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Lost in Transmission. Maps of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū 大黒屋 光太夫 (1751–1828)¹

Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann (Paris) and Ekaterina Simonova-Gudzenko (Moscow)

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Abstract

The maps of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū (1751 – 1828) were drawn during the author's detention in Russia (1783-1792). Though rooted in Japanese cartographic tradition, they do not copy any known map of Japan. Being created for “foreign” usage, they are filled out by translations and comments. All the maps are large format coloured manuscripts (ca. 65-75x120-150 cm) and resemble each other, but are not identical.

Kōdayū was the captain of a Japanese ship, which was wrecked on the coast of Amchitka in 1783. In 1788, in Irkutsk Kōdayū met the investigator of Siberia, Erik Laxman (1737-1796), who in 1791 accompanied him to St. Petersburg to seek permission for him to return to Japan. This he did in 1792, with ten different maps, though not by himself.

The afterlife of the Kōdayū maps is not less dramatic. Three have been known since the end of the 18th century as part of Georg Thomas von Asch's (1729-1807) donations to the University of Göttingen. Four other copies have been discovered in the last twenty-five years in the

¹ This article was written within the framework of the project “Translation terroirs – East Asia Between Autochthonous and Western Cartographic Languages” (Max-Planck-Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte – MPIWG, Berlin) <https://www.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/research/projects/translation-terroirs-east-asia-between-autochthonous-and-european-cartographic>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. The project is part of the SPP 2130 Übersetzungskulturen der Frühen Neuzeit (1450–1800) / Early Modern Translation cultures (1450–1800). <https://www.spp2130.de/index.php/en/overview/>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. We are truly grateful to Dr Helmut Rohlfing and Bärbel Mund (Department of Manuscripts and Rare Prints of the Göttingen State and University Library) and Maarja Kivi (National Archives of Estonia, Tartu branch) for generous help with the library and archive holdings; to Dr Hasegawa Masato 長谷川 正人 (MPIWG and National Taiwan University) and Dr Takigawa Yuko 滝川 祐子 (Kagawa University) for having called our attention to many Japanese publications on the subject, and to our colleagues from the SPP 2130, Prof Renate Dürr and Prof Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink, for valuable remarks on a draft of the article. Our special thanks go to John Moffett for the English proofreading. All mistakes found in this article are our own responsibility.

archives of the ex-USSR. In contrast to the life story of Kōdayū, studies of his maps are still scarce and fragmentary.

Firstly, we shall determine when and where Kōdayū could have made his maps and compare the material attributes and general characteristics of the extant copies (dimensions, types of paper, layout, general configuration of the maps, language and arrangement of translations and comments). These simple criteria allow one to determine a filiation of the copies and highlight the “outstanding” cases.

Then we shall trace the afterlife of the maps, with special emphasis on the Asch Collection, where the Kōdayū maps are a part of other manuscripts by him, as well as a series of other cartographic items, where the circulation of items is precisely documented in Asch's letters.

The focus of our study is to analyse why such an interesting multi-lingual diachronic enterprise of drawing and translating a map of Japan for the benefit of the Russian state failed, having immediately been sent away to Germany as part of curiosities or simply forgotten.

0. Introduction

A map, as a rule, combines graphic and textual elements and by definition speaks two languages – the language of its toponyms and other textual elements, and the language of its system of cartographic representation.² The “national affiliation” of a map is by default defined by the language of its toponyms and other textual elements,³ but the translatability of a “foreign” map depends to a considerable extent on understanding its cartographic language. Transmissions and translations of cartographic items have recently begun to attract the attention of cartographic historians more and more, but no commonly recognized definitions have yet been worked out in this domain. We argue that, from the point of view of translatability, maps can be divided into three main categories: (1) fully translatable, (2) adaptable, and (3) untranslatable:

- (1) We consider a map to be “fully translatable” if the system of cartographic representation applied in it is common to its translator and the intended audience.

This means that redrawing a map with all its cartometric properties and

² The definition of a map is still one of the most controversial issues in the history of cartographic studies; see a recent lecture by the leading theoretician in the field, Matthew Edney, see Edney (2021), where he challenges the still normative definition of a map proposed in the History of Cartography Project of the Chicago University <https://geography.wisc.edu/histcart/>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. See Harley and Woodward (1987), pp. XV–XVI.

³ In cases where a *lingua franca* is used in maps, such as Latin in mediaeval European cartography, or classical Chinese in East Asia, the “national affiliation” of a map is determined by the origins and/or the cartographic school of the map-maker.

cartographic conventions and translating its toponyms makes it perfectly comprehensible, as has been the case since internationally recognized standards in cartography were established in the late modern Western maps drawn according to cartographic projection and scale.

- (2) If a source map applies a system of cartographic representation different from that common to the translator and the intended audience, but compatible with it, it can be rendered understandable through some adjustments (e.g. the use of different models for drawing scaled maps, the use of different cartographic conventions). The resulting translation here could be referred to as an “adapted translation”.
- (3) Finally, a map based on a radically different system of cartographic representation is “untranslatable”, in the sense that the redrawing of its configuration and translation of its toponyms can, at best, only approximate the mapped area, but do not allow one to grasp the ideas behind the cartographic image. To make such a map comprehensible, it is necessary to explain the entire system of spatial concepts that underlie it.

We further argue that one should distinguish clearly between a “translation” and an “explanation”, even though in this case both are aimed at making a “foreign” source comprehensible in a different language. A fully translatable map does not require much additional commentary. An untranslatable map, on the contrary, can only be made comprehensible through extensive explanations. In other words, the more explanations and elucidations a map needs, the less translatable it is. Maps can therefore be explicable while at the same time remaining untranslatable. Explicability, in turn, has certain limits, depending directly on the extent of the cultural differences between the explained source and the intended audience.

In this article we shall discuss the category of “untranslatable” maps using the example of the manuscript maps of Japan drawn by Daikokuya Kōdayū 大黒屋 光太夫 (Wakamatsu, Ise Province, now Suzuka, Mie, 1751–1828), of which eight copies are known to date. These maps were initially created as cartographic images of Japan for “foreign” usage to be translated to serve the needs of the Russian state. However, the system of cartographic representation used by the Japanese author turned out to be untranslatable for the intended audience and, since it was not explained, remained incomprehensible. The maps were drawn during the author’s detention in Russia, as at this time and place he appeared to be the only knowledgeable native Japanese capable of producing a map of Japan. All the maps are large-format, coloured

manuscripts (ca. 60–73 x 117–147 cm). They resemble each other but are not identical.⁴ One could define them as one map in eight versions, but for convenience we shall refer to them as “maps”. Rooted in the Japanese cartographic tradition, the cartographic image of Japan drawn by Daikokuya Kōdayū does not copy any of the known maps of Japan and is distinguished by its unique configuration and content. The translations are incorporated into five of the maps – one might refer to them as “two-in-one” maps: a source map and its translation on one sheet.

The failure of an audience trained in the modern Western cartographic tradition to understand the system of cartographic representation used in the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū is the reason why these maps, despite all the effort expended in translating and commenting on them, were not recognized as documents of state importance, and do not seem to have had much influence on the contemporaneous mapping of Japan by Western scholars. The maps either became Japanese “curiosities” in the *Asch Sammlung* (Göttingen) donated by Baron Georg Thomas von Asch (1729–1807) to the University of Göttingen along with many other items, or were lost in archives in the former USSR, and one in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London, UK, to be rediscovered only at the turn from the twentieth to the twenty-first century.

The afterlife of these maps – the context of their final whereabouts in libraries and archives – provides supplementary information that contributes to a better understanding of these maps’ place in the history of cartography and as subjects of translation. The *Asch Sammlung* – containing three of the eight maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū as well as several related manuscripts in Japanese and Russian, including Russian maps of the Far East – occupies a key position in this context. The collection was amassed around the period when Daikokuya Kōdayū drew his maps, and they were acquired almost immediately. In other words, the context of their acquisition is closely related to the maps themselves.

Daikokuya Kōdayū is widely known in Japan and Russia, and the story of his extraordinary life, in addition to arousing considerable scholarly interest, has attracted the attention of artists, making him the hero of novels, films, and even an opera.⁵ However, his dramatic history overshadowed his maps, studies of which are few in number, and all those that have been published to date are in Japanese. Five maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū were thoroughly studied by Iwai Noriyuki 岩井 憲幸, but mostly from the point of view of a philologist and

⁴ The dimensions provided here refer to maps proper and not to the sheets on which they appear.

⁵ For instance, an excellent Russian-Japanese film “Сны о России” (‘Dreams about Russia’) was created about him in 1992. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nIOnfiscF4g>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

historian.⁶ Another historian, Kawakami Jun 川上 淳, shed light on two of the maps.⁷ Even in Japan, however, the interest of cartographic historians in these maps has been rather modest. The great Japanese cartographic historian, Unno Kazutaka 海野 一隆, the author of the survey of Japanese cartography in the *History of Cartography* series published by the Chicago University Press, did not include these maps in his survey study, but provided some insights into their cartographic origins elsewhere.⁸ Another Japanese cartographic historian, Hasegawa Koji 長谷川 孝治, brought to light a further copy and then endeavoured a comparative study of the six copies known to him, but published only two short summaries of his investigation.⁹ Currently the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū are being studied by Takigawa Yuko 滝川 祐子, a scientific historian primarily interested in their historical setting and the persons with whom Daikokuya Kōdayū came into contact during and after the time when he was drawing his maps. She is particularly interested in the “British connections”.¹⁰

We regard these maps from the perspective of a historian of East Asian cartography interested in formal methods of map analysis.¹¹ The eight maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū provide a simple case of map filiation, which can be used to test methods of its analysis. In this article we propose the first tentative genealogy of these maps, established by applying a few formal criteria. Then we shall trace the acquisition history of the Daikokuya Kōdayū-related items in the *Asch Sammlung* and demonstrate that the fate of his maps provides good evidence of the little consideration given to the cartographic information they conveyed.

1. Daikokuya Kōdayū's Itinerary: When and Where the Maps were Drawn

Daikokuya Kōdayū was in the Russian Empire for about a decade (1783–1792). He did not remain in one place, however, but travelled from the far eastern border to St. Petersburg and back to Japan. In the following, to facilitate an understanding of the conditions under which he

⁶ Iwai Noriyuki (1994), (1996a), (1996b), (1999), (2000), (2001).

⁷ Kawakami Jun (1999).

⁸ Unno Kazutaka (1994) and (1999), respectively.

⁹ Hasegawa Koji (2003), (2013).

¹⁰ TAKIGAWA Yuko 2022.

¹¹ I am also truly grateful to Hasegawa Masato 長谷川正人 for having called my attention to the studies by Iwai Noriyuki.

drew his maps, and in particular exactly where and when, we summarize his movement in time and space, using a set of fixed points, from the beginning of his journey to the end.

Point 1 (starting point): Ise Bay (Shiroko-noma fault), 15 January 1783¹²

On 15 January 1783, Daikokuya Kōdayū, then in his early thirties and captain of the ship *Shinsho-maru* (神昌丸) loaded with 500 *kokus* of rice and other goods, set sail from Ise Bay (Shiroko-noma fault) for Edo with a crew of sixteen.

Point 2 (long stop 2): Amchitka Island, 1783–1786

The ship was blown off course by a storm and severely damaged. Its mast and rudder shattered; it drifted for almost eight months before finally wrecking on the shore of Amchitka, one of the islands of the Aleutian ridge.¹³ One sailor had died during the voyage; the rest of the crew were taken in by Russian fur hunters. They stayed for about four years, witnessing an uprising of the Aleut people in 1784. Seven members of the crew died during this period, which turned out to be longer than expected because a Russian ship that came to fetch the Japanese sank when it reached the coast of Amchitka. The *Asch Sammlung* holds several manuscript maps of the Russian Far East, including manuscript nautical maps of the Aleutian ridge, such as, for instance, the map with shelf-mark Cod. Ms. Asch 278.¹⁴ According to a lengthy textual passage in Russian at the top of the map with a short summary in German, it reflects sea voyages between 1772 and 1779, just prior to the arrival of the Japanese sailors. Amchitka is shown at the bottom of the map as a long island stretching east to west and located around the middle of the Aleutian ridge. Its depiction is accompanied by a short note concerning shipwrecks on its shores, evidence of the dangers of navigation in the area at the time. It is noteworthy that, in contrast to the contemporaneous general maps showing the North Pacific, the configuration of the Aleutian ridge in the Russian nautical maps is quite close to accurate maps of the region.¹⁵

¹² This date is given in the letter from Daikokuya Kōdayū in the holdings of the Göttingen State and University Library, shelf-mark Cod. Ms. Asch 150, discussed below.

¹³ According to the letter from Daikokuya Kōdayū, the Japanese sailors reached Amchitka on 6 August 1783.

¹⁴ For a digital image of the map and its short descriptions, see <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN349619751>; <http://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3648813>; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g349619751> (“Karta merkatorskaia”). All accessed: 16 December 2023.

¹⁵ Cf., for instance, with the “Asia-America map”, which is thought to have been brought back to Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū, now in the holdings of the National Archives of Japan (Digital Archives). <https://www.digital.archives.go.jp/DAS/pickup/view/detail/detailArchivesEn/040400000/0000000534/00>.

Point 3 (long stop 3): Kamchatka 1787–1788

Twenty-five Russians and the nine surviving Japanese finally managed to leave Amchitka on a ship built of driftwood with sails made of otter skins. It took them around six weeks to reach Kamchatka, to the disbelief of all who met them. In Kamchatka the Japanese met a French diplomat, Barthélemy de Lesseps (Sète, 1766 – Lisbon, 1834), who arrived at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky on 11 February 1788. Lesseps wrote a diary, published in Paris in 1790, in which he described the Japanese sailors and in particular Daikokuya Kōdayū, having apparently been very much impressed by him.¹⁶ Lesseps noted that Daikokuya Kōdayū was quick-witted, spoke Russian, if with a strong accent, was quite good-looking, and much respected by the members of his crew. When in Kamchatka, three more Japanese sailors died, leaving only five from the original crew of seventeen.

Point 4 (long stop 4): Irkutsk (via Okhotsk and Yakutsk), 1788–1790

Assistant to the Commandant (Комендант) of Kamchatka Timotheus Khodkevich (Тимофей Ходкевич, fl. second half of the eighteenth century) took the five surviving Japanese first to Okhotsk, then via Yakutsk to Irkutsk. In Irkutsk he presented Daikokuya Kōdayū to the investigator of Siberia in the service of Catherine the Great (r. 1762–1796), Erik Gustav Laxman (Erich Gustav Laxmann, Кирилл Густавович Лаксман; Nyslott, now Savonlinna, 1737 – near Tobolsk, 1796). This was a pivotal event for both Laxman and Daikokuya Kōdayū, as well as for the history of the cartography of Japan. Laxman was an outstanding individual who immediately appreciated Daikokuya Kōdayū and soon became his patron and friend. He was a clergyman and natural scientist (botanical abbreviation Laxm.) passionately interested in Siberia. It was he who first asked Daikokuya Kōdayū to draw a map of Japan. One map is known from this period, drawn in 1789. Then Laxman hit on the idea of using Daikokuya Kōdayū and the surviving members of his crew to develop Russian-Japanese relations. He thought that if the Russian crown were to return the Japanese to their homeland, it might give the relations a considerable boost. However, this required permission from the highest level. Since Laxman was well aware of the slowness of the

Accessed: 16 December 2023. In this map the islands of the Aleutian ridge are considerably oversized and their arrangement has little in common with topographical reality.

¹⁶ Lesseps (1790), pp. 203–211.

Russian bureaucracy, exacerbated by the huge distance between Irkutsk and St. Petersburg, he proposed to Daikokuya Kōdayū that they go directly to St. Petersburg themselves.

Point 5 (long stop 5): St. Petersburg, 1791

Laxman, Daikokuya Kōdayū, and Laxman's second son Afanasy left Irkutsk on 15 January and arrived at St. Petersburg on 19 February 1791, having covered a distance of 5823 “versty”¹⁷ in a bit over a month. Through support from two influential persons at the court, Alexander Andreevich Bezborodko (Александр Андреевич Безбородко; Glukhov, 1747 – St. Petersburg, 1799), the Grand Chancellor of the Russian Empire during Catherine the Great's reign, and the diplomat Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov (Александр Романович Воронцов; St. Petersburg, 1741 – Andreevskoe, Vladimirskaya Guberniya, 1805), Daikokuya Kōdayū obtained the permission of Catherine the Great to return to Japan. While in St. Petersburg, he was again urged to draw maps of Japan, especially by Bezborodko. Laxman and Daikokuya Kōdayū left Petersburg on 27 November 1791 and arrived at Irkutsk on 23 January 1792, having sojourned in Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, and Tobolsk for several days each on the way.

Point 6 (endpoint): Hokkaido (via Irkutsk) 1792

In 1792 Daikokuya Kōdayū reached Hokkaido, accompanied by Erik Laxman's son, Adam (1766–1806), who kept a diary which has come down to us and serves as another important source on Daikokuya Kōdayū.¹⁸ Two other Japanese crewmen were authorized to return to Japan, but one died just before arrival. Two more, who had been baptized and taken on Russian names, decided to stay in Russia. Thanks to Erik Laxman's efforts, Daikokuya Kōdayū returned to Japan with many documents, including ten maps, but not those drawn by himself, as they were destined for the Russian state.¹⁹ He led a comfortable life, married and had a son, but spent the rest of his life under surveillance and never drew maps again.

¹⁷ 1 versta (верста) is equal to 1.0668 km.

¹⁸ Zhurnal posol'stva Lakhmana v Yaponiyu / Журнал посольства Лаксмана в Японию (Journal of Laxman's Embassy to Japan) (1961), covers the period from 13 September 1792 to 21 January 1794. For recent studies of Adam Laxman's expedition on the basis of his diary, see Kartashov (2017); Shchepkin and Kartashov (2018), Russian version (2017).

¹⁹ The maps and other sources are available at the website of the National Archives of Japan. <https://www.digital.archives.go.jp/DAS/pickup/view/category/categoryArchives/040000000/040400000/00>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. Ekaterina Simonova-Gudzenko (2020) questions the assumptions that all the maps were originals. According to Adam Laxman's diary, some were copied by the Japanese *in situ* using thin

This summary of Daikokuya Kōdayū's travels shows that he drew his maps during two narrow periods of time – in 1789 and 1791 – and in two places distant from each other – Irkutsk and St. Petersburg.

2. Daikokuya Kōdayū's Map of Japan: A Tentative Genealogy.

It goes without saying that, since all the maps were undoubtedly drawn by a single person, they could only have been drawn one after another. **Table 1 (APPENDIX II)** places them in tentative chronological order and summarizes their main attributes, including the comparison criteria employed.

transparent paper, while the Russians kept the originals for themselves, see Zhurnal posol'stva Laxmana v Yaponiyu/Журнал посольства Лаксмана в Японию (Journal of Laxman's Embassy to Japan) (1961), p. 122 (entry of 15 October 1792). A justification of existence of this copying technique in the late 18th century Russia and Japan in relation to Daikokuya Kōdayū is that one of his maps kept at the Russian Military and Historical Archives –ф451оп1д18 – is drawn on the oiled paper meant for copying through superimposition on the original.

2.1. The Extant Maps of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū: An Overview

The eight maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū known to date do not bear any titles but are conventionally referred to as “maps of Japan” or “general maps of Japan”, as this is what they are meant to represent. From the point of view of the history of their acquisition or rediscovery, they can be divided into two groups.²⁰ Reproductions of eight of these maps are provided at the end of this article in **APPENDIX I** in the order of their enumeration in **Table 1 (APPENDIX II)**.

Group I: Three maps in the *Asch Sammlung, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek* – SUB (Göttingen State and University Library, Germany)

As is the case of the collection itself, these maps have been relatively well known since the time of their acquisition in the early 1790s, and the context of their acquisition is well documented.²¹ Low-resolution digital images of these three maps, complete with short descriptions, are available through the websites of the Göttingen State and University Library, the *Kalliope-Verbund*, and the *Meeting of Frontiers Project* (1999–2003):

Cod. Ms. Asch 284: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292451>
<https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292451>
(Map 1) <https://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3649022>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292451>
 (“Generalkarte von Japan 1”)

Cod. Ms. Asch 285: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292737>
<https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292737>
(Map 4) <https://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3649037>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292737>
 (“Generalkarte von Japan 2”)

Cod. Ms. Asch 286: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292915>
<https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292915>
(Map 5) <http://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3646964>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292915>

²⁰ All eight maps have recently been digitized in high-resolution (recto-verso). High-resolution copies are not available for open access and have to be ordered from the relevant repository.

²¹ The acquisition history will be discussed below.

("Generalkarte von Japan 3")²²

Two of these maps (Cod. Ms. Asch 284 and 285) include transcriptions of Japanese toponyms and comments on them in Russian. Cod. Ms. Asch 286 is in its original state. In the 1990s these three maps and a number of other related documents were personally inspected by a recognized Japanese specialist in Slavic studies, Iwai Noriyuki 岩井 憲幸, who published three substantial articles about them.²³ Iwai thoroughly investigated the textual components of the maps, both Japanese and Russian, as well as the quality and origins of the paper, and in this respect did outstanding work.

Group II

Four maps discovered at the end of the twentieth / beginning of the twenty-first century in the archives of the former USSR, and one in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London.

- Two maps were discovered in 1998 in the Russian Military and Historical Archives (Российский Государственный Военно-Исторический Архив – РГВИА) in Moscow (hereafter RGVIA).²⁴ The maps are described in a manuscript catalogue under the title "Japan" F. 451 ("Япония" Ф. 451 [1754–1912]), in Section II 'Geographic materials and materials on military topography' (Раздел II "Географические и военно-топографические материалы"), list no. 1 'Maps of Japan and its islands' (Список 1 "Карты Японии и её островов"), under entry numbers 18 and 19 and registration numbers 49297 and 49287, respectively.²⁵ The map under entry number 18 has no transcription or comments added, but on the verso has a long passage in English summarizing Daikokuya Kōdayū's history, as well as a short memo, also in English, noting that in 1808 the map was in the possession of a jeweller and antiquarian in St. Petersburg named Etter (**Map 6**). The map under entry number 19 has Russian transcriptions and comments only on the

²² All accessed: 16 December 2023.

²³ Iwai Noriyuki 岩井 憲幸 (1994), (1996a), (1996b).

²⁴ For the first short report about these two copies, see Kawakami Jun (1999).

²⁵ The archives identify these maps by the file and entry numbers: file 451, entries 18 and 19, respectively, using Cyrillic letters: ф451оп1д18 and ф451оп1д19.

recto (**Map 7**). The catalogue contains other possibly related maps, but all are later than the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū. The versos of these two maps bear traces of their acquisition history in the form of stamps, but, like the context of their catalogue entries, have not yet been studied. Iwai pursued his thorough philological study of the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū based on a comparison of the three copies from the *Asch Sammlung* with these two copies from the Russian State Archives of Military History.²⁶

- One further map was discovered in 2002 in the National Archives of Estonia (hereafter NAE, shelf-mark: EAA.1414.2.43 sheet 64) by Japanese cartographic historian Hasegawa Koji 長谷川 孝治 and his student Kita Yuko 喜多 祐子, who made a short report on this map in the *Proceedings of the General Meetings of the Association of the Japanese Geographers*.²⁷ An annotated low-resolution digital image of the map is available on the NAE website (**Map 2**).²⁸ As with the five copies referred to above, this copy has Russian transcriptions and comments, while on the verso there is a short summary in German on Daikokuya Kōdayū erroneously detailing that he left St. Petersburg for Japan via Irkutsk and Okhotsk on 28 September 1791; he actually left on 27 November 1791. The map comes from the collection of Daikokuya Kōdayū's younger contemporary Adam Johann von Krusenstern (Иван Фёдорович фон Крузенштерн; Nagudi, 1770 – Kiltsi, near Revel, now Tallinn, 1846), admiral of the Russian Fleet, who completed the first circumnavigation voyage in the name of the Russian Empire (1803–1806).²⁹ Von Krusenstern was himself a maritime cartographer and had authored an atlas of the Pacific Ocean – the *Атласъ Южнаго моря* (Atlas of the Southern Sea) published

²⁶ Iwai (1999), (2000), (2001), see especially table on p. 5. In 1999 and 2000, Iwai refers to the RGVI maps under the entry numbers 18 and 19 as M1 and M2, respectively, and in 2001 *vice versa*. I am grateful to Takigawa Yuko for calling my attention to this inconsistency in her email of 12 October 2020, as well for these publications. For the first publication of these maps (recto), see the colour plates in *Nemuro rekishi kenkyūkai* 根室歴史研究会 (Nemuro History Study Society) (2003).

²⁷ Hasegawa Koji and Kito Yuko (2003).

²⁸ <http://www.ra.ee/kaardid/index.php/en/map/view?id=28886>. The website of the NAE is distinguished by especially consistent descriptions of cartographic items.

²⁹ The archives of the von Krusenstern family are located in the Tartu branch of the NAE. One can see the whole list of records in the general archival information system AIS: <https://ais.ra.ee/index.php?tyyp=2&module=202&op=21&leidandmed=EAA.1414>; there is a small overview of the von Krusenstern archives (in Estonian only): http://www.eha.ee/fondiloend/frames/fond_prop.php?id=2974. And several digitized documents are available on the portal of digitized records called Saaga <https://www.ra.ee/dgs/explorer.php> – among others the famous travel journals <http://www.ra.ee/dgs/explorer.php?tid=173&iid=200000115952&tbn=1&lev=yes&lst=2&hash=cdb11950a9f9a39b731669e964dc7b8e>. All accessed: 16 December 2023. I am truly thankful to Maarja Kivi, the archivist of the NAE in Tartu, for this information.

in St. Petersburg in 1824–1826.³⁰ In a poster presented at the 25th *International Conference for the History of Cartography* (Helsinki, 2013), Hasegawa compared the six copies known to him, though focussing more on what he considered the nostalgic aspect of the maps rather than on their system of cartographic representation.³¹

- One map was found shortly before 2012 in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (shelf-mark: ВФсэ-363), where it was then restored (**Map 3**). This map copy is distinguished from all the others by transcriptions in Latin script and comments in German. The first study of this map was published in 2014 by Bogolyubov, one of the Hermitage curators, with a black-and-white reproduction of the map.³² Due to its late rediscovery, this map was not known to Iwai and Hasegawa. Bogolyubov, for his part, neither knew about the recent discoveries of the Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps nor did he have a good knowledge of the copies held in Göttingen. He believed that Daikokuya Kōdayū drew three maps in total, two of which arrived in Göttingen. The third was kept by the descendants of Johann August Carl Sievers (Peine, Lower Saxony, 1762 – St. Petersburg, 1795), a German pharmacist and botanist specializing in the flora of the Asian and Siberian parts of the Russian Empire.³³ The map was subsequently sold and resold, ending up at the Museum of Asian Art (Museum für Asiatische Kunst) in Berlin, from where it was taken to the Hermitage at the end of the World War II.³⁴ This history of the map is plausible aside from the fact that Daikokuya Kōdayū initially drew more maps, of which three were sent to Göttingen.

The distinctive feature of these maps is the extensive commentary in Russian, and in one case in German, incorporated into the body of the map. Comments in Russian in Cod. Ms. Asch 284

³⁰ Von Krusenstern's interest in maps of Japan can be seen from a map used in his portrait as an admiral (he became an admiral in 1806) – the 'Map of Sakhalin' (Карта Сахалина), which shows Ezo Island (Hokkaido since 1869). In the map on the portrait it is written in Russian as "Ессо".

³¹ Hasegawa (2003), (2013).

³² Bogolyubov (2012), a black and white reproduction of the map is found on pp. 162–163.

³³ Sievers's manuscript *Stammbuch* (1781–1795) includes a portrait of Daikokuya Kōdayū drawn by Sievers in Irkutsk shortly before Daikokuya Kōdayū's departure for Japan, as one can see from a short accompanying note: "Mein Freund Kodaju. ein Japanischer SchiffsCapitain. reiste wiederum nach Japan. 10. V. 1792. Irkutzk" ('My friend Kodayu. a Japanese ship captain. travelled back to Japan. 10. V. 1792. Irkutsk'). The *Stammbuch* was acquired by the Göttingen University Library in 1939 (shelf-mark: 8 Cod. Ms. hist. lit. 48 w). For a short description of it, see <https://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3176885>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

³⁴ Bogolyubov (2012), p. 165 does not give the source of this information.

and 285, and in RGVIA ф451оп1д18, are transcribed and analyzed by Iwai.³⁵ What the comments share is the purely utilitarian interest in Japan – the useful products that can be found in its different parts.³⁶

- Finally, an incomplete reproduction, as believes TAKIGAWA Yuko, the rediscoverer of this specimen, or an incomplete version, as we suggest, of a map by Daikokuya Kōdayū has just been located in the Grenville Collection, the Caird Library and Archive of the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London (shelf-mark: GREN1/5, **Map 8**). The map was sent from St. Petersburg by the British Ambassador, Charles Whitworth, to London, to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord William Wyndham Grenville, on February 7th, 1793.³⁷ The map does not contain any toponyms. Takigawa believes it to be reproduced by Whitworth himself.

2.2. Cartographic Prototypes of the Maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū and their Typological Characteristics

Iwai proposed that, in drawing his maps, Daikokuya Kōdayū was inspired by printed maps of Japan found in a popular encyclopaedia – *Setsuyōshū* 節用集.³⁸ Having referred to the editions of 1713, 1729, 1788, and 1802, the last two apparently too late to have been known to Daikokuya Kōdayū, Iwai opted for the version of 1729 as the closest to Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps.³⁹ Iwai's studies, in turn, attracted the attention of the great Japanese cartographic historian Unno Kazutaka to these maps.⁴⁰ Unno became especially interested in the cartographic prototypes of Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps. He made some pertinent remarks on this subject and tried to trace the earliest prototype. In particular, Unno noted that popular encyclopaedias started to include a map of Japan around the time of the Genroku Era 元禄 (1688–1704), and that in the Hōei Era 宝永 (1704–1711) written sources of a different type appeared – short chronicles entitled *Nendaiki eshō* 年代記絵抄 (Chronology: Illustrated

³⁵ Iwai (1994), (1996b) and (2000).

³⁶ For instance, in Cod. Ms. Asch 284, one of the northern islands according to the orientation of the map, and the closest to Honshū – Sado 佐渡 Island – has the following comment: “на семь острове золотая серебряная медная и железная руды” (‘on this island there are golden[, silver[, copper [and] iron ores’).

³⁷ Shelf-mark: GREN1/5 <https://images.rmg.co.uk/search/?searchQuery=s9516>, reproduced in TAKIGAWA Yuko 2022, p. 188 (map 1).

³⁸ For an overview of geographical issues in the encyclopaedia including references to some maps, see Tatsuoka Yuji 立岡 裕士 (2013).

³⁹ Iwai Noriyuki (1994), pp. 203–206.

⁴⁰ Unno Kazutaka 海野 一隆 (1999), pp. 144–145.

Supplement) and *Nendaiki shin'eshō* 年代記新繪抄 (Chronology: New Illustrated Supplement) – which also included maps similar to those found in the popular encyclopaedias. As an example, he provides a map from the *Nendaiki shin'eshō* published in 1711 and notes that this map was derived, in turn, from the 1666 printing of the *Fusōkoku no zu* 扶桑国之圖 (Map of the Fuso [Chin. Fusan] country).⁴¹ A similar map, in this instance framed by pictures of peoples of far-away countries (mostly mythical) is found in the *Tokai setsuyō hyakkatsū* 都会節用百家通 (Complete Compendium of Urban Knowledge) published in 1801.⁴² However, a systematic study of this map family has yet to be undertaken. As an example, we provide an undated separate map from this map series entitled *Dai Nihon koku no zu* 大日本國之圖 (Map of the Great Japanese State) in the possession of Hosei University 法政大学 (see **Map 9**). Waseda University 早稲田大学 possesses the same map print.⁴³ We should add that, generally speaking, these maps are derived from the so-called Gyōki 行基 maps of Japan, the earliest examples of which date to the early fourteenth century.⁴⁴ As with all traditional maps of Japan, these popular maps include three islands of the Japanese archipelago – Honshū, Kyūshū, and Shikoku. Hokkaido is not in the picture. Only a small piece of it is shown in the upper right corner. The aim of these maps is to provide a general mnemonic scheme of the administrative division of Japan into provinces.

The maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū do indeed bear a certain resemblance to these popular maps in their general configuration and layout. However, the configuration of the latter has some interesting differences. For some unknown reason, namely, Daikokuya Kōdayū depicted

⁴¹ Unno Kazutaka (1999), pp. 128–129; the map from the *Nendaiki shin'eshō* 年代記新繪抄 of 1711 is found on p. 128. We are truly grateful to Takigawa Yuko for having called our attention to Unno's hypothesis.

⁴² *Tokai setsuyō hyakkatsū* (1801), pp. 2b–3a. For its digital images, see https://www2.dhii.jp/nijl/kanzo/iiif/200006409/images/200006409_00005.jpg, https://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht?PPN=PPN3343781630&PHYSID=PHYS_0009&DMDID=DMDLOG_0006. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁴³ *Dai Nihon koku no zu* 大日本國之圖 (Map of the Great Japanese State), Waseda University, shelf-mark: 文庫 08 C0986. Undated, monocolour woodblock print on paper; printed in Edo at the printing workshop of Kawachiya Jibei 河内屋治兵; separate map mounted on a decorative sheet for being unrolled and hung on the wall, map sheet: 42.2 cm x 63.2 cm, decorative support sheet: 128.2 cm x 75.4 cm.

https://www.wul.waseda.ac.jp/kotenseki/html/bunko08/bunko08_c0986/index.html. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

https://archive.wul.waseda.ac.jp/kosho/bunko08/bunko08_c0986/bunko08_c0986.pdf. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁴⁴ The maps bear the name of the Japanese Buddhist monk Gyōki 行基 (668–749), to whom their creation is ascribed, and are supposed to emulate the shape of *vajra*. They provide a schematic administrative division of three islands of the Japanese archipelago (Honshū, Kyūshū, and Shikoku). Its sixty-six provinces are arranged into three clusters of ovals or circles stretched along the east-west axis. Each oval or circle contains a province name and the number of its districts. On some maps the seven main roads radiating from the capital province, where Kyoto is situated, are depicted. For an overview of the Gyōki maps, see Unno Kazutaka (1994), pp. 366–371; for a recent study of them, see Simonova-Gudzenko (2019).

Honshū and Kyūshū as one island, although it is absolutely impossible that he did not know that these islands are divided by the Kanmon Strait (関門海峡 Kanmon-kaikyō). In addition, his maps are larger and include some picturesque details. For instance, Edo (= Tokyo) and the other big cities are symbolized as fortresses, Edo being the largest among them, while among the landscape features one can see Lake Biwa and Mount Fuji. In some copies (Cod. Ms. Asch 284, RVGIA ф451оп1д19, NAE, and Hermitage), the imperial capital Miyako (= Kyoto) is marked by a red circle. The main typological characteristic of the popular maps of Japan and of the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū is that, as the authors were not striving for accuracy, they are not drawn to scale. In addition, the maps are oriented with North at the top, marked by a prominent arrow-like sign, but this orientation is far from accurate: the top of the maps actually corresponds to a north-western direction. These maps belong to a category of what we propose to refer to as relational diagrammatic maps, typologically similar to relational tree diagrams and aimed at showing relational locations of selected landmarks without much consideration for accuracy.

2.3. Dates on the Maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū

All the maps are signed and stamped by Daikokuya Kōdayū, and all are dated, either by himself and/or translators, either on the recto or verso (see **Table 1, APPENDIX II**). The map with shelf-mark Cod. Ms. Asch 284 is dated to the 9th year of the Tenmei 天明 era, also known as Temmei, and five maps – Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286, the RGVIA ф451оп1д18, the NAE, and the Hermitage copies – to the 11th year of Tenmei. The dates are quite curious from the point of view of Russian-Japanese communications during this time: the Tenmei era began on 25 April 1781, and ended on 19 February 1789 (Tenmei 9th year, 1st month, 25th day). It was followed by the Kansei 寛政 era, which ended on 19 March 1801 (Kansei 13th year, 2nd month, 5th day). While in Russia, Daikokuya Kōdayū apparently did not know about the change of eras and continued to date his maps by the Tenmei era.⁴⁵ Thus the earliest map by Daikokuya Kōdayū (Cod. Ms. Asch 284) is dated the 28th day of the 7th month of the 9th year of Tenmei, which, however, had ended about half a year earlier, on the 25th day of its 1st month. The 11th year of Tenmei would have mostly corresponded to 1791, and indeed, in four cases (Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286, NAE, and RGVIA ф451оп1д18) the Japanese date is translated as 1791. In

⁴⁵ It is also noteworthy that Iwai (1996b), p. 3, in his list of Daikokuya Kōdayū's sources, corrected the "wrong" dates of the maps for Kansei 1 (Cod. Ms. Asch 284) and Kansei 3 (Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286), respectively.

one case (RGVIA ф451оп1д19) the map is dated 28 April 1791 by Adam Laxman in Russian.⁴⁶ In sum, of the total of eight maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū known to date, one was drawn in 1789 and six in 1791.

Daikokuya Kōdayū did not indicate the place where he drew his maps, as it was not part of the standard Japanese dating formula. According to the timetable of his travels, one map was drawn while he was staying in Irkutsk, and this is confirmed on the verso by a note in German and Russian that it was received from Irkutsk. For three of the six maps drawn in 1791 – Cod. Ms. Asch 285, RGVIA ф451оп1д18, and the NAE copy – the commentators indicate the place of their drawing as St. Petersburg, and there is no doubt that the other three copies dated to this year were drawn in the same place. Since the maps are dated to the decade of the 3rd month or to the exact day, one can approximate how much time it took for Daikokuya Kōdayū to draw one copy of the St. Petersburg set. Apart from RGVIA ф451оп1д19, where the date in Japanese is missing, all five maps dated to the 11th year of Tenmei were drawn during the 3rd month. This means that it took him at most about six days per map. This is confirmed by the dating of two copies (Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and RGVIA ф451оп1д18) to the 3rd decade of the 3rd month. The time it took him to draw one map is surprisingly short, but it applies only to the source maps.⁴⁷ There is no data on how long it would take to introduce transcriptions of toponyms and comments into the body of the source maps.⁴⁸ One can draw this conclusion from the fact that two copies are signed and dated but not transcribed and commented (Cod. Ms. Asch 286 and

⁴⁶ This copy is signed by Daikokuya Kōdayū, but exceptionally does not contain a date by his hand. Since his signature is found at the left edge of the map, and he usually placed the date near his signature, it is possible that the date may eventually have been cut off. The logical identification of “А.Лаксманъ”, found at the lower right corner of the map, as Adam Laxman’s signature can be confirmed to a certain extent by its similarity to the signature of his elder brother Evstafy (Евстафий), see Iwai (1996a), p. 121. Both signatures have similarly written capital letters “Л” (L) in the family name.

⁴⁷ About ten years ago, in São Paulo, Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann discovered a large-format manuscript Japanese world map, currently in safekeeping at the Institute of Brazilian Studies (IEB) of the University of São Paulo. The map was drawn in 1886 by a Japanese person who, like Daikokuya Kōdayū, was not a cartographer but, as can be judged from the handwriting, was well-educated in the Japanese cultural tradition. The map consists of two hemispheres drawn on two separate sheets, each sheet separately dated, the first to the middle decade of the 1st month and the second to the 3rd month with no further details. This gives us a period of time between drawing the first hemisphere and the second, which allows an approximation of how much time it took to draw the first hemisphere – about two to two-and-a-half months. The hemispheres have different dimensions than the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū, but are close in size, while at the same time being more complex, both in graphics and text. They still provide some basis for comparison. For a preliminary description of this Japanese world map, see Dorofeeva-Lichtmann (2020).

⁴⁸ To begin with, it is necessary to determine how many persons took part in the transcribing and commenting process. Iwai discusses Daikokuya Kōdayū’s authorship of Russian transcriptions and comments, in particular, see Iwai (1996b), yet the handwriting appears to differ across some maps. The Hermitage copy with German transcriptions and comments is a separate case. In addition, the handwriting of transcriptions and comments seems to differ in some maps. A meticulous analysis of the Russian handwriting of Daikokuya Kōdayū, and the issue of distinguishing between different authors of transcriptions and comments in his maps requires a special study that is beyond the scope of this article.

RGVIA φ451on1д18). As far as the other copies are concerned, the NAE copy is dated the 1st decade of the 3rd month, Cod. Ms. Asch 286 by the “auspicious day” of the 3rd month, but due to its being a copy of Cod. Ms. Asch 285, one can suggest that this date also falls in the 3rd decade of the 3rd month or shortly before. The Hermitage copy is dated to a day, but the number designating this day is illegible due to damage.⁴⁹ Since the day is designated by two figures, the map was drawn after the 1st decade, but most likely before the 3rd decade of the 3rd month, as during this time Daikokuya Kōdayū drew three maps. An interesting detail about the 3rd month is found in the translation and comment on the date of the Cod. Ms. Asch 285 located at its left margin, where it is equated to March. If the Tenmei era had continued, its 3rd month would not have corresponded to March, as the era began in late April. It seems likely that, after spending almost ten years in Russia, Daikokuya Kōdayū still dated his maps according to the reign eras of the Japanese emperors but counted the months by the local calendar. The date given on RGVIA φ451on1д19 by Adam Laxman, 28 April 1791, is difficult to interpret – whether it is the date when the source map was drawn or when its transcription and comments were completed. The latter seems more probable, but in any case it is the latest among the available dates.

2.4. Reconstructing the Genealogy of the Maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū

In addition to the dates of the map copies, two simple formal characteristics help us recognize the basic scheme of their filiation – the dimensions and configuration of the “maps proper”.⁵⁰ By “map proper”, we mean the body of a map without its decorative border and margins.⁵¹ The dimensions of the map sheet should be distinguished from the dimensions of the “map proper”, as a more or less identical “map proper” may be drawn or printed on sheets of different dimensions. For the analysis of the cartographic properties of a map, only the dimensions of the “map proper” are important, but many libraries and archives regrettably give only the sheet dimensions. The maps with shelf-marks Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286 provide a good example of how considering only the dimensions of their sheets, as is the case in the descriptions provided through the links referred to above and in studies by Iwai, may be misleading. These

⁴⁹ All other Japanese characters can be reliably restored by means of comparison of their surviving elements with dates given by Daikokuya Kōdayū on Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286, RGVIA φ451on1д18 and the copy from the NAE, all drawn in the 3rd month of the 11th year of Tenmei.

⁵⁰ The comparison of maps by their configuration in addition to their dates was systematically applied by the great historian of Portuguese cartography, Armando Cortesão, see, for instance, Cortesão and Teixeira de Mota (1987), repr. of 1960, vol. III, pp. 55 and 59.

⁵¹ If a map is framed by a wide frame, as is the case of the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū, the “map proper” is measured inside the frame.

two maps are drawn on sheets of considerably different sizes, but the dimensions of their “maps proper” are almost identical, something one fails to grasp from their sheet dimensions, so that one gains the impression that map Cod. Ms. Asch 285 is the larger of the two. The almost identical dimensions of the “maps proper” are not accidental in this case, as Cod. Ms. Asch 286 appears to be a copy traced from Cod. Ms. 285.⁵² They are also very similar in colouring, in particular their ochre borders, light brown on the inside with green outlines. In comparison, the dimensions of Cod. Ms. Asch 284 (both the sheet and the “map proper”) are larger, and this also corresponds to some differences in configuration as well as colouring between Cod. Ms. 284 on the one hand, and Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286 on the other. The dimensions of the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū are provided in **Table 1 (APPENDIX II)**. We were able to inspect and measure five maps personally – three maps from the *Asch Sammlung* and two maps from the Russian Military and Historical Archives, for two other maps – from the National Archives of Estonia and the Hermitage Museum – we have had to approximate the dimensions of their “map proper” from the available dimensions of their sheets and the layout of maps on the sheets.⁵³

If we now compare the eight maps based on two simple formal criteria, that is, the dimensions of the “map proper” and the configuration of a “test element” – the southern end of Hokkaido drawn in the upper right area of the map – we can clearly distinguish between the following groups:

- (1) the initial copy (Cod. Ms. 284) drawn in 1789 in Irkutsk, which has medium dimensions for the “map proper” (62.8 x 125.0/124.2 cm) and a small part of Hokkaido
- (2) model A with large dimensions for the “map proper” (ca. 73 x 147.5 cm) and a larger part of Hokkaido (two versions: NAE and Hermitage)
- (3) model B with small dimensions for the “map proper” (ca. 60 x 119 cm) and a small part of Hokkaido (four versions: Asch 285 and 285, and RGVIA ф451оп1д18 and ф451оп1д19, and, in addition, the incomplete reproduction or version discovered in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London – GREN1/5).

Taking into consideration that the map from the NAE dated to the 1st decade of the 3rd month and the Hermitage copy with the illegible date of the 3rd month both belong to model A, of

⁵² In this case the slight difference in the dimensions of the “maps proper” is the result of their manuscript production. The copying technique is not clear. Cod. Ms. Asch 286 contains traces of a pencil which was then covered by ink, and Cod. Ms. Asch 285 only ink. Thus the former may first have been roughly sketched in pencil after the latter. An argument in favour of this suggestion is that the contours of Cod. Ms. 286 are rougher than those of Cod. Ms. 285.

⁵³ Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann personally inspected and measured Cod. Ms. 284, 285, and 286, RGVIA ф451оп1д18 and ф451оп1д19. Ekaterina Simonova inspected, but could not measure, the map in the Hermitage.

larger dimensions, and were most likely drawn during the 2nd decade, while the three smaller versions – model B – were drawn during the 3rd decade of the 3rd month, plus one more smaller version before 28 April, we can conclude that in St. Petersburg Daikokuya Kōdayū proceeded from larger model (A) to smaller (B). At the same time, as we can judge from the digitized copies, the dimensions of the Japanese archipelago are more or less the same in all the copies, and the size of the maps is expanded due to the sea occupying a larger area. Taking into consideration that Daikokuya Kōdayū took at most six days on average to draw a map during his stay in St. Petersburg, and that in one case – Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286 – the latter is copied from the former, one possible scenario is that he had a certain model or template which he could copy rather efficiently. In order to determine this, however, it would be necessary to inspect all the originals. The incomplete map discovered in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London, may provide an additional argument in favour of the supposition that one first reproduced a graphic template and then filled it out by placenames. Another interesting hypothesis to be investigated is whether Daikokuya Kōdayū produced and reproduced his maps alone or worked with a team of assistants. This would explain some differences in depictions of Fuji Mount and castles between the maps.

For a more refined reconstruction of the filiation scheme, it would be necessary to enlarge the spectra of formal criteria to include the colouring and further cartographic symbols. For instance, as we can see from **Table 1 (APPENDIX II)**, from the point of view of the use of just a few symbols – among them the marking or not of Miyako with a red circle – and the colour scheme used for delineation of the map's frame and borderlines, three of the four maps following model B – Cod. Ms. 285 and 286 and RGVIA ф451оп1д18 – form a set of maps, one copied from another. This is not surprising, as they were drawn about the same time – the 3rd decade of the 3rd month, which was equivalent to March 1791. In comparison, the fourth map following model B – RGVIA ф451оп1д19, dated 28 April 1791 by Adam Laxman – stands apart in its colour scheme and, unlike the three other maps following model B, contains the marking of Miyako with a red circle.⁵⁴ From the point of view of the placement of Mount Fuji, the initial map Cod. Ms. Asch 284 differs from all the other copies – here it is located farther from the coast than in all the other maps. This slight displacement, as well as the different areas of the sea in models A and B are illustrative of the fact that such slight shifts and deviations are

⁵⁴ In order to determine whether the RGVIA ф451оп1д18 precedes Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286 or follows them, one needs to examine its original. Taking into consideration the rather careless signature and date on the map – in contrast to all his other signatures and dates neatly written along vertical lines, the signature and date in RGVIA ф451оп1д18 are curved to the left, as if the author did not care to adopt a convenient writing position, being a bit exhausted by this work. On these grounds we suggest that this map was drawn after Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286.

a common attribute of relational diagrammatic maps not aiming at accuracy, as the maps convey a general picture of relative positions, and not locations drawn to scale.

3. Acquisition History as an Illustration of a Map's Reception: The Case of the *Asch Sammlung*⁵⁵

The acquisition history of a map can provide important evidence concerning the map's reception, especially if, as in the case of maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū in the *Asch Sammlung*, almost every step in this history is well documented.

3.1. Baron Georg Thomas von Asch and his Donations to Göttingen

The *Asch Sammlung* owes its foundation to Baron Georg Thomas von Asch (St. Petersburg, 1729–1807), whose contributions to the development of the Göttingen University library have been studied extensively.⁵⁶ His father Friedrich Georg von Asch had been persuaded by Tsar Peter the Great (r. 1682–1725) to move from Silesia to Russia, where he held a senior position in the Russian post office. Georg Thomas was raised in comfortable circumstances in St. Petersburg and educated by private tutors. In 1744 he began medical studies at Tübingen University. Drawn by the outstanding reputation of Göttingen physician Albrecht von Haller (1708–1777), von Asch moved there in 1747 to continue his studies at the new progressive Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (GAU), which had been founded in 1734 by George II (r. 1727–1760), King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover, and began offering classes in 1737. After receiving his doctorate in 1750, von Asch returned to St. Petersburg and joined the Russian State Service. He became a municipal physician in 1752 and in 1763 Catherine the Great (1729–1796) made him a member of the Russian empire's highest medical commission. He served as Physician General to the Imperial Army during the first Russian-Turkish War (1768–1774) and subsequently, in 1777, Catherine the Great appointed him Councillor of State. Von Asch also formed a long-time friendship with his contemporary Christian Gottlob Heyne (Chemnitz, 1729 – Göttingen, 1812), professor of classical philology and the *Leiter* of the Göttingen Library from 1763 to 1812. Von Asch sent his first gift of books and manuscripts to Göttingen in 1771, and the last arrived one year before his death in 1806. After he became a

⁵⁵ Part 3 of the article is written by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann and is based on her research at the Göttingen State and University Library.

⁵⁶ See Buchholz (1961); Rohfing (1998), (2003); Hauser-Schäubling and Krüger (2007).

foreign member of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, the number of gifts that he sent to the university library increased considerably. The materials included various manuscripts, including maps, as well as printed maps, books, pictures, medals, minerals, plants, native skulls, clothes, and other items of scientific interest. This collection reflected both von Asch's close relationships to scholars in Russia who engaged in Russian expeditions to Siberia in the second half of the eighteenth century and his contacts with distant regions such as Siberia. Von Asch's collection became the basis of the Göttingen University Library's reputation as one of the world's richest repositories of East European and Siberian material, but also of its distinguished collection of early maps.⁵⁷ His donation symbolized not only his personal connection to Göttingen, his *alma mater*, but also the University Library's early emphasis – unusual for the time – on collecting materials related to particular geographic regions.

3.2. The Asch Projects, Catalogues, and Databases as Research Instruments

In recent decades, the *Asch Sammlung* became the subject of two collaborative research projects. The international *Meeting of Frontiers Project / Встреча на границах* (1999–2003), mentioned briefly above, is presented in a bilingual, multimedia English-Russian digital library that tells the story of the American exploration and settlement of the West, the parallel exploration and settlement of Siberia and the Russian Far East, and the meeting of the Russian-American frontier in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.⁵⁸ In the framework of this project, a useful digital catalogue of cartographic items collected by von Asch was compiled.⁵⁹ However, the focus of the project was on Siberia and Alaska, East Asia was only of minor interest. The same applies to one of the issues of the project, the substantial catalogue of the von Asch collection of Siberian and Russian-American items published in 2007, most of which are now in the holdings of the *Institut für Ethnologie und Ethnologische Sammlung* (Institute for Ethnology and the Ethnological Collection) in Göttingen.⁶⁰ The catalogue provides a comprehensive overview of von Asch's collection relevant to Siberia, but maps are not the authors' main concern, and only two examples were reproduced in the catalogue.⁶¹

⁵⁷ There are 176 printed volumes and manuscripts and approximately 179 eighteenth-century hand-drawn or printed maps in the library's *Russica* and *Itineraria* collections.

⁵⁸ <https://webarchive.loc.gov/all/20050225224113/http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfdigcol/subcoll.html>
Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁵⁹ <https://webarchive.loc.gov/all/20050226015539/http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfdigcol/lists/mtfgvatitli/index.html>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. The maps are listed alphabetically.

⁶⁰ Hauser-Schäublin and Krüger (2007).

⁶¹ Both maps are placed on the endpapers; front: the map of Siberia relevant to the First Kamchatka expedition (1725–1730) with depictions of the Siberian peoples (1729, Cod. Ms. Asch 246; for a digital image of the map, see <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN349593140>, <https://gdz.sub.uni->

The second *Asch* project – *Entwicklung von interoperablen Standards für die Kontextualisierung heterogener Objekte am Beispiel der Provenienz Asch* (2014–2018) supported by the DFG – was primarily concerned with methods of description and the digitization of all the items without distinguishing between their areas of provenance. It paid special attention to written manuscript items, and in particular to von Asch's correspondence with Heyne.⁶² Von Asch mainly wrote in three languages – German, Russian, and French. In more than 120 letters to Heyne, he meticulously listed and annotated the items he donated, and he signed and dated his letters at the end. Heyne in turn marked the day of their acquisition in the upper left corner of each of von Asch's letters.⁶³ These precious documents thus provide a rare means of tracing the acquisition of the majority of the *Asch* items. The letters and other related documents were chronologically arranged and divided into six files, and by definition were rather difficult material to work with. Their digitization for online consultation and free download made them much more convenient for investigation, even if digital images can never completely replace originals as a historical source.⁶⁴

Two other helpful sources, and at the same time research instruments, should be mentioned here: the manuscript and printed catalogues of the *Asch Sammlung*. Several manuscript catalogues were compiled for the *Asch Sammlung*, entries 5–10 in the general list of manual catalogues:⁶⁵

- Alphabetical catalogue of the *Asch* library (no. 5)
- Catalogue by year of dispatch, relying on *Asch* correspondence (no. 6)
- Catalogue of books (no. 7)
- Catalogue of maps [*Landkarten*] (no. 8)
- Catalogue of military maps (no. 9)
- Catalogue of perspective maps [*Prospekte*] (no. 10)

goettingen.de/id/PPN349593140. Accessed: 16 December 2023. For a short description, see <https://kalliope-verbund.info/search.html?q=Asch+246>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. Back: the perspective map of the Russian-Chinese border around Kyachta and Naimachin (eighteenth century, Cod. Ms. Asch 269; for a short description, see <https://kalliope-verbund.info/search.html?q=Asch+269>). Accessed: 16 December 2023. They are among the most famous cartographic items in the *Asch Sammlung*.

⁶² http://asch.wiki.gwdg.de/index.php/Main_Page. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁶³ <http://www.sub.uni-goettingen.de/projekte-forschung/projektetails/projekt/asch/>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁶⁴ Some lists and annotations exist in two copies, as von Asch sent one copy to Heyne separately, and one enclosed with the donations.

⁶⁵ For the *Asch* correspondence, see https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/volumes/id/DE_611_BF_5619. Accessed: 16 December 2023. The *Asch* correspondence bears the shelf-mark Cod. Ms. Asch 1 : 1 and 2, and is arranged in six files according to the years when they were received.

⁶⁵ Manuscript catalogues bear the Shelf-mark Bibl. Arch. Kataloge 0.

These catalogues have not yet been digitized, but they are based on *Asch*'s correspondence. In 1894, a printed catalogue of manuscript items of the *Asch Sammlung* was published, the entries of which summarize the data from the *Asch* correspondence and the manuscript catalogues.⁶⁶

3.3. Japanese Items in the Asch Sammlung: The Means of Acquisition

Entries concerning the Japanese manuscript items in the *Asch* correspondence had not previously been researched, and the dynamic history of their transmission inside Russia and thence to Göttingen, which can be traced sometimes to the exact day, is revealed in this study for the first time.⁶⁷

Four groups of entries relating to Japanese manuscript items can be found in the *Asch* correspondence. In addition, there is one item not listed in the correspondence, indicating that there were some other occasional means of transmitting documents.

1/ **Items 1 and 2 (Cod. Ms. Asch 148 and Cod. Ms. Asch 149)**⁶⁸ are both manuscript Russian-Japanese dictionaries, although the former is mistakenly referred to as Russian-Manchurian. They do not contain any authorship attribution but are both dated below the titles to 1788, the year Daikokuya Kōdayū went to Irkutsk. The title of Cod. Ms. Asch 149 is written in Russian and in German (Словарь Славено-Японский / Slavonisch-Japanisches Wörterbuch. 1788), and that of Cod. Ms. Asch 148 only in German, and erroneously (Russisch-Mansurisches Wörterbuch. 1788).⁶⁹ They are also stamped by the “Asch donation” stamp on the back of the title pages. Both titles were written by von Asch. Both dictionaries use only Cyrillic transcriptions of Japanese words and expressions in alphabetical order, but Cod. Ms. Asch 149 is about four times larger than Cod. Ms. 148. Several hands can be detected in their writing. The dictionaries were sent together from St. Petersburg on 6/17 January 1790. Von Asch dated his letters according to the Julian calendar (here 6 January 1790) while also giving the corresponding date in the Gregorian calendar (here 17 January 1790) used in the Russian Empire and in Europe, respectively.⁷⁰ It took quite some time for them to reach Göttingen – on 5 October 1790, according

⁶⁶ *Verzeichniss der Handschriften im Preussischen Staate*. I – Hannover – 3, Göttingen 3. (1894).

⁶⁷ A brief survey of Daikokuya Kōdayū-related items at the Göttingen University Library was drawn up by Rohlfing (2003), pp. 293–295.

⁶⁸ These two documents were completely digitized in 2020 thanks to an order from the MPIWG (Berlin).

⁶⁹ After several blank pages following the title of Cod. Ms. Asch 148 there is an added inscription in French “Dictionnaire de la langue Monsurienne ou Manchour dans le Thibet”.

⁷⁰ Hereafter in all cases where von Asch gives two dates we adhere to his double dating system.

to the Gregorian calendar, when Daikokuya Kōdayū and Laxman were still in Irkutsk or on their way to St. Petersburg. This means that if the dictionaries were written in Irkutsk, they should have been sent first to St. Petersburg, as was the case with map Cod. Ms. Asch 284, the acquisition history of which will be described below.⁷¹ According to the classification of the *Asch* correspondence into files (*Mappen*) and sub-files (*Archivalia*), these items are listed as follows. For convenience the references are accompanied by the extracts from his correspondence:

Fig. 11.1 Cod. Ms. Asch 1 : 2. Mapped (4) 1788/92. Archivalia (3) 1790 (bl. 75–121), Blatt 105, no. 15 [Cod. Ms. Asch 149] Словарь Славено-Японский, 1788, Slavonisch-Japonesches Wörterbuch no. 16 [Cod. Ms. Asch 148, in reality also Russian-Japanese dictionary]. Словарь Славено-Манжурский, 1788, Slavonisch-Manchurisches Wörterbuch.

2/ **Item 3 (Cod. Ms. Asch 151):**⁷² a manuscript book (花系図都鑑 *Hana keizu-to kan* – the Sakura Hime legend, 1762, part of the book) mostly in cursive script. The book belonged to Daikokuya Kōdayū. He marked his name on its cover as its owner, written in Russian, along with a date (1791). The book was sent from St. Petersburg on 8/19 September 1792, after Daikokuya Kōdayū had already departed for Japan, and was received in Göttingen on 1 February 1793. It bears the “Asch donation” stamp on the first page.

Fig. 11.2 Cod. Ms. Asch 1 : 2. Mapped (5) 1793/9. Archivalia (1) 1793 (Bl. 1–37), Blatt 6, Item 8 [Cod. Ms. 151]. Long comment at the bottom of the page referring to Daikokuya Kōdayū's stay in St. Petersburg in 1791.

3/ **Items 4 and 5** – maps under the shelf-marks **Cod. Asch. 285** and **286** and listed only in German. The two maps were drawn in St. Petersburg, sent from there to Göttingen on 3/14 April 1793, and received on 22 June 1793. Both are stamped as “Asch donation” on the verso, and on both are collated extracts from the *Asch* catalogue of 1894.

⁷¹ The dictionaries are written on different types of paper, but the sheets about the first quarter of Cod. Ms. Asch 149 seem to be of the same batch as those used for the map Cod. Ms. Asch 284, as is the letter by Daikokuya Kōdayū (Cod. Ms. 150) written in St. Petersburg and discussed below. Examining the quality and the origins of paper may provide some additional information for studying the circulation of the manuscripts by Daikokuya Kōdayū.

⁷² <https://kalliope-verbund.info/query?q=Asch+151>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. This book contains a library card with notes concerning photo orders dated 11 December 1929 for Martin Ramming, the author of the earliest monograph study on Daikokuya Kōdayū in a Western language, see Ramming (1931).

Fig. 11.3 Cod. Ms. Asch 1 : 2. Mapped (5) 1793/9. Archivalia (1) 1793 (Bl. 1–37), Blatt 12 contains a long list of maps, including Chinese and the Japanese items placed at the end. No. 35 *Karte von Japon mit Japonischer Schrift*. Cod. Asch. 286, ‘Map of Japan with Japanese writing’. No. 36 *Karte von Japon mit Russischer und Japonischer Schrift* Cod. Asch. 285, ‘Map of Japan with Russian and Japanese writing’. For both it is noted that they are “*Vom Japoniser Doikokūja in St. Petersburg A^o 1791 eigenhändig gezeichnet und illuminert*” (‘drawn and illuminated personally by the Japanese Doikokūja in St. Petersburg in 1791’).

4/ **Item 6 (Cod. Ms. Asch 150)** [not registered in *Asch* correspondence] – a letter from Daikokuya Kōdayū on two sheets of paper: the envelope sheet and the sheet with the letter proper written on the recto and verso. In contrast to the maps, the letter is dated only by the cyclical sign of the Pig Year (亥), which mostly corresponds to 1791, an “auspicious day” of its sixth month, that is, about three months later than the maps (亥, 六月吉日). The letter was intended to be sent to Japan with the aim of relating the bitter fate of the writer and his crew, but apparently it never was. On the front of the envelope there is a transcription of Daikokuya Kōdayū’s name in Russian, then in Latin letters, and, below, a note by von Asch that the letter was written by the Japanese man in St. Petersburg in 1791 – “*von dem Japoniser geschrieben / in St. Petersburg 1791*”. It is not clear why the letter is not listed in the *Asch* correspondence. The only plausible explanation is that it was sent by another means. In addition, the letter does not bear the “Asch donation” stamp, although there is no doubt of its provenance via von Asch. On the back of the envelope, it is noted in German in another hand that the letter was received on 9 August 1793 – “*erhalten d. 9 Aug. 1793*” – presumably in Göttingen. A complete digital copy of the letter is available on the website of the Göttingen Library.⁷³

5/ **The 7th and last item** sent to Göttingen is the earliest map by Daikokuya Kōdayū (**Cod. Ms. Asch 284**), drawn in Irkutsk in 1789. Like Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286, the map is stamped with the “Asch donation” stamp on the verso, and an extract from the printed catalogue of 1894 is collated there. The map has an interesting note in German

⁷³ For complete digital images of the letter, see <https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN349566488>; <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN349566488>. 16 December 2023. See also short annotations of this document <https://kalliope-verbund.info/search.html?q=Asch+150>. Accessed: 16 December 2023; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfctx.g349566488>. Accessed: 16 December 2023. For its Russian translation, see Konstantinov (1961), also available on the *Восточная Литература* (Oriental Literature) website. http://www.vostlit.info/Texts/Dokumenty/Japan/XVIII/1780-1800/Kodaj_Dajkokuj/text1.htm. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

and Russian on the verso (on the left-hand side): “*General Karte von Japan. Aus Irkutsk erhalten. 1793 / Генеральная Карта Японскаго Государства*”. The note in German is in von Asch’s hand, so there is no doubt that it was he who received the map. He then sent the map from St. Petersburg on 22 May / 2 June 1794. It was received quite soon – on 14 July 1794. When describing the map in his letter, von Asch again stresses that it was received from Irkutsk.

Fig. 11.4 Cod. Ms. Asch 1 : II. Mapped (5) 1793/9. Archivalia (2) 1794 (Bl. 38-82), Blatt 42: the list of maps and prospects on recto verso.
No 8 *Karte von Japan, Handzeichnung aus Irkutsk erhalten* (‘map of Japan, manuscript received from Irkutsk’). Cod. Ms. Asch 284.

Let us now sum up the acquisition history of Daikokuya Kōdayū’s maps and related items in the *Asch Sammlung* in relation to his and the Laxmans’ travels during the same period.

Table 2 Japanese manuscripts in the *Asch Sammlung*: The acquisition history

Date	Daikokuya Kōdayū and the Laxmans’ travels	Georg Thomas von Asch’s dispatchments
1778	Daikokuya Kōdayū arrives at Irkutsk, meets Erik Laxman.	Two Russian-Japanese manuscript dictionaries are written (place unknown), Cod. Ms. Asch 248 and 249.
1789	Daikokuya Kōdayū draws the first map of Japan (Cod. Ms. Asch 284).	
1790		Dictionaries sent from St. Petersburg 6/17 January 1790; received in Göttingen 5 October 1790 (Cod. Ms. Asch 248 and 249).
1791	Daikokuya Kōdayū and Laxman, together with Laxman’s second son Afanasy, arrive at St. Petersburg. Over the course of March–April 1791 Daikokuya Kōdayū draws six more maps (Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286, NAE, Hermitage, RGVIA ф451оп1д18, and ф451оп1д19), and in June writes a letter (Cod. Ms. Asch 150); there is also a Japanese manuscript book in his possession, signed on the cover with his name in Russian and dated 1791 (Cod. Ms. Asch 151). Permission is granted to Daikokuya Kōdayū to return to Japan, and he and Erik Laxman leave St. Petersburg on 27 November 1791.	
1792	Daikokuya Kōdayū and Erik Laxman arrive in Irkutsk on 23 January 1792. Daikokuya Kōdayū and Adam Laxman arrive in Japan (the first entry in Laxman’s diary is dated 13 September 1792).	

	Erik Laxman sends a private letter to Bartholemeus Kratzsch from Irkutsk dated 22 December 1792 (Cod. Ms. Asch 182). ⁷⁴	Daikokuya Kōdayū's manuscript book (Cod. Ms. Asch 151) sent from St. Petersburg 8/19 September 1792;
1793	Adam Laxman returns to Okhotsk (beginning of September 1793)	received in Göttingen 1 February 1793. 2 maps (Cod. Ms. Asch 285 and 286) sent from St. Petersburg 3/14 April 1793; received in Göttingen 22 June 1793. Erik Laxman's letter to Bartholemeus Kratzsch (Cod. Ms. Asch 182) received in Göttingen on 1 March 1793. Daikokuya Kōdayū's letter (Cod. Ms. Asch 150) received on 9 August 1793, presumably in Göttingen. 1 map (Cod. Ms. Asch 284) received by Asch from Irkutsk in 1793,
1794	Adam Laxman returns to Irkutsk (21 January 1794, last diary entry).	and sent from St. Petersburg 22 May / 2 June 1794; received in Göttingen 14 July 1794.
1796	Erik Laxman, Catherine the Great die.	

This table shows that almost as soon as Daikokuya Kōdayū and the Laxmans departed for the Far East, three maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū as well as his letter and a book he owned were acquired by Georg Thomas von Asch, who sent everything he had to Göttingen shortly thereafter. The last item – the earliest map drawn by Daikokuya Kōdayū (Cod. Ms. Asch. 284) – seems to have been intentionally ordered by him from Irkutsk for this purpose. These items were sent to and reached Göttingen over the course of the years 1792–1794. As far as the dictionaries are concerned, their direct relation to Daikokuya Kōdayū has not been definitively established,⁷⁵ but it seems hardly accidental that both dictionaries were published the year when he and the rest of his crew arrived at Irkutsk. In this case, the fact of their having been sent to St. Petersburg before 1790, when Laxman and the Japanese sailors were still in Irkutsk, is an indication of the effectiveness of the German-speaking community's connections in Russia.⁷⁶

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<http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN349563675>, <https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN349563675>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.

⁷⁵ Iwai (1996b), pp. 3–4 does not include these dictionaries in his list of Daikokuya Kōdayū's manuscripts.

⁷⁶ The members of the German-speaking community in Russia – a community for whom German was one of the main working languages and to which Laxman, von Asch, and von Krusenstern all belonged – maintained extensive connections with one another as well as strong connections with German-speaking Europe.

4. Conclusions

Despite all the good will and best intentions of such outstanding persons as Erik Laxman, who strove to work in the best strategic interest of the Russian Empire and encouraged Daikokuya Kōdayū to draw his first map of Japan in Irkutsk, as well as Alexander Bezborodko and Alexander Vorontsov, who urged him to draw more maps during his stay in St. Petersburg, but also the efforts to translate and provide commentaries on these maps, there was minimal response in Russia. Although the maps were meant to serve the interests of the Russian state, as one can see from the role of Bezborodko and Vorontzov in their drawing, and despite the expectation that they would have been collected immediately by state authorities and carefully preserved as documents of state importance, six copies (Cod. Ms. Asch 284, 285, 286, NAE, Hermitage, RGVIA ф451оп1д18) ended up initially in private hands, even if some of the persons involved, such as von Asch and von Krusenstern, occupied official posts. Since the latter was a cartographer himself, the map of Japan included in his *Atlas of the Southern Sea* is the only case where the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū might have had a certain influence, and this would indeed be an interesting question to explore. At the same time, this influence would have concerned only the map's content, as von Krusenstern's map of Japan is drawn according to Mercator's projection.⁷⁷

Three of these maps became part of the “curiosities” of the *Asch Sammlung*, together with some other Japanese and Chinese items collected by von Asch, but at least they were properly accessioned and attributed, and thus potentially available to the academic community from the time of their arrival at Göttingen University Library. It is noteworthy that von Asch received the map drawn in Irkutsk (Cod. Ms. Asch 284) during Erik Laxman's lifetime and most likely from him, so one can suggest that Laxman was well-disposed towards von Asch's enterprise of sending the Daikokuya Kōdayū documents to a reliable institution for preservation. As far as we know, the copies left in the Russian Empire were rediscovered only recently, and thus were not in much demand after Daikokuya Kōdayū returned to Japan. One of the factors that could have affected the reception of Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps is that he drew them during a rather unfavourable time. In the early 1790s, Catherine the Great was approaching the end of her life and was no longer the shrewd and farsighted political figure she had been in her prime. She and Erik Laxman both died in 1796. The radical change in the government after her death, as well as the disappearance of such an active scholar as Erik Laxman interested in Daikokuya

⁷⁷ Both von Asch and von Krusenstern were members of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, and since von Krusenstern was von Asch's younger contemporary, it is highly plausible that von Krusenstern knew about the maps sent by von Asch to Göttingen.

Kōdayū, certainly played a negative role in the proper preservation of these documents in Russia. What is more, Adam Laxman's expedition was not considered particularly successful.⁷⁸

The main reason these maps were not recognized as documents of state importance and do not seem to have much influence on the mapping of Japan in Russia and in the West is that, despite the attempt to translate these maps through the transcription of toponyms and extensive comments, they remained largely incomprehensible to an audience trained in the modern Western system of cartographic representation. One can conclude that the promising project of having maps of Japan drawn by a native Japanese and translating them proved to be a failure because the system of cartographic representation applied in these maps was too different from what was expected – that is, a map employing cartographic projection and scale and with detailed indications for navigation. None of these are in evidence in the maps by Daikokuya Kōdayū.

When Daikokuya Kōdayū arrived in Russia, knowledge of Japan's topography was reliant on the map attributed to Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (Paris, 1605 – Moscow, July 1689), first printed in 1679 (see **Map 10a**).⁷⁹ The Russian version of this map was first printed in 1734, and thus became the first map of Japan printed in Russia (see **Map 10b**).⁸⁰ Comparison of the original French map and its Russian version clearly demonstrates the mechanism of map translation *within* the modern Western cartographic tradition – the redrawing of the map's configuration with all its cartometric properties and then the translation of its toponyms and other textual elements as is now the case in contemporary cartography shaped by modern Western cartographic tradition. Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps provide good evidence that this translation mechanism does not work between two radically different systems of cartographic representation. It is especially noteworthy that Daikokuya Kōdayū took a manuscript version of the Tavernier map in Russian dated 1786 – that is, prior to his arrival – along with other sources back to Japan with him. This indicates that, at the time of Daikokuya Kōdayū's

⁷⁸ The important result of this expedition – permission for the Russian Empire to send one ship per year to Nagasaki during the period of isolation of Japan – was completely missed at the Russian court. By way of comparison, such an old trading partner of Japan as Holland was entitled to only two ships per year. Erik Laxman applied in vain for state awards for the participants of the first Russian embassy to Japan and tried to organize the second, but the next Russian embassy to Japan – headed by Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov (Николай Петрович Резанов; St. Petersburg, 1764 – Krasnoyarsk, 1807) – did not take place until 1803, following a change in the Russian government.

⁷⁹ The map titled “Carte des isles du Japon esuelles est remarqué la route tant par mer que par terre que tiennent les Hollandois pour se transporter de la ville de Nangasaqui a Iedo, demeure du Roy de ces memes Isles” was published in Tavernier in 1679. It was engraved by Jean-Louis Durant (Orleans, 1654 – Geneva, 1718) after a drawing by Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (Paris, 1605 – Moscow, 1689). For general information about this map, see Walter (1994), plate 35.

⁸⁰ The map was published in the *Opisanie o Yapone* (1734).

departure from Russia, the Russian authorities apparently still regarded the Tavernier map as the most up-to-date Russian map of Japan.⁸¹

The Russian authorities who urged Daikokuya Kōdayū to draw maps of Japan naturally expected that, as a native Japanese and a sailor who by definition depended on good command of maps, he would draw a more detailed and accurate map than that by Tavernier, but instead he drew something completely different. The misunderstanding originated on both sides. The Russian authorities educated in modern Western science had a clear idea of what a map should be and believed that translation of the textual parts of any foreign map, with some comments added, if necessary, would make it immediately comprehensible. In the case of Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps, however, no amount of commentary on the cartographic content could help. In order to make these maps comprehensible, one had to either explain the system of their cartographic representation or try to adapt it to that applied in modern Western cartography. In this case, such adaptation would have meant the radical reconfiguration of the original maps, essentially the drawing of a new map.

Daikokuya Kōdayū, for his part, chose as the most representative image of Japan a schematic map deeply rooted in the autochthonous Japanese cartographic tradition, maybe because it was the only prototype he had in his memory and possibly at hand, or perhaps deliberately in order not to provide too much cartographic information to the foreigners. An argument in favour of the latter supposition is the absence of the strategically important Kanmon Strait between the Honshū and Kyūshū islands in his maps, the existence of which Daikokuya Kōdayū could not have been unaware. Whatever the reason, one can compare Daikokuya Kōdayū's maps of Japan drawn for the Russian state to a medieval *mappaemundi*-style map that a Western traveller at the end of the eighteenth century would have drawn for the Japanese authorities as the Western image of the world. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, therefore, to find common cartographic ground, as such a map could only be comprehended in the framework of its own cultural tradition – within the entire set of culturally determined concepts that underlie its system of cartographic representation.

⁸¹ A digitized image of this map is provided on the website of the National Archives of Japan under the title *Kōchō yochi zenzu* 皇朝輿地全図 (Map covering the entire [surface] of the lands of the August Dynasty [i.e., of Japan]). Its Russian title is “Карта Островов Японских...” (Map of the Japanese Islands), and it is transcribed the other way round – the original Russian toponyms are transcribed into the Japanese.

<https://www.digital.archives.go.jp/DAS/pickup/view/category/categoryArchives/0400000000/0404000000/00>.

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<https://www.digital.archives.go.jp/DAS/pickup/view/detail/detailArchivesEn/0404000000/0000000538/00>.

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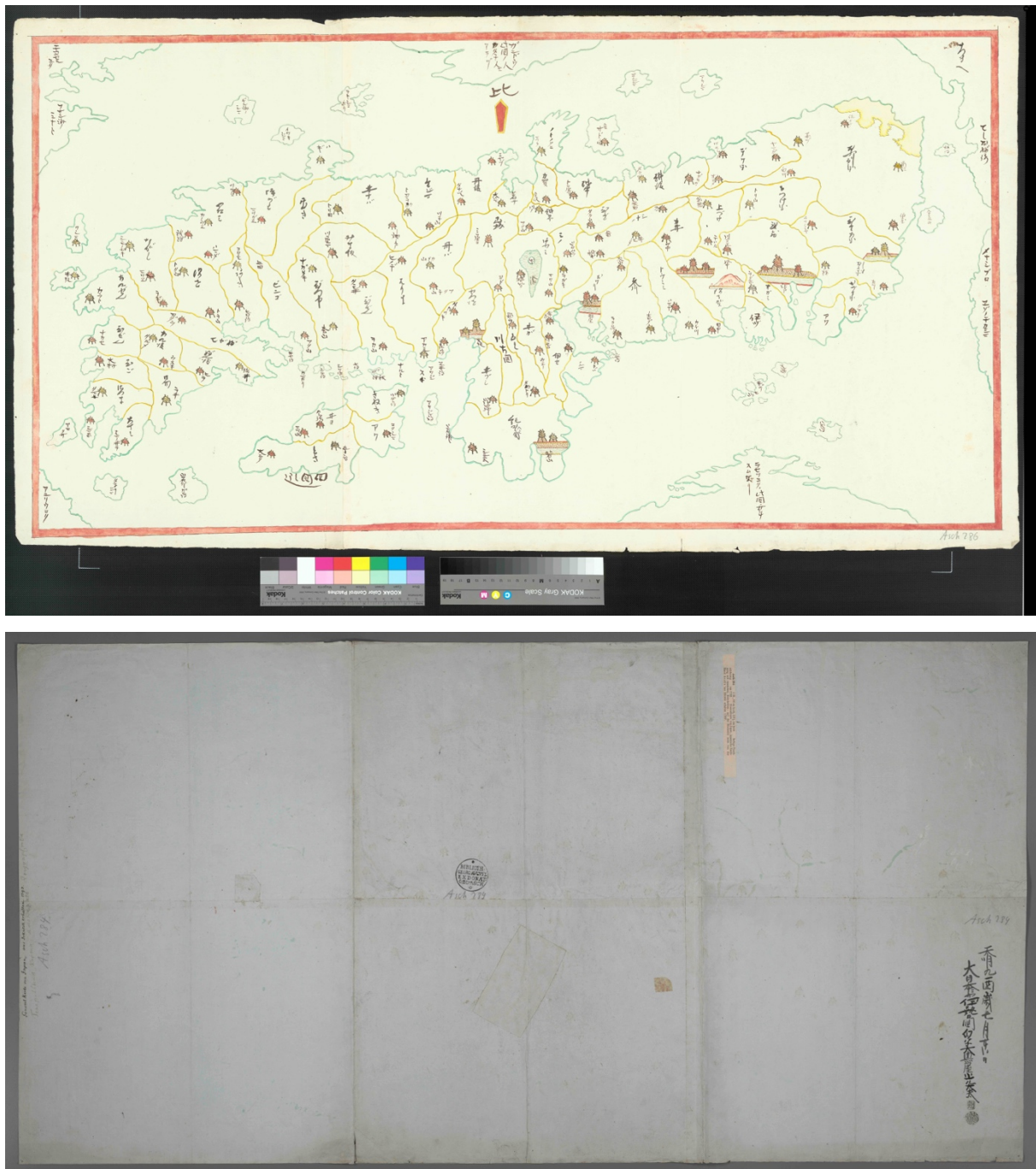
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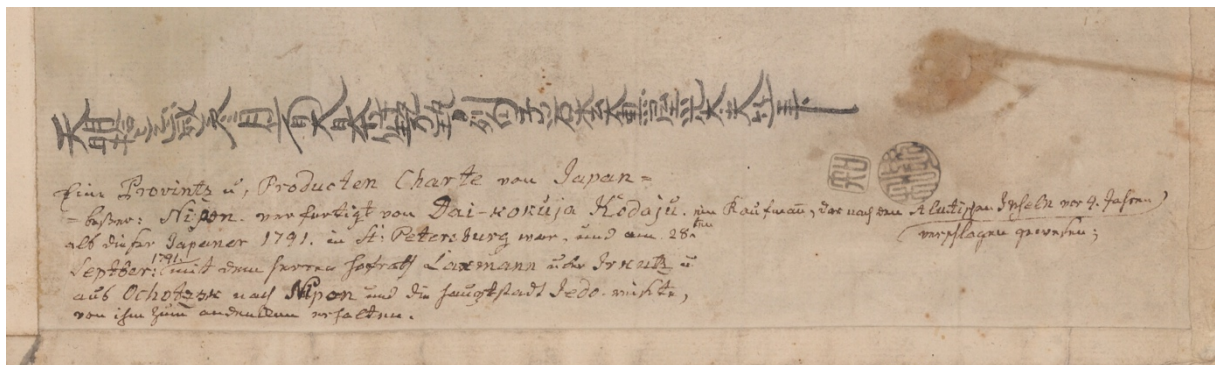
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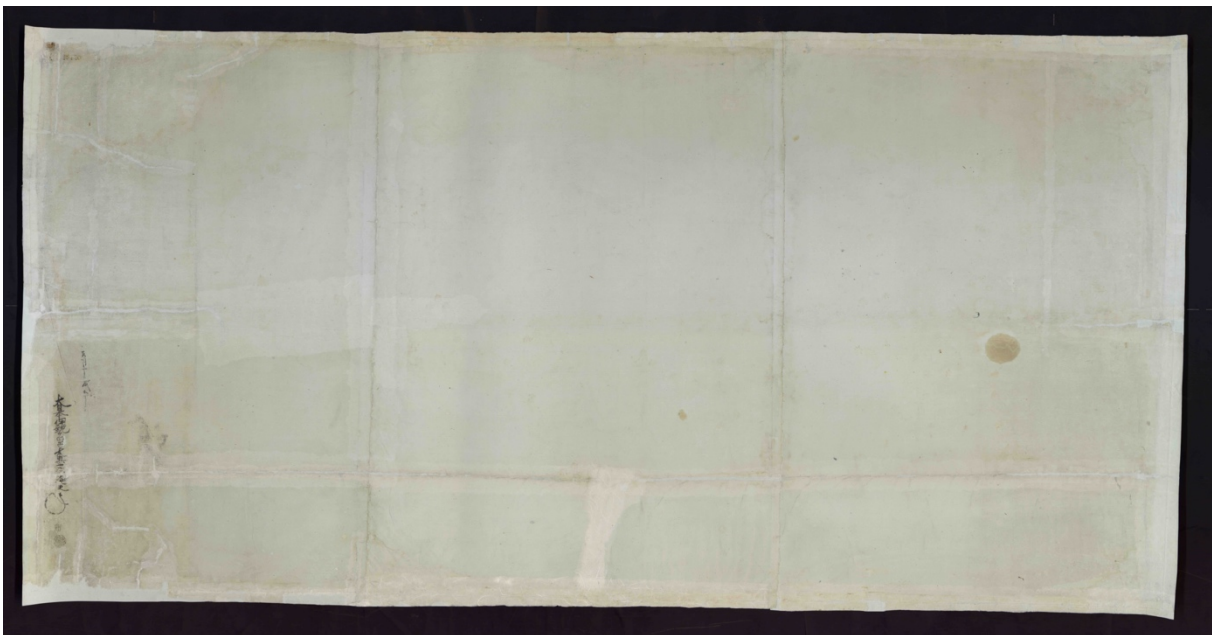
Map 1. Map of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū (1789). Irkutsk, the initial map. Asch Sammlung, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen. Shelf-mark: Cod. Ms. Asch 284. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 66.0 cm x 127.0 cm; map proper: 62.8 cm (left/right) x 124.2 cm (bottom), 125.0 cm (top) (measurements by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann). On verso: signed and dated by the author; note by Baron Georg Thomas von Asch that the map was received from Irkutsk in 1793. Reproduced courtesy of the SUB. <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292451>; <https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292451>; <https://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3649022>; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292451> ("Generalkarte von Japan 1") Accessed: 16 December 2023.



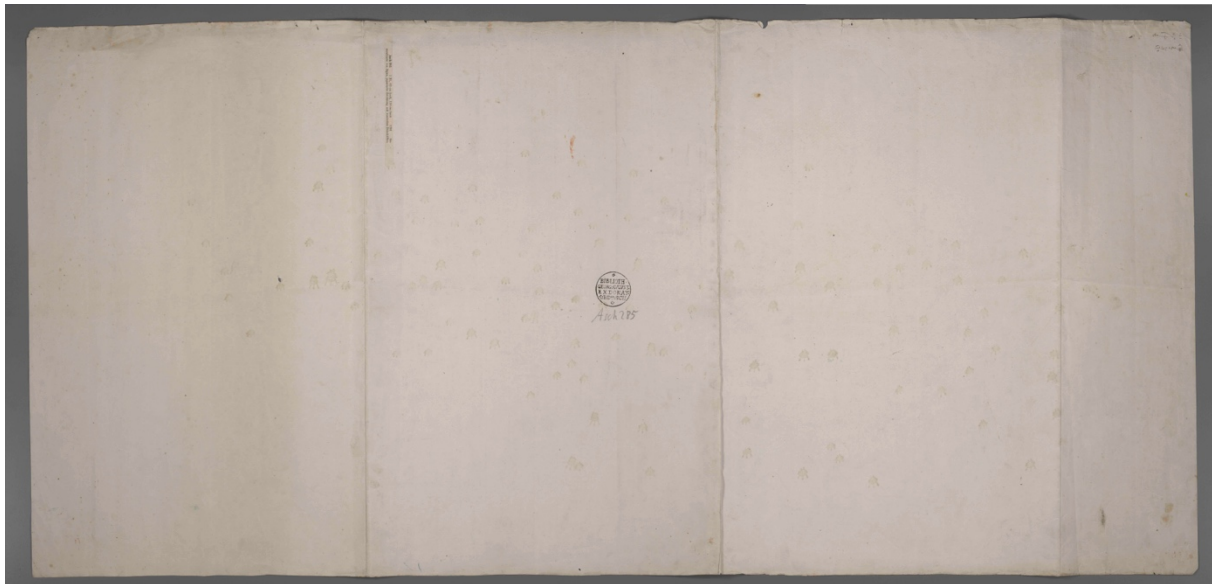
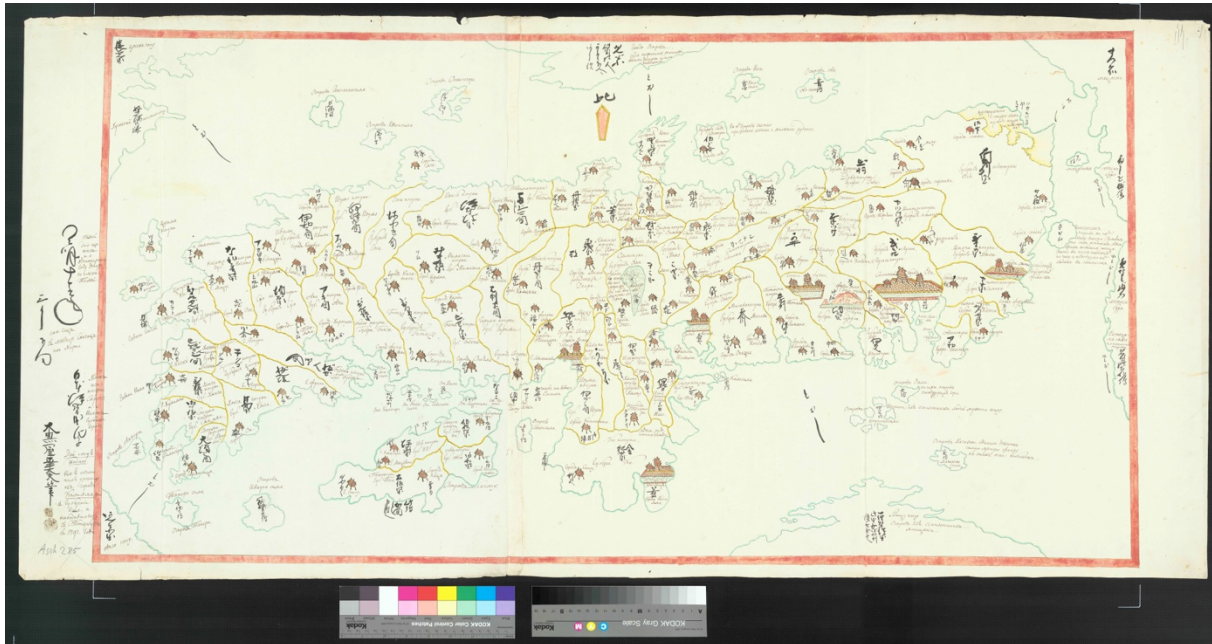
Map 2. Map of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū (1791). St. Petersburg, model A. National Archives of Estonia (NAE), Tartu branch. Shelf-mark: EAA.1414.2.43 sheet 64. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 75.0 cm x 149.0 cm (measurements provided by the NAE); approximated map proper: ca. 73.0 cm x 148.0 cm. On verso: signed and dated by the author, short summary about the author in German. Reproduced courtesy of the NAE. <http://www.ra.ee/kaardid/index.php/en/map/view?id=28886>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.



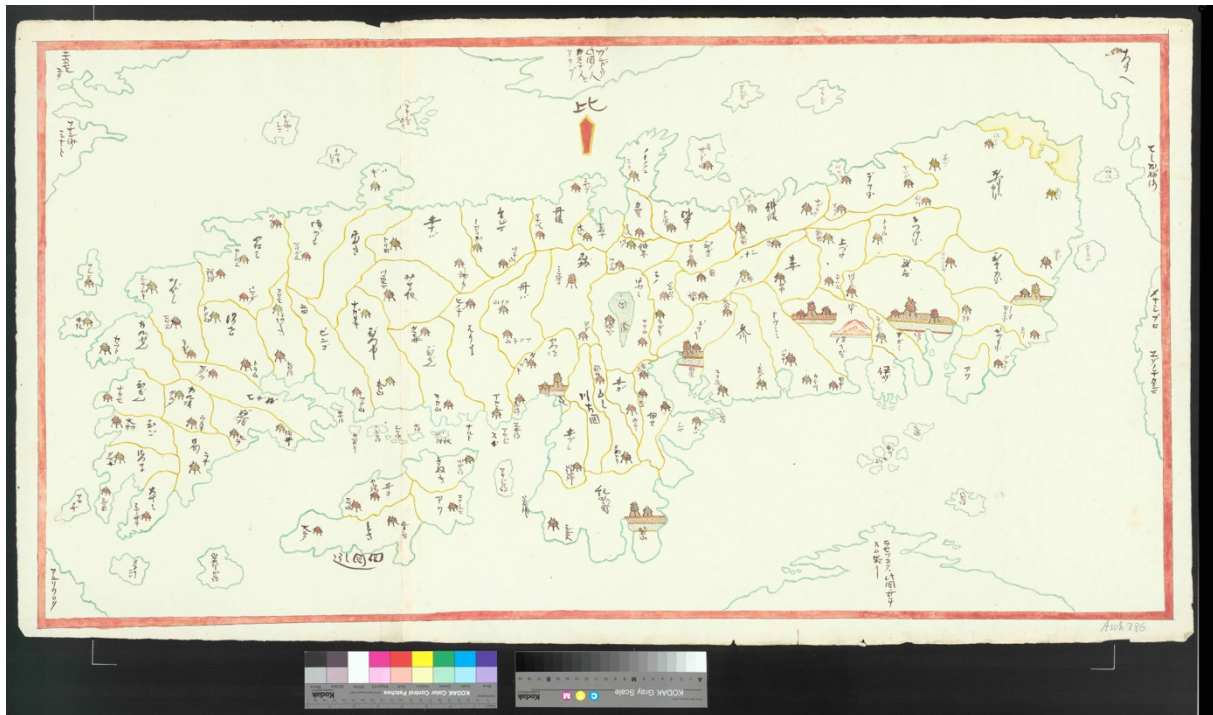
Map 3. Map of Japan by Daikokuya Kōdayū (1791). St. Petersburg, model A. The State Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Shelf-mark: ВФсэ-363. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 74.5 cm x 148.0 cm (measurements provided by the State Hermitage); approximated map proper: ca. 73.0 cm x 147.0 cm. On verso: signed and dated by the author. Reproduced with permission of the State Hermitage, St. Petersburg.



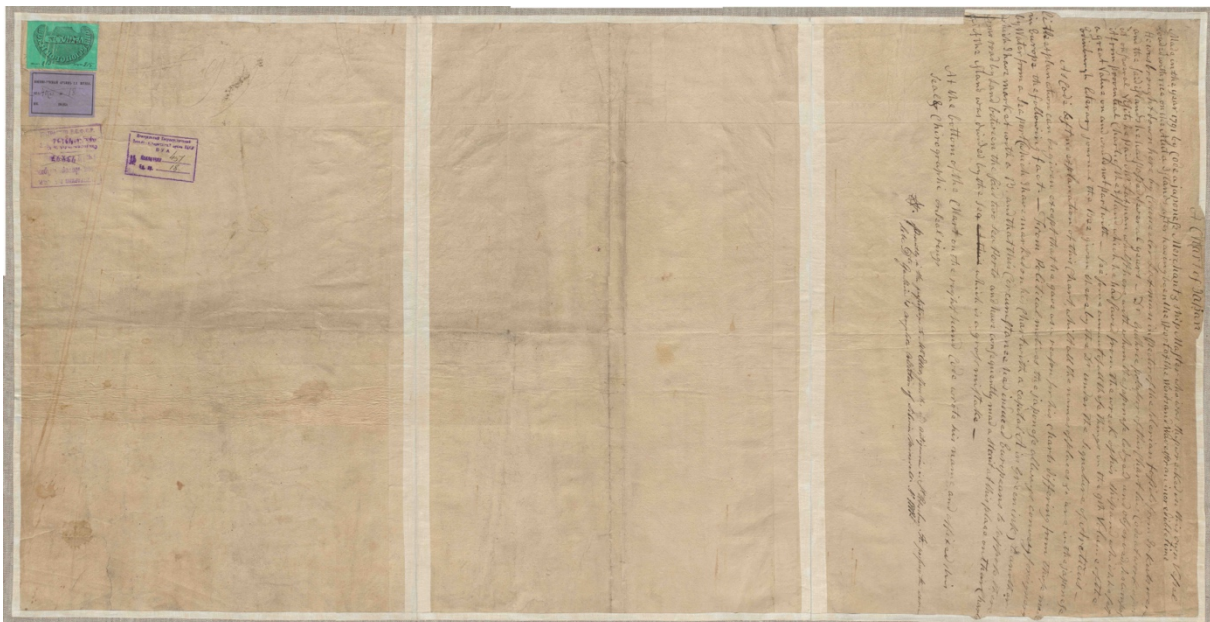
Map 4. Map of Japan by Daikokuya (1791). St. Petersburg, model B. Asch Sammlung, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen. Shelf-mark: Ms. Asch 285. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 65.0 cm x 138.0 cm; map proper: 60.0 cm (left/right) x 119.0 cm (bottom), 117.0 cm (top) (measurements by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann). On verso: no textual interpolations. Reproduced courtesy of the SUB. <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292737>; <https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292737>; <https://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3649037>; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292737> ("Generalkarte von Japan 2") Accessed: 16 December 2023.



Map 5. Map of Japan by Daikokuya (1791). St. Petersburg, model B. Asch Sammlung, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen. Shelf-mark: Cod. Ms. Asch 286. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 66.0 cm x 124.0 cm; map proper: 60.0 cm (left/right) x 117.7 cm (bottom), 118.0 cm (top) (measurements by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann). On verso: signed and dated by the author. Reproduced courtesy of the SUB. <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN353292915>; <https://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/id/PPN353292915>; <http://kalliope-verbund.info/DE-611-HS-3646964>; <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/mtfxmp.g353292915> (“Generalkarte von Japan 3”) Accessed: 16 December 2023.



Map 6. Map of Japan by Daikokuya (1791). St. Petersburg, model B. R. Russian State Archives for Military History (RGVIA), Moscow. Shelf-mark: ф451оп1д18. Sheet: 63.2 (left), 62.2 (right) x 122.8 (bottom) 122.9 (top) (cf. catalogue RGVIA F. 451: 62 x 120); map proper: 59.8 (left) 61.0 (right) x 120.5 (bottom, very uneven), 120.1 (top) (measurements by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann). On verso: a long summary about the author, a short note about its ownership in 1808 by a Petersburg antiquarian Etter, both in English. Reproduced with permission of the RGVIA.



Map 7. Map of Japan by Daikokuya (1791). St. Petersburg, model B. Russian State Archives for Military History (RGVIA), Moscow. Shelf-mark: ф451оп1д19. Coloured manuscript. Sheet: 67.4 (left/right) x 126.7 (bottom), 125.6 (top) (cf. Iwai 2001, p. 5: 62 x 126); map proper: 62.0 (left), 60.0 (right) x 120.5 (bottom), 118.8. On verso: old shelf-mark in Russian. Reproduced with permission of the RGVIA.



Map 8. Map of Japan by Daikokuya (1791, St. Petersburg, Model B)

Incomplete

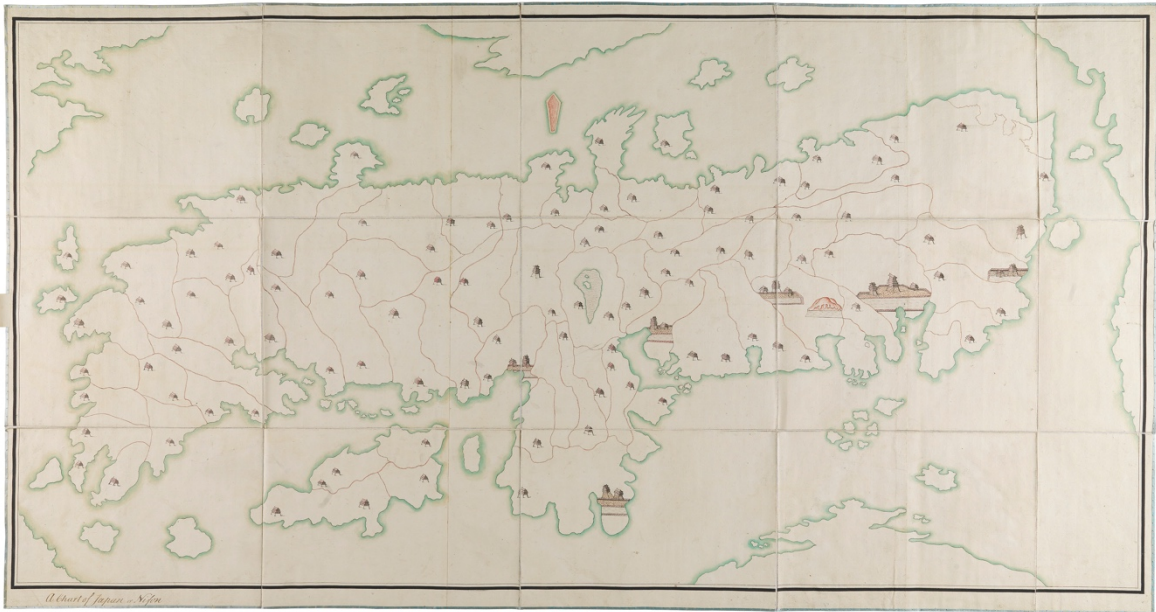
Grenville Collection, the Caird Library and Archive of the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London

Shelf-mark : GREN1/5

Map sheet: 65.0 x 123.5 cm, approximated map proper: ca. 60.0 x 120.0 cm

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<https://images.rmg.co.uk/search/?searchQuery=s9516>. Accessed: 16 December 2023.



Map 9. Dai Nihon koku no zu 大日本國之圖 (Map of the Great Japanese State). Archives of the Research Center for International Japanese Studies, Hosei University 法政大学国際日本学研究所. Shelf-mark: 分類 [Category] I 日本のかたち・世界のかたち [Shapes of Japan and the world], No. 1004. Undated, monocolour woodblock print on paper; separate map. Printed in Edo at the printing workshop of Kawachiya Jihei 河内屋治兵衛. Map sheet: ca. 47,0 cm x ca. 65,5 cm. Oriented with the South on top. Reproduced with permission of the Hosei University.



Map 10a. “CARTE DES ISLES DU JAPON esuelles est remarqué la route tant par mer que par terre que tiennent les Hollandois pour se transporter de la ville de Nangasaqui a Iedo, demeure du Roy de ces mesmes Isles”. From: *Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitéz singuliers et curieux de J.B. Tavernier*, Paris, Chez Gervais Couzier, 1679 ; inserted after the title sheet of Part I. “Relation du Japon et de la cause de la persecution contre les Chrestiens dans les Isles”. 51,5 cm x 76,5 cm, monocouleur copper print. Engraved by Jean-Louis Durant (Orleans, 1654 – Geneva, 1718). After a drawing by Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (Paris, 1605 – Moscow, 1689).



Map 10b. “Карта островов японских в ней же означен путь яко морем тако и сухим путем его же Голландцы употребляют в приезде своём из града Нагасаки в город Иедо где живет король оных островов”. From: *Opisanie o Yarone* 1734.

