五五八　明治二年十月二十五日（十一月二十六日）

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

十　月

（朝鮮事務書）

五五九

十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）　外務省ヨリ太政官辨官宛

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

附屬書一、太政官ヨリ嚴原藩ヘノ指令案

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

五五九　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

二、太政官ヨリ嚴原藩ヘノ指令案

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

十月廿三日別紙添達ス

辨官御中

外務省

朝鮮國ト對州交際ノ儀ニ付嚴原藩公用人齋藤佳兵衞申上候書面御下ケ被成致一覽候右書面ノ大主意ハ昨辰年御一新ノ最初兩國ノ交通ヲ掌候樣宗家ヘ被命候處今又宗家ヨリ使節差遣置候儀ハ可相止トノ趣ハ最前御沙汰ノ主意ト齟齬イタシ命令兩途ニ出候樣相見ヘ候趣幷往古玄蕃寮被相設候節ニモ蕃客ヲ掌候儀ハ對馬守職務ノ內ニモ相見大唐通事新羅譯語等被差置候儀モ候ヘハ矢張是迄ノ通朝鮮交通ハ宗家ノ世職ニイタシ置度內旨ニ相見當時同家ニテ談判中ニ付彼方承服ノ上ハ彼國通信使ヲモ被爲召皇朝ヨリモ御國使等可被差渡然上御交際萬般ノ體式御講明被爲在候ハヽ可然旨ノ建言幷別紙十二ヶ條ノ伺書トモ一應無謂筋ニモ無之候ヘトモ右ハ昨春兵馬倥傯ノ間御政體未相整然ルニ外國事務ハ片時モ難差置筋ニ付暫宗家ヘ朝鮮事務取扱候樣被爲命候儀ニモ可有之然ルニ朝鮮ナリトモ外國ニハ相違無之候處萬國交際ノ大法ニ不依一藩曖昧ノ私交ニイタシ置候テハ條理不相立則舊幕府ノ因循政ヲ用候儀ニ付右ハ是非トモ改革不致候ハテハ不相成儀ニ有之然ルニ朝鮮ノ國習澁滯遲緩百事不捗取樣子故宗家申立候通彼國ヨリ通信使差越候迄ハ定テ數年ノ歲月ヲ經可申其上此方ヨリ使節被差遣候樣ノ手順ニテハ何レノ時ヲ期會ト可致ヤ更ニ目的モ無之然ルニ魯西亞其他ノ強國方今ノ形勢諸事施行ノ迅速ナル雷雨ノ如ク此後日本ニテ因循イタシ候節ハ歲月我ト友ナラス朝鮮ハ所謂轍鮒ヲ枯魚市ニ問候姿ニ相成皇國ノ至患隨テ燃眉ノ急ト可相成右ヲ痛念イタシ候ニ付寧彼ノ來使ヲ不待此方ヨリ往臨シテ其謬例ヲ正シ大義ヲ示候方ト存候儀ニテ此程云々申上其段當省ヘ御委任相成候儀ニ有之當時其手順專取調中ニ付宗家ヨリ建白ノ趣ハ難取用筋ニ御座候乍然境壤ヲ外國ヘ接シ居候場所則樺太對馬又ハ千島小笠原島等

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

巳十月

（朝鮮事務書）

（附屬書一）

嚴原藩ヘ御沙汰案

朝鮮國交際ノ儀ニ付此程伺ノ趣ハ追テ猶御沙汰ノ次第可有之候ヘトモ差當彼國ヘ差遣置候其藩使者ノ儀ハ引戻候ニヲヨハス可成引合ヲ重子御一新ノ御情實彼國ヘ相貫候様可致候尤外國交際ノ儀ハ一途ニ不出候テハ不相成儀ニ付追々外務省ノ官員彼地ヘ差越實境見分爲致候積ニ有之勿論朝鮮國ノ儀ハ舊交モ有之内藩同様ノ取扱ニ不致候テハ差支候廉モ可有之間右等ハ其藩彼國ト隣國ノ儀ニ付御處分相定候上ハ自然御委任ノ廉モ可有之只今俄ニ荒立改革候テハ兩國ノ折合方ニ拘候條別紙附札ノ通可被相心得候事

巳十月

嚴原藩

（附屬書二）

五五九　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

太政官

（朝鮮事務書）

（朱書）「別紙附札案」

初ケ條

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

二ケ條三ケ條

是迄ノ通タルヘキ事

四ケ條

歳遣船等ハ先ツ是迄ノ儘可据置候事

五ケ條六ケ條

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

七ケ條八ケ條

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

九ケ條

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

十ケ條

朝鮮交際入費ノ儀ハ追テ御處分可有之事

十一ケ條

宗家慶弔ニ付朝鮮ヨリ差越候譯官ハ是迄ノ通接對可致事

十二ケ條

切手ノ儀ハ向來ノ取締ニモ相成候儀ニ付是迄ノ通規則嚴重可相立置事

（朝鮮事務書）

編者註　五八五參照

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

樺太開拓問題、横濱駐屯ノ英吉利番兵撤去及政府以外ノ者ノ武器輸入ニ關スル件

己巳十月廿三日英公使館於ゐ岩倉大納言英國公使ハルリーパークス應接記

一應挨拶畢ゐ

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

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

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

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

ニ相成申候規則ニ有之候追〻御國ニゐも一般之御規則相立候事ニ存候

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

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

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

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

一段〻御談判之趣ゟ承知致し候得共御十分行屆滿足致し候樣相成候節ゟ格別當今之御樣子ニゐるゟ難期候間彌以十分御整之上ゟ引取候樣申付ゑく右ゟ佛へも御申越有之候樣致し度若し右退去之後攘夷論之者有之如何樣之義出來候節ゟ右兵隊引戻し候樣之場合ニ立至り可申も難計左候節ゟ右之入費ゟ御差出し有之候事ゟ存候得共當今之姿ニゐるゟ御十分ぜ申義ニて無之候得共追〻御措置有之候事ぜ存候

一當今大坂兵庫神奈川等之小銃彈藥等多分買入候者有之候間未タ御國內平穩と申義ゟ有之間敷平穩之中ニ兵器を買入候義ゟ疑しき事ニ有之候御國之華族當時知藩事中ニゐる一兵隊ッゝ相立候樣ニゐるゟ御不都合ニ立至り可申候

一夫ゟ今般薩藩之者東京警衞ぜして二千人程も相越候間右之兵卒とも取入候義ニも可有之尤華族之者ニゐるも夫〻支配所之分限ふ應し兵隊相備へ其餘ゟ天朝へ引上ヶ候積ぞニ候

（對話書）

五六一

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

七重村及其ノ附近ノ開墾地內ニ經界標柱再置承認方申請ノ件

五六一　明治二年十月二十三日（十一月二十六日）

七重村近傍ヲークステンフイルト（編者註 Augustenfelde）ガルト子ル所稱名於そ

一千八百六十九年第十一月廿六日

箱館ニ於て元裁判所

開拓使出張所ニ在留役人衆中貴下へ

貴下政府ニゐ予ニ貸渡相成候開墾地領分中へ立置候標柱ヲ悉ク取拂ヒ之儀ニ付予　貴下の承諾を得んこと我欲ス予ゲ近傍之地所を自儘の巧にさんと將ニ適當せり

予ゥ約定內規則第二條ニ曰ク

政府及ひ隣民ニ告そして決ゐ經界之標柱ヲ移そへカラス

右一議ニ當然之事ニゐ標柱ノ其有所ヲ予ゲ一存ヲ以移スゐきハ予ニ於て嚴しく禁也

依テ貴下政府手元ニアル測量地所ノ巨細繪圖面ニ基き取除し標柱ヲ再置そへき樣予貴下へ相願ふ當今この大業開發ハ施スヘキの用意なれハ予畑地ヨり外ヨり（原註）ヒカ放馬等防のため大圍ヲ取建ゐくあり又右標柱之多分ハ取拂し儀ニ付ゐて

予ゲ隣民と直ニ混雜出來ゐくなれども彼等隣民ニて平和且熟懇ニ凌グへき我予常ニ希望也

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

アル、ガルト子ル手記

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

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

五六二

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

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

五六二　明治二年十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）

五六二　明治二年十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）　一六八

Légation DE FRANCE
AU
Japon.

Yokohama, 27 Novembre 1869.

Excellences,

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

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

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

MAX. OUTREY.

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

（右和譯文）

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

十月廿四日

佛國全權公使
ウートレー

澤外務卿
寺島外務大輔　閣下

五六三

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

五六三　明治二年十月二十四日（十一月二十七日）　一六九

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

Légation DE FRANCE
AU
Japon.

Yokohama, 27 Novembre '69.

Messieurs les Ministres,

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAX. OUTREY.

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

（右和譯文）

十月廿日同廿二日附御書翰幷ニ別紙共落手いたし候然者スミツスパンと申ス
の貴國賤民ニ對シ重創ヲ爲負候始末相當ニ相濟候迄同人我岡士ニて御引受可
相成義以前同人ニ付我岡士配下取除き候譯ハ丁度右一件ニ御座候佛國法度ニ
おゐてビキスコンシュル岡士並決テ裁判いたし候理無之夫故ニ若シビキスコンシュル
滯留致候街ニおゐて罪ヲ犯シ候者有之候ハバ右罪人岡士在留ノ至近の場所迄
可引連右の岡士のミニテ裁判可致只今の場合ニおゐてハスミツスパンと申者
横濱コンシュルの訴訟場まで引連べく候處横濱ニおゐて瑞西國コンシュルゼ
ネラール有之候ニ付則別の難事ニ差到リ候スミツスパンと申者素ゟ瑞西人ニ
有之候ニ付大坂ニて當分の內我岡士配下ニ候得共矢張瑞西人ニ御座候間同國
コンシュルゼネラールの配下ニ自然相戻リ候故佛岡士ハ裁判不可致候略言ス

レバスミツスパンの方ニて我法度の周旋相蒙リ候へども我ニおゐてハ罪ゐる
節不可罰候譬バ我訴訟場ニテ他國ノ岡士在留致候所ニテ同國の人裁判いたし
候へ共右裁判ハ自然と反故ニ可相成實ニ承知致兼候程不法の形勢ニ遇候間無
據同人ニ我岡士ノ配下取除候既ニ貴國ノ官員五代才助横濱ヲ通行致候節右の
故ヲ仔細ニ申述置候貴政府ニおゐて瑞西國のコンシュルゼネラール江可相屆
と申添置候夫故殘念なゞら閣下方のスミツスパンニおゐての御所望承知致兼
實ニ今の場合ニテ我國嚴制ノ法度ニテ中氣同樣相成候事能ゝ御了解被下度願
出候以上

十月念四日

佛國全權公使
マクスウトレー

澤　外務卿
寺嶋外務大輔　兩閣下

編者註　本號文書ニ謂フ「十月廿日同廿二日附御書翰幷ニ別紙ハ見當ラス

五六四

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

浦上村耶蘇教徒ノ狀態ニ關スル件

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

二、明治元年四月二十日在長崎各國領事ヨリ九州鎭撫總督澤宣嘉宛

耶蘇教徒嚴罰ノ風說ニ關シ照會ノ件

三、明治元年閏四月長崎取締役等ヨリノ浦上村耶蘇教徒ニ關スル建言書

四、明治元年十二月十日在長崎各國領事ヨリ長崎府知事澤宣嘉宛

五島耶蘇教徒虐待ノ風說ニ關シ照會ノ件

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

上

探索仕候書付

當時浦上村異宗之もの重ニ左之件〻執行申候

一毎曉七ツ時頃より浦上村異宗信仰之もの婦人重ニ連立佛僧居留地ニ取建候天主堂に參詣いたし朝五ツ時頃歸村いたし申候

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

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

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

一同村所〻に天主堂取建異佛も勿論其外種〻之額を掛美麗を盡し居候を一昨

夏當地奉行德永石見奉勤之節取毀燒捨申候

一月〻日を定め茶講と唱へ右宗門之ゟの男女寄合異宗之尊キ噂等いあし申候

一右宗門之ゟの共ゟ銘〻異名を附貰ひ寄合之席ゟてハ必右異名を唱へ申候

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

一平戸五島邊之ゟの右宗ニ隨從致し當時佛僧方に奉公いあし經文其外傳習受候ゟの不少其ゟの共歸村之上村中に押弘メ候ニ付彌右宗所〻に滋蔓いあし申候

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

一元浦上村散使眞方良輔与申ゟの久敷佛僧之弟子ニ成右宗門之奧義を極メ經文其外等著述村中之ゟのに壹冊金壹朱宛ニる賣弘メ此ゟの當時居留地天主堂に潛匿致し居候由

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

一昨年四月（閏脫カ）土着候ゟのゟ右一件ニ付建言いあし候寫爲御見合差上申候右宗起發幷情態等ゟ委細右ニる御承知可被下候（編者註附記三參照）

一從來浦上村ニるゟ正宗を白組と唱へ異宗を黑組と唱へ雙方諸事不和有之尤昔年ゟ連綿之分ゟ古異宗當時佛僧ゟ教授致候ゟの新異宗と相唱へ右新異宗之方重ニ當時尊崇いあし居申候

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

一異宗之ゟの死去いあし候節更ニ白衣を不着棺斂之節ゟ必刄物を棺ニ入赤ゟ眞綿を總身ニ引是ゟ劒難ニ死血ヲ出し候姿之由

一右墓地ニ石碑不取建野石を以印といあし故石碑不建趣意ゟ正宗の戒名を嫌ひ申候

一浦上村ニ往昔ゟ弘法大師之石像を安置いあし居候處昨春異宗之者とも取毀

捨其外一村ニ神佛等祭り候儀ヱ勿論異宗之ものヱ家別神棚佛壇等一切無之候

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

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

右之通探索之上申上候以上

巳十月

編者註　本號文書日附ヲ缺クモ十月二十五日附外務省ヨリ土方中辨宛ノ依賴書翰ニ基キ外務省ニテ寫取リタル耶蘇一件書類四册中ノ一部ト認メラルルヲ以テ假ニ同日ノ項ニ挿入シタリ

尚同時ニ寫取リタル耶蘇一件書類四册ノ中ト認メラルル文書左ニ一括附記ス

但シ右ノ中明治元年五月二十四日在長崎各國領事ヨリ長崎府知事澤宣嘉宛浦上耶蘇教徒ニ對スル處置照會ノ書翰ハ第一卷第一册三七七ト同シキニ付之ヲ省略セリ

（附記一）

卯九月十五日佛蘭西岡士館ニ於ゐる能勢大隅守徳永石見守瀧澤喜太郎應接之大意

一應挨拶畢ゐ

大隅守曰

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

一如何なる機械ニゐる責問被成候哉承及ひ候處ニゐる細繩を以巻付候樣之ものニ水を付打敲候故別ゐる痛楚難堪由ニ相聞申候

一右樣責問抔と申譯ニゐ無之常〳〵輕罪事之ものを打候節尻と唱候品ニゐる聊打擲ゟし候迄之儀ニゐる別段ニ取扱候品ニゐる非常之責ゟし候儀ニヱ決ゐる無之候子細ゐ囚徒共何等之取巧ニ候哉一味連判之聞も有之何分疑敷候間重立

候もの四五人糺明いたし候事ニ有之候

一今朝出牢被仰付候もの有之哉

一今朝出牢之ゑの無之去ル十二日四十貳人出牢申渡殘九人翌十三日糺之上出牢可爲致候所吟味夜ニ入候間糺濟之分八人出牢爲致殘壹人ハ昨十四日朝出牢申渡右ニゐ異宗關係之囚徒ゟ不殘牢拂ニ相成候間今朝之出牢ゟ決ゐ無之筈ニ候

一昨朝牢拂等之仰ゟ信用難致候同日も尙壹人被繫置候よし慥ニ及承申候

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

一キリスト宗信仰之者ゑ之御打擲ニ無之段相分り候

（朱書）「此時制札之寫差出ス」

一此張紙ハいまゝ御廢不相成候哉

石見守

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

大隅守

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

一委敷儀ゟ存不申

大君より公使へ御下命之趣ニゟ無事ニ村預ヶ可相成との廉相見へ候

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

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

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

一何等之取巧ニゐ一味徒黨いたし候や惡事之種を御存なく無下ニ打擲ハいたし候ハ無理と被存候

石見守

一百姓之身分ニゐ一味連判之念有之旨及承候上者其事實を明白ニ不糺候ゐ者不相叶國律有之尤疑惑さへ相晴候へハ强ゐ可咎筋者無之候

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

一キリスト宗信仰之廉ニゐ致打擲候譯ニゐ候得ゟ八十餘人不殘鞭撻可致筈之處右之内僅四五人ならてハ打擲不致是を以キリスト宗を撲候儀ニ者無之段了解可被致候

一兼ゐ浦上村ニ取建有之候禮拜堂を昨日御取毀相成候由及承候右者實事ニゐ候哉其次第ニ寄前件之虛實を判斷可致候

石見守

一右申入候通八宗外之宗門信仰ハ勿論其筋之免許(ママ)を堂宮之類建立いたし候ハ不相成極ニ付破却爲致候事ニ有之候

喜太郎

一異宗之儀ニ付拙者京地ゟ出崎以さし台命之趣逐一及通達候儀ニ付宗門之者を無下ニ鞭笞可致理合ハ毛頭無之筈之處囚徒之内連判徒黨之聞有之よし右ゟ一之罪名を犯し候もの共ニ付一通り打擲を加へ相糺候へとも敢ゐ取巧候事件も無之全異宗信仰申合候爲致一味候段相分夫ゝ出牢爲致候上者此度下命之趣意ニ對し相觸候義も無之候間已後ゟ雙方取締相立右樣之手數不出來樣いたし度事ニ候

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

仕候其邊承知仕度候且昨日出牢之ものハ仙右衞門と申候哉是又承度候

石見守

一仙右衞門ニ候村役人へ可引渡處申渡之間ニ合兼候間御代官手代へ引渡候

大隅守

一囚徒共之内御法を辨へ改心可致旨申立ものハ寺判取之差許宗門偏執之ものハ證文之手數無之村預ヶ申付候事ニ有之候右之仙右衞門と異宗固結之ものニ付則村預申付候事ニ有之候

一仰之如く出牢ニて相違無之候得共夫迄之御取計振疑惑之廉不少候

喜太郎

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

一過日圖書頭樣へ面謁之節囚徒共無事出牢可爲致旨被仰聞候と失念不致候

石見守

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

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

石見守

一右書翰中罪人出牢之儀共被促且無謂呵責を加へ候樣相見へ候へ共左樣之儀ニ候ハ無之異宗外之疑事を糺候譯ニ候事柄相違いたし且ハ罪人ハ昨朝既ニ牢拂いたし候事故其邊之意味委敷申入右書翰ハ一ト先可差返と存候其儘書簡持參いたし候事ニ有之候

一御出之頃ハ出牢濟と被仰聞候へとも其節ハ尚牢内ニ相殘置候もの有之候一前ニも申入候通り昨朝出牢申渡候節ハ御目付も相心得居候事ニ候牢内へ可立戻謂無之候

一徒黨一味之廉を以打擲被成候趣意尚御辯解可被下候

一異宗信仰之もの共ハ我國從來之法を以處置候得ハ重き仕置可申付筈之ものニ候共ニ有之候間連〻取調江府に可相伺と存居候處此度

台命到來俄ニ手續取調之處囚徒之內九人如何敷風聞有之候間審問可致之処
打擲いたし候事ニ有之尚疑敷被思候ハヽ出牢之當人ニ可被承合且又其節吟
味いたし候支配向も今日召連候間委細可被尋候
一然るニ牢內ニ於る士官衆か強る改心を被勸候よし及承申候
一勿論制禁之宗門ニ付心得違致ましく旨厚爲申諭出牢之上又〳〵面倒不起樣懇
〳〵爲申聞候事ニ候
一浦上村へ教僧不立入樣申渡置候一體僧宮多人數在留いたし候故之儀ニも
存候間此度上海ニ教僧兩人差遣候今日ハ先異宗之一條も博明候ニ付是ニ
る御談判相濟候事と存候

喜太郎

一徒黨之廉へ疑惑相掛り打擲いたし候儀を了解違ひ被致公使等へ被申遣無謂
葛藤を生し候樣之儀有之候る者甚不都合ニ有之候
一御尤ニ候人毎に過ちなきものハ無之候間御調之所も矢張其廉ニ相當申候
尤私ニ於ても無謂葛藤を生し候樣之儀ニ不相好候間公使へハ私職務當然

之處置相濟候段可相屆申事ニ御坐候
一廉〳〵了解被致一同安心いたし候已後る者御互に能〳〵取締相立候樣祈念ニ候
一浦上村之もの共先出牢相成右廉ニ於てハ滿足之筋ニ有之候
右畢る退散

（附記二）

於長崎千八百六十八年第五月十二日

九州鎭撫使兼總督閣下

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

ゐ踏繪之仕來りハ廢せりと有之候得とも條約取結之節右等嚴敷議論有之儀と被存候

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

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

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

閣下之從者

合衆國岡士ウイルリー、ピ、マンゴム

貌利太尼亞岡士マルキユス、フローウルス

葡萄牙岡士ゼー、ロレイロ

丁抹國岡士ハー、シキフ

和蘭國岡士エフ、ペー、トムブリンク

佛朗西國岡士トブリヨエス、ガーイマンス

孛漏生國岡士リチヤルト、リンダウ

（附記三）

去辰年土着之者ゟ建言仕候寫

浦上村異宗之儀ニ付奉建言候書付

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

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

御惣督御着崎後も御時節柄等申聞參謀衆ゟ勿論私共之内ニゐも度〻厚敎諭差加候得とも何分悔悟不仕候而已ゟらほ

天照皇太神

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

之勿論今般
王政御一新ニ付ゐ者爾後右體心得違之ものハ萬〻無之筈ニ候得共此機會ニ乘し如何成惡輩歟村中に潛匿必死之愚民を說キ勸メ何樣之暴發可仕哉も難測螻蟻之穴より堤も壞ゐ之古語も有之却ゐ今日寬大之御處置者後來之大患且阱を設け萬民を刑場ニ導之道理ニも相當り可申哉与崎中之人員擧ゐ痛心罷在候儀ニ御坐候尤右村中ニゐも邪教を嫌候ものも有之候得共正宗之ものを都ゐ吉凶集會之席を除キ種〻巧黠ヲ以困苦せしめ候ニ付不得已同意いたし候ものの不少候ニ付浸潤未深中主謀之ものの兩三輩も死刑ニ被處候得者死者眼前ニゐ未來者想像ニ付如何ニ固結之ものと雖も恐怖之餘り落膽屹度改心可仕哉と愚考仕候ニ付近〻御英斷嚴刑之御處置一同伏ゐ奉懇願候誠恐〻〻頓首謹言

慶應四年戊辰壬四月

長崎取締役
同助役
連印

（附記四）

於長崎千八百六拾九年第一月廿二日
我十二月十三日（十日カ）

長崎府知事
澤右衞門權佑閣下に呈ス

一長崎在留之各國岡士をる我等に告知あましハ於五島耶蘇宗歸依之者共三百人餘ハ罪過なくして捕獲せられ拷問之上獄中繫ゐれ其以來大ニ困難さしめ終ニ餓死之者且惡敷取扱ニゐ死去之者ゐ有之と也然とも右者此後も確報有之迄者我等ニ於て信し難し右島中耶蘇宗徒之實情を嚴敷探索ゐし給ひむ事ハ希ふ右流言之次第ニ相違無之ニ於ゐ者此無罪或ハ害なれ耶蘇宗徒に如斯兇暴之處置ゐらむため急速手配なし給ん事ハ我等强ゐ希願をる處也拜具

不利太尼亞國岡士
マルキユス、フロウルス
葡萄牙岡士

五六五

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

皇后東京御著ニ對スル祝辭及獻上品竝ニ樺太開拓ニ關スル件

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

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

己巳十月廿五日英國公使館於る同國公使に澤外務卿對話書

カラフトゑ模樣取調ニ遣し候士官之届狀到來致し候間政府之御爲メ可相成儀ゟ存候ニ付入御覽候是ゑ内密之儀ニ付外人にゑ必御見セ被下間敷尤大綱之義而已多分ニゐ精細ニ渉り候處ゑ少〻相違有之哉も難計右御熟讀有之候得ゑ魯西亞十倍之兵力有之日本人十分ノ一ニゐ抗力不相成候儀瞭然相分り誠ニ以殘念ゐゝし卽今多人數御差出相成候共彼ゟ爲ニ相成彼ゟ氣力を助ケ候事ニゐ右之内ニもサガレンに人を遣し金を遣ひ候ゑ是又彼ゟ使用ゟ相成候儀ニゐ詰り戰爭を促し候根源ニ相成可申是を物ゟ比較いゝし候得ゑ合藥之側に火を差置候樣ゐる理ニゐ何時破裂いゝし候哉も難計甚危〻〻貴國之爲大ニ苦心就ゐゑ先頃築地ニ於ゐ之尊話御記憶有之候哉あゐゐ日今之形勢ゟ對し尤新規之御名論稱そへし痛快〻〻

カラフト一件御注意千萬拝謝此程岩倉大納言ニ暮之御話し有之候由實ニ勢ひ其通ニ候間猶篤と評議いさし可申此程彼地ゟ大工左官等可差越旨申越候いつれニも彼地ニ遣し候その共ゟハ戰爭不致様屹度申諭置候

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

昨日

皇后様無御滯御着誠以恐悦至極英艦よりも祝炮打候よし御承知ニ候哉右ニ付一體書簡可差上筈之處今日御出張ニ付乍略儀御披露奉願候且右恐悦之驗迄ニ新和蘭ゟ相渡り候黒鵞鳥獻上いさし度右ハ雌雄到る親睦致し居候る日本之鴛鴦ニ類し候鳥ゟて殊ニ黒色ゟて至る少く英國ニも弐羽ゟらてハ無之候間定る貴國ニも有之間敷尤珍禽ニ御坐候尤養ひ方之義ゟ白鵞鳥同様ニる宜候得共夜分ゟ寒くおき様ニ箱塒ニる御世話可被成候承知致し候御祝詞之義委細早〻言上可致鵞鳥之義ゟ御厚意感佩養ひ方之義も逐一承知いさし候

以　上

（附屬書）

Report on Saghalin by J. O'Driscoll.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hanoki, Alnus incana

Yezo Matsu, Abies Yezoensis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nishitonnai, 30 miles South of Odekkoro is the only post of importance which the Japanese possess on the Western coast of Saghalin. A party of 40 men were stationed here during last summer and were employed in the fisheries and superintending the Ainos. Of this number 36 returned to Hakodate in October leaving 4 men as a guard until next spring. Though coal has been found at many places in the vicinity I was surprised to learn that the Japanese had made no attempt to work it. The impossibility of making a road, it was alleged, prevented them from commencing mining operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the neighbourhood of Boussie there is abundance of game and bears frequently come down from the hills. Salmon are caught in abundance and oysters of good quality are also found in the Bay. The number of Russians in Boussie was stated by the Japanese to be from 600 to 700. We saw two field pieces in the place but the Japanese officer at Chibeshani informed us that he had seen six.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN O'DRISCOLL.

（右附屬書和譯文）

（朱書）「己巳九月朔日箱館發艦樺太に行

十月十三日横濱着」

ジョンディリスコル、サガレイン島の儀ニ付模樣調書

日本人ニゐ樺太と唱ふサガレイン島ゟ蝦夷島之北ニあまそ蝦夷より其島を幅凡廿里のラペイイロース瀨戸ふそ隔そ或る所ニゐて僅幅十里の日本海ニゐサガレイン島を滿州と分つ

西海岸ゟ嶮岨ましそ海より高く上る巖石あまて海濱ニ沿そ湊或ゟ船の繫場なしジユイの碇泊場其他島の此方ニ魯西亞の湊開きあり右ゟ堅固之碇泊場ニゐらそ嶽ゟ松秦皮樹落葉松及む樺樹ニゐ能く茂またまとも其他之植物なし此所彼所之小き谷中ニ魯西亞人地所之小區を取戻し小麥からそ麥及む馬鈴薯を植付んとそ然るに其土地耕作ニ適宜地と見へぞ夏中ハ海岸ニ深く霞かゝまて航海ニ極六ヶ敷き處なり秋ゟ西より烈風當まきまを避るりアニワ湊の西海岸之内ニ良き場所あまて右海岸ハ高き嶽の方ニ聊傾き大概低き砂濱なまて右嶽ゟ島之南端之地峽の中央迄連綿そ國ゟ就中松ニゐ能く茂またまて濱半里之内ニ凡水六尋立つ良き船繫場ゐまて其底ゟ漸〻傾き砂なるへし島中ニゐ最大なる河ゟシカワ又ゟサルモン河と唱へアニワ湊の内ニ流る此河ゟ數ヶ所之小枝川ニ通ぞまゟ右ニゐ土人内地と通信そるなり右湊此方之海岸ニ沿そ貝の一種あり日本人其貝を燒き藥とそるなり右湊の北東ゟサルモン川口よりチベセニー迄低き荒地と

見ゆる巖石なきチベシニーよりシレトコ岬迄島之南東之先一側も廣大之平地にゐ良き砂濱なき其所にボウシーの魯人居留地あり

シレトコより北方の濱にも禿岩より外になし海岸を堺せる夥しき暗礁あるを以て近寄る事不安全なるべし

サガレインの内地も松森にゐ最茂きたる高き平地なき其所水乏し然ども土地も最富饒なきとせき山火事屢ゐり右も其土地之もの内地を旅行せる時照せ火より起るなり山火事近隣の樹木に移り折〻三四十里廣り大火となる程に濕氣なく乾き降雨にゐも其大火を消防し難き程烈しく數日之間燒失せるなり燒し地も不殘四五ケ年之内に再ひ樹木にゐ茂るなり

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

島に火山又地震もなし

サガレインの植物一通り見渡せし處にゐも蝦夷に彷彿たき左之樹木屢見懸るなき

ハノ木　蝦夷松　五葉松　グイ松　樺木　柳

サガレインに日本になき兩三種之動物あり其内に其土地のものにゐリキンカモイと唱ふモスチユス、モスチフエリス又ハモスクジール（獸名）及む通例のレインジール又ハトナカイ、ヲフ、アイノス（獸名）ありモステラ、ブラチユラ又ハ鼬鼠の兩種島に澤山あり其一種も鳶色外一種ハ黑色なり黑色の方を尊み滿州に輸出せるなり

此島も久しく魚漁に名高き所なり其海岸にゐ漁る魚も函館及む松前に輸出し其所より日本諸方に運送せるなり其魚二種ありコノシロの一種にゐニシン及む鱒又ハサルモプロテンスなりチベセニにて得たる公然の調る高に據ども三千八百石の魚を一季にチベセニ近隣より輸出したき島にゐ最大の魚漁も東海岸にゐパチーンス湊内なり日本人若干魚漁之時節に其所に行くなり其所魯西亞と日本領与之國界となきたる北緯四十八度より餘程北に寄ると雖とも魯人支ゆる事なく日本人勝手に往來せる事を許せ魚漁の時節も第四月ゟ始り八月に終る右兩三ケ月之間も日本人蝦夷より來き冬前に歸國せ

サガレインは鑛山ニ甚さ富めり石炭諸方ニあり石炭を見出せし處を擧て言へ
て島中大概魯西亞及む日本居留地毎ニあり北ニ在るアラカイよりシラヌシ迄
西海濱ニ沿て石炭山脈あり右て海濱ニ沿ふたる巖石より出る事判然たり東海
岸ニもペシユン湊の海濱ニ沿て廣大之石炭山數ヶ所あり石炭をアニワ湊ニる
當年之始より見出したりサガレインの礦物を取調るゐ鑛師壹人を昨年魯西
亞政府ゟ送りたり其鑛師石炭諸方ニ澤山ある而已ならず金銅及む鐵若干を數
ヶ所ニる見出し旨を報したり日本人は金は西海岸シララヲ及む東のヲコボカ
幷ノボリボニる銅は東海岸ニ沿て數ヶ所ニる見出し鐵は少々シラヌシの北ニ
僅離したるアカラカイニる見出したりと言へり
サガレインニる日本人居留地は島之南南東ニ在り居留人之惣計貳百人より三
百人迄ふて村中ニ僅宛散住す其その共互の通信は常ニ不規則ニる全く隔絶す
る事屢あり右村ハ不殘西ニ在るカシヨンナイより島之東ニ在るマノイ迄北緯
凡四十八度の南ニあるなり
キユシユンナイは魯西亞人漸々進來るニ因り日本人其所ニ注意し始る千八百

五十七年ニ居住せり其所先頃迄荒地たりしニ今漸く居留地の名あり日本人三
四人其所ニ住居すキユシユンナイより南方の海岸甚さ渺漠にして湊一ヶ所も
なし依て海濱ニ沿ふたる居留地は漁師村而已なりクシユンナイの南ニ凡十二
里離したるシララヲロに平常日本の番人小人數居住す然るり其所緊要なる地
ニあらず次の場所ヲデツコロはシララヲロの南ニ凡十五里隔り此村に夏中ニ
シトンナイより日本人小人數來ると雖とも其所ニ永住せざるなり
ヲデツコロの南ニ三十里隔たるニシトンナイは日本人サガレインの西海岸ニ
る占有する緊要なる一の場所なり當夏中日本人四十人を其所ニ差置き魚漁ニ
仕役し且土人を管轄せり右人數之内三十六人第十月ニ函館ニ立歸り四人番人
として來春迄殘し置きたり石炭其近傍數ヶ所ニる見出したりとも日本人其工
を始むる意なき旨を聞き余ニ於て驚愕せり道を拵ゆる事出來ざるを以て鑛山
之工ふ取懸らざると言へり
ニシトンナイより南ニ數里之間海岸ニ夥しく石炭の出る所あり右てトコムボ
ー、ウシニコロー及むナヤシの三ヶ所ニる見出したり然るり右場所之内ニ日本

人壹人も住居せる島之南端ニ在るシラヌシヨ僅一人の士官居留せる由ニて
アニワ湊之内クシユンコタン及むシベシヤニヨ日本人之居留地二ヶ所あり日
本人今サガレインニる占有せる場所も右二ヶ所而已あり
クシユンコタンも北ニあてく湊の東海岸と先頃魯西亞人居留地とあてしハコ
ドマリより二三百ヤルト南ニ當て右場所大ある居留地あてし様に見ゆるとも
三年之間ニ其住民夥しく減少せしニ因て今荒地ニる殆ど人家之半も空虚あり
居留せる日本人士官八九人を加へ僅四十七人あり
余甲比丹デニソンと同道し其所ニ詰る士官之方に行きたて其士官才智あて彼
も及ふ丈余等に告知せんと欲せる様ニ見受けたて然るヨ余等出會せし他の日
本人同様彼もアニワ湊ふ直接近せる國の事を深く知らも彼もの察ニる島中ヨ
魯西亞人凡三千人在て日本の居留人も三百人ニ足らさる旨を語もて先頃魯西
亞人サガレインふ入込むふ彼も勢を届せざる様ニ見へ且ツ甚と近きヨあるを
懸念せし災害を避るり彼も更ニ力ありきを憂へたて右ヒ魯西亞ニる島を領る事
を言ふありサルモン川口ヨ在るシユシユヤふ日本人一人も住居せも然るヨ魚
漁之時節ふクシユンコタンより僅兩三人其所ニ行き魚漁終もヒ立歸る旨を余
等ニ告来たり右近隣之木を切落せり魯西亞人數十人を仕役せる旨をも語もり
魯西亞人ハコトマリふ獵筒を所持せも日本人も二三挺の小銃を所持も居留人
魚昆布及む皮を輸出し以ヒ生活も其近隣ニ石炭山ありし國中嶽多く樹木茂て
る事甚し兎并大形雉子澤山あり内地ニ通る道ありし旅行せるふヒ茂て
の小道而已あり
シベサニーニる他の日本人居留地もカシヨンコタンより南東方ニ凡十七里隔
て日本の村も魯西亞人家兩三軒を見下も高き嶽の脇ニあり其所を魯西亞
人家より小河ニる隔つるあて凡十軒ゐる日本人家最粗ヨしヒ海岸ニ建竝ひた
る土人の小屋よりも聊宜し其他數軒空虚あり堅固且立派ニ建てたる魯西亞人
家も其村中の建物大ニ異もり其所ニ居留せる日本士官適宜之住家を嶽山ニ近
く取建るを見たて余右士官と暫之間面晤せしあもともチベシヤニー近傍又も
サガレインの内隔て たる場所の事を彼も知らさるあり島中ニる日本の益ニ關
係せる事ニ付其士官之存意全く不益ニ屬も其地ニ日本居留人廿八人内四人も

士官あり日本村より凡二里離きたるチベシヤニふ石炭を見出したり右も最初日本人にる見出し第六月及む翌月に其工を爲したる魯西亞人直近隣にる其工を始めたる都る其工ふ懸る場所も小き湖水の端之松森中に在り其近傍にる日本人外に二ヶ所石炭山脈を見出したる其石炭最上品の様も見へたる日本人極粗ある道具を以そ其工を爲せる僅二三尺地中を堀るたる日本人地上に在る石炭凡六七トンを得たる魯西亞人も左程之功あし

ボウシーの魯西亞人居留地に住そる日本人壹人もあし尤魚漁之時節にもコシユンコタンより兩三人其所に行きし旨をチベシヤニーの士官余に告ゑたるクシヨンコタンとチベセニーの間に在るポロアンドマリの村に日本人三人居留そ

アニワ湊にる日本居留地も右場所に限るあり東海岸に沿そエロフ、ヒガシトンナイ、マコンコタン及むウエールを日本人占有そ右場所毎に一體魚漁そる土人を管轄そる日本人兩三人住留そ昨年日本人ヲチヨボカふ居留地を得たるとも其地を先比捨てし様に見ゆ右も恐らく其近傍に在る石炭山持主之事に付昨年中魯西亞人と日本人とと之爭論ふ因てての事あるへし日本人の言ふ處にるも其爭論を醸きしも魯西亞人あてし様に見も其所にる暫之間工を爲きし日本人魯西亞人と論詰んと計てしあきとも其甲斐あし示談整てざてし故魯西亞人石炭ニ番兵を附ゑ都る其工を爲そ事を差留メたて日本人今其所を去てたきも魯人無論礦山を占有そ

ヲチヨボカ近傍之タコイの内地にる先比見出したる石炭山の工を魯西亞人日本人にる爲せて

前條之場所もサガレインにる重ある日本人居留地あり右場所之内一ヶ所も盛る様子見へそ英國軍艦コルモラントふ船行きし日本村の寂莫たる事魯西亞居留地の賑ふとも大に相反せり魯西亞人居留地速に廣大にあるり日本居留地も歳々衰へ其住民多く減少せて若北緯四十八度以下を以て界とそきもサガレインを二ツに割て北部ハ魯西亞人及む其土地その而已居住そ南部そ魯西亞人日本人及も土人居住そ島中四分ノ三を魯人占有そる事明白あり殘り一分の内魯西亞人居留地も日本人にる居留そる荒村より遙に大くしそ緊要ある地あり

島の北方に在る魯西亞居留地之事ニ付巨細之報知を得る事能ハさりしかりサガレインの内ニある其所も魯西亞領とせる故日本人曾る其所ニ行きし事あし先年千八百五十三年五十四年ニ魯西亞人アラコイ、ジユイ、ホンジョ、シヨンクウキル湊及むシルトタンナイの西海岸ニ居留せり右場所も何も方今廣大之居留地とおもり右場所毎ニ石炭を見出しジユイ及びホンジョニある既ニ石炭山の工を盛ニ爲そおりホンジョも米國人の差圖ニある其工を爲せ由あり石炭の品合甚よ宜し其石炭よりガス夥しく出蒸氣船用ニも東洋中ニある極上之石炭とおもりと其後兩三ケ年之内ニ魯西亞人追〳〵ウシヨロ、クシユンナイ、シララヲロ及むヲデツコロよ居留し先頃西海岸ニ在る右場所を不殘占有せり

ウシヨロニある魯西亞人大勢ニある廣大おる礦山の工を爲そおり其村も大漁の地る場所おり

魯西亞人始あるクシユンコタンふ居留せしも千八百五十七年五十八年ふて其以來其地ニ兵隊多人數を差置きたり其地も暫之間魯西亞と日本与之國界とおもり然るり最早其國界おし千八百六十七年之條約ニある島も魯西亞人日本人雜居

とおりたり其後魯西亞人欲そる處の地り居留そる理ありとせり

シララヲロ及むヲデツコロふ魯西亞人當年之春及む夏ニ住居したり右兩所ニ居留そるそのいまと兩三人殘り其そのの家を建て且兩三ケ年已前日本人ニある見出したる廣大おる石炭山脈の工を專ら爲きる由の風聞あり

第九月迄も魯西亞人西海岸の南迄進來らざりしおり魯西亞人一度而已おらそ上陸し南方シラヌシ迄の海岸不殘良く吟味せし風聞あると雖ともニシトンナイ又も其村の南方ニ魯人決ある居留せし事おし右海岸渺漠としたも安全おる湊を得んとの希望ニある魯西亞人千八百五十三年よアニワ湊の東方ニるボウシー及むハツコドマリを占有せり湊の西方ニ魯西亞人曾る行きし事おき樣ニ見も千八百五十四年ニ魯西亞人其所を引上者たもとも千八百六十六年ニボウシーを再ひ占有し當年の夏ニ至り兩度ハツコドマリり居留せり

英國軍艦コルモラント船右兩所ニ行き魯西亞人其所ニ兵隊大勢を集めしを見たり

其近隣之日本村名よりクシユンコタンと唱ふハツコドマリもサルモン河口よ

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

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

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

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

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

此所にる魯西亞人住居を取建るに付土人の墓を堀出し土人を其住家か暴よ追

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

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

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

し日本と魯西亞との眞の境界ハラペルース瀬戸まある旨を我等まて示きり島中にて境界を建るおとハ出來さる旨又雙方の領といふも不都合の旨を同人云へまて其後同人の曰く日本人の爲まは此島の甚寒く既嚴寒之爲昨春中日本人四十人程チベシヤニ隣村に來まてしの其人數の內一ヶ年の內に十六人死去きし旨おり翌日此話の確證を得んの爲チベシヤニ居留の日本士官に尋ねし處七人丈ケ奇おる腫病まて死去きし旨を云へり又コロチル、デプレラドウキチ魯西亞人ハ鑛山の働き出來それども日本人まあ出來さる旨を以て主張きり且同人少しも隱そ事おく魯西亞まて時日を移さば全島を領そ為き旨を云へり千島の儀む千八百六十七年日本と魯西亞との條約まて取極し通エトロフ幷クナシリ島あ日本領としウルップ幷其北まおる島々あ魯西亞領とそる旨同人云へり此島鑛山之儀む當時堀掛りたる山二ヶ所の外おく右の內一ヶ所あ亞米利加社中に取扱を任きし旨同人云へり多分の金此島中におるる為しとハ同人思まさる由去まとも サガレイン島所々より出たる金鑛石を數多見きたり

ブーシー近隣にて鳥多く又熊屢山より下ル由おり鱒漁夥敷あり港內に上品の牡蠣等あり

ブーシーまおる魯西亞人數ハ六七百人の由日本人云へまて同所に野戰炮弐挺見掛ありチベシヤニ村まあ僅の魯西亞居留地あり此所まて堅固まて建し家五六軒ありて凡二十人程住居きり魯西亞人此所まて來まてしハブーシーまて居留を定めし年と同年おして是迄ハ全く日本人見張の爲まて此所を用ひしと見へあり去れとも石炭山見出きし以來兩三ヶ月前より近傍を頻りまて開き家屋增建方まて懸まり

ハツコドマリより凡二里離まポロヌトマリといふ小村まて魯西亞人凡十人程住居きりアニワ灣邊の魯西亞居留地ハ右場所々のミまて日本士官の話まよれハ全くの人數凡千人程の由なり

右の外に島中南東の方幷パシヤンス灣海岸通りまて魯西亞居留地數ヶ所あり其重立たるハアエロフ、オチヨボカ、タコイ、オタサン、ナヨロ、アイ、ナイブツ、シカワ幷マノイ等の地おり右の內漸く當年始以來居留地ときる所あまて此居留地各所まて

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

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

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

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

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

たりスメレンクル人は却る向地の滿州と常ま交易し同所の開けさる風俗ま習へまま南部の土人より美麗ふして丈高く身體を清淨ニ保つ且南部アイノ人着用そる粗服と代り滿州より買ひ受る木綿を以そ拵へし衣服を着きり家屋抔も建方美なり

オロッコ人又ハ北部の土人ハスメレンクル人ま略似そ丈卑く且一體の風俗ハ粗ふり都そ二種の土人等言語同様ま見ゆ乍去書ふくして此島中音信容易ならざれハ自然土地の俗語ニて語の相違も甚多し

彼等の宗旨ハ甚粗ふるものなり彼等の重ニ信仰そる神ハ頼朝の弟義經まして

エルショフと唱へそ拜するな約此英勇を信尊そるふと甚しく其家の紋を見る時ハ直チニ拜を爲そ彼等先祖代々より如何して右エルショフ此島を襲ひし哉又彼等の先祖最初ま義經ニ敵對きしの土人等多人數討死ありて終り降參きし次第柄を言傳ふ此事のあましハ五百年以前の事なるを此人の英名ハ今日ま至る迄アイノ人良く覺へそ當時あましふとの如し實ま此人を尊むふと切ふして既ま魯西亞人サガレイン島ニ來り此島ハ魯國ニ屬そる旨をアイノ人ま話きし

處アイノ第一の問ひまはエルショフふ魯西亞人なる哉と云へり

サガレイン島の土人中婚姻等の式あり去れとも婦人ま誠ニ卑んきらき妻ハ家事向ニのミ役きらるゝ也

左ニ述ぬる所ハアイノ人の予ニ話きし處まて嫁きし婦人ま昔時の禮式あり村の長或ハ頭たるもの死去きし時ハ門外ニて臺ニ死骸を乘き腹を裁ち臟腑を取出し死骸の傍ニ置き妻是を水まて洗ひ念を入まて干ほ斯く爲そ事一ヶ年の間まて其間死骸を入まし棺の類ハ美麗ま飾り置なり其日限終る時ニ至つそ妻右の仕事を怠なく勤めし事明白ふれハ其妻を賞美そ左無くハ其妻を殺し夫の死骸の前ニ葬る此禮式をユフイと名付く常ハ死骸を葬まて丁圖の如き木の印を墓の上ま建るなり土人の内俄ま病死きし時ハ其者の住居きし家屋を燒捨るなり死去之後死人の談話さへも彼等避くるなり

彼等長年のもの幷其先祖を大ニ敬ふ右を祭まて熊祭りを取行ふ彼等若熊を取り歯を抜き二三年の間育ひ置而して其熊を屠り以そ此祭を爲そ

アイノ人ハ金銀の用ひ方を知らほ彼等ハ獸皮昆布魚等を以そ其要そる所の物

と交易を農業の事ハ更ゟ知らぼ重ゟ海岸ゟ住ミて魚獵獸獵を以産業ときり
アイノ人サガレイン島の古事ハ知らぼ此島中ニて見出きし石斧をブーシーニ
ある魯西亞屯所のコロチル官我等ゟ見きたり右ゟ實ゟ古のものゟして昔時の
土人持ちしものなるへし又圍の如き土人の語ゟてシャシと唱ふ粗なる砦跡を
日本人見きたり右の内壹ツハ今ゟシラヌシ近邊ゟあり是ハ日本人又ハアイノ
人ゟて建しものならぼ極昔時の人種の建しものなるへしとの衆說なり
サガレイン島の土人人別追〻ゟ減少をる由なり昨年の冬シレドコと唱ふ傳染
病ゟて多人數死去きりと云へり
アイノ人ハ日本の酒を好む事甚しく此島南部ニてハ日本人重ニ酒を以て其働
ゟ替ゆる由を聞けり
女王陛下軍艦コルモランの尋問きし場所々ゟてアイノ人ハ魯西亞人を忌ミ嫌
ふを見たり魯西亞人ハ暴を以て土人を取扱ひし旨日本士官云へり且アイノハ
魯西亞人ゟ仕へぼ日本人の方ハ朋友ゟし勝手ゟ雇ゐるゝゐり西海岸の方ゟて
ハ魯西亞人とアイノ人の中少しく和きしと見へたり其故ハ西トンナイニ暫く
居留きし日本人の云へるゟも其邊ニをゐて日本魯西亞人の差別をくアイノ人雇
ゐるゝ由ゐり
千島の儀ニ付委細の事を聞くゟとを得ぼ女王陛下軍艦コルモラン船ウルップ、
エトロフ幷クナシリ島を廻りしのともゟ上陸きさゐし也右島ニをも都て火山多く
して住居等ある樣子も見へぼ海軍局ゟある此邊の圖ハ誠ニ細密なりエトロフ
島東側ゟて未ゟ地圖ニのらさる廣大ゐる港ニ入きり其邊海岸を見分をるゟ人
の住居樣子も見へぼ此港ハ南の外東西北を覆ふ
サガレイン島ゟて面會きし日本士官魯西亞人ハクナシリ、エトロフにも決して
手を附さる旨を云へり魯西亞人も自ら此事を云ひ且右島々ハ全く日本ニ屬を
ると云へり此近隣ゟて魯西亞の目論見ハエトロフ、クナシリ島の如き小島ゟし
て益を爲さゝる島ニ目を掛けんよりサガレイン島の方ニ望ある事必定なり

ジョン、ディリスコル

五六六　（十一月二十九日）　明治二年十月二十六日　外務卿澤宣嘉ヨリ英吉利公使ヘ宛

日本人ニ航海術ヲ修得セシムルノ好機ナルヘキ旨申出ノ件

世界一周ノ英吉利艦隊明年一月日本ニ回航スル豫定ノ處右ハ

Yedo, November 29, 1869.

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

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

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

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

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

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

（右和譯文）

我國

皇帝陛下政府之命ニ仍テ以書翰申進候然ル世界地球一周之爲六七艘之强艦ヲ

シ出候處右貴國來正月下旬頃ニ至テ到着可致積ニ有之候隨テ軍艦便利之知覺ヲ

五六六　明治二年十月二十六日（十一月二十九日）　二四七

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

十月廿六日

大貌利太尼亞
特派公使
ハルリーパークス

澤從三位淸原宣嘉閣下

五六七

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

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

十月廿七日達ス
但府藩縣懸りに渡ス

茶幷生糸増稅之義ニ付右約書壹冊其外書類共當五月中差進右ゑ下ノ關償金御拂方延期之義御申入相成候ニ付右増稅相成候分を以右之利足ニ引當稅銀ゑ不取立矢張是迄之定額に据置西暦千八百七拾二年ニ至り元金返濟之上約書面之増稅取立候積四ヶ國公使に御申入相成候處右四公使本國政府へ申立本國方之挨拶次第尙御達可申旨御達及ひ置候處未タ本國ヨり承諾之旨報知無之段申出候ニ付夫迄ノ間ハ是迄之定額御取立可被成候尤四ヶ國外之各國も同樣御心得可被成候也

五六八　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

十月廿五日稿

外務省

大坂府
金川縣
長崎縣　御中
兵庫縣
新潟局
箱館出張開拓使

五六八　十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

外務省ヨリ神奈川縣、兵庫縣、大坂府、長崎縣、新潟局、函館出張開拓使宛

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

十月廿七日府藩縣懸りに渡ス

石炭輸出之義ゝ運上目錄中納税之部ニ有之候得共事實船用之上ハ税銀取立候義者不相當ニ有之且今般英佛獨乙公使ゟ右石炭税之義ニ付申立候趣も有之候ニ付別紙之通各國公使岡士に書翰相達候間爾後石炭税之義者書翰面之通御心得可被成候依之書翰寫相添此段御達およひ候也

十月廿五日稿

外務省

神奈川縣
兵庫縣
大坂府　御中
長崎縣
新潟局
箱館出張開拓使

編者註　別紙ハ**五六九**ニ同シ

五六九

十月二十七日
（十一月三十日）

外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ
英、佛、米、獨各公使宛、同少丞馬渡八郎ヨリ
外務大丞町田民部、同横濱在勤）露（函館在勤）各領事宛

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

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

明治二年
己巳十月廿七日

外務大輔
寺島從四位藤原宗則
外務卿
澤　從三位清原宣嘉

亞米利加合衆國辨理公使
チヤルレス、イ、デロング閣下

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

外務大輔
寺島從四位藤原宗則
外務卿
澤　從三位清原宣嘉

大貌利太泥亞國特派全權公使

五六九　明治二年十月二十七日（十一月三十日）

サアハルリーバークス

佛蘭西國全權公使　閣下

マキシムウートレー

獨逸北部聯邦代理公使

エムフオンブラント

編者註　本號文書ノ寫ニ伊、墺各公使ハ「不在ニ付不相達候事」ト註記シアリ

一同文言之內末文

此段可得御意如是御座候已上

明治二年

己巳十月廿七日

荷蘭國岡士

エル、ア、メース

外務少丞馬渡俊邁

外務大丞町田久成

白耳義國岡士

（編者註 Geigenheimer）シツセンヒーメル

丁抹國岡士　貴下

イ、バビール

葡萄牙國岡士

イ、ロレーロ

魯國岡士

トラハテンベルグ

五七〇

十月二十七日（十一月三十日）　英、佛、米、獨各公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉宛

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

○英吉利公使ヨリ

British Legation, Yokohama,
November 30, 1869.

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

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

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

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

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

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

His Excellency
Sawa Totskasa Kio,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

（右和譯文）

本月七日附之御書翰落手いたし候貴政府ニと外國船不開港場ニる交易不相成

候處其禁犯候を差留且其外國人幷其船條約面ニ右様之違背致候節者其筋へ相當之訴可致御決定之趣致承知候然者貴政府右之御決定無躊躇英國人民に布令可致候就ゐ者日本在留英國岡士其權之及候處迄ハ條約面ふ掲示そる箇條實以爲相行候間御信用可被成候右之箇條者

日本之開さる港ふて密賣買犯なほ勿論其仕組有貌利太尼亞船も其品犯日本役所へ取上之上犯せるとふ千弗之過料を納むゑし

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

十月廿七日

大貌利太尼亞特派全權公使

澤從三位清原宣嘉閣下

○佛蘭西公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「横濱」トアリ）ニ付省略

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（佛文及和譯文アリ）

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

○亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「横濱」トアリ）ニ付省略

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（英文及和譯文アリ）

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

○獨逸北部聯邦代理公使ヨリ（發信地ハ「横濱」トアリ）

英吉利公使來翰ト同文意（獨逸文及和譯文アリ）ニ付省略

但シ宛名ハ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則ナリ

五七一

十月二十九日（十二月二日）　外務大丞等ヨリ各國領事宛

在留外國人ニ對シ銃獵嚴禁ノ布告アリ度旨申入ノ件

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

巳十月廿九日

大少丞連名

各國岡士姓名貴下

五七二　十月　日缺（　月　日）　太政官ヨリ長崎縣ヘノ達書

御預ノ耶蘇教徒取締ニ付各藩ヘノ達書送付ノ件

附屬書一、十月太政官ヨリ金澤藩ヘノ達書

浦上村耶蘇教徒御預ノ件

二、十月太政官ヨリ各藩ヘノ達書

御預ノ耶蘇教徒取締ニ關スル件

長崎縣

今般異宗門之徒御取締ニ付別紙之通藩〻江御達相成候間爲心得相達候事

十　月

太政官

（附屬書一）

金澤藩

肥前國浦上村其外異宗門之徒凡五百十五人其藩ヘ御預被
仰付候事

五七二　明治二年十月日缺（　月　日）

十　月

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

(附屬書二)

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

一異宗信仰ヲ嚴禁シ人事ヲ盡シ敎諭ヲ加ヘ良民ニ復シ候樣精ミ敎化可致候事

一御預人引取方來ル十一月廿五日後ハ何時モ差支無之樣手當可致置候事

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

一諸費ハ藩用ヲ以テ可取賄尤漸次產業ニ基キ公費無之樣處分可致候事

十　月

五七三　十月日缺（　月　日）　長崎縣ヨリ外務省宛

日支間ニ於テハ訴訟事件ニ對シテハ在留國ノ法律ヲ適用スル樣決定方申請ノ件

外務省御中

元祿以降支那人當港ニおゐて犯科之ものハ相渡し彼國政府ニ爲相達彼ノ國律ニ爲行其ものの再渡之儀も嚴禁ゐさし來候處去ミ卯十二月中舊幕奉行河津伊豆當地在勤中江南道臺ニ文通以後支那人當港ニゐる惡事ゐさし候節ハ我國法ニ行御國人唐國まて惡事ゐさし候節も彼國律ニ爲行度旨取極置候儀も有之候得共右も孤當縣ニ不限我國諸開港場ニゐるも必支那人共惡事いさし候儀も可有之右等之節取計方區ミ相成候も不都合ニ付篤ち御評決之上早ミ御差圖可被下候以後右を御踏行ニも可相成儀ニ候ハヽ我國諸開港場ハ勿論府藩縣ちも無落御達し被置候方自今渡唐之もの心得ニも相成可然哉ニ奉存候依之右往復書類寫相添奉伺候以上

巳十月

猶以本文取極之儀ゟ元當地奉行ゟ江南道臺府ゟ取結候迄之儀ニゟ自今一定之規則ニも難据置且死刑以上之重罪を犯し候ものゝ各其本土ニ送り返し所置可致方至當ゟ被考候右も御差含可然御確定可被下候以上

編者註　本號文書ニ謂フ〔往復書類寫〕六**六八**ノ附記二、三(何レモ漢譯文及四(和譯文)ニ同シ

十一月

五七四　十一月一日(假)（十二月三日）　外務省ヨリ太政官辨官ヘノ伺書

朝鮮國ヘノ派遣員ニ對スル調査事項指令ニ關スル伺竝ニ之ニ對スル太政官ノ決定

貼紙

朝鮮へ被差遣候もの心得方御達之案

朝鮮へ被差遣候もの心得方御達之案

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

對州より朝鮮へ差遣候使者之禮式幷朝鮮より對州へ差越候使者之禮典取調之事

對州ゟ朝鮮へ出交易之儀朝鮮より勘合印受候由之處右ハ朝鮮國制度上ニ取入

貢を受候取扱あるよし往古文明之化未開對州甘んして其制度を受今ニ其儘仕來居候由右ハ追ゐ

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

朝鮮之國體清主北韃ゟ勃興之節忽ニ降伏し其已來臣禮を清國ニ取候儀我國之比ニハあらほ清之正朔ハ國内公然遵行ゐさし藩屬之禮節を守何事も北京之特命を受候樣子あるゟ又ハ正朔ハ清へ使節等差遣候節文書往復之間ニ用候迄ニゐ國内一般普通之年號ニハあらほ且國政も朝鮮國主自裁獨斷之權力ゐり外國へ條約を取結等之大事ニ至候ゐも自國政府之存意ニ任向背とも北京へ伺候ニ不及可取極國體也哉内探之事

皇使被差遣候節御軍艦ハ釜山浦草梁項へ向被差遣候事順序ニハ候得とも同所ニゐハ必す因循ゐさし國都往復之道迂廻ニゐ百事咄嗟ニ辨間敷候間首府ニ近き海港へ御軍艦相廻し候ハヽ可然と存候右首府附近之良港有無吟味之事

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

朝鮮國海陸軍武備之虛實且器械精粗之事

同國内政之治否國主及大臣之風聞果して草梁紀聞之如くゐるや取調之事

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

宗家ニゐ受候歲遣船ゐ從前之通存置候方可然や又ハ廢止之方公道ニ候や見込之事

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

朝鮮交際之儀

朝廷御引受ニ相成候上ハ右私貿易等之税金ハ自然と官府ニ屬候事ニ可立到然ニ漂民取扱其他年來宗家ニ於る所有之利源を一朝無故被召上候姿ニ立到一藩之情實愍然之儀ニ付右ハ追〻相當之御處分無之ゑハ不相成儀ニ付右御處分之見込會計向篤と取調可申候事

朝鮮ハ草梁項之外其内地ハ日本人之旅行難相成事ニ可有之候得とも宗家周旋ニより首府迄往觀之儀相整候ハヽ一往致すへし其節ハ風俗制度等別る委細ニ可認返事

右之條〻取調出來候ハヽ一ト先歸府可致尤追ゑ

皇使被差遣候迄居留いさし深他國之情態遂探索候ハヽ猶更御都合之儀ニ付申合便誼ニ可被取計候事

巳十一月

（貼紙）
伺之通

外務省

編者註　本號文書日附ヲ缺クモ左記十一月十三日附ノ文書ヲ以テ太政官辨官ヨリ返戻アリタルモノナルヲ以テ假ニ十一月一日ノ項ニ入ル

朝鮮へ被差遣候者心得方御達之案一通附紙ヲ以返却候事

十一月十三日

外務省　辨官

五七五

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

鐵道及電信建設ニ關スル件

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

今日御來會之義と蒸氣車鐵道幷傳信機取設方之事ニ候や

然り乍去今日之御面晤と表立之儀ニ無之余り心中ニ思付候丹誠を御懇親上より内〻御談話及ふ事ニ候

御心付之廉御申立所謝候何卒御良智承り度候

如仰蒸氣鐵道傳信機之事ニ候右ハ過日申進候通政府於ニ御取設御決定相成候哉

取設候義ハ判然政府ニ於て確定相成居候就ゐ者我大藏省ニ關係有之故大隈大藏大輔伊藤大藏少輔も出會御談話及候

大藏省出會

右取設方ニ付ゐハ諸出費大凡承知致し度候夫ゟ次第ニ手續相立候

我政府おゐニ鐵道造營ゼるハ決定ニ候へ共今大隈伊藤申如く諸入費之大凡且何里ニして何月ニ落成と申事も我國ニハ蒸氣機械ニ巧者之ゼの大凡見込も積り兼候間過日御申越有之蒸氣機關ニ練熟之仁近日横濱に參らるゝ趣御報知有之就ゐハ御來簡ニ甘伏し御賴申度候

御決定余ニ於ニ大慶存候併し機械方來着候ゐも御國内不案内之事故閣下ニゐ何地ゟ何地に御取設被成度御見込ハ無之ゐハ機械方ニハ目的不相立候

東京と西京之間ニ取設度見込候

然り右ハ尤當時肝要之道筋早速右ヲ御手始ニ可被成候次ニ敦賀ゟ琵琶湖之間可然候

右之場所政府於ても目的御同意候

ツルガハ從來牛車道石ニ出來居右ヲ鐵道ニ直ゼ事容易ニ候扨此機械ハ必然政府ニゐ御造營之事存候若他人ヲして引受させ候樣ゐる事有之候ゐハ政府之威權を他ニ讓ると等しき者ニ候西洋各國ニゐハ蒸氣鐵道ハ威權有之者ニ候又貴國内地區〻分別ゐりて兎角己之國のミ守り他國ニ交を薄ふゼる樣ゐる事より人民一致不致候斯く國内一致せさるハ閣下方ニも不快ニ被存候事候然るを一致さゼるハ此機械ニ有之當節

皇帝陛下御東輦西京ハ至ゐ寂莫土人も不快ニ存居趣右ハ遠路隔絶音信不都合ゟ起候然るを機械ニゐ一瞬間ニ往復も出來候ハヽ格別都合も宜敷人心自然折合候事判然ニ候

御說御尤候

來着之機械師ハ是迄新和蘭ニゐ英國四百里之（日本百八十里）鐵道貳ヶ年間ニ落成し今度歸國之趣ニゐ便船來着之由ニ候

右鐵路入費大凡彼是を比較し候へて英國一里にて五萬元程（日本一里て十一萬兩程）
銕路ニ付ゐて會社を建候へて商人共ゟ金子差出し利分を爭ひ出金致せ者澤山
有之候
さまハ好氣會余ニ於ゐも希望之一端を承り大慶候急速御手操可然候就ゐて
時務推考致候ニ必然蒸氣車無之不叶御場合と存候
右ニ付ゐて追〻大隈伊藤ゟ御相談申入候間何分御添心御賴申候
右之御内話て公使職掌ニて無之職掌外全く心付候より申上候御含有之度候
斯御確定相成候上て機械師着港次第私より同人に右之譯申入賴候樣可致候
可然御賴申候
さらハ今より貴國人民に鐵道修理之義て御教諭被成政府之御處置ニ甘伏致
せ樣御世話有之て大慶存候
如何にも御同意
神戸港ニ付御見込も御座候や
何も見込等て無之候

右港ニ付ブラントン見込繪圖等拵居候全く御賴ニより候義ニゐ彼之望と申
筋ニて無之由候
尤賴置候乍去決定之義ニ無之右場所ゟ都合可然与存候より之事ニ候
如何にも宜敷場所ニ候右にも鐵道御造營有之度候京ゟ伏見夫ゟ神戸に開き
候へて至極之便利ニ候追〻右も御勘考可然候
傳信機も同時御施行有之可然候是ゟ銕道と違ひ容易之事ニ候
右て澳地利ゟ贈物ニゐ一昨日試驗候處迅速ゐる事驚愕致し候
乍去右て間數近く候間不日東京と横濱之間傳信機落成相成右ニゐ通信便利
明瞭ニ候左候へハ箱館長崎さりとも同樣之事御承知相成候
右機械て何年前ゟ行てまし候哉發明て何國ニ候哉
四十年前之事ニ候發明ゟ英國ニ候併各國於ゐ次第ニ便利工風を致し候事ニ
候扨余ゟ申立を御承允御用ひ相成上て先頃京都表於そ余危難ニ逢候讐を報
し候意地ニ候右危難ニ逢候も貴國人心不開より之事ニ候鐵道御施行相成上
て人心一致開化之端ニ候へハ遂復讐候同樣存今日之御面晤滿足ニ候

五七六　明治二年十一月五日（十二月七日）

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

五七六

十一月五日　外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ
（十二月七日）　各國公使宛

在留外國人ニ對シ銃獵嚴禁ノ布告アリ度旨申入ノ件

十一月五日達ス

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

巳十月廿五日稿

英米孛佛伊澳公使
姓名閣下

大輔
卿　御兩名

五七七

十一月七日　外務省ヨリ
（十二月九日）　太政官辨官宛

五島耶蘇教徒ニ對スル處置ニ關シ各國公使ヘノ回答案評議請求ノ件

附屬書　耶蘇教ニ關シ各國公使トノ交涉經過調書

辨官御中

外務省

貼紙

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

五七七　明治二年十一月七日（十二月九日）

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

（宋書）［巳］十一月（宋書）七日」

（貼紙）

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

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

（附屬書）

（宋書）「丙號」

外國に對し耶蘇引合之手續

耶蘇之事ニ付外國ゟ議論を起しある根元ハ昨辰年太政官日誌第六號ニ耶蘇教ニ歸依する事を被禁切支丹邪宗門ゟ題名を下さゐしより各國公使より千八百六十八年第五月日附不同之書翰を以東久世中將肥前侍從に宛さし出シ（第一編註第一卷第一冊參照ニ）右返翰東久世中將ゟ辰十一月廿九日附ニある各國公使へ送る（一編者註第二卷第二冊參照ニ七〇ニ）其大意切支丹と邪宗門とハ二物なるを幷へ書せしより切支丹を邪宗門と解し誤りしニも可有之其後兩條ニ相改候由略下抑三百年前之切支丹と唱ふるハ魔術を主張しある様子なゐと夫レハ名を切支丹ニ託しあるニも可有之其以後衆民ハまゐ切支丹之正なる事を知らす云〻外國之交際を親密ニするニ臨み外國之宗旨を奉する我宗徒を處置するニ慘酷ニすき候あハ親睦の國ニ對し不相濟ニ付以來寛大之處置ニハあし候様此節於政府衆議を遂け決定ハあし候略下以上書翰之大意を摘ゐて別段宗門寛典と

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

右之通各國ゟ申立山口範藏長崎へ出張當二年三月中歸府同月廿日附を以東久世中將大隈四位（伊達中納言見留印あきとも連名せしや未詳可取調）より各國公使へ返事之大意山口範藏彼ノ地（長崎）出張嚴密ニ問糺し候處最前御承知之趣とハ全く相違云々所置振之義ハ先度ゟ政府へ伺中ニゐ其儘さし控有之候全體五島飛驒守幷同人末家之領分百姓共之間ニ本末之爭亂さし起領民一揆を起し同藩ゟ長崎府へ訴出一時平定之ゐ也判事井上聞多五島へ出張致鎮定候云々右等ゟ事實取違浮說御聞傳相成候事ニも可有之哉之旨を以書送ス然ル處右ニゐハ事實ニ適せさる事有之ニや各國公使ゟ東久世中將大隈四位談判之節確證有之由彼方ゟ申聞候ニ付東京ニゐ彼ノ藩呼出し精々取調候得共不相知候ニ付西京迄飛脚さし出候間遲延氣ノ毒之旨右兩人ゟ巳四月五日書送す然處右書翰ニかゝハらす各國公使ゟ西洋第五月（日付不同）附を以彼方ニゐ聞傳候儀別紙ニ認飢渇凍死其他慘酷を極さる旨を記載し右齟齬之廉取調ニ付ゐて外國公使立合不申日本政府ニゐ取扱くき候様いゐし度旨云々申越ス右ニ付長崎へ御用狀を以問合遣候處長崎ゟ之答狀ニゐハ五島之方ハ多人數ニゐ囹圄等へ入レ置候ハ不相成一村ニ取締附置候事等いさゐニ

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

五七八

十一月七日（十二月九日）　英吉利公使ヨリ外務大輔寺島宗則宛

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

附屬書一、十月二十六日英吉利領事代理(新潟在勤)ヨリ英吉利公使宛書翰寫

右報告ノ件

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

下層階級者外國人ヲ襲撃セムトスルノ噂アルニ付

外國人保護手配アリ度旨申出ノ件

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

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

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

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

十一月七日

大貌利太泥亞特派公使

パルリーバークス

寺島従四位藤原宗則閣下

（附属書一）

Copy.

British Consulate,
Niigata, 29 November, 1869.

Sir,

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

ments here therefore remain in as unsatisfactory a state as ever.

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

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

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

British Steamer.

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

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

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

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

（英國書翰）

Copy.

British Consulate,
Niigata, November 24, 1869.

Sir,

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

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

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

Midzuno Gwaimushojo,
etc., etc., etc.

（附屬書三）

Copy.
Translation.

25th November, 1869.

Sir,

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

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

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

I have etc., etc.,

(Signed.) MIDZUNO GWAIMUSHOJO.

（右附屬書一和譯文）

貌里太泥亞コンシユル館

新潟千八百六十九年十一月二十九日

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

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

以來却る米價安價とおれり去れとも市中のもの政府の弱きを知り衆人襲つて
役人ふ逆ひ得るおとを見込自ら米の積出しを妨んと仕込そ外國人ふ對し襲ヲ
んとセり英國蒸氣オシャーンクウヰーン船へ積込の爲米當所へ運送きし處端
舟雇方ふ面倒ありて其後漸く端舟ニ積込蒸氣へ積入の日和を待つ爲川ふ繫置
そり然ル處日和數日ありといへとも端舟を漕く水夫を雇ふ事不能船引受人度
〻運上所役人へ申立しのども空敷終り予ふ願出たり依る其事を水野氏へ引合
およひ運上所役人ふ米積出き様水夫共へ下命ありとも或ハ海岸浪立を申立命
ふ隨ヲは尤數日の内ふて雨天もありしのど好天もありしおり
當二十三日夜説ニて六十人程といへり大勢の群集合圖を定め外國人家屋を襲
ひ燒捨る積ふて市中卑き所の寺院ふ集會きり去れども彼等少人數おるを見そ
右襲ひを翌晩まて延そ事ニ決定そ翌廿四日外國人借受住居する家屋近傍の人
民ハ亂妨人の來るを恐れそ荷物を箇(ママ)り住居を立退おり
其日市中所〻ふ張札を建十五歳より六十歳迄のもの夜中ヶ様〳〵の場所ニ集
會外國人米積出シ方差留の手段を商議そるき旨言戯きり外國居留人を襲ひ家

屋を燒ふんとせし亂妨人ハ外國人と接對の日本士官等の命ふも及ほはるき所
存おヲし由水野氏予ニ話せり且柴田(ママ)の人數少〻屯きる寺院へも襲ふ積おりし
由おり
柴田家を群集のその嫌ふハ全く先達る英國蒸氣船ふて箱館へ米積出きしより
起きる事なるへし此事件ニ付外國居留人安全のため處置ある様水野氏へ書面
ニて申立る事相當と思へり則右書簡の寫を送る

二十四日夜半遲く凡五十人程の人數覆面をおし市中卑き所ふ集りし由聞おり
其節柴田の少人數亂妨おらしめん爲市中徘徊そる旨をも聞おり亂妨人の内
川向のノトラリ(編者註 ノッタリ)町よりも來りし由跡ニて水野氏より承知きり夜中心遣ひの後
翌朝ニ至り右亂妨人ハ十人又ハ十二人位ニて兼る人民の忌む所と見へ質店ふ
入り塀を破り帳面を裂きて道路ふ投捨金銀を奪取ヲし由を聞けり右亂妨人の
内召捕ふおりしそのあり廿五日長州兵隊水原ふ行く途中當市街ニ到着きり右
こる長官を信そる様ニ見ゆ徒黨のそのも餘程鎭靜せり一日餘遲きそ運上所士
官オシャーンクウヰーン船のエゼント及ひ船司と廿四時之内ニ不殘積込む事

を取極たり依之不殘昨朝迄に積入蒸氣船退帆せり家屋を立退きし住民追〻立戻りたり

徒黨のものハ大概水夫人足及ひ尚下賤のものなり當地を當月鎖港し外國人不殘引拂との風聞國民の間に紛々たり之レ不思議と云ふへし水野氏右徒黨のもの共ハ外國居留人を襲ふとは思はれさる旨を余に告ゆたり余も同氏の說に同意せ去れとも此一件當地の外國人を襲ふ事と思はさるを得ほ此事件に付余日本政府の士官外國人を襲はんとせるを防ぎさはし事より外に非難せるを好まさるゆし右樣の儀再三に及ぬ時ハ人心を動かせのミならほ貿易止ミ且外國居留人の命に係る程の暴行起る事疑ひなあるへし若此地自然の地勢にて外國貿易盛大の場所となる時ハ此所に威權ある政府を置く事肝要なり則充分の制度を建徒黨のもの等鎭撫の爲二三百人の守兵を差置き且港內自然の不足を補ふに要用の處置を施せ見込ありて威權ある鎭臺及ひ士官を命せる事なれ假令當所是迄の姿にてあるとも開港場として貿易ある以上ハ此一件に付日本政府の所置に係る所なり

ツループ手記

サアハーリーパークス、ケ、シ、ビ

編者註　本號文書ニ對スル回答左ニ附記ス

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

十一月八日

寺嶋從四位藤原宗則

大貌利太尼亞特派公使
ハルリーパークス閣下

五七九

十一月八日（十二月十日）　神奈川縣ヨリ外務省宛

在布哇出稼人總代富三郎ヨリノ來翰送付ノ件

附屬書　八月七日在「ホノルル」布哇出稼人總代富三郎ヨリ神奈川縣宛書翰

布哇出稼人ニ對スル政府ノ意向指示アリ度旨請願ノ件

別紙富三郎より差出候書面披封一覽之上差進申候御落手有之度此段申入候也

十一月八日

神奈川縣

外務省御中

（附屬書）

歎章謹白

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

御沙汰耳奉待候得共如何之　御次第柄ニゐる一應之

御差圖不被爲有候哉萬一先度々差出置候歎翰共一度も

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

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

皇朝

元（明ノ誤カ）治二年八月七日也

西洋九月十二日夜認

五七九　明治二年十一月八日（十二月十日）

日本横濱港
御政府様ニ

五八〇

十一月九日
（十二月十一日）

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

各國君主ノ稱號ハ其ノ本國ノ用例ニ據リ度ニ付其ノ稱號及敬稱承知シ度旨申入ノ件

十一月九日達ス
但米瑞ニハ不達

サンドイツ嶋ワフーノ府
ホノルル、

富三郎（印）

拜白

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

十月廿七日

大輔
卿　御兩名

外務大少丞
連名

英佛孛公使閣下

五八〇

明治二年十一月九日（十二月十一日）

澳伊魯蘭白丁葡コンシュル等貴下

五八一

十一月九日（十二月十一日）

外務卿澤宣嘉、同大輔寺島宗則ヨリ
各國公使宛
外務大丞等ヨリ
各國領事宛

貨幣本位ノ決定及新貨幣ノ種類通知ノ件

十一月九日公使之分達ス
同十四日コンシュル等達ス

以手紙致啓上候然ハ今般我政府於ゐ漸次增益せる國用ニ供補し且外國貿易ハ盛大ならしめむの爲め全新種之貨幣を發行し在來之貨幣ニ增加せん事を決定いたし候右發行せる貨幣之本位をなるものハ其量目ハ我七匁貳分貳厘五九貳（則英國之トロイ量四百十六ゲレインに當る）より減せる事なり其質ハ純銀十分之九之銀貨にして墨是哥ドルラルを同品位ニ有之候尙別ニ四等之銀貨をも同時ニ鑄造可致而して其定量ハいまた精密に治定ハいたさゞれども大凡其一ハ我量目三匁六分壹り二毛九六（則英國之トロイ量貳百八ゲレインニ當る）より減せる其二ハ同壹匁八分〇六毛四八（則同斷百四ゲレイン）より減ぜる其三ハ同七分貳り貳毛五九（同斷四十一ゲレイン六ニ當る）より減ぜる其四ハ同三分六り壹毛二九（同斷二十ゲレイン八に當る）より減せる事なり且銀質ハ何れも十分ノ八ニ有之候尤右四等之貨幣ハ便利之爲めニ鑄造せる事ニ付唯些少之勘定ニ而已之を用ひ可申又金貨幣をも鑄造可致其定量ハ未タ細密ニ治定せざれとも三等ニしゐ其一ハ本位銀貨之十箇ニ當り其二ハ同五箇ニ當り其三ハ同貳箇半ニ當るものにして其れもまた便利之爲め鑄造いたし候事ニ付些少之金高拂方に而已之を用ゐるを尤請取人之存意ニより大金高ニゐも此金貨ニゐ請取候事ハ勝手次第たるを又本位銀貨之百分一及ひ千分一ニ當る銅貨をも鑄造可致候右何れも造幣之義ハ我政府於ゐ可相雇西洋人來年初頃來着せるき間着次第都ゐ細密ニ取極め可申右之者ハ我造幣寮ニ勤務し其職業ハ我政府ニゐ決定したる量目性質通りの貨幣を鑄造せる事を主とし尙詳細之義ハ新造幣寮開展之以前布告可致且十分之布告なけれど之を變易せる事無之右處置を爲せに於ゐハ西洋各國と同樣ニ細密なるを證せんにと我政府ニ於ゐ所希望候右ハ我慶應二寅年四月則西洋千八百六十六年第六月之條約ニ隨ひ我政府ニ於ゐ鑄造費用之爲めニ請取るき分割を閣下等と商議いたし度尤我政府ニおゐて莫大之費用を受候義ニ付先其

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

十一月四日草

大輔
卿　御兩名

各國公使閣下

同文意

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

大少丞
連名

各コンシユル等
姓名貴下

五八二

十一月九日（十二月十一日）　亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉等宛

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be Your Excellencies'
Most Obedient Servant,

C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

（右和譯文）

千八百六十九年十二月十一日横濱

日本ニ在る合衆國公使館ゟゐそ

東京ニゐ

外務卿閣下に

此程日本政府より北國ニ送ゟし軍艦之義ニ付巨細之事を余ニ告示し給らんとを閣下ニ懇願ゟ余函館より得たる音信ニ據ゟて此程魯西亞ニも樺太之南海岸を警固ゟる同國兵隊ニ向ひ貴國ニゐ今敵對ゟる支度中之樣に思ゟるゟて我政府ニ報告ゟるゐゑ右一件を余ニ告ゟ給ゟゝ感謝之至ゟるべし貴國ニゐ希望し給ゟゝ我政府ゟゐそ親睦ゟ厚ふし且日本の眞益を增ゟ主意ニゐ速ニ懇親之取計を爲ゟへし謹言

在日本合衆國ミニストル、レジデント

シ、イ、デロング　手記

五八三　（十二月十一日）　外丁務抹卿外澤務宣大嘉臣宛ヲ

日本駐劄ノ公使任命ニ關シテハ考究中ナル旨回答ノ件

Copenhague, le 11 Décembre 1869.

Monsieur le Ministre,

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

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

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

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

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

（右和譯文）

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

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

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

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

千八百六十九年十二月十一日

コウペンハーヘ於テ
クラグヒンニンルイー

天皇陛下
外務省御中

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

在巴里日本總領事「フルリ、エラール」ノ免職本人ヘ通達方依賴竝ニ

五八四　明治二年十一月十日（十二月十二日）

佛蘭西人「モンブラン」ニ在巴里日本公務辨理職ヲ命シタル旨通知ノ件

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

日本總領事免職ノ件

巳十一月十日達ス

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

明治二年
巳十一月十日草稿

大輔
卿　御兩名

佛國公使閣下

（附屬書）

十一月十日佛公使に托し達ス

以手紙啓達いたし候然と貴下我國舊幕府之命を奉し日本之コンシユルゼヲラールたりし處政府改革以來都合も有之候ニ付右職掌之義者自今被差免候條其旨可被心得候尤在職中我日本國之爲ゟ周旋盡力被致候次第も有之候間全右忠勤を表せん爲ゟ別紙目錄之物件進贈をしゟ候則

天皇陛下之命ニ依り此旨御通達可及如此御坐候以上

年號十一月

寺島四位

フロリヘラル貴下

此目錄フロリヘラルト書中に本書封入いさし候事

目　錄

一花瓶　壹對

以上

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

御追號、御諱、御忌及宗氏ノ官名竝ニ朝鮮國へ派遣スヘキ使節ノ服制ニ關シ伺ノ件

附屬書　右伺ノ廉々

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

十一月

嚴原藩公用人

小田忠三郎

外務省

御役所

（附屬書）

一御歷代

帝王尊號ノ事

五八五　明治二年十一月十一日（十二月十三日）

一御國諱　御國忌ノ事
一知事官衙役名ノ事
一公命相傳候使節着服ノ事
右

朝鮮國へ對シ御新政通報ノ使者當時談判ノ結末ハ外務省ヘ可申立且進退ノ事ハ是迄ノ信ヲ不失様目的ト致シ處置可仕旨此度御沙汰被仰出隨テ彼國應接ノ手續ハ先般大島友之允ヨリ申上置其後ニ至リ是迄ノ順序ヲ追ヒ精々談判罷在候趣相聞今程諾否如何可有之哉尚卽今ノ體情ハ本藩報知次第可申上候尚又此後ニ到渠彌
天朝ノ御誠意ニ應セス執拗拂戻ノ振リ合ヒニ立至候時ハ知事自ラ罷渡リ親敷談判開喩仕候儀モ可有之是等可然御聞得置被　仰付度奉願候
右ノ趣兼テ知事申付置候付奉申上候以上

十一月

嚴原藩公用人

外務省
御役所

五八六

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

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

（朝鮮事務書）

小田忠三郎

Jokohama, den 13ten Dezember, 1869.

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

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

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

Der Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes,
BRANDT.

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

（右和譯文）

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

第十二月第十三日

獨乙北部聯邦公使
フオンブラント

澤從三位清原宣嘉
寺島從四位藤原宗則　閣下

五八七

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

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

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

編者註　本號文書ノ前ニ「朝鮮交際始末」ニハ左ノ說明アリ
○同十二日（編者註十一月）辨官嚴原藩公用人ヲ召シ朝鮮國ヘ差遣セシ大修使ノ義談判上激烈ニ渉ラス又求メテ退歩ノ處置ヲ爲ス可カラサルヲ口命スル左ノ如シ

五八八　十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
鐵道建設資金壹百萬磅借入方英吉利人「レー」ニ委任ニ關スル命令書

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

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

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

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

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

其證トシテ

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

（右英文）

Copy.
Duplicate.

First Edict.

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

Japan sendeth greeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

五八九　（十一月十二日（假））

帝國政府ト英吉利人レートノ間ニ締結シタル鐵道建設資金壹

五八九　明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　三一三

百萬磅調達ニ關スル契約書

一方ニハ

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

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

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

テ之レヲ拂フ可シト約定ス

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

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

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

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

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

一萬二千ポンド	利分		
一萬二千ポンド	同	千八百八十一年第一月二十七日	
六千ポンド	同	千八百八十一年第七月二十七日	
六千ポンド	同	千八百八十二年第一月二十七日	
		千八百八十二年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	借シ金拂戻ノ年賦	千八百七十三年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十四年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十五年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十六年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十七年第一月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十七年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十八年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百七十九年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百八十年第七月二十七日	
拾萬ポンド	同	千八百八十一年第七月二十七日	

拾萬ポンド　借シ金拂戻ノ年賦　千八百八十二年第七月二十七日

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

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

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

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

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

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

爲シタル拂方ニハ日本ニ在ル右ノ名代人ノ爲ノ世話料ヲ掛ル事無カル可シ

第六。此約定ノ通リ相違ナク拂方ヲ行フ可キ請合トシテ日本政府ホラシヲ。子ルソン。レイ其相續人。其遺言取行人。其金高預リ人。其名代人一人又ハ數人ニ千八百七十年第八月一日ヨリ日本領地内ニテ取立ツ可キ輸入輸出物ノ租稅幷ニ造營ス可キ數線ノ鐵道ニテ旅客及品物運送ヨリ得可キ正請取金ヲ渡シ任セ與フ可シ其鐵道ノ一線ハ江戸ヨリ大阪ヲ通リテ(又ハ相當ナル造營者ノ決定ニヨリテハ京都ヲ通リテ)兵庫ニ至リ別ニ横濱ニ至ル枝線アリ又一線ハ琵琶湖ヨリ鶴賀港ニ至ル可シ

其證トシテ伊達民部卿大隈民部大輔伊藤大藏少輔日本政府ノ爲メニ明治二年十一月十一日卽チ千八百六十九年第十二月十三日此證書ヲ二通認メ是レニ我印ヲ押シ姓名ヲ自記シタリ

（右英文）

Copy,

Agreement No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instalments in repayments of Loan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

五九〇　明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　三三八

四日附（英文モ同シ）ト記載シアルニ付假ニ十一月十二日ノ項ニ入ル

五九〇　十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　亞米利加辨理公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉宛

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

Legation of the United States in Japan,
Yokohama, December 14, 1869.

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

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter, proposing that hereafter coal shall be duty free, when taken on board steamships ; and shall pay full duty, irrespective of quantity, when taken on board of sailing vessels, and I now beg to say in reply, that considering this proposal a satisfactory one, I do not hesitate to accept it, and that I shall give notice to the Consuls of the United States at the open ports accordingly.

With respect and esteem,
C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident of the United States
in Japan.

（右和譯文）

千八百六十九年第十二月十四日横濱

日本ニ在る合衆國公使館於そ

向後蒸氣船ニ積入る石炭ニ限り無税ニゐ帆前船ニ積入る石炭も其多寡を不論税銀を拂ふべき旨之貴簡を落掌せり右と至當之所置と思ひるまと余楚まを承諾し其事を開湊場の米國コンシュル等ヲ布告せへし謹言

在日本合衆國ミニストルレジデント
シ、イ、デ、ロング

外務卿閣下に

五九一　十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　獨逸北部聯邦代理公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則宛

五九一　明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　三三九

Jokohama, den 14ten Dezember 1869.

Euerer Excellenzen Schreiben vom 9ten Tage d. M. habe ich die Ehre gehabt zu empfangen und aus demselben ersehen, dass die Regierung Seiner Majestät des Tenno von Japan beabsicht in Zukunft zur Bezeichnung Seiner Majestät des Königs, meines allergnädigsten Herrn, statt des bisher gebräuchlichen Kotei eine dem Laute der Deutschen Bezeichnung wiedergebende Benennung in Anwendung zu bringen(sic).

Euere Excellenzen wollen mir gestatten, Sie darauf aufmerksam zu machen, dass die Einführung eines derartigen Gebrauches mir durchaus unzulässig erscheint. So lange die Japanischen Behörden sich der japanischen Sprache in ihrem Verkehr mit den Deutschen Behörden bedienen, steht den letzteren das Recht zu, zu verlangen, dass zur Bezeichnung des Königs, ihres Herrn, ein japanischer Ausdruck, möge derselbe auch ursprünglich aus dem Chinesischen herübergenommen sein, angewendet werde, der Japanern wie Fremden gleich verständlich und gleich befriedigend erscheine.

Als ein solcher Ausdruck ist bis jetzt Kotei Heika bei dem Abschlusse des Vertrages und der Auswechselung der Ratificationen gebraucht worden, und muss Euere Excellenzen ich ersuchen, denselben auch in Zukunft beibehalten zu wollen, da ich zu der von Eueren Excellenzen vorgeschlagenen Abänderung meine Zustimmung nicht würde ertheilen können.

Der Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes,
BRANDT.

An
die Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten,
Sawa Jiu sammi Kiyô wara no nobu yoshi,
Terashima Jiu shii Fujiwara no mune nori,
Excellenzen,
in Jedo.

（右和譯文）

貴國去ル第九日尊翰披見然ル天皇陛下之政府ニ於テ至大仁惠之君至尊之名位被稱候ニ是迄之通皇帝陛下不被稱用獨乙國人民ニ於テモ存候拙者勿按考致候ニ付日本官府ニ於テモ稱用之位號御用被爲度云々御申越之趣委細承知致候但シ右樣ニ致候事ト難出來ト存候拙者勿按考致候ニ付日本官府ニ於テモ稱用之位號御用被爲度云々御申越之趣委細承知致候但シ右樣ニ致候事ト難出來ト存候拙者勿按考致候ニ付日本官府ニ於テモ稱用之位號御用被爲度云々御申越之趣委細承知致候但シ右樣ニ致候事ト難出來

五九一　明治二年十一月十二日（十二月十四日）
對シ日本國語被相用候間獨逸皇帝ヲ稱スル時モ日本位號ハ卽支那之文字ヲ
三四一　以テ我國皇帝陛下ヘ往復幷應接之飾獨乙國人民ニ
對シ日本國語被相用候間獨逸皇帝ヲ稱スル公事書通之往復幷應接之飾獨乙官府ニ

以譯當をと雖も日本人幷外國人一體ニ明瞭適當之樣ニ見ゆる語を用るを當然ニ存候左レバ我國條約を結確定狀被取替候時ゟ其樣之位號卽皇帝陛下之字を被相用候就ゐて閣下之御望之通改革之義難出來存候間今迄位號以來とも不相變御用有之度存候奉復如斯御坐候以上

第十二月十四日

獨乙北部聯邦公使
フオンブラント

澤從三位清原宣嘉
寺島從四位藤原宗則　閣下

五九二

十一月十二日（十二月十四日）　獨逸北部聯邦公使館通譯官ヨリノ申出覺

和蘭公使ヲ兼務セル獨逸北部聯邦代理公使ヨリ下ノ關事件ノ償金支拂延期ニ關スル回答竝ニ茶及生絲ノ輸出稅改訂實施ハ暫ク猶豫アリ度旨申入ノ件

十一月十二日孛國公使ゟケンプルマンを以申立候趣左之通

一今般蘭政府ゟ書簡到來いさし候趣ゟ兼ゐ御相談ニ相成居候下ノ關償金拂期限延引之儀ハ右ニ係り候外各國ゟ未否之書簡不致到來候ニ付應御求難及決答候間來二月第一日迄ハ前條之儀ニ付御決答之儀猶豫相願候若其前報知有之候ハヽ可御決答旨ニ有之候

一茶生絲稅銀之儀も兼ゐ御相談之趣ハ前條之事件ニ致關係候儀故前文之事件來二月第一日迄ゟ施行猶豫相願候事

五九三

十一月十三日（十二月十五日）　丁抹總領事（横濱在勤）ヨリ外務大丞町田民部、同少丞馬渡八郎等宛

丁抹國君主ノ稱號回答ノ件

No. 255.

Consulate General of Denmark,
Kanagawa, 15th of December, 1869.

Sirs,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 9th day of the 11th month and in answer

beg to forward to you the titles of His Majesty the King of Denmark in the Danish language.

The title is:

"Christian den Niende, af Guds Naade Konge til Danmark, de Venders og Gothers, Hertug til Slesvig, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsken, Lauenborg og Oldenborg."

Adding the Japanese Katakana and English translation,

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your obedient servant,
E. DE BAVIER,
Consul General for Denmark.

To

Machida Guaimu Daijio,
Bawatari Guaimu Shiojio,
Myamoto Guaimu Gon Shiojio,
Tokei.

Translation.

"Christian the Ninth by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Slesvig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg."

編者註 本號文書ニ謂フ丁抹國君主稱號ノ片假名譯文ハ見當ラス

五九四　十一月十四日（十二月十六日）　佛蘭西公使ヨリ外務卿澤宣嘉同大輔寺島宗則宛

佛蘭西國君主ノ稱號ハ其ノ本國ノ用例ニ據ルコトハ困難ナルヘキ旨回答ノ件

Légation DE FRANCE
AU
Japon.

Yokohama, 16 Xbre '69.

Messieurs les Ministres,

J'ai reçu la lettre que Vos Excellences m'ont fait l'honneur de m'écrire pour me demander de leur faire parvenir en écriture Kata-Kana les formules et les titres employés à l'égard du Souverain de la France. Le but de cette demande serait, à l'époque de la révision des traités, d'introduire des modifications dans les formules employées jusqu'à ce jour.

Vos Excellences n'ignorent pas combien il est difficile de reproduire en écriture Japonaise des titres Européens qui n'auraient aucun sens dans cette langue. C'est là un premier inconvénient mais il en est un autre beaucoup plus grave que je dois signaler à Vos Excellences.

Les souverains indépendants ont entre eux des droits identiques et quelque soit leur degré de puissance ils doivent dans les rapports internationaux recevoir les mêmes titres et les mêmes honneurs que les souverains avec lesquels ils font des traités. C'est d'après ce principe que la France a, dans tous ses rapports avec le Japon, donné à Son Souverain les titres d'Empereur et de Majesté. Par réciprocité le Souverain de la France a droit, dans le texte Japonais, aux titres, quels qu'ils soient, accordés par les Japonais au Souverain du Japon. De même qu'il serait blessant pour ce souverain que nous lui refusions les titres d'Empereur ou de Majesté, de même toute modification dans les formules Japonaises aurait des inconvénients que, j'en suis certain, Vos Excellences aprécieront parfaitement.

D'après ces considérations je dois engager le gouvt à ne rien modifier aux règles établies dans tous les pays d'Europe d'autant que ces règles ont déjà été mises en usage au Japon depuis assez longtemps.

Agréez Messieurs les Ministres les assurances de ma haute considération.

MAX. OUTREY.

Leurs Excellences Sawa Gaï Mou Kiou et Terazima,
Ministres des Affaires Etrangères du Mikado.

（右和譯文）

十一月九日附の貴簡落手いたし候然バ佛國の君主尊稱幷ニ敬語共片假名ニそ御届ケの義右ハ追テ條約改革の節今迄相用ひ候尊稱敬語取換候(原註ニ)故有之候得共尤御存知の通リ總テの歐羅巴の位號片假名ニテ難認且貴語ニとりて佛語ハ意味無之右差支の外一層の障リ有之候ニ付閣下方江可申上候獨立國の君主ハ相互の理同然ニ御座候且各君主權力の等級ニ不拘萬國交際ノ中ニ條約ヲ取結び候國の君主ハ同尊稱同禮式可相受右規則ニ基キ佛國日本國と交際中ニ今迄日本國の君主ヲ書顯シ候ニハ佛國君主の尊稱ヲ相用ひ居候互ニ日本文章ニおゐそ佛國の君主書顯シ候ため日本の人民自國の君主敬稱いたし候御位號如何樣有之候とも可相用若シ我方ニテ日本君主のため佛國君主の敬稱を用ひざれバ貴國君主ニ對シ恭敬ヲ失ひ候ま至リ同ク我君主ニ對し日本の尊號書改メ候事ハ差支可有之閣下方ニテ御了解可被成と信用いたし候夫故ニ歐羅巴萬國ニ定リたる規則日本國ニおゐそも今迄相用ひ居候ニ付右規則御改無之樣貴政府江可申進と存候右可得御意如茲御坐候以上

十一月十四日

五九五　明治二年十一月十四日（十二月十六日）　三四八

佛國全權公使

マキシミヲウトレー

澤外務卿
寺島外務大輔　閣下

五九五　十一月十四日（十二月十六日）　和蘭領事（横濱在勤）ヨリ
外務大丞町田民部同少丞馬渡八郎等宛

和蘭國君主ノ稱號ハ其ノ本國ノ用例ニ據ルコトハ困難ナルヘキ旨回答ノ件

No. 117/219.

Kanagawa, 16 December 1869.

UEdelGestrenge missive van den 9en dag dezer maand heb ik de eer gehad te ontvangen en uit dezelve vernomen, dat de Regering van Z. M. den Tenno van Japan het voornemen heeft in het vervolg den titel van Z. M. den Koning, mijn geëerbiedigden Vorst, in overeenstemming te brengen met dien welke in de Nederlandsche taal gebezigd wordt en niet meer het tot nu toe gebruikte woord Kotei daarvoor te nemen.

Ik neem de vrijheid UEdelG. in antwoord opmerkzaam te maken dat de invoering van een dusdanig gebruik mij onaanneembaar voorkomt. Zoolang de Japansche Overheden zich van de Japansche taal in hunne correspondentie met de Nederlandsche Overheden bedienen, hebben de laatste het regt te verlangen dat als titel van den Koning, hunne Vorst, een Japansch woord gebezigd worde, zij het ook oorspronkelijk uit de Chineesche taal overgenomen, dat voor de Japanners zoowel als voor de vreemdelingen eene zelfde beteekenis aangeeft en beiden bevredigend toeschijnt.

Als een dusdanig woord is tot nu Kotei Heka gebruikt en verzoek ik UEdGestr. daarmede te willen voortgaan, daar ik aan de door de Japansche Regering voorgeslagen wijziging mijne goedkeuring niet kan hechten.

Met de meeste hoogachting heb ik de eer te zijn.

De Consul der Nederlanden,
W. VAN DER TAK.

Aan
de WelEdelGestrenge Heeren
Machida Guaimu Daijio,
Bawatari Guaimu Shiosjio,
Mijamoto Guaimu Gon Shiosjio,
Tokei.

（右和譯文）

五九五　明治二年十一月十四日（十二月十六日）　三四九

當月九日附貴書落手致披閲候然ゟ我君主セー子マイステートデンコーニンク位號之義以來ゟ我國語之音ニ從ゟ稱呼し是迄被稱來候皇帝之文字ゟ御用ひ無之旨御申越之趣承知致し候然ると右御唱替之儀ゟ拙者ニおゐゟ快らざる存候義ニ有之候日本長官和蘭長官と書翰御往復等ニゐる日本語を御用相成候内ゟ假令日本語之支那ゟ轉し來るものニそも我君主之位號ゟ日本人外國人ニも其語之意味異ゐる事ゐく雙方ニそ滿足をへ姦御國語を以御唱へ相成度懇求之至奉存候依之此度貴國政府ニそ御企相成候御唱替之義ゟ御同意致兼候間今日迄御採用之通皇帝陛下之文字御用相成候樣奉願候右貴意如斯御座候以上

千八百六十九年十二月十六日

金川

東京

町田外務大丞

蘭國コンシユル

ウヰ　フアンドル　タツク

馬渡外務少丞　貴下

宮本外務權少丞

五九六　十一月十五日（十二月十七日）　外務卿澤宣嘉ヨリ英吉利公使宛

世界一周ノ英吉利艦隊來航ニ際シ練習生ヲ乘組マシメ度旨回答ノ件

十一月十五日達

千八百六十九年第十一月九日（二十九日カ）之貴簡落手然ゟ世界一周之爲强艦六七艘航發相成右船來年第二月下旬我國ゟ到着可致趣右ゟ航海術相學ひ候ニゟ最好機會ニ付右術練磨きしゐ候樣云〻御申越先以御懇篤之段感佩いゟし候御注意之通我國ゟ四面環海ゟして航海之一術尤以至要之儀ニ付兼ゐる着眼いゟし居候得共百事一新之折柄故自然行屆不申實ゟ其筋ニゐるも從來希望いゟし居候義ニ付早速申達候就ゐゟ右術爲修業壹艘壹人之御見込之趣ニ候得共可相成ゟ兩三人宛爲