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<th>Title</th>
<th>The Japanese studies of Alldreas Muller (1630-1694)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Osterkamp, Sven</td>
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<td>Citation</td>
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Kyoto University
The title above was not chosen at random, but rather in imitation of Donald F. Lach’s seminal account of “The Chinese studies of Andreas Müller” published in 1940. While all things Chinese were certainly in the focus of Müller’s scholarly interests, his research and publications extend to a variety of languages and scripts, including even Japanese. Despite the significance of his work on Japanese that is the object of the present study, it enjoys relatively little recognition among current scholars. It is therefore unsurprising that Müller’s eminent position in the early history of Japanese studies both in German-speaking areas specifically and in the West in general is still far from being generally known.

In Section 1 we will thus concentrate on Müller’s works devoted entirely to Japanese, of which regrettably only one is currently available for study. The central aim here is to identify its exact sources, and thereby show where Müller’s knowledge of Japanese derived from, as well as to reconstruct the process of its compilation. Following this, in Section 2, a number of passages relating to either the Japanese language or script that are found in various other pieces of Müller’s vast scholarship will be considered. Among the sources on Japanese, a hitherto unidentified Chinese character dictionary occupied a central position. The former Berlin exemplar of this work, referred to by Müller on other occasions as Zihāi 字海, and its later history will be our primary concern in section 3. Finally an appendix will deal in some detail with a little known collection of his works dating from 1694, which is exceedingly rare and missing in the relevant bibliographies.

* The author would like to thank the Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden for digitizing a rare work of Müller in their holdings and granting him permission to reproduce a number of pages of this work, Professor Peter Komnicki at Cambridge University for providing him with a copy of an important manuscript in his possession and for a generally insightful correspondence, as well as Viacheslav Zaytsev at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg for drawing his attention to a most curious study concerning Klaproth as well as providing him with copies of extracts from the *Journal von Rußland*. Thanks are likewise due to the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments. Furthermore, the final touches to this paper were done at Kyoto University during a postdoctoral fellowship awarded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, to which the author likewise extends his gratitude.
As detailed biographies of Müller are readily available, we will confine ourselves to a sketch of his life in broad strokes. For a fuller picture, the interested reader is referred to Noack (1995) and Noack / Splett (1997: 272–293) and the references to earlier biographies given therein. Born in 1630 in the town of Greifenhagen (Gryfino) in Pomerania, the wealth of his family ensured him a high-level education, enabling him to enroll himself at the universities of Rostock, Wittenberg, Greifswald and Leiden to study theology and oriental languages. In 1664 Müller became provost in Bernau nearby Berlin, where only three years later he was made provost of St. Nikolai. From the mid-1660s he therefore held posts in the vicinity of the Electoral Library, today’s Berlin State Library, which had been opened to the public in 1661. Its growing collection soon became one of the foundations of Müller’s scholarly activities, and owing to his knowledge of oriental languages he became regularly involved in the library’s business and was eventually given charge of its Chinese collection. During his most productive phase from the mid-1660s to the mid-1680s, he published various larger and numerous smaller works, often concerned with things Chinese from the 1670s onwards, which are difficult to review at present – at the same time they constitute ample materials for future study.

Theological as well as scholarly controversies, dominated by the often mystified Clavis Sinica (Key to Chinese) Müller claimed to have developed, eventually lead to the end of Müller’s career.¹ Dismissed from his ecclesiastical offices in early 1685 and replaced by Christian Mentzel (1622–1701) in his capacity as curator of the Chinese collection, Müller moved to Stettin (Szczecin) where he had received his early education and where he remained until his death in 1694. Müller’s scholarly activities largely ceased during this period, thus leaving us with next to no new publications from the second half of the 1680s onwards. A number of his older writings were however published in several collections up until the early years of the 18th century.

¹ On the Clavis Sinica as well as the controversies surrounding it, see for instance Mungello (1985, especially chapter VII, pp. 208–246).
1. Müller’s works on Japanese

1.1. Alphabetum Japanicum (1684)

A work going by the name Alphabetum Japanicum (The Japanese alphabet; henceforth AJ) is known to us from the following two sources (cf. already Lewin 1999: 94). The first is the introduction to a well-known collection of Müller’s works published by Sebastian Gottfried Starck under the title Alpha beta ac Notae Diversarum Linguarum pene septuaginta tum & Versiones Orationis Dominicae prope centum (Alpha and Omega: Alphabets and characters of various languages amounting to about seventy, thereupon approximately one hundred versions of the Lord’s Prayer; Berlin 1703; henceforth AaN), which contains a “Catalogus Opusculorum quae edidit Andreas Mullerus, Greiffenhagius” (Catalogue of the smaller works published by Andreas Müller of Greiffenhagen). Herein we find as its second entry: “Alphabetum Japanicum Berl. 1684. 4to” (The Japanese alphabet. Berlin, 1684, in quarto).

Numerous entries in Starck’s catalogue lack any indication as to their date and place of publication, so that “Berlin 1684” is unlikely to be without foundation and thus appears to be trustworthy. Whether Starck actually saw a copy of this work himself or merely copied the entry from an older list of Müller’s works is unknown however.

Our second source is a rather recent one, namely the well-known opening speech of August Müller held on 27.IX.1880 in Szczecin on occasion of the 35th Philologenversammlung. The published version contains a bibliography of Andreas Müller’s publications, including both works found in libraries in Szczecin and elsewhere at the time of writing as well as works that were merely known to the author from quotes in other sources. Towards the end (1881: XV–XVI) we find the entry already quoted above, but in a section listing works that are found in Starck’s “Catalogus” or elsewhere in the earlier literature, the actual publication of which was, however, deemed doubtful by August Müller. Its whereabouts were thus already unknown.

Wherever else any mention of AJ is found, it is likewise Starck who clearly served as the source, so that no additional information can be gleaned from these references (cf. for instance Moreri 1732: 434; Jöcher 1751: 725 etc.). At present no copy of AJ is known to be extant, thus leaving us without means to ascertain its actual content or its relation to the same author’s “Syllabarium Japanicum” – to which we will turn in the following.
1.2. “Syllabarium Japonicum” (1694, 1703)

Fortunately available for study is Müller’s second work on the Japanese script, entitled “Syllabarium Japonicum geminum. E Manuscripto Meakensi alterum; alterum E Sinarum Traditione” (The Japanese Syllabary, twofold: The one from a Meakensian manuscript, the other from a Chinese account; henceforth “SJ”). In recent years three accounts of this work have been published, namely by Kornicki (1993), Walravens (1993) and – as the only study devoted exclusively to “SJ” – Lewin (1999), all of which are based on the above-mentioned Alphabeta ac Notae published in 1703.

In fact this was not the first time it was published, however, as another near-identical collection of Müller’s works exists, published approximately a decade earlier by Gottfried Bartsch under the title Alphabeta Universi Aliàque Affinis Argumenti (The Alphabets of the World, and other works of related content; Königsberg 1694; henceforth AU). The latter appears to be largely unknown and is not even mentioned in the various bibliographies of Müller’s works, including those from Starck (in Müller / Starck 1703) to Müller (1881) up to the most comprehensive one by Noack (1995).

As the difference between the two collections bears little relevance on our discussion of “SJ” itself – which is entirely identical in both – we will not dwell any further on this point here, but rather transfer the discussion to the appendix. Of interest here is however the date of compilation. From Müller’s biography it is not only clear that neither 1703 nor 1694 can be the date of compilation of any of the various smaller works making up the two collections, but also that most of them are unlikely to date from a time after 1685. Now according to Johann Christoph Adelung (1732–1806) and his Mihridates (1806: 658) “SJ” was printed in 1680 together with a number of other accounts of writing systems forming the first half of both AU and AaN:

Noch im Jahre 1680 hatte Müller auch an die 70 verschiedene Schriftarten auf 16 einzelnen theils ganzen theils halben Bogen in Kupfer gestochen heraus gegeben. Sie haben weder Namen des Verfassers, noch Ort noch Jahrzahl, sind aber, wie Bayer versichert, in diesem Jahre auf des Verfassers Kosten in 4 erschienen, daher sie sehr unbekannt blieben.

2 As already mentioned by Lewin (1999: 95, note 10), this adjective is derived from miyako 東京 ‘capital’, i.e. Kyōto. Both mecessis as an adjective and Meacus as the underlying noun are amply attested since the second half of the 16th century in the Latin literature on Japan and its mission.
(In the year 1680 Müller had already published [descriptions of] about seventy writing systems engraved in copper on sixteen partly whole, partly half sheets. They carry neither the name of their author, nor the place or year [of publication], and have therefore remained unknown, but as Bayer assures us, they were published in this year at the author’s expenses in quarto.)

He explicitly refers to Theophil Siegfried Bayer (1694–1738) for this piece of information, but the latter’s words are much less specific and lack a number of details extrapolated only later by Adelung, who had a copy of both AU and AaN in front of him. Bayer (1730, I: 45) himself merely writes:

Eodem anno Mullerus etiam versiones precum sanctissimarum et alphabeta omnium gentium Berolini sub personatis Thomae Ludekenii et Hagii Barnimi nominibus dedit. Cuius exemplaria libri quaedam euulgata, alia diu neglecta sunt, donec post aliquot annos Berolini cum vita Mulleri cura Sebastiani Godofredi Starkii in lucem sunt protracta, abolita tamen dedicacione.

(Also in the same year [1680] Müller published in Berlin under the pseudonyms Thomas Ludeken and Hagius Barnimus versions of the most holy prayer and the alphabets of all peoples. Some copies of this book came out, but the others were long neglected until some years later in Berlin when they were brought to light together with [a description of] the life of Müller by the diligence of Sebastian Gottfried Starck, the dedication however done away with.)

The above first and foremost relates the publication of Müller’s collection of Lord’s Prayers going by the somewhat lengthy name:

Oratio Orationum. SS. Orationis Dominicae Versiones prater Authenticam ferè Centum eaç longé emendatiis quàm antehac et è probatissimis Auctoribus potius quàm prioribus Collectionibus, Jamú singulae genuinis Lingue sue characteribus adeòque magnam partem ex aere ad editionem à Barnimò Hagiiò traditæ, editæq à Thoma Ludekenio, Solgv. March.

(The Prayer of Prayers: Versions of the most holy Lord’s Prayer, almost one hundred besides the authentic one, transmitted for publication — in fact heavily improved over those hitherto [published] as well as from the most credible authors rather than from prior collections, and furthermore each in the genuine characters of its language, and the greater part in copper — by Barnimus Hagius and published by Thomas Ludeken of Mark Salzwedel.)

3 The short treatises on writing systems usually span either four pages (= half sheet) or eight (= whole sheet), sometimes complemented by additional plates.

4 Details such as the number of treatises (i.e. 16), the approximate number of scripts treated therein (cf. the full title of AaN), their length of usually either four or eight pages and their format (i.e. quarto).

5 “Dedication”, not “Preface” as Lundbæk (1986: 68) translates it, cf. immediately below.
As is evident from the remainder of its title page this collection was published in 1680 in Berlin, together with a dedication to Thomas von Knesebeck (1628–1689) and Levin Friedrich von Bismarck (1623–1696). Another page carries the short title “Orationis Dominicae Versiones ferme Centum” (About one hundred versions of the Lord’s Prayer), and it is under this briefer one that the entire collection is also included in AU and AaN. As indicated in the full title, the many versions of the Lord’s Prayer collected in Orationi Orationum are not only given in Romanization but in almost all cases also in original script. It was thus a collection of specimens of the known languages but also of their respective writing systems. When Bayer therefore recounts that Müller published “versions of the most holy prayer and the alphabets of all peoples” this simply refers to Orationi Orationum. That the brief accounts of writings systems found in AU and AaN cannot be meant by Bayer is also obvious from the fact that these were not published under the pseudonyms Ludeken and Hagius – only Orationi Orationum was (and an addition to it, this however merely gives the name of Hagius).

Note also that Bayer nowhere mentions any of the other works contained in Starck’s AaN besides Orationi Orationum and Müller’s vita. If the works on coin inscriptions and geography at the end of AaN are ignored, there is no need for the accounts of writing systems to turn up here either – Bayer was simply focusing on Orationi Orationum and on the fact that it was contained and therefore made known again in AaN.

Adelung’s account thus appears to be based on a misreading of Bayer’s admittedly somewhat misleading words, mixed with his knowledge pertaining to the actual content of AU and AaN. There is thus no actual evidence that any of the brief works on scripts was published in 1680. Possible corroborative evidence for this conclusion comes from a catalogue of Müller’s published and unpublished works up to exactly that year, which makes no mention of any of them either. As we will see below, 1680 would have been an impossible date for “SJ” anyhow, as one of Müller’s main sources was not yet available until 1683. At

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6 It is entitled “Andreae Mülleris Greiffenhagii de Sinensium Rebus aliqua nonnulla Opuscula” (Several smaller works on things Chinese and others by Andrea Müller of Greiffenhagen), listed in Starck’s catalogue as “Catalogus opusculorum auctoris usque ad annum 1680, editorum & ineditor” (Catalogue of the published and unpublished smaller works of the author up until the year 1680). The dating seems safe: It cannot be earlier than 1680 as this is the year of publication of one of the listed works (#16), and likewise it can hardly be of later date as Theodor Haak (1604-1690) already presented it to the Royal Society of London in early 1682 (cf. Birch 1757: 1276). All this is inconclusive however as the catalogue does likewise not contain some works that had already been published for certain, such as Müller 1665 or his Marco Polo edition of 1671.
least as far as “SJ” is concerned, the possible time frame for its time of writing thus appears to be 1683–1685, with the year 1684 and thus that of the publication of AJ in the middle.

As further pieces of information relating to either the exact date of writing or the relation between AJ and “SJ” are lacking, we will now turn to the content of the work itself. First, a translation of the original Latin main text into English will be provided in the following, accompanied by a number of annotations. The original will be found in the form of plates [1] to [6] at the end of the present article.

1.3. Translation of “Syllabarium Japonicum”

<page 1> (= plate [1])

The Japanese Syllabary, twofold:
The one from a Meakensian manuscript, the other from a Chinese account.

<page 2> (= plate [2])

The Japanese Syllabary

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Y.</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 'tSy.</td>
<td>Ci.</td>
<td>Fu.</td>
<td>9. Ri.</td>
<td>Li. [利]</td>
<td>Bi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Wou.</td>
<td>U.</td>
<td>O.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
On the reading of the Japanese script

1. The Japanese make use of two types of script:
   a. of the Chinese, about which is written elsewhere;7
   b. of the Japanese, which is dealt with here.

2. The former is carried out with Chinese characters, albeit somewhat altered and mutilated;8 the latter with syllabic letters rather than alphabetic ones.

3. There are 48 syllables.9

4. Each syllable has two forms:

5. The former listing is from a Meakensian manuscript while the latter is from a Chinese account.10

6. The latter shows a fairly careless midwife. For the Chinese do not make much of foreign matters, so as to not appear as being interested.

7. The former, as it originates from a Japanese hand, is much more accurate.

8. In the manuscript the respective letters are expressed by six Chinese characters, the meanings of these characters are in turn explained in Japanese letters.11

9. Moreover I have expressed here the names [= sound values] of the letters or syllables in three ways, namely:
   a. in reliance on the [Meakensian] manuscript.

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7 Chinese is not treated in extenso in either AU or AaN. This must therefore refer to any of Müller's other Sinological works instead.
8 In his manuscript source he had somewhat cursive character forms before him. In comparison to the かたな字 堆書 forms he was acquainted with from Chinese prints these might indeed appeared to be "somewhat altered and mutilated". Most other early Western sources to reproduce specimens of Japanese likewise show cursive writing, at times "mutilated" by a Western hand. For instance Müller was certainly aware of the specimens first published in the Jesuits' Cartas (1570: cvj.a-cvij.a, clxj.a-clxiij.b) and in numerous other publications afterwards. The same is true for the letter reproduced by Purchas (1625, I: 375), from whom Müller quotes on other occasions.
9 I.e. the 47 syllables of the いわは poem followed by くと, as it is found in both of Müller's sources (but not in Duret).
10 See the right half of plate [5] and the entire plate [6] respectively.
11 Cf. below on the Meakensian manuscript, which is meant here. This has nothing to do with the "Exempla Lectionum" in the left half of plate [5], as assumed by Lewin (1999: 98, note 20).
12 This refers to the table "The Japanese Syllabary" on page 2. Note that the Romanizations from the manuscript and from Duret are mixed up in the second half of the table (cf. below for details).
b. then in the manner of their Mandarin pronunciation with which the Chinese author indicated each.

c. lastly as in Duret, Thresor, \textsuperscript{13} pages 913ff.

10. Beware however, not to think of the syllables, which Duret assigned to the Japanese letters in the place cited, that these [here] are to be assigned to those. For he confused them all, as is revealed, if one is not reluctant to compare his edition with the present one, as I have restored each single one herein.

11. The Japanese letters in Roman order

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ce.</td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Ke.</td>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Ni.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Te.</td>
<td>35.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>38.</td>
<td>O.</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>[40.]</td>
<td>'tSo.</td>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lu.</td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Phe.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>'tSu.</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe.</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Ma.</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Pho.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>'tSy.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fi.</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Me.</td>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Po.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ve.</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu.</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Mi.</td>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Pou.</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Wa.</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Moe.</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ri.</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>[45.]</td>
<td>Wo.</td>
<td>27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je.</td>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Mu.</td>
<td>45.</td>
<td>[35.]</td>
<td>Si.</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Y.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{13} I.e. Duret (1613/1619: 913–915). While the original title of Duret’s work, \textit{Thresor de l’histoire des langues de cest universe}, appears to suggest that Müller’s abbreviation “Thes.” is an error for “Thres.”, this is not actually the case – it is rather an abbreviation of the Latinized title “Thesaurus (linguarum universi)”. Cf. Müller’s list of collectors of versions of the Lord’s Prayer at the beginning of his own collection, where it is listed as “Claud. Duretus, in Thesauro \textit{LL. universi}, Gall.”

\textsuperscript{14} Probably an error for “47” – but in fact this is only number 46, just as “40” is only number 39.

\textsuperscript{15} I.e. Japanese proper (\textit{kun’yomi} 読み, formerly simply \textit{yomi} 読み) versus Sino-Japanese (\textit{on’yomi} 音読み, formerly \textit{kofu’ye} 音). Cf. below on the probable source, namely Collado’s grammar.

\textsuperscript{16} This is the final section in the first half of both \textit{AU} and \textit{AaN} and deals with a number of systems representing numerals. We will come back to this section further below as an explicit reference to Japanese is found here as well.

\textsuperscript{17} The numbers jump directly from 13 to 15. The error is retained here for easier reference to the original.
The sources of “SJ” and its process of compilation

Naturally the question arises as to what Müller’s sources were: Duret’s *Thresor* is mentioned explicitly and therefore poses no problem, but what about the rest? Referred to in the text are a “Meakensian” or simply Japanese manuscript as well as a Chinese dictionary, which served as the source for the two versions of the *iroha* as well as for most of the examples of words. Furthermore Müller’s knowledge as to the distinction of *Jomi* and *Coje* in #13 is also in need of an explanation.

Despite Kraft’s (1976: 98f.) words of praise for Müller’s way of citing the works of others and giving references in general, the sources for “SJ” are not apparent at first glance. Lewin (1999: 102f.) concludes rather pessimistically that the questions concerning these sources will have to remain unanswered. Owing to Kornicki (1993), however, one source had already been identified at the time of Lewin’s study and, as will become apparent below, it is likewise possible to pinpoint the remainder.

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18 Note that the orthography of these Japanese words (<tcu>, i.e. <t<;u>, for *tsu*, <q<e> for *ke*) is reminiscent of the missionaries’ Romanization of Japanese, especially that of Collado due to the use of the acute accent mark in the word *Násage*.

19 i.e. a Chinese headword is given, such as *niǎn* 年 ‘year’, which is “explained” in or translated into Japanese, the latter of which is however given in Chinese characters as well: *duōshí* 多才 for *toshi* ‘year’.

20 The order of the text and plate portions of “SJ” vary from copy to copy. Müller’s wording (“jam ante”) suggests however that the plates were not supposed to be placed at the end, as in the Dresden copy of *AU*, but rather as in the Wolfenbüttel copy of *AaN* for instance. Here the plates are inserted right after the comparative table and thus precede the entire explanatory section. We will stick to the order found in *AU* herein, merely as to preserve the arrangement of the copy used.
1.4.1. The Meakensian manuscript

Blessed with the opportunity to purchase either Müller’s actual source or at least a near-identical one in 1988, Kornicki (1993: esp. 513–515) has already clarified the exact nature of the manuscript referred to as “Meakensian” by Müller. It is based on any of the popular primers known under the name Nanatsu iroha 七色いろは (Sevenfold iroha), which contain the iroha poem, usually with kyō added, each of its syllables being followed by six Chinese characters of identical or at least similar reading. The same is usually repeated for the basic numerals. Additional materials that may or may not be present include, among others, another iroha in katakana, the stems and branches of the sexagenary cycle, a list of radicals, of characters used in personal names or of province names for instance.

In the “Catalogus Sinicorum & aliorum Orientalium rariorum librorum & Manuscriptorum qui ab Andr. Müllero bibliothecae Mariane sunt donati & h. t. adsunt” (Catalogue of Chinese and other oriental rare books and manuscripts which were donated by Andreas Müller to the library of Marienstiftsgymnasium and which are currently there; Ebert 1783: VIII–XI) we meet with what Kornicki (1993: 515) has already identified – certainly correctly – as the Meakensian manuscript (section on “Rare oriental manuscripts”, item #11):


(The Japanese alphabet, explained in Chinese. In folio, parchment-bound, bought in Miyako.)

The reference to the place of purchase coincides with the Dutch inscription Kornicki’s exemplar carries on its title page – “Japans a, b, c, boek, in Miako gekogt” (Japanese ABC book, bought in Miyako [i.e. Kyōto]) –, while the addition “Sinice explicatum” refers to what Müller writes in “SJ”, #8, namely that in this manuscript “the respective letters are expressed by six Chinese characters”.

21 The first iroha is often given in hiragana, just as in Müller’s manuscript, but at times also in seal script for instance (or even both). The six (sometimes seven) Chinese characters added to this all have readings identical to or at least commencing with the syllable in question, be they Sino-Japanese or purely Japanese. Note that these six characters do not necessarily have to be ones that were used phonographically to represent that syllable, although the set of phonograms and the characters given often show some overlapping elements.

22 Kornicki’s manuscript has the iroha in hiragana (plus kyō) with six additional characters each, followed by the numerals from one to ten, the sexagenary cycle and another iroha in katakana.
The provenance of Müller’s manuscript is uncertain, but he might indeed have received it from Nicolaas Witsen (1641–1717) as suggested by the German — but clearly non-native — inscription on the fly-leaf of Kornicki’s manuscript (cf. Kornicki 1993: 514):


(The [= A?] copy of these Japanese alphabets [?] was, as I believe, made by Nicolaas Witsen and sent to Andreas Müller in Berlin. I had it [them?] with me in Siberia and went through it with the Japanese Nikolaj Kolotygin. In the year 1806.)

The exact meaning of this statement is somewhat difficult to establish, but it merely appears to say that Müller was provided with a copy of the same (kind of) Japanese syllabary (book) as is copied in this manuscript.

A near-identical work — including the German inscription — was also in the possession of Orientalist Julius Klaproth (1783–1835), in the catalogue of whose library we read (Landresse 1839, II: 55, #220):

SETSUI ROFA TE FON; Manuel des sept alphabets. In-fol., cart. (Manuscrit.)

Syllabaire japonais en caractères cursifs Katakana et Firokana, extrait d’un petit volume in-fol., imprimé à Miyako en 1703, lequel contient en effet sept syllabaraires; en Firokana d’abord, puis six autres dans cette espèce de caractères chinois cursifs, appelés Yamato kana, servant à représenter des syllabaires japonaises, et à droite desquels on lit, en japonais Firokana, la signification qu’ils ont en chinois. Notre manuscrit, qui est d’une belle main, est accompagné de transcriptions en lettres latines. M. Klaproth, dans une note qu’il a jointe au volume, pense que cette copie est la même que celle qui a été faite par le célèbre Witsen pour l’envoyer à André Müller; elle contient en effet quelques corrections de la main de ce dernier. M. Klaproth, qui en est devenu possesseur pendant son voyage en Sibérie, en 1806, y a fait à cette époque d’autres corrections et quelques additions importantes, avec le secours du Japonais Sin sou, baptisé sous le nom de Nicolas Kolotichin.

(Shichi [i.e. Nanatsu] iroha tehon; Manual of seven alphabets. In folio, boards. Manuscript.

The Japanese syllabary in cursive characters, katakana and hiragana, extracted from a small folio volume printed in Miyako in 1703, which indeed contains seven syllabararies: first in hiragana, then six more in the sort of cursive Chinese characters used to represent Japanese syllables, called Yamatokana, and to the right of them one reads, in Japanese hiragana, the meaning they have...
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)

in Chinese. Our manuscript, which is in a beautiful hand, is accompanied by transcriptions in Latin letters. Mr. Klaproth, in a note appended to the volume, thinks that this copy is the same as the one that was made by the famous Witsen to send it to Andreas Müller. It indeed contains some corrections in the hand of the latter. Mr. Klaproth, who became the owner during his trip to Siberia in 1806, had made at that time other corrections and some important additions, with the help of the Japanese Sinzō, baptized under the name of Nikolaj Kolotygin.

After the sale of Klaproth's library, the “Manuel” entered the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris where it is still found under the shelfmark Japonais 320 (Kosugi 1992: 93, #22). The underlying work of 1703 referred to in the quote is undoubtedly the “Sitsi i ro fa te fon 七以呂波手本” Klaproth (1829: 21f.) had earlier mentioned to have acquired in Irkutsk. Notably however this work is said to comprise something entirely absent in both Kornicki’s manuscript and the “Manuel” in Paris, namely an explanatory text treating the origin of the various styles of writing used in Japan. 23

In any case it appears that Kornicki’s manuscript is after all a copy of the Paris “Manuel”, probably executed during the 19th century: Not only are the portions in original script generally executed considerably better in the latter, a number of errors in the German note are likewise only present in the former but not in the latter. 24 Whoever copied it, neither his Japanese handwriting nor his level of proficiency in German was anywhere close to that of the original writer(s). Further studies are however required to clarify the exact relationship between Kornicki’s manuscript and the Paris one, as well as the roles Witsen, Müller, Klaproth and Jan Potocki (cf. Kornicki 1993: 515, note 47) played in their acquisition, creation, duplication and transmission – for it goes without saying that, for instance, Müller could not possibly have had a copy of a work printed as late as 1703 in front of him.

Returning to “SJ” now, the first iroha (right half of plate [5]) plus the final kyo 京 is an almost exact copy of the one found on top of the pages of the Meakensian manuscript – as would be expected from Müller’s explanation. The way most of syllabograms are written coincides completely. Next there are the five examples to the left of the first iroha, each consisting of a Chinese character and accompanying furigana reading aids (cf. plate [5]).

23 Shinmura (1910 [1972: 567]; 1914: 405 [1973: 317]) is probably to be credited for first pointing out that Japonais 320 and the Sitsi i ro fa te fon mentioned in Klaproth 1829 are somehow related. His equation of the two is untenable however in light of the discrepancies in content between them.

24 For instance Japonais 320 correctly writes “N. Witsen”, “Berlin”, “Sibirijn”, “Japanje”, “Nicolaus” and “Im Jahre”.

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These were likewise copied from the manuscript (cf. #15a) and connect to what Müller explains in #8: “In the manuscript the respective letters are expressed by six Chinese characters, the meanings of these characters are in turn explained in Japanese letters.”

This is indeed what we find in the various Nanatsu iroha, i.e. six (near-)homophonous characters are given for every syllable of the iroha, kyō and the numerals, which in turn are provided with readings in furigana. Judging from the two Meakensian manuscripts the picture in the underlying Nanatsu iroha must have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>いち に み</th>
<th>ちよ よ さ</th>
<th>かち け き</th>
<th>かい こ け</th>
<th>こよ さ か</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>いろ な な</td>
<td>なた た た</td>
<td>たね ね な</td>
<td>なご も な</td>
<td>なが や な</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はく は は</td>
<td>はい い い</td>
<td>いこ こ こ</td>
<td>ここ こ こ</td>
<td>こが が が</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>に にん に</td>
<td>によね な</td>
<td>ねむ す す</td>
<td>すた た た</td>
<td>たが が が</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>り にし り</td>
<td>りよ よ よ</td>
<td>よう よ よ</td>
<td>よた た た</td>
<td>タが が が</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ま まみ ま</td>
<td>まみ み み</td>
<td>みつ つ つ</td>
<td>つた た た</td>
<td>たが が が</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>も もも も</td>
<td>もも も も</td>
<td>もも も も</td>
<td>もた た た</td>
<td>タが が が</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さう 三 さ</td>
<td>さん す す</td>
<td>すた た た</td>
<td>たが が が</td>
<td>たが が が</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There can be no doubt that the five characters 参仁利馬母 together with their readings in hiragana were indeed taken directly from the Meakensian manuscript. Whether compared to Kornicki’s manuscript (the five characters from which are reproduced below) or the one in Paris, both the character forms and added readings are identical in “SJ”.

Now as pointed out by Kornicki (1993: 516) and Lewin (1999: 102, note 25), the readings in original script do not however match those given in the explanatory text – which will lead us straight to the next source below. The Meakensian manuscript was however not
merely a source of specimens of kana and Chinese characters. It also served as Müller’s main source to establish the sound values of the syllabograms, on the basis of which he discovered one major problem in Claude Duret’s (ca. 1570–1611) iroha as found in his posthumously published Thesors de l’histoire des langues de cest univers (The treasury of the history of the languages of this universe; 1613 and 1619; see pp. 913–915 herein):\(^{25}\)

While the original in hiragana follows the usual order of the iroha, the Romanizations are almost entirely misplaced, reducing its practical value to zero.\(^{26}\)

The following table provides a comparison between Müller’s “Roman order”, rearranged into iroha order here, the Romanizations found in the Meakensian manuscript\(^{27}\) and those found in Duret. The latter two are given in two versions: the first (with prefixed “M”) following “SJ” and its table “The Japanese Syllabary” (cf. plate [2]), the second as in the original manuscripts and in Duret (1613/1619) respectively.

\(^{25}\) Despite numerous claims to the contrary, Duret was not the first to publish this. Instead his materials on Japanese originate from Blaise de Vigenère (1523–1596) – whose cousin Duret was – and his Traicté des chiffres (Treatise on ciphers). This work was published in 1586 with the page reserved for the Japanese script left blank, but it was supplemented with what is later found in Duret’s work in the following year. See especially Maillard (1982) and Fukushima (1983).

\(^{26}\) The syllabary is arranged in six columns consisting of seven syllables and a final one of five. These columns have to be read in the order 3-4-5-6-1-2-7 however to produce the iroha correctly. Kana and sound values therefore never match apart from the final column.

\(^{27}\) Whenever the two manuscripts do not coincide, the Romanizations of both are provided (separated by a slash, with “Manuel” being given first).
Lewin (1999: 98, note 21) has already pointed out a number of errors in Müller’s original table, but failed to notice that in the latter half the contents of the two columns are inverted: With the exception of #28 and #48, the column intended to follow the Meakensian manuscript actually gives Duret’s Romanization. This can be shown by comparing the columns with the Romanizations in Duret’s work, but is likewise indicated by Müller’s “Roman order”, which coincides with the column for the manuscript in the first half, but with that of Duret in the second half.

Leaving Duret aside we can clearly observe Müller’s reliance on the manuscript: The Romanization he gives as that of the Meakensian manuscript does indeed coincide with what is found in the “Manuel” (and, though to a lesser degree, with what Kornicki’s manuscript has). Note however that the corrections found for some syllables (#2, #5, #6 etc.) are nowhere reflected in “SJ” and are thus likely of a more recent date. Müller follows the original transcriptions throughout.

1.4.2. Diego Collado’s dictionary and grammar

Among the linguistic byproducts of the Christian century there are not many works that were made available early to Western scholars. Virtually the only exceptions are the works

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28 The manuscript indeed has something here that might be read sa (or even ja), written however with long ś, i.e. ≤]}, This ≤}] probably stems from a misread ≤}] so that we may assume an original gloss jo for an earlier stage of transmission. In any case it should have been obvious to Müller that the manuscript is in error here, as Duret (JO, Müller’s Jo) and the Chinese source (Yen द) coincide here.
of the Spanish missionary Diego Collado, especially his *Ars grammaticae Iaponicae linguae* (A grammar of the Japanese language) and *Dictionarium sive thesauri linguae Iaponicae compendium* (Dictionary or compendium of the treasures of the Japanese language), both published in Rome in 1632. Apart from the fact that they were published in Europe and therefore the most widespread sources on Japanese for about two centuries to come, there is another important aspect regarding the dictionary that deserves attention: It is one of only two missionary dictionaries in which Japanese is the target language, whereas Latin is the source language. As long as one knew the desired word in Latin, one could therefore easily look up its Japanese equivalent using Collado — something virtually impossible with the Japanese-Portuguese *Vocabulario da lingoa de Iapam* (Vocabulary of the Japanese language; Nagasaki 1603–1604) for instance.

Indeed, if we now look up the five Latin words quoted under #15a in Collado’s *Dictionarium*, we find exactly the same equivalents as those given by Müller:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllabarum Japonicum</th>
<th>Collado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利</td>
<td>とし</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What Müller apparently did in compiling this is the following: He selected a few characters from the Meakensian manuscript (A1+A2) of which he knew both the Chinese reading (B1) and meaning (B3). Translation of these meanings into Latin easily yielded the corresponding Romanized words as given in Collado (B2). That A2 and B2 do not match is thus not surprising — and even if equipped with Duret, the manuscript and his Chinese source there would have been no chance for Müller to decipher the *hiragana* reading aids (A2) in their entirety.

We will come back to *Dictionarium* presently in our discussion of the remainder of plate [S], but let us turn to Collado’s *Ars* first. In #12 and #13 Müller points out the existence of purely Japanese as well as Sino-Japanese numerals, the “former they call *Jomi*, the latter *Coje.*” Now in fact Collado tells his readers as much right at the outset of his chapter on numerals (1632a: 66):
There are two ways of counting in the Japanese language. The first is by means of the ordinary numerals, particular to their own language, which they call *iomai* and which go only up until ten: for instance *fitoicu* 'one', [...].

The second way of counting is by means of *coie* vocables, i.e. [vocables] received from the Chinese language. These are not used up to ten by themselves, unless they are joined to the things to be counted, which must likewise be expressed by Chinese and not Japanese vocables. The terms for numerals are *ichi* 'one', [...].)

Therefore, while Collado is nowhere explicitly mentioned in "SJ", his works were doubtlessly involved in the process of its compilation. In fact, further implicit, as well as even an explicit reference to Collado can be found elsewhere in Müller's opus from the 1660s onwards; these will be examined below. Finally, at least for Collado's dictionary, the copy formerly in the possession of Müller still exists and its whereabouts are known. 29

1.4.3. Zihai 字海

The second *iroha* (plate [6]) betrays its non-Japanese provenance at first glance. For one thing the *kana* are all heavily distorted and lack the appearance of an authentic specimen of the script. Each and every one of them is however also accompanied by a certain indicator that we are dealing with not merely any foreign source here, but a Chinese one: namely the glosses following the format "～字". Despite the claims of Kornicki (1993: 516), Walravens (1993: 397), and Lewin (1999: 104 etc.) these glosses do not indicate the original Chinese character each *hiragana* was considered to be derived from – as Müller already correctly mentions (#9b), these are reading glosses, indicating the pronunciation of the syllabograms by means of a character with a similar reading in Chinese.

29 See Kajdański (1989: 16), who discovered it in the University of Warsaw Library.
Now as with the Meakensian manuscript only vague references such as to a “Chinese dictionary” are given by Müller, and this time the case is not as trivial as with Collado. An important clue is the rather strange appearance of the second iroha. Lewin (1999: 104–106) could not discover any satisfactory parallels between the kana forms of this iroha and any known hentaigana. Chinese characters in grass script or the various God Age scripts of the Edo period, but assumed a non-Japanese writer, not excluding Müller himself as a possible candidate. Why however would these deformations only apply to one of the two syllabaries given, if they were due to Müller himself?

There are no known texts written in these “quasi-hiragana”, Lewin says, and actual texts are indeed highly unlikely to exist. Now there is in fact however an abundance of sources in Japan, China as well as Europe to feature specimens of the Japanese script in the form of the iroha and with the same or at least a rather similar appearance. The undoubtedly still incomplete list of such works comprises for instance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1694, 1703</td>
<td>A. Müller: Syllabarium Japonicum</td>
<td>&lt; Zihōi [= YZ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1734</td>
<td>T. S. Bayer: <em>Sermon cum duobus Japanensibus</em></td>
<td>&lt; Hāipīān [= HT]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1748</td>
<td>B. Schultz: *Orientalisch- und Occidentaler Sprachmeister &amp;c., pp. 134f.; also 1769: 134f.</td>
<td>&lt; Bayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862, 1869</td>
<td>L. de Rosny: “Notice sur l’écriture au Japon” (1862), plate XXIX; also 1869: 238</td>
<td>&lt; WSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>ditto: <em>Grammaire Japonaise</em> (2nd ed.), plate IV</td>
<td>&lt; WSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1693</td>
<td>Matsushita Kenrin 松下記林: <em>Ishō Nihon-den</em> 異稱日本傳 A.III/68a–69a, B.VII/38a–38b</td>
<td>&lt; SH, YZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>Terajima Ryoan 寺庭良安: <em>Wakan Sansai zue</em> 倭漢三才圖考 (WSZ) XV/36a</td>
<td>&lt; SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1736</td>
<td>Zenchō 全長: <em>Irohajibōroku</em> 以吕波字考錄 11/37b–38a, 38a–39a</td>
<td>&lt; WSZ, &lt; HZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 See however Kanamura’s (2010: 122–125, 126) careful comparison, which shows that despite the unauthentic appearance, if seen in its entirety many kana do in fact correspond well to known hentaigana.

31 We merely follow the traditional attribution of this work to Benjamin Schultz (1689–1760) here. While Schultz signed the first preface and indeed appears to have taken part in its compilation (cf. Adelung 1806: 668–670) – when it was posthumously republished as *Orientalisch- und Occidentales A, B, C-Buch* in 1769 (excluding however the second half of the 1748 edition, i.e. the collection of Lord’s Prayers), Schultz’s name is even indicated on the title page –, it was printed by Christian Friedrich Geßner and it was him who had already collected and published a considerable portion of the contents of *Sprachmeister* during the 1740s – and should thus be credited as the first editor. We will return to *Sprachmeister*, its process of compilation as well as its sources on another occasion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>Monnô 文雄: <em>Waji taikanshô</em> 和字大覲抄 I/29b</td>
<td>&lt; SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Senge Toshizane 千家俊信: <em>Nihon moji demrai-kô</em> 日本文字伝来考, unpaginated</td>
<td>&lt; SH, YZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Ban Naokata 伴直方: <em>Iroka-kô</em> 以呂波考 17a–b, 22a–b</td>
<td>&lt; SH, HX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Yamada Shôsai 山田松齋: <em>Kana-kô hoi</em> 國字攷補遺 (23b–24a), 25a–b</td>
<td>&lt; (SH), HX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Ban Nobutomo 伴信友: <em>Kana-no motosue</em> 假字本末 II/5a–6a</td>
<td>&lt; SH, YZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**China**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1376</td>
<td>Tao Zongyi 陶宗儀: <em>Shūshi huīyào</em> 書史會要 (SH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Chen Kán 陳侃: <em>Shì Lùqiú lù</em> 使琉球錄 (SLL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Xiāo Chángyè 邢崇業: <em>Shì Lùqiú lù</em> 使琉球錄 (SLL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Xià Zìyáng 夏子陽: <em>Shì Lùqiú lù</em> 使琉球錄 (SLL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Hàipǐăn xīnìng** 海篇心鏡 (HX; 1596)
- **Hàipǐăn zhēngzōng** 海篇正宗 (HZ; 1598)
- **Hàipǐăn zhǎoìngzōng** 海篇朝宗 (HC)
- **Hàipǐăn zhēnggū** 海篇正鵠 (HG)
- **Hàipǐăn tōnghūi** 海篇統匯 (HT; 1621)
- **Wūhōuqīng zīhài** 五侯雜字海 (WZ)
- **Yǐnǐān zīhài** 音韻字海 (YZ) | < SLL |

The Japanese sources all quote from Chinese ones, as do the European ones, either with or without Japanese intermediaries. On the Chinese side only one group of works qualifies as dictionaries, i.e. what Muller calls his source, namely an uncertain number of character dictionaries mostly dating from the Wănli 萬曆 era (1573–1620). The majority of these contains the element Hăipǐăn 海篇 in their title, which is why they are usually referred to as

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32 Manuscript in the possession of the library of the Graduate School of Letters, Kyôto University (shelf-mark 国文学2A2).  
33 Note that the initial print of this work dating from 1376 does contain an *iroha*, but not actually in the distorted form of interest here (the relevant portion is reproduced in KDBKKK 1965: 73f.). Another Ming period print in the possession of the Tôyô bunko shows *kana* forms different from both of these (reproduced in Aaken 2005: 85, again the relevant portion only), suggesting that there was considerable variation in the reproductions of the non-Chinese scripts between the different editions of *Shūshi huīyào*. The Japanese authors listed above were apparently almost all working with one featuring the distorted forms similar to those seen in Muller, the only exception being Yamada’s *Kana-kô hoi* (23b–24a). Also of notice but not listed above is Arai Hakuseki’s 新井白石 (1657–1725) *Dōbun tōšû* 同文通考 (1760). While Arai does not reproduce them here, he makes notice of some distorted copies of the *iroha* in SH and HX for instance, written in a way as to resemble the Manchur script in shape (III/5a).

34 There is also a reprint in vol. LXVI of *Jûli huîbiân* 記錄編年 (1617), which shows considerable deviations from the original, both in terms of *kana* shapes and in the glossary. Another reprint featuring yet somewhat different shapes is found in vol. CII of Deng Shilong’s 鄧士龍 *Gùbōhào diàngù* 國朝典故.
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The Hāipiān type. It is also under this name that they acquired considerable fame in the West from about the 17th to the 19th century. There is hardly a single Orientalist, or anyone else touching upon matters Chinese, who does not at the very least refer to it in his writings, if he does not even have some Hāipiān to work with, be it in his own possession or some library collection. Among the earliest examples are Semedo (1643: 45), followed by Kircher (1667: 12) — the illustrations in the chapter on Chinese literature (1667: 227–233; likewise already 1654: 12, 16–21) are all found in several Hāipiān36 —, Webb (1678: 165), Bayer (1730, I: 142), du Halde (1735, II: 226), Fourmont (1737: 124; 1742: 356–359 [VI], 365 [XXI]) and countless others. For reasons that will become apparent shortly we also include two dictionaries into our considerations that do not contain any reference to Hāipiān in their titles, but are in fact closely related. Wherever necessary we will refer to the three last ones in the list above — i.e. HT, WZ and YZ, which are identical in content and differ virtually only in their titles — specifically as the “Zihài group”.37

When Theophil Siegfried Bayer had the opportunity to meet two Japanese castaways, Gonza and Sôza, in early 1734, he had them read out the iroha for him, noting down its pronunciation. The manuscript resulting from this encounter, Sermo cum duobus Japanensibus (Conversation with two Japanese; University of Glasgow, MS Hunter B/E 10), has been reproduced and studied in detail by Kamnura (2001a, 2001b, 2010). In fact however it also found its way early into a collection of languages and scripts published in 1748 under the

35 For studies of these and related dictionaries, see Fukuda (1960; 1979: 393–409), Funatsu (1964 [1993]), Endō (1989), Watanabe (1997), Ōivamoto (1999). For reproductions of the iroha found in several Hāipiān and SLL, see Kamnura (2010), for the iroha and the glossary of Ryūkyūan in YZ see KDBKKK (1968).

36 Müller (1683b: 44) already considered them to be taken from a “ru-hai” (i.e. YZ). It is uncertain however whether Kircher actually took these from some Hāipiān. Lundbæk (1983) has argued that these come from a copy of the popular encyclopedia Wānbào quānshè 萬寶全書, probably the one carrying the shelfmark Barb. Orient. 139 in Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. A final decision on this matter will require the inspection of the possible sources and a careful comparison of their illustrations with those in both of Kircher’s works.

For the time being Lundbæk’s claim appears plausible (though he does not discuss a Hāipiān as the possible source at all), as Kircher tends to agree better with various editions of Wānbào quānshè than with different Hāipiān in some details. Thus, in the description of the characters attributed to Cāngjīe 蒸譜 and imitating the footprints of birds, the word ji ‘footprint’ is written 步 in Kircher (1654: 18 [#8]; 1667: 229 [#8]) just as it is found in Barb. Orient. 139 (cf. Lundbæk 1983: 19, plate 3, left) and later editions of Wānbào quānshè — while HX, YZ and WZ for instance clearly have 步 instead. Likewise we find gu ‘tortoise’ as 亀 in the former materials, but 龜 in the latter.

37 Of these three only WZ and YZ could be consulted by the present author. That HT is of identical content however can be deduced with certainty from the details provided by Mangello (1985: 217), Endō (1989: 45, #3.10), Watanabe (1997: 61, #19) and especially Yao (2006: 97–99).
name Orientalisch- und Occidentalischer Sprachmeister (Teacher of oriental and occidental languages). Although no reference to Bayer is given here, the “Sylabarum Japanicum ex Lexico Hai-pien” (The Japanese syllabary from the dictionary Hāipīān; pp. 134f.) found herein is clearly based on his manuscript, whose iroha with transcription carries the same title. Now Bayer was well acquainted with the various works of Müller including “SJ” and thus he notes in the same manuscript that he finally found out where Müller took his second iroha in “SJ” from (Kanmura 2001a: 88): namely a Hāipīān.

Bayer was thus probably the first who found out what Müller’s source had been for his “SJ” — but which Hāipīān exactly did he have in mind, and was Müller’s source indeed identical with Bayer’s Hāipīān? In 1730 Bayer was still waiting for a copy of a Hāipīān to arrive in St. Petersburg (see Bayer 1730, I: 142; translated in Lundbæk 1986: 100), which must have happened shortly afterwards.\(^{38}\) “What was the Hai Pian which Bayer used,” asked Lundbæk (1986: 199), but he did not succeed in answering this question. Unlike Bayer’s papers, the dictionary is not found in Glasgow today (Lundbæk 1986: 199), apart from a single leaf: XVI/11a–b. A comparison of Lundbæk’s (1986: 199, note 71) detailed description of its content with the same double-page in the Zihai group now shows that the former indeed belongs to one of the latter. As according to Lundbæk the title on the center fold reads Yinshi haipiān 音釋海篇, the leaf cannot be from YZ or WZ.\(^{39}\) it obviously belongs to a copy of HT, whose short title is indeed Yinshi haipiān (Watanabe 1997: 61, #19). We will come back to the later history of Bayer’s HT further below.

If we now compare the sound glosses in the named dictionaries with those Müller copied into “SJ”, as Kanmura (2010: 133) has already done for Bayer’s manuscript, the results

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\(^{38}\) Bayer informed Dominique Parrenin (1665–1741) in Peking about having received the dictionary from Count Savva Lukić Vladislavič–Ragužinskij (ca. 1670–1738) as is apparent from Parrenin’s reply dated 31.VIII.1732 and now found among the Glasgow manuscripts (MS Hunter B/A2).

\(^{39}\) Which have Yinyn zihāi 音詮字海 and Yinshi Wihouqing zihāi 音釋五侯詩字海 respectively in that position. (Interestingly a small number of pages in YZ actually have the title on the center fold as 音釋字海詩字海, i.e. accidentally retaining the three final characters of WZ’s 音釋五侯詩字海 and thus suggesting that both works were printed using the same printing blocks, with WZ predating YZ by at least some time. Note also that the title of YZ is given as Jingjuan zihāi 鑒鑒字海 and Xinjuan zihāi 新鑒字海 in books II and XII respectively. The two initial characters of each variant again appear to be accidental retentions from WZ. Cf. the latter’s title, here with all its variations: Jing[xin]juan[~ke] Hāiruo Tāng [~Tāng Hāiruo] xiāoshēng jīándīng [~jiáoshēng-dīngzhèng] yinshi Wihouqing zihāi 鑒[XI–XX: 新]鑒[I, XI: 刻]字海字海[XII, XVI: 盡字海]先生校訂[XIII, XVI: 校正, II–X, XII, XIV–XV, XVII–XX: 訂正]音釋[I, XI only]五侯詩字海.)
are as summarized in the following table. The only likely candidates for Müller's Chinese source are thus the three dictionaries of the Zihăi group.⁴⁰

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“SJ”</th>
<th>Zihăi</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>HG, HX</th>
<th>HZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#26</td>
<td>怒</td>
<td>怒</td>
<td>怒</td>
<td>怒</td>
<td>怒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#33</td>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
<td>畏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#36</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>又</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#39</td>
<td>實</td>
<td>實</td>
<td>實</td>
<td>實</td>
<td>實</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The iroha on plate [6] is however not the only thing Müller derived from his Chinese source, as there are also the examples of Japanese words on plate [5] (cf. #15b) – excluding the five taken from the Meakensian manuscript, of course. In direct proximity of the iroha all dictionaries listed above further contain a glossary of Ryūkyūan, the entries of which take exactly the same form as what we find reproduced in “SJ”: A Chinese word is given, followed by its Ryūkyūan counterpart in a Chinese transcription.

The headwords of Müller are the same as those of all the dictionaries and are thus of no interest here – he merely omits a stroke by accident in two cases, thus writing 爪 for correct 瓜 and 玉石 for intended 玉石. The Chinese transcriptions of the Ryūkyūan words are likewise mostly the same in all sources, with two exceptions:⁴¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“SJ”</th>
<th>Zihăi</th>
<th>HC, HX, HZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>土</td>
<td>足只</td>
<td>足只</td>
<td>足止</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>牙馬</td>
<td>牙馬奴</td>
<td>牙馬奴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only discrepancy between Müller and all Chinese dictionaries is that he has 牙馬 for yama ‘mountain’, whereas the glossaries all add 奴 for =nu ‘nominative’.⁴² Otherwise we again arrive at exactly the same conclusion as before, namely that the Zihăi group comprises the closest candidates, whereas the others are inconceivable as Müller’s source. Now while Bayer was working with a HT, there are in fact good reasons however to believe that Müller

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⁴⁰ Bold frames mark deviations from “SJ”. “Zihăi” represents the entire Zihăi group here.

⁴¹ HG is excluded here as the present author did not yet have a chance to inspect a copy of this work. The preceding table relied on the reproduction of HG’s iroha found in Kanmura (2010: 120).

⁴² One possible reason for the omission of the last character might be space constraints, as most boxes on plate [5] have room for little more than two characters unless they are of rather limited complexity. It might also have been omitted on purpose as the usual form yama, without any following syllable, is found in Collado. Cf. immediately below.
consulted another dictionary of the Zihai group, namely YZ. The reasons for thinking so are not found in “SJ” itself and are therefore discussed separately below.

As the source – or rather group of sources with identical contents – for the Chinese words and the Chinese transcriptions of their Ryükyuan counterparts has now been identified, the only question that remains is where the remainder of the information given in the examples derives from, be it in Roman letters or kana. Given the headwords (1 in the following table) and transcriptions (2), Müller should have been able as before to add the readings (3) as well as the meanings (4) of the former. With the help of Collado’s Dictionarium these Latin meanings would again yield the corresponding Japanese words in Romanized form (5) – and indeed this appears plausible in most cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllabarium Japonicum</th>
<th>Collado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 瓜</td>
<td>吾利</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>多矢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>邑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>字</td>
<td>開第</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>科加尼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>玉馬一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耳</td>
<td>米米</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目</td>
<td>也</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眉</td>
<td>馬由</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43 The underlying word is unclear. Dictionarium clearly has “jisan” (strictly speaking “jīfan”), but as confusion between long s, i.e. <š>, and <ʃ> is commonly observed, the intended form could also be “jīfan”. In fact, while Shima (1966: 185) reads “jīfan”, i.e. “jisan”, Ōtsuka (1966: 72) has “Jīfan” for the same entry. Decisive evidence that the printed form is not an error comes from Collado’s manuscript Vocabulario de la Lengua Japona (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. Cin. 501), which clearly writes “letra. Jisan.” (47b17). Ōtsuka / Kojima (1985: 210) interpret this as 字譜, however no attestation of this word could so far be found outside Collado’s dictionary.

44 Note that Müller selects the second, not the first, of the several words for ‘gold’, apparently in order to achieve a perfect match between the Chinese transcription and the Romanization.
Merely two cases are without a plausible source entry in Collado, namely ‘eye’ and ‘eyebrow’. It is certainly no coincidence that while both are found in Dictionarivm, Collado gives equivalents different from those found in the glossaries, i.e. ｍｉ (< ｍｅ) and まyu:

Oculus, i. ojos, manaco. [眼] (91)
Oculi, orum. ojos, yōgan. [容顔] (91)
Oculi, ojos enramsos. riōgan. [両眼] (91)
Oculus, i. burgallo de el ojo. me notama. [目の玉] (152)47

Supercilium, pestañas: mamīgue. [眉毛] (130)

As the two sources did not match, Muller might therefore have tried to decipher the Chinese transcriptions himself, which was possible to the extent we find in “SJ”, since both て and に already occur in other entries for ｍｉ and まrespectively. て does not occur in the other transcriptions, it was therefore unclear to which syllable it corresponds – and was apparently ignored for lack of a better solution, as was also done in other cases (cf. immediately below). If the Romanizations are not based on Collado for instance, but on the Chinese transcriptions, this would explain why the one for ‘eye’ is ｍｉ instead of ｍｅ, as one would expect for Japanese.

The only major question that remains to be asked is: Where do the kana spellings come from, as they cannot be taken from either Collado or the Chinese dictionary? The answer to this is at the same time the solution to the puzzling discrepancy between Muller’s Romanized “Ysan” and the corresponding い yo いよ for ‘character’: They must have

45 Müller apparently misinterpreted <chi> as if following Italian orthography, thus yielding [ki] instead of the intended [tei].
46 Instead of Muller’s “Bos. fem.”, i.e. ‘female bos (bull or cow)’ and thus ‘cow’, Collado uses the synonymous vaca ‘cow’.
47 “burgallo” is misspelled with initial “b” where the manuscript (Borg. Cin. S01: 70b1) clearly has “b”. It likewise has the expected space after “no”.
been written by Müller himself, based on the pre-existing Romanizations from Collado and his own account of the Japanese syllabary, namely in the following fashion.


    jisan = Y-sa-n

Being unaware of the details of Collado’s Romanization systems, <y> was erroneously deemed as equivalent to <ji> by Müller. The resulting “ysan” was then segmented into elements that could be rendered in kana (2). Next, Müller consulted his own rearrangement of the iroha in alphabetical order (#11 in the explanatory notes), giving 1 for “y” and 15 (instead of the expected 37, a reference to which is missing in the Roman order) for “sa” (3) – the latter agrees with Müller’s reading of the Meakensian manuscript, but is in effect an error (cf. note 28). Instead of いさ the resulting kana are thus いよ (4+5). As none of Müller’s materials on Japanese provided a letter for consonant-only -n it was apparently simply ignored.

For ‘gold’ the case is similar: Collado’s “cògane” is rewritten as “Congane”, as <ö> would be equivalent to <on> in common usage. In rewriting this in kana Müller again ignores -n, whereas “ga” turns into き, i.e. Müller’s “ja”. The only plausible explanation for this is the fact that lenition of [g] to [j] occurs in a number of varieties of German, notably also in the Berlin-Brandenburgish dialects. Since furthermore not a single syllable with initial g is found in the iroha – unless it is read according to its meaning, which is not the case in “SJ” –, it must have been his best guess that “ga” in fact stood for “ja”, i.e. that the two are interchangeable. Why he picked “Kio” 竜 in place of the expected “Co” こ for initial “Co” defies explanation however, even if “Kio” is still relatively close to “Co” or “Ko”. Whatever the exact reasons, it is beyond doubt that the spelling 竜やね as well as the other ones are the results of Müller’s efforts to revert Romanized Japanese words back into kana. Considering the paucity of materials available to him, the lack of a thoroughgoing

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48 In premodern usage there was quite some variation between <i>, <j>, <ij>, <ji>, <y> etc. To name just one case related to Japanese: As was already pointed out by Pfizmaier (1854) in various instances, the French translation of João Rodríguez’ _Arte breve da lingoa lapoa_ (Macao 1620) contains numerous errors in the transcriptions of Japanese. Both <ij> and <i> are sometimes replaced by <y> (“Ataraxij” [新しい; Rodriguez 1620: 14b] > “Atarasy” [Landrode 1825: 6, §11]; “Taijin” [大木; R 26a] > “taiyn” [L 14, §28]), <j> before vowels often turns into <y> (“Ikenia” [意見者], “Kiacujin” [宮人; both R 54a] > “ikenya”, “kiakou yin” [L 77, §70]) or <i> (“Vonaji” [同じ; R 17a] > “Womaii” [L 10, §21]), and so on.
account of how the syllabary actually works and finally even the lack of a unified Romanization in his sources, Müller indeed fared rather well.

To sum up, Müller was working with the following set of sources:

- Duret's *Thresor de l'histoire des langues de cest univers* (1613 or 1619)
- the Meakensian manuscript, a copy of some *Nanatsu iroha*, at least in part with Romanizations added
- a Chinese character dictionary of the *Zihâi* group, most likely *Yînyûn zihâi*
- Collado's *Ars* and *Dictionarium*

Apart from a few minor mistakes, this set above is sufficient to explain all the materials and knowledge pertaining to Japanese found in "SJ". Corroborating evidence suggesting that the latter two, i.e. YZ and Collado's works, were indeed available to Müller will be given in the following two sections.

2. Other references to Japanese in the works of Müller

In the following we will survey in chronological order passages from various of Müller's works containing references to either the Japanese language or script. Some of these will provide us not only with further indicators that Collado's works were available to him, but even with explicit proof.

2.1. *Excerpta Manuscripti cujusdam Turcici* (Colln 1665)

Probably the earliest reference to Japanese in Müller's work is found in note 50 (unpaginated) to his *Excerpta Manuscripti cujusdam Turcici* (Excerpts from a certain Turkish manuscript), where we read:


(The preposition 'from' takes the last position in the Turkish language. In this way all particles, which we call "prepositions" according to the nature of
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our own languages, are more correctly “postpositions” in Turkish. But also the Japanese, Georgians, Hungarians and Finns place such particles behind their nouns. See for instance the Japanese grammar by Diego Collado, the Georgian one by Francesco Maria Maggio, the Hungarian one by Albert Molnár and Anders Bure’s Svecia. 49 Especially the Japanese language has not few commonalities with the Turkish one, which do not occur in other languages.)

Remarkable as this passage is, it likely constitutes the earliest explicit mentioning of typological parallels between the Turkish and Japanese languages. A similar cross-linguistic comparison is also found in his Oratio Dominica Sinice, on which see below.

2.2. Monumenti Sinici (Berlin 1672)

Basing himself on Athanasius Kircher’s important and well known China Monumentis Qua Sacris quâ Profanis [...] Illustrata (China illustrated by monuments both sacred and profane) published in 1667 and its account of the Nestorian Stele, Müller published his Monumenti Sinici [...] Lectio seu Phrasis, Versio seu Metaphrasis, Translatio seu Paraphrasis (Reading, word for word as well as free translation, or: phrase, metaphrase and paraphrase, of the Chinese monument). One of the main divisions of Monumenti, namely “De Monumento Sinico Commentarius Novensilis” (A new commentary on the Chinese monument), contains on page 12 the following famous passage related to Müller’s Clavis Sinica, which was posthumously criticized by Reland (1708: 104):

Ego vero, si mihi tam certa esset Stipendii, officii & Ecclesiastice pacis ratio, quam certa quidem Sinicarum Notarum lectio est, intrà annum, Deo dante, ne mense dicam, aut minus aliquod tempus, præstari posse confido, ut mulierculæ etiam Sinicos & laponicos legat libros, &, si Hermeneutice regulas nasset, interpretari queant. Sed erit fortæ, ubi frustra desideretur, & Talmudicum illud dici queat:

(In fact, if matters of payment, my office and ecclesiastical peace were as certain to me as indeed the way of reading the Chinese characters is, I believe that it is possible to show that within a year, or – though I would not say a month – with God’s help in somewhat less time, even little women [are able to] read Chinese and Japanese books, and, if they know the rules of hermeneutics, are able to interpret them. But it will probably be the case that it is wished for

49 The other works besides Collado are as follows: Maggio (1643), Molnár (1610) and Bure / Soter (1631; see page 58 herein, or page 56 in the 1633 edition).
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)

in vain and the wellknown Talmud can be referred to: ‘I have many coins, but no money changer to exchange them.’

2.3. Oratio Dominica Sinice (S.I. [Berlin?] 1676)

Even before his first full collection of versions of the Lord’s Prayer, Müller had separately published an extensively annotated Chinese version in 1676. Among the supplementary notes (“Mantissa Addendorum”) of this Oratio Dominica Sinice (The Chinese Lord’s Prayer) we find the following note (#81), referring to the order of personal names in Chinese as exemplified in the preceding lines by cases such as “Ly m̀̈a teû. Mattheus Riccius”, i.e. Li M̀̈doug 利瑪竇 for Matteo Ricci.


(For the Chinese have the habit of placing the first name after the surname, just like the Hungarians, Turks, Japanese and others. Thus also “Àegineta Paulus” for “Paulus Àegineta” in Avicenna’s Canon medicinae, book II. [50])

2.4. Oratio orationum (Berlin 1680)

Müller’s first fully-fledged collection of versions of the Lord’s Prayer has already been referred to in the beginning. The role of Japanese here is a minor one: While translations of the Lord’s Prayer into Japanese had theoretically been available since the second half of the 16th century, they were found either in unpublished writings or the publications of the mission press in Japan (such as the various versions of the Doctrina Christam), which remained largely unknown in Europe until the 19th century. Japanese does not, therefore, appear in the various collections up to Alois Auer’s (1813–1869) Sprachenhalle in the 1840s. Müller, apparently aware of this gap but without a satisfactory solution, includes at least a placeholder for the versions “Japanica & Tungkingensis”:


[50] The exact reference could not be verified.
(These were impossible to get. And it was not agreeable to the author to create new ones, as the others he would merely have collected. Otherwise it would without doubt easily have been possible to express the Chinese characters in their Japanese sounds, their Tonkinese ones, Cochin-Chinese ones etc. and arrange them according to the grammatical rules.)

Now Collado actually quotes from a Japanese translation of the Lord's Prayer in his *Ars* (1632a: 17), but he does not go beyond the first line. Whether Müller was unaware of this incomplete version or not is uncertain; it seems more likely however that he simply refrained from giving a single line only instead of the full prayer as is the case with all other languages in his collection.

Finally of interest in the 1680 collection is the "Additamentum. Pater Per Omnes hasce, aliasq Linguas" (Supplement: 'father' in all these and other languages; pp. 62–64), which also includes two words meaning 'father' in Japanese:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Chichi.</th>
<th>Xinobu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Notwithstanding the superfluous "o" in the latter, the source for both forms is obvious—cf. the following two adjacent entries in Collado's *Dictionarivm* (1632b: 97):

Pater: padre, chichi.
Pater, padre, xinbu. vel, goxinbu.

2.5. *Specimen lexici Mandarini* (Berlin 1684)

In the entry for the character "XIM [FA]," i.e. *sheng* ‘holy’, there is a list of synonyms in various languages, including among others for instance Vietnamese and Japanese. Concerning the latter we read: "Japon. Jenan." (Müller 1684: 2). This non-existing word can only go back to the following entry in Collado’s *Dictionarivm* (1632b: 119):

51 The tones of Chinese are not indicated by diacritical marks here, but by means of solmization: "ut [do] re mi fa sol". This is also found in other works by Müller and likely goes back to the description of tones in this manner by Jesuit Michal Piotr Boym in Kircher (1667: 12), or possibly also the description of the tones in Vietnamese by de Rhodes (1651: 9; cf. next note); "đờ re mĩ pha sá lā".

52 Müller's "Tungk. Thanh" for Vietnamese derives from the Vietnamese–Portuguese–Latin dictionary of Alexandre de Rhodes – published in Rome by the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, just as Collado's works—, which has: "thänk: causa sánta: sanctus, a, vm" (Rhodes 1651: 747). The word is easy to find via the dictionary's Latin index.
Sancti & sanctae, sanctos y sanctas, jenān xi jennhonin.

The whitespace in “jenān xi” is superfluous, as the intended word is “jennānxi”, i.e. zennanshi 善男子. The fact that the last syllable is missing in Müller’s Specimen – he probably misinterpreted the isolated “xi” as meaning ‘and’ based on the Latin “&” or Spanish “y” – and that he likewise has simple n where mn would be expected can only be explained by assuming Collado to be his source.

2.6. AU (Königsberg 1694), AaN (Berlin 1703)

Besides “SJ”, both AU and AaN also contain other brief references to Japanese. First, in the section entitled “Notae Numerorum Illiterate, varii generis” (Various characters for numbers; 8pp. marking the end of the collections’ first half) we find as the last entry (#28) under the heading “Mantissa. De peculiari quorundam Populorum Numerandi Ratione” (Supplement: Of the peculiar ways of counting among certain peoples; page [8]):

De Japonica numerandi ratione merito dicitur: Hoc opus hic labor est. In ordinem tamen redactam habeo.

(Of the Japanese way of counting it is said, and quite rightly so: Of the work in which it is reduced to order.)

A brief look at the title of the chapter on numerals in Collado’s grammar reveals Müller’s source: “De Arithmetica Iaponica & materia numerorum, in quibus hoc opus hic labor” (Of Japanese arithmetics and matters pertaining to numbers, in which considerable labor lies; page 66). Collado here alludes to the following passage from Vergil’s Aeneis (VI: 126–129), rendered as follows in Dryden’s (1697: 368, lines 192–195) well-known translation:

[...], facilis descensus Auerno;
noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
sed revocare gradum supersaque evadere
ad auras,
hoc opus, hic labor est.

The Gates of Hell are open Night and day;
Smooth the Descent, and easy is the Way:
But, to return, and view the cheerful Skies;
In this the Task, and mighty Labour lies.

Regrettably however no detailed account of Japanese numerals is found in any of Müller’s works available for consultation.

Second, on a somewhat different note, one might add the description of a “Chinese” coin found in the second of two brief works entitled “Selectiorum Numismatum Inscriptiones
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nonnullae" (Several inscriptions on selected coins), which follow the collection of versions of the Lord’s Prayer in both AU and AaN. As it turns out it is actually a Japanese coin, first cast in 1636, as is evident from its inscription: Kan’ei tsūhō 寛永通寶.

Müller, who tells his readers that he saw this and other coins at Wroclaw, correctly deciphers the last three characters and likewise correctly identifies the first two characters as expressing an era name, but due to a misreading of 寛永 as 密永 he reads “Pao-yum” (i.e. bāo-yōng) and thus translates it as “Pretiosa Aéternitas”, or ‘precious eternity’.53

Both the sections on numerals and on coin inscriptions are undated.

2.7. Commentatio Alphabetica (Frankfurt 1695)

Another posthumous collection of Müller’s works was published in the year following his death under the title Andreæ Müllerii, Greiffenhagii, Opuscula Nonnulla Orientalia (Several smaller works on matters Oriental by Andreas Müller of Greifenhagen). Herein we find a lexicon-like work called De Sinarum Magnae et Tatariae Rebus Commentatio Alphabetica (Treatises on things pertaining to China and Great Tartary in alphabetical order), which among other things also treats the appellations of China and its dynasties (pp. 52–54). Near the end some Japanese names are touched upon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taito. ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Taito. ibidem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Than. Trig. 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Than. Trigault, p. 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53 Incidentally the resulting inscription Höei tsūhō 寛永通寶 would not be impossible either. Coins inscribed thus were however first minted only in 1708 and thus well after Müller’s death.
The last entry refers to the following passage by Nicolas Trigault (1577–1628), who writes after having mentioned the names of the various Chinese dynasties (Ricci / Trigault 1615: 5):

E vicinis verò populis paucì has nominum varietates aduertunt, hence sit, vt singuli propè singulis hoc regnù nominibus insigniunt. Cocincinenses & Siami (à quibus Lusitani Chìnæ nomen didicerunt) Cin, Iapones Than, Tartari Han, Saracenì ab occasu Cataìum hocieque appellant.

(Of the neighboring peoples few indeed pay attention to this diversity of names, hence it may be that almost all name this empire with its individual name. The Cochin-Chinese and Siamese (from which the Portuguese have learned the name of China) call it Cin, the Japanese Than, the Tartars Han and the western Saracens up to the present day Catai.)

This is somewhat misleading as Than, i.e. Táng 唐, is not exactly a or even the Japanese name for China, but indeed appellations deriving from the name of that dynasty were commonly used in Japan to refer to China in general without special reference to the dynasty as such. Taito, i.e. Taitō 大唐 ‘Great Táng’, as mentioned by Müller would be an example here, just as Kara was and is frequently written 唐.

The abbreviation “Lex(icon)” will refer to Collado’s Dictionarium (1632b: 112), where indeed we find these two names of China in adjacent entries on the same page:

Regnum Chìnæ. reino de China. taitō.

The match is perfect, the page numbers do not coincide however. The exact reasons for this are difficult to recover, but as there is indeed an entry relating to China on page 20 of Dictionarium – “Chìnæs capsæ. arca de china. cara fitçu” (cf. karabisu ‘Chinese chest’) –, Müller might well have simply confused the page numbers of several entries in his notes.54

54 The other missionary dictionaries preceding Collado’s do not contain anything relevant on page 20 either.
3. An exemplar of a Zihāi in late 17th century Berlin

That Müller was working with a dictionary of the Hāipiān type is already beyond doubt from what we have seen in “SJ”. This is confirmed by other cases in which Müller draws upon the materials gathered in some of these dictionaries, for instance in AU (but not AaN) when he reproduces some of the ornamental or supposedly ancient character forms given in various Hāipiān (see plate [8]). Now these will have been familiar to Müller from Kircher’s China illustrata (1667: 227–233), a central work for Müller’s sinological studies, but this cannot be his source. Their earlier but somewhat less known appearance in Kircher’s Oedipus Aegyptiacus (Rome 1652–4; see tome III, pp.10–21) would be a better candidate, as the Chinese explanations are not as badly deformed here as they are in China illustrata. A closer comparison of both the ornamental as well as regular characters in all three sources reveals however that Kircher was not Müller’s source here, a conclusion that is supported by the fact that Kircher follows the arrangement found in some Hāipiān such as HX but also in Wānbāo quánshū (cf. note 36), namely in two columns each with three blocks of equal size (the last one being used for its explanation in regular characters), while Müller has them in one column of five blocks each (the explanation of each ornamental character being included in that character’s bock) – just as it is found in the Zihāi group (cf. YZ, introductory book, 3b).

Our assumption concerning Zihāi is confirmed by instances such as the following from Müller’s Specimen Sinicorum (S.l. 1685, appended to Specimen lexici Mandarinici), where explicit reference to some “Çu-hai” is made. Thus we read in a passage on the character 帝:  
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)

g. Non postum, quin Glossam libri Cu-hai addam.
h. Autor ergō Tom. XV. sect. 10. not. 1. sic habet:
   Hoc est:
   Ti. Lege Ti. Ti vang. Rex (est.) Item. Xang-ti. Cæli Spiritus (est, 
   Deum puta.)

(I cannot forbear to add the gloss of the work Zihái. The author has in book
XV, section 10, character 1: 帝 = 帝王 | 天君也又上 | 天神也, i.e.: 'di 帝: read
di 語. diwáng 帝王 means ‘king’. Furthermore, shàngdi 上帝 means ‘spirit of
heaven’, i.e. ‘god’.)

Müller’s reference is exact and directly leads to the quoted entry in the Zihái group
(XV/21a). Now Müller and his biography are closely connected to the Electoral Library in
Berlin, and it is doubtless that it was the library’s Chinese collection that gave him access
to the work he quotes from. Despite its brevity of merely a single page, Müller’s Catalogus
librorum sinicorum bibliothecae Electoralis Brandenburgicae (Catalogue of the Chinese
books in the Electoral Library of Brandenburg) 55 – generally considered the earliest printed
catalogue of what is now the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, reflecting the status quo of the
Chinese collection in January 1683 (Kraft 1976: 123, note 104) – is invaluable at this
point. The listed works include:

   XIV. Hai-pien. (Huáipiān.
   Notarium Sinicum.
   Exstat Pars XVI, XVII. A Chinese character dictionary.
   XV. Cu-hai.
   Notarii genus aliusd. Zihái. 
   Part of [book] XVI [and] XVII is extant. Another kind of character dictionary.)

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55 Reproduced in Hülle (1921: 193). The catalogue itself is undated and various dates of publication
have been proposed, ranging from 1679 (Lach 1940: 571) to 1685 (Walravens 1988: II).
Sven Osterkamp

For books XVI and XVII of some Hāipīān, namely HX as we shall see below, we are lucky enough to know the circumstances and time of their acquisition. In 1676 Müller visited Jobus Ludolf, who recalls the story in a letter to Peter Lambeck dated 26 XII.1676, and identified two books of a Hāipīān among the latter’s few Chinese prints and made sure they would soon find their way into the Electoral Library (Kraft 1976: 122f.). We will briefly come back to this fragment further below, but in any case these two books are certainly irrelevant here as neither HX nor any other dictionary of the Hāipīān type contains the relevant glossary and syllabary in either of the two above-mentioned books.

If entry XIV was close, XV is a direct hit: again Müller mentions a Zihāi explicitly, this time as part of the Electoral collection. It is found at another time in a catalogue compiled in January 1683 on the occasion of the arrival of several Chinese works sent by Andreas Cleyer.

56 An exemplar of HX appears to have been brought to Europe and sold in fragments of one or two volumes each at an early date. Such fragments are found at least in Oxford, Manchester, Paris and Vienna: In the Bodleian library we find fragments of apparently three different exemplars (cf. Helliwell 2010, section “Popular reference”, entry #2), namely vols. II and III as well as XVIII of one (Sinica 14/1 and 14/2), vols. XIII and XIV of another one (Sinica 73), and finally vols. XVIII and XX of a third one (Sinica 15/1 and 15/2). When Thomas Hyde (1636-1703) writes in a letter dated 16.II.1683 that parts of a Hāipīān are found in Oxford (see Kraft 1976: 108), this certainly refers to (some of) these volumes. Cf. also Bayer (1730, I, “Grammaticae Sinicae”: 115) who vaguely refers to Hāipīān found “in British libraries”. Next, the former Royal Library in Paris owns vols. X and XII, on which see Fourmont (1742: 365 [XXII]) and Courant (1910: 26, §4786). Finally we find vols. XIII and XX in the Austrian National Library under the shelfmarks Sin 111-C.(Kap.13) and Sin 111-C.(Kap.20). Vols. XVI and XVII (cf. note 70) of a HX now kept at the John Rylands Library in Manchester (Crawford Chinese 128) appear to originate from the Berlin Electoral collection.

57 Also see Ludolf’s letter to Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) dated 9.IV.1698 and edited in Michaelis (1755: 170-173 [letter XLIV]; see especially page 171).
(1634–1697) to Berlin. 58 Among these and listed in *Anderer Theil Des Catalogi der Sinensischen Bücher* (Second part of the catalogue of Chinese books; Cölln 1683) we again find:

V.


(8 volumes, in a single batch, of another work on [Chinese] characters, called *Zihài*.)

The terminology used here and in the following quotes is not necessarily consistent in the way units such as *juàn* 両 (here translated as book) or *cé* 冊 (fascicle) are rendered. Therefore it is often difficult to relate one source to others, even if they refer to exactly the same copy of the same work. Müller’s “Bände” here likely means ‘fascicles’, certainly not ‘books’.

Shortly after this catalogue we similarly find Christian Mentzel (1622–1701), who succeeded Müller in taking charge of the Chinese collection of the Electoral Library, referring to “çú-háy, (aliis háy-pien)” (*Zihài*, [called] *Hăipiän* by others) in the preface to his Latin–Chinese dictionary (1685: [2]; cf. also [4]). Finally there is Bayer (1718, “Præceptiones”: “De Lexicis”), writing briefly after his visit to Berlin where he was shown the Chinese collection. From his description of the introductory book of *Zihài* (his *Zu hai*) we can deduce that the Berlin copy must still have been available for inspection at this time. All three therefore knew the *Zihài* in Berlin, but apart from the two isolated volumes already mentioned, there is no evidence to suggest the existence of a complete copy of any *Hăipiän* type dictionary before 1683 – in Ludolf’s letter mentioned above, Müller is even

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58 Also cf. Müller (1683b [preface dated 11.III.1683]: 44), where “the Chinese book *çu-hái*” is said to have arrived from the East Indies and come into the possession of the Great Elector recently.
reported to have said that a copy of a Hāipiān was yet to be seen in Europe.\(^{59}\) Needless to say, this also means that “SJ” cannot possibly have been completed in 1680, i.e. as was suggested by Adelung.

While the above should be sufficient to prove that Müller was working with some Zihài or another from the Berlin collection, the full title is never mentioned anywhere. Among the dictionaries of the Zihài group, two come into question, i.e. WZ and YZ.\(^{60}\) There is no good reason to assume that Müller was working with HT – which makes use of the designation Hāipiān, but not Zihài – but called it Zihài.

Mungello’s (1985: 217f.) assumption that the copy of HT found in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana today was originally part of the Berlin collection and thus identical to the Hāipiān Müller was working with is untenable. There is no evidence indicating that a HT had been part of the Berlin collection at any time, whereas a certain Zihài – either WZ or YZ – undoubtedly was. It is nevertheless insightful to have a closer look at the Vatican HT as it leads us to someone who turns out to be of immense help in pinpointing the exact nature of Müller’s Zihài: Orientalist Julius Klaproth, whom we already met with above.

\(^{59}\) This may not be entirely true, but was certainly close. For some fragments of HX see note 56. Later Fourmont (1742: 356–359 [VI]) describes a complete copy of HC (on which also see Courant 1910: 26, \#4787), but its time of arrival in Paris might postdate Müller. There is another Hāipiān, namely HT, in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Borg. Cin. 262–263; see Pelliot / Takata 1995: 17), but this one entered the collection only as late as the 19th century — we will come back to this work further below.

\(^{60}\) In fact the Zihài in the quote from Anderer Theil des Catalogi above was assumed by Kraft (1973: 22, 24) to be yet another dictionary carrying this element in its name, namely the third one listed by Ōiawamoto (1999: 21f., \#17, \#21, \#22) besides WZ and YZ: Zihài mingzhì 宇海明珠. She offers no reasons for assuming so however, while in Mungello (1985: 245, note 98) her assumption suddenly becomes a “fact” — again lacking any justification. The present author did not yet have a chance to inspect a copy of this work; from Ōiawamoto’s description however (15+1 vols., grouping and arrangement of radicals by their semantics, not reading) it cannot possibly belong to the Zihài group.
His references to dictionaries of relevance here are as follows, in chronological order. Writing under the pseudonym of C. J. P. and at a time when he was not even twenty years old, Klaproth (1802a: 81) mentions two works:61

†) Hai-pien, Maris latera, das vollständigste Charakter-Verzeichniß der Chinesen.
††) Tse-hai Characterum mare, eine vermehrte Umarbeitung des vorigen in 8 Bänden.

(Hāipiān ‘Flank of the sea’, the most comprehensive character dictionary of the Chinese.
Zihāi ‘Sea of characters’, an enlarged re-edition of the preceding one in 8 volumes.)

For some reason, out of the five dictionaries quoted on this page, Maris latera is the only one lacking an indication of its extent — probably because Klaproth did not have a full exemplar at hand at the time of writing.62 Interestingly however the number of “8 Bände” given by Klaproth for the Zihāi coincides with Müller and his “VIII Bände”. No provenance is indicated, as is done for various other works in the same article, but as it was exactly in Berlin where in the closing years of the 18th century young Klaproth commenced his study of Chinese, he was well-acquainted with the collection. The Zihāi here is thus most likely the same work as the one listed by Müller more than a century earlier.

61 Klaproth himself confirms this identification of C. J. P. (probably short for “Comte Jan [or Jean] Potocki”). In 1804 he published a review of a work by Joseph Hager, signing it likewise as “C. J. P.” (Jenaische Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung 1804.149: 561–568, 150: 569–574), but later Klaproth (1811: 6) confesses: “Diese Rezension ist von mir” (This review was written by me).
62 As mentioned above the Berlin collection merely had fragments of a Hāipiān. The Latin rendering “maris latera” incidentally appears to be based on Fourmont (1742: 357).
At the end of the decade Klaproth had already put a dictionary of the Zihäi group into good use – namely to extract the Ryūkyūan glossary contained therein and publish it as “Sprachproben von Lieu-Kieu” (Specimens of the Ryūkyūan language; 1810a: 151–158). Just like Müller in his “SJ”, Klaproth (1810a: 152) does not name the dictionary properly, but merely states that he found the glossary in a Chinese work printed towards the end of the 16th century in a section entitled “Y-yű-ŷn-schē”, i.e. “yiyū yǐnshì” 夷語音釋. Such is indeed the name of the glossary of Ryūkyūan found in YZ, WZ, HX (with prefixed fu) and HC (without fu), but we also find it under rather different names such as “fu wài yùyín zhī shū” 附外夷語音之殊 in Piánhāi léitiān 简海類編 (PL). The latter is therefore an unlikely candidate, which can also be demonstrated on different grounds: namely on the divergencies between the glossaries in terms of the characters used in the transcriptions of Ryūkyūan. The following table summarizes the results of a comparison between Klaproth’s Romanization and the transcriptions in six different dictionaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Klaproth</th>
<th>Zihäi</th>
<th>HC, HX, HZ</th>
<th>PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.18: diānmy nufagunndii</td>
<td>gumin 工</td>
<td>工</td>
<td>立</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.9: gumuny 姑木尼</td>
<td>ny尼</td>
<td>尼</td>
<td>的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.10: nadu-y 那都也</td>
<td>y 也 [cf. 也]</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>也</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.4: schegian 舌具</td>
<td>sche舌</td>
<td>舌</td>
<td>活</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.14: tama y 捻馬一</td>
<td>y一</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clearly PL cannot have been Klaproth’s source, but the same is also true for HC, HX and HZ – leaving us once more with only the Zihäi group. Scholarship has hitherto assumed

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63 This work was ignored above as it only contains the glossary, but not the iroha.
that YZ was behind Klaproth's "Sprachproben" (most recently Ishizaki 2000: 125), but in fact neither WZ nor HT has ever been mentioned in this context. As they are identical contentwise, a decision between these three can again only be made based on external circumstances. Which of the three dictionaries might have been available to Klaproth in 1810, i.e. towards the end of his time at the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg?

In the following year Klaproth (1811a: 52f.) gives an outline of his Chinese collection "in order to show Joseph Hager what his weapons are to fight him". Here we find among several other dictionaries:


The latter is short for Xinjiao jingshi hai-pien zhiyi 新校经史海篇直音, a work that was still in Klaproth's possession at the time of his death, as is confirmed by the catalogue of his library (Landresse 1839, II: 46, #175; the extent being given as "5 parties en 1 vol."). It contains neither the glossary of Ryūkyū nor the iroha and is thus of less interest here.

It also appears in the following description found in another of Klaproth's works published in the same year (1811b: 7f.), which also helps to identify the other Hai-pien with certainty.
There are several dictionaries entitled *Hài-piān*, which are not to be confused with the one called *Piānhài* [篇海], written by Hán Xiàoyán [韩孝彦] and containing 54,595 characters. This *Hái-piān* here was published under the Ming dynasty and consists of twelve fascicles. The first one contains a great many useful things about older characters and gives specimens of the same, which were of great service to our present inquiries. The second fascicle explains the most difficult characters from the old classical works, and the remaining ten contain the dictionary proper, explaining 66,174 letters under 707 radicals, albeit only very briefly. The 707 radicals follow the alphabetical order of the 36 Chinese consonants. Apart from this one there are several other dictionaries entitled *Hái-piān*. Thus I am in the possession of one in five volumes, lacking a preface, the name of the author and the year of publication, which judging from the print however must be very old, and which differs from this one, as it contains 54,745 characters arranged under 439 radicals. — The *Hái-piān* in five volumes found in Paris (Fourmont 1742: 356–359 [VI]) likewise appears to be different from both. — My edition is dated 1626.

What Klaproth describes here is a dictionary we have already met with above: HT. Its extent given here ("zwölf Hefte") matches that of "Hai - pien. 12 Vol." in the preceding quote — no corresponding entry is found however in the catalogue of Klaproth's library. The reason is simple and well known: This was the dictionary "en 12 cahiers"
he sold to Italian sinologist Antonio Montucci (1762–1829) on 12.V.1812 and which is now known as Borg. Cin. 262–263 in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (see Mungello 1985: 217 and Pelliot / Takata 1995: 17). When a few years later Montucci (1815: 103) claims to be “in possession of a Dictionary, entitled Hai-pien, the contents of which arranged under seven hundred and five keys”, this is without doubt the same work.\(^{66}\)

The only work of the Zihai that can be demonstrated to have been available to Klaproth in 1810 for his “Sprachproben” was therefore not YZ but rather HT. Another point of interest is the provenance of Klaproth’s HT: it first appears in his writings during his time in Russia, or more precisely, when he was working for the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg – and thus exactly the same place where Bayer had been working on his Chinese–Latin dictionary in the 1730s with the help of none other than HT! As mentioned above it is not found in Glasgow today, one plausible explanation being that it was property of the Academy and not Bayer’s own. Indeed a catalogue of the Academy’s Chinese collection compiled between the times of Bayer and Klaproth lists among the philological books a “Chai pian” (Bacmeister 1776: 135). As Bayer was desperately waiting for a Hāipiān to arrive in 1730, it appears that no dictionary of that kind had been part of the collection before HT reached St. Petersburg. It is thus reasonable to equate the unspecified “Chai pian” with the copy of HT Bayer was using – and should be expected to still have been in the Academy when Klaproth first came there in the early years of the 19th century. Yet, when Klaproth received orders to compile a catalogue of the Chinese and Manchu

\(^{66}\) Incidentally Montucci gives the correct number of “keys” or radicals, i.e. 705. Klaproth apparently miscounted them, arriving at a total of 707 when he was still in the possession of this work (1811b: 7), which is retained in his later publications (1828: 236; 1832: 19). — Landresse (1839, II: 46, #174) repeats Klaproth’s error with reference to YZ (cf. also note 65).
works in the Academy’s library, the final product of August 1810 does not contain a single word hinting at the existence of any Hāipīān whatsoever (see its edition in Walravens 1988, esp. pp. 31–34). It is thus tempting indeed to think of the Academy’s (or Bayer’s) HT and Klaproth’s (and consequently Montucci’s and the BAV’s) HT as one and the same exemplar. For the time being we will confine ourselves to merely suggesting this possibility as only a close inspection of Borg. Cin. 262–263 can possibly clarify the situation. Suffice it to say for now that this would by far not be the first time that Klaproth is claimed to have stolen books, even specifically for St. Peters burg there are quite a few cases.\textsuperscript{67} It is beyond doubt that Klaproth had at least some items from the collection of the Academy of Sciences in his possession, some still at the time of his death, others possibly already sold. Incidentally there is even a document listing a “Hai-phan” carrying the number 184 among a number of works which Klaproth had borrowed at some point and which should have been back in the library according to his signatures, but which in fact were not to be found upon checking (see Куликова 2001: 29). Now #184 is nothing else than the “Chai pian” in the catalogue Bacmeister quoted from.\textsuperscript{68}

Coming now back to the collection in Berlin, we notice that Klaproth likewise compiled a catalogue here after he had left Russia for good. It was finished in 1812 (but published as late as 1822) and bears a striking resemblance to the St. Petersburg catalogue: It mentions no dictionary of interest to the present discussion, neither a Hāipīān nor a Zihāi. What had happened to the dictionaries mentioned by Müller and Mentzel way back? If the above

\textsuperscript{67} Cf. already Dorn (1846: 92f.) and Audiffret / Pillet (1846: 447) for instance. Also see Gimm (1995: 576, note 31) and the various references therein.

\textsuperscript{68} The original catalogue used by Bacmeister was later also published in German, retaining among other things the shelf numbers ([Busse] 1794; see page 279, #184 for the “Chai-pian” in question; alternatively see Walravens 1998: 415, who provides the same data).
assumptions concerning HT and the circumstances of its “acquisition” are correct, might the Chinese work underlying “SJ” have ended up in Klaproth’s private collection as well? We already mentioned the posthumous catalogue of his collection, and indeed there is a very curious entry here, immediately preceding the above-mentioned one dealing with Xinjiāo jīngshí hǎipiān zhīyín. It runs as follows (Landresse 1839, II: 46, #174):

YIN YUN TSEU HAI; La mer des caractères, rangés par ordre tonique. In-4, dem.-rel., m. v.


(Yīnyún zìhǎi ‘The sea of characters, arranged in tonal order’. In quarto, half-bound, green morocco.

This dictionary is considered one of the most comprehensive. It contains an explanation of 66,174 characters arranged under 707 radicals. Copies of this work are rare, even in China.)

Via the auction of Klaproth’s collection this copy of YZ entered the library of Pierre Léopold van Alstein (1791–1862), professor in Ghent, where it remained until the latter’s own death. Again an auction catalogue was published and here we meet again with YZ, but not just YZ (Heussner 1863, I: 191, #2665; 193, #2686):

2665 Fragment du Haïpien, édition de 1596, suivant une note manuscrite (de Klaproth?)

[...]

2686 Yin yun tseu hai. La mer des caractères. Dict. par ordre tonique. in-4. d. rel. m. v. Rare même à la Chine.


(2665 A fragment of the 1596 edition of Hǎipiān, according to a handwritten note [by Klaproth?].)
2686 Yinyān zihāi ‘The sea of characters’. Dictionary in tonal order. In quarto, half-bound, green morocco. Rare, even in China.

From van Alstein’s library these and countless other items then became part of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, part of which (including most of the Chinese works) was in turn sold in 1901 and incorporated into the newly opened John Rylands Library in Manchester. That both items were part of Bibliotheca Lindesiana in 1895 is apparent from the catalogue of the Chinese works compiled at that time (Edmond 1895: 20, #128; 68, #136):

128.—Hai p’ien. Fragment of the dictionary so called. 265 x 160 mm.

[1596]

136.—Yin yün tzū hai. The Sea of characters. A tonic dictionary. 235 x 150 mm.

While not all entries of the 1895 catalogue are nowadays found in Manchester, this is fortunately however the case for both items in question. Neither appears to contain any explicit evidence as to their original provenance, yet it is highly probable that they were formerly part of the Electoral collection in Berlin. The fragment belongs to HX (cf. note 56), which was indeed published in 1596, and consists of books XVI and XVII, albeit incomplete — thus perfectly fitting Müller’s description of Ludolf’s Hāipīān. Apart from the end of book XX we find the seal of some previous (Chinese?) owner at the beginning of exactly eight books of YZ, suggesting that the exemplar was at some point divided into and bound in eight volumes (1: introductory book, 2: I, 3: II, 4: III–V, 5: VI–VIII, 6: IX–

69 The author would like to take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the special collections staff at the John Rylands Library, first and foremost Elizabeth Gow and Suzanne Fagan, for patiently answering his various inquiries prior to inspecting the works in person in November 2010.

70 The fragment spans folios 1–12 and 15–32 of book XVI (i.e. with 13f. missing, but otherwise complete) as well as folios 1–18 of book XVII.
XI, 7: XII–XIV, 8: XV–XX) – again coinciding with Müller’s and Klaproth’s words. At some point however it was rebound into a single volume, and judging from the fact that the title on the spine is given in the German-based Romanization “Dsū-chai” (which is typical of Klaproth 1811b and 1822, i.e. his 1812 catalogue of the Berlin collection) this was most likely done briefly after it entered Klaproth’s possession around 1811 or 1812.

It is here thus left to the reader to decide whether it is likely to be mere coincidence when Müller’s catalogue from the 1680s mentions a Hāpiān fragment as well as a Zihāi for the Berlin collection, while Klaproth mentions them not even with a single word in his own 1812 catalogue of the same collection, but rather held the two above-mentioned items in his private possession.

Our preliminary conclusion is therefore that the Berlin Zihāi put into use by Müller in “SJ” and other works was indeed an exemplar of Yǐnyīn zihāi, almost certainly exactly the same one that is now found in Manchester.71 Incidentally the title page of YZ merely carries the short title “Zihāi” in large characters, which might explain why both Müller and Mentzel never considered it necessary to speak of “Yǐnyīn zihāi”.

4. Closing remarks

At about the same time as Müller was writing his account of the Japanese script, Georg Meister (1653–1713) visited Japan twice, namely in 1682–83 and 1685–86. Following his return to Europe he published Der Orientalisch-Indianische Kunst- und Lust-Gärtnер (The Oriental-Indian art and pleasure gardener; Dresden 1692), which is in fact the only other

71 There does not appear to be anything suggesting the existence of a WZ in Europe at an early date, or of another exemplar of YZ besides the one owned for some time by Klaproth.
work from the German-speaking area besides Müller’s to include anything on a Japanese syllabary in a meaningful arrangement up to the publication of Engelbert Kaempfer’s (1651–1716) History of Japan in 1727. Meister’s work enjoyed several editions and does not appear to have fallen into oblivion anytime soon. Accordingly, it is mentioned in the standard reference works on languages dating from the early 19th century – first and foremost Adelung (1806: 571), Vater (1815: 99) and Vater / Jülg (1847: 175) – and has later been included in all important bibliographies on Japan covering the early centuries, e.g. Pagès (1859: 39, #356), Wenckstern (1895: 187), Cordier (1912: 406), Japaninstitut (1940: 234f., #1003–#1005) and Hadamitzky / Rudat-Kocks (1990–, A/1: 27, #395–#399). The 20th century furthermore saw an introduction to Japanese scholarship by Yoshimachi (1940 [1977: 26]; 1959 [1977]) as well as a detailed study by Michel (1986). Finally a number of pages in Kapitza’s monumental Japan in Europa (1990, I: 938–955) were devoted to Meister’s work as well.

If we now turn to Müller the outcome is rather meager. Even if only the readily available AaN and “SJ” are considered, they are not mentioned in any of the works named above, and apart from the aforementioned reference by Walravens (1993) and the important studies by Kornicki (1993) and Lewin (1999), everything suggests that it has long been virtually unknown. This is all the more surprising if we compare the scholarly level of Müller’s work – which not only points out the shortcomings of Duret’s account of the script, but also makes use of Japanese and Chinese sources besides European ones, even though the author never made it to East Asia himself – with that of Meister’s, which does not go beyond a plate showing the hiragana syllabary arranged according to the iroha together with its reading and does not contain even a single line of commentary. This is not to diminish the value of
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)

Meister’s work, which has a charm of its own for sure, but simply to say that the pioneering efforts of Müller deserve far more attention than they have hitherto attracted.

Likewise unmentioned in previous scholarship is the fact that Müller was probably the first to present lexical items from Ryūkyūan to the scholarly world in the West, albeit without being aware of himself doing so. The poverty of materials at his disposal and especially the fact that Ryūkyūan was even less known than Japanese at his time are certainly sufficient to explain and pardon the error committed by his confusion of the languages.

In fact, the Ryūkyūan glossary in Yinyin zihai was even considered to be Japanese, not Ryūkyūan, by contemporary scholars in Japan, such as Matsushita Kenrin (1637–1703) who expresses this view in his Ishō Nihon-den 異稱日本傳 (1693: B.VII/38b). And a century later, Morishima Chūryō 森島中良 (1754–1810) likewise informs the readers of his Ryūkyūdan 琉球談 (1790: 39) at the beginning of the brief section on the Ryūkyūan language, that the words recorded in the Zhōngshēn chuānxin lù 中傳信錄 (1721) were ignored by him, as he considered them to be Japanese throughout. — In other words: Müller is hardly to blame for confusing the two closely related languages. At best it is surprising to find this fact remaining unnoticed up until the present day.

Müller’s general impact on later scholars is difficult to measure, though some indicators do indeed exist. Engelbert Kaempfer for instance expresses his keen interest in his works in a letter to Zacharias Goeze [Götze] (1662–1729) dated 1696 (#156 in Haberland 2001: 526–530), and there is hardly a single one among the 19th century Orientalists who is not

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72 William Adams (1564–1620) and his log-book, in which a number of Ryūkyūan words, phrases and names are recorded, would be earlier, but remained in manuscript form until the early 20th century.
in the possession of at least several pieces of his opus.\textsuperscript{73} Concerning “SJ” in particular however, only little is known so far. Apart from Bayer, who was well acquainted with Müller’s opus in general and sought to improve Müller’s account through his own fieldwork with Japanese who had been shipwrecked, there seems to be only one scholar who makes use of “SJ” in the late 18th century: Christian Wilhelm Büttner (1716–1801), himself little known nowadays. We will return to the life and work of this fascinating person on a different occasion, suffice it to say here that he published two closely related works on the writing systems of the world in the 1770s: \textit{Vergleichungs-Tafeln der Schriftarten verschiedener Völker, in denen vergangenen und gegenwärtigen Zeiten} (Comparative tables of the scripts of various peoples in times past and present; unfinished; first two parts published in 1771 and 1779 respectively) as well as “Brevis expositio alphabetorum omnium popvlorum et affinitatum qvibvs illa inter se conivneta svnt” (Brief explanation of the alphabets of all peoples and the relationships through which they are connected with each other; 1777). Büttner generally has little to say concerning the sources he relied on for the multitude of writing systems he includes in his studies, but the case of Japanese is relatively simple: the \textit{kana} and cursive characters in columns 44–46 of his comparative tables I to V (in both 1777 and 1779) were taken straight from Kaempfer’s syllabaries (1727 [etc.]: plate XLV), whereas column 47 and its Chinese transcription of the \textit{irolha} was apparently taken from Müller’s second \textit{irolha} in “SJ”.\textsuperscript{74}

\textsuperscript{73} For Klaproth see entries #978 bis, #1022, #1617, #1618, #1620 and #1873 in Landresse (1839, I). The picture is similar in the catalogues of the libraries of other roughly contemporary Orientalists.

\textsuperscript{74} The same column also contains 36 further characters that are not found in SJ, namely the 36 traditional initials of Chinese as found in rhyme tables for instance. Their source has not yet been identified, but might be from Müller as well judging from their appearance (note that they are also found on pp. 10b–11a in the introductory book of the \textit{Zihdi} group).
During the first half of the 19th century, new and usually more reliable sources on the Japanese language and script started to appear in considerable numbers, thereby rendering the earlier works by Duret, Müller, Kaempfer and others obsolete. If it was not for 18th century scholars like Büttner, there appears to be little room for actually putting Müller’s account into use. However small the impact of Müller’s studies of Japanese may have been on later scholarship, in view of the above glimpses at Müller’s work we cannot but close with the words of Komicki (1993: 517): He deserves to be neglected no longer as a pioneer Japanologist.

5. References


Cartas = (1570): Cartas que os padres e irmãos da Companhia de Jesus, que andão nos Reynos de lapão escreverão aos da mesma Companhia da India, e Europa, des do anno de 1549 ate o de 66. Coimbra: Em casa de Antonio de Maris.


The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)


Klaproth, Julius (1802a) [as “C. J. P.”]: "Bemerkung über die Chinesische Sprache. Auszug eines Briefes aus Berlin". In: Asiatisches Magazin 2: 79–82.

—— (1802b): “Abhandlung über die alte Literatur der Chinesen”. In: Asiatisches Magazin 2: 89–104.


Maggio, Francesco Maria (1643): Syntagmaton lingvarvm orientalivm qve in Georgice regionibus aevi div. Liber primvs Complectens Georgiam, seu Ibericæ vulgaris linguae institutiones grammaticas. Romæ [Rome]: Ex Typographia Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide.


Montucci, Antonio (1815): “Dr. Montucci on a curious Chinese Dictionary”. In: The New Monthly Magazine 4.20 [September 1, 1815]: 101–140.


— (1676): *Oratio Dominica Sinice*. S.l. [Berlin?].

— (1680): *Oratio Orationum. SS. Orationis Dominicae Versiones*. Berolini [Berlin]: Ex Officina Rungiana. [Also included in Müller / Bartsch 1694, Müller / Starck 1703.]

— ([1683?]): *Catalogus librorum Sinicorum Bibliothecæ Electoralis Brandenburgicæ*. [Reproduced in Hülle 1921: 193.]


— (1689a): *De rebus Sinensium epistola*. Jenæ [Jena].


—; Bartsch, Gottfried (ed.) (1694): *Alphabeta Universi Aliaque Affinis Argumenti. Regiomonti Borussorum [Konigsberg].*


Müller, August (1881): “Eröffnungsrede, gehalten im Conferenzzimmer des Marienstiftsgymnasiums von dem Präsidenten der orientalischen Sektion der XXXV. Philologenversammlung, Prof. Dr. A. Müller am 27. September 1880”. In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 35: III–XVI.


The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)


Tounstain, Charles François; Tassin, René Prosper (1765): Nouveau traité de diplomatique, où l'on examine les fondemens de cet art. Tome sixième. Paris: Chez Guillaume Desprez.


Vergil [Publius Vergilius Maro]; Dryden, John (transl.) (1697): The works of Virgil: Containing His Pastoralis, Georgics, and Æneis. London: Printed for Jacob Tonson.


Webb, John (1678) : The Antiquity Of China, Or An Historical Essay, Endeavouring a probability that the Language of the Empire of China is the Primitive Language spoken through the whole World before the Confusion of Babel. London: Printed for Obadiah Blagrave.


6. Appendix: Alphabeta Universi

Unlike AaN, the earlier collection AU appears to be almost unknown nowadays, so that a few words on the latter as well as on the relation between the two seem in order. While AaN is rather commonly met with in libraries, there is only a single copy of AU that is currently available for inspection, namely the one in Dresden (Sächsische Landesbibliothek

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75 In German libraries alone there are already more than ten copies, though sometimes incomplete ones. Further copies the present author is aware of are found in Great Britain and the United States.
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694).

Let us now first recount what earlier sources from the 18th and 19th century have to tell us about AU.

Probably the earliest description of this collection we owe to Theophil Siegfried Bayer, who mentions it twice in some detail: in his Museum Sinicum of 1730 and again in an article published only in 1741 – this latter posthumously published piece is in fact the older of the two, as it is an edited version of a letter from Bayer to Heinrich Bartsch (1667–1728).

We will present the two in order of their publication.

In the long preface to his Museum, Bayer retells the history of Chinese language studies up to his own day, which naturally also leads him to Müller. Here the work in question is described as follows, in a passage we have already quoted in part (Bayer 1730, I: 45ff.; an earlier translation is found in Lundbæk 1986: 67ff.):


A digital edition produced upon the author’s request is publically available online under the following PURL: http://digital.slub-dresden.de/ppn307861244.

Cf. Bayer (1741: 132ff., note *).
Also in the same year [= 1680] Müller published in Berlin under the pseudonyms Thomas Ludcken and Hagius Barnimus versions of the most holy prayer and the alphabets of all peoples. Some copies of this book came out, but the others were long neglected until some years later in Berlin they were brought to light together with [a description of] the life of Müller by the diligence of Sebastian Gottfried Starck, the dedication however done away with. Having been taken to Stettin by Müller, some copies came into the hands of Gottfried Bartsch, in which [versions of the Lord's Prayer in] Irish, Ethiopian and Coptic have been added, which are wanting in the Berlin edition. I have a copy, on which Bartsch, when he lived in Königsberg, has written a title and his name:

The Alphabets of the World, and other works of related content, an index of which the following page shows. At the editor Gottfried Bartsch, engraver, at Königsberg in Prussia, in the year 1694.

[Then] follows a preface, written in Müller's own hand, but in the name of Bartsch. Added to this are also other things, some [on] Chinese [matters], such as from Kircher the figures of birds and dragons combined into letters and the European alphabet expressed in Chinese letters, and some on other [matters]. However even in this book the one Chinese letter that had already been omitted

78 This must refer to the numbers "VII. Coptica. Characteræ Æthiopicæ" (Coptic, in Ethiopian characters), "XII. Hibernica" (Irish) and "XIII. Latina. Characteræ Æthiopicæ (Latin, in Ethiopian characters)" in Versi-

num Orationis Dominæ. In the Dresden copy of AU the spaces reserved for the reproductions in the named scripts are left blank however.

Incidentally the dating of Versionum is somewhat problematic. As Adelung (1806: 657) already pointed out, the year given here, i.e. 1660, cannot be correct, as is obvious from the dates found in the comments to numbers IV (1674), VI (1677) and VIII (1685). Adelung's emendation into 1690 appears reasonable, but if Jegers' (1959: 30, note 46) assumptions are correct it must even have been printed not earlier than between late 1692 and 1694.
before in the most holy prayer and one that had been horribly mutilated have not yet been restored.)

Note especially the alphabet in Chinese characters and "the figures of birds and dragons" allegedly taken from Kircher (i.e. 1667: 227–233 or alternatively 1654: 12, 16–21) – but actually based on YZ’s introductory book, 3b, as stated by Müller (1683b: 51) himself in the work the plate was originally made for –, which are indeed also found in the Dresden copy (cf. plates [7] and [8]), but not in AaN.

Absent however in the same copy is the preface Bayer refers to – and which fortunately he quotes in full in the above-mentioned letter. Having mentioned Müller’s 1680 collection and its republication in the form of AaN here, Bayer (1741: 135–137) continues:

Sed quoniam, ut dixi, Bartschius, tabulas æneas penes se habebat, novam editionem procuravit, cum priori penitus convenietem, nisi quod hac ali­quanto splendidior eo titulo est: Alphabeta universi, aliaque affinis argumenti, quorum indicem versa ostendet pagina, editore Godofredo Bartschio, Calco-

While it is unclear which character is supposed to be missing, the mutilated one will certainly be she 感 ‘forgive’ (corresponding to position 62 in Müller’s grid), which is indeed illegible here.

At least the second column (reading A: 烏, C: 則, D: 得, E: 桥, F: 非 etc.) is clearly based on the alphabet reproduced by Thévenot (1672: plate to “Voyage a la Chine des PP. I. Grueber et d’Orville”), whose work Müller was acquainted with. Laures (1957: 26f, #1) assumes this to be identical with the “Latin-Chinese Alphabet” printed in Macao in 1585 under Alessandro Valignano (1539–1606); cf. also Fukushima (1984).

The examples of names transcribed into Chinese characters found next to Müller’s alphabet were probably gathered by himself from the various Chinese missionary publications available in the Electoral collection at that time (cf. the items listed in Müller [1683?]).

The exact content and structure of AaN can be ascertained not only via inspection of extant copies. There is also an exceedingly detailed book notice dating from the mid-18th century (Anonymous 1750) and, even more importantly, some copies of AaN still contain a “Bericht an die Buchbinder/ wie gegenwärtige Wercke affeimander folgen sollen” (Directions to the bookbinders as to how the present works are supposed to be arranged). The latter is for instance found in a fragmentary Berlin copy of AaN (Staatsbibliothek, Bibl. Diez qu. 2499, work 9 of 12 bound together in a single volume).
grapho, Regiomonti Borussorum, Anno M DC XCIV. Hæc sunt incisa æneæ tabulae. Nactus sum exemplar, quod ipsius Bartschii fuit, in quo Andreas Muller us, manu sua, brevem adornavit praefationem, veluti ab editore prefectam, quæ est ejusmodi:

Candide lector.


(But since, as I have said, Bartsch had the copper plates in his possession, he has taken care of a new edition, agreeing with the previous one [i.e. AaN; SO] through and through, except for that it is somewhat more splendid in its title: The Alphabets of the World, and other works of related content, an index of
which the following page shows. At the editor Gottfried Bartsch, engraver, at Königsberg in Prussia, in the year 1694. These are engraved in copper plates. I have obtained an exemplar, which had been Bartsch’s own and which Andreas Müller provided with a brief preface in his own hand, in a manner as if it originated by the publisher, which is of this kind:

Dear reader.

_The Alphabets of the World_ promises the cover of this little book, that is: all, or at least all kinds of [alphabets] collected throughout the entire circle of the earth. Who however enumerates those which might be missing? He who knows the course of time hardly doubts, that many have disappeared together with their people some time ago. Perhaps there are others however, which have not yet been discovered by the Europeans. Meanwhile however you have the most important ones [here]. And you will also have more very soon, provided these initial ones will have been agreeable. For you see the liberty of the author, perhaps erudite and careful, when he has not only consigned over to me alphabets, but also syllabaries, that is, [scripts consisting] of letters, which in a single form constitute entire pure syllables through the indivisible union of consonants and vowels. Not by so much though, but also others, which the index indicates. Morhof (Polyhistor, chapter XII, circa p. 115) wished that in fact there remain [further] alphabets in the world. Happel (Relationes Curiose, vol. I. p. 801; vol. II, p. 184; vol. III, preface p. 6) even promised an edition. A certain Frenchman,

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82 Cf. below on the planned sequel to _AU_.
83 See Morhof (1688–1692).
84 See Happel (1683, 1685, 1687). Page [801] (corresponding to [737] in the re-edition also dated 1683) in vol. I, the first half of the postface, is unnumbered. Here Happel announces for one of the next volumes something about languages, their respective writing systems and pronunciation, as well as a collection of versions of the Lord’s Prayer in about one hundred languages. Müller’s “1846” (no such page exists in vol. II) must be an error for “184”, which directs the reader to the entry “Die Schriften der Alten” (The scripts of the ancients). Again Happel expresses his intention to write about languages and scripts in the future. The last reference should probably also lead to vol. II instead of III. For on page [6] (last page of “Vorrede an den Leser”, or preface to the reader) we likewise read about his plans to inform his readers about “the languages of the entire world together with their characters”, of which he claims to have already collected close to one hundred.
C. P. V. by name, wanted to appear as to possess the alphabets of all languages, according to Spon (Itinerary, part I, p. 194). Edward Bernard, professor at Oxford, has attempted things useful here in his table, which tried to derive the writing of the [entire] educated world from the Samaritan characters. I will pass over the studies of others. I reckon you do not long for my judgment of their collections. Why do I not rather desire you to get to know these works of mine? Many things remain for me, I confess, more for the author. You will in the meantime be content with this patchwork. For the way of writing and reading in steganography and tachygraphy is reserved for the second part, with the remaining kinds from all classes of scripts, and with an universal alphabet, that is, a list of newly formed letters, by which the letters, syllables and sounds of the languages of all peoples, or into what they are else divided, can be expressed, and the genuine pronunciation of each one accommodated to the lips of whichever other people through the harmony of all alphabets, syllabaries and so on. Farewell!

Müller was thus planning a sequel to AU, which is also obvious from the index of this work: “Index corum quae Opusculi hujus Pars I. comprehendit”, i.e. Index of what this present part I of this little work comprises. Regrettably this never happened however.

The next author who had a first-hand knowledge of AU was Johann Christoph Adelung, recounting its history of publication in his Mithridates (1806: 658–659). Right after our earlier quote from this work, Adelung adds a few lines on Bartsch and the publication of AU. Having enumerated all the materials united in this collection he goes on:

Volumes IV and V of this series were published in 1689 and 1691 respectively, but they might have been unknown to Müller at the time of writing. In any case, while these last volumes contain a few brief articles on languages (IV: 516–521, 535–548), Happel apparently did not keep his promise.

85 The exact reference is unclear, though Jacob Spon and his Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grece et du Levant (first published Lyon 1678) or its German translation Italiänische/ Dalmatische/ Griechische und Orientalische Reise-Beschreibung (Nürnberg 1681, again in 1690) appears to be meant.

86 See Bernard (1689).
Bayer assures us explicitly that Müller provided this collection with a preface in Bartsch’s name. In the copy of the Electoral library here no preface is to be found, and I have not seen further copies, as this collection is likewise exceedingly little known and rare. The preface mentioned above indeed appears to have remained in manuscript form, which is why Bayer had it printed in Michael Lilienthal’s Preußische Zehenden 2, pp. 136[f]. Meanwhile Bartsch moved from Königsberg to Danzig in 1701, where he died in 1702. As he left no heirs behind, the remaining copies were brought to the town hall together with other writings of Müller, and in 1730 Bayer was still not able to find out what had become of them despite having being on the spot.

When Adelung writes of “dem hiesigen Churfürstlichen Exemplare”, this needless to say refers to the Electoral Library in Dresden, were he held the position of chief librarian since 1787. He thus describes exactly the same copy as is still found in Dresden today, the preface already lacking in Adelung’s time.

With Bayer and Adelung, the list of persons who can be claimed with certainty to have had a copy of AU right in front of them already ends. Later mentionings, such as those by Eichhorn (1807: 37) or Wachler (1833: 131) are probably all based upon Adelung’s widely read Mithridates and in any case provide nothing new. Of considerable interest is however the following entry in Toustain / Tassin (1765: xxvij):

Gothofr. BERTHELLI Alphabeta univerfi, &c. Jenae, 1688.
Both the year and place of publication (Jena 1688) are inexplicable for the time being, but apart from the title also the reference to Gottfried Bartsch leaves no doubt that they had the same work in mind. The orthographical problems in Bartsch’s name suggest that this entry was copied from somewhere else and rather not the work itself, but the possibility exists that an earlier edition of AU had been prepared.

Coming back to the present now, only the Dresden copy is readily available for study. According to its catalogue another copy of AU is to be found in the library of Leipzig University (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig, Ling.35), however it lacks a title page and does not show any of the characteristics of the Dresden copy or the one described by Bayer, such as the two additions concerning Chinese. Its arrangement of the materials is identical to AaN but not AU in so far as “Alphabetorum Index Universalis” follows the various accounts of writings systems instead of preceding them. As there is thus nothing at all to suggest that this is in fact an incomplete AU, the library catalogue is probably simply in error and we are instead dealing with an incomplete AaN here.

There remains however the chance that at least one more copy exists, or at least existed: the one referred to by Bayer. In favour of the view that the Dresden copy is not after all the same as Bayer’s are the following observations: (1) The preface quoted by Bayer is missing here, which was already true for Adelung’s time. (2) In the copy Bayer saw

87 Around the same time, namely in 1689, at least two other publications of Müller, one with additions by his son Quodvultdeus Abraham, were published in Jena (Müller 1689a, 1689b [reference based on Andreae / Geiger 1864: 85]).

88 If so however probably not including all materials of the 1694 edition, as the last work contained in AU (and AaN), Geographia Mosaica (Mosaic geography), was published only in 1689.

89 The author would like to express his gratitude towards Sölve Faja of the named library for closely inspecting the Leipzig copy and providing me with a detailed description of its structure and content (personal communication, 19.1.2010).
“Hibernica et Aethiopica Opticaque accessit”, but they are left blank here (cf. note 78).

Tracing Bayer’s *AU* will be an important task for the future.

To close this appendix a comparative table is provided in the following, giving each single work *AU* and *AaN* consist of. The main body of both collections, i.e. excluding prefatory materials such as the table of contents or the preface, is divided into three larger sections, with A comprising works related to writing systems, B comprising Müller’s 1680 collection of versions of the Lord’s Prayer as well as the additions to it, and C finally with the remaining works dealing with numismatics, inscriptions and geography (the latter work includes an often overlooked world map, though it is missing in some copies of *AaN*).

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<td>Index eorum quae Opusculi hujus Pars I. comprehendit.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>“Lector Benevole”, includes “Catalogus Opusculorum quae edidit Andreas Mullerus, Greiffenhagius”</td>
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<td>(⇒18)</td>
<td>Alphabetorum Index Universalis</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alphabeti Hebraici Corollarium. H. E. De Accentuum Hebraicorum Ratione Tabulae insuper Duæ ipsiusq, Accentuationis Ablegmina.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alphabetum Arabicum, Idemq novis insuper Literis auctum: Persicum, Turicum, Tataricum, Malacicum, aliorumq Alkoranistarum.</td>
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<td>Alphabetum Armenicum.</td>
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<td>Alphabeta Fabulosa.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alphabeta Inusitata Hoc est: Antiqvata, Conficta, Fabulos a, Spuria.</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Syllabarium Æthiopicum. Seu Habessinicum; Literatum Et Amharicum.</td>
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<td>Syllabarium Brachmanicum. Seu Hancriticum.</td>
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<td>Syllabarium Malabaricum.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Scripture Figurariae Mexicanorum Specimen.</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>— Alphabetum Sinicum</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>— [&quot;figures of birds and dragons&quot;, i.e. ornamental characters from Zihuat]</td>
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<td>(→2)</td>
<td>18 Alphabetorum Index Universalis</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Orationis Dominicae Versiones fermé Centum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Versionum Orationis Dominicae Auctarium curante Barnimo Hagio. Anno M DC LX.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Antiquæ Inscriptiones nonnullæ, quarum Literæ dudum in usu esse desierunt &amp; ignorari ceperunt. Iis denuō Propositae, qui Ingenii Vires explorare &amp; Inventricis Facultatis Casus obvios minimæ neglegere volent.</td>
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7. Plates

The following plates were taken from the Desdun copy of AU (Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden, Ling.var.98), digitally available in full under the PURL http://digital.slub-dresden.de/ppn307861244.
SYLLABARIUM
JAPANICUM
GEMINUM.
& Manuscripto Meakenst
alterum; alterum.
& Sinarum Traditione.

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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Wou.</td>
<td>U.</td>
<td>48.</td>
<td>O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MANUDUCTIO

Ad

LECTIONEM

SCRIPTURAE JAPANICÆ

1. JAPANES explicat Scripturam generali

2. Nec de quodlibet ;

3. Singularum signorum generi

4. Et in Manuscrip. quidem Malthus, recensionem pröcer ; postrotum verò è Johannis Wideman.

5. Hoc est neglegentum Oblieti
cem predict. Neque hò. Sinetem car

6. Misc. Jap. manu præterens,

eft multò accuratior.


8. Neque Senex explicatur


10. Significationem harum Nota

11. Nuncius loco vel integrae


GRAMMATISTICA

Centrum Literarum Sinarum.

1. Ad medium debito vocum

2. Ad medium debito vocum

3. Illo in loco, sic stet.

4. Illo in loco, sic stet.

5. Et in Manuscripto quidem.


7. Misc. Jap. manu præterens,

eft multò accuratior.

8. In eadem Manuscripto signa.


10. Significationem harum Nota

11. Nuncius loco vel integrae


Po. 2. Vis. 18

RL 9. W. 19

Sg. 11. Wo. 21

Sl. 42. W. 23

St. 16. W. 24

Te. 57. Y. 25

410. T. 7

11. Nuncius loco vel integrae


(a.) E Manuscripto Japanese.

(b.) E Nomenclatore Sinico.

Quæ primæ signa sint.

(a.) Q. Quæ primæ signa sint.

(b.) Q. Quæ primæ signa sint.
The Japanese studies of Andreas Müller (1630–1694)

“Syllabarium Japonicum”, plates I & II
Additional page #2 on Chinese in *Alphabeta universi* (untitled)

Additional page #1 on Chinese in *Alphabeta universi*: “Alphabeta Sinicum”
アンドレアス・ミュラー著『日本の音節文字』
——17世紀後半における日本語研究とその資料——

オーストランプ スエン

要旨

本稿では、欧米における日本語の研究史において重要な意義をもっているにもかかわらず、これまでほとんど注目されてこなかった資料として東洋学者Andreas Müller（1630～1694）の Syllabarium Japonicum（日本の音節文字）を取り上げる。特に、同書のラテン語原文を英訳した上で、彼の研究に利用された資料が何であるかを明らかにすることを目的とする。

Peter Kornicki 氏によって『七七いろは』の写本の一つが同書の出し典として発表され、本研究によって Müller は『七七いろは』以外にも Collado による『日本文典』および『羅西日辞典』、さらに『海篇』類の字書によく登場する「いろは」と琉球語の語彙集を利用していたことが明らかになった。ついて、Syllabarium Japonicum のみならず、あたかも Müller の著作から日本語に関する記述について取り上げることによって彼の著作には日本語とトルコ語が類似論的にお似ているといった興味深い指摘を見ることができる。

初期中国学者として知られている Müller の研究と Syllabarium Japonicum の成立には、1661 年にブランデンブルク選帝侯によって開設された図書館（現ベルリン国立図書館）とその漢籍コレクションが大きく関与している。Müller の作成した目録によると、『字海』と呼ばれる字書が 1683 年に漢籍コレクションに加えられたという。本研究では、欧州に所在する『海篇』類字書群の歴史を 17 世紀から現在に至るまで辿り、このベルリン所蔵の『字海』の具体的な候補として、『音韻字海』と呼ばれる字書が最も有力であるという結論に達した。

Syllabarium Japonicum の成立年は遺憾ながら厳密には不詳とするほかはないが、『字海』が初めに使われるようになった年代や Müller の活躍時期などを考慮に入れれば、1683～1685 年の間と推定できる。もしそうであれば、この著作こそがドイツ語圏における日本文字の紹介・研究書として最初のものということもになる。

（受理日 2010年6月30日）
（受理日 2010年10月15日）