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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE
http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
Captain Saris proceeded in the Clove to Japan with a view to open a trade with that country.

In the year 1613, King Charles II wrote a letter to the Emperor of Japan, requesting him to authorize a free trade.

The Emperor was not to be moved from a resolution he had formed of permitting no Europeans, except the Dutch, between the subjects of the two countries: and the letter was accompanied with presents supplied by the Company.

Exemption from custom duties, the liberty of establishing a factory, assistance in case of shipwreck, and preservation of the property of any of the English merchants who might die in his dominions.* Captain Saris, having completed his business and settled a factory, returned to Bantam, and loaded his ship with pepper for England, where he arrived in September 1614. The gentlemen concerned in this voyage cleared a profit of 211 per cent.

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for a trade with Japan in the year 1689, which will be noticed in its proper place. (The History of the European Com-

Notwithstanding this resolution, the company, or, perhaps, rather the New Company, appear to have made another attempt

Having determined with Japan, resolved to abandon any further thoughts of it,

this attempt, the company, finding that they had expended £30,000 in their repeated exertions for establishing a

Mogares, directing a voyage to be fitted out there for Japan. But the Japanese Emperor remained inflexible. After

In September 1689 the company, still not discouraged after so many disappointments, wrote to their presidency at

the use of woolen clothing

subjected from importation British woolen goods from Bantam or other places, though the climate of this country requires

In the year 1681, and again in 1683, other attempts were made to obtain permission to open a commercial inter-

of the Japanese Sovereign, it was impossible to prevail with him to alter his resolution.

whether this silly objection, which may have been suggested by the Dutch, or the equally-silly observance of an

Chamiers, who had married a daughter of the King of Portugal, his inherent enemy,

to have access to his dominions. It is said, that he declared, he would have no connection of any kind with King

whether this silly objection, which may have been suggested by the Dutch, or the equally-silly observance of an

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whether this silly objection, which may have been suggested by the Dutch, or the equally-silly observance of an

whether this silly objection, which may have been suggested by the Dutch, or the equally-silly observance of an
In the year 1699 the Company (most probably the New Company) notwithstanding the repeated disappointments of the Old Company, and their consequent resolution to abandon all thoughts of trading to Japan, sent instructions to their factories in China to use every endeavour in their power to renew a commercial intercourse with that empire, and to their factors in China directed to attempt a trade in England; and cooper, the chief article they could give in return, is found in sufficient abundance of Asia than from Europe; and most of the articles they want can be brought to them cheaper from various parts of Asia than from Europe. The manner of living is very simple, and the Japanese are so adventurous as the reputed opulence of their country might lead one to suppose. Their English manufactures, and the Company have not since made any further attempt. Nevertheless, they would a trade with the Japanese be so advantageous as the reputed opulence of their country might lead one to suppose. But it does not appear at first sight that the English manufacturers would be able to make it an extensive market for wooden goods and other English manufactures. It seems to be a trade to their factories in China to use every endeavour in their power to renew a commercial intercourse with that empire, notwithstanding the repeated disappointments of the Old Company, and their consequent resolution to abandon all thoughts of trading to Japan.
On the 1st of August (1845) we took our departure for Japan, steering a course for the Coto Islands, which we passed on the night of the 5th August, and their shaped our course direct for Nangasaki...
On the 5th of August we were anchored in Nangasaki Bay with the mountainous country covered with vegetation surrounding us on all sides. Some of them seemed to be very well acquainted with geography and pointed out their three principal islands (which they pronounce Kew-Nipung and Sikok) on the map with the greatest ease. Some of them seemed to be well conversant with guns and gunnery; others could even master a few words of English. (Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang Vol. II. p. 470.)

On the 5th of August we were anchored in Nangasaki Bay, with the mountainous country covered with vegetation.
本船出仕の儀は諸国測量のため国王より差遣候儀に付御常地へ茂測量のため山手並上陸仕度申出候

牛薪水臆等申請度由申出候

右の通荒増承り次第申上候猶委細の儀は退て御尋可申上候

以上

弘化二年七月エゲレス船入津出帆迄日記十八枚目の表より裏に亘り次のご加く書いてある。

遊龍十郎

頼川四郎

(279)

日英交通史料(十二)
ある。

増補長崎略史下巻は日英交通史に関係ある記事多し。例へば長崎外交略記略附録一第二十二巻増補長崎略史第二十二巻には延寶元年英船渡来記事長崎外交略記略附録三第二十四巻増補長崎略史第二十四巻には文化五年英軍艦渡来記事即ち英軍艦フェートン号(H. M. S. "Fate")事件が詳述してある。

二年英測量船渡来記事には見出しを設け第一に英測量船渡来第二に来意を説明せり通伝

同裏面

外封表面 日本国图书案

H. M. S. "Fate"事件、弘化三年佛國軍艦渡来記事長崎略書中の増補長崎略史を日英交通史料の一として加へて置く。

なおこの長崎市役所発行の長崎略書中の増補長崎略史第二十六巻長崎外交略記略附録五弘化二年英測量船渡来記事には見出しを設け第一に英測量船渡来第二に来意を説明せり通伝
本船は大英領の役船に面戦争之用を勤務する。以下之を前に入れた(277)弘化二年七月エグレス船入津及出帆迄日記中に掲げるものと同
じである。対照の为私は(277)の写本の文章を左に採録する。

本船は大英領の役船に面戦争之用を勤め今度航海で被差遣諸国地理等を見計らために候見絶国戻国致すべき不正
之者ニ無之候我上役折節前後海戦可致候ニ付當所役人ニ兼置候若水並薪牛等入用之節は地民を以て賃賃被
為致候はニ勝手宜存候我上役言語は中国人化喇僧人に通し吐撮語に通せむ我上役今日之書面を見れども其意を不
解

船主姓ヨ沙（ヨ大）

前掲の(278)弘化二年七月四日エグレス船壹隻渡来一件唐通事方控の寫楊柳閣蔵中にも
右と殆ど同文の一節がある。

さて右引用の記事中船主姓ヨ沙は何の意なる乎決は廣東語ではヨ大學であるこ
れは艦長

Cappain Sir Edward Beeker のヨ大学を誤り姓と思いしにあらざる乎名の味町略も不可解である。故授

増補長崎略史第二十六巻には

日英交通史料(十六)

二五七
商業と経済

船主姓名味町略

船名呪術

とある。これ亦不可解である。

むしろ（277）及（278）の写本の如く呪呪術又は刺ならば呪呪字は支那語辞書に見当らず、三

次に英船に供給した薪水糧等は左の如きものである。これは

増補長崎略史に記す處も順序は異なる点あるも大體同じである。

瓜瓜瓜瓜卵鴨魚

十四貳五拾百

五種

五十一

越南西亀家生
日英交通史料（十六）
The day previous to our departure all the articles required were brought on board and mustered by a regular list; but in many of the names they had made mistakes, natural in all probability to their taste, such as peaches and apricots, preserved in salt, for fruit; for studding sail booms (etc.) were of cedar, measuring about sixty feet in length, by fourteen inches at the butt; a large quantity of very fine fish, but owing to the heat of the climate unfit for consumption, was...
and vegetables for the crew. Their reason for not giving us Bullocks — as they were "too tired" or "hard worked" — is worth relating. On enquiring why they could not supply these cattle instead of hogs they observed: "The Japanese do not eat Cows — they do their duty — they bear calves — they give milk — it is sinful to take it — they require it to rear their calves — and because they do this they are not allowed to work. The Bulls do their work; they labour at the plough — they get thin — you cannot eat them — it is not just to kill a beast which does its duty, but the hogs are indolent, lazy, do no work, they are proper for food."

Probably it was on this ground that one of the Dogouns ordered all the old men, women, and cripples to be destroyed.

It was clearly understood that the arrangement for payment was to take place immediately the catalogue was found to be correct; but the secretary now declared, "that it was by an express order of the Government that every thing had been provided free of cost, and that it was the custom of the country, if a Japan ship goes to your country, I am sure you would do the same; the country bears the expense, it does not come out of the purse of any individual who has been provided for."

Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang during the years 1843-46. By Captain Sir Edward Belcher. Vol. II. p. 16.
次に Andrea Dittis の弟で長崎に住んだ支那商人 Whaw or Whow は華字であると岩生氏の説も支
那語の発音上正しくべきと思ぶ。華は北京官話にては 筆 廣東語にて 牙 である字は廣東
語にては 牙 である。

この華字と長崎悟真寺の開基関係因縁の関係如何。若し假に同一人なりとせば平戸英商
館長コックスの日記に屡々現はれて居る Whaw は西暦千六百二十年我元和六年頃死亡して居る事
は英國開始の記録に明である。然らに長崎悟真寺に関する長崎の記録では唐商欧阳華字は支那福建
省漳州府の人で承應元年十二月二十二日長崎にて訃したとある。承應元年西暦千六百五十二年は
年代が約三年も後の事である。又華字が福建省漳州の人であるなら顏思齊と同鄉で岩生氏が

（附誌） 悟真寺梵鐘銘の一節

明福寺高僧

 overdose

日英交通史料十八

二六三
岩生学士に従ひ私も廻門志巻十六番事志紀兵天啓二年の部より左の一節を引用して置く。

天啓二年紅毛夷據澎湖犯中左所通圭峠澄

遼州府志臺灣縣舊志紅毛即昔開自神宗據臺灣地是年棄城澎湖要求至市守王官羅傑以毀城還徙許五市紅毛従之而廻撫商周祥以

岩生氏は右の一節に在る李旦復（Dr. Nederlanders F-China）第百八十五頁を引用し

海盗を働き支那甲必丹（Captain China）より他人に比定するは困難であると述べて居る。即ちヒントをフューネフェルトの著述に得て而も同氏の未だ触れざりし甲必丹アン

教授の報告によれば中華民國留學生の語る處によれば且を上海語にてはも（も）の如く発音すと。
私は上海語の適当な解釈を手許に持たない故判断に困るのであるが、若し長畑教授の報告にして正しく、
しとせばDennisの著は幾分解釈出来る。長畑氏はまた李且氏を英人が
と呼びしにあらずやと
の説である。

私は岩生氏の内は九州方言にてはDennisの著をなるとの解釈は認める事が出
来るが、長畑氏の説は参
考までたた。一説として紹介するに止め、自説は他日研究を早ぶ発表したいと思ふ。

（附記）

自撰嵐書郎成功伝巻上清閑海嶺亦郎居著者日本史華本紀新世裁校に訪察に就て次の記事がある。

芝作與仲英肖亡之「顔思齊監中・為之盗思齊激入屋・臺灣－一時郡郡傳年紀楊六楊七姓香郎等皆出共門．

哀悼亦塩人祭祀築芝

龍塩之事例

平戸に居つ支那甲比丹Andrea Difisは顔思齊を指すのであるとの説を奉する人々と著書論文
中日英交通史料文献として未だ本稿に掲載せずしものを岩生氏に做って左に掲げる事とする。

282
村上直次郎氏稿往時の平戸港歴史地理六ノニ

281
村上直次郎博士譯註

異國往復書翰集

塩訂異國日記抄

これは異國叢書の一として駿南社より昭和四年十月十五日に発行されたものでこの内塩訂

一六五
て商館に充てた云々ある。

[285]故伊能嘉矩氏臺灣文化誌、この書の事は日英交通史料十二の(248)橋本辰二郎氏所蔵長崎港を

 quêる屏風の説明中に引用して置いたから。日英交通史料として掲ぐるは如何か存じ史料と

いへるは顏思齊の異名ならんと云ふと書いてある。

昭和十一年六月日本國際協會發行外務省調査部編纂外務省藏版大日本外交文書第一卷第一冊

三一三

五月四日（六月二十三日）英吉利公使ヨリ（議定兼外國事務局督）山階宮晃親王宛

三一四

五月四日（六月二十三日）英吉利公使ヨリ（議定兼外國事務局督）山階宮晃親王宛

三一九

日英交通史料十六。
On the night of the 5th of August two of the seamen belonging to H. M. S. "Icarus" were murdered in the streets of Nagasaki under circumstances of unusual atrocity. It is proved that they had caused no disturbance and had ordered no provocation. They had fallen asleep in the street, and were murdered while asleep by some armed Japanese, who happened to see them lying in that defenceless condition. A more coldblooded or more cowardly murder could not have been committed.

Yokohama, June 23rd, 1868

H. B. M. Legation,
この事件に就ては、私が日英交通史料に掲げた（171）大隈伯爵日譚十三英人暗殺事件の外に、大隈伯爵日譚十三英人暗殺事件と題する水彩画を巻頭に載せた英艦 "Ianus" の航海記の如きものを今手許に使用して居るから、それに就て次に紹介したいと思ったが、在英外交省蔵版大日本外交文書を用いられた編纂物である。尚、外務省蔵版大日本外交文書に引用された英艦 "Ianus" 及 "Ocean" の航海日記を、H. M. S. "Ianus" 及 H. M. S. "Ocean" in the Inland sea at night.に、その中に日英交通史料として如何なるものに使用するかは他日、研究に譲りたい。
This statement was not exact. The fact was, as we learnt afterwards, that Captain the Petit Thouars, commanding "cærof the "Duplex" to which ship the murdered sailors belonged, who had been deputed by the French senior naval officer to witness the execution with a party of his men, finding that the completion of the proceedings would involve the detention of his men on shore after dark, raised his hand after the eleventh man had suffered.

(A Diplomat in Japan — By the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Satow Chapter XXIX Massacre of French Sailors at Sakai p. 354.)

On the day after that the prince was to call on Sir Harry at the same hour, on board H. M. S. "Ocean", he was not prepared to receive him. The reason was, that the Russian minister, having some business to attend to, had left the ship, and Sir Harry was not aware of this, though he had been informed by the French consul officer of the "Duplex" to which ship the murdered sailors belonged, who had been deputed by the French senior consul to the prisoners, commandant of the "Russia", that Captain the Petit Thouars, commanding...
A Short History of Anglo-Japanese Relations By Chozo Muto, Tokyo 1936.

昭和十一年六月発行の掲示英文図版交通史料小史 Chapter XI Competition and Union between the English and Dutch East India Companies に所谓English と所谓Dutch に対し英産東印度会社と称したので厳格に云べは倫敦東印度会社 London East India Company である。Chapter XII 中第十一頁の島原之亂を1627年に起こったと印刷してあるのは1637の誤植であってThe Shimabara Revolt, Christian Rebellion, or Arima Rebellion, as it is variously called, occurred in 1637(1631)。

‘Prins Hendrik’ Te Rotterdam に寄贈させにに対して八月十八日附次日如き挨拶状に接した。
In the meantime it seems to me that a certain misunderstanding is going to consolidate where on Page 10.

My kindest thank for your friendly attention.

Quackenbush.

 already reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the unswerving perseverance of his commander Adams reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, in which you happily included some items on the Dutch ship in which Phil. Adams reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of his commander.

Just returned here from abroad I was agreeably surprised by the reception of your interesting treatise "Short Story of Anglo-Japanese Relations," in which you happily included some items on the Dutch ship in which Phil. Adams reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of his commander.

Sirs,

Nagasaki,

of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

Prof. Chozo Muto

August 18th 1936

Riswijk, Z. H., Nassaukade 60

New Zurcher Zeitung 23 Jan, 1927.

Riswijk, Z. H., Nassaukade 60

New Zurcher Zeitung, 23 Jan, 1927.
Dr. Murakami which I had received Oct 8th through our Dep. of F. A. in the Netherlands. In which article on the affair in which I took the earnest consequences attached to it in the Netherlands Ambassador at Tokyo in which message intermediary of our Minister of Foreign Affairs to H. E. the Netherlands Ambassador at Tokyo in which message May 14th 1926 a telegram in my behalf as Director of the Maritime Museum at Rotterdam was sent by

I may here only bring under your attention the following fact:

ERASMS (representing the famous humanist in a striking resemblance of the head of MAHY and DECROIDE, but as to an absolutely certain identification of the said image to be the "hebebeeld" of the ship DE LIEFDE, ex of which in Japan was amply discussed between 1919 and 1926 as I perceived later, represented an image of Frens, now I have not any reason to doubt that indeed DR. Murakami discovered for himself that the said statue,

you involve my humbly to oppose the discovery of Dr. Murakami; that a certain image in the Ryukoku temple
The Image of Erasmus in Rotherdam

A Half-Length View of the Statue in the Market-Place in Rotterdam.

It is a striking coincidence that just this day I shall have the privilege and unspeakable satisfaction to see here in this place of origin, back again this relic of those early times of our maritime discovery, thanks to the loyal attitude of your government and your museal authorities.

この写真は The Image of Erasmus in Japan, By J. B. Snellen 掲載の写真より複写
この立像と東京帝室博物館のエルスマス（彼の像）像並に伊達利ガルマ美術館 (Parma, Galerie) 所蔵の Erasmus von Rotterdam 等との対照をとおる (A Short History of Anglo-Japanese Relations. By C. Muto) 参照。
I W. Van Nostrand

With my best Compliments

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
他の部分を読むためには、日本語の文献を提供してください。
The Japanese Ambassador unveiled at Gillingham to-day a memorial to William Adams, a native of the town, the first Englishman to reach Japan. Representatives of the Navy and civic authorities were present at the ceremony, and the band of the Commander-in-Chief, the Nore, and the guard and band of the R.N. Barracks, Chatham, attended. The memorial takes the form of an illuminated clock tower, which can be seen at night down the river and is far as Sheerness.

Among those present were Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh J. Tweedie, Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, Colonel G. Rutledge, R. M., Major-General W. C. S. Dobie, Commandant, School of Military Engineering, Sir Robert Cover, M.P., and Lady Cover, Sir Park Cover, M.P., the Mayor and members of the Corporation of Gillingham, and the Mayors of Chatham and Canterbury. The Japanese Ambassador was accompanied by his wife, and more than 20 Japanese naval officers were present.

CHATHAM, May 11

MEMORIAL UNVEILED AT GILLINGHAM

FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO REACH JAPAN

(Daily Telegraph, Friday, May 11)
Adams was born at Gillingham in the 16th century, and when he was twelve went to sea, having many perils, an Englishman who ever landed in Japan.

A STATUE has just been erected at Gillingham, near Rochester, in Kent, in memory of William Adams, the first Englishman in Japan.

FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN

Junior Editor's Talk

A DAILY Mail (c. 6.10.2)

model

After the presentation to him of an address of welcome and a silver salver, the AMBASSADOR said that William Adams was not mere English seafarer who first went to Japan in the seventeenth century, but an eminent introducer of European science and civilization and the true founder of Anglo-Japanese friendship on the basis of mutual understanding and helpfulness. The Ambassador said it was his desire that through that monument, not only the name of William Adams but also the traditional good comradeship of the two countries would long be remembered by the people of Great Britain and Japan.

During the proceedings a short service was conducted by the Vicar of Gillingham (the Rev. C. E. Webb), and an address was given by Major W. Grantham, Recorder of Deal, who took an active part in raising funds for the monument.

Adams was born at Gillingham in the 16th century, and when he was twelve went to sea, having many perils, an Englishman who ever landed in Japan.

A STATUE has just been erected at Gillingham, near Rochester, in Kent, in memory of William Adams, the first Englishman in Japan.

FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN

Junior Editor's Talk

A DAILY Mail (c. 6.10.2)

model

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adventures. Many of his shipmates were either captured or shipwrecked—
but he eventually reached Japan, and there he became a great favourite of the Shogun who ruled the country. He built ships for the Japanese—taught them mathematics—and was given an estate near Yokosuka. After some years he wanted to return to England, but the Shogun would not allow him to go. His grave can be seen today on a hill overlooking the harbour of Yokosuka. It is interesting to recall these facts now that the newspapers are so full of news about Japan and its relations with England.

Falacrino's Journal
George Herbert, "Jocula Prudentum"

'Step after step the ladder is ascended'.

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Issued under the Direction of the Royal Historical Society and the American Historical Association
Edited by Godfrey Davies
Assistant Professor of Modern History in the University of Chicago
Oxford
1928.

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L. Biographies

Jacula Prudentum
Step after step the ladder is ascended
George Herbert

Walter W. Skeat
An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language

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Labour with what Zeal we will—Something still remain undone—

Longfellow—Birds of Passage

Knowledge is of two Kinds—We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it.

Samuel Johnson

When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have been read of it.