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<td>日本語</td>
<td>日英交通史料 十六 バブル期の英米殖專勢力に及ぼす日英交通の影響 ぶんき</td>
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<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
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<td>索引</td>
<td>商業と経済 の見解</td>
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日英交通史料（十六）

武藤長蔵

私は日英交通史料十五の（272）としてMacpherson, D. History of the European Commerce with India 1812を掲げて置いた。而してそれはThe Cambridge History of British India Vol. IV. British India巻末の参考文献に目録に挙げたもので當時未だこの書を手にしない事を断って置いた。然らに私は五月初旬鮮満旅団の途次京城帝國大學所屬図書館に於てこの書の所蔵され居る事を見出し、五月下旬帰途再び同図書館を訪り借閲の内訳を得歸任後借閲の手続をとり此書を読むに其内に日英交通史料に関する参考記事のある事を確かめた。依て此期に計畫を拡録する事とし、先づ此書中日本に関する記事は同書巻末の索引（Index）の日本（Japan）の部を検するに日本 discovered and traded to by the Portuguese p. 29. who are supplanted by the Dutch p. 36, p. 46. Spirit conduct of Japanese Merchants, and wise and spirit conduct of the Government p. 49. The Dutch Trade to it from Tywan p. 55.等日本に関する記事あり。其次に英人に関する記事あり。
Captain Saris proceeded in the Clove to Japan with a view to open a trade with that country. 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, where he arrived in September 1614. The gentlemen concerned in this voyage cleared a profit of 211 per cent.

The charter in the original language and character, with an English translation, may be seen in purchasing a little

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; and the letter was accompanied with presents supplied by the Company. The Company having formed an expedition to Japan, in pursuance of the Emperor's reply, was received with great kindness on their arrival in Japan, and was very kindly received by the Emperor and several inferior Kings and Viceroys. The Company, having settled in the Clove to Japan, with a view to open a trade with that country, 

* Subsequent attempt to obtain trade p. 143.
for a trade with Japan in the year 1699, which will be noticed in its proper place.)

The History of the European Com-

pany, or perhaps, rather the New Company, appear to have made another attempt

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 £90,000 in their repeated exertions for establishing a

Hindus, directed a voyage to be sent 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 president at

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

The use of woolen clothing subjects from important British woolen goods from Bantam or other places, though the climate of this country requires

In the year 1811, and again in 1693, 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

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

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,
In the year 1699 the Company (most probably the New Company) notwithstanding the repeated disappointments encored to attempt a trade with Japan; sent instructions to their factors in China to use every endeavour to renew a commercial intercourse with that empire, still hoping to make it an extensive market for wooden goods and other English Manufactories. But it does not appear that the factors had any success: and 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 chival article they could give in return, is found in sufficient abundance with the Japanese, being 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 chival article they could give in return, is found in sufficient abundance with the Japanese, being so advantageous as the reputed opulence of their country might lead one to suppose.

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One of the young students understood English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and really caught we had but one, and he understood but little, he was kept out of the way.

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 conversation in that language; but this the authorities did not approve of, and so let the young students understand English slightly, could pronounce a few English words, and readily caught

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.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R. N.


Natives of the voyage of H. M. S. "Samarang" by

(John)
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, and some a little French. They appeared 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 very 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.)
弘化二已七月エデレス船入津ヲ出ヲ帆ヲ造コノ日記第十八枚目ノ表ヨリ裏ニ直リ次ノ加く書いてある。
商業と経済

船主姓沙名味囁略
船名呪呪

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

増補長崎略史に記す處も順序は異なる點あるも大體同じである。
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附加信息：
- 日历为农历，包含日、月、年三栏。
- 每行显示三个日期，从左到右分别为当月的第1、2、3日，依此类推。
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.

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 fish, but owing to the heat of the climate unfit for consumption, hogs
...and vegetables for the crew. Their reason for not giving us Bullocks—C—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 torear 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 be immediate. 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. 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.
Andrea Dittis 6 Whaw or Whow Hua Hua Hua Whaw or Whow Whaw or Whow Whaw or Whow Hua Hua Hua Hua Hua Whaw or Whow Whaw or Whow Whaw or Whow Hua Hua
For the Cantonese Dialect, by Dr. Vincent John Field & Others. The Chinese-English Dictionary contains 12,920 groups.

The Cantonese Dialect, by Dr. Vincent John Field & Others. The Chinese-English Dictionary contains 12,920 groups.
私は上海語の適当な辞典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
しとせばDittsのものは幾分解釈出来る。長畑氏はまた李且氏を英人がDittsと呼びしにあらずと
の説である。

私の岩生氏の口は九州方言にては口となるとの解釈は認められる事が出来るが右長畑氏の説は
考までに至らし一説として紹介するに止め自説は他日の研究を待たししたいと思う。

（附記）

自撰書籍成功伝巻上海書籍長畑氏居伴者日本浪華本組泰世哲校に芝龍に就て次の記事がある。

芝龍與仲茅藩亡之為顔恩齊黨中為之顔恩齊懷入于臺灣一時郡籍縄哀紀楊六楊七香吉等皆出共門
哀紀亦渡人設築芝芝

委身事為

平戸に居つた支那甲比丹Aandra Dittsは顔恩齊を指すのであるとの説を奉する人々と著書論文
中日英交通史料文獻として未だ本稿に掲載せずしものを岩生氏に従って左に掲げる事とする。

村上直次郎氏稿往時の平戸港歴史地理六ノニ

これは異国の史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增訂

一六五

日英交通史料十五
異国日記抄は日英交通史料十四の挿絵牧野十八年イギリス通商の朱印の内容説明に引用して
置いた。しかし日英交通史料文獻としての本文には日英交通史料二の内に27として異国日記
抄村上直次郎校訳明治十四年発行を加えて置いたのみで異国叢書中の増訂異国日記抄を未
だ加えて置かなかったから茲に加へと事とした。
さて其增訂異国日記抄附録三百十三頁にコックス日記に平戸の支那人アンドレアデッチ
故加藤三吾氏稿平戸に於ける英国商館の遺跡並にウヰリアムアダムの埋骨地（史學雑誌第十
九編第三號及第十號所載）に同氏著三浦の按針は日英交通史料二のうちに33として掲げて置いた。
名で私も早くより読んで参考文獻として重要視して居るのであるが三浦の按針は掲げたがこ
れは未だ加へて居らなかったから茲に乍驚追加して置く。
さて此加藤氏の論文に支那人顔思齊（Andrea Ditts）と書いてある史學雑誌第十九編第
三號第百十頁参照
この文を英人は最初居留支那人の頭人アンドレアデッチ（顔思齊）という者から家を借入れ
て商館に充てた云々ある。故伊能嘉矩氏至海文化誌。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
書け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るか如何かに存じ史料と
しては未だ掛けて置かなかった。しかしこの書の上巻六十一頁にアンドリアディツテイスと
いへるは顔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会発行外務省調査部編纂外務省編版大日本外交文書第一巻第一冊
自慶應三年十月至明治元年六月

三十八

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

三八

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

他
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 were asleep when murdered.

The Prince would rest until the stigma of being concerned in such a crime should be removed from their clan, by Prince of Tosa, that the most diligent search should be made for the murderers, and that neither Goto Shojiro nor the retired Prince of Tosa, act the part of officers under Hirayama to pursue the perpetrators. The latter sent a commission of officers under Hirayama to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The Undersigned was obliged to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka. The Undersigned was obliged to seek redress from the Tycoon's Government at Osaka.


Yokohama, June 23rd, 1868

H. B. M. Legation
H. M.'S. "Ocean" at Ijumon-jima, April 13th, 1851.

H. M.'S. "Carnes" at Ijumon-jima, April 13th, 1851.

These are the first official reports from the British mission to Japan. The mission arrived at the island of Ijumon-jima on April 13th, 1851, to negotiate with the Japanese government. The reports detail the discussions and negotiations that took place during the mission, including the demands that were made and the responses from the Japanese officials. The mission was ultimately successful in securing some concessions for the British, including the establishment of a British trading post on the island.

The seizure and punishment of the murderers, whoever they might be.
Sunday Nov. 3rd/67

H. M. S. Icarus

Date

140
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, raising his hand after the eleventh man had suffered. Finding that the completion of the proceedings would involve the detention of his men on shore after dark he 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" at Kobe. (Sir Ernest Satow, A Diplomat in Japan Chapter XXIX Massacre of French Sailors at Sakai p. 354.)
"A Short History of Anglo-Japanese Relations" by Chomo Muku, Tokyo 1936.

"A Diplomat in Japan" by The Right Hon. Sir Ernest Salomé, London 1924.
Sir:

Of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

August 18th 1936

Prof. Chozo Muto

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 its commander.

In the meanwhile it seems to me that a certain misunderstanding is going to consolidate where on page 10...

My kindest thank for your friendly attention.

Quedeenmeeck.

Nagasaki,

of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

August 18th 1936

Prof. Chozo Muto
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 through our Dep of F.

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

identification was fully confirmed by me and in which I took the earnest consequences attached to it

in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of 9 and 10 October 1926

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:

ERSANSUS (Representing the famous humanist in a striking resemblance of the height of MAHY and DECODRES,

but as to an absolutely certain identification of the said image to be the "Herkleerd" or the ship DE LIEFDE, ex

which in Japan was simply discussed between 1919 and 1926 as I perceived later, represented an image of Ersansus,

Now I have not any reason to doubt that indeed Dr. Murakami discovered for himself that the said statue,

was, as you formulated it "nothing but the statue of Ersansus".

you involve my humbly-sefl opposite the discovery of Dr. Murakami; that a certain image in the Ryukokan 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 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.

The Image of Erasmus in Japan, By J. B. Snellen. 言葉現の内容より翻訳

この写真は The Image of Erasmus in Japan, By J. B. Snellen 掲載の写真より翻訳

この立像と東京帝室博物館のエラスムス(貨棟様)像並にイタリアパルマ美術館(Parma, Galerie)所蔵のErasmus von Rotterdam 等との対照をよ(A Short History of Anglo-Japanese Relations. By C. Muto)参照。
The Image of Prisms in Japan. By J. B. Stullen.
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.

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

The ceremony was attended by the Mayor and the band of the R. N. Barracks, Chatham, and the guard and band of the R. N. Chatham, Chatham.

Memorial unveiled at Gillingham

First Englishman to reach Japan

From our correspondent

CHATHAM, May 11
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 Anglo-Japanese friendship on the basis of mutual understanding and helpfulness. The Ambassador said it was his desire that through that monument and another 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.

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

(DAILY MAIL No. 15, 1911)

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. 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. 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. 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.
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. After some years he wanted to return to England, but the Shogun would not allow him to go. He became a great favourite of the Shogun, who ruled the country. His grave can be seen to-day 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.

His estate was left to his children, who sold it to the East India Company, which then established a factory in Japan. And then when at last the Shogun gave Adams permission to go home, he did not so, and finally died in Japan in 1620.
George Herbert, Fazenda Prudentum

'Step after step the ladder is ascended'.

English Language

Bibliography of British History

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

Walter W. Skeat. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.
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 of it.

Bibliography

Longfellow—Birds of Passage

Sometimes still remain undone

Labour with what Zeal we will,