

Finally, we note that this report is part of our effort to publish Siebold's unfinished book on mineralogy. In his letter to Temminck, Siebold showed strong interest in publishing books on botany, zoology and mineralogy. While the books on botany and zoology were published as "Flora Japonica" and "Fauna Japonica," respectively, the book on mineralogy does not exist. However, as explained in our last report, the discovery of the handwritten manuscript by Bürger, was assumed to be intended for the book on the mineralogy and geology of Japan (Tagai & Mikouchi, 2008). By examining its structure, together with their work in Japan, it was also assumed that Bürger prepared the manuscript for book publication at the request of Siebold. The manuscript, with our detailed interpretation of their views on mineralogy, was reproduced in the last report. Since a title for the intended book publication could not be found, we proposed the title 'Lapidographia Japonica.' Later, we realized that the title 'Lapidographia Japonica' would not suffice, since 'lapido' and 'graphia' have different origins in Roman and Greek, respectively (Ohba, priv. com). In the present report we would like to propose 'De Mineralogia Japonica' as the title according to the suggestion of Dr. L. Schröpfer (Frankfurt Univ., priv. com.).

This report is part of our attempt to publish Siebold's unfinished 'De Mineralogia Japonica.'

The contribution of J. J. Hoffmann to the mineral collection of Siebold

Johann Joseph Hoffmann was born in Würzburg, Germany, in 1805. Although Hoffmann later became a well-known Japanologist, it is said that he had been an opera singer in his younger days. While living in Antwerp at the age of 25, he met Siebold by chance. Hoffmann, in fact, did not become involved with Japanese studies until hired by Siebold to assist in arranging his collections. Several reasons can be imagined as to the cause of Siebold and Hoffman working together. For instance, Siebold and Hoffman were from the same city, Würzburg. Hoffmann was both talented in languages and interested in the Orient. After moving to Leiden where Siebold's specimens were labeled and studied, Hoffmann learned Japanese and contributed greatly to the publication of Siebold's "Nippon, Archiv für Beschreibung von Japan und dessen Neben- und Schutzländern Jezo mit südlichen Kurilen, Sachlin, Korea und Liukiu-Inseln." This book is one of the three major books by Siebold, together with "Flora Japonica" and "Fauna Japonica". Hoffmann, who later became the first professor of Japanese at Leiden University, was a leader in Japanese studies for all of Europe. He was assigned to form the base of Japanology in Europe. Hoffmann later published "Japanische

Spraakleer" ("Japanese Grammar") in 1867 and "Japanische Studien" ("Japanese Studies") in 1878, which have been highly referenced.

Hoffmann's contribution was not limited to Japanology. The foremost finding in Hoffmann's list of the mineral collection was revealed by analyzing two documents. Photo 1, from the archive of the Leiden University branch of the National Herbarium of the Netherlands (formerly the Rijksherbarium), shows Hoffmann's letter to Julius Hermann Schultes (1820-1887), who was an assistant of Carl Ludwig Blume at the Rijksherbarium from 1843 to 1852. The letter includes explanations of the Japanese and Chinese names of a linden tree and a horse chestnut.

Another document reveals that Hoffmann took part in arranging Siebold's mineral specimens. The document is a part of the Siebold-related collections, called Siboldiana, which was housed in the Japan-Institut Berlin (the Berlin Japanese Institute) before the Second World War. The Siboldiana are now stored in Sektion Geschichte Japans, Fakultät für Ostasienwissenschaften, Ruhr-Universität Bochum (the Department of Japanese History of the Faculty of East Asian Studies at Ruhr University in Bochum).

In 1919, the Japan-Institut Berlin loaned some valuable documents of Siboldiana to Japan to promote the Siebold research. The documents were photographed and the resulting photographic plates stored in the Toyo Bunko (the Oriental Library) in Tokyo. Obtaining a paper version of the copied documents, we discovered a list of mineral specimens, which was described as document 1.144.005 in *Acta Siboldiana III* (1999), with description of "Geologische und morphologische Abhandlungen und Notizen: Auflistung von Mineraliensammlungen, unter anderem im Reichsmuseum" (geological and morphological treatises and notices: list of mineralogical collections, with the others in the Royal Museum). An example of the list is shown in Photo 2.

Through a comparison among the handwriting in the list with that of Hoffmann's letter (Photo 1), an observed common feature of handwriting, especially in Japanese, indicates that the mineral list was written by Hoffmann, and as such his contribution to the Siebold mineral collection was verified.

Agaveäders Strukturorgani bezeichnen, dessen Früchte zu Palis-aosteris verwandelt werden, sind im dalen ebenfalls unter dem Namen Kokumstapbaum begriffen wird, hab. ich, bei einem früheren Gelegenheit Herrn Dr. Blume einiges mitgeteilt.

Da eine davon, Mok gen zju, scheinlich eigentl. Mö-haän-scheu (木菓樹), ist eine Synonymie von Wu hoän-scheu, was Leidlosen Baum (arbor vna d'ha) bedeutet.

Die andere, Mok gen zi bezeichnet das Frucht (果).

2) Totsi no ki, bedeutet Feiglein-baum. (arbor fruct. kobinaria). Totsi ist nämlich der Name der einzigen Blumen davon, welche diese Form haben.

Da beigefügt scheinische Name 七葉樹 (Tsi-t-jé-scheu, nach jap. Aussprache Totsi-jé zju) bedeutet Sieben-Blätter-Baum. Nach Nürnberg ist es Ascaulus Pavia Lin.

12. Aug 1868

Hoffmann

Amick?

Sie erhalten hier die gewünschte Aufklärung, über die japanischen und scheinischen Pflanzennamen. Die Filices stammt aus China und es sollte mich nicht wundern, wenn sie auch dahin in Folge wandernden Wangen aus finden. Vielleicht aus Tibet, eingewandert wäre. So wird mir schon lieb sein, wenn ich später die näheren Bestimmungen zu wissen bekommen. Hoffentlich Sie geben die Versicherung, meine Nachachtung meinen freundlichen Gruß.

Aug 12. 1868

Hoffmann

Herrn Dr. Schultes

Photo 1. The letter of Hoffmann to Schultes

- 51 Thonstein von Pholaden angebohrt; Fundort. Kiote von Kaminosima
(in der Bai von Nagasaki)
- 52. Bismutstein, erdigen, mit Bismutkristall-Kristallen.
- 53. Plasma aus der Landschaft Awa (auf Sikok) jap. Name = 阿波
- 54. Mandelstein; durch Rollung abgerundete Stücke.
- 56. Angitische Lava: Schlacke aus dem Krater des Fusi (Prov. Suruga)
- 57. 石 (阿波) 26 51 27 28
- 58. Obsidian - 59 - 26
- f 53^b Plasma, vom Heliotrop herbeistehend mit der angehefteten Inschrift
青王此雲國天社ヨリ出ル。玉造ト云。神玉ト云。
japan. 青王此雲國天社ヨリ出ル。玉造ト云。神玉ト云。
- 59. Obsidian (阿波) 26 27 28
- 60. Granit von grobem Korn, Feldspath weiß, Quarz grau, Glimmer schwarz
- 61. Granit von ähnlicher Beschaffenheit
- 62. Granit mit rothem Feldspath, schwarzem Glimmer, schwarz grauem Quarz
- 63. Granit, grauer mit schwarzem Glimmer vom Kō no jama in Awa (S. Hokk)
- 64. Granit, Feldspath weiß, Glimmer lammfellbraun, Quarz hellgrau.
- 65. Granit, 5 kleine Stückchen verschiedener Beschaffenheit, eines Schiefergranit
- 66. Serpentin-Luff, sehr feinendig, bläulichweiß
- 67. Hornblende Schiefer (jap. Matsuba-seki, Tannenadelstein)
aus Figa (Kinsiu)
- 68. Chlorit Schiefer mit kleinen Kristallen von Magnetisierstein, damit
Schwefelkies.
- 69. Talk Schiefer, ähnlich demjenigen des Alpen
- 70. Talk Schiefer 阿波 26 aus Tokodomi
- 71. Glimmer Schiefer
- 72. 26 quarziger
- 73. 26 wie durch Feuer verändert
- 74. Chlorit Schiefer, quarziger, gelblich grünlich
- 75. Quarz, dickschieferiger, quarziger.
- 76. Quarz, etwas glimmerreicher als 75 26 銀石
- 77. Schiefergranit 阿波 26 vom 阿波 26
- 78. Chlorit Schiefer. kein lücheriges Stück
- 79. 26 quarziger
- 80. Serpentin, das größere Stück wirkt auf die Magnetnadel mit 26
- 81. Conglomerat, dem Gestein ähnlich, das Kohlen und Stein heißt.
- 82. Schieferthon mit dem Abdruck eines Lepidodendron
- 83. Conglomerat, ähnlich No 81 aber grobkörniger
- 84. Schieferthon mit ansitzender Steinohle, aus der Prov. Tsikuzen (Kinsiu)

Photo 2. Mineral specimen list by Hoffmann