九字無恙サンフランシスコに着船第十一字過ヲキシデンタルホテルに旅宿いあし候洋中殊之外烈風にゐ殆与困弊いあし候得共幸横濱とり荷蘭香港岡士ボスマンら申者に横濱於ゐフワンデルタツクら生等に之添意可致様相頼候趣にゐ殊之外懇切ニ世話いあし呉且又着船ら旅宿に相越候迄共到底都合宜敷一ト先安堵いあし候將即日御國岡士ブルークス尋問ニ相越面晤いあし候處同人に既ニ米國公使ら今般御用之次第等委曲來書有之爾後之手續都ゐ引受周旋いあし候積彼是以好都合ニ有之候將哇布島に之飛脚船便凡廿四五日も不相過候ゐて無之趣今日ら一周日後ニて帆船之便有之候由ニ付蒸氣与て航路日數も大ニ相違隨分困難之趣ニて候得共飛脚便相待候ゐて餘り遲延およひ候間奮發いあし右帆船にゐ渡航之積萬事ブルークスに相托し申候右て着御屆可得御意如是御坐候以上

十月廿日

三輪甫一

上野監督正

外務省

大少丞御中

編者註　本號文書外務省へ到達ノ月日ハ不明ナリ

五五五

十月二十日（十一月二十三日）

外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ英、佛、米各公使宛

外務大丞等ヨリ露（函館在勤）、蘭、葡、瑞西、白、丁、伊（横濱在勤）各領事宛

木綿、毛織及同交織襦袢股引ノ税額ハ獨逸北部聯邦トノ條約ニヨリ引下ケタル旨通知ノ件

巳十月廿日達ス

以手紙致啓上候然て條約運上目錄之内毛木綿交織物部中左件之品輸入減税之儀兼ゐ獨逸北部聯邦与條約取結之節協議いあし置候趣も有之候ニ付左之通相減申候

木綿襦袢股引　十二ニ付元税　壹分銀〇三
同　減税　同　〇二五
毛織同　同　同　元税　同　一个
同　減税　同　〇八
綿毛交織同　同　同　元税　同　〇六
同　減税　同　〇五

右輸入減税之義ハ本年十一月三十日ヨリ西洋千八百七十年第一月一日より施行いたし候間其段貴國人民ニ御布告有之度存候右可得御意如是御坐候以上

巳九月　日

英佛米公使閣下

大輔
卿　御兩名

右同文言

大少丞連名

五五六

十月二十日（十一月二十三日）　英吉利公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉宛

英吉利「エディンバラ」公來訪ノ際延遼館ヲ旅館トシテ提供セラレタルニ對シ英吉利皇室ヨリノ謝意奏聞方申出ノ件

Yedo, November 23, 1869.

The Undersigned, having reported to his Government that The Tenno intended to place one of His Majesty's palaces at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during His Royal Highness's stay at Yedo, he has now been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request His Excellency to convey to The Tenno the acknowledgments of The Queen, and the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for His Majesty's friendly and hospitable intentions towards the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

HARRY S. PARKES,
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency
Sawa Ju san i Kiyowara Noriyoshi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

（右和譯文）

以手紙致啓上候然ㇾ我國
王子殿下東京滯留之節
天皇陛下ゟ離宮一个所御貸可被下旨先般我政府に申達候處今般
天皇陛下我
王子殿下ニ對し御懇親之御取扱有之候段英國女王陛下叡感不斜候將我政府ニ
於ゐも深謝之段外務卿閣下を以被遂
奏聞候樣拙者ゟ可申入旨我國外國事務長官より被申付越候間此段可得御意如
是御坐候以上

十月廿日

大貌利太尼亞
特派全權公使
ハルリーパークス

澤從三位清原宣嘉閣下

五五七

十月二十一日（十一月二十四日）　前亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ外務大輔寺島宗則宛

亞米利加大統領ニ對スル勅答書受領ノ通知及歸國ノ挨拶申入ノ件

His Excellency
Terashima Tozo,
Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs,
etc., etc.

Yokohama, November 24th 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of one letter from His Majesty The Tenno, addressed to The President of the United States, which I shall take great pleasure

in delivering on my arrival in the capital of my country, I received it this day from the hands of Governor Sakurada.

Two days since, while in Yedo for a short time I called at the Foreign Office to take my leave of Your Excellency, and Your Colleagues, whom I did not meet at my Audience with His Majesty, but you were absent. I go on the steamer next week and probably shall not again see you, but wishing you a long, happy and prosperous life, and peace and plenty to your Country.

I am very truly your friend,
R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH.

（右和譯文）

以手紙啓上いさし候然ゝ

天皇陛下ゟ聯邦大統領へ被遣候御書壹通今日櫻田外務權少丞ゟ落手大慶奉存候本國首府へ歸着之上ハ早速大統領へ相渡可申候扨二日前東京外務省ニゐ閣下へ御暇乞仕度且拙者謁見之節御出會不申方〻ニも御暇乞申入度存居候處閣下御留守ニゐ殘念奉存候拙者義來月ハ蒸氣船へ乘組候間最早難期再會候折角御幸福御長久御勤仕被成候樣奉祈候以上

千八百六十九年第十一月廿四日

フアンフアルケンボルグ

寺島外務大輔閣下

編者註　本號文書ニ謂フ「御書壹通」ハ五一七ノ附記七ヲ指スモノト察セラル

五五八

十月二十三日（假）（十一月二十六日）

宗義達（嚴原藩知事）公用人齋藤佳兵衛ヨリ太政官辨官宛

朝鮮國トノ交際ハ外務省へ御委任ニ付宗家ヨリノ使節派遣ハ相止ムヘキ旨ノ指令アリタル處使節中途ニテ引取ルコトハ時宜ニ適セサルニ付大政一新通告ノ談判解決ノ上順次彼トノ交際體式ヲ定メラルル樣致度旨上申ノ件

附屬書　嚴原藩ヨリノ伺書

宗家ヨリ朝鮮國ヘノ使節派遣相止ムル場合ノ處置ニ關シ伺ノ件

朝鮮國御交際ニ付過日奉伺置候次第此程御附札ヲ以テ同國交接ノ儀ハ外務省
ヘ御委任被　仰付候付宗家ヨリノ使節ハ可相止段御沙汰ノ趣敬承仕候素ヨリ
外邦ヘ相關リ候儀御同省ノ御專任勿論ノ事奉存候處朝鮮ノ儀ハ從前交通ノ振
合西洋各國ト其趣ヲ異ニシ中葉高麗ノ季世宗氏ト初メテ隣好ヲ通シ其後本邦
室町家ノ頃當朝鮮李氏ノ代ニ至リ對州ニ依テ交ヲ政府及中西諸州ニ通シ諸州
ノ使船彼國ニ來往スル者對州ニ於テ勘合ノ印ヲ受ケ宗氏ノ文印無キ者ハ彼國
接待セスト申如ク古來對州東道ノ主トナリ慶元以來舊幕府和好ノ後ト雖政府
ノ交通ハ概テ其名ノミニシテ例歲使船ノ來往交易互市專ラ對州ノ職務トナリ
韓人ニ至テハ本邦ノ交通徒ニ對州有ルヲ知テ政府有ルヲ不知ト申如ク御兩國
交際ノ體式不相立儀御座候處去春以來
朝綱一振萬機御親裁在セラレ朝鮮國ノ儀ハ古ヨリ來往ノ國柄益御威信ヲ可被
爲立御旨趣ヲ以テ對州儀是迄ノ通兩國ノ交通ヲ掌候樣家役ニ命セラレ御新政
ノ顯末宗家ヨリ朝鮮ヘ可相達旨被　仰付
朝議ノ上書契御草案御下渡有之右
朝命相傳候爲去年十月執政職ノ者以下大修使ノ使命ヲ以テ差越シ兼テ御沙汰
ノ御旨趣談判ニ及セ候處渠內實
朝廷御誠意ニ應シ兼候情態其機相顯レ當春以來彼國役向ノ者ヘ數度辯論相盡
シ罷在候次第ハ過日大島友之允ヨリ書面ヲ以テ申上置候通ニ有之其後諸否ノ
都合如何可有之哉彼地卽今ノ駈引日夜案念罷在候中此節宗家ヨリ使節可相止
トノ趣被　仰付昨年
御沙汰ノ御主意ト齟齬仕御命令前後兩途ニ出候儀乍恐御順序モ相立兼候次第
自然ハ是迄ノ始末於
廟堂御分明不被爲下御事トモニ無御坐哉第一
朝命ヲ奉シ相越居候使節ノ者中途ニシテ引取候時宜ニモ難至實ニ當惑苦心ノ
仕合奉存候尤外務省御立被置候上宗家ヨリ御通交ニ相携リ候テハ御體裁難相
立トノ御詮議可有之哉難量候ヘトモ往古玄蕃寮被相設候節ニモ蕃客ヲ掌候儀
ハ對馬守職務ノ內ニモ相見大唐通事新羅譯語等對州ヘ被召置候儀モ候ヘハ强
テ御失體ノ筋ニモ相當リ申間敷哉先以其儀ハ閣キ今俄ニ宗家ヨリノ使節ヲ相

止候テハ朝鮮ヘ御應接ノ道絶ヘ益御隣誼ヲ敦フセラルベキノ御旨趣却テ御絶
交ノ姿ニ罷成リ同國ニ於テモ宗氏數百年來ノ舊交容易承服仕兼候ノミナラス
却テ
皇國ノ御深意猜疑ヲ生シ彌御用害相生可申既ニ友之允申上候通リ同國ノ儀善
惡舊規ヲ膠守シ偏固執拗ノ國風ニ付突然御國使等ヲ被差渡候テハ速ニ御款待
不申上果シテ御威光ヲ損シ候振合ニ至リ初メヨリ兵力ヲ不被爲用候テ難叶時
機可立至哉ト不安痛心仕候隨テ一旦御沙汰ニ至候儀ニハ候ヘトモ先ツ昨年來
ノ御行掛リヲ以テ御順序ヲ追ハセラレ
朝廷御誠意貫徹イタシ御談判ノ御旨趣承服ノ上ハ彼國通信使ヲモ被爲召
皇朝ヨリモ御國使等可被差渡然上御交際萬般ノ體式御講明在セラレ
朝廷御厚誼渠ニ於テ心服イタシ候上對州ヲ待セラレズ外務省御一途ニ總サセ
ラレ候樣漸々御仕向ケ在セラレ候儀御順序御條理モ相立候御事ト奉存候勿論
當節御談判通承服不致時ハ寬猛其機ニ應セラレ御所置有之候ハ豫メ申上候迄
モ無御座右ハ從來ノ由緒モ有之愚考ノ趣不憚忌諱言上仕尙差向候件々別紙ヲ
以奉伺候何卒速ニ
御英明ノ御指揮被　仰付被下度右ノ趣知事ヨリ可奉願旨申付候付此段奉申上
候以上

十　月

辨官
御役所

嚴原藩公用人
齋藤佳兵衛

（朝鮮事務書）

編者註 本號文書日附ヲ缺クモ**五五九**ノ冒頭ニ謂フ「朝鮮國ト對州交際ノ儀ニ付嚴原藩公用人齋藤佳兵衛申上候書面御下ケ被成致一覽候」云々ノ上申書ニ該當スルモノト認メラルルニ付假ニ其ノ直前ニ挿入ス

（附屬書）

奉伺件々

一爾來宗家ヨリ朝鮮國ヘノ使節可相止旨被　仰付候上ハ兼テ

朝命ニ依リ差遣置候

御新政通報ノ使節當時談判ノ結末進退ノ駈引等如何相心得可申哉

一同國ノ者本邦ヘ漂到ノ節ハ其所ノ府藩縣ヨリ長崎ヘ送達シ同所ニ於テ本藩ヘ御引渡有之候付本藩ヨリ使節差添彼國ヘ送還ノ例ニ御座候處使節被相止候時ハ送屆方以來如何可被仰付哉

一日本人朝鮮ヘ漂到ノ節ハ同國ニ於テ本藩ノ手ヘ引取生國最寄ヲ以テ大坂長崎兩所ヘ相送リ來候處以來如何相心得可申哉

一今般御附札ノ御旨趣ハ總テ

朝廷ニ相關候使節被相止候御譯ニ御坐候哉從來對州私交ニ付差渡來候歲遣船等ハ先ツ是迄ノ儘ニテ可然儀御座候哉

一同國釜山浦草梁頂ノ地ニ於テ和館ト稱ヘ方三百間程ノ地所宗家ヘ借受以前ヨリ屋宇ヲ設ケ役向ノ者以下差遣置候右和館ノ儀是迄ノ通仕置宜敷御座候哉

一和館主管ノ爲館守役差置兩國ノ交際館內事務總テ爲相掌置其以下附屬ノ役員モ有之候處以來如何相心得可申哉

但過日藩政向廉々相伺候御沙汰ノ內朝鮮ニ屬候役員モ藩治職制ノ內ニテ可然トノ儀御座候處宗家ヨリ使節被相止候ヘトモ其釣合モ有之事ニ付尙奉伺候

一貿易邊ニ付差遣置候役向ノ者是又是迄ノ通差置候テモ不苦儀御座候哉

一交易ノ儀於

朝廷御條約被爲結度兼々建議仕置候處此節ヨリ御取始ニモ可至哉尤交易ノ內公貿私貿ノ差別有之私貿ハ各國普通ノ交易ニシテ物貨至當ノ價ヲ定メ有無相通スルノ儀ニ有之公貿ハ往昔本邦亡命ノ徒朝鮮ノ邊邑ヲ掠メ韓人其患ニ堪ヘス此時宗氏ノ周旋ニ依リ彼國海寇ノ禍ヲ免レ候ニ起リ名ハ貿易ニシテ其實宗氏ノ舊恩ニ報ユルカ爲貨物定額ヲ立テ歲遣送使ヲ款待スルノ意ニ候ヘハ今後

朝廷ニ於テ御規則被相立候時御條約中ニハ相加リ可申廉ニ無之樣相見右公貿易ノ儀此後如何取計可申哉

五五八　明治二年十月二十五日（十一月二十六日）

但歳遣船事例ニ付舊弊一洗仕度當時掛合中ニ御座候條此後應接向ニ依リ自然公貿廢止ノ時宜ニ可至モ難計此段モ申上置候

一本藩ノ儀生産些少ニ付是迄朝鮮物産ノ內藩ノ有用ヲ除キ稅金ヲ以テ商人ヘ相任置候物品不少是等如何可被仰付哉尤此廉俄ニ御變法ニ至候テハ差向產業ヲ失候者モ可有之奉存候付可然御指揮奉願候

一從前朝鮮國ニ相關リ候公私ノ用費年分許多ノ儀ニ有之舊幕府ノ比ハ役料代ノ譯ヲ以總テ貿易ノ所得ヨリ相償來候處自今如何可被仰付哉

但過日藩政向相伺候內朝鮮ニ關リ候用費ノ儀モ公廨ノ內ニ相立候樣御沙汰御座候處右ハ藩租ノ內ヨリ相償候譯ニモ難至尙奉伺候

一政府且ツ宗家吉凶ニ付朝鮮ヨリ譯官ノ者使節トシテ渡來對州ニ於テ接遇イタシ來リ候處以來如何相心得可申哉

一兩國ノ交際總テ對州ノ切手所持不致船ハ賊船ヲ以テ所置ニ及候舊約ニ有之候處切手ノ儀以來如何可被仰付哉

右件々差向奉伺候速ニ何分ノ御沙汰被仰出可被下候尙又此節御沙汰向ニ就テハ廉々行支候筋モ可有之候付追々取調ノ上可奉伺候以上

十　月

五五九　十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）　外務省ヨリ太政官辨官宛

（朝鮮事務書）

朝鮮國トノ交際ハ宗家ノ私交ニ委ネス外務省ニテ總括ヲ要スルモ小事ハ舊慣ニ依リ處理セシメ差支ナカルヘク依ツテ先ツ情實探索ノ爲外務省員ヲ朝鮮國ヘ差遣スルコトトシ其ノ間ハ宗家ノ私交ニ委任ノコトニ致度旨上申ノ件

附屬書一、太政官ヨリ嚴原藩ヘノ指令案

朝鮮國ヘ差遣中ノ使者ハ引戻スニ及ハス大政一新ノ通告相貫ク樣致スヘク彼國トノ交際ハ舊慣モアルニ付自然御委任ノ廉モアルヘキ旨指令ノ件

五五九　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

二、太政官ヨリ嚴原藩ヘノ指令案

宗家ヨリ朝鮮國ヘ使節派遣ヲ止ムル場合ノ處置ニ關シ同家ヨリ提出ノ伺ニ對スル指令ノ件

十月廿三日別紙添達ス

辨官御中　　外務省

朝鮮國ト對州交際ノ儀ニ付嚴原藩公用人齋藤佳兵衞申上候書面御下ケ被成致一覽候右書面ノ大主意ハ昨辰年御一新ノ最初兩國ノ交通ヲ掌候樣宗家ヘ被命候處今又宗家ヨリ使節差遣置候儀ハ可相止トノ趣ハ最前御沙汰ノ主意ト齟齬イタシ命令兩途ニ出候樣相見ヘ候趣幷往古玄蕃寮被相設候節ニモ蕃客ヲ掌候儀ハ對馬守職務ノ內ニモ相見大唐通事新羅譯語等被差置候儀モ候ヘハ矢張是迄ノ通朝鮮交通ハ宗家ノ世職ニイタシ置度內旨ニ相見當時同家ニテ談判中ニ付彼方承服ノ上ハ彼國通信使ヲモ被爲召

皇朝ヨリモ御國使等可被差渡然上御交際萬般ノ體式御講明被爲在候ハヽ可然旨ノ建言幷別紙十二ヶ條ノ伺書トモ一應無謂筋ニモ無之候ヘトモ右ハ昨春兵馬倥傯ノ間御政體未相整然ルニ外國事務ハ片時モ難差置筋ニ付暫宗家ヘ朝鮮事務取扱候樣被爲命候儀ニモ可有之然ルニ朝鮮ナリトモ外國ニハ相違無之候處萬國交際ノ大法ニ不依一藩曖昧ノ私交ニイタシ置候テハ條理不相立則舊幕府ノ因循政ヲ用候儀ニ付右ハ是非トモ改革不致候ハテハ不相成儀ニ有之然ルニ朝鮮ノ國習澁滯遲緩百事不捗取樣子故宗家申立候通彼國ヨリ通信使差越候迄ハ定テ數年ノ歲月ヲ經可申其上此方ヨリ使節被差遣候樣ノ手順ニテハ何レノ時ヲ期會ト可致ヤ更ニ目的モ無之然ルニ魯西亞其他ノ强國方今ノ形勢諸事施行ノ迅速ナル雷雨ノ如ク此後日本ニテ因循イタシ候節ハ歲月我ト友ナラス朝鮮ハ所謂轍鮒ヲ枯魚市ニ問候姿ニ相成

皇國ノ至患隨テ燃眉ノ急ト可相成右ヲ痛念イタシ候ニ付寧彼ノ來使ヲ不待此方ヨリ往臨シテ其謬例ヲ正シ大義ヲ示候方ト存候儀ニテ此程云々申上其段當省ヘ御委任相成候儀ニ有之當時其手順專取調中ニ付宗家ヨリ建白ノ趣ハ難取用筋ニ御座候乍然境壤ヲ外國ヘ接シ居候場所則樺太對馬又ハ千島小笠原島等

五五九　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

ノ如キ場所ハ一領一圓ノ地ニ無之朝夕外民ト雜居同樣ニ付其地方ノ事務ハ外務省ヲ以テ總括イタシ政令一途ニ出候樣規則可相立筋ニ候ヘトモ瑣細ノ事ハ其地方官ノ者實地ヲ踏執行候勢ニテ朝鮮ノ事モ交際ノ大要貿易ノ規則等ハ外務省官員ニテ措辨イタシ嚴原藩臣ヲモ其場所ヘ臨人撰登用ノ見込ニ有之可成丈小事ハ是迄ノ舊貫ニ仍彼我人民生業ノ路不取失樣イタシ候積故宗家申立ノ趣幷最前御達ノ趣トモ其事實ヲ解釋仕候ハヽ其意味相貫候事ニ可立至ト存候然ルニ右等ノ事緒一朝夕ニ辨斷イタシ兼突然皇使被差遣候テハ返テ不都合ニ付先情實探索ノタメ外務省官員彼地ヘ差越候儀既ニ御沙汰ノ通取行候積ニ付其間ハ先是迄ノ通宗家ノ私交ニ爲任置候方可然依之別紙十二ヶ條ノ趣ハ夫々附札ニイタシ見込ノ件々記載イタシ宗家ヘ御沙汰案トモ相添差出申候早々御評議ノ上宗家ヘ御達相成候ハヽ其通當省ヘモ爲心得御達可被下候以上

巳十月

（朝鮮事務書）

（附屬書一）

嚴原藩ヘ御沙汰案

朝鮮國交際ノ儀ニ付此程伺ノ趣ハ追テ猶御沙汰ノ次第可有之候ヘトモ差當彼國ヘ差遣置候其藩使者ノ儀ハ引戻候ニヲヨハス可成引合ヲ重テ

御一新ノ御情實彼國ヘ相貫候樣可致候尤外國交際ノ儀ハ一途ニ不出候テハ不相成儀ニ付追々外務省ノ官員彼地ヘ差越實境見分爲致候積ニ有之勿論朝鮮國ノ儀ハ舊交モ有之內藩同樣ノ取扱ニ不致候テハ差支候廉モ可有之間右等ハ其藩彼國ト隣國ノ儀ニ付御處分相定候上ハ自然御委任ノ廉モ可有之只今俄ニ荒立改革候テハ兩國ノ折合方ニ拘候條別紙附札ノ通可被相心得候事

巳十月

嚴原藩

（附屬書二）

五五九　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

太政官

（朝鮮事務書）

（朱巻）「別紙附札案」

初ケ條

御新政通報ノ使者當時談判ノ結末ハ外務省ヘ可申立且進退ノ事ハ是迄ノ信ヲ不失様目的ト致シ處置可有之事

二ケ條三ケ條

是迄ノ通タルヘキ事

四ケ條

歳遣船等ハ先ツ是迄ノ儘可据置候事

五ケ條六ケ條

和館ノ儀是迄ノ通ニイタシ役向ノ者モ同様爲相詰居可申尤右和館ノ儀ハ追テ交際益相開ケ候節ハ彌御用可相成候ニ付手入等節々差加可置候事

七ケ條八ケ條

貿易ノ儀ハ可成盛大ニ相成候様トノ御趣意ニ付役向ノ者差置精々世話可致公貿易ノ儀ハ其藩ニヲイテ謬例ヲ受其儘仕來候儀ハ不都合ニ候ヘトモ古昔不文ノ時世ニ取定候儀ニ付右等ハ順序ヲ追可相糺歳遣起源宗家謝恩ノ儀ニ候ハヽ右等ハ先例不取失様存在可致置事

九ケ條

朝鮮物産ノ税金等ノ儀先是迄ノ通据置商人トモ失産不致様追々御處分可有之儀ト可相心得候事

十ケ條

朝鮮交際入費ノ儀ハ追テ御處分可有之事

十一ケ條

宗家慶弔ニ付朝鮮ヨリ差越候譯官ハ是迄ノ通接對可致事

十二ケ條

切手ノ儀ハ向來ノ取締ニモ相成候儀ニ付是迄ノ通規則嚴重可相立置事

（朝鮮事務書）

編者註　五八五參照

五六〇　十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）　英吉利公使館ニ於テ大納言岩倉具視ト英吉利公使トノ對話書

樺太開拓問題、横濱駐屯ノ英吉利番兵撤去及政府以外ノ者ノ武器輸入ニ關スル件

己巳十月廿三日英公使館於ゐ岩倉大納言英國公使ハルリーパークス應接記

一應挨拶畢ゐ

一唐太之義ニ付政府於ゐ評議を盡し候上ニゐ篤ト御談判可致積之處閣下近日中兵庫長崎へ被相越候趣ニ付本日ゝ拙者一分丈ケ之義御談判致度同所之義ゝ一旦魯國を雜居之約定ニ相成居候得共雜居ゝ差縺之出來やすき事ニ付舊年の如く唐太全嶋日本之地ふそるゝ或ハ境界を立るゐふしゝ我國人民傲慢之意なく總して萬國公法を用ひ我ふ曲なき樣開拓ニ十分盡力いゐし度同所ニゝ金銀銅石炭等も多分ニ出候樣之趣ニも有之候間先各國人之內何レ之國人ニゐも坑師ニ相雇開拓そるふ假令百萬金之入費ニ候共右入費利益を魯國を半割いゐし候樣之義ゝ各國ニも有之候事ニ候哉魯米ニゝ有之候趣承り候如何哉

一是ハ其國主なれハ勝手ニかし渡し又入費利益も半割ニ取り候事も有之候間一乃政府ニ有之候得ゝ出來申候乍去自國ニゐゝ金銀山等ゝ自ゐら堀出し不申候都ゐ堀出し候稅を何程を定め取建ニ付雙方利益を取り候事ゝ無之ゝ委しくゝ不存候得共米國人會所を建免狀を請稅取建候趣承り込候へ共聢与ゝ不相心得候

一各國人之內いつもの地ニゐも日本之戶籍ニ入日本人ニ成いつもの場所ニゐも山をむらき或ハ其他日本之國益与なるゐき事をなし當人も相當之利を得候樣之事有之候哉一體外國之戶籍ニ入候事ゝ重事ニ候得共情理相立候上ゝ有之候事ニ候哉承り度候

一右ゝ隨分有之事ニ候得共國々ニより夫々規則有之候自國ニゐゝ一旦米國人之戶籍ニ入候得共再ひ英國へ歸り候節ゝ又々英國之戶籍ニ相成候得共一體他國之戶籍ふ入候者故再ひ英之戶籍ふ復し候事ゝ不宜當時改革可致積ニゐ取調中ニ有之候米國抔ニゐゝ五ケ年住居いゐし候者ゝ同國之戶籍

ニ相成申候規則ニ有之候追〻御國ニゐも一般之御規則相立候事ニ存候

一前申入候唐太之義ハ政府より改メ申入候譯ニハ無之候得共同所ハ金銀銅鐵石炭等出候趣ニ付同所ニゐ船艦打立等之義ハ木材等も有之候事故必らは出來可申候其他物產之品物等盛んニ出候樣盡力致し可申積ニゐ來春ニ至り雪解之候ニ相成候得ハ開拓之義ハ十分ニ運ひ付ケ候積り有之當今魯國より追〻人員相增候迚同所を其儘打捨候譯ニハいさりあさく雜居中彼我之葛藤を生し候節ハ十分ニ情理を盡し政府ゟ政府ゟの議論ニゐ曲直を正し談判可及積尙今ハ人民も少く兵器等も無之事故來春ニ至り候得ハ人民兵器共十分相整禮節を專務として交際いたし候積り乍去我方於ゐ幾重ニも情理を押立候上ニゐ彼之曲有之候節ハ爾後之勝算ハ難計候得共事理天ニ任候より外無之候素より戰爭を好ニハ無之候得共無餘義場合ニ至り候ハヽ格別兎ニ角我國之盡力行屆候丈ケハ盡し度今般新政府ゟ相成百事變革之際ニ當り候間假令一寸之地ニゐも減し候義ハ不快ニ存候間十分押立候丈ケハ盡し候積りニ候此條最初より厚く心配致し吳候事故拙者限り申入候事ニ候

一御申聞之趣相分り候へ共唐太ハ最早大半魯ニ屬し可申假令ハ日本人一人ニ魯國人十人ゟ比較致し候得ハ魯ハ百倍之力有之候御國人を多分ニ被遣候義ハ彈藥之近傍へ火をよせ候も同事ニ有之候當今魯國より人員相增候場合故御國より押付ケ候事ハ出來あさく雜居中事之破レ候節ハ如何御所置被成哉追〻御話しの趣ニゐハ私於て深く心配いゐし候十分之御議論有之事理ハ天ニ任せゟの事ハ危き事ニ御坐候假令ハ鑄碗ゟ陶碗ゟを衝き當てゝいつまゐ碎ゟる乎天ニ任せるゟいふゟ如し當今之姿ニゐハ九分ハ魯國之方ニゐ四方ニ押へ居候間全嶋不殘所轄いゐし候も同事ニ有之候間右場所へ御國人を被遣候事ハ圍棋ニ均しく彼之方ニ勝算ハ始めより知れ居り候右等之御議論ハ今兩三年前御目論見有之候ハヽ御十分之事与存候當時右ニ御遣可被成御入費を外場所へ御向ケ被成候方ゟ存し候當時唐太之地ハ御國地ゟハ難申候間御勘考之上御措置有之候方ゟ存候御國地之減し候義を御恥辱之樣被仰聞候得共東京中之御取締向さへ未タ御十分ゟ申義ふ無之間遠隔之地へ御手出しの義ハ御無用之方と存候既ニ魯國領之場所

ニる御國地ゟ大ひゟる地を米國望ミふ應じ與へ候蹤跡も有之候間御恥辱
ニて相成不申

一此程御談判中貴國兵隊退去之云〻御談判有之素〻貴國ニゐも兵隊を出され
し事は不好との事ニ有之候得共事情不得已ヿ之趣右ニ全ク固陋或ハ攘夷論
抔主張いゐし候者有之候故之處今般兵部民部刑部東京府之官員大ひニ議論
を生し當年中ニて東京ニ勿論大坂兵庫等まて厳重取締向相整候積ニ付右
治定之上ニ改る申入候積りニ有之且貴國之兵隊引上ケ候樣相成候得ニ又我
國鎭定之一端ニも相成候尤當今直ニ退去致し呉候樣申入候譯ニて無之候得
共追〻右之順序相立候間此段申入候事ニ候尤少しも片付候場合ニ至り候得
ニて無論申入候積りニ候得共預しめ申入候事ニ候

一段〻御談判之趣ニ承知致し候得共御十分行屆滿足致し候樣相成候節ニ格
別當今之御樣子ニゐニて難期候間彌以十分御整之上ニ引取候樣申付ゆく右
ニて佛へも御申越有之候樣致し度若し右退去之後攘夷論之者有之如何樣之
義出來候節ニ右兵隊引戻し候樣之場合ニ立至り可申も難計左候節ニ右之

入費ニ御差出し有之候事ゟ存候得共當今之姿ニゐニ御十分ニ申義ニて無
之候得共追〻御措置有之候事ニ存候

一當今大坂兵庫神奈川等之小銃彈藥等多分買入候者有之候間未タ御國内平
穩と申義ニて有之間敷平穩之中ニ兵器を買入候義ニ疑しき事ニ有之候御國
之華族當時知藩事中ニゐ一兵隊ッヽ相立候樣ニゐニ御不都合ニ立至り可
申候

一夫ニ今般薩藩之者東京警衛ニして二千人程も相越候間右之兵卒とも取入候
義ニも可有之尤華族之者ニゐも夫〻支配所之分限ふ應し兵隊相備へ其餘ニ
天朝へ引上ケ候積ニ候

（對話書）

五六一

十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）　普魯西人「ゲルトネル」ヨリ在函館開拓使出張所宛

七重村及其ノ附近ノ開墾地内ニ經界標柱再置承認方申請ノ件

五六一　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

七重村近傍ヲーク（編者註 Augustenfelde）ステンフィルト（ガルトヲル所稱）名於テ

一千八百六十九年第十一月廿六日

箱館ニ於テ元裁判所

開拓使出張所ヨ在留役人衆中貴下ヘ

貴下政府ニ於テ予ニ貸渡相成候開墾地傾分中ヘ立置候標柱ヲ悉ク取拂ヒ之儀ニ付予　貴下の承諾を得んと拔欲ス予ガ近傍之地所を自儘の巧ヨきんと將ニ適當せり

予ら約定内規則第二條ニ曰ク

政府及ひ隣民ニ告そして決ゐ經界之標柱ヲ移そへカラス

右一議と當然之事ニゐ標柱ノ其有所ヲ予ガ一存ヲ以移スゐきハ予ニ於テ嚴しく禁也

依テ貴下政府手元ニアル測量地所ノ巨細繪圖面ニ基き取除し標柱ヲ再置そへき樣予貴下へ相願ふ當今おの大業開發ハ施スヘキの用意おれハ予畑地ヨり外（原註ニカ）ヨり放馬等防のため大圍ヲ取建ゐくあり又右標柱之多分ハ取拂し儀ニ付ゐと予ガ隣民と直ニ混雜出來ゐくおれども彼等隣民ニて平和且熟懇ニ凌グへき狀予常ニ希望也

或ル農民等へ夫〻在村の正景を所持イタさせ亦予ニ貸渡地所の元地景寫書ヲ予ニ御廻し被下度相願也然ル上と予カ爲ニと辨利可相成猶又向後煩勞且混雜も除クニイタルヘシ拜具謹言

アル、ガルトヲル手記

十一月十九日ノ照會書ニ因リ同廿三日得能開拓權判官出省談判ノ時此書翰ヲ持參ス其談判ハ筆記ナケレハ事實ヲ詳ニスル能ス

編者註　本號文書ノ奥書ニ「十一月十九日ノ照會書」トアルハ**六〇四**ヲ指スカ

五六二　十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）　佛蘭西公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則宛

銅ハ從價五分ノ輸出稅ヲ納メ普通品同樣輸出シ得ヘキ儀ニ付本國政府ノ同意アリタル旨通知ノ件

五六二　明治二年十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）

Légation DE FRANCE
AU
Japon.

Yokohama, 27 Novembre 1869.

Excellences,

Par ma lettre en date du 8 Mars 1869 et répondant à la dépêche de Vos Excellences relative à la libre exportation du cuivre moyennant un droit fixe de 5%, j'avais eu l'honneur de vous informer que je prendrais à cet égard les ordres de mon Gouvernement.

Je m'empresse de porter à Votre connaissance que je viens de recevoir des instructions à ce sujet et que Le Gouvernement de S. M. L'Empereur, heureux de s'associer à une mesure qui facilite les rapports commerciaux des deux pays, donne son entière adhésion à la proposition du Gouvernement de S. M. Le Mikado.

Veuillez agréer, Excellences, les assurances de ma parfaite considération.

MAX. OUTREY.

L. E. Sawa gaï mou Kiô,
Terrazima gaï mou tâ yû,
Ministres des Affaires Etrangères,
etc., etc., etc.

（右和譯文）

以手紙啓上いたし候然者銅輸出之儀正月十日附御書翰ヲ以テ元價ニ從ひ五分の税相納輸出不苦趣有之候處西洋三月八日附の回答ニテ右ハ一應我政府江可問合旨申上置候今般我政府の返答落手致候間則申進上候佛國　皇帝政府右改定ハ兩國貿易の交際ヲ公平可致と信用いたし候ニ付深懇愉の意ヲ以テ　御門政府ゟ御勸被成候御處置承諾致候の趣被申聞候間此段可得御意如茲御座候已上

十月廿四日

佛國全權公使
ウートレー

澤外務卿
寺島外務大輔　閣下

五六三　十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）　佛蘭西公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則宛

大坂在留「シュミッ、スパン」ハ瑞西人ナルニ付佛蘭西領事ニ於テ裁判シ得サル旨回答ノ件

Légation DE FRANCE
AU
Japon.

Yokohama, 27 Novembre '69.

Messieurs les Ministres,

J'ai reçu les lettres que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 20 et 22 du 10me mois pour me prier de reprendre Monsieur Schmit Spahn sous la protection (sic) Française jusqu'à ce que l'affaire des coups et blessures portés par cet étranger à un Japonais de la classe inférieure, ait reçu une solution convenable.

Cette affaire est précisément une de celles qui m'ont décidé à retirer la protection à cette maison. D'après les lois françaises un Vice-Consul n'a pas le droit de juger des affaires criminelles ; si un crime ou délit est commis par un Français dans une ville où il n'y a qu'un Vice-Consul, le coupable doit être amené devant le Consul de la résidence la plus voisine qui seul a le droit de juger.

Dans le cas présent M. Schmit Spahn aurait donc dû être amené devant le Consul de Yokohama ; mais là, où se trouvait en présence d'une autre difficulté ; A Yokohama réside un Consul Gal (sic) Suisse. Conséquemment M. Schmit Spahn qui, pour avoir été à Osaka, sous la protection française n'en est pas moins un sujet Suisse, rentrait sous la juridiction de Son Consul Général, et le Consul de France n'était plus compétant pour le juger. C'est cette situation anormale qui m'a obligé à retirer la protection à Monsieur Schmit Spahn ; je ne pouvais en effect admettre qu'un sujet Etranger put jouir des avantages de notre protection, sans que nous eussions le droit de le punir, et d'un autre côté, tout jugement rendu par un tribunal Français contre un Etranger, dans une ville où réside un Consul de la même nationalité est un acte nul qui ne peut être exécuté.

Déjà, lors du passage à Yokohama de Mr. Godaï Saïske, l'un de vos fonctionnaires, je lui avais expliqué les motifs qui me forçaient à cesser la protection à M. Schmit Spahn et les raisons pour lesquelles le Gouvernement Japonais devait, dorénavant s'adresser au Consul Général Suisse.

Je regrette donc de ne pouvoir me rendre au désir exprimé par Vos Excellences mais j'espère qu'elles comprendront que nous sommes dans le cas présent paralysés par la rigueur des lois.

Agréez, Messieurs les Ministres, l'assurance de ma haute Considération.

MAX. OUTREY.

Leurs Excellences Sawa Gaï mou Kio,
& Terazima Gaï Mou Ta you,
Ministres des Affaires Etrangères,
etc., etc., etc.

（右和譯文）

十月廿日同廿二日附御書翰幷ニ別紙共落手いたし候然者スミツスバンと申をの貴國賤民ニ對シ重創ヲ爲負候始末相當ニ相濟候迄同人我岡士ニて御引受可相成義以前同人ニ付我岡士配下取除き候譯ハ丁度右一件ニ御座候佛國法度ニおゐて岡士（ビキスコンシュル）並ニ決テ裁判いたし候理無之夫故ニ若シビキスコンシュル滯留致候街ニおゐて罪ヲ犯シ候者有之候ハヾ右罪人岡士在留ノ至近の場所迄可引連右の岡士のミニテ裁判可致只今の場合ニおゐてハスミツスバンと申者横濱コンシュルの訴訟場まで引連べく候處横濱ニおゐて瑞西國コンシュルゼヲラール有之候ニ付則別の難事ニ差到リ候スミツスバンと申者素ゟ瑞西人ニ有之候ニ付大坂ニて當分の內我岡士配下ニ候得共矢張瑞西人ニ御座候間同國コンシュルゼヲラールの配下ニ自然相戻リ候故佛岡士ハ裁判不可致候略言スレバスミツスバンの方ニて我法度の周旋相蒙リ候へどを我ニおゐてハ罪ある節不可罰候譬バ我訴訟場ニテ他國ノ岡士在留致候所ニテ同國の人裁判いたし候へモ右裁判ハ自然と反故ニ可相成實ニ承知致兼候程不法の形勢ニ遇候間無據同人ニ我岡士ノ配下取除候既ニ貴國ノ官員五代才助横濱ヲ通行致候節右の故ヲ仔細ニ申述置候貴政府ニおゐて瑞西國のコンシュルゼヲラール江可相屆と申添置候夫故殘念ながら閣下方のスミツスバンニおゐての御所望承知致兼實ニ今の場合ニテ我國嚴制ノ法度ニテ中氣同樣相成候事能ゝ御了解被下度願出候以上

十月念四日

佛國全權公使
マクスウトレー

澤　外務卿
寺嶋外務大輔　兩閣下

編者註　本號文書ニ謂フ「十月廿日同廿二日附御書翰幷ニ別紙」ハ見當ラス

五六四　十月二十五日(假)　長崎縣大參事中山九郎ヨリ太政官ヘ
（十一月二十八日）　提出シタル探索書

浦上村耶蘇教徒ノ狀態ニ關スル件

附記一、慶應三年九月十五日長崎奉行能勢賴之等ト在長崎佛蘭西領事トノ耶蘇教徒ニ關スル對話書

二、明治元年四月二十日在長崎各國領事ヨリ九州鎭撫總督澤宣嘉宛

耶蘇教徒嚴罰ノ風說ニ關シ照會ノ件

三、明治元年閏四月長崎取締役等ヨリノ浦上村耶蘇教徒ニ關スル建言書

四、明治元年十二月十日在長崎各國領事ヨリ長崎府知事澤宣嘉宛

五島耶蘇教徒虐待ノ風說ニ關シ照會ノ件

己巳十月下旬長崎縣大參事中山某出府太政官に差出し候耶蘇一件書類四册土方中辨に掛合之上寫取

上

探索仕候書付

當時浦上村異宗之儀之件〻執行申候

一每曉七ツ時頃より浦上村異宗信仰之もの之婦人重に連立佛僧居留地に取建候天主堂に參詣いたし朝五ツ時頃歸村いたし申候

一右佛僧も深夜折〻姿を變御國人之體に成船路浦上村に參り經文等傳授いたし鷄鳴頃歸館いたし申候

一右宗信仰いたし候もの共熟否に寄夫〻異佛珠數等與彌宗門之尊きを示し聞申候右異佛武品幷珠數等入御覽申候

一浦上村にも當時別紙繪圖面之場所に假に天主堂を設異佛を安置いたし信仰之もの參詣いたし申候

一同村所〻に天主堂取建異佛も勿論其外種〻之額を掛美麗を盡し居候を一昨

夏當地奉行德永石見奉勤之節取毀燒捨申候

一月〻日を定め茶講と唱へ右宗門之もの男女寄合異宗之尊キ噂等いたし申候

一右宗門之もの共ゟ銘〻異名を附貰ひ寄合之席ゟていハ必右異名を唱へ申候

一日本之神幷正宗之佛等ゟ更ニ不敬若し過ゟ拜し候得ゟ深く異宗之罰を受候様相唱申候

一平戸五島邊之もの右宗ニ隨從致し當時佛僧方ニ奉公いたし經文其外傳習受候もの不少其もの共歸村之上村中ニ押弘メ候ニ付彌右宗所〻ニ滋蔓いたし申候

一當時右宗凝固之もの當縣支配浦上村淵長崎村等ニゐる人員三千貳百拾九人有之右之內重立候もの別帳を以て申上候猶半信之ものゟ取調中ニゐる人員難差定追ゐる可申上候

一元浦上村散使眞方良輔ゟ申もの久敷佛僧之弟子ニ成右宗門之奥義を極メ經文其外等著述村中之ものニ壹冊金壹朱宛ニゐる賣弘メ此もの當時居留地天主堂ニ潛匿致し居候由

一元筑前之僧ケンカイ又鐵石と唱候もの幷元對州浪人之由岩村八郎等同樣之所業ニゐる專ら異宗之ものを鼓舞いたし居候處御一新以來行衞不相知候由

一昨年（閏脫カ）四月土着候ものゟ右一件ニ付建言いたし候寫爲御見合差上申候右宗起發幷情態等ゟ委細右ニゐる御承知可被下候（編者註參照附記）

一從來浦上村ニゐる正宗を白組と唱へ雙方諸事不和有之尤昔年ゟ連綿之分ゟ古異宗當時佛僧ゟ敎授致候もの新異宗と相唱へ右新異宗之方重ニ當時尊崇いたし居申候

一右異宗之もの共元來浦上村淨土宗聖德寺壇下ニ有之候處死去いたし候節ゟ更ニ右寺ニ不屆勝手ニ埋葬いたし申候

一異宗之もの死去いたし候節更ニ白衣を不着棺斂之節ゟ必双物を棺ニ入赤ゟ眞綿を總身ニ引是ゟ劒難ニ死血ヲ出し候姿之由

一右墓地ニ石碑不取建野石を以印といたし故石碑不建趣意ゟ正宗の戒名を嫌ひ申候

一浦上村ニ往昔ゟ弘法大師之石像を安置いたし居候處昨春異宗之者とも取毀

捨其外一村ニ神佛等祭り候儀ヱ勿論異宗之ものヱ家別神棚佛壇等一切無之候

一右之者共ゟ春秋都ゟ穀物種を蒔候ニも日本之暦を不用日操之方と唱頭分之ものへ相尋蒔付申候

一先月初旬頃當縣刑法局手先之ものの浦上村馬込郷ニおゐて深夜怪敷體之ものニ出會追掛候處異佛之珠數壹ツ取落し逃去行衛相知不申候ニ付右品〻ヱ取上置申候

右之通探索之上申上候以上

巳十月

編者註　本號文書日附ヲ缺クモ十月二十五日附外務省ヨリ土方中辨宛ノ依賴書翰ニ基キ外務省ニテ寫取リタル耶蘇一件書類四册ノ中ト認メラルル文書左ニ一括附記ス

同日ノ項ニ挿入シタリ

尙同時ニ寫取リタル耶蘇一件書類四册ノ中ノ一部ト認メラルルヲ以テ假ニ

但シ右ノ中明治元年五月二十四日在長崎各國領事ヨリ長崎府知事澤宣嘉宛浦上耶蘇教徒ニ對スル處置照會ノ書翰ハ第一卷（第一册）三七七ト同シキニ付之ヲ省略セリ

（附記一）

卯九月十五日佛蘭西岡士館ニ於ゟ能勢大隅守德永石見守瀧澤喜太郎應接之大意

一應挨拶畢ゟ

大隅守曰

一昨日面晤之砌被申聞候異宗信仰之囚徒鞭撻之儀尙取調候處宗門之儀ニ付致打擲候儀ヱ無之全外ニ糺明可致子細有之聊呵責を加へ候事ニ有之候間委細可申入与今日又〻罷越候事ニ候

一如何なる機械ニゟ責問被成候哉承及ひ候處ニゟ細繩を以巻付候橈様之ものニ水を付打敲候故別ゟ痛楚難堪由ニ相聞申候

一右様責問抔と申譯ニゟ無之常〻輕罪事之ものを打候箒尻と唱候品ニゟ聊打擲ゟし候迄之儀ニゟ別段ニ取扱候品ニゟ非常之責ゟさし候儀ニヱ決ゟ無之候子細ゟ囚徒共何等之取巧ニ候哉一味連判之聞も有之何分疑敷候間重立

候もの四五人糺明いたし候事ニ有之候

一今朝出牢被仰付候もの有之哉

一今朝出牢之もの無之去ル十二日四十貳人出牢申渡殘九人翌十三日糺之上出牢可爲致候所吟味夜ニ入候間糺濟之分八人出牢申渡右ニ付異宗關係之囚徒者不殘牢拂ニ相成候間今朝之出牢者決而無之筈ニ候

一昨朝牢拂等之仰者信用難致候同日も尚壹人被繫置候よし慥ニ及承申候

一夫者間違ニ候候既ニ昨朝石見守役所ニ於て出牢村預申渡其節之儀者御目付も能相心得居申候一味徒黨之儀者我國重き刑名有之何分難聞捨候間重立候風聞有之もの九人巨細ニ相糺候所事實異宗之儀ニ付致連判候外取巧事等無之段相分候故不移時日出牢爲致候事ニ有之候

一キリスト宗信仰之者共之御打擲ニ無之段相分り候

一此張紙ハいまさ御廢不相成候哉

石見守

一此間も圖書頭より申入候通八宗外之宗門禁制之儀者古來ゟ連綿たる掟ゟ付制札を廢候儀者難出來候

（朱書）「此時制札之寫差出ス」

大隅守

一京地ニ而公使へ之御談判も異宗免許と申譯ニ者無之只今岡士之被申聞候處ト意味相違いたし候樣被存候

一委敷儀者存不申

大君より公使へ御下命之趣ニ者無事ニ村預ケ可相成との廉相見へ候

一囚徒共之內ニ宗門外ニ徒黨之疑惑有之事ハ大君ニも御存不被爲在事ニ候間一樣ニ村預と下命有之候共異宗ニ不拘餘罪有之事ハ是非とも不糺てハ不叶事ニ候譬者囚徒之內盜致し候ゟの打交居候得者其罪者是非とも相糺不申出牢之譯ニハ相成不申候

一仰者御尤ニ相聞候得共何分難致信用候既ニ二ヶ月之間御吟味無之昨今ニ至り俄ニ打擲被致候者不審之至ニ候

一素より年月を不限篤と吟味詰之上國法通り所置可致見込之處此度不計村預ケ之下命到來ニ付異宗之外疑惑無之ものハ速ニ出牢爲致餘罪之聞有之ものハ丈引殘し篤と相糺候迄之儀ニ有之候

一何等之取巧ニ而一味徒黨いたし候や惡事之種を御存なく無下ニ打擲いたし候ハ無理と被存候

石見守

一百姓之身分ニ而一味連判之念有之旨及承候上ハ其事實を明白ニ不糺候而ハ不相叶國律有之尤疑惑さへ相晴候へハ强而可咎筋ハ無之候

一眞實之仰と不心得廉一言申上候最初浦上之もの御召捕被成候ハキリスト宗信仰故之儀ニ可有之其もの共を打擲被成候ハ詰りキリスト宗を御打擲被成候も同樣之理合ニ而さとり候

一キリスト宗信仰之廉ニ而致打擲候譯ニ而ハ候得ハ八十餘人不殘鞭撻可致筈之處右之內僅四五人ならてハ打擲不致是を以キリスト宗を撲候儀ニ而ハ無之段了解可被致候

一兼而浦上村ニ取建有之候禮拜堂を昨日御取毀相成候由及承候右ハ實事ニ而ハ候哉其次第ニ寄前件之虛實を判斷可致候

石見守

一右申入候通ハ宗外之宗門信仰ハ勿論其筋之免許（ママ）を堂宮之類建立いたし候ハ不相成極ニ付破却爲致候事ニ有之候

喜太郎

一異宗之儀ニ付拙者京地ゟ出崎いたし台命之趣逐一及通達候儀ニ付宗門之者を無下ニ鞭笞可致理合ハ毛頭無之笞之處囚徒之內連判徒黨之聞有之よし右ニ而一之罪名を犯し候もの共ニ付一通り打擲を加へ相糺候へとも敢而取巧候事件も無之全異宗信仰申合候爲致一味候段相分夫〻出牢爲致候上ハ此度下命之趣意ニ對し相觸候義も無之候間已後ニ而雙方取締相立右樣之手數不出來樣いたし度事ニ候

一村預之節ハ例村役人へ御引渡ニ而承及候然ニ昨日御引渡之囚人ハ右之手數致相違候由實事ニ而御座候哉且出牢之節寺判之手數も有之哉之趣ニ承知

仕候其邊承知仕度候且昨日出牢之もの八仙右衛門と申候哉是又承度候

石見守

一仙右衛門ニ而候村役人へ可引渡處申渡之間ニ合兼候間御代官手代へ引渡候

大隅守

一囚徒共之内御法を辨へ改心可致旨申立もの有寺判取之差許宗門偏執之もの八證文之手數無之村預ケ申付候事ニ有之候右之仙右衛門と異宗固結之もの

ニ付則村預申付候事ニ有之候

一仰之如く出牢ニて相違無之候得共夫迄之御取計振疑惑之廉不少候

喜太郎

一大君非常之御仁恕を以特ニ出牢預ケ被仰付候處出牢迄之手續ニ疑惑を被容候樣ニ而八厚御趣意も不貫委ニ相成甚以不都合之至ニ候

一過日圖書頭樣へ面謁之節囚徒共無事出牢可爲致旨被仰聞候と失念不致候

石見守

一過日運上所ニおゐて圖書頭應接之節手順を逐されて出牢難相成旨申入候通ニ而則異宗外之罪狀有之もの遂糺問候上出牢爲致候事ニ有之候

一昨日大隅守樣御出之節私より圖書頭樣へ差出置候書簡御差出無之旨被仰聞候何故ニ而候哉甚疑敷候

石見守

一右書翰中罪人出牢之儀共被促且無謂呵責を加へ候樣相見へ候へ共左樣之儀ニ而無之異宗外之疑事を糺候譯ニ而事柄相違いたし且八罪人八昨朝既ニ牢拂ニたし候事故其邊之意味委敷申入右書翰八一ト先可差返と存候其儘書簡持參いたし候事ニ有之候

一御出之頃出牢濟と被仰聞候へとも其節八尚牢內ニ相殘置候もの有之候

一前よも申入候通り昨朝出牢申渡候節御目付も相心得居候事ニ而牢內へ可立戻謂無之候

一徒黨一味之廉を以打擲被成候趣意尚御辯解可被下候

一異宗信仰之もの共八我國從來之法を以處置候得と重き仕置可申付筈之もの共ニ有之候間連〻取調江府ニ可相伺と存居候處此度

台命到來俄ニ手續取調之處囚徒之内九人如何敷風聞有之候間審問可致ニ
打擲いたし候事ニ有之尚疑敷被思候ハヽ出牢之當人ニ可被承合且又其節吟
味ハたし候支配向も今日召連候間委細可被尋候
一然るニ牢内ニ於る士官衆ゟ強る改心を被勸候よし及承申候
一勿論制禁之宗門ニ付心得違致ましく旨厚爲申諭出牢之上又〳〵面倒不起樣懇
〳〵爲申聞候事ニ候
一浦上村へ教僧不立入樣申渡置候一體僧宮多人數在留ハさし候故之儀ニも
存候間此度上海ニ教僧兩人差遣候今日ハ先異宗之一條も博明候ニ付是ニ
る御談判相濟候事と存候

喜太郎

一徒黨之廉へ疑惑相掛り打擲いさし候儀を了解違ひ被致公使等へ被申遣無謂
葛藤を生し候樣之儀有之候るゟ甚不都合ニ有之候
一御尤ニ候人毎に過ちなきものハ無之候間御調之所も矢張其廉ニ相當申候
尤私ニ於ても無謂葛藤を生し候樣之儀と不相好候間公使へハ私職務當然之處置相濟候段可相屆申事ニ御坐候
一廉〳〵了解被致一同安心いさし候已後ゟ御互に能〳〵取締相立候樣祈念ハせし
候
一浦上村之もの共先出牢相成右廉ニ於てハ滿足之筋ニ有之候
右畢る退散

（附記二）

於長崎千八百六十八年第五月十二日

九州鎭撫使兼總督閣下

一耶蘇教信仰之日本人民其政府ニる重罪之御罰相成候趣拙者共所〳〵ニる承り
申候日本政府其人民御處置相成候ニ付るゟ素より相構候義ゟ聊無御坐候得
共右樣之御處置ニるゟ外國人共是迄之通日本ヲ禮義アル國ト見込之妨を生
し可申候間拙者共之人情且ハ日本政府へ親睦之意を以て御諫言申上候儀ゟ
拙者共之職務と存候
一條約第八ヶ條ニ日本人幷外國人其宗旨ニ付異論ナカルベシ且又日本政府ニ

る踏繪之仕來りハ廢せりと有之候得とも條約取結之節右等嚴敷議論有之儀と被存候

一當今日本高官ニてハ專ら前途ニ進む事を布告せらるゝ折柄新政府ニる舊時之御處置ニ轉退不致候樣拙者共希望罷在候

一此書翰ヒ日本と親睦篤カランタメ且人情を以て而已相認候儀ニ御坐候付是亦閣下へ申上置候

一右ゐ虛說ニも御坐候ハヽ其否を御書答被下度相願候且又可成急速御答被成下度候ニ於ゐ實以難有仕合御座候

閣下之從者

合衆國岡士ウイルリー、ピ、マンゴム

貌利太尼亞岡士マルキユス、フローウルス

葡萄牙岡士ゼー、ロレイロ

丁抹國岡士ハー、シキフ

和蘭國岡士エフ、ペー、トムブリンク

佛朗西國岡士トブリヨエス、ガーイマンス

孛漏生國岡士リチヤルト、リンダウ

（附記三）

去辰年土着之者ゟ建言仕候寫

浦上村異宗之儀ニ付奉建言候書付

肥前國浦上村異宗之儀ゐ元龜之頃より同所川上ニヱキリン寺と唱候南蠻寺取建伴天連居住專ら耶蘇宗押弘來候處慶長之頃ニ至り右宗門御嚴禁寺院ゟ悉く破却伴天連ゐ歸國被　仰付其節同寺ニ飯炊ゐたし居候同村百姓之內孫右衞門与申もの離別を悲しミ何卒右宗門之極意傳授いたし呉候ハヽ永く此地ニ於ても尊信ゐたし度旨懇願ゐたし候處伴天連より異佛ニ經文壹卷を添授與ゐたし候由右孫右衞門之子孫連綿既ニ同村中野鄕吉藏ニ至迄右宗密ニ執行一派ニる大和宗と尊崇年〻出來初穗与唱都る穀物之初熟幷賽錢等取立信仰之ものにゐ男女之無差別夫〻異名を附遣し其外傳來之異法を村民共ニ說聞せ追〻勢ひ盛大相成居候處去ル辰年土地奉行まて一同召捕夫〻吟味およひ邪佛幷經文等取

上惣頭吉藏ゝしゑ重立候ゑの數十人繫獄いたし置候處過半於獄中病死一旦右宗門衰微之姿ニ相成居候處近年佛僧渡來天主堂取建候以來前〻異宗之殘燄再發右之吉藏之餘類重立差加り蠢愚之翁媼共を勸メ込素ゟ同村之儀ゑ蒙昧多欲之愚民多く更に神佛等を不尊之習風ニ有之候故いほれも混（原註本ノマヽ）と迷ヒ込密ニ黨を結ひ貳拾人或ゝ三十人宛天主堂に參詣從前之異宗ニ過倍いたし村內所〻ニ天主堂を取建異佛を安置其外キリスト母子之像を額面ニ仕立諸事花麗ニ飾付益尊崇右宗門之厚薄ニ寄夫〻佛僧ゟ官を授け其位階ニ寄ウラツシイナツシヨ等之異佛幷珠數其外品〻之經文を授り請邪蘇宗之奧儀を極ゑ前書吉藏ニ十倍之勢燄ニゐ村中ゑ不及申近村他領にも隨從之もの差廻し種〻異說奇怪を爲說聞愚民共を勸メ込信仰爲致緣類を求血筋ヲ便りそ只管ニ勸メ込候ニ付市中ニも右宗體侵染いあし實ニ不可止之勢ニ付昨夏ニ至り再ひ奉行ゟ令を下し右村中之天主堂を取毀頭分之ゑの共追〻逐捕糺明既ニ嚴刑ニも可處之處邪徒より洋僧或ハ佛岡士等に賴ミ込助命之儀賴候得共聞屆候筋ニゑ無之候ニ付彼是論判中如何之次第ニ候哉舊將軍ゟ寬典ニ可處旨申來尤其節捕方之ゑのにも邪徒數百人徒黨竹鎗棒等携立向ひ品〻暴行およひ候得共其頃迄ゝ於時勢强ゐ誅戮も難差加乍切齒日月を送り來り候處於當時も更ニ恐懼之氣色も相見不申候ニ付當

御惣督御着崎後も御時節柄等申聞參謀衆ゑ勿論私共之內ニゐも度〻厚敎諭差加候得とも何分悔悟不仕候而已おらほ

天照皇太神

今上皇帝之洪恩ゝ此世限りニゐ邪佛之恩澤無窮なるハ比し難キ抔方外之慢言申募甚ニ至り候ゐゑ其黨子弟之內幼年之ゑのを晝夜天主堂に寢食爲致種〻經文等ヲ傳習請月〻日曜日ニハ最寄同宗之ゑのニゐ組を立寄り合何品ニゐも十文字之ゑのを拜シ右宗門之廣大無量おるを咄し合異宗尊崇いたし候得ゑ今世ニゐゑ災害を免ゑ死後ハライソ与唱九天之上ニ生し不老不死ニゐ最上之歡樂を極メ右宗門を妨嫌候得ゑインベルノ与唱九地之下ニ生し無限之苦楚を請候抔申唱彌凝固同心協力素より死を不顧ゑ右宗門之習ニゐ既ニ昨年中對州之浮浪岩村八郎其外村中之止宿場ニゑ右宗門ニ荷擔陰ニ村民共を鼓舞し候義も有

之勿論今般
王政御一新ニ付ゐ爲爾後右體心得違之ものハ萬〻無之筈ニ候得共此機會ニ乘し如何成惡輩歟村中ニ潛匿必死之愚民を說キ勸メ何樣之暴發可仕哉も難測螻蟻之穴より堤も壞ゐ之古語も有之却ゐ今日寬大之御處置ゐ後來之大患且阱を設け萬民を刑場ニ導之道理ニも相當り可申哉与崎中之人員擧ゐ痛心罷在候儀ニ御坐候尤右村中ニゐも邪教を嫌候ものも有之候得共正宗之ものゐ都ゐ吉凶集會之席を除キ種〻巧黠ヲ以困苦せしめ候ニ付不得已同意いたし候ものゐ不少候ニ付浸潤未深中主謀之ものゐ兩三輩も死刑ニ被處候得ゐ死ゐ眼前ニゐ未來ゐ想像ニ付如何ニ固結之ものと雖も恐怖之餘り落膽屹度改心可仕哉と愚考仕候ニ付近〻御英斷嚴刑之御處置一同伏ゐ奉懇願候誠恐〻〻頓首謹言

慶應四年戊辰壬四月

長崎取締役
同助役
連印

（附記四）

於長崎千八百六拾九年第一月廿二日
我十二月十三日（十日カ）

長崎府知事
澤右衞門權佑閣下ニ呈ス

一長崎在留之各國岡士ゐる我等ニ告知あるしハ於五島耶蘇宗歸依之者共三百人餘捉罪過なくして捕獲せられ拷問之上獄中繫ゐれ其以來大ニ困難をしめ終ゐ餓死之者且惡敷取扱ニゐる死去之者ゐ有之と也然ゐとも右ゐ此後も確報有之迄ゐ我等ニ於て信し難し右島中耶蘇宗徒之實情を嚴敷探索ゐし給るむ事ゐ希ふ右流言之次第ニ相違無之ニ於ゐ此無罪或ハ害なき耶蘇宗徒ニ如斯兇暴之處置ゐらむため急速手配なし給ん事ゐ我等強ゐ希願ゐる處也拜具

不利太尼亞國岡士
マルキユス、フロウルス

葡萄牙岡士

五六五

十月二十五日（十一月二十八日）　英吉利公使館ニ於テ外務卿澤宣嘉ト英吉利公使トノ對話書

皇后東京御著ニ對スル祝辭及獻上品竝ニ樺太開拓ニ關スル件

ゼー、ロレイロ
魯西亞國岡士
アレキスイ、フキクフエン
孛漏西岡士勤方
ジーシカツトレル
白耳義岡士
ジユリユス、アデリアン
丁抹岡士
エツチ、シキフ
和蘭岡士
エフ、ピ、トムブリンク

附屬書　樺太ノ地勢、物產、住民竝ニ日、露兩國ノ植民狀況等ニ關スル英吉利士官ノ視察報告書

己巳十月廿五日英國公使館於ル同國公使ニ澤外務卿對話書

カラフトヱ之模樣取調ニ遣し候士官之屆狀到來致し候間政府之御爲メ可相成儀与存候ニ付入御覽候是ヱ內密之儀ニ付外人にヱ必御見セ被下間敷尤大綱之義而已多分ニ於る精細ニ渉り候處ヱ少〻相違有之哉も難計右御熟讀有之候得ヱ魯西亞十倍之兵力有之日本人十分ノ一ニ於る抗力不相成候儀瞭然相分り誠ニ以殘念ゐゝし卽今多人數御差出相成候共彼ゟ爲ニ相成彼ゟ氣力を助ケ候事ニ於る右之內ニもサガレンに人を遣し金を遣ひ候ヱ是又彼ゟ使用ゟ相成候儀ニ於る詰り戰爭を促し候根源ニ相成可申是を物ゝ比較いさし候得ヱ合藥之側に火を差置候樣ゐる理ニ於る何時破裂いさし候哉も難計甚危〻〻貴國之爲大ニ苦心就ゐヱ先頃築地ニ於ゐる之尊話御記憶有之候哉あゝを目今之形勢ゟ對し尤新規之御名論稱そへし痛快〻〻〻

カラフト一件御注意千萬拜謝此程岩倉大納言ゟ碁之御話し有之候由實ニ勢ひ其通ニ候間猶篤と評議いさし可申此程彼地ゟ大工左官等可差越旨申越候いつれニも彼地ニ遣し候もの共ゟハ戰爭不致樣屹度申諭置候

カラフトニて大工左官も無用ニ候皆〻魯人之手傳ニ相成候夫よりハ相當之金を取るゟ又て外場所ゟ交易をするゟ二りの内ゟ良策ゟて候唯今カラフトニ人數金穀を費し候丈を以蝦夷ニ盡力致し候ゟよろしく候此屆狀御覽篤ゟ御勘考被成候樣存候此書ハ御返却ニ不及候

昨日

皇后樣無御滯御着誠以恐悦至極英艦よりも祝炮打候よし御承知ニ候哉右ニ付一體書簡可差上筈之處今日御出張ニ付乍略儀御披露奉願候且右恐悦之驗迄ニ新和蘭ゟ相渡り候黑鵞鳥獻上いさし度右ゟて雌雄到る親睦致し居候る日本之鵞鳥ニ類し候鳥ゟて殊ニ黑色ゟて至る少く英國ニも弐羽ゟらてハ無之候間定る貴國ニも有之間敷尤珍禽ニ御坐候尤養ひ方之義ゟて白鵞鳥同樣ニる宜候得共夜分ゟて寒くなき樣ニ箱塒ニる御世話可被成候

承知致し候御祝詞之義委細早〻言上可致鵞鳥之義ゟて御厚意感佩養ひ方之義も逐一承知いさし候

以　上

（附屬書）

Report on Saghalin by J. O'Driscoll.

The Island of Saghalin, called by the Japanese Karafuto, lies north of the Island of Yezo, from which it is separated by the straits of La Peyrouse about 20 miles in breadth. The Sea of Japan which is in one place only 10 miles wide divides it from Manchooria.

The Western coast is steep and rugged, the cliffs rising to a considerable height from the sea. There is no harbour or refuge for ships along the shore. The anchorages at Dui and the other Russian ports on this side of the island are merely open unprotected roadsteads. The hills are well wooded with pine, ash, larch and birch trees but destitute of any other kind of vegetation. In the small valleys which intervene here and there the Russians try to reclaim small patches of ground and grow some wheats, oats and potatoes but the soil does not appear well adapted for cultivation. During the

summer months this coast is covered with dense fogs which render navigation very difficult, and in the autumn it is exposed to severe gales from the Westward. From these there is good shelter to be had under the Western shore of Aniwa Bay. This shore consists for the most part of a low sandy beach with a gentle incline towards some high hills which run through the middle of the neck of land forming the Southern extremity of the island. The country is well covered with wood principally of the pine species. There is good anchorage for ships within half a mile of the shore in about 6 fathoms of water. The bottom shelves gradually and is formed of sand. The largest river in the island the Shikawa, otherwise called Salmon river, flows into the head of Aniwa Bay. This river receives a number of small tributary streams by means of which the Ainos keep up a desultory communication with the interior. Along the shore of this part of the Bay is found a species of shell which the Japanese make into a kind of medicine by burning it. The North East of the Bay, from the Mouth of Salmon river as far as Chibeshani, consists of low barren looking cliffs, and from Chibeshani to Cape Shiretoko, the South Easterly point of the island, extends a long sandy beach forming one side of the extensive plain on which the Russian settlement of Boussie stands.

The shore from Shiretoko Northward is nothing more than a succession of bare rocks which it is not safe to approach on account of the extensive reefs which skirt the coast.

The interior of Saghalin consists of a high table land thickly covered with forests of pine. This table land is not well watered but the soil is nevertheless said to be very fertile. Forest fires are not of unfrequent occurrence. They originate from the fires which the natives light while travelling through the interior. These fires spread to the trees in the vicinity and the latter are so parched up for want of moisture that the conflagration sometimes extends over 30 or 40 miles of country and burns so fiercely for several days that even rain does not extinguish it. In 4 or 5 years, however, the whole district over which the conflagration extended is again covered with trees.

The climate of Saghalin is very severe and the cold in winter is extreme. January and February are the coldest months of the year, and during these months the thermometer on the shore of Aniwa Bay stands as low as 17° Fahrenheit below freezing point.

There is no volcano on the island nor are earthquakes felt there.

The vegetation of Saghalin closely resembles in its general features that of Yezo. The following are the trees most frequently met with:—

Hanoki, Alnus incana

Yezo Matsu, Abies Yezoensis

Goyo Matsu, Pinus pauciflora
Gui Matsu, Pinus densiflora
Kaba no Ki, Betula
Yanagi, Salix.

There are a few animals found in Saghalin which are not seen in Japan proper. Amongst these may be mentioned the moschus moschiferus or musk deer which is called by the natives of the island Rikin Kamoi, and the ordinary reindeer or Tonakai of the Ainos. There are two kinds of the mustela brachyura or weasel common in the island. The one a brownish color the other black; the latter are esteemed the best and are exported to Manchooria.

This island has long been celebrated for its fisheries. The fish taken on the coasts are exported to Hakodate and Matsumai and thence sent to all parts of Japan. They are of two kinds the Nishin a species of herring and the Masu or Salmo Proteus. According to an official return obtained at Chibeshani as many as 3800 Koku of these fish have been exported from the neighbourhood of Chibeshani in one season. The largest fishery on the island is at the head of Patience Bay on the East coast. The Japanese go thither in some numbers during the season, and though the place is much farther North than the line drawn along the 48th parallel of North latitude which used to be regarded as the boundary between Russian and Japanese territory, the Russians do not interfere with them but permit them to go and come freely. The fishing season begins in April and closes in August, during these few months many Japanese come from Yezo and return home before the winter sets in.

The island of Saghalin is very rich in mineral resources. Coal is found in all directions. To name every place where coal has been discovered would be to enumerate almost every Russian and Japanese settlement on the island. Along the West coast, from Arakoi in the North to Shiranushi is one succession of coal seams which are seen cropping out of the cliffs along the beach. On the East coast too, there are several extensive coal mines along the shore of Patience Bay and coal has been discovered since the beginning of the present year at Aniwa Bay. Last year an engineer was despatched by the Russian Government to draw up a report on the mineral wealth of Saghalin. He reported that not only did coal abound everywhere but that gold, copper and iron were found in some quantities in different parts of the country. According to the Japanese gold has been discovered at Shiraraoro on the West coast and at Ochoboka and Noboribo on the East, copper at several places along the East coast and iron in small quantities at Akarakai a short distance North of Shiranushi.

The Japanese settlements in Saghalin are confined to the South and South East

of the island. The settlers whose total number may be estimated at from 200 to 300 are scattered in small parties through villages, the communication between which is always irregular and often entirely discontinued. These villages are all situated to the South of a line drawn about the 48th parallel of North latitude from Kushunnai on the West to Manoi on the East side of the island.

Kushunnai was first established in 1857 when the gradual advances of the Russians drew the attention of the Japanese to its importance. It has been deserted of late and now scarcely deserves the name of a settlement. 3 or 4 Japanese reside here. The coast from Kushunnai Southward is very bleak and exposed. There is no harbour and consequently the settlements along the shore are nothing more than fishing villages. Shiraraoro distant about 12 miles South of Kushunnai is usually occupied by a small Japanese guard but the place is of no importance. The next port, Odekkoro, is situated about 15 miles South of Shiraraoro. This village is visited during the summer months by a few Japanese from Nishitonnai but they have no permanent establishment here.

Nishitonnai, 30 miles South of Odekkoro is the only post of importance which the Japanese possess on the Western coast of Saghalin. A party of 40 men were stationed here during last summer and were employed in the fisheries and superintending the Ainos. Of this number 36 returned to Hakodate in October leaving 4 men as a guard until next

spring. Though coal has been found at many places in the vicinity I was surprised to learn that the Japanese had made no attempt to work it. The impossibility of making a road, it was alleged, prevented them from commencing mining operations.

The coast for some distance Southward from Nishitonnai is evidently one vast coal formation. It has been discovered in three different places Tokombo, Ushinikoro and Nayashi. None of these places, however, have been occupied by Japanese and only one officer is said to reside at Shiranushi, at the Southern extremity of the island.

There are two Japanese settlements in Aniwa Bay viz. Kushunkotan and Chibeshani, and these are the only posts of any importance which the Japanese now possess in Saghalin.

Kushunkotan is situated on the North Eastern shore of the Bay a few hundred yards South of the recently formed Russian settlement of Hakkodomari. The place presents the appearance of having been once a large settlement, but owing to the large decrease in its population during the last three years it has now a deserted air. Nearly half the houses are unoccupied. The number of Japanese residents is only 47 including 8 or 9 officers.

In company with Captain Denison I called on the Japanese officer stationed here. We found him intelligent and willing to afford us all the information he could, but

like the other Japanese whom we met he knew very little about the country beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Aniwa Bay. He conjectured that the number of Russians on the whole island was about 3000 while the Japanese residents, he said, did not amount to 300. He appeared fully alive to the nature of the late Russian encroachments in Saghalin and lamented that he was quite powerless to avert a calamity which he was afraid was fast approaching, namely, the annexation of the island by Russia. He informed us that no Japanese live in Shushuya at the mouth of Salmon river but that a few go thither from Kushunkotan at the commencement of the fishing season and return at its close. He added that a small party of Russians were employed felling wood in the same neighbourhood. The Russians have no field pieces in Hakkodomari, the Japanese, however, have two or three small guns. The settlers live by exporting fish, seaweed and a few skins. There are no coal mines in the vicinity. The country round is hilly and very thickly wooded and we were informed that Usagi (Lepus trachyurus) and a large species of pheasant abounded therein. There are no roads through the interior the only means of travelling being narrow pathways through the dense forest.

The other Japanese settlement of Chibeshani is distant in a South Easterly direction about 17 miles from Kushunkotan. The Japanese village is situated on the side of a high hill overlooking a few Russian houses from which it is separated by a narrow stream. The Japanese houses about 10 in number looked extremely wretched and were little better than the Aino huts which lined the beach. Several others were uninhabited. The strong and neatly built Russian houses presented a striking contrast to the other dwellings in this village. I found the Japanese officer who resided here engaged in building a comfortable residence near the top of the hill. I had a lengthened interview with this officer but I found that he knew little or nothing of the neighbourhood of Chibeshani or the more distant parts of Saghalin and that his opinion, regarding any of the questions connected with Japanese interests in the island, was quite valueless. There are 28 Japanese resident in this place 4 of them being officers. Coal has been found in Chibeshani about 2 miles from the Japanese village. It was first discovered and worked by the Japanese in June last and in the following month the Russians commenced operations in the immediate neighbourhood. All the workings are situated in a pine forest on the margin of a small lake. The Japanese have struck upon a seam of coal at two other places in the vicinity where the coal appeared to be of a very superior quality. They were working with tools of the very rudest description and had only penetrated a few feet below the surface. The Japanese had about 6 or 7 tons of coal lying on the surface, the Russians had not been so successful.

No Japanese reside near the Russian settlement of Boussie, but the officer at

Chibeshani informed me that a few went there from Kushunkotan during the fishing season.

In the village of Poroandomari situated between Kushunkotan and Chibeshani 3 Japanese resided.

These are the only Japanese settlements in Aniwa Bay. Along the East coast they have a few posts such as Aerof, Higashitonnai, Makunkotan and Ware. In each of these places a few Japanese live who generally superintend the Ainos engaged in the fisheries. Last year the Japanese had a settlement at Ochoboka but they seem to have abandoned the place lately. This step was probably owing to a dispute which occurred last year between some Russians and Japanese regarding the proprietorship of a coal mine situated in the neighbourhood. According to the Japanese account the Russians appear to have been in this case the aggressors. The Japanese who had been at work there for some time ventured to remonstrate with them but to no purpose. As no compromise could be effected the Russians placed a guard over the coal and stopped all mining operations. The Japanese have now left the place and the Russians hold undisputed possession of the mine.

At the inland station of Takoi near Ochoboka a few Russians and Japanese are engaged on a coal mine which has lately been discovered there.

The above are the principal Japanese settlements in Saghalin. None of them can be said to be in a prosperous condition. The listless unbusinesslike air of the Japanese villages, which H. M. S. Cormorant visited, contrasted very unfavourably with the bustle and animation of the Russian settlements. It is worthy of remark too that the Japanese settlements are declining in importance year by year, and their population is diminishing in numbers while the Russian settlements are rapidly increasing in size and importance. If a line be drawn above the 48th parallel of North latitude it will divide Saghalin into two parts, the Northern portion inhabited only by Russians and the native tribes, the Southern by Russians, Japanese, and Ainos. It will be seen from this that the Russians hold possession of three fourths of the whole island and in the remaining fourth their settlements are far larger and more important than the rude villages occupied by the Japanese.

No detailed information could be obtained regarding the Russian settlements in the North of the island. No Japanese ever visit them as this part of Saghalin is considered to be Russian territory. As far back as 1853, 1854 the Russians established posts on the West coast at Arakoi, Dui, Honjo, Jonquiere Bay and Shirutotannai, all of which places have now become large settlements. Coal has been found at each of these posts and at Dui and Honjo mining operations are carried on on a very extensive scale. The

latter place is said to be under the direction of some Americans. The quality of the coal is very good. It gives forth gas in abundance and for purposes of steaming is pronounced to be the best coal in the East.

During the next few years the Russians occupied at different times Ushiyoro and Kushunnai, Shiraraoro and Odekkoro, they have lately taken possession of. All these places are on the West coast.

At Ushiyoro there are a large number of Russians engaged in working an extensive mine. This village is also the seat of a large fishery.

The Russians first settled in Kushunnai in 1857—58 and have ever since maintained a considerable force there. This place was for some time regarded as the boundary between Russian and Japanese territory. This boundary howerer no longer exists. The treaty of 1867 left the island in the joint possession of Russians and Japanese and since that time the former have availed themselves of their right to settle wherever they choose.

At Shiraraoro and Odekkoro the Russians established themselves in the spring and summer of this year. The settlers at both these places are as yet few in number but they are reported to be busily engaged in building houses and working extensive seams of coal which were discovered a few years ago by the Japanese.

Up to last September the Russians had not advanced further South on the West coast. They have never settled in Nishitonnai nor at any point to the South of that village, though they are reported to have landed more than once and to have made a careful examination of the whole line of coast as far South as Shiranushi. It was doubtless the exposed nature of this coast and the desire to obtain a sheltered harbour which led the Russians as early as 1853 to occupy Boussie and Hakkodomari on the Eastern side of Aniwa Bay. The Western side of the Bay they never appear to have visited. In 1854 they withdrew from these posts but in 1866 they reoccupied Boussie and in the summer of this year they established themselves a second time in Hakkodomari.

Her Majesty's ship "Cormorant" visited both these places and found the Russians concentrated there in large force.

Hakkodomari, or as it is sometimes called Kushunkotan from the name of the neighbouring Japanese village, is situated in the North East corner of Aniwa Bay a few miles from the mouth of Salmon river. It is only separated from the Japanese settlement by a low hill. The Russian settlement consists of a large number of rude wooden huts built on the opposite sides of two adjacent hills and in the intervening valley. This valley is in shape somewhat like a horseshoe and through the middle runs a small stream over which are thrown a few rough wooden bridges. The settlement is of a purely

military character. On the side of the Northern hill flies the Russian flag and beneath it is built the hut of the officer in command who seemed to hold the rank of captain. On landing this officer met Capt. Denison and myself on the beach and after an interchange of the usual courtesies he invited us into his hut. He spoke but little French and the conversation was consequently confined to a few general observations about the climate of the island and one or two questions of general interest. He informed us that there were 200 Russians in Hakkodomari but on enquiry of the Japanese I subsequently learnt that there were 300 or more. All the soldiers were engaged in building substantial log houses around the valley and several horses were employed carting wood from the beach to the hill side. It is not easy to see at first sight why the Russians established themselves in Hakkodomari. The place may have been selected as a settlement for one of two reasons. 1. To procure an anchorage at which large ships may ride with some degree of shelter. Small ships can enter the Bay of Boussie, distant some 25 miles, and remain there with perfect safety, but vessels drawing more than 10 or 12 feet of water have been hitherto compelled to anchor outside the Bay in a very exposed situation. For such vessels Kushunkotan would afford a safe roadstead. The Bay shelves gradually towards the shore and ships could anchor in 5 and 6 fathoms of water a short distance from the beach. 2. The Russians may have settled in Hakkodomari in order to isolate as much as possible the two Japanese villages of Kushunkotan and Chibeshani from the rest of the island. This they have effectually accomplished for the Japanese are hemmed in between the Russian settlements of Hakkodomari on the North and Boussie and Chibeshani on the South. The Japanese officer resident at Kushunkotan said that it was his opinion that the Russians were forming a kind of depot at Hakkodomari because all Russian vessels called there in passing and landed large quantities of provisions. Captain Denison and myself observed an immence stock of wheaten and rye flour piled on the beach in front of the Russian settlement.

It was at this place, as reported a short time ago, that the Russians desecrated the Aino graves by building thereon, forcibly ejected the Ainos themselves from their houses and took possession of their fish drying ground. The scene of this outrage was on the side of the hill nearest the Japanese settlement whither the Ainos were compelled to fly for refuge.

Boussie, called by the Japanese Tobutsu, is the principal Russian settlement in the South of Saghalin. It is situated on the innermost edge of a large lagoon which is about 6 or 7 miles long and 3 or 4 broad. Outside the narrow entrance to this lagoon, is a large bar which is partly dry at low water and which renders the channel very intricate. Near the mouth the Russians have built two large stores which they use as

granaries and in the vicinity are a few wretched huts accomodating 30 or 40 Russian soldiers. I accompanied Capt. Denison to the Russian settlement at the head of the lagoon, about midway up we found a little schooner belonging to the Russo-American Fur Trading Company at anchor. The Captain who was a Russian by birth but a naturalized American, told us that he had just come from Urup, having brought a party of fur traders from that island. It was this circumstance that gave rise to a report I had heard in Hakodate namely that the Russians had brought over to Boussie all their subjects who resided on the island of Urup and that they were about to hand over that island to the Japanese on the understanding that the latter would waive all claims to Saghalin. The Captain of this schooner could give no information about the other islands of the Kuril group. He showed us a chart, however, which differed very considerably from the Admiralty chart in the configuration of the North Eastern coast of Yezo and the island of Kunashir, Iturup and Urup, and which a close inspection of the islands showed to be much more accurate than any other we had seen.

After a short stay on board the schooner we proceeded to the settlement at the head of the Bay. It is built in a long plain extending for some miles in a North Westerly direction. The soil appeared to be a rich loam and would, I think, be well adapted for the growth of cereals. The settlement itself consists of a large number of

exceedingly well built houses. The principal road runs along the shore of the Bay and on each side of this road the houses stand at irregular intervals. Through the middle of the settlement flows a large stream which is spanned by a substantial wooden bridge. In the rear stands the Commandant's residence and not far from it a small but neatly built chapel. The whole place wore a military air. The Commandant Colonel de Preradowitch is a young gentlemanly looking officer. He spoke French fluently. He told us that he had been in Boussie since his countrymen established themselves 3 years ago. He seemed rather anxious to discuss the question of the occupation of Saghalin, and during the course of a long conversation frequently recurred to the same topic. He dwelt at some length on the failure of the Japanese to develop the great natural resources of the island and endeavoured to show that its occupation by Russia would be advantageous for everybody. He frankly acknowledged that the Russians were forming new settlements over the whole island but he reminded us that in so doing they were only taking advantage of their Treaty rights and then he went on to point out that in the opinion of Russians the whole of Saghalin belonged to them and that the straits of La Peyrouse formed the only real boundary between Russia and Japan. No line of boundary, he said, could be drawn within the island itself, and joint possession was an impossibility. He then went on to remark that the climate of the island was too severe for the Japanese, and in

support of this assertion he stated that 40 Japanese had come to the neighbouring village of Chibeshani last spring and of this number 16 had died during the year. The next day I endeavoured to ascertain the truth of this statement from the Japanese officer resident at Chibeshani and he informed me that only seven had died of a peculiar swelling in the glands of the neck. Colonel de Preradowitch laid some stress on the fact that the Russians could work mines and the Japanese could not and he took no pains to conceal his opinion that Russia would annex the whole island and that before any length of time had elapsed. With reference to the Kuril Islands he said that Russia regarded Iturup and Kunashir as Japanese territory while Urup and the islands to the North of it belonged to Russia according to the arrangement made between Russia and Japan in the Treaty of 1867. In discussing the mineral wealth of the island he said, that there were only two mines being worked on the island, and that the management of one of these had been entrusted to an American Company. He showed us several pieces of auriferous quartz which had been found in different places in Saghalin, though he did not believe there was much gold in the island.

In the neighbourhood of Boussie there is abundance of game and bears frequently come down from the hills. Salmon are caught in abundance and oysters of good quality are also found in the Bay. The number of Russians in Boussie was stated

by the Japanese to be from 600 to 700. We saw two field pieces in the place but the Japanese officer at Chibeshani informed us that he had seen six.

The Russians have a much smaller settlement at Chibeshani a village situated between Hakkodomari and Boussie. This post consists of 5 or 6 well built houses and about 20 men. The Russians came here in the same year as that in which they settled in Boussie but hitherto they appear to have used the place only as a post of observation over the Japanese. Since, however, coal was discovered a few months ago in the vicinity they have displayed more activity and have commenced to build additional houses. At a small village called Poroandomari distant about 2 miles from Hakkodomari there is a small Russian post of about 10 men. The above are the only Russian settlements in Aniwa Bay and it will be seen from the figures given by the Japanese officers that their total strength amounts to about 1000 men.

In addition to these the Russians have several settlements in the South East of the island and along the coast of Patience Bay. The principal are Aerof, Ochoboka, Takoi, Odasan, Nayoro, Ai, Naibutsu, Shikawa and Manoi. Some of which have only been occupied since the beginning of the present year. Each of these settlements consists of a few houses containing from 10 to 20 men who are engaged as is stated by the Japanese in working the coal mines. Wherever coal is found the Russians immediately

form a settlement. The Japanese, however, neglect this important branch of industry. They were originally led to settle in Saghalin on account of its extensive fisheries and they have not turned their attention to anything else. They have left untouched the enormous coal fields which would make Saghalin such a valuable acquisition to any civilized power.

In addition to the Russian forces at present on the island it is rumoured that several hundred troops are under orders at Nicolaevsk to proceed to Saghalin and that a vessel has been already chartered to convey them to their different posts throughout the island. The Japanese officers resident along the coast have noted increased activity on the part of the Russians during the past summer. Two or three steamers have been busily employed for some time bringing troops from the North to the shores of Aniwa Bay where the Russian forces are apparently being concentrated. They would seem to be changing their principal field of operation from the West coast to the South, and more than one of the Japanese officers with whom we came into contact were of opinion, that at no very distant date some decisive step on the part of the Russians might be looked for in the South of the island which it would be equally imprudent and impossible for the Japanese to attempt to resist.

The Russians and Japanese avoid each other as much as possible and hold no communication with one another. No cordiality exists between the two people. The Russians are ignorant of Japanese and the latter are equally ignorant of Russians consequently all intercourse between the two is impossible. As a rule both parties travel freely over the country. The Japanese, however, seldom stir beyond the immediate precincts of their villages whereas the Russians are continually passing to and fro between the different posts which they occupy. In forming new settlements the latter generally approach a Japanese village as closely as they can, but they strictly adhere to the letter of the Treaty and avoid interfering in any way with the inhabitants of such village. Sometimes, however, reliance cannot be placed on the temper and forbearance of either party and a collision is of course the result.

The native population of the island is divided into three tribes, the Ainos properly so called, the Sumerenkuru and the Orokko. The last of these three are often spoken of under the names of 'Sants,' 'Santan' and 'Gyliaks.' The first or Ainos proper inhabit the Southern portion of Saghalin, the second or Sumerenkuru occupy the district extending from about the 48th to the 51st parallel of North latitude and the Orokko extend over the entire North of the island. The physical characteristics of these three tribes and the similarity of their language and their traditions all point to a unity of origin. There are however some striking points of difference between them. The inhabitants of the South

closely resemble in their habits and mode of life the Ainos of the Island of Yezo who may be regarded as the parent stock or as another branch of the same family. The frequent communication between the South of Saghalin and the North of that island has no doubt contributed to perpetuate this similarity. The Sumerenkuru on the other hand have always carried on a trade with the opposite coast of Manchooria where they have probably been brought into contact with some rude form of civilization. They are much handsomer and taller than the inhabitants of the South and are much cleaner in their personal habits. Instead of the coarse garments of the Southern Ainos they wear clothing made of cotton which they obtain from Manchooria; their houses are better built.

The Orokko or inhabitants of the North resemble the Sumerenkuru in many respects though they are smaller in stature and coarser in their mode of life. There seems to be good ground for believing that all three speak what is essentially one and the same language, but owing to the absence of writing and the difficulties of communication in the island itself the differences of dialect are not inconsiderable.

Their religion, of such it can be called, is of the rudest kind. Their principal deity is Yoshitsune, younger brother of Yoritomo whom they worship under the name of 'Yerushup.' So great is their reverence for this hero that on seeing the 'mon' or crest of the family to which he belonged and which was shown to them by a Japanese officer

they began to worship it. All their traditions centre round him. They relate how 'Yerushup' accompanied by a host of followers invaded the island and how their ancestors who at first opposed him, yielded to his superior might after numbers of their countrymen had perished. The deed and fame of this man appear to be as fresh in the memories of the Ainos of today as they were 500 years ago, when the events referred to took place. So great is the respect with which they regard him that it is said when the Russians came to Saghalin and told the Ainos that the island belonged to them, the Ainos' first question was "Was 'Yerushup' a Russian?"

Amongst the natives of Saghalin marriage is a recognized institution but the female occupies a very inferior position. The wife performs all the drudgeries of the household. The following very ancient ceremony which was described to me by the Ainos as obtaining amongst all the tribes curiously illustrates the position of the married woman. When the chief man or elder of a village dies the body is placed under a raised platform in the open air. The stomach is then opened and the entrails taken out and placed beside the body. The wife washes these with water and dries them carefully in the sun. This operation is continued for the space of one year during which time a kind of coffin or receptacle for the body is being elegantly fashioned. If at the end of this period the wife is found to have performed her task satisfactorily she is praised, if

not, she is killed and buried before the remains of her husband. This ceremony is called Ufui. In ordinary cases they bury their dead and place a small wooden tablet shaped like a T over the grave. If any of their number should meet with a violent death they burn the house in which he lived, and after death they invariably avoid all mention of the deceased.

They show a great respect for old age and for the memory of their ancestors, in honor of whom they celebrate the "Feast of the Bear." This consists in the sacrifice of a bear which they take when young and having deprived it of its teeth keep for 2 or 3 years for this purpose before killing it.

The Ainos do not know the use of money. They barter skins, seaweed and fish for such other commodities as they may want. They are entirely ignorant of agriculture. They live for the most part on the seashore and subsist by fishing and hunting.

The Ainos know nothing about the early history of Saghalin. The colonel of the Russian garrison at Boussie showed us a stone axe which had been found on the island. It was evidently of great age and must have belonged to some of the earliest inhabitants. The Japanese also point out some rude fort like enclosures, called in the native tongue Cheyashi, one of which still remains near Shiranushi. These have not been

built by Japanese or Ainos and are commonly attributed to some older race of men.

The native population of Saghalin is decreasing in numbers rapidly. In the winter of last year, it is said, that very many of them fell victims to an epidemic disease called Shiredoko.

The Ainos exhibit a marked partiality for Japanese wine or sake and I was informed that in the S. of the island they were paid for their labour by the Japanese principally in wine.

At the places visited by Her Majesty's ship "Cormorant" it was observed that the Ainos display a great aversion for the Russians. The Japanese officers stated that the Russian invariably treated the natives with harshness. The latter do not enter the service of Russian but the Japanese, on the other hand, they look upon as friend and take service with them freely. On the West coast better relations would seem to exist between the Russians and Ainos for I was informed by a Japanese who had resided for some time in Nishitonnai that in that quarter the Ainos took service with Japanese and Russians alike.

No information could be obtained regarding the islands of the Kuril group. Her Majesty's ship "Cormorant" sailed round Urup, Iturup and Kunashir but no landing was effected. All the islands are of volcanic origin. On Iturup and Kunashir, especially,

we observed several active volcanoes. The coasts are bleak and exposed without any signs of habitation being visible. The Admiralty charts of this region are by no means accurate. On the Eastern side of the island of Iturup we entered a spacious harbour, not laid down in the charts and examined the shore around it but could see no traces of life. This harbour is open towards the South but is well sheltered on the other sides.

The Japanese officer whom we met in Saghalin assured us that the Russians had never settled either on Kunashir or Iturup. The Russians themselves confirmed this statement and added that these islands belonged solely to Japan. Any designs which Russia may have in this quarter lie, it may be presumed, in the direction of Saghalin rather than in the small and comparatively worthless islands of Iturup and Kunashir.

JOHN O'DRISCOLL.

（右附屬書和譯文）

（朱書）
「己巳」九月朔日箱館發艦樺太に行

十月十三日横濱着」

ジョンディリスコル、サガレイン島の儀に付模様調書

日本人にる樺太と唱ふサガレイン島も蝦夷島之北にあたそ蝦夷より其島を幅

凡廿里のラペイイロース瀬戸ふそ隔そ或る所にるも僅幅十里の日本海にるサガレイン島を滿州と分つ

西海岸も嶮岨ましそ海より高く上る巖石あたま海濱に沿そ湊或も船の繫場ありジユイの碇泊場其他島の此方に魯西亞の湊開きあり右も堅固之碇泊場にゐら其嶽も松秦皮樹落葉松及む樺樹にる能く茂たまたるとも其他之植物ありし此所彼所之小き谷中に魯西亞人地所之小區を取戻し小麥からそ麥及む馬鈴薯を植付んとそ然るま其土地耕作に適宜地と見へぞ夏中ハ海岸に深く霞かゝたま航海に極六ヶ敷き處ありて秋も西より烈風當たまをを避るりアニワ湊の西海岸之内に良き場所あたま右海岸ハ高き嶽の方に聊傾き大概低き砂濱ありて右嶽も島之南端之地峽の中央迄連綿そ國も就中松にる能く茂たまたる濱半里之内に凡水六尋立つ良き船繫場ゐたま其底も漸〻傾き砂なるへし島中にる最大ある河もシカワ又もサルモン河と唱へアニワ湊の内に流る此河も數ケ所之小枝川に通ぞをて右にる土人内地と通信そるあり右湊此方之海岸に沿そ貝の一種あり日本人其貝を燒き藥とそるあり右湊の北東もサルモン川口よりチベセニー迄低き荒地と

見ゆる巖石あり又チベシニーよりシレトコ岬迄島之南東之先一側も廣大之平地ニゐる良き砂濱あり其所ニボウシーの魯人居留地あり

シレトコより北方の濱ニも禿岩より外ニおし海岸を堺そる夥しき暗礁あるを以そ近寄る事不安全なるべし

サガレインの内地も松森ニゐる最茂りたる高き平地あり其所水乏し然もとも土地も最富饒ありとせり山火事屢ゐり右そ其土地そもの内地を旅行そる時照そ火より起るあり山火事近隣の樹木ニ移り折〳〵三四十里廣り大火とある程ニ濕氣あく乾き降雨ニゐるも其大火を消防し難き程烈しく數日之間燒失そるあり燒し地も不殘四五ケ年之内ニ再ひ樹木ニゐる茂るあり

サガレイン氣候甚さ寒く冬の寒氣最嚴しく年内第一月二月も極寒き月あり右兩月之間アニワ湊ニ在る寒暖計フアーレンヘイト十七度迄下るあり

島ニ火山又地震もあし

サガレインの植物一通り見渡せし處ニゐそ蝦夷さ彷彿たり左之樹木屢見懸るあり

ハノ木　蝦夷松　五葉松　グイ松　樺木　柳

サガレインニ日本ニおき兩三種之動物あり其内ニ其土地のそのニゐるリキンカモイと唱ふモスチユス、モスチフエリス又ハモスクジール名歌及む通例のレインジール又ハトナカイ、ヲフ、アイノス名歌ありモステラ、ブラチユラ又ハ鼬鼠の兩種島ニ澤山あり其一種も鳶色外一種ハ黒色あり黒色の方を尊み滿州ニ輸出そるあり

此島も久しく魚漁ニ名高き所あり其海岸ニゐる漁る魚も函館及む松前ニ輸出し其所より日本諸方ニ運送そるあり其魚二種ありコノシロの一種ニゐるニシン及む鱒又ハサルモプロテンスありチベセニにそ得たる公然の調る高ニ據もた三千八百石の魚を一季ニチベセニ近隣より輸出したり島ニゐる最大の魚漁も東海岸ニゐるバチーンス湊内あり日本人若干魚漁之時節ニ其所ニ行くあり其所魯西亞と日本領ち之國界とおりたる北緯四十八度より餘程北ニ寄ると雖とも魯人支ゆる事おく日本人勝手ニ往來そる事を許そ魚漁の時節も第四月ち始り八月ニ終る右兩三ケ月之間も日本人蝦夷より來り冬前ニ歸國そ

サガレインを鑛山に甚だ富めり石炭諸方にあり石炭を見出せし處を擧げ言へば島中大概魯西亞及び日本居留地毎にあり北に在るアラカイよりシラヌシ迄西海濱に沿ふ石炭山脈あり右も海濱に沿ふたる巖石より出る事判然たり東海岸にもベシユン湊の海濱に沿ふ廣大の石炭山數ケ所あり石炭をアニワ湊にある當年を始より見出したりサガレインの礦物を取調るある鑛師壹人を昨年魯西亞政府より送りたり其鑛師石炭諸方に澤山ある而已ならず金銅及び鐵若干を數ケ所にある見出し旨を報したり日本人を金を西海岸シラヲ及び東のヲコボカ幷ノボリボにある銅を東海岸に沿ふ數ケ所にある見出し鐵を少々シラヌシの北に僅離きたるアカラカイにある見出したりと言へり

サガレインにある日本人居留地を島之南南東に在り居留人之惣計貳百人より三百人迄ふ村中に僅宛散住ふ其をの共互の通信を常に不規則にある全く隔絶ふる事屢あり右村ハ不殘西に在るカシヨンナイより島之東に在るマノイ迄北緯凡四十八度の南にあるあり

キユシユンナイを魯西亞人漸々進來るに因り日本人其所に注意し始ある千八百五十七年に居住せり其所先頃迄荒地たりし今漸く居留地の名あり日本人三四人其所に住居ふキユシユンナイより南方の海岸甚だ渺漠ましく湊一ケ所もあし依ふ海濱に沿ふたる居留地を漁師村而已ありクシユンナイの南に凡十二里離きたるシララヲロは平常日本の番人小人數居住ふ然るり其所緊要ある地にあらず次の場所ヲデッコロを凡十五里隔り此村は夏中にシトンナイより日本人小人數來ると雖とも其所に永住せざるあり

ヲデッコロの南に三十里隔たるニシトンナイを日本人サガレインの西海岸にある占有ふる緊要ある一の場所なり當夏中日本人四十人を其所に差置き魚漁に仕役し且土人を管轄せり右人數之内三十六人第十月に函館に立歸り四人番人としふ來春迄殘し置きたり石炭其近傍數ケ所にある見出したりとも日本人其工を始むる意あき旨を聞き余に於て驚愕せり道を拵ゆる事出來ざるを以ふ鑛山之工ふ取懸らざると言へり

ニシトンナイより南に數里之間海岸に夥しく石炭の出る所あり右もトコムボー、ウシニコロー及むナヤシの三ケ所にある見出したり然るり右場所之内に日本

人壹人も住居せも島之南端ニ在るシラヌシに僅一人の士官居留せる由なり
アニワ湊之内クシユンコタン及むシベシヤニに日本人之居留地二ヶ所あり日
本人今サガレインニゐ占有せる場所は右二ヶ所而已なり
クシユンコタンは北ニあり之湊の東海岸は先頃魯西亞人居留地となりしハコ
ドマリより二三百ヤルト南ニ當り右場所大なる居留地なりし樣に見ゆるとも
三年之間ニ其住民夥しく減少せしニ因り今荒地ニゐ殆ら人家之半は空虛なり
居留せる日本人士官八九人を加へ僅四十七人なり
余甲比丹デニソンと同道し其所ニ詰る士官之方に行きたり其士官才智あり彼
は及ふ丈余等に告知せんと欲せる樣ニ見受けたり然るに余等出會せし他の日
本人同樣彼はアニワ湊に直接近せる國の事を深く知らせ彼はの察ニゐ島中に
魯西亞人凡三千人在り日本の居留人は三百人ニ足らさる旨を語はり先頃魯西
亞人サガレインに入込むに彼は勢を屈せざる樣ニ見へ且ツ甚さ近きにあるを
懸念せし災害を避るり彼は更ニ力なきを憂へたり右は魯西亞ニゐ島を領る事
を言ふなりサルモン川口に在るシユシユヤに日本人一人も住居せも然るに魚

漁之時節にクシユンコタンより僅兩三人其所ニ行き魚漁終はて立歸る旨を余
等ニ告ゆたり右近隣之木を切落せり魯西亞人數十人を仕役せる旨をも語はり
魯西亞人ハコトマリに獵筒を所持せも日本人は二三挺の小銃を所持せ居留人
魚昆布及む皮を輸出し以て生活せ其近隣ニ石炭山なし國中嶽多く樹木茂りた
る事甚し兎幷大形雉子澤山なり內地ニ通る道なし旅行せるにて茂りたる森中
の小道而已なり
シベサニーニゐ他の日本人居留地はカシヨンコタンより南東方ニ凡十七里隔
りたり日本の村は魯西亞人家兩三軒を見下せ高き嶽の脇ニあり其所を魯西亞
人家より小河ニゐ隔つるなり凡十軒ある日本人家最粗にして海岸ニ建竝ひた
る土人の小屋よりは聊宜し其他數軒空虛なり堅固且立派ニ建てたる魯西亞人
家は其村中の建物大ニ異はり其所ニ居留せる日本士官適宜之住家を嶽山ニ近
く取建るを見たり余右士官と暫之間面晤せしなはともチベシヤニー近傍又は
サガレインの內隔りたる場所の事を彼は知らさるなり島中ニゐ日本の益ニ關
係せる事ニ付其士官之存意全く不益ニ屬せ其地ニ日本居留人廿八人內四人は

士官あり日本村より凡二里離れたるチベシヤニハ石炭を見出したり右は最初日本人にあ見出し第六月及む翌月に其工を爲したり魯西亞人直近隣にあ其工を始めたり都あ其工ハ懸る場所ハ小き湖水の端之松森中に在り其近傍にあ日本人外に二ヶ所石炭山脈を見出したり其石炭最上品の樣も見へたり日本人極粗ある道具を以て其工を爲せり僅二三尺地中を堀りたり日本人地上に在る石炭凡六七トンを得たり魯西亞人ハ左程之功なし

ボウシーの魯西亞人居留地に住する日本人壹人もなし尤魚漁之時節にはコシユンコタンより兩三人其所に行きし旨をチベシヤニーの士官余に告ゆたり

クシヨンコタンとチベセニーの間に在るポロアンドマリの村に日本人三人居留せ

アニワ湊にあ日本居留地ハ右場所に限るなり東海岸に沿てエロフ、ヒガシトンナイ、マコンコタン及むウエールを日本人占有せ右場所毎に一體魚漁せる土人を管轄せる日本人兩三人住留せ昨年日本人ヲチヨボカハ居留地を得たるとも其地を先比捨てし樣に見ゆ右は恐らく其近傍に在る石炭山持主之事に付昨年中魯西亞人と日本人とは爭論ハ因りての事なるへし日本人の言ふ處にあは其爭論を釀さしハ魯西亞人なりし樣に見ゆ其所にあ暫之間工を爲さし日本人魯西亞人と論詰んと計りしなりとも其甲斐なし示談整りざりし故魯西亞人石炭に番兵を附ゆ都あ其工を爲せ事を差留メたり日本人今其所を去りたりは魯人無論礦山を占有せ

ヲチヨボカ近傍之タコイの內地にあ先比見出したる石炭山の工を魯西亞人日本人にあ爲せり

前條之場所ハサガレインにあ重なる日本人居留地なり右場所之內一ヶ所も盛る樣子見へせ英國軍艦コルモラント船行きし日本村の寂莫たる事魯西亞居留地の賑ふとは大に相反せり魯西亞人居留地速に廣大になるり日本居留地ハ歲々衰へ其住民多く減少せり若北緯四十八度以下を以て界とせはサガレインを二ツに割り北部ハ魯西亞人及む其土地をの而已居住せ南部は魯西亞人日本人及む土人居住せ島中四分ノ三を魯人占有せる事明白なり殘り一分の內魯西亞人居留地ハ日本人にあ居留せる荒村より遙に大くして緊要なる地なり

島の北方に在る魯西亞居留地之事ニ付巨細之報知を得る事能はさるしなりサガレインの内ニゐ其所ゟ魯西亞領とせる故日本人曾ゐ其所ニ行きし事なし先年千八百五十三年五十四年ニ魯西亞人アラコイ、ジユイ、ホンジヨ、シヨンクウヰル湊及むシルトタンナイの西海岸ニ居留せる右場所ゟ何ゟも方今廣大之居留地となゟり右場所毎ニ石炭を見出しジユイ及びホンジヨニゐ既ニ石炭山の工を盛ニ爲そなりホンジヨゟ米國人の差圖ニゐ其工を爲そ由なり石炭の品合甚さ宜し其石炭よりガス夥しく出蒸氣船用ニて東洋中ニゐ極上之石炭となゟり其後兩三ケ年之内ニ魯西亞人追〻ウシヨロ、クシユンナイ、シララヲロ及むヲデツコロよ居留し先頃西海岸ニ在る右場所を不殘占有せる

ウシヨロニゐ魯西亞人大勢ニゐ廣大なる礦山の工を爲そなり其村ゟ大漁のゐる場所なり

魯西亞人始ゐクシユンコタンに居留せしゟ千八百五十七年五十八年にて其以來其地ニ兵隊多人數を差置きたる其地ゟ暫之間魯西亞と日本与之國界となゟり然るり最早其國界なし千八百六十七年之條約ニゐ島ゟ魯西亞人日本人雜居となるたる其後魯西亞人欲そる處の地り居留そる理あるとせる

シララヲロ及むヲデツコロに魯西亞人當年之春及む夏ニ住居したる右兩所ニ居留そるものいまさ兩三人殘り其もの家を建て且兩三ケ年已前日本人ニゐ見出したる廣大なる石炭山脈の工を專ら爲さる由の風聞あり

第九月迄ゟ魯西亞人西海岸の南迄進來らざるしなり魯西亞人一度而已ならそ上陸し南方シラヌシ迄の海岸不殘良く吟味せし風聞あると雖ともニシトンナイ又ゟ其村の南方ニ魯人決ゐ居留せし事なし右海岸渺漠としたゟて安全なる湊を得んとの希望ニゐ魯西亞人千八百五十三年よアニワ湊の東方ニゐボウシー及むハツコドマリを占有せる湊の西方ニ魯西亞人曾ゐ行きし事なき樣ニ見ゐ千八百五十四年ニ魯西亞人其所を引上ゟたゟとも千八百六十六年ニボウシーを再ひ占有し當年の夏ニ至る兩度ハツコドマリり居留せる

英國軍艦コルモラント船右兩所ニ行き魯西亞人其所ニ兵隊大勢を集めしを見たる

其近隣之日本村名よりクシユンコタンと唱ふハツコドマリてサルモン河口よ

り二三里隔てアニワ湊の北東の隅にあて右と日本居留地より低き嶽にる隔をて魯西亞人居留地にと接近そる二嶽の向手及む其間之谷中に建そたる粗末之木小屋數十軒あて右谷の模様先馬の沓形よ似たて其中央に小河通て其河に粗ある木橋兩三ケ所に架てたて居留地と全く兵隊而已居留そ北方嶽の方に魯西亞旗章を建そ其麓よケピテーン官と覺しく指揮の役人の住居ゐり上陸をし處海岸よて予幷船將デニソン右の士官よ面會をり通例の禮義畢り同人住居へ案内あてしよ付參りしのとも同人義と佛語を充分不解依るサガレイン島の氣候幷一體の事件に付僅よ兩三件を知り得たりハツコドマリよ魯西亞人二百人住居そる旨を同人云へり去れ共日本人よ尋ぬル處三百人以上居留の趣なり都て兵卒ゐ谷の周圍に住居取建方に掛り且海岸ゐ山手の方へ材木運送の爲馬數疋を用へて

最初見し所にると如何之趣意にて魯西亞人ハツコドマリよ住居を極めし哉解きさてしの左の兩樣の内の譯あて右の場所を居留地と定めしと見へたり

第一よは大船を乘入るゝよ相應の碇泊場あり殊に小船ゐ凡二十五マイル程も離をさるブーシー港に入津し安全よて船かゝてを出來をり併水入十フートより十二フート餘の船をかゝてを場ふく是迄風波の患を受けそ無餘義港外に碇泊をり右樣の船々の爲よはクシユンコタンり良き碇泊場あり港内ハ陸上よ近寄るよ隨ひ漸々よ砂地とふり船々ハ海岸を去ル事僅にして水深五尋より六尋の所に碇泊そるおとを得るなり

第二よはクシユンコタン幷チベシヤニ二ケ所にある日本村落と他の場所との音信を可成絶たん爲よ魯西亞人ゐハツコドマリよ居留を定めしなるへし日本人北ハ「ハツコドマリ」の魯西亞居留地と南ハブーシー幷チベシヤニとの間よ境を爲そは魯西亞人の策既よ成就をり

ハツコドマリに魯西亞諸船通航毎に立寄食料の類數多陸揚そるよ付右ハツコドマリを食料貯所与爲そ樣に思てるゝ旨クシユンコタン詰日本士官の話なりケピテーン、デニソン幷予も魯西亞居留地前海岸に夥敷小麥幷ハダカ麥の粉貯あるを見たり

此所にる魯西亞人住居を取建るに付土人の墓を堀出し土人を其住家ゐ暴よ追

出し魚干場等を奪取せり此暴行ハ日本居留地の近隣山手の方ニゐ土人ハ無餘義遁れそ日本人の住地に避けたり

日本人トブツと唱ふブーシー村ハサガレイン嶋南部ニて重立たる魯西亞の居留地なり右場所ハ長凡六七マイル幅三四マイル程の大湖の内手の方奥にあり此大湖ハ潮入ニして入口狹く外通りは海岸なり其海岸干潮にハ所々干上り湖口ニ入るに不辨なり湖口の近邊ニ魯西亞人藏二ヶ所を建五穀置場とせり又其近傍ニ魯西亞兵卒三四拾人屯せる小屋二三ヶ所あり右湖水の奥ニある魯西亞居留地にケビテーン、デニソンと同伴せる凡道の中程ニて魯西亞亞米利加獸皮商賣社中持の小スクーヲル船碇泊せしを見たる其船長ハ魯西亞國出生ニて亞米利加の人列ニ入るしものなるがウルツプ島より獸皮商人を連越しある旨を語せり予箱館にて傳聞にはウルツプに居住せし魯西亞人不殘ブーシーに引移しサガレイン島の代りに其島を引渡せ趣なりしが全く此事より起りしなるべし此スクーヲル船長には外千島のことに附ゐて少しも知らさる由なり同人儀我海軍局ニある蝦夷北東海岸其外グナシリ、エトロフ幷ウルツプ島々の圖より餘程變るし地圖を見せたり右圖を篤与一覽島々と比較せし處是迄見し内の地圖ゟ殊の外銘細の樣見受たり

スクーヲル船中ニ暫時立寄るて後港奥の方ニある居留地に赴けり其居留地ハ北西の方に二三里差出そたる長き平原に建たり地質ハ砂交りニて富饒なるべく穀物植付に相當せりと思へり居留地にハ良き普請の建物數多あり大通りハ海岸に添ひ道の兩側ニ家屋不揃に建竝ひたり居留地中程に大なる流れありて板橋を渡せ後ロの方ニ指揮官の住居ありて其傍に小く奇麗に建し禮拜堂あり都ゐ場所々ハ武官の樣子なり指揮官コロヲル、デ、プレラドウヰチハ見掛ケ若き士官にて佛語を無差支解せり魯國人居留以來ブーシーに三年住居せる旨同人云へるサガレイン島の事ニ付ゐ之談話に渡る時ハ餘程迷惑之樣子ニ見得長談中も屢其樣子見へあり此島の開拓ハ日本人ニてハ出來さることを永く居留の上見極且魯西亞國にて領せれハ諸人の爲益となるべき旨同人頻りに辯明せり魯西亞人全島に新規居留地を定むる旨をも無腹藏話せり去せとも都そ條約面の理に隨ひケ樣に爲せ旨且魯西亞人の考にハサガレイン全島ハ魯西亞國ニ屬

し日本と魯西亞との眞の境界ハラペルース瀬戸まある旨を我等まて示きり島中
にて境界を建るまとハ出來さる旨又雙方の領といふも不都合の旨を同人云へ
りまて其後同人の曰く日本人の爲まては此島の甚寒く既嚴寒之爲昨春中日本人四十
人程チベシヤニ隣村ニ來りまして其人數の內一ヶ年の內ニ十六人死去きし旨ふ
り翌日此話の確證を得んの爲チベシヤニ居留の日本士官ニ尋ねし處七人丈ケ
奇ある腫病まて死去きし旨を云へり又コロチル、デ、プレラドウキチ魯西亞人ハ
鑛山の働き出來それども日本人まても出來さる旨を以て主張きり且同人少しも
隱そ事ふく魯西亞まて時日を移さ𨂿全島を領そ奄き旨を云へり千島の儀ち千
八百六十七年日本と魯西亞との條約まて取極し通エトロフ幷クナシリ島まを日本
領としウルップ幷其北まある島々まを魯西亞領とそる旨同人云へり此島鑛山之
儀ち當時堀掛りたる山二ヶ所の外ふく右の內一ヶ所まを亞米利加社中ニ取扱を
任きし旨同人云へり多分の金此島中ニある奄しとハ同人思まさる由去まとも
サガレイン島所々より出たる金鑛石を數多見きたり
ブーシー近隣ニち鳥多く又熊屢山より下ル由ふり鱒漁夥數あり港內ニ上品の

牡蠣等あり
ブーシーまある魯西亞人數ハ六七百人の由日本人云へまて同所ニ野戰炮貳挺見
掛ありチベシヤニ詰日本士官の話まは六挺ある由なり
ハツコドマリとブーシーとの間まある𨂿チベシヤニ村まを僅の魯西亞居留地あ
り此所まは堅固まは建し家五六軒ありて凡二十人程住居きり魯西亞人此所まは來まて
しハブーシーまは居留を定めし年と同年ふして是迄ハ全く日本人見張の爲まは此
所を用ひしと見へあり去れとも石炭山見出きし以來兩三ヶ月前より近傍を頻
りまは開き家屋增建方まは懸まり
ハツコドマリより凡二里離まをポロヌトマリといふ小村まは魯西亞人凡十人程住
居きりアニワ灣邊の魯西亞居留地ハ右場所々のミまて日本士官の話まよれハ
全くの人數凡千人程の由なり
右の外ニ島中南東の方幷パシヤンス灣海岸通りまは魯西亞居留地數ケ所あり其
重立たるハアエロフ、オチヨボカ、タコイ、オタサン、ナヨロ、アイ、ナイブツ、シカワ幷
マノイ等の地あり右の內漸く當年始以來居留地ときる所あまて此居留地各所まは

僅の家屋ありて十人より二十人位住居をゐし其者等石炭山働きを爲そ由日本人の說ゐり石炭山を見出きは魯西亞人ハ直ニ居留地を設く日本人ハ此肝要の産業を爲さゐ日本人ハ只漁業目的よてサガレイン島よ住居を定め少しも他の事ニ目を附けゐサガレイン島をして開化諸州の尊むゑき地と爲そゑき廣大の石炭山よ更ニ手を入きそ

當時島中ニゐる魯西亞兵力の外ニサガレイン島ニ差越そ爲ニコライスキニお いて數百人出張を命きられ既ニ其各所へ分配差送る爲船雇入よなゑし風說あり去ル夏中より魯西亞人の方ニゐ殊更ニ開拓方盡力の樣子を海岸ニ居留の日本士官見受し由なり過し頃蒸氣船二三艘北方よりアニワ灣海岸へ兵卒運送の爲不絕往返きし由同所ゑ魯西亞兵卒現在屯集の場所となれり

開拓方重立たる場所を西海岸の方より南海岸よ引移そ樣見受たり數月を出ゐして魯西亞人此島南部ニゐる決着の處置をゐさんお と必定なるべしと我等面會きし日本士官壹人ならゐ數人此事を云へり日本人の方よて右を支へんとそる ハ無勘辨殊ニ支ゑんとしても能ゑさるなり

魯西亞人日本人互よ可成丈ケ避けそ雙方音信を通きゐ交際禮節も兩國人民の間ニゐし魯西亞人日本語を辨きゐ是ゐ爲兩國人民の間ニ交際そるお と出來さるべし內地ゑ雙方共勝手旅行そる規則の由なれとも日本人ゑ其居留地近傍の外屢出ゐ魯西亞人ハ自ゐ居留地と居留地の間往返そる事絕へゐ新規居留地を設ゑるよ魯西亞人ハ重ニ可成丈ケ日本の村に接そる樣爲きり去きども嚴重ニ條約の趣意よ隨ひ其村の住人をハ決して妨ゑる事ゐし尤雙方忍ゑ事不能して喧嘩等あるゑを勿論なり

此島の土人ニ三種あり則アイノ、スメレンクル、オロッコ人なり此三人種の內オロッコ人をサンッ、サタン或ハギリヤックとも唱ふアイノ人ハサガレイン島南部よ居留しスメレンクル人ゑ北緯凡四十八度より五十一度迄の間よ住そオロッコ人ハ此島の全く北部よ居住そ此三種の土人の容貌幷言語相似さる事其外風俗等よて元ハ同種たるお と明らかなり去きども又彼等の間ニ格外相違きし所あり南部の土人は其風習幷一體の樣子蝦夷島のアイノ人と都そ同樣ゐりサガレイン島南部と蝦夷島北部との間交際繁きの故自然と同樣の風俗と見へ

たりスメレンクル人は却る向地の滿州と常に交易し同所の開けさる風俗に習へて南部の土人より美麗にして丈高く身體を清淨に保つ且南部アイノ人着用せる粗服と代り滿州より買ひ受る木綿を以て拵へし衣服を着きり家屋抔も建方美なり

オロツコ人又ハ北部の土人ハスメレンクル人に略似て丈卑く且一體の風俗ハ粗なり都て二種の土人等言語同樣に見ゆ乍去書なくして此島中音信容易ならざれハ自然土地の俗語にて語の相違も甚多し

彼等の宗旨ハ甚粗なるものなり彼等の重に信仰せる神ハ賴朝の弟義經にして エルショフと唱へて拜するなり此英勇を信尊せるかと甚しく其家の紋を見る時ハ直チに拜を爲せ彼等先祖代々より如何して右エルショフ此島を襲ひし哉又彼等の先祖最初も義經に敵對せしの土人等多人數討死ありて終り降參せし次第柄を言傳ふ此事のあるしハ五百年以前の事なるを此人の英名ハ今日に至る迄アイノ人良く覺へて當時あるしかとの如し實に此人を尊むかと切にして既に魯西亞人サガレイン島に來り此島ハ魯國に屬せる旨をアイノ人に話せし處アイノ第一の問ひにはエルショフも魯西亞人なる哉と云へり

サガレイン島の土人中婚姻等の式あり去れとも婦人も誠に卑んせられ妻ハ家事向にのミ役せらるゝ也

左に述ぬる所ハアイノ人の予に話せし處にて嫁せし婦人に昔時の禮式あり村の長或ハ頭たるもの死去せし時ハ門外にて臺に死骸を乘せ腹を裁ち臟腑を取出し死骸の傍に置き妻是を水にて洗ひ念を入れ日にて干に斯く爲せ事一ヶ年の間にて其間死骸を入れし棺の類ハ美麗に飾り置なり其日限終る時に至つて妻右の仕事を怠なく勤めし事明白なれハ其妻を賞美せ左無くハ其妻を殺し夫の死骸の前に葬る此禮式をユフイと名付く常ハ死骸を葬る丁圖の如き木の印を墓の上に建るなり土人の內俄に病死せし時ハ其者の住居せし家屋を燒捨るなり死去之後死人の談話さへも彼等避くるなり

彼等長年のもの幷其先祖を大に敬ふ右を祭りて熊祭りを取行ふ彼等若熊を取り齒を拔き二三年の間育ひ置而して其熊を屠り以て此祭を爲せ

アイノ人ハ金銀の用ひ方を知らに彼等ハ獸皮昆布魚等を以て其要せる所の物

と交易を農業の事ハ更ニ知らず重ニ海岸ニ住ミて魚獵獸獵を以産業とさり
アイノ人サガレイン島の古事ハ知らず此島中にて見出さし石斧をブーシーニ
ある魯西亞屯所のコロヲル官我等ニ見さたり右を實ニ古のものとして昔時の
土人持ちしものなるへし又圍の如き土人の語ニてシャシと唱ふ粗なる砦跡を
日本人見さたり右の内壹ツハ今ニシラヌシ近邊ニあり是ハ日本人又ハアイノ
人ニて建しものならず極昔時の人種の建しものとの衆說なり
サガレイン島の土人人別追々ニ減少そる由なり昨年の冬シレドコと唱ふ傳染
病ニて多人數死去さりと云へり
アイノ人ハ日本の酒を好む事甚しく此島南部にてハ日本人重ニ酒を以そ其働
ニ替ゆる由を聞けり
女王陛下軍艦コルモランの尋問さし場所々ニてアイノ人ハ魯西亞人を忌ミ嫌
ふを見たり魯西亞人ハ暴を以そ土人を取扱ひし旨日本士官云へり且アイノハ
魯西亞人ニ仕へず日本人の方ハ朋友ニし勝手ニ雇ニるゝあり西海岸の方ニて
ハ魯西亞人とアイノ人の中少しく和さしと見へたり其故ハ西トンナイニ暫く
居留さし日本人の云へるニハ其邊にて日本魯西亞人の差別なくアイノ人雇
ニるゝ由あり
千島の儀ニ付委細の事を聞くことを得ず女王陛下軍艦コルモラン船ウルップ、
エトロフ幷クナシリ島を廻りしことも上陸をさゞし也右島にを都そ火山多く
エトロフ、クナシリ島ハ殊更ニて當時燃出さし山數ヶ所見得たり海岸ハ渺漠と
して住居等ある樣子も見へず海軍局ニあある此邊の圖ハ誠ニ細密なりエトロフ
島東側ニて未さ地圖ニのらさる廣大ある港ニ入さり其邊海岸を見分そるニ人
の住居樣子も見へず此港ハ南の外東西北を覆ふ
サガレイン島ニて面會さし日本士官魯西亞人ハクナシリ、エトロフにも決して
手を附さる旨を云へり魯西亞人も自ら此事を云ひ且右島々ハ全く日本ニ屬そ
ると云へり此近隣ニて魯西亞の目論見ハエトロフ、クナシリ島の如き小島ニし
て益を爲さゝる島ニ目を掛けんよりサガレイン島の方ニ望ある事必定なり

ジョン、デイリスコル

五六六　明治二年十月二十六日（十一月二十九日）　二四六

五六六　（十一月二十六日）　外務卿吉利公使ヨリ宛

世界一周ノ英吉利艦隊明年一月日本ニ回航スルノ豫定ノ處右ハ日本人ニ航海術ヲ修得セシムルノ好機ナルヘキ旨申出ノ件

Yedo, November 29, 1869.

The Undersigned begs to inform His Excellency by direction of Her Majesty's Government that a flying squadron consisting of six or seven powerful vessels, which has been despatched on a voyage round the world, may be expected to arrive in Japan towards the close of February next.

The opportunity will be a favorable one for the Japanese to add to their information respecting efficient ships of war. The flying squadron when it reaches Japan will have already performed a voyage of upwards of twenty thousand miles. Ships of War to be useful should be able to take the sea at all times and to undertake voyages of some length. They should not trust to steam only but should also be able to make voyages under sail. The Undersigned has observed the difficulty experienced by Japanese vessels in proceeding even as far as Yezo, which would seem to show that the science of navigation has hitherto not been held in much esteem by the Japanese. To a maritime

nation such as Japan is this knowledge is however of the highest importance and the Undersigned trusts that the desirability of the Japanese becoming really practical navigators is appreciated by the Government of the Tenno. The latter, however, should not suppose that efficiency in the equipment and discipline of ships or skill in the science of navigation is to be acquired without careful and continuous study and practice.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to His Excellency the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency
Sawa Ju san i Kiyowara Noriyoshi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

（右和譯文）

我國

皇帝陛下政府之命ニ仍テ以書翰申進候然ル世界地球一周之爲六七艘之强艦ヲ有之候隨テ軍艦便利之知覺ヲ

五六六　明治二年十月二十六日（十一月二十九日）　二四七

開候ニハ御都合宜ふるゑを候右軍艦日本到着之節最早八千里餘之航海ゐたし候尤軍艦用便ニ相立候ニハ如何ある風雨ニゐるも又ハ遠近ニ拘ハらほ航海そる事可相成蒸氣計りを不可賴帆前而已ニゐるも航海可相成日本船ニゐるハ纔蝦夷まて參り候ニも甚困却之樣子ニ見受申候間是迄日本人ハ航海之術をハ左程尊ひ不申候樣ニ存候然共日本ハ周圍海岸之國ニゐる右術第一肝要とそゑち事ニゐる貴政府日本人ニ航海之術熟知ゐたさせほ候ゐるハ不相成事汲御深察有之樣所希望候尤念を入引續稽古ゐたし候半ゐるハ艦之全備取締航海の術十分ニ不可得事ニ候右之趣可得貴意如是御坐候以上

十月廿六日

大貌利太尼亞
特派公使
ハルリーバークス

澤從三位淸原宣嘉閣下

五六七

十月二十七日（十一月三十日）　外務省ヨリ大坂府、神奈川縣、長崎縣、兵庫縣、新潟局、函館出張開拓使宛

茶及生絲ノ改訂輸出稅及下ノ關事件償金支拂延期ニ關シ各國政府ヨリ承諾ノ通知未著ナルニ付茶及生絲ノ輸出稅ハ從前ノ稅率ニヨルヘキ旨指令ノ件

十月廿七日達ス
但府藩縣懸りに渡ス

茶幷生糸增稅之義ニ付右約書壹冊其外書類共當五月中差進右ゑ下ノ關償金御拂方延期之義御申入相成候ニ付右增稅相成候分を以右之利足ニ引當稅銀ゑ不取立矢張是迄之定額に据置西曆千八百七拾二年ニ至り元金返濟之上約書面之增稅取立候積四ヶ國公使に御申入相成候處右四公使本國政府へ申立本國ゟ之挨拶次第尙御達可申旨御達及ひ置候處未タ本國ヨり承諾之旨報知無之段申出候ニ付夫迄ノ間ハ是迄之定額御取立可被成候尤四ヶ國外之各國も同樣御心得可被成候也

五六八　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

十月廿五日稿

大坂府
金川縣
長崎縣　御中
兵庫縣
新潟局
箱館出張開拓使

五六八

十月二十七日（十一月三十日）　外務省ヨリ神奈川縣、兵庫縣、大坂府、長崎縣、新潟局、函館出張開拓使宛

汽船ニ積込ム石炭ハ無税トシ帆船ニ積込ムモノハ有税トスヘキ旨各國公使及領事ニ通達シタルニ依リ右ノ通リ心得ヘキ旨通知ノ件

外務省

十月廿七日府藩縣懸りに渡ス

石炭輸出之義ニ付別紙之通各國公使岡士に書翰相達候間爾後石炭税之義ニ付申立候趣も有之候得共事實船用之上ハ税銀取立候義ニ不相當ニ有之且今般英佛獨乙公使ゟ右石炭税之義ニ付申立候趣も有之候得可被成候依之書翰寫相添此段御達おゐよひ候也

十月廿五日稿

神奈川縣
兵庫縣
大坂府　御中
長崎縣
新潟局
箱館出張開拓使

外務省

編者註　別紙ハ五六九ニ同シ

五六八　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

五六九　十月二十七日（十一月三十日）　外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ英、佛、米、獨各公使宛、外務大丞町田民部、同少丞馬渡八郎ヨリ蘭、白、丁、葡横濱在勤）、露（函館在勤）各領事宛

汽船ニ積込ム石炭ハ無税トシ帆船ニ積込ムモノハ有税トシ且右ハ條約ニ改正ヲ加フルコトナク實施シ度旨申入ノ件

以手紙致啓上候然ト石炭輸出之儀ト斤數之多寡ヲ論セス運上目錄中租稅ヲ可相納物品中ヨリ有之候得共商用ヨリ無之分納稅爲致候ト相當ヲラさはヨヨリ蒸氣船ヨリ限リ已來ハ無稅ヨリ可致帆前船ヨリ積込候分ヲ其船用ト稱スル聊之分ありとも輸出稅ヲ可取立候然ル上ヲ先目錄中改正ヲ加度義ニヲ候得とも別段御異存も無之候ハヽ暫此書簡ヲ以ヶ前顯之通治定可致候此段可及御相談如是御座候已上

明治二年
己巳十月廿七日

亞米利加合衆國辨理公使
チヤルレス、イ、デロング閣下

一同文言之內
輸出稅ヲ可取立候右ト此程御申越之趣も有之候ニ付先目錄中改正ヲ加ヘ度云〻

外務大輔
寺島從四位藤原宗則
外務卿
澤　從三位清原宣嘉

大貌利太泥亞國特派全權公使

外務大輔
寺島從四位藤原宗則
外務卿
澤　從三位清原宣嘉

五六九　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

サアハルリーパークス

佛蘭西國全權公使　閣下

マキシムウートレー

獨逸北部聯邦代理公使

エムフオンブラント

編者註　本號文書ノ寫ニ伊、墺各公使ハ「不在ニ付不相達候事」ト註記シアリ

一同文言之內末文

此段可得御意如是御座候已上

明治二年

己巳十月廿七日

外務少丞馬渡俊邁

外務大丞町田久成

荷蘭國岡士

エル、ア、メース

白耳義國岡士

（編者註 Geisenheimer）

シツセンヒーメル

丁抹國岡士　貴下

イ、バビール

葡萄牙國岡士

イ、ロレーロ

魯國岡士

トラハテンベルグ

五七〇

十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

英、佛、米、獨各公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉宛

外國船ノ不開港場ヘノ立寄禁止ハ勵行スヘキモ右ニ關シ日本人取締方法承知シ度旨申出ノ件

○英吉利公使ヨリ

British Legation, Yokohama,
November 30, 1869.

The Undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's letter of the 10th instant informing him of the decision taken by the Government of His Majesty the Tenno to put a stop to illicit trading by foreign vessels at non-opened Ports, and to prosecute foreigners and their vessels judicially for all violations of the Treaty in this respect.

The Undersigned will not hesitate to warn his countrymen of the above resolution of the Government of His Majesty the Tenno, and the latter may feel assured that Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan will faithfully give effect, as far as it depends upon them to do so, to the conditions of the British Treaty bearing upon this question; which provides that "If any British ship shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, "and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand Dollars for each offence."

At the same time the Undersigned feels that he should point out to His Excellency that it rests with the Japanese Government on the other hand to see to the execution on their part of the above stipulations without allowing exceptions to be made in favour either of any nationality or of any individual, as such exceptions might be pleaded in defence of any breach of the aforesaid stipulations, and might influence the decisions of the Consular Courts before which such cases have to be tried.

It is also clear to the Undersigned that illicit trading of the nature complained of by His Excellency can only take place with the connivance of Japanese officers or people, and he requests, therefore, that His Excellency will inform him what measures are being taken by the Japanese Government to prevent Japanese subjects from inviting foreigners to trade with them at non-opened Ports.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure His Excellency of his distinguished Consideration.

HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency
Sawa Totskasa Kio,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

（和譯文）

本月七日附之御書翰落手いたし候貴政府ニて外國船不開港場ニ

五七〇　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

候處其禁犯候を差留且其外國人幷其船條約面ニ右樣之違背致候節ハ其筋へ相當之訴可致御決定之趣致承知候然ハ貴政府右之御決定無躊躇英國人民に布令可致候就ハ日本在留英國岡士其權之及候處迄ハ條約面ニ掲示セル箇條實以爲相行候間御信用可被成候右之箇條ハ

日本之開さる港ふて密賣買犯なけを勿論其仕組有貌利太尼亞船ハ其品没日本役所へ取上之上犯せるとふ千弗之過料を納むべし

乍併以つぎの國又誰人の爲ニハも此禁を犯させ候樣之事無之右箇條を實ニ行ハせ候ハ貴政府之關係セる處ニ有之候左樣ニ無之候ハ右犯禁之沙汰ふ及候節以前許容之廉を賴とし可申立候岡士裁判決定之上ニさし響キ候事有之候も難計候閣下御申越候體の密買日本之士官又ハ人民之內ニハ承知之上ふらてハ以たし兼候事ニ候間日本人不開港場ニ於ハ交易の爲め外國人を招き候事を制禁之處置如何ニ候や相伺申度候右之趣可得御意如此御坐候以上

十月廿七日

大貌利太尼亞特派全權公使

澤從三位淸原宣嘉閣下

○佛蘭西公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「橫濱」トアリ）

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（佛文及和譯文アリ）ニ付省略

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

○亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「橫濱」トアリ）

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（英文及和譯文アリ）ニ付省略

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

○獨逸北部聯邦代理公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「橫濱」トアリ）

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（獨逸文及和譯文アリ）ニ付省略

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

五七一　十月二十九日（十二月二日）　外務大丞等ヨリ各國領事宛

在留外國人ニ對シ銃獵嚴禁ノ布告アリ度旨申入ノ件

五七一　明治二年十月二十九日（十二月二日）

五七一　明治二年十月二十九日（十二月二日）

以手紙致啓上候然ㇾ遊獵發砲之義從來東京附近之場所ゟ練兵發砲之外嚴禁ニ
ゟ我國ニ渡來之上ハ外國人たりとも其制ニ依從そべきハ當然ニ付是迄度〻右
之一事ハ被見合候樣及御懸合候義之處此節ニ至り候ゟ各所ニ於ゟ屢發砲射
鳥有之趣向〻より申出人家近き所又ハ主人ある園地邸内およひ寺社等ㇾ其邊
居り合きし者一時驚愕いたし或ゟ憤怒之餘り意外之不都合を生し可申哉と懸
念不少右ㇾ何きも心得違之外國人抔ニ遊戲ニ恥ㇾ候者之所業ニゟ貴下方ニ可
及御懸合筋ニハ無之候得共追〻所〻より苦情申立候間一應御懸合およひ候此
段貴國臣民ニ御布告有之候樣いたし度尤我附添之士官ニ以後蹤跡及見候ハヽ
可申立旨をも申渡し置候此段可得御意如此御坐候以上

巳十月廿九日

大少丞連名

各國岡士姓名貴下

五七二　十月日缺（　月　日）　太政官ヨリ長崎縣ヘノ達書

御預ノ耶蘇教徒取締ニ付各藩ヘノ達書送付ノ件

附屬書一、十月太政官ヨリ金澤藩ヘノ達書

浦上村耶蘇教徒御預ノ件

二、十月太政官ヨリ各藩ヘノ達書

御預ノ耶蘇教徒取締ニ關スル件

今般異宗門之徒御取締ニ付別紙之通藩〻江御達相成候間爲心得相達候事

十　月

太　政　官

長　崎　縣

金　澤　藩

（附屬書一）

肥前國浦上村其外異宗門之徒凡五百十五人其藩ヘ御預被
仰付候事

五七二　明治二年十月日缺（　月　日）

十　月

編者註　浦上村其ノ外ノ耶蘇教徒御預ノ達書ハ金澤藩ノミナラス其ノ他ノ各藩ヘモ達セラレ且長崎縣ヘモ通知アリタルモノナルヘキモ記錄中ニハ見當ラス尙第一卷（第一册）三〇六ノ編者註竝ニ本書六六九參照

（附屬書二）

一御預ケ之者共從來支配地人民同樣懇ニ撫育シ開墾土工金工其外夫役ニ召仕相應產業ニ基候樣可取扱事

一異宗信仰ヲ嚴禁シ人事ヲ盡シ教諭ヲ加ヘ良民ニ復シ候樣精々敎化可致候事

一御預人引取方來ル十一月廿五日後ハ何時モ差支無之樣手當可致置候事

但御預藩ヨリ最寄便宜之港迄長崎縣ヨリ護送可致ニ付掛合次第速ニ請取之者可差出候事

一諸費ハ藩用ヲ以テ可取賄尤漸次產業ニ基キ公費無之樣處分可致候事

十　月

五七三　十月日缺（　月　日）　長崎縣ヨリ外務省宛

日支間ニ於テハ訴訟事件ニ對シテハ在留國ノ法律ヲ適用スル樣決定方申請ノ件

外務省御中

長崎縣

元祿以降支那人當港ニおゐて犯科之ものゝ其罪之次第取糺し書取在留之船主に相渡し彼國政府に爲相達彼ノ國律ニ爲行其ものの再渡之儀ゝ嚴禁ゐさし來候處去ゝ卯十二月中舊幕奉行河津伊豆當地在勤中江南道臺に文通以後支那人當港ニゐ惡事ゐさし候節ハ我國法ニ行御國人唐國ゟて惡事ゐさし候節ゝ彼國律ニ爲行度旨取極置候儀も有之候得共右ゝ孤當縣ニ不限我國諸開港場ニゐも必支那人共惡事いさし候儀も可有之右等之節取計方區ゝ相成候も不都合ニ付篤ゟ御評決之上早ゝ御差圖可被下候以後右を御踏行ニも可相成儀ニ候ハヽ我國諸開港場ハ勿論府藩縣ゟも無落御達し被置候方自今渡唐之ものゝ心得ニも相成可然哉ニ奉存候依之右往復書類寫相添奉伺候以上

巳十月

猶以本文取極之儀者元當地奉行与江南道臺府与取結候迄之儀ニ而自今一定之規則ニも難据置且死刑以上之重罪を犯し候ものと各其本土ニ送り返し所置可致方至當与被考候右も御差含可然御確定可被下候以上

編者註　本號文書ニ謂フ「往復書類寫」六ノ六八ノ附記二、三（何レモ漢譯文及四（和譯文）ニ同シ

十一月

五七四　十一月一日（假）（十二月三日）　外務省ヨリ太政官辨官ヘノ伺書

朝鮮國ヘノ派遣員ニ對スル調査事項指令ニ關スル伺竝ニ之ニ對スル太政官ノ決定

貼紙

朝鮮へ被差遣候もの心得方御達之案

慶長元和已來朝鮮國より度〻舊幕府へ使節差越ス右者豐臣家進擊之武威ニ屈服し藩屬之禮を執來候譯之所日本昇平日久武威漸衰頽加之幕政因循遂ニ凌遲して今日之體ニ成行候儀与又者最初豐臣秀吉卒去兵威不振遂ニ講和之議起り其頃朝鮮ハ國小日本ハ國大なる故朝鮮ハ一籌を輸し使節差越我ハ本國ニ坐して其禮を受候儀与右起源之大旨意確證を取調之事

對州より朝鮮へ差遣候使者之禮式幷朝鮮より對州へ差越候使者之禮典取調之事

對州与朝鮮へ出交易之儀朝鮮より勘合印受候由之處右ハ朝鮮國制度上ニ取入

貢を受候取扱ふるよし往古文明之化未開對州甘んして其制度を受今ニ其儘仕來居候由右ゟ追ゟ

皇使被差遣候節表立其謬例御正し可相成候へとも彌前書之趣意ニ相違無之候哉又ゟ最初ゟ其謬例を知るといへとも朝鮮へ接近之孤島故入貢之儀を取らさるを得す竊ニ其例を用來候儀ニ候哉吟味之事

朝鮮之國體清主北韃ゟ勃興之節忽ニ降伏し其已來臣禮を清國ニ取候儀我國之比ニゐらゐ清之正朔ゟ國內公然遵行ゐさし藩屬之禮節を守何事も北京之特命を受候樣子ふるゟ又ゟ正朔ハ清へ使節等差遣候節文書往復之間ニ用候迄ニゟ國內一般普通之年號ニゐらゐ且國政も朝鮮國主自裁獨斷之權力ゐり外國へ條約を取結等之大事ニ至候ゟも自國政府之存意ニ任向背とも北京へ伺候ニ不及可取極國體也哉內探之事

皇使被差遣候節御軍艦ハ釜山浦草梁項へ向被差遣候事順序ニハ候得とも同所ニゟハ必す因循ゐさし藩屬之百事咄嗟ニ辨間敷候間首府ニ近き海港へ御軍艦相廻し候ハヽ可然と存候右首府附近之良港有無吟味之事

朝鮮國之儀既ニ魯西亞之毒吻ニ心醉し陰ニ其保護ニ依賴するとの風評ゐり眞ニ然や否且魯西亞と既ニ境壤を接するニ至れりと然らハ定ゟ境堺論等ゐるへし右事實探索之事

朝鮮國海陸軍武備之虛實且器械精粗之事

同國內政之治否國主及大臣之風聞果して草梁紀聞之如くふるや取調之事

朝鮮と貿易取開候ハヽ日本ゟ何〻之品物を差廻し彼之國情ニ適し可申やまた我國へ輸入し國益ニ可相成品もの何〻之分可然や物品取調且同國物價之低昂貨幣之善惡幷向來貿易手順之見込取調之事

宗家ニゟ受候歲遣船ゟ從前之通存置候方可然や又ハ廢止之方公道ニ候や見込之事

對州ハ兩國之間ニ佇立する孤島ニゟ交際之入費幷漂民共彼我へ引渡方之手續等一藩尋常之政費外之入用有之舊幕府之頃其費用金米渡し來候樣子其外朝鮮私貿易之利潤を以一家之經濟といさし居候樣子然ニ御一新前叡慮を以年租三萬石被下賜候處無程右も被相止候由宗家歎訴中ニ相見候今般

朝鮮交際之儀
朝廷御引受ニ相成候上ハ右私貿易等之税金ハ自然と官府ニ屬候事ニ可立到然ニ漂民取扱其他年來宗家ニる所有之利源を一朝無故被召上候姿ニ立到一藩之情實愍然之儀ニ付右ハ追〻相當之御處分無之るハ不相成儀ニ付右御處分之見込會計向篤と取調可申候事
朝鮮ハ草梁項之外其内地ハ日本人之旅行難相成事ニ可有之候得とも宗家周旋ニより首府迄往觀之儀相整候ハヽ一往致すへし其節ハ風俗制度等別る委細ニ可認返事
右之條〻取調出來候ハヽ一ト先歸府可致尤追る
皇使被差遣候迄居留いたし深他國之情態遂探索候ハヽ猶更御都合之儀ニ付申合便誼ニ可被取計候事

巳十一月

（貼紙）
伺之通

外務省

編者註　本號文書日附ヲ缺クモ左記十一月十三日附ノ文書ヲ以テ太政官辨官ヨリ返戻アリタルモノナルヲ以テ假ニ十一月一日ノ項ニ入ル
朝鮮へ被差遣候者心得方御達之案一通附紙ヲ以返却候事

十一月十三日

外務省　辨官

五七五

十一月五日（十二月七日）　右大臣三條實美邸ニ於テ大納言岩倉具視、外務卿澤宣嘉ト英吉利公使トノ對話書

鐵道及電信建設ニ關スル件

己巳十一月五日三條右大臣邸於る蒸氣車鐵道幷傳信機取設方一條ニ付岩倉大納言澤外務卿英國公使ゟ對話書

今日御來會之義と蒸氣車鐵道幷傳信機取設方之事ニ候や
然り乍去今日之御面晤と表立之儀ニ無之余ら心中ニ思付候丹誠を御懇親上より内〻御談話及ふ事ニ候
御心付之廉御申立所謝候何卒御良智承り度候

如仰蒸氣鐵道傳信機之事ニ候右ヲ過日申進候通政府於テ御取設御決定相成候哉

取設候義ヲ判然政府ニ於テ確定相成居候就ヲ我大藏省ニ關係有之故大隈大藏大輔伊藤大藏少輔モ出會御談話及候

大藏省出會

右取設方ニ付ヲ諸出費大凡承知致し度候夫ヲ次第ニ手續相立候

我政府おゐて鐵道造營そるハ決定ニ候へ共今大隈伊藤申如ク諸入費之大凡且何里ニして何月ニ落成と申事も我國ニて蒸氣機械ニ巧者之ゐの大凡見込も積り兼候間過日御申越有之蒸氣機關ニ練熟之仁近日横濱ニ參らるゝ趣御報知有之就ヲ御來簡ニ甘伏し御賴申度候

御決定余ニ於テ大慶存候併し機械方來着候ヲも御國內不案內之事故閣下ニヲ何地ヲ何地ニ御取設被成度御見込ヲ無之ヲて機械方ニて目的不相立候

東京と西京之間ニ取設度見込候

然り右ヲ尤當時肝要之道筋早速右ヲ御手始ニ可被成候次ニ敦賀ヲ琵琶湖之間可然候

右之場所政府於テも目的御同意候

ツルガヲ従來牛車道石ニ出來居右ヲ鐵道ニ直ヲ事容易ニ候扨此機械ヲ必然政府ニヲ御造營之事存候若他人ヲして引受させ候樣ヲる事有之候ヲて政府之威權を他ニ讓ルと等しき者ニ候西洋各國ニヲて蒸氣鐵道ヲ威權有之者ニ候又貴國內地區〻分別ゐりて兎角己之國のミ守り他國ニ交を薄ふそる樣ヲる事より人民一致不致候斯く國內一候然るを一致さそるハ此機械ニ有之當節

皇帝陛下御東輦西京ヲ至ヲる寂莫土人も不快ニ存居趣右ヲ遠路隔絕音信不都合ヲ起候然るを機械ニヲる一瞬間ニ往復も出來候ハヽ格別都合も宜敷人心自然折合候事判然ニ候

御說御尤候

來着之機械師ヲ是迄新和蘭ニヲる英國四百里之（日本百八十里）鐵道貳ケ年間ニ落成し今度歸國之趣ニヲる便船來着之由ニ候

右鐵路入費大凡彼是を比較し候へと英國一里よて五萬元程（日本一里と十一萬兩程）
銕路ニ付ると會社を建候へと商人共ゟ金子差出し利分を爭ひ出金致そ者澤山
有之候
さきハ好氣會余ニ於るも希望之一端を承り大慶候急速御手操可然候就ると
時務推考致候ニ必然蒸氣車無之不叶御場合と存候
右ニ付ると追〻大隈伊藤ゟ御相談申入候間何分御添心御賴申候
右之御內話と公使職掌ニと無之職掌外全く心付候より申上候御含有之度候
斯御確定相成候上と機械師着港次第私より同人ニ右之譯申入賴候樣可致候
可然御賴申候
さらハ今より貴國人民ニ鐵道修理之義と御敎諭被成政府之御處置ニ甘伏致
そ樣御世話有之と大慶存候
如何よも御同意
神戶港ニ付御見込も御座候や
何も見込等と無之候

右港ニ付ブラントン見込繪圖等拵居候全く御賴ニより候義ニる彼之望と申
筋ニと無之由候
尤賴置候乍去決定之義ニ無之右場所ゐ都合可然ゟ存候より之事ニ候
如何よも宜敷場所ニ候右ニも鐵道御造營有之度候京ゟ伏見夫ゟ神戶ニ開き
候へと至極之便利ニ候追〻右も御勸考可然候
傳信機も同時御施行有之可然候是ゐ銕道と違ひ容易之事ニ候
右と澳地利ゟ贈物ニる一昨日試驗候處迅速ゐる事驚愕致し候
乍去右と間數近く候間不日東京と橫濱之間傳信機落成相成右ニる通信便利
明瞭ニ候左候へハ箱館長崎ゟりとも同樣之事御承知相成候
右機械と何年前ゟ行とそ候哉發明と何國ニ候哉
四十年前之事ニ候發明ゐ英國ニ候併各國於る次第ニ便利工風を致し候事ニ
候扨余ゟ申立を御承允御用ひ相成上と先頃京都表於く余危難ニ逢候譬を報
し候意地ニ候右危難ニ逢候も貴國人心不開よりと之事ニ候鐵道御施行相成上
と人心一致開化之端ニ候へハ遂復讐候同樣存今日之御面晤滿足ニ候

五七六　明治二年十一月五日（十二月七日）

種〻御厚情被盡萬謝至候件〻落成候ハヽ政府於る滿足不可過之何卒向後御添心所希候ゟり

五七六

十一月五日（十二月七日）　外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ各國公使宛

在留外國人ニ對シ銃獵嚴禁ノ布告アリ度旨申入ノ件

十一月五日達ス

以手紙致啓上候然ゟ遊獵發砲之儀從來東京府内之場所ハ練兵發砲之外嚴禁ニる我國へ渡來之上ゟ外國人ゟり共其制ニ依從そへきゟ當然ニ付是迄度〻右之一事ハ被見合候樣及御掛合候儀之處此節ニ至り候ゟゝ各所ニおゐて屢發砲射鳥有之趣向〻ゟ申出人家近き所又ハ主人ゐる園地邸内及寺社等ゟ其邊居り合せし者一時驚愕致し或ゟ憤怒之餘り意外之不都合を生し可申哉ゟ懸念不少右ゟ何レも心得違之外國人窃ニ遊戲ニ耽り候ゟりゟ之所業ニも可有之候得共右樣ニゐハ人心ニ差響最以憂慮いゟし候間爾後右樣之所業無之樣貴國臣民ニ御布告有之樣いたし度此段可得御意如斯御座候以上

巳十月廿五日稿

英米孛佛伊澳公使

姓名閣下

大輔

御兩名

卿

五七七

十一月七日（十二月九日）　外務省ヨリ太政官辨官宛

五島耶蘇教徒ニ對スル處置ニ關シ各國公使ヘノ回答案評議請求ノ件

附屬書　耶蘇教ニ關シ各國公使トノ交涉經過調書

辨官御中

外務省

貼紙

五島耶蘇徒之義ニ付當夏各國公使よゟ別紙甲號之書翰差越其後往苒今日ニ相及候處近〻右等御處置も可被爲在付てハまつ別紙乙號之通此度返書さし遣し

五七七　明治二年十一月七日（十二月九日）

可申取調候得とも丙號書面之通之手續ニ相成居且此程長崎縣ゟ御官に申出之趣も有之候故右等取束談判いさし候ハヽ彼之僧徒之不法等ニ付逐〻可及詰問義も可有之ニ付前段返書ゑ應接上ニ口述いさし候方可然ゟ存候尚書面夫〻御熟覽之上御指揮有之樣いさし度依ゐ別紙三通相添此段奉伺候也

（朱書）「巳」十一月（朱書）「七日」

（貼紙）

甲
英國公使よりの來書
乙
此度可遣返書
丙
引合之手續
右三通相添辨官に差出し候積ニ存候

編者註「別紙甲號」トアルハ一七〇ノ英吉利公使來翰ニ同シキニ付省略
「別紙乙號」トアルハ六一四ノ外務卿澤宣嘉等ヨリ各國公使宛往翰ト同シキニ付省略

（附屬書）

（朱書）「丙號」

外國に對し耶蘇引合之手續

耶蘇之事ニ付外國ゟ議論を起しゐる根元ハ昨辰年太政官日誌第六號ニ耶蘇教ニ歸依する事を被禁切支丹邪宗門ゟ題名を下さ𪜈しより各國公使より千八百六十八年第五月日附不同之書翰を以東久世中將肥前侍從に宛さし出シ（編者註第一卷第一冊二八二參照）右返翰東久世中將ゟ辰十一月廿九日附ニゐ各國公使へ送る（編者註第一卷第二冊七〇二參照）其大意切支丹と邪宗門とハ二物なるを幷へ書せしより切支丹を邪宗門と解し誤りしニも可有之其後兩條ニ相改候由下略抑三百年前之切支丹と唱ふるハ魔術を主張しゐる樣子なゟと夫レハ名を切支丹ニ託しゐるニも可有之其以後衆民いまさ切支丹之正なる事を知らす云〻外國之交際を親密ニするニ臨み外國之宗旨を奉する我宗徒を處置するニ慘酷ニすき候ゐハ親睦の國ニ對し不相濟ニ付以來寛大之處置ニいゐし候樣此節於政府衆議を遂け決定いゐし候下略以上書翰之大意を摘右之通書翰を以外國へ被申入候得共其頃政府おゐて別段宗門寛典と

の御沙汰ハ一切御觸出し無之様子然處長崎浦上之村民之内右宗門歸依之ものゝ悉く他所に移轉せし事有之由幷肥前五島おゐて右同様歸依之もの仕置筋ニ付嚴酷之處置有之由を以各國公使岩倉輔相へ及應接（此日限慥ニ不相知西洋十二月十五日「我辰十一月二日」ニ當る蓋シ濱離宮ニおゐて應接あつし様ニ覺ゆ）右之證跡を申立しニや辰十二月十九日附東久世中將方之書翰（編者註第一卷第二冊七三七參照）を以外國官判事山口範藏を以コスタリカ船便を以長崎へ被差遣候旨申遣ス山口範藏（朱書「辰十一月十九日」）長崎へ出立ス同月廿八日英公使（各國ら同様）方之書翰を以右岩倉輔相に及應接候趣を猶書翰ニ認め申越ス（編者註第一卷第二冊七五四參照）其大意東久世中將方耶蘇之正邪を辨し嚴禁之國法を廢し寛大之處置ニ可被取計旨ハ各國一同滿足ハさし至仁至大之了見感服ハゐし候旨云〻且國中追〻平定ニ付右一義ニ付早速ニも念入處置せらるゝ候事疑を入るす云〻然ルニ五島おゐて苛刻之處置あり云〻右苛刻之義不相息候ゐて朝廷より各國に被申越候趣意ニ反對ハさし候云〻末文浦上村民之事ニ及ひ貴國政府おいて自今交誼を深くせんと被望候ハヽ各國へ對し右處置御斟酌有之候事と本國政府ニおゐても賞譽可致事ら存するニ付云〻申越ス

右之通各國方申立山口範藏長崎へ出張當二年三月中歸府同月廿日附を以東久世中將大隈四位（伊達中納言見留印あるとも連名せしや未詳可取調）より各國公使へ返事之大意山口範藏彼ノ地長崎出張嚴密ニ問糺し候處最前御承知之趣とハ全く相違云〻所置振之義ハ先度方政府へ伺中ニゐる其儘さし控有之候全體五島飛驒守幷同人末家之領分百姓共之間ニ本末之爭亂さし起領民一揆を起し同藩方長崎府へ訴出一時平定之ゐる処判事井上聞多五島へ出張致鎭定候云〻右等方事實取違浮說御聞傳相成候事ニも可有之哉之旨を以書送ス然ル處右ニゐるハ事實ニ適せさる事有之ニや各國公使方東久世中將大隈四位談判之節確證有之由彼方方申聞候ニ付東京ニゐる彼ノ藩呼出し精〻取調候得共不相知候ニ付西京迄飛脚さし出候間遲延氣ノ毒之旨右兩人方巳四月五日書送す然處右書翰ニかゝハらす各國公使方西洋第五月日付不同附を以彼方ニゐる聞傳候儀別紙ニ認飢渴凍死其他慘酷を極さる旨を記載し右離隔之廉取調ニ付るて外國公使立合不申日本政府ニゐる取扱くさ候様ハゐし度旨云〻申越ス右ニ付長崎へ御用狀を以問合遣候處長崎方之答狀ニゐるハ五島之方ハ多人數ニゐる圍圍等へ入レ置候ハ不相成一村ニ取締附置候事等ハさゐるニ

申立右ハ政府へ處置振伺中之處猶六月四日附ニる飛驒守方伺出候家主幷頭立候者計り牢舍申付其他ハ差免候る番人相付農業爲仕度段申立之通附札を以御下知有之追る相當之御處置可有之旨御沙汰之趣長崎へ届出候段同所方申越ス

以上大要を摘

五七八　十一月七日（十二月九日）　英吉利公使ヨリ外務大輔寺島宗則宛

新潟ニ於ケル外國人ニ對スル不穩ノ狀勢報告書寫送付竝ニ右ニ關シ英吉利公使館ニテ協議シ度旨申出ノ件

附屬書一、十月二十六日英吉利領事代理（新潟在勤）ヨリ英吉利公使宛書翰寫

右報告ノ件

二、十月二十一日英吉利領事代理（新潟在勤）ヨリ外務少丞（新潟在勤）水野千波宛書翰寫

下層階級者外國人ヲ襲撃セムトスルノ噂アルニ付

外國人保護手配アリ度旨申出ノ件

三、十月二十二日外務少丞（新潟在勤）水野千波ヨリ英吉利領事代理（新潟在勤）宛書翰寫

下層階級者外國人ニ對シ惡感ヲ有スルニ付外國人保護方ニ關シテハ嚴重處置セル旨回答ノ件

附記　十一月八日外務大輔寺島宗則ヨリ英吉利公使宛右英吉利公使來翰ニ對スル回答ノ件

以手紙致啓上候然ハ別紙書簡内ゝ差進申候隨る貴政府此事件如何處置いたし候哉閣下より承り度存候間明日當館ニ御出張被下候哉否御回答可被下候尤於新潟外國人相當之警衛之處置可致且交易ニ差支不申樣可致事ニ御坐候此段可得御意如是御座候以上

十一月七日

大貌利太泥亞特派公使

寺島従四位藤原宗則閣下

（附属書Ⅰ）

Copy.

British Consulate,
Niigata, 29 November, 1869.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 28 of the 25th ultimo informing me that a special officer had been despatched by the Japanese Government to this Port to enquire into the state of affairs here and more particularly into the matter of the defective local Government arrangements. I have made particular enquiries of the Chief Officer resident here, Mr. Midzuno Gwaimushojo, respecting this Commissioner and he has informed me that no one appointed to enquire into the subjects mentioned has arrived here. Mr. Midzuno is equally dissatisfied with the local Government arrangements as myself and has, he informs me, recommended in the strongest manner that an officer of higher Authority be appointed to the Government of this place but his representations have been neglected. About ten days ago a new Chihanji, named Nishi Sanjo, has arrived and like his predecessor has taken up his residence at Suibara. (sic) Local arrangements here therefore remain in as unsatisfactory a state as ever.

The events of the past week have afforded a signal instance of the defectiveness of these arrangements and the imbecility of the Government of this Port. Several shipments of rice in foreign ships have lately been made from this Port to Hakodate. A cry was raised among the lower orders of the town that the high prices of rice were owing to the shipping of it by foreigners to other Ports. The fallacy of this popular reasoning is demonstrated by the fact that since the time these shipments have commenced to be made rice has been gradually falling in price, owing doubtless to the relaxation of the restrictions put upon its coming to this Port mentioned by me in my despatches Nos. 3 and 4 of the 22nd September and 19th ultimo. The people of the town, however, who have never been accustomed to a strong Government and appear to expect by popular demonstrations to be able to resist authority, took their own measures to prevent the shipment of the rice and make a demonstration against Foreigners. A cargo of rice had been brought here for the British S. S. "Ocean Queen" and, after some difficulty in the engaging of boats, was put on board these in the river to await the first favorable day for shipment to the Steamer. Several favorable days passed, however, and it was found impossible to procure boatmen to take off the boats. The Agent of the Ship after long and vain application to the Custom House Authorities applied to me. .I brought the matter

to the notice of Mr. Midzuno and the boatmen were ordered by the Custom House officials to take off the rice. They would not, however, alleging sometimes as an excuse the roughness of the bar, an admissible one on several days but quite otherwise on others.

On the night of the 23rd instant a large crowd, report says, amounting to sixty persons, met near a temple in the lower part of the town at an appointed signal with the object, it was said, of attacking and burning foreigners' houses. Finding themselves too few, however, they resolved to postpone the attack until the following night. On the following day, the 24th, the people inhabiting the parts of the town near to houses occupied by foreigners packed up all their goods and quitted their houses, evidently in the expectation of a riot taking place. In the latter part of the day placards appeared posted up in different parts of the town calling on every person between the ages of fifteen and sixty to meet at certain localities in the night time "to consult what was to be done to prevent foreigners from shipping rice." I was afterwards informed by Mr. Midzuno that the rioters in threatening to attack the foreign residents and burn their houses included in the same threat the taking of the lives of all officers having dealings with foreigners. The temple where the garrison, a few men of Shibata, were quartered was also mentioned as an intended object of attack. The antipathy of the mob to the Shibata clan no doubt arose from the fact that the latter had lately shipped a cargo of rice to Hakodate by a

British Steamer.

I thought it proper to call on Mr. Midzuno in writing to take precautions for the safety of the foreign residents in these circumstances, and now enclose copies of the correspondence. Late at night on the 24th it was reported that a crowd of some fifty persons with their faces covered had met in the lower part of the town. I was informed at the same time that small patrols of the Shibata men were about the streets to prevent an outbreak. Some of the rioters, as I was afterwards informed by Mr. Midzuno, came even from the town of Nottari on the other side of the river. After a night of considerable suspense it turned out in the morning that all that the rioters did was to enter, to the number of ten or twelve persons, the shop of a pawnbroker who was it seems an object of popular hatred, tear his walls and account books, throw them into the street and carry off his money. Some of the rioters were arrested. On the 25th a number of Choshiu soldiers on their way to Suibara arrived in this town. This seems to have restored some confidence to the Authorities and kept the rioters more quiet. After a delay of one day more the Custom House Officers agreed with the Agent and Master of the "Ocean Queen" to see the rice all shipped off in twenty-four hours. It was accordingly all on board by yesterday morning and the steamer has taken her departure. The inhabitants who had left their houses have gradually returned.

The rioters, as far as I can ascertain, were composed chiefly of boatmen, coolies and rather the lower orders of the people. It is a curious fact, however, that reports have been industriously circulated amongst the people generally that this place was to be closed to Foreigners this month and they were all to leave. Mr. Midzuno informs me he does not think the rioters really intended to attack the foreign residents and in the present instance I am disposed to agree with him. The affair cannot, however, but be looked upon as a demonstration and a menace against foreigners here. I am not willing to attribute more blame to the officers of the Government in this affair than that of not preventing such demonstrations. If these are repeated they will not merely lead to increased ill feeling but are sure to occasion overt acts of violence leading to the stoppage of trade and endangering the lives of the foreign residents. If this place is to become the centre of foreign trade which its natural position entitles it to be there must be an effective Government provided for the town having a sufficient civil jurisdiction, a permanent garrison of two or three hundred men equal to keep down the mob and a Governor and officials appointed who have both the power and the will to carry out the arrangements necessary for remedying the natural deficiencies of the harbour. The continued existence even of this place as an open Port where any trading is to be done depends on the action of the Central Government in this matter.

I have etc.,
(Signed.) J. TROUP.

Sir H. S. Parkes, K. C. B.,
etc., etc., etc.

（附屬書二）

Copy.

British Consulate,
Niigata, November 24, 1869.

Sir,

Many reports reach me from every side that the lower orders of this town intend to attack the Foreign inhabitants tonight and burn their houses.

Although you cannot but be already aware of this, I have the honor to call on you to have the garrison and police of this town in readiness to prevent this and protect the British and French residents here. I am sorry to hear that you permit placards to remain posted all over the town, calling on the people to assemble for this purpose.

I have etc.,
(Signed.) J. TROUP.

Midzuno Gwaimushojo,
etc., etc., etc.

（附屬書三）

Copy.
Translation.

25th November, 1869.

Sir,

I have received your letter No. 29 regarding the lower orders of our people uniting to attack Foreigners, and the placards posted up about this in different places and about police precautions regarding this matter.

As you are aware this place being a miserable locality where people are unacquainted with Foreign things, they have an unreasoning dislike to Foreigners; and as at present they appear to be leaguing together to increase disturbances, I have strictly enjoined those whose duty it is to pacify them and besides of course taking measures to protect Foreign subjects to arrest the rioters.

I beg therefore to inform you that such is the case.

I have etc., etc.,
(Signed.) MIDZUNO GWAIMUSHOJO.

（右附屬書一和譯文）

貌里太泥亞コンシユル館

新潟千八百六十九年十一月二十九日

去ル二十五日附第二十八號の書簡落手セり右書簡中當地の模樣殊ニ當所政府の處置不行屆之儀を取調の爲日本政府ゟ當港へ別段ニ士官被差立之旨を申越されたり右役人の儀ニ付當所居留の重役水野外務少丞ヨ委細相尋し處其取調を命きられしをの壹人も當地へ着セさる旨同人予ニ云へり水野氏も予と同樣當所政府の處置ニ付不承知ヨて當所へも高官のをの御差置候樣嚴重ニ申立し由なり然ましとも同人申立の儀を于今其儘ふて凡十日前西（マ）三條（ン）と唱ふ新知事到着あましのども先役の通水原ヨ住居セり右ニ付當所政府の處置ハ先〻の通ニる充分ならほ

此所の處置不行屆且當所政府の微力なる事去ル一値（週カ）日の事ニて明白なり此程外國船ニて米數艘當港ゟ箱館へ積出しふなまし處外國人他港へ米を船積そるニ付米價高直ニなる趣を以て市中小前の者騷立たり人民の解く所の譯柄を僞なる事其證跡あまし其故ハ九月二十二日幷去ル十九日附第三號幷四號の書簡ヨて申立候當港に米運送差留めまし處此程差免ニなりしより此品船積相始り其

以來却る米價安價となれり去れとも市中のその政府の弱きを知り衆人襲つて役人に逆ひ得ることを見込自ら米の積出しを妨んと仕込て外國人に對し襲ひんとせり英國蒸氣オシヤーンクウヰーン船へ積込の爲米當所へ運送さし處端舟雇方に面倒ありて其後漸く端舟ニ積込蒸氣へ積入の日和を待つ爲川に繫置なり然ル處日和數日ありといへとも端舟を漕く水夫を雇ふ事不能船引受人度〻運上所役人へ申立しかども空敷終り予に願出たり依る其事を水野氏へ引合およひ運上所役人ゟ米積出せ樣水夫共へ下命ありとも或ハ海岸浪立を申立命に隨ひ尤數日の內にて雨天もありしかど好天もありしなり

當二十三日夜說にて六十人程といへり大勢の群集合圖を定め外國人家屋を襲ひ燒捨る積にて市中卑き所の寺院に集會さり去れども彼等少人數なるを見て右襲ひを翌晩まで延せ事ニ決定せ翌廿四日外國人借受住居する家屋近傍の人民ハ亂妨人の來るを恐れて荷物を箇（マヽ）り住居を立退ぬり

其日市中所〻に張札を建十五歳より六十歳迄のその夜中ヶ樣〳〵の場所ニ集會外國人米積出シ方差留の手段を商議せるき旨言戴さり外國居留人を襲ひ家屋を燒かんとせし亂妨人ハ外國人と接對の日本士官等の命にも及ほはるき所存なりし由水野氏予ニ話せり且柴（マヽ）田の人數少〻屯さる寺院へも襲ふ積なりし由なり

柴田家を群集のその嫌ふハ全く先達る英國蒸氣船にて箱館へ米積出さしより起せる事なるへし此事件ニ付外國居留人安全のため處置ある樣水野氏へ書面にて申立る事相當と思へり則右書簡の寫を送る

二十四日夜半遲く凡五十人程の人數覆面をなし市中卑き所に集りし由聞ぬり其節柴田の少人數亂妨なからしめん爲市中徘徊せる旨をも聞ぬり亂妨人の內川向のノトラリ（編者註ノッタリ）町よりも來りし由跡にて水野氏より承知さり夜中心遣ひの後翌朝ニ至り右亂妨人ハ十人又ハ十二人位にて兼る人民の忌む所と見へ質店に入り塀を破り帳面を裂きて道路に投捨金銀を奪取りし由を聞けり右亂妨人の內召捕になりしものあり廿五日長州兵隊水原に行く途中當市街ニ到着さり右にる長官を信せる樣ニ見ゆ徒黨のものも餘程鎭靜せり一日餘遲せて運上所士官オシヤーンクウヰーン船のエゼント及ひ船司と廿四時之內ニ不殘積込む事

を取極たり依之不殘昨朝迄ニ積入蒸氣船退帆きり家屋を立退きし住民追〻立戻ヨたり

徒黨のものハ大概水夫人足及ひ尚下賤のものなり當地を當月鎖港し外國人不殘引拂との風聞國民の間に紛々たり之レ不思議と云ふへし水野氏右徒黨のもの共ハ外國居留人を襲ふとは思ヨれさる旨を余ニ告ゆたり余も同氏の說ニ同意も去れとも此一件當地の外國人を襲ふ事と思ヨさるを得ほ此事件ニ付余日本政府の士官外國人を襲ヨんともるを防ぬさヨし事より外に非難もるを好まさるゑし右樣の儀再三ニ及ぬ時ハ人心を動かものミならほ貿易止ミ且外國居留人の命ニ係る程の暴行起る事疑ひなゐるへし若此地自然の地勢ニて外國貿易盛大の場所となる時も此所ニ威權ゐる政府を置く事肝要なり則充分の制度を建徒黨のもの等鎭撫の爲二三百人の守兵を差置き且港內自然の不足を補ふニ要用の處置を施も見込ありて威權ゐる鎭臺及ひ士官を命もる事な利假令當所是迄の姿ニてあるとも開港場として貿易ゐる以上ハ此一件ニ付日本政府の所置ニ係る所なり

サアハーリーパークス、ケ、シ、ビ　ツルーブ　手記

編者註　本號文書ニ對スル回答左ニ附記ス

御手紙披閱然ハ御差越之別紙落手御申越之趣委細領承いとし候右等之儀ニ付只今ゟ參朝致し候間本日貴館に出張之義何分難相成乍不本意及御斷候右回答可得御意如此御坐候以上

十一月八日　寺嶋從四位藤原宗則

大貌利太尼亞特派公使
ハルリーパークス閣下

五七九

十一月八日（十二月十日）　神奈川縣ヨリ外務省宛

在布哇出稼人總代富三郎ヨリノ來翰送付ノ件

附屬書　八月七日在「ホノルル」布哇出稼人總代富三郎ヨリ神奈川縣宛書翰

布哇出稼人ニ對スル政府ノ意向指示アリ度旨請願ノ件

別紙富三郎より差出候書面披封一覧之上差進申候御落手有之度此段申入候也

十一月八日

神奈川縣

外務省御中

（附屬書）

歎章謹白

西洋當七月廿三日認之歎章其前度々奉縮願置候其御港居留之亞人九十三番ウエンルイドに御引合之一同當時サンドイツ嶋に漂流罷在候拙鄙以下一同之者之義ニ付前度々御歎訴申上置候處今以不得　御沙汰多人數中格別損亡迚も無御坐日々

御沙汰耳奉待候得共如何之　御次第柄ニ而一應之

御差圖不被爲有候哉萬一先度々差出置候歎翰共一度も

皇國に相屆不申御披見無之候哉兩條相分り兼候遠海中之國々各國如斯哉一同之漂泊中悲歎罷在候上尚亦先ニ差出候書面一度も不相屆候哉と悲傷歎息罷在候此般支那人歸國之者ニ而其御港に渡海いたし候者ニ付任實便奉歎章候儀ニ候間何卒一應之御沙汰耳ニ而も被仰付度奉歎願候且西洋七月中外國新聞ヲ得承り候ニハ

皇國ヨりハ重役之御方兩人蒸キ船ニ而近々當ハワイ國に御渡海之旨承知仕實ニ一同之者恐縮雀躍罷在候處是等ハ卽今愚慮仕候ニ彼のウエンルイドと之嘘作歎ト遠察仕候奉謹白候迄ニも無之候得共都而右ウエンルイドと之奉申上候儀者御報用無之樣奉存候何分共此上御沙汰御猶豫も候ハヽ拙鄙一應歸　邦仕萬端演達申上置度右實便ニ付如斯奉歎述候謹言

皇朝

元治（明ノ誤カ）二年八月七日也

西洋九月十二日夜認

五七九　明治二年十一月八日（十二月十日）

サンドイツ嶋ワフーノ府
ホノルヽ
富三郎(印)
拜白

日本横濱港
御政府様に

五八〇　十一月九日（十二月十一日）

外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ
英、佛、獨各公使宛
外務大丞等ヨリ
露(函館在勤)、墺、伊、蘭、白、丁、葡(横濱在勤)各領事宛

各國君主ノ稱號ハ其ノ本國ノ用例ニ據リ度ニ付其ノ稱號及敬稱承知シ度旨申入ノ件

十一月九日達ス
但米瑞にも不達

以手紙致啓上候然ハ歐羅巴各國之尊貴なる君主を我國ニゐ稱呼之儀是迄皇帝ト稱或ハ帝王と稱來候得共右ハ何レも支那之文字を以て譯當し來候儀ニゐ穩當ならさるより或ハ恭敬を失ひ候樣可成行哉依致勘考候處各其國々ニゐ敬稱いあし候御位號を用ひ文書往復等ニ奉稱候方事理至當之儀与存候間以來貴國之至尊を奉稱いあし候ニハ貴國人より稱そる處之例に從ひ可申候右ハ追ゐ條約改革之箇條ニ可申入候得共其内差支候ニ付右御尊稱幷敬語とも貴國語を貴國文幷我片假名文ニゐ御認め御示し被下度存候此段可得御意如此御坐候以上

十月廿七日

大輔
卿　御兩名

英佛孛公使閣下

外務大少丞
連名

澳伊魯蘭白丁葡コンシユル等貴下

五八一

十一月九日（十二月十一日）

外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ
各國公使宛
外務大丞等ヨリ
各國領事宛

貨幣本位ノ決定及新貨幣ノ種類通知ノ件

十一月九日公使之分達ス
同十四日コンシュル等達ス

以手紙致啓上候然ハ今般我政府於ゐ漸次增益ゑ國用ニ供補し且外國貿易ハ盛大ならしめむの爲め全新種之貨幣を發行し在來之貨幣ニ增加せん事を決定いたし候右發行する貨幣之本位ゑなるものハ其量目ハ我七匁貳分貳厘五九貳（則英國之トロイ量四百十六ゲレインニ當る）より減する事なり其質ハ純銀十分之九之銀貨にして墨是哥ドルラルゑ同品位ニ有之候尚別ニ四等之銀貨をも同時ニ鑄造可致而して其定量ハいまた精密に治定ハいたさゞれども大凡其一ハ我量目三匁六分壹り二毛九六（則英國之トロイ量貳百八ゲレインニ當る）より減せば其二ハ同壹匁八分〇六毛四八（則同斷百四ゲレイン）より減ぜば其三ハ同七分貳り貳毛五九（同斷四十一ゲレイン六ニ當る）より減ぜば其四ハ同三分六り壹毛二九（同斷二十ゲレイン八ニ當る）より減する事なり且銀質ハ何れも十分ノ八ニ有之候尤右四等之貨幣ハ便利之爲めニ鑄造する事ニ付唯些少之勘定ニ而已之を用ひ可申又金貨幣をも鑄造可致其定量ハ未タ細密ニ治定さざれとも三等にしゐ其一ハ本位銀貨之十箇ニ當り其二ハ同五箇ニ當り其三ハ同貳箇半ニ當るものにして其れもまた便利之爲め鑄造いたし候事ニ付些少之金高拂方に而已之を用ゐるゑ尤請取人之存意ニより大金高ニゐも此金貨ニゐ請取候事ハ勝手次第たるゑ又本位銀貨之百分一及ひ千分一ニ當る銅貨をも鑄造可致候右何れも造幣之義ハ我政府於ゐ可相雇西洋人來年初頃來着するゑき間着次第都ゐ細密ニ取極め可申右之者ハ我造幣寮ニ勤務し其職業ハ我政府ニゐ決定したる量目性質通りの貨幣を鑄造する事を主とし尚詳細之義ハ新造幣寮開展之以前布告可致且十分之布告なければ之を變易する事無之右處置を爲すに於ゐハ西洋各國と同樣ニ細密なるを證せんにと我政府ニ於ゐ所希望候右ハ我慶應二寅年四月則西洋千八百六十六年第六月之條約ニ隨ひ我政府ニ於ゐ鑄造費用之爲めニ請取ゑき分割を閣下等と商議いたし度尤我政府ニおゐて莫大之費用を受候義ニ付先其

初ゟ鑄造之分割を三分より減ぜざる樣治定いたし度又貨幣ゟ地金を請取候後三十日を遲延さざる樣造幣寮より之を相渡し可申地金およひ他國之貨幣又ゟ方今通用或ゟ存在せゑ我國貨幣を所持し之を我新貨幣ニ引替んと欲そゑものゟ何ゟ之人たゞとも其所持之貨幣を公然と造幣寮ニ差出し其金銀之質を聢与證したる高之内より鑄造之費用を指引殘高ニ適當そへき丈之新貨幣を替としそ相渡可申候然ゟとも我政府ニ於ゐゟ名目之價を以て舊貨幣を新貨幣を引替渡そゑとを肯ぜに然しそ我政府之主意ゟ新貨幣をしゐ十分發行せしゟ且國之都合ニ依り漸〻舊貨幣を取除候樣注意希望そる所ニ候然ゟとも之を除ゝ敢ゐ急劇ゑゑ處置を施さに左ゟゟ舊貨幣ハ我國人要用ゑる間ゟ通用せしむゑゟ且外國人より是迄通り稅ゝ相收ゟ候ゐ差支無之候又本位之新貨幣を稅銀拂方ニ致し候時ハ墨是哥ドルラル同等之價を以そ之を政府に請取可申候此段可得御意如此御坐候以上

十一月四日草

大輔
卿　御兩名

各國公使閣下

同文意

但シ「請取ゑき分割、、、、又貨幣」ヲ「請取ゑき分割之儀ハ我外務卿と各國公使と協議決定之上猶報知可及候又貨幣」トス

大少丞
連名

各コンシユル等
姓名貴下

五八二

十一月九日（十二月十一日）　亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉等宛

日本軍艦ノ北方ヘノ出動ハ樺太ノ露西亞軍ニ對抗ノ準備ナリトノ說アルニ付右派遣ノ事情承知シ度旨照會ノ件

Legation of the United States in Japan,
Yokohama, December 11, 1869.

To Their Excellencies
The Ministers for Foreign Affairs,
etc., etc., etc.
Tokio.

I have the honor to request Your Excellencies to furnish me with detailed information in relation to the expedition recently despatched by the Japanese Government to the North.

According to intelligence received by me from Hakodate, it appears that preparations are now being made for hostile proceedings on Your part against a Russian force, which lately fortified themselves on the southern shore of Saghalien (Karafuto).

I shall be obliged to Your Excellencies for a communication on the subject for the information of my Government, whose friendly offices will be promptly rendered, if desired, with a view of promoting peace and good will, and the true interests of Japan.

I have the honor to be Your Excellencies'
Most Obedient Servant,
C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

（右和譯文）

千八百六十九年十二月十一日横濱
日本ニ在る合衆國公使館おゐて
東京ニゐ
外務卿閣下に

此程日本政府より北國ニ送ヨし軍艦之義ニ付巨細之事を余ニ告示し給らんと
を閣下ニ懇願も余函館より得たる音信ニ據ゟて此程魯西亞ニも樺太之南海岸
を警固もる同國兵隊ニ向ひ貴國ニゐ今敵對もる支度中之樣に思ヨるゟて我政
府ニ報告もるゐを右一件を余ニ告ゟ給ヨゝ感謝之至ゐるべし貴國ニゐ希望し
給ヨゝ我政府おゐて親睦ゟ厚ふし且日本の眞益を增も主意ニゐ速ニ懇親之取
計を爲もへし謹言

在日本合衆國ミニストル、レジデント
シ、イ、デロング　手記

五八三　十一月九日（十二月十一日）　丁抹外務大臣ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉宛

日本駐劄ノ公使任命ニ關シテハ考究中ナル旨回答ノ件

Copenhague, le 11 Décembre 1869.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai reçu, par l'entremise du ministre des Pays-Bas à Copenhague, la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser relativement aux changements que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Mikado désire de voir introduire dans la représentation du Danemark au Japon.

Votre Excellence constate à ce sujet que, depuis la conclusion du traité du 12 Janvier 1867, le Danemark s'est borné à nommer au Japon un consul-général et des consuls, tous choisis parmi les négociants étrangers établis dans le pays, et, après avoir fait observer que les inconvénients résultant de cet état de choses pourraient à la longue porter atteinte aux bons rapports existant entre les deux nations, appelle l'attention du Gouvernement du Roi sur la nécessité d'accréditer un agent diplomatique au Japon, ou à défaut de confier le soin des intérêts danois au représentant d'une autre puissance.

En réponse à cette communication, je dois tout d'abord faire observer à Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement du Roi, en agissant comme il l'a fait, ne s'est écarté en rien des dispositions du traité du 12 Janvier, puisque le droit qu'il lui confère de nommer, si bon lui semble, un agent diplomatique à Yedo, et des consuls dans les ports ouverts du Japon, est un droit tout facultatif, et ne pourrait prendre un autre caractère qu'après une révision dont la date est fixée par le traité lui-même du 1er Juillet 1872, et qu'il paraissait d'autant moins nécessaire d'anticiper que l'arrangement actuellement subsistant entre les deux Gouvernements n'a jamais, que je sache, amené aucune difficulté pratique dans les rapports mutuels. Mais, ce point une fois établi, je ne me refuserai certes pas à soumettre à un examen consciencieux une affaire à laquelle le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Mikado semble attacher tant d'intérêt et à rechercher dans quelle mesure il sera possible au Gouvernement du Roi de venir dès à présent au-devant du désir exprimé dans la note de Votre Excellence. La question a été mise à l'étude, et je me réserve de communiquer en son temps à Votre Excellence le résultat obtenu. En attendant, je prie Votre Excellence d'être convaincue que je ferai tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir pour Vous satisfaire et Vous prouver aussi tout le prix qu'on attache ici à consolider et à resserrer les liens que le traité de commerce a créés entre les deux pays.

Je saisis cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma très-haute considération.

A
Son Excellence
M. le Ministre des affaires étrangères
de Sa Majesté le Mikado
à Yedo.

（右和譯文）

貴國在留墺嗎名代人之義ニ付貴國政府御變革被成度條件御申越之御狀コウペンハーヘ在留和蘭公使ゟ落手いたし候此義ニ付ゐて千八百六十七年第一月十二日約定御取極之時より墺嗎國於テハ貴國在留罷在候外國商人之中ニ撰擧いたし惣領事幷ニ領事員を任し可申決定候ハ閣下ニ於御承知可有之其後右樣致し置候ゐて不都合出來候節兩國交親之間ゟ事之落着永引可申ゟ存付且我政府ノ利權を他國ニ任セ置候ハ粗漏之事ゟ存日本ゟ交際ニ係セる職員を任し可差送存付候

此報書ニて先ツ我政府ニテ第一月十二日約定之御趣意違背不仕段申上度且定約面ニゐ東京ゟ交際ニ係セる職員又日本開港場ニて領事可任之權有之候て正

C. E. KRAG-JUEL-VIND-FRIJS.

義ニゐ又千八百七十二年第一月一日定約試改之後ニ無之ゐて變革難致且是迄兩國交際上ニ別段不都合義起り不申仕來り候を急キ換へ候義要件ニて無之ゟ被存候得共右御決定相成候ハヽ拙者於テハ貴國政府要件の利ト御存寄被成候事ニ違背不仕且我政府於テハ御望ミノ廉只今ゟ御滿足相成候樣精念可仕候得共評議中ニ付拙者ゟ御答申上置度且拙者盡力致し閣下御滿足相成候樣可仕又兩國交利之約尙親睦相成候樣仕度御回答如此候謹言

千八百六十九年十二月十一日

コウペンハーヘ於テ
クラグヒンニンルイー

天皇陛下
外務省御中

五八四　十一月十日（十二月十二日）　外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ佛蘭西公使宛

在巴里日本總領事「フルリ、エラール」ノ免職本人へ通達方依賴竝ニ

佛蘭西人「モンブラン」ニ在巴里日本公務辨理職ヲ命シタル旨通知ノ件

附屬書　十一月外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ在巴里日本總領事「フルリ、エラール」宛書翰寫
日本總領事免職ノ件

巳十一月十日達ス

貴國十月廿五日附之御書翰ヲ以貴國都府於テ我國之コンシユルゼネラールたりしフロリヘラルト氏免職之義幷コントデモンブラン氏ヨシヤルゼダフヘールと之職を與へ候義ニ付御回答之趣委曲承知いたし候右フロリヘラルト氏に可相達免職之義と別紙寫之通ニ有之候間御序を以同氏に御達被下候樣御賴申入候且コントデモンブラン氏にシヤルゼダフヘールと之職を與へ候義と御差支之旨御申越之趣御尤ニ有之其儀と差止申候然ニ貴國於て我政府幷國人ニ關係いたし多少之用向有之候間同氏之儀公務辨理職ヨ命し貴國都府ニる右相勤候樣同氏に任し申候右御賴且爲御知旁可得御意如此御座候以上

明治二年
巳十一月十日草稿

大輔
卿　御兩名

佛國公使閣下

（附屬書）

十一月十日佛公使に托し達ス

以手紙啓達いたし候然と貴下我國舊幕府之命を奉し日本之コンシユルゼネラールたりし處政府改革以來都合も有之候ニ付右職掌之義ヨ自今被差免候條其旨可被心得候尤在職中我日本國之爲ヒ周旋盡力被致候次第も有之候間全右忠勤を表せん爲ヒ別紙目錄之物件進贈さしヒ候則
天皇陛下之命ニ依り此旨御通達可及如此御坐候以上

年號十一月

寺島四位

フロリヘラル貴下

此目錄フロリヘラルト書中ニ本書封入いたし候事

目　錄

一花瓶　壹對

以上

五八五　十一月十一日（十二月十三日）　宗義達（嚴原藩知事）公用人小田忠三郎ヨリ外務省宛

御追號、御諱、御忌及宗氏ノ官名竝ニ朝鮮國ヘ派遣スヘキ使節ノ服制ニ關シ伺ノ件

附屬書　右伺ノ廉々

先般紙末ノ廉々奉伺置候處辨官ヨリ御附紙ヲ以テ朝鮮交際ノ儀外務省ヘ御委任被爲在候ニ就テハ宗家ヨリノ使節可相止旨被仰出隨テ差向候件々書取過日相伺置候處昨十日御附紙ノ御差圖被　仰付奉長候就テハ紙末節目早々御決定不被　仰付候ハテハ面リ同國ノ應接行支候ノミナラス第一兩國御交通ノ御體裁ニモ相關候儀ニ付當節溫テ奉伺候條速ニ何分ノ御沙汰被下度此度辨官ヘ伺出候付御當省ニヲイテモ可然御商議被　仰付被下度奉願候以上

十一月

嚴原藩公用人

小田忠三郎

外務省

御役所

（附屬書）

一御歷代

帝王尊號ノ事

五八五　明治二年十一月十一日（十二月十三日）

一御國諱　御國忌ノ事
一知事官衙役名ノ事
一公命相傳候使節着服ノ事
右

朝鮮國へ對シ御新政通報ノ使者當時談判ノ結末ハ外務省へ可申立且進退ノ事ハ是迄ノ信ヲ不失樣目的ト致シ處置可仕旨此度御沙汰被仰出隨テ彼國應接ノ手續ハ先般大島友之允ヨリ申上置其後ニ至リ是迄ノ順序ヲ追ヒ精々談判罷在候趣相聞今程諾否如何可有之哉尙卽今ノ體情ハ本藩報知次第可申上候尙又此後ニ到渠彌

天朝ノ御誠意ニ應セス執拗拂戻ノ振リ合ヒニ立至候時ハ知事自ラ罷渡リ親敷談判開喩仕候儀モ可有之是等可然御聞得置被　仰付度奉願候

右ノ趣兼テ知事申付置候付奉申上候以上

十一月

嚴原藩公用人

外務省
御役所

小田忠三郎

五八六

十一月十一日（十二月十三日）　獨逸北部聯邦代理公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則宛

汽船ニ積込ム石炭ハ無稅トシ帆船ニ積込ムモノハ有稅トスルコトニ同意ナル旨回答ノ件

（朝鮮事務書）

Jokohama, den 13ten Dezember, 1869.

Euerer Excellenzen Schreiben vom 17ten Tage des 10ten japanischen Monats in Betreff der Besteuerung von Steinkohlen habe ich die Ehre gehabt zu empfangen und erkläre mich damit einverstanden, dass die Bestimmungen der Verträge mit Bezug auf die zum Gebrauche der Schiffe bestimmten Artikel in Zukunft für Steinkohlen in der Art zur Anwendung gebracht werden, dass alle Kohlen, welche von Dampfschiffen eingenommen werden, zollfrei sind, während alle Kohlen, welche von Segelschiffen eingenommen werden,

mag ihre Quantität noch so gering sein, den tarifmässigen Zoll bezahlen.

Euere Excellenzen ersuche ich daher, den Japanischen Behörden in den geöffneten Häfen die hierauf bezüglichen Weisungen zugehen lassen zu wollen, während ich dasselbe für die diesseitigen Consuln thun werde.

Der Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes,
BRANDT.

An
die Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten,
Sawa Jiusammi Kiyôwara no nobu yoshi,
Terashima Jiushii Fujiwara no mune nori,
Excellenzen,
in Jedo.

（右和譯文）

貴國第十月十七日之尊翰落手然ㇾ石炭運上之義者以來蒸（マヽ）船積出候分ㇾ不殘無稅ニ而帆前船之方ㇾ收稅可致樣ニ條約書中船艦費用之規則御改革有之度條御申趣承知致候拙者も右條御同意存候就而ㇾ前件之事ニ付各開港官府へ御達方有之度尤拙者も日本滯留之我國コンシユール共へ可申聞存候奉復如斯御坐候以上

第十二月第十三日

獨乙北部聯邦公使
フオンブラント

澤從三位清原宣嘉
寺島從四位藤原宗則　閣下

五八七

十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　太政官辨官ヨリ宗義達（嚴原藩知事）公用人ヘノ口達

朝鮮國ヘ派遣ノ大政一新通告ノ使節彼國トノ應接ハ信義ヲ破ラス保全ノ心得ヲ以テ談判スヘキ旨指令ノ件

朝鮮國ヘ差遣置候大修使之儀彼國應接向速カニ承服不致趣ニ相聞右ハ國風モ有之事故激烈應酬候テハ却テ後害可相生モ難量先ハ何國（マヽ）迄モ信義ヲ不破保全ノ心得ヲ以事機適當ノ駈引可爲肝要乍去我ヨリ退去候樣之處置有之間敷事見

編者註　本號文書ノ前ニ「朝鮮交際始末」ニハ左ノ說明アリ
○同（編者註　十一月）十二日辨官嚴原藩公用人ヲ召シ朝鮮國ヘ差遣セシ大修使ノ義談判上激烈ニ渉ラス又求メテ退歩ノ處置ヲ爲ス可カラサルヲ口命スル左ノ如シ

五八八　十一月十二日（十二月十四日）

鐵道建設資金壹百萬磅借入方英吉利人「レー」ニ委任ニ關スル命令書

日本天皇陛下宣下ス

我領地内ヲ開進セシムル造營ヲ昌ニシ我國ニ益ヲ生セント欲スルノ意ト且其外種々ノ適宜ナル道理トニ因リ我政府英吉利通用貨幣一百萬ポンド。ステルリングノ金高卽チ墨是可ドルラル許ノ金高ヲ得ルコト要用ナルヲ以テ且右ノ金高ハ是ヲ借サントスル人一人又ハ數人ヨリ借リ得テ其拂戻方及利分ノ拂方ヲ左ノ法ヲ以テ證スルコト我等ニハ便利ナル可シト思ハルヽヲ以テ我等此命令書ニヨリ英吉利士民バースヲルドル爵ノホラシヲ。チルソン。レイニ其良シト思ヘル樣ナル拂戻ノ期限。仕方。利分ノ割合。利分拂方等ノ契約ニテ右金高借リ方ヲ取扱ハシムルコトヲ委任シ右ノホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ。ニ其獨斷ニテ其目的ニ適當ナル可シト思ヘル證書。契約書。請合書。質入書。等ヲ其適當ト思ヘル人一人又ハ數人ト取結ビテ施行スルノ權ヲ授ケ且右ノホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ。ニ自身ニテ右樣ノ證書。契約書。請合書。質入書。等ヲ取結ビテ施行シ巨細ノ事務ヲ一人ニテ取扱フトモ又ハ英吉利ニテモ日本ニテモ又ハ其他ノ所ニテモ自己ノ名代人トシテ一人數人或ハ會社。商會等ニ任シ右ノ證書。契約書。請合書。質入書。等ヲ取結ヒテ施行シ其名代人一人又ハ數人ニ其印ヲ押サシメ前文ニ記シタルホラシヲ。チルソン。レイニ與ヘタルト同樣ノ權ヲ右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイニ與ル所ナリ○右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ名代人一人又數人ハ前文ニ記セシ如ク右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又數人ノ意

ニテ適當ナリト思ヘル仕方。期限。場所。年賦ニテ元金拂戻方及利分拂方ヲ爲ス可シ且右ノ借リ金及其利分拂方ノ證トシテ我國領地内ニテ方今取立テ又ハ向後取立ツ可キ輸入輸出物ノ租稅幷ニ追テ造營セントスル數線ノ鐵道ニテ旅客及品物運送ヨリ得可キ正請取金ヲ右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又數人ニ任シ與フル所ナリ

其鐵道ノ一線ハ江戸ヨリ大坂ヲ通リテ（又ハ相當ナル造營者ノ決定ニヨリテハ京都ヲ通リテ）兵庫ニ至リ別ニ横濱ニ至ル枝線アリ又一線ハ琵琶湖ヨリ鶴賀港ニ至ル可シ此鐵道ノ造營ハ右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又ハ數人ニテ特ニ任ス可キ造營者ノ指揮ニテ我等及ヒ我政府速ニ之レニ取掛リ此命令書ノ日附ヨリ三年乃至五年ノ内ニ成功セントス

右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又ハ數人ノ適當ナリト思フタル人一人又ハ數人ヨリ或ハ其一人又ハ數人ヘ借リ金及其利分拂方ヲ爲ス爲メニ前文ニ記シタル租稅及ヒ鐵道正請取金ヲ受取リ是ヲ龍頓又ハ他所ニ送リ渡スニ付キ相當ノ處置ヲ爲ス可シト右ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又ハ數人ニ任ス

我等前文ニ記セル租稅及ヒ鐵道正請取金ヲ右ノ目的ニ用ヒ且ホラシヲ。チルソン。レイ又ハ其名代人一人又ハ數人ニテ右ノ目的ニテ爲シ行フ可キノ證書契約書請合書質入書其外如何ナル事物ナリトモ是ヲ保證確定シ其證書類及ヒ事物ハ我等自カラ爲シ行フタルカ如ク如何樣ニモ我等幷ニ我政府之ヲ遵守セサルヲ得サル樣ナサントスルニ必要ナル命令書ヲ時々公告シ且證書ヲ取行ハントス

其證トシテ

天皇陛下ノ伊達民部卿大隈民部大輔伊藤大藏少輔明治二年十一月　日卽チ千八百六十九年第十二月　日ニ我印ヲ認メ姓名ヲ自記シタリ

（右英文）

Copy.
Duplicate.

First Edict.

To all to whom these presents shall come His Imperial Majesty the Tenno of

Japan sendeth greeting.

Whereas for the promotion of Works of Public Improvement in our Dominions, and generally for the benefit of our Empire, and for divers other good and sufficient reasons, our Government has occasion for the sum of (£1,000,000) One Million Pounds Sterling of British Currency, being equivalent to the sum of (Mex. 4,500,000) Four Million five hundred thousand Mexican Dollars or thereabouts.

And whereas it seems expedient to us and for the interest and advantage of our Government that the said sum should be raised by a Loan of that amount from any Person or Persons who may be willing to advance the same, and that the repayment of such Loan and the Interest thereon should be secured as hereinafter appears.

Wherefore for the purposes aforesaid we do by this our Imperial Edict constitute and appoint the British subject, Horatio Nelson Lay, Companion of the Order of the Bath, to be our Commissioner to raise and negotiate the said Loan, upon such terms as to the time and manner of repayment of the same, and at such rate of Interest and manner of payment thereof as he, the said Horatio Nelson Lay shall think fit, and we hereby authorize and empower him, the aforesaid Horatio Nelson Lay, to enter into and to execute such Deeds, Contracts, Bonds and Mortgages, and with such Person or Persons as he, Horatio Nelson Lay, shall in his absolute discretion think fit for that purpose, and

we hereby grant and delegate to him full Power either himself to enter into and execute such Deeds, Contracts, Bonds, and Mortgages and to take the entire management of the details thereof, or to nominate and appoint any Person or Persons, Corporation or Company as his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys either in England, Japan or elsewhere, to enter into, execute and sign or set his or their corporate seal to such Deeds, Contracts, Bonds and Mortgages, and to take such entire management in the same way as granted aforesaid to the said Horatio Nelson Lay, and the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, as aforesaid to make such arrangements for the Payment of the Interest on such Loan, and Repayment of the Principal Money, and in such manner, and in such instalments, or otherwise, as he, the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit, and we hereby assign and appropriate to the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, as aforesaid as a security for the repayment of the said Loan and Interest thereon, all the Customs, Dues and Duties now or hereafter levied and to be levied upon Imports and Exports within our Dominions, together with the net Receipts derivable from the passenger and goods traffic upon certain Lines of Railway to be constructed that is to say: a Line from Yedo to Hiogo viâ Osaka (or viâ Kioto as may be determined by Competent Engineers) with a connecting branch to Yokohama,

also a Line connecting the Biwa Lake and the Port of Tsuruga, the construction of which Lines of Railway aforesaid we and our Government undertake to commence forthwith and to complete within a period of from three to five years from the state of these Edicts, under the superintendence and direction of such Engineers as may be appointed for that purpose by the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys. And we authorize and empower the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, to make such arrangement for the due receiving and transmission to London or elesewhere of such Customs, Dues and Duties and net Railway Receipts as aforesaid in liquidation of the said Loan and Interest by and to such Person or Persons as he, the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, may think fit. And we hereby undertake to promulgate from time to time such Edicts and to execute such Documents as may be necessary to assign and appropriate the said Customs, Dues and Duties and net Railway Receipts for the purposes aforesaid, and also for the ratification and confirmation of all Acts, Deeds, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, Matters and Things whatsoever that may be made, done or executed for the purposes aforesaid by the said Horatio Nelson Lay, or his Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, so that the same may be as valid and binding upon ourselves and our Government in all respects as if we had ourselves made, done, and executed the same.

In witness whereof we, Dâte, His Imperial Majesty's Principal Minister of Finance and of the Home Department, Okuma, Assistant Minister of Finance, and Ito, Second Assistant Minister of Finance have this twelfth day of the Eleventh moon of the 2nd year of Mingchi, or 14th day of December 1869, set our Seals and Signatures.

(Signed) DATE MINBU KIYO. (Seal)
(〃) OKUMA ÔKURA TAYU. (Seal)
(〃) ITO ÔKURA SHOYU. (Seal)

I hereby certify that the foregoing Seals are those of the functionaries above named.

(Signed) ALEX. VON SIEBOLD,
Acting Japanese Secretary.

備考　本號文書英文ノ方ハ目附及署名ノ記載アルモ和文ノ方ハ此等ヲ缺キテ草案ノ形ニ止マル

五八九　（十二月十四日）假

帝國政府ト英吉利人レー、トノ間ニ締結シタル鐵道建設資金壹

五八九　明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　三三三

百萬磅調達ニ關スル契約書

一方ニハ

日本天皇陛下ノ政府一方ニハ英吉利士民バース。ヲルドル爵ホラシヨ。チルソン。レイト本日左件ヲ契約シタリ

第一。ホラシヨ。チルソン。レイ。其相續人及ヒ其遺言ヲ取行フ者等日本政府ニ英吉利通用貨幣一百萬ポンド。ステルリングノ金高ヲ左ノ約定ニシテ借シ備ント契約ス

第二。ホラシヨ。チルソン。レイ其相續人及ヒ其遺言ヲ取行フ者等千八百七十年第五月三十一日ニ右金高ヲ龍頓府ニ備ヘ其金高ヲ日本政府ノ爲ニ横濱ニ送リ且其金高ヲ千八百七十年第七月三十一日ヨリ遲カラサル樣横濱ニ備フ可シト約定ス又ホラシヨ。チルソン。レイ其相續人及ヒ其遺言ヲ取行フ者等墨是可ドルラルヲ龍頓府ヨリ横濱迄送ルニ付タル船賃災失請合料等ノ如キ費用ヲ拂フ可シト雖モ墨是可ドルラルヨリモ他ノ品物ヲ横濱迄送ル可キ費用ハ日本政府ニ

テ之レヲ拂フ可シト約定ス

第三。日本政府右ホラシヨ。チルソン。レイ其相續人。其遺言ヲ取行フ者。其金高預リ人其名代人一人又ハ數人ト借リ金高拂戻シノ事及六ケ月毎ニ拂フ可キ毎年一割貳分ノ利分ノ事ニ付左件ヲ約定ス

借金ノ拂戻シ方ハ十二ケ年ノ內壹ケ年拾萬ポンド。ステルリングツヽノ割合ニテ爲シ第三ケ年目ノ終ヨリ之ヲ始ム可シ

其借金拂戻ノ年賦金及ヒ其利分龍頓ニテホラシヨ。チルソン。レイ其相續人。其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人其名代人一人又ハ數人ノ手ニ渡ル可キ日附左ノ如シ

六萬ポンド	利分	千八百七十一年第一月二十七日
六萬ポンド	同	千八百七十一年第七月二十七日
六萬ポンド	同	千八百七十二年第一月二十七日
六萬ポンド	同	千八百七十二年第七月二十七日
六萬ポンド	同	千八百七十三年第一月二十七日
六萬ポンド	同	千八百七十三年第七月二十七日

五萬四千ポンド　利分　千八百七十四年第一月二十七日
五萬四千ポンド　同　千八百七十四年第七月二十七日
四萬八千ポンド　同　千八百七十五年第一月二十七日
四萬八千ポンド　同　千八百七十五年第七月二十七日
四萬二千ポンド　同　千八百七十六年第一月二十七日
四萬二千ポンド　同　千八百七十六年第七月二十七日
三萬六千ポンド　同　千八百七十七年第一月二十七日
三萬六千ポンド　同　千八百七十七年第七月二十七日
三萬ポンド　同　千八百七十八年第一月二十七日
三萬ポンド　同　千八百七十八年第七月二十七日
二萬四千ポンド　同　千八百七十九年第一月二十七日
二萬四千ポンド　同　千八百七十九年第七月二十七日
一萬八千ポンド　同　千八百八十年第一月二十七日
一萬八千ポンド　同　千八百八十年第七月二十七日

一萬二千ポンド　利分　千八百八十一年第一月二十七日
一萬二千ポンド　同　千八百八十一年第七月二十七日
六千ポンド　同　千八百八十二年第一月二十七日
六千ポンド　同　千八百八十二年第七月二十七日

拾萬ポンド　借シ金拂戻ノ年賦　千八百七十三年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十四年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十五年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十六年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十七年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十八年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百七十九年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百八十年第七月二十七日
拾萬ポンド　同　千八百八十一年第七月二十七日

拾萬ポンド　借シ金拂戻ノ年賦　千八百八十二年第七月二十七日

右利分ノ拂方及借シ金年賦拂方ハ銅鉛水銀及其外ホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイノ日本ノ事ヲ取扱フ爲ニ任シタル名代人ノ好シトス可キ品物ヲ以テ之ヲ爲ス可シ此金類又ハ其外ノ品物ハホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイノ名代人吟味ノ上之ヲ船積シ其者ヨリホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイノ時〻特ニ任ス可キ支那ニ在ル名代人等ニ向ケ之ヲ送ル可シ

支那ニ在ル名代人等右ノ金類又ハ其外ノ品物ヲ賣拂フ事ニ付當然ノ世（原註）話カ給料及其外ノ費用ヲ掛ケ右ノ金類又ハ其外ノ品物ヲ賣拂ヒタルヨリシテ得タル正ノ利益ヲ龍頓バンク手形トシテホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイ。其相續人。其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人。其名代人一人又ハ數人（原註）ニカヲ渡ス可シ

支那ニ在ル名代人等ハ日本ニ在ル名代人ノ紹介ニテ日本政府ヘ右賣拂方及渡方ノ正算ヲ示ス可シ又ホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイ。其相續人其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人其名代人一人又ハ數人ヨリ日本政府ヘ其支那ヨリ受取リタル高ノ正算ヲ示ス可シ

日本政府ハ右ノ支那ニ在ル名代人等賣拂ヲナシテ龍頓ヘ其利益ヲ送ルノ暇アルニ遲カラサル樣金類又ハ其外ノ品物ヲ船積セシメ支那ニ在ル名代人等ヨリ其利ヲ龍頓ニ送ルノ期日前表ニ記シタル日附ヨリモ遲クナラサル樣ナス可シ

第四。日本政府トホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイ。其相續人。其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人。其名代人一人又ハ數人ト約定シテ曰クホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイ。其相續人。其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人。其名代人一人又ハ數人日本ノ事ヲ取扱フ爲ニ銅。鉛。水銀。又ハ其外ノ品物ヲ吟味シテ船積スルニ相當ナリト思ヘル名代人一人又ハ數人ヲ任ス可シ且其名代人等ヘ謝金トシテ上海ニ在ル名代人船積シタル右ノ金類又ハ其外ノ品物ノ價ニ一分（百分ノ一ヲ云フ）ノ增シ費用ヲ掛ク可シ

第五。日本政府何レノ時ナリトモ其好シト思ヘル時ハ借金利分拂方及元金年賦拂方ヲ爲スニ付キ品物ヲ船積シテ支那ニ送ル事ニ代ヘ龍頓バンクノ手形ニテ拂方ヲ爲ス事勝手タル可シ但シ其バンク手形ハ先ツホラシヲ。ヲルソン。レイ。其相續人。其遺言取行人其金高預リ人其名代人一人又ハ數人ヨリ任シタル日本ニ在ル名代人ノ手ニ渡シ其名代人ノ承諾ヲ得可シ○日本政府バンク手形ニテ

（右英文）

印ヲ押シタル拂方ハ日本ニ在ル右ノ名代人ノ爲
ヲ自記シタル拂方ヲ行フ可キ請合ト世話料ヲ
名ヲ記シ千八百六十九年第八月一日ヨリ相違ナク拂方ヲ掛ル事無カル可シ
姓名ヲ卽チ伊達民部卿大隈民部大輔伊藤大藏少輔日本政府ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
其證ト爲シテ伊達民部卿大隈民部大輔伊藤大藏少輔日本政府ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
十一月十一日卽チ千八百六十九年第十二月十三日ニ此書ヲ二通認メ是レニ我

賀港ニ至ル可シ
テハ京都ヲ通リテ兵庫ニ至リ別ニ横濱ニ至テ又ハ枝線アリ又一線ハ琵琶湖ヨリ鶴
其證ト爲シテ伊達民部卿大隈民部大輔伊藤大藏少輔日本政府ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
シ其鐵道ノ一線ハ江戸ヨリ大阪ヲ經テ橫濱ニ至ルノ鐵道ニシテ又ハ相當ナル運送ヲ得可キ線ハ琵琶湖ヨリ鶴
營ス可キ數線ノ鐵道ニヨリ旅客及品物ヲ運送ヲ得可キ線ハ琵琶湖ヨリ鶴
百七十年第八月一日ヨリ本領地內ニテ取立ツル可キ輸入一造營者ノ渡ノ決定セル處ニ
十年第八月一日ヨリ本領地內ニテ取立ツル可キ輸入一造營者ノ渡ノ決定セル處ニ
此約定ノ通リ相違ナク拂方ヲ行フ可キ請合ト世話料ヲ掛ル事無カル可シ
レイ其相續人其遺言取行人其金高預リ人其名代人ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
ンプレイ其相續人其遺言取行人其金高預リ人其名代人ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
第六ヶ條ノ通リ相違ナク拂方ヲ行フ可キ請合ト世話料ヲ掛ル事無カル可シ
ンタル拂方ハ日本ニ在ル右ノ名代人ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）

Copy.

Agreement No. 1.

It has this day agreed upon between His Imperial Majesty the Tenno's Government of Japan on the one part, and the British subject Horatio Nelson Lay, Companion of the Order of the Bath, on the other part, that is to say as follows:

A. Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, agrees to provide the Japanese Government with a Loan of (£ 1,000,000) One Million Pounds Sterling British Currency on the following terms.

B. Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, agrees to have the money ready in London on the (31st) thirty first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy and to send such money out to Yokohama on account of the Japanese Government and to have the money in Yokohama not later than the (31st) thirty first July one thousand eight hundred and seventy and Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, agrees to pay the expenses, say Freight and Insurance for sending the Mexican Dollars from London to Yokohama but on anything else than Mexican Dollars the Japanese Government will pay the expenses for sending such out to Yokohama.

C. The Japanese Government agree with the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, for repayment of the said Loan and for the interest thereon, which interest is at the rate of (12%) twelve percent per annum, payable every six months as follows.

The Loan shall be repaid in twelve years beginning with the expiry of the third year at the rate of (£100,000) One hundred thousand Pounds Sterling per annum, such instalments in repayment of Loan and such Payment of interest shall be in London in the hands of the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, on the following dates:

£60,000	interest on	27th	January	1871
60,000	,,	,,	July	1871
60,000	,,	,,	January	1872
60,000	,,	,,	July	1872
60,000	,,	,,	January	1873
60,000	,,	,,	July	1873
54,000	,,	,,	January	1874
54,000	,,	,,	July	1874
48,000	,,	,,	January	1875
48,000	,,	,,	July	1875
42,000	,,	,,	January	1876
42,000	,,	,,	July	1876
36,000	,,	,,	January	1877
£36,000	interest on	27th	July	1877
30,000	,,	,,	January	1878
30,000	,,	,,	July	1878
24,000	,,	,,	January	1879
24,000	,,	,,	July	1879
18,000	,,	,,	January	1880
18,000	,,	,,	July	1880
12,000	,,	,,	January	1881
12,000	,,	,,	July	1881
6,000	,,	,,	January	1882
6,000	,,	,,	July	1882

Instalments in repayments of Loan

£100,000	on the	27th	July	1873
100,000	,,	,,	July	1874
100,000	,,	,,	July	1875
100,000	,,	,,	July	1876
100,000	,,	,,	July	1877
100,000	,,	,,	July	1878

£100,000	on the	27th	July 1879
100,000	„	„	July 1880
100,000	„	„	July 1881
100,000	„	„	July 1882

These payments of interest and the payments of instalments in repayment of Loan shall be made in Copper, Lead, Quicksilver and such produce as the Agent appointed by the said Horatio Nelson Lay for Japan shall approve of and these shipments of metals and a produce shall on shipment be examined by the Agent of the said Horatio Nelson Lay, and be shipped by him to the Agents in China appointed for that purpose from time to time by the said Horatio Nelson Lay. Said Agents in China shall charge the usual commission and other charges for selling such metals and produce and remit the net proceeds of such metals and a produce to London to the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, in Bank Bills on London.

The Agents in China shall through the Agent in Japan furnish the Japanese Government with proper accounts of such sales and remittances, and Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, shall furnish the Japanese Government with a proper account of such remittances as he may

receive from China.

The Japanese Government agree to make the shipments of metals and produce to China early enough to give the Agents in China ample time for making the sales and forwarding the remittances to London so that such remittances shall arrive not later in London than the stated dates before named.

D. The Japanese Government agree to make the shipments of metals and a produce to China early enough to give the Agents in China ample time for making sales and forwarding the remittances to London so that such remittances shall arrive not later in London than the stated dates before named.

The Japanese Government agree with the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, that the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, shall appoint for Japan such Agent or Agents as he may see fit for inspecting and shipping the Copper, Lead, Quicksilver, and produce and as remuneration for such Agency, the Shanghai Agents shall charge One percent additional on the value of each and every shipment of metals and produce.

E. Provided always that the Japanese Government shall be at liberty at any times when it may suit them to make payment of interest and instalments on account of the

Loan in Bank Bills on London in place of shipping produce to China, such Bank Bills being first approved of by the Japanese Agent of the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, to whom they are to be handed.

On payment which the Japanese Government may make in Bank Bills there will be no commission charged for the Japanese Agent.

F. As securing for the due fulfilment of this agreement the Japanese Government hereby make over, assign and appropriate to the said Horatio Nelson Lay, his Heirs and Executors, Assigns, Agent or Agents, Attorney or Attorneys, all the Customs, Dues and Duties to be levied from 1st August 1870 upon Imports and Exports within the Japanese Dominions together with the net receipts derivable from the passenger and goods traffic upon certain Lines of Railway to be forthwith constructed, that is to say a line from Yedo to Hiogo viâ Osaka (or viâ Kioto as may be determined by Competent Engineers) with a connecting Branch to Yokohama also a line connecting the Biwa Lake with the Port of Tsuruga.

In witness whereof we, Okuma, Assistant Minister of Finance, and Ito, Second Assistant Minister of Finance, have on behalf of the Japanese Government their 12th day of the 11th moon of 2nd year Mingchi or 14th day of December 1869 set our Seals and Signatures to this Instrument in Triplicate.

(Signed) H. N. LAY.
(Signed) DATE MINBU KIYO.
(Signed) OKUMA OKURATAYU.
(Signed) ITO OKURA SHIOYU.

Witness to the Signatures and Seals affixed hereto by Date, Principal Minister of Finance and Home Department, Okuma, Assistant Minister of Finance, Ito, Second Assistant Minister of Finance and Horatio Nelson Lay, C. B.

(Signed) J. T. H. TRAUTMANN.
S. YSHIBASHI.

編者註 一、本契約書ハ和文、英文ノ何レヲ正文トシタルヤ又ハ兩者共正文ナリヤ確ナラサルモ記錄中ニ存スルモノハ前掲ノ如ク英文ニハ我政府代表者及相手方「ネルソン、レー」ノ署名竝ニ兩當事者ノ署名ノ證明ヲモ記載シアルニ和文ノ方ハ此等ヲ缺キテ草案ノ形ニ止マル

二、尙日附ハ和文ニ於テハ「明治二年十一月十一日卽チ千八百六十九年第十二月十三日」トアルモ英文ニ於テハ「12th day of the 11th moon of 2nd year Mingchi or 14th day of December 1869」トアリ且六〇八ニハ本契約書ヲ「十一月十二日西洋千八百六十九年第十二月十