

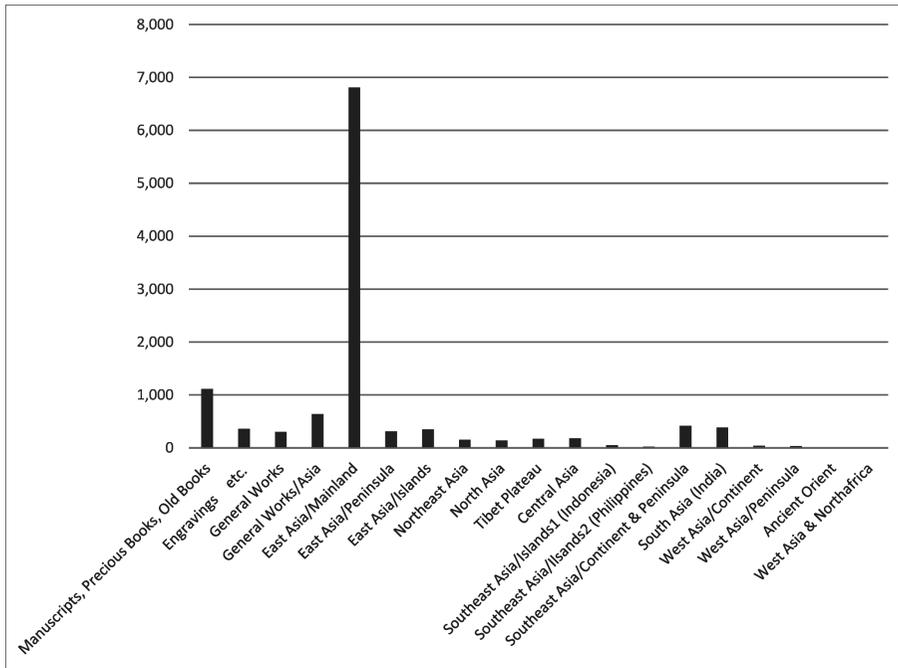
Appendix D

Bibliographical Essay on Morrison Library's Antiquarian Western Books

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This catalog contains 1,000 antiquarian book titles published prior to 1820. The titles are part of a larger collection of some 10,000 Western books on Asia, totaling nearly 25,000 volumes, that were brought together by George Ernest Morrison (1862-1920). A bibliographical essay cited above on the Morrison Library, written by Dr. ENOKI, discusses the books and their regional origins, which can be seen below.

Regional Classification of Morrison Library Books			
Classification	Numbers	Ratio	Note
Manuscripts, Precious Books, Old Books	1,115	9	Subject of this catalog
Engravings etc.	360		
General Works	301	3	
General Works/Asia	638	6	
East Asia/Mainland	6,808	60	
East Asia/Peninsula	314	3	
East Asia/Islands	347	3	
Northeast Asia	152		
North Asia	141		
Tibet Plateau	169		
Central Asia	181		
Southeast Asia/Islands1 (Indonesia)	52		
Southeast Asia/Islands2 (Philippines)	21		
Southeast Asia/Continent & Peninsula	415	4	
South Asia (India)	385	3	
West Asia/Continent	39		
West Asia/Peninsula	34		
Ancient Orient	0		
West Asia & Northafrica	10		
Total	11,482		



Books on Asia comprise only 9% of Morrison’s collection, but they were precious antiquarian titles that required considerable effort to assemble, and that is a unique characteristic of the Morrison Library. Toyo Bunko Museum conserves books by classifying them into three classes: ①Manuscripts, ②Precious Books, and ③Old Books. We have given a detailed description of bibliographic items, especially about year and place of publication. Such efforts make it possible to better understand when Europeans started to be aware of Asia, where knowledge spread, how it evolved and continued in the form of research from the 15th century to the present day. Although it is perhaps only a mere procedure to classify books, they form an academic history that reveals social change in their receptions at specific times. That is one reason why this catalog is important, aside from it being very useful for readers to employ as a bibliography.

I. Manuscripts

There are 55 manuscripts. Here are details on manuscripts listed in order of the year they were written.

The List of Manuscripts in order of Year of Written			
Call Mark	Year	Language	Details
MS-16	[s.d.]	Italian	Valignano’s letter of 1586 about visiting Japan and China.
MS-30	[1648–1715]	Italian	Manuscript of a record about China.
MS-73	1657	French	Encouragement from French Ambassador to Kingdom of Portugal.
MS-79	1663	French	Heliopolis correspondence.
MS-66	[1675]	Latin	Written answer about courtesy and politics in China.
MS-48	1686	French	Letter, Missionary Phaulkon.

MS-49	1687	Portuguese	Letter, Missionary Phaulkon.
MS-75	[1687-1688]	Portuguese	Tonkin's petition for Christianity.
MS-74	[1690]	Latin	Explanation about sending Jesuit in Kingdom of East India.
MS-78	[1690]	French	Note about Siam Incident (Father Beze).
MS-76	1692	Latin	Answer from Candone about Cochinchina.
MS-67	[s.d.]	Italian	Letter about propagation of the Christian Faith [1693].
MS-68	[1700]	Italian	Note submitted to an assembly and prosecution.
MS-69	[1700]	Latin	Father of Jesuit Church's document about Chinese sacred book.
MS-24	1702	Latin, Italian	How to translate between the Beijing dialect of Chinese and Latin (edited by Father of Jesuit Church).
MS-24	1702	Latin	Chinese vocabulary of Christian Faith.
MS-24	1702	Italian	Travelogue to China.
MS-70	1704	Latin	Record of talking with Chinese.
MS-80	[1704-1715]	English	Psalmanazar's Letter to Samuel Reynolds.
MS-21	[s.d.]	Latin, Italian	Miscellaneous note about Chinese courtesy 1715.
MS-51	[1716-]	Latin	Addendum of Empire China.
MS-54	[1716]	Latin	Question about Chinese history.
MS-26	[1724]	Latin, Chinese	Vocabulary of Chinese/Latin.
MS-55	[1728]	Italian	New edition of Chinese chronicle.
MS-56	[1728]	French, Latin	Conversation of Portuguese ambassador and Chinese Emperor.
MS-52	[1730]	Italian	Introduction of geography of China and Tatar (Mateo Ripa).
MS-63	1731	French, Chinese	Notes for Introduction of I Ching.
MS-38	[1737]	Latin, Chinese	Chinese/Latin Dictionary.
MS-72	1744	Latin	Correspondence, not noted.
MS-4	1748-1760	English	(Official record of car owners).
MS-29	1750	Latin, Chinese	Chinese/Latin Dictionary.
MS-25	[s.d.]	Latin, Chinese	Chinese/Latin Dictionary.
MS-45	1765-1767	English	Thomas Ward Voyage diary.
MS-1	[1770]	French	Roy of Jesuit missionary's letter.
MS-57	1782	English	Letter to Macartney.
MS-58	[1782]	English	Letter from Staunton to Macartney.
MS-42	[1782-1793]	English	Macartney's Papers.
MS-43	[s.d.]	English	Letters to Macartney.
MS-53	[1792]	English	Letter to Macartney.
MS-40	1792-1794	English, Latin	Macartney, Collection of letters.
MS-41	1792-1794	English, Latin	Macartney, Collection of letters.
MS-44	1792-1794	English	Macartney's voyage to China, map of Cochinchina and Toulon bay's inside and out.

MS-27	[1793]	English	Macartney, Sketches.
MS-33	[1795-]	English	Journal of Embassy to China, Macartney's Secretary.
MS-60	1800	English	A. Letter of Robert Morrison.
MS-6	1820	English	John Browning's Poems.
MS-84	1823	English, Chinese	English/Chinese Vocabulary.
MS-5	1834-1835	English	Information of the passengers of Voyage from Boston to Guangdong via Batavia.
MS-28	[1842-1876]	English	Paintings of the Arrow War, colored pictures of Guangdong and Ningbo.
MS-20	1856	English, Chinese	Lao-tse.
MS-37	[1858]	English	Documents and water color paintings of the queue.
MS-89	1858	English	Siam King's letter to Robert Schomburgh.
MS-59	[s.d.]	French	Letter to General Gondrecourt, dated Shanghai, 25 May 1860.
MS-8	1894	Spanish	The use of Mandarin (for Fathers).
MS-50	[s.d.]	French	French ambassador's notes to China, Tonkin, Cochinchina, and Siam.
MS-65	[s.d.]	Latin	Missioner Furtado Francisco.
MS-77	[s.d.]	Portuguese	Phaulkon's letter about Catholic Church's defense in Siam

Most of the places where the books were written is unknown, but the sites do include Calcutta and Canton as well as other Asian locales. Moreover, it is a distinctive feature that there are many documents related to Macartney.

II. Precious Books

Books by Marco Polo and Mandeville account for 22 of 29 titles deemed to be highly precious materials in the Morrison Library.

There are 16 books of Marco Polo. Here is the list of Marco Polo's books organized in order of year of publication below.

Call Mark	Year	Place of publication	Language
PB-1	1485	Antvers	Latin
PB-2	1496	Venetia	Italian
PB-3	1508	Venetia	Italian
PB-4	1533	Venetia	Italian
PB-5	1555	Venetia	Italian
PB-6	1556	Paris	French
PB-7	1601	Çaragoça	Spanish
PB-8	1602	Venetia	Italian
PB-9	1611	Leipzig	German
PB-10	1611	Leipzig	German
PB-11	1626	Venetia	Italian

PB-12	1657	Trevigi	Italian
PB-13	1664	Amsterdam	Dutch
PB-14	1671	Brandenburg	Latin
PB-15	1671	Brandenburg	Latin
PB-16	1672	Trevigi	Italian

Morrison collected Marco Polo book editions from the 15th to 17th centuries. Below is a list of the same books organized in order of place of publication.

The List of Marco Polo's Books in order of Place of Publication			
Call Mark	Year	Place of publication	Language
PB-13	1664	Amsterdam	Dutch
PB-1	1485	Antvers	Latin
PB-14	1671	Brandenburg	Latin
PB-15	1671	Brandenburg	Latin
PB-7	1601	Çaragoça	Spanish
PB-9	1611	Leipzig	German
PB-10	1611	Leipzig	GER
PB-6	1556	Paris	French
PB-12	1657	Trevigi	Italian
PB-16	1672	Trevigi	Italian
PB-2	1496	Venetia	Italian
PB-3	1508	Venetia	Italian
PB-4	1533	Venetia	Italian
PB-5	1555	Venetia	Italian
PB-8	1602	Venetia	Italian
PB-11	1626	Venetia	Italian

In this period, Gutenberg innovated upon printing, and German artisans monopolized the industry, opening and adapting studios in various cities across many countries. *The Travels of Marco Polo*, also known as the *Book of the Marvels of the World*, was also published in Brandenburg, in northern Germany, which was once a colony of Rome. It was also published in Leipzig, central Germany, and Venetia in Italy, all by German printers. Amsterdam and Paris were outstripped by the cities mentioned above. Here is a list of 6 books by Mandeville in order of year of publication.

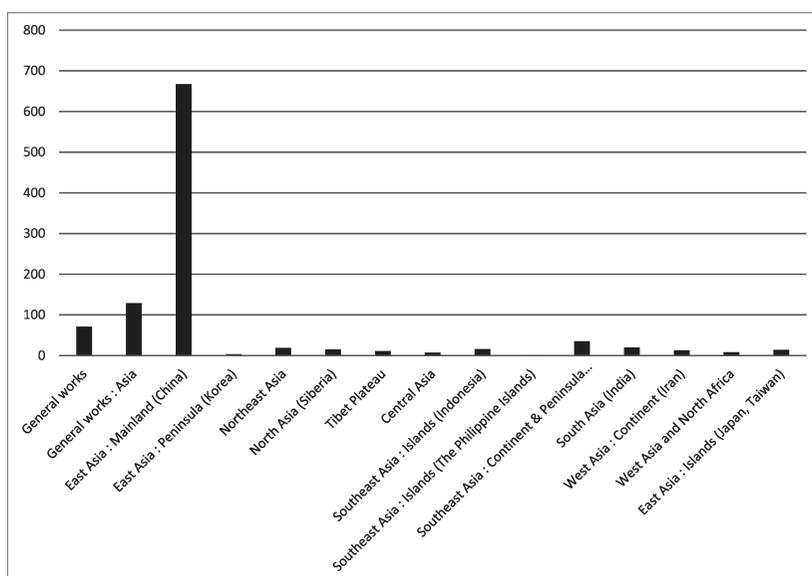
The List of Mandeville's Books in order of Year of Publication		
Call Mark	Year	Place
PB-17	1485	Anvers
PB-18	1488	Bologna
PB-19	1497	Milano
PB-21	1684	London
PB-22	1722	London
PB-23	1727	London

Mandeville’s collection is also occupied by books published in from 1400s to 1600s. Most publications were from places such as Italy (Venetia, Bologna, and Milano), the Netherlands (Antvers, Antwerp), and England (London). These books were also likely published by German printers.

III. Old Books

At Toyo Bunko, Old Books are defined as having been published more than 200 years ago, so they are comprised currently of works that entered circulation prior to the 1820s. There are 1,029 books of this kind in this particular collection, and below is an itemization of the books categorized by their area of focus.

Regional Classification of Old Books	Numbers
General works	71
General works : Asia	129
East Asia : Mainland (China)	667
East Asia : Peninsula (Korea)	3
Northeast Asia	19
North Asia (Siberia)	15
Tibet Plateau	11
Central Asia	7
Southeast Asia : Islands (Indonesia)	16
Southeast Asia : Islands (The Philippine Islands)	1
Southeast Asia : Continent & Peninsula (Indo-China and Malay Peninsula)	35
South Asia (India)	20
West Asia : Continent (Iran)	13
West Asia and North Africa	8
East Asia : Islands (Japan, Taiwan)	14
Total	1,029



According to the figures above, China-related books constitute 65% of all the holdings. General books on all the Asian regions (mainly travel literature) comprise 6.8% and general books on parts of Asia (geography) 12.5% are also prominent. Moreover, the amount of books about Southeast Asia is considerable. It can be said that Morrison also collected many foundational books for Asian research, such as classics and guide books. Next, let us survey the places of publication by year.

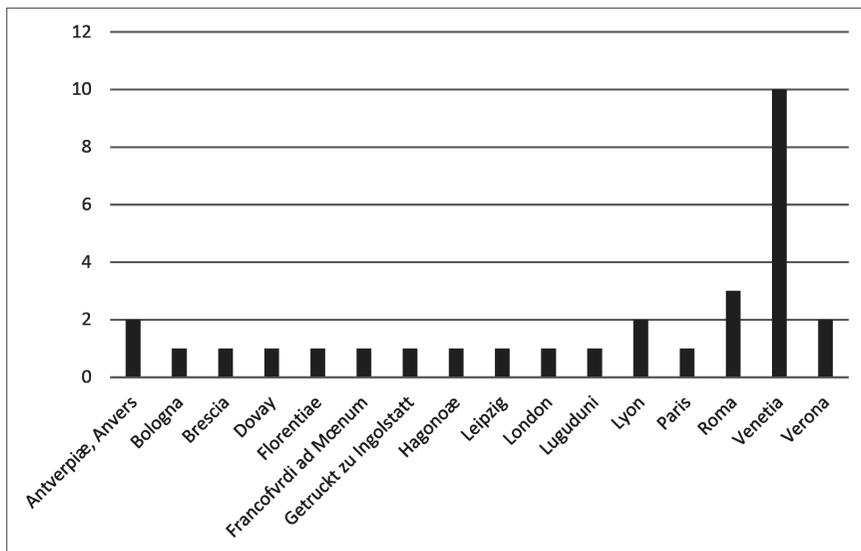
(1) The 1500s

Books published in the 16th century are listed below.

The List of Old Books in order of Place of Publication			
Call Mark	Year	Place of publication	Regional Classification
O-2-B-12	1529	Hagonoæ	General works : Asia
O-1-D-7	1541	Luguduni	General works
O-1-A-20	1548	Venetia	General works
O-1-D-8	1558	Venetia	General works
O-2-B-6	1562	Venetia	General works : Asia
O-12-C-2	1565	Venetia	South Asia (India)
O-2-A-6	1575	Antverpiæ	General works : Asia
O-1-A-60	1583	Venetia	General works
O-3-B-23	1585	Roma	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-3-B-60	1586	Roma	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-17-C-80	1586	Roma	East Asia : Islands (Japan, Taiwan)
O-3-B-25	1586	Venetia	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-2-C-6	1586	Venetia	General works : Asia
O-2-C-7	1588	Dovay	General works : Asia
O-12-B-31	1588	Florentiæ	South Asia (India)
O-3-B-61	1588	London	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-3-B-29	1588	Paris	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-2-C-8	1588	Venetia	General works : Asia
O-3-A-118	1589	Bologna	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-3-B-31	1589	Francofvrdi ad Mœnum	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-2-C-11	1593	Getruckt zu Ingolstatt	General works : Asia
O-2-C-10	1593	Lyon	General works : Asia
O-3-B-24	1596	Anvers	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-1-A-21	1596	Venetia	General works
O-3-B-65	1597	Leipzig	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-3-A-59	1597	Verona	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-1-A-26	1599	Brescia	General works
O-1-A-22	1599	Venetia	General works
O-3-A-60	1599	Verona	East Asia : Mainland (China)
O-3-B-30	1509 or 1608	Lyon	East Asia : Mainland (China)

Below are a distribution map and a bar chart of book volumes published in order of location as based on the list above.

Statistics of Morrison's Old Western Books Published in the 1500s in order of Place of Publication	
Place of publication	Numbers
Antverpiæ, Anvers	2
Bologna	1
Brescia	1
Dovay	1
Florentiæ	1
Francofvrdi ad Mœnum	1
Getruckt zu Ingolstatt	1
Hagonoæ	1
Leipzig	1
London	1
Luguduni	1
Lyon	2
Paris	1
Roma	3
Venetia	10
Verona	2
Total	30



In this period, publication sites include only 17 cities, and only 30 different books. Furthermore, cities in Italy (Venetia, Roma, Bologna, Florenz and Brestiae) published 18 different books out of 30. Italy as well as other powerful countries in Europe tended to print books related to Asia, including the Netherlands (Hagonae and Lugdum), Belgium (Anverpia), Germany (Leipzig and Ingolstadt), France (Paris and Lyon), and England (London). It is said that German printers went to European countries and used their skill at university towns and religious areas, and this trend can be seen in this chart above. Other than Europe, it is remarkable that Dovay (Dubai) is on the list.

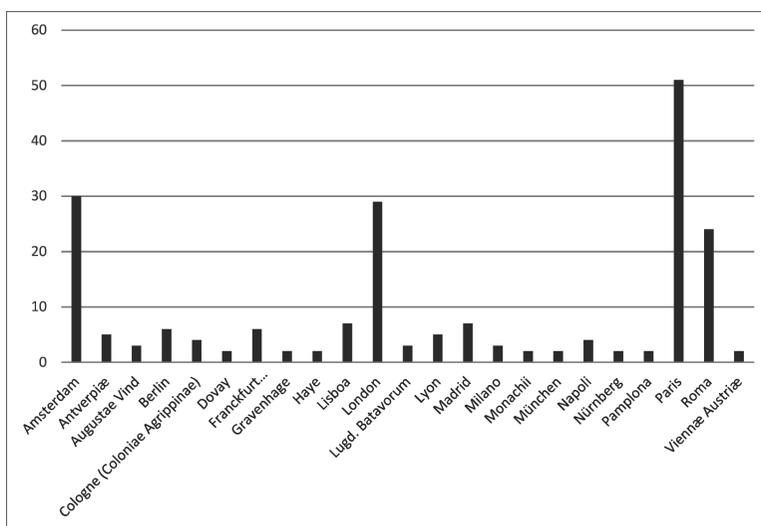
(2) The 1600s

The number of books in the collection from the 1600s is fairly large, at 256 titles, so individual items will be left out of the list below. However, a distribution map and a bar chart of book numbers in order of place of publication are included.

Statistics of Morrison's Old Western Books Published in the 1600s in order of Place of Publication	
Place of publication	Numbers
Alcala	1
Amsterdam	30
Antverpiæ	5
Augspurg	1
Augustae Vind	3
Barcelona	1
Berlin	6
Brandenburgicæ	1
Cantabrigiæ	1
Cologne (Coloniae Agrippinae, Köln)	4
Dovay	2
Eisenach	1
Firenze nel garbo	1
Franckfurt (Francofurti ad Mænum)	6
Genevæ	1
Genvæ	1
Gravenhage	2
Grenoble	1
Haye	2
Holmiæ	1
Impresso en Cvimbra	1
Ingolstadii	1
Jenæ	1
Leipzig	1
Leodii	1
Leyde	1
Lille	1
Lipsiæ	1
Lisboa	7
London	29
Lovanii	1
Lugd. Batavorum	3
Lyon	5
Madrid	7
Matoua	1
Milano	3
Monachii	2

München	2
Napoli	4
Norinbergæ	1
Nürnberg	2
Oxoniae	1
Pamplona	2
Paris	51
Parma	1
Pont-à-Movsson	1
Ratisbonæ	1
Rennes	1
Roma	24
Roven	1
Sevilla	1
Tiguri	1
Tot Delf	1
Tours	1
Trajecti ad Rhenum	1
Valencia	1
Valladolid	1
Viennæ Austriæ	2
Venetia	1
Total	239

Number of printers increased to 59 sites in this period, which is a 3.5 fold growth over the 16th century. The number of books is 239, which is eightfold if compared to the 16th century's total of 30. Interest in Asia appears to have increased rapidly at this point. Here is a bar chart of places of publications in order of city names below.



* Places of publication where more than one book were published.

According to this bar chart, the influence of Italy (Roma, Milano and Napoli) was stable from the prior century, but Amsterdam (Netherlands) and Antvers (Antwerp, Belgium) significantly grew in power. This result reflects an active colonial policy of the Netherlands in this period. The list of publication by countries is as follows.

Country	City (Current name)	Numbers
(unknown)	Alcala	1
	Cvimbra	1
Arab	Dovay	2
Belgium	Antverpiæ	5
	Leodii (Lutrich)	1
	Lovanii (Louven)	1
England	London	29
	Oxonïæ (Oxford)	1
	Grenoble	1
France	Lyon	5
	Paris	51
	Pont-à-Movsson	1
	Rennes	1
	Tours	1
	Valladolid (Frank Reich)	1
Germany	Augsburg	1
	Augustae Vind	3
	Barcelona	1
	Berlin	6
	Brandenburgicæ	1
	Cologne (Coloniae Agrippinae, Köln)	4
	Eisenach	1
	Franckfurt (Francofurti ad Mænum)	6
	Gravenhage	2
	Ingolstadii	1
	Jenæ	1
	Leipzig	1
	Lille	1
	Lipsiæ (Leipzig)	1
	Monachii (München)	4
	Norinbergæ	1
	Nürnberg	2
	Ratisbonæ	1
	Viennæ Austriae	2

Italia	Cantabrigiæ	1
	Firenze	1
	Matoua	1
	Milano	3
	Napoli	4
	Parma	1
	Roma	24
	Roven (Rovertto)	1
	Tiguri	1
	Venetia	1
Netherland	Amsterdam	30
	La Haye	2
	Leyden	1
	Lugd. Batavorum	3
	Tot Delf (Delft)	1
	Utrecht	1
Portugal	Lisboa	7
Spain	Madrid	7
	Pamplona	2
	Sevilla	1
	Valencia	1
Sweden	Holmiæ (Stockholm)	1
Switzerland	Genevæ	2
Total		239

In this section, there are many cities in Germany on the list of containing print shops, especially cities in southern Germany such as München, Augsburg, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Ingolstadt, and Vienna. Cities in central Germany such as Lille, Köln, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Jena, and Eisenach follow southern Germany. The north has only Berlin. This result reflects the fact that German printers made a monopoly of a print industry after Gutenberg's invention. Second to Germany, Italy is the biggest country. Cities such as Roma, Firenze, Mantova, Milano, Napoli, Parma, and Cantaberi (Canterbury) are on the list. Although Venetia is not on the list, it can be said that Italy kept its traditional print skills. The Netherlands is noticeable because cities like Delft and Utrecht joined the list in addition to cities that were already on the list in the 1500s such as Amsterdam, Hague, and Leyden. Amsterdam particularly showed a significant progress, due to the Netherland's colonial activities in Southeast Asia and East Asia. Cities in Belgium such as Antvers (Antwerp) and Louven (Leuven) were positioned to complement the Netherland's print industry. In France, Paris rose above the other cities followed by Lyon and Rennes. Paris's advance coupled with a transition to it being the center of learning, with France gradually displacing Italy. Lisbon in Portugal and Madrid in Spain printed a similar number of books. Spain had Pamplana (Pamplona), too. Those cities made the achievement of going into Asia in the 1500s. London in England followed Paris. Although London was far behind Paris, it produced good amount of books about Southeast Asia and China. Interest in Asia generally increased in Europe because of the Age of Discovery, and many books related to Asia were printed in European countries.

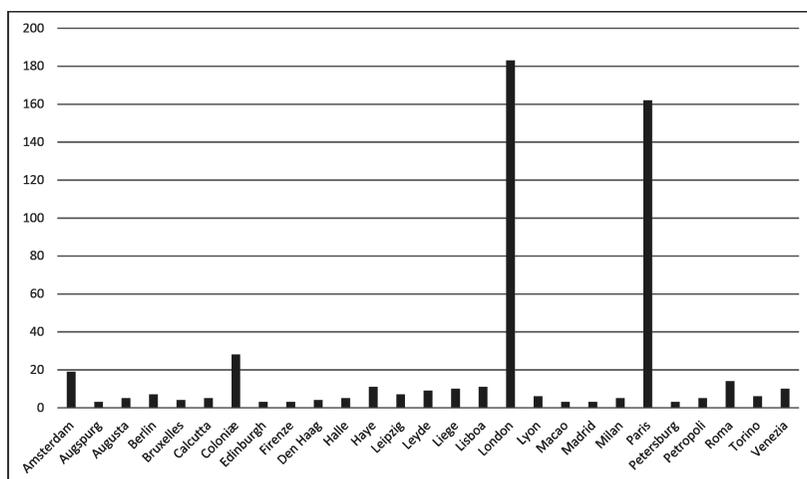
(3) From the 1700s to the 1820s

Let us look into the 1700s and 1820s. There were 615 different books catalogued. Similar to the last section, we will show a distribution map of numbers of books in order of place of publication below.

The List of Morrison Library's Old Western Books Published from 1701–1829 in order of Place of Publication				
City	Total	Details		Note
		1700s	1801–29	
Amsterdam	19	17	2	
Ancona	2	2		
Anvers	1	1		
Augsburg	3	3		
Augusta	5	5		
Barcelona	1	1		
Batavia	1	1		
Bath	1	1		
Berlin	7	5	2	
Bologna	1	1		
Bruxelles	4	4		
Calcutta	5	5		
Canton	1	1		
Carlsruhe	1	1		
Coloniæ	28	28		
Copenhagen	1	1		
Deventer	1	1		
Dresden	1	1		
Dublin	1	1		
Edinburgh	3		3	
Er langae	2	2		
Firenze	3	3		
Francofurti	2	2		
Geneve	2	2		
Glasgow	1	1		
Glocester	1	1		
Gravenhage	1	1		
Gryphiswaldiæ	1	1		
Haarlem	1	1		
Den Haag	4	4		
Hagae Comitum	1	1		
Halle	5	3	2	
Hamburg	2	2		
Havant	2		2	England
Haye	11	11		
Helmstadi	1	1		
Manila	1	1		
Kjøbenhavn	1	1		
Leipzig	7	6	1	
Leodii	1	1		

Leyde	9	9		
Liege	10	10		
Lipsiae	2	2		
Lisboa	11	10	1	
London	183	120	63	
Londres	3	3		
Lovanii	1	1		
Lucca	1	1		
Luques	1	1		
Lutetiæ Parisiorum	2	2		
Lyon	6	3	3	
Macao	3		3	
Madrid	3	3		
Malacca	2		2	
Manila	1	1		
Milan	5	2	3	
Moscow	1	1		
Naples	1	1		
Norimbergæ	2		2	
Oxonii	1	1		
Padova	1	1		
Parigi	1	1		
Paris	162	99	63	
Pekin	2	2		
Pestini Budae ac Cassoviae	1	1		
Petersburg	3	1	2	
Petropoli	5	4	1	
Philadelphia	2	1	1	
Pragæ	2	2		
Regiomonte	1	1		
Roma	14	12	2	
Rostochii	2	2		
Rotterdam	1	1		
Serampore	2		2	
Siena	1	1		
Soissons	1	1		
Strassburg	1	1		
Taurini	1	1		
Torino	6	6		
Tridenti	1	1		
Ulyssipone	1	1		
Upsala	1	1		
Utrecht	1	1		
Valencia	1	1		

Valladolid	1	1		
Venezia	10	10		
Viennæ	1	1		
Villa Franca	1	1		
Vindobonae	1	1		
Weimar	1		1	
Wolsenbüttel	1	1		
Total	615	454	161	



* Places of publication where more than two books were published.

The sites opened by publishers increased from 59 places to 91 places, and the total amount of books reached 568. In this period, books about Asia started to be published across Europe. The list of places of publication classified by country is below.

Country	City (Current name)	Numbers
(Unknown)	Ancona	2
	Pestini	1
	Te Haelem	5
America	Philadelphia	2
Austria	Pragæ	2
	Vindobonae (Vienna)	1
Belgium	Anvers	1
	Bruxelles	4
	Leodii (Liège)	11
	Lovanii (Louven)	1
China	Canton	1
	Macao	3
	Pekin	2
Denmark	Kjøbenhavn, Copenhagen	2
England	Bath	1

	Edinburgh	3
	Glasgow	1
	Glocester	1
	Havant	2
	London, Londres	186
	Oxonii	1
France	Lausanne	1
	Lyon	6
	Lutetiæ Parisiorum, Parigi, Parisiis (Paris)	165
	Soissons	1
	Strassburg	1
	Valladolid (Frankreich)	1
	Villa Franca	1
Germany	Augspurg, Augusta	8
	Berlin	7
	Carlsruhe	1
	Coloniæ (Köln)	28
	Dresden	1
	Er langae	2
	Francofurti	2
	Gravenhage	1
	Gryphiswaldiæ (Grifswald)	1
	Hamburg	2
	Helmstadi	1
	Leipzig	7
	Lipsiæ (Leipzig)	2
	Luques (Luyde; Preussen)	1
	Norimbergæ	2
	Regiomonte (Konigsberg)	1
	Rostochii	2
	Weimar	1
	Wolsenbüttel	1
India	Calcutta	5
	Serampore	2
Ireland	Dublin	1
Italia	Bologna	1
	Firenze	3
	Lucca	1
	Milan	5
	Naples	1
	Padova	1
	Roma	14
	Siena	1

	Torino, Taurini	7
	Tridenti (Trento)	1
	Venezia	10
	Viennæ	1
Malay	Malacca	2
Netherlands	Amsterdam	19
	Batavia	1
	Deventer	1
	Haarlem	1
	Hagae Comitum, La Haye, Den Haag (Hague)	16
	Lugduni (Leyden)	9
	Rotterdam	1
	Utrecht	1
Philippines	Manila	1
Portugal	Lisboa, Ulyssipone (Lisbon)	12
Russia	Moscow	1
	Petersburg, Petropoli	8
Spain	Barcelona	1
	Madrid	3
	Valencia	1
Sweden	Upsala	1
Switzerland	Geneve	2
	Total	615

Germany was the most prominent country for printing, with 18 sites. Southern Germany contained machines in Augsburg, Er Langen, and Carlsruhe. In the middle region, there were spaces for printing in Köln, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Halle, Dresden, and Weimar. In the north, there were sites in Berlin, Hamburg, and Rostock. As you can see, sites for printing were increasingly concentrated in urban spaces after the 1600s. Italy was the second only to Germany: Roma as well as Venetia, Milano, and Firenze were influential places. The Netherlands followed Italy; cities such as Amsterdam, Hague, Leyden, Utrecht, Batavia, and Rotterdam. The Netherlands have constantly published books about Asia based on the information from colonies in the region. In England, London was the main city for printing, but it gradually spread to smaller cities such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Glosester, Havant, and Bath. The amount of books printed in London was remarkable and surpassed Paris as the capital of publishing in Europe. It was because London possessed more colonies in Asia than France, and made a monopoly of all the information about Asia. Although Paris didn't publish as large a volume of books as London, it still had a high level of research about Asia. Lisbon, Portugal also kept publishing a large amount of books. This high volume was likely because Portugal maintained colonies in Asia, like Macau. Spain also held colonies like Philippine, so Madrid published and Barcelona housed many publishers. In addition, St. Petersburg in Russia started to publish books on Asia as Russia expanded eastwards. Geneve (Geneva) and Lausanne in Switzerland also had started publishing on Asia, because German printers went into Switzerland. Interest in Asian countries across Europe was growing while many nations were involved with what is now called the Age of Exploration. Thus the result above reflects competition, particularly between England and France over colonies in Asia.

IV. Conclusion

This catalog reveals how antiquarian books about Asia evolved through the 1400s to the 1820s. German printers introduced Gutenberg's improvements to their craft across Europe. Venetia in Italy—a commercial, educational, and religious town—became a center for printing, and it became popular in all over the Europe via south and central Germany. In the 1500s and 1600s, books about Asia were printed in countries that had colonies in Asia such as the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. In the 1700s, Paris and London centers of the print industry because of a rivalry for colonies between France and England. These developments reflect the evolution of Asian studies. This catalog contains only around one thousand books, but it tells a large history.

Among the place names above mentioned, there were some not easy to identify. Since almost all of the names related to colonies of the Roman Empire, we are grateful for kind instruction from distinguished scholars of classical philology. Special thanks to Professor KASHIWAGI Hidehiko (Kanazawa University) and Professor KUBO Masaaki (Tokyo University).