QL

426

J3H67K

1910

MOLL

THE
ALBUM OF THE PICTURES
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE CONCHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION
貝類展覽會畫帖

Y. HIRASE,
KYOTO.

京都
平瀬介館
1910

明治四十三年

(非賣品)

1902

USNM

EX LIBRIS

William Healey Dall

Division of Mollusks
Sectional Library

Carded

QL
426
J3H67K
1910
Moll.

File

K-1-f HIRASE

Division of Mollusks
Sectional Library

ALBUM OF THE PICTURES
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE CONCHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION
貝類展覽會畫帖

^{Yichiro}
Y. HIRASE,
KYOTO.

京都
平瀨介館

1910

明治四十三年

(非賣品)

PREFACE.

FOR above twenty years I have devoted myself to the study and collecting of shells. Now my collection contains about ten thousand species. Of this number, not less than one thousand have been discovered by myself, and added for the first time to the list of shells of the world.

For the benefit of the public, I intended to establish a conchological museum, and show these large numbers of shells to the people.

As a harbinger, a conchological exhibition for a short period was proposed, to which Baron Dr. D. KIKUCHI, President of the Kyoto Imperial University, Hon. S. OMORI, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, and Hon. K. SAIGO, Mayor of Kyoto City, all gave their hearty approval. So it was at last decided to hold the exhibition in a part of the Kyoto Library from Oct 22nd to Nov. 4th, 1910, lasting two weeks. Great numbers of specimens were sent or presented to the exhibition from conchologists, collectors, and businessmen, both abroad and at home. The number of spectators reached as many as fifteen thousand during the period.

緒 言

予は、貝類の採集と研究とに従事すること二十餘年、所藏の標本凡そ壹萬種斗、其内余の新發見にかゝる者殆んど千種に達したれば、余は之を公衆の觀覽に供せんが爲めに、貝類博物館を創設せんと欲し、其先驅として、菊地京都帝國大學總長、大森京都府知事、西郷京都市長等の賛助を得、京都圖書館に於て明治四十三年十月廿二日より十一月四日迄貝類展覽會を開設せしが、内外の學者實業家等の出品寄贈頗る多く、觀客の數亦一萬五千人に達せり。

Now I shall briefly describe the exhibition rooms.

In the north room, Japanese specimens were arranged according to the latest classification. In the south room, foreign specimens were exhibited in the order of the nations a tourist passes when he goes round the world. In the hall connecting the two rooms, large specimens both from home and abroad were shown. On the walls of every room and the hall, various pictures, paintings, and illustrations were hung. In many other places I exhibited all kinds of articles that were made of shells or in the shape of shells, various designs and many books or pamphlets relating to shells, and great numbers of other specimens.

In this way, I tried my best to break the monotony of the exhibition, and to give pleasure and satisfaction to all visitors, both scholars and businessmen, high and low, and young and old. An account of it appeared in several newspapers. I am well convinced that this exhibition has more or less effected its purpose in diffusing the knowledge of shells, and an interest in them among people who were all strangers to nature.

In memory of the exhibition, I have had photographs taken of the most important and prominent specimens, models and other things, and have made an album of them, so that I can present a copy to each of my dear, kind friends.

Y. HIRASE.

先づ其陳列の概況を記さんに、北室には最近の分類に従つて、日本産の標本を配列し、南室には國別として、世界一周の順序に、外國産標本を陳列し兩室を連ぬる長き廊下には内外産の大形標本を出陳し、壁上には圖畫、説明等を掲げ、所々に百般の利用品、應用品、圖案、書籍、其他諸種の參考品を錯綜し、以て範圍狹き諸展覽會の單調を破り、學者、實業家、婦女老幼をして其目を娛ましめんと勉めたり、諸新聞は其狀況を報じ、多少貝類に關する智識と趣味とを普及したるものゝ如し、故に余は主要なる陳列品の寫眞を一冊に集めて、之を同好の士に頒ち、之を永久に紀念とすることゝなしぬ。

平瀬與一郎記

who rendered assistance in the exhibition.

seventh is SHUNICHI MORISAKI, collector in Awaiki. The others are persons is VOOTIO TOKAI, a painter; the sixth is KOKI KAWARATA, Awaiki; the third is KAZUO OGI, F&W-Awaiki; the fifth, just behind the President, Back row, from the teacher's right, the second one is NORIOTO KATO, Awaiki; Awaiki.

Hirase, his eldest son; and on the son's left, TOKUAKI KURODA, CW&Y Front row, in the center, YOSHIOHITO HIRASE, P&W&W; on his left, SHINTARO

Front row, in the centre, YOICHIRO HIRASE, *President*; on his left, SHINTARO HIRASE, his eldest son; and on the son's left, TOKUBEI KURODA, *Chief Assistant*.

Back row, from the reader's right, the second one is NOBUTO KATO, *Adviser*; the third is KAORU OGI, *Vice-Assistant*; the fifth, just behind the President, is YOSHIO FUKAI, a painter; the sixth is KOJI KAWABATA, *Apprentice*; the seventh is SHUKICHI MORISAKI, a collector in Awaji. The others are persons who rendered assistance in the exhibition.

前列中央 館主 平瀬與一郎; 左, 息 信太郎; 左, 助手 黒田徳米;
後列向て右より第二, 顧問 加藤延年; 第三, 副助手 大木薫; 第五, 畫工 深井
義夫; 第六, 助手見習 川端廣二; 第七, 特別採集人 森崎周吉; 其他は展
覽會のために盡力せし人々なり。

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

PART OF THE NORTHERN ROOM.

PART OF THE JAPANESE DEPARTMENT.

北室の一部

日本部陳列の一部

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

 
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PART OF THE NORTHERN ROOM.

The maps on the wall:—distribution of land shells in Japan and Korea.

The show-cases contain specimens of Japanese land shells.

北室の一部

壁上の地圖は日本及朝鮮陸産貝類の分布圖

下方陳列箱は日本産陸貝の陳列

PLATE 1. THE TEMPLE

The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation. The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation.

PLATE 2. THE TEMPLE

The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation. The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation.

The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation. The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation.

The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation. The temple is a small, simple structure, built of mud-brick, with a flat roof. It is situated in a clearing, surrounded by trees and other vegetation.

JAPANESE RARE SHELLS.

Three species of *Voluta*, *Spondylus regius*, two large *Scala*,
Murex pinnatus, *Buccinum undatum*, two *Chrysodomus*.
Three species of *Pleurotomaria*.

稀 貝

向て左は 三種の日本産長者貝。 右は 三種の常陸帶

二種の絲掛貝, 二種のエゾボラ類, パセウガヒ,

ヒモマキバイ及狸々貝なり。

日本産稀貝十種
宇部市立博物館

長右貝標本三種
宇部市立博物館

A PLAN FOR BUILDING FOREIGN LAND HOLDINGS
WITH JAPANESE AND CHINESE

The known foreign lands are in all the countries of the world, and the Japanese and Chinese are the only ones who are not known to have any land in any of these countries.

THE PLAN FOR BUILDING FOREIGN LAND HOLDINGS

The plan for building foreign land holdings is to build a large number of small holdings in the foreign lands, and to build a large number of small holdings in the Japanese and Chinese lands. The plan is to build a large number of small holdings in the foreign lands, and to build a large number of small holdings in the Japanese and Chinese lands.

A MAP COMPARING KOREAN LAND SHELLS
WITH JAPANESE LAND SHELLS.

The known Korean forms are 81 in all; of this number, 34 are common to Japan and the Korean Peninsula, 16 to Quelpart and Japan, and only 13 to Korea and China.

朝鮮産陸貝と日本産陸貝との比較圖

朝鮮産既知陸貝八十一種中、朝鮮半島と日本と共通の者三十四種、濟州島と日本と共通の者十六種あるが、朝鮮と支那と共通の者は僅かに十三種あるのみ。

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILIP H. KATZ, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
540 EAST 57TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60637, U.S.A.

THE WING SHELL.

This represents *Pteria brevia lata* on *Plexaura* (coral pines).
It is called "Uguisu-gai" (Nightingale Shell), because it
resembles the nightingale in shape.

鶯 貝

これは海松に附着せる鶯貝の寫眞にして、貝殼の
形狀鶯に類似せるを以て和名を鶯貝と云ふ。

五、六、七、八、九

FLOWER VASES AND PURSES.

The flower vases are Cones in their original forms.

The four purses were patterned after the Scallop lying beside each of them, both in shape and in design. (Both are Mr. Hirase's new designs.)

一 輪 挿 と 巾 着

向ふの一輪挿は芋貝を其儘利用し、四ヶの巾着は皆其傍にある巾着貝の形と模様を模し、共に常平瀬介館の新案に係る。

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The earth is a sphere, and its surface is divided into four parts, the North, South, East, and West. The North and South are called the poles, and the East and West are called the equator. The equator is a line that runs from the East to the West, and it divides the earth into two equal parts, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The poles are the points where the earth's axis meets its surface. The axis is a line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole, and it is tilted at an angle of about 23.5 degrees from the perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun. The tilt of the axis is what causes the seasons. The earth's surface is covered by water, and the land is divided into continents and islands. The continents are the large landmasses, and the islands are the smaller landmasses. The water is divided into oceans and seas. The oceans are the large bodies of water, and the seas are the smaller bodies of water. The earth's surface is also covered by air, and the air is divided into layers. The layers are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, and the thermosphere. The troposphere is the layer closest to the earth's surface, and it is where most of the weather occurs. The stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere, and it is where the ozone layer is located. The mesosphere is the layer above the stratosphere, and it is where the aurora borealis occurs. The thermosphere is the layer above the mesosphere, and it is where the ionosphere is located.

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The earth is a sphere, and its surface is divided into four parts, the North, South, East, and West. The North and South are called the poles, and the East and West are called the equator. The equator is a line that runs from the East to the West, and it divides the earth into two equal parts, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The poles are the points where the earth's axis meets its surface. The axis is a line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole, and it is tilted at an angle of about 23.5 degrees from the perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun. The tilt of the axis is what causes the seasons. The earth's surface is covered by water, and the land is divided into continents and islands. The continents are the large landmasses, and the islands are the smaller landmasses. The water is divided into oceans and seas. The oceans are the large bodies of water, and the seas are the smaller bodies of water. The earth's surface is also covered by air, and the air is divided into layers. The layers are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, and the thermosphere. The troposphere is the layer closest to the earth's surface, and it is where most of the weather occurs. The stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere, and it is where the ozone layer is located. The mesosphere is the layer above the stratosphere, and it is where the aurora borealis occurs. The thermosphere is the layer above the mesosphere, and it is where the ionosphere is located.

DISSECTED SPECIMENS AND A MODEL.

The first bottle on the right:—dissected snail, *Eulota quesita*.

The second bottle:—dissection of *Anodonta*.

The third and fourth:—dissected specimens of the Pearl Oyster containing pearls.

The model in the rear represents a dissected specimen of *Helix pomatia*.

解剖標本及模型

向て右より 蝸牛解剖・ドブガヒ解剖・眞珠含有眞珠貝
解剖二瓶・後方に横はれるは *Helix pomatia* の解剖模型なり。

The first of these is the fact that

the second is the fact that

The third is the fact that

and the fourth is the fact that

the fifth is the fact that

The sixth is the fact that

the seventh is the fact that

the eighth is the fact that

the ninth is the fact that

The tenth is the fact that

the eleventh is the fact that

the twelfth is the fact that

the thirteenth is the fact that

The tablet over the cabinet shows how *Neritina wakensis* varies in its markings.

The two fabrics on the right and left hand sides in the upper shelf are ladies' "obi" representing various kinds of clams.

The middle two are also ladies' "obi" called "Seikō Ori," and part of the designs are woven with thin thread of nacrific layer of Abalones.

上方の額は同種貝模様變化の圖。
棚の上段兩端は蛤模様女帶地。
中央は鮑の薄貝を織込みたる清光
織女帶地なり。

THE TWO-BOX SYSTEM

There are two boxes, each of which is designed to hold a number of cards. The boxes are placed on a table, and the cards are placed in the boxes. The cards are numbered 1 to 100, and the boxes are numbered 1 to 100. The cards are placed in the boxes in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The cards are placed in the boxes in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SHELL-BOXES AND CLAMS.

These two boxes, lacquered with gold designs, contain a number of clams. The pictures are painted with gold dust, and each clam has a different picture on the inside of its valves, but on the inside of the two valves that make up one clam the same picture is painted.

"KATAWASE" (the game was to match the two valves having the same pictures).

This game was popular among the higher classes in olden times in Japan. The clams represented here were once used in the game by ancient noblewomen, and show some of their elegant pictures inside.

貝 桶 と 貝

1. James Finney

[illegible]

On the tray of the upper part of the cabinet, there are pieces of pottery with designs of shells on them, or in the shape of shells.

Under it, there are wooden shell boxes, a paper box made in the shape of a shell, a round tablet with inlaid work of shell, and wooden boxes with fancy work of shell on their lids.

On the tray of the under part of the cabinet, there are an old sword with pieces of shells lacquered on its sheath, a helmet with ornaments in the shape of a large clam on its sides, and a trumpet-shell used in battle in former times.

棚の第一段は貝模様入及貝形の陶磁器。第二段は貝桶・貝形紙函。第三段は貝殻塗込鞘古刀・大蛤形の飾ある兜及法螺貝等なり。

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHINA PRESS

品類詳見工聯頁中內

FANCY-WORK IN SHELL AND SHELL UTENSILS.

內外貝細工及貝殼製品

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

A VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION IN THE HALL.

The frames on the wall:—designs and various kinds of pictures for reference,
relating to shells.

廊 下 の 陳 列

大形貝類 參考繪畫類 及 美術工藝家參考標本等.

1. LARGE SHELLS AND AMMONITES.

The shell on the right is the *Ammonia*.
The second one is the *Nautilus*.
The third one is the *Nautilus*.
The fourth one is the *Nautilus*.

大 貝 類

大貝類は、中央に大貝殻があり、
その周囲に小貝殻がある。

LARGE SHELLS AND AMMONITES.

The shell on the right:—*Megalatractus aruanus*.

The second one:—*Macroscaphites* sp.

The third one:—*Phylloceras* sp.

The two shells on the left:—*Tridacna gigas*, diam. 2 ft.

大貝 及 アンモン石

向て右は濠洲産大貝、中央は北海道産巨大なるアンモン石、左は長二尺許の車渠なり。

These are tablets for decoration carefully designed by Mr. GYOKUZAN ASAHI, a prominent artist and designer in Japan. The shells on the boards are Scallops of different colours. See how elegantly and harmoniously they are arranged.

これは旭玉山氏の考案にかゝる装飾用額面にして、色彩を異にせる同種の貝を美術的に木板上に配列せるものなり。

and finding that the same is the case, the
author of the book is to be congratulated.

It is a book of the month of the year, and it is
a book of the month of the year, and it is

These represent shells with beautiful markings, painted from
life for the purpose of reference to designs.

これは美麗なる班紋を有せる貝類の寫生圖にして
皆圖案の參考として畫きたるものなり。

PART OF THE NORTH DEPARTMENT

PART OF THE NORTH DEPARTMENT

in the stands in the middle of the room is every kind of paper

and a small

南窓の一角

南窓の一角

本棚の上に置かれた本は、その数も多し、種類も多し、

PART OF THE SOUTHERN ROOM.

PART OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

On the stands in the middle of the room is every kind of pamphlet
relating to shells.

南 室 の 一 部

外 國 部 の 一 部

中央机上には貝類に關する内外の拔萃小冊子等の陳列。

EDIBLE SNAILS.

The small cabinet on the right is a snailery with 3 species
of French snails, kindly presented by Mr. A. BAVAY, Paris.
The second box contains 12 species of edible snails.
The large shell on the left:—*Meleagrina margaritifera*.

食 用 蝸 牛

上段右は佛人 ベーベ 氏寄贈の佛國產蝸牛三種の
飼養箱。中の箱は食用蝸牛十二種の標本。左端は
大形のテフガヒなり。

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th on the right:—necklaces of land and marine shells,
worn by the Australian natives.

The fifth:—a native of New Britain, wearing his money in the form of a necklace.

The sixth:—an imitation of a lamp used in Zetland—*Chrysodomus despectus*
instead of *C. antiquus*.

The seventh:—a hanging flower vase of *Melo*.

向て右より上段第一より第四迄は濠洲土人用陸及海貝製首飾。

第五は ニューブリテン 島の土人が貝貨を頸に纏へる圖。

第六はエゾボラ類の吊貝燈。第七は椰子貝の吊花器なり。

PART OF THE SOUTHERN ROOM.

Photographs in frames :—portraits of our sympathetic friends, all prominent conchologists in the world to-day.

The shells in the show cases (except 3 *Melo*) have all been presented by our friends from all parts of the world.

南 室 の 一 部

壁上の寫眞は現今世界に於ける著明なる貝類學者の肖像なり。

下方の陳列箱には上述同情者より寄贈にかゝる標本を陳列せり。

(但し向ふなる大貝 [ツノヤシホ 及 ハルカゼ, 太平洋 及 印度洋産] は然らず。)

THE WORKS OF JAPANESE SCULPTURE
PART OF THE SCULPTURE ROOM

南 洋 館
の 展 示 室

PART OF THE SOUTHERN ROOM.

PICTURE-BOOKS OF JAPANESE SHELLS.

南 室 の 一 部

和 書 類 陳 列 の 一 部

ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS
OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS
OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS

Designs of *Unio*, *Hemicardium*, *Mitra episcopalis*, *Tridacna*,
Scallop, Whelk, *Astralium*, etc.

これは シヤコ. フデガヒ. カラスガヒ. 琉球葵.
板屋貝等の圖案なり.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

3 9088 00080 5481