

2014 .7.10 INHIGEO Asilomar

Edmund Naumann (1854–1927) and Mount Fuji

Michiko YAJIMA
and
Naotoshi YAMADA

the World Heritage as a Cultural Site 2013



Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan at 3776 meters.
In 2013 Mt Fuji was added to the World Heritage List as a Cultural Site.

For ages the Japanese people, young and old, men and women, have traditionally climbed Mt Fuji for religious reasons. Scientific research on Mt Fuji by foreign investigators began during the Meiji Era. Until 1854 access to Japan by Westerners was closed. Once it opened the door to Westerners, the Meiji Government hired many foreign teachers

Edmund Heinrich Naumann (1854-1922)

Edmund Naumann
was born at Meissen in Germany
and
came to Japan in 1875.

He became
the first professor of Geology
in the University of Tokyo,

founded
the Geological Survey of Japan

and made
good geological reconnaissance maps of Japan.

Edmund Naumann is **the father of geology in Japan.**



E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

- ① 1875 August Came to Japan on ship and saw Mt Fuji as **the first welcome**
(1890 Bilder aus Japan)
- ② 1875 November Found **Fossa Magna** and thought the **cause** of it is Mt Fuji.
- ③ 1878 Described **the history of the volcanic eruptions** of Mt Fuji.
(1878 Ueber Erdbeben und Vulkanausbrueche in Japan) 2nd paper
- ④ 1882~ Thought the **extraordinary magnetism** in Japan was **caused** by Mt Fuji.
(1883 Notes on secular changes of magnetic declination in Japan.)
(1887. Die Erscheinungen des Erdmagnetismus in ihrer Abhängigkeit vom Bau der Erdrinde)
(1889 Terrestrial magnetism as modified by the structure of the earth's Crust and proposals concerning a magnetic survey of the globe)
- ⑤ 1883 July **Climbed** Mt Fuji.
- ⑥ 1885 Wrote on **the height** of Mt Fuji (1885 Notiz über die Höhe des Fujinoyama)
- ⑦ 1888 Wrote on **Mt Fuji**. (1888 Fujisan)
- ⑧ 1901 Wrote **the script of an Opera** on Mt Fuji. (1901 Götterfunken)

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

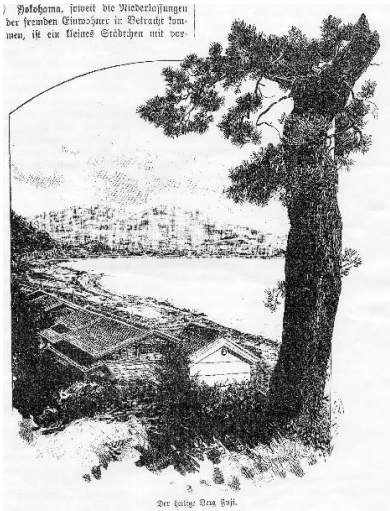
1



E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

1

He had been fascinated by Mt Fuji since his arrival in Japan. When westerners arrived in Japan on ship, their first sight of the country was Mt Fuji often .



August 1875

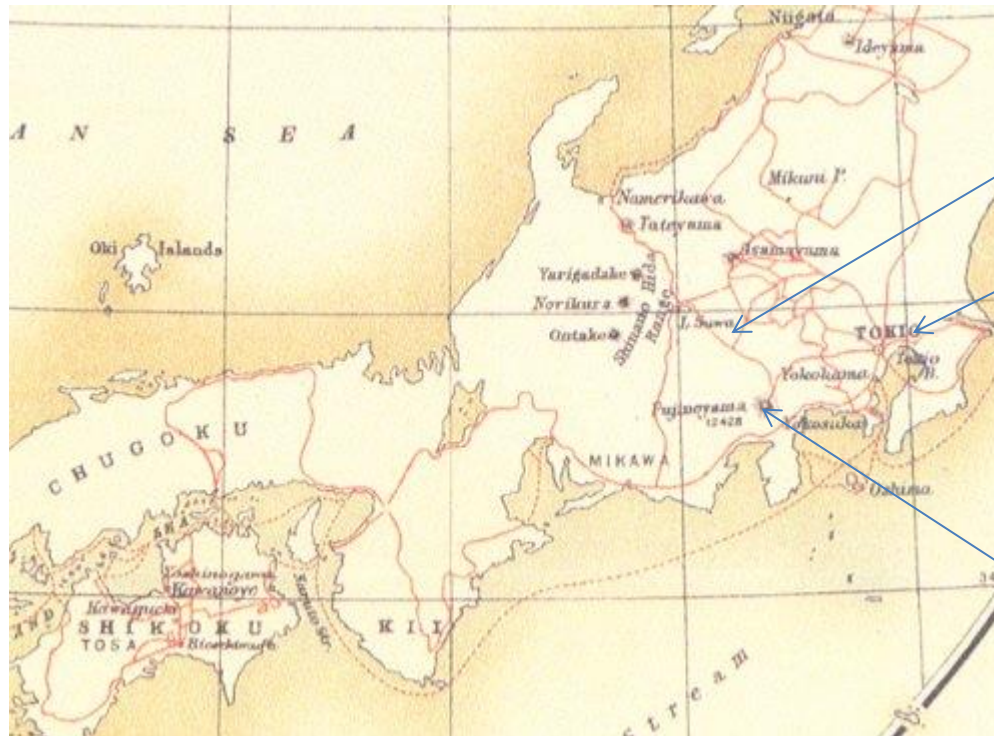
Auf Deck der “Menzaleh” wird schon am frühesten Morgen gescheuert. Ein frischer Morgenhauch zieht durch die Luke in die Kabine, und im Rahmen der Öffnung zeigt sich dem staunenden Auge ein gewaltiger schneeiger Vergkegel. Ihn tragen Nebel-schichten, welche das tiefere Gebirge verhüllen. Gar bald zertaut das Sonnenlicht den grauen Mantel des Landes, und der schneeige Kegel, der uns zuerst begrüßt, der “Fuji”, entsteigt nun dem Schoße eines von zahllosen Schluchten und Thälern durchfurchten Berglandes. Die Berge setzen den Fuß in die Wellen hinein, der Küste näher kommend gewahren wir, wie das Meer an so mancher Stelle den Mantel von Wald und Busch abgerissen, und an solchen Blößen bäumen sich die wilden Wellen zu gewaltiger Höhe. Immer schärfer und bestimmter zeigen sich die Konturen der Küste.

From “Bilder aus Japan” (1890)

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

2

Fossa Magna



Nobeyama

Tokyo

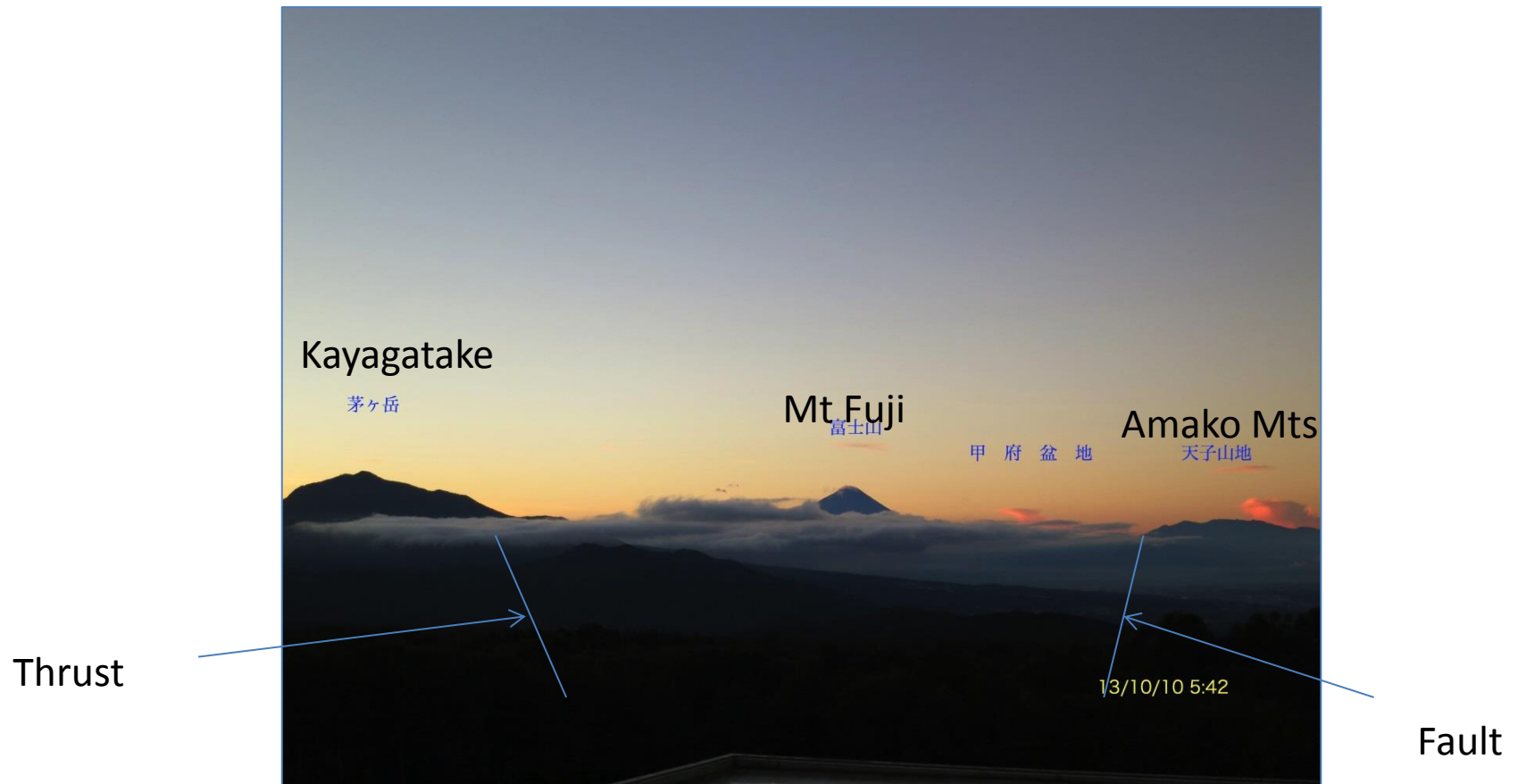
Mt Fuji

Map of Naumann's main research work

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

2

Fossa Magna

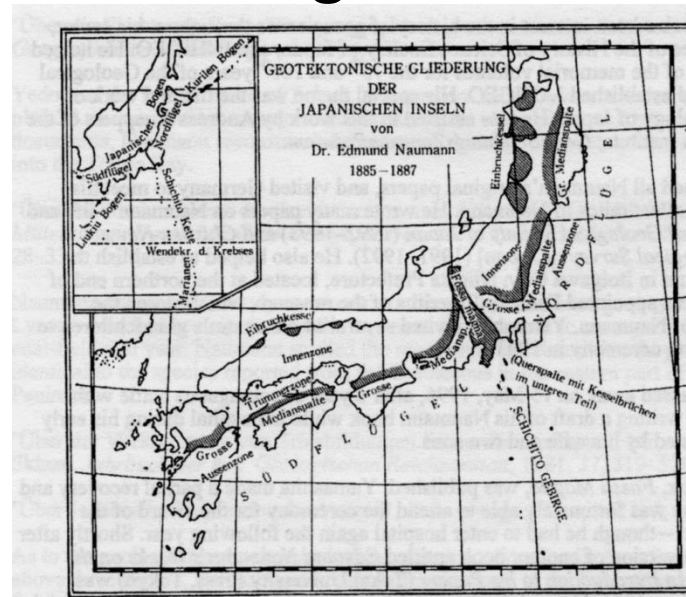
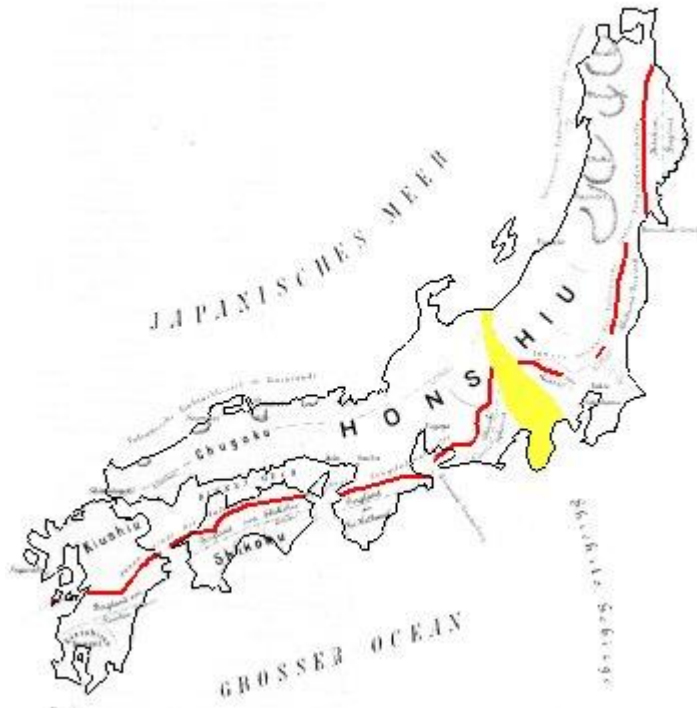


The view of Fossa Magna from Nobeyama

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

2

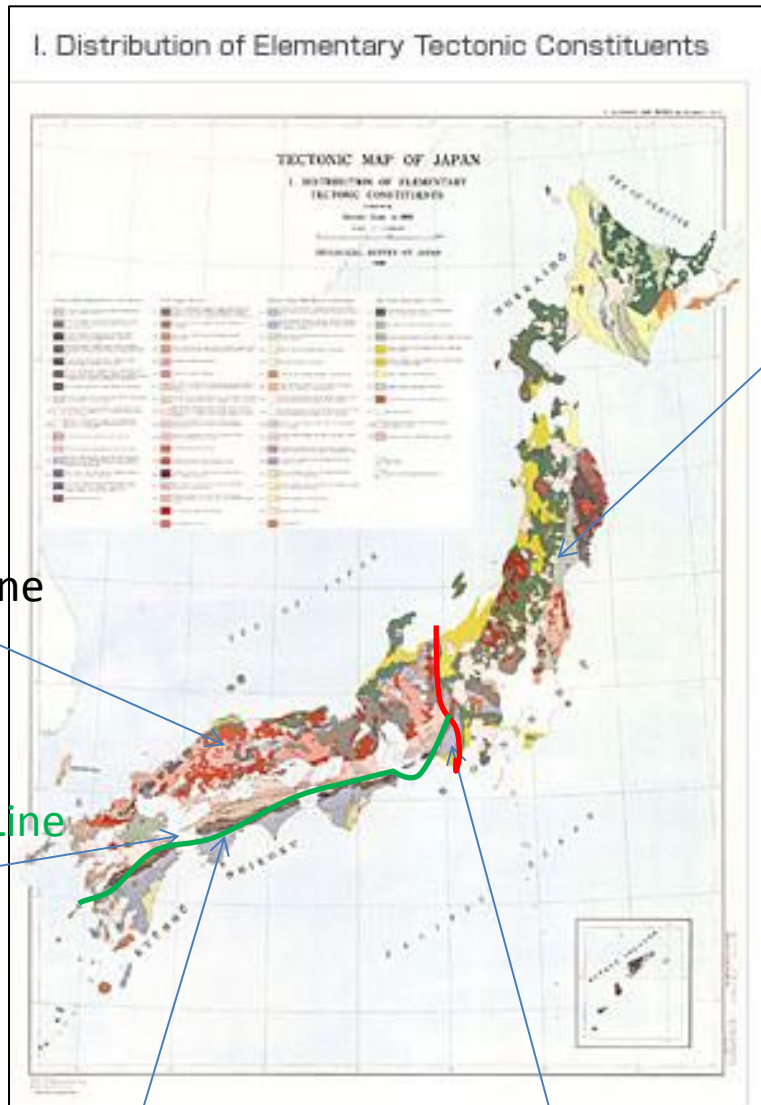
Fossa Magna



His most important geologic work lay in proposing the **Fossa Magna fault zone** in central Japan.

(Naumann, 1885, 1887)

I. Distribution of Elementary Tectonic Constituents



Inner Zone

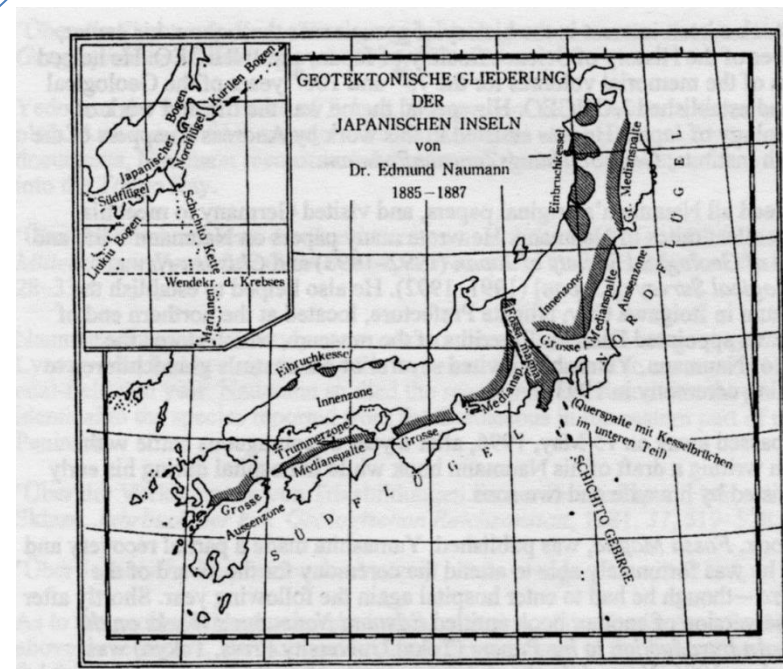
Median Line

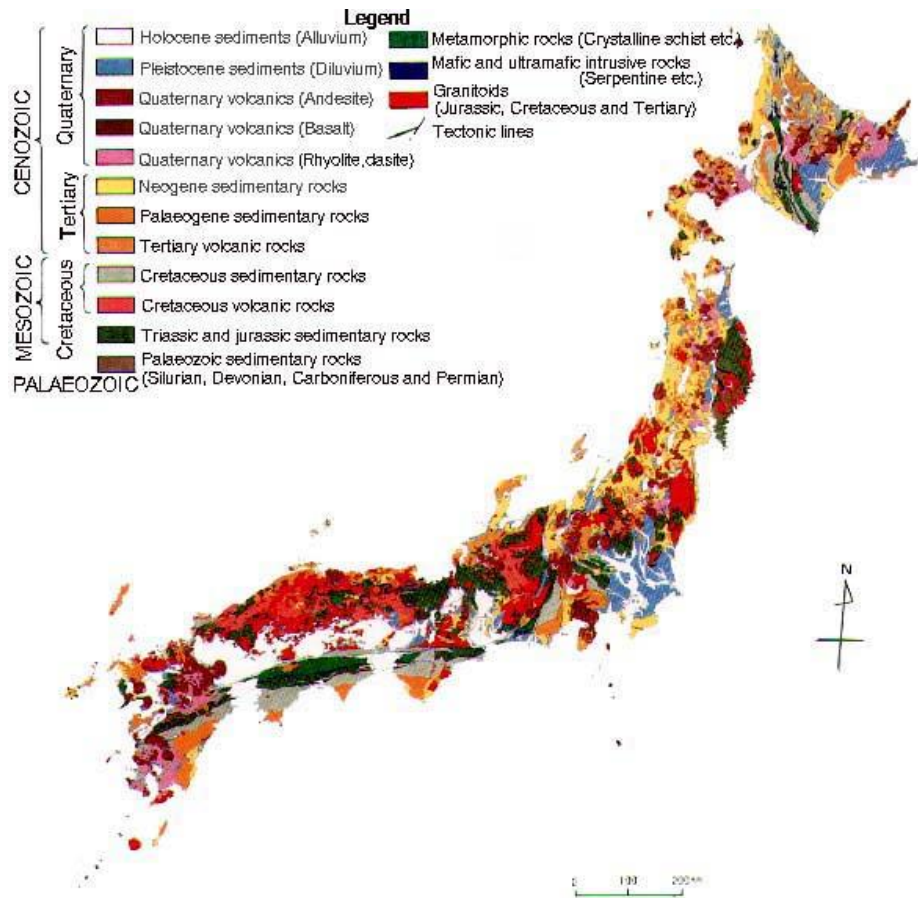
SW
Japan

Outer Zone

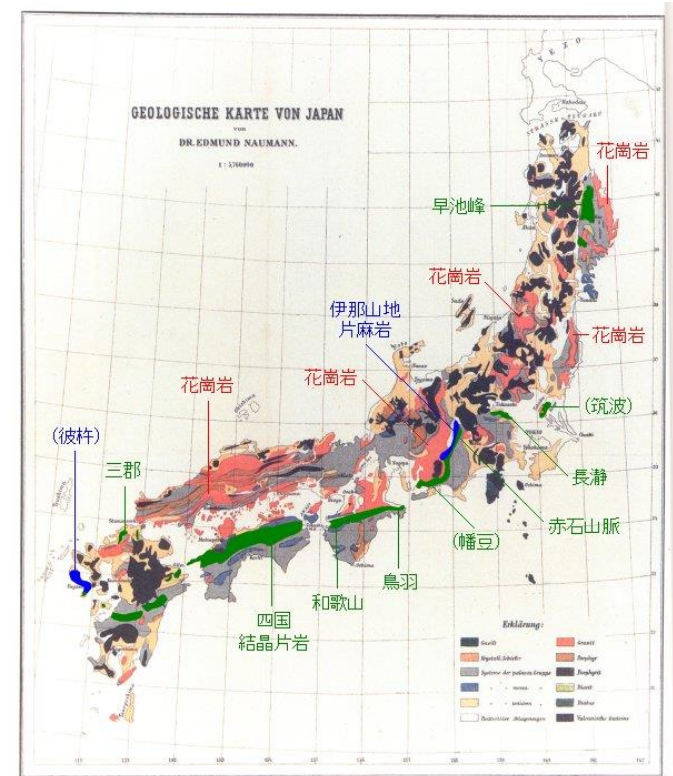
NE Japan

Itoigawa Shizuoka Tectonic line





Today's Geologic Map of Japan



Naumann's geologic Map in 1885

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

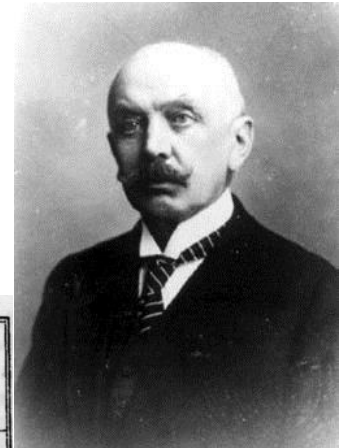
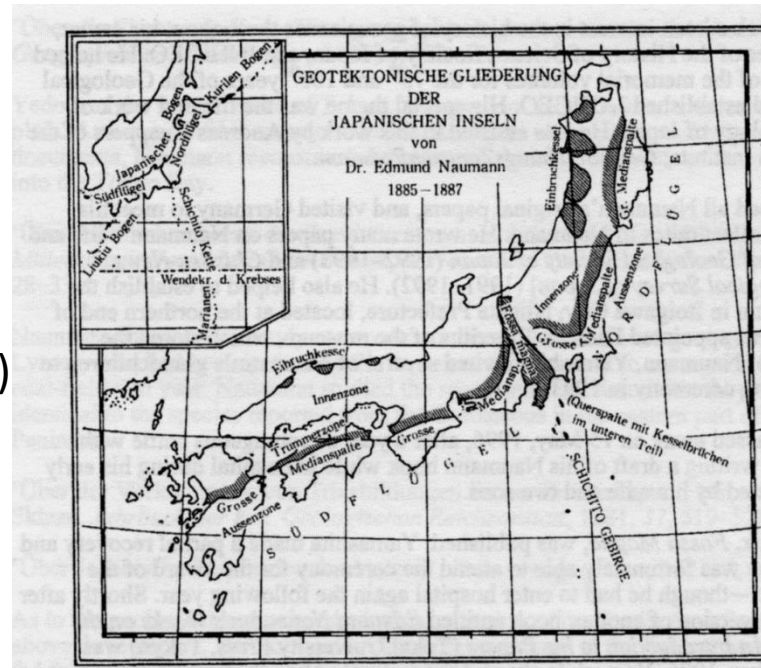
2

Fossa Magna

Syntaxis!



Toyokichi HARADA (1861-1894)



E. Naumann

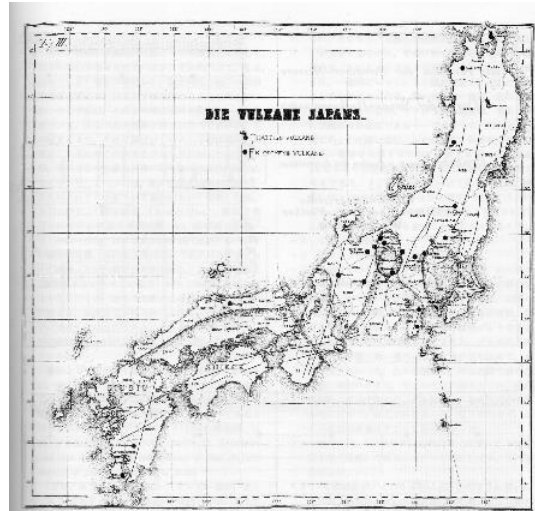
His most important geologic work lay in proposing the Fossa Magna fault zone in central Japan. On the basis of magnetic research he thought the Fossa Magna's cause might be the intrusion of Mt Fuji.

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

3

Ueber Erdbeben und Vulkanausbrueche in Japan

Naumann, 1878, OAG



In 1878 Naumann wrote on the earthquakes and volcanic activities in Japan. This is the 2nd paper Naumann wrote in Japan.

In this paper, he described the history of the volcanic eruptions of Mt Fuji. He read many old historical documents on Mt Fuji written in Japanese. (He let his Japanese students translate Japanese documents!) He elucidated the last eruption of Mt Fuji in 1707. He emphasized Mt Fuji is active volcano, situated near the Foss Magna which cut Japanese Islands in NNW-SSE direction.

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

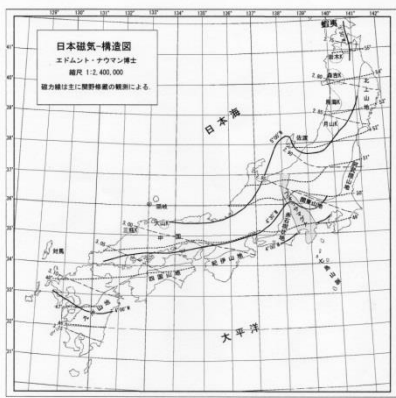
4

magnetic research

1883, 1887, 1889

(1882)

(1889)



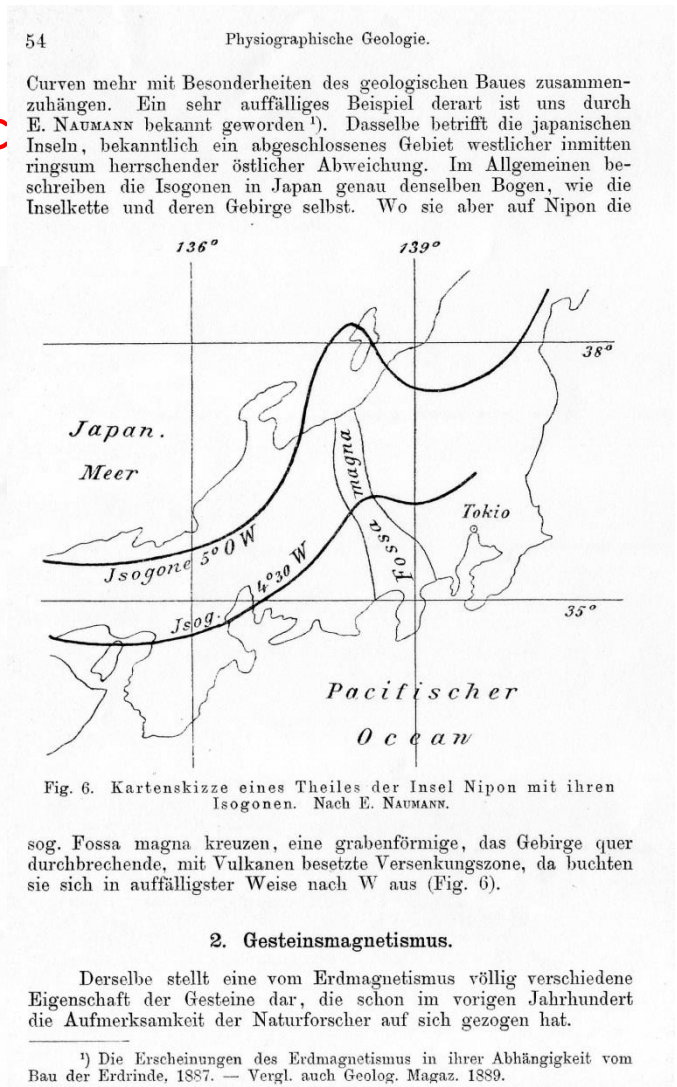
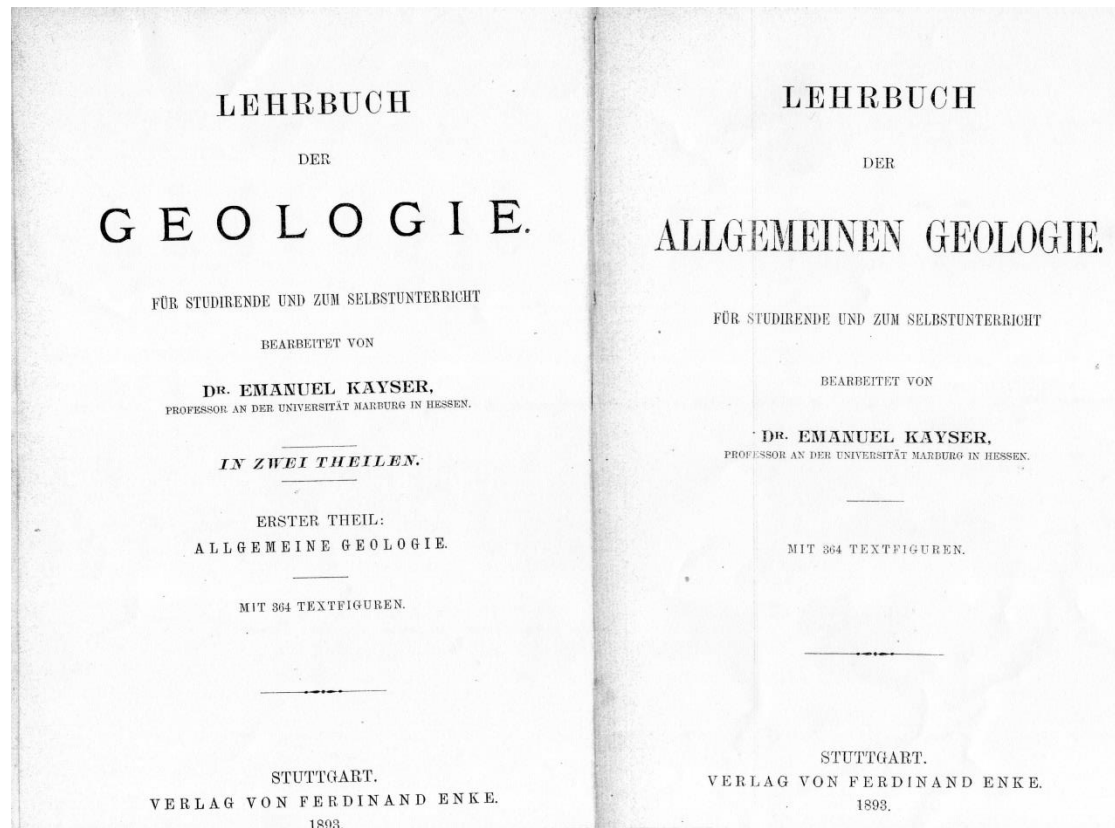
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Die Erscheinungen des Erdmagnetismus in ihrer Abhaengigkeit von Bau der Erdrinde. Stuttgart, 187, 78 p.

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

4

magnetic research



Kayser's textbook on geology (1893)

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

5

Western scientists competed to climb Mt Fuji. Naumann made the **ascent on July 26th in 1883** during the tour to Fossa Magna. His main research work lay in the area surrounding Mt Fuji.

Westerners

- 1860 Sir Rutherford Alcock(1809– 1897): the first British diplomatic representative
- 1867 Sir Harry Smith Parkes (1828 – 1885): British diplomat, with his wife
- 1869 Maximilian August Scipio von Brandt (1835- 1920): German diplomat;
Peter Kempermann(1845-1900): Dolmetscher und Diplomat
- 1879 Otto Schütt , Johannes Justus Rein (1835 - 1918): German geographer
- 1882 Sir Ernest Mason Satow (1843 – 1929): British scholar, diplomat and Japanologist
- 1886 John Milne (1850 – 1913):British geologist and mining engineer

Japanese geologists

1882 Wada, 1886 Suzuki

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

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Height (3776 m)

Notiz über die Höhe des Fujinoyama
(Naumann, 1885)

1810s Tadataka INO 2602- 3732m
1823 Siebolt 3794. 5m
 Keisaku NINOMIYA(1804 -- 1862) 3793m
1860 Alcock 14,177feet (4323. 3m)
1873 Knipping 12234feet (3780. 4m)
1873 Chaplin 12341feet (3787m)
1874 Stuart 12,365feet(3769m)
1874 John Milne 12400~12450 feet (3882. 3m)
 Justus Rein 12287feet (3747. 5m)
 Otto Schütt 3766. 4m
1889 Geological Survey 3778. 0m
2014 3776 m

He clarified the history of measurement of the altitude of Mt Fuji.
(Naumann, 1893)

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

7

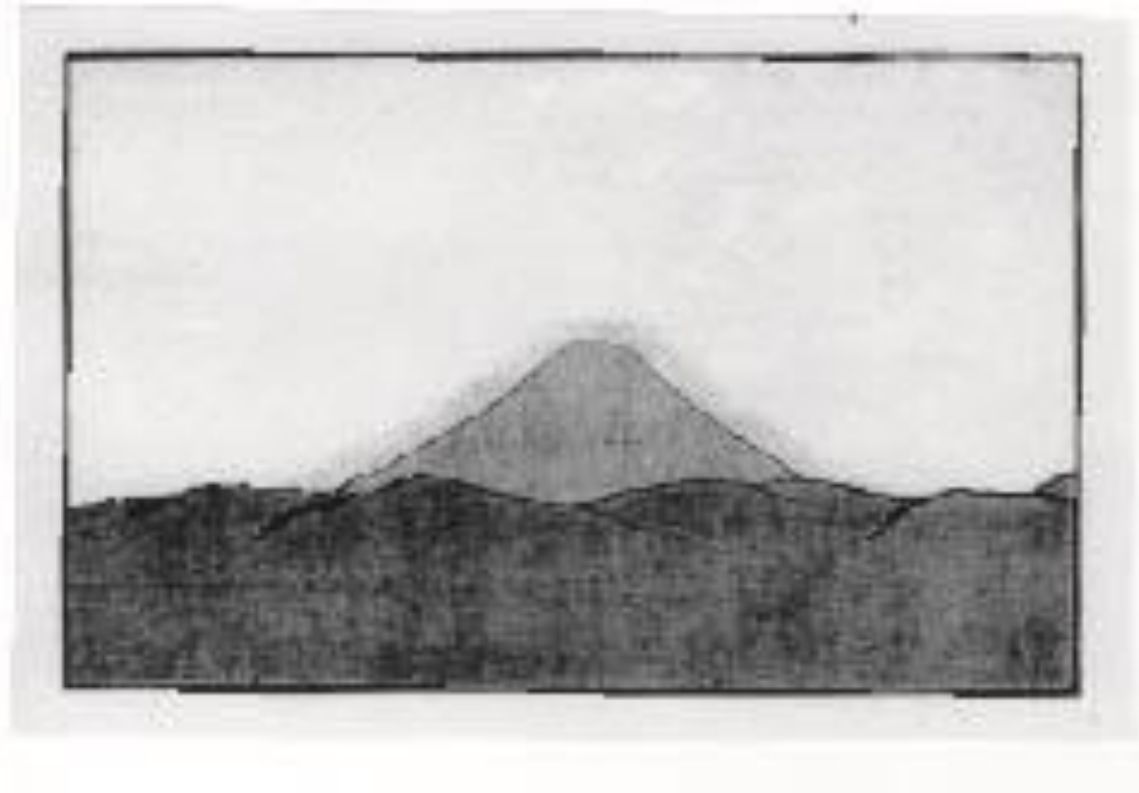
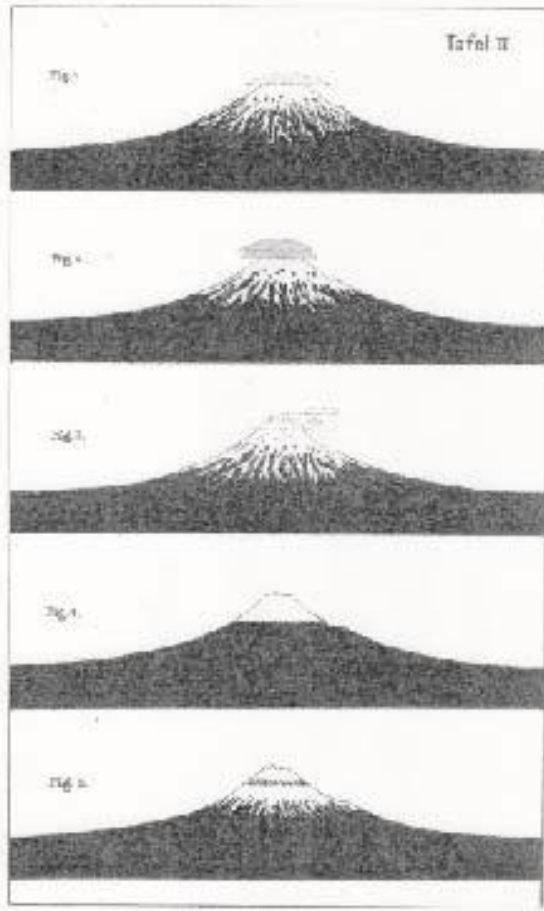
“Fujisan” (Naumann, 1888)

Naumann wrote the paper on Mt Fuji in 1888. He wrote everything he knew, size, height geological situation, geomorphology, detailed description of crater, visitation, gravity, earthquake, cloud, legend, pictures, arts, weathercast, Buddhism, Shinto, climbers, poem, fiction and so on.

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

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“Fujisan” (Naumann, 1888)



Multiple image

Cloud in the shape of a conical straw lampshade hat

E. Naumann and Mt Fuji

7

“Fujisan” (Naumann, 1888)

不尽山を詠ふ歌(Ode to Fujinoyama) anonymous
なまよみの 甲斐の国 うち寄する 駿河の国と
こちごちの 国のみ中ゆ 出で立てる 不尽の高嶺は
天雲もい行きはばかり 飛ぶ鳥も 飛びも上らず
燃ゆる火を 雪もち消(け)ち 降る雪を 火もち消ちつつ
言ひもえず 名づけも知らず 霊(くす)しくも います神か
も
石花(せ)の海と 名づけてあるも その山の つつめる
海ぞ
不尽河と 人の渡るも その山の 水の激(たぎ)ちそ
日の本の 大和の国の 鎮(しづめ)とも 座(いま)す神か
も
宝とも 生(な)れる山かも 駿河なる 不尽の高嶺は
見れど飽かぬかも

Man'yōshū [万葉集, vol 3, 319]

The Man'yōshū (万葉集, literally "Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves", but see Name below) is the oldest existing collection of Japanese poetry, compiled sometime after 759 AD during the Nara period.

Ode to Fujinoyama

There on the border, where the land of Kahi
Doth touch the frontier of Suruga's land,
A beauteous province stretch'd on either hand,
See Fusi-yama rear his head on high !

The clouds of heav'n in rev'rent wonder pause,
Nor may the birds those giddy heights assay,
Where melt thy snows amid thy fires away,
Or thy fierce fires lie quench'd beneath thy
snows.

What name mightly fitly tell, what accents sing,
Thine awful, godlike grandeur? 'Tis thy breast
That holdeth Narusaha's flood at rest,
Thy side whence Fuzhikaha's waters spring.

Great Fusi-yama, tow'ring to the sky !
A treasure art thou giv'n to mortal man,
A god-protector watching o'er Japan:—
On thee for ever let me feast mine eye !

(translated by Chamberlain)

Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850-1935)

Ode an den Fujinoyama

Am Bergesgrenzendamm, wo das Land von Kai
Sich aus Gebirge von Suruga drängt,
Wo erdenluft mit Himmelshauch sich mengt,
Dort thront der Fujiyama hoch und frei.

Dorthin wagt sich kein Vogel leicht beschwingt
Und Himmelswolken bleiben zögernd stehn,
Wo Eis und Schnee in Deiner Glut zergehn
Und wo Dein Schnee die Feuerglut bezwingt.

Nicht Worte sagen's, was die Seele fühlt
Wenn Du erstehst in Gotterhabenheit;
Du bist, der Narusawa's fluten freit,
Dem fujikawa's Silberstrom entquillt.

O Fujisan, so nah den Himmelshöhn!
Ein Götterschatz, dem Sterblichen vermacht,
Ein Schutsgott, der das Land Japan bewacht.
In Deinem anblick mocht ich stumm vergehn.

(transalted by Naumann)

Mt Fuji for E. Naumann

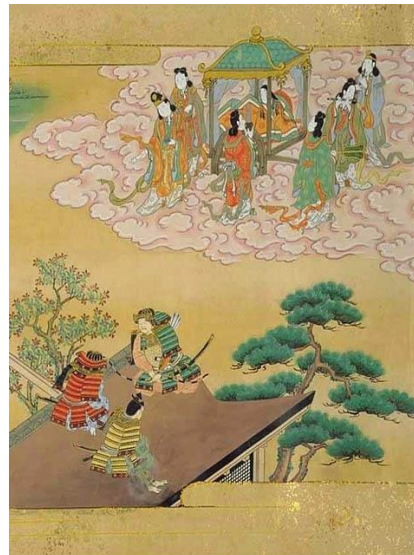
8

Naumann: Götterfunken . 1901

After his return to Germany he wrote even the script of an Opera “Götterfunken” based on an old Japanese tale ” “Taketori Monogatari” of a beautiful lady who came from heaven and returned there from Mt Fuji by the smoke of an eruption. Naumann thought “Taketori Monogatari” is based on Mt Fuji’s eruption in 864.

Lange: Das Taketori Monogatari. *Mitteil. D. d. G. für Natur- u. Völkerk. Ostasiens.* 17 Heft, 1879, Bd. II, S. 303.

Lange, Rudolph (1850-1933)



Meissen and Mt Fuji



