

A Study on the Chinese Books of Léon de Rosny's Antique Collection

レオン・ド・ロニー旧蔵漢籍に関する研究



二松学舎大学

Nishogakusha University

町 泉寿郎

MACHI Senjuro

EAJRS in Sofia University

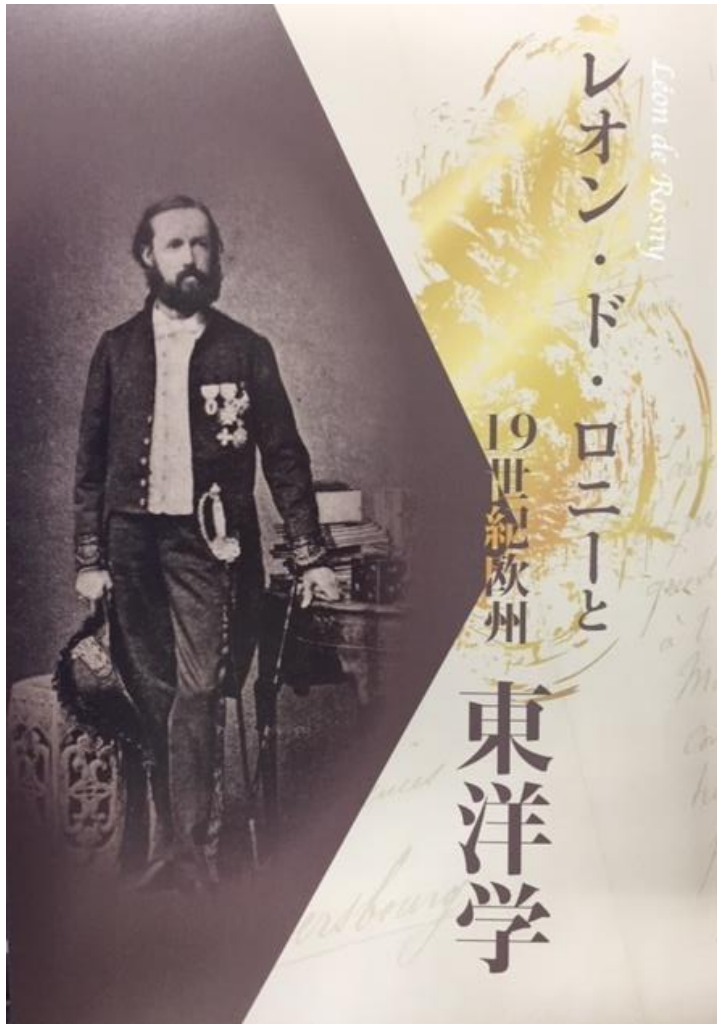
- **二松学舎大学文部科学省私立大学戦略的研究基盤形成支援事業**
- 2015-2019:Nishōgakusha University's "MEXT-Supported Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities"
- Title: 「**近代日本の知の形成と漢学**」 "The Formation of 'Knowledge' in Modern Japan through Kanbun Studies,"
- Four research groups : 学術班Scholarship Section, 教学班Education Section, 近代文学班Modern Literature Section, 東亜班East Asia Section
- 2004-2008:21th Century COE Program 「**日本漢文学研究の世界的拠点の構築**」 "Establishment of World Organization for Kanbun Studies"

- 調査結果報告書『米国図書館所蔵日本古医書調査報告—目録と研究—』
(米国図書館古医書調査プロジェクト編、2014)
- *Survey Report of Historical Japanese Medical Books Housed in United States Libraries - Catalogs and Research* (US Library Historical Medical Text Research Project, 2014).
- **20世紀中葉に蔵書形成された米国の日本図書は、学術的・組織的に明確な意図の下に収集されたものが多い。米国政府の対亜政策との関連。**
- It seems that many of the Japanese collections in the United States were assembled in the middle of the 20th century, clearly collected for academic and catalog purposes.
- The collection includes a number of historical Japanese medical books primarily collected after WWII; it is possible that the collection was established as part of the East Asian policy enacted by the US government.

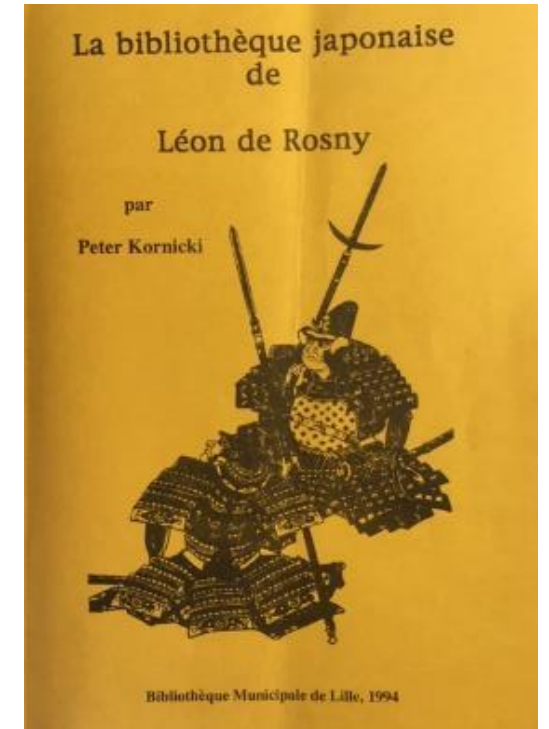
- **19世紀欧州の日本書の収集ーシーボルト日本コレクション**
- **19th Century European Japanese and Chinese CollectionsーSeibold's Japanese Collection (Leiden University etc.)**
- シーボルトの収集図書は従来の日本に滞在した欧州人の収書に比べて体系的であり、かつホフマンが分類整理して目録化したことによって、日本研究の資源としての意義を持った。
- Seibold's collection is rather consistent than of Europeans collection who stayed in Japan until then. Hoffman classified and cataloged the collection intended to serve as a resource for Japanese studies.
- フランスには中国研究のための蔵書があったが、日本研究のためのコレクションはまだなかった。
- At this point in time , there were already collections of Chinese texts dedicated to Chinese studies in France, but no such Japanese collection yet existed. Leiden Siebold collection was the most complete catalogue of Japanese books in Europe before the opening of Japan.

- The author visited the Lille City Library to research on Japanese and Chinese classics. These books were part of the collection found in storage belonging to Léon-Louis-Lucien Prunol de Rosny (1837-1914), professor of the first Japanese language course in France. Rosny is known as a pioneer of Japanese Studies in Europe, though his efforts are not fully appreciated in modern day.
- Yorozu Oda and Bernard Frank 's criticism of Léon de Rosny.
- Prof. Peter Kornicki published the catalog of Japanese Classics of Léon de Rosny's collection (1994); as the collection gained some renown it became clear that Rosny's Japanese book collection and the Japanese teaching materials compiled by Léon de Rosny are closely related.

フランス国立東洋語学校の初代日本語教授レオン・ド・ロニー、その旧蔵書はリール市図書館



- 1th research 2016.2.11
- 2th 2017.2.13~15
- 3th 2017.8.16~18
- 4th 2018.2.23~3.1
- 5th 2018.10.9~10.14
- 6th 2019.2.9~15



2019年7月に二松学舎大学
で開催した資料展示図録

初訪時
書庫内の様子
右側：日本書籍 約350点
左側：洋書
漢籍 約500点
→ 目録編纂中

- 19世紀フランス東洋学者の蔵書ーレオン・ド・ロニー旧蔵の日本書

- 19th Century French Orientalist Collection : Japanese Texts from Léon de Rosny's Antique Collection

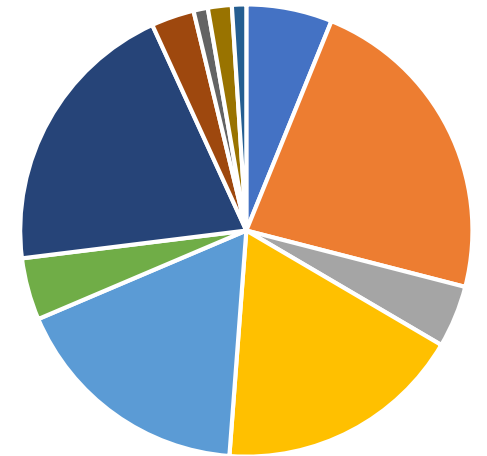
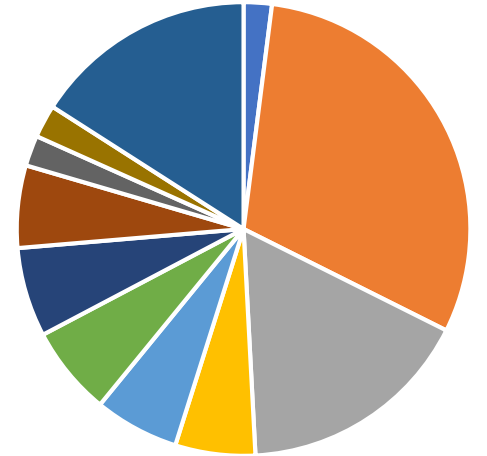
- 日本書籍の内訳

- ホフマン編にかかるシーボルト初訪時の収集書籍の内訳

- ①百科辞典類12、②歴史書 地理書181、③自然科学書100、④文法書 辞書34、⑤神学 道德36、⑥詩38、⑦風俗 制度38、⑧経済35、⑨貨幣13、⑩医学 薬学14、⑪木版図95

- 仮に、上記のホフマンの目録の分類によってロニーの日本書籍の内訳を示せば

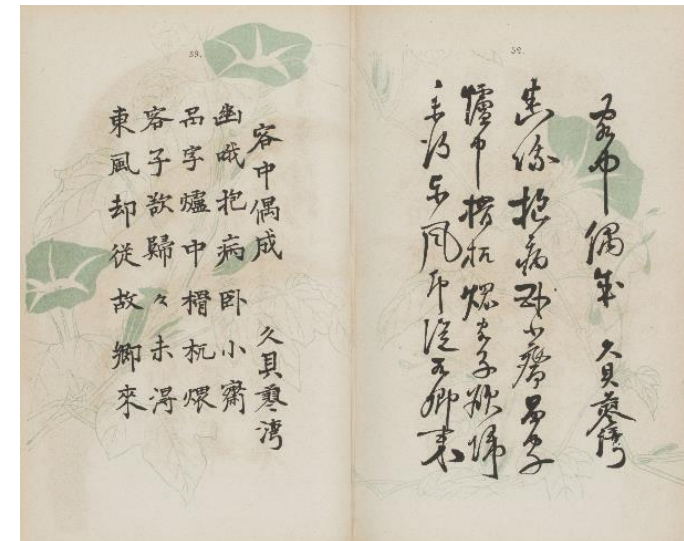
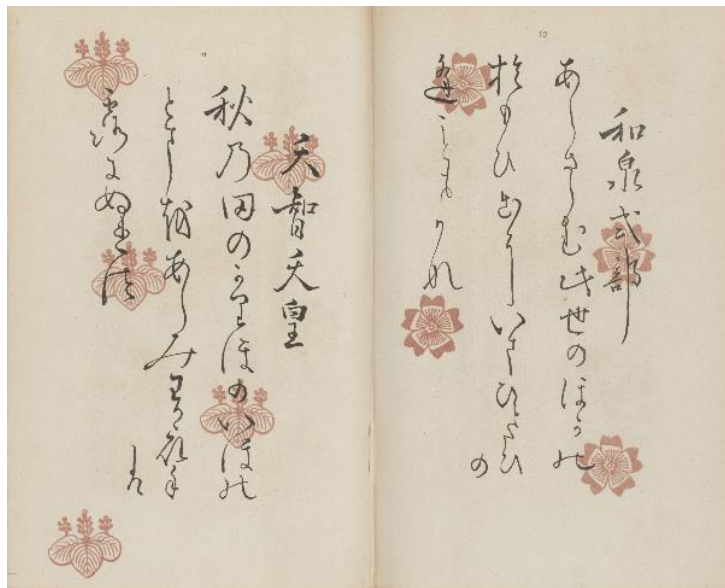
- ①百科辞典類18、②歴史書 地理書67、③自然科学書13、④文法書 辞書52、⑤神学 道德51、⑥詩13、⑦風俗 制度59、⑧経済9、⑨貨幣3、⑩医学 薬学5、⑪木版図3



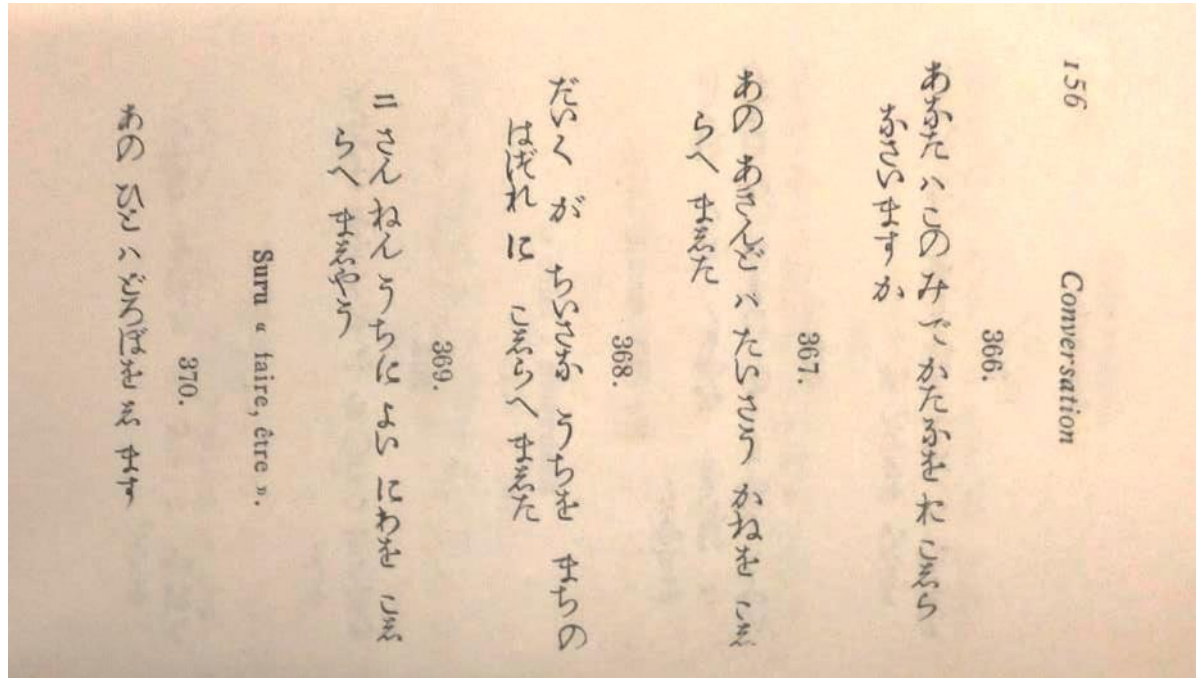
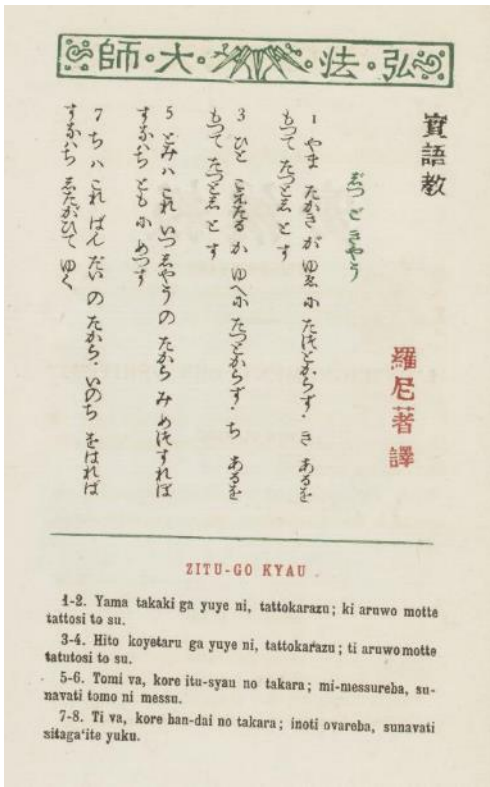
詩歌撰葉



1860年代日本の和漢・雅俗にわたる多様な書記言語、前近代日本文献を読解する技能を習得するための実践的なテキスト Léon de Rosny's Japanese textbooks serve as valuable documentation of a variety of classic and modern writing systems in 1860's Japan, which may effectively serve as practical texts for mastering pre-modern Japanese literature comprehension.



• 活字版よるテキストの印刷



ロニーが作った日本語の活字は、フランス国立印刷局に現存している。



- In addition to the Japanese books, Rosny's collection included over 500 Chinese books, gifted to him by his teacher Stanislas Julien (1797-1873). Furthermore, it is believed that some books from Julien's teacher, Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat (1788-1832), are also included, and should be valued as part of academic history. However, the catalog of Chinese books has not been published, and has not yet not been widely recognized.



- 19世紀フランス東洋学者の蔵書—レオン・ド・ロニー旧蔵の中国書
- 19th Century French Orientalist Collection—Chinese Texts from Léon de Rosny's Antique Collection
- Léon de Rosny's collection included **over 500 Chinese books**, gifted to him by his teacher **Stanislas Julien** (1797-1873). Some books from Julien's teacher, **Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat** (1788-1832)
- **Age of Publication** : The oldest book is the *Souji Kensai Kougi* (莊子虞齋口義), 1574 edition (明・万曆 Wanli 2),
- The newest book is *Zou Ji Bian Lan* (諏吉便覽, published 1888 <Guangxu 14>).
- **Mainly** from 清・雍正・乾隆・嘉慶・道光 Emperors Yongzheng, Qianlong, Jiaqing, and Daoguang throughout the Qing Dynasty (mid-18 century to mid-19 century)

The oldest book is the *Souji Kensai Kougi* (莊子虞齋口義), 1574 edition (明·万曆 Wanli 2)

梗槩又頗嘗涉獵佛書而後悟其縱橫變化之機
自謂於此書稍有所得實前人所未盡究者最後
乃得呂吉甫王元澤諸家解說雖比郭象稍為分
章析句而大旨不明因王呂之言愈使人有疑於
莊子若以管見推之則此書自可獨行天地之間
初無得罪於聖門者使莊子復生謂之千載而下
子雲可也非敢進之作者聊與諸同志者共之

莊子虞齋口義發題

莊子卷一

宋福清 虞齋 林希逸 註
明同邑 後學 施觀民 校

內篇逍遙遊第一

方壺外史云夫人必大其
心而後可以入道故高篇
首之以逍遙遊謂心
與天遊也逍遙者汗漫
自適之義夫人之心體本
自廣大但以其意見小
橫生障礙此篇極意形
容出箇致廣大的道理
令人展拓習次宜諸所
有一切不為世故所累
然後可進於道

逍遙遊者此篇所立之名也內篇有七皆以三字名之
遊者心有天遊也逍遙言優游自在也論語之門人形
容夫子只一樂字三百篇之形容人物如南有樛木如
南山有臺曰樂只君子亦止一樂字此之所謂逍遙遊
卽詩與論語所謂樂也一部之書以一樂字為首看這
老子胸中如何若就此見得有些滋味則可以讀芣苢
矣芣苢一詩形容胸中之樂併一樂字亦不說此詩法
之妙譬如七層塔上又一層也

比冥有魚其名爲鯤鯨之大不知其幾千里也化而爲鳥
其名爲鵬鵬之背不知其幾千里也怒而飛其翼若垂天

- 經部：110部、史部：90部、子部：200部、集部：80部
- The collected materials include all aspects of Chinese academia.
- **Rare Books** : Some texts which were not brought to Japan.
- 通俗本 “Unofficial” sources including common books featuring headnotes and footnotes.
- Example : 清・翁克夫〈銅板詩經遵註合講〉1781乾隆 46、清・潘炳綱輯〈礼記庭訓〉1791 乾隆56、〈四書集字〉1778乾隆 43 etc.,
- ⇒ Since there are a number of relatively popular writings featuring both headnotes and footnotes, these books for both language and Chinese character acquisition as a whole is strong.
- ⇒ Rare books which were not widely distributed may reflect the difference between the distribution route of Chinese culture to Japan and to Europe during the 19th century.

- **レミュザやジュリアンの研究業績と関係のある図書—Books related to the academic achievements of Rémusat and Julien;**
- 1829年にレミュザがパリで出版『新鐫批評綉像玉嬌梨小伝』 published in Paris in 1829, as an example of publications of Chinese Classics in Europe.
- ジュリアンによる大量の書入 Handwritten notes in the 義浄撰『大唐西域求法高僧伝』 and the 『大唐西域記』
- ジュリアンの満州語学習を示す文献 Stanislas Julien was interested in learning Manchu, as there were many Manchurian documents and Chinese classics which included both Chinese and Manchu. 『満漢字合璧四書集註』 『満漢合璧西廂記』 『満漢合璧黄石公素書・菜根譚・繙氏総論』 『満漢合璧三字経註解』 『満漢合璧幼学須知』 『(漢文・満文) 聖諭広訓』 『清文典要大全』 『満漢字典』 『欽定西域同文志』 『四本簡要』, and others.

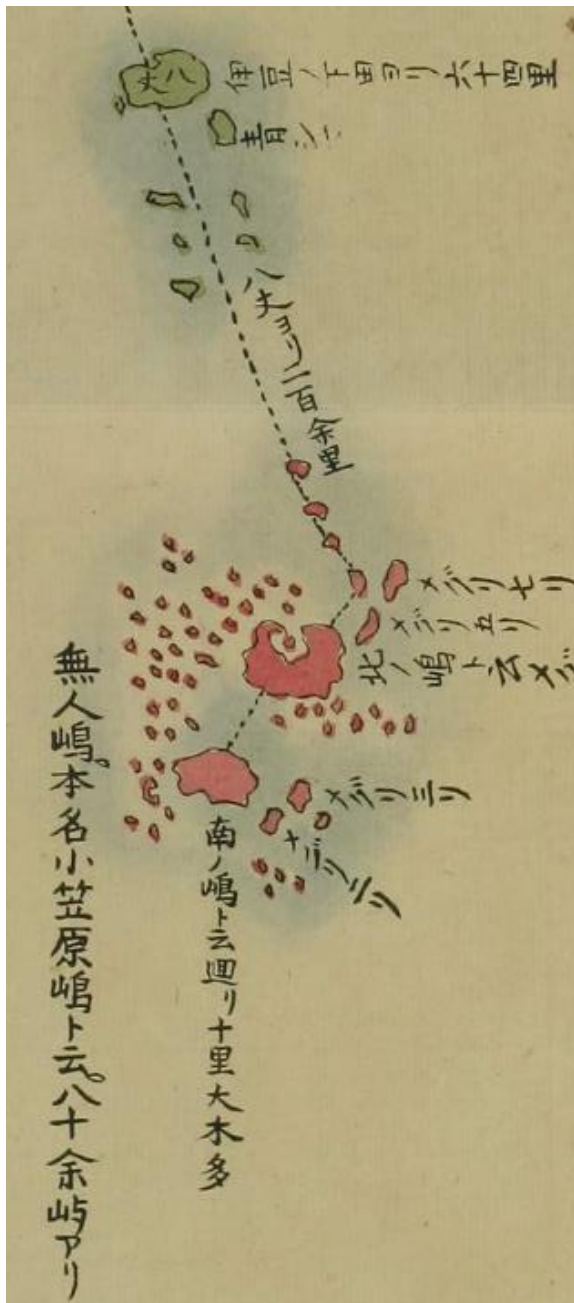
新刻天花藏批評玉嬌梨卷一
 第一回
 小才女代父題詩
 詩曰
 六經原本在人心
 天地戲場觀異域
 詩存鄭衛非無意
 更有子雲千載後
 笑罵 又好細尋
 古今秦盜眼須深
 亂著春秋豈是淫
 生生死死謝知音
 話說正統年間有一科甲太常正卿姓白名玄表字太玄乃金陵人氏因王振弄權挂冠而歸這白太常上無兄弟下無弟只有一個妹子又嫁與山東盧副使達去

新鐫批評綉像玉嬌梨小傳
 第一回
 小才女代父題詩
 詩曰六經原本在人心笑罵肯文好細尋天地戲場觀異域古今聚訟眼須深詩存鄭衛非無意亂著春秋豈是淫更有子雲千載後生生死死謝知音
 話說正統年間有一甲科太常正卿姓白名玄表字太玄乃金陵人氏因王振弄權挂冠而歸這白太常上無兄弟下無弟只有

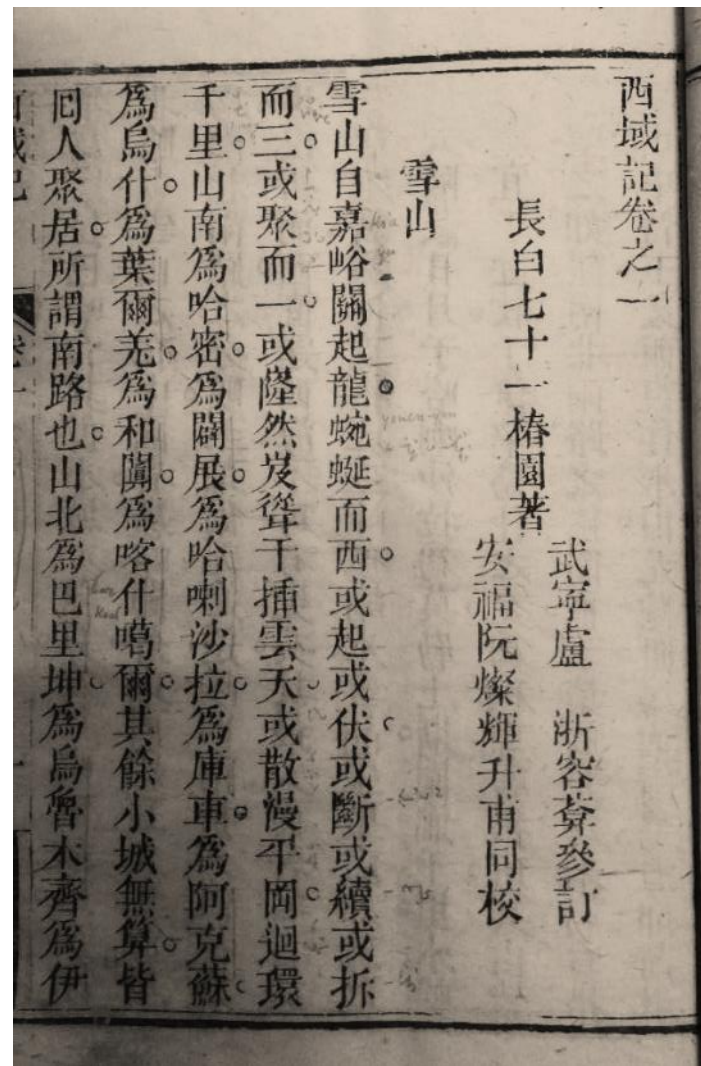
己丑年携
 樂城臣子筆
 刻石堂藏板
 玉嬌梨

相 值 廷 住
 赴 街 踈 攬 備 遞 還 擺 紫 揚 鶴 態 滿 簾 列
 擇個吉日帶着紅
 任尋一個私宅
 然忠義却是個踈
 會議也只是兩衙
 已那有十分費心
 數月便有一班好
 中甸白公因一門
 紫紫也有醉楊妃
 滿簾何減屏列金

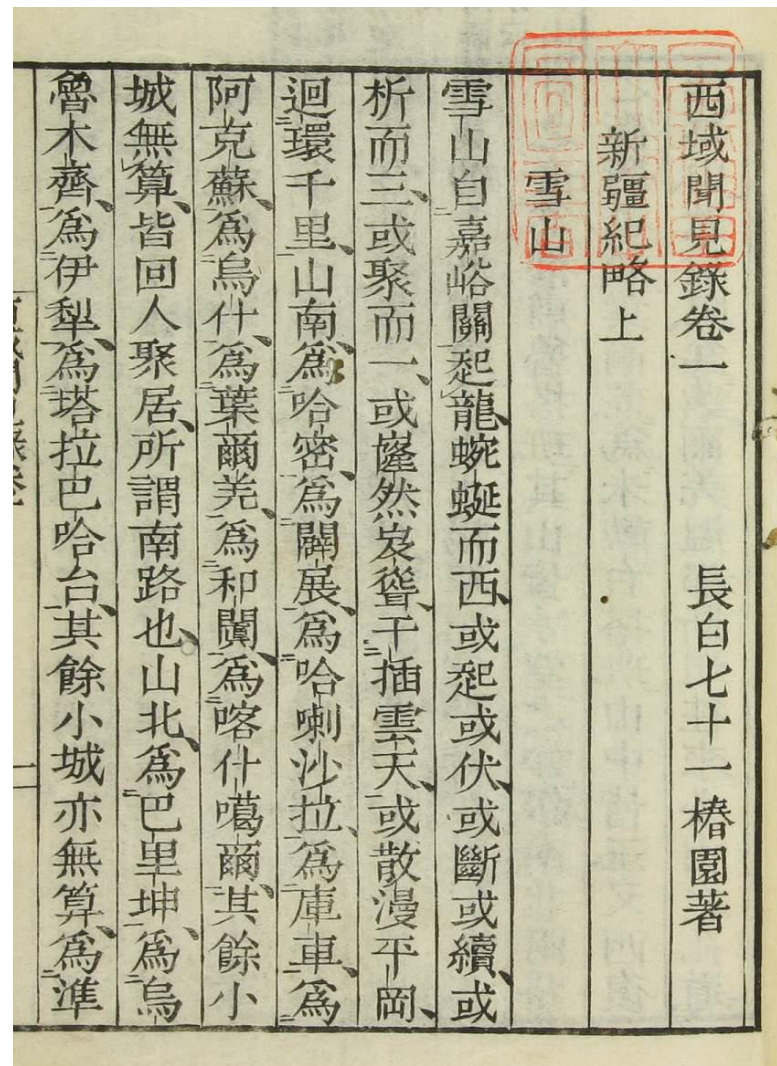
- 辺境地域への関心 Interest in the New Lands
- レミュザによる小笠原諸島の報告 Rémusat, with information from 林子平『三国通覧図説』 Hayashi Shihei's Sangoku Tsuuran Zusetu (1786) became aware , uninhabited islands known at that time as the Mujin (the Bonin Islands, currently known as the Ogasawara Islands) in Japan, and made their existence known to Europe .
- 欧州東洋学者が辺境地域に関心を持った時、日本の学者も同様に辺境地域に関心を持った At the time that European Orientalists were becoming interested in new frontiers, Japanese scholars were likewise focusing their attention on new territories.
- 欧州学者と日本学者の辺境地域への関心を媒介した中国書籍 Chinese publications served as the impetus for interest in unexplored territories for both European and Japanese scholars.



The Ogasawara Islands



The chinese edition in Lille city



The edition printed in japan 1791

- For the past 1,800 years or so in world history, Chinese literature has been widely read in the west and the east.
- Due to the evolution and differentiation of subsequent research, the distance between modern Chinese study and Japanese study has increased more.
- In recent years, as the presence of China has expanded worldwide, it is important to reconsider the significance of Chinese books in the East Asian world.
- However, it is also important to consider the regional differences of traditional literature written in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and so on.
- 1800年前後の世界史の動揺のなか、中国書は東西共通の関心をもって読まれた。その後、中国研究と日本研究の距離はかつてよりも広がった。現在、地域差への配慮を備えた東アジアへの理解が重要になっており、東アジア各地の漢文文化への見直しは急務である。