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<td>タイトル</td>
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http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
charters of trade to the English in 89, 90, 106, 116 to 120. The Dutch Trade to it from Tywan in 56, 57, 167 to 168, 168 to 169, and in the Portuguese and English trade of the 17th century were supplanted by the Dutch in 36, 46. Spirit conduct of Japanese Merchants, and wise and spirit conduct of the English in 17th century. See also Book IV, II, Japan discovered and traded to by the Portuguese in 1596, and by the English and Dutch in 1600 and 1623.
Captain Saris proceeded in the Clove to Japan with a view to open a trade with that country. In the year 1671, King Charles II wrote a letter to the Emperor of Japan, requesting him to authorize a free trade. He arrived in Japan in June 1613 and was very kindly received by the Emperor and several inferior Kings and Viceroys. The Emperor gave him a Charter granting the Company every privilege they could wish with respect to trade, such as 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 21½ per cent.

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Subsequent attempt to obtain trade p. 143. *A copy of the Charter in the original language and character, with an English translation, may be seen in the archives of the British East India Company.
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 intercourse with Japan, resolved to abandon any further thoughts of it.

this attempt, the company, finding that they had expended £50,000 in their repeated exertions for establishing a

their decision a voyage to be held out here 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 woollen clothing

subjects from importing British woollen goods from Bantam or other places, though the climate of this country requires

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

Chains, who had married a daughter of the King of Portugal, his inveterate enemy,

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

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

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

Such attempts, the company, finding that they had expended £50,000 in their repeated exertions for establishing a
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 factors in China to use every endeavour in their power to renew a commercial intercourse with that empire, and attempt a trade with Japan. By David Macpherson, p. 143-144.

The manner of living is very simple, and most of the articles they want can be brought to them cheaper from various parts of Asia than from Europe; and copper, the chief article they could give in return, is found in sufficient abundance with the Japanese, so advantageous is the reputed opulence of their country, that the factors had any success in making it an extensive market for woolen goods and other English Merchandize. But it does not appear that the Company have not since made any further attempt.

Neither would a trade with the Japanese be so advantageous as the reputed opulence of their country might lead one to suppose. Their manner of living is very simple, and most of the articles they want can be brought to them cheaper from various parts of Asia than from Europe; and copper, the chief article they could give in return, is found in sufficient abundance in the English mines. (The History of the European Commerce with India, by David Macpherson, p. 165).
At every observation, according to the book (Deprée of H. M. S. Samarang, Vol. II. p. 11.)

One of the young students understood English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and really cannot we had but one, and he understood but little, he was kept out of the way, to find persons on board who could converse in that language, but this the authorities did not approve of, and as much to know Dutch and English, and amongst our visitors were many who spoke Dutch, and wished much of learning, Dutch, and English, and amongst our visitors were many who spoke Dutch, and wished much

They have a college at Nagasaki, where the youth in addition to general acquirements are taught the Foreign

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 then shaped our course direct for Nagasaki.

One of the young students understood English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and readily caught every expression, recording it in his note book.

(Deprée of H. M. S. Samarang, Vol. II. p. 11.)
On the 5th of August we were anchored in Nangasaki Bay with the mountainous country covered with vegetation surrounding us on all sides. Many among them spoke Dutch, and some a little French. They appeared very well acquainted with geography and pointed out their three principal islands (which they pronounce Keew-Nipung and Sikok) on the map with the greatest ease. Some of them seemed to be well versed in guns and gunnery; others could even master a few words of English. (Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang Vol. II. p. 470.)
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巻
長崎略史第二十四巻には文化五年英国軍艦渡来記事
と英国軍艦フートトン号（H.M.S. "Pique"
事件が詳述してある。
而して増補長崎略史第二十六巻長崎外交略記略附録五には
弘化三年英国測量船渡来記事長崎市役所発行の
弘化二年英国測量船"H.M.S. "San Francisco"
事件の他の史料を紹介する機会に長崎市役所発行の
二年英国測量船渡来記事には見出しを設け第一に
英国測量船来ル第二に来意を説明せる唐通
事の譜文を掲げて居る。
本船は大英之役船に面戦争之用を勤候

以下の文は前掲文を改訂の為私に（277）の本を基に摘録する

前掲の（278）弘化二年七月四日

船史嘯号

船名吾・已七月四日

前掲の（278）弘化二年七月四日エグレス船五十艘渡来一

件唐通事方控の嘯楊柳閣蔵中にも

さて右引用の記事中船主姓名明略

(25) Captain Sir Edward Belcher の訳は誤り姓と思ひにあらざる姓名の味切も不可解である。"船史観"は目を向けなければ(26)の訳を論じたもの、

は目を向けなければ(26)の訳を論じたもの、(26)の訳は関近を論じたものである。
商業と経済

船主名 味 叼略

舶名 味 叼略

とある。これ亦不可解である。

（277）及（278）の総本の如く咀呑咀又は剣ならば咀なる字は支那語辞書に見當らざる三

次に英船に供給した総水食糧等は左の如きものであるこれを

長崎略史にて記す處も順序は異なる点あるも大体同じである。

增補

瓜 瓜 瓜 瓜 卵 鴨 魚

十四 貳 五 四 拾 五十 百

五種

一 五 八
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, and the small spars (for studding sail booms &c.) were of cedar, measuring about ninety-six feet in length, by fourteen inches at the butt, a large quantity of very fine lush, but owing to the heat of the climate unfit for consumption, bags

The Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang, by Captain Sir Edward Belcher.
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 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."

It was clearly understood that the arrangement for payment was to take place immediately the catalogue was found, 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, the Boston is possible it was on the ground they could not work. Probably it was the arrangement for payment was to take place immediately the catalogue was found.
次に Andrea Dittis の弟で長崎に住んだ支那商人 Whaw or Whow は華字であるとの岩生氏の説も支

華長コッックスの日記に屡々現れて居る Whaw は西暦千六百二十年我元和六年頃死亡して居る事

省漳州府の人で承應元年十二月二十二日長崎にて没したとある。承應元年西暦千六百五十二年は

主張さる、泉州出身の李旦の弟であり得ないのである。
岩生學士に従び私も廃門志卷十六等事紀兵。天啓二年の部より左の一節を引用して居く。

岩生氏は右の一節に在る。李旦復（J. Rawdon）を以て當時預々日本臺灣の海上を往復活動し時には海難を喫し支那甲必丹（Captain China）より他人に比定するは困難である。逝べて居るフュルト（W. P. Groenewold）著「支那に於ける和蘭人」（Dr. Nederlandsen in China）第百八十五頁を引用し Erdmann Tilesch（Andrea Ditts）が郎ちの李旦復であるとの新説を提唱されたのである。李は北返し。
この文章は、最初に中国から来日したものが欧米に住居したという可能性があるが、その詳細は不明です。
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 cold-blooded or more cowardly murder could not have been committed. A more deliberate and more premeditated murder is difficult to think of. The murder seems to have been committed by some soldiers of Nagasaki, under circumstances of unusual atrocity. If it is proved that they had caused no disturbance and that the murder was committed in the street, the stigma of being concerned in such a crime should be removed from their clan, by the Prince of Tosa, that the most diligent search should be made for the murderers, and that neither Goko Shibuno nor the retired Governor of Nagasaki be allowed to interfere in the course of the enquiry. When these requests were repeatedly assented to by Goko Shibuno and also by the retired Governor at Nagasaki, and the Undersecretary also proceeded to Sasebo no harm to pursue the investigations in the Territory of Tosa, the latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka.

Yokohama, June 23rd, 1868

H. B. M. Legation
この事件に就て私は日英交通史料に掲げた（171）大隈伯耆、大熊小白、次郎氏稿、金子政吉事蹟、紫史談大正十三年及び慶應三年七月六日大日本外交文書所載和譯文に書いてあるが、私はこの事件に就て慶應三年七月六日大日本外交文書に引用された編纂物を挙げた。尚外務省藏版大日本外交文書に同じものを使用して居るからそれ故に就て次に紹介したいと思う。

H. M. S. "Icarus" 及 H. M. S. "Ocean" の航海日記

H. M. S. "Icarus" in the Inland sea at night. "Ocean" の水彩画を巻頭に載せ

日英交通史料（十六）

二六九
Sunday Nov. 3rd/67

H. M. S. "Ocean"

10823
This statement was not exact. The fact was as we learnt afterwards that Captain the Petit Thouars, commanding "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.

Sir Ernest Satow, A Diplomat in Japan 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" at Kobe.

Sir Ernest Satow, A Diplomat in Japan Chapter XXIX Massacre of French Sailors at Sakai p. 354.

(A Diplomat in Japan, Sir Ernest Satow Chapter XXIX Massacre of French Sailors at Sakai p. 354.)
Chapter XI. The Shimander Revolt; Christian Rebellion, or Anima Rebellion, as it is variously called, occurred in 1637 (p. 51).


A Diplomat in Japan, by The Right Hon. Sir Ernest Slow, London 1924.
In the meantime it seems to me that a certain misunderstanding is a going to consolidate where on Page 10.

My kindest thank for your friendly attention.

Quedehmenneck.

Adams reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of its commander, and in which Mr. Philip Adams reached as the first the Japanese "Short Story of Anglo-Japanese Relations," in which you happily included some items on the Dutch ship in which Phil. Adams reached, the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of its commander, and in which you happily included some items on the Dutch ship in which Phil.

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, the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of its commander.

Sir,

Nagasaki.

of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School.

Prof. Chozo Muto.

August 18th, 1936.

Riswif, Z. H. Nassaukade 60.
Dr. Murakami which I had received Oct. 8th through our Dep. of P. A. in the Netherlands on the affair in which I, I very prudently commented on a translated article (publication?) of his identification was fully supported by me and in which I took the earnest consequences attached to it in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of 9 and 10 October 1926. I thought it time to publish a somewhat more detailed story of the identification as fully supported by H. E. the Netherlands Ambassador at Tokio, in which message the identification was first announced by me and in which I took the earnest consequences attached to it in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of 9 and 10 October 1926.

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

ERASMUS (representing the famous humanist in a striking resemblance of the head of MAHY and DECORDES, but as to an absolutely certain identification of the said image to be the "hekbeeld" of the ship DE LIEFDE, ex which in Japan was simply discussed between 1919 and 1926 as I perceived later, represented an image of Kemus, which in Japan was simply discussed by Dr. Murakami. I now have no reason to doubt that indeed Dr. Murakami did discover for himself that a certain image in the Ryukon temple, you involve my humbly-seal opposite the discovery of Dr. Murakami...
The Image of Erasmus in Rotherdam

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

In his 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.
William Adams, the first Englishman who discovered Japan. Published by Mackays Limited, Book Manufacturers, Chatham, and Rochester (First Published April, 1844).

Cited Sources:
(2) Japan, By Sir E. M. Sandow, with maps, &c. From the English Admirals' Treaty, P. 830. Night
CHATHAM, May 11

MEMORIAL UNVEILED AT GILLINGHAM

FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO REACH JAPAN

(Daily Telegraph, May 12)
A STATUE has just been erected at Gillingham, near Rochester, in Kent, in memory of William Adams, the first Englishman who ever landed in Japan.

First Englishman in Japan

(Daily Mail 3/11/62)

The Ambassador said it was his desire that through that monument and the other erected in Japan 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.

Adams was born at Gillingham in the 16th century, and when he was twelve went to sea, having many perilous

stretches.

He was an active part in raising funds for the memorial address was given by Major W. Grantham, Recorder of Deal, who took an active part in raising funds for the memorial.

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 memorial.

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, coupled with the monument other erected in Japan, 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.
adventures. Many of his shipmates were either captured or shipwrecked - but he eventually reached Japan, and there he built ships for the Japanese - taught them mathematics - and was given an estate near Yokosuka. He became a great favorite of the Shogun who ruled the country.

His grave can be seen to-day on a hill overlooking the harbor of Yokosuka, England.

It is interesting to recall these facts now that the newspapers are so full of news about Japan and her relations with England.

Later he helped the East India Company to establish a factory in Japan, and when at last the Shogun gave Adams permission to go home, he did not so, and finally died in Japan in 1620. After some years he wanted to return to England, but the Shogun would not allow him to go. He built ships for the Japanese, taught them mathematics, and was given an estate near Yokosuka. He became a great favorite of the Shogun who ruled the country.
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Stuart Period


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Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes

By S. Purchas.

Oxford 1928.

George Herbert. Jacula Prudentum

'Step after step the ladder is ascended.'
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. When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have been read or

Bibliography—

Longfellow, Birds of Passage

Sometimes still remain undone

Labour with what Zeal we will.