

Supplies of wood and water, poultry, eggs, vegetables, &c., have been furnished by the Japanese in limited quantities to the several ships of the squadron, for which they have, in accordance with my positive demand, received payment, and it is quite probable they will in a short time lose all their scruples in this way, as at Lew-Chew, where they soon learned to charge and receive good prices for all their supplies.

Respectfully submitted :

M. C. PERRY,

*Commander-in-chief United States Naval Forces East India,  
China, and Japan Seas.*

UNITED STATES FRAG-SHIP POWHATAN,

*Off the town of Yokohama, Yedo Bay, April 3, 1854.*

AA.

*Notes explanatory of the several articles of the treaty with Japan.*

Article 2. The ports to be fully opened for supplies to Americans any time in

April, 1855, but wood and water may be obtained after the month of the ensuing May, and other supplies for vessels of war. The latter part of this article changed by request of the Japanese commissioners. In my letter to the Secretary of the Navy I have fully noticed this.

Article 4. Great difficulties were encountered in securing the immunities to Americans which this article grants. The meaning intended to be conveyed by the words "just laws" is, that Americans shall not be subject to the exclusive laws and customs of Japan, but to laws based upon justice and humanity. This understanding to continue until further negotiation upon the subject and the appointment of a consular agent.

Article 5. This article was secured after much opposition. It grants privileges which the most sanguine did not anticipate. Seven Japanese miles, or *ri*, are equal to about ten of ours. This would make a radius of ten and a periphery of sixty English miles as the boundary in which American citizens can freely move about, either on the land or water, without molestation from the Japanese, so long as they



conduct themselves with propriety. The limits of Hakodadi will be established after I shall have landed and examined that locality.

Article 6. This article refers to some future arrangement having more intimate relations to a commercial treaty; but the word "merchandise" was objected to, and the word "goods" substituted.

Article 7. The same objection made to the word "merchandise," and the word "goods" again substituted; the word "temporarily" referring *impliedly* to future arrangements which the Japanese government is not now prepared for.

Article 8. This article was insisted on by the commissioners upon the ground that the Japanese government had no revenue laws regulating duties on foreign goods, and the people were unacquainted with trade.

Article 9. This is a most important article, as there can be little doubt that, on hearing of the success of this mission, the English, French, and Russians will follow our example; and it may be reasonable to suppose that each will gain some additional advantage, until a commercial treaty is accomplished. Article nine will give to Ame-

ricans, without further consultation, all these advantages.

Article 10. Simoda and Hakodadi are the only ports to which ships of the United States may resort at pleasure, but if in distress they can enter with impunity any of the ports of the empire. It may be hoped that this privilege will not be abused.

Article 11. I could only induce the commissioners to agree to this article by endeavoring to convince them that it would save the Japanese government much trouble if an American agent were to reside at one or both of the ports opened by the treaty, to whom complaints might be made of any mal-practice of the United States citizens who might visit the Japanese dominions; otherwise, I told them it would be necessary to have a ship-of-war constantly on the station, as sailors and others might misbehave, and violate the stipulations of the treaty, without it being known to the American government.

Article 12, and last. In framing this article I had to manage so as to evade the positive objections of the commissioners as to the necessity of waiting for an exchange of ratifications; and to make the tenor of the language less imperative, the words



"it is to be ratified" instead of those usually adopted, "it shall be ratified," were used.

I have already referred to the objections made by them to the placing of their names to the American version of the treaty. This, with regard to their understanding of its perfect validity, is of no importance, and I have only again mentioned it in further explanation to the powers at home.

M. C. PERRY.

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U. S. FLAG-SHIP POWHATAN,

*Off the town of Kamagawa, Yedo Bay, April 1, 1854.*

YOUR HIGHNESS: In agreeing to the convention of peace and amity between the United States and Japan, signed yesterday, I deem it right and proper to remark, that in consideration of the peculiar and long established laws and customs of your government, I have departed, in a measure, from the forms usually adopted on similar occasions, by subscribing to separate papers setting forth the details of the treaty

between the two powers. But this cannot make the compact the less binding.

And though the same reasons have induced me to recognise for the present certain limitations to the right of American citizens to enjoy all the cosmopolitan privileges in Japan which are freely granted to them in other countries, I have done so because I was aware that, whatever might be the disposition of the distinguished personages with whom I have had the honor to negotiate, to encourage a more enlarged view of the advantages of a peaceful international intercourse, time will be required to bring about those changes in the empire which the present advanced condition of the world unquestionably calls for.

And in this feeling I have submitted, as far as could be done consistently with the dignity of my nation, to restrictions which have been imposed by the laws of the country upon the movements of the officers and crews under my command; but it cannot be expected that such a state of things can long exist; and, with reference to the opening of other ports for the admission of American vessels, I feel assured that in a short period experience will satisfy every one that no injury will result to Japan



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from such arrangement, but rather that the empire will be benefited by the adoption of laws more congenial to the spirit of the times.

As to the limits within which citizens of the United States can freely move about in the vicinity of Hakodadi, these will be settled and defined on my return to Simoda from that place, and when I shall have had an opportunity to examine in person its locality.

With profound respect,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces East India, China,  
and Japan Seas, and Special Ambassador to Japan.*

His Highness HAYASHI-DAIGAKU-NO-KAMI, &c., &c., &c.

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*Francis L. Hawks: Narrative of the Expedition of an American  
Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the Years*

*1852, 1853, and 1854, under the Command of Commodore M. C.*

*Perry, United States Navy, by Order of the Government of the*

*United States. Washington: 1856. Vol. 1. pp. 377—393.*

During the next two days several notes passed between the Commodore and the Japanese commissioners, in the course of which various questions that had been already considered were more definitely settled; and the American interpreters were occupied, in coöperation with the Japanese, in drawing up the treaty in the Chinese, Dutch, and Japanese languages. On the twenty-ninth, the ships *Vandalia* and *Southampton* arrived from Simoda with a confirmation of what Commander Pope had already stated in his dispatch which had been transmitted by the Japanese authorities, over land, to the Commodore, namely, that the harbor and town of Simoda had been found, on examination, suitable in every respect for the purposes of the Americans. All was now in readiness for the final signing of the treaty.

Accordingly, on Friday, the 31st of March, 1854, the Commodore proceeded to the

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treaty house with his usual attendants, and immediately on his arrival signed three several drafts of the treaty written in the English language, and delivered them to the commissioners, together with three copies of the same in the Dutch and Chinese languages, certified by the interpreters, Messrs. Williams and Portman, for the United States. At the same time, the Japanese commissioners, in behalf of their government, handed to the Commodore three drafts of the treaty written respectively in the Japanese, Chinese, and Dutch languages, and signed by the four of their body especially delegated by the Emperor for that purpose. The following is the treaty as agreed upon.

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The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United

States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan; and the august sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi-Daigaku-no-kami, Ido, Prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, Prince of Minasaki, and Udono, member of the Board of Revenue.

And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America, on the one part, and the Empire of Japan on the other, and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places.

#### ARTICLE II.

The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodadi, in the principality of Matsumai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of



American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year.

NOTE.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.

#### ARTICLE III.

Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodadi, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them. Whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

#### ARTICLE V.

Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki; but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart, hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodadi, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

#### ARTICLE VI.

If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.



ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.

Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed, that if, at any future day, the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any

consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.

Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodadi, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.

There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents to reside in Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty; provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention, having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory, and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged



within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

Immediately on the signing and exchange of the copies of the treaty, the Commodore presented the first commissioner, Prince Hayashi, with an American flag, remarking that he considered it the highest expression of national courtesy and friendship he could offer. The prince was evidently deeply impressed with this significant mark of amity, and returned his thanks for it with indications of great feeling. The Commodore then presented the other dignitaries with the various gifts he had especially reserved for them. All formal business being now concluded to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, the Japanese commissioners invited the Commodore and his officers to partake of an entertainment which had been particularly prepared for the

occasion.

The tables were now spread in the large reception hall. These were nothing more than wide divans, such as were used for seats, and of the same height. They were covered with a redcolored crape, and arranged in order, according to the rank of the guests and their hosts, an upper table, raised somewhat above the rest, being appropriated to the Commodore, his superior officers, and the commissioners. When all were seated, the servitors brought in a rapid succession of courses, consisting chiefly of thick soups, or rather stews, in most of which fresh fish was a component part. These were served in small earthen bowls or cups, and were brought in upon lacquered stands, about fourteen inches square and ten high, and placed, one before each guest, upon the tables. Together with each dish was a supply of soy or some other condiment, while throughout there was an abundant quantity, served in peculiar vessels, of the Japanese national liquor, the saki, a sort of whiskey distilled from rice. Various sweetened confections, and a multiplicity of cakes, were liberally interspersed among the other articles on the tables. Toward the close of the feast, a plate contain-



ing a broiled cray fish, a piece of fried fish of some kind, two or three boiled shrimp, and a small square pudding with something of the consistence of blanc mange, was placed before each, with a hint that they were to follow the guests on their return to the ships, and they were accordingly sent and duly received afterward.

The feast of the commissioners did not make a strikingly favorable impression on their guests; but they were greatly pleased with the courtesy of their hosts, whose urbanity and assiduous attentions left nothing to desire on the score of politeness. They left, however, it must be confessed, with appetites but scantily gratified by the unusual fare that had been spread before them. It is true that apologies were made, and this, by the way, proved to be an habitual feature of their entertainments, and causes were assigned for the pooriness of the repast on the score of the difficulty of obtaining the best articles of food at Kanagawa. The dinner given to the commissioners on board the Powhatan would have made, in quantity, at least a score of such as that offered by the Japanese on this occasion. To dispose of the subject in one word, the entertainments of the Japanese, generally, while full of hospitality, left but

an unfavorable impression of their skill in cookery. The Lew Chewans evidently excelled them in good living.

After the feast, which passed pleasantly and convivially, mutual compliments being freely exchanged, and healths drunk in full, though Lilliputian, cups of saki, the commissioners expressed great anxiety about the proposed visit of the Commodore to Yedo. They earnestly urged him not to take his ships any higher up the bay, as, they said, it would lead to trouble, by which the populace might be disturbed, and their own lives, perhaps, jeoparded. The Commodore argued the matter with them for some considerable time, and, as they still pertinaciously urged their objections to his visit to the capital, it was agreed that the subject should be further discussed by an interchange of notes. The meeting then broke up.

Before proceeding further with the narrative, it may be well here briefly to pause and define with precision what had been accomplished by means of the treaty that had been signed.

When it was determined by our government to send an expedition to Japan, those



in authority were not unmindful of the peculiar characteristics of that singular nation. Unlike all other civilized people, it was in a state of voluntary, long-continued, and determined isolation. It neither desired nor sought communication with the rest of the world; but, on the contrary, strove to the uttermost to prevent it. It was comparatively an easy task to propose to any power, the ports of which were freely visited by ships from every part of the world, the terms of a commercial treaty. Such powers have recognized commerce itself as part of their national system, and the principle of permitting it is freely avowed by their usage; a treaty, therefore, had but to define its privileges, and state the conditions on which they might be enjoyed in the case of any nation seeking to make such a treaty. But not so, when, by any power, commerce itself was interdicted and made contrary to law. Before general conditions of commerce could be proposed to such a power, it was necessary to settle the great preliminary that commerce would be allowed at all. Again, if that preliminary were settled affirmatively, a second point, of great moment, remained to be discussed, viz., *to what degree shall intercourse for trading purposes be extended?* Among nations ac-

customed to the usages of Christendom, the principles and extent of national comity in the interchanges of commercial transactions have been so long and so well defined and understood, that, as between them, the term, "commercial treaty", needs no explanation; its meaning is comprehended alike by all, and in its stipulations it may cover the very broad extent that includes everything involved in the operations of commerce between two maritime nations. All ports are open, all commodities may be imported or exported, subject only to such regulations as may have been agreed upon between the contracting parties. The foundation for the contract existed before its terms were adjusted. But in a kingdom which, in its polity, expressly ignored commerce and repudiated it as an evil instead of a good, it was necessary, as we have said, to lay the very foundation as well as adjust the terms.

Hence the instructions to Commodore Perry covered broad ground, and his letters of credence conformed to his instructions. If he found the Japanese disposed to abandon, at once and forever, their deliberately adopted plan of non-intercourse with foreigners (an event most unlikely) his powers were ample to make with them a commercial



treaty as wide and general as any we have with the nations of Europe. If they were disposed to relax but in part their jealous and suspicious system, formally to profess relations of friendship, and opening some only of their ports to our vessels to allow a trade in those ports between their people and ours, he was authorized to negotiate for this purpose, and secure for his country such privileges as he could, not inconsistent with the self respect which, as a nation, we owed to ourselves. It must not be forgotten, in the contemplation of what was accomplished, that our representative went to a people who, at the time of his arrival among them, had, both by positive law and an usage of more than two hundred years, allowed but one of their harbors, Nagasaki, to be opened to foreigners at all; had permitted no trade with such foreigners when they did come, except, under most stringent regulations, to the Dutch and Chinese; were in the habit of communicating with the world outside of them at second hand only, through the medium of the Dutch, who were in prison at Dejima; and a people who, as far as we know, never made a formal *treaty* with a civilized nation in the whole course of their antecedent history. To expect such a people to

make a compact such as would be made between two great commercial nations, England and ourselves, for instance, would have been simply ridiculous. There were, in fact, but two points on which the Commodore's instructions did not allow him a large discretion, to be exercised according to circumstances. These two were, first, that if, happily, any arrangements for trade, either general or special, were made, it was to be distinctly stipulated that, under no circumstances, and in no degree, would the Americans submit to the humiliating treatment so long borne by the Dutch in carrying on their trade. The citizens of our country would be dealt with as freemen, or there should be no dealings at all. The second point was, that in the event of any of our countrymen being cast, in God's providence, as shipwrecked men on the coast of Japan, they should not be treated as prisoners, confined in cages, or subjected to inhuman treatment, but should be received with kindness and hospitably cared for until they could leave the country.

It will easily be seen, therefore, that, from the circumstances of the case, there was novelty in the features of the mission on which Commodore Perry was sent. Little



or no guidance was to be derived from our past diplomatic experience or action. The nearest approach to such guidance was to be found in our treaty with China, made in 1844. This, therefore, was carefully studied by the Commodore. It purports to be "a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," and to settle the rules to "be mutually observed in the intercourse of the respective countries." So far as "commerce" is concerned, it permits "the citizens of the United States to frequent" five ports in China, "and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise to or from any foreign port, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them." As to duties on articles imported, they are to pay according to a tariff which is made part of the treaty, and in no case are to be subjected to higher duties than those paid, under similar circumstances, by the people of other nations. Consuls are provided for, to reside at the five open ports; and those trading there are "permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports all manner of merchandise, of which the importation or ex-

portation is not prohibited by" the treaty. In short, so far as the five ports are concerned, there exists between us and China a general treaty of commerce; and accordingly the twenty-second article expressly declares that "relations of peace and amity between the United States and China" are "established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States" are "admitted to trade freely to and from the five ports of China open to foreign commerce."

It certainly was very desirable to obtain, if possible, similar privileges from Japan, and the Commodore resolved that, if the Japanese would negotiate at all, his first efforts should be directed to that end. Accordingly he caused to be prepared, in the Chinese character, a transcript of the treaty, with such verbal alterations as would make it applicable to Japan, with the view of exhibiting it to the Imperial commissioners of that country should he be so successful as to open negotiations. He was not sanguine enough to hope that he could procure an entire adoption of the Chinese treaty by the Japanese. He was not ignorant of the difference in national characteristics between the inhabitants of China and the more independent, self-reliant, and



sturdy natives of the Japanese islands. He knew that the latter held the former in some degree of contempt, and treated them, in the matter of trade, very much as they did the Dutch. He was also aware that the Chinese, when they made their treaty, did know something of the advantages that might result from an intercourse with the rest of the world; while as to the Japanese, in their long-continued isolation, either they neither knew nor desired such advantages; or, if they knew them, feared they might be purchased at too high a price in the introduction of foreigners who, as in the case of the Portuguese, centuries before, might seek to overturn the empire. It was too much therefore to expect that the Japanese would in *all* the particulars of a treaty imitate the Chinese. Still, they might be disposed to adopt some of its most important features when suggested to them by a knowledge of what other orientals had done.

But of the difficulties encountered, even after the Japanese had consented to negotiate, the best account we think may be given from the conferences and discussions between the respective negotiators, of all which most accurate reports were kept on

both sides, in the form of dialogue. At the first meeting of the Commodore with the Imperial commissioners, on the 8th of March, he acted on the plan he had proposed to himself with respect to the treaty with China, and thus addressed them:

“*Com. Perry.* I think it would be better for the two nations that a treaty similar to the one between my country and the Chinese should be made between us. I have prepared the draft of one almost identical with our treaty with China. I have sent here by my government to make a treaty with yours; if I do not succeed *now*, my government will probably send more ships here; but I hope we will soon settle matters amicably.”

“*Japanese.* We wish for time to have the document translated into the Japanese language.”

This was but one among a hundred proofs of their extreme suspicion and caution; for there was not one of the imperial commissioners, probably, who could not have read, without the least difficulty, the document as furnished by the Commodore; and certain it is that their interpreters could have read it off into Japanese at once.



The Commodore, whose wish it was to do as far as possible everything that might conciliate, of course, made no objection to a request so seemingly reasonable, though he knew it to be needless, and was content to wait patiently for their reply. In one week that reply came in writing, and was very explicit: "As to opening a trade, such as is now carried on by China with your country, we certainly cannot yet bring it about. The feelings and manners of our people are very unlike those of other nations, and it will be exceedingly difficult, even if you wish it, to immediately change the old regulations for those of other countries. Moreover, the Chinese have long had intercourse with western nations, while we have had dealings at Nagasaki with only the people of Holland and China."

This answer was not entirely unexpected, and put an end to all prospect of negotiating a "commercial treaty," in the European sense of that phrase. It only remained, therefore, to secure, for the present, admission into the Kingdom, and so much of trade as Japanese jealousy could be brought to concede. At length, after much and oft repeated discussion, the point was yielded that certain ports might be opened to

our vessels; and then, in the interview of March 25th, came up the subject of consuls.

"*Japanese.* About the appointment of consuls or agents, the commissioners desire a delay of four or five years to see how the intercourse works. The governor of the town and the official interpreter will be able to carry on all the business of supplying provisions, coal, and needed articles, with the captain, without the intervention of a consul."

"*Com. Perry.* The duties of a consul are to report all difficulties between American citizens and Japanese to his government in an authentic manner, assist the Japanese in carrying out their laws and the provisions of the treaty, and recovering debts made by the Americans; and also communicating to the government at Washington whatever the Japanese wish, as no letters can be received after this through the Dutch; and if no consuls are received, then a ship of war must remain in Japan constantly, and her captain do the duties of a consul."

"*Japanese.* If we had not felt great confidence in you, we should not have consented to open our ports at all. Consuls may be accepted by and by, after experience



has shown their need; and we hope that all American citizens obey the laws of their country, and behave properly.”

“*Com. Perry.* True; and I hope no difficulty will arise; and this appointment of consuls in Japan, as they are in China, Hawaii, and everywhere else, is to prevent and provide for difficulties. No American will report his own misdeeds to his own government, nor can the Japanese bring them to our notice, except through a government agent. This provision must be in the treaty, though I will stipulate for only one, to *reside* at Simoda, and he will not be sent, probably, for a year or two from this time.”

And thus it was that the Commodore had to explain everything, and feel his way, step by step, in the progress of the whole negotiation.

“*Japanese.* The commissioners wish every point desired by the Admiral to be stated clearly, for the Japanese are not equal to the Americans, and have not much to give in exchange.”

“*Com. Perry.* I have already stated all my views as regards our intercourse in the

draft of the treaty you have.” [This was one prepared by the Commodore after the rejection of the transcript of the Chinese treaty.] “Let the commissioners state their objections to it. This treaty now to be made is *only a beginning*; and as the nations know each other, the Japanese will permit Americans to go anywhere, to Mount Fusi, all over the country.”

“*Japanese.* We have found restrictions necessary against the Portuguese and English.” Then followed observations by the Japanese on Pellew’s entry into Nagasaki harbor, which showed how much dislike of the English that event had occasioned. A strong proof of their remarkable caution was furnished by the Japanese at the conference held on the 28th of March, when most of the terms of the treaty had been agreed upon.

“*Com. Perry.* I am prepared now to sign the treaty about these three harbors.” [Mr. Portman, interpreter, then read in Dutch that portion of the treaty which contained such points as had been already agreed upon.]

“*Japanese.* It is all correct except that we have objection to opening the port of



Simoda *immediately*; if any vessels were to go there in distress, we would be glad to furnish them with provisions, wood, and water."

"*Com. Perry.* You have already consented, in one of your letters to me, to open that port immediately. I am very desirous of settling that matter now, as I wish to dispatch the Saratoga home to inform the government, before Congress adjourns, how matters are advancing; that will take some time, and there is no probability that any ships will come here before ten or twelve months have expired; so that it will make no difference to you whether you put it in the treaty to be opened now or in ten months."

"*Japanese.* We are willing to put it in the treaty 'to be opened now,' if you will give us a letter or promise that no ships will come here before the President gives his permission."

"*Com. Perry.* I cannot do that very well, but I am willing to put it off ninety days; that will be about the time I shall return from Hakodadi; it was your own proposition yesterday to open that port immediately. I consent to this, however, to

show you how desirous I am to do what I can to please you. I cannot consent to a longer time."

"*Japanese.* If we put it in the treaty to be opened now, we would like you to give us an order that no ships shall enter that port before ten months."

"*Com. Perry.* I cannot do that. But there is no probability that any ships will come here before that time; as I shall not leave here for three months, and they will not hear of it before that time; and when they do hear of it, it will take several months for ships to make the voyage here. If you choose, I will keep one of the ships at Simoda for several months."

"*Japanese.* If ships go there before that time, we shall not be able to give them other than provisions, wood, and water."

"*Com. Perry.* The ships that may go there will want such things only as you may have; if you have them not, of course you cannot and will not be expected to furnish them; but, as I said before, there is no probability that ships will go there before the expiration of ten months."



"*Japanese.* When you come back from Matsmai, we will have a plenty of provisions at Simoda for the whole squadron; but to other ships we cannot furnish more than wood, water, &c."

"*Com. Perry.* When we return from Matsmai we shall not want many provisions, as we shall be going to a place where we can get a plenty. It is only the principle I wish settled now. I have come here as a peacemaker, and I want to settle everything now, and thus prevent trouble hereafter; and I wish to write home to my government that the Japanese are friends."

"*Japanese.* We will write you a letter stating that we cannot furnish everything before ten months, but that we can furnish wood and water immediately, and that we will furnish such other things as we possibly can. This letter we would like you to answer."

"*Com. Perry.* Very well; I will."

"*Japanese.* [Entering on another part of the terms agreed on.] We will not confine Americans, or prevent them from walking around; but we would like to place a limit

to the distance they may walk."

"*Com. Perry.* I am prepared to settle that matter now, but they must not be confined to any particular house or street. Suppose we make the distance they may walk, the same distance that a man can go and come in a day. Or, if you choose, the number of *lis* or *ris* may be agreed upon."

"*Japanese.* We are willing that they shall walk as far as they can go and come in a day."

"*Com. Perry.* There is no probability that sailors would want to go on shore more than once from curiosity; beside, they will have their daily duties to attend to on board ship, and will not be able to go on shore."

"*Japanese.* We do not want any women to come and remain at Simoda."

"*Com. Perry.* The probability is but few women will go there, and they only the wives of the officers of the ships."

"*Japanese.* When you come back from Matsmai we would like you to settle the distance Americans are to walk. It is difficult for us to settle the distance."



"*Com. Perry.* Say the distance of seven Japanese miles in any direction from the centre of the city of Simoda."

"*Japanese.* Very well. A few miles will make no difference. You are requested not to leave agents until after you have experienced that it is necessary."

"*Com. Perry.* I am willing to defer the appointment of a consul or agent one year or eighteen months from the date of signing the treaty; and then, if my government think it necessary, it will send one."

In fact, not an article of the treaty was made but upon the most serious deliberation by the Japanese. In answer to a question from Captain Adams, in the very first stages of the negotiation, they replied: "The Japanese are unlike the Chinese; they are averse to change; and when they make a compact of any kind they intend it shall endure for a thousand years. For this reason it will be best to deliberate and examine well the facilities for trade and the suitability of the port before any one is determined on." Probably nothing but the exercise of the most perfect truthfulness and patience would ever have succeeded in making with them a treaty [at all; and

from the language of one of their communications, it is obvious that, with characteristic caution, they meant that their present action should be but a *beginning* of intercourse, which might or might not be afterward made more extensive according to the results of what they deemed the experiment. Thus they say: "As our ideas of things and what we each like are still very dissimilar, as are also our notions of the prices or worth of things, this makes it indispensable that we both first make a mutual trial and examination." This shows the spirit in which they negotiated. The treaty has already been laid before the reader. A brief analysis of it is all that is here necessary. And it is to be remarked first, that it evidently implies, in its language and proper construction, future and more enlarged regulations as to commerce. Thus, in article VI, it is declared: "If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters." And again, in article VII, "It is agreed that ships of the United States, resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of



goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be *temporarily* established by the Japanese government for that purpose." In both these articles the Japanese substituted the word "goods" for "merchandise," as from their ignorance of the customs and terms used in foreign trade, they did not know what might be included in the technical meaning of the word "merchandise;" while "goods" had, to their minds, a well defined and perfectly intelligible signification. The words "shall be," in the sixth article, point to the probable necessity of *future* treaty-making with us, to "settle" *any business* which shall require to be arranged." This, it must be remembered, was the first formal treaty they ever made on the subject of foreign trade, at least since the expulsion of the Portuguese, and they evidently meant to proceed cautiously by single steps. Again, in article VII, the word "*temporarily*" is used, inserted by them, and meant to imply some future action toward a more complete commercial arrangement or treaty, for which, at the present, they were not prepared. They meant, therefore, their action to be initiative only now, but contemplating, prospectively, a more enlarged commercial intercourse.

*Secondly.* There is observable throughout, the predominating influence of the national prejudice against the permanent introduction of foreigners among them. The word "reside" is but once used in the whole treaty, and that in the eleventh article relative to consuls. The details of conferences, already given, show how anxiously they sought to avoid having consuls at all. Indeed, Commodore Perry says, "I could only induce the commissioners to agree to this article, by endeavoring to convince them that it would save the Japanese government much trouble, if an American agent were to *reside* at one or both of the ports opened by the treaty, to whom complaints might be made of any mal-practice of the United States' citizens who might visit the Japanese dominions." They wanted no *permanent* foreign residents among them, official or unofficial. This was shown most unequivocally in the remark already recorded in one of the conferences: "*we do not want any women to come and remain at Simoda.*" Simoda was one of the ports open for trade with us, they knew that our people had wives and daughters, and that a man's family were ordinarily resident with him in his permanent abode, and that if the head of the family lived in Simoda as a Japa-



nese would live. there would certainly be women who would "come and remain at Simoda." But more than this. It will be remembered that the Commodore had submitted to them our treaty with China, and they had held it under consideration for a week, at the end of which time they said, "as to opening a trade, such as is now carried on by China with your country, we certainly cannot yet bring it about. The Chinese have long had intercourse with western nations, while we have had dealings at Nagasaki with only the people of Holland and China." Now what was "such a trade" as we carried on with China? The Japanese read in our treaty that five ports were open to us, that permission was given "to the citizens of the United States to frequent" them; and further, "*to reside with their families and trade there.*" This they deliberately declined assenting to when they refused to make a treaty similar to that with China. They surely would not afterward knowingly insert it in any treaty they might make with us. The only *permanent* residence to which they gave assent, and that most reluctantly, was the residence of a consul. *Temporary* residence was allowed to our shipwrecked citizens, as well as to those who went to Simoda or Hakodadi

on commercial business. They are allowed to land, to walk where they please within certain limits, to enter shops and temples without restriction, to purchase in the shops, and have the articles sent to the proper public office duly marked, where they will pay for them, to resort to public houses or inns that are to be built for their refreshment, "when on shore" at Simoda and Hakodadi; and until built, a temple, at each place, is assigned "as a resting place for persons in their walks." They may accept invitations to partake of the hospitality of any of the Japanese; but they are not permitted to enter "military establishments or private houses *without leave.*" Without leave, our citizens cannot enter them within the territories of any nation with which we have a treaty. In short, the whole treaty shows that the purpose of the Japanese was to try the experiment of intercourse with us before they made it as extensive or as intimate as it is between us and the Chinese. It was all they would do at the time, and much, very much, was obtained on the part of our negotiator in procuring a concession even to this extent.

But, as he knew that our success would be but the forerunner of that of other



powers, and as he believed that new relations of trade once commenced, not only with ourselves, but with England, France, Holland, and Russia, could not, in the progress of events, fail effectually and forever to break up the old restrictive policy, and open Japan to the world, but must also lead gradually to liberal commercial treaties, he wisely, in the ninth article, secured to the United States and their citizens, without "consultation or delay," all privileges and advantages which Japan might hereafter "grant to any other nation or nations." And the Commodore's comments on this article, conclusively show, that *he*, at least, did not suppose he had made a "commercial treaty."

"ARTICLE IX. This is a most important article, as there can be little doubt that, on hearing of the success of this mission, the English, French, and Russians will follow our example; and it may be reasonable to suppose that each will gain some additional advantage, *until a commercial treaty is accomplished*. Article IX will give to Americans, without further consultation, all these advantages."

As far as we have yet learned, all other powers have been content to obtain just

what we, as pioneers, have obtained. Their treaties are like ours.\* That of Russia is copied from ours, with no change but that of the substitution of the port of Nagasaki for Napha in Lew Chew. We respectfully submit, therefore, that all, and indeed, more than all, that, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected, has been accomplished. Japan has been opened to the nations of the west, and it is not to be believed, that having once effected an entrance, the enlightened powers that have made treaties with her will *go backward*, and, by any indiscretion, lose what, after so many unavailing efforts for centuries, has at last been happily attained. It belongs to these nations to show Japan that her interests will be promoted by communication with them; and, as prejudice gradually vanishes, we may hope to see the future negotiation of commercial treaties, more and more liberal, for the benefit, not of ourselves only, but of all the maritime powers of Europe, for the advancement of Japan, and for the upward progress of our common humanity. It would be a foul reproach to Christendom now to force Japan to relapse into her cheerless and unprogressive state of unnatural isolation. She is the youngest sister in



the circle of commercial nations; let those who are older kindly take her by the hand, and aid her tottering steps, until she has reached a vigor that will enable her to walk firmly in her own strength. Cautious and kindly treatment now will soon lead to commercial treaties as liberal as can be desired.\*\*

\*In a note to page 63, we have said intelligence had reached us of a commercial treaty between England and Japan. We have reason to think this is a mistake. If there be such a treaty, we are entitled, under our 9th article, to all its privileges and advantages, at once. Since the foregoing was written the treaty with England has reached us. We subjoin it, with the expression of our regret that Admiral Stirling could obtain no more than he did, as all he might obtain beyond what we had, would, under article IX of our treaty, have inured at once to our benefit, as well as that of England.

[From the London Gazette, of January 15.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, SIGNED AT NAGASAKI,  
IN THE ENGLISH AND JAPANESE LANGUAGE, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT NAGASAKI, OCTOBER 9, 1855.

*Convention for regulating the admission of British  
ships into the ports of Japan.*

It is agreed between Sir James Stirling, knight, rear admiral, and commander-in-chief of the ships and vessels of her Britannic Majesty in the East Indies and seas adjacent, and Mezi-no Chekfusno Kami, Obniyo of Nagasaki, and Nagai Eran Ocho, Omedski of Nagasaki, ordered by his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan to act herein, that——

1. The ports of Nagasaki (Fisen) and Hakodadi (Matmai) shall be open to British ships for the purposes of effecting repairs and obtaining fresh water, provisions, and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the ships.
2. Nagasaki shall be open for the purposes aforesaid from and after the present date, and Hakodadi from and after the end of fifty days from the admiral's departure from this port. The rules and regulations of each of these ports are to be complied with.
3. Only ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, will be permitted to enter other ports than those specified in the foregoing articles, without permission from the Imperial government.



4. British ships in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high officers or commanders of ships shall break any such laws, it will lead to the ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them, they are to be delivered over to the commanders of their ships for punishment.

5. In the ports of Japan, either now open or which may hereafter be opened to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British, ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favored nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan.

6. This convention shall be ratified, and ratifications shall be exchanged, at Nagasaki, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of his Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date.

7. When this convention shall be ratified, no high officer coming to Japan shall alter it. In witness whereof we have signed the same, and have affixed our seals therunto, at Nagasaki, this 14th day of October, 1854.

JAMES STIRLING.

N. B. The Japanese text was signed by the Japanese plenipotentiaries.

*Exposition of the Articles of the Convention of Nagasaki of the 14th of October, 1854, agreed to on the 18th of October, 1855, by their Excellencies the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief and the Japanese Commissioners.*

1. The ports of Nagasaki (Fizen) and Hakodadi (Matmai) shall be open to British ships for the purposes of effecting repairs and obtaining fresh water, provisions, and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the ships. The first article of the convention opens the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi to British ships for repairs and supplies. It opens the whole and every part of those ports; but ships must be guided in anchoring by the directions of the local government. Safe and convenient places will be assigned where ships may be repaired.

Workmen, materials and supplies will be provided by the local government according to a tariff to be agreed upon, by which, also, the modes of payment will be regulated. All official communications will hereafter, when Japanese shall have time to learn English, be made in that language. A British burying ground shall be set apart on Medsurime Sima, fenced in



by a stone wall and properly protected.

2. Nagasaki shall be open for the purposes aforesaid from and after the present date; and Hakodadi from and after the end of fifty days from the Admiral's departure from this port. The rules and regulations of each of these ports are to be complied with.

The second article provides that at each of the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi the port regulations shall be obeyed; but the Japanese government will take care that they shall not be of a nature to create embarrassment, nor to contradict in any other way the general tenor and intent of the treaty, the main object of which is to promote a friendly intercourse between Great Britain and Japan.

3. Only ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, will be permitted to enter other ports than those specified in the foregoing articles, without permission from the imperial government.

The third article declares that only ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, shall enter other ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi without permission from the imperial government; but ships of war have

a general right to enter the ports of friendly powers in the unavoidable performance of public duties, which right can neither be waived nor restricted; but her Majesty's ships will not enter any other than open ports without necessity, nor without offering proper explanation to the imperial authorities.

4. British ships in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high officers or commanders of ships shall break any such laws, it will lead to the ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them, they are to be delivered over to the commanders of their ships for punishment.

The fourth article provides that the British ships and subjects in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan; and that if any subordinate British subjects commit offences against the laws, they shall be handed over to their own officers for punishment; and that if high officers or commanders of ships shall break the laws, it will lead to the closing of the ports specified. All this is as it should be; but it is not intended by this article that any acts of individuals, whether high or low, previously unauthorized or subsequently disapproved of by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain,



can set aside the convention entered into with her Majesty alone by his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan.

5. In the ports of Japan, either now open, or which may hereafter be opened, to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favored nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan.

The fifth article secures in the fullest sense to British ships and subjects in every port of Japan, either now open or hereafter to be opened, an equality in point of advantage and accommodation with the ships and subjects or citizens of any other foreign nation, excepting any peculiar privileges hitherto conceded to the Dutch and Chinese in the port of Nagasaki. If, therefore, any other nation or people be now or hereafter permitted to enter other ports than Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, or to appoint consuls, or to open trade, or to enjoy any advantage or privilege whatever, British ships and subjects shall, as of right, enter upon the enjoyment of the same.

6. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Nagasaki on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of his Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date.

7. When this convention shall be ratified no high officer coming to Japan shall alter it.

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING STAMPS.

An arrangement made subsequently to the convention requires that British ships intending to visit Japan shall be provided with a document in proof of their nationality, and as a check upon the conduct of vessels in Japanese ports; and her Majesty's government has directed a form of certificate of registration to be adopted, which has been accepted as satisfactory by the Japanese authorities; and merchant ships arriving in Japanese ports are to submit their certificate of registration to the officers to be appointed by the Japanese authorities, and to permit them to make such extracts from it as may seem good to them before such ships can be admitted to obtain repairs and supplies. Her Majesty's ships of war will not be provided with such documents, but the officers in command, upon proper application, will afford all reasonable information regarding their ships.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF NAGASAKI, COMMUNICATED TO REAR ADMIRAL SIR JAMES



安政元年三月三日

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STERLING BY THE GOVERNOR OF NAGASAKI, OCTOBER, 1854.

*Standing port regulations.*

Art. 1. Ships shall anchor within two sima, and there await the direction of the governor.

Art. 2. No fire arms to be discharged.

Art. 3. No person to land on any of the islands.

Art. 4. No soundings to be taken, nor boats to be pulling about.

Art. 5. Should any communication be desired, a boat of the upper officers shall be called; but no communication shall be held with merchant boats, and no exchange of articles take place, or trading of any sort.

The above being according to the law of Great Japan, all commanders and other officers shall obey the same, and orders shall be given to the crew that the aforesaid law shall not be broken.

No regulations for the port of Hakodadi have yet been communicated.

Of the Dutch treaty, all we know is contained in the following newspaper paragraph:

THE DUTCH TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In reference to the treaty between the Dutch and the Emperor of Japan, a private letter from Batavia, under date of December 5, to a party in Boston, says: "The Dutch royal commissioners have returned from Japan, and Captain Fabius is off with this steamer to take the treaty overland. By favor of a private friend I have seen a copy of it, and a more silly, stupid document I have never read. Things remain as they have done for the last two hundred years, only the Dutch resident of Decima may enter and circulate freely in the town of Nagasaki without the usual *guard of honor*. The ground on which the factory buildings stand and the buildings themselves become the property of the Dutch by purchase. No concessions are to be made by the Japanese to other nations without the Dutch participating in them. The only clause which appears distantly to hint to any future change is when the opperhoofel, (or chief agent of the government,) at Decima, is appointed and recognised as representing the Dutch government, in the event of the Japanese seeing fit, at any time, to desire to treat for further concessions. The treaty is not, I believe, to be published."

It will thus be seen that all other powers have encountered difficulties similar to those we met, and none have made a treaty more liberal than ours.

安政元年三月三日

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\*\*NOTE.— Scarcely had this chapter been completed, before the public prints of the country brought to our notice the results of the first voyage made to Hakodadi after the signing of the treaty. The facts appear to be substantially as follows: On the 13th of February, 1855, the American schooner C. E. Foote sailed from Honolulu for Japan, via the Bonin island. The vessel was fitted out by Messrs. Reed and Dougherty, American citizens, and was loaded, for the most part, with articles of ship chandlery, chains and anchors, pork and beef; sails, tar, cordage, &c. The purpose of the voyage was to fulfil a contract "to establish at Hakodadi a supply depot for American whale ships, so that they may winter at that place instead of Honolulu." Among the passengers were Mr. Reed and his family, and Mr. Doty and his family. These families included three American ladies and some children. On the 15th of March the vessel arrived at Simoda. She there found some of the officers and crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which had been wrecked by the effects of an earthquake at Simoda in the previous December. The Foote had touched at Simoda in the expectation of meeting there the United States ships Powhatan and Vandalia, to which she carried letters, and also to consume the time that had to elapse, some few weeks, before,

under the treaty, the port of Hakodadi would be open to our vessels. On the arrival of the vessel, guard and shore boats surrounded her, and great curiosity was manifested to see the American ladies. The Russians were anxious to get away, and the owners of the American vessel at once negotiated with them to take them to Petropaulowski. This made it necessary to land all the passengers and part of the cargo at Simoda. The schooner having been chartered, and her provisions sold to the Russians, Mr. Reed and Mr. Doty, with the three ladies of the party and the children, landed, and were assigned a residence in one of the temples named in the treaty to be used for that purpose until inns should be built, and carpenters were employed to make it convenient. The Japanese were very curious to see the ladies and children; but the temple and grounds were considered as exclusively the Americans. No Japanese, Mr. Reed states, in a communication to the "Alta Californian," except the officers, were permitted to enter but by special permission. "To guard against intrusion," (thus he writes,) "four officers are stationed at the gate, and are relieved every few hours. The watch is kept up day and night. Near the gate is a small house in which are stationed five other officers, who transmit all messages to or from us, introduce to us all who are allowed to enter, and make for us all the purchases we require." The list of articles of



food furnished is both varied and extensive. Nor were the Americans confined to the temple. Mr. Reed thus writes: "In walking into the country, we found that pleasing views invited us from one point to another, from mountain peak to mountain peak, as we admired the strangeness and richness and beauty, until, though we started only for a morning walk, we often wandered too far to return the same night." The amusements of the party were not disturbed; for, on the evening of the 22d of March, the Americans united with the Russian officers in celebrating, in the temple, by music and dancing, the birthday anniversary of one of their number. Nor was this all: the time of the sojourn of our countrymen was about two months and a half; and, during this period, as appears from Mr. Doty's communication to the "San Francisco Herald," "Mr. Reed spent his time in selecting and purchasing a cargo of Japan goods for San Francisco, composed of lacquer ware, rice, silks, &c., &c.," which cargo, the California papers inform us, was afterward sold at San Francisco at a large profit.

It would appear, therefore, briefly to recapitulate, that our countrymen were permitted to land in Japan, were furnished with a house which was made comfortable for their residence, were permitted to store part of the cargo of their vessel, were plentifully supplied with necessary food, were permitted to walk about the country, were not molested in their annu-

sements, and were allowed to purchase a cargo from the Japanese and take it away. Now, not one of these things could any American have done but for the treaty made by Commodore Perry.

Mr. Reed further writes, in the columns of the "Alta Californian?" "The Japanese began early to interrogate us upon our intentions, and we told them in writing that we came there *to live.*" In the letter of Reed and Dougherty, addressed to the governor of Simoda, on the 22d of April, 1855, as published in the "New York Herald" of the 15th of October, 1855, they thus state their intentions: "We touched here, expecting to meet the Powhatan and Vandalia, to which we had letters, and also to consume time, knowing that, by the treaty, we could not go to that place (Hakodadi) before the middle or last of this month."

"We found the officers and crew of the wrecked ship Diana here, and anxious to go away, and we at once negotiated to transport them to Petropaulowski. On this account it became necessary for us to come on shore, and also to land part of our cargo and all the passengers."

"It was not our design to land here, nor is it our intention now to remain here longer than till our vessel returns, which we now expect in fifteen or twenty days. Should our



schooner be lost and never return, our plans may be changed altogether; and should we not hear from her for two months to come, we then may seek other means of conveyance from this place."

"Our object is not to mingle or trade with the Japanese, but to trade with and assist our own people and ships that visit Japan."

As to the treaty, the letter proceeds: "We know well the interpretation and meaning given to it by our government." "We shall never compromise our government by saying that we have no right to remain here a week, a month, a year, or even five years, for we know, by the treaty, we have a perfect right so to do."

Mr. Doty, in his letter to the authorities of Simoda, dated the 23d of April, as published in the "New York Herald" of October 15, 1855, thus writes:

"I give you in writing the following reason for my sojourn at this place:

"I arrived in this port on the 15th ult., on board the American vessel C. E. Foote. Soon after our arrival, I was informed that the vessel would sail hence to Heda, and from thence to a foreign port, with officers and men of the late Russian frigate Diana. Not wishing to make the above voyage with my family, I came on shore, and now must necessarily remain

here until the return of our vessel, when it is my intention to leave Simoda.

"If the vessel should not return after a reasonable time for making the voyage has elapsed, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity that offers to sail direct for the United States of America.

"In answer to the question of right of Americans to reside here, I would most respectfully beg leave to represent that, in my opinion, it is a matter to be settled by our respective governments, and, therefore, decline making any further communication upon this subject."

A proclamation was then issued by the authorities of Simoda, as follows:

"PROCLAMATION.

"TO THE AMERICANS AT YOKUSHEU TEMPLE:

"About your leaving this place, your intention is heard, which you have declared that staying in this place is not properly your intention. But because the Russians have engaged the vessel manned by you, with which they have gone home, you have been compelled to stay here, and that you will, on the return of the vessel, leave this place, or should she not return in the intended time, to await the arrival of a vessel that sails for your country, and with that vessel to leave this place.



"According to this declaration, you must, on the return of your vessel, leave this place; or should she not return in the declared time, then, upon the arrival of an American ship, you must leave this place, without, at that time, expressing any excuse to delay you.

"Your present stay among us is found necessary, but it cannot in future be taken as an example.

"Never let it be asked again to stay. It is not only so in this place, but also at Hakodadi, which you and all Americans are obliged to observe.

"The foregoing is communicated by word of mouth from the governor of Simoda."

Soon after this, Commander Rogers, of the United States surveying expedition to the North Pacific, arrived at Simoda in the Vincennes, and to him the Americans appealed. This officer, taking distinctly the ground that the proper interpretation of the treaty was not confided to him, but could be settled only by the two governments of Japan and the United States, still endeavored, by a temperate and judicious letter to the authorities of Simoda, to induce them to put a different construction from that they had adopted upon the "temporary residence" allowed to Americans under the treaty; his effort, however, was fruitless.

But the object of Messrs. Reed and Dougherty, as they have stated it in the "San Fran-

cisco Herald" of the 18th of September, 1855, was to transport goods, and to *establish* themselves in Hakodadi for the purpose of supplying our whale ships that designed to winter there instead of at Honolulu. In other words, their object was to make at Hakodadi a permanent commercial agency and supply depot for whale ships; to live in Japan with their families, just as they would live in any European foreign port where they might establish a storehouse. They, therefore, while yet at Simoda, on the 20th of May, addressed the following letter to the governor of Hakodadi, and forwarded it by the Vincennes, that was about to sail for Hokodadi:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF HAKODADI:

"We have the honor to communicate with you, through Commodore Rodgers, commanding the United States surveying expedition, and who visits your place to meet a part of his squadron, and also to survey and make a chart of your harbor. We are merchants on our way to your place, to make a temporary residence there, in order that we may receive and supply a certain number of our ships that are daily expected there. The supplies we intend to furnish are necessary, and cannot be furnished by the Japanese, for they have them not, such as chains and anchors, pork and beef, sails, tar and cordage, and ship, chandlery gene-



rally. We have our families with us, and shall require or want a house for them to live in, and also a building to store our goods, for which we expect to pay a reasonable compensation or sum of money. We have been living here (at Simoda) for the past three months, awaiting the return of our vessel to take us to your place. When it returns, (and we expect it every day,) we shall leave this place for Hakodadi. On our arrival there, we trust your excellency, in the absence of hotels and inns, will have selected a suitable place for our families to reside, and also to store our goods. Suffer us, also, to ask of your honor to inform any of our ships which may arrive there before us that we are at this place, and expect soon to be at Hakodadi."

To this an answer was sent through Commander Rodgers, the purport of which will be seen from the following communication, sent by that gentleman to Messrs. Reed and Dougherty:

"UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, HAKODADI, June 19, 1855.

"GENTLEMEN: The governor of Hakodadi has replied to my application for permission for you to reside on shore, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Kanagawa, that temporary, used in the treaty means a short time—he thinks five or ten days, or, at the

utmost, a few months. Unless I will consent to his definition, by asking for some short definite period, after which you may be sent away, he utterly refuses to permit you to sleep on shore a single night. I have replied that I dare not define temporary residence in other than the usual manner. That if two governments, in their wisdom, preferred to give you permission to "live temporarily" in Hakodadi, I would not so circumscribe the meaning of the treaty.

"I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining permission for you to live for a few months in Hakodadi; but I must say how long you may remain. After the time expires, the Japanese will consider that you cease to be temporary residents, and that you commence to live permanently. If permanent residence is not in the treaty, they will then have a right to send you away. I have been officially informed of the fact, and, therefore, say to you officially that the government of Japan will not suffer you to sleep a night on shore while I persist in claiming temporary residence to mean an indefinite period of time.

"If the government of the United States decides that the treaty has been broken to your prejudice, I believe it will demand the proper redress for you. Should the government decide that the Japanese are right, your coming here was rash."



Subsequently Messrs. Reed and Dougherty, with their families, left Simoda in their schooner, and proceeded to Hakodadi, arriving at that port eight days after the arrival of the Vincennes, and being the first American merchant vessel which had entered the port under the treaty. In fact the port had but just been opened. Mr. Doty states that they "were refused permission to land, and ordered away."

These seem to be substantially the facts connected with the voyage of the Foote, and it will be perceived, that the question involved in them is one of interpretation of the treaty merely. The conduct of the Japanese at Simoda certainly showed no unwillingness to comply with the treaty stipulations, for everything they did was performed by reason of the treaty, and, but for its existence, would not have been performed at all. The only question raised by them was whether the treaty, by "temporary residence," meant a residence which might be made "permanent" by continuance for an indefinite period. As to Hakodadi, it must be remembered that the port is at a long distance from the capital on the island of Nippon, being, in truth, on another island, (Jesso,) and ordinarily has but little communication with its more populous neighbor. The authorities at Hakodadi did not refuse to let the Americans land—for under the treaty they had a right to do this for "temporary residence"—but asked

them to name, before landing, some definite period which should be considered as being "temporary" in the sense of the treaty. They did, however, object to Americans coming on shore, with their wives and children, to *live* at Hakodadi as long as they pleased, just as a Japanese would live there; they did object to their opening a warehouse and making a permanent depot of supply, and establishing a commercial house in Japan, as our merchants do in China; and it will probably be conceded, after reading the conferences of negotiation which we have detailed, that they never meant to bind themselves by the treaty to the concession of such privileges. If they did not, and if, as at Simoda, they carried out all their stipulations touching the temporary sojourn and personal comfort of our countrymen, then it would seem they are not chargeable with any wilful breach of faith. Some may think they misinterpret as to the extent of what they did concede; but this, as Commander Rogers very truly said, is a point which can be settled only by the two governments. One thing seems very certain from the records of the negotiation, that both Commodore Perry and the Japanese commissioners supposed that the treaty they were making was but "a beginning" of friendly relations, and a partial agreement for trade; but neither party could have believed they were framing a general "commercial treaty," inasmuch as the Japanese had, in the beginning,



expressly declined to enter into such a compact. It is understood, though we know not that the fact has been officially promulgated, that the interpretation of the treaty by our government agrees with that of the Japanese.

〔日本遠征録〕

○ホークス編「ペリー日本遠征記」并坂孝譯  
公海徳川閣題所藏本

其後二日間も双方の間ふ書面の往復あり、從來商議したる種々の疑點を一層詳細に確定したり、去れを今、米の通辯と日本の通辯と協力し、日清蘭の三語を以て條約書を作れり、  
(二十九日ノ譯、三月初日)  
廿一日ハワシダリア及びサヲザムプトンの二船下田より歸り、先ハボープより日本使吏の手を経て致したる報告を更に確定せり、乃ち下田の港市を、米人の希望お對して凡て満足なる由を報せしむは、今も只條約最後の調印おける準備あるのみ、  
(三月三日)  
是ふ於て千八百五十四年三月三十一日(金曜日)、提督を常の如く從者を卒めて條約館お至り、直に英語を以て記したる條約の三書面お調印し、又清蘭二語を以て記し、ウキリアム及びポートマンの署名したる三ヶの書面と共に之を使節お渡せし、使節を又日清蘭の三語おて書し、且つ之を爲特別お將軍より委任をうけたる四人の調印ある三ヶの條約書を提督お渡せり、而して其條約を次の如し、

「ワンダリア」  
「サザム」  
「トロン」  
「下田」  
「ヨリ」  
「ル」

條約調印

亞米利加合衆國及び日本帝國を、兩國民の間に確固永久おして信實なる所の友誼を

談判委員

立つるとを欲するを以て、明白にして且つ積極の方法により、條約乃ち和親の會議を以て、將來兩國間の交通お於て遵守をべき條款を作るべきとを決定せり、この最も切望をべき目的の爲に、合衆國大統領は其使節日本特派公使マツシユー、カルブレースペルリに全權を委任したり、尊嚴ある日本皇帝を、又同一の全權を其使節林大學頭・井戸對馬守・伊澤美作守・鵜殿財政官<sup>(官)</sup>お委任せり、  
而して其使節等を、其の全權おより適當なる商議を以て、次の條款を決定せり、

條款第一

亞米利加合衆國及び日本帝國并に其兩國々民の間おと、何人又は何場所を問おと、完全にして永久統一の平和及び信實にして愉快なる友愛ある者とを、

條款第二

伊豆の下田港・松前の箱館港を、日本の米船の入港を許せし所あり、茲に米人を薪水石炭食品其他の必需品おして、日本人の有する所の者は之を求むるとを得べし、下田の開港期を條約調印濟の日よりおして、箱館を日本歴<sup>(曆)</sup>の同日よりおとせ、  
注意、價格則を日本使吏お其供給する所の物品お付て之を定む、其仕拂を金銀貨とせ、

兩國ノ和親

開港ノ場所  
及日時

缺乏品代價  
ノ支拂



安政元年三月三日

六五二

漂流民ノ扶助

條款第三

米船ふして日本近海に漂流し又破船せる時、何時たりとも日本船舶之を救助し、其乗組人下田又箱館を送りて、之を受取る爲に派遣されたる同國人ふ渡さるべし、漂流民ノ保存せし物品を何ふりとも又同様保存さるべし、而して米人又日本入る互の國の海岸に漂流せし時、之を救援せし爲の費用を償はれざるべし、

條款第四

夫等の漂流民及ひ其他の米人、他國に於ける如く自由あるべし、之を制限を可らば、然れとも正當なる法律に順從あるべし、

條款第五

漂流民又他米人の下田及び箱館に一時在留せる者、清人又蘭人の長崎に於ける如き禁止又制限に従はしむ可らば、下田に於ては別紙海圖を示さる如く、港内の小島より七里(日本里)以内を自由に遊歩せるを得可し、又箱館に於ては米艦隊其港を訪ふて、其區域を定むる後、下田と同様あるべし、

條款第六

以上の外、新に要すべき物品及び新に處理すべき事務ある時、之を定むるを双方の

漂流民及渡來人民ノ取扱

遊歩區域

必需品及緊急事務ノ取扱

商議によるべし、

條款第七

開港場に來る米船、金銀貨又物品を以て他物と交換するを得可し、只夫を爲に日本政府の定むる一時の規定に従ふべきのみ、然れとも其交換を欲せざる物品を持ち去るを得るは、約定よりざる可らば、

條款第八

薪水石炭食物及び其他必要なる物品は、之を取扱ふ爲に置く所の日本官吏(官)の手を経て之を得可し、其他を如何なる方法によるも不可なり、

條款第九

今後、若し日本政府にして、一國又數ヶ國に許すに、合衆國并に其國民に許さるる所の特權又利益を以てせし、其時同一の特權又利益を、一の商議を要せず、猶豫なく合衆國并に其人民に許さるべし、

條款第十

合衆國の船舶を、破船又暴風の爲にあらざると、下田及び箱館の外、他の日本港に入るを許されざるべし、

安政元年三月三日

六五三

必需品ノ交易

缺乏品ノ供給ハ官吏ノ取扱

利益均霑

不開港碇泊禁止



安政元年三月三日

六五四

領事官派遣

條款第十一

合衆國政府と、條約調印後十八ヶ月を経て、領事乃ち代理人を任命して下田に居住せしむべし、この處置を兩國政府何れの必要を認むるの故あり、

條款第十二

以上決議したるこの條約を責任ある者にして、亞米利加合衆國及び日本帝國并に兩國の臣民を誠實に之を遵奉せざる可らざ、而してこの者を合衆國の大統領の元老院の助言及び同意を得て、尊嚴なる日本皇帝との確定協賛に係る者にして、其批准を調印の日より十八ヶ月以内を交換する可き者とす、或を爲し得可くんと更に速あるべし、

茲に亞米利加合衆國及び日本帝國の全權使節、謹んで記名調印す、

神奈川に於て、我耶蘇紀元千八百五十四年三月第卅一日、及び嘉永七年三月第三日、

直に條約書の調印及び取換へし濟みければ、提督と林使節長に米國々旗を送りて、且つ自ら國民間の禮義及び友情を表明するを、之を過ぐる者あるべしと思惟する由を告げしむは、侯と深く其の友誼の厚きに感激して熱心よ之を感謝せり、提督と又他の使節に種々の贈進ををし、あくて正式の公務と双方の満足を以て結了せしを以て、日本使節と提督

提督林ニ國旗ヲ贈ル

應接掛ノ招宴

酒

及び其士宦<sup>(官)</sup>を招待して之を饗せん<sup>(官)</sup>とす、是れこの時を俟て殊に準備されたる者あり、今食卓を廣き應接間に排列されたり、然れども是れ只同一の高さの臺のみふして、他は一物もあらざるあり、是等の臺を緋縮緬を以て之を被ひ、主客の宦等<sup>(官)</sup>も從て之を列ね、一段高き所を提督及び上級の士宦<sup>(官)</sup>及び使節等とす、斯くて全く席ふ付きしや、給仕を直に順を追ふて持ち出せし食物を、濃き汁、寧ろ蒸肉ふして新鮮の魚肉より成る者あり、之を土製の皿に盛り、塗臺に載て出せ、其臺は尺四寸四方尺高さにして、一人の前に一個つゝ、食卓の上に排へたり、之も又各醬油を注きたる皿を添ゆ、而して全體ふ通して多くの日本酒を供ふ、この日本酒は「サケ」と唱ひ<sup>(官)</sup>、大麥酒の如くにして、米より蒸溜したる者あり、この外、菓子又ち蒸物等多く卓上へ出されたり、食事の終りし時、種々の食物を載せたる盆を出せ、是れ歸艦の時持ち歸る可き者と知りたれと、其後之を受けたり、

この饗應を其賓客をして満足せしめし者ふあらざ、最も彼等と主人の丁寧なる禮義と油斷なき注意とによりて大に愉快を感せしと雖も、其食物を普通のものお過ぎざりしを以て、彼等の趣好を満足せしめざりしや明らかり、使節等と之を詫ひしも、其辯解を彼等の普通の習慣にして、只にこの際のみ限れるふあらと、而して其茲に至りし原因を、神奈川に於て食品を得るの困難より、馳走の缺乏を來たせしのみ、先にポーハタンに於て爲せ

安政元年三月三日

六五五



し饗應は實にこの比ふあらざるあり、之を要するに日本人の饗應を、一般に款待ふ於てハ  
缺く所なきも、料理法ふ於てハ足らざる所あり、この點ふ於ては琉球人を慥るに日本人ハ  
勝れり、

快く食事も濟み、互の健康を祝して満引せし後、使節等を酔ひたるうちも、提督の語次  
江戸を訪はんといひしを痛く憂ひ、口を揃て彼に向進て灣を遡らざるを求め、若し彼に  
して之を爲せと大なる困亂を引起し、人心動搖するを以て、彼等の一命も係るべきと  
を告げしは、提督はこの事に付て種々論談せしも、彼等を固く前説を拗れるを以て、然  
らば書面ふよりて之を議まべしといひて、この日の會合を果てたり、

余もこの談話を進むるふ先ち、暫時止りて已に調印濟となりたる條約を一層精密に論述  
せんとも、

初め、我政府ふ於て日本ハ船舶を送らんとせしや、時の當路者はこの不思議なる國民の特  
異なる慣習を氣遣ひたり、日本ハ他の文明國と異なり、其建國甚た古く、又全く孤立隨意  
の有様ふして、只に世界の他の諸邦と交通を求めざるのみならず、又全力を盡して之を妨  
けたり、他諸國ふありては、諸邦の船舶を自由に迎ふる所の開港場を求むるも、又通商の  
條約を欲するも比較的ハ容易ふして、是等の國ふありて通商を一の國民的事業と認め、之

日本使節米  
船ノ内海進  
入ヲ拒ム

條約締結ノ  
經緯  
日本ト締約  
ノ困難

を許容する事ハ毫も其慣習と撞着せざるあり、去れど條約を只に彼等の特權を規定し、又  
斯の如き條約を欲する國民の享有すべき條件を定むるハ過ぎざるあり、然れども通商其  
者の自國の法律に違反し、從て之を嚴禁するの國ふありてハ、其事情を大に之と反對まべ  
し、此の如き國ふありては、通商の一般の事情を定むるに先たち、先つ通商の許さるべき  
や否やを確決する可らば、若し許さるべきものとあらば、次に假令へて通商ハ關しての交  
通ハ如何なる點ハ迄擴張し得るや等を商議せざる可らば、之ハ反して耶蘇教國の慣習行  
たる、國ふありては、通商の事務ハ關する主義及ひ其範圍を已ハ明確かれど、通商條約ハ  
る語を別に説明を要せざして衆人一樣ふ之を了解し、其の條款は兩海國人民の間に起る  
商賣の一切の事務を包括する者あり、乃ち凡ての港灣を之を開き、凡ての貨物と之を輸出  
し、或は輸入し、服する所を、只兩國の契約によりて成る規約あるのみ、而して其契約の基  
礎を未だ條約の調をざるハ當りて已に存在する者あり、然るに吾人の前述せし如く、國體  
上通商を卑しむ、又弊害ある者として之を放棄する國ふありては、其條約を調ふると同時  
に、其契約の基礎を定まざる可らざるあり、

是故に提督に對する政府の訓令を、頗る漠たる者にして、從て其委任證も又是の如き者ハ  
り、乃ち若し日本ハ巧く運用したる所の鎖國主義を全然放棄するハ至りなハ、(あり

提督ニ對ス  
ル政府ノ訓  
令ト日本ノ  
國情



得可らざる事柄なれども、提督を彼の權内に於て、歐米人の間に有せる如き充分廣き條約を締結し得るあり、若し又日本にして僅に從來の猜疑的制度を改免、公然友誼を表明し、其二三港を開きて吾人と其國民との通商の用に供せらるる如くならず、提督を又この旨趣に於て談判し得るあり、而してこの場合於てハ、彼を國民をして吾人の負ふ所の自尊を損せざる限り、力を盡して我國民の殊權<sup>特カ</sup>を確持せざる可らざらば、斯の如くして彼ら今成功したる所の者を回顧せらるに當りてハ、吾人の決して怠る可らざる者あるあり、何んぞや、我代表者の始てこの國に至りし時ハ、成文の法律并二百有餘年の慣例よりて、外人を許さばに只長崎の一港を以てせしのみなるを、又只頗る嚴密ある規定に従て清蘭二人を許せし外、他の外人を通商を許さざりしとを、又他外人との交通を蘭人の手を經さる可らざりして、其蘭人を出嶋に於て殆んと禁錮されたるを、而して又其人民を吾人の知る所によれど、歴史上曾て他の開明國と正式の條約を結せざりし者あるとを怠る可らざるあり、斯の如き人民を對して、英米二國の間を存在せらるる如き條約の成立を望むと、寧ろ馬鹿氣たるの次第あるべし、實に提督の受けたる命令に依れど、事情に従ひて彼の判斷を運用せしむると能はざるの二點ありしあり、其一ハ、若し幸にして通商の約からハ、其條約を如何ある者ありとも、如何ある場合於ても、又如何ある度合於ても、米人を決して蘭人の

提督ノ準備

米清條約ヲ  
指南車トナ  
ス

受けたる如き卑屈の取扱ふ服せず、自由の人間として遇せられんとを明に確定せざる可らざると、是れなり、其二ハ、我人民の神恵により、漂流民として日本の海岸に漂着せし者と、囚人として之を取扱ふ可らざるハ勿論、禁錮又ハ暴戾の處分を加ふ可らざらば、親切心之を遇し、其國を去る迄之を優待せざる可らざるとを定むると、是あり、事情已に此の如くあるを以て、提督ペルリの使命を頗る新奇の物たるを見るべし、實に吾人の從來に於ける外交上の經驗を一も之を利用せらるる所なく、只僅に指南とあるべき者と、千八百四十四年支那と條約を結ひし一事あるのみ、故に提督は力を盡してこの事實を調査し、遂に其物の通商和親の條約を以て、其條款を兩國の交通に於て互に遵奉すべき者あるとを知り、通商に關しては合衆國の臣民を支那の五港に來り、家族と共に此處に住みて商賣を行ふとを許され、又自由に船舶及び商品を携ひて他の外國の港に往復し、又其五港を往來せらるるを許されたとを見たり、而して更に輸入品の課税を條約の一部なる税則に従ひ、如何ある場合於ても、一國民の同一の事情の下に拂ひたるより高税を要求せらる可らざらば、領事と各五港に居住し、商賣を自國或は他國の港灣より支那に輸入して其地を販賣し、或は其地を購ふて他國に輸出せらるる等、商賣の凡ての方法、乃ち輸出入を條約によりて禁止せられざるを發見したり、之を約言せられた、五港に關してハ、吾人と支那人との



日支人ノ相違

間ふハ普通の通商條約ありて、廿一の條款ふより、明に米清兩國の和親の關係を表し、米國の船舶を支那の五港に於て自由ハ商賣を行ふとを得べきを知りたり、吾人を爲し得可くんと、日本よりも此の如き特權を得んと欲せしを以て、提督は若し日本人ふして談判ふ應せと、最初この目的ふよりて事を爲さんと決心したり、この故に彼を日本ふ適したる漢字の條約文を草し、幸に日本の使節と商議するに至らと之を示すの下心ありしも、彼を日本支那條約の全体を採用せんと固より希望せざりしあり、彼を日本人の支那人ふ比して獨立自恃強固の心ふ富むを以て、雙方の間ふ國民的性質の相違あるを知れり、彼を又日本人の商賣上蘭人ふ於ける如く、支那人を輕侮せし事實を知れり、而して彼を又以爲らく、支那人の條約を締結せし時と、彼等を幾分の他國と交通ふより生むる利益を預知せしめ、日本人を之ふ反して年來孤立の有様ありしを、此の如き利益を知らざ、又之を望まざるあり、善し之を知るも、之の爲に外人を國內ふ導き、百年前曾て葡萄牙人のこの國を覆さんと企てし如きとを再演せしむるを、頗る帝國の不利あるとを恐るゝありと、去れと彼を到底支那と同一の條約を結せんとと思わざりしあり、

然るに日本人の談判ふ應せし後ふ至りて、更ハ一大困難を起れり、其ハ兩國使節の會合談判（三月十日）ふ對ては、一々問答の體ふ於て精密なる記録を存せざる可らざると、是れあり、

談判開始後ノ一大困難

日、提督の初て日本使節と會するや、彼を兼ての考通り、支那條約ふ關して左の如く談したり、

（提督）余を（第二編ノ三三收ム）米清條約の如き者の二國民の間ふ成立せんと願せしきとありと思惟せり、余をこの條約と殆んと同一ある一稿書を準備せり、而して余を貴國と此の如き條約を締結せむるの爲に派遣されたるあり、故に余にして之を遂ぐる能わざれば、政府を必す他の船艦を送るべし、然れとも余を速に且つ平和に事を終らんを希望ふ堪えざるあり、

（日本人）吾人を其書面の日本語を譯さるゝを待つべし、

是れ日本人の猜疑掛念に富むの一證あり、思ふに、日本の使節を一人として提督の提出せし如き書面を自ら讀み得ざる者もあらざるあり、且つ其通辯を直に之を譯讀するを得可きに、提督を固より之の不必要を知れり、然れとも彼を可成事を容易にせんと欲せしめ故に、勿論この表面上道理ある所の請求を拒まざして、直に之ふ應して其返筆を待ちしめ、一週間ふして日本人を書面を以て答ひ來れり、其の返筆を頗る明確の者あり、曰く、

貴國と清國との間ふ現存せむる如き通商を開んとせ、未だ我國に能てざる所あり、我國民の感情風習等と頗る外人と異なれと、今に迨て外國の爲に在來の慣行を變むるは決して容易の業ふあらざるあり、且つ清人を永く泰西の人と交りしも、我を只長崎ふ

第一回談判  
米清條約ヲ  
續ル對話



於て清蘭二人と交通せしのみ、云々、

此答言は吾人ふ取りて之強ち意外ふとあらざりしあり、是ふ於て吾人を最早歐米諸國ふ所謂通商條約を商議せるの望を失ひたるあり、是際吾人の爲し得可き者と、只帝國に來るの許容を得、并に日本人の猜忌を避くるに足るの通商を求むるにあり、遂に種々討議の末、吾人の船舶を迎ふるの港灣を開くふ至りしなり、

次に三月二十五日の會合ふ於て領事設置の議あり、日本人曰く、

通商條約商  
議ノ望ヲ失  
フ

第三回談判  
圖ル

使節と兩國の交通の運用を試みんる爲に、今より四五年間は領事の任命なきとを望免り、我港の代官并(註)に通辯官は、船舶に食品石炭又と必要品を供ふるふ當りてと、其船長と議して之を行ひ、毫も領事の助力を借らざるべし、

(提督)領事の職務と日米兩國民間の紛騷(註)を其政府ふ公報し、日本人ふ助力して其法律并に條約の規定を執行し、米人の負債を償却せしめ、日本人の希望をワシントン府の政府ふ通し、以て今後の通信ふと蘭人の手を借らざるふあり、故に、若し日本人ふして領事の任命を拒絶せと、我國の軍艦を常に日本ふ碇泊し、其艦長を領事の職務を行とざる可らざ、(日本人)若し吾人にして貴國を信する厚らざんと、吾人を決して開港を許さざりしかり、領事の如きも、今後の經驗ふよりて其必要を見るに至らと、漸を追ふて之ふ同意をべ

きかり、吾人を米國の臣民の自國の法律ふ從て自ら適當ふ處せられんとを希望するのみ、(提督)實に然り、吾人を紛争の起らざらんとを希望と、而して支那・布哇又と其他に於ける如く、日本ふ領事を置くことこの紛争を預防し、又之を處理せるの爲なり、如何ある米人と雖、自己の過失を其政府ふ報する者とあらざるべく、日本人より之を報せんとするも、勢官吏の手ふ依らざる可らと、去れとこの事ハ只一人を下田ふ居住せしむるのみなりとも、條款ふ於て之を記載せざる可らと、然れとも思ふに領事の派遣を一二年後ふあるべし、

斯の如く談判ふ關して提督を一々之を説明し、歩々其道を求免ざる可らざるあり、(日本人)提督の求むる所の諸點を明確ふ定免られたし、何とされと、日本人を米人と同しあらざ、交易ふ於て我より與ふる者の多くを有せざれとあり、

(提督)吾人の交通ふ關する意見と、吾人の先に提出せし條約の書面ふあり、(日本人)米清條約の寫を拒絶せし後、更に提督の稿せしもの、故ふ使節ふして之ふ反對の意見あらハ述べられよ、今茲ふ爲さるゝ如きと、眞ふ條約の初歩たるふ過ぎざるあり、故に今後兩國民并に相知るふ至らと、日本人を米人をして富士山ふも、將た何れの地ふも行ふむるとを希望と、



(日本人)吾人と英人又と蘭人ふ對して禁止の必要を認めたり、斯くて彼を先年ペルローの長崎ふ入り込みし當時の有様を述べ、痛く英人を嫌惡するの情を陳したり、

彼等の注意の深きを、<sup>(二月晦日)</sup>廿八日の會議に於ても其一端を見るべし、この日の會合ふ於て條約を殆んど決議されたるあり、

(提督)余を彼の三港ふ關して條約の調印を爲さんと欲せ、(この時、通辯ポートマンと蘭語ふて已に決定したる條約の一部を讀み上げたり、)

(日本人)下田を直に開くといひる一事を除くの外と可あり、最も其間破船の其地ふ來るあらハ、吾人と喜んで薪水食物其他の必需品を給せ可けれども、

(提督)貴下等と先に余ふ宛てたる一書ふ於て、直に下田を開くの議ふ同意せられたり、余を速にこの一事を定然んと望む、何んとあれど、余をサラトガ號を派して國會の閉ぢざるふ先ち、談判の進行を政府ふ報せんと欲せられたり、之を爲せふハ多くの時日を費せを以て、殆んど一年を経過せされと船舶のこの地ふ來る氣遣ひあり、故に貴國ふ取りて、今直に之を開くも、又十ヶ月後に至るも、毫も異なる所あり、

(日本人)若し貴下にして大統領の許可を得る迄と、一の船舶もこの地ふ來らるといひる

書面又と約束を致さず、吾人と直に之を開くとを條約面ふ記さるも妨げあり、

(提督)余を之を爲せと能てせ、然れとも箱館より歸る迄、九十日間を延引せし、昨日貴下と直にこの港を開るんといせしれしも、余を貴下の好む所ふ逆らとざらんとを力むるの故に、以上のとを同意せし、而して是より長くを待つと能てざるあり、

(日本人)吾人と直に開くとを條約面ふ載せし、但し貴下より十ヶ月の後ふあらざれと入港せざる様命せられたし、

(提督)余を之を爲せと能てせ、然れとも其期限内ふ船舶を來らざるべし、何んとあれど、余を三ヶ月間この地を去らざるを以て、船舶を其期限内ふ開港のとを知らざるべく、又之を聞くふ及ひても、此地ふ來る爲ふハ數の月を費せ可けれと之、若し貴下にして望ま<sup>(ハカ)</sup>、數月の間余を一隻を此地ふ止免置くべし、

(日本人)若し其期限ふ先ちて船舶のこの地ふ入るとあるも、吾人と薪水食物の外他物を供給すると能てざるあり、

(提督)其地ふ至るの船舶を、只其地ふ得る所の者のみを求むべし、若し其地ふして之を有せされど、貴國を之を供せると能てざるべく、又勿論吾人と之を望まざるあり、然れとも前述せし如く、十ヶ月の後ふあらざれと船舶を來らざるべし、



(日本人) 貴下の松前より歸る時、吾人下田に於て艦隊を供するに凡ての物品を供ふべし、然れども他船舶に薪水の外供する能ざるあり、

(提督) 余は松前より歸るに當りて、思ふに物品を要せざるべし、何んとあれど余は物品の供給を得るの地を行ふんとするを以てあり、余は今確定せんとを望む、只に箇條のみあり、余は此の國に來りしを和親を結び、諸事を定先、并に之より今後紛争を防ぐんを爲す、故に余の望む所を、我政府に報するに日本を吾人の友誼國あるを以てするにあり、

(日本人) 吾人を十ヶ月を経されど各必要品を供給し能ざる、并に薪水及び其地にて得可き者は直に供給すべきと等を、書面を以て陳述をべけれど、願くそ之を答ひられよ、

(提督) 可なり、喜んで之を爲さん、

(日本人) 「決議の他の點に關して、」吾人を米人を制限せざる可く、又其遊歩を妨げざるべし、然れども其遊歩の區域を定先られんとを望む、

(提督) 余は今この箇條を確定せむ、米人を特別の家屋又街衢に制限せらる可らざ、假に吾人と一人の一日内に往復し得るの里程とせん、或る里數によりて之を定先らん、

(日本人) 一人の一日に往復し得る里數とせし、

(提督) 水夫の上陸を好奇心の爲め、屢をせるとあらざるべし、加之彼等船内日々の常務を有するに故に、上陸せると能ざるべし、

(日本人) 吾人と婦人の下田に來住するを欲せざ、

(提督) 思ふに婦人にしてこの地に來る者、士官の妻の外あらざるべし、

(日本人) 貴下松前より歸らば、米人遊歩の區域を定先られたし、吾人を自ら之の距離を定むると難し、

(提督) 下田市街の中央より四方七里の地を如何、(日本里)

(日本人) 可なり、僅の所を何れふてもよろし、次に吾人を經驗上必要を見る迄に領事を置らざらんと願ふ、

(提督) 然らば余は領事の任命を條約調印の日より一年、或る一年半の後に延引せし、この時當り、我政府之を必要ありと見て直に一人を送るべし、

夫れ斯の如く條約の一ヶ條として日本人の嚴密なる熟議を経ざる者あらざるあり、談判の初に當り、日本人はアダムの言に答て曰く、日本人を支那人と異なりて屢に變化せんと欲せず、故に若し何事ふても一旦之を約する時、數ヶ年間も其繼續を望むの風あり、此の理よりて通商の便否、又開港の適否等と之を議定するに先ちて、よく調査討議せ



安政元年三月三日

六六八

さる可らざと、去れど彼等と條約を商議せんとするに當りては、只眞實と忍耐とに依らざんとて決して成功すると能わざる可し、彼等より送り來りし書面の一ふ依れど、彼等を例の周緻ある注意を以て、現在爲す所の者と只に交通の初歩たるふ過ぎざして、今後の經驗により、之を一層擴張する事も、又然らざるとも得可き者ありと信るまや明あり、彼等と又曰く、

吾人の同様と思ふ者も其實甚だ異なる如く、事物の看念價格、又物品の要否等の知識も甚だ相違あるの故に、最初は是非とも互に之を試み、之を考ひざる可らざと、是れ彼等の談判ふ於て終始貫通する所の精神あり、吾人を先づ條約を讀者に示したり、今又之を單簡に解説するを必要あるべし、

吾人の第一に注目すべきは、この條約の言語及び構造上明らふ通商ふ關して將來の、殊に一層擴張したる改定を含有するとなり、假令へは條款第六曰く、

新に要すべき物品及び新に處理すべき事務ある時と、之を定むるを雙方の商議ふよるべし、

又條款第七ふ於て、

開港場に來る米船と、金銀貨又物品を以て他物と交換するを得可し、只夫の爲に日本

政府の定めたる一時の規定ふ從ふべきのみ、

とあり、この二條款ふ於て、日本人を商品(マーカンダイズ)といはして物品(グッズ)といひたり、是れ彼等の外國貿易の慣習并に用語を知らず、從て商品ある語を如何ある者を含有するやを明にせざれども、物品といひて彼等の心中に判然たるを以てあり、又條款第六に、「よるべし」ある語あり、是れ今後新に處理すべき事務起る時、之を定むる爲ふ、將來條約を締結するの必要を示す者あり、吾人この條約の、葡人放逐後、日本ふ於ける外國貿易の條約の開始たるを記憶せざる可らざと、宜かり、彼等の一步を進むるも尙且細心なる此の如きや、又條款第七ふ於て、「一時の」ある語あり、是又何れの後來(コトノチ)ふ於て一層完全ある通商條約を許容するの意を含む者あり、之を要するに、彼等と這回の條約を只に開始の者ありと思惟し、將來ふ於てハ一層廣き通商の交通を志す者、

次に外人の永住を嫌惡する國民的偏頗心を、一般に最も勢力あるの如し、「居住」なる語と、全條約中條款第十一の領事ふ關して只一字之を使用せしのみ、是れさへ彼等の最も忌避したるを、已ふ上述せし所あり、實に提督といひり、余と日本使節を説きて此の條款ふ同意せしめしを、實に容易の業ふあらざりし、余と彼等に告ぐるに、領事ふして開港場ふ居住せしめ、其の地ふ來る米人の過怠を告訴するの道を得るを以て、日本政府の煩累を減省せ

安政元年三月三日

六六九



べきを以てせしむる、彼等初て同意するに至りしありと、日本人を公務と私用とを問て、外人の永住を欲せざる者おして、この事を已ふ述へたる一事おても明あり、乃ち彼等と曰く、吾人下田お婦人の來住を欲せざと、下田を吾人と貿易の爲に開きたる港あり、彼等又我人民の妻女を有するを知るべし、又一家族を其家長の住するの地お從ふて通例の事あるべし、故に若し其家長おして下田に居住せと、又婦人おして其地お來住する者あるべき筈ならんや、然れとも更に甚たしき者あり、讀者を知らるべし、提督を先に日本使節お米清條約を示したり、而して使節を殆んと一週間の討議の末、之お答て曰く、

貴國と清國との間お現存する如き通商を開らんとは、未だ我國お能ざる所なり、清人と永く泰西の人と交りしも、我を只長崎お於て清蘭二人お交通せしのみ、

其所謂る吾人と清人との間お現存する如き通商と何んぞや、日本人の條約文お於て讀みし如く、吾人の爲お五港を開き、米國臣民の來港を許し、尙進て家族と共に其地お居住し、以て商賣を營むとを得る者是あり、而して是の一事こそ彼等お細心して之を避け、以て米清條約と同一の者を拒絶したる所以かれ、其後も彼等お知りつゝ、之を條約の中お加ひざりし者あり、彼等お吾人との條約お於て、已を得て永住を許せし者只領事一人おして、破船又お通商の爲下田・箱館等お來る者お、只一時の滯留を許容せしのみ、是等の米人

を上陸し、區域内お於て己お好む所お遊歩し、商店又お殿堂お立入り、物品を購求し、又代價を拂つて其爲の役所より物品を受け、下田又お箱館お於てお彼等の食事の爲お設置されたる旅店お立寄るとを得るあり、而して行々お米人の遊歩する者の爲に一堂を建築して、其休息所お充つる筈あり、彼等又お日本人の招待お應るとを得れとも、軍營又お一私人の家おは許を得されお入ると能とざるあり、亦許おくして吾人の條約國の或る地方お日本人を行らしむると能とざるあり、之を約言おれと、條約お於て日本人の目的は之を擴張して米清條約の如き者と爲お先たち、一先つ交通の結果を試みると欲するおあり、是れ實に當時おありて爲し得たる只一の道にして、我代表者お取りては、之れ丈おけても其得たる所充分ありといとざる可らと、

然れとも提督は自ら爲せし所と、只お諸國の先驅たるに過ぎざるとを知らり、彼を日本の一度開始したる通商の關係と、只お自國との間のみお止らざして、英佛蘭魯等と之お次で次第に日本の鎖國主義を打破し、之を世界の一國とあはに至るべきを確信せり、斯れお日本をして條約を一層擴張せしむると自然の勢おれたと、彼を此際賢くも條款第九を加ひて、日本の今後一ヶ國或は數ヶ國に許すべき特權又お利益と、商議を要せと猶豫おく合衆國并に其國民お許容すべきの確信を得たり、左おこの條款お於ける提督の註解を示と、是れ

提督ノ明智  
ヲ加フ  
最惠國條款



お依れど、彼を自ら通商條約を締結し得たりと思惟せざりしや明のかり、  
 條款第九、是れ最も要用の條款あり、余使命を果せしと聞るを、英佛魯の諸國は必之  
 お傲ふべく、其得る所の利益特權等も次第増加して、遂に普通の通商條約を爲すに至  
るや明のかり、此時お當りて條款第九を更に會議を用ゐて、是等の利益を米國お許  
 容する者ありとせ、

提督ノ功績

然れども吾人の知る所およれど、他の諸強國を吾人の魁お於て得たる所の者と正しく同  
 一の者を得て満足したりしふり、彼等の條約を吾人の條約と同一あり、魯西亞の如き吾  
 人の條約を寫して只異なる所を、長崎を以て琉球の那覇お代しのみ、是を以て見るも、吾  
 人を提督お謝せざる可らむ、何とふれを彼の成功せし所を當時の事情にありてを、何人と  
 雖も之お過くと能わざ、否之お及ふと能わざる所の者おれをあり、  
 斯の如くにして日本を一度門戸を開きて泰西の人民を容れたれど、之と條約を締結せし  
 諸文明國を、今更退歩して數百年間の苦心おより得たる所の者を棄てざる可きを云ふ迄  
 もお付けをとも、之れと同時に、日本をして交通の利益お浴せしむると是等の諸國の任あり  
 とせ、吾人を日本にして漸々偏見を脱するに至らむ、將來の商議お依りて一層普通の通商  
 條約を結さんと欲する者あり、是れ只に吾人の利益あるのみならず、歐州諸海國の爲おも、

日本ハ通商  
ノ最幼同胞

日本の進歩の爲おも、將を進て人類發達の爲おも必要おれをあり、然るを尙之お反し、日  
 本をして大勢お反して孤立せしめ、失樂不進の情態に彷徨せしむるか如きあらむ、基督教  
 國たる者之の責を辭せると能わざるべし、日本を實に通商國の最幼同胞あり、苟も之の長  
 者たる可き者を親切お之を指導し、其倒覆を護り、自己の力能く確歩し得るお至りて已ま  
 ざる可らむ、是れ實に吾人の希望する普通の通商條約を得るの道あり、

〔日本及世界周航記〕

オズバル  
デング著

*Spalding, J. W.: Japan, and around the World an account of the*

*Three Visits to the Japanese Empire. London: 1856. pp. 251-255.*

On the last day of March, the ships having gotten back from Simoda, and made  
 their report as to that harbor, the commodore had his last official interview ashore,  
 with the commissioners, at Yokohama, Kanagawa, when after much difficulty, and  
 talking, and debate as to the wording, the following treaty was signed: —

“The respective plenipotentiaries” did not sign.



The night before the signing of the treaty, the officials were aboard of the flag-ship until a very late hour, composing with great care the various prepared copies of the treaty, as they had been enrolled. In the Japanese copy they discovered an error in the formation of one character, which they desired to be altered to prevent as they said, any misconception hereafter. They did not understand the "ratification" of treaties: with them an obligation once signed, was full and complete, and they did not see any necessity for any supplementary action by the contracting parties.

After the signing of the treaty the Commodore intimated his purpose of going up to Yedo and saluting the emperor; if he could not reach the city in his steamers, he could in the ship's boats. To this they objected. They were told if they had objections, they should have included them in the treaty.

This treaty, it will be seen, is not one of commerce, but of friendship or amity. It is said that the Japanese had some objection to signing their copy with the words "Lord Jesus Christ" in it. It was understood, that Hakodade was not to be visited by the squadron, until fifty days had elapsed from the date of signing.

The Japanese were desirous of knowing from our fleet-captain, whether the English and the French were coming up to Japan, when the American squadron should have left: the answer was, we did not know.

There was something rather mysterious about Yezimon, the little deputy-governor of Uraga. At the time of our first visit, he took quite a conspicuous part in all the intercourse, but on our return, it appears, he had to pale his ineffectual fire before greater luminaries. Very little was seen of him, indeed, if he was seen at all on our return. The great familiarity and sociability that he had displayed when on board of our ships had probably gotten him into trouble. The officials declined saying anything about him; when he was asked for, and one of the officers informed them that he had a Colt's revolver which he desired to present to Yezimon before leaving, they said they had rather that it should not be done, and added, that they could not speak about him.



安政元年三月四日

六七六

*Sproston, J. G.: A Private Journal of John Glendy Sproston, U.*

*S. N. Tokyo: 1910. p. 16.*

MARCH [31ST]

This day has the treaty of amity and friendship been signed by the Commodore and Commissioners. Captain Adams sails with it for the United States in a day or two, taking passage as far as the Sand [wich] Island in the *Saratoga*.

四日 卯 高知藩主山内豊信

土佐守 容堂

兵器ヲ具シテ參勤ノ途ニ就ク。

四月三日、江

戸ニ 著ス。

〔豊信公御遺事御履歷草稿〕

○侯爵山内 豐景所藏本

安政元年甲寅、

三月四日、高知御發駕、北山通丸龜ヨリ室津へ御渡海、夫ヨリ中國路御通行ヲ以テ山崎伏見通、同十六日、京都御着、一日御滯坐、同十八日、京都御發駕、美濃路ヨリ木曾路通、四月三日、御着府、同廿一日、御老中上使諸哀御先例之通、同廿三日、御參府御禮御登城、是亦御先格之通、

〔諸用留〕

○内閣文庫 所藏本

三月廿五日、

松平土佐守

山内豊信ノ  
參勤發途届  
出

右爲參勤、去四日國許發途、同十五日伏見表着、道中無滯候得テ、來月三日頃可致着府旨、以使者届申聞之、

〔高知藩伺書〕

○内閣文庫 所藏本 諸用留所載

○三月六日老中へ

今度、土佐守參府之節持越候鐵炮挺數玉目等、猶又相伺候様可仕、家來鐵炮持參之儀也、荷造仕持越候様可仕旨、先達る御差圖相濟候ニ付、彼地取調候處、拾乃玉筒十挺・三乃五分玉筒二十挺、都合三十挺持越度趣申越候、尤當月四日國許致發途、兼る伺濟之通中山道通罷越候様申越候ニ付、可然御差圖被成被下度奉存候、尤遠堺之儀、往返之日間羨無之當惑仕候、此段私奉伺候、以上、

松平土佐守内

廣瀬源之進

〔未書〕書面之趣承置候、關所番中ニ羨相達候、尤平常之例ニテ難相成候、

安政元年三月四日

六七七

鐵砲持參

中山道通行  
ニツキ差圖  
ヲ請フ

老中指令



安政元年三月四日

六七八

〔高知藩記録〕

○侯爵山内  
豐景所藏本

參勤順路ニ  
ツキ伺

一正月十九日、當年參勤之節、神崎へ乗船、且京都へ立寄度段、伺書并中國路通行ニ付届書  
共三通、去十二月廿八日日付を以、御用番阿部伊勢守殿へ、留守居原半左衛門持參差出  
置候處、正月廿三日、付紙を以差圖有之、則左之通、

私儀、來年參勤之節、神崎へ伏見迄乗船之心得罷在候、若乗船難成儀も御座候へ、差  
掛、西宮へ伏見迄、通人馬ニる山崎路通致旅行度奉存候、此段相伺候、以上、

十二月十八日

名

○付紙

可爲勝手次第候、

私儀、來年參勤之節、從伏見京都へ立歸罷越、

公方様御機嫌所司代へ奉伺度奉存候、且又三條大納言間柄之儀に付、右之序立寄對面  
仕度、此段相伺候、以上、

十二月十八日

名

○付紙

京都へ立寄御機嫌被相伺候儀を可爲勝手次第候、三條大納言へ被相越候儀を脇坂淡

京都市立寄ノ  
可否ヲ候ス

紙 付

老中指令

鐵砲持參ニ  
關スル伺

路守に相同、差圖次第可被致候、

一右付紙有之分寫申付、奉行共爲心得相達候様申聞、右筆共を以近習家老に令渡之、○中

一二月六日、此度江戸表爲固差立候得共、自分鐵砲持通候付、御關所證文等之儀、伺書留守  
居共々久世大和守殿へ差出候處、同九日付紙を以差圖有之、則左之通、

土佐守今度御備場御固被仰付候付と、追々國許へ人數呼寄候筈、然に出府之者共鐵  
砲持參仕度、尤此節異舟渡來ニ付るへ、急速東海道通出府之儀、尙亦申遣候付、御關所  
の家老共名元之證文を以罷通候様仕度、時宜寄、銘々口上ニる相斷罷通候様、兩様共  
御聞濟被成下度奉存候、在國中ニ付、此段私々奉伺候、以上、

名 内

二月六日

廣 瀬 源 之 進

此度ニ限り家老證文ニる罷通、時宜ニ寄、附添之内重立候家來より證文差出相通、追  
る其段相届可申候、尤口上斷之儀を難相成候、

○中

一兼る日執之通、三月四日八時之供揃ニる、高知發駕、布師田村伊藤善平方ニ令止宿、同五  
日、本山上居ニ止宿、同六日、立川ニ止宿、同七日、豫州川ノ江ニ止宿、同八日、讚州丸龜

安政元年三月四日

六七九

發 駕



安政元年三月四日

六八〇

着、翌九日、同所乗船、同日、備前午窓ニ入津、同十日、同所滯船、同十一日、播州室津令着岸、

一此度も大坂にハ不立寄、神崎に伏見に相越候付、爾來之通御城代始勤向之儀、兼る令下知置、夫々相勤候段、追る申越之、

一此度も京都に立寄、所司代に、

上之御機嫌相伺并三條殿にも立寄、致對面度旨、相濟居候得共、病障之唱を以不相越、物頭使者申付、口上等例之通ニ付、略之、

一兼る伺相濟候付、上州木曾路通相越候伺書等、例之通ニ付、略于茲、

一伏見に十六日之日付に、即日江戸に飛脚差立、道中無滯候得て來月三日令着府旨、江戸用役留守居共の書狀を以申遣之、且京都に立寄度段、先達る伺相濟居候得共、右ニ有之通ニ付、届方等之儀先例之通令首尾候様、右筆共令申遣之、

一四月三日六時之供揃に、武州大宮發駕、板橋晝休、直ニ上屋鋪に令着、夫々老中方に令廻勤等之處、足痛ニ付不能、其儀留守居使者を以届方等夫々申入、左之通、

御用番

内藤紀伊守殿に

病氣ニツキ  
京都立寄ヲ  
止ム

著府

爲參勤只今致着府候處、致足痛難致伺公、右御届以使者申述候、

松平土佐守使者

原半左衛門

一翌四日、御用番内藤紀伊守殿に登城前爲對面相越等之處、斷被申越候付、不及其儀、

〔高知藩日記〕

○侯爵山内  
豐政所藏本

正月十三日、

一今日具足之祝ニ付、奉行・近習・家老共、於居間召出、間口に壹人充出、夫々名呼之、

○中略、奉行共禮申出相濟、此時、

爲參勤、三月四日、高知令發駕旨、夫々に被申聞、供之面々に備後が被申聞と、申聞、奉行共祝詞申出、且備後が供之面々に可申聞段、請申出、一同退、

○中略、

二月廿一日、

民右衛門跡

小南五郎右衛門

一知行四百五拾石

藏米

安政元年三月四日

六八一

三月四日參  
勤發駕ノ旨  
ヲ令ス



安政元年三月四日

内三百石役領知

但、側用役領知共其儘申付之、

右之通今日於山内太郎左衛門宅、大目付出席、太郎左衛門申渡之、

略、中

廿四日、

仕置役

吉田 元 吉

側用役

小南 五郎右衛門

吉田元吉  
南五郎右衛門  
命ニ先發ヲ

右之此度先達を以、北山通江戸表に差立、明日出足申付候付、今日側物頭迄安否伺出候間、召出尋申聞、且 智鏡院様初時候御見廻之口上申含、且役人共にも尋申遣之、尤名書之仕置役名上ニ付、銘々不渡遣、於勝手右筆共々令相渡之、

略、中

廿七日、

一近々令發駕ニ付、惣家老共今日吸物相伴申付候ニ付、五ツ半時、三之丸に被相揃候様、昨

惣家老共ニ  
留守中ノ心  
得ヲ達ス

日歩行使案内申遣、嫡子にも如例申遣之、

一右之通ニ付、於裏書院惣家老とも召出、

發駕前ニ付、爲祝儀吸物相伴申付之と、

申聞、上座方及請、吸物肴一種出、相伴申付、夫々盃遣之、肴も手自遣之、令返盃、且側醫

壹人・相伴格之醫師壹人召加之、

但、爾來看二種之處、省略中ニ付如件、

一令供近習家老にも、例之通盃と不遣之、

一嫡子共にも、於勝手切熨斗被相祝候之様、側物頭を以今申聞之、

但、爾來於勝手吸物令祝候得共、省略中ニ付差止之、

一右相濟、惣家老共にも、

近ふと

申聞、此時孰も脇差を拔置、鋪居之内に入候時、

惣家老共にも

留守中

公儀御法度并先達る示聞候令書之趣彌可相守、勿論組作配之儀等可被入念、武藝學問

安政元年三月四日



安政元年三月四日

六八四

之儀と申迄も無候得共、猶無懈怠勵候様ニ可被示聞候、且又省略中ニ付、猶又厚被相  
守、質素之風儀不相流様、組中にも被示聞わと、

申聞、上座方及請、

○中略

三月四日、晴、

發駕ノ諸儀

一兼る日執之通、今日八時之供揃ゑる、高知令發駕ニ付、發駕前口々於居間如例玄猪之御  
鏡餅頂戴之、

一朝膳壹汁三菜、肴一種・茶請菓子相祝筈之處、省略中ニ付、是迄之通吸物肴二種相祝之、

一奉行近習家老召出、

夫わと

申聞、椽類に列座候時、

今日と首尾好致發駕、

大慶存と、

申聞、月番之奉行共方及請、此時膳番共熨斗三方除夜之豆持出、相祝、奉行共近習家老共  
わ、

被相祝候様

申聞、孰迄相祝、一同禮申出、退、

一右相濟、居間に入、

一御干肴 一箱 御品御催合

少將様方

右と今日之爲御祝儀、御使者を以被下、右御使者召出、直答申上、是よとも同品使者を以  
差出之、

一右同品 壹箱

鹿次郎方方

右と同斷使者を以到來之、是方も同品使者を以贈之、

一右同品 壹箱

奥方

右同斷以使者到來之、召出令直答、從是迄同品於江戸相贈之、

一右同品 壹箱

智鏡院様

安政元年三月四日

六八五



於鉄様  
於鍔様  
於綱様

右同斷使者を以到來之、召出、直答申上、從是も同品於江戸差上之、

一右同品 壹箱充

大隅様

雅五郎様

大學様

右同斷被下之、召出、直答申上、從是も同品差上之、

一右同品 壹箱充

登五郎方

於坑様

於嘉年様

右同斷到來之、直答申、從是も右同品贈之、

一右同品 壹箱充

俊貞院様

御簾中様

於恒方

廣尾柳原

伯母様

山内遠江守方

右同斷到來之、召出、直答申上、從是も同品於江戸・京都進上之、

一今日道筋諸披露等、左之通、

一弓之間ニ 少將様御側物頭・御側醫出居、名呼之、續る御膳番御扈從共出居、一同詞懸、

一奏者番加役之者二之丸式臺迄先致し、緣取南之方ニ残り居候ニ付、名呼之、

一二之丸玄關前ニ當番取次罷在、姓名披露、名呼之、同所ニ當番之中老罷在、姓名披露、名呼

呼之、少間を置、少將様御側御用役・奥附物頭、且諸屋鋪附之物頭共罷在、姓名披露、名呼

之、

一右同所玄關脇徒番所前ニ步行類罷在、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一詰之門内、少將様御納戸役留守ニ罷在候、右筆役・少將様御右筆役・茶道頭罷在、披露一



- 同、詞懸、續る奥附醫師・弘鋪役罷在、披露右同斷、
- 一右同所登手ニ用人歩行格之者罷在、奏者番心得候申聞之、
- 一三之丸門前ニ二之丸當番之扨從格共罷在、披露、一同詞懸ル、
- 一鐵門外ニ持弓支配之物頭罷在、姓名披露、名呼之、
- 一杉之檀ニ鹿次郎方爲見立被出居候ハ、令暇乞、
- 一右同所間を置、右附之物頭罷在候得ト、奏者番披露、名呼之、同所少間を置、右附之士共罷在、一同詞懸ル、
- 一塗師部屋門前ニ、大學様・登五郎方・鑽三郎方・督三郎方・哲太郎方爲見立被出居、駕籠居御暇乞申、
- 一右同所間を置、右附之者罷在、披露、一同詞懸ル、
- 一右同所間を置、郁太郎方爲見立被出居候得ト、令暇乞、間を置、右附之者罷在候得ト、一同詞懸ル、
- 一追手門當番之士共罷在、一同詞懸ル、
- 一同所門内ニ厩方用人之者罷在、奏者番心得候申聞之、
- 一同所門内ニ庭方罷在、披露出居候申聞之、

得候申聞之、

- 一右同所張番所前ニ番所横目共罷在、奏者番心得候申聞之、
- 一追手門外西脇ニ令供候近習家老罷在、披露、名呼之、
- 今日之首尾好致發駕、大慶ニ存ト、
- 申聞、及請、
- 一同門外ニ奉行共罷在、披露、名呼之、
- 今日之首尾好致發駕、大慶存ト、
- 申聞、月番之奉行共及請、
- 各ニも息災ニ被相勤ヒト、
- 申聞、再及請、
- 一同門外番所東之手ニ令道引候番横目共扣居、奏者番心得候申聞之、
- 一大腰掛西堀脇ニ徒目付罷在、奏者番心得候申聞之、
- 一大腰掛前ニ仕置役・大目付・町奉行罷在、壹人充披露、名呼之、
- 一追手筋北會所之西角方諸組之士共出居、組頭と壹人充姓名披露、名呼之、右俸共ヒト出居ルかと申聞、平士ヒト所々ニ執モ、と詞懸、留守居組頭、姓名披露、名呼之、右



悴共にて出て居ルかと申聞、留守居組にて所々なる執務と詞懸、少し間を置、白札之者罷在候得と、名目不及披露、與力騎馬ハ組々之末ニ罷在、披露執もと詞懸、  
 一蓮池町入口々、郷士・用人・歩行格之者并諸職人・町方下役・町惣年寄・町人とも罷出居、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

山田橋木戸之内ニ扈從組之物頭相伴格之醫師共罷在、披露、名呼之、次ニ右悴共罷出、披露一同詞懸ル、

一右同所ニ扈從新小性共罷在、一同詞懸ル、

一右同所木戸之外ニ是迄令道引候町方下役之者相殘罷在、表者番々心得候る申聞之、

一同所大橋小橋之間ニ中老罷在、壹人充姓名披露、名呼之、

一同所大橋北下り付ニ令道引候陸目付扣罷在、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一右同所ニ郡方浦方先遣共罷在、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一比島繩手ニ役者共出居、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一右同所神明馬場先左り手ニ船頭共罷在、奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一同所馬場先ニ無役之家老共罷出、壹人充披露、名呼之、

今日と首尾好致發駕、大慶ニ存と、

申聞、名上々及請、

各ニ後息災ニ被相暮へと、

申聞、再名上々及請、

一右ニ引續家老嫡子共出居、壹人ツ、披露、名呼之、

今日と首尾好致發致し、大慶存と、

申聞、名上々及請、

一陽貴山馬場先ニ維摩院罷出居、奏者番々披露、院号呼之、

今日と首尾好致發駕、大慶ニ存と、

申聞、及請、

一陽貴山馬場東之方ニ是迄令供候馬役・馬醫共扣罷在、披露一同詞懸、

一右同所少し間を置、是迄令供候新小性并末子共扣罷在、披露一同詞懸、

一鳥付ニ留守ニ罷在候奏者番、是迄令供、此處ニ相残り扣居候付、名呼之、是々相仕廻候

様申聞、尤此段前廉々奏者番々申聞之、

一同所小休に

少將様々之御使者罷出、側物頭を以召出、直答申上、發駕之節再罷出、奏者番々姓名披露、



名呼之、

一布師田堤ニ石田助次右忰共罷出、奏者番披露、孰哉と詞懸、  
一本陣門前大小路右脇ニ郡奉行罷在、奏者番披露、名呼之、少し間を置、右役下之者罷在、  
奏者番々心得候る申聞之、

一右同所泊り門前手前ニ是迄令供候新小性共相殘扣罷在候ニ付、披露一同詞懸ル、  
一同泊り門前ニ郷士伊藤善平罷在、奏者番々心得候る申聞、  
一鹿次郎方々當所着、爲祝儀物頭使者被差越召出、令直答、  
一今日旅初之爲祝詞、備後旅宿へ罷出、  
五日、晴、

布師田發駕

一今朝六時之供揃ニる、布師田發駕、穴内晝休、晚七半時、本山至土居、令止宿、  
六日、晴、夕々雨、

一今朝六ツ半時之供揃ニる、右同所發駕、川口晝休、晚七時、至立川、令止宿、

略、中

七日、日和、

一今朝六時之供揃ニる、右發駕、豫州馬立晝休、晚七半時、川ノ江驛ニ至り、令止宿、

丸龜止宿

略、中

八日、朝雨、後日和、

一今朝六時之供揃ニる、川ノ江發駕、讚州本山寺晝休、晚、同州丸龜之驛ニ令止宿、

九日、日和、

一今朝七半時之供揃ニる、丸龜乘舟、八時過、備前汐通し舟掛り、再八半頃、同所出帆、夜ニ

入六時、同州午窓ニ令入津、

略、中

十日、宵々雨、

一今日天氣惡敷、右同所ニ令滯船、

一四時過々當所本陣に上り、暮時、令歸座、

略、中

十一日、晴、

一今曉七時、午窓出帆、四半時、室津令着岸、

略、中

十二日、晴、

室津著



一今日五半時之供揃○中る、右發駕、無晝休、晚七時、播州姫路○中る令止宿、

十三日、晴、

一今日六時之供揃○中る、播州姫路發駕、加古川晝休、晚暮時前、播州大藏谷之驛○中至、令止宿、

十四日、雨、

一今朝六時之供揃を以大藏谷發駕、攝州兵庫晝休、晚七過時、同國西宮之驛○中至、令止宿、十五日、日和、

伏見著

今曉七時之供揃○中る、西宮發駕、神崎晝休、夜○中入五時過、伏見屋敷令着、

一京橋東之方○中京都留守居若尾善左衛門罷在、姓名披露、名呼之、引續北山通罷越候先達取次罷在、右同斷、

一井筒屋半右衛門罷在、右同斷、

一京都詰之白札京伏見詰用人・步行格共罷在、披露作法如例、引續京都役者共罷在、作法如例、

一大坂詰在役橋本伊曾江罷在、奏者番姓名披露、名呼之、引續大坂詰勘定奉行扈從格之者

罷在、出て居るりと、

申聞之、

一間を置、鴻池善九郎罷在、姓名披露、名呼之、

一大坂詰用人・步行格共罷在、作法如例、

一間を置、大坂出入之町人共罷在、夫々姓名披露、名呼之、

一間を置、大坂詰浦方支配之者罷在、奏者番披露、作法如例、

一伏見御奉行組同心二人向拂致し、門前○中駕籠脇より披露、

一當表令着熨斗相祝、吸物肴二種相祝之、

一近習家老柴田備後側物頭を以祝詞申出○中付、召出、祝詞申聞、

一側用役共初役人共近習廻り之面々、側物頭迄、祝詞申出之、

一三條殿使者森寺長門守被差越候○中、奏者番差引を以召出、近習家老披露、名呼之、

彌御賢達被成御座目出度存候、私儀無恙旅行、今日當表○中着仕候、爲御悅御目錄之通被懸貴意、忝仕合存候、右御禮之儀宜うと、

申聞、相濟、

御苦勞と、



申聞、近習家老相詰、令挨拶、

一藤並殿初鳥丸殿・正親町殿等使者被差越候ハ、不召出、直答之立を以近習家老を以返  
答申進之、

十六日、晴、

一今日右同所、令滯座、

十七日、日和、

一今朝六半時之供揃ゑる、伏見發駕、大津晝休、晚七半時過、江州草津之驛ゑ至、令止宿、

一當夜供廻り之者共酒肴令爲給之、

○中略

十八日、曇、

一今朝六時之供揃ゑる、草津發駕、晝休武佐、晚七時、同國高宮之驛至、令止宿、

十九日、晴、

一今朝六時之供揃ゑる高宮發駕、晝休今須、晚七時過、濃州赤坂之驛ゑ至、令止宿、

廿日、日和、

一今朝六時之供揃を以濃州赤坂發駕、加納晝休、晚七時前、同州鶉沼之驛ゑ令止宿、

伏見發

廿一日、晴、

一今朝六時之供揃ゑる、濃州鶉沼發駕、御嶽晝休、晚七半時、同州大久手驛ゑ至、令止宿、

廿二日、日和、

一今朝六時之供揃ゑる、大久手發駕、同國中津川晝休、晚暮時、信州妻籠之驛ゑ至、令止宿、

廿三日、雨、

一今朝六時之供揃を以、妻籠發駕、信州須原ゑる晝休、晚七時過、同州上ヶ松ゑる令止宿、

廿四日、日和、

一今朝六時之供揃を以、上ヶ松發駕、同州藪原ゑる晝休、晚七時過、同州本山之驛ゑ至、令

止宿、

○中略

廿五日、日和、

一今朝五時之供揃ゑる、信州本山發駕、無晝休、晚八時、同國諏訪驛ゑ至、令止宿、

廿六日、朝曇、晝方雨、

一今朝六半時之供揃ゑる、信州諏訪發駕、和田晝休、晚八過時、同國長窪之驛ゑ至、令止宿、

廿七日、雨、



- 一今朝六半時之供揃ニ右發駕、塩灘晝休、晚八半時、同州追分ニ至、令止宿、廿八日、曇、
- 一今朝六半時之供揃を以、右發駕、坂本晝休、晚七前時、上州松井田ニ至、令止宿、廿九日、日和、
- 一今朝六時之供揃ニ右、松井田發駕、倉ヶ野晝休、夜ニ入六過時、武州深谷之驛ニ至、令止宿、四月朔日、晴、
- 一今朝五時之供揃ニ右、深谷發駕、武州熊谷晝休、晚八半時、鴻ノ巢驛ニ至、令止宿、二日、晴、
- 一今朝五半時之供揃を以、鴻ノ巢發駕、無晝休、晚八過時、武州大宮之驛ニ至、令止宿、三日、晴、
- 一今朝六時之供揃ニ右、武州大宮之驛發駕、板橋晝休、晚八半時頃、上屋鋪ニ令着、
- 一今朝六時之供揃を以、大宮發駕、板橋晝休、晚八半時、令着府、仍る老中方ニ令廻勤答之處、少々頭痛致し候付、使者勤ニ申付之、
- 一今日板橋之驛ニ町人共爲迎罷在、奏者番披露、目見申付之、
- 一右同所ニ

大宮發  
著府

智鏡院様御使者初御伯母様方并奥方且又間柄中ニ之使者罷在候ハ、奏者番披露、名呼之、夫々令直答、松下加兵衛殿ニ之使者罷在、奏者番披露、名呼之、奏者番を以返答令申聞之、

- 一 道筋ニ出入之同心共罷出居、披露、詞懸ル、
- 一 上屋鋪土手門外仕置役・側用役・留守居・大目付・留守目付・内用役罷在、姓名披露、名呼之、
- 一 同所辻番所左脇ニ砂村屋鋪守之者出居、駕籠脇ニ披露、
- 一 右同所門番ニ步行格之者出居候得ハ、奏者番ニ心得ニ申聞之、
- 一 土手門内留守詰之侍共罷在、物頭ニ壹人充姓名披露、名呼之、次ニ右倅共罷在候時、披露孰もと詞懸ル、夫々馬廻扈從格以下之者共罷在、披露一同詞懸ル、
- 一 物見ニ少し西之方ニ用人類罷在、奏者番心得候、申聞之、
- 一 間を置、遠江守方侍共罷在、披露、孰もと詞懸ル、
- 一 打拔井戸之前、右之方ニ出入之者共出居、披露詞懸、
- 一 是迄致先候徒目付罷在、奏者番心得候、申聞之、
- 一 中二階下ニ宮内罷在、披露、名呼之、今日ニ無恙令着府大慶存と、申聞及請、



一表門番ニ步行格出居候得テ、奏者番方心得候ル、申聞之、  
 一元冠縁取ニ山内遠江守方初間柄中并取持中被參被出迎、夫々對面祝詞被延相應及挨拶、  
 一門中々之附使者、使者之間ニ罷在、夫々令直答、且出入之坊主共參居候付、夫々目見申  
 付之、

一式臺座上ニ大矢吉十郎・同欽平・本阿彌四郎三郎罷在候得ハ、奏者番披露、名呼之、  
 一於居間熨斗相祝之、

一於麒麟之間待受之客衆ニ對面、熨斗出し、一通及會釋、

一口之居間に着座、此時床ニ有之三方膳番共持出、我等ハ居付相祝、夫々三方引入、遠江守  
 方對面、右同斷、遠江守方被退、

一三方膳番共持出、我等左之方ハ居付、近習家老福岡宮内・柴田備後召出、祝詞申出候時、  
 長途無恙、今日令着府大慶存ト、

申聞、名上ハ請申出、備後ハ、  
 被致休息ト、

申聞、再及請、退、右三方引入之、

一奥ニ入、智鏡院様・伯母様方御出被成候ハ、御對面申、御一所ニのし相祝、續ル祝之膳

壹汁三菜之料理吸物菓子相祝、令盃事筈之處、省略中ニ付、近來之通吸物肴ニ種相祝之、  
 祐照院ハも相伴申付之、

但、遠江守方・繁太郎方・靱負方一席ニ相祝之、

一仕置役初役人共且近習廻リ之面々、側物頭を以、祝詞申出之、

一於居間令着替、稻荷宮ハ令直拜、江戸地廻リ之供ニ申付之、老中ハ令廻勤、

但、今日右之通可令廻勤筈之處、頭痛之唱を以留守居使者を以、御用番御老中ハ御届  
 申達之、

○中  
 略、

四日、

一今日七半時之供揃ニテ、忍供ニ申付、智鏡院様ハ爲伺御機嫌罷出、

一集御肴 一折

智鏡院様

於 鏝 様

於 鏝 様

於 綱 様

ハ御催合ヲ以



我等々

右七今日初る罷越候ニ付、件之通差上之、

略、中

五日、

一爾來令參府

御禮も申上候後、以飛脚國許奉行共の書狀ニ委曲申遣候先格ニ有之處、此度ハ參府後御禮日ニ間有之ニ付、先無事ニ令參府候段、奉行共の申遣候様、近習家老柴田備後右筆ヲ以令申聞之、則左之通、

去ル三日、

我等令參府、當日足痛ニ付不令廻勤、使者勤ニ申付之、追る御禮申上候節、奉行共の書狀遣之ニ付、先右之段都合宜取調奉行共の申遣候様ニ付、令申聞之、

但、本文之儀、嘉永三戊年七月參府、其節之依例如件、

略、中

七日、

一今日御用番内藤紀伊守殿に登

城前爲對面相越度段、昨夕留守居共を以申入候處、追る斷被申越候ニ付、不及其儀、

〔外寇紀事〕

○安光カ所駢本

高知藩士某  
書翰  
發駕

行裝

實用第一ノ  
兵器ヲ携行  
ス

細川家ノ武  
勇

然ハ、昨日ハ、太守様御首尾能御發駕被爲遊、恐悅至極ニ奉存候、天氣にて拜見人も夥布有之、御立も八ツ時之御供揃、七ツ即刻と申候被仰出なる御座候處、けふも御供之中も難揃哉、とふく、七ツ半時分にて御座候、多分布師田迄ハ御灯燈も相成可申と奉存候、爾來之御行列とも違、御發先へ携候筒、三拾挺一樣ニ猩々緋之袋ニ入、廿計ハ廿五六計之屈竟之御足輕、一樣もへ立計之拵にて、五十人計罷越候立派さ、實ニ目を驚し申事にて、勿論御途中右御筒爲御持御願濟ニ相成候趣、爾來ハおも高白熊など申候伊達道具爲御持ニ相成居候得共、當年ハ右等之義ハ止り、實用第一之御道具にて、拜見仕ものも實ニゆ々しく奉存候、扱江戸表も増々御靜謐之趣、とふる先月廿日頃ハ異船も退帆ニ相成候様之風聞區々ニ御座候、然其實正ハ未相分り不申、細川様當年之御人數凡二三萬計も有之趣、全體勇々敷躰にて、井伊様ハ本牧之御場所御受取申度段申出居候得共、井伊家ハ御渡し無之子細ハ、細川家如斯御勢なる、本牧受取ニ相成候時ハ、忽異船を打破可申、左候時ハせつゝ、公邊にて平穩之御取扱振破斷と相成候義ニ付、井伊家へ、公邊ハ先渡不申様と、御手つかひなるも可有御座やと評判仕事ニ御座候趣、細川家之御勢にてハ左も可有之と



奉存候、實ニ氣味能御勢ニテ御座候、公邊ニモ又トふる御凶事有之候趣、實事ニテ御座候哉不相分、追々模様も相聞可申と奉存候、下略、

寅二月五日

〇四月

太守様當月三日頃御着府可被爲遊旨、且御着之節、御鐵砲六十丁・御足輕七十人計、江戸近板橋と申所迄御迎ニ被遣、御國々爲御持之砲共都合九十丁御行列ニ入候、甚御立派ニテ可有御座申事也、且江戸々別紙之通相聞へ候ニ付、入御覽申候、此節江戸向至る平穩ニ相成候由、則御國元ハ今以砲鑄立等有之、打様之音時々耳を驚、田舎故之儀ニテ可有御座、於天下所詮異人ニ敵對之義、蟻螂の斧之御詮議振ニテ可有之候、林大學頭様・井戸對馬守様異船へ御乗込、夷人ニ御直談等有之、夫々御登城御座候る、翌日頃々追々江戸穩成御沙汰ニ相成候由、夫迄ハ嚴敷事ニ御座候處、右ノ次第合點參り不申事ニ御座候、下略、

露國軍艦「ヴオストロク」Восток、那霸琉球ニ渡來シ、用水ヲ乞ヒ、翌日、退去ス。

藩主ノ著府時期

江戸ノ近況

露船一艘  
那覇沖ニ碇泊ス

〔異國日記〕

〇候爵尚  
裕所藏本

異國火輪船一艘、今九ツ時分、那霸川口外ニ碇を卸候付、(英人)伯德令、遠目鏡を以見當、魯西亞船之段、爲申由、寺詰庵丁人申出有之候、追々大夫通事差遣、委細可申越候得共、先早々此段致問合候、以上、

三月四日

喜屋武親雲上

(朱書)「高嶺親方」

宜野灣親雲上

今日四過時分、那霸より南方三里程沖ニ異國船一艘相見得、火輪船ニる煙を立、漸々那霸之様乘來、九過時分、川口々六合程之所ニ碇を卸候付、本國又々來着之次第等相尋候爲、久米村大夫通事差遣候處、茶酒等馳走、用水所望之様手様有之候得共、官話存知之者罷居不申、然々通不申由ニる罷歸候付、猶又板良敷里子親雲上差遣、爲承合候處、魯西亞國之船當正月廿日來着爲有之小火輪船ニる、爰許々直ニ呂宋國ニ罷渡、人數四十人乗組、彼國出帆いふ、今日迄八日目ニ候處、用水不自由ニる此地致來着候由ニる、用水木板所望相達吳候様、左候ハ、三日程滯船ニる可致出帆申候付、爰許々何方ニ罷渡候哉と相尋候處、海嶋致方々候と爲申由、板良敷罷歸首尾申出有之候、御假屋方ニ御届申上、此段致問合

安政元年三月四日

七〇五



安政元年三月四日

七〇六

候、以上、

附、木材と傳問修甫用(伯徳令)ニ、嘆人(伯徳令)の寸尺等書付させ、追る可差出与爲申由、

三月四日

喜屋武親雲上

高嶺親方

宜野灣親雲上

食品其他物ヲ贈ル

今日來着之魯國船に、下程とノ別紙之品々帖取添、久米村通事を以差贈候處、小官共出迎、乘頭住居座に招入、酒馳走有之、濟る地方官々も申、帖并下程品差贈候處、喜入候躰ニ致受納候段、通事罷歸首尾申出有之候、御假屋方(伯徳令)に滋御届申上、此段致問合候、以上、

三月四日

喜屋武親雲上

宜野灣親雲上

覺

一豚一疋

一羊一疋

一庭鳥十羽

一玉子百甲

一唐芋八十斤

一大根五十斤

三月

今日七ツ半時分、板良敷里子親雲上魯國船(伯徳令)に罷歸候砌、彼船乘頭ニ滋乗合、上陸、直ニ護國寺に參、猶又若狹町學校所に罷出候付、板良敷差遣相逢させ、茶菓子等致馳走、濟る乘頭(伯徳令)を用水并傳問修甫之由(伯徳令)ニ、別紙之通木板・鋸・鉋等所望申出、直ニ護國寺に參、彼方迎之傳問波之上下濱に漕來候付、日入時分、本船に罷歸候段、板良敷并役々首尾申出有之候、御假屋方に滋御届申上候、此段致問合候、以上、

三月四日

喜屋武親雲上

宜野灣親雲上

覺

一用水十七つ程

一板木六枚、長十六尺、厚サ壹寸宛、

一材木二本、長十六尺七寸角宛、

一曲木板二十本、左右長壹尺五寸、厚サ三寸ツ、

安政元年三月四日

七〇七



士官等ノ上

一長鋸二刃、長六尺□四寸、  
一鋸二刃、

三月四日

昨日九ツ時分、魯國船傳間一艘ニ小官一人・水主四人乗組、波之上下濱に漕來、小官と護國寺に參、傳間と早速漕歸、右小官と七ツ時分此方傳間を本船に罷歸、猶同時分、小官二人此方傳間歸便ニ乗、波之上下濱に下、護國寺に參、日入時分、迎之傳間を本船に罷歸候段、關番人共首尾申出有之、御假屋方に後御届申上候、此段致問合候、以上、

三月五日

喜屋武親雲上

宜野灣親雲上

今日四ツ半時分、魯國船傳間一艘、小官二人・水主一人乗組、波之上下濱に漕來、小官兩人上陸、護國寺に參、一人を追付立出、若狹町學校所に罷出、板良敷里子親雲上相逢度趣、手様有之候段、詰役々申出有之候付、早速板良敷差遣候處、最早出帆之順風相成候間、昨日所望し出置候用水并木板・鋸・鋸等、早々相達吳候様申ニ付、用水を本船之様積越候、木拵之儀、才覺又を伐取方等申渡置候間、折角差急せ可相渡、鋸を當地に出來不申、工人共遣用哉、度佳喇嶋人より買求申事なる、賣用逆を無之趣を以相斷させ候處、申出通不相調候

出帆

交附セル所  
望品目

ハ、壹刃ツ、を遣用より成共、道に所望相達吳候様譯ケる申ニ付、才覺爲致、何分可相達段、致返答、茶菓子等馳走、九ツ半時分、暇申出、護國寺に參り、兩人共八ツ時分最前之傳間を罷歸、七ツ時分、猶又右傳間一艘小官三人・水主四人乗組、波之上下濱に漕來、小官三人を上陸、護國寺に參、一人を又候若狹町學校所に罷出候付、板良敷差遣候處、本船今日出帆可致由なる、所望物催促有之候付、鋸を相渡、板を追々可持せ遣、木拵方々探索伐取方申付度候付、追々可相調段申達候處、其通聞濟、護國寺に參、七ツ半時分、最前之人數一同彼方傳間を本船に漕歸、追々木板相調候分を、魯國船之様持せ遣候處、右船出帆、届方間ニ逢不申、積歸候、御假屋方に後御届申上、此段致問合候、以上、

三月五日

宜野灣親雲上

川平親雲上

魯國船之儀、今七ツ半過時分、出帆、亥子之間に通船仕候、此段致問合候、以上、

三月五日

宜野灣親雲上

川平親雲上

魯國船より左之品々所望申出有之、減少等を以相渡申候、

一用水十七ツ

安政元年三月四日



安政元年三月四日

七一〇

- 一 木分鋸壹刃
- 外壹刃減少
- 一 玉子貳百甲
- 外四百甲減少
- 一 小豚六疋
- 外四疋減少
- 一 中同貳疋
- 外貳疋減少
- 一 庭鳥貳拾五羽
- 外拾壹羽減少
- 一 唐芋貳百斤
- 一 飯箱壹ツ
- 一 雨笠貳本
- 一 二ノ筆拾貳本
- 一 鍬鉋髮差拾貳添差共

- 一 弓張姚灯壹ツ
- 外三ツ減少
- 一 三分形墨拾貳丁
- 一 扇子貳拾本
- 一 絹多葉粉入貳拾貳組幾せる入付
- 一 辨當一通

外一通減少

右御假屋方に於御届申上候、此段間合いとし候、以上、

宜野灣親雲上

三月五日

川平親雲上

魯國船よと所望物代として、左之通渡方有之、請取格護申渡置候、

- 蕃分三拾五枚
- 銀子ニノ貳百五拾貳匁
- 丁錢ニノ五拾貫四百文

右之通御假屋方御届申上置候、尤惣代良之内、蕃分ニノ六分三り八も八シ九才と、蕃分ニ

安政元年三月四日

七一

露船差出ノ  
所望品代料



安政元年三月四日

七二二

る算面難成、請取不足之段、帳當座筆者共申出有之候、此段致問合候、以上、

三月六日

宜野灣親雲上

川平親雲上

覺

露船出帆

今日七ツ半時分、哦囉嘶國火輪船一艘出帆、風卯辰之間、る亥子之方へ乘行、日入時分、る帆影、相見得、不申、今通之走前、る、晝夜、る八拾里程、走通可申、答、奉存候、此段首尾申上候、以上、

三月五日

小唐船々頭

與那嶺筑登之親雲上

右之通申出有之候間、首尾申上候、以上、

御船手奉行

三月五日

多嘉山子親雲上

本文御鎖之側、久手堅親雲上、御届申上候也、

三月五日七ツ半過時分、魯國船卯辰之風、る出帆、亥子之間へ乘行、今通之走前、る、晝夜、る八拾里程、走通可申、船切之者共申出有之候事、

露船出帆ニヨリ跡見分

三月五日

一右付、着場近邊致跡見、且近方之浦々山中村内迄、疑堅相改、疑敷儀無之段、那覇久米村近方之間切、く、首尾申出候付、右之通御在番所へ御届申上候事、

附、伊那野ぢぎやり并けい嶋、御船手筆者差遣、跡目致させ、無別條段承届候也、

魯國船致出帆候付、近方之濱邊山中村内洞々迄相改候得共、何、疑敷儀、無之段、向々申出有之、此段首尾申上候、以上、

三月六日

久手堅親雲上

一異國船乗組人數并船櫓之長尺、且武具積入之様子等、異國大夫、委曲書付首尾申出候先例候得共、此節來着之魯國船、當正月渡來之節、夫々首尾申出相濟候付、此節、不及其儀事、

一異國船出帆ニ付、座喜味親方御物奉行申口川上式部殿并御在番所異國方產物方御役々衆へ御見廻申上候事、

一右相濟、御書院參上、奉伺御機嫌候事、

○尋テ、琉球出張ノ鹿兒島藩士川上式部等、露艦渡來ノ顛末ヲ本藩ニ通報ス。其内容ハ、略々異國日記ノ記事ニ等シキモ、參考ノタメ、次ニ掲グ。

安政元年三月四日

七二三



〔琉球 鹿兒島藩士川上式部等届書〕  
○公館島津忠重所藏本  
齋形公史料所藏

○四月五日在國家老島津豊後等へ

長崎ヨリ歸掛來着之魯國火輪船、正月二十三日出帆之段、先達而御届申上越通御座候處、又々三月四日渡來、翌五日出帆仕候形行、左ニ申上候、

一三月四日四ツ過時分、那覇ヨリ南之方三里程沖へ異國船一艘相見得、火輪船ニテ煙ヲ立、那覇之様乘來、九ツ過時分、川口ヨリ六合程之所へ錠（りん）ヲ卸シ候ニ付、本國又ハ來着之次第等相尋候爲、久米村大夫通事差遣候處、茶酒等馳走、用水所望之段手様イタシ、官話存心之者不罷居候ニ付、板良敷里子親雲上指遣爲承候處、魯西亞國之船、當正月廿日來着、同廿三日出帆之火輪船ニテ、爰許ヨリ直ニ呂宋國へ罷渡、人數四十人乗組、彼國出帆八日目來着致候由ニテ、用水并傳間修甫用之木板所望相達吳候様、左候ハ、二百程滯船ニテ可致出帆申ニ付、爰許ヨリ何方へ罷渡候哉ト相尋候處、海嶋方ニイタシ候ト爲申由、  
一同日、下程トシテ左之品々帖取添、久米村通事ヲ以差贈候處、小官共出迎、乘頭住居坐へ招入、酒馳走相濟、地方官ヨリト申、帖并下程品差遣候處、悅入候躰ニテ致取納候由、

- 一豚 一匹
- 一羊 一匹

異國蒸氣船  
泊那覇沖ニ碇

食品其他物  
ヲ贈ル

士官等ノ上  
陸

- 一庭鳥 十羽
- 一玉子 百甲
- 一唐芋 八十斤
- 一大根 五十斤

一同日九ツ時分、傳間一艘ニ小官一人・水主四人乗組、波之上下濱へ漕來リ、小官ハ護國寺へ參、傳間ハ漕キ歸リ、七ツ時分、此方傳間ヨリ本船へ罷歸候處、外小官二人右傳馬歸便ヨリ波之上下濱へ下、護國寺へ參、日入時分、迎之傳間ヨリ本船へ罷歸候由、

一同日七時分、傳間一艘小官一人・水主五人乗組、泊津近邊致水計、七半時分、臺瀨前へ漕來、小官ハ上陸、傳間ハ差歸、天久寺へ參リ、亞人嘶イタシ、止宿之者一人召列、泊村内步行、日入時分、此方傳間ヨリ差送吳候様手様イタシ、其通取計候處、中途ニテ迎之傳間へ行キ逢ヒ乗移リ、本船之様漕歸、止宿之者ハ寺へ罷歸候由、

一同日七ツ半時分、板良敷魯船ヨリ罷歸候砌、乘頭ニモ乗合、上陸直ニ護國寺へ差越、尙又若狹町學校所へ參候ニ付、板良敷差越茶菓子等致馳走、濟而乘頭ヨリ用水并傳間修甫用之由ニテ、木板・鋸・鋸等所望申出、直ニ護國寺へ差越、迎之傳間ヨリ日入時分本船へ罷歸候由、魯船將軍乘船等呂宋國へ罷在候哉之旨、小官へ板良敷相尋候處、當分彼國滯船

安政元年三月四日

旗艦ノ所在  
地ヲ問フ



ハ無之、海嶋方ニイタシ候ト爲申由、

一翌五日四ツ時分、傳間一艘水主四人乗組、泊臺瀨前へ漕來、同所濱ヨリ船洗用之由ニテ、砂三袋積入漕歸、七時分、同一艘水主四人乗、同所ヨリ三人上陸、長一尺二寸、高五寸、横七寸程ノ箱二ツ、天久寺止宿ノ亞人へ伯徳令方へ届方相頼、本船へ罷歸候處、天久寺小官一人、右小箱二ツ水主へ爲持、護國寺へ差越、嘆人へ爲相渡由、右ニ付、通事係差遣、嘆國ヨリ之届品ニ候哉、又ハ魯船ヨリ贈品ニ候哉爲相尋候處、魯船乗頭ヨリ伯徳令へノ贈品ニテ、直ニ相届筈候得共、本船早々致出帆事ニテ、其儀難成、亞人ヨリ届吳候様相頼入、實ニ呂宋國煙草之段爲申由、

一同日四ツ半時分、傳間一艘小官二人・水主一人乗組、波之上下濱へ漕來リ、上官兩人上陸、護國寺へ參リ、一人ハ無程出立、若狹町學校所へ參リ、板良敷へ逢度手様イタシ候ニ付、差越候處、最早出帆之順風相成候間、昨日所望申出置用水并木板・鋸・鉋等、早々相達吳候様申ニ付、用水ハ本船ノ様積越候、木板之儀、才覺又ハ伐取等申渡置候間、折角差急可相渡、鋸・鉋ハ大工共使用、度佳喇島人ヨリ買求候品ニテ、賣用無之趣ヲ以相斷候處、左候ハ、一兩宛ハ遣用之内成共、何卒所望相達吳候様、分而申ニ付、才覺爲致、何分可相達ト致返答、茶菓等馳走、九ツ半時分、護國寺へ參、兩人共八ツ時分最前之傳間ヨリ本船へ

交附セル所望品目

罷歸、七時分、猶又右傳間一艘小官三人・水主四人乗組、波之上下濱ヨリ小官三人上陸、護國寺へ差越、一人ハ又候若狹町學校所へ參候ニ付、板良敷差越候處、本船今日出帆可致由ニテ、所望物催促イタシ候ニ付、鋸ハ相渡、板ハ方々ヨリ取寄候ニ付、追々可相渡段申達候處、其通聞濟、七ツ半時分、一同本船へ罷歸、木板相調候分ハ遣候へトモ、出帆ノ間ニ不合、積歸候段申出候、

一魯國火輪船所望品、減少等ヲ以、左之通相渡候段申出候、

- 一用水 十樽
- 一木分キ鋸 一刃
- 一玉子 二百甲
- 一小豚 六匹
- 一一同 二匹
- 一庭鳥 二十五把
- 一唐芋 二百斤
- 一飯箱 一ツ
- 一雨笠 二本



- 一二對物筆 拾貳本
- 一鎗鉈髮差 拾二

但漆差共

- 一弓張提灯 一ツ

- 一三分形墨 十二挺

- 一扇子 二十本

- 一絹多葉粉入 二十

但二組キセル入付

- 一辨當 一通

右之通相渡候處、代銀左之通相渡、致格護置候段申出候、

- 一蕃錢 三十五枚

但丁分ノ五拾貫四百文

一同日七半過、右火輪船卯辰之風ニテ出帆、亥子之間へ乘行、暮時分ニハ帆影不相見得段申出候、

一同六日、伯德令ヨリ板良敷護國寺へ參吳候様申出、差越候處、出迎へ招入、樂々平安之挨拶、且板良敷差越候禮謝等申述、茶菓子馳走イタシ、左候而伯德令ヨリ、此節爲致來着魯國船ヨリ何歟用事等申出候哉ト申候ニ付、用水・木板等所望之外、何モ申出無之段相答候處、不思議之事ト申スニ付、板良敷ヨリ御方内存ニハ、右船爰許來着之儀何様被察候哉ト相尋候處、用水・木板所望迄ニ遙々致渡海候トハ何共得心難成、兎角亞船日本へ罷渡居候ニ付、右様子相探候爲ニテ可有之ト察居候段爲申由、

一板良敷ヨリ、魯國・都兒格合戰有之、佛暎兩國ヨリ都兒格へ加勢イタシ候由、實正ニ而候哉ト相尋候處、彌其通ニ候、夫故當時佛暎國ハ魯國ヨリ敵對相成居候ト爲申由、

右之段、三月四日魯國火輪船來着所望物申出、用水等相渡、木板ハ積越候央、翌五日出帆仕、外ニ何モ申立候儀無御坐、右魯船之儀、前條通呂宋國ヨリ直ニ此地へ差越候段申出、格別日間モ無之、然ニ用水等所望之爲メ態々致潮掛候儀、此地渡海之場所睨ト不申聞、旁疑敷、當分亞船浦賀渡船中之事故、様子相探候爲ニテハ有之間敷哉ト内評仕居候處、右通出帆、翌日伯德令ヨリ板良敷護國寺へ參吳候様申出、差越候處、前條通之次第ニテ、當分魯國都兒格合戰中、佛暎兩國ハ都兒格へ味方イタシ、魯國ハ當分敵ニ相成居、就而ハ亞國モ同様之國柄故、日本之都合ヲ伺、時宜次第ニハ、日本ノ御爲筋ヲ計リ、御味方ニテモ仕候内存ニテハ有之間敷哉ト、伯德令疑念之様子ニ見受候段、

露船來航ノ  
目的ニ關ス  
ルハベツテ  
ノハイム

露土戰爭



露船渡來ノ  
目的ハ日本  
内情視察  
シノ爲ナルベ

安政元年三月五日

七二〇

板良敷申出、右火輪船、小官等護國寺へ度々致上陸候得共、此節渡來之仔細ハ不申聞  
形ニ相見得、就而ハ日本之都合向相探候爲、長崎又ハ浦賀邊へ指越候儀ニ而ハ有之間  
敷哉ト、旁内評仕事御坐候、御役々へモ申談、御内用ヲ以御届申上越候、以上、  
但、船繪圖之儀ハ先達差上候ニ付、此節ハ相除、繫場ノ儀ハ別紙亞國商船來着御届  
之繪圖一緒ニ申上候、

寅四月五日

郷田 仲兵衛  
川上 式部

島津 豊後殿(久實、家老)  
川上 筑後殿(久封、家老)  
鳴津 石見殿(久祥、家老)  
末川 近江殿(久平、家老)  
新納 駿河殿(久仰、家老)  
樺山 伊織殿(久成、家老)

○正月五日、三月二十三日各條ヲ參看スベシ。

五日 辰甲 征夷大將軍德川家定、前水戸藩主德川齊昭前權中納言 等ト俱ニ、米

國使節ノ獻品ヲ城中ニ覽ル。

〔松平忠固日記〕○于前權中納言所藏本

三月五日、

一 亞墨利加獻貢物等

上覽有之、前中納言殿ニも御拜見被 仰出候ニ付、御錠口明御取次々案内ニ在、一同  
御成廊下に出、御扣所前ニ着座、前中納言殿も同所向之方ニ被着座、 出御之節御同仁  
に御挨拶有之、御跡ニ御引續御越、一同も御跡ニ付、御黒書院松溜竹之御廊下ニ在獻貢  
物  
上覽、畢る 入御之節、 御成廊下迄御跡付、同所ニ在る前中納言殿に御挨拶有之、 入御  
後同所ニ在る前中納言殿御禮被仰聞之、一同引、

〔松宇日記〕○水戸藩士西野宣明日記  
于前權中納言所藏本

三月五日、天晴、暖和、○中

老公五ツ時出御、夕七時御退 城、今日亞墨利加人貢獻品御覽之由、依被移御時刻云々、或  
云、大樹公御一同 上覽、其後劍突鐵炮二挺御拜領、直ニ御持被遊、其餘六挺短筒等御拜借

安政元年三月五日

七二一

德川家定德  
川齊昭等ト  
米國獻貢品  
ヲ見ル

齊劍突鐵  
砲ヲ拜領ス



安政元年三月五日

七二二

之由、御拜領筒者尤絶品之由、拜見被仰付之、機巧細密、實於器械者不堪感激也、

〔安政甲寅日記〕

○帝國圖書館所藏本

三月四日、

一今日亞墨利加を差上候品、御黒書院におゐる御老中御見分被成候、明日出御上覽可被遊候由、「亞墨利加船未退帆、頃合駢と不仕候、三月四日、俊、善、

五日、

一亞墨利加を獻上物并御老中方に差上物、別紙二通認メ差上申候、退帆之模様相分不申、外相替義無御坐候、三月五日、俊、善、

六日、

一亞墨利加出帆之日を五十日目、松前へ罷越候段申立候由、「出帆之日限今日未不申出候、」亞墨利加船を差上候品々、昨日御黒書院に上覽相濟、右品々不殘奥に相廻、未御表に下り不申候、以上、三月六日、善、

老中米國獻  
貢品ヲ見分  
ス

米國獻貢品  
上覽

〔米使應接掛町奉行支配組與力 浦賀御用日記〕

○帝國圖書館所藏本  
徳川幕府書類外國事件書所藏

三月二日、曇、

○中略

一先達る買上もの之節、江戸御役所を相廻候長持貳棹、當所假御役所ニ被差置候處、獻貢物江戸表に差立ニ付、長持不足ニ差支候間、借受度旨大津源藏を談ニ付用立候、尤右を松平河内守殿を直ニ江戸御役所に返却之積取計候旨、源藏申聞候事、

〔亞墨理駕船渡來日記〕

三月二日、今日ハ先達異人を獻上の品々江戸へ送り申候、小舟三艘も琉球蒔を包ミ、陸地を宿次送りニ仕候、尤新町迄村方人足、

○亞米利加船渡來日誌、マタ略々同一内容記事ヲ載ス。

○參 考

〔水戸藩御城書海防箇條書拔〕

○公爵徳川  
慶親所藏本

三月十五日、

一阿部伊勢守が常阿彌を以口達書取之寫、

徳川慶篤  
川慶怒ニ米  
國獻貢品ノ  
拜觀ヲ許ス

安政元年三月五日

水戸中納言 殿

七二三

米國獻貢品  
江戸差立ノ  
件

米國獻貢品  
江戸ニ送  
ル



安政元年三月五日

七二四

尾張中納言殿

此度亞墨利加船より差出候貢獻物之内、柳之間に差出置候間、御禮後御勝手次第御覽被成候様、達之事、

○二月十五日ニ獻貢品目錄其他ヲ收ム。參看スベシ。

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