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Материалы
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**«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ
ИСТОРИИ, МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ
И КУЛЬТУР СТРАН ВОСТОКА»**

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Гуманитарный институт
Кафедра востоковедения
НОЦ «Наследие»

II Международный научный форум «Наследие»

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ,
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ И КУЛЬТУР СТРАН ВОСТОКА**

29–30 октября 2020 г.

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N* Новосибирский
государственный
университет
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В сборнике представлены труды участников международной научно-практической конференции «Актуальные вопросы изучения истории, международных отношений и культур стран Востока», состоявшейся 29–30 октября 2020 г. в Новосибирском государственном университете в рамках II Международного форума «Наследие».

Конференция, проходившая преимущественно в дистанционном формате на фоне беспрецедентной эпидемиологической ситуации, охватившей в 2020 г. весь мир, тем не менее получила широкий общественный и международный резонанс. Это подтверждает не только география участников из крупных востоковедческих центров Австрии, Чехии, России, Монголии, Узбекистана, Новой Зеландии, а также университетов и музейных организаций Китая, Кореи, Японии, но и научный статус докладчиков, известных специалистов и молодых исследователей в области истории, культуры, международных отношений, политологии стран Ближнего Востока, Центральной и Восточной Азии. В сборник включена подборка фотоматериалов, иллюстрирующих специфику организации научных прений в онлайн-формате.

This compilation presents works of the participants of the international conference titled ‘Topical Issues around Studies of History, International Relations and Cultures of Eastern Countries’, hosted on 29–30 October 2020 at the Department of Oriental Studies of the Humanities Institute of Novosibirsk State University as part of the ‘Nasledie’ Heritage Science Forum.

The conference, although held in an online format in light of the unprecedented pandemic that swept the whole world in 2020, nevertheless received wide public and international support. This can be seen not only by the geographical reach as a result of participants from large oriental centres in Austria, the Czech Republic, Russia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan and New Zealand, as well as universities and museum organizations in China, Korea, Japan, but also by the scientific status of speakers, well-known specialists and young researchers in fields of history, culture, international relations and political science of Middle Eastern, Central and East Asian countries. The compiled collection includes a selection of photographs illustrating the specifics of organizing scientific discussions in an online format.

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A RETROSPECT TO BYGONE PRINTED RARITIES ON JAPAN AND ITS HISTORY IN OLD RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Abstract: The article deals with the very early period in the formation of the Russian historiography on Japan and the History of Japan. The oldest existing sources concerning Japan in the 17th century were limited by hand-written materials only, like Cosmology, some official records or their copies etc. The first books on Japan printed in 1734, 1773, 1817 and 1835 varies significantly in genres, their volume and preciseness in terms and explanations. Being widely diverse to help in getting information on Japan as foreign country, these editions were based on travel-notes or treatises of experienced Europeans like J. B. TAVERNIER, Francois Caron, E. KAEMPFER, Ph. F. von SIEBOLD and others. Among them were prosperous merchants, eminent scholars, staff members at the Dutch post in Nagasaki with real experience of life in Japan. The kind of compilation books appeared in Russia was at the same time rather profound scholarly treatises. Men of Letters (and even native Japanese lived in Russia) had earnestly succeeded in their projects that concerned Japanese studies. On the eve of the 19th century, writings on the history of Japan had appeared. On the close of the 19th century, the 1st treatise created by Russian professional historians in Japanology had come (V. Kostylev, 1888). The source data diversity on the different stages of Japanese studies promotion is full of intrigue and amazing greatly.

Keywords: Japanese studies in Russia, Japanology, complex area studies, travelogue, book rarities, St. Petersburg University, V. Kostylev, V. M. Stroev, J. B. Tavernier, E. Kaempfer, J. van Overmeer Fisscher, H. Doeff, P.-F.-X. de Charlevoix, A. J. von Krusenstern, C. P. von Thunberg, I. Titsingh, B. Varenus, historiography

Introduction

The diversity in the types of media existed from the earliest ages of the humanity. The basic idea of the revue that follows is to describe gradual appearance of printed matter concerning Japan from old times Russia to nowadays in its outline. Generally, the period to cover is about three hundred years from the early 18th century. The first book on Japan printed in Russia dated as 1734. However, to be exact and precise in dates and facts, we need to make some correction in the starting point for almost one more hundred years. Before the mid. of the 17th century, due to the lack of printed matter, the extensively detailed **handwritten materials** existed only in the manuscript form. Probably, under the influence of the Age of Discovery and Exploration (moreover, due to the Mercator's Atlas with its verbose explanation texts), quite new literary genre had been created — Cosmologia, **Cosmography** or Chronograph. In 1637, due the Tsar order of Michael of Russia, the wordy explanatory pages of the Mercator's Atlas had been translated into Russian and became well known among high-society

in the form of hand-written copies; see Fig.1. The information represented the overall depiction of geographical, cultural and historical features of Japan. Therefore, the Cosmography vast data supply had encouraged a certain number of readers (of Russian nobility) for creating a kind of rough image of the Land of the Rising Sun. For sure, an ability to buy a handwritten copy and even to read it was the lot of only the few. Though, a century ahead (in the 18th century), despite of the fact the printed matter on Japan had appeared, it was still the lot of the few. The number of likely readers was still very limited. All these writings include a significant information stratum, mostly dropped in later publication. The similar rating can be given to later editions on Japanese history that had been printed both in the 19th and in the 20th centuries; any of these books has its own unique specifics of high value till nowadays. As for today, **both kind of materials, whether it is a handwritten manuscript or an old printed book**, are real rarities for sophisticated readers and scholars. It is worth to note here, that in



Fig 1. Gerardus Mercator Cosmography, second quarter 17th century

harsh reality of COVID-19 epidemic and self-isolation of people, some WEB-resources had provided a temporarily access to full-texts of those old books and manuscripts. For example, very precious materials can be obtained due the National Electronic Library, providing Internet-access to digitized materials in Russian libraries (NEB = National Electronic Library; <https://rusneb.ru/>)¹. Thus, now access is granted not only to the most famous “Kholmogory Monastery Cosmography” of 1670 (printed in the late 19th century) [Cosmography 1670], but also to handwritten copies of Cosmography related to 1630–1640-s and some others.

The quoted manuscripts of Cosmography (as well as other handwritten papers) were very precious and extremely rare kind of writings, moreover, nearly not available to read. However, for sure, it was the valuable and significant source of relatively truthful information about the Land of the Rising Sun. Especially, at the time mentioned (in the 17th century), any printed matter concerning Japan was inexistent yet. Even in the time of Tsar Peter the Great were available exclusively handwritten (non-printed) materials. However, the Russian Tsar (successful in foreign politics) had propagated science and education, created the Academy of sciences with the University as a part of Academy, the 1st museum *Kunstkamera* and its library etc. (but it was just the very start of the process). The earliest printed books on Japan in Russian language related only to the first half of the 18th century. That time, the appearance of any book on Japan was a remarkable event, and each book had become some outstanding and unique milestone.

First printed books on Japan in Russian in the 18th century

In Russian, the very **first printed book on Japan appeared in 1734, St. Petersburg** (in number of 1,250 copies). The Russian translation under the title “**Opisanie o Yapone (...) = Depiction or Relation of Japan (...)**” [Depiction or Relation of Japan..., 1734] become a reminder of travel diaries and description notes, known to Europeans. According to introduction remarks, the book was based on the travel notes of Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605, Paris — 1689, Moscow); published in 1676 and followed by a supplementary edition in 1679). The last third part of the book in Russian includes, appeared a century earlier, memoirs of Francois Caron (1600–1674, the first Frenchman in Japan) with depicting the narrations of Dutch trading post staff too. The Caron’s writing initially was published in Dutch (1636, 1646, 1648), and later printed in German and in English (1663). The first part of Russian edition was compiled and translated due **Stephan KOROVIN Sinbirenin** (approx. 1700–1742); the second and the third parts — by **Ivan GORLITSKY** (1690–1777). The title of this Russian book looks like Tavernier’s French edition of 1679. It is imposing that even the Russian cover-page designs (1734, and reprint 1768 too) looks like resemblance of Tavernier’s book (1679, *Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux: qui n’ont point esté mis dans ses “Six premiers voyages”...*)². Consisted of approximately 400 pages Russian edition was based not on the best-known “Six voyages” of Tavernier (1676), but on more profound supplementary edition of 1679, where main topic was concerned to Japan to the utmost. The book title on its cover-page occupies almost the entire page surface (in Tavernier’s French edition of 1679 and in Russian edition of 1734); **see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3**. Anyway, this first book on Japan in Russian (1734) was compiled on the base of carefully selected Europeans’ diaries, memoirs or travel notes by distinguished merchants, Nagasaki Dutch trading post staff, highly experienced travellers (i.e. on the verified sources and materials that were published mainly in 1636 and

¹ NEB = National Electronic Library. Available at: <https://rusneb.ru/> (accessed: 01.12.2020).

² *Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux de J.B. TAVERNIER, chevalier, baron d’Aubonne. Qui n’ont point esté mis dans ses six premiers voyages. Divisé en cinq parties (...)*. Paris, 1679. [SOURCE : by Genève, Club des libraires de France, Le cercle du bibliophile, 1970: gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France] URL: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/> (accessed: 01.12.2020).

1679). However, it was not yet written by Russian scholar or traveller or by native Japanese who had get a chance to live in Russia that time. The scholarly works of this kind appeared half a century later or more.

The **first treatise in the kind of scholarly approach** in Russian language was published in Moscow University, 1773, by **Ivan Reichel** (1727, Leipzig — 1778, Moscow), both professor in History and librarian of Moscow University. Born in Germany as REICHEL Johann Gottfried, he had spent in Moscow University over 20 years and got **high reputation of a professional historian**. Reichel's "Brief Historical Review of Japan compiled from reliable sources" (=Kratkaya istoriya o yaponskom gosudarstve, iz dostovernih izvestii sobrannaya), 1773, was maybe just an occasion; though, very significant occasion for the historians of future days, specializing in Japanese studies. Five years later, 1778 (or 1788), the 2nd edition of the book was printed, under the slightly changed title of "History of Japan compiled from reliable sources". Reprints of that edition had followed. So, the **History of Japan** nearly of two hundred and fifty pages, written **in Russian due the scholarly research of highly-educated historian** in the 2nd half of the 18th century, should be regarded as a really impressive fact³; see Fig.4.

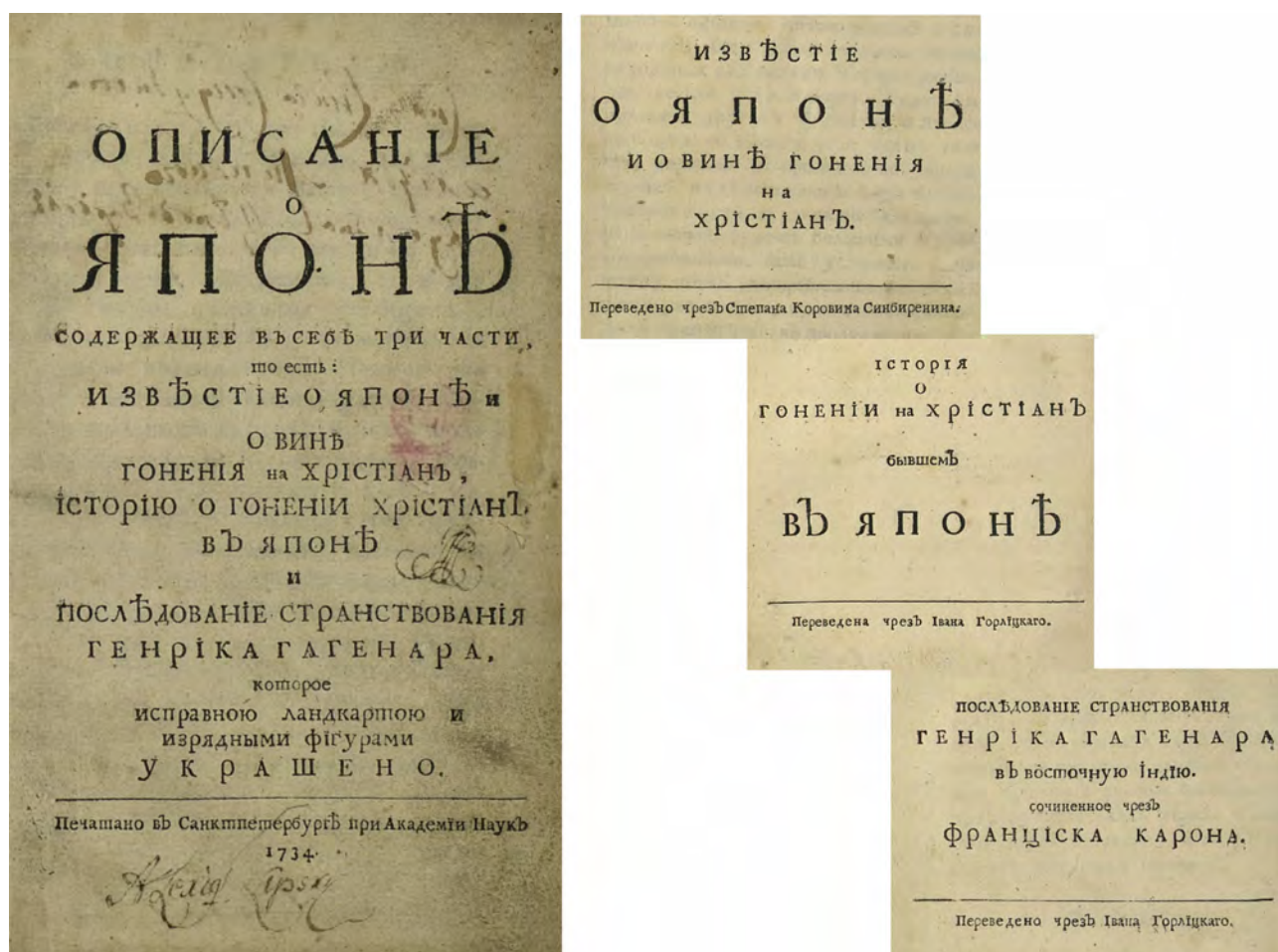


Fig 2. (cover page samples) Opisanie o Yaponе, soderzhaschee v sebe tri chasti ... [Depiction or Relation of Japan (...) in 3 parts] / Transl. into Russian by **Stephan KOROVIN Sinbirenin and Ivan GORLITSKY**. St. Petersburg: Academy of Sciences, 1734 [2]

³ REICHEL, Ivan. Kratkaya istoriya o yaponskom gosudarstve, iz dostovernih izvestii sobrannaya [Brief Historical Review of Japan compiled from reliable sources]. Moscow: Moscow Univ., 1773. 239 p. SOURCE: NEB = National Electronic Library. URL: <https://rusneb.ru/> (accessed: 01.12.2020).

Fig 3. (cover page) Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux de J. B. TAVERNIER, chevalier, baron d'Aubonne. Qui n'ont point esté mis dans ses six premiers voyages. Divisé en cinq parties (...). Paris, 1679 [3]. Probably, the main translation source for the Russian book "Depiction or Relation of Japan (...) in 3 parts" by S. KOROVIN Sinbirenin and I. GORLITSKY, that appeared in 1734



Fig 4. (cover page) The 1st Russian historical opus on Japan by Prof. Ivan REICHEL. *Kratkaya istoriya o yaponskom gosudarstve* (...) [Brief Historical Review of Japan compiled from reliable sources]. Moscow Univ., 1773

Japanese studies books in the 19th century Russia:
comprehensive analytical compilations VS an endeavour in writings creation
by native Japanese, men of Letters and professional historians in Japanology

Half a century later, **in 1817 the other book on Japanese history** in Russian language was **written by native Japanese**, Shinzo. He had arrived to Russia because of the shipwreck; been baptized to Russian Orthodox, thus got a fascinating Russian name of **KOLOTYGIN Nikolay**. His book of almost hundred pages (to be exact, 71 pages) had an amazing title of **“On Japan and Japanese trade or the newest Historical and Geographical description of the islands of Japan, compiled by native Japanese Nikolay KOLOTYGIN”** (= **O Yaponii i yaponskoi torgovle**, ili noveishee istoriko-geograficheskoe opisanie [...], razsmotrennoe prirodnyy yapontsem [...] Nikolaem Kolotyginym). In addition to the emphasis on trade, this publication can be considered as a thorough **review in complex area studies** or regional geography. The small book includes almost 50 sections such as natural resources, flora, fauna, politics, science and religion, customs, morals and law, standards of life, crafts, clothing, food, meals etc. It was published in St. Petersburg⁴; **see Fig.5**.

In **1835**, in Moscow, one more valuable treatise **for Japanese area-studies** had appeared. The book of 300 pages was written and published by **Nikolay GORLOV** (1774–1849) at his own expense. Under the title of **“History of Japan or Japan in its present form”** (= *Istoriya Yaponii ili Yaponiya v nastoyaschem vide*), the author had prepared an extensive survey for Japanese studies. Unfortunately, there is **no contents-list** in the book⁵. It resembles the above-mentioned book of 1817; however, it provides more detailed and profound issues for the area studies, including information on culture and living style, comprehensive geographical map etc. Definitely, the book can be considered as one more thorough work on the history of Japan (next to the book of professor I. Reichel of 1773). Over 20 years he was on duty in Siberia as a governor; had the position of a full state Councillor. Later, he was dismissed from the office for being too compassionate to the Decembrist revolutionaries exiled to Siberia. According to the author, being on duty in Siberia for a long time, he got a unique opportunity to collect materials for the book (by the way, five years later he published in St. Petersburg one more book, dedicated to the history of Genghis Khan).

The above-mentioned editions printed in 1734, 1773, 1817 and 1835 were prepared mainly by the efforts of scholars, professional historians, translators or native Japanese, i.e. highly educated people with extensive scholarly background. The goals for creating of these books were also mainly of a scientific nature.

However, it should be noted that from the very start of the 19th century among the books related to Japan works of a completely **different genre** are beginning to appear (**diaries, memoirs and travelogue**, or travel notes). The creators of these literary works were outstanding Russian sailors or their companions who got to see Japan firsthand with their own eyes. These books also proved to be a very important literary layer **for the development of area studies** concerning Japan. For the first time, such memoirs appeared because of the story of **captain Golovnin stay in Japanese captivity** (1811–1813). So, Vassily GOLOVNIN (1776–1831) described such an extraordinary experience in the memoirs, **printed in 1816**. His book was followed by the notes of his loyal companion captain Peter

⁴ O Yaponii i yaponskoi torgovle, ili noveishee istoriko-geograficheskoe opisanie [...], razsmotrennoe prirodnyy yapontsem [...] Nikolaem Kolotyginym [On Japan and Japanese trade or the newest Historical and Geographical description of the islands of Japan, compiled by native Japanese Nikolay KOLOTYGIN]. St. Petersburg: I. Miller publ., 1817. 71 p. SOURCE: NEB = National Electronic Library. URL: <https://rusneb.ru/> (accessed: 01.12.2020).

⁵ GORLOV, Nikolay. *Istoriya Yaponii ili Yaponiya v nastoyaschem vide* [History of Japan or Japan in its present form]. Vol. 1–2. Moscow: printed by M. Ponomaryov, 1835. 145, 138 p. SOURCE: NEB = National Electronic Library. URL: <https://rusneb.ru/> (accessed: 01.12.2020).

RICORD (1776–1855), published the same year. The unique notes of Golovnin were published under the title “**Narrative of my Captivity in Japan, during the years 1811, 1812 and 1813; with Observations on the Country and People**” (= Zapiski flota kapitana Golovnina o priklyucheniayah ego v plenu u yapontsev v 1811, 1812 i 1813 godah. S priobscheniem Zamechanii ego o yaponskom gosudarstve i narode. St. Petersburg, 1816) [Golovnin, 1816]. Captain Ricord had demonstrated the outstanding diplomatic skills to release Golovnin from the Japanese jail. According to the notification placed on the last sheet of more than 500 pages Golovnin memoirs, the author informs the readers about the precious supplementary publication written by captain Ricord in the same 1816. The ‘account’ by Ricord consisted of approximately 130 pages makes the story of imprisonment, captivity and release of Golovnin even more amazingly strange adventure. **Captain Ricord** writing was published under the title “**An Account of the Voyages to the Coasts of Japan in 1812, 1813 and of the Negotiations with the Japanese**” (= Zapiski flota kapitana Rikorda o plavanii ego k yaponskim beregam i snosheniayah s yapontsamii) [Ricord, 1816]. Almost immediately, the Golovnin adventure memoirs got in Russia the undisputed fame as a renowned classic work on Japanese culture, ethics, behaviour and national

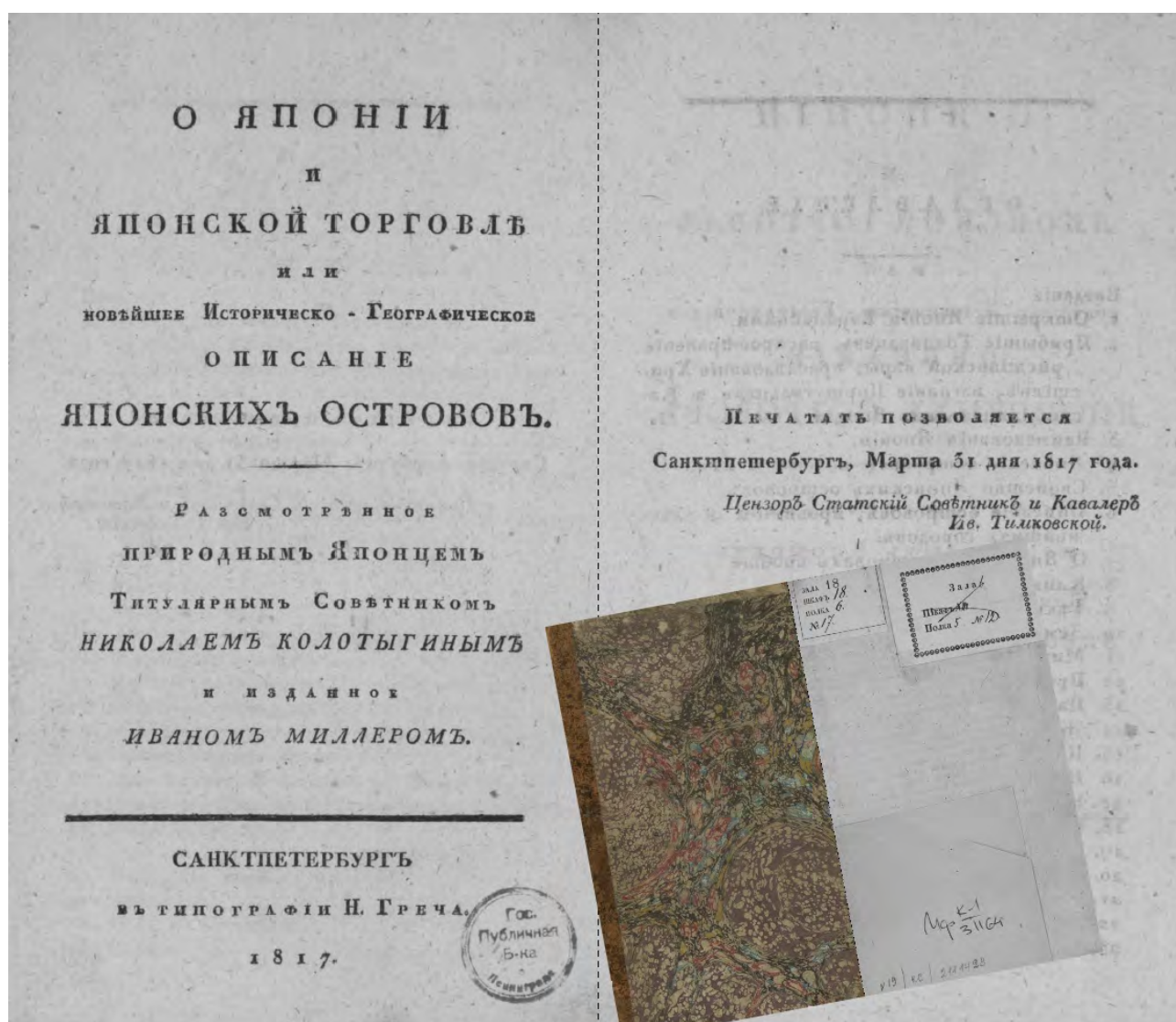


Fig 5. (cover page) *O Yaponii i yaponskoi torgovle* (...) [On Japan and Japanese trade or the newest Historical and Geographical description of the islands of Japan, compiled by Nikolay KOLOTYGIN, native Japanese]. St. Petersburg, 1817

character; exclusively reliable image of the Japanese people was depicted there with amazing and precise accuracy.

Occasionally, the next travelogue kind famous depiction of Japan had appeared due another sea-voyage of Russians to Japan. Admiral Euphymius PUTIATIN (1803–1883) mission resulted by concluding in 1855 the 1st Russo-Japanese treaty of Friendship and Commerce. It was just fate; on the long journey, his secretary on the board of Frigate Pallada was the author of many literary works, prominent Russian novelist **Ivan GONCHAROV** (1812–1891). As a result, immediately after returning to St. Petersburg in the spring of 1855, his newly written travelogue in 2-volumes had start to be published in literary magazines. In **1858, “Frigate Pallada”** (= Fregat Pallada) published in St. Petersburg as a separate edition in 2 volumes (over 1,150 pages) [Goncharov, 1858]. The part on Japan is in the second volume of 659 pages, including all the complications before the treaty conclusion and the way of the novelist to home through Siberia that followed. The diary-based narration of Goncharov as really great literary event was an obvious bestseller, because of multilayer factual material and its high literary quality. Japan, as quite unknown world for Russian readers, was depicted by experienced and talented man of letters. Thus, such **narrative or memoirs kind of literature** (books published in 1816 and 1858) stands alone and quite separate from informative compilations and scholarly writings mentioned earlier (i.e., editions of 1734, 1773, 1817 and 1835). This literature closed the gap in Russian information media on Japan. Respectively, it seems to be reasonable to depict these sailors’ notes apart of the dates of publication and breaking the thread of the chronology. However, the travel notes and memoirs also contributed greatly to the literature on Japan and the area studies.

Some notes to the history of compilation-treatises and historical writings
in the 19th century (to be exact, till the Russo-Japanese war 1904–1905)

Nevertheless, let us take a break aside travel notes and memoirs, trying to **return again for scholarly writings and informative compilation** based on other precious materials. As for Europe, during the seclusion period in Japan (national isolation policy *sakoku*) from the start of the 17th century, the only way for the Europeans to visit this land was to be in the service at the **Dutch trading post in Nagasaki** (there were the Dutch, the Germans, the French and other). Access to any first-hand information about Japan was possible only through employees of the Dutch trading post, who could personally observe and describe the life in Japan. So, in different periods, the position of doctor of **the Dutch East India Company (VOC)** was held by the Germans: Engelbert KAEMPFER (1651–1716) and Philipp Franz von SIEBOLD (1796–1866). Their records of life in Japan inaccessible to Europeans turned out to be the most valuable historical sources, which formed the basis for Europeans’ image of this almost unknown culture. In addition, the Director of the trading post, Carl Peter THUNBERG (1743–1828) from Sweden, wrote the unique memoirs too.

The compilation treatise based on such witnesses’ diaries and notes was **published in St. Petersburg**, Russia in the year of **1854**. The impressively long title of the 3-volumes book (over 1050 pages) takes up almost the entire cover page. **“A journey through Japan, or a description of the Japanese Empire** in physical, geographical and historical terms, by Ph. F. von SIEBOLD, with supplementary references and data from E. KAEMPFER, J. van Overmeer FISSCHER, H. DOEFF, P.-F.-X. de CHARLEVOIX, count Hohendorf, A. J. von KRUSENSTERN, C. P. von THUNBERG, I. TITSINGH, B. VARENIUS, and others. Translated by V. M. STROEV” (=Puteshestvie po Yaponii ili opisaniie Yaponskoi Imperii, v fizicheskom, geograficheskom i istoricheskom otnosheniyah, F. Zibol'da, dopolnennoe svedaniyami iz Kempfera, Fishera, Dyofa, Sharl'vua, grafa Gogendorna, Kruzenshterna, Tunberga, Titsinga, Vareniusa i dr. Perevod V.M. Stroeva]. The 3 volumes had started new 8-volumes series of A. A. Plyushar publishing house under the name of ‘Travels Library’. The title stated that Philipp Franz

von SIEBOLD (1796–1866) wrote the treatise concerned. Though, the cover-page informed the readers that supplementary data of the other nine authors is also included in the 3-volume edition [A journey through Japan..., 1854]; see Fig.6. These nine persons (3 of them born in the 17th century; 3 others even in the 16th century) were mainly prominent scholars, travellers, and, besides it, mostly had an experience to be the staff of Dutch trading post (VOC). By origin, they were from German, Holland, France, Sweden, even Russia. It seems to be rather real that the treatise is not just a translation, but to a large extent is a magnificent compilation created by the gifted translator. The same time, we can see some reasons that contributed to the promotion of Ph. F. von Siebold as a key author. A year or two before the book appeared, Ph. F. von Siebold had arranged the invitation to St. Petersburg for consultations among the Russian elite on conclusion of the trade-treaty with Japan. It is rather likely; he was consulted on the issue of sending Admiral Putyatin mission, as well as on the issue of concluding a Treaty with Japan, which finally was concluded. Thus, the Russian publication in 1854 the impressive treatise of Siebold and other authors was a looking forward move to trade relations with Japan. Due the translator compilation talent (famous as man of Letters, historian and scholar too), the three-volumes treatise got popularity as a profound complex area-studies publication in the 19th century Russia. Though, as a kind of travel-notes or memoirs (a literary genre for amusement) the book was also great.

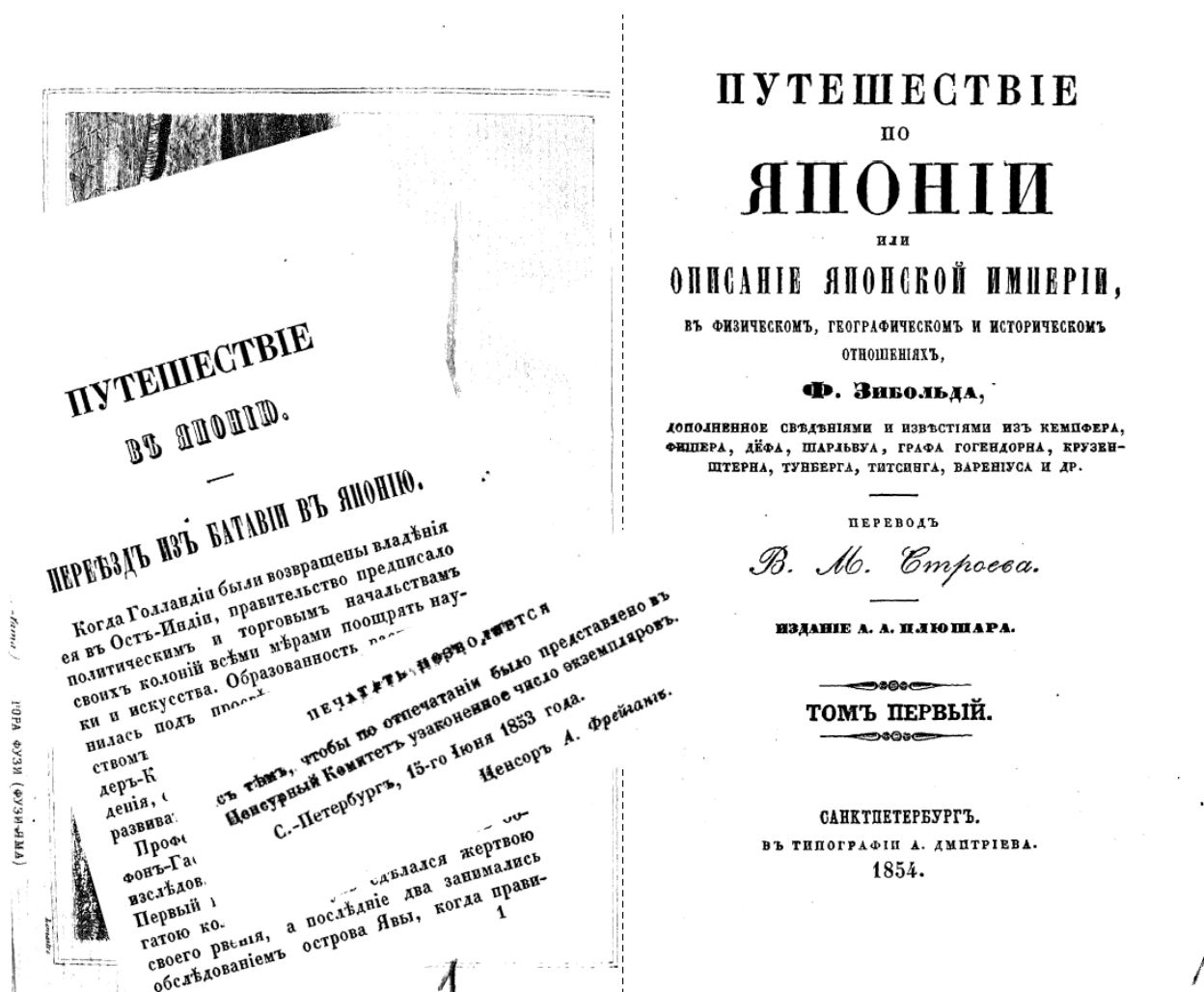


Fig 6. (cover page) Puteshestvie po Yaponii ili opisaniye Yaponskoi Imperii, v fizicheskom, geograficheskom i istoricheskom otnosheniyah, F. Zibol'da (...). [A journey through Japan, or a description of the Japanese Empire in physical, geographical and historical terms, by Ph. F. von SIEBOLD, with supplementary references ...]. St. Petersburg, 1854

Let's take one more turn back to the scholarly writings and the books on the History of Japan, which appeared in the late 19th and early 20th century. For sure, the end of seclusion period in Japan had stimulated the splash of diaries, travelogues and to the search of delight in the fine arts of Japan, its everyday life, geisha etc. It was like a new wave from mass-media. But a significant development and refinement in the scholarly studies on history and culture of Japan was evident. The university courses on Japan were primarily not so regular. But due the diplomatic service in Japan or other activity the number of professionals in Japanese studies had grown gradually. Thus, **Vassily KOSTYLEV (1848–1918)** [Philippov, 1987], former graduate of St. Petersburg University, after many years in the diplomatic service in Japan had returned home. So, **in St. Petersburg, 1888**, the book on Japanese history written on high professional scholarly level had appeared. The publication was based exclusively on original sources in Japanese, treated well and analyzed correctly. **More than 450 pages “Essay on the history of Japan, compiled by V. Kostylev”** (= Ocherk istorii Yaponii, sostavlennii V.Kostylevym) had appeared [Essay on the history of Japan..., 1888]. The author was very modest about his work, but in some facets it is unsurpassed until today. For example, historical details and personality data are precious and actual in the 21st century too. The essay of V. Kostylev should be qualified as the 1st in Russia scholarly historian publication, written by the professional in Japanese studies. By the way, it was Kostylev who was the 1st high-status professor in St. Petersburg University, 1907–1908, by him the department of Japanese studies had started regularly at the University. **Later, younger Russian scholars had come, but this generation was a couple of decades younger.** As for the names, they were Dimitry POZDNEEV (1865–1937), Vassily MENDRIN (1866–1920), Eugeny SPAL'VIN (1872–1933), Nicolay KYUNER (1877–1955). **Once more a couple of decades** later, the generation of the 1890-s and beyond, Serge ELISSEEFF (1889–1975), Eugeny POLIVANOV (1891–1938), Nicolay KONRAD (1891–1970), Nicolay NEVSKY (1892–1937), Eugeny ZHUKOV (1907–1980) and many others. All of them are exceptionally outstanding scholars; however, due to context let's draw the final line for analysis at the turn of the century.

The end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century was a defining period for both Russian and Japanese history. As for Japan, the country got stronger to be the one of the great powers and to struggle for the re-division of the world. After the Sino-Japanese war 1894–1895, the next one, the Russo-Japanese 1904–1905 had followed. It is clear, to the turn of the century the volume of printed matter, books and magazines in Russia had grown significantly; concerning the materials on Japan too. However, it should be taken one more example considered to be significant for to the presentation of **the basics in the history of Japan and its understanding in the Japanese studies.** The **two-volume book “Essays on the history of the Japanese people”** (= Ocherki po istorii yaponskogo naroda) by **Alexander NIKOLAEV** (born 1868) was published **in St. Petersburg, 1905 (approximately 400 pages)** [Nikolaev, 1905]. The scholar faced a difficult task to solve; for the last half of the century the Japanese had developed at an accelerated pace. But the author had successfully managed to present both the pre-historical development and Japanese feudalism. The formation of capitalism and trends of constitutional Japan was duly demonstrated as well as the nature of Japan, the country's population, home life, social system and newly created government machinery and its departments. The book was written almost half a century later than the work of Kostylev, and it seems that Nikolaev had succeed to demonstrate the high development pace of Japan.

Conclusion

The study of key works on Japanese history and culture that were written in the 20th and early 21st century requires careful consideration in a separate opus. In conclusion, it should be noted that the **handwritten and printed materials** devoted to the history of Japan and the area-studies clear-

ly demonstrate both genre specifics and certain stages in the development of Japanese studies in Russia during the period from the 17th to the turn of the 20th century. This is what the author expected to study here. The author hopes that this specificity was successfully demonstrated in the publication above.

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РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА РАРИТЕТНЫХ ИЗДАНИЙ ПО ЯПОНИИ И ЕЁ ИСТОРИИ В СТАРОЙ РУССКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ

Данная статья посвящена ранней стадии становления русской историографии по истории Японии и страноведению. К сохранившимся источникам XVII века, затрагивающим Японию, относятся исключительно рукописные материалы — такие как Космографии, некоторые официальные записи и их копии-списки. Первые русские книги о Японии, изданные печатным способом в 1734, 1773, 1817 и 1835 годах, чрезвычайно различны по жанру, объёму, точности терминов и даже пониманию самими авторами излагаемого материала. При всей разнице в подходе к делу, но движимые настойчивыми устремлениями заполучить сведения о чужеземной Японии, авторы опирались в своих творениях на дневниковые записи, путевые заметки и трактаты европейцев именитых и многоопытных — таких как Ж. Б. Тавернье, Ф. Карон, Э.Кемпфер, Ф.Зибольд и др. Среди таковых были процветающие торговцы, выдающиеся учёные, персонал Голландской фактории в Нагасаки; чаще всего, они имели немалый опыт личного пребывания в Японии. Издаваемые в России книги, представляя собою компиляции, в то же время становились результатом фундаментальных исследований и ценнейшими научными трудами. Творцы этих изданий, люди образованные (и даже исконные японцы, жившие в России) одержимо претворяли в жизнь свои «японские прожекты». Ближе к наступлению XIX века появились сочинения по истории Японии, а в конце XIX века вышла в свет солидная монография, подготовленная профессиональным японоведом-историком (Василий Костылев, 1888), первый подлинно научный труд по истории Японии, построенный исключительно на японских источниках. Проявление различий в данных и материалах по японоведению на разных этапах его развития исполнено интриги и может оказаться захватывающим даже для современного читателя.

Ключевые слова: Японистика в России, японоведение, комплексное страноведение, дневники путешественников, старые книги и раритеты, Санкт-Петербургский университет, В.Костылев, В.М. Строев, Ж.Б. Тавернье, Ф.Карон, Э.Кемпфер, Иоганн ван Овермеер-Фишер, Х.Дофф, П.Ф.К. Шарлевуа, И.Ф. Крузенштерн, К. Тунберг, И. Титсинг, Б. Варениус, Ф. Зибольд, историография.

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ФОТОГАЛЕРЕЯ

(фото Н. Щегловой и Е. Войтишек)



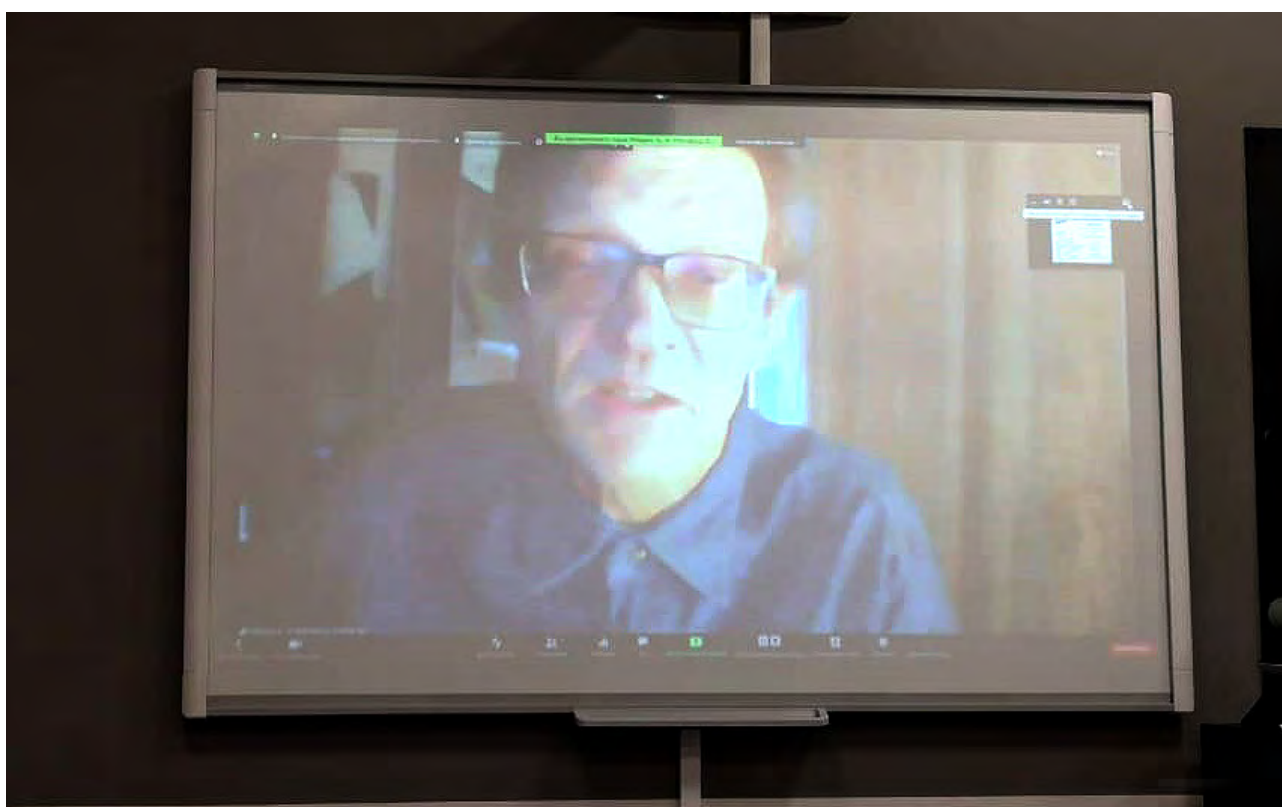
Открытие конференции. Приветственное слово директора ГИ профессора А. С. Зуева
Opening remark from Director of the Institute for the Humanities NSU, prof. A. S. Zuev



Приветственное слово заведующей кафедрой востоковедения ГИ НГУ профессора Е. Э. Войтишек
Opening remarks from the Head of the Department of Oriental Studies, Institute for the Humanities NSU,
prof. E. E. Voytishek



Выступление врио директора Института Дальнего Востока профессора А. А. Маслова (Москва)
Speech by Acting Director of the Institute of the Far East RAS, prof. A. A. Maslov (Moscow)



Презентация профессора А. В. Филиппова (Восточный факультет СПбГУ)
Presentation by prof. A. V. Philippov (Faculty of Asian and African Studies, St. Petersburg State University)



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