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<th>日英交通史料 (十六) (Bibliography of Anglo-Japanese Relations XVI)</th>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>武藤, 長蔵</td>
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<td>商業と経済, 17(1), pp.149-183; 1936</td>
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The Dutch Trade to the English 89. 90. 106. 109. 110. The Emperor Grants Government p. 46. The Dutch Trade to it from Tyron, p. 53. The Portuguese discovered and traded to by the Portuguese p. 29.

Who are supplied by the Dutch p. 36. 46. Spirit conduct of Japanese Merchants, and wise and spirit conduct of the

(Bibliography of Anglo-Japanese Relations XVI)
In the year 1671, King Charles II wrote a letter to the Emperor of Japan, requesting him to authorize a free trade between the subjects of the two countries. The letter was accompanied with presents supplied by the Company. The Emperor was not to be moved from a resolution he had formed of permitting no Europeans, except the Dutch, in Japan in June 1613 and was very kindly received by the Emperor and several Interior Kings and Viceroyes. He wrote to the Company, and, 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 21 per cent. The charter in the original language and character, with an English translation, may be seen in purchase.
for a trade with Japan in the year 1699, 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

Leading, into course 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

Alas! direct a voyage to be held out there for Japan. But the Japanese Emperor remained inflexible. After

In September 1699 the company, still not discouraged after so many disappointments, wrote to their presidency at

the use of woolen clothes subjects from importing British woolen goods from Bantam or other places, though the climate of the country requires

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

of the Japanese Sovereignty, 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

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

It is said, that he declared, he would have no connection of any kind with King

the Emperor, from the papers of those times, was the real cause which influenced the counsels

course. But so far was the Emperor from agreeing to the proposals made to him, that he even prohibited his own

though the climate of other places, though the climate of this country requires

attempts, it was impossible to prevail with him to alter his resolution.

alleged to in some of the papers of those times, was the real cause which influenced the counsels

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

the Emperor, from the papers of those times, was the real cause which influenced the counsels

It is said, that he declared, he would have no connection of any kind with King

to have access to his dominions.
In the year 1699 the Company (most probably the New Company) notwithstanding the repeated disappointments still hoping to make it an extensive market for wooden goods and other English articles. They were not discouraged by the failure of their attempts. In their factories in China they endeavored in their power to renew a commercial intercourse with that empire, notwithstanding the repeated disappointments of the Old Company; and their consistent 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, directed to attempt a trade, p. 165.

They have a college at Nangasaki, where the youth in addition to General acquirements, are taught the Foreign Languages, including Dutch and English, and amongst our visitors were many who spoke Dutch, and wished much to find persons on board who could converse in that language, but this the authorities did not approve of, and so to find persons on board who could converse in that language, but this the authorities did not approve of, and so

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 Nangasaki...

One of the young students understood English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and really caught

One of the young students understood English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and really caught
On the 5th of August we were anchored in Nagasaki Bay with the mountainous country covered with vegetation surrounding us on all sides. Some of them seemed to be very well acquainted with the geography and pointed out their three principal islands (which they pronounce Kew-Sew and Sikok) on the map with the greatest ease. They appeared to be very well acquainted with English, and pointed out their three principal islands (which they pronounce New, Nipung and Sisk), on the map with the greatest ease. Some of them seemed to be well conversant with English and gunnery; others could even master a few words of English. (Voyage of H. M.'s Samarang Vol. II. p. 470.)
弘化二年七月エギレス船入津沢出帆迄日記第十八枚目の表より裏に亘り次の如く書いている。

- 方唐通事乗船致し候處調語ハ向相分不申本船乗組の内唐人壹人置いて候ニ付唐通事通船致し候處唐人通船を

以申請候者六月廿八日琉球ヲ出船致し夫ヲ朝鮮ヲ乗廻り今日御営地着岸仕候次第は御営国測量之為ニ御座候

何ニ子細は無之段申聞候隨面荷中水産野菜其外生類之數相成候テヲ差出し買求申度奉存候間其箇は宣教御扶

助被成下度段申出候右ニ付乗船致し従々一同引取申候

長崎市役所より大正十五年十二月十一日発行長崎叢書四增補長崎略史下巻。此書の由来は其年例に示す通である。

上巻は年表市街郷村志橋樋志官衛公署志神祠佛関志

諸役員沿革志長崎奉行歴代略譜長崎名家略譜等を載す。

日英交通史に関係あるのは年表の部で

- 五月
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宝元年英国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国軍艦渡来記事即ち英国軍艦FLOTTON號(M. S. "Flare"
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二年英国測量船渡来記事に
に弘化二年英国測量船H. M. S. "Samaraia"事件の他の史料を紹介する機会に長崎市役所発行の
長崎叢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。

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渡来第二に来意を説明せる唐通
事の譯文を掲げて居る。

M. S. "Samaraia"
本船は大英國之役船に而戰爭之用を勤候

以下の文は前に掲げた(277)弘化二己巳七月エグレ士船入津と出帆迄日記中に掲げるものを同

解

前掲の(278)弘化二己巳年七月四日エグレ士船壹載渡来一件唐通事方控の寫楊柳閣藏中にも

右と殆んど同文の一節がある。

さて右引用の記事中船主姓姓即ち生は異なる平沙は廣東語ではBaiでであるこれは船長

Captain Sir Edward BelcherのBaiを誤り姓と思ひにあらざる平名の口切略も不可解である。(長崎

日英交通史料第二十六巻には

二五七

増補長崎略史第二十六巻には
商業と経済

船主姓沙味口嘆
船名呬元

とある。これ亦不可解である。

次に英船に供給した薪水食糧等は左の如きものであるこれは（277）の写本に據り列挙した（279）の

瓜瓜瓜卵鴨魚

十四亀五十四
五十拾十百一

生

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。
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 a large quantity of very fine fish, but owing to the heat of the climate unfit for consumption, but at the built; small spars (for studding sail booms &c.) were of cedar, measuring about thirty-six feet in length.
and vegetables for the crew. Their reason for not giving us Bullocks — "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 the ground they could not work 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, "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, it does not come out of the purse of any individual, I am sure you would do the same; the country bears the expense, it does not come out of the purse of any individual, and that it was the custom of the country. If a Japan ship goes to your country, 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.

この文書の自然なテキスト表現は次の通りです。

（日本語）

（詳細な翻訳は可能です。）
次の 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
那語の発音上正しからべしと思ふ。華は北京官訳にては広東語にて Whaw である字は廣東
語にては Whow である。 Whaw or Whow は近い如くである。
この華字と長崎悟真寺の開基 каталог 欧陽華字との関係如何。若し假に同一人なりとせば平戸英商
館長ヨックスの日記に屡々現れて居る Whaw は西暦千六百二十年正應元年十二月二十二日長崎に
は英国側の記録に明である。然らに長崎悟真寺に関する長崎の記録では西暦五年正應元年六月
省漳州府の人で承應元年十二月二十二日長崎にて病死して居る事は明である。又華字が福建省漳州府の人であるならば
主張さる、泉州出身の李旦の弟であり得ないのである。
(附説) 悟真寺梵鐘銘の一節

日英交通史料若干

二六三
岩生學士に備ひ私、廵門志卷十六事志紀兵天啓二年四月より左の一箇を引用して置く。
私は上海語の適当な辞典を手許に持たない故判斷に困るのであるが若し長畑教授の報告にして正

の説である。

私は岩生氏の口は九州方言にては口となるとの解説は認めると事が出るが右長畑氏の説は参

考までにたった一説として紹介するに止む自説は他日の研究をまち発表したいと思ふ。

附記

自撰書著成功傳卷上清閤海側亦特別着日本浪華本総氏泰世廃校に芝鰐に就て次の記事がある。

芝鰐興元仲弟落亡之二顏思齊尊中為之思齊激入居。臺灣。一時催産陳衣紀楊六楊七香香等皆出。共門。哀紀亦逸人限築芝

龍委身事

平戸に居つ支那甲比丹Andrea Dittis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ざりしものを岩生氏に借し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（村上氏稿）長崎市史。交通貿易編西洋諸国部にはゲッテスの事

281

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村上直次郎博士譯著

異國往復書翰集

塔記異國日記抄

これは異國叢書の一として興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增訂

一六五
て町内に充てた云々ある。

[208] 橋本辰之郎氏所蔵長崎港を

故伊能購次氏豪華工芸体操書に於いる屏風の説明中引用して置いたから、日英交通史料として掲げれば如何かと存じ史料と

しては未だ加へて置かなかった。しかしこの書の上巻六十一頁にアンドリアディッテイズと

いへるは顏思齊の異名ならんというifer書いてある。

昭和十一年六月日本領土際協会発行外務省調査部編纂外務省監版大日本外交文書第一巻第一冊

長崎二於ケル英軍艦水夫殺害事件ニ関スル処置照會ノ件

他

[286] 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）山階宮昭親王宛

[285] 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）山階宮昭親王宛

[248] 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）山階宮昭親王宛

[219] 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）山階宮昭親王宛

[190] 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）山階宮昭親王宛
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 that neither Goro Shito nor Prince of Tosa, the most diligent search should be made for the murderers, and when these were repeatedly assured by Goro Shito and also by the Acting Consul-General no refusal to pursue the investigations in the territory of Tosa, and the undersigned also proceeded to Senday to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The latter sent a Commission of officers under Hiyama to seek to discover the guilty parties, and acted in the case with so much bad faith, that the undersigned was obliged to attribute to the necessity of the Prince of Nagasaki that the murder had not been committed.

Japanese, whom happened to see them lying in that defenseless condition, had ordered no provocation. They had fallen asleep in the street, and were murdered while asleep by some armed soldiers of Nagasaki under circumstances of unusual atrocity. It is proved that they had caused no disturbance and 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.

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）大隈伯爵言談十三英人暗殺事件の外に大隈
十四年度等に連載長崎市小学校職員会発行明治維新以後の長崎等にも書いてあるが私はこの事件
にて慶應三年五月十日大日本外交文書所載和諏文には七日と記す殺された英領水兵の搭乗して居
った英艦H.M.S. "Icarus"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
ぬ。
Sunday Nov. 3rd/67

H.M.S. Ocean "A"圆满号 4月22日 (1968)

10th Dec. 1968 11th May 68
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.

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.


In the afternoon, the British Consul-General, Mr. C.de Trafford, and H.R.H. the Prince present, were invited to dinner by the French Consul-General, Mr. J. de Flandrin, at his residence on the Hemp Island. All the Japanese officials were present, and the occasion was marked by the presentation of a bill of exchange for 10,000 yen from the Governor of the Island, to the British Consul-General, for the purchase of a new residence for him. This was accepted with great pleasure, and the Prince was invited to visit the new building, which was then under construction. The Prince was much pleased with the prospect, and expressed his appreciation of the hospitality shown to him by the Consul-General.

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

My kindest thank for your friendly attention.

Quackenbush.

Adams reached as the first Englishman the land of Japan, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of his commander. I was agreeably surprised by the reception of your interesting treatise 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.

Sir,

Nagasaki,

of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

Prof. Chozo Muto

August 18th, 1936

Rigswil, Z. H., Nassaustrasse 60

This, for the present at least, may give you some proper insight on certain rights. I honestly may claim in

Dr. Murakami which I had received Oct. 8th through our Dep. of F. A. in the Ryukouin temple, that a certain image that I, very prudently commented on a translated article (publication?) of this identification was fully substantiated 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

May 14th 1926 a telegram in my behalf as Director of the Maritime Museum at Rotterdam, was sent by Mr. H. E. the Netherlands Ambassador at Tokio, in which message I may here only bring under your attention the following fact,

May 14th 1926 a telegram in my behalf as Director of the Maritime Museum at Rotterdam, was sent by Mr. H. E. the Netherlands Ambassador at Tokio, in which message I may here only bring under your attention the following fact,

which in Japan was simply discussed between 1919 and 1926 as per Dr. Murakami, discovered for himself that the said statue represented a certain image of Erasmus, but as to an absolutely certain identification of the said image to be the "hekbeeld" of the ship DE LIEFDE, ex Erasmius (representing the famous Humanist in a striking resemblance of the head of MAHU and DE LIEFDE) I had received Oct. 8th through our Dep. of F. A. in the Ryukouin temple, that a certain image that I, very prudently commented on a translated article (publication?) of

In the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of 9 and 10 October 1926, I thought it time to publish a somewhat

In the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of 9 and 10 October 1926, I thought it time to publish a somewhat
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 its 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ラスムス(貨行様)像並に伊太利パルマ美術館(Parma, Galerie)所蔵のErasmus von Rotterdam等を対照させよ(A Short History of Anglo-Japanese Relations. By C. Muto) 参照。
I, W. Van Noshis

With my best Compliments

[Signature]
‘The first mayor of Gillingham, the first Englishman who discovered Japan, published by
Mackays Limited, Book Manufactory, Chatham, and Rochester, (First Published April, 1943).

William Adams. The first mayor of Gillingham, the first Englishman who discovered Japan. Published by
Mackays Limited, Book Manufactory, Chatham, and Rochester, (First Published April, 1943).

attack on the British Legion p. 842. Shimazawa Saburo’s Mission to Yedo, Richardson Kildred p. 846. 謀 E 謀


Ref K

Ref K
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, attended. The memorial takes the form of an illuminated clock tower, which can be seen at night down the river.

Among those present were Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh J. Tweedie, Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, Colonel G. R. H. Langie, R. M., Major-General W. G. Dobie, Commandant, School of Military Engineering, Sir Robert Gower, M. P., and Lady Gower, Sir Park Goff, 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, 5 May 1932)
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

*Junior Editor's Talk*

A model

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

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

Countries would long be remembered by the people of Great Britain and Japan, other erected in Japan, not only the name of William Adams but also the traditional good comradeship of the two

Adams was not mere English seafarer who first went to Japan in the seventeenth century, but an eminent introducer

After the presentation to him of an address of welcome and a silver salver, the AMBASSADOR said that William

The AMBASSADOR said it was his desire that through that monument, coupled with that erected in Japan, not only the name of William Adams but also the traditional good comradeship of the two

The AMBASSADOR said that William Adams was not mere English seafarer who first went to Japan in the seventeenth century, but an eminent introducer.
adventures. Many of his shipmates were either captured or shipwrecked — but he eventually reached Japan, and there

eventually reached Japan. and there

eventually reached Japan. and there

eventually reached Japan. and there

eventually reached Japan. and there
George Herbert, Jocula Prudentum

Step after step the ladder is ascended,

English Language and Literature

Bibliography of British History

Stuart Period

1603-1714. 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. 8\' 1.

By S. Purchas. Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes.

Biographical, Geographical, Voyages and Travels. Sources of Anglo-Japanese Relations.

Spain, Portugal, and the Low Countries (vi) Switzerland (vii) United Provinces.

General (a) Guide (b) Sources (c) Later Works (d) France (e) Italy (f) Germany (g) Northern Powers (h) England. Historical and Constitutional History, &c. Foreign Relations in the University of Chicago, Oxford, 1928. 8\' 1. English Political and Constitutional History, &c. Assistant Professor of Modern History in Society and the American Historical Association. Edited by Godfrey Davies, Assistant Professor of Modern History in Bibliography of British History, Stuart Period, 1603-1714. Issued under the Direction of the Royal Historical Society.
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 written on it. Literature of two Kinds: We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it.

Longfellow, 'Birds of Passage'

Sometimes still remain undone

Labour with what Zeal we will.