Siebold and Zuccarini**

Recently we examined the Siebold botanical collection in the Makino Herbarium, Tokyo Metropolitan University (MAK). Although the outline of the collection was introduced by Kato in 2003 in Japanese, taxonomists pay almost no attention to the collection from a point of Siebold and Zuccarini's botanical names.

In order to promote the taxonomic research of the Japanese flora and to publish a *Flora Japonica* as a result of his research in Japan, Siebold got in touch with Joseph Gerhard Zuccarini in Munich. After Zuccarini's death, De Vriese took over. The Siebold botanical specimens collected by himself and his Japanese collaborators like Keisuke, had been deposited principally in the former Rijksherbarium, Leiden. Siebold already had tentatively classified the considerable number of specimens into species using their Japanese name as epithets like *Cinnamomum maruba*. In order to enable Zuccarini to work on his collections, he had to send large numbers of specimens to him on loan through the Rijksherbarium. Zuccarini probably examined only a limited number of them.

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However, he purchased himself a large amount of specimens collected in Japan by Heinrich Bürger and studied all specimens he could get carefully – preparing detailed Latin descriptions which became the basis of the manuscript of each entry of *Flora Japonica*.(1835–1844, [1870 by Miquel]) and papers published in *Abhandlungen der Mathem.-Physikal. Classe der Kgl. Bayer. Academie der Wissenschaften* in 1843, 1845, 1846.

Most of the taxa descriptions by Siebold and Zuccarini after 1835 were prepared by Zuccarini in Munich, even if Siebold might have checked Zuccarini's Latin text and added his part in French. Although the bigger part of the Siebold collection is now in M, some specimens with annotations by Zuccarini in his own hand are also found in Leiden. In 1849, his private herbarium entitled 'Herbarium Zuccarinii' was transferred to the *Botanische Staatssammlung München* (M).

Siebold's and Zuccarini's *Flora Japonica* being excellent at their time, has now a problem of nomenclature, as the present type concept of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (1950), and also the *International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi, and Plants* (2012) has not yet been established. They did not designate the holotype and, moreover, they only very rarely cited any specimens in their protologue. Therefore the identification of the specimens used or not used for the description is difficult, i.e. which specimens are to be considered original material and which not. We have tried to specify the original material and select there the lectotypes.

After Siebold's death, his private botanical collection, together with plant drawings by Kawahara Keiga and others, was sold to Carl Johann Maximowicz, St. Petersburg, a prominent taxonomist of East Asian flora. This private collection consisted mainly of two parts: one with the duplicates from the first, and the other with those from his second trip to Japan. The first part is now in the Makino Herbarium, Tokyo Metropolitan University (MAK). These specimens were sent there from the Komarov Botanical Institute (LE) in the framework of an exchange program between the two herbaria. It contains numerous specimens which are considered as original material of Siebold and Zuccarini's botanical names. We introduce the outline of the Siebold collection in the Makino Herbarium and some original material found there.

Akiko Kanaya MIKOUCHI: Siebold's intentions: Implications of a multidisciplinary study of the title page and illustration of Flora Japonica by Siebold and Zuccarini

Philipp Franz von Siebold collected an enormous number of specimens and published three large illustrated volumes for European readers: *Nippon* (1832-51), *Fauna Japonica* (1833-50), and *Flora Japonica* (1835-70). The volumes' title page illustrations mediate between collection and society, as well as between Siebold and readers. The *Flora* title page lithographs reflect Siebold's intentions that underlie the relationship between his botanical specimens, *Flora* and its readers. This presentation will report on the first collaborative publication (*Journal*

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of Japanese Botany, 2014) by a multidisciplinary group of Siebold Collection Conference researchers. The title page illustrations of *Flora* have more realistic elements than Siebold's other volumes and illustrated plants were determined for: *Salix babylonica*, *Retinispora squarrosa* (≡*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *squarrosa*), and *Rosa chinensis*. Siebold's plant and lithographer selections for the title page suggest Siebold's intentions that European readers would diversify their gardens. Finally, the presentation will report on current research on the dedication page illustration.

NIPPON

Cornelia MORPER: Remarks on the title page of Siebold's Nippon

Recently some woodcuts by the Japanese artist Hokusai have appeared in an auction house in Würzburg. Among them was a sheet showing a six-armed deity standing on a big boar. This reminded me of the frontispiece of Siebold's main work "Nippon". The woodcut carries a picture label on the right side, which refers to this figure as the Buddhist protector deity Marishi-sonten, "the venerable heavenly deity Marići". The eye-catching central motif is surrounded like a wreath by a number of other motifs, illustrating Japanese mythology and history. Most of them were also taken from the sketchbooks "Hokusai Manga". Following this central figure the whole title-page should be interpreted as symbols of Japan's history and culture.

Kuniko FORRER: Siebold's Nippon revisited

Ever since his return from Japan, and in fact until the end of his life, the production of *Nippon – Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan*, occupied much of Siebold's time. It was the most important publication of the 'Officina Sieboldiana', the Publishing House that Siebold was running in the period from 1831 through 1852 at Leyden. In this contribution, various problematic issues regarding the making and the publication of *Nippon* will be discussed, focussing on the role of Siebold as the publisher of the book, based on research of the documents preserved in the Archives of Burg Brandenstein and in the Siebold-Sammlung at Bochum.

SIEBOLD - THE MAN AND THE POLITICIAN

Jim BERNARD: A letter correspondence between Philipp Franz von Siebold and Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands

In the archives of Constantin v. Brandenstein-Zeppelin at Burg Brandenstein, there are over 50 letters from a correspondence between Philipp Franz v. Siebold and Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands, often referred to as 'the Seafarer'. These letters, which span the period from 1844 to 1867 are written mainly in Dutch. I have transcribed and translated these letters into English in order to analyse their content for historical relevance. In doing this I have also analysed the relationship

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between the two men and their widely differing characters. The main focus of the correspondence is the historic relationship between the Netherlands and Japan and how the Dutch could help Japan avoid the humiliation suffered by China through the actions of predatory colonial powers. Another main theme is Prince Hendrik's support for von Siebold's literary endeavours.

Bob KERNKAMP: Philipp F. v. Siebold and Heinrich Bürger – friends or foes?

Philipp Franz von Siebold and Heinrich Bürger worked together for a relatively short time, in the constricted space of the isle of Dejima. How did they work together? Were they cooperative, did their personalities clash or match, and why? Did they stay in touch after Siebold was forced to leave Japan?

This short talk will try to find answers to these questions, trying to search not so much for their accomplishments as scientists, but for their personal qualities and the interaction between these two interesting men.

Wolfgang KLEIN-LANGNER: The vision of a prosopographic database to the correspondence partners of Philipp Franz von Siebold

The letters preserved in the Brandenstein archives and elsewhere still offer a huge field of research and probably contain many unexpected insights and even surprises for historians. Siebold's rich correspondence which has been investigated and published only in parts shows his amazing network of manifold contacts to scientists, politicians and friends as well as his personal opinions, aims and judgements.

Therefore, this extraordinary biographical source deserves a systematic approach. One important step to make this material more accessible to a broader public could be a database containing basic biographic information to each correspondence partner. In combination with the digitalisation of the original documents, this could offer a great help for further Siebold research.

SIEBOLD COLLECTIONS, ARCHIVES AND MUSEA:

Kris SCHIERMEIER: Update Japan Museum SieboldHuis 2013

Japan Museum SieboldHuis' mission is to represent the Japanese collections of the Leiden museums and to strengthen cultural relations between Japan and The Netherlands. This is achieved by temporary exhibitions and the display of a permanent collection from the collections of the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden University and third parties. Another aim is informing about the Japan-Netherlands relation and organizing cultural events. The presentation will give an update of the exhibitions and activities in 2013. Last year, the museum held ten exhibitions such as "Hollanders. Figurines and Imaginings of Foreigners in Japan" and "Heroes, Humor and Horror. Japanese prints by Utagawa Kuniyoshi". Further activities such as the "Japan market" and "Museum Night" were offered to the public.

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Sven OSTERKAMP: Some glimpses of Siebold's original classification and arrangement of his papers (based on his inventories 'Verzeichniß der merkwürdigsten Handschriften' and 'Literarische Beyträge meiner Japanischen Freunde')

The current arrangement of the Siebold collection in Bochum follows the numbering system applied during its time at the Japaninstitut in Berlin. Most items in the collection however do not only contain stamps together with handwritten inscriptions deriving from the Japaninstitut, but also various other stamps, labels and handwritten inscriptions indicating numberings and classifications according to hitherto mostly unknown systems.

In this presentation we will address such indicators as to earlier arrangements of (parts of) the collection, concentrating on those that predate the acquisition of the collection by the Japaninstitut and largely appear to go back to Siebold's lifetime. Specifically, we will focus on two sets of such indicators which clearly correspond to two inventories in Siebold's own hand preserved in the Brandenstein Archives entitled 'Literarische Beyträge meiner Japanischen Freunde' [Literary contributions of my Japanese friends] and 'Verzeichniß der merkwürdigsten Handschriften' [Inventory of the most remarkable manuscripts] respectively.

Masahide MIYASAKA and Udo BEIREIS: Results and further perspectives of the Rekihaku- research project 'Japanese heritage overseas'

The international research project 'Japanese heritage overseas' organised by the National Museum for Japanese History (Rekihaku) started in 2012. The aim is to digitalise and catalogue the Siebold estate in the Ruhr university Bochum (RUB) and on Burg Brandenstein castle by March 2016. On a long term, a virtual re-combination of both parts is planned. The presentation will give an overview of the state of affairs.

Matthi FORRER: A newly found manuscript regarding the Siebold Collection in Munich

A comparison of the 1863 Amsterdam exhibition of the collection Siebold made during his second journey to Japan (1859-1862) – a 63 pages printed pamphlet – and the newly found manuscript catalogue titled *Uebersicht und Bemerkungen zu von Siebold's Japanischen Museum* (Burg Brandenstein Archives KV/90, 54 pages) not only gives us an insight in differences in numbers for various sections, but also shows, that their set-up is quite different. The Amsterdam catalogue presents a rather summarized enumeration of all items Siebold managed to collect in this brief period from 1859 to 1862. On the other hand, the manuscript contains quite fascinating information about the highlights of the Siebold collection. Here, Siebold informs us in a rather straightforward manner about what he appreciated in

this and that (group) of objects, and why he considered this and that item of some importance – in short, information lacking in all previous attempts to organize his collection. And yet, we are still obliged to use the Amsterdam catalogue for information about the dating of items, such as "old bronzes" which stem from his first stay in Japan or "new bronzes", referring to items collected during his second journey.

Wilhelm Graf ADELMANN: The present situation of the Siebold archives in Burg Brandenstein and further perspectives

A first effort to set up a systematic inventory of the Siebold collection on Brandenstein Castle was made by Stephan and Angela Mangos. In spite of some shortcomings, the 'Mangos list' published in 1991 in two volumes has remained the main tool and finding aid concerning the manuscripts so far.

Now it will be the main task for the new archivist to revise, reorganize and clear up this list according to the Bochum inventory. The 'Mangos-numbering' will be kept in principle, even if some parts of the manuscript collection might be more specified. Especially challenging in this context is the search for a uniform structure and a systematic scheme for the writing of personal names. Therefore, a first step in order to create a user-friendly finding aid will consist in correcting typos and obvious mistakes as well as a reliable identification of persons. A revision and check for completeness of the whole body of manuscripts shows that, unfortunately, there seems have occurred some losses since 1991.

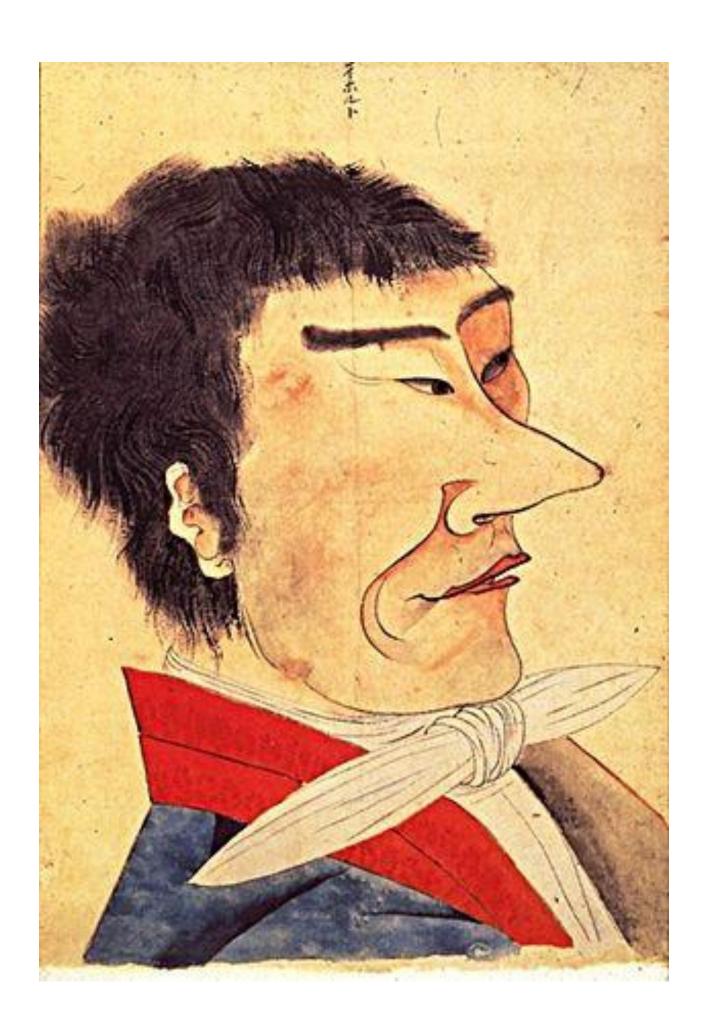
RESEARCHERS IN THE WAKE OF PHILIPP FRANZ V. SIEBOLD

Michał SKOZYŃSKI: Bronisław Piłsudski – a Polish investigator of the Ainu culture

Bronisław Piłsudski (1866-1918) had been sentenced to prison on Sakhalin Island for participation in a conspiracy against the Russian emperor. On the surrounding islands, he met Ainu people. Thanks to his education and talents, Piłsudski, was soon released from prison and entrusted with other duties. He started ethnologic research of the local Ainu culture and tried to save this people endangered by the expansion of Russian settlers. In 1903, Piłsudski, supported by the Russian Ethnographic Institute, coordinated the research of Ainu settlements on Hokkaido. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, he stayed in Japan, where he cooperated with Japanese ethnologists. He also published a series of articles about Japan in Russian magazines, and made friends with many Japanese artists and scientists with whom Piłsudski established the Polish-Japanese Society.

This remarkable man was the first Pole who had a chance to investigate the culture of the Japanese islands, and saved many elements of the dying Ainu culture for later generations.





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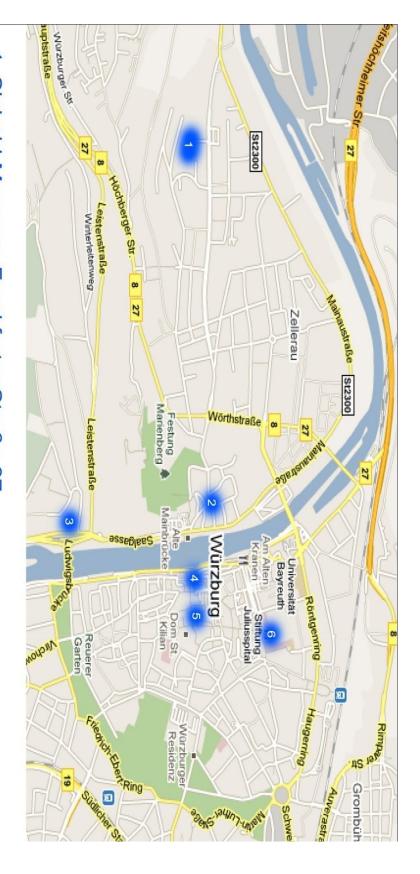
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Honorary guests

Envoy *Tatsuya, MACHIDA* (Japanese Embassy, Berlin), Consul general *Hideyuki SAKAMOTO* (Frankfurt/Main), Prof. *Barbara SPONHOLZ* (vice-president, University of Würzburg), *Marion SCHÄFER-BLAKE* (Mayor, City of Würzburg)



- Siebold-Museum, Frankfurter Straße 87
- 2. Grüner Baum, Zeller Straße 35/37
- 3. Corps Moenania, Mergentheimer Str. 14
- 4. Rathaus, Rückenmainstraße 2
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