

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAPAN FOR 1915/16

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Introductory remark. The increasing difficulties in procuring the new publications and still more the missing of important professional Orientalistic periodicals from abroad renders the report for 1915 and 1916 still less complete than the preceding, and certainly less than I desire it to be. Many a work of note that I should have liked to study myself and to give an own estimate of, will be found mentioned only by the title or with statements drawn from other reviews. The last part "Works in Japanese Language"—scanty enough before—must be given up entirely at present for want of material. I am certain also that not a small number of publications have escaped my attention; yet the considerably decreased extent of the present bibliography shows for the two years in question, but especially for 1916, as in other spheres of work, a pronounced decline of production in literature on Japan, which decline, however, seems to be stopped in the following years.

I feel especially indebted to Dr. H. HAAS, Professor of Religious History at the Leipsic University, not only for other valuable assistance since years, but also for his kindness in lending me his copy of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, which important, and for the present Bibliography indispensable, Journal would have been otherwise inaccessible to me.—

Signs in the foot-notes:

The × cross at the current numbers of titles of works not treated in the text, means: "Here is to be quoted."

The following double brackets [[]] enclose the list of reviews.

ABBREVIATIONS:

- BEFEO = Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient.
 BJ = Bibliography of Japan, by O. Nachod, *et al.*, BJ 14 = Bibl. of Japan for 1914 (Asia Major I, 1922, p. 644-705).
 Ill = illustrated, illustrations.
 Jb = Jahrbuch.
 JBG = Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft.
 LZBI = Literarisches Zentralblatt für Deutschland.
 Mitt. = Mitteilungen.
 PMPGA = Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt.
 TASJ = Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.
 wY = without date of publication.
 Zschr = Zeitschrift.

YEAR 1915

I. HISTORY

1. General History

A. Entire time: Some larger general descriptions¹⁻⁶⁾ published in England and America, in part only amplified reprints, have, to my regret, not been attainable to me, but for their title.—A short, yet in its compressed form ample and instructive review of the historical development of the Japanese and of their culture⁷⁾ emphasizes to right the foreign influences, especially that of China. "All elements of the Japanese culture are taken from abroad, above all from China, and the history of Japanese culture might be plainly called the history of foreign cultural influences" (p. 5). "The history of Japan, therefore, begins only with her relations to China, and her history of culture remains essentially a history of Chinese influences" (p. 13). If in some, mostly irrelevant details about the 2000 years of development, I cannot or not fully agree with the author, I yet see in the whole of the

1) × F. Brinkley and Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, A history of the Japanese people from the earliest times to the end of the Meiji era. New York, Encyclopædia Britannica Co., 1915. pp. XI, 784. \$ 4.25 Illustrations and maps. — 2) × R. P. Porter, Japan, the New World-power. Being a detailed account of the progress and rise of the Japanese Empire. London, H. Milford, 1915. pp. XXIV, 790, 6 Sh., maps. — New edition of the work reviewed JBG 34, 1911, No. 250, continued until 1914. [[A. W. A.: Geogr. Journal 47 (1916) p. 377. Korr.-Bl., Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3 (1916/17) p. 59 ["Journalisten-Arbeit, und keine tüchtige."]] — 3) × E. W. Clement, A Short History of Japan. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1915. pp. X, 190, \$ 2.50. Map., illustrations. — 4) × L. G. Redmond Howard, Japan and the Japanese People. Nations of the War Series 6. London, Simpkin, Marshall, 1915. — 5) × P. Loti, Japan. New York, Pott, 1915. \$ 2.— — 6) × W. Crewdson, Japan our ally. Preface by Sir Claude M. Macdonald. London, Macmillan, 1915. pp. 36. — 7) E. Erkes, Japan und die Japaner. Kriegsgeographische Zeitbilder (Land und Leute der Kriegsschauplätze) No. 7. Leipzig, Veit & Co.,

work a tribute, not often met with, to a better knowledge of real Japan, especially adapted in its preciseness to the use of the great public^{8, 9)}.—The descriptions of travel, formerly so numerous, have—probably a consequence of the war—considerably diminished^{10, 11)}.—One of the works devoted not to Japan alone, but to the Far East in general¹²⁾, (after LZBl 1915, p. 1287) discusses—“mostly in an historical summary—the political and commercial relations of the European powers to China and Japan and accomplishes its object as a handy survey, but is of no avail beyond that”.—The other contributions¹³⁻¹⁹⁾ treat in the main questions of the day's politics.

B. Single Epochs: About the beginnings of history, one only article is to be mentioned²⁰⁾.—A valuable contribution to the knowledge of the intercourse with the Philippines especially in the 16th and 17th centuries, is contained in an essay²¹⁾, which calls its object “an attempt to give a consecutive account of the early relations of Japan with the Philippines” (p. 685). This purpose may well be regarded as reached, and beyond that, we must acknowledge in spite of several objections that the author also contributed some new or little known details to our knowledge of these relations. As his

1915, pp. 40, M. — 80. 8 Illustr. — 8) × E. Erkes, Zur Geschichte und Charakteristik der Japaner. Jb. Museum f. Völkerkunde, Leipzig 6, 1915, p. 100. Brief report about a lecture corresponding with the above essay. — 9) × P. Ostwald, Die Entwicklungsperioden Japans. Lyzeum 2, 1915, No. 10/11. — 10) × P. v. Mathies, Erinnerungen an Japan. Schweizer Rundschau 15, 1914/15, pp. 292–299, 373–378, 443–450. — 11) × Ambrogio, Sensaciones del Japón y de la China. San Salvador, 1915, pp. 209 — 12) A. Lessing, Aus dem fernen Osten. Von einem rheinischen Großindustriellen. Deutsche Kriegsschriften No. 19. Bonn, A. Marcus & E. Weber, 1915 pp. 42 M. — 80. — 13) × G. Irmer, Völkerdämmerung im Stillen Ozean. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1915, pp. 155 M. 2.50. [F. Fdch.: LZBl 66 (1915) p. 927. Sapper: Geogr. Zschr. 21 (1915) p. 716 {much approving}. C.: Ostasiat. Zschr. 4 (1915/16) p. 218–219. A. Zimmermann: PMFGA. 62, 1916/17, p. 351.] — 14) × F. Wertheimer, Die Politik rund um den Stillen Ozean. Über Land und Meer 113, 1915, No. 38. — 15) × Frhr. B. L. v. Mackay, Die weltpolitischen Weiterbildungen im fernen Osten. Deutsche Rundschau 42, Oct. 1915. — 16) × Frhr. L. v. Mackay, Das ostasiatische Problem in weltwirtschaftlicher Bedeutung. Weltwirtschaft 5, 1915/16, pp. 105–110. — 17) × K. E. Imberg, Die amerikanische Politik und die Vorgänge im fernen Osten. Nord und Süd 39, June 1915. — 18) × J. Witte, Die Zukunft Ostasiens und wir Deutschen. Kunstwart 28, 1915, No. 19. — 19) × F. Aldridge, New menace in the Far East. North American Review, vol. 201, 1915, p. 714–718. — 20) × R. Stübe, Ursprung des japanischen Volkes und die Anfänge seiner Kultur. Natur 7, 1915, p. 23 ff. — 21) M. T. Paske-Smith, The Japanese Trade and Residence in the Philippines before and during the Spanish Occupation. TASJ.

sources he enumerates the generally appreciated Spanish writings of Colin, Concepción, Chirino, de Morga—which has been used most—and Martinez de Zúñiga, moreover manuscripts by clergymen kept at Manila. He also speaks of visits to the British Museum and to the National Library of Madrid, where “are a few manuscripts which bear upon the subject” (p. 685). The very rich and as yet mostly unexplored treasures for this matter contained in the manuscripts of the Archivo de Indias at Sevilla, seem to have escaped the author's attention. Relations of the Japanese to Luzon are stated even before the coming there of the Spanish, but there were probably only Japanese trading vessels coming and going, without resulting in settlements. The objects of this early barter, above all the ceramic vessels for tea, then often paid fabulous sums for in Japan, are given after de Morga. After a description of the dangerous, but in the end successfully repelled attack of the Chinese pirate Limahon and his Lieutenant Sioco, a Japanese (1574–1575), the fight at Cagayan River (1582) is given as first collision between the Spaniards and the Japanese in which, in spite of heroic defence, the Japanese were defeated by the Spanish under Carrion. Since then, on account of such dangers, Chinese and Japanese in Manila were settled in separate quarters outside the city, the Japanese in the suburb of Dilao under the spiritual care of the Franciscan friars. The beginning of bad terms is reported after de Morga for the year 1590 (not 1690; p. 695) and after that the more and more threatening intercourse with Hideyoshi and the intrigues of his confidential man Harada are described, also how the impending danger was destroyed by the Japanese regent's death (1598). Under his successor Ieyasu, more amicable relations are formed also with the Japanese in Manila, who even fight in the Spanish ranks against other nations. In 1606 and 1607, however, new Japanese riots in Manila are reported as quelled by the Spanish, who also send home some Japanese. Even the official relations to Ieyasu, friendly at the outset, were dimmed by his verdict of 1614, exiling the foreign priests. Many christian natives now are kindly received at Manila as refugees. As a protective measure against Japanese attacks, the Spanish settle in Formosa in 1626, whence they are dislodged by the Dutch in 1642. Accounts are also given of a Japanese ship being burnt by the Spanish in Siam in 1628, of their hostile intentions against the Philippines pursued under leading of the Daimyō

of Satsuma from 1630 to 1632, but remaining without consequences and of legal cases at Manila courts in which Japanese settled there take a part from the years 1616, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1633 und 1636. Finally the essay reports of the year 1640 a Spanish interdict to carry on trade with Japan and sometimes friendly reception of shipwrecked Japanese in later years. The following details, important also from the geographical point of view, are worth special notice: "In 1569, Marcelo Ansaldo, a priest, wrote a memorial setting forth his desire to go from Manila to Japan Ansaldo visited Japan and has left us a map now in the National Library at Madrid" (p. 689) . . . "In 1587 another vessel arrived with others [*i. e.*, other Japanese] headed by one Gabriel In reference to the arrival of these Japanese Christians I would mention the existence in the National Library of Madrid of a letter signed by Bishop Salazar and also by Gabriel and his companions, containing a very interesting description of Japan together with a rough map made by the Japanese themselves, who added the names of the provinces in Japanese and in the map inserted the names of the provinces in 'Kana' [Japanese Syllabary writing]. Their own names, too, are signed in Japanese" (p. 695). It is to be regretted that this is all, the author tells of these 2 maps, hitherto apparently neither edited nor even mentioned in the respective literature, yet certainly not without importance for the history of Japanese cartography, though such charts of even earlier dates are known, of Japanese as well as of Portuguese origin. Some inaccuracies are to be regretted, *e. g.*, in the list of sources: Colin's work was not published in 1673 (p. 685), but in 1663, and of Concepción's only vols. I—V in 1788 (p. 685), but VI—XIV from 1788—1792 (cf. Bibliography by Pardo de Tavera p. 106, 111). The crucifixion of christian martyrs at Nagasaki under Hideyoshi took place not in 1596 (p. 697) but in 1597. As a strange confusion appears the title of "Viceroy of Mexico" (p. 685) for the scholar and Augustine Padre Andres de Urdaneta (not Urdanetta, 1498—1568), famous in the history of discoveries. Laufer's very valuable article, based also on Japanese documents, about the lively bartering between Japan and the Philippines until the beginning of the 17th century, especially of the treasured tea-vessels ("Boioni", cf. JBG 35, 1912, No. 360), seems to have entirely escaped Mr. Paske-Smith's attention. (Bibliography of the relations between Japan and the Philippines see No. 262).—The mariner Dirck Gerritsz,

the first Dutchman who came to Japan, to whom already 1899 W. Wichmann had devoted a biography forming a noteworthy and well versed contribution to the 16th and 17th centuries' history of discoveries ("Dirck Gerritsz", Groningen), is now made again the topic of an extensive documentary research²²). This was undertaken because of the sources from printed literature and from manuscripts at the Hague National Archive—used by Wichmann—new ones have been recently added: unpublished documents of the Spanish archives, important for Gerritsz' share in the fatal expedition to the Far East by Maghellan-Straits (1598—1600), and still more so for his stay in South America. This latter being the principal point, the book yet contains also many a remarkable fact concerning the relations of the occident to Japan in the 16th ct. (especially chap. 2 "Verblijf in Indie", p. 5—24); it also treats of Gerritsz' whole life, *e. g.*, of his two voyages to China and Japan (the second 1584—88) and of the knowledge of the Far East—however modest—due to him. Van Linschoten's, his friend's, important and substantial letter from Goa of 1584, proving *a. o.* that this famous navigator never reached Japan himself, as Dutch books on this country formerly reported, is here published for the first time in the original and in extenso (p. 8—13).—A work on the earlier Russian strives for expansion in the Far East²³) concerns Japan in the main only for the northern Isle of Yezo.—²⁴) From papers, left behind by Vice-Admiral P. A. van Rees, who as commander of the Dutch man-of-war "Djambi" arrived 1863 at Nagasaki and stayed for nearly two years in Japan, his son compiles a narrative of the turbulent development of Japan about half a century ago, so abundant in exciting and bloody events²⁵), in the main to the purpose to show his countrymen the then strong Dutch influence in Japan, not enough

vol. 42, 1914. pp. 683—710. — 22) J. W. Ijzerman, Dirck Gerritsz Pomp alias Dirck Gerritsz China. De eerste Nederlander die China en Japan bezocht (1544—1604). Zijn reis naar en verblijf in Zuid-Amerika. Grootendeels naar Spaansche bescheiden bewerkt. Linschoten-Vereeniging 9. Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1915. pp. XXII, 195, 2 maps. [[B. L. Ooige: Geogr. Review 1916, II, p. 166—167.]] — 23) F. A. Golder, Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641—1850. Cleveland (Ohio), A. H. Clark, 1914. pp. 368, 31 Sh. [[J. F. B.: Geogr. Journal 47 (1916), pp. 468—470.]] — 24) × Nachod, Ein niederländisches Kunstwerk für den Shōgun als diplomatischer Streitpunkt zwischen England und Holland im Jahre 1670. Osiasiat. Zschr., 4, 1915/16. pp. 204—205. A standing-dock, presumably no more in existence, presented to the Shōgun, with four paintings, showing an infantry and a cavalry battle, a sea-fight and Ruyter's victory at Chatham (1667). — 25) R. P. A. van Rees, Japan-Holland voor vijftig jaar. Amsterdam,

known to them. The introduction about the relations between the occident and Japan does not correspond with the present state of our knowledge and transmits a number of antiquated erroneous views. The value of the book, however, consists in a literal rendering of different official documents issued by home and foreign authorities from the fifties and sixties of last century, some perhaps even unedited, throwing some light on the great difficulties connected with the opening of the country forced on to Japan, then so weak and disunited. The Japanese text of such an ordinance decorates the cover of the book. Three scenes of the naval fight at Shimonoseki (against the Daimyō of Nagato or Chōshū, Sept. 1864) are pictured after drawings by eye-witnesses; also the first Japanese man-of-war, Kwankomaru (Soembing before), a present the Netherlands had made to Japan.—A thorough review of 2 complementary works of note about the history of Japan's political progress in the Meiji-era (J. H. Gubbins, *The Progress of Japan 1853—71*, Oxford 1911, see JBG. 34, 1911, No. 61; G. E. Uyehara, *The Political development of Japan 1867—1909*, London 1910, see JBG 33, 1910, Nr. 289) is in itself a valuable critical survey of the inner-politics of the striving empire in this important age of transition²⁶). Especially the last two years 1911 & 12, being already beyond the scope of those two works and so full of inner-political fighting and complications, are treated at full length.—The memorable war of 1904/5 against Russia, which hitherto took so large a part in literature on Japan, is this time represented only by a second article of a treatise on the work of the Japanese General Staff²⁷), the merits of which rest with the translation of single parts of this official work.—The memoirs of a Japanese statesman and former ambassador in London, Count Tadasu Hayashi (1850—1913), prominent in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which were partly published already in 1913 (cf. JBG 36, 1913, No. 93), when the Japanese edition was suppressed, are now edited in an English translation by the Reuter-agent Pooley²⁸).

P. N. van Kampen & Sn., wY (1914?) pp. VII, 155. 4 Ill. — 26) W. W. Me Laren, *The Political Development of Japan*. TASJ 42, 1914. pp. 782—806. Compare BJ. 16, No. 17. — 27) × Trautz, *Das japanische Generalstabswerk über den Japanisch-Russischen Krieg 1904/5*. Proben des Stiles und ein Überblick über die Bearbeitungsweise. Nach dem japanischen Original. (2nd article.) Mitt. d. Seminars f. oriental. Sprachen, Berlin, Abt. I; Ostasiat. Studien 18, 1915. pp. 98—178. Translation of 3 chapters about the struggles at the Yalu.—1st article see BJ. 14, No. 48. — 28) *The Secret Memoirs of Count Hayashi*, edited by A. M. Pooley. London, Eveleigh

who, in 1914, was condemned in Japan in connection with the fleet-scandals (see BJ 14, No. 223/24). The memoirs treat especially of the intervention against the treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) and of the English alliance.—Among writings about questions of the day, we note first some contributions of only passing interest to general politics²⁹⁻³⁶) and to the striving for expansion³⁷). Numerous are the discussions of Japan's relations to foreign countries, a large share of which is taken by Japan's attitude toward Germany and her share in the World's War³⁸⁻⁴⁰), and by the development and description of the conquered

Nash, and New York, Putnam, 1915. Excerpts in New York Times. [[M. v. Dewall: Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3 (1916/17). pp. 496—497.]] — 29) × W. Schrameier, Japan. Neue Rundschau. May 1915. pp. 603—626. Critical review of foreign politics and of their success since reopening of the country until present.—80) × Fehr. v. Willisen, Die Politik Japans. Geist des Ostens 2. 1914/15. pp. 371—378. The author designates as "political program of Japan the hegemony over the whole Eastern and Central Asia". — 81) × C. Alberti-Sittenfeld, Japans Wege und Ziele. Die Große Zeit. No. 8. 1915. — 82) × H. Pudor, Japan auf dem Wege zur Weltmacht. Überall 18, 1915, pp. 131 ff. — 83) × A. Kind, Japans Zukunft. Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30. 1915. pp. 33—40. — 84) × G. Ohlinger, Japan: sequel to Port Arthur. Atlantic Monthly (Boston) 115. 1915. pp. 124—136. — 85) × H. Moore, In peace and war in Japan. A tale. Soc. of the Propag. of the Gospel. Westminster, 1915, pp. VII, 125. — 86) × Thorstein Veblen, The Opportunity of Japan. Journal of Race Development. 1915, pp. 23—28. — 87) × P. S. Rivetta, L'espansione coloniale giapponese Riv. Colon. (Rome.) 10. 1915. pp. 241—259. — 88) × E. V. Zenker, Japan und der Weltkrieg. Wage 18. 1915. No. 5/7. — 89) × K. Yoshimatsu, Japans Haltung zum europäischen Kriege. Der Weltkrieg 1914/15. St. Gallen, W. Beck & Co., 1915. pp. 32 [[H. M.: Korrespondenzblatt d. Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 2 (1915/6, 12/1. 16 [sharply censuring]. China-Archiv 1 (1916) pp. 126/7.]] — 40) × Witte, Japanische Stimmen zum Kriege Japans mit Deutschland. Zschr. f. Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 84—94. — 41) × P. Rohrbach, Deutschland und Ostasien. Velhagen & Klasing's Monatshefte 29, 1915, No. 9. — 42) × K. Raebiger, Deutschland und Japan. Türmer 18, 1915. No. 8. — 43) × Die Deutschen in Japan. Christliche Freiheit 31, 1915. No. 28. — 44) × Witte, Die Deutschen in Japan während des Krieges. Protestantentblatt 48. 1915. No. 23. — 45) × H. Smidt, Besprechungen. Japan, China und Deutschland. Ostasiat. Zschr. 3. 1914/15 pp. 484—488. Denoted as review of the essays by v. Brandt, Florenz, Franke and Wertheimer (s. BJ 14, No. 101, 102, 105, 106), touches however slightly some of them, but really treats Japanese politics at breaking out of the war, is the main after the last numbers of the then suppressed "Deutsche Japan-Post". — 46) × Graf Vay von Vaya und zu Luskod, Ostasiens Stellung zum Weltkrieg. I. Japans innere Lage. II. Chinas Umwandlung. Deutsche Rundschau 41, 1915, No. 9, 10. — 47) × Wird Japan den Hilferufen der Entente-mächte Folge leisten? Deutsche Revue 40, Febr. 1915, pp. 142—147. — 48) × P. Ostwald, Warum ward Japan unser Feind? Über Land und Meer 113. 1915. No. 17. — 49) × P. Ostwald, Japans wirtschaftliche Lage im Weltkrieg. Umschau. 1915. pp. 803 ff.

German territory Kiaochow⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹), as also by the heroic surrender of Tsingtau⁶⁵⁻⁷⁶). Repeatedly treated are also Japan's relations to her con-

— 50) × F. Doflein, *Unser Feind Japan*. Süddeutsche Monatshefte 12, 1915, pp. 239—250. — 51) × S. Büttner, *Selbsterlebtes in Japan während der Kriegszeit*, 1914/15. Gartenlaube. 1915. No. 45. — 52) × F. Geiler, *Japans Presse und öffentliche Meinung während des Weltkrieges*. Grenzboten 74, 1915, pp. 367—371. — 53) × Witte, *Reue über den Angriff auf Tsingtau und Bewunderung für Deutschland in Japan*. Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 374—378. Rendering of utterances by Viscount Koga, an influential member of the Senate, and by the diplomatist Baronet Makino in the newspaper "Yamato" about the war and especially about the roll of Germany and England. — 54) × E. B. Mitford, *Japan and the war in Europe*. National Review. No. 384, 1915, pp. 851—860. — 55) × K. K. Kawakami, *Japan and the European war*. Atlantic Monthly (Boston) 114, 1915, pp. 708—713. — 56) × J. Orban, *Le Japon. La guerre européenne*. Brussels, Kumpu, 1915. 7 sheets, Fr. — 15. — 57) × W. Schrameier, *Kiautschou, seine Entwicklung und Bedeutung. Ein Rückblick*. Berlin, Curtius, 1915, pp. 96, M. 1.50; bound M. 2.50. 18 Ill., map. Published also as supplement to "Jahresbericht des Deutsch-Chinesischen Verbandes" for 1914. [E. Erkes: LZBl 66 (1915) p. 737 (good and clear survey)]. v. S.: Geist des Ostens 2 (1914/15) pp. 447—448 (much approving). A. Kind: Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30 (1915), pp. 157—158. Frhr. B. L. v. Mackay: PMPGA 62, II (1916), pp. 270—271 (approving). W. Schüler: Korrespondenzblatt Nachrichtenstelle für den Orient 3 (1916/17), pp. 555—556 (approving). — 58) × Schrameier, *Kiautschou*. Geist des Ostens 2, 1914/15, pp. 329—343, 7 Ill. — Short survey on development and institutions of the German leased territory. — 59) × W. Schrameier, *Kiautschou*. Süddeutsche Monatshefte 12, 1915, No. 11. — 60) × Aus Kiautschou. Kompaß 11, 1915, No. 2. — 61) × Tsingtau. Die Front. 1915. No. 1. — 62) × W. Blane, *Tsingtau*. Transactions & Proceedings Japan Society, London 13, 1915, pp. 1—17. — 63) × D. Bellet, *Tsing-Tao et la ruine de la culture allemande en Extrême-Orient*. Revue des Deux Mondes. Vol. 85, No. 5, 1915, pp. 121—150. — 64) × E. Catellani, *La Germania imperiale a Kiaochow*. Nuova Antologia. April 16th 1915. — 65) × Kurt Schultze, *Der Kampf um Tsingtau*. Shanghai, M. Noessler & Co. and Jena, Fischer, 1915. pp. 16, \$ — 70. M. — 30. Lecture by an eye-witness, delivered before the Chinese Union of German Engineers at Shanghai. [LZBl 67 (1916) pp. 750—751. J. Witte: Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 31 (1916) pp. 223—224.] — 66) × R. Wilhelm, *Aus Tsingtaus schweren Tagen im Weltkrieg 1914*. Tagebuch. Berlin, Hutten-Verlag, 1915. M. — 80. — 67) × A. Kind, *Aus Tsingtaus schweren Tagen*. Protestantenblatt 48, 1915. No. 40. — 68) × C. J. Voskamp, *Aus dem belagerten Tsingtau*, Tagebuchblätter. Berlin, Evangel.-Missionsgesellschaft, 1915. pp. 138, M. 1.—. [Witte: Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30 (1915) pp. 156—157 (recommended).] — 69) × Kriegstagebuch der Belagerung von Tsingtau 23. Juli bis 29. November 1914. Shanghai, M. Nöbler & Co., 1915. Doll. — 50. Map. — 70) × R. Walter, *Tsingtau unterm Feuer. Eine Erzählung*. Weimar, Kiepenheuer, 1915. pp. 141, M. 2.—; bound M. 3.—. [R. Dohse: Schöne Literatur 17 (1916) p. 251 (approving).] — 71) × O. Wiesinger, *Als Kriegsfreiwilliger in Tsingtau*. Shanghai/Leipzig, M. Nöbler & Co., 1915. pp. ca. 120, \$ 1.80, bound \$ 2.50. Ill. — 72) × Brief eines Mitkämpfers aus Tsingtau. Woche 17, 1915, No. 6. — 73) × O. v. Gottberg, *Die Helden von Tsingtau*. Berlin, Ullstein & Co., 1915. pp. 188, M. 1.—. 4 Ill., 2 maps. [LZBl. 66 (1915) p. 1158.] — 74) × M. Hauschild, *Kampf unserer Marineflieger über Tsingtau*.

tinental neighbour China⁷⁷⁻⁸¹) and to the United States of America.⁹²⁻¹⁰² To a Japanese propaganda pamphlet about the future war between

Nach Originalberichten. Über Land u. Meer 114, 1915, No. 50. — 75) × Jefferson Jones, *The Fall of Tsingtau*. With a Study of Japan's Ambitions in China. Boston, New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915, pp. XVIII, 216, \$ 1.75. Illustr.—By the only American war correspondent assisting the siege. [H. Müller: Der Neue Orient 2 (1917) pp. 98—100 (approving). Sch.: China-Archiv 2 (1916) pp. 521—522.] — 76) × P. S. Rivetta, *L'Azione giapponese e l'occupazione di Tsing-Tao (Kiao-Ciou)*. Nuova Antologia 257, 1915, pp. 137—144. — 77) × H. Smidt, *Japan im Weltkrieg und das China-problem*. 2 Aufsätze. Bremen, Leuwer, 1915. pp. 61. [P. Leutwein: Weltwirtschaft 5 (1915/16) p. 124. J. Witte: Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 31 (1916) pp. 93—94 (recommended).] — 78) × E. Simon, *Japan und China*. Geist des Ostens 2, 1914/15, pp. 378—386. — 79) × A. Goldschmidt, *Japan in China*. März 9, 1915, No. 11. — 80) × F. Wertheimer, *Japanisch-Chinesische Spannung und ihre Rückwirkung auf Europa*. Das Größere Deutschland. 1915. pp. 317—324. — 81) × Das japanische Ultimatum. Ostasiatischer Lloyd, 29, 1915. pp. 450—454. Contains the verbal text of the changed arrangements of the Japanese ultimatum, consented to by China on May 9th, and of the preceding negotiations. — 82) × Die Antwort Chinas. Ostasiatischer Lloyd 29, 1915, pp. 467—471. Verbal text of the declaration by the Chinese government about acceptance of the agreement with China and of the preceding negotiations. — 83) × The Sino-Japanese Crisis 1915. The Negotiations January-May 1915 and the Treaties and Notes signed in Peking 25th May, 1915. Shanghai, The National Review Office, 1915. pp. 49. [H. M.: Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3 (1916/17) p. 59.] — 84) × The Sino Japanese Negotiations. Chinese Official Statement, with Documents and Treaties with Annexures. Peking 1915. — 85) × The Japanning of China. North American Review, vol. 201, 1915, pp. 811—815. — 86) × J. T. Bramhall, *Kiaochow and Bushido*. Open Court, vol. 29, 1915, pp. 372—381. Title leading astray. Concerns in the main only the hard conditions imposed upon China by Japan. — 87) × Scié-Ton-Fa, *La Chine et le Japon: La thèse chinoise*. Revue Politique Internationale (Lausanne), 1915, No. 17. — 88) × A. Chéradame, *Le Japon entre l'Europe et la Chine*. Revue Politique & Parlementaire, vol. 22, No. 244, March 10th 1915, pp. 234—255. — 89) × F. Farjanel, *Le Japon en Chine*. Revue des Deux Mondes, vol. 85, 1915, No. 11, pp. 622—646. — 90) × Les accords sino-japonais. T'oung Pao, vol. 16, 1915, pp. 296—298. — 91) × G. D. Poli, *Cina e Giappone*. Soc. Ital. di Esplorazioni Geografiche e Commerciali, 1915, No. 3. — 92) × K. E. Imberg, *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Japan*. Grenzboten 74, 1915. pp. 33—49. — 93) × J. Riegelsberger, *Japan und Amerika*. März, vol. 9, 1915, pp. 145—151. — 94) × P. Ostwald, *Japan und Amerika*. Daheim 51, 1915, No. 31. — 95) × Reay, *Was will Japan, was Amerika?* Das Freie Wort, 15, 1915, pp. 157—164. — 96) × v. Mackay, *Japan und die Vereinigten Staaten*. Das Größere Deutschland, 1915. pp. 917—924. — 97) × Frhr. v. Mackay, *Amerika, Japan und das pazifische Problem*. Deutsche Kolonialzeitung 32, 1915. pp. 57—59. — 98) × E. v. Kuczynski, *Amerikanisch-chinesische Beziehungen und ihre Rückwirkungen auf Japan*. Deutsche Revue 40, Jan. 1915. pp. 71—89. — 99) × Japans Schlagkraft, China und die Vereinigten Staaten. Jbr. f. d. Deutsche Armee und Marine, 1915. I. pp. 175—186. — 100) × N., *Um die Vorherrschaft im Stillen Ozean*. Export 37, 1915, pp. 119—120. Comparison of the active forces at the disposal of Japan and of the United States. — 101) × L. Russel, *America to Japan*. New York, Putnam, 1915, pp. 333. \$ 1.25. Ill., maps. — 102) × H. A. Millis, *The Japanese problem in the*

the two great Pacific powers, which was spread wholesale and deserves attention, a notice in a periodical¹⁰³) refers as follows: "Its title is: Nippon—kaisen—'Japan is striking the first blows', a dream narration only, a Yumemonogatari, but edited by the Kokumin gunje kyokai, the 'National Militant Union', with Count Okuma, Japanese Presiding Minister, at the head, and Baronet Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Vice-President. . . ." The story pretends to go on in the beginning of the 3rd decennary of our century and shows Japan's prospects in the case of a war against America in favourable light. Attention is drawn to the same subject also by another author: "R. L. Orchelle . . . contributor to the 'Continental Times', has had the merit to refer in detail the public to a recently published book 'The War between America and Japan', composed by the 'Japanese Union for National Defence', spread in Japanese language in over a million copies" (Schie-mann, "Die Weltlage vor Weihnachten" in "Deutsche Politik," No. 1, Jan. 1916, p. 25/26).—We have to close by a number of articles about Japan's relations to Great Britain¹⁰⁴⁻¹⁰⁷), to Russia¹⁰⁸), to Spain¹⁰⁹), to Chile¹¹⁰) and to French Indo-China¹¹¹).

2. Provincial and Local History

A. Yezo (Hokkaidō). The aim of an economical research¹¹²), devoted to the northern territory, to the Isle of Yezo, based upon a

United States; an investigation for the commission on relations with Japan appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. New York, Macmillan, 1915. 120, pp. XXI, 334, \$ 1.50. Ill., maps. [[J. H. Oldham: Internat. Rev. of Missions 6 (1916), pp. 159—161.]] — 103) L. Mott. San Francisco Examiner, Magazine-Section. 1915. [[Korrespondenzblatt d. Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 2 (1915), pp. 45—46.]] — 104) × Ernst Schultze, England und Japan. Ein asiatischer Ausblick. Koloniale Rundschau. 1915. pp. 65—75. — 105) × J. Hashagen, England und Japan seit Schimonoseki. Kriegshefte aus dem Industrie-Bezirk, No. 6. Essen, G. D. Bädeker, 1915. pp. 115. M. — 80. [[J. Witte, Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30 (1915) p. 384 ("much worth reading"). China-Archiv 1 (1916), p. 62.]] — 106) × Japanisch-englische Brüderlichkeit. Türmer 17, 1915, No. 12. — 107) × K. E. Imberg, Englands Reue über Japan. Deutsche Revue 40, July 1915, pp. 108—114. — 108) × Ostwald, Ein Bündnis zwischen Rußland und Japan? Das Größere Deutschland. 1915. pp. 1270—1274. 109) × Spanien und Japan. Freundschafts- und allgemeiner Vertrag zwischen beiden Ländern. Vom 15. Mai 1911 (Gaceta de Madrid July 12th 1915.) Deutsches Handels-Archiv, part I, 1915. pp. 997—1000. — 110) × C. Muñoz, Memoria anual del cónsul general de Chile en el Japón correspondiente a 1914. Boletín de Relaciones Exteriores (Santiago, Chile). 1915, No. 59, pp. 1—71. — 111) × M. Hammer, Französisch-Indochina und Japan. Geographischer Anzeiger 16, 1915. pp. 138—140, 161—171. Map. Ill. — 112) Max Müller, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Insel Hokkaido oder Jesso. Zschr.

specialist's studies of the country and upon ample statistic material, is to give "a general picture of the development and actual culture of the island" (p. 601). The 1st chapter (pp. 601—615), mostly after Takaoka (see JBG 27, 1904, No. 333), offers a survey of manner and results of the Japanese governmental interior colonization during the last decades, and of the population, almost only Japanese, grown up to 1 667 593 in 1911, i. e., the sevenfold of 1880 (p. 613, Ainu only 18163). The 2nd part, of which only the beginning belongs to the year reported on here, treats first mining (pp. 615—18), of which charcoal is the most important product, then agriculture (pp. 618—24), the produce of which play the principal part in the island.

B. Formosa (Taiwan). A Spanish missionary's detailed investigation¹¹³), based upon personal knowledge of the entire region acquired in many years, is divided into 4 main parts, the first treating the geographical situation and formation (pp. 11—79), the geology, topography, climate, winds, inundations, earth-quakes and diseases (pp. 208—34). The 2nd ch. the animal kingdom belongs only in part to our year (pp. 452—473), the continuation, 3rd chapter—the vegetable kingdom and the 4th—the population—will follow in later years.—¹¹⁴⁻¹¹⁸) Comp. No. 257, 258.—

C. Korea (Chōsen). "Worrying sorrow for our young missionary work in Korea," says the author in the preface of his travelling-memoirs¹¹⁹), the Benedictine Arch-Abbot of St. Ottilia, caused his

Gesellschaft f. Erdkunde Berlin. 1915. pp. 601—624. — 118) J. M. Alvarez, Descripción geográfica de la isla de Formosa. Boletín Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid, vol. 57, 1915, pp. 7—79, 208—234, 452—473. — 114) × W. Campbell, Sketches from Formosa. London, Marshall Brothers, 1915, pp. 394, 6 sh. Map, Ill. [[E. F. Bell: Internat. Rev. of Missions 5 (1916), pp. 514—516.]] — 116) × E. L. Neville, Taiwan (Formosa) [trade in 1914]. Commerce Repts., Ann. Series (Washington). No. 55b, 1915, pp. 8 — 118) × Report for 1914 on the Trade of the Island of Formosa. Diplomatic and Consular Repts. Annual Series, No. 5487. London 1915, pp. 26. Map. — 117) × D. Ferguson, Self Support in the Church in Formosa: A Chapter of Experience. Internat. Rev. of Missions, vol. 4, 1915, pp. 612—626. — 118) × J. Hatori, Blackwater Fever in Formosa. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, Series T. M. (Liverpool), vol. 8, 1915, pp. 641—657. — 119) N. Weber, Im Lande der Morgenstille. Reise-Erinnerungen an Korea. München, K. Seidel, 1915. 4°. pp. XII, 457. M. 18.—, bound M. 20.—. 24 coloured plates, 25 full pictures, 279 Text-Ill., 1 map. [[Schmidlin: Zschr. für Missionswissenschaft 6 (1916), pp. 340—343 (approving). Nachod: LZBl 67 (1916), pp. 542—543. C.: Ostasiatische Zschr. 6 (1917—18), p. 303 (commendation of the ill., but "large part of the text superfluous"). K. Haushofer: PMPGA 66 (1920), pp. 177—178 (approving). Fr. Biallas: Anthropos 10/11 (1915/16) pp. 1116

visit to the peninsula of "Fresh Morning" during spring and summer 1911. His quality as a catholic priest together with the skilled guidance of his fellow-clergy, well knowing the country and the language, enable him to cope with all classes of people not only in the ports and in the capital Seoul, as usual, but also on all his often difficult walks across country, in solitary little country-towns and desolate miserable places in the hills. Thus in spite of the short time, he succeeded to gather in his diary a rich material about the country and its inhabitants, and that not only with regard to the topic of greatest interest to him, the missionary affairs; but he also understands to catch, by sharp and untiring observation, the small features of the people's life, to show his rejoicing in Nature's beauties, and above all to carefully describe the crafts and workshops of old, disappearing more and more. Just these notes form a considerable contribution to the History of technics in the Far East and constitute in themselves alone a lasting value of this book. Of historic importance with regard to the political events of the last years, is the account given about the proud house of the An, an influential family in the little northern town of Tshangeton, who had turned catholic and whom the author visited. Among its members are Thomas An, the murderer from patriotism of Prince Itô, and Jacob An, then imprisoned in Seoul for having been implicated in a conspiracy against the life of the Japanese General Governor Terauchi. The urging of friends caused the author to publish his notes, which he had taken down as dear travelling-souvenirs only to himself, judging correctly that he might thus be able "to retain many interesting and valuable remains of a fast sinking, ancient culture", and we must agree with him "that much of the gathered material will hardly ever more be found again to the same extent, and much of it no more at all, for the simple reason, that the new culture of the present epoch will only too quickly and with unrelenting consequence annihilate anything ancient that is of importance as peculiarly Korean" (preface p. VIII). An exceedingly rich and various selection of pictures after the untiring author's own drawings and photographs—many of them in colours, add much to illustrate the text, though picture and text stand often far apart. The author leaves the country endeared to him with the farewell: "I feel as if returning from the funeral by which a people was buried." (p. 417.) The last of the 19 chapters however, treating

of the colonial-politic importance of the mission, of the negro-question and the Islam in Africa etc. (pp. 419—45), might have been better omitted, as it has practically nothing to do with the topic, *i. e.*, with Korea, aside from the right of quite different opinions in some points.—120. 121) After dealing with the Korean language and script (see BJ 14, No. 159), the essay¹²²⁾ now closes with an account of the invention of printing. The printing with wooden blocks was known in Korea as in China already before the year 1000. A copy, printed in that manner under King Songtjong (or Syöng-chong, 982—997) of the gigantic "Tripiṭaka," *i. e.*, of the Chinese texts of the entire canonic Buddhist books, is found in the Tōkyō Imperial Library. About 80000 well preserved wood-blocks, of the 12th century about, are kept in a big Buddhist cloister in the southeastern part of the country (Hai-in-sa, near Kyong-tju). As documentary of the invention of printing with movable types in 1403, *i. e.*, almost half a century earlier than Gutenberg, the translation of a respective decree of King Thai-tjong (1400—1419) in 1403 is given literally after the text in a Korean Cyclopædia (Mun hun pi ko, chap. 242), in addition a passage from a eulogy on the art of printing of the following year, composed by Kuon-Kun (1351—1409) who is styled a "great and famous man of letters"; it contains notable details about the process of cutting the types and of their use in printing. Then follows a chronological sketch of the further progress of type-printing from 1403 unto the beginning of the 19th ct. with a description of the single kinds of script. The conclusive remarks sum up the results of research as follows: "This is in short the course, taken by the great Korean invention of 1403, interesting enough to admit of the statement that King Thai-tjong of Korea, by his inventing the art of printing with movable letters, had made his name immortal. May be that his great successor to the throne, King Setjong, just to simplify printing, found out an own Korean script, thus adding in a short space of time a second invention to the first". It seems remarkable that—contrary to

—1119 (Ill. excellent, but serious real objections to the text). Thiessen: Zschr. Gesellschaft f. Erdkunde, Berlin 1922, No. 1/2. — 120) × S. Kalff, Een schiereiland in het Verre Oosten (Korea). Eigen Haard 41, 1915, p. 189. — 121) × Marie v. Bunsen, Aus der asiatischen Welt. 2. Das alte Königsschloß von Korea. Deutsche Rundschau 41, 1915, No. 5. — 122) A. Eckardt, Koreas Sprache und Schrift und die Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst 1403. Geist des Ostens 2, 1914/15. pp. 364—371. —

the enormous importance the same invention had for the rise of occidental civilization—such salutary consequences are not to be observed at all for Korea, where the art of printing could not prevent the downfall of the once highly risen people which set in about the turn of the 16th to the 17th century. Besides it may be added that in China, already in 1041, printing with movable types—though first of clay and only later of metal had been invented.—¹²³) For religious matters we mention researches about indigenous pillar-deities¹²⁴) and about Christianity¹²⁵⁻¹²⁷).—Other topics are afforestation¹²⁸), minerals¹²⁹), tobacco-taxes,¹³⁰) and meteorology^{131, 132}).

II. RELIGION

1. *General*, cf. No. 225.

2. *Shinto*.^{133 134})

3. *Buddhism*. An essay on the peculiar features of the "teachings" in Japanese Buddhism¹³⁵) points, after a short survey of the beginnings of the Indian Buddhist dogma in Japan, to its

¹²³) × H. G. Underwood, Introduction to the Korean spoken language. 2nd ed. rev. and enl. (I. Grammatical notes; II. English into Korean). New York 1915. 1st edition 1890, Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh. — ¹²⁴) × H. Redöhl, Einige Bemerkungen zu den im Leipziger Völkermuseum befindlichen koreanischen Pfeilergöttern. Jb. Museum f. Völkerkunde, Leipzig, vol. 6, 1915, pp. 34–41, 1 Ill. — Pillar-deities, stone-altars and patch-trees, which are said not to be of Buddhist origin, are explained as common attribute of ural-altaic people. — ¹²⁵) × M. Napier Trollope, The Church in Korea. London, Mowbray, 1915, pp. 132. — ¹²⁶) × T. Ammann, Aus Korea. Evangel. Missionsmagazin (Basel). 1915. pp. 145–158. — ¹²⁷) × E. A. Gordon, Some Recent Discoveries in Korean Temples and their Relationship to Early Eastern Christianity. Transactions Korean Branch R. Asiatic Soc., vol. 5, 1915, No. 1. ¹²⁸) × E. W. Koons, Afforestation in Korea. Transactions Korea Branch R. Asiatic Society, vol. 6, 1915, pp. 35–42. [Geogr. Journal 46 (1915), pp. 473–474.] — ¹²⁹) × N. Fukuchi, The minerals of Chōsen (Korea). Beiträge zur Mineralogie von Japan, Tokyo. 1915. pp. 207–305. Ill. — In Japanese language? — ¹³⁰) × Tabaksteuerordnung nebst Ausführungsbestimmungen in Korea. (Extrablatt des Amtsblatts des Generalgouvernements Korea vom 16. März 1914.) Deutsches Handels-Archiv. Part I. 1915. pp. 419–420. — ¹³¹) × Annual Report of the Meteorological Observatory of the Government General of Korea for 1913. Chemulpo 1915, pp. 120. — ¹³²) × Annual report of the meteorological observatory of the Government General of Korea for the year 1914. Chemulpo 1915, pp. 188. —

¹³³) × G. Kato, Two Papers on Shintoism. Tōkyō 1914, pp. 13. — ¹³⁴) × E. Schiller, Kriegsgebete bei den Shintotempeln Japans. Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30 (1915) pp. 366–374. Translation of the prayers, composed in the style of the very ancient "Norito", with explanations. — ¹³⁵) H. Haas, Grundlehren des japanischen Buddhismus. Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religions-Wissenschaft 30, 1915.

metaphysical basis, *i. e.*, to "the last one thing," and discusses in detail the Japanese interpretation of the difficult problem of the 12 links of the causal chain ("Nidāna"). It then develops the Hossō-Sect theory of the "origin of things from the 'āraya-shiki'", finally quoting Buddha's "self-found truth" from the Avatamsaka-Sūtra, his 'great inaugural sermon'. The same author refers to the knowledge of a Chinese translation spread in Japan of the Sigālovāda-Sūtra¹³⁶), hitherto known to us only from Pāli scriptures and differing widely from the Palitext, designated by Winternitz as one of the most important texts of the Pali-canon. As an example he puts together the translations of the same piece from Pali and from the Japanese "Roku-hō-rai-kyō" (Methodical lecture about the adoration of the six cardinal points); it is an enumeration of the six relations between parents and children, teachers and disciples, husband and wife, master and servant, amongst friend, and finally between lay-people and priests.—¹³⁷⁻¹⁴⁰) The Buddhist deity Fudō (Sanskrit Acala), the Immovable, considered by the Shingon Sect as a manifestation of Vairocana Buddha, is described in word and picture¹⁴¹), treating first the manner of representing his exterior appearance and then his significance as saviour.—¹⁴²) A Japanese popular Buddhist opuscle of the 17th or 18th century, originating from China, "Kokwa Jichiroku" or "Self-record of Merits and Faults", which, according to the title of the essay treating it, presents a counterpart to a calendar with sentences promoting moral manner of life,

pp. 40–53. — ¹³⁶) H. Haas, Eine bislang nicht gekannte Rezension des Sigālovāda-sūtra, einer kanonischen Darstellung der gesamten Pflichten der buddhistischen Laienanhänger. Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915. pp. 72–84. — ¹³⁷) × A. K. Reischauer, The Vital Forces of Japanese Buddhism in Relation to Christianity. Internat. Rev. of Missions, vol. 4, 1915, pp. 565–583. — ¹³⁸) × Witte, Zur Propaganda des japanischen Buddhismus in China und zur Propaganda der Religion überhaupt. Christliche Welt 29, 1915. pp. 535–541. 659–663, 679–683, 705 ff., 725–727. — ¹³⁹) × Masaharu Anesaki, Buddhist art in its relation to Buddhist ideals. With special reference to Buddhism in Japan. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 4^o, pp. XV, 73, \$ 7 50. 47 plates. — 4 lectures in Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, with bibliography. [Petrucci: Journal Asiatique, 1916, pp. 130–132. O. K[ummel]: Ostasiat. Zschr. 7 (1918), pp. 252–253 [much approving].] — ¹⁴⁰) × J. Troup, Illustrations of Buddhism from Japanese Pictures. Transactions a. Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 12, pt. 2, 1915, pp. 178 ff. — ¹⁴¹) Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, Fudo-Myōwa. Open Court, vol. 29, 1915, pp. 513–526. Ill. — ¹⁴²) × M. W. de Visser, The Bodhisattva Ti-tsang (Jizo) in China and Japan. Series of Special Publications of "Ostasiatische Zeitschrift", No. 1. Berlin, Osterheld & Co., 1915, fol. pp. IV, 181, M. 10.—. 37 Ill. — Book edition of the essays reviewed JBG. 36, 1913, No. 164 and BJ. 14.

composed by no less than Benjamin Franklin, far spread and commonly known as "Poor Richard's Almanac", is shortly discussed with regard to origine, different authors and contents, and then the whole text is given in translation (pp. 742-781)¹⁴³. "Both writings alike recognize a close connection between moral living and material prosperity. Both alike have for their object the diffusion of daily moral instruction among the people. Needless to say, however, the Buddhist writer is more than a practical moralist of the type of Benjamin Franklin. Underneath his scheme lies the theory of Karma, or cause and effect in the natural sphere" (p. 729). Singular appears the valuation of good and evil deeds after a certain graded schedule and the account drawn up of both, arranged by days and months, from which a kind of annual balance is to be taken, so that everybody may state for himself his deserved share of good and ill-luck after the Buddhist principle of cause and effect!—

4. *Christianity*. Mention be first made of several articles on missionary principles and methods¹⁴⁴⁻¹⁴⁶.—A special section of the history of catholic missionary work in the Far East is the topic of an extensive, carefully documented book, based on ample literary and official evidences, especially on papal bulls¹⁴⁷. But the real contents are characterized by the subtitle; for the course of development of the various missions is mostly supposed as known (p. XIV), while the proper subject of investigation is "the contest about the region of Jurisdiction at Goa and of Portuguese patronage" (p. XIV). The first part (pp. 1—173) deals of organizing the mission in those countries

No. 171. [[E. Erkes: LZBL 67 (1916), pp. 386/7 [approving].]] — 148) S. H. Wainwright, *The Kokwa Jichiroku or a Buddhist Parallel to Poor Richard's Almanac*. Translated. TASJ, vol. 42, 1914, pp. 727—781. — 144) × Schmidlin, *Ostasiatische Missionsmethoden*. Zschr. f. Missionswissenschaft 5, 1915, pp. 9—34. Japan: pp. 26—34. — 145) × Witte, *Das Urteil eines japanischen Gelehrten über Missionsgrundsätze*. Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 54—62. German translation of the lecture by Aesaki, see BJ 14, No. 185. — 146) × Katsuji Kato, *The Psychology of Oriental Religious Experience: A Study of some Typical Experiences of Japanese Converts to Christianity*. Menasha (Wisconsin), Banta Publ. Comp., 1915, pp. 102, § 1.— [[G. Steven: Internat. Rev. of Missions 6, 1917, pp. 336—337.]] — 147) Adelhelm Jann, *Die katholischen Missionen in Indien, China und Japan. Ihre Organisation und das portugiesische Patronat vom 15. bis ins 18. Jahrhundert*. Paderborn, F. Schöningh, 1915, pp. XXVIII, 540, M. 10.— [[v. Schwartz: Theologisches Literaturblatt 37, (1915), No. 1. Bruders: Zschr. für Katholische Theologie 40, 1916, No. 1. Huonder: Stimmen der Zeit 46 (1916), No. 9. J. Schmidlin: Zschr. f. Missionswissenschaft 6 (1916),

with the aid of the Portuguese Royal Family, respectively of the spreading of the Goa Metropolitan System (p. IX). The second part "shows the organisation of missions in South and East Asia, undertaken by the Holy Congregation de Propaganda Fide, not only perfectly independent from any support by the Portuguese state, but even in direct opposition to it" (p. XII); a detailed treatment is given of the dispute about the Chinese rites and, in connection with that, of the fates of the papal legates Maillard de Tournon and Mezzabarba (pp. 394—512). Just for Japan, however, new own results of investigation are not to be expected, as may easily be understood from a horizon so narrow and almost not concerning this country. Japan is spoken of in very few places (pp. 119, 124—29, 182—92, 210), in the main only for the bishopric of Funai (now Ōita in Kyūshū). Though the author enumerates as his sources such reliable works as those of Cros, Haas and Delplace, (p. 119, note 1), his own notions about this domain—visibly alien to him—are in part rather quaint, e. g., about the real causes for the persecution of Christians (p. 126/27). A critical lapsus is caused by an unlucky comparison between Japan and—Ireland (p. 125): "As this (Ireland) lost its independence to England, so Japan got—as a consequence of the unrelenting wars for the throne between Mikado and Shogun (Major domus)—into Chinese subordination"(!).—Historic research about the effective work done by the clergy of the 16th and 17th century, till now mostly limited to the Jesuits, happily also takes hold now of the other holy orders. Thus a Franciscan, basing on thorough studies, also in mostly difficultly accessible archives, furnishes anew (compare BJ 14, No. 179, bis and ter) probably valuable contributions to work and fate of his former confratres¹⁴⁸⁻¹⁵⁰, of which I regret not to have obtained more than the titles.—The fiftieth anniversary of the day in March 1865, when catholic missionaries of Japan were surprised by becoming acquainted with descendants of former christian congregations in the Gotō-Islands,

pp. 174—178 [much approving.]] — 148) × L. Pérez, *Origen de las Misiones franciscanas en el Extremo Oriente* (continuation). Archivo Ibero Americano, vol. 2, 1915, pp. 39—67, 202—228. 1st article see BJ. 14, No. 179 bis. — 149) × L. Pérez, *Relación de los santos Mártires, que por la fe de Jesucristo padecieron en los reinos del Japón desde el año 1628, por Fr. Diego de San Francisco*. Archivo Ibero-Americano, vol. 2, 1915, pp. 68—98. — 150) × L. Pérez, *Otras dos relaciones de Fr. Diego de San Francisco, acerca de los persecuciones en el Japón*. Archivo Ibero Americano, vol. 2, 1915, pp.

who had secretly kept their faith, is also commemorated ¹⁵¹⁻¹⁵²) in literature.—¹⁵³). Finally I make mention of writings devoted to the present times, more specially to modern protestant mission ¹⁵⁴⁻¹⁶⁰).—For Korea compare No. 117, 125—127, for Confucianism No. 220—222.—

III. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

1. *Constitutional Law*. In an insignificant chat about the holiness of the Emperor's constitutional position ¹⁶¹) the author is led astray in a manner dangerous for one learned in jurisprudence; thus in his uncritical acceptance of the following statements about the ancestress of the Imperial House, which, of course, need not be earnestly refuted: "The Japanese idea of the state is not only legal, but also religious. For once upon a time, the Goddess of the Sun descended with her attendants from the heavens and founded the Japanese State, whereupon she returned again to the Gods."—Of a presumably more remarkable study about the Emperor's legal position I could not obtain more than the title ¹⁶²).—An article about the "Genrō" ¹⁶³), the Privy Council of State of the "Older Statesmen", discusses his present importance and prospects.—Comp. No. 213.

241—255. — 151) × E. Raguét, Fünfzigjährige Erinnerungsfeier an die Auffindung der Altkristen. Katholische Missionen 43, 1915, pp. 38—40. — 152) × S. P. Thery, Mizu-No-Ura. Historia de un pueblo cristiano de las Islas de Goto. El Siglo, vol. 1, 1915, pp. 429—433. — 153) × Cascón, La Iglesia Católica en el Japón. El Siglo, vol. 2, 1915, pp. 161 ff. — 154) × The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire, including Korea and Formosa. A Year Book for 1915, 13th Annual Issue. Yokohama, Conference of Federated Missions, 1915, pp. XXIV, 686. — 155) × G. W. Fulton, The distribution of Christian forces in Japan. Internat. Rev. of Missions, vol. 4, 1915, pp. 109—119. — 156) × Bericht des Missions-Superintendenten D. Emil Schiller zu Kyoto (abgeschlossen 15. Oktober 1914). Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 10—28. — 157) × Halbjahrsbericht des Missions-Superintendenten D. Emil Schiller zu Kyoto mit Rückblick auf das ganze abgelaufene Jahr 1914. (Abgeschlossen Ende Februar 1915.) Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 129—140, 178—190. — 158) × Nachrichten von der Missionsarbeit des Allgemeinen Evangelisch-Protestantischen Missionsvereins in China und Japan. Christliche Freiheit 31, 1915, No. 41. — 159) × Witte, Unsere Mission in China und Japan und der Krieg. Zschr. für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 257—263. — 160) × J. Witte, Der Krieg und das Christentum in der Presse Japans. Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 30, 1915, pp. 109—123, 140—148. Rendering and discussion of utterances in the Japanese press, chiefly from clergymen, as well of Christian as of native religions. —

161) C. Bornhak, Der Mikado. Gesetz und Recht 16, 1915, pp. 556—559. — 162) W. E. Griffis, The Mikado: Institution and person; a study of the internal political forces of Japan. Princeton (N. J.), Princeton Univ. Press, 1915, pp. 8, 346, \$ 1.50. [E. F. Bell: Internat. Review of Missions 5 (1916), pp. 514—516.] — 163) Der

2. *Legislation*. The legal relations to other nations in the most various respects are treated in English by a Japanese in an annual for 1913 ¹⁶⁴).

3. *Statistics* vacant.

4. *State Finances*. ¹⁶⁵).—Taxes ¹⁶⁶).—Compare Nr. 130.

IV. ARMY AND NAVY

A chat treats (after the Dutch translation) the development of the Japanese military ^{167, 168}) not without historic blunders, often drawing from belles-lettres and colour prints).—¹⁶⁹)

V. ECONOMICS

1. *General*: The essay on the development of Japan's political economy, spoken of BJ 14, No. 226, furnished the material for a lecture ¹⁷⁰) the author gave at the Kiel Institute for Nautics and World's Traffic in 1914, omitting the ample statistics.—¹⁷¹) The important question of Japanese emigration is treated in an essay ¹⁷²), founded principally on Grünfeld's thorough work (see JBG 36, 1913, No. 201). The eight parts are subdivided in: History and causes of emigration in general, then in the different colonies in special, thus in Hawaii, United States of America, Canada and Australia; follow: motives, organisation, politics and summary. As "reason of the embittered disposition against the Japanese in the Western United States" the author designates not only economical reasons, but principally "hatred between the nations, which often springs from nothing else but from a feeling of estrangement" (p. 176). The essay culminates in the

Genrō. Ostasiat. Lloyd 29, 1915, pp. 371—372. — 164) Okamatsu, Japan. Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts, vol. 2, 2nd part, 1915, pp. 756—762. — 165) × Kengo Mori, Government Finance and Social Life in Japan. Transactions and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 12, part 2, 1915, pp. 130—145. — 166) × H. Wehberg, Grundriss von Ausländern in Japan. Um Grund und Boden (Berlin), 1915, pp. 158—165.

167) C. M. Salwey, [title of essay not found]. Asiatic Review. Aug. 1915. — 168) De Japansche soldaat. Indische Gids, vol. 37, 1915, pp. 1448—1454. Translation of the preceding article. — 169) × Eilenbeck, Die militärische Ausbildung der Jugend in Japan und ihre Lehren für Deutschland. Körper u. Geist 24, 1915, No. 14. —

170) Masao Kambe, Grundlagen und Entwicklungstendenzen der japanischen Volkswirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 5, 1915, pp. 63—75. — 171) × P. Leutwein, Japans wirtschaftliche Weltstellung und ihre Zukunftsaussichten. Weltwirtschaft 5, 1915/16, pp. 42—45. — 172) Ernst Schultze, Die japanische Auswanderung. MPGA 61 I, 1915, pp. 129—133, 175—179; 61 II, 1915, pp. 270—276, 301—308. Map.

closing sentence: "Till now she (Japan) prefers in order to satisfy her statesmen's thirst for power and expansion to carry on an emigration-politic serving only imperialistic plans, wherefore she meets with resistance on all sides, makes herself hated, and yet reaches on the whole so little, that her balance—if drawn later on, even for one generation only—will show a very moderate gain". The map shows all countries of immigration and the routes leading there.—¹⁷³) Cf. No. 112 (Yezo).

2. *Commerce*. On trade in general, as well in the whole country¹⁷⁴) as in single parts¹⁷⁵⁻¹⁷⁷) (Formosa cf. No. 115, 116), we find several Consular Reports, one official account of the Foreign Trade¹⁷⁸), and one article on chemicals¹⁷⁹).

3. *Industry*. A Dutch article on Japanese grand-industry¹⁸⁰) is the extensive rendering of Heber's meritorious research (see JBG 35, 1912, Nr. 284) with occasional pointers what one may learn from Japan for Netherlandish India, for which, however, Japan could not be taken as model.—A chat¹⁸¹), drawing largely from the book "Unser Vaterland Japan," which in the German edition designates itself in the subtitle as a "book of authorities" (see JBG 27, 1904 Nr. 92), discusses the different Japanese industrial products in the world-market and the goods Japan imports.—The Bronze-Industry¹⁸²), the Sugar-Industry^{183, 184}) and the Japanese working women's question¹⁸⁵) are also treated.

— 173) × Ernst Schultze, Die japanische Auswanderung nach Südamerika. Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Südamerikanischen Instituts, Sept. 1915. pp. 103—124. — 174) × Report for 1914 on the Trade of Japan. Diplomatic and Consular Repts., Annual Series No. 5503. London 1915, pp. 98. [[Geogr. Rev. 1 (1916), p. 73.]] — 175) × Report for 1913 on the Trade of Nagasaki. Diplomatic and Consular Repts., Annual Series No. 5445. London 1915, pp. 19. Map. — 176) × Report for the year 1914 on the Trade of Nagasaki. Diplomatic and Consular Repts., No. 5535. London 1915, pp. 21. Map. — 177) × W. R. Peck, Kiaochow-Tsingtau. Suppl. to Commerce Repts., Annual Series No. 522. Washington, Bur. of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce. 1915, pp. 10. — 178) × Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan. Part 1, 2. Tōkyō, Department of Finance, 1915. — 179) × Japans Chemikalienhandel im Jahre 1914. Chemische Industrie 38, 1915, No. 19/20. — 180) J. W. Ramaer, Japansche Groot-Industrie. Indische Gids, vol. 37, 1915, pp. 930—954, 1078—1098, 1260. — 181) P. Koch, Japans Industrie und der Weltmarkt. Weltwirtschaft, Bd. 5, 1915/16, pp. 129—133. — 182) × R. J. Geare, The Bronze Industry in Japan. Arts and Decoration, July 1915, 5 Ill. — 183) × W. v. Schoen, Die japanische Zuckerindustrie. Berichte über Handel u. Industrie 22, 1914/15, pp. 295—325. With 28 tables. — 184) × W. J. van de Leemkolk, Suikercultuur, Industrie en Handel van Japan. Batavia 1915. — 185) × S. L.

4. *Agriculture and Forestry*.¹⁸⁶). Compare Nr. 182, 252, 253.
5. *Mining*.¹⁸⁷).
6. *Communications*. Railways¹⁸⁸).—Navigation¹⁸⁹⁻¹⁹¹).

VI. ART

1. *General*. In the new edition of the well-known, broadly based, "Geschichte der Kunst aller Zeiten und Völker"¹⁹²) the Far East is worthily represented by Book IV on the "Art of Eastern Asia" (pp. 228—364). The lucid arrangement of the well selected and manysided material from many works by specialists shows the author's successful endeavours to draw only from the most reliable works of experts and to give thus a total view in accordance with the results of modern research. The various sources used are spoken of in the introductory remarks preceding each part. The vast subject is chronologically treated, each subdivision dealing of the art of an epoch in all its branches. After the 1st part "Chinese Art" (pp. 228—88), which lies outside the compass of this bibliography, follows the somewhat short 2nd part "The Art of Korea" (pp. 288—292, plate 39, ill. 250), and as conclusion the 3rd part "The Art of Japan" (pp. 293—364, plates 40—46, ill. 251—363) richly illustrated with well selected excellent pictures. The whole 2nd volume, devoted in the main to the art-life of Middle-, South- and Eastern Asia, found a detailed and mostly appreciative critique by a qualified authority¹⁹³), who sees in the work "the first history of art that adequately considers the nations of the

Galick, Working Women of Japan. New York, Missionary Education Movement, 1915, pp. XIV, 162, \$ —.50. Ill. [[E. F. Bell: Internat. Rev. of Missions 5 (1916), pp. 514—516.]] — 186) × J. F. Hogesteger, De agrarische Kwestie in Japan. Tijdschrift van Economisch Geographie 6, Jan. 1915, No. 1. — 187) × The Hojo Coal Mine in Japan (Meguro). Colliery Engineer, 1915, No. 12, pp. 637—642. — 188) × Toshiharu Watarai, Nationalization of railways in Japan. Columbia Univ. Stud. in Hist. Econ. and Public Law, vol. 63, No. 2, 1915, pp. 156, \$ 1.25. Map. — 189) × W. Müller, Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand der überseeischen Dampfschifffahrt in Japan. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 6, 1915/16, pp. 124—146. Many general tables. — 190) × Dairen und Port Arthur. Schiffsahrtsbericht des Kaiserl. Konigs in Schimonoseki für das Jahr 1913. Deutsches Handels-Archiv. Part II. 1915, pp. 34—36. — 191) × J. F. de Balbian Verster, Een O.I. Compagnieschip op Japan. Japansche prent. Elsevier's Geillustr. Maandschrift, vol. 24, 1914, pp. 373 ff. 1 Ill. — 192) K. Woermann, Geschichte der Kunst aller Zeiten und Völker. Vol. 2: Book 4, Oostasiatische Kunst. 2nd edition, Leipzig, Bibliograph. Institut, 1915. — 193) W. Cohn, Die Kunst aller Zeiten und Völker. Ostasiat. Zachr. 6, 1917, pp. 100—110. —

Far East"; he praises the respective part as follows: "I know indeed of no other work from which a clearer impression of Japanese Art as a whole could be won" (p. 109).—¹⁹⁴) The frequently advocated idea: that Chinese art may be studied best in Japan, is thoroughly refuted by an expert¹⁹⁵). Not that the author depreciates the treasures of Chinese art found in Japan; on the contrary: he does full justice to their value. Only the Japanese stock of works does not represent the totality of Chinese art, which fact is strikingly demonstrated for different branches, above all for architecture, for sculpture in Jade and other semi-precious stones (p. 89). The instructive research concludes: There is no forcible reason to consider China as so hopelessly poor in good works of her earlier art that for a study of it we had above all to depend on the Japanese collections. It may be stated now already, and with conviction, that Chinese art can be nowhere better studied and understood than in China. It would be foolish to neglect the property of the Japanese. But while thankfully enjoying what the rich knowledge and delicate taste of the Chajin (Masters of the Tea-ceremony) had selected and preserved, one must never forget that the limits of their intellectual horizon were not the limits of Chinese art."...—^{196, 197}) For Buddhist Art. cf. No. 139, 140.—

2. Single Branches.

A. Sculpture. An investigation about sculpture¹⁹⁸), worthy of ranging with those made by Cohn (see JBG 35, 1912 No. 339; *ibid.* No. 36, 1913 No. 275. B. J. 14 No. 275) and complementing them, discusses after the critical method of style the development of plastic art in the garment, "because the function of the vestment in the plastic presentation of man is generally abundant evidence of the artistic sense in a certain epoch or people" (p. 393). Starting from the representation of the fold in the garment—a Greek invention between the 6th and the 5th century B. C. (p. 394),—the author traces its use

¹⁹⁴) × Ishisaburo Nakamura, Catalogue of the National Treasures of paintings and sculptures in Japan. Kyōto, Daikokuya and Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, 1915, pp. VI, 167, Yen 2.50. Ill. [[O. K[ümmel]: Ostasiat. Zschr. 9 (1920/21), pp. 157—160 ["useful small book", however many objections.]] — ¹⁹⁵) E. Grosse, Chinesische Kunstwerke in Japan und in China. Ostasiat. Zschr. 4, 1915/16. pp. 88—108. — ¹⁹⁶) × Yone Noguchi, The spirit of Japanese Art. London, Murray, 1915. 160. — ¹⁹⁷) × M. R. Funke, Fremde Einflüsse in der japanischen Kunst. Christliche Kunst 12, 1915, pp. 1—86. — ¹⁹⁸) C. Glaser, Die Entwicklung der Gewanddarstellung in der ostasiatischen

in India, and its acceptance by the Buddhist art of China, Korea and Japan. He tries to demonstrate his aesthetic theories first and especially by the works of art in Japan handed down from the 7th and 8th ct., then also from the Fujiwara and Kamakura epochs, frequently shown in pictures, or at least the available illustrative material is pointed out. Exact mention of sources would have been desirable also for the reports from Japanese tradition repeatedly quoted. *E. g.*, whence is the statement that the famous Buddhist priest, the Daisōjō Gyōgi (670—749), to whom is ascribed so great success in many directions, was a native of Korea? The respective biography in the contemporary official annals (Shoku Nihongi, book 17, p. 277) knows nothing of it. Or the blindness of the priest Kanshin (p. 418)? Kōmyō, Emperor Shōmu's wife, is in one place by mistake called "Emperor" (p. 413; in another, p. 416, however, correctly Empress).—¹⁹⁹)

B. Painting. Compare No. 24.

C. Colour-Prints^{200, 201}). Compare No. 205.

D. Lacquer²⁰²).

(Bronze comp. No. 182.)

3. *Exhibitions*. Some articles are again devoted to art-collections and to exhibitions of Far East-art²⁰³⁻²⁰⁵). Of two richly illustrated explanatory articles about a Buddhist Art Exhibition in the Leiden Ethnographical Museum²⁰⁶), in which Japan and Korea were also well

Plastik. Ostasiat. Zschr. 3, 1914/15, pp. 393—423; 4, 1915/16, pp. 67—87. 32 Ill. — ¹⁹⁹) × Buddhistische Plastik in Ostasien. Kunstchronik, New Series vol. 26, 1915, No. 22. — ²⁰⁰) × A. D. Ficke, Chats on Japanese Prints. London 1915, pp. 456. Ill. [[Kurth: Ostasiat. Zschr. 7 (1918), p. 148: "most excellent history of wood-cut".]] — ²⁰¹) × Yone Noguchi, Yoshitoshi, the last Master of the Ukiyo School. Transactions & Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 12, pt. 2, 1915, pp. 146—157. — ²⁰²) × A. H. Breuer, The Influence of China on Lacquer in Japan. Transactions & Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 12, pt. 2, 1915, pp. 158—177. — ²⁰³) × A. Salmony, Das Museum für ostasiatische Kunst der Stadt Cöln. II: Die Plastik. Ostasiat. Zschr. 4, 1915/16, pp. 189—196. 7 Ill. — Preceding article see B. J. 14, No. 269. — ²⁰⁴) × W. v. Bode, Bruno Pauls Pläne zum Asiatischen Museum in Dahlem. Jb. Kgl. Preuß. Kunstsammlungen vol. 36, 1915, No. 1. 5 plates, 3 Ill. — ²⁰⁵) × M. W. de Visser, Japansche Kleurendrukken in het Rijks Ethnographisch Museum te Leiden, XV: Hokusai's Leerlingen en Sharaku. — XVI: Hiroshige I en II. — Reprint from Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift 1915. XVI: pp. 12, 10 Ill. XVI: pp. 14, 10 Ill. Compare JBG 34, 1911, No. 344; 35, 1912, No. 385; 36, 1913, No. 324; B. J. 14, No. 306. — ²⁰⁶) Tentoonstelling van Buddhistische Kunst in het Rijks Ethnographisch Museum. — Algemeene Inleiding over deze kunst by T. B. Roorda; De beteekenis der tentoongestelde beelden en schilderijen in 't kort geschetst by M. W. de Visser. — I. De Beelden. II. De Schilderijen. Reprint

represented, the first—devoted chiefly to sculpture and very instructive, offers a brief introduction into the nature of Buddhism with regard to its rendering by works of art, moreover a commentary to the single objects, making clear the often intricate meaning of the beings represented, of their significant gestures and attributes—both proving a profound penetration of the difficult matter. In the 2nd article which treats of painting, the author emphasizes in the discussion of the nature of this art, which also comprises the calligraphic characters of script, that painting is preeminently an art of the line, not of the colour. From the 2nd part, the thorough description and the often difficult interpretation of the paintings exhibited, special mention be made of the instructive details about the famous "Taima mandara", a presentation of the "western Eden", shown in a large copy; the original is said to have been created under mythical circumstances in the year 763 in the temple of Taimadera (Zenrinji), Yamato Province, by a nun of the then powerful Fujiwara family.—An exquisitely got up publication is devoted to a collection exhibited at Stockholm in 1911²⁰⁷; it has the following divisions: lacquer, sculpture, metalwork, ceramics, ivory, textiles, embroidered pictures, Makimono, Kakemono, Gaku paintings and sketches (? "snabb målingar").

4. *Sale Catalogues*²⁰⁸⁻²¹⁰.

VII CIVILIZATION

1. *National Character*^{211, 212}.

2. *Customs and Habits*. The change of sovereign gives rise to a description of the coronation-festivities (Nov. 1915) and of the

from "Oude Kunst". 1915. I: pp. 16, 16 Ill. II: pp. 10, 7 Ill. — 207) D. Bildt, *Japonica*, Bilder af japanska föremål och upplysningar därom samlade. Stockholm, C. E. Fritze, 1915. 4^o. pp. ix, 502, Kr. 115.—. — Private print. — 92 plates. — 208) × *Kunsthandel*. *Ostasiat. Zschr.* 3, 1914/15 p. 504. — 209) × *Kataloge*. *Ostasiat. Zschr.* 4, 1915/16. p. 146. — 210) × *Katalog einer Sammlung China- und Ostasiatischer Kunstwerke u. a. enthaltend die Sammlung von K. Lüdmann-Biebrich*. Frankfurt a. M. 1915. 4^o. pp. 40. 16 plates. —

211) × W. Prenzel, *Charakter und Politik des Japaners*. Deutsche Kriegsschriften, No. 7. Bonn, Marcus & Weber, 1915. pp. 56, M. —.80. [*Zschr. Gesellschaft f. Erdkunde*. Berlin 1915, p. 411.] — 212) × W. L. Hildburgh, *Notes on Some Japanese Coins and Coin-like Objects used as Amulets and in Charms*.—Some Japanese Household Charms against Insect and Other Vermin.—Notes on Some Japanese Magical Methods for Injuring Persons.—Notes on Some Japanese Majinai connected with Love. *Man*, vol. 15, 1915. Preceding articles by the same author on charms and magics, see BJ. 14,

ancient ceremonies belonging to it²¹³).—Peculiar difficulties are often connected with indigenous names. A remarkable argument for this assertion is to be found in Hara's reply²¹⁴) to objections, raised against his mode of spelling and reading the names of Japanese masters of the sword in his publication about this topic, because here we have at last stated also by a Japanese authority that with proper names not the foreigner alone, but often even a Japanese is unable to say which reading is the correct one. "The reading of Japanese proper names is exceedingly difficult, as there is no definite rule about it", truly runs the introductory sentence.—Mention be made of articles on marriage and love^{215, 216}), about sports²¹⁷) and about wrestlers²¹⁸).

3. *Woman's Question*²¹⁹). Compare No. 185.

4. *Intellectual Life*. Confucianism is the topic of several investigations known to me only by their titles, one of which²²⁰) is praised in the review by Petrucci as "a picture of the history of Confucian philosophy in Japan".²²¹) About another article²²²) the reviewer (Franke) remarks: it "lays open the fundamental thought of the Confucian system, on which in China and in Japan the construction of state and society rests". But he judges that "a broader knowledge of Chinese and Japanese history and a live picture of the nature and activity of both nations are wanting".—²²³⁻²²⁷) There are also contributions to Japanese

No. 318. — 213) *Die Kaiserkrönung in Japan*. *Ostasiat. Lloyd* 29, 1915. pp. 574—576, 602—604. — 214) Shinkichi Hara, *Erwiderung an Herrn Yōjirō Kuwabara*. *Ostasiat. Zschr.* 4, 1915/16. pp. 202—204. — 215) × R. Jaekel, *Heiratsalter im modernen Japan*. *Zschr. f. Sozialwissenschaft*. 1915. pp. 698—713. — 216) × F. v. Reitzenstein, *Aus dem Liebes- und Geschlechtsleben Japans*. *Die Neue Generation*. 1915, pp. 275—286. — 217) × F. de Tesson, *Les sports au Japon*. *La Revue*, vol. 109, 1915. pp. 309—318. — 218) × P. Doertenbach, *Beim stärksten Mann von Japan*. *Bibliothek der Unterhaltung u. des Wissens*, vol. 6—7, 1915. — 219) × W. E. Griffis, *Woman's Progress in Japan*. *Missionary Review of the World*. 1915, pp. 497—505. — 220) R. Cornell Armstrong, *Light from the East*. *Studies in Japanese Confucianism*. Toronto, Forward Movement Department of the Miss. Soc. of the Methodist Church, 1914. pp. xv, 326, \$ 1.50. [*Anesaki*: *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 1915, pp. 563—571. Kawaguchi: *Americ. Journ. of Theology* 1916, pp. 141—143. G. M. Moule: *Inter-ut. Rev. of Missions* 4 (1915), pp. 678—680. R. Petrucci: *Journal Asiatique* 8 (1916), pp. 533—535.] — 221) × M. Weber, *Die Wirtschaftsethik der Weltreligionen*. *Der Konfuzianismus*. *Archiv f. Sozialwissenschaft*. 1915. pp. 335—421. — 222) E. V. Zenker, *Soziale Moral in China und Japan*. *Schriften des Sozialwissenschaftl. Akad. Vereins in Gernowitz*. No. 4. München, Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1915. pp. 42, M. 1.—. [O. Franke: *LZBl.* 67 (1916), p. 524.] — 223) × P. Claudel, *Aus der Erkenntnis des Ostens*. Translated by J. Hegner. Inselbücherei No. 146. Leipzig, Insel-Verlag, 1915. pp. 45. — 224) × A. Salmony, *Der schöpferische Geist Ostasiens*. *Frankfurter Asia Major*, Apr.—Oct. 1924.

education²²⁸) (comp. No. 169), to the Press²²⁹), to Astronomy²³⁰⁻²³²), to Mathematics²³³) and a brief survey of the history of the meritorious scientific work, done since 1872 by the Asiatic Society of Japan²³⁴).

5. *Anatomy and Hygienics*. Compare No. 118 (Formosa).

VIII. GEOGRAPHY

1. *Maps*. A detailed description of the oldest occidental chart of Japan²³⁵) gives—by way of investigating the sources used—a picture of development of cartography in China and Japan until the landing of the Portuguese in the 16th century, illustrated by some such charts.—Compare also No. 21.—We notice also several official maps published by the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan in 1913 and 1914²³⁶⁻²⁴⁰) (for previous ones comp. JBG 35, 1912, No. 465, 466).

Zeitung, Febr. 6th 1915. — 225) × F. Freudenberg, Streiflichter auf japanischen Kultus und japanische Kultur. Psychische Studien. 1915. pp. 112—119, 165—171, 217—223, 325—331, 379, 427—433, 477—482, 528—534. — 226) × F. Fehring, Deutsche Kultur in Japan vor und nach dem Ultimatum. Deutsche Kultur in der Welt, vol. 1, 1915, pp. 77—80. Survey of Japan in the special exhibition „Deutsche Geistes-kultur und Deutschland im Auslande“ of the „Bugra“ at Leipzig 1914 with political prospect. — 227) × O. Nachod, Lamprechts Bedeutung für die Wissenschaft vom Fernen Osten. Ostasiat. Zschr. 4, 1915/16. pp. 109—112. — 228) × B. Schneider, Mission Schools and State Education in Japan. Chinese Recorder. 1915, pp. 164—169. — 229) × Die Parteistellungen der japanischen Zeitungen. Ostasiat. Lloyd 29, 1915, pp. 680—682. Critical review of the newspapers: Asahi, Jiji, Nichi Nichi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Chuo, Kokumin, Hochi, Yorozu, Yamato and Sekai. — 230) × Y. Mikami, On an astronomical treatise composed by the Portuguese in Japan. Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde (Amsterdam), vol. 10, 1913, pp. 61 ff. — 231) × Y. Mikami, On a Japanese manuscript of the 17th century concerning the European astronomy. Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde (Amsterdam), vol. 10, 1913, pp. 71 ff. — 232) × Y. Mikami, On Shizuka's translation of Keil's astronomical treatise. Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde (Amsterdam), vol. 11, 1915, pp. 1 ff. — 233) × Y. Mikami, On Mayeno's description of the parallelogram of forces. Nieuw Archief voor Wiskunde (Amsterdam), vol. 11, 1915, pp. 76 ff. — 234) × C. MacCauley, Historical Retrospect of Asiatic Society of Japan. TASJ., vol. 4, 1915, pp. 285—294. Congratulatory speech at the meeting of the meritorious learned society, founded in 1872, followed by a congratulatory letter by W. E. Griffis, one of the first members. —

235) O. Nachod, Die älteste abendländische Manuskript-Spezialkarte von Japan von Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1568. Atti X. Congresso Internazionale di Geografia, Roma 1913. 1915, pp. 1359—1384. Maps. [E. Erkes: Lit. Zbl. 72 (1921), p. 438. K. Haushofer: PMPGA. 69 (1923), p. 88.] — 236) × Topographical map, Division III, Imp. Geological Survey of Japan. Tōkyō, Imp. Geological Survey, 1914. 1:400,000. — 237) × Imperial Geological Survey of Japan. Topographic sheets: Zone 9, Col. XII, Yokohama; Zone 10, Col. XII, Tōkyō; Zone 15, Col. XII, Murakami; Zone 18, Col. XIV, Morioka; Zone 21, Col. XIII, Mimmaya.—Geologic sheet: Zone 15, Col. XII

2. *Economic Geography*²⁴¹).

3. *Geology*. Beside contributions to the general geology of Japan^{242, 243}) there are to be mentioned some about glacial phenomena^{244, 245}), geo-technics²⁴⁶) and vulcanism²⁴⁷⁻²⁵⁰).—For Korea comp. No. 129.

4. *Hydrography*²⁵¹).

5. *Botanical Geography*. The author of a former short article (see JBG 36, 1913, No. 428) on the migration of the batata or sweet potato from Spanish South America to the Far East, presumably by way of the Philippines, devotes to the same topic a scrutinizing, documented research²⁵²) which he often bases on T. Ichiji's Japanese history of

Murakami. Tōkyō, Imp. Geological Survey, 1914. 1:200,000. — 238) × Geological map, Division III, Imp. Geological Survey of Japan. Tōkyō, Imp. Geological Survey of Japan, 1914. 1:400,000. — 239) × Mineral map, Division III, Imp. Geological Survey of Japan. Tōkyō, Imp. Geological Survey, 1914. 1:400,000. — 240) × [Geological map of] Jōban coal field. Tōkyō, Imp. Geological Survey of Japan, 1913. — 241) × K. Oseki, The Economic Geography of Japan. Scottish Geogr. Magazine, vol. 31, 1915, pp. 449—465, 519—531. — 242) × Imperial Geological Survey of Japan. With a catalogue of articles exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held at San Francisco, U. S. of America, in 1915. Tōkyō 1915, pp. 65. Maps. — 243) × Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens. Sammlungen des Geologischen Reichs-Museums in Leiden 10, No. 1. Leiden 1915. Preceding article see BJ. 14, Nr. 355. — 244) × K. Oseki, Some Notes on Glacial Phenomena in the North-Japanese Alps. Scottish Geogr. Magazine, vol. 31, 1915, pp. 113—120. Map, Diagr. — German original see BJ. 14, No. 358. [Bull. American Geogr. Society 47 (1915), p. 367.] — 245) × W. Weston, Exploration in the Northern Alps. Geographical Journal, vol. 46, 1915, pp. 188—200. Ill., Map. — Ibid., p. 239, Postscript: „Suggested Glacial Phenomena in the Northern Japanese Alps.“ [A. Schultz: PMPGA. 69 (1923), p. 90.] — 246) × H. Yabe, The „Ichinokawa Conglomerate“ and its geological meaning; a contribution to the geo-technics of South-Western Japan. Science Reports, Tohoku Imp. Univ. 2. Ser. (Geology), vol. 4, No. 1, 1915, pp. 54. 13 plates. — 247) × H. Simotomai, Zschr. f. Vulkanologie I, 1914/15. pp. 275—286. After PMPGA. 62 (1916), p. 348, report on the volcanic events in Japan in spring 1914 and on the volcanologic literature of Japan in 1913. Title of the article not mentioned. — 248) × Hidezō Simotomai, Die Tätigkeit des Vulkans Usu in Japan in den Jahren 1910—1912. Atti X. Congresso Internazionale di Geografia Roma 1913. 1915, pp. 906—911. Ill. — 249) × T. Wakimizu, Recent eruption of Sakurajima volcano in Japan. Geologische Mitteilungen (Ungarische Geologische Gesellschaft) 44, 1915, pp. 134 ff. — 250) × J. Deprat, Mode de formation de deux centres volcaniques japonais, l'Aso-San et Asama-Yama, comparés à des centres volcaniques d'âges géologiques anciens. Compte Rendu Académie Sciences, vol. 161, 1915, pp. 30—32. — 251) × R. Ishizu, The mineral springs of Japan. Tōkyō, Imp. Hygienic Laboratory, 1915, pp. 385. Map. — 252) E. Simon, The Introduction of the Sweet Potato into the Far East. TASJ., vol. 42, 1914, pp. 711—724. 2 Ills.—Addendum by J. Struthers, ibid.

the Ryūkyū Islands "Okinawa-shi" of the year 1878. According to this the introduction of the plant from Luzon to South China happened by means of a fraud in 1594. How the nutritious plant, which proved to be an efficient protection against frequent famines, was brought from Fu-kien to Okinawa, the main isle of the Ryūkyū, by an official, Nūgun (Japanese Nōguni) returning from China in 1605, is related in partly literal translation of passages from chronicles of the island. The author's visit to Nūgun's tomb resulted in the pictures of the tomb and of the tombstone, with its inscription celebrating the merit as introducer of the batata; to both illustrations is added the translation of the inscription. About 60 or 70 years later, *i. e.*, between 1665 and 1675, a Japanese peasant from Satsuma brought the fruit, according to "Okinawa-shi", from Okinawa to his home. But only the learned scholar Konjō Aoki reached about 1735 the due appreciation and spreading of the plant in the rest of Japan, which merit a modern potato-dealer honoured by a memorial stone in the village of Meguro near Tōkyō; the inscription is likewise given in translation. The author mentions still, that after Richard Cock's Diary this chief of the English factory at Hirado was the first to plant the sweet potato there in his garden (already 1615), which event, however, apparently was of no consequence for the spreading of the plant in Japan. An appendix by Struthers contains statistics about the present area and production of sweet potatoes in Japan and in Formosa.—253) For Korea comp. No. 128.

6. Zoogeography²⁵⁴⁻²⁵⁸.

Meteorology compare No. 131, 132.

pp. 725—726. — 253) × N. B. Eckbo, Forests of Japan. American Forestry, vol. 21, 1915, pp. 693—711. — 254) × R. Engelhardt, Monographie der Selachier der Münchener zoologischen Staatssammlung mit bes. Berücksichtigung der Fauna Japan. I. Teil: Tiergeographie der Selachier. Beiträge z. Naturgeschichte Ost-Asiens, hrsg. v. Doflein. Diss. Freiburg. Abhandlungen d. Akademie der Wissenschaft, München. München, G. Franz, 1915. pp. 110, 1 map, 1 plate. — 255) × J. A. Cushman, A monograph of the Foraminifera of the North Pacific Ocean pt. 5: Rotaliidae. U. S. National Museum Bulletin, vol. 71, 1915. — 256) × D. St. Jordan, Notes on a collection of fishes from the Island of Shikoku in Japan. Washington 1914. Ill. — 257) × B. Poppus, H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute: Nabidae Anthrocoridae, Termatophyllidae, Miridae, Isometopidae und Ceratocombidae. Archiv f. Naturgeschichte 80 part A. No. 8, 1915. pp. 1—80. — 258) × D. L. Uytendboogaart, Description d'une nouvelle espèce de Dineutes (Fam. Gyrinidae Col.) de l'île de Formosa. Zoologische Mededeelingen, part 1, fascicle 2. 1915. —

IX. LITERATURE

Of the belletrist literature, though represented presumably also in the year on report again by several items, nearly nothing came to my knowledge^{259, 260}.—In philology a diligent work about a Japanese dialect appeared²⁶¹. "The Satsuma dialect is dying, and the present survey is a belated attempt to preserve a knowledge of its linguistic peculiarities for posterity." The preparatory works in this line are enumerated. "Every dialect word and phrase has been written down from the lips of these Kagoshima people, a fact which explains some of the divergencies of phonetic notation in my paper" (Preface). The contents are arranged in three main parts: "Characteristics of the dialect" (pp. 171—212), "Lexical comparison of the Satsuma dialect" (pp. 213—218), "Vocabulary" (pp. 219—283).

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY, HANDBOOKS AND REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Bibliography*. One of the two meritorious editors of the fundamental American collection of documents about the Philippines (E. H. Blair and J. A. Robertson, The Philippine Islands 1493—1898, 55 vols. Cleveland 1903—1909), after the rich treasures of the Philippine Library at Manila in manuscripts and printed books, puts together the literature, mostly not easily accessible, but very large and important, referring to the relations between those islands and Japan, so abundant in serious incidents²⁶² (comp. to this also No. 21). An introductory short survey of the Spanish-Portuguese relations to Japan in the 16th and 17th century (pp. I—IV) precedes a chronological list of bibliographies, containing material for this matter (pp. 1—5), which may facilitate further investigations. Though "the list is not to be regarded in any sense as exhaustive" (p. 1), there is to be regretted the missing of such an indispensable work as F. de Huerta, Estado . . . (Binondo 1865), being quoted so often in da Civezza's

259) × Asatori Miyamori, Tales from old Japanese Dramas. Revised by St. Hughes. New York/London 1915. 44 Ill. — 260) × N. Peri, Un conte hindou au Japon. BEFEO, vol. 15, No. 3, 1915. — 261) W. L. Schwartz, A survey of the Satsuma dialect. TASJ, vol. 43, 1915, pp. I—IV, 171—283. —

262) J. A. Robertson, Bibliography of early Spanish-Japanese relations, compiled from manuscripts and books in the Philippine Library, Manila. TASJ, vol. 43, pt. 1, 1915, pp. IV, 170. Ill. || Geogr. Rev. 1 (1916), pp. 461—462: "Early Hispano-Japanese

Franciscan Bibliography which, however, with good reason is named, and containing amongst others such chapters as "Biblioteca de autores hijos de esta provincia de San Gregorio" (pp. 491—550) and "Catálogo de los Santos y Venerables mártires terceros de la Seráfica orden de penitencia en Japon" (pp. 615—672). Among the different works of the prominent investigator of the Philippines, W. E. Retana, his edition of Martínez de Zúñiga's "Estadismo" (Madrid 1893, 2 vols) had deserved a mention, as the appendices by Retana also include an explicit and serviceable bibliography (vol. II, pp. 93—352). The chronological list of manuscripts (pp. 6—36), comprising 157 numbers, for the largest part of the time from about 1570 to 1630, most of them copies of the Sevilla Archivo General de Indias, mentions "as a rule, those documents in which reference is made to Japan or to the Japanese in the title" (p. 6). To several titles of documents, quoted all in the Spanish original with the signature in the Archive at Sevilla, useful English notes on the contents are added. However worthy of thanks the compilation may be, its value is at the time sadly restrained, as under the present circumstances it will fall to the lot of very few investigators to examine the originals even at Sevilla, still less in far Manila. Some, however, are made easier accessible by the English translations contained in the above mentioned work by Blair and Robertson. It calls forth our surprise that in such a thorough piece of work the strange title of No. 156 (p. 36) should be given without further comment nor correction but the little word "sic: 1902, April. Documentos copiados en Abril de 1902, por orden del Dr. Aleman, Herr Philip Oscar Maschod [sic] referentes á Relaciones entre España y Japon". It is evident, however, that the corrupt part of the Spanish sentence about the copies of documents for me must run: "por orden del Dr. phil., Herr Oscar Nachod, aleman." The chief value of the work lies in the last and most extensive part "Printed Books" (pp. 37—170), containing not only a great many very rare works hard of access, but also proving very useful by explicit bibliographic notes and frequent summaries of the contents. "Some of the smaller and more important are reproduced entire, while the chapter-heading of others are copied" (p. 37). The photographs illustrating the peculiar character of the books, show title-pages and samples of the text from the "Vocabulario de Japon", Manila 1630, and from three linguistic works by Collado 1632, also pictures of martyrs from

the Chronicle by San Antonio (Sampaloc 1744) and from Torrubia's work (Madrid 1742) about San Martin de la Ascension, the Franciscan proto-martyr of Japan (p. 163). The "Relatione" about the ceremonious entrance of the Sendai Daimyō's embassy in Rome (Rome 1615) got by mistake in the wrong place (p. 40) and is dated there 1595 (but quoted in the text itself correctly "MDCXV").—263)

2. *Periodicals*. The creation of a new English monthly for commerce and industry "Commercial Japan" is reported.—264)

3. *Reference Books* 265, 266).

Relations." — 263) × Zeitschriftenschau — Bücherschau — Kataloge. Ostasiat. Zschr. 3, 1914/15. pp. 498—501; 4, 1915/16. pp. 220—224. — 264) × Die deutsche Presse in Ostasien. Ostasiatischer Lloyd 29, 1915. pp. 330—331. Consequences of the World's War: Suppression of the German press in Japan; establishing of new German newspapers in China, Manila, Java and Siam. — 265) × Y. Takenob und K. Kawakami, The Japan Year Book. Complete Cyclopaedia of General Information and Statistics on Japan for the year 1915. Tenth annual Publication. Tōkyō, Japan Year Book Office. 1915. — 266) × F. X. Sequeira, The Far Eastern Exchange Tables. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1915. More than 750 pp. — Comparative counting tables of the different kinds of money.

YEAR 1916

I. HISTORY

1. General History

A. Entire Time: To the single work of 1916 devoted to Japan as a whole¹⁾ be added travelling reports²⁻⁴⁾ and the essays about the entire Far East⁵⁻¹³⁾, hardly any of them going beyond the compass of the day's politics.—Comp. 134.

B. Single Epochs. A valuable contribution to the history of ancient Japanese civilization is a sagacious, well documented research made by an expert sinologue on the Misasagi, the ancient Japanese Imperial Tombs usually styled "Dolmen"¹⁴⁾, which term "at least as

1) × F. Hadland Davis, Japan from the age of the gods to the fall of Tsingtau. Edinburgh, T. C. Jack, 1916. 2 Sh. 6 d. — 2) × P. v. Mathies, Erinnerungen an Japan. Schweizer Rundschau 16, 1915/16. pp. 67-72, 127-132. Preceding articles see BJ. 15, No. 10. — 3) × Ch. Willimek, Meine Reise durch Japan. Jahresbericht Frankfurter Verein f. Geographie u. Statistik, vol. 79, 80. 1916. pp. 179 ff. — 4) × J. Borell, Sibirien und Japan. Reisebriefe. Basel, G. Böhm, 1916. pp. 343, M. 4.80. — 5) × Erzbischof Weber, Die Aufgaben der Zentralmächte in Ostasien. Die Kultur (Wien) 16, 1916. pp. 23. — 6) × O. Franke, Ostasien im Weltkriege. Der Krieg 1914/16, herausgeg. v. D. Schäfer. Part I. Berlin, W. Weber, 1916. — 7) × Vosberg-Rekow, Ostasien und der Weltkrieg. Asien 14, 1916/17. pp. 44-49, 59-64. — 8) × Frhr. v. Mackay, Das Wesen des ostasiatischen Problems. Export 38, 1916. pp. 237-239. — 9) × Frhr. v. Mackay, Ostasiatische Krisenbildungen. Deutsche Kolonialzeitung 33, 1916. pp. 123-125. — 10) × Frhr. B. L. v. Mackay, Das asiatische Weltbild der Gegenwart und Zukunft. Deutsche Rundschau 43, Oct. 1916, No. 1. — 11) × S. K. Hornbeck, Contemporary Politics in the Far East. New York-London, Appleton & Co., 1916, pp. XII, 466. \$ 3.50; 15 Sh. [(H. M.: Neuer Orient 4 (1919), p. 498 [approving].)] — 12) × J. A. P. Bland, Far-Eastern problem. Ill. Century Monthly Magazine, vol. 91, 1916, pp. 410-418. — 13) × P. S. Rivetta, Verso un nuovo equilibrio dell' Asia: Causa e importanza del trattato russo-giapponese nell' estremo e prossimo Oriente. Rivista Coloniale, vol. 11, 1916, pp. 569-579, 641-653. — 14) A. Conrady, Zu der Frage nach Alter und Herkunft der sog. japanischen Dolmen. Ostasiatische

it is used in our modern German Terminology does not quite fit the case" (p. 230), as they are "downright typical passage-graves" ("Ganggräber", p. 230). As to their origin, Gowland, the meritorious investigator of numerous tombs of this kind ("The Dolmens and burial mounds in Japan", 1897, see JBG 23 No. 28), "is—in a way—right in considering them as a speciality of Japan" (p. 231). Yet the author proves by many passages quoted from Chinese literature, "that the same kind of grave—as in a somewhat changed form still to the present day—has been used since ancient times in China, and—more than that—has been for about two and a half, perhaps even for four milleniums the form of grave of the nobles", (p. 232), styled as a "kuoh", which term though, is often differently interpreted (pp. 232-33). While Gowland dates the Japanese passage-grave as originating in the pre-Christian era, the essay in question declares that a later date must be inferred from two hitherto neglected passages of the Chinese dynastic Annals. The San kuoh chi (Annals of the Three Empires, chap. Wei-chi, 30, 7a) dealing of the time between 220 and 280 A. D., write of the Japanese: "At death they have a coffin, but no kuoh, and earth is piled up to a mound". But the Sui-shu (81, 11a), the Annals of the Sui dynasty, treating of the time from 581 till 617, writes: "Their dead are buried with coffin and kuoh" (p. 245). Therefore this form of grave "must have been introduced in Japan after 265 or 280 and before 581 A. D." (p. 246). Those passages, it is true,—though convincing in themselves—sound as referring to the mode of burial customary with the Japanese population at large, not to the so-called Dolmen often of gigantic measures, erected only for the Japanese Imperial Family, or at the highest for a few especially grand nobles of the Empire, but not for common mortals: and just these powerful constructions, for which until now—including even the latest discoveries and descriptions of Korean Dolmens (Baelz, Chavannes)—a continental model has been sought in vain, are the topic.—Comp. Nr. 93. We further mention—regretting to know them mostly only by their titles—writings about the Mongol Invasion of Japan in the 13th century¹⁵⁾, about a Log-Book of William Adams, the frequently mentioned first Englishman in Japan¹⁶⁾, about politics in

Zeitschrift 4, 1915/16. pp. 229-247. — 15) × Nakaba Yamada, Ghenko: The Mongol Invasion of Japan. Introduction by Lord Armstrong. London, J. Murray, 1916. 7 1/2 Sh. — 16) × C. J. Purnell, The Log-Book of William Adams 1614-1619. Transactions

the Meiji-Era¹⁷⁾, about a modern politician styled as hero of Japanese Imperialism¹⁸⁾ and about the Russian-Japanese War 1904—5¹⁹⁻²¹⁾.—A thorough and skilfully arranged survey of the essential features in Japanese foreign politics of the last 15 years²²⁾ discusses first the alliance with England (of 1902, renewed in 1905 and in 1911), and the victorious fight against Russia (1904—5), made possible by that league. This ends the first era, as the aim, striven for in vain in the Chinese war of 1895, *i. e.*, the position as a Great Power, was reached now. After 1905 begins the 2nd era with the task "to so enlarge the position won, that Japan should pass for the Power ruling the Pacific" (p. 18). How this politic implied an opposition to China and the United States of America, afterwards also to Germany and finally also to England, is demonstrated in the 2nd part of the essay. In the preface it claims to be "an attempt at awakening the understanding of the difficult Far East problem, grown so especially difficult by the rising power of Japan". The task was "not to picture the gradual growth of the East Asiatic Island Empire from political, cultural, economic points of view, but to give an idea of the elements of Japan's position as a dominant power and of its consequences". This aim may

and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 13, 1916, pp. 155—302. III. — After Geogr. Journal chiefly concerning Adams' voyages from Hirado and also documents of Saris and others. [[Geogr. Journal 48 (1916), pp. 427—428 (approving).]] — 17) × W. W. McLaren, A political history of Japan during the Meiji Era, 1867—1912. New York, Scribner, London, Allen and Unwin, 1916, pp. 379, \$ 3.75; Sh. 12. 6 d. Compare BJ. 15, No. 26. — 18) × Banson Hirai, Mitsuru Toyama, ein Heros des japanischen Imperialismus. Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle für den Orient 3, 1916/17, pp. 123—124. Translated after an essay of Japan Magazine, Sept. 1916, reprinted in Far Eastern Review (Shanghai and Manila) Sept. 1916. — Career of the politician Toyama, a Samurai born 1855, who, though without official function, became very influential. — 19) × Trautz, Das japanische Generalstabswerk über den Japanisch-Russischen Krieg 1904/5. Proben des Stiles und ein Überblick über die Bearbeitungsweise. Nach dem japanischen Original. (3rd article.) Genaue Inhaltsangabe (Inhaltsverzeichnis) des I. Bandes der Geschichte des Japanisch-Russischen Krieges (1904/05). Mitt. d. Seminars f. oriental. Sprachen, Berlin, Abt. I: Ostasiat. Studien 19, 1916, pp. 183—210. 1st article see BJ. 14, No. 48, 2nd article BJ. 15, No. 27. — 20) × L. Barzini, Il Giappone in armi (Guerra russo-giapponese 1904/5, vol. 1). Mailand, Treves, 1916. — 21) × C. G. Axelson, Taktiska studier ur det rysk-japanska kriget 1904—1905. 4. Fynsiaolin (Bergskriget maj-juli 1904). Stockholm, Norstedt & Söner, 1916, pp. 2, 196, Kr. 4.75. 6 maps. — 22) P. Ostwald, Japans Expansionspolitik 1900—1914. Gegenwartsfragen 1913/15, No. 8. Berlin, „Politik“, 1916, pp. 44, M. 1.— [[Nachod: Mitteilungen aus der Historischen Literatur, N. F. 4 (1916), p. 232. E. Erkes: LZBl. 67 (1916), pp. 494/5 (approving). Sch.: China-Archiv I (1916), pp. 255—258. Witte: Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft

be considered as reached. Yet in details of secondary importance one may well differ from the author's opinion, also desire a less sweeping statement here and there. Thus one can scarcely admit, for instance with regard to Siam, still less to China, that Japan alone "of all the Asiatic and Mongolian tribes had proved as the only people capable of withstanding the assault of the white race" (p. 18). The author was right in using repeatedly noteworthy utterings of the Japanese press, as are contained in great numbers just in the last issues of the "Deutsche Japan Post", suppressed by the Japanese Government on the 16th of Sept. 1914. In keeping with the aim of the opusculum, there are generally no sources given. But in one case at least the mentioning of the source seems indispensable—already to enable the reader to judge the degree of trustworthiness—, *i. e.*, in the "secret stipulations", made at the renewal of the alliance with England in 1905 and 11, "between Kato and Grey with an outspoken tendency against Germany; in the new shape Japan was expressly promised the German possession in Shan-tung and the South Sea" (p. 11).—There are several more articles on the home²³⁻²⁴⁾ and foreign politics of the present time²⁵⁻²⁸⁾, and on Japans striving for expansion²⁹⁻³⁰⁾.—Concerning Japan's relations to other countries, there are essays on her share in the World's War, her conquest of Kiao-chow and her attitude towards the Germans³¹⁻⁴⁰⁾. A rather broad space is again

\$ (1921), p. 159 ["strongly recommended"].] — 23) × W. E. Griffis, Okuma and the New Era. North American Review, vol. 204, 1916, pp. 681—690. — 24) × F. Wertheimer, Ministerwechsel in Japan. Deutsche Politik. 1916, pp. 1980—1991. — 25) × E. Engelhardt, Japans Weltpolitik um den Stillen Ozean. Bibliothek für Volkswirtschaft, herausgeg. v. F. v. Mammen. No. 11—13. Dresden, Globus, 1916, pp. 38, M. 1.— — 26) × C. Riedt, Japans auswärtige Politik. Süddeutsche Monatshefte 14, Dez. 1916, No. 4. — 27) × H. Smidt, Japan und der Westen. Berlin, Hatten-Verlag. wY (1916?) pp. 41, M. —.50. — 28) × B. Fenigstein, Die japanische Gefahr. März vol. 10 1916, No. 24. — 29) × Japans Expansionsbestrebungen im fernen Osten und in der Südsee. Jahrbuch Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen 1915/16, 1916, pp. 109—128. — 30) × H. M. Elster, Die Japaner als Kolonisatoren. Das Größere Deutschland. Sonderheft über Ostasien 5/8. 1916—1916, pp. 1009—1019. — 31) × G. Plüschow, Die Abenteuer des Fliegers von Tsingtau. Meine Erlebnisse auf drei Erdteilen. Ullsteins Kriegsbücher 23. Berlin, Ullstein & Co., wY (1916), pp. 247, M. 1.—. 9 Ill. — Contains among others description of the life at Tsingtau and of the siege by the only assisting German officer of the aero-troops. LZBl. 68 (1917), p. 1185.]] — 32) × K. Küchler, Die letzten Tage von Tsingtau. Über Land u. Meer 115, 1916, No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. — 33) × Martha Müller, Im Rachen des Löwen. Erinnerungen an die Heimreise aus dem fernen Osten

occupied by the just then bad terms between Japan and the United States. A book, entitled "Japanese Crisis" ⁴¹), is designated (in "Neuer Orient") as "one of the numerous attempts of philo-japanese journalists, to represent the Japanese danger to the American public as not extant", but for the rest it is praised for its sober judgement. But another pamphlet ⁴²), called "Next World's War," tries (after H. Müller in "Neuer Orient" 1917, p. 505) to prove the historic necessity of a Japanese-American shock and to give "directions" for it; this pamphlet, translated by Masataro Sawayanagi, President of Kyôto University, is said to have caused a sensation in the Japanese press. ⁴³⁻⁵⁶) Of

während des Weltkriegs. Illustrierte Zeitung 146, 1916, No. 3811. — ⁸⁴) × J. Witte, Weltkrieg und Europa im Urteil der Ostasiaten. Deutscher Wille 30, 1916, No. 10. — ⁸⁵) × E. A. Zelenka, Anzer und Kiautschou. Deutscher Merkur 47, 1916, No. 3, 4. — ⁸⁶) × Frhr. v. Mackay, Japanische Weltkriegspolitik. Asien 14, 1916/17. pp. 41—44. 64—67. — ⁸⁷) × Die Deutschen in Tsingtau unter der japanischen Herrschaft. Christliche Freiheit 32, 1916, No. 12. — ⁸⁸) × Japan's part in war. The Times History of the War, vol. 2, 1916, pp. 397—436. — ⁸⁹) × W. Blane, Tsingtao. Transactions and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 13, pt. 1, 1916, pp. 1—18. — ⁴⁰) × A. Gérard, L'effort japonais (L'hommage français). "L'effort de la France et de ses alliés". Publication du Comité. Paris/Barcelona, Bloud & Gay, 1916. Fr. — 50. — ⁴¹) J. A. B. Scherer, The Japanese Crisis. New York, F. A. Stokes Comp., 1916. [H. M.: Der Neue Orient I (1917), p. 163.] — ⁴²) Der nächste Weltkrieg. Prophezeiung eines neutralen Diplomaten. Berlin, W. Borngräber, 1916. — ⁴³) × A. Hartwig, Japan und Nordamerika. Deutsche Rundschau 42, März 1916. pp. 321—345. — ⁴⁴) × A. Teutenberg, Japan und Amerika. März, vol. 10, 1916, No. 18. — ⁴⁵) × Die Möglichkeit eines Waffenganges zwischen Japan und Amerika. Deutsche Revue 41, März 1916. — ⁴⁶) × Der Weltkrieg, Japan und die amerikanische Union. Deutsche Revue 41, June 1916. — ⁴⁷) × Schultze, Amerikaner und Japaner auf Hawaii. Koloniale Rundschau. 1916. No. 6—7. — ⁴⁸) × H. Sandkuhl, Die Amerikaner in den Philippinen und Japan. Das Größere Deutschland. 1916. pp. 1326—1335. — ⁴⁹) × J. F. Abbott, Japanese expansion and American policies. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 120. pp. VIII, 267, \$ 1.50. [H. M.: Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3 (1916/17), pp. 107/8 [mostly approving].] — ⁵⁰) × T. F. Millard, Our Eastern Question; America's Contact with the Orient and the Trend of Relations with China and Japan. New York, The Century Co., 1916, pp. 543. \$ 3.—. 32 Ill. [W. v. Dewall: Weltwirtschafts-Archiv 1/4. 1918, pp. 373 ff.] — ⁵¹) × Th. F. Millard, Japanese menace. Ill. Century Monthly Magazine, vol. 91, 1916, pp. 673—682. — ⁵²) × C. W. Bishop, The expedition to the far east. The Museum Journal Philadelphia, vol. 7, 1916, pp. 97—118. Ill. — ⁵³) × K. K. Kawakami, Shall America prepare against Japan? North American Review, vol. 203, 1916, pp. 675—689. — ⁵⁴) × Kinnosuke Adachi, China's Vast Resources: How Japan and America Can Co-operate to Aid in Chinese Development. Amer. Review of Reviews, vol. 53, 1916, pp. 210—213. — ⁵⁵) × A. F. Griffiths, The Japanese race question in Hawaii. Journal of Race Development, vol. 6, 1916, pp. 422—440. — ⁵⁶) × S. K. Hornbeck, La politique des États-Unis en Extrême-Orient. Revue Politique Internationale (Lausanne),

Russian relations ⁵⁷⁻⁶¹) it is above all the treaty of July 3rd 1916 which finds much attention (comp. No. 101). Finally we mention some articles on relations to England ^{62, 63}) to the Dutch Indies ⁶⁴), to China ⁶⁵) and Indo-China ⁶⁶).

2. Provincial and Local History

A. Main Island: The new capital Tōkyō ⁶⁷) and the old capital and coronation city Kyōto ⁶⁸) have both been treated.

B. Yezo (Hokkaidō): A continuation of the painstaking economic research concerning the northern border-region Yezo ⁶⁹) speaks first of the raising of live stock, principally confined to cattle, horses, pigs and chicken, also of the until now vain attempts at sheep breeding. Then follows an appreciation of the forest and winning of timber which constitutes a considerable part of the export. Finally the strongly diminishing yield of furs and skins, the fisheries, counting beside farming to the main branches of support, also industry and foreign trade—both still in the beginnings—are discussed.—After

No. 19, 1916. — ⁵⁷) × Herbert Müller, Der russisch-japanische Vertrag vom 3. Juli 1916. Seine Entstehung und sein Inhalt. Zschr. f. Politik 10, 1916, No. 1. "Statement of the preparatory publishing work for the important treaty, which is examined as to its contents, as well published as to be presumed, and for the reception of which in the press of the whole world examples are given" (from Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3, 8. 1. 1917, p. 302). — ⁵⁸) × Russisch-japanischer Allianzvertrag. Historisch-Politische Blätter f. d. katholische Deutschland 157/158, 1916. pp. 261—268. — ⁵⁹) × F. Wertheimer, Rußland und Japan. Deutsche Politik 1, 1916. pp. 1472—1482. — ⁶⁰) × H. A., Japanische Besuche in Rußland nach Abschluß des russisch-japanischen Vertrages. Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3, 1916/17. pp. 180—181. — ⁶¹) × Großfürst Georg Michailowitsch in Japan. (Nach der russischen Botsch.) Grenzboten 75, 1916, No. 7. — ⁶²) × O. Corbach, Japan und England. Kurz, Sept. 9th 1916. pp. 81—86. — ⁶³) × J. W. Robertson Scott, Japan, England and the World. pp. 88. Text in English and in Japanese, in order to influence the Japanese in favour of the English policy. [Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient II (1916), p. 286.] — ⁶⁴) × J. V. Jensen, Japan und Holländisch-Indien. Eine Studie zur Ausbreitung der panmalaiischen Bewegung. Über Land u. Meer 116, 1916, No. 43. — ⁶⁵) × F. Farjanel, Conflit sino-japonais. Revue Politique & Parlementaire. 1916, No. 249, pp. 234—244. — ⁶⁶) × A. de Pourville, Indochine et Japon. Dépêche Coloniale, Juli 7th 1916. Against concession of the preference tariff for Indo-China to Japan. [Korrespondenzblatt d. Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 2 (1916), pp. 255—256.] — ⁶⁷) × P. Gjellerup, Dagligt liv i Tokio i vor tid (Daily life in Tōkyō in our time). Geografisk Tidsskrift, vol. 23, No. 6, 1916, pp. 237—243. — ⁶⁸) × V. Hagström, Bilder från Kioto, där Japans Kejsare kröas. Bonniers Månadsbladen 10, No. 33. Stockholm 1916. 14 Ill. — ⁶⁹) Max Müller, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Insel Hokkaido oder Jesso. Zschr. der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Berlin.

S. Koño's communications in the Japanese Journal of the Anthropological Society, Tōkyō (Febr. 1914; comp. BJ. 14, No. 438), a catholic missionary of Yezo gives a brief report on the burial attributes customary with the Ainu, among them stone instruments, and about several objects excavated in 1907 near Apashiri at the northern coast of Yezo, presumably coming from a burial place⁷⁰).

C. Sachalin (Karafuto). An essay on the regained northern external possession Sachalin is the result of a journey undertaken for researches in 1913⁷¹) and treats mainly of the population, climate, coal, farming, cattle, raising, forestry and fisheries, summing up the results as follows: "All in all one must say, that Japan has in Karafuto one more woe-begotten child, causing much trouble to its mother country, depriving it of many forces of labour and entailing many and high expenditures, which all could be more profitably employed for cultivating Old Japan herself".—

D. Formosa (Taiwan)⁷²).

E. Bonin Islands (Ogasawara Shima)⁷³).

F. Korea (Chōsen). An article on foreigners⁷⁴) presents a precise serviceable survey of the political relation of the peninsula since the middle of the 19th century, with special regard to Japan to the United States and to Russia, but without reference to the sources used and without new results.—⁷⁵) An "Album de planches concernant les antiquités de la Corée", edited by the General Government, perhaps in Japanese, a publication by Sekino and his collaborators⁷⁶), received (after T'oung Pao 17, 1916, p. 560, which does not give the real title) the prize Stanislas Julien by the Paris Académie des Inscriptions on the 15th of June 1917.—

1916, pp. 34—50, 95—111. 1st article see BJ. 15, No. 104. — 70) Th. Gabriel, Gegenstände, die bei den Ainu den Verstorbenen ins Grab gelegt werden. Anthropos 10/11, 1915/1916, pp. 659—660. — 71) Max Müller, Die japanische Kolonien Karafuto (Sachalin). PMPGA., 62 1, 1916, pp. 175—178, 215—220. 1 map, 4 ff. — 72) × J. M. Alvarez, Descripción geográfica de la isla de Formosa. Boletín Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid, vol. 58, 1916, pp. 65 ff., 319—337. Continuation of a chapter on fauna (birds). 1st article see BJ. 15, No. 105. — 73) × L. B. Cholmondeley, The history of the Bonin Islands from the year 1827—1876. London, Constable, 1916, pp. 190, 6 Sh. — 74) E. Grünfeld, Eine kurze Geschichte der Fremden in Korea. China Archiv 2, 1916, pp. 651—656. — 75) × Midori Komatsu, Religious Liberty in Korea. Missionary Review of the World, 1916, pp. 891—901. — 76) Sekino

II. RELIGION

1. *General*. Compare No. 75 (Korea).

2. *Shinto*. Vacat.

3. *Buddhism*⁷⁷⁻⁸⁰).

4. *Christianity*. The interesting detailed report about the crucifixion of the first Christian Martyrs in 1597, written down 5 weeks after the event took place by the Portuguese Jesuit Froes, then since decades working in Japan and known by his numerous missives, has been made known ever since 1599 by many editions in various languages (see Pagès, Bibliography No. 80—82). It constitutes also the basis of the Latin version in the "Acta Sanctorum", of which an English translation⁸¹) is now offered. New views are, of course, not opened, as these excerpts are no more than a mere rendering of the text without commentary, either explanatory or critical.—The important work done by the various clerical orders in former centuries is more and more disclosed by serious investigation⁸²). To the fates of the Dominican mission, until now but seldom treated, a "true edition-de-luxe in contents and get-up" has been devoted⁸³), about which O. Maas writes as follows in a substantial article "New Spanish Missionary Literature" (Zeitschr. für Missionswissenschaft 10, 1920, p. 35, Note 4): "It briefly outlines the grand activity of the Spanish Dominicans in the Far East and treats in several chapters of the prominent characters of the mission, of the different stations in the Philippines, in China,

77) × I. Dautremet, Le bouddhisme au Japon II. Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. 1916. — 78) × M. Anesaki, Nichiren, the Buddhist Prophet. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, London, Milford, 1916, pp. XI, 160. \$ 1.50; 6 Sh. 6 d. III.—1st edition in Italian see JBG 36, 1913, No. 168. [[M. H. B.: Journal R. Asiatic Soc. 1916, pp. 621—624.]] — 79) × W. Hückel, Interessantes aus Japan. I. Buddhistische Propaganda der Japaner. Deutsche Hilfe für die Welt. 1916. pp. 62 ff. — 80) × H. L. Held, Deutsche Bibliographie des Buddhismus. Eine Übersicht über deutschsprachliche buddhistische und buddhologische Buchwerke, Abhandlungen, Vorträge, Aufsätze, Erwähnungen, Hinweise und Rezensionen mit ausschließlicher Berücksichtigung des Buddhismus als Religionswissenschaft. München, Leipzig, Hans-Sachs-Verlag, 1916. pp. VIII, 190. M. 12.—; bound M. 14.—. [[H. Haas: Zschr. f. Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft 31 (1916), pp. 141—145 [mostly approving]. — B. Geiger, Anthropos 10—11 (1915/16), pp. 1123—24 [serious objections].]] — 81) C. F. Sweet, The Crucifixion of the Twenty-six in 1597. Excerpts translated from the Bollandist Acta Sanctorum for February Fifth. TASFJ., vol. 44, pt. 1, 1916, pp. 20—45. — 82) × L. Pérez, Cartas y relaciones del Japon. I: Cartas de San Pedro Bautista (1542—1597). Archivo Ibero-Americano, vol. 3, 1916. — 83) Los Dominicos en el Extremo Oriente. Provincia del Santísimo Rosario. Relaciones publicadas con motivo del séptimo centenario de la

Tongking, Formosa and Japan; also the seats and Colleges in Spain, Italy, and America. It ends in a rich bibliography, in detailed lists of the Bishops, Provincials, writers etc. of the order, with abundant, excellent illustrations".—84) Here be added the works on modern mission⁸⁵⁻⁹².

III. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

1. *Constitutional Law*. A sociological research⁹³), based in the main on the Nihongi editions by Florenz and Aston, but without reference to the pages of the quoted passages, tries at first to show the matriarchal features in the institutions of the primitive Japanese time of the clans, then the political importance of the single social layers (bondsmen, Kunitsuko, Tomonotsuko, Muraji, Omi, and Imperial family). The essay, though valuable in itself, does not bring forth new items beyond what has been reached by Florenz; a sad blunder is calling the well known Chinese Cyclopedia of the 13th century "Matuanlin, a Korean work of History" (pp. 398—99).—94)

2. *Legislation*. An expert, who has been working for years in Japan and whose name was repeatedly mentioned for his publishing

confirmación de la sagrada Orden de Predicadores. 1916. Not in commerce. — 84) × G. L. Bertolini, *Antichi monumenti della diffusione del cristianesimo nell' estremo Oriente*. Bollettino Società Geografica Italiana, vol. 5, 1916, pp. 908—921. III. — 85) × J. Schmidtlin, *Missions- und Kulturverhältnisse im fernen Osten*. Münster i. W., Borgmeyer & Co., 1916, pp. 375. M. 6.50. — 86) × Halbjahrsbericht des Missions-Superintendenten D. Emil Schiller zu Kyōto. (Abgeschlossen am 15. Oktober 1915.) Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 31, 1916, pp. 43—57, 67—73, 150 to 158, 190—192. — 87) × F. Ammann, *Japan im Jahre 1915*. Evangel. Missionsmagazin (Basel). 1916. S. 155—162. — 88) × Frohnmeyer, *Die deutsche Mission Ostasiens im Kriege*. Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift 43, 1916, pp. 81—93. — 89) × Deutsche evangelische Arbeit in Japan im Kriegsjahr 1914/15. Deutsch-Evangelisch im Auslande 14, 1916, No. 11/12. — 90) × J. M. Planchet, *Les Missions de Chine et du Japon, 1916. Première Année*. Peking, Imprimerie des Lazaristes, 1916, pp. 492. [(Schmidtlin: Zschr. f. Missionswissenschaft 7 (1917), pp. 333—336.)] — 91) × The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire. A Year Book for 1916. Tōkyō, Kyo Bun Kwao, 1916, pp. XI, 271, CL. Annual for 1915 see BJ. 15, No. 154. — 92) × J. Merle Davis, *Davis: Soldier Missionary. A Biography of Jerome D. Davis, D. D., for Thirty-nine Years a Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Japan*. Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1916, pp. VI, 347, \$ 1.50. III. [(E. F. Bell: Internat. Revue of Missions 6 (1917), pp. 611—613.)] —

93) A. Heber, *Familie und Clan, Stände und Regierung in der japanischen Vorkriegszeit* (Von der Urzeit bis 645 n. Chr.). I. Allgemeines. II. Familie und Clan. III. Clan, Stände und Regierung. Zschr. f. Sozialwissenschaft. Neue Folge, vol. 7, 1916, pp. 394—408. [(Anthropos 10/11 (1915/16), pp. 1094—1095.)] — 94) × E. W. Clement, *Constitutional imperialism in*

commented editions of several modern Japanese codes (comp. JBG 27, 1904, No. 269—70;—32, 1909, No. 238;—33, 1910, No. 293), presents now an extensive work on the Japanese system of law in general⁹⁵): "The object of this book, which is compiled on the Encyclopaedic Method, is to furnish European and American readers with an outline description of the system of law regulative in Japan, and an explanation of the fundamental legal principles which are accepted by Japanese jurists and which permeate the judgements of the Imperial Courts" (p. III). The first part "General Discussion on Japanese Jurisprudence" (pp. 1—122) is a sort of introduction with special regard to Japanese law. The more voluminous 2nd part (without special heading, pp. 123—453) discusses in detail the single branches, as State and Administrative law, Criminal, Civil and Commercial Codes, "Registration", the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, winding up with International Public and Private law. An extensive Index (pp. 455—73) facilitates the use of the serviceable volume.—

3. *Statistics*⁹⁶⁻⁹⁹).

4. *States Finances*. Vacat.

IV. ARMY AND NAVY. VACAT

V. ECONOMICS

1. *General*^{100, 101}).

2. *Commerce*^{102, 103}).

Japan. New York, Academy of Political Science, pp. 104, \$ 1.50. — 95) J. E. de Becker, *Elements of Japanese Law*. TASJ, vol. 44, pt. 2, 1916, pp. XI, 473. — 96) × *Résumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon*. 30. année. Tōkyō 1916. — 97) × Naosaburo Hanabusa, *Etat de la population de l'Empire du Japon au 31 Décembre 1913*. Tōkyō, Bureau de la Statistique Générale, Cabinet Imp., 1916, pp. IX, 335, XXXVIII. — 98) × *Exposé général des résultats du recensement de la population de l'Empire du Japon à la fin de 1913*. Tōkyō, Bureau de la Statistique Générale, Cabinet Imp., 1916, pp. V, 179. In Japanese language. — 99) × M. Jefferson, *The distribution of people in Japan in 1913*. Geographical Review. 1916. II. Sem., pp. 368—372. 3 map sketches. Statistical investigation, resulting in: "the belt of maximum population that lies along the shores of the Inland Sea and continues, with a little northing, toward Tōkyō" (p. 368). —

100) × A. Heber, *Einfluß des Weltkrieges auf Volkswirtschaft und Staatshaushalt Japans*. Weltwirtschaftl. Archiv 8, 1916, Anhang, pp. 451—466. — 101) × *Le Japon et la Russie: Leurs rapports économiques*. La Nature, No. 2211, 1916, pp. 106—108. — 102) × De Hullu, *De porcelainhandel der Oost-Indische Compagnie*. Oud Holland (Amsterdam), vol. 34, 1916, pp. 49 ff. — 103) × *Report for the year 1914 on the Trade of the Consular District of Yokohama*. Diplomatic and Consular Repts, No. 5545. London 1916, pp. 25. Map. — 104) H. H. van Kol, *De Ontwikkeling der Groot-Asia Major*, Apr.-Oct. 1921.

3. *Industry.* The Dutch Government, recognising the need of creating an industry on a large scale in the Indian colonies, caused an investigation to be made into whether and in how far a model can be found, especially in Java, which would warrant a prominent success, similar to that reached by Japan in the short space of time of the last half century, *i. e.*, since roused from the sleep of a Feudal State. The task was entrusted to a member of the First Chamber, whose attention had been for some time already given to the affairs in the Country of the Rising Sun (comp. BJ 14, No. 38). The official report on the results of his new journey for industrial research is the subject of an elaborate work¹⁰⁴). The studious, closely observing author succeeded in furnishing a considerable amount of instructive materials about everything in connection with the remarkable rise of the industrial importance of modern Japan; with a full recognition of the stupendous progress of State power and national wealth the author combines an impartial, unprejudiced judgement. He does not conceal the great draw-backs connected with the amassing of capital and with big concerns here as anywhere, not the greed and venality, sensationally laid open again and again by scandalous law-suits, nor the inconsiderate sweating—nearly unrestricted yet by law—of the working, more especially the downright indignant abuse of women and children. "There can hardly another country be named, where the development of capitalism was as triumphant as in Japan. This country—hardly one generation ago the most perfect model of a state of closed commerce, industry, trade and traffic playing an insignificant part only—has become now a modern industrial country. The almost ignored Feudal State has conquered an important place among the nations, disposes of a mighty army, a strong navy and a quick commercial fleet as of a dense net of railroads beside a number of factories, and sends out goods to foreign markets for millions every year. Enormous wealth is amassed, millionaires are created there, but in all those treasures the working classes have an extremely modest shape . . . An unbridled Imperialism was paid for by the natives, an unbridled Capitalism imposed serious sacrifices on the labouring people" (I. pp. 204—205). Beside several short chapters on

Industrie in Japan. Rapport samengesteld ingevolge opdracht van den Minister van Kolonien. 2 vol. Haag, J. Bootsma, 1916, pp. 298, 164. 25 statistic tables; 25 graphic tables. ||[H. Müller: Korrespondenzblatt, Nachrichtenstelle f. d. Orient 3

Java's possibilities of a similar course and about economics of Japan under the Tokugawa Shōguns (17th—19th century) the 1st volume contains mainly two detailed chapters, subdivided in many special investigations, on the measures taken by the Japanese Government for furthering the grand-industry (pp. 57—140) and about the results reached thereby (pp. 141—244). The 2nd volume starts from special descriptions of the various branches of industry (pp. 9—154), then gives 25 statistic and 25 graphic tables of the entire material. Occasional interspersions of a historic character prove—from several offhand-tests—not free from objection. Thus the first coins are said to originate in the 7th century under an Emperor "Tenno" (I p. 93); now there was no such Emperor, "Tennō" being the common noun for "Emperor", and the first coins, after the nearly contemporary official annals (Shoku Nihongi, book 4) originated in the year 708 under Empress Gemmyō. Not as late as to the 12th century (II p. 37), but to the 7th belongs Emperor Tenji's († 672) water-clock. Japan's seclusion was not enacted in 1624 (I p. 14), but only in 1639 with the final exilation of the Portuguese, up to that time still carrying on a brisk trade in Japan. Insufficient knowledge of the historic literature on Japan is also shown by wrong and contradicting statements about Dutch metal export under the Tokugawa (I p. 94, II p. 11), though the exact numbers were published from the manuscripts in the National Archive in the Hague. *E. g.* not in 1641, but in 1668 was the export of silver prohibited which metal just in the between time constituted the principal item of the entire export. Somewhat better care might have been bestowed on the list of literature (II pp. 157—62) and on the bibliographic references in general. Thus the name of Rathgen, author of a number of excellent works on Japanese economics, duly much used here, is disfigured generally in Rätghen, now and then also in Raethgen and Rätghen (I p. 68, 95); his fundamental work is mentioned in the bibliography (No. 139) as "Japan Volkswirtschaft and Haushaltung" instead of "Staatshaushalt". Not Mauer (No. 101, without date), but Manes is the author of "Ins Land der Sozialen Wunder" (Berlin 1910).—¹⁰⁵⁻¹⁰⁶) (Weaving, comp. No. 124).

4 *Communications.* Navigation¹⁰⁹).

(1916/17), pp. 58/59 [approving]. Nachod: PMPGA 63, 1917 I, pp. 97/98.] — ¹⁰⁶) × H. Doeff, De ontwikkeling der groot-industrie van Japan. Kolonial Tijdschrift, Hague, vol. 5, 1916, pp. 1358—1369. — ¹⁰⁶) × A. Heber, Japans Industriearbeit, ein Faktor

VI. ART

About this subject, generally dealt with in numerous contributions, many a publication may have escaped my notice; for I was not able to state more than just a few works for 1916, and of these mostly the title only.

1. *General*¹¹⁰⁻¹¹³).

2. *Single Branches*.

A. Sculpture. Vacat.

B. Painting¹¹⁴).

C. Colour-prints¹¹⁵⁻¹¹⁷).

D. Ceramics. An attractive article is devoted to porcelain by the director of the prominent Dresden Collection¹¹⁸. A precise survey of the development of Japanese ceramics—less appreciated than those of China—since the 16th century and of the export to the occident (pp. 81—88) is followed by a discussion of the about 2000 pieces contained in the Dresden Collection started by August the Strong in

in der politischen Entwicklung des fernen Ostens. Deutsche Politik. 1916. pp. 1388—1395. 107) × A. Heber, Was verdankt Japans Privatindustrie dem Weltkriege? Asien 14. 1916/17. pp. 25—28. Numeral statements for the different branches of industry. — 108) × Ch. P. Engel, Bergwerks- und Hüttenindustrie Japans. Weltwirtschaft 6, 1916. pp. 157—160. — 109) × Die Verdrängung der englischen Schifffahrt aus Ostasien. Militär-Wochenblatt 101, 1916, No. 75—77. —

110) × L. Joly and K. Tomita, Japanese Art and Handicraft. 1916. — 111) × J. Strzygowski, Die bildende Kunst des Ostens. Ein Überblick über die für Europa bedeutungsvollsten Hauptströmungen. Bibliothek des Ostens III. Leipzig, W. Klinkhardt, 1916. pp. VII, 86. 28 Ill. — 112) × E. A. Voretzsch, Altes und Neues aus chinesischen Kunstgebieten. Shanghai, Nöbler, 1916. [O. Kummel: Ostasiat. Zschr. 6 (1917/18), pp. 289—292. „Chinesische Gemälde in China u. Japan.“ Result: „Until now it is practically in vain to talk to and fro about the relative worth of Japanese and of Chinese collections. . . . Let us await, until the Chinese collections have spoken!“ (p. 291).] — 113) Niebour, Chinesische und japanische Bilder aus der deutschen Zeichenrolle. Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb, Mai 1916. 79 Ill. — 114) × Catalogue of the extensive and important collection of Japanese Pictorial Art, the property of John Hilditch. London 1916. — 115) × Jessen, Japanische Farbendrucke in der Bibliothek des Kunstgewerbemuseums. Amtliche Berichte der Kgl. Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, 37/38. 1916. pp. 216—225. — 116) × L. Binyon, A Catalogue of Japanese and Chinese Woodcuts, preserved in the Sub-Department of oriental prints and drawings in the British Museum. London, British Museum, 1916, pp. LIII, 605, Sh. 20.—. 32 Ill. — 117) × J. E. L., A special Exhibition of Japanese Prints by Kiyonaga, Buncho and Utamaro. Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston, Dec. 1916. 3 Ill. — 118) E. Zimmermann, Die alten Bestände von japanischem Porzellan in der Dresdner Porzellansammlung. Mitteilungen aus den Sächsischen Kunstsammlungen 7, 1916.

the beginning 18th century; their “scientific and artistic value” is investigated (p. 88). Several statements about the relations between Japan and the occident in the 17th century are somewhat distorted, e. g., in 1624 “all foreigners, with the exception only of Chinese and Dutchmen, were banished from the country” (p. 86), while (as said just before) in reality the Portuguese entertained very brisk commercial relations to Japan until 1639, nor was the Deshima islet near Nagasaki erected expressly for the Dutch, but for their predecessors, the Portuguese. — 119, 120) Comp. No. 102.—

E. Lacquer¹²¹).

F. Metal-Work^{122, 123}).

G. Textiles. A scholar of Far East Art, already mentioned for his noteworthy monography on the fold of the garment (see BJ 15 No. 198), tries to lay down, based on O. v. Falke's “Kunstgeschichte der Seidenweberei” (1913) and on own abundant material, “at least the main types and to give an analysis of the importance which silkweaving has for the history of art in the Far East” (p. 249)¹²⁴. A style-critique of the circle, the vine, the pointed oval and other geometrical forms as designs, also the tissues with transversal vines is illustrated by pictures or references made to such. Subject of the article are principally weavings of the flourishing art from the 7th to the 10th century, as preserved in remnants above all in the Shōsōin at Nara or reproduced in the garments on paintings etc.

pp. 81—111. 1 plate, 12 Ill. — 119) × O. Embden, Ostasiatische Keramik im Hamburger Kunstgewerbe-Museum. Hamburger Fremdenblatt, March 22nd 1916. — 120) × J. Orange, Bizen-ware. With a catalogue of the Chater collection. Yokohama 1916. Ill. — 121) × Tentoonstelling van Japansch lakwerk in het Rijks Ethnographisch Museum te Leiden, vanaf 15. December 1916. Ingeleid en verklaard door T. B. Roorda en M. W. de Visser. Leiden 1916. fol, pp. 16. 16 Ill. Introduction by Roorda with survey of the historical development of the Japanese art of lacquer and with description of the objects exhibited and of their technics. — Historical explanations on culture by de Visser concerning the meaning of the objects with interpretation of the ornaments. — 122) × W. Gowland, Metals and Metal Working in Japan. Transactions and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 13 pt. 1, 1916, pp. 19—100. — 123) × Japanische Stichblätter und Schwertzieraten. Sammlung Georg Oeder, Düsseldorf. Beschreibendes Verzeichnis von P. Vautier, herausgeg. von O. Kummel. Berlin, Osterheld & Co. wY (1916). 4^o, pp. XX, 217. M. 35.—. 333 Ill. [S. Hara: Ostasiat. Zschr. V (1916/17), pp. 195/196 [mostly approving].] — 124) C. Glaser, Zur Geschichte der Seidenweberei in Ostasien. Ostasiatische Zeitschrift 4, 1915/16. pp. 248—265.

H. Stage¹²⁵).

3. *Sale Catalogues*¹²⁶).

VII. CIVILIZATION

1. *National Character*¹²⁷⁻¹³²).

2. *Customs and Habits*. A specialist of the history of technics devotes a thorough, detailed and well founded study to the crossbow in Eastern Asia, more especially in China¹³³. Elaborately got up, with attractive pictures from Chinese books, this essay draws largely from the Great Cyclopedia of 1725 (T'u shu chi ch'eng), as also from several other special compilations of the 17th and 18th centuries (Wu-pei-chi or Cyclopedia of Strategy by Mao Yüan 1621; San ts'ai t'u hui or The Universe in Pictures by Wang Ch'i 1609; Ko chih ching yüan or Cyclopedia of Technical Arts and Sciences by Ch'en Yüan-lung 1735). The regions over which the crossbow in general is spread are first mentioned and as characteristics distinguishing it from the bow are given: the coerced trajectory of the arrow, and the trigger ("Abzugseinrichtung"). Then the author discusses the gun-trap or crossbow-trap with automatic discharge, reported among others already from the tomb of Emperor Shi Hoang ti (3rd century B. C.), the legends about the invention of the crossbow and the interpretation of the respective ideograph in Chinese script. After a brief mention of the weapon under the Chou dynasty, the often found crossbow locks of the Han dynasty are described and pictures of them shown, especially a bronze of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum (plate with

15 Ill. — 125) × E. Fenellosa and Ezra Pound, "Noh," or accomplishment. A study of the classical stage of Japan. London 1916. Sh. 7½. — 126) × Versteigerungen. Ostasiatische Zschr. 4, 1915/16. pp. 350—351. —

127) × W. Haas, Die Seele des Orients. Grundzüge einer Psychologie des orientalischen Menschen. Das Ausland. Jena, Diederichs, 1916. pp. 46 M. 1.—; bound 1.50. [[J. Witte: Zschr. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft 31 (1916), pp. 381—382 [very strongly recommended].]] — 128) × Editha de Lalande, Die Japaner, wie ich sie kennen lernte. Süddeutsche Monatshefte 14, Dec. 1916, No. 3. pp. 348—355. — 129) × Katharina Zitelmann, Ein Adoptivkind. Die Geschichte eines Japaners. Stuttgart, Engelhorn Nachf., 1916. pp. 143, M. —.90. — 130) × S. Honaga, The National Spirit of Japan. Bristol 1916. — 131) × Naoshi Kato, Eastern Ideas and the Japanese Spirit. Transactions and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 13 pt. 1, 1916, pp. 115—154. — 132) × B. Baibi, La psiche e la virtù bellica del popolo giapponese. Naples, Casa editrice italo-sino-giapponese, 1916, pp. 129. — 133) H. T. Horwitz, Die Armbrust in Ostasien. Zschr. f. Historische Waffenkunde 7, 1916. pp. 155—183. 1 plate, 56 Ill. —

diagrams); a weapon the author made with this lock worked faultlessly. Then follow the Chinese way to designate the crossbows by the number of "stones", with which weight is meant "the strength needed for bending the bow" (p. 169), the 4 ways of bending (= hip-, foot-, knee-, hand-bending), the arrows and quivers. Among special varieties of the crossbow are described: the repeating crossbow, said to have been invented by a famous general of the 3rd century A. D. (Chu-ko Liang, 181—234), a crossbow for balls instead of arrows, and some larger constructions with several bows (stationary crossbow) not only for arrows, but also for stones and balls. Only very few remarks are made, mostly from the Nihongi Chronicle of 720, about the crossbow in Japan (p. 179—80), to which are added single notes on other regions where this weapon was in use.— 134. 135)

3. *Woman's Question*¹³⁶).

4. *Intellectual Life*. Several essays treat of different branches of education¹³⁷⁻¹⁴¹ (comp. No. 150) and of philosophy, especially Confucianism¹⁴²⁻¹⁴⁷).

134) × W. M. Ibler, Kulturbilder aus Ostasien. Österreich. Monatschrift f. d. Orient 42, 1916, No. 7—12. — 135) × Hojo Takuji, Die Kunst der Selbstverteidigung bei tätlichen Angriffen nach dem japanischen Dschiu-Dschitsu. Eine ausführliche Beschreibung. 7. verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig, Glöckner, 1916. pp. 91. 40 Ill. — 136) × Lilian Hall, Avocations of Japanese Women. Transactions and Proceedings Japan Society, London, vol. 13, pt. 1, 1916, pp. 101—114. — 137) × S. Büttner, Hochschulen Japans. Koloniale Rundschau. 1916. pp. 493—511. — 138) × O. H. Michel, Die deutsche Schule in Yokohama. Woche 18, 1916, No. 36. — 139) × K. Sakamoto, Japanese education of today. Educational Review (New York) vol. 51/52, 1916, pp. 1—9. — 140) × T. H. P. Sailer, Some Impressions of education in the Far East. Internat. Rev. of Missions, vol. 5, 1916, pp. 541—551. — 141) × F. L. Brown, The Sunday School Situation in China, Korea and Japan. Internat. Rev. of Missions, vol. 5, 1916, pp. 614—627. — 142) × T. Kishinami, The development of philosophy in Japan. London, Milford, 1916. Sh. 2½. — 143) × Ukichi Kawaguchi, Studies in Japanese Confucianism. American Journal of Theology. 1916, pp. 141—143. — 144) × F. Goodrich Henke, The Philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming. Translated from the Chinese. Chicago, Open Court Publ. Co., 1916, pp. XVII, 512, \$ 2.50. Ill. [[P. J. MacLagan: Internat. Rev. of Missions 8, 1919, pp. 549—551. Revue Philosophique 1921 March/April.]] — 145) × A. Gérard, Un essai de philosophie de l'histoire et de l'art du Japon. Revue des Deux Mondes. 1916, pp. 599—630. — 146) × F. Freudenberg, Streiflichter auf japanischen Kultus und japanische Kultur. Psychische Studien 6, 1916. pp. 53—61. Preceding article see Bf. 15, Nr. 225. — 147) × W. Schulte, Die Gedankenwelt des Orients. Lebensweisheit und Weltanschauung der Dichter und Denker des nahen und fernen Ostens. Berlin, Haude & Spener, 1916. pp. XII, 279. Selected sentences from the literature of the different nations. —

VIII. GEOGRAPHY

1. *General*. An attractive biography¹⁴⁸ of a singular many-sided modern geographer, noted in Japan, but almost unknown abroad, Takeshiro Matsuura (1818—1888), shows him as wandering open-eyed through his country in all directions yet at the time of seclusion, when such undertaking was by no means quite without danger. He especially disclosed, also by valuable maps, the knowledge of the northern border-region Hokkaidō.—Japan as an isothermal empire¹⁴⁹ is explained as follows: "By 'isothermal' is meant lying in the same climatic zone, the thesis being that empires which encompassed regions strongly contrasting in climate, were ephemeral" (*Geographical Review* 2, 1916 p. 480).—¹⁵⁰)

2. *Geology*. Trias formation¹⁵¹). Vulcanism and earthquakes¹⁵²⁻¹⁵³).

3. *Meteorology*^{156, 157}).

IX. LITERATURE: VACAT

148) F. Starr, The old geographer;—Matsuura Takeshiro. TASJ., vol. 44, 1916, pp. 1—19. 5 Ill. — 149) H. B. Hulbert, Japan an isothermal empire. *Journal of Race Development*, vol. 6, 1916, pp. 441—453. — 150) × *Geographisches Lehrbuch für die niederen Volksschulen Japans* (herausgegeben vom Ministerium des Unterrichts). Ein Beitrag zur pädagogischen Literatur Japans. Übersetzt von H. Thomsen. Mitteil. d. Seminars f. oriental. Sprachen, Berlin, Abt. I: Ostasiat. Studien, vol. 19, 1916, pp. 139—182. — 151) × C. Diener, Japanische Triasfauna. *Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaft, Wien, Mathemat. Klasse*, vol. 92, 1916, pp. 1—30. — 152) × F. Omori, The Sakura-jima eruptions and earthquakes II. (On the sound and ash-precipitation areas of, and on the level changes caused by, the eruptions of 1914, with historical sketches of earlier Sakura-jima outbursts).—III. Bull. Imp. Earthquake Investigation Committee, II: vol. 8, No. 2, 1916, pp. 35—179. III: vol. 8, No. 3, 1916, pp. 181—321. Maps, Diagrams, Ills.—1st article see BJ 14, No. 373. ||II: *Geogr. Rev.* 2 (1916), p. 480. Ch. Davison: *Geogr. Journ.* 48 (1916), pp. 427/428. *Zschr. Ges. f. Erdkunde*, Berlin 1917, pp. 130/31. II and III: E. Tams: *PMPGA* 69 (1923), p. 89. — 153) × The Sakura-jima Eruption of 1914. *Geogr. Journal*, vol. 47, 1916, pp. 382—383. — 154) × H. Simotamai, Vergleichende Übersicht der vulkanischen Tätigkeit der Fuji- und Kirishima-Vulkanzonen in Japan. *Zschr. f. Vulkanologie* 2, 1916, pp. 129—137. Ill. — 155) × S. Powers, The eruption of Yake-dake, Japan, in 1915. *Geogr. Review*, vol. 1, 1916, pp. 359—362. Ill. — 156) × T. Okada, Some researches in the Far Eastern seasonal correlations (1st note). *Monthly Weather Review*, vol. 44, No. 1, 1916, pp. 17—21. Reprinted from *Journ. Meteorol. Soc. of Japan* vol. 34, No. 12, Dec. 1915. — 157) × Torahiko Terada, On the distribution of Cyclonic Precipitations. *Journal College of Science, Tōkyō Univ.*, vol. 37, 1916, pp. 32, map. Abstracted in *Monthly Weather Review* vol. 44 (1916). ||[R. dec. Ward: *Geograph. Rev.* 2) 1916], p. 156.]] —

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY, HANDBOOKS AND REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Bibliography*¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁵⁹). Comp. No. 80 (Buddhism).

2. *Periodicals*. A new monthly¹⁶⁰), in the main devoted to China, offers in the 2nd part "From the Press" also a number of articles about Japan's World Politics and about her relations abroad, especially to China, most of them reprinted from political papers of all countries.—About new Japanese publications H. Müller reports in the "Neuer Orient" (I No. 9, Aug. 1917, p. 434): "... Thus the Russians have been publishing in Tōkyō since the end of 1916 a Russian-Japanese periodical 'Westnik Japonij', the English since short time an English-Japanese Review on a large scale, entitled 'the New East'. The French, too, do not wish to stand back, so they have been publishing since October 1916 the 'Information d'Extrême Orient', twice a month 36 pages in Japanese, and 12 pages in French, once 32 pages only in French. In its contents it strongly resembles the magazines edited by the Japanese Government for the 'enlightening' of tourists, such as 'Mushimo', later on entitled 'Japan'... Among the economic contributions are several interesting notes. The political articles—even though signed by Count Okuma, are mere trash".—

3. *Reference Books*. Vacat.

158) × E. Deshayes, A travers les livres japonais illustrés de la bibliothèque du musée Guimet. *Bibliographie Moderne* (Paris), vol. 18, 1916/17. — 159) × *Zeitschriftenschau — Bücherschau — Kataloge*. *Ostasiatische Zschr.* 4, 1915/16, pp. 344—347. — 160) × *China-Archiv*. Herausgegeben vom Deutsch-Chinesischen Verbands, durch Geh.-Rat. W. Schrameier. Berlin, K. Curtius, 1916. Year M. 15.—

Translated from the German unpublished original by Adele Luxenberg.

SUPPLEMENT

to the Bibliography of Japan for 1915/16.

Year 1915.

I, 1, A. p. 686. The „Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens“ at Tōkyō, working, since several decades, also scientifically very meritoriously, had begun in the year 1914, besides its former valuable publications, a year-chronicle, the first for 1913¹⁾. It is destined to give „a survey on the development of Japan in different fields“ (in 1913; p. VIII), a grateful task, which this time could be fulfilled for a few single departments only. The continuation of the chronicle, it is to be regretted, was interrupted by the World's War. The contents, bringing among other items rich material for statistics and for bibliography of works in Japanese language, can here only be touched at by quoting the title of the single essays in the footnote.

I, 2, Ryūkyū. p. 695. The Ryūkyū Islands in the South West are designated as a mirror of Old Japan²⁾, because the character of the common ancestors („das Wesen der gemeinsamen Stammeseltern“)

1) Japanische Jahreschronik 1913. Mitt. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 16, 1914, pp. VIII, 174. — Contents: A. Menge, Japanische Politik im Jahre 1913 pp. 1—6. — A. Menge, Der japanische Aussenhandel im Jahre 1913 pp. 7—14. — Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand der überseeischen Dampfschiffahrt in Japan pp. 15—44. — F. Hack, Die Kolonien 1913 pp. 45—64. — A. Menge, Die japanischen Staatsschulden pp. 65—73. — Internationales und nationales Rechtswesen pp. 74—91. — K. Vogt, Aus der Rechtsprechung des japanischen Reichsgerichts in Zivilsachen während des Jahres 1913 pp. 92—98. — E. Hallier, Unterricht und Erziehung pp. 99—111. — Elissejew, Das Theater in Japan im Jahre 1913 pp. 112—125. — O. Rosenberg, Religion, Philosophie, Buddhistische Forschungen pp. 126—145. — Jahresbericht der Gesellschaft für 1913 pp. 146—165. — Behrend, Die Zukunft der Gesellschaft pp. 166—174.

2) E. Simon, Riukiu, ein Spiegel für Altjapan. Mitt. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 15 part B, 1914, pp. 31, map. 15 ill.

is said to be reflected frequently in matters of the Japanese and of the Ryūkyū people. This opinion is demonstrated by discussing and comparing with Japan the settlement of the Ryūkyū group (pp. 8—13), its peculiarities of language, especially tone-changes (pp. 13—16, „Lautverschiebungen“ p-f-h), its places and forms of worshipping the gods (pp. 16—20), its forms of granaries (pp. 20—22) and its burial of the dead (pp. 22—31).

I, 2, B. p. 695. A peculiar and sociologically important contribution to the knowledge of the culture of the „savage“ is presented by the detailed description of one of the tribes of Formosa, the Atayal³⁾; the author, who spent there five weeks as „adviser of the Japanese government“ (p. 5), got nearer acquainted with two of their frontier-tribes (p. 7). As the impulse of the author to his appreciable work he designates to find out even in such a „savage tribe“ the fundamental facts and forms („Grundtatsachen und Grundformen“), „which exist as fundamental parts of all cultures“ (p. 55). He first describes life and work of the Atayal (pp. 7—33), viz. as their wants food and clothes besides ornaments and dwellings; as their activity the different working of man and woman; as their family life marriage, children, illness and death; as their tribal and clan life the institutions of both these kinds of society. The 2nd part, the „fundamental forms and facts“, discusses economics, law and social organization of the Atayal. The author sees the success of his investigation, which is based in many cases on the sociologic work „Waffen, Kapital und Arbeit“ by E. Dühring (2nd edition Leipsic 1906), in proving that these savages have property, marriage and money, thus „human fundamental institutions“ („menschliche Grundinstitute“), which, after Dühring, „in their chief kernel are raised above arbitrary power of society and state, at a stage of culture, for which a desolate communism of sex and property is mostly presupposed“ (p. 58).

II, 4. p. 700.⁴⁾

Year 1916.

II, 4. p. 723.⁵⁾

3) O. Wiedfeldt, Wirtschaftliche, rechtliche und soziale Grundtatsachen und Grundformen der Atayalen auf Formosa. Mitt. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens 15, part C, 1915, pp. 55.

4) A. Vogt, Le Catholicisme au Japon. Paris 1915.

5) N. Weber, Heldenzeiten der japanischen Kirche. St. Ottilien 1916.

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