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A List of

JAPANESE MAPS

of the Tokugawa Era

SUPPLEMENT C

六國
朝鮮
琉球
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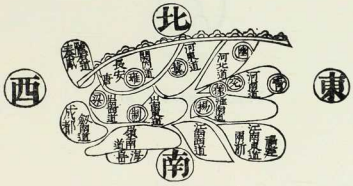
女護島

A List of
JAPANESE MAPS
OF THE TOKUGAWA ERA

By GEORGE H. BEANS



Supplement C

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A List of

JAPANESE MAPS

of the Tokugawa Era

SUPPLEMENT C

ERRATA

List of Japanese Maps

page

13 entry 1664.1. *For* Kawano Dosei *read* Kōno Michikiyo.
(24) entry [1775.3]. *For* color-printed *read* hand-colored.
28 line 2. *For* in the Tō Dynasty *read* under all the principal dynasties.
40 entry 1852.3. *For* copper-engraved *read* engraved.

Supplement A

26 entry 1850.8. *For* copper-engraved *read* engraved.

Supplement B

55 column 2. *For* Iwashiri *read* Iwashiro.
58 column 2. Under Oki Retto *delete* 1856.14 B.
60 column 2. Under United States *delete* 1854.08 B.
60 column 3. Under Egawa *for* copper-engraver *read* engraver.
(61) column 1. Under Takeguchi *for* copper-engraver *read* engraver.

Additional Errata - see Work Copy with Collection.

INTRODUCTION

IN our earlier volumes some attention was devoted to maps of Chinese origin that were taken over by publishers in Japan, but our emphasis was particularly on such of those imported ideas that were fairly modern for their time, rather than on the primitive maps that had come down from earlier centuries. Having in mind that the reverence among the Japanese for the Chinese classics encouraged the extensive reprinting of ancient works, including the faithful copying of maps among the illustrations, we propose to give some attention here to those maps that were revived in Japan during Tokugawa days. Thus it happens that Chinese cartography looms disproportionately in this particular supplement but it should be considered as just a part of the over-all picture, often of literary interest rather than scientific.

Finding ourselves involved in descriptions sometimes trilingual, for practical reasons we have found it necessary to depart at times from our earlier scheme as regards certain details of arrangement. Otherwise this final supplement follows the pattern of our original plan.

Those who have so kindly guided us have our sincere thanks. Particularly, Dr. Nobuo Muroga and Professor Kazutaka Unno, whose advice made our remarks on Chinese material possible, have our deep gratitude.

GEORGE H. BEANS

LIST OF MAPS

Keichō Period, 1596-1615

[1596] Chih-p'an, *Bussotōki*. "Records of the Lineage of Buddha and the Patriarchs." Originally published in China between 1265 and 1271. Published in Japan without date, but, judging by the characteristics of the printing, at some time during the Keichō Period. There are three maps, copied from the Chinese prototypes:

[1596.6] Map of the eastern regions or China.[1]

[1596.7] Map of the western countries in the Han Period. Chinese Turkestan.

[1596.8] Map of the western regions and the Five Indies.[1]

Genwa Period, 1615-1624

We have encountered no additional material in this nengō.

Kan-ei Period, 1624-1644

[1638.1] No title. Portolan chart of Japan. Ms. drawn on parchment. Anonymous, no date but presumably prepared between 1625 and 1638 because Yodo Castle, reconstructed in 1625, and the Castle of Tomioka, destroyed in 1638, are represented in this chart.[2]

[1638.2] Portolan chart, very similar to the preceding.[3]

Shōhō Period, 1644-1648

We have encountered no additional material in this nengō.

Keian Period, 1648-1652

1651.3 SAGAMI NO KUNI EZU. "Map of Sagami Province." Anonymous. Ms. Keian 4.

[1] Reproduced in Muroga-Unno, 1957.

[2] Preserved in the Mitsui Library, Tokyo.

[3] These two charts were referred to briefly in our *Supplement B*, p. 7. The latter chart is preserved in the National Museum, Tokyo, and is reproduced in Akioka, 1955, plate 37.

Shō-ō Period, 1652-1655

1653 In *Shisho Ryakuzukai,* "Illustrated Brief Commentaries on the Four Classics of Confucianism," compiled by Ōhara Takekiyo, published by Honya Shōemon, Kyōto, Shō-ō 2:

1653.3 Map of China representing the capitals and territories reigned over by the Five Emperors. The latter were rulers of remote antiquity.

1653.4 Map of China representing the capitals and territories of the Hsia and Shang Dynasties.[4]

1653.5 Map of China representing the capital and territory of the Chou Dynasty.

1653.6 Map of China divided by seven powers in the age of civil wars (403-221 B.C.).

1653.7 Map of China representing the powers in the Ch'un-ts'iu Period (770-403 B.C.).

1653.8 Map of the three principal regions, capitals and successive dynasties and the nine provinces of China[5] which correspond to the twenty-eight lunar mansions in heaven.

1654 In Jên-ch'ao, *Hōkai Anryū Zu,* An illustration of Buddhism. Originally published in China in 1607 and reprinted in Japan by Akitaya Heizaemon, Kyōto, Shō-ō 3:

1654.4 Map of the eastern regions or China.

1654.5 Map of Jambu-dvipa or the Buddhist world.[6]

Meireki Period, 1655-1658

1657 Hojō Ujinaga and Fukushima Denbē make a quick survey of the streets of Edo following the disastrous fire of 1657 and construct a map.

Manji Period, 1658-1661

1659 Maps of Yamada are published, perhaps as early as Manji. Known dated ones are more than a century later.

[1659.2] KŌMIN YOCHI NO ZU. Map of China under the Ming Dynasty, originally com-

[4] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 1.
[5] The nine provinces (chou) of very ancient times: Chi-chou, Yen-chou, Ts'ing-chou, Sü-chou, Yang-chou, Ching-chou, Yü-chou, Liang-chou, Yung-chou.
[6] Reproduced in Muroga-Unno, 1957.

piled by Wu-t'i. Published in China in 1536 and 1631; issued in Japan by Rinsendō.[7] Conjectural date based on a book catalogue of Manji 2, where the map seems to be described.

[1661.6] Japan, drawn along the lines of a western "compass-map" and marked with degrees of latitude, allegedly by Mitsudaira, Daimyō of Koga. Ms.[8]

Kanbun Period, 1661-1673

1661 In *Min-shin Tōki,* "An Account of the War between the Ming and the Ts'ing."[9] Compiled by Maezono Sobu, published by Maekawa Gonbenojō, Kyōto, Kanbun 1, twenty-one maps. Except the last three listed below, these are reprinted from P'an Kuang-tsu's "Some remarks on Maps" published in the Ming Period:

1661.7 World map in hemispheres.

1661.8 General map of China.

1661.9 to .23 The fifteen provinces of China.

1661.24 General map of nine border regions around China.

1661.25 Map of China representing the flood control by Emperor Yü.

1661.26 Plan of Peking.

1661.27 Plan of Nanking.

1661.28 Map, without title, of the southeast coast of China.

1661.29 Map of Formosa.

1666.17 Fusō-koku no Zu. Additional material: It has been pointed out[10] that this map marks the departure from the Gyōgi type so far as the printed map is concerned. Fusō-koku is a fanciful name for Japan, originally a legendary island described in the Chinese classics. Believed located in the eastern sea of China and on some old Chinese maps found near Japan. Eventually synonymous with Nihon.

1672 The publisher Nakamura Gohē re-issues in Kyōto, in Kanbun 12, the Chinese work *Bussotōki,* with the three ancient maps:[11]

[7] Cf. Unno, 1961, p. 134. Reproduced *op. cit.,* plate 2.

[8] Ōtani, 1932, p. 26.

[9] The reader should discriminate between the Ts'in (221-206 B.C.), Tsin (A.D. 280-316) and Ts'ing (1662-1912) dynasties.

[10] Oda, 1957, p. 3.

[11] Cf. [1596.6].

1672.6 China.
1672.7 Chinese Turkestan.
1672.8 Five Indies.

Enpō Period, 1673-1681

1680.65 Map of Japan. Cover label missing. Very similar to no. 1678.1 but evidently printed from a different block. No publisher's name. Enpō 8.

1680 In 1680 a fishing boat of the Batan Islands is cast away on the coast of Hyūga Province. The crew is taken to Nagasaki and examined by the magistrate of the city, who has a picture scroll painted for presentation to the Shōgun. The scroll is entitled *Batan-jin Emaki* "Picture Scroll of the Natives of the Batan Islands." Enpō 8. Included is a map:

1680.66 Portolan chart of southeast Asia, no doubt a copy from a chart available in Nagasaki.[11a]

Tenna Period, 1681-1684

1681.4 Map of Nagasaki. Ms. Tenna 1.[12]

1682.1 Zōho Edo Ōezu. "Large Map of Edo, Supplemented." Published by Hyōshiya Ichirobei, Edo, Tenna 2.

Jōkyō Period, 1684-1688

1685 In *Zōchū Kōsei Santai-shi.* "Corrected Anthology of Poems in Three Styles, with Enlarged Commentaries." Corrected by Kyūkodō, Jōkyō 2. Originally compiled in China by Chou-pi in 1250. Published in Japan, possibly prior to 1467. There are several Japanese editions of the Tokugawa Era; the five maps in the 1685 printing are practically unchanged from the very early editions:

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5 items
BOOK IN ALCOVE

1685.1* Tō Bun Jūdō no Zu. "Map of China divided in ten provinces in the T'ang Period."[13]

1685.2* Tō Kōso Kaiki Zu. "Map of China at the beginning of the T'ang Dynasty founded by Emperor Kao-tsu."

[11a] Reproduced in *Nanpō Tokai Ko-bunken Zuroku,* compiled by the Ōsaka Prefecture Library, Kyōto, 1943.
[12] Preserved in the Nagasaki Library.
[13] Our present title page utilizes this map as an ornament. Akioka, 1955, fig. 25, reproduces the map from the 1494 edition.

1685.3* Tō Taisō Kon-itsu Zu. "Map of China unified by Emperor T'ai-tsung of the T'ang Dynasty."

1685.4* Tō Chiri Zu. "Topographical Map of China under the T'ang Dynasty."

1685.5* Tō Hanchin Zu. "Map of China representing the prefectures under military governors of the T'ang Period."

Presented to the Tall Tree Library by Dr. Nobuo Muroga.

Genroku Period, 1688-1704

loc.1 13 L G7961 C2 1697 I8

1697.1* Map of Japan. Additional details: This map does not appear to be known with the original cover-label (daisen) intact. The phraseology of the substitute label attached to our copy is ill chosen, being better suited to a much later date.

1699 In Ch'ên Yüan-tsing, *Jirin Kōki,* "Guide Through the Forest of Affairs," a Chinese encyclopedia originally compiled in the Sung Period, republished in Japan by Nakano Gorōemon and Yamaoka Ichibe, both of Kyōto, Genroku 12:

1699.2 Map of China representing the capitals of the successive dynasties.

1699.3 Map of China and surrounding barbarous countries.[14]

loc.1 L slide G7811 S1 1700 W2

[1700.1]* World map. Additional details: the correct title is Daimin Kyūhen Bankoku Jinseki Rotei Zenzu. The date has been placed prior to 1709 by Professor Unno because the map is found in a book catalogue of this year.

Hōei Period, 1704-1711

[1711.13] Ōtsu Ezu. "Map of Ōtsu." N.d. Believed to have been published shortly after 1709.[15]

Shōtoku Period, 1711-1716

1713 In *Daimin Ittōshi,* "Geographical Description of China under the Ming Dynasty." Originally compiled in China in 1461, under Imperial command, reprinted in Japan by Yamamoto Chōbē, Kyōto, Shōtoku 13:

[14] Several city plans are also found in this encyclopedia.

[15] Kurita, 1952, p. 319.

1713.1 Map of China unified by the Ming Dynasty.
1713.2 to .16 Maps of the fifteen provinces of China.

Kyōhō Period, 1716-1736

1719 In *Morokoshi Kinmō Zui,* "Illustrated Encyclopedia about China for Beginners," compiled by Hirazumi Sen-an, published by Ōnogi Ichibei of Ōsaka and Suharaya Mohē of Edo, Kyōhō 4:[16]

1719.1 Globe picture.
1719.2 Western and eastern hemispheres.
1719.3 China.[17]
1719.4 Korea.
1719.5 Ryūkyū.

[1729.2] Daiminkoku Jūsanshō no Ezu. "Map of China representing its thirteen provinces under the Ming Dynasty." N.d., but mentioned in a book catalogue of 1729. It seems that this map is not a reprint from a Chinese original but rather a map of China made at first hand by a Japanese. The author seems to be Ogyū Sorai, celebrated Confucian scholar, for in the list of his works made by his pupil Hattori Nankaku we can find a map with a very similar title Daimin Jūsanshō Kōtei Zu.[18]

1730 In *Tenkei Wakumon,* "Dialogic Book on Astronomy," originally a work in Chinese by You-i, adapted for Japanese reading by Nishikawa Seikyū, published by Kobayashi Shinbē, Edo, Kyōhō 15:

1730.2 World map.
1730.3 China, representing the correspondence of the earth to heaven, after the book of Emperor Yü.[19]

Genbun Period, 1736-1741

1737.2 Edo Ezu. "Map of Edo." Published by Suharaya Mohē, Edo, Genbun 2.

1739.1 Kairiku Nihon Dōchū Kōteiki. "Route Map of Japan, Land and Sea." Accordion-folded. Published by Torigai Ichibē, Genbun 4.

[16] Republished in 1802. See *Supplement B.*
[17] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 4.
[18] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 7.
[19] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 5.

1740.1 YODO-JŌ FUNAI NO EZU. "Plan of the Castle Town of Yodo." Anonymous. Ms. Genbun 5.

Kanpō Period, 1741-1744

1743.1 DAIZŌHŌ NIHON DŌCHŪ KOTEI-KI. "Enlarged Route Map of Japan." Published by Kichimonjiya Ichibē, Kanpō 3.

Enkyō Period, 1744-1748

1744.2 BANKOKU ZU. World map published by Honya Hikoemon, Enkyō 1.[20]

1744.3 No title. Map showing the thirty-three Buddhist sacred places in the West. Drawn and published by Senda Tarogorō, Kii Province, Enkyō 1.

1744.4 Ryūsen's large map of Japan, published by Izumoji Izuminojō, Edo, Enkyō 1.

1745.2 Ryūsen's large map of Japan, again published by the above in Enkyō 2.

1748.3 Ryūsen's large map of Japan, again published by the above, Enkyō 5.

Kanen Period, 1748-1751

1749.3 DAI NIHON ŌEZU. Japan after Ryūsen, again issued posthumously. Kanen 2.

Hōreki Period, 1751-1764

1752.4 PEKING KŌJŌ ZU. Plan of Peking and the Imperial Palace, published by Maekawa Rokuzaemon, Edo, Hōreki 2.

1756 In *Chūka Chiri Kiteishi,* Geographical Description of China, a Chinese work by Lung Kung-mei reprinted in Japan by Shibugawa Seiemon and Tanaka Taemon, both of Ōsaka, Hōreki 6:

1756.3 General map of China.

1756.4 to .18 Maps of the fifteen provinces of China.

[20] Reproduced in Muroga, 1962, fig. 6.

Meiwa Period, 1764-1772

[1772.6] Tōba Shishō Shunjū Rekkoku Zu. Detailed map of China in the Ch'un ts'iu Period, n.d., but found in a book catalogue of 1772. A single sheet with the map on the face and genealogical table on reverse.[21]

Anei Period, 1772-1781

1775 In *Gogaku Shingyōzu Den,* "Commentaries on the Map of the True Topography of the Five Sacred Mountains," a Chinese work translated into Japanese and supplemented by Gō Kyōhitsu (a pseudonym of Ōe Bunpa), published by Umemura Ichibē and two others, Kyōto, Anei 4:

1775.5 Map of China representing the location of the five sacred mountains and of the provinces corresponding to the twenty-eight lunar mansions in heaven.[22]

1775.6 Chikyu Zu. "Map of the Globe." Ms. World in hemispheres, copied by Hayashi Shihei from Western material during his stay in Nagasaki.

Tenmei Period, 1781-1789

1783.1 World map. Correction: Mitsuhashi Chōkaku means "a fisherman of three bridges," perhaps a pen-name. He appears as the author of the preface on the map, not necessarily of the map as a whole.

1785 Full-color printing which appears by 1765 is encountered with some frequency among maps about twenty years later.

[1785.10] Map of Edo published by Nishimura Yohachi. Color-printed in four colors.[23]

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[1785.11] *Bandō Junrei Hitori Annai. A guide map to the temples of the Bandō, by Hashimoto Tokuhei. Published by Nishimura. Color-printed, 16½ x 12¼.

[21] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 6.
[22] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, fig. 3.
[23] Kurita, 1952, no. xxxiii.

[1785.12] MUSASHI NO KUNI HITORI ANNAI ZU. A guide map of Musashi Province. Published by Nishimura, n.d. Color-printed.[24]

1788 A great fire destroys a large portion of Kyōto, including the Imperial Palace. Rebuilding plans are listed under no. 1789.28.2.

Kansei Period, 1789-1801

Loc. 1 62 L

1789.29* Additional remarks: Several editions of Sekisui's historical atlas of China are known. In one of these we find as publishers Suharaya Ichibē and Suharaya Ihachi, both of Edo, and the date of publication, 1790. The date of the preface is 1789. On a later page we refer to pirated editions of 1855 and 1857.

1791 In *Gokyō Zui,* "Illustrated Commentaries on the Five Chinese Classics," written by Matsumoto Guzan, published by Kitamura Shirobē of Kyōto and eight others:

1791.3 Map of China as Emperor Yü reformed the land.

1791.4 Map of China representing fifteen countries of which folk songs are recorded in the Shih-ching, one of the five classics.

1791.5 Map of China representing the powers in the Ch'un-ts'iu Period.

1792 The Russian Adam Laxman in the ship *Ekaterina* brings back to Ezo some Japanese who have been shipwrecked in the Aleutian Islands. Efforts to broaden this contact are unsuccessful but the attempt is reflected in two Ms. maps, nos. 1804.15 and 1804.16.

1793 In *Esshi Yakusho,* Concise Historical Atlas of China, a Chinese work originally compiled by Wang Kuang-lu in the Ming Period, reprinted in Japan by Matsumoto Guzan, published by Kitamura Shirobē of Kyōto:

1793.4 Map of China before the western Chou Period.

1793.5 Map of China in the Ch'un-ts'iu Period.

1793.6 Map of the powers in China in the age of the civil wars.

1793.7 Map of China in the Ts'in and Han Periods.

[24] Represented in the Hibiya Library, Tōkyō. Unfortunately the three colored maps listed herewith, published by Nishimura Yohachi, are not dated. Kurita places no. [1785.10] "before 1785." Among all our maps the plan of Ōsaka, no. 1767.2 is the earliest example that is color-printed but it shows the art still in a primitive state and far from full-color status. Technical difficulties delay the color-printing, particularly of the larger maps, the early examples being mostly 30 x 15 cm.

1793.8 Map of China representing rival chiefs at the time when Han and Ch'u contended with each other.
1793.9 Map of China representing rival chiefs at the close of the western Han Period.
1793.10 Map of China in the eastern Han Period.
1793.11 Map of China representing rival chiefs at the close of the eastern Han Period.
1793.12 Map of China in the late Han Period.
1793.13 Map of China in the Period of eastern and western Tsin.
1793.14 Map of China in the periods of northern and southern dynasties and of the Sui Dynasty.
1793.15 Map of China representing rival chiefs at the close of the Sui Dynasty.
1793.16 Map of China in the T'ang Period.
1793.17 Map of China representing the prefectures under military governors at the close of the T'ang Period.
1793.18 Map of China representing rival chiefs in the period of the late T'ang and of the Five Dynasties.
1793.19 Map of China in the Period of the Five Dynasties and of the northern Sung.
1793.20 Map of China in the Period of the southern Sung and of Yüan.

1794 In *Raiki Ōsei Chiri Zusetsu,* "Illustrated Explanation of the Geographical Institution of the Kingdom Written in the Li-chi" (record of rites, one of the Five Classics). Written by Nagakubo Sekisui, published by Seirikaku of Edo. Kansei 6:
1794.17 Map of China in ten thousand ri square.

1799 Nisuke Hotta is sent to Ezo to construct a map of the coastline as far as Edo but only a few rough maps result.[25]

1800.2 Map of the Kuriles by Okabe. Additional details: This drawing is the basis for Kondō's map, no. 1804.10. Kondō's map omits the writing that appears on Okabe's original. The Okabe drawing is dated 1800, not 1801 as Kondō's caption would imply.

1801 In *Saiiki Bunkenroku,* "Information on the Western Regions of China," a Chinese work, author Ts'i Shih-i, of the Ts'ing Period, adapted for Japanese reading by Hata Kinkei, published by Suharaya Mohē of Edo and three others; Kansei 13:
1801.01 Map of Sinkiang Province.

[25] Ōtani, 1932, p. 77.

Kyōwa Period, 1801-1804

1803.15 TŌDO REKIDAI DAISHIN YOCHI SENZU, "Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty, supplemented with the historical place names of the successive dynasties," compiled by Matsumoto Guzan, published by Yawataya Ichirobē and Bundaiya Tahē, both of Kyōto, Kyōwa 3.

Bunka Period, 1804-1818

1806 In *Morokoshi Meishō Zue,* "Pictorial Description of Noted Places of China," written by Okada Gyokuzan, pictured by Okada Gyokuzan, Oka Yūgaku and Ōhara Tōya, published by Kawachiya Kichibei and twelve others, Bunka 3:

1806.6 Complete map of China.[26]
1806.7 Map of Chihli Province.
1806.8 Plan of Peking.
1806.9 Plan of the Imperial Palace.
1806.10 Plan of the Imperial Castle.
1806.11 Plan of the inner city of Peking.
1806.12 Plan of the outer city of Peking.
1806.13 General map of Shun-tien prefecture.[27]
1806.14 General map of Pao-ting prefecture.
1806.15 General map of Yung-p'ing prefecture.
1806.16 General map of Ho-chien prefecture.
1806.17 General map of T'ien-tsin prefecture.
1806.18 General map of Chêng-tsing prefecture, Tsing and Shen districts.
1806.19 General map of Shun-tê prefecture, Chi and Chao districts.
1806.20 General map of Kuang-p'ing prefecture.
1806.21 General map of Ta-ming prefecture.
1806.22 General map of Süan-hua prefecture.

1808.11 DAINIHON SAIKEN SHISHŌ ZENZU. "Detailed Map of Japan." Compiled by Tōshōzan (pseudonym of Torigai Tōsai), published by Fujiya Yahē and Kichimonjiya Ichizaemon, both of Ōsaka.[28]

[26] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 12.
[27] This and the following nine prefectures are parts of Chihli.
[28] Reproduced, in part, Akioka, 1955, plate 58.

252 A
BOOKS IN ALCOVE
G2356 E635 1806 O5

1810 In Enzū, *Bakkoku Rekishōhen,* A Study on Buddhist Calendar, prefaced in 1810:

1810.12 Map of Jambu-dvipa.[29]

1812 In *Zōshū Kaisei Wakan Nenreki-sen,* "Chronological Table of Japan and China, Revised and Enlarged," published by Senshōbō, Edo, Bunka 9:[30]

1812.1 Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

1812.2 Map of Japan.

1812.3 World map.

Bunsei Period, 1818-1830

1822 In *Zōho Ryōmen Wakan Taisei Nenreki Zukan.* "Illustrated Chronological Table of Japan and China Supplemented on both sides." Published by Kawachiya Mohē, Ōmiya Heizō and Itamiya Zenbē, all of Ōsaka, Bunsei 5:

1822.1 Map of China.

1822.2 Map of China representing the powers in the Ch'un-ts'iu Period.

1822.3 Map of Japan.

[1822] In Zontō, *Enbudai Zu,* probably published in Edo after 1821 although dated Bunka 5:

[1822.4] Map of Jambu-dvipa, brought up to date in the form of an abridged copy of a portion of Takahashi's world map, our no. 1810.1.[31]

Cupboard in Alcove 253 Map. & slide Spanish G 7961 A 9 1826

1826.1* Map of Japan on a plate of Imari ware. Blue-black on a white background. Embellished with a Dutch ship having a touch of red and a small native vessel with yellow coloring. On reverse, in translation, "this was made in the province of Hizen in the year of the dog, Bunsei 9." Of the various ceramic maps that we have been able to list, this is the sole example having the year, as well as the nengō. A shallow bowl, 16 diameter.

Tenpō Period, 1830-1844

Cupboard in Alcove

[1830.10] Map of Japan, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware. On reverse, "Tenpō kinsei" (made in Tenpō).[32]

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[29] Reproduced in Muroga, 1962, fig. 21.

[30] Later editions were published in 1814, 1839, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1853 and 1859. In these later editions the world map is omitted.

[31] Muroga, 1962, fig. 24. This map, along with Zontō's Universe, no. 1821.7 and India, no. 1828.1, are considered a tripartite work. *Op. cit.,* p. 13.

[32] In the collection of Mr. K. Yamada.

[1830.11] Map of Japan, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware. On reverse, Tenpō Period. Cartographically very similar to no. [1830.5].[33]

[1830.12] Map of Japan, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware. On reverse, Tenpō Period. Cartographically similar to no. 1826.1.

[1830.13] Map of Japan, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware. On reverse, Tenpō Period. Cartographically very similar to no. [1830.10].

[1830.14] Map of Japan, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware. On reverse, Tenpō Period. Cartographically the outline somewhat resembles no. [1830.10] but the treatment of the seas gives this piece a strikingly different appearance.

[1830.15] Map of Kyūshū, on a plate of blue and white Imari ware, shaped like a pie-crust table top.

Doc. 254
L
G 7962
A 9
1831
N 5

1831.4* Cover title: Bōshū Zu. "Map of Awa Province," Published by Nihon-ji (=temple). Tenpō 2. Color-printed, 33½ x 25. The manner in which road distances are marked identifies this as being based on the shōgunate's official map of the province. That it is a pilgrimage map is indicated by the prestige of the publisher and the prominence given to numerous temples in the toponymy.

Presented to the Tall Tree Library by Dr. Muroga who appends an interesting note, "From the point of view of the development of cartography it is very interesting that the mountain regions, colored in blue, are represented enclosed with piedmont lines, instead of being depicted realistically. This is an innovation more or less scientific, in Japanese cartography."

1836 In *Daifusō-kokku Kō,* On the great country of Fusō, written by Hirata Atsutane, published by Tsumura Shichirobe of Edo and six others: Tenpō 7:

1836.5 No title. Map of Japan.

1836.6 No title. Map of China.

1839 In *Kaisei Zōho Wakan Nenreki Taisei,* "Complete Chronological Table of

[33] Nos. [1830.11] to [1830.15] are in the collection of Mr. Charles Ailion. He has kindly supplied the photographs for our illustrations.

Japan and China, revised and enlarged." Published by Senshōbō, Edo, Tenpō 10:

1839.4 Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

1839.5 Map of Japan.

[1840.7] Map of Kyūshū serving as a decoration on a rectangular plate of Imari ware.[34] On reverse, Tenpō nen sei=made in Tenpō.

[1840.8] Map of Kyūshū on a circular dish.

[1840.9] Map of Kyūshū on a dish outlined somewhat like an apricot blossom.

1843 In *Wakan Nenreki Chōho-ki,* "Handy Chronological Table of Japan and China," published by Kikuya Chobē of Edo and four others, Tenpō 14:

1843.5 Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

1843.6 Map of Japan.

Kōka Period, 1844-1848

1844 In *Taisei Wakan Nendai-ki,* "Complete Chronological Table of Japan and China," compiled by Tsurumine Shigenobu, published by Suharaya Mohei, Kōka 1:[35]

1844.6 World map.

1844.7 Map of Japan.

1844.8 Map of China.

1845.2 NAN-ENBUSHŪ SAIKEN ZUSETSU. "Detailed Map of Jambu-dvipa with its Exposition," by the priest Egon, published by Sūgakusha, Ōmi Province, Kōka 2.[36]

1847 In *Shōchū Wakan Nendaiki Shūsei,* "Pocket Comprehensive Chronological Table of Japan and China," compiled by Yamazaki Yoshinari, published by Nanjudō, Edo, Kōka 4:[37]

1847.6 Outline map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

1847.7 Outline map of Japan.

[34] Nos. [1840.7] to [1840.9] are in the collection of Professor Matsutarō Nanba and we are indebted to him for our illustrations.

[35] This is the date of the preface. The edition that Professor Unno examined has events up to the year 1863.

[36] Reproduced in Muroga, 1962, fig. 25.

[37] Several supplementary editions were issued by different publishers.

琉球
大隅
薩摩
肥後
日向

Kaei Period, 1848-1854

1848 In *Shin Nikyō Jūhasshō Yochi Zenzu,* Atlas of Two Capitals and Eighteen provinces of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty, compiled by Tōjō Bunzaemon (Kō), published by Suharaya Ihachi and fourteen others:[38]

1848.4 General map of China and its outlying countries.

1848.5 General map of China representing its two capitals and eighteen provinces.

1848.6 General map of Peking.

1848.7 Map of Sinkiang Province.

1848.8 Map of Heilungkiang Province.

1848.9 Map of Chihli Province.

1848.10 to .24 Fifteen maps, the other provinces of China.

1848 In *Tōdo Chūkō Enkaku Chizusetsu,* "Historical Atlas of China," compiled by Nanju-rōjin, published by Fujiya Kikujirō of Ōsaka and five others, Kaei 1:[39]

1848.31 Map of China representing the thirty-six districts established in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of the first emperor of the Ts'in Dynasty (220 B.C.).

1848.32 Map of China representing the revolutionary uprising in various provinces in the first year of the reign of the second emperor of Ts'in Dynasty (209 B.C.).

1848.33 Map of China representing the rise and fall of Han and Ch'u in the first year of the reign of the third emperor of Ts'in (207 B.C.).

1848.34 Map of China coming under the rule of the Han (202 B.C.).

1848.35 Map of provinces and districts of China under the eastern Han (184-188).

1848.36 Map of China representing the eastern regions of the Yangtze River conquered by the king of Wu.

1848.37 Map of China representing the three powers opposed to one another (A.D. 225).

1848.38 Map of China representing the expeditions into the southern countries by Premier-general Kung-ming and the battles between Wei and Shu.

1848.39 Map of China representing I province absorbed by Wei in 264.

1848.40 Map of China unified under the western Tsin (A.D. 280).

1849.82 SHINYAKU ORANDA-KOKU ZENZU. "Newly Translated Map of Holland," made

above

G 7811
S1
1848
N2

[38] This is a revised entry, based on details not available to us when our initial volume was compiled. We now know that 1848 represents the date of the preface, the date of publication being 1850. To avoid confusion we retain the date of our original entry.

[39] This atlas is largely based on Nagakubo Sekisui's historical atlas of China, 1789. See Beans, 1951, p. 28.

by Takami Senseki, preface by Mizukuri Genpo, cut in wood by Takeguchi Teisai, published by Yamashiroya Sahē, Edo, Kaei 2. An excellent map developed from Dutch material.[40] This is a woodcut of such fine workmanship that Takeguchi's maps have been mistaken by us, and by others, as copper-engraved.

1850.11* Additional detail: The title, missing from our copy, would read DAI NIHON JUNRO MEISAIKI TAISEI. "Comprehensive Detailed Road Map of Japan."

1850 In *Shin-Ei Kinseidan,* "Recent Stories of the Relations between China and Britain," written by Hayano Kei, Kaei 3:

1850.15 World map.

1850.16 Outline map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

1853.10* The map of Ezo, tentatively dated by us [1797.1] should be changed to 1853.10. The date, together with name of publisher, Aiga-sanbō, is printed on a wrapper that is absent from our copy.

1853 The Japanese obtain from the Russian Golownine, the skipper of the *Diana,* the English map that supplies the material for the modern chart, no. 1862.2.

1854.09 United States. Correction: Not originally appended to the work cited, but rather an improvement over the rough map in an earlier Chinese edition.

1854.09.2 NAGASAKI-MINATO SOTOOKI NO ZU. "Bird's Eye View of Nagasaki Outer Harbor" with the date March 29, Kaei 7, when the foreign ships departed. Published by Bunkindō.[41]

1854.09.3 DAINIHON TODO YOCHI ZENZU. "Complete Map of Japan and China," compiled by Nagayama Kan.

Ansei Period, 1854-1860

1855 In *Shina Rekidai Enkaku Zu.* "Historical Atlas of China throughout the Successive Dynasties." Compiled by Ninomiya Seiken, published by Meihōrō, Ansei 2:

[40] Reproduced in Ishiyama, *Old Dutch Books on Geography* . . . Kyōto, 1962, plate 18.
[41] McGovern, 1960, no. 1854.1.

1855.28 Shintei Bankoku Ryaku Zenzu. Newly revised map of all countries.

1855.29 to .41 Sekisui's thirteen historical maps of China of 1789.[42]

[1857] In *Kaisei Wakan Nenreki-sen,* "Revised Chronological Table of Japan and China," n.d., but listing events down to the year 1856:[43]

[1857.2] Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty.

[1857.3] Map of Japan.

[1857.4] World map.

1858.3 DAISHIN REKIDAI JINBUTSU KYŪCHI ZENZU. "Map of China under the Ts'ing Dynasty with notes of the deeds of celebrated men and the historical places through the successive dynasties." Compiled by Suzuki Motoe, published by Izumiya Senbē, Edo, Ansei 5.[44]

Man-en Period, 1860

1860.6 NAGASAKI KŌ ZU. "Map of Nagasaki Port." Engraved by Yagi Isaburo of Kyōto, published by Muratsugu Jōshin, Man-en 1.[45]

Bunkyū Period, 1861-1864

1861.45 BUNKYŪ KAISEI ISE NO KUNI SAIKEN NO ZU. "Detailed map of Ise, revised in Bunkyū." By Hakudo Shujin. Bunkyū 1.

1862.6 China, in the Japanese version of Colton's atlas.[46]

[1862.7] Japan from the Japanese version of Colton's atlas, issued separately, n.d.

[1862.8] China similarly issued separately, n.d.

Ganji Period, 1864-1865

1864.5 KAISEI ZŌHO KYŌ-EZU TAISEI. "Complete Map of Kyōto, Revised and Enlarged." Published by Heiansha, Kyōto, Ganji 1.

[42] Cf. Beans, 1951, p. 28. In addition to this edition of Sekisui's maps, pirated by Ninomiya, there was one of 1857, published in Ōsaka by Kawachiya Kihē and Itamiya Zenbē without Ninomiya's added world map of 1855.28. Such late re-issues hardly warrant detailed listing.

[43] Supplemented editions were issued in 1863 and 1869.

[44] Reproduced in Unno, 1961, plate 11.

[45] Reproduced in McGovern, 1960, fig. 17.

[46] A map of Japan in this work is listed in *Supplement B,* p. 42.

1864.6 AWAJI NO KUNI EZU. "Map of Awaji Province." Published by Kawachiya Seiji and Kawachiya Kibei, both of Ōsaka, Ganji 1.

1864.7 ZŌTEI DAI NIHON YOCHI ZENZU. "Complete Map of Japan, Revised and Enlarged." Compiled by Henmi Toyojirō in Kaei 2 and published by Suharaya Ihachi, Edo, Ganji 1.

1864.8 DŌSHUN KAIHŌ NIHON YOCHI ZENZU. "Complete Pocket Map of Japan." Author Takamasa, Kyōto. Engraved on copper by Matsuda Gyokuzan (Gengen-dō), published by Kagaya Zenzō, Ōsaka and nine others of Ōsaka, Kyōto and Edo, Ganji 1.

1864.9 TAISEI KYŌ SAIKEN EZU. "Complete and Detailed Map of Kyōto." Published by Takahara Kōbei, Kyōto, Ganji 1.

1864.10 KYŌ YAKE BASHO. "Map of Places Destroyed by Fire in Kyōto." No publisher's name. Ganji 1.

1864 In *Renpō Shiryaku,* "A Brief Account of the United States," 2 vols., originally written in Chinese by an American missionary, E. C. Bridgman, published in Shanghai 1861; adapted for Chinese reading by Mizukuri Genpo, published by Yorozuya Heishirō, Edo, Ganji 1:

2 Books in Alcock

257

E 158
B 8
1871

VOLUME 1

1864.11 Old world.
1864.12 World.
1864.13 Eastern & western hemispheres.
1864.14 Northern & southern hemispheres.
1864.15 District of Columbia.[47]

VOLUME 2

1864.16 Maine.
1864.17 New Hampshire.
1864.18 Vermont.
1864.19 Massachusetts.
1864.20 Rhode Island.
1864.21 Connecticut.
1864.22 New York.

VOLUME 2 *continued*

1864.23 New Jersey.
1864.24 Pennsylvania.
1864.25 Delaware.
1864.26 Maryland.
1864.27 Virginia.
1864.28 North Carolina.
1864.29 South Carolina.
1864.30 Georgia.
1864.31 Florida.
1864.32 Alabama.
1864.33 Mississippi.
1864.34 Louisiana.
1864.35 Texas.
1864.36 Arkansas.

[47] These maps of the District, states and territories are quite small but they are the earliest devoted to the individual states that have come to our attention.

E 158
B8
1871
Cont'd

VOLUME 2 *continued*

1864.37 Tennessee.
1864.38 Kentucky.
1864.39 Ohio.
1864.40 Michigan.
1864.41 Indiana.
1864.42 Illinois.
1864.43 Missouri.
1864.44 Iowa.
1864.45 Wisconsin.

VOLUME 2 *continued*

1864.46 Minnesota.
1864.47 Nebraska Territory.
1864.48 Kansas.
1864.49 Indian Territory.
1864.50 New Mexico Territory.
1864.51 Utah Territory.
1864.52 Oregon.
1864.53 California.

Keiō Period, 1865-1868

[1865.82] ŌMINATO YOKOHAMA NO ZU. "Map of the Large Harbor of Yokohama" drawn by Hashimoto Gyokuran (Sadahide), published by Shin-eidō Higashiyama Shinkichi, Yokohama, n.d. The iron works established in 1865 by the government are represented, so this map cannot go back beyond this year.

G7964
Y6
1865
H2

Loc. I
L

[1865.83] – another edition of [1865.82]

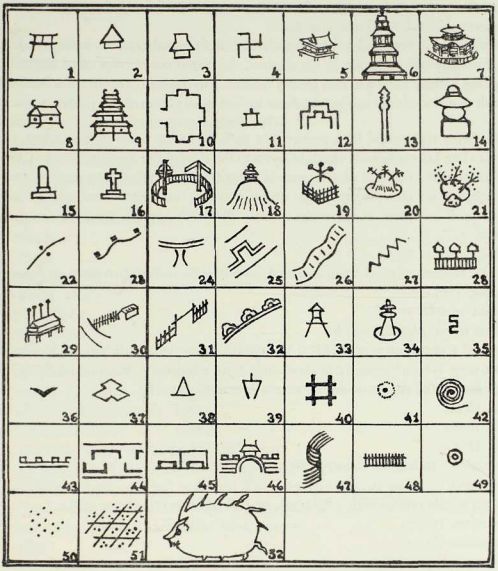
Oversize
Bay 1

Disaster prints (in "portfolio")

G7961
A9
1800z

APPENDIX, REFERENCES & INDEX

Some Symbols in Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era



During the Tokugawa Era cartography in Japan developed from a crude state to one in which considerable artistry was achieved and the symbols adopted for the maps did much to make them attractive. This paper deals with the significance of the symbols.

We have encountered slightly more than one hundred designs, but it would be pointless to key the purely artificial ones such as circles, rectangles and ovals whose meaning varies from map to map. While it is true that these give the Japanese map a distinct character, especially so in the abundant use of oval cartouches, we have chosen to consider at this time rather the pictorial symbols, and, along with them, certain other designs that seem to us particularly interesting for one reason or another. A few of our symbols have been encountered but once. However, in most cases they occur from time to time over the years of the Tokugawa Era with but minor changes.

Since the examples have been taken from our own collection, we make no claim to have located the very earliest dates but usually we give the earliest date that our collection offers. The numbers appended to our tabulation supply not only these dates but automatically refer to the map as numbered in our *List of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era.*

Our illustrations sometimes lose a bit of their decorative appeal in not including the accompanying Japanese characters and of course, in the original, the liberal use of color often enhances the effect. The compiling of these notes has been greatly facilitated by the help received from Dr. Nobuo Muroga and we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to him in all phases of this study.

1 Shintō shrine represented by a picture of a torii. Found in some of the earliest printed maps (1654.1) and in continuous use right down to the close of the Tokugawa Era. (1865.2)
2 Buddhist temple. 1690.3. In another map of about this time, 1686.3, there are seven special symbols to designate temples, perhaps of the various sects. At times, individual symbols are adopted to distinguish the houses of important officials. Five such symbols appear in the map of Ōsaka, 1818.2
3 Buddhist temple. 1865.2
4 Swastika, emblem of good omen and used, both in early and modern times, to denote a Buddhist temple, 1785.11
5 Buddhist temple. 1711.6
6 Buddhist tower, pagoda. 1711.6
7 Temple of a great image of Buddha. Various other temples and shrines can be identified on this same map. Not infrequently in these early maps a vignette pictures faithfully the more prominent features of the particular structures represented. 1711.7
8 Castle. 1678.1
9 Castle. 1678.1
10 Castle. 1824.3
11 Watch station in frontier country. 1853.10
12 Ruin. 1748.1
13 Sotoba, a wooden tablet with a holy text, erected adjacent to a grave. 1686.2
14 Grave stone. 1735.2
15 Grave stone. 1813.4
16 Westerner's grave. 1868.2
17 Westerners' cemetery. 1859.5
18 Mimi-zuka, literally ear-mound. When Toyotomi Hideyoshi invaded Korea at the close of the sixteenth century, Japanese soldiers cut off the ears of the enemy, had them salted down, and sent them to Japan as proof of their military merit. Hideyoshi ordered the ears buried, and erected a tombstone to pray for the repose of the souls of the Korean fallen heroes. This ear-mound still exists in Kyōto. 1686.2
19 Tomb of Sakanoue Tamuramaro, a famous general of the early ninth century. 1711.9
20 Emperor tomb. 1865.2
21 Ichirizuka, earthen mounds, in pairs, planted with nettle trees on both sides of the road, serving as milestones. 1690.3
22 Ichirizuka as represented on maps based directly or indirectly upon official maps. 1736.3

23 Highway distances. 1785.11
24 This serves as a bracket to indicate where the highway crosses a boundary line. 1850.11
25 Sharp turn in the road. In castle towns the road was often planned thus for defense purposes. 1690.3
26 Steep grade in the road or narrow path, conventional in both Chinese and Japanese art. 1690.3
27 Mountain path. 1831.4
28 Government notice boards. 1690.3
29 Guard house. 1690.3
30 Road barrier for the examination of travelers. 1687.1
31 Road barrier. 1810.8
32 Great Wall of China. 1494. Cf. 1685.1
33 Lantern serving as a beacon for ships. 1856.13
34 Lantern. 1745.1
35 Anchorage or roadstead. 1859.4
36 Ferry. 1724.1
37 Island. 1724.1
38 Island. 1865.2
39 Inlet or beach. 1865.2
40 Hot spring. 1854.2
41 Hot spring. 1865.2
42 Pond. 1831.1
43 These crenelated designs, 1708.2
44 representing the Great 1750.1
45 Wall of China, derive directly 1783.3
46 from Chinese sources. 1785.6
47 This design of the Great Wall is by Hokusai. 1840.1
48 Earthwork extension of the Great Wall. 1789.36
49 Go-rei or "five mountain ridges" of China. These are five famous passes in the watershed between the Yangtze and Si valleys. In the same map small square symbols denote Go-geku, "five holy mountains," located in northern China. 1789.30
50 Desert. 1835.1
51 Rice paddy. 1756.2
52 Namazu. 1830.1.2. In Japanese cartography the catfish in outline serves as a frame for certain earthquake maps. This saluridan has been known to attain a weight of several hundred pounds. The legend is to the effect that when these enormous creatures get restless and stir in their mud beds the earth shakes. An awesome example is pictured in our *List, Supplement B,* plate facing p. 39.

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Index of Place Names

This index is cumulative. The symbol L refers to the original *List*, the symbol A to *Supplement A*, the symbol B to *Supplement B*, and the symbol C to the present *Supplement*. Where none of these initials appears the entry should be sought only in the original *List*. Brackets [ ] denote approximate dates. A star * signifies the map is in the Tall Tree Library. n signifies note.

WORLD. Also hemispheres and major portions thereof.

8th cy. n
1365.1
[1615.1] B
1642.1 B
[1644.2] B
[1644.3] B
[1644.4] B
[1645.1] * L, A
[1645.2] *
[1646.2] * A
[1652.2] A
1654.5 C
1661.7 C
1670.1 B
1671.1
1672.8 C
1688.1
[1700.1] * A, C
[1700.4] B
[1703.5] B
1707.3 B
1708.3*
1708.4* L, A
1708.5* L, A
[1708.6] B
1710.1*
[1710.2]
1715.4 B
1719.1 C
1719.2 C
1730.2 C
1736.2
1744.1 B
1744.2 C
1749.2 B
[1750.3] B
[1763.3] B
[1775.3]
1775.6 C
1783.1 L, A, C
1783.3* A
1785.7
1789.1*
1789.2*
1789.41*
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1796.1*
1801.1*
1802.1*
1802.2*
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1802.12* B
1802.13* B
1802.18 B
1805.1*
[1807.1] * A
1809.1*
1810.1*
1810.2*
1810.3*
1810.4*
1810.5*
1810.6*
1810.7*
1810.9 B
1810.12 C
1812.3 C
[1822.4] C
1824.1*
1824.2*
[1830.3] B
1834.70*
[1836.3] A
1844.01* A
1844.3* A
1844.6 C
1845.1 B
1845.2 C
1846.5 B
[1848.26] * A
1849.76* B
1850.2*
[1850.3] *
1850.4*
1850.5* A
1850.6* A
1850.7* A
1850.8* A
1850.13 B
1850.15 C
1852.2
1852.3*
1852.4 B
1853.1*
1853.2*
1853.3*
1853.4*
1853.5*
1854.01
1854.02* A
1855.2* A
1855.5* A
1855.7* A
1855.8* A
1855.19 B
1855.20 B
1855.21 B
1855.22 B
1855.23 B
1855.28 C
[1856.4] *
[1856.5] *
[1857.4] C
1858.1*
1861.1* A
1861.2* A
1861.3* A
1861.9* A
1862.1
1862.2
1864.11 to 1864.14 C
1865.3* A

ADAM'S PEAK. Mountain in Ceylon having on its summit legendary footprint of Adam.

1808.2 n B

AFRICA

1803.10* A
[1856.8] *
1861.35* A

AKI. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.

1701.49*
1834.42*
1837.90*
[1849.54] * A
1865.57* A

ALASKA

1781.3 B

AMA-NO-HASHIDATE. Narrow strip of land extending into Bay of Miyazu. One of the three landscapes considered the most beautiful in Japan.

1808.6 B

AMSTERDAM
[1772.1]

AMUR RIVER REGION, see under Siberia.

ARABIA
1861.12* A

ARIMA. In Settsu Province, just north of Kobe.
1710.3 A
1737.1 B
1782.1 B
1800.1* A

ASAKUSA. A suburb of Edo.
1671.2* A
1671.3* A

ASIA
1680.66 C
1715.26 B
1715.28 B
1720.2 A
1789.4*
1789.6*
1803.6* A
1803.8* A
[1856.6]*
1861.5* A
1867.6 B

ASIA MINOR
1803.4* A

ATAMI. Hot springs in Izu.
1681.2 B
1758.1 B

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
1789.5*
1789.14*
1861.19* A

AWA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.17*
1831.4* C
1834.18*
1837.18*
[1849.22]* A
1865.21* A

AWA. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
1701.54*
1834.55*
1837.55*
[1849.59]* A
1865.62* A

AWAJI ISLAND. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
[1644.6] B
1701.53*
1834.54*
1837.54*
[1849.58]* A
1864.6 C
1865.61* A

BAIKAL, LAKE. In Siberia.
[1807.5]* A

BALKANS
1803.4* A

BANCHŌ. A part of Edo.
1689.1.3*

BANDŌ. Provinces of the Tōkaidō east of the Osaka barrier.
[1785.11]* C

BINGO. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.48*
1834.41*
1837.49*
[1849.53]* A
1865.56* A

BITCHŪ. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.47*
1834.40*
1837.48*
[1849.52]* A
1865.55* A

BIWA, LAKE
1805.4* A
1808.8 B

BIZEN. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.46*
1834.39*
1837.47*
[1849.51]* A
1865.54* A

BLACK SEA REGION
1803.4* A

BONIN ISLANDS. Group of fifteen islands south of Japan. First known to the Japanese about 1600; first colonized, by Europeans and Hawaiians, 1830.
1675.1 B
1785.5* A
[1792.9]* A
1842.2* L, A
1862 n B
1865.43* A

BŌSHŪ. Chinese name of Awa, one of the provinces of the Tōkaidō. See Awa.

BŌSŌ PENINSULA. East side of Edo Bay.
[1820.3]* B

BOSTON
1854.5 A

BRAZIL
1861.43* A

BRITISH ISLES
1861.31* A

BUNGO. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.61*
1834.62*
1837.62*
1842.4* A
[1849.66]* A
1865.69* A

BURMA
1861.10* A

BUZEN. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.60*
1834.61*
1837.61*
[1849.65]* A
1865.68* A

CANADA
1861.39* A

CANTON
1844.5* A

CARTHAGENA in South America.
1787.3*

CASPIAN REGION
1861.13* A

CEYLON
1808.2 B

CHEKIANG. Province in China.
1715.14 B

CHICHIBU. District in Musashi Province.
1714.2* B

CHIHLI. Old name of Hopei. Province of China.
1806.7 C
1806.13 to 1806.22 C
1848.9 C

CHIKUGO. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.59*
1834.60*
1837.60*
[1849.64]* A
1865.67* A

CHIKUZEN. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.58*
[1804.3] B
1834.59*
1837.59*
[1849.63]* A
1865.66* A

CHINA. The "ten provinces," "fifteen provinces" and other classical groupings are here, for convenience, indexed under this one heading.
[1596.6] to [1596.8] C
1653.3 to 1653.8 C
1654.4 C
[1659.2] C
1661.8 to 1661.9 C
1661.24 to 1661.25 C
1661.28 C
1672.6 to 1672.7 C
1685.1* to 1685.5* C
1699.2 to 1699.3 C
1708.2*
1713.1 to 1713.16 C
1715.5 B
1719.3 C
[1729.2] C
1730.3 C
1750.1* A, B
1756.3 to 1756.18 C
[1772.6] C
1775.5 C
1785.6*
1789.29* to 1789.41*
1791.3 to 1791.5 C
1793.4 to 1793.20 C
1794.17 C
1802.14* B
1803.7* A
1803.15 C
1804.32 B
1806.6 C
1812.1 C
1822.1 C
1822.2 C
[1835.1]* A
1836.6 C
1839.4 C
1840.1*
1843.5 C
1844.8 C
1847.6 C
1848.4 to 1848.5 A, C
1848.7 to 1848.24 A, C
1848.31 to 1848.40 C
1849.77* B
1850.16 C
1854.09.3 C
1855.29 to 1855.41 C
1857 note p. 21 C
[1857.2] C
1858.3 C
1861.4* A
1862.6 C
[1862.8] C

CHUBUKA (= Kurile Islands) see Ezo.

CHŪGOKU. The 16 provinces in s.w. Honshū comprising San-yō-dō and San-in-dō.
1806.3 B

DENMARK
1789.17*
1789.18*
1861.18* A

DESHIMA. Island in Nagasaki Harbor.
1636 n
1640 n
1641 n
1704.1
1780.1
1790.2*

DEWA. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.28*
1834.29*
1837.29*
[1849.33]* A
1865.32* A
[1867.4]*

EAST INDIES
1773.1 B
1803.9* A
1861.8* A

ECHIGO. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.34*
1809.2 L, B
1834.35*
1837.35*
1842.5* A
[1849.39]* A
1865.38* A

ECHIZEN. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.30*
1834.31*
1837.31*
[1849.35]* A
1865.34* A

EDO. Sub-divisions and suburbs of.
1680.3 to 1680.64 B
1764.2 to 1764.14 B
1769.1 to 1769.13 B
1794.1 to 1794.16 B
1869 A

EDO. Founded 1457. Capital of Tokugawa shōgunate from 1603 and after the Restoration of 1868, replaced Kyōto as Imperial capital. Its name then changed to Tōkyō.
[1457.1]
1621 n B
1631.1
1632.1 B
1636.1 B
[1648.1] B
1653.2 B
1657 n A, C
1657.2 B
1659.1 B
1661.1
1661.5 B
1662.5 B
1662.6 B
1664.1
1664.2*
1666.19 B
1666.20 B
1670.2 B
1671.2* L, A
1671.3* A
1671.4 B
1672.5 B
1673.2 B
1674.1* A
1675.2 B
1676.1* A
1676.2 B
1678.2*
1678.4 B
1679.1 B
1679.2 B
1680.1*
1680.3 to 1680.64 B
1682.1 C
1683.1
1684.1 B
1684.2 B
1689.1*
1689.1.2*
1689.1.3*
1690.1* L, A
[1690.2]
1691.4 B
1693.1*
1693.2*
1694.1* A
1696.1* A
1697.3*
1697.4*
1698 n B
1703.3 B
1710.5 B
1714.1* A
1715.1*
1715.32 B
1737.2 C
1755 B
1764.2 to 1764.14 B
1769.1 to 1769.13 B
1780.3
[1785.10] C
1788.1*
1794.1 to 1794.16 B
[1802.11]*
1803.13 B
1806.1 A
1813.3* B
[1815.12]* B
[1815.13] B
[1815.14] C
1817.1
1817.3 B
[1818.1]* L, A
1823.9 B
1824.4* B
1829.1* B

1830.1*
1834.71* B
1837.70*
1839.2 B
1846.2*
1846.3* B
1847.3 B
1848.3
1850.14 B
1853.6
1854.3
1855.12* B
1855.13* B
1855.14* B
1855.15* B
1855.16* B
1855.18* B
[1855.25] B
[1856.2]*
1868.2* B
1860.4
1860.5 B
[1864.3] B
1866.2* B
1868.4 n B

Edo Bay
[1853.7] A
[1853.8]* B

Egypt
1861.36* A

England, Ireland.
1789.19*
1803.3* A
1861.32* A

Enoshima
1808.1

Etchū. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.33*
1834.34*
1837.34*
[1839.38]* A
1865.37* A

Etorofu. Largest of the Kuriles, see under Ezo.

Europe.
1715.27 B
1787.2*
1789.3*
1803.1* A
1803.2* A
1851.1* A
[1856.7]*
1861.14* A

Ezo. Early name given to the islands north of Honshū, before their extent was known. In Tokugawa times the island of Hokkaidō was called Eastern Ezo; Sakhalin or Karafuto was called either Northern or Upper Ezo and the Kuriles, sometimes called Chishima, were considered an extension of Eastern Ezo. Individually and collectively they are here indexed in a single list although in our text they are for convenience frequently identified by their later names.
[1604] n
[1622] n A
1644.1 A
1672 n A
1715.24 B
1738 n A
1781.3 B
1785.2 A
1786.1 B
[1792.6]* A
1798 n B
1799 n C
1800 n
1800.2 B, C
1801 n A
1801 n B
[1804.1] B
1804.7 to 1804.11 B
1808 n B
1810.10 B
1811.3 B
1816.3*
1820.1* A
1850.10 A
1853.10* C
1854 n
1854.03* A
1854.2*
1854.6 A
1855.6* A
1859.2*
1859.4* L, A
1860.01* A
1862.4 B
1865.40* A
1865.41* A
[1867.1]*

Finland
1789.16*

Formosa
1661.29 C

France
1789.21*
1789.22*
1861.29* A

Fujisan. Maps associated with the sacred mountain.
1843.1 A
1843.3* A
[1848.28]* B
[1855.4]* A
[1857.1]* A

Fukagawa. A suburb of Edo.
1671.2* A

Fukien. Province in China.
1715.15 B

Funai. The central part of Edo. The earliest plans of the city were confined to this area. See under Edo.

Fushimi. A suburb of Kyōto.
[1772.2]

Fusō-koku. Classical name of Japan.

Germany
1789.13*
1861.20* A
1861.21* A
1861.22* A

Gojūsan. The 53 stations of the Tōkaidō. See list in note 143.

Go-Kaidō or Five Great Roads. The large general maps of Japan usually depict the highway system of the country as a whole, with post stations and other information. Maps especially devoted to the five great roads are indexed under the names of the roads and the numerous secondary roads will be indexed when encountered as separate maps. Some road maps, especially those that are diagrammatic in form, do not fit conveniently in any of these categories:
1604 n A
1724.1* B
1729.1
1748.2 B
1759.1* B
1839.3* B
[1840.5]* A
1843.2
1844.02 A
1850.11* B

Go-Kinai. The 5 provinces nearest Kyōto.
1715.46 B
1841.1* B

Gosho. The Imperial Palace in Kyōto.
[1613.1] B
1619.1 B
1641.1 B
1642.2 B
1654.3 B
1662.3 B
1664.3 B
1703.4 B
1709.4 B
1711.2* B
1711.3* B
1789.28.2 B
1837.73 B
[1840.4]* A
[1854.7] B
1855.27 B
1863.3 B

GREECE
1789.4*
1861.24* A
1861.25* A

GREENLAND
1789.24*

HACHIJO. Group of three islands at southern end of the Izu group.
1865.42* A

HAKODATE. Formerly chief city of Hokkaidō. First opened to foreign trade in 1854.
1854 n A
1855.3* A
1857 n A
1860.1
1860.2
1860.3

HAKONE. Village in Sagami, renowned for its hot springs.
1854.9 B

HAMANA, LAKE
1808.9 B

HARIMA. One of the eight provinces of the Sanyōdō.
[1600.1] B
1701.44*
1749.1*
1834.37*
1837.45*
1846.4 B
[1849.49]* A
1865.52* A

HEIAN-JŌ, see Kyōto.

HEILUNGKIANG. Province in China.
1804.31 B
1848.8 C

HIDA. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.23*
1834.24*
1837.24*
[1849.28]* A
1865.27* A

HIGO. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.63*
1834.64*
1837.64*
[1849.68]* A
1865.71* A

HIRADO. Island off the northwest coast of Kyūshū.
1542 n
1610 n
1613 n
1790.4*

HIRANOGŌ MACHI. Village in Settsu.
1763.1
HIROSHIGE 1854.4A*

HIROSHIMA
[1818.5] B
[1830.7] B
1864.1

HITACHI. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.20*
[1801.4] B
1834.21*
1837.21*
[1849.25]* A
1865.24* A

HIZEN. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.62*
1834.63*
1837.63*
[1849.67]* A
1865.70* A

HŌKI. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.40*
1834.49*
1837.41*
[1849.45]* A
1865.48* A

HOKKAIDŌ. The northernmost of the four main islands of Japan. See under Ezo.

HOLLAND
1849.82 C

HONAN. Province in China.
1715.10 B

HONJO. A suburb of Edo.
1671.2* A

HONSHŪ. The main island of Japan.

HOPEI, see Chihli.

HŌRAIZAN. Mythical island.
1802.17* B

HUKWANG. Division in China, later divided into the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kwantung and Kwangsi.
1715.12 B

HYŪGA. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.64*
1834.65*
1837.65*
[1849.69]* A
1865.72* A

ICELAND
1789.24*

IGA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.6*
1834.7*
1837.7*
[1849.11]* A
1865.9* A

IKI NO SHIMA. Island between Tsushima and the coast of Kyūshū.
1701.67*
1834.68*
1837.68*
[1849.72]* A
1865.76* A

IKITSUKI ISLAND
1790.5*

INABA. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.39*
1834.48*
1837.40*
[1849.44]* A
1865.47* A

INDIA
1715.25 B
1808.2 B
1828.1*
1861.11* A

INDIES. THE FIVE, see world.

ISE. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.7*
1777.1 B
1830.1.1* A
1834.8*
1837.8*
[1849.12]* A
1849.80 B
1861.45 C
1865.10* A

ISE BAY
1863.2* A

ISHINOMAKI BAY
1855.10* A

ITALY
1789.11*
1861.26* A

ITSUKUSHIMA. Island southwest Honshū. One of the three landscapes considered the most beautiful in Japan.
1808.7 B

ITSUKUSHIMA SHRINE. One of the "Three Sights of Japan."
1805.3* A
1848.1

IWAKI. A province of the Tōzandō formed from a part of Mutsu in 1868.

IWAMI. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.42*
1834.51*
1837.43*
[1849.47]* A
1865.50* A

IWASHIRO. A province of the Tōzandō formed from a part of Mutsu in 1868.
1828.2 B

IYO. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
1701.56*
1834.57*
1837.57*
[1849.61]* A
1865.64* A

IZU. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.14*
1834.15*
1837.14*
[1849.19]* A
1865.16* A

IZU GROUP
1816.5 to 1816.8 B
1842.1* L, A
1865.17* A

IZUMI. One of the five home provinces.
[1644.5] B
1701.4*
1715.45 B
1736.3* A
1834.5*
1837.5*
[1849.9]* A
1865.7* A

IZUMO. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.41*
1834.50*
1837.42*
[1849.46]* A
1865.49* A

JAMBU-DVIPA. The Buddhist World, see World.

JAPAN. Maps that include two or more of the four main islands are included here, also groups of provinces not otherwise classified.
[784] n
8th cy n
1305.1
[1596.1]
[1596.2] B
[1596.3] B
[1596.4] B
1621.1 A
[1638] n B
[1638.1] C
[1638.2] C
1643.1 B
1648.1 B
1648.2 B
[1649.1] B
1651.1
[1651.2] B
1654.2 B
1656 n
[1661.3]
[1661.4] B
[1661.6] C
1662.1
[1662.4] B
1666.1* to 1666.16* A
1666.17 B, C
1672.1
1672.4
1677.1
1678.1* L, A
1680.65 C
[1683.2]* B
1686.4 B
1687.1* L, A
[1688.2]
1689.2*
1691.2* L, A
[1695.1]*
1697.1* L, C
1697.2*
1702.1*
1702.2 B
1703.1* A
[1703.2] B
[1703.5] B
1715.21 B
1715.29 to 1715.31 B
1715.33 to 1715.37 B
1715.47 to 1715.50 B
1717.1* B
1720.1 A
1723 n B
1729.1
1739.1 C
1743.1 C
1744.3 C
1744.4 C
1745.2 C
1748.3 C
1749.3 C
1752.2
1754.3 B
[1757.1]* B
[1763.2] B
1767.1
[1772.4] B
[1772.5] B
1779.1* L, B
1783.5* B
1785.1* A
[1790.6] B
1791.2
[1792.5]* A
1802.19 to 1802.23 B
1803.14 B
[1804.2] B
1804.4 to 1804.6 B
1804.12 B
1806.3 to 1806.5 B
1808.3 to 1808.5 B
1808.11 C
1809.3 B
1811.1*
1811.2* A
1812.2 C
1815.1* to 1815.11*
1816.1*
[1818.3] B
[1818.4]* B
1821.4 to 1821.6 B
1822.3 C
1823.1* to 1823.7*
1824.6 B
1826.1* C
1830.1.2 B
[1830.2] L, B, note 157
[1830.4] B
[1830.5] B
[1830.6] B
[1830.10] C
[1830.11] C
[1830.12] C
[1830.13] C
[1830.14] C
1831.3 B
1834.1*
[1835.4] B
1836.5 C
1837.1*
1838.2 B
1839.5 C
[1840.2]
1843.2*
1843.6 C
1844.7 C
1846.1
1847.7 C
[1848.30] B
1849.1* L, A
1849.3*
[1849.5]* A
1850.11 B, C
1850.12* B
1852.1*
1854.09.1 B
1854.09.3 C
1854.1
1855.11* B
1855.17* B
[1855.24]* B
[1856.1]*
1857.3 C
1861.6* A
1862.3 B
[1862.7] C
1864.7 C
1864.8 C
1865.1*
1865.2* A
[1865.81] B
1867.5 B
1867.7 B
1867.8 B
1868.2.1* B

JINDAI SHRINE
[1704.3]

KADONO. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.6* B

KAGA. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.31*
1834.32*
1837.32*
[1849.36]* A
1865.35* A

KAI. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.13*
1834.14*
1837.15*
1842.3* A
[1849.18]* A
1865.18* A

KAMAKURA. A very important town historically and site of the great Buddha cast in 1252.
[1736.01] B
1798.1*

KAMEIDO. A part of Edo, site of the Kameido Shrine.
1680.2*
1689.1.1*
1693.3*
1715.2*

KANAGAWA. Port, later a suburb of Yokohama, see the latter.

KANAZAWA. Village in Musashi, famous for its landscape.
1781.01 B
[1821.3] B
[1854.8] B

KANTŌ. Group of eight provinces centering around Edo.
13th cy n
1837.71
1848.2
1849.4* A

KAWACHI. One of the five home provinces.
1701.3*
1704.2
1709.1* L, A
1715.44 B
1776.1* A
1802.9
1834.4*
1837.4*
[1849.8]* A
1865.6* A

KAZUSA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tokaidō.
1701.18*
1834.19*
1837.19*
[1849.23]* A
1865.22* A

KIANGSI. Province in China.
1715.13 B

KII. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
1701.52*
1834.53*
1837.53*
[1849.57]* A
1865.60* A

KII. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.8* B

KINAI, see Go-kinai.

KINKA-ZAN. Small island off the coast of Mutsu.
1865.77.1 B

KINKI
1729.1
1754.2 B
1759.1* B
[1759.2]* B
1849.75* B

KIOTO, see Kyōto.

KISO-DŌCHŪ. The Kiso Road, see Nakasendō.

KŌBE. Port opened to foreign trade in 1868.
1868.2* B

KŌFU
1849.2* L, A

KOISHIKAWA. A part of Edo.
1671.3* A

KONPIRA SHRINE. On Shikoku.
1778.4* B

KOREA
[1596.2] B
1715.22 B
1719.4 C
1785.3* A
[1792.7]* A
1802.15* B
1816.2*
1823.3*
1823.4*
1823.5*
1850.11* B
1854.1
[1867.2]*

KŌSHŪ-KAIDŌ. One of the five main highways of Tokugawa Japan. It ran from Edo to Shimosuwa.

KŌYASAN. Mountain in Kii Province. Famous for its numerous temples.
1813.4* B

KŌZUKE. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.25*
1834.26*
1837.26*
[1837.72]*
[1849.30]* A
1865.29* A

KRONSTADT
[1807.2]* A

KUNŌ-ZAN. A hill near Sumpu, the first burial place of Ieyasu.
1868.4 B

KURILE ISLANDS. Chain of some thirty islands between Kamchatka and Hokkaidō. See under Ezo.

KUSATSU. Hot springs resort in Kōzuke.
[1819.1] B
1824.5 B
1849.81 B
1856.11 B

KUZE. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.10* B

KWANGSI. Province in China.
1715.17 B

KWANGTUNG. Province in China.
1715.16 B

KWEICHOW. Province in China.
1715.18 B

KYŌTO. Established as capital of Japan in 794; at times superceded as actual seat of government but remained the classical capital until 1869, when the government was removed to Tōkyō.
794 n
[1200.1]
[1596.5] B
[1624] n A
[1624.1] B
1652.1 A
1653.1 A
1654.1* A
1657.3 B
1658.1 B
1662.2 A
1666.18 B
1667.1
[1668.1]* A
1668.2 B
1678.3 B
1681.1* B
1681.3 B
[1686.1]* A
1686.2* A

1688.01 A
1691.1*
1696.2 A
1699.1
1709.2 A
1711.4* B
1715.39 B
1723.1 A
1741.2* A
1750.2 B
1754.1 A
1778.5* B
1779 n B
1783.4 B
1788 n C
1791.1
1813.5 B
1831.1*
1840.3* A
1863.5* B
1863.6 B
1864.5 C
1864.9 C
1864.10 C
1868.2.2 B

Kyōto Imperial Palace, see Gosho.

Kyūshū. The southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. The nine provinces of this island comprise the Saikaidō or western-sea circuit.
1783.2*
1811.4 to 1811.6 B
1813.1* L, A
1813.2* A
1814.1 to 1814.3 B
[1830.15] C
[1840.7] C
[1840.8] C
[1840.9] C

London
1789.26*

Loochoo Islands, see Ryūkyū.

Low Countries
1789.12*
1861.27* A
1861.28* A

Malaya
1808.2 B
1861.7* A

Matsushima. Group of more than eight hundred tiny islands in Matsushima Bay. One of the three landscapes considered the most beautiful in Japan.
1808.10 B
[1835.3]* A

Mazatlan. Seaport on Pacific coast of Mexico.
1844.4* A

Mexico
1600 n B
1861.41* A

Mikawa. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.10*
[1704.4] B
1784.1
1834.11*
1837.11*
[1849.15]* A
1865.13* A

Mimasaka. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.45*
1834.38*
1837.46*
[1849.50]* A
1865.53* A

Mino. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.22*
1834.23*
1837.23*
[1849.27]* A
1865.26* A

Misaki, see Suzumisaki.

Miyajima, see Itsukushima.

Miyako, see Kyōto.

Munin-tō. "Isles without inhabitants," see Bonin Islands.

Musashi. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.16*
[1785.12] C
1834.17*
1836.1
1837.17*
[1849.21]* A
1856.13* B
1865.20* A

Mutsu. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.27*
1828.2 B
1834.28*
1837.28*
[1849.32]* A
1865.31* A
[1867.4]*

Nagasaki. About 1568 became chief center of intercourse with foreigners. Served as entry point of Christianity into Japan. Made an imperial city in 1587. Visited by Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese ships; only port kept open to Dutch and Chinese when rest of Japan closed (1637-1641) to all foreigners, until 1859.
1635.1
1641 n
[1646.1]
[1661.2]
[1673.1]
1681.4 C
[1736.1]
[1741.1]
1745.1*
1752.1
1764.1*
1778.1*
1780.2
1790.1*
1796.2
1801.2 A
1854.09.2 C
1860.6 C
1801.3 A
1802.6
1802.7
1802.8*
[1807.4]* A
[1820.2]* B
1821.1
1821.2* A
1847.5 B
1850.1
[1853.9] B
1857 n A
1866.1

Nagasaki Bay
1862.5 B

Nagasaki-Kaidō. The Nagasaki Road.
1831.2* A

Nagato. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.51*
1834.44*
1837.52*
[1849.56]* A
1865.59* A

Nakasendō. One of the five main highways. It followed an inland route from Edo to Kyōto. Also called Kiso-kaidō.
1756.2* B
1819.2 B
1839.1 A

Naniwa, see Ōsaka.

Nankaidō. The southern-sea circuit. Six provinces.

Nanking. Southern capital of China.
1661.27 C
1715.7 B

Nara. The oldest capital of the Japanese Empire, 710-784.
710 n

1666.21 B
1709.3 B
1778.3
1837.74 B
1844.1* L, A
1864.2 B

NASU. Hot springs.
1848.29 B

NIIGATA. Port in Echigo.
1849.74 B

NIKKŌ. Famous for its temple, shrines and scenery.
[1850.9]* A

NIKKŌ-KAIDŌ. One of the five main highways. It ran from Edo to Nikkō.

NORTH AMERICA
1803.12* A
1810.11 B
[1856.9]*
1861.37* A

NOTO. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.32*
1834.33*
1837.33*
[1849.37]* A
1865.36* A

NOVA ZEMBLA
1789.28*

OKAZAKI. Castle-town in Mikawa.
[1840.6] B

OKINAWA, see Ryūkyū.

OKI RETTŌ. Archipelago off west coast of Honshū. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1666.11* A
1701.43*
1834.53*
1837.44*
[1849.48]* A
1865.51* A

ŌMI. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.21 *
1742.1*
1824.3* A
1834.22*
1837.22*
[1849.26]* A
1856.14 B
1865.25* A

ŌSAKA
1655.1* A
1657.1
1686.3* A
1687.2
[1688.3] B
[1688.4] B
1691.3*
1707.2 B
1715.3 B
1715.43 B
[1751.1] B
1756.1* L, A
1767.2* A
1772.3 B
1787.1
1789.28.1 B
1797.2 B
1806.2* L, B
[1818.2]* B
1825.1 B
1836.4 B
1837 n B
1844.2* A
1847.1* A
1854.07* B
1863.1* A
1865.78 B

ŌSHŪKAIDŌ. One of the five main highways of Tokugawa Japan. It ran between Edo and Aomori, at the north end of Honshū.

ŌSUMI. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.65*
1834.66*
1837.66*
[1849.70]* A
1865.73* A

ŌSUMI GUNTO. Group of islands just south of Kyūshū.

OTAGI. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.7* B

OTOKUNI. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.5* B

ŌTSU. Port town on Lake Biwa in Ōmi.
[1711.13] C

OWARI. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.9*
1834.10*
1837.10*
[1849.14]* A
1865.12* A

PARIS
1789.25*

PEKING. Northern capital of China.
1661.26 C
1715.6 B
1752.4 C
1806.8 C
1806.10 to 1806.12 C

PEKING IMPERIAL PALACE.
1806.9 C
1848.6 C

PERSIA
1715.27 B
1861.12* A

PETROPAVLOVSK
[1807.3]* A

PHILIPPINE IS.
[1615.1] n B

POLAND
1803.5* A

RHODE ISLAND. In North America.
1787.4*

RIKUCHŪ. A province of the Tōzandō formed from a part of Mutsu in 1868.

RIKUZEN. A province of the Tōzandō formed from a part of Mutsu in 1868.

RUSSIA
1789.6* to 1789.9*
1803.5* A
1861.15* A
1861.16* A

RYŪKYŪ ISLANDS. A chain of fifty-five islands extending from south of Japan almost to Formosa.
1609 n A
1715.23 B
1719.5 C
1785.4* A
[1792.8]* A
1802.16* B
1816.4*
1865.75* A
[1867.3]*

SADO ISLAND. Off northwest coast of Honshū. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.35*
[1830.9]* B
1834.36*
1837.36*
[1849.40]* A
1865.39* A

SAGAMI. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1651.3 C
1701.15*
[1823.8]* A
1834.16*
1837.16*
[1849.20]* A
1865.19* A

SAIKAIDŌ. The western-sea circuit. Nine provinces.

SAIKAIRIKUDŌ. Water route between

Ōsaka and Nagasaki, via the Inland Sea.
1672.4* A
1677.1* L, A
[1716.1]* A
[1781.1]* B
[1781.2] B

SAKAI. Seaport near Ōsaka.
1704.5 B
1735.2* A
1798.2 B
1851.2* B
1863.4* B

SAKHALIN ISLAND. First visited by Japanese about 1630. Explored by them about end eighteenth century. See under Ezo.

SANINDŌ. The mountain-back circuit. Eight provinces.

SANUKI. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
1701.55*
1834.56*
1837.56*
[1849.60]* A
1865.63* A

SARDINIA, SICILY
1789.10*

SATSUMA. One of the nine provinces of the Saikaidō.
1701.66*
1834.67*
1837.67*
[1849.71]* A
1865.74* A

SCANDINAVIAN REGIONS
1789.15*
1789.16*
1803.3* A
1861.17* A

SCOTLAND
1789.20*
1861.33* A

SETO-NAIKAI. The Inland Sea, famous for its scenery, see under Saikairikudō.

SETTSU. One of the five home provinces.
1701.5*
1715.42 B
1748.1* L, A
1802.9
1834.6*
1836.2* A
1837.6*
[1849.10]* A
1865.8* A

SHANSI. Province in China.
1715.9 B

SHANTUNG. Province in China.
1715.8 B

SHENSI. Province in China.
1715.11 B

SHIKOKU. The smallest of the four main islands of Japan.

SHIMA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.8*
1834.9*
1837.9*
[1849.13]* A
1865.11* A

SHIMODA. Seaport in Izu peninsula. Opened to American commerce 1854. Closed to foreign trade 1859 and Yokohama opened instead.
1854 n A
1855.1
1856 n A
1857 n A
1859.7 B

SHIMONOSEKI. Seaport southwestern extremity of Honshū.

SHIMŌSA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.19*
1834.20*
1837.20*
[1849.24]* A
1865.23* A

SHIMOTSUKE. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.26*
1834.27*
1837.27*
[1849.31]* A
1849.79* B
1865.30* A

SHINANO. One of the eight provinces of the Tōzandō.
1701.24*
1834.25*
1835.2 A
1837.25*
[1847.4] B
[1849.29]* A
1865.28* A

SHINYOSHIWARA. The gay quarter in Edo.
1707.1 B

SHIZUOKA, see Sumpu.

SIAM
[1615.1] n B

SIBERIA
1781.3 B
1804.13 to 1804.31 B
1808 n B
1861.16* A

SINKIANG. Outer dependency of China.
1801.01 C
1848.7 C

SOMEI. A part of Edo.
1671.3* A

SŌRAKU. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.12* B

SOUTH AMERICA
1803.11* A
[1856.10]*
1861.38* A
1861.42* A

SPAIN
1789.23*
1861.30* A

SPITZBERGEN
1789.28*

SUMPU. Castle-town in Suruga.
[1615.2] B
1842.6 B
1868.3 B

SURUGA. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.12*
1827.1
1834.13*
1837.13*
[1849.17]* A
1865.15* A

SUWŌ. One of the eight provinces of the San-yōdō.
1701.50*
1834.43*
1837.51*
[1849.55]* A
1865.58* A

SUZUMISAKI. Port on Noto Peninsula.
1834.72 B

SWITZERLAND
1861.23* A

SZECHWAN. Province in China.
1715.19 B

TAJIMA. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.38*
1787.5* A
1834.47*
1837.39*
[1849.43]* A
1865.46* A

TAMBA. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
[1700.3] B
1701.36*
1799.1* A
1834.45*
1837.37*
[1849.41]* A
1865.44* A

TANE GA SHIMA. One of the larger islands of the Ōsumi Gunto.
1701.65*

TANGO. One of the eight provinces of the San-indō.
1701.37*
1817.2 A
1834.46*
1837.38*
[1849.42]* A
1865.45* A

TENMANGŪ SHRINE
1805.2* A

TESHIO GAWA. River in Ezo.
1856.12* B

TŌKAIDŌ. The eastern-sea circuit. Fifteen provinces.

TŌKAIDŌ HIGHWAY. One of the five main highways of Tokugawa Japan. It ran eastward along the coast from Ōsaka and Kyōto to Edo.
1666.22* L, B
1667.2* A
1672.2
1672.4 A
1690.3* L, A
[1700.2] B
[1716.1]* A
1752.3* A
[1810.8]* A
[1818.6] B
[1854.4]* A

TŌKYŌ, see Edo.

TOSA. One of the six provinces of the Nankaidō.
1701.57*
1834.58*
1837.58*
[1849.62]* A
1865.65* A

TŌTŌMI. One of the fifteen provinces of the Tōkaidō.
1701.11*
1834.12*
1837.12*
[1849.16]* A
1865.14* A

TŌZANDŌ. The eastern-mountain circuit. Eight provinces.

TSUSHIMA. Island in Korean Strait.
1666.16* A
1701.68*
1834.69*
1837.69*
[1849.73]* A
1861 n A
1865.77* A

TSUZUKI. A district in Yamashiro.
1711.11* B

UENO. Town in Iga Province.
1730.1 B

UJI. A district in Yamashiro.
[1789.42] B

UNITED STATES
1854.09 B, C
1855.9* A
1861.40* A
1864.15 to 1864.53 C

URAGA. Seaport below Edo.
1846 n B

UTRECHT
1789.27*

UZEN. A province of the Tōzandō formed from a part of Dewa in 1868.

WAKASA. One of the seven provinces of the Hokurikudō.
1701.29*
1834.30*
1837.30*
[1849.34]* A
1865.33* A

WAKAYAMA. Town in Kii Province.
1855.26 B

WAKITSU
1790.3*

WEST INDIES
1861.44* A

YAKUSHIMA. One of the larger islands of the Ōsumi Gunto.
1701.65*

YAMADA. In Ise; site of the most venerated temple in Japan.
1659 n C
1775.4 B

YAMASHIRO. One of the five home provinces.
1701.1*
1711.1* B
1715.38 B
1778.2*
1834.2*
1837.2*
[1849.6]* A
1865.4* A
1865.79 B
1865.80* B

YAMATO. One of the five home provinces.
1701.2 *
1715.40 B
1735.1* L, A
1777.1 B
1834.3*
1837.3*
1848.27* A
[1849.7]* A
1849.80 B
1865.5* A

YEZO, see Ezo.

YODO CASTLE. Just south of Kyōto.
1623 n B
1740.1 C
1779.2*
[1781.1]* n B

YODO RIVER
1797.3 B
1843.4* A
1847.2* A

YOKOHAMA. Only a fishing village in feudal period. Visited by Commodore Perry in 1854; opened to foreign trade in 1859.
1859.1*
1859.3*
1859.5* A
1859.6 A
1864.4 B
[1865.82] C
1868.1 B

YUNNAN. Province in China.
1715.20 B

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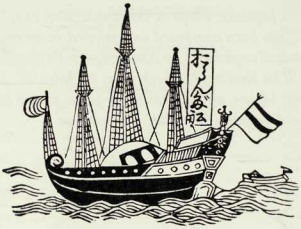

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