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例言

一　本書ハ安政元年日米和親條約（「ペルリ」條約）以後我國ト諸外國トノ間ニ締結セラレタル諸條約ニシテ既ニ效力ヲ失ヒタルモノ（大體昭和三年九月ヲ標準トス）ヲ收錄スルヲ目的トス

一　本書ハ三卷ニ分チ第一卷各國之部ニハ我國ト諸外國間ノ條約竝ニ東京、神奈川、大阪、兵庫、長崎、新潟及箱館ニ關スル開港開市規則ヲ收錄シ第二卷多數國之部ニハ一般國際條約及其ノ他ノ多數國間諸條約ヲ收錄シ第三卷朝鮮及琉球之部ニハ朝鮮ト諸外國間ノ條約及朝鮮ガ署名又ハ加入シタル一般國際條約竝ニ琉球ト諸外國間ノ條約ヲ收錄シタリ

一　本書ハ休戰條約ハ之ヲ收錄シ講和條約ハ之ヲ收錄セズ日露樺太千島交換條約ハ參考トシテ之ヲ收錄シタリ

一　效力ヲ發生スルニ至ラザリシ條約ト雖參考トスルニ足ルモノハ其ノ旨ヲ附記シテ收錄シタリ

一　本書ニ收錄セラレタル條約ニハ效力ヲ失ヒタリヤ否ヤニ付疑問アルモノナキニ非ズ又收錄洩レノモノモ之ナキヲ保シ難シ從テ條約ハ本書ニ收錄セラレタルガ故ニ現行ニ非ズ本書ニ收錄セラレザルガ故ニ現行ナリト速斷セラレザランコトヲ望ム

一　尙本書ニハ State Papers, Foreign Relations of the United States, de Martens 條約集等ヨリ我國ノ締結シタル條約ニ關係アル文獻ヲ摘出シテ參考トシテ收錄シタリ

一　本文ハ事項別ニ配列シタルモ別ニ年代順ノ目錄ヲ作成シテ之ヲ卷末ニ揭ゲタリ

昭和五年五月

外務省條約局

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（參考一）　大正八年外務省告示第八號……大正八年五月十七日……六二五

（參考二）　大正八年外務省告示第十四號……大正八年七月十一日……六二六

（參考三）　大正八年外務省告示第十六號……大正八年七月十九日……六二六

（參考四）　大正八年外務省告示第十七號……大正八年七月二十二日……六二七

（參考五）　大正八年外務省告示第二十號……大正八年九月二十七日……六二七

互換條款（右支那文）

Agreement between the High Commissioner Plenipotentiary of Japan and the Chinese Ministers of Foreign Affairs. (Oct. 31, 1874.)

互換憑單……明治七年十月三十一日……六三一

互換憑單（右支那文）

Certificate of the Engagement referred to in the above Agreement. (Oct. 31, 1874.)

天津條約……明治十八年四月十八日……六三三

同上支那文

Convention of Tientsin, 1885. (April 18, 1885.)

照會……明治十八年四月十八日……六三五

照會（右支那文）

The Official Dispatch. (April 18, 1885.)

休戰定約（休戰條約）……明治二十八年三月三十日……六三八

停戰專條（右支那文）

Convention of Armistice. (March 30, 1895.)

休戰延期條約……明治二十八年四月十七日……六四二

停戰展期專條（右支那文）
Convention to prolong Armistice. (April 17, 1895.)

上海國際及佛蘭西國居留地各會審衙門ノ管轄ニ關スル假規則（上海混合裁判所假規則）……（明治三十五年六月十日）……六四五
Provisional Rules defining the Respective Jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of the International and French Settlements at Shanghai. (June 10, 1902.)

（參考）千八百六十九年上海會審衙門規則（上海混合裁判所規則）……（千八百六十九年四月二十日）……六四七
(*Reference.*) Rules for the Mixed Court at Shanghai. (April 20, 1869.)

郵便假約定……明治三十六年五月十八日……六五〇
Mail Service Provisional Arrangement. (May 18, 1903.)

千九百〇三年以前ノ日清相互間托送閉囊郵便物遞送料整理ニ關スル取極書……明治三十六年五月十八日……六五五
Understanding entered into for the Settlement of the transit Charges on Closed Mails conveyed by the Respective Services of Japan and China prior to the year 1903. (May 18, 1903.)

小包郵便假約定……明治三十六年五月十八日……六五七
Parcel Post Provisional Arrangement. (May 18, 1903.)

同上附屬交換公文……明治三十六年五月十八日……六五八
Notes exchanged concerning the above Arrangement. (May 18, 1903.)

郵便約定（日本帝國郵政廳及清帝國郵政廳間ニ設定セル關係ヲ規定スル約定）……明治四十三年二月九日……六六〇
Postal Agreement. (Agreement setting forth the Relations established between the Imperial Postal Administration of Japan and the Imperial Postal Administration of China.) (Feb. 9, 1910.)

同上附屬公文……明治四十三年二月九日……六七〇
Additional Notes. (Feb. 9, 1910.)

價格表記書狀ノ制限的交換ニ關スル假協約……六七二
Provisional Understanding For Limited Exchange of Letters with Declared Value.

小包郵便約定（日本帝國郵政廳及清帝國郵政廳間ノ小包郵便物ノ交換ヲ規定スル約定）……明治四十三年二月九日……六七四
Parcel Post Agreement. (Agreement regulating the Exchange of Postal Parcels between the Imperial Postal Administration of Japan and the Imperial Postal Administration of China.) (Feb. 9, 1910.)

遼河口改修工程局ニ關スル協定並規則……明治四十四年七月十七日……六八七
修濬遼河海口等處工程局章程（右支那文）
Agreement and Regulations for the Liao River and Bar Conservancy Board. (July 17, 1911.)

在朝鮮支那共和國居留地廢止ニ關スル協定……大正二年十一月二十二日……六九九
關於在朝鮮中華民國居留地廢止之協定（右支那文）
Agreement relative to the Abolition of the Chinese Settlements in Corea. (Nov. 22, 1913.)

膠州灣租借地ニ關スル交換公文……大正四年五月二十五日……七〇二

青島支那稅關再開ニ關スル取極（青島支那海關ノ再開並日獨戰爭ノ結果現ニ日本軍政ノ下ニ在ル獨逸租借地域內ニ於ケル其ノ事務執行ニ關スル取極）……大正四年八月六日……七〇四
Agreement about the Reopening of the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsingtao, and its Functioning in the Territory Leased to Germany and now

in consequence of the German-Japanese War under the Military Government of Japan. (Aug. 6, 1915.)

現ニ日本國ノ管理ニ屬スル膠州灣租借地及山東鐵道ニ於ケル日支兩國郵便電信事務處理ニ關スル辦法……大正六年三月二十六日……七〇五

現屬日本國管理之膠州灣租借地及膠濟鐵路間所有關於中日兩國郵電事務之處理辦法（右支那文）

山東省ニ於ケル諸問題處理ニ關スル交換公文……大正七年九月二十四日……七〇七

山東鐵道ニ依ル鹽輸送竝其ノ取締ニ關スル協定……大正八年三月二十五日……七〇八

山東鐵道運鹽及取締之協定（右支那文）

共同防敵ニ關スル交換公文……大正七年三月二十五日……七一〇

關於日華共同防敵之互換公文（右支那文）

日支陸軍共同防敵軍事協定……大正七年五月十六日……七一三

中日陸軍共同防敵軍事協定（右支那文）

日支陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施ニ要スル詳細ノ協定……大正七年九月六日……七一七

關於中日陸軍共同防敵軍事協定實施上必要之詳細協定（右支那文）

日支陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九條ニ基キ第十一條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期ニ關スル協定……大正八年二月五日……七一九

基於中日陸軍共同防敵軍事協定第九條關於第十一條第二項所載戰爭狀態終了時期之協定（右支那文）

日支海軍共同防敵軍事協定……大正七年五月十九日……七二〇

中日海軍共同防敵軍事協定（右支那文）

日支海軍共同防敵軍事協定說明書……大正七年五月十九日……七二三

中日海軍共同防敵軍事協定說明書（右支那文）

日支海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條ニ基キ第八條第二項中戰爭狀態終了ノ時期……大正八年三月一日……七二五

基於中日海軍共同防敵軍事協定第六條關於第八條第二項所載戰爭狀態終了時期之協定（右支那文）

聯合軍策動地帶內ニ於ケル東支鐵道及ヒ西比利亞橫斷鐵道監督ニ關スル取極……（大正八年）千九百十九年一月九日……七二六

Arrangement for the Supervision of the Chinese Eastern and the Trans-Siberian Railways in the Zone in which the Allied Military Forces are now operating. (Jan. 9, 1919.)

同上附屬公文……千九百十八年十一月二十五日……七二八

Additional Notes. (Oct. 25 and Dec. 2, 1918 and Jan. 9 1919.)

丁抹國

名稱	調印其ノ他ノ年月日	頁
日本國丁抹國修好通商及航海條約	慶應二年十二月七日	七三一
Traktaat van Vriendschap, Handel en Scheepsvaart tusschen Japan en Denemarken. (den 12 Januari 1867.)		
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Denmark and Japan. (Jan. 12, 1867.)		
日本開かたる港々に於て丁抹商民貿易の定則	慶應二年十二月七日	七四七
Regulatien onder welke de Deensche Handel in Japan gedreven zal worden. (den 12 Januari 1867.)		
Regulations under which the Danish Commerce in Japan is to be carried on. (Jan. 12, 1867.)		

副條約 …… 慶應三年十二月七日 …… 七五九
Additioneele Artikelen. (den 12 Januari 1867.)
Additional Convention. (Jan. 12, 1867.)

硝石輸出の事に關る書翰 …… 明治六年一月二十九日 …… 七六七
Communication relative to the Exportation of Saltpetre. (Jan. 29, 1873.)

米麥輸出の事に關る書翰 …… 明治六年七月十八日 …… 七六八
Communication relative to the Exportation of Rice and Wheat. (July 18, 1873.)

米麥粉輸出の事に關る書翰 …… 明治六年十一月二十四日 …… 七六八
Communication relative to the Exportation of Flours of Rice and Wheat. (Nov. 24, 1873.)

通商航海條約 …… 明治二十八年十月十九日 …… 七六九
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. (Oct. 19, 1895.)

同上附屬議定書 …… 明治二十八年十月十九日 …… 七八二
Protocol. (Oct. 19, 1895.)

（參考一）明治二十八年通商航海條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告 …… 明治四十三年七月十七日 …… 七八五
(*Référence 1.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité du 19 octobre 1895. (le 17 juillet 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第四號 …… 明治四十三年七月十九日 …… 七八五

工業所有權保護ニ關スル往復文書 …… 明治二十九年十一月十二日 …… 七八六
Correspondance concernant la Protection de la Propriété industrielle. (le 12 novembre 1896, le 20 mai, les 14, 19 et 23 juin, et les 4, 13 et 15 novembre 1897.

（參考）明治三十年外務省告示第十六號 …… 明治三十年十二月二十五日 …… 七九六

通商ニ關スル暫定取極 …… 同明治四十四年七月三十日 …… 七九七
Provisional Arrangement establishing a "modus vivendi" for the Commercial Relations between Japan and Denmark. (June 30 and July 3, 1911.)

傳信機條約書 …… 明治三年八月二十五日 …… 七九九
Convention passée entre le Gouvernement Japonais et l'Envoyé Extraordinaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark relativement à l'Autorisation d'atterrir des Cables au Japon, accordée à la Compagnie Danoise dite "Det store nordiske China og Japan Extension Telegraf-Selskab." (le 20 septembre 1870.)

小笠原島ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告 …… 明治九年十月七日 …… 八〇五
Note of the Japanese Government relating to the Ogasawara Islands. (Oct. 7, 1876.)

日丁兩國間船舶積量測度證書互認ニ關スル交換公文 …… 同明治二十四年十一月十八日 …… 八〇五
Notes échangées concernant la Reconnaissance réciproque des Certificats de Jaugeage des Navires entre le Japon et le Danemark. (les 18 novembre et 1er décembre 1891.)

（追補）明治二十八年日丁通商航海條約附屬外交文書 …… 明治二十八年十月十九日 …… 八一一
(*Supplement.*) Diplomatic note. (Oct. 19, 1895.)

佛蘭西共和國

日本國佛蘭西國修好通商條約 …… 安政五年九月三日調印其ノ他ノ年月日 …… 八一三
Traité de Paix, d'Amitié et de Commerce entre le Japon et la France. (le 9 octobre 1858.)
Traktaat van Vriendschap en Handel tusschen Japon en Frankryk. (den 9 October 1858.)

日本開きたる港々に於て佛蘭西商民貿易の章程……安政五年九月三日……八三一
Règlements sur les Ports japonais ouverts au Commerce français. (le 9 octobre 1858.)
Regulatien onder welke de Fransche handel in Japan gedreven zal worden. (den 9 October 1858.)

日本國佛蘭西國條約第七條第十九條說明書……安政六年九月二十二日……八四五
Déclaration Explicative concernant les Articles 7 et 19 du Traité conclu entre la France et le Japon. (le 17 octobre 1859.)

竹内下野守松平石見守京極能登守使節ノ佛蘭西政府ト取結ビタル覺書……文久二年八月九日……八四六
同上覺書佛文ヨリノ翻譯

改稅約書……慶應二年五月十三日……八五〇
Convention du Tarif entre le Japon, la France, La Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Hollande. (le 25 juin 1866.)
Tariff Convention between Japan, France, Great Britain, Netherlands and the United States of America. (June 25, 1866.)

運上目錄　輸入品……八五〇
Tarif des Droits d'Importation.
Tariff. Import.

運上目錄　輸出品……八五〇
Tarif des Droits d'Exportation.
Tariff. Export.

規則……八五〇
Dispositions Particulières.
Rules.

材木改稅取極書……慶應三年一月二十五日……八五〇
Duty on Timber, agreed upon between Okuri Kodsukenosuke and Representatives of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands. (March 1, 1867.)

銅輸出の事に關る書翰……明治二年一月十日……八五一
Communication relative to the Exportation of Copper. (Feb. 20, 1869.)

生糸幷茶增稅約書……明治二年四月二十一日……八五一
Agreement relative to the Duties of Silk and Tea. (June 1, 1869.)
Convention des Droits augmentés sur la Soie et le Thé. (le 1er juin 1869.)
Uebereinkommen bezüglich der Abgaben auf Seide und Thee. (den 1. Juni 1869.)

襯衣股引減稅の儀に付英佛米公使への書翰……明治二年九月二十日……八五二
Communication to the Representatives of France, Great Britain and the United States of America upon reductions in the duties on Singlets and Drawers. (Oct. 24, 1869.)

日本産石炭輸出の事に關る書翰……明治二年十月二十七日……八五二
Communication relative to the Exportation of Japanese Coal. (Oct. 30, 1869.)

硝石輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年一月二十九日……八五三
Communication relative to the Exportation of Saltpetre. (Jan. 19, 1873.)

米麥輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年七月十八日……八五三
Communication relative to the Exportation of Rice and Wheat. (July 18, 1873.)

米麥粉輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年十一月二十四日……八五三
Communication relative to the Exportation of Flours of Rice and Wheat. (Nov. 24, 1873.)

通商航海條約……明治二十九年八月四日……八五四
Traité de Commerce et de Navigation. (le 4 août 1896.)

同上附屬議定書……明治二十九年八月四日……八六八
Protocole. (le 4 août 1896.)

附屬稅目……八七一
Tarif.

（參考一）明治二十九年通商航海條約及明治三十一年追加條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告……明治四十三年八月四日……八七二
(*Référence.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité du 4 août 1896 et de la Convention Supplémentaire du 25 décembre 1898. (le 4 août 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第五號……明治四十三年八月六日……八七三

追加條約……明治三十一年十二月二十五日……八七四
Convention Supplémentaire. (le 25 décembre 1898.)

附屬稅目……八七六
Tarif.

（參考一）明治二十九年通商航海條約及明治三十一年追加條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告……明治四十三年八月四日……八八四
(*Référence 1.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité du 4 août 1896 et de la Convention Supplémentaire du 25 décembre 1898. (le 4 août 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第五號……明治四十三年八月六日……八八四

裁判管轄權ニ關スル議定書……明治三十二年六月十九日……八八五
Protocole. (le 19 juin 1899.)

佛領殖民地「レウニオン」ニ條約適用ニ關スル來翰……明治三十二年十一月二十三日……八八六
Note du Ministre de France à Tokio pour l'Extension du Traité à La Réunion. (le 23 novembre 1899.)

（參考）明治三十二年外務省告示第十七號……明治三十二年十二月五日……八八七

佛領殖民地「サン、ピエール、エ、ミクロン」等ニ條約適用ニ關スル來翰……明治三十三年二月七日……八八七
Note du Ministre de France à Tokio pour l'Extention du Traité à St. Pierre et Miquelon, etc. (le 7 février 1900.)

（參考）明治三十三年外務省告示第四號……明治三十三年二月十四日……八八八

通商關係ニ關スル暫定協約……明治四十四年八月十九日……八八八
Arrangement établissant un "modus vivendi" provisoire pour les Relations commerciales. (le 19 août 1911.)

通商關係ニ關スル千九百十一年八月十九日ノ暫定協約延期ノ協約……明治四十四年十二月十九日……八九四
Arrangement prorogeant la Durée de l'Arrangement du 19 août 1911, établissant un "modus vivendi" provisoire pour les Relations commerciales. (le 19 décembre 1911.)

巴里斯約定……元治元年五月十七日……八九五
Convention de Paris. (le 20 juin 1864.)

下の關事件取極書……元治元年九月二十二日……八九八
Shimonoseki Convention. (Oct. 22, 1864.)
Convention conclue à Yokohama entre la France, les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne, les Pays-Bas et le Japon. (le 22 octobre 1864.)

小笠原島ニ關スル往復文書……明治九年十月七日
Correspondance concernant les Iles Ogasawara. (le 7 octobre 1876 et le 21 janvier 1877.)　明治十年一月二十一日……八九九

公信封嚢互相無檢査通關議定之往復書翰……明治十三年二月十四日
Correspondance sur la Question décidée de la Franchise réciproque des Valises officielles. (les 14 et 16 février 1880.)　同　同月十六日……九〇〇

日本佛蘭西間郵便爲換條約……明治十七年六月三十日……九〇三
Convention concernant l'Echange des Mandats de Poste, entre le Japon et la France. (le 30 juin 1884.)

日本佛蘭西間郵便爲替ー千八百八十四年六月三十日巴里ニ於テ締結ノ條約實施ノ爲メノ細目規則……明治十七年八月一日(於巴里)
L'Echange des Mandats de Poste entre le Japon et la France.—Règlement de Détail et d'Ordre pour l'Exécution de la Convention conclue à Paris le 30 juin 1884. (à Paris le 1er août et à Tokio le 1er décembre 1884.)　同　十二月一日(於東京)……九〇八

日本及佛蘭西間價格無表記小包郵便物交換條約……明治三十一年二月二十二日……九一二
Convention concernant l'Echange des Colis postaux sans Déclaration de Valeur, entre la France et le Japon. (le 22 février 1898.)

（參考）日本及佛蘭西間價格無表記小包郵便物交換條約ニ關シ在本邦佛國公使ヨリノ來翰……明治三十一年二月二十二日……九一九
(*Référence.*) Note du Ministre de France à Tokio relative à la Convention concernant l'Echange des Colis postaux sans Déclaration de Valeur entre la France et le Japon. (le 22 février 1898.)

臺灣島及澎湖島ニ於ケル佛國海陸兵士ノ墳墓保存並修復ニ關スル約定……明治三十一年三月九日……九三一
Convention pour l'Entretien et la Réparation des Tombes des Marins et Soldats français à Formose et aux Pescadores. (le 9 mars 1902.)

臺灣島及澎湖島ニ於ケル佛國海陸兵士ノ墳墓保存並修復ニ關スル約定……明治四十一年十二月二十六日……九三三
Convention pour l'Entretien et la Réparation des Tombes des Marins et Soldats français à Formose et aux Pescadores. (le 26 décembre 1908.)

日、佛、獨、英條約及其他協約中ノ趣旨竝ニ意義ニ關スル紛爭ヲ仲裁裁判ニ附スルノ議定書（家屋稅問題仲裁裁判ニ關スル議定書）……明治三十五年八月二十八日
Protocole. (le 28 août 1902.)
Protokoll. (den 28. August 1902.)
Protocol. (Aug. 28, 1902.)　……九三五

一方ニ於テ日本國ト他ノ一方ニ於テ獨逸國、佛蘭西國及大不列顛國ノ各政府トノ間ニ千九百二年八月二十八日東京ニ於テ調印シタル議定書ニ依リ構成セラレタル國際仲裁裁判所ノ判決書……明治三十八年五月二十二日……九四八
Sentence du Tribunal d'Arbitrage, constitué en vertu des Protocoles signés à Tokyo le 28 août 1902 entre le Japon d'une part et l'Allemagne, la France et la Grande Bretagne d'autre part. (le 22 mai 1905.)

（追補）明治二十九年日佛通商航海條約附屬宣言書……明治二十九年八月四日……九六〇
(*Supplément.*) Déclaration. (le 4 août 1896.)

獨逸國

名稱　調印其ノ他ノ年月日　頁

日本國普魯士國修好通商條約……萬延元年十二月十四日……九六一
Freundschafts- und Handelsvertrag zwischen Preussen und Japan. (den 24. Januar 1861.)

Traktaat van Vriendschap en Handel tusschen Pruisen en Japan. (den 24 Januar 1861.)
Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce between Prussia and Japan. (Jan. 24, 1861.)

日本開きたる港々に於て孛漏生商民貿易の定則……萬延元年十二月十四日……九八二
Bestimmungen, unter welchen der Handel Preussens in Japan getrieben werden soll. (den 24. Januar 1861.)
Regulatien onder welke de Pruisische handel in Japan gedreven zal worden. (den 24 Januar 1861.)
Regulations under which Prussian Trade is to be carried on in Japan. (Jan. 24, 1861.)

日本國獨逸北部聯邦修好通商航海條約……明治二年一月十日……一〇〇二
Freundschafts-, Handels -und Schifffahrtsvertrag zwischen dem Nord-Deutschen Bunde und Japan. (den 20. Februar 1869.)
Treaty of Peace, Friendship, &c., and Commerce between the North German Confederation and Japan. (Feb. 20, 1869.)

日本國に於て獨逸國人交易を爲す定則……明治二年一月十日……一〇二四
Bestimmungen unter welchen der Handel Deutschlands in Japan getrieben werden soll. (den 20. Februar 1869.)
Regulations under which German Trade is to be carried on in Japan. (Feb. 20, 1869.)

綿毛交織襦袢股引低税ニ關スル在本邦獨逸公使來柬……千八百六十九年一月二十八日 同年二月二十日……一〇四一
Noten des Geschäftsträgers des Nord-Deutschen Bundes betreffend die Reduktion des Eingangszolles auf wollene, baum-wollene und halbwollene Hosen und Jacken deutschen Ursprungs. (den 28. Januar und den 20. Februar 1869.)

銅輸出の事に關る書翰……明治二年一月十日……一〇四三
Communication relative to the Exportation of Copper. (Feb. 20, 1869.)

生糸幷茶增税約書……明治二年四月二十一日……一〇四四
Convention des Droits augmentés sur la Soie et le Thé. (le 1er juin 1869.)
Agreement relative to the Duties of Silk and Tea. (June 1, 1869.)
Uebereinkommen bezüglich der Abgaben auf Seide und Thee. (den 1. Juni 1869.)

日本産石炭輸出の事に關る書翰……明治二年十月二十七日……一〇四四
Communication relative to the Exportation of Japanese Coal. (Oct. 30, 1869.)

硝石輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年一月二十九日……一〇四五
Communication relative to the Exportation of Saltpetre. (Jan. 29, 1873.)

米麥輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年七月十八日……一〇四五
Communication relative to the Exportation of Rice and Wheat. (July 18, 1973.)

米麥粉輸出の事に關る書翰……明治六年十一月二十四日……一〇四五
Communication relative to the Exportation of Flours of Rice and Wheat. (Nov. 24, 1873.)

銕税取極書……明治七年五月十日……一〇四六
Protocol. (Protocol relative to the Duty of Manufactured Iron.) (May 10, 1874.)

（參考）和親通商及航海條約……明治二十二年六月十一日……一〇四八
(*Reference.*) Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. (June 11, 1889.)

和親通商及航海條約ニ附屬スル税目……明治二十二年六月十一日……一〇五八
Tariff annexed to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. (June 11, 1889.)

西園寺公使ト「ビスマルク」外務大臣トノ間ノ往復文書 …… 明治二十二年六月十一日 …… 一〇八一
Correspondence between Marquis Saionji, Japanese Minister at Berlin, and Count Bismarck, German Foreign Minister. (June 11, 1889.)

貿易規則及倉庫規則ニ關スル議定書 …… 明治二十二年十月七日 …… 一〇八九
Protocol relative to the Regulations of Trade and Government Bonded Warehouses. (Oct. 7, 1889.)

港灣規則ニ關スル議定書 …… 明治二十二年十月七日 …… 一一一一
Protocol relative to the Harbor Regulations. (Oct. 7, 1889.)

日獨通商航海條約 …… 明治二十九年四月四日 …… 一一一六
Handels- und Schifffahrtsvertrag zwischen Japan und dem Deutschen Reich vom 4. April 1896.

同上附屬議定書 …… 明治二十九年四月四日 …… 一一三二
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同上附屬外交書 …… 明治二十九年三月三十一日同年四月二日 …… 一一四二
Diplomatischen Noten. (den 30. und 31. März und den 2. und 4. April 1896.)

（參考一）明治二十九年通商航海條約及領事職務條約、明治三十一年追加條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告 …… 明治四十三年七月十七日 …… 一一五〇
(*Référence 1.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité et de la Convention Consulaire du 4 avril 1869 et de la Convention Supplémentaire du 26 décembre 1898. (le 17 juillet 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第四號 …… 明治四十三年七月十九日 …… 一一五〇

日獨追加約定 …… 明治三十一年十二月二十六日 …… 一一五〇
Supplementary Convention between Japan and Germany. (Dec. 26, 1898.)

同上附屬稅目 …… 一一五二
Annex. (Tariff.)

同上附屬議定書 …… 明治三十一年十二月二十六日 …… 一一六三
Protocol. (Dec. 26, 1898.)

（參考一）明治二十九年通商航海條約及領事職務條約、明治三十一年追加條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告 …… 明治四十三年七月十七日 …… 一一六四
(*Référence 1.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité et de la Convention Consulaire du 4 avril 1896 et de la Convention Supplémentaire du 26 décembre 1898. (le 17 juillet 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第四號 …… 明治四十三年七月十九日 …… 一一六四

日獨通商航海條約 …… 明治四十四年六月二十四日 …… 一一六五
Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Japon et l'Allemagne. (le 24 juin 1911.)

（參考）千九百十一年日獨通商航海條約第十九條第二項ニ依ル條約廢棄權ノ放棄ニ關スル交換公文 …… 明治四十四年十二月二十七日 …… 一一七七
(*Référence.*) Notes échangées concernant la non-Dénonciation du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 24 juin 1911. (le 27 décembre 1911.)

日獨特別相互關稅條約 …… 明治四十四年六月二十四日 …… 一一七八
Convention spéciale et réciproque de Douane entre le Japon et l'Allemagne. (le 24 juin 1911.)

附屬稅表甲號 …… 一一八二
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附屬稅表乙號……一一八五
Tarif B.

日獨特別相互關稅條約談判中ノ合意……明治四十四年七月十五日……一一八七
Accord établi au cours des Négociations de la Convention spéciale et réciproque de Douane entre le Japon et l'Allemagne. (le 15 juillet 1911.)

獨逸國關稅地域ニ關スル同國政府ノ聲明……明治四十四年九月十二日……一一八九
Déclaration du Gouvernement allemand concernant le Territoire douanier de l'Empire d'Allemagne. (le 12 septembre 1911.)

小笠原島ニ關スル往復文書……明治九年十月七日 同年同月二十五日……一一九〇
Correspondenz über die Bonin-Inseln. (den 7. und 25. Oktober 1876.)

日獨領事職務條約……明治二十九年四月四日……一一九一
Konsularvertrag zwischen Japan und dem Deutschen Reich vom 4. April 1896.

同上附屬議定書……明治二十九年四月四日……一二〇九
Protokoll. (den 4. April 1896.)

（參考一）明治二十九年通商航海條約及領事職務條約、明治三十一年追加條約廢棄ニ關スル帝國政府ノ通告……明治四十三年七月十七日……一二一一
(*Référence 1.*) Note du Gouvernement Japonais relative à la Dénonciation du Traité et de la Convention Consulaire du 4 avril 1896 et de la Convention Supplémentaire du 26 décembre 1898. (le 17 juillet 1910.)

（參考二）明治四十三年外務省告示第四號……明治四十三年七月十九日……一二一二
領事職務ニ關スル來翰……明治四十四年七月七日……一二一二
Note betreffend die Konsularbeamten. (den 7. Juli 1911.)

日、獨、佛、英、條約及其他協約中ノ趣旨竝ニ意義ニ關スル紛爭ヲ仲裁裁判ニ附スルノ議定書（家屋稅問題仲裁裁判ニ關スル議定書）……明治三十五年八月二十八日……一二一二
Protokoll. (den 28. August 1902.)
Protocole. (le 28 août 1902.)
Protocol. (Aug. 28, 1902.)

一方ニ於テ日本國ト他ノ一方ニ於テ獨逸國、佛蘭西國及大不列顛國ノ各政府トノ間ニ千九百二年八月二十八日東京ニ於テ調印シタル議定書ニ依リ構成セラレタル國際仲裁裁判所ノ判決書……明治三十八年五月二十二日……一二一四
Sentence du Tribunal d'Arbitrage, constitué en vertu des Protocoles signés à Tokyo le 28 août 1902 entre le Japon d'une part et l'Allemagne, la France et la Grande Bretagne d'autre part. (le 22 mai 1905.)

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頁	行	誤	正
五	一	三十日	十三日
五	一四	juin, 1864	juin 1864
一一	一五	fait	faite
一七	一二	Jan. 9 1919	Jan. 9, 1919
二一	一八	19	29
二三	八	l'Extention	l'Extension
二五	一九	*Suppliment*	*Supplément*
二八	二一	1869	1896
三一	一	英、條約	英條約

舊條約彙纂　第一卷　各國之部　第一部

亞米利加合衆國

日本國米利堅合衆國和親條約

安政元年（嘉永七年）甲寅三月三日（西暦千八百五十四年第三月三十日）於神奈川調印
安政二年乙卯正月五日（西暦千八百五十五年第二月二十一日）於下田批准書交換＊

＊「安政五年（千八百五十八年）條約第十二條ニ
「安政元年　三月三日取替シタル條約ノ中此條
ヤニ齟齬スル際ハ取用ヒス」トアリ

亞墨利加合衆國と帝國日本兩國の人民誠實不朽の親睦を取結ひ兩國人民の交親を旨とし向後可守箇條相立候ため合衆國より全權マッゼウ、カルブレズ、ペルリ（人名）を日本に差越し日本君主よりは全權林大學頭井戸對馬守伊澤美作守鵜殿民部少輔を差遣

亞米利加合衆國　日本國米利堅合衆國和親條約

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Signed at Kanagawa, March 30th, 1854 (3rd day of 3rd Month, 7th year of Kayei).
*Ratifications exchanged at Simoda, February 21st, 1855 (5th day of 1st month, 2nd year of Ansei).**

*In the Article XII of the Treaty signed at Yedo, in the 5th year of Ansei it is provided that "Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provision of this treaty are hereby revoked."

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually

し勅諚を信して雙方左の通取極候

第一條

日本と合衆國とは其人民永世不朽の和親を取結ひ場所人柄の差別無之事

第二條

伊豆下田松前地箱館の兩港は日本政府に於て亞墨利加船薪水食料石炭欠そなの品を日本人にて調候丈は給し候爲め渡來の儀差免し候尤下田港は約候書面調印の上即時相開き箱館は來年三月より相始候事

給すへき品物直段書の儀は日本役人より相渡可申右代料は金銀錢を以て可相辨候事

第三條

合衆國の船日本海濱漂着の時扶助致し其漂民を下田又は箱館に護送致し本國の者受取可申所持の品物も同樣に可致候尤漂民諸雜費は兩國互に同樣の事故不及償候事

第四條

漂着或は渡來の人民取扱の儀は他國同樣寬優に有之閉籠候樣致間敷候得共正直の法度には伏從致し候事

第五條

合衆國の漂民其他の者共當分下田箱館逗留中長崎に於て唐和蘭人同樣閉籠屈の取扱無之下田港内の小島周り凡七里の内は勝手に徘徊いたし箱館港の儀は追て取極候事

第六條

必用の品物其外可相叶事は雙方談判の上取極候事

observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special embassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi Dai-gaku-no-kami, Ido, prince of Tsussima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaka, and Udono, member of the Board of Revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business

which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

第七條

合衆國の船右兩港に渡來の時金銀錢並品物を以て入用の品相調候を差免し候尤日本政府の規定に相從可申且合衆國の船より差出候品物を日本人不好して差返候時は受取可申事

第八條

薪水食料石炭並缺乏の品求る時には其地の役人にて取扱すべく私に取引すべからざる事

第九條

日本政府外國人へ當節亞墨利加人へ不差許候趣相許し候節は亞墨利加人へも同樣差許可申右に付談判猶豫不致候事

第十條

合衆國の船若し難風に逢さる時は下田箱館兩港の外猥に渡來不致候事

第十一條

兩國政府に於て無據儀有之候時は模樣に寄り合衆國官吏の者下田に差置候儀も可有之尤約定調印より十八箇月後に無之候ては不及其候事

第十二條

今般の約定相定候上は兩國の者堅く相守可申尤合衆國主に於て長公會大臣と評議一定の後書を日本大君に致し此事今より後十八箇月を過さずして君主許容の約定取換せ候事

右の條日本亞墨利加兩國の全權調印せしむる者也

嘉永七年三月三日
千八百五十四年三月三十日

マッセ、カルブレイス、ペルリ　手記花押
伊井林　守頭　花押
殿澤戸　輔守　花押
大民　少　花押
美對　作馬　學

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these Presents.

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

(L. S.) (Sd.) M. C. Perry.
" " Hayashi Daigaku no Kami.
" " Ido Tsushima no Kami.
" " Udono Minbushoyu.

日本國米利堅合衆國和親條約附錄

安政元年(嘉永七年)五月二十二日(西暦千八百五十四年第六月十八日)下田ニ於テ調印(日、英文)

日本國ヲ合衆國よりの使節提督ペルリと、日本大君の全權林大學頭井戸對馬守伊澤美作守都筑駿河守鵜殿民部少輔竹內清太郎松崎滿太郎、兩國政府の爲、取極置候條約附錄、

第一ヶ條

一下田鎭臺支配所の境を定めんか爲、關所を設くるは、其意の儘たるへし、然れとも亞墨利加人も、亦既に約せし日本里數七里の境關所出入するに障ある事なし、但日本法度に悖る者あらは、番兵是を捕へ其船に送るへし、

第二ヶ條

一此湊に來る商船捕鯨船(鯨漁ニ非ス)の爲、上陸場三ヶ所定置し、其一は下田、其一は柿崎、其一は港內の中央にある小島の東南に當る澤邊に設くへし、合衆國の人民必日本官吏に對し叮嚀を盡すへし、

第三ヶ條

一上陸の亞墨利加人、免許を請すして、武家町家に一切立寄へからす、但寺院市店見物は勝手たるへし、

第四ヶ條

一徘徊の者休息所は、追て其爲旅店を設くるまて、下田了仙寺柿崎玉泉寺二箇寺を定置くへし、

第五ヶ條

一柿崎玉泉寺境內に、亞墨利加人埋葬所を設け、麁略ある事なし、

第六ヶ條

一神奈川にての條約に、箱館において、石炭を得へきとあれとも、其地にて渡し難き趣は、提督ペルリ承諾いたし、箱館にて石炭用意に及はさる樣、其政府に告へし、

第七ヶ條

一向後兩國政府において公顯の告示に、蘭語譯司居合さる時の外は、漢文譯書を取用ふる事なし、

第八ヶ條

一港取締役壹人港內案內者三人定置くへし、

第九ヶ條

一市店の品を撰求むるに、買主の名と品の價とを記し、御用所に送り、其價は同所にて日本官吏に辨し、品は官吏より渡すへし、

第十ヶ條

一鳥獸遊獵は、都て日本において禁する所なれは、亞墨利加人も亦此制度に伏すへし、

第十一ヶ條

一此度箱館の境日本里數五里を定置き、其他にての作法は、此條約第一ヶ條に記す處の規則に倣ふへし、

第十二ヶ條

一神奈川にての條約取極の書翰を差越し、是に答ふるには、日本君主に於て誰に委任あるとも、意の儘たるへし、

第十三ヶ條

一茲に取極置く處の規定は、何事によらす、若神奈川にての條約に違ふ事あるとも、又是を變る事なし、

右條約附錄、エケレス語日本語に取認め、名判致し、是を蘭語に翻譯して、其書面合衆國と日本全權双方取替すもの也、

嘉永七年五月廿二日、下田に於て、

林　大學頭　花押

井戸對馬守　花押

伊澤美作守　同

都筑駿河守　同

鵜殿民部少輔　同

竹內清太郎　同

松崎滿太郎　同

「備考」　右條約ハ彼我共ニ其ノ效力ヲ認メタルモノナルガ安政二年正月五日(千八百五十五年二月二十一日)下田ニ於テ日本國米利堅合衆國和親條約批准交換ノ際米國側カ此ノ分ヲ忘レ來リ歸國ノ上改メテ提出スベキヲ約シテ去リタルモノナリ尙大日本古文書幕末外國關係文書第九卷四四頁、四八頁、五二頁參照

（參考）

「ペルリ」ノ齎セル大統領親翰

千八百五十二年十一月十三日華盛頓ニ於テ

(*Reference.*)

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Dated at Washington, November 13, 1852.

Great and Good Friend: I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, an officer of the highest rank in the navy of the United States, and commander of the squadron now visiting your imperial majesty's dominions.

I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your imperial majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings toward your majesty's person and government, and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to your imperial majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

The Constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political concerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act which could possibly disturb the tranquility of your imperial majesty's dominions.

The United States of America reach from ocean to ocean,

and our Territory of Oregon and State of California lie directly opposite to the dominions of your imperial majesty. Our steamships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

Our great State of California produces about sixty millions of dollars in gold every year, besides silver, quicksilver, precious stones, and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles. Your imperial majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

We know that the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and the Dutch; but as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise, from time to time, to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government were first made.

About the same time America, which is sometimes called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people, and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is very extensive; and they think that if your imperial majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two countries it would be extremely beneficial to both.

If your imperial majesty is not satisfied that it would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped, the ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign States to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your imperial majesty. Many of our ships pass every year from California to China; and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens, in stormy weather, that one of our ships is wrecked on your imperial majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask, and expect, that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness, and that their property should be protected, till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this.

Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to your imperial majesty that we understand there is a great abundance of coal and provisions in the Empire of Japan. Our steamships, in crossing the great ocean, burn a great deal of coal, and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steamships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions, and water. They will pay for them in money, or anything else your imperial majesty's subjects may prefer; and we request your imperial majesty to appoint a convenient port, in the southern part of the Empire, where our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this.

These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry, with a powerful squadron, to pay a visit to your imperial majesty's renowned city of Yedo: friendship, commerce, a supply of coal and provisions, and protection for our shipwrecked people.

We have directed Commodore Perry to beg your imperial majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves; but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectful friendship.

May the Almighty have your imperial majesty in His great and holy keeping!

In witness whereof, I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have subscribed the same with my name, at the city of Washington, in America, the seat of my government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(Seal attached.) Your good friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President: EDWARD EVERETT,

Secretary of State.

(Dr. Hawks, Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China seas and Japan, &c.)

「備考」大日本古文書幕末外國關係文書之一附錄ニ據ル

日本國米利堅合衆國條約

安政四年巳五月廿六日（西暦千八百五十七年六月十七日）於下田調印（日、英、蘭文）

帝國日本に於て亞米利加合衆國人民の交を猶處置せん爲に全權下田奉行井上信濃守中村出羽守と合衆國のコンシュル、ゼネラール（官名）エキセルレンシー（敬稱）トウンセンド、ハルリスと各政府の全權を持て可否を評議し約定する條々左の如し

亞米利加合衆國　日本國米利堅合衆國條約

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Concluded at Simoda, in Japanese, English and Dutch, June 17th, 1857; (26th day of 5th month, 4th year of Ansei).

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and Their Excellencies Ino-oo-ye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamura,

第一條

日本國肥前長崎の港を亞米利加船の爲に開き其地に於て其船の破損を繕ひ薪水食料或は缺乏の品を給し石炭あらは又夫をも渡すへし

第二條

下田並箱館の港に來る亞米利加船必用の品日本に於て得難き分を辨せん爲に亞米利加人右の二港に在住せしめ且合衆國のフライスヽコンシュルを箱館の港に置く事を免許す

但此箇條は日本安政五午年六月中旬合衆國千八百五十八年七月四日より施すへし

第三條

亞米利加人持來る所の貨幣を計算するには日本金壹分或は銀壹分を日本分銅の正きを以て金は金銀は銀と秤し亞米利加貨幣の量目を定め然して後吹替入費の爲六分文の餘分を日本人に渡すへし

第四條

日本人亞米利加人に對し法を犯す時は日本の法度を以て日本人亞米利加人日本人へ對し法を犯す時は亞米利加の法度を以てコンシュル・ゼネラール（官名）或はコンシュル（共に官名）調すへし

第五條

長崎下田箱館の港に於て亞米利加船の破損を繕ひ又は買ふ所の諸欲乏品代等は金或は銀の貨幣を以て償ふへし若し金銀共所持せさる時は品物を以て辨すへし

第六條

合衆國のミニキセルレンシー（敬稱）コンシュル・ゼネラール（官名）は七里境外に出へき權ある事を日本政府に於て辨知せり然りと雖も難船等切迫の場合にあらされは其權を用ふるを延す事を下田奉行望めり此に於てコンシュル・ゼネラール（官名）承諾せり

第七條

商人より品物を直買にする事はミニキセルレンシー（敬稱）コンシュル・ゼネラール（官名）並其館内に在る者に限り差免し尤其用辨の爲に銀或は銅錢を渡す可し

Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:—

ARTICLE I.

The port of Nagasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair demages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ARTICLE II.

It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodate, and the Government of the United States may appoint a Vice-Consul to reside at Hakodate.

This article to go into effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred fifty eight.

ARTICLE III.

In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, (gold and silver itsuebues), that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver, or weights representing Japanese coin may be used, after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct. The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of six per cent shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

ARTICLE IV.

Americans committing offenses in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul-General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws. Japanese committing offenses against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

ARTICLE V.

American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodate, or Nagasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

ARTICLE VI.

The government of Japan admits the right of his excellency the consul-general of the United States to go beyond the limits of seven ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except iu cases of emergency, shipwreck &c., to which he has assented.

ARTICLE VII.

Purchases for his excellency the consul-general, or his family, may be made by him only, or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller for the same without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to his excellency the consul-general.

第八條

下田奉行はイギリス語を知らす合衆國のエキセルレンシー（敬稱）コンシュル、ゼネラール（官名）は日本語を知らす故に眞義は條々の蘭譯文を用ふ可し

第九條

前箇條の内第二條は記す所の日より其餘は各約定せる日より行ふ可し

(二)右の條々日本安政四巳年五月二十六日亞米利加合衆國千八百五十七年六月十七日下田御用所に於て兩國の全權調印せしむるものなり

井上信濃守　花押

中村出羽守　花押

（一）「其館内ニ在ル者」トハ「其家族」ヲ云フ

（二）横文ニ據レハ「右ノ條々英語日本語蘭語ニテ四通ヲ書シ日本安政四巳年五月廿六日千八百五十七年六月十七日亞米利加合衆國獨立ノ八十一年下田御用所ニ於テ亞米利加合衆國ヒス、エキセルレンシー、コンシュル、ゼネラール、ハ英文ニ、ゼール、エキセルレンシー下田奉行ハ日本文ニ各調印セシムルモノナリ」トアリ

ARTICLE VIII.

As his Excellency, the consul-general of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor their excellencies, the governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

ARTICLE IX.

All the foregoing articles shall go into effect from the date hereof, except article two, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese, and Dutch,) at the Goyoso of Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, in the year of the Christian era eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first, corresponding to the fourth Japanese year of Ansei, Mi, the fifth month, the twenty sixth day, the English version being signed by his excellency, the consul general of the United States of America, and the Japanese version by their excellencies, the governors of Simoda.

(L. S.) TOWNSEND HARRIS.

日本國米利堅合衆國修好通商條約

安政五年戊午六月十九日（西暦千八百五十八年第七月二十九日）於江戸調印（日、英、蘭文）

萬延元年庚申四月三日（西暦千八百六十年第五月廿二日）於華盛頓本書交換

帝國大日本大君と亞米利加合衆國大統領と親睦の意を堅くし且永續せしめん爲に兩國の人民貿易を通する事を處置し其交際の厚からん事を欲するか爲に懇親及ひ貿易の條約を取結ふ事を決し日本大君は其事を井上信濃守岩瀬肥後守に命し合衆國大統領は日本に差越たる亞米利加合衆國のコンシュルゼネラール、トウンセントハルリスに命し雙方委任の書を照應して下文の條々を合議決定す

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Signed at Yedo, in Japanese, English and Dutch, July 29th, 1858. (19th day of 6th month, 5th year of Ansei).
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 22nd, 1860. (3rd day of 4th month, 1st year of Manyen.)

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations, the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce, for this purpose, and have therefore named as Their

TRAKTAAT VAN VREDE, VRIENDSCHAP EN HANDEL TUSSCHEN DE VEREENIGDE STATEN VAN AMERIKA EN JAPAN.

Geteekend te Jedo, in het Japansch, Engelsch en Hollandsch, 29sten July 1858 (den 19den dag der 6de maand van het 5de jaar Ansei)
Ratificatien verwissel te Washington, 22sten Mei 1860 (den 3den dag der 4de maand van het 1ste jaar Manyen.)

Zyne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan en de President der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, de nu gelukkiglyk tusschen beide landen bestaande betrekkingen van vrede en vriendschap, op vaste en duurzame grondslagen wenschende daar te stellen, en de beste belangen hunner wederzydsche burgers en onderdanen te verzekeren, door hunne nyverheid en handel aan te moedigen, te vergemakkelyken en te regelen, hebben besloten een Traktaat van vriendschap en handel, tot dat einde te sluiten, en daartoe

第一條

向後(一)日本大君と亞米利加合衆國と世々親睦なるへし

日本政府は華盛頓に居留する政事に預る役人を任し又合衆國の各港の内に居留する諸取締の役人及ひ貿易を處置する役人を任すへし其政事に預る役人及ひ頭立たる取締の役人は合衆國に到着の日より其國の部内を旅行すへし○合衆國の大統領は江戸に居留するデプロマチーキ、アゲントを任し又此約書に載る亞米利加人民貿易の爲に開きたる日本の各港の内に居

Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Their Excellencies Ino-oo-ye, Prince of Sinano, and Iwasay, Prince of Higo, who, after having communicated to each other, their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan, which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and consul-general of the United States, shall have the right to

als Hunne gevolmagtigden benoemd, te weten:

Zyne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan, Hunne Excellentien Inowoeje Prins van Sinano en Iwasee Prins van Higo, en de President der Vereenigde Staten, Zyne Excellentie Townsend Harris, Consul Generaal der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, voor het Japansch Ryk, die na elkander hunne wederzydsche volmagten, te hebben medegedeeld, en dezelve in goeden en behoorlyken vorm bevonden, overeengekomen en gesloten hebben, de volgende Artikelen.

EERSTE ARTIKEL.

Er zal van nu af, immerdurende vrede en vriendschap zyn tusschen Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan en Hoogstdezelfs Opvolgers, en de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika.

De President der Vereenigde Staten kan een diplomatieken agent benoemen, om in de Stad Jedo verblyf te houden, en Consul of consulaire agenten, om in eenige of al de, by dit Traktaat, den Amerikaanschen handel opengestelde havens in Japan verblyf te houden. De diplomatieke agent en de Consul Generaal der Vereenigde

留するコンシュル又はコンシュラル、アゲント等を任すへし其日本に居留するデプロマチーキ、アゲント並にコンシュル、ゼネラールは職務を行ふ時より日本國の部内を旅行する免許あるへし

第二條

日本國と歐羅巴中の或る國との間に差障起る時は日本政府の囑に應し合衆國の大統領和親の媒と爲りて扱ふへし

合衆國の軍艦大洋にて行逢たる日本船へ公平なる友睦の取計あるへし且亞米利加コンシュルの居留する港に日本船の入る事あらは其各國の規定によりて友睦の取計あるへし

travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and consul-general of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

ARTICLE II.

The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference, as may arise, between the government of Japan and any European power.

The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance, to such Japanese vessels, as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done, without a breach of neutrality, and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid, as may be permitted

Staten, zullen van den tyd af, zy hunne ambts bezigheden beginnen waar te nemen, het regt hebben van ongehinderd in eenig gedeelte van het Japansche Ryk te reizen.

De Japansche Regering kan een diplomatieken agent benoemen, om te Washington verblyf te houden, en Consuls of consulaire agenten voor eenige of al de havens der Vereenigde Staten. De diplomatieke agent en de Consul Generaal van Japan mogen van den tyd hunner aankomst daar te lande, ongehinderd in eenig gedeelte der Vereenigde Staten reizen.

TWEEDE ARTIKEL.

De President der Vereenigde Staten wil, op verzoek der Japansche Regering als vriendschappelyk bemiddelaar handelen, in zulke zaken van verschil als tusschen de Japansche Regering en eenige Europesche Mogenheid mogten onstaan. De oorlogschepen der Vereenigde Staten zullen aan zoodanige Japansche schepen als zy op de openbare zee mogen ontmoeten vriendschappelyke hulp en bystand verleenen, zoover zulks, zonder eene breuk van neutraliteit doenbaar is, en alle Amerikaansche Consuls, verblyfhoudende in havens, door Japansche schepen aangedaan, zullen ook

第三條

下田箱館の港の外次にいふ所の場所を左の期限より開くべし

神奈川　午三月より凡十五箇月の後より
　　西洋紀元千八百五十九年七月四日より

長崎　午三月より凡十五箇月の後より
　　西洋紀元千八百五十九年七月四日より

新潟　午三月より凡二十箇月の後より
　　西洋紀元千八百六十年一月一日より

兵庫　午三月より凡五十六箇月後より
　　西洋紀元千八百六十二年一月一日より

若し新潟を開き難き事あらは其代りとして同所前後に於て一港を別に撰ふべし

神奈川港を開く後六箇月にして下田港は閉ぢ此箇條の内に載たる各地は亞米利加人に居留を許すべし此箇所には亞米利加人只商賣を爲す間に居留の者は二箇年を過て日本役人と亞米利加のデプロマチーキ、アゲントに示して借るべき相當なる一區の場所並に散歩すべき規程は

ARTICLE III.

In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:

Kanagawa, on the (4th of July, 1859.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Nagasaki, on the (4th of July, 1859.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Nee-e-gata, on the (1st of January, 1860.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo, on the (1st of January, 1863,) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof.

Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade for

DERDE ARTIKEL

By de havens van Simoda en Hakodade, zullen de Volgende havens en steden worden gevoegd en opengesteld op de respectievelyk daarby gevoegde datums, te weten:

Kanagawa, den (4den July, 1859) vierden dag van July, een duizend, acht honderd, negen en vyftig.

Nagasaki, den (4den July 1859) vierden dag van July, een duizend, acht honderd, negen en vyftig.

Nie-e-gata, den (1sten January 1860) eersten dag van January, een duizend, acht hondred en zestig.

Hiogo, den (1sten January, 1863) eersten dag van January, een duizend, acht honderd, drie en zestig.

Indien Ni-e-gata als haven ongeshikt mogt worden bevonden, zal in de plaats daarvan, eene andere haven aan de Westkust van Nipon, door beide Regeringen, worden uitgekozen.

Zes maanden, na de openstelling van Kanagawa, zal de haven van Simoda als eene plaats van verblyf en handel, voor

江戸　午三月より凡四十四箇月の後より
　　千八百六十二年一月一日より

大阪　同斷凡五十六箇月の後より
　　千八百六十三年一月一日より

其居留場の周圍に門墻を設けす出入自在にすべし

日本役人と亞米利加のデプロマチーキ、アゲントに示して處置せしむへし

右二箇所は亞米利加人只商賣を爲す間に居留の者は二箇年を過て日本役人と亞米利加のデプロマチーキ、アゲントに示して處置せしむへし

其居留場の周圍に門墻を設けす出入自在にすべし

by the laws of the respective countries, in which they reside.

American citizens.

In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside, they shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretense of building dwelling or warehouse, and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered or repaired.

The place, which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations shall be arranged by the American consul, and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to, and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government.

No wall, fence, or gate, shall be erected by the Japanese, around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done, which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

From the (1st of January, 1862.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be

daaraan zoodanige vriendschappelyke hulp verleenen, als de wetten der respectieve landen, waar zyverblyfhouden veroorloven.

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Amerikaansche burgers; worden gesloten.

In al de voorgaande havens en steden mogen Amerikaansche burgers voortdurend verblyfhouden, zy zullen het regt hebben grond te huren, en de daarop zynde gebouwen te koopen, en zy mogen woon-en pakhuizen oprigten. Maar geene fortificatie of plaats van militaire sterkte, zal onder voorwendsel van woon-of pakhuizen te bouwen worden opgerigt, en opdat dit artikel worde nagekomen, zullen de Japansche Overheden het regt hebben, opgerigt, veranderd of hersteld wordende gebouwen, van tyd tot tyd, na te zien. De plaats die de Amerikanen voor hunne gebouwen zullen occuperen en de Haven regulatien zullen door de overheden en den Amerikaanschen Consul van iedere plaats worden bepaald, en indien zy niet overeenkunnen komen, zal de zaak worden verwezen aan en geschikt door de Japansche Regering en den Amerikaanschen Diplomatieken agent.

Geen muur, schutting of poort zal door de Japanners om de verblyfplaats der Amerikanen worden opgerigt, of iets gedaan worden dat de vrye uitgang en ingang tot dezelve mogt verhinderen.

Van den (1sten January 1862) eersten dag van January, een duizend, acht honderd, twee en zestig zullen de Ameri-

キ、アゲントと談判すへし

雙方の國人品物を賣買する事總て障りなく其拂方等に付ては日本役人是に立會はす諸日本人亞米利加人より得たる品を賣買し或は所持する俱に妨なし○軍用の諸物は日本役所の外へ賣るへからす尤外國人互の取引は差構ある事なし此箇條は條約本書爲取替濟の上は日本國內へ觸渡すへし

米並に麥は日本逗留の亞米利加人並に船に乘組たる者及ひ船中旅客食料の爲の用意は與ふとも積荷として輸出する事を許さす○日本產する所の銅餘分あれは日本役所にて其時々公けの入札を以て拂渡すへし○在留の亞米利加人日本の賤民を雇ひ且諸用事に充る事を許すへし

allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the (1st of January, 1863.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities, a suitable place, within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer, in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans.

The Japanese government will cause this clause to be made public, in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported

kanen in de Stad Jedo, en van den (1sten January 1863) eersten dag van January, een duizend, acht honderd, drie en zestig in de Stad Osaca, verblyf mogen houden, alléén ten einde handel te dryven.

In ieder dezer twee steden zal eene geschikte plaats, binnen welke zy huizen mogen huren, en den afstand zy mogen gaan, worden bepaald door de Japansche Regering en den Amerikaanschen diplomatieken agent.

Amerikanen mogen ongehinderd van Japanners koopen en aan hen verkoopen, artikelen, die zy beiderzydsch ten verkoop mogen hebben, zonder de tusschenkomst van Japansche Ambtenaren, in zoodanigen koop of verkoop, of in het betalen of betaling ontvangen daarvoor, en alle klassen van Japanners mogen koopen, verkoopen, houden of gebruiken, artikelen aan hen door de Amerikanen verkocht.

Zoo spoedig als de ratificatien van dit Traktaat zullen zyn uitgewisseld, zal dè Japansche Regering in ieder gedeelte van het Ryk, dezer bepaling openbaarheid doen geven.

Oorlogsbehoeften zullen alleen aan de Japansche Regering en aan vreemdelingen verkocht worden.

Geen ryst of tarwe zal van Japan als

第四條

總て國地に輸入輸出の品々別冊の通日本役所へ運上を納むへし

日本の運上所にて荷主申立の價を奸ありと察する時は運上役より相當の價を付け其荷物を買入る事を談すへし荷主若し之を否む時は運上所より付たる價に從て運上を納むへし承允する時は其價を以て直に買上へし

合衆國海軍用意の品神奈川長崎箱館の內に陸揚し庫內に藏めて亞米利加番人守護するものは運上の沙汰に及はす若し其品を賣拂ふ時は買入る人より規定の運上を

from Japan as cargo, but all Americans residing in Japan, and ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

The Japanese government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper, that may be produced.

Americans, residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan, on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production, that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended.

If the Japanese custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods, by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money

lading worden uitgevoerd, maar aan alle in Japan verblyfhoudende Amerikanen, en aan schepen voor derzelver bemanning en passagiers, zal eene genoegzame voorraad daarvan geleverd worden.

Elke, meer dan noodige hoeveelheid koper, die mogt worden opgeleverd, zal van tyd tot tyd door de Japansche Regering in publieke veiling worden verkocht.

De in Japan verblyf houdende Amerikanen zullen het regt hebben Japanners als dienstboden, of in eenige andere hoedanigheid te gebruiken.

VIERDE ARTIKEL.

Regten zullen worden betaald aan de Japansche Regering op alle in het Ryk gelande goederen, en op alle in Japan voortgebragte artikelen die als lading worden uitgevoerd, volgens het hierby gevoegde tarief.

Indien de Japansche tolbeambten, met de door den eigenaar op eenige goederen geplaatste waarde onvoldaan zyn, mogen zy daaraan eene waarde geven, en aanbieden, de goederen volgens deze waardering te nemen. By weigering van den eigenaar om het aanbod aan te nemen, zal hy de regten volgens zoodanige waardering be-

日本役所に納むへし

阿片の輸入嚴禁たり若し亞米利加商船三斤以上を持渡らは其過量の品は日本役人之を取上へし

輸入の荷物定例の運上納濟の上は日本人より國中に輸送すとも別に運上を取立る事なし亞米利加人輸入する荷物は此條約に定めたるより餘分の運上を納る事なく又日本船及び他國の商船にて外國より輸入せる同し荷物の運上高と同樣たるへし

shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodate and Nagasaki, and stored in Warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the American government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purposes of trade, having more than (3) three catties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities.

All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese, into any part of the empire, without the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan,

talen. Indien het annbod door den eigenaar worde aangenomen zal hem den inkoopsprys zonder uitstel en zonder eenige vermindering of korting betaald worden.

Voorraad voor de Marine der Vereenigde Staten mag in Kanagawa, Hakodate en Nagasaki geland, en in pakhuizen, die onder de verzekerde bewaring van een ambtenaar der Amerikaansche Regering zyn, geborgen worden, zonder eenig regt te betalen. Maar zoo eenige zulke voorraad in Japan verkocht worden zal de inkooper de bepaalde regten, aan de Japansche overheden betalen.

De invoer van Opium is verboden, en zoo eenig naar Japan, ten handel komend Amerikaansch schip meer dan (3) drie kattjes (vier pond avoirdupois) gewigt van opium aan boord heeft, zal zoodanig overwigt, door de Japansche overheden, worden gevat en vernield.

Alle in Japan ingevoerde, en de, by dit Traktaat, vastgestelde regten betaald hebbende goederen, mogen door de Japanners, naar eenig gedeelte van het Ryk worden vervoerd, zonder eenige belasting, accyns of doorvoerregt hoegenaamd, te betalen.

Geene hoogere, dan by dit Traktaat vastgestelde regten, zullen door Amerikanen

第五條

外國の諸貨幣は日本貨幣同種類の同量を以て通用すへし（金は金銀は銀と量目を以て比較するを云）雙方の國人互に物價を償ふに日本と外國との貨幣を用ゆる妨なし

日本人外國の貨幣に慣されは開港の後凡一箇年の間各港の役所より日本の貨幣を以て亞米利加人願次第引換渡すへし向後鑄替の爲め分割を出すに及はす日本諸貨幣は（銅錢を除く）輸出する事を得並に外國の金銀は貨幣に鑄るも鑄さるも輸出すへし

than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans, than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, or the vessels of any other nation.

Article V.

All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description.

Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign coin in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor furnish the Americans with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

op goederen, in Japan ingevoerd, betaald worden, noch zullen de Amerikanen hoogere regten betalen, dan die welke op gelyksoortige, met Japansch schepen of met de schepen van eenige andere Natie, ingevoerde goederen, worden geheven.

Vyfde Artikel.

Alle vreemde munt zal in Japan gangbaar zyn en evenveel gelden als een gelyk gewigt Japansche munt van dezelfde soort.

Amerikanen en Japanners mogen, in het maken van betalingen aan elkander, vryelyk vreemde of Japansche munt gebruiken.

Daar er eenige tyd zal verloopen, voor dat de Japanners met de waarde van vreemde munt zullen bekend zyn, zal de Japansche Regering voor den tyd van één jaar, na de opening van iedere haven, den Amerikanen in ruil voor hunne munt Japansche munt verstrekken. Daarby zal gelyk gewigt gegeven en geene korting voor hermunting genomen worden.

Alle soorten van munten (Japansche koperen munt uitgezonderd) en vreemd ongemunt goud en zilver, mogen van Japan worden uitgevoerd.

第六條

日本人に對し法を犯せる亞米利加人は亞米利加コンシュル裁斷所にて吟味の上亞米利加の法度を以て罰すへし亞米利加人へ對し法を犯したる日本人は日本役人糺の上日本の法度を以て罰すへし日本奉行所亞米利加コンシュル裁斷所は雙方商人通債等の事をも公けに取扱ふへし

都て條約中の規定並に別冊に記せる所の法則を犯すに於てはコンシュルへ申達し取上品並に過料は日本役人へ渡すへし兩國の役人は雙方商民取引の事に付て差構ふ事なし

Article VI.

Americans, committing offenses against Japanese, shall be tried in American Consular Courts, and when found guilty, shall be punished according to American law.

Japanese, committing offenses against Americans, shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law.

The Consular Courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese Courts shall in like manner be open to American citizens, for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeitures or penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Neither the American or Japanese governments are to be held responsible for

Zesde Artikel.

Amerikanen, overtredingen begaande, tegen Japanners, zullen voor Amerikaansche consulaire geregtshoven te regt staan, en indien schuldig bevonden, volgens de Amerikaansche wet worden gestraft.

Japanners, overtredingen begaande tegen Amerikanen, zullen voor de Japansche Overheden te regt staan en volgens de Japansche wet, worden gestraft.

De consulaire geregtshoven zullen open zyn voor Japansche schuldeischers, ten einde hen in staat te stellen hunne regtvaardige vorderingen tegen Amerikaansche burgers te erlangen, en de Japansche geregtshoven zullen gelykerwyze voor Amerikaansche burgers open zyn, tot de erlanging hunner regtvaardige vorderingen tegen Japanners.

Alle vorderingen voor verbeurdverklaringen of boeten, voor schending van dit Traktaat, of van de hierby gevoegde den handel regelende artikelen, zullen ter geregtelyke vervolging voor de consulaire geregtshoven gebragt worden, en al hetgeen dus verkregen is, aan de Japansche overheden overhandigd.

De Japansche of Amerikaansche Regeringen kunnen niet aansprakelyk gehou-

第七條

日本開港の場所に於て亞米利加人遊歩の規程左の如し

神奈川　六郷川筋を限として其他は各方へ凡十里

箱館　各方へ凡十里

兵庫　京都を距る事十里の地へは亞米利加人立入さる筈に付き其方角を除き各方へ十里且兵庫に來る船々の乘組人は猪名川より海灣迄の川筋を越ゆへからす

都て里數は各港の奉行所又は御用所より陸路の程度なり（一里は亞米利加の四千二百七十五ヤルド日本の凡三十三町四十八間一尺二寸五分に當る）

長崎[三]　其周圍にある御料所を限りとす

新潟[四]は治定の上境界を定むへし

亞米利加人重立たる惡事ありて裁斷を請

the payment of any debts, contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Article VII.

In the opened harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:

At Kanagawa, the river Lokugo (which empties into the bay of Yedo, between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) and (10) ten ri in any other direction.

At Hakodate, (10) ten ri in any direction.

At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any directions, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distances shall be measured inland from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards, American measure.

At Nagasaki,[3] Americans may go into

den worden, voor de betaling van door hunne wyderzydsche burgers of onderdanen anngegane schulden.

Zevende Artikel.

In de opengestelde havens van Japan, zullen de Amerikanen vry zyn te gaan waar het hun behaagt, binnen de volgende grenzen.

Te Kanagawa, de rivier Logo (die zich tusschen Kawasaki en Sinagawa met de Baai van Jedo vereenigt) en (10) tien Ri, in iedere rigting.

Te Hakodate, (10) tien Ri, in iedere rigting.

Te Hiogo, (10) tien Ri, in iedere rigting, met uitzondering van die van Kioto, van welke stad zy (10) tien Ri verwyderd zullen blyven. De bemanning van near Hiogo komende schepen, zal de rivier Inagawa, die zich tusschen Hiogo en Osaca, met de Baai vereenigt, niet overgaan.

De afstanden zullen gemeten worden overland van de Gojoso of het standhuis van ieder der voorgaande havens, de Ri gelyk zynde aan (4,275) vier duizend, twee honderd, vyf en zeventig yards, Amerikaansche maat.

Te Nagasaki mogen de Amerikanen, in

any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Neegata, or the place, that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri in land, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted, shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country.

A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free, to attend to his affairs.

ieder gedeelte van het Keizerlyke territoir gaan dat in hare omstreken gelegen is.

De grenzen van Ni-e-gata, of van de plaats, die dezelve misschien zal vervangen, zullen door de Japansche Regering en den Amerikaanschen diplomatieken agent bepaald worden.

Wegens hoofdmisdaad of twee maal wegens wangedrag veroordeeld geweest zynde Amerikanen zullen zich niet verder dan (1) een Japansche Ri van hunne respective verblyfplaatsen, binnens lands begeven, en alle aldus veroordeelde personen, zullen hun regt van voortdurend-verblyf in Japan verliezen en de Japansche overheden zullen kunnen vorderen, dat zy het land verlaten.

Aan alle zoodanige personen, zal een redelyken tyd, ter regeling hunner zaken veroorloofd worden, en de Amerikaansche consulaire overheid zal na de omstandigheden van iedere zaad onderzocht te hebben, den te veroorloven tyd bepalen; maar zoodanige tyd zal in geen geval een jaar overschryden, te rekenen van den tyd de persoon vry zal zyn, zyne zaken waar te nemen.

第八條

日本に在る亞米利加人自ら其國の宗法を

Article VIII.

Americans in Japan shall be allowed

Achtste Artikel.

Aan Amerikanen in Japan, zal de vrye

the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right, to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans.

American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship.

The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything, that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

uitoefening hunner godsdienst veroorloofd zyn, en des wege zullen zy het regt hebben, voegzame plaatsen van aanbidding op te rigten. Zoodanige gebouwen zullen niet beschadigt, noch eenige beleeding der godsdienstoefening van de Amerikanen, worden aangedaan.

Amerikaansche burgers zullen geene Japansche tempel of mia beschadigen of geene Japansche godsdienst plegtigheden, noch de voorwerpen hunner aanbidding, eenige beleediging of beschadiging aandoen.

De Japanners en Amerikanen zullen niets doen, dat berekend mogt zyn, godsdienstige verbittering op te wekken. De Japansche Regering heeft de gewoonte van op godsdienstige zinnebeelden te trappen, reeds afgeschaft.

第九條

亞米利加コンシュルの願に依て都て出奔人並に裁許の場より逃去し者を召捕又は

Article IX.

When requested by the American consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons, held as prisoners, by the consul, and give to the consul such assistance, as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws, by the Americans,

Negende Artikel.

De Japansche overheden zullen op verzoek des Amerikaanschen consuls, alle wegloopers en vlugtelingen van het regt doen vatten, alle door den consul gevangen gehouden personen doen inkerkeren, en den consul zoodanigen bystand verleenen, als vereischt mag worden, om hem in staat te stellen de wetten door de aan wal zynde Amerikanen te doen nakomen, en orde

償よくし

第十條

日本政府合衆國より軍艦蒸流船商船鯨漁船大砲軍用器並に兵器の類其他要需の諸物を買入れ又は製作を誂へ或は其國の學者海陸軍法の士諸科の職人並に船夫を雇ふ事意の儘たるべし

都て日本政府注文の諸物品は合衆國より輸送し雇入るゝ亞米利加人は差支なく本國國君一戰爭ある間は軍中制禁の品々合衆國親交の國と日本國國より輸出せす且武事を扱ふ人々は差送るべからざるべし

among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

Article X.

The Japanese government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whaleships, cannon, munitions of war, and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners to enter into its service. All purchases made for the government of Japan, may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capecity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

onder de schepen te bewaren. Voor alle zulke diensten en voor het onderhoud van in hechtenis gehouden gevangenen, zal de consul in alle gevallen, eene billyke vergoeding betalen.

Tiende Artikel.

De Japansche Regering mag in de Vereenigde Staten koopen of bouwen, oorlogschepen, stoomschepen, koopvaardyschepen, walvischvaarders, kanonnen, oorlogsbehoeften, en alle soorten van wapenen en andere zaken die zy mogt behoeven. Zy zal het regt hebben wetenschappelyke, tot de marine behoorende en militaire personen, ambachts lieden van alle vakken en zeelieden om in haren dienst te treden, in de Vereenigde Staten aan te nemen. Al de voor de Japansche Regering gemaakte inkoopen mogen van de Vereenigde Staten worden uitgevoerd, en alle, in haren dienst genomen personen, mogen ongehinderd de Vereenigde Staten verlaten. Mits, dat, geene contrabande van oorlog, zynde artikelen, zullen uitgevoerd, noch personen aangenomen worden, om in eene tot de marine behoorende of militaire betrekking te handelen, tydens Japan in oorlog zal zyn met eenige Mogenheid, in vriendschap met de Vereenigde Staten.

第十一條

此約條に添たる海法の別冊は本書同樣雙方の臣民互に遵守すべくし

Article XI.

The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to this treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Elfde Artikel.

De, by dit Traktaat, gevoegde artikelen, ter regeling des handels, zullen beschouwd worden een deel daarvan uit te maken, en zullen voor beide contracterende Partyen van dit Traktaat, en voor hunne burgers en onderdanen, gelykelyk verbindend zyn.

第十二條

安政元年寅三月三日（卽千八百五十四年三月三十一日）神奈川に於て取替したる條約の中此條々に牴觸する處は取用ひすす同四年巳五月二十六日（卽千八百五十七年六月十七日）下田に於て取替したる約書は此條約中に擧せるに依て取捨くし

日本貴官又は委任の役人と日本に來れる合衆の國のヂプロマチーキアゲントと此條約の規則並に別冊の條を全備せしむる爲に要すべき所の規律等談判を遂くくし

Article XII.

Such of the provisions of the treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this treaty, are hereby revoked and as all the provisions of a convention, executed by the consul-general of the United States and governors of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons, as may be appointed for that purpose, by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations, as may be required to carry into full and complete effect, the provisions of this treaty, and the provisions of the articles

Twaalfde Artikel.

Zulke der bepalingen van het door Commodore Perry gesloten en den 31sten Maart 1854, te Kanagawa geteekende Traktaat, als tegenstryding zyn met de bepalingen van dit Traktaat, worden by deze herroepen, en daar al de bepalingen van eene den 17den Juny 1857 tusschen de Gouverneurs van Simoda en de Consul Generaal der Vereenigde Staten gesloten Conventie, in dit Traktaat zyn opgenomen, zoo is ook die Conventie herroepen. De persoon belast met de diplomatieke betrekkingen der Vereenigde Staten in Japan, zal in verband met zulke persoon of personen als tot dat einde door de Japansche Regering benoemd mogen worden, de magt hebben, zulke regels en regulatien te maken, als mogen worden vereischt om de bepalingen van dit Traktaat en de daarby

第十三條

今より凡百七十一箇月の後（卽千八百七十二年七月四日に當る）雙方政府の存意を以て兩國の內より一箇年前に通達し此條約並に神奈川條約の內存し置く箇條及ひ此書に添たる別冊共に雙方委任の役人實驗の上談判を盡し補ひ或は改る事を得へし

第十四條

右條約の趣は來る未年六月五日（卽千八百五十九年七月四日）より執行ふへし此日限或は其以前にても都合次第に日本政府より使節を以て亞米利加華盛頓府に於て本書を取替すへし若無餘儀子細ありて此期限中本書取替し濟すとも條約の趣は此期限より執行ふへし

本條約は日本よりは大君の御名と奥印を署し高官の者名を記し印を調して證とし合衆國よりは大統領自ら名を記しセクレタリース、ファンスター、と共に自ら名を記し合衆國の印を鈐して證とすへし尤日本語英語蘭語にて本書寫共に四通を書し其譯文は何れも同義なりと雖蘭語譯文を以て證據と爲すへし此取極の爲安政五年午六月十九日（卽千八百五十八年亞米利加合衆國獨立の八十三年七月二十九日）江戶府に於て前に載たる兩國の役人等名を記し調印する者也

井上信濃守花押
岩瀨肥後守花押
タウンセンド、ハルリス手記

（一）横文ニハ「日本大君及ヒ其後嗣」トアリ
（二）横文ニハ「同所前後ニ於テ」ヲ「西海岸」ニ作ル
（三）明治十二年規程取擴ノ書翰アリ開港開市規則「長崎」ノ部ニ載ス
（四）横文ニ據ルニ新潟或ハ之ニ代ル場所ハ追テ治定ノ上境界ヲ定ムヘシトアリ
（五）原書ニ六月五日ヲ五月日トアリ

regulating trade, appended thereunto.

Article XIII.

After the (4th of July, 1872.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese government, and on one year's notice given by either party, this treaty, and such portions of the treaty of Kanagawa, as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision, by commissioners, appointed on both sides, for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Article XIV.

This treaty shall go into effect on the (4th of July, 1859,) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same, shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, but if from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications can not be exchanged by that time, the treaty shall still go into effect, at the date above mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States, shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States.

The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers, as he may direct.

This treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

gevoegde den handel regelende artikelen en volledige werking to doen treden.

Dertiende Artikel.

Na den (4den July 1872) vierden dag van July, een duizend, acht honderd, twee en zeventig zal op den wensch der Japansche of Amerikaansche Regeringen en nadet een der twee Partyen een jaar voorkennis heeft gegeven, dit Traktaat en zulke gedeelten van het Traktaat van Kanagawa, als by dit Traktaat onherroepen blyven, te zamen met de hierby gevoegde handels regulatien, of die welke, in den vervolge, mogten worden ingevoerd, onderworpen zyn aan de herziening van daartoe door beide kanten benoemde Commissarissen, die gemagtid zullen zyn te beslissen en daarby te voegen zoodanige verbeteringen, als door de ondervinding wenschelyk zullen worden bevonden.

Veertiende Artikel.

Dit Traktaat zal den (4den July 1859) vierden dag van July van het Jaar onzes Heeren, een duizend, acht honderd, negen en vyftig in werking treden, op, of voor welken dag de Ratificatien daarvan, in de Stad Washington zullen worden uitgewisseld; maar indien wegens eenige onvoorziene oorzaak, de Ratificatien niet, binnen dien tyd, kunnen uitgewisseld worden, zal het Traktaat toch op bovengemelden datum, in werking treden.

De acte van Ratificatie aan den kant der Vereenigde Staten zal worden geverifieerd door de Handteekening van den President der Vereenigde Staten, gecontrasigneerd door den Secretaris van Staat, en gecacheteerd met het Zegel der Vereenigde Staten.

De acte van Ratificatie aan den kant van Japan, zal worden geverifieerd door den Naam en het cachet Zyner Majesteit den Taikoen en door de cachetten en handteekeningen zulker Zyner Hooge ambtenaren, als Hoogstdezelve mag verordenen.

Dit Traktaat is gedaan in quadruplicaat ieder afschrift geschreven zynde, in de Japansche, Engelsche en Hollandsche talen, al de vertalingen dezelfde meening en oogmerk hebbende, maar de Hollandsche vertaling zal als de oorspronkelyke worden beshouwd.

In witness whereof, the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the ninteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

(L. S.) Inoooye Sinanono Kami.
„ Iwasay Higono Kami.
„ Townsend Harris.

* There is a communication relative to the extension of Treaty Limits of Nagasaki addressed to the Foreign Representatives. See the part of Nagasaki.

Ter oorkonde waarvan, de bovengenoemde Gevolmagtigden deze hebben geteekend en hunne cachetten daarop gesteld, in de Stad Jedo, dezen negen en twintigsten dag van July van het Jaar onzes Heeren, Een duizend acht honderd, acht en vyftig en van de onafhankelykheid der Vereenigde Staten van America het drie en tachtigste overeenkomende met de Japansche tydrekening den negentienden dag der zesde maand van het vyfde Jaar van Ansei Mma.

(L. S.) Inowoeje Sinanono Kami.
„ Iwasee Higono Kami.
„ Townsend Harris.

日本開きたる港々に於て亞米利加商民貿易の章程

第一則

日本開港の場所へ亞米利加商船入津次第二十四時中（亞米利加の四十八時但日曜日を除く）に船司又は頭立たる者より日本役所へ亞米利加コンシュルの請取の書付を差出すへし

此請取書は亞米利加國の掟通り認たる船目錄其外の書類を亞米利加コンシュルへ預けたる請取書なり

並に其者共其船の差出書を出すへし

右は入津の船の名其船の仕出し場の港の名噸數船司或は頭立たる者の名乘來る旅人の名（乘組有之節は認入る）一船の乘組人數を認たる者にして書面の通相違無之旨を船司或は頭立たる者奥書致し證據として當人の名前を認入たる者なり

同時に其船積荷の告書を役所に預くへし

右は其荷物の譜牒並に番付且其入目斤

REGULATION,

UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE, IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

Regulation I.

Within (48) forty-eight hours, (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of an American Ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese custom-house authorities, the receipt of the American consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the port, from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any,) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander, to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described

REGULATIEN,

ONDER WELKE DEN AMERIKAANSCHEN HANDEL IN JAPAN GEDREVEN ZAL WORDEN.

Eerste Regulatie.

Binnen (48) acht en veertig uren (Zondagen uitgezonderd) na de aankomst van een Amerikaansch schip in eene Japansche haven, zal de Kapitein of Gezagvoerder aan de overheden van het Japansche Tolkantoor den ontvangstbrief van den Amerikaanschen Consul vertoonen, vermeldende, dat hy het scheeps register en andere papieren, als door de wetten der Vereenigde Staten vereischt; by het Amerikaansche Consulaat heeft gedeponeerd; hy zal als dan eene aangifte van zyn schip maken, door een geschreven papier in te dienen, vermeldende den naam van het schip en den naam van de haven waar het van daan komt, de tonnemaat, den naam des Kapiteins of Gezagvoerders, de namen der passagiers (zoo er zyn), en het getal der bemanning daarvan, welk papier door den Kapitein of Gezagvoerder zal worden gecertificeerd te zyn een ware opgave en, door hem, zal worden onderteekend; hy

数等を送状に認めし通に積し荷物引請
船中用意の品物の目録も告書へ加ふべくし
但船中用意の品も書面の通相違無之旨
船司又は頭立たる者奥書し其名前を記
すべし

此告書の文面相違の廉日本十二時（亞米
利加の二十四時但日曜日を除く）の中に
心附改るに於ては過料の沙法に及はす若
其期限後に至り書改る歟又は告書に書入
れするに於ては十五ドルラルの過料を日
本役所に納むべし〇積荷総目録告書中に
載せさる品を陸揚するに於ては其品二重
の運上を日本役所に納むべし船司或は頭
立たる者入港の手數納方前書の期限に後
るゝ時は過料として一日毎に六十ドル
ラルの過料を日本役所に納むべし

in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons, to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sundays excepted), without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest, made after that time, a fee of ($ 15) fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander, that shall neglect to enter his vessel, at the Japanese custom-house, within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of ($ 60) sixty dollars for each day, that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

zal terzelfder tyd; een geschreven manifest zyner lading deponeeren, opgevende de merken en nommers der pakken en den inhoud daarvan, zoo als zy in zyne connossementen beschreven zyn, met de namen des persoons of personen, aan wien zy zyn geconsigneerd. Eene lyst der scheeps voorraad zal hy het manifest worden gevoegd.

De Kapitein of Gezagvoerder zal het manifest certificeren te zyn eene ware opgave der gansche lading en voorraad aan boord van het schip en dit met zyn naam onderteekenen.

Eenige in het manifest ontdekte dwaling kan binnen (24) vier en twintig uren (Zondagen uitgezonderd) zonder de betaling van eenige douceur, worden verbeterd; maar voor eenige na dien tyd gemaakte verandering, of latere aangifte tot het manifest, zal eene douceur van (15) vyftien dollars betaald worden.

Al de niet in het manifest aangegeven goederen zullen, wanneer zy geland zyn, dubbële regten betalen. De Kapitein of Gezagvoerder die verzuimen zal, zyn schip by het Japansche tolkantoor in te klaren, binnen den door deze Regulatie voorschreven tyd, zal eene boete van (60) zestig dollars betalen, voor iederen dag hy aldus verzuimen, zal, zyn schip in te klaren.

第二則

日本政府より其港内入津の船々（軍艦を除く）に運上方改の役人乗組まする儀當然たるべし

乗組の者共は右役人に對し不敬無之丁寧に取扱いたし船中可成丈相當の用便を爲すべし夜中は日本役所より許なくして荷卸すべからす荷揚前船々出入口荷物仕舞戸口ハッチ口共夜中は日本役人錠を卸し置へし萬一故意は印封し夫々の取締を爲し置へし萬一許なくして之を開き又は錠印封を破りし物品を引出等の者は其犯せる人毎に六十ドルラルの過料を日本役所に取立へし

日本役所へ當前の差出書を出さすして荷卸いたし或は其荷を誤れる品々は次の箇條に定めたる通取押へ日本役所に取上へし

荷物の中積荷目録に載さる品々を取隠し置收納を減せんと仕組たる者は其品を日本役所に取上へくし日本の開かさる港にて若貿買を爲すは勿論其仕組有之亞米利加船は其品を日本役所に取上の上犯せる毎に千ドルラルの過料を納むへくし修復の爲に入津の船々は運上なく積荷を

Regulation II.

The Japanese government shall have the right to place custom-house officers, on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them, as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the custom-house authorities, and the hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance, that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese custom-house officers, every person so offending, shall pay a fine of ($ 60) sixty dollars for each offense.

Any goods, that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship,

Tweede Regulatie.

De Japansche Regering zal het regt hebben aan boord van ieder schip in hare havens (oorlogschepen uitgezonderd) Tolbeambten te plaatsen. Alle Tolbeamten zullen beleefdelyk worden behandeld, en zulk redelyk gerief, als het schip oplevert zal hen worden verstrekt. Tusschen de uren van zon-onder-en opgang, zullen geene goederen uit de schepen gelost worden, behalve op byzonder verlof van de Overheden van het Tolkantoor en de luiken en alle andere plaatsen van toegang, tot dat gedeelte van het schip, waar de lading geborgen is, mogen tusschen de uren van zon onder en opgang, door Japansche ambtenaren verzekerd zyn, door dezelve met zegels, sloten of andere middelen van vastmaking te voorzien, en indien iemand zonder behoorlyk verlof, eenige aldus verzekerde toegang mogt openen, of eenig zegel, slot of ander middel van vastmaking, waarmede zy door de Japansche Tolbeambten voorzien is, mogt breken of wegnemen, zoo zal elk aldus overtredend persoon, eene boete van (60) zestig dollars, voor iedere overtreding, betalen.

Goederen die gelost zullen worden of beproefd om gelost te worden, uit een schip,

陸揚し日本役所へ預るべしと雖慶數作事並に番人等の諸入用は相當の價を出すべし

若し其荷物の内を賣拂ふ時は其荷物丈は規定の通日本役所に運上を納むべし

積荷を同港内の他船へ移す時は日本役人見分の上事情明白に相分り免狀を請る上は定の運上なし

阿片の輸入嚴禁たり然るに密商し又其事を謀る輩は阿片一斤毎に十五ドルラルの過料を日本役所に納むべし其組合の人數の多少に拘らず此法を以てすべし

without having been duly entered at the Japanese custom-house, as hereinafter provided shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

American ships, that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, in any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese government, and the ship shall pay a fine of ($ 1,000) one thousand dollars for each offense.

Vessels, needing repairs, may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labor and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

zonder dat daarvan de bedoorlyke aangifte by het Japansche Tolkantoor is gedaan, als, by deze, hieronder bepaald, zullen onderhevig zyn aan vatting en verbeurdverklaring.

Pakken goederen, opgemaakt met het oogmerk om de staatsinkomsten van Japan te benadeelen, door daarin artikelen van waarde die niet in de faktuur zyn opgegeven, te verbergen, zullen verbeurd verklaard zyn.

Amerikaansche schepen, die goederen zullen smokkelen of beproeven te smokkelen in eenige der niet geopende havens van Japan, alle zoodanige goederen zullen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zyn, en het schip zal eene boete van (1,000) Een duizend dollars, voor iedere overtreding betalen.

Herstelling benoodigende schepen mogen tot dat einde, hunne lading landen, zonder regten te betalen. Alle aldus gelande goederen zullen onder de bewaring der Japansche Overheden blyven, en alle billyke kosten voor pakhuishuur, arbeid en opzigt, zullen daarvoor worden betaald, maar indien eenig gedeelte van zulke lading verkocht wordt, zullen de bepaalde regten, op het zoo verkochte gedeelte, worden betaald.

第 三 則

品物を送る荷主又は引請先の者より入津の荷物を陸揚せんとする者は其積荷の差出書を日本役所に出すべし

此書面は荷主又は引請人の名前積送たる船の名荷物の詳悉書付其積荷の斤數

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbor, without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the custom-house authorities, of the *bona fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted, for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of ($ 15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offense, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

Regulation III.

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same, at the Japanese custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the

Lading mag, zonder regten te betalen, naar een ander schip in dezelfde haven worden overgescheept, maar alle overscheepingen zullen onder opzigt van Japansche ambtenaren geschieden, en nadat aan de overheden van het Tolkantoor voldoende proef is verstrekt. van den zuiveren aard der verrigting, alsmede onder een verlofbrief, tot dat einde door zoodanige overheden te worden afgegeven.

Daar de invoer van opium verboden is, zal de persoon of personen, die opium smokkelen of beproeven zullen te smokkelen, hy of zy eene boete van (15) vyftien dollars betalen, voor ieder kattje opium zoo gesmokkeld of beproefd te worden gesmokkeld, en indien meer dan een persoon in de overtreding betrokken is, zullen zy te zamen genomen, voor de betaling der voorgaande boete annsprakelyk worden gehouden.

Derde Regulatie.

De eigenaar van of de persoon aan wien goederen geconsigneerd zyn, die dezelve wenscht te landen, zal eene aangifte daarvan by het Japansche tolkantoor indienen. De aangifte zal schriftelyk zyn, vermeldende den naam van den persoon, die de aangifte

石高毎品の代料を認め其總べ高を共書付の末に認むへし

都て此差出書付は荷主又は引請人認たる僞なき價を申立る書面にて日本役所の規定に觸れたる隱し荷物なき證據として銘々名前を記すへし

右之通積荷目錄差出等の書類日本役所に差出し右書付引合せ積荷用意品等取調濟次第日本役人右之通差出たる荷物の内或は總て迯はし品物とも日本役所の預りたるへし

若し運上役所に引上け改る事ある時は輸入人の失費相掛けす可成丈品物の損せさる樣に致し改濟の上は元の如く取始末すへし尤取調方格外時日を費さゝるへし

荷主或は輸入人銘々持受の品改濟役所より引渡さゝる以前輸入の途中（日本役所へ差出さゝる以前の事をいふ）破壞損傷等の品品心附く時は常人よりも其段運上役所へ申立其品取扱ふ職業の慶潔なる者兩人以上出會直組致させ其荷物毎に價し高を分劑に記し其講牒番數共に相認證書に直組人等名を記し尤日本役人立合にて直組證書へ添へし右の證札彙々持參の差出書へ引落すへし尤條約第四箇條のへ總高の內を引落すへし尤條約第四箇條のへ船中當用の品又は乘組旅客の當用衣類等は運上役所に差出さゝるへし

ship, in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original Invoice or Invoices of the goods so entered, shall be presented to the custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the custom-house, but such examination shall be without expense, to the importer, or injury to the goods, and after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their

maakt, en den naam van het schip, waarmede de goederen zyn ingevoerd, en de merken, nommers, pakken en den inhoud daarvan met de waarde van ieder pak afzonderlyk in een beloop daarop gesteld, en het gezamentelyk bedrag van al de, in de aangifte bevatte goederen, zal aan den voet der aangifte worden geplaatst.

In iedere aangifte zal de eigenaar of de persoon, aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, schriftelyk certificeeren, dat de aangifte, als dan aangeboden, de wezenlyke prys der goederen vertoont, en dat niets, waardoor de Japansche regten zouden benadeeld worden, achterehouden is, en eigenaar of de persoon, aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, zal zoodanig certificaat, met zyn naam onderteekenen.

De oorspronkelyke factuur of facturen van aldus aangegeven goederen zullen aan de overheden van het tolkantoor worden aangeboden, en tot dat zy de, in de aangifte, vermelde goederen onderzocht hebben in hun bezit blijven. De Japansche beambten mogen eenig of alle aldus aangegeven pakken onderzoeken, en dezelve tot dat einde naar het Tolkantoor voeren, maar zulk onderzoek zal zonder onkosten voor den invoerder of beschadiging der goederen geschieden, en na onderzoek zullen de

取極の通運上役所にて取扱ふ事故障ある へからす

諸運上納濟の後運上役所より陸揚不苦段発許狀を渡すへし品物渡方は運上役所にても船中にても其者の願に任すへし

輸出に極りたる荷物は船に輸送する前炭數量目性合並に代料を記せる差出書付を以運上役所へ船名荷物の譜牒番付入高斤出し書面の通剛僞なき由を輸出人等證據として其名前を認むへし運上役所へ差出さゝる以前船中へ積込たる荷物並に運上役所の內へ入れ有之は改の上日本役所に取上へし

船中當用の品又は乘組旅客の當用衣類等

original condition, in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged, on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods, appraised, by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after due examination, shall make a certificate, setting forth the amount per cent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in article fourth of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing

Japanners de goederen in hunne oorspronkelijke gesteldheid, weder in de pakken doen (zoover als zulks doenbaar is), en zoodanig onderzoek zal zonder eenig onredelijk oponthoud, plaats vinden.

Indien de eigenaar of invoerder ontdekt, dat zijne goederen op de invoerreis beschadigd zijn geworden voor dat zoodanige goederen aan hem overhandigd zijn, kan hij de overheden van het tolkantoor van zoodanige schade kennis geven, en de beschadigde goederen laten schatten, door twee of meer desdundige en onpartijdige personen, welke na behoorlijk onderzoek, een certifikaat zullen maken, het schadebeloop van ieder afzonderlijk pak, percentsgewijs opgevend en dit met het merk en nommer daarvan beschrijven, welk certificaat in tegenwoordigheid der overheden van het tolkantoor, door de schatters zal worden onderteekend, en de inveorder mag het certificaat bij zijne aangifte voegen, en eene overeenkomende som daarvan aftrekken. Maar dit zal de overheden van het tolkantoor niet beletten, de goederen te schatten, als bepaald bij het vierde Artikel des Traktaats, waar deze Regulatien zijn bijgevoegd.

Na de betaling der regten, zal de eigenaar een verlofbrief ontvangen, de

the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the custom-house or on ship board.

All goods, intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese custom-house, before they are placed on ship board. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods, that are put on board of a ship for exportation, before they have been entered at the custom-house, and all packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese government.

No entry at the custom-house shall be required, for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing &c., of passengers.

Regulation IV.

Ships, wishing to clear, shall give (24) twenty-four hour's notice at the custom-house, and at the end of that time, they shall be entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship, of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese custom-house or police officers.

Steamers, carrying the mails of the United States, may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the custom-house.

Whale ships, touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in regulation first.

The word *ship*, wherever is occurs in

overgave der goederen, of zij zich in het tolkantoor of aan boord van het schip bevinden, aan hem magtigend.

Alle goederen, bestemd om uitgevoerd te worden, zullen, voor dat zij aan boord gebragt zijn, bij het Japansche tolkantoor worden aangegeven. De aangifte zal schrsftelijk zijn, en den naam van het schip waarin de goederen zullen worden uitgevoerd, met de merken en nommers der pakken, en de hoeveelheid, aard en waarde van derzelver inhoud, vermelden. De uitvoerder zal schriftelyk certificeren, dat de aangifte eene ware opgave is, van al de daarin bevatte goederen, en uit met zijn naam onderteekenen.

Goederen, die voordat zij bij het tolkantoor zijn aangegeven, aan boord van het schip zijn gebragt, om uitgevoerd te worden, alle pakken, verboden artikelen inhouden, zullen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zyn.

Behoeften voor de schepen, voor hunne bemanning en passagiers of de kleederen enz. van passagiers behoeven niet by het Tolkantoor aangegeven te worden.

Vierde Regulatie.

Schepen, die uit wenschen te klaren, zullen (24) vier en twintig uren voorkennis, by het Tolkantoor geven, en op het einde van dien tyd zullen zy regt op hunne uitklaring hebben; maar, by weigering Van dien, zullen de overheden van het Tolkantoor, den Kapitein of den persoon aan wien het schip geconsigneerd is, onmiddelyk de redenen van de weigering der uitklaring opgeven, en zulks insgelyks ter kennis van den Amerikaanschen Consul brengen.

Oorlogschepen der Vereenigde Staten, behoeven niet by het Tolkantoor in of uit te klaren, noch zullen zy door de Japansche tol of policie beamten bezocht worden. Stoomschepen, de post der Vereenigde Staten vervoerend, mogen, op denzelfden dag in-en uitklaren, en zullen geen manifest behoeven te maken; behalve voor zulke passagiers en goederen, als te Japan geland zullen worden. Maar zoodanige stoomschepen zullen in ieder geval, by het Tolkantoor in-en uitklaren. Walvischvaarders, die, om voorraad, binnen loopen, of in nood zynde schepen, zullen geen manifest hunner lading behoeven te maken; maar zoo zy vervolgens handel wenschen te dryven, zullen zy alsdan een manifest deponeeren, als by eerste regulatie vereischt.

Het woord schip, waar het in deze

第四則

出港手數を願ふ船々は日本十二時（亞米
利加の二十四時）前に運上役所へ申立へ
し此期限中に右手數運々せさる樣取扱ふ
へし右手數差止る事あらは日本役人より船司又は頭立たる者並に其船
荷の取引人等へ其段申渡し亞米利加合衆國の軍艦は入港出港運上筋の手數に及はす運上役人並に
シュルに申達すへし
番兵等差構ふ事なし
合衆國飛脚の爲めの蒸氣船は入港出港の
に品々の外は告書差出し書面の手數なし
手數を一日に致し日本に上陸する旅客並
とに雖何箇度にても入港の度毎に出港入港
のと手數はいたすへし薪水食料等用意の爲
入港の鯨漁船或は難船は其積荷物の告書を
出さすと雖若其積荷を賣拂はんと願ふ時は第一則の通定式輸入の手數をいたすへし
税則並に條約書中に船と唱ふるものはシップ、バルク、ブリッキ、スクーネル、スループ、蒸氣船等を總ていふなり

第五則

日本運上役所の規則に違ひたる僞差出し積荷目錄を出し並に證書に名前を記せる輩は其犯す毎に百二十五ドルラルの過料を日本役所に納むへし

第六則

噸稅は日本開港の場所に於て亞米利加商船より取立すと雖左の規定の通其地其地の運上役所に納むへし

壹船の入港手數に付　十五ドルラル
壹船の出港手數に付　七ドルラル
夫々の免狀に付　一ドルラル半
場所々々健固狀に付　一ドルラル半
其外の各書に付　一ドルラル半

these regulations, or in the treaty, to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop or steamer.

Regulation V.

Any person, signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of ($ 125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Regulation VI.

No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships, in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese custom-house authorities.

For the entry of a ship ($ 15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship ($ 7) seven dollars.

For each permit ($ 1½) one dollar and a half.

For each bill of health ($ 1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document ($ 1½) one dollar and a half.

regulatien of in het Traktaat waarby zy gevoegd zyn, ook voor moge komen, moet gehouden worden te beteekenen, schip, bark, brik, schoener, sloop of stoomschip.

Vyfed Regulatie.

Iemand, die eene valsche verklaring of certificaat onderteekent, ten einde de Japansche Staats inkomsten te benadeelen, zal voor iedere overtreding, eene boete van (125) Een honderd vyf en twintig dollars betalen.

Zesde Regulatie.

Geene tonnegelden zullen Amerikaansche schepen in de Japansche havens, geheven worden, maar de volgende douceurs, zullen aan de overheden van het Japansche Tolkantoor, worden betaald.

Voor het inklaren van een schip (15) vyftien dollars.

Voor het uitklaren van een schip (7) zeven dollars.

Voor iederen verlofbrief (1½) Een en een halve dollar.

Voor iederen gezondheidsbrief (1½) Een en een halve dollar.

Voor ieder ander document (1½) Een en een halve dollar.

第七則

總て日本開港の場所へ陸揚する物品には左の運上目錄に從ひ其地の運上役所に租稅を納むへし

第一類

貨幣に造りたる金銀並に造らさる金銀當用の衣服
家財並に商賣の爲にせさる書籍
何れも日本居留のため來る者の所持の品に限るへし
右の品々は運上なし

第二類

凡て船の造立綱具修復或は船裝の爲に用ふる品々鯨漁具の類鹽漬食物の諸類
パン並にパンの粉、
生たる鳥獸類、
石炭、
家を造るための材木、
米、籾、蒸氣の器械、
トタン、鉛、錫、生絹

Regulation VII.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff[illegible]:—

Class 1.

All articles in this class shall be free of duty.

Gold and silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons, who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.

A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds.

Salted provisions of all kinds.

Bread and breadstuffs.

Living animals of all kinds.

Zevende Regulatie.

Op alle, in het Ryk gelande goederen zullen aan de Japansche Regering, regten worden betaald, volgens het volgende Tarief.

Klasse Een.

Alle in deze klasse vermelde artikelen zullen regten vry zyn.

Goud en zilver gemunt of ongemunt.

Kleederen in tegenwoordig gebruik.

Huisraad en gedrukte boeken, niet bestemd om verkocht te worden; maar die het eigendom zyn van, naar Japan, ten verblyfkomende personen.

Klasse Twee.

Een regt van (5) vyf per cent zal op de volgende artikelen worden betaald.

Alle voor het bouwen, takelen, herstellen of uitrusten van schepen gebruikt wordende artikelen.

Alle soorten van Walvischtuig.

Alle soorten van gezouten eetwaren.

Brood en broodstoffen.

Alle soorten van levende dieren.

右の品々は五分の運上を納むべし

第三類

都て蒸溜或は醸し種々の製法にて造りたる一切の酒類
右は三割五分の運上を納むべし

第四類

凡そ前條に擧ざる品々は何に寄らず一割の運上を納むべし金銀貨幣並に棹銅の外日本産の物積荷として輸出する時は五分の運上を納むべし
右は神奈川開港後五年に至り日本役人より談判次第入港出港の税則を再議すべし

(1) 條文ニ據ルニ「品物ヲ引出ス云々」ハ「封印ヲ取除クモノハ云々」トノ意義ナリ

Coals.

Timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam-machinery.

Zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.

A duty of (35) thirty five per cent., shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.

All goods, not included in any of the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five percent., with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars.

(5) Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desires it.

Steenkolen.

Timmerhout voor het bouwen van huizen.

Ryst.

Padie.

Stoommachtinerie.

Zink.

Lood.

Tin.

Ruwe Zyde.

Klasse Drie.

Een regt van (35) vyf en dertig per cent zal worden betaald op alle de zinnen benevelende dranken, door distillatie, gisting of op eenige andere wyze bereid.

Klasse Vier.

Alle in eenige der voorgaande klassen niet vermelde goederen; zullen een regt van (20) twintig per cent betalen.

Behalve gouden en zilveren munt en koper in staven, zullen alle in Japan voortgebragte artikelen, die als lading worden uitgevoerd, een regt van (5) vyf per cent betalen.

Vyf jaren na de openstelling van Kanagawa, zullen de in-en uitgaande regten aan herziening onderworpen zyn, indien de Japansche Regering zulks verlangt.

(2) 「右ノ通以下品々取調濟迄」ノ註ハ佛國ノ部日本開キタル港々ニ於テ佛國商民貿易ノ章程第三則ノ註ニ詳ナリ

(3) 「日本産上役所以下」ハ濟云々ニ至ル迄ノ註同前

(4) 慶應二年「千八百六十六年」改税約書アリ亞米利加合衆國ノ部ニ載ス

* Tariff convention of the 2nd year of Keiō (1866) is annexed to the treaty with the United States of America.

日米通商約定

文久三年十二月二十日江戸に於て調印（日、英、蘭文）

癸亥十二月廿日

約書

日本國在留合衆國人民の貿易を容易にせん爲め外國奉行柴田貞太郎と日本國在留合衆國ミニストル・レジデント・ヅプロメルト・ヱンチ・ブラインン兩國政府之委任を得て次の箇條を議定せり

第一ケ條

一茶を製し並茶蒂迄するに用ゆべき左に載する品々の輸入は無税たるべし

鉛　藤　油　小用繪具　青黛　同　うはうるしの類　ギヤンビス　の石炭類　鍋　室

第二ケ條

一夫に載せたる品々は五分之税を以輸入を差許すべし

ミシーネリー並ミシーネリー機具　中たるの小機關道具並　藥種水藥類

但阿片輸入の儀は條約面之通たるべし

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

(V. State Papers, Vol. LIV, p. 1127.)

Signed at Yedo, in Japanese, English and Dutch, January 28, 1864. (20th day, 12th month, 3rd year of Bunkiu).

CONVENTION for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the citizens of The United States in Japan; and after due deliberation, his Excellency Robert H. Pruyn, Minister President of The United States in Japan, and his Excellency Sibata Sadataro, Governor for Foreign Affairs, both having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, viz.:—

ART. I. The following articles, used in the preparation and packing of teas, shall be free of duty:

Sheet lead, solder, matting, ratan, oil for painting, indigo, gypsum, firing pans, and baskets.

II. The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of 5 per cent:

Machines and machinery; drugs and medicines. (Note.—The prohibition of the importation of opium according to the exist-

桝	銕	鐵	錫
銃	板	板	ブリキ
並			
塊			
鐵			
白	砂	糖	塊	砕きたる品に	玻璃	玻璃器
時	計	並	扶	時計同じ	鎖る品	酒之諸類

第三ヶ條

一合衆國人民輸出輸入之品自用たりとも定之通税を納むへし

第四ヶ條

此約書は一ヶ年前同意したれとも其調印無據非情にて延引せり此度誂定せし上は神奈川は文久四子年正月朔日より八百六十四年西洋千二十四年長崎箱館は同二月朔日より第三洋同年施行すへし

此約書は英語日本語蘭語にて書し其譯文は いつれも同義なりといへとも蘭語譯文を以て證となすへし

此取極の爲め文久三亥年十二月廿日西洋千八百六十四年合衆國獨立之八十八年第一月廿八日江戸府に於て前に載たる兩國委任之官員等名を記し調印するもの也

文久三年癸亥十二月廿日

柴田貞太郎　花押

時計並鎖玻璃器は五分税に爲たし其他は總て過剰談判の通六分税之事　酒並燒酎は五分税之事

此書ハ十二月十八日會話後ニ送付セシヨノノントモ其事由ヲ詳ニスルニ所由ナシ

「備考」「續通信全覽卷之　類聚之部租稅門各國輸入品減稅一件ニ綴ル

ing Treaty remains in full force.) Iron, in pigs or bars; sheet iron and iron wire; tin plates; white sugar, in leaves or crushed; glass and glassware; clocks, watches, and watch-chains; wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

III. The citizens of The United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

IV. This Convention having been agreed upon a year ago, and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa on the 8th of February next, corresponding to the first day of the first month of the 4th Japanese year of Bunkiu Ne, and at Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 9th day of March next, corresponding to the first day of the second month of the 4th Japanese year of Bunkiu Ne.

Done in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, the 28th day of January of the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of The United States the 88th, corresponding to the 20th day of the 12th month of the 3rd year of Bunkiu Ye of the Japanese era.

(L. S.) ROBERT H. PRUYN.

改税約書

慶應二年五月十三日（西洋千八百六十六年六月廿五日）英佛米國四公使ト於江戸各國ニ通ニ認メ各通ニ連名調印（日、佛文ヲ以テ五通、蘭文）

日本安政五戊午（西洋千八百五十八年）日本政府と大貳利太泥亞、佛蘭西、亞米利加合衆國、荷蘭、四箇國と取結ひ條約に添たる交易規則第七則に定め置し通り其輸入輸出の運上目錄を改むへき旨右四箇國の名代人夫々の政府より一樣の命令を受け且又日本慶應元年乙丑十月（西洋千八百六十五年第十一月）四箇國の名代人夫坂に赴きし折日本政府より輸入輸出の諸品都て價五分の運上を基本とし右運上目錄を猶操なく改むへき趣を約束し將親和親日本政府は外國との交易を盛んにし

CONVENTION DU TARIF
ENTRE
LE JAPON, LA FRANCE, LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE,
LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
ET
LA HOLLANDE.

Signée à Yédo, en japonais, français, anglais et hollandais, le 25 juin 1866 (le 13e jour du 5e mois de la 2e année de Keió).

Les Représentants de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et de Hollande, ayant reçu de leurs Gouvernements respectifs des instructions identiques relativement à la modification du Tarif des droits d'importation et d'exportation fixés par les Règlements commerciaux annexés aux traités conclus entre les Puissances susnommées et le Gouvernement Japonais en l'année 1858, modification prévue par le Règlement VII.

Et le Gouvernement Japonais ayant donné aux-dits Représentants, pendant leur séjour à Osaka, en novembre 1865, la promesse

TARIFF CONVENTION
BETWEEN
JAPAN, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, NETHERLANDS
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Signed at Yedo, in Japanese, French, English and Dutch, on the 25th day of June, 1866 (13th day, 5th month 2nd year of Keiou).

The Pepresentatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export Duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations;—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written

の交際益篤からん事を欲するの證を更に顯はさんか爲め日本外國事務老中水野和泉守殿大貌利太泥亞の名代人シル、ハルリー、エス、パークス佛蘭西の名代人モッシュル、レオンロセス亞米利加合衆國の名代人エ、ル、シ、ポルトメン、エスクワイル荷蘭の名代人モッシュル、ド、デ、ガラーフ、ファン、ポルスブルック合議の上左の十二條を決定せり

écrite de procéder immeditatement à la révision du Tarif en question sur la base générale d'un droit fixe de 5% sur la valeur de toutes les marchandises d'importation ou d'exportation.

Le Gouvernement du Japon voulant donner une nouvelle preuve de son désir de développer les relations de commerce et d'amitié entre son Pays et les Nations Etrangères.

A donné à S. E. Midzouno Idzoumino-Kami, membre du Conseil des Gorodjos et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, les pouvoirs nécessaires à l'effet de conclure avec les représentants des quatre Puissances susnommées, savoir :

Pour la France,
Mr. Léon Roches, commandeur de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'honneur, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français, au Japon.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne,
Sir Harry Parkes, Chevalier, commandeur du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. la Reine, au Japon,

engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported ;—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations ;

His Excellency MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI, a Member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan, with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the abovenamed four Powers, that is to say ;

Of Great Britain,
Sir HARRY S. PARKES, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan ;

Of France,
Monsieur LEON ROCHES, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plentipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the France in Japan ;

第一條

各政府の名代として此度約書を議定せし全權は此約書に添たる運上目錄を採用し各政府の臣民皆堅く之を遵奉すへき事とせり

其運上目錄は日本と右四箇國と取結たる條約に添たる元の運上目錄に代るのみならす又日本政府と大貌利太泥亞、佛蘭西、亞米利加合衆國政府、と是迄度々取結たる右運上目錄に關係せる別約にも代れるものとす右新運上目錄取行ふ事神奈川に於ては日本慶應二年丙寅五月十九日（西洋千八百六十六年第七月一日）より長崎箱館に於ては同六月廿一日（第八月一日）

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique,
Mr. Portman, chargé d'Affaires ad interim,

et Pour la Hollande,
Mr. de Graïff Von Polsbrock, chevalier de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, agent politique et Consul Général de S. M. Néerlandaise la convention suivante comprenant Douze Articles.

ARTICLE I.

Les Parties Contractantes déclarent, au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, accepter et acceptent formellement comme obligatoire, pour les sujets de leurs Souverains et les citoyens de leurs Pays respectifs, le nouveau tarif établi par eux, et qui est annexé à la présente Convention.

Ce tarif est substitué, non-seulement au tarif primitif annexé aux traités conclus par les quatre Puissances susnommées, mais encore aux Conventions et Arrangements spéciaux relatifs audit tarif, intervenus subséquemment, et jusqu'à ce jour, entre les Gouvernments de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amé-

Of the United States of America,
A.I.C. PORTMAN Esquire, Charge d'Affaires ad interim ;

And of Holland,
Monsieur DIRK DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands ;

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present Convention.

This tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France and

よりとす

第二條

此度の約書に添たる運上目錄は調印の日より日本と右四箇國と取結たる條約の內に併せたれは日本來壬申年中（西洋千八百七十二年第七月一日）に至り改むへしと雖も茶生絲運上の分は此度の約書調印より二箇年の後雙方の內何れの方よりなりとも六箇月前に告知し前三箇年中平均相場の五分に基き之を改る事を求むへし又材木の運上は此度の約書調印より六箇月後に告知して時相場に從ひ運上を納る事を改めて品物に從ひ運上高を定むる事を得へし

rique d'une part,

et le Gouvernement Japonais de l'autre.

Le nouveau tarif entrera en vigueur, pour le port de Kanagawa (Yokohama) le 1er juillet prochain, et pour les ports de Nagasaki et de Hakodaté le 1er du mois suivant.

Article II.

Le tarif annexé à la présente Convention, faisant dès sa signature, partie intégrante des Traités conclus entre le Japon et les quatre pouvoirs susnommés, reste sujet à révision à la date du 1er Juillet 1872. Toutefois, deux ans après la Signature de la présente Convention, chacune des Parties Contractantes aura la faculté, en en donnant avis aux autres six mois à l'avance, de réclamer la modification des droits sur le Thé[1] et la Soie, en prenant pour base le 5% de la valeur moyenne de ces articles durant les 3 années précédentes.

A la demande de chacune des Parties Contractantes, le droit *ad valorem*, admis aujourd'hui pour les bois de construction pourra être ramené à un droit fixe, six mois après la signature de la présente Convention.

the United States on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The New Tariff shall come into effect in the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the first day of the following month.

Article II.

The Tariff attached to this Convention, being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the abovenamed four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present Convention, any of the contracting parties on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea[1] and Silk on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding.

On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this Convention.

第三條

元條約に添たる交易規則の第六則に從ひ是迄取立來れる免狀料は此度より相廢せり尤荷物陸揚船積に付ての免狀は是迄通りたるへしと雖も以後は其謝銀を出す事なかるへし

第四條

神奈川於て日本慶應二年丙寅五月十九日（西洋千八百六十六年第七月一日）長崎箱館於て日本慶應二年丙寅八月二十三日（西洋千八百六十六年第十月一日）より日本政府輸入する者の求に應し運上を納る事なく其輸入品を藏に入置用意を爲すへし日本政府にて其品を預り置間は盜難並風雨の損害なき樣引受へし尤火難は政府にては引受すと雖も外國商人共右荷物火難の受合十分出來すへき樣堅固の土藏を取建へし就ては荷物を輸入する人又は荷主之を藏より引取んとする時は運上目錄通りの運上を拂ふへし其品物を再ひ輸出せんと欲する時は輸入運上を納るに及はす荷物を引取る節は何れにも藏敷を拂ふへし右藏敷高並貸藏取扱向規則は雙方相談の上議定すへし

Article III.

Le droit de permis, stipulé dans le règlement VI annexé aux traités susmentionnés, est aboli. Les permis d'embarquement et de débarquement seront toujours exigibles comme par le passé, mais ils seront délivrés sans frais.

Article IV.

A partir du 1er Juillet prochain pour le port de Kanagawa (Yokohama) et du 1er Octobre suivant pour les ports de Nagasaki et de Hakodaté, le Gouvernement Japonais devra mettre à la disposition du Commerce, dans chacun des ports ouverts, des entrepôts destinés à recevoir, en franchise de droits, les marchandises d'importation, à la demande qui lui en sera faite par l'importateur. La garde des susdites marchandises incombe au Gouvernement Japonais durant leur séjour dans les entrepôts, qui devront d'ailleurs être construits et disposés de façon à ce qu'ils puissent être assurés par les Compagnies d'assurance contre l'incendie. Lorsque les importateurs ou les propriétaires des marchandises, mises en entrepôt, voudront les en retirer, ils devront payer les droits fixés par le nouveau tarif. Mais il leur sera loisible de réexporter

Article III.

The Permit fee hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the abovenamed Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Article IV.

On and from the first day of July next at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the first day of October next at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, to-

第五條

日本の産物は運送の陸路水路修復の爲諸商賣に付て取立る通例の運上の外は別に運送運上を納むる事なく日本の内何れの地よりも外國交易の爲開きたる各港へ運送する事勝手たるへし

第六條

日本と外國との條約中に外國貨幣は日本貨幣と同種同量の割合を以て通用すへしと取極たる箇條に從ひ是迄日本運上所にて墨是哥ドルラルを以て運上を納むる時は壹分銀の量目に比較しドルラル百枚を一分銀三百十一个の割合を以て請取來れり然る處日本政府に於て右仕來を改め總て外國の貨幣日本の貨幣と引替る事に障

leurs marchandises, sans avoir à payer aucun droit. Il est entendu que dans les deux cas, le Gouvernement Japonais prélèvera, au moment de leur sortie, un droit de magasinage, qui, ainsi que les règlements auxquelles seront soumises ces diverses opérations, seront établis d'un commun accord par les parties contractantes.

Article V.

Tous les produits Japonais pourront être amenés de toutes les parties du Japon, aux ports ouverts au Commerce sans être soumis à aucune taxe ou droit de transit autres que les droits de péage ordinaires qui sont également prélevés sur tous les trafiquants pour l'entretien des routes et des voies de navigation.

Article VI.

En conséquence des articles des Traités conclus par les Puissances Etrangères avec le Japon, relatifs à la circulation des monnaies et stipulant que toute monnaie étrangère aura cours au Japon et passera pour la valeur de son poids comparé à celui de la monnaie japonaise analogue, la Douane japonaise a reçu jusqu'à ce jour, en paiement des droits, des dollars pour leur poids

gether with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

Article V.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Article VI.

In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Ichiboos), that is to say,

りなき樣にし又日本通用の貨幣を不足なき樣にし交易を便利にせん事を欲するにより日本金銀吹立所を盛大にせん事を既に決せり然る上は日本人又は外國人より差出すへき總て外國金銀貨幣並地金は日本貨幣に吹替へ其諸雜費を差引其質の異位を以て其爲め定めたる場所に於て引替んとす此處置を行ふ爲め日本と條約を取結ひし各國は其條約に書載たる貨幣通用に關係せる箇條を改むる事緊要なれは右箇條を改むる樣(三)日本政府より申談し承諾の上日本來丁卯年十一月中（西洋千八百六十八年第一月一日）より其處置を取行へし

吹替の雜費として取立へき高の割合は向後雙方の全權協議の上定むへし

en bous (communément appelés Itchibous) C'est-à-dire à raison de trois cent onze bous pour cent dollars.

Toutefois le Gouvernement Japonais désireux de modifier cet usage, et de s'abstenir de toute ingérence dans l'échange des monnaies étrangères contre celle du Pays, a déjà pris des mesures afin de donner à la fabrication actuelle des monnaies japonaises le développement qui lui permettra d'en produire la quantité nécessaire à tous les besoins du commerce étranger et indigène.

Ainsi le Gouvernement Japonais s'engage à recevoir, dans les établissements créés à cet effet, toutes les monnaies étrangères, et les lingots d'or et d'argent que les Etrangers et les Indigènes demanderont à échanger contre des monnaies du pays représentant la même valeur intrinsèque, à charge par eux d'acquitter un simple droit de monnayage.

Le taux de ce monnayage sera ultérieurement fixé, d'un commun accord, entre les Parties Contractantes.

Toutefois, comme cette mesure ne peut être rendue exécutoire avant que les diverses Puissances, qui ont conclu des Traités avec le Japon, n'aient préalablement consenti à modifier les articles de ces(2) qui sont relatifs à l'échange des mannaies, le

at a rate of Three Hundred and Eleven Boos per Hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties, should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January 1868 to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by

Gouvernement Japonais soumettra immédiatement l'adoption de ces modifications aux puissances signataires des Traités, et, si elles sont consenties, il sera prêt à partir du 1er Janvier 1868 à mettre à exécution la mesure ci-dessus indiquée.

第七條

運上所詰取扱向荷物の陸揚船積及び船人足小遣等雇方に付開港場に於て是迄訴出たる不都合を除かんが爲に各開港場の奉行竝に外國のコンシュルと談判に及ひ雙方協議の上右の不都合決して無之樣規則を立て交易の道並各人の所務を可成丈容易くし且安全ならしむる樣雙方愛に議定せり

右規則の内には各港に於て外國人荷物陸揚船積の爲に用ふる波戸場の内にて荷物雨露に損せさる樣小屋掛を作る事を書入へし

ARTICLE VII.

Dans le but de mettre un terme à plusieurs abus et inconvénients qui ont été signalés dans les ports ouverts, relativement à l'expédition des affaires à la Douane, à l'embarquement et au débarquement des marchandises, au louage des bateaux, des coulis, des domestiques etc. les Parties Contractantes sont convenues que les Gouverneurs des ports ouverts s'entendront immédiatement avec les Consuls des puissances signataires des Traités afin d'établir d'un commun accord, les règlements nécessaires pour mettre un terme à ces abus et à ces inconvénients, et pour donner toutes les facilités et la sécurité possibles aux opérations commerciales et aux transactions particulières. Il est stipulé expressément par les Présentes que des hangars seront construits sur un ou plusieurs points des quais, dans les ports ouverts, afin de mettre les marchandises à l'abris des intempéries au moment du débarquement ou de l'embarquement.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes, and the hiring of boats coolies, servants, etc. the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to these abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandize from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

第八條

日本人身分に均はらす日本開港場又は海外に於て旅客又は荷物を送るへき各種の帆前船蒸氣船共買入るゝ事勝手たるへし尤軍艦は日本政府の免許なければ買入る事を得す

日本人買入たる諸外國船は蒸氣船は一噸に付一分銀三箇帆前船は一噸に付一分銀一箇の運上を定通り相納る時は日本の船籍に書載すへし尤其船の噸數を定むる爲め日本長官の需に應し其節のコンシュルより本國の船目錄の寫を相示し其實を證すへし

ARTICLE VIII.

Tout sujet Japonais pourra acheter dans les ports ouverts au Japon, ou à l'Etranger toute espèce de bâtiments à voiles ou à vapeur, destinés au transport des voyageurs ou des marchandises, à l'exception des navires de guerre dont l'acquisition ne peut être faite qu'avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement Japonais.

Les bâtiments achetés par les sujets Japonais seront enregistrés comme bâtiments japonais, moyennant le paiement d'un droit fixe de trois bous par tonneau pour les navires à vapeur et d'un bou par tonneau pour les navires à voiles. Le tonnage de chaque bâtiment sera constaté sur les registres du bord, qui devront être présentés, à la demande des Autorités japonaises, par le Consul de la partie intéressée qui en certifiera l'authenticité.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam-vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers and one Boo per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested on the demand of the Japanese Authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

第九條

日本と右四箇國と取結ひたる條約且日本政府の使節日本文久二年壬戌五月九日（西洋千八百六十二年第六月六日）大錨利三太泥亞政府へ送れる覺書及び同閏八月十三日（第十月六日）佛蘭西政府へ送れる別約に從ひ日本人と外國人とに覺書に載せたる

ARTICLE IX.

Conformément aux Traités conclus avec le Japon par les Puissances susnommées et aux arrangements spéciaux intervenus entre les Envoyés du Gouvernement Japonais ainsi que cela résulte des notes transmises par eux au Gouvernement Britannique en date du six Juin 1862 et au Gouverne-

ARTICLE IX.

In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the sixth of June 1862, and in their note to the French Government

人と交易又は交通する事の妨を全く除くへき趣を以て日本政府より既に觸書を達したり就ては日本の諸商人政府役人の立合なく相對に日本の開港場及ひ此約書中第十條に載せたる仕方にて海外へ出る許しを得れは各外國に於ても外國商人と交易する事勝手たるへく尤日本商人通例商賣に付て取立る運上より餘分は日本政府へ收むる事なし且諸大名並に其使用する人々現在取締の規則を守り定通の運上を納る時は日本役人の立合なく諸外國又は日本の諸開港場に赴き其場所にて交易する事右同樣勝手次第たるへし

ment Français, en date du six Octobre de la même année, toutes les restrictions qui entravaient le commerce et les relations entre les Japonais et les Etrangers et auxquelles faisaient allusion lesdites notes ont été entièrement écartées et des proclamations ont été publiées, à cet effet, par le Gouvernement Japonais qui n'hésite point toutefois à déclarer que les négociants et trafiquants Japonais, de toute classe, sont libres de commercer directement avec les négociants étrangers, sans l'intervention d'aucun officier, non-seulement dans les ports ouverts du Japon, mais dans tous les pays étrangers où ils sont autorisés à se rendre en observant les règlements expliqués dans l'article X de la présente Convention. Dans leurs relations commerciales avec les Etrangers, les Japonais ne seront pas soumis à des taxes plus élevées que celles imposées aux négociants indigènes dans leurs transactions habituelles.

Le Gouvernement Japonais déclare en outre que tous les Daïmios et les personnes employées par eux, sont libres, en se soumettant aux mêmes conditions, de se rendre dans tous les Pays étrangers, ainsi que dans les ports ouverts du Japon, où ils pourront commercer avec les Etrangers comme ils l'entendront, et sans l'intervention d'aucun officier Japonais, en tant qu'ils se soumettront aux règlements de police existants et au paiement des droits établis.

of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants, and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open Ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit on the same conditions, any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

第十條

日本人身分に拘はらす日本の開港場又は各外國の港々より日本の開港場又は各外國の港々に赴くへき日本人所持の船又は條約濟外國船にて荷物を積入るゝ事勝手たるへし且既に日本慶應二年丙寅四月九日（西洋千八百六十六年第五月廿三日）日本政府より觸書を以て布告せし如く其筋より政府の印章を得れは修行又は商賣する爲め各外國に赴く事並に日本と親睦なる各外國の船中に於て諸般の職事を勤むる事故障なし外國人雇置く日本人海外へ出る時は開港場の奉行へ願出政府の印章を得る事妨けなし

Article X.

Tout Sujet Japonais pourra, dans tous les ports ouverts au Japon et dans tous les ports des Puissances Etrangères, embarquer ses marchandises à bord de tout navire, qu'il appartienne à un Japonais, ou à un Sujet d'une des Puissances signataires des traités.

Il pourra en outre, se rendre à l'Etranger pour y étudier ou y faire le commerce à la condition de se munir d'un passeport auprès des autorités compétentes ainsi que cela est déterminé dans la proclamation émanée, à ce sujet, du Gouvernement Japonais en date du 23 Mai 1866.

Les sujets Japonais pourront accepter tout emploi à bord des navires appartenant aux nations ayant conclu un traité avec le Japon.

Il est également permis aux Japonais employés par les Etrangers d'entreprendre tel voyage qu'il leur conviendra après avoir obtenu un passe-port du Gouvernement, par l'intermédiaire du gouverneur des ports ouverts.

Article X.

All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan, or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government dated the twenty third day of May 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

第十一條

日本政府は外國交易の爲め開きたる各港最寄船々の出入安全のため燈明臺浮木瀬印木等を備ふへし

第十二條

此約書取行ふ以前雙方政府許允の沙汰を待に及はさる故日本慶應二年丙寅五月十九日（西洋千八百六十六年第七月一日）より取行ふへし

右約書を政府許允の上は雙方全權其段互に通達すへし右通達の書面は雙方君主保(四)證の代りとす

此證據として前文全權此約書に名を記し調印せり

日本慶應二年丙寅五月十三日（西洋千八百六十六年第六月廿五日）江戸に於て雙方全權各其國語を以て之を記せり

水野和泉守花押

佛國全權公使

レオン、ロセス印

ARTICLE XI.

Le Gouvernement Japonais fera établir les phares, feux et bouées nécessaires, pour rendre sûres à la navigation, les approches des ports ouverts de son Pays.

ARTICLE XII.

Les Soussignés jugeant qu'il n'y a pas lieu de soumettre la présente Convention à la ratification de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, avant son exécution, celle-ci commencera le 1er Juillet 1866.

La communication écrite que chacune des parties Contractantes aura soin de faire aux autres lorsqu'elle recevra de son Gouvernement l'approbation de cette Convention, remplacera, en cette circonstance, les formalités adoptées pour l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires, respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Yédo, en Français, Anglais, Hollandais et Japonais, le 25 Juin 1866.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade with such lights, buoys or beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

ARTICLE XII.

The Undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments, for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, 1866.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention, shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of Ratifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages this twenty-fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

英國特派全權公使

ハリー、エス、パークス印

合衆國代理公使

ヱ、エル、シ、ポルトマン印

蘭國目代兼

コンシュルゼネラール

ドデグラーフ、フアン、ポルスブルツク印

（一）茶生糸增稅ノ約明治二年四月廿一日千八百六十九年六月一日英佛米伊獨公使ト取結ヒ施行日限ハ追テ達スヘクト迄ニテ實施セス

（二）横文ニハ「日本政府ヨリ」ノ下ニ「條約濟各國ヘ」ノ語アリ

（三）「親睦ナル」ハ「條約濟」ノ意義也

（四）「保證」トハ「批准交換」ノコトヲ云フ

(l. s.) Midzuno Idzumino Kami.

(l. s.) Léon Roches,

Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Français au Japon.

(l. s.) Harry S. Parkes,

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

(l. s.) A. L. C. Portman,

Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

(l. s.) D. de Graeff, van Polsbroek,

Politiek Agent en Consul Généraal der Nederlanden.

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(1) La convention relative au thé et à la soie conclue entre le gouvernement du Japon et les représentants de la Grande-Bretagne, de la France, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de l'Italie et de l'Allemagne, le 21e jour du 4e mois de la 2e année de Meiji (le 1 juin 1869), se trouve annexée ci-après; mais elle ne fut pas mise en vigueur.

(2) Dans l'original il y a ici un mot d'omis, c'est peut-être le mot *Traités*.

(l. s.) Midzuno Idzumino Kami.

(l. s.) Harry S. Parkes,

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

(l. s.) Léon Roches,

Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Français au Japon.

(l. s.) A. L. C. Portman,

Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

(l. s.) D. de Graeff van Polsbroek,

Politiek Agent en Consul Generaal der Nederlanden.

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* Agreement relative to the duties of Silk and Tea concluded between Japanese Government and the Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, Italy and Germany on the 21st day, 4th month, 2nd year Meiji (1st June 1869) is hereinafter annexed but that Agreement never came into operation.

運上目錄
輸入品

第一種

號	品名	每	一分銀 (箇 分 厘)	一分銀分數銀目 (匁 分厘毛糸)
一	明礬	百斤	○一五	二二五
二	檳榔	同	○四五	六七五
三	銅ボタン	百四十四個十二ドセイン	○二二	三三
四	蠟燭	百斤	二二五	三七五
五	帆木綿類	十ヤールド	○二五	三七五
六	卷烟草	一斤	○二五	三七五
七	丁子竝母丁子	百斤	一	
八	コシニイル（洋紅）	同	二一	
九	纜（船用）	同	一二五	三七五
一〇	繰綿	同	一二五	三七五
	木綿織物類			
一一	生金巾、晒金巾、小巾金巾、白綾金巾、白紋金巾染紋金巾、染無紋金巾、雲齋木綿、			

TARIF
DES
DROITS D'IMPORTATION.

1ère CLASSE.
DROITS SPÉCIFIQUES.

No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Bous	Cents
1.	Acier	60 Kilog. 453	0	60
2.	Alun...............	„	0	15
3.	Boutons de laiton	Grosse	0	22
4.	Bougies	60 Kilog. 453	2	25
5.	Bois de sandal ...	„	1	25
6.	Bois de sapan ...	„	0	40
7.	Cigares	604 gram. 53	0	25
8.	Clous de girofle et antofles de girofle	60 Kilog. 453	1	0
9.	Cochenille	„	21	0
10.	Cordages	„	1	25
11.	Coton brut	„	1	25

TARIFF
IMPORT.

CLASS 1.
SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article	Duty Per	Boos	Cents
1.	Alum	100 catties	0	15
2.	Betel Nut...........	„	0	45
3.	Brass Buttons......	Gross	0	22
4.	Candles	100 catties	2	25
5.	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards	0	25
6.	Cigars	catty	0	25
7.	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties	1	0
8.	Cochineal...........	„	21	
9.	Cordage	„	1	25
10.	Cotton Raw.........	„	1	25
	COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
11.	Shirtings, Grey, White and Twilled, White Spotted or Figured; Drills and Jeans, White Brocades;			

號	品名	每	一分銀 (箇 分 厘)	一分銀分數銀目 (匁 分厘毛糸)
	カムブリックス、寒冷紗、更紗形寒冷紗、柳條布、コイルチング、コットネット、更紗類右品々染色			
	布			
	甲）巾三十四インチマデ	十ヤールド	○　○七五	一一二五
	乙）巾四十インチマデ	同	○○八七五	一三一二五
	丙）巾四十六インチマデ	同	○一	一五
	丁）巾四十六インチ以上	同	○一一二五	一六八七五
一二	唐棧類又布			
	右			
	巾）三十一インチマデ	同	○一七五	二六二五
	巾）三十一インチヨリ四十三インチマデ	同	○二五	三七五
一三	紋天鵞絨、綿天鵞絨、紋綿天鵞絨、繻子、サテネッツ、綿純子			
	右			
	巾）四十インチマデ	同	○二	三
一四	縞布			
	巾）三十一インチマデ	同	○○六	九
	巾）四十三インチマデ	同	○○九	一三五
一五	手拭	一二	○○五	七五
一六	木綿纏絆同股引（此廉竝後ニ記シアル毛織ノ部モ共ニメリヤス也）	同	(一)○○三	四五
一七	飯臺掛	一枚	○○六	九

No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Bous	Cents
12.	Coton filé, tors ou teint	60 Kilog. 453	5	0
13.	Cachou..............	„	0	75
14.	Colle Forte.........	„	0	60
15.	Cornes de bufles et de cerfs	„	1	05
16.	Cornes de rhinocéros.............	„	3	50
17.	Cuirs..................	„	2	0

No.	Article	Duty Per	Boos	Cents
	T-Cloths; Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quiltings, Cottonets All the above goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes, and Furnitures:—			
	a. not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards	0	7¼
	b. not exceeding 40 inches wide	„	0	8¾
	c. not exceeding 46 inches wide	„	0	10
	d. exceeding 46 inches wide...	„	0	11¼
12.	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in.	„	0	17½
	Taffachelass, exceeding 31 in., and not exceeding 43 in.........	„	0	25
13.	Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets and Cotton Damasks, not exceeding 40 in.	„	0	20
14.	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	„	0	06
	Ginghams, not exceeding 43 inches	„	0	09
15.	Handkerchiefs	dozen	0	05
16.	(1)Singlets and Drawers	„	0	30
17.	Table Cloths	each	0	06

號	品名	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	二分銀目 分數 忽	二分銀目 分數 毛	二分銀目 分數 絲	No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Droit Bous	Droit Cents	No.	Article	Duty Per	Duty Boos	Duty Cents
一八	木綿絲片絲同絲（白竝染色）但卷眞ノ有無ニ拘ラス	百斤	七	五	七	五		18.	Casimirs, Flanelle et Serge	9 mètres 143	0	45	18.	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball...	100 Catties	7	50
								19.	Camelots hollandais	„	0	75					
一九	木綿絲（白竝染色）	同	五					20.	Camelots anglais	„	0	40	19.	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed.....	„	5	00
								21.	Couvertures de lit et de cheval.....	6 Kilog. 45	0	50					
二〇	阿仙藥	同	〇	七五	一一	二五		22.	Couvertures de voyage et châles écossais etc.....	La pièce	0	50	20.	Cutch.....	„	0	75
二一	翡翠孔雀毛類	百枚	一	五	七	五		23.	Dents de cheval marin	60 Kilog. 453	7	50	21.	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.)	„	1	50
二二	熾石	百斤	〇	一二	一	八		24.	Ecorses de manglier.....	„	0	15	22.	Flints	„	0	12
二三	檳榔膏	同	〇	四五	六	七五		25.	Etain	„	3	0					
二四	雄黃	同	三	七五	一一	二五		26.	Etoffe rayée dite d'Espagne	9 mètres 143	0	75	23.	Gambier	„	0	45
二五	硝子板	一箱十フート四方ノ	〇	三五	五	二五		27.	Etamine	„	0	15					
								28.	Etoffes laine et coton: Imitation de camelots, de lastings, orléans (unis et à dessins); étoffe lustrée (unie et à dessins), alpacas — Barathéas, damas, draps d'Italie. Taffechalas, cordon dit Russell, Cassandres, Lamages, nouveautés, cordons en camelot et toutes				24.	Gamboge.....	„	3	75
													25.	Glass, window	box of 100 square feet.	0	35
二六	膠	百斤	〇	六	九								26.	Glue.....	100 Catties	0	60
二七	安息香竝安息油	同	二	四	六								27.	Gum Benjamin and Oil of do...	„	2	40
二八	麒麟血、沒藥、乳香	同	一	八	一	二							28.	Gum Dragon's Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	„	1	80
二九	石羔	百斤	〇	〇八	一	二			autres étoffes dont le tissu consiste d'un mélange de coton et de laine:				29.	Gypsum	„	0	08
三〇	生牛皮	同	一	二	三								30.	Hides — Buffalo and Cow	„	1	20
									a. n'excédant pas 86 centimètres, 358...		0	30					
三一	牛角、鹿角	同	一	〇五		七五			*b.* excédant 86 centimètres, 358.....	9 mètres 143	0	45	31.	Horns — Buffalo and Deer.....	„	1	05
								29.	Futaine, comme velours de coton, étoffes veloutées, satin, satinets et damas de coton n'excédant pas 1 mètre 01.....	„	0	20	32.	Horns — Rhinoceros	„	3	50
三二	犀角	同	三	五	七	五		30.	Fil de coton, tors ou teint, en écheveaux, ou en bobines	60 Kilog. 453	7	50	33.	Hoofs	„	0	30
三三	馬蹄銕	同	〇	三	四	五		31.	(1)Fer ouvré en verges barres, clous, etc.....	„	0	30	34.	Indigo, liquid.....	„	0	75
三四	水靛（藍の流動物）	同	〇	七五	一一	二五		32.	Fer ouvré en gueuses.....	„	0	15	35.	„ dry	„	3	75
三五	土靛（藍の乾きたる物）	同	三	七五	一一	二五		33.	Fer ouvré en saumons.....	„	0	06					
								34.	Fer ouvré fil de fer.....	„	0	80	36.	Ivory—Elephant's Teeth, all qualities	„	15	—
三六	象牙各種	同	一	五				35.	Fer blanc.....	caisse n'excédant pas 54 k.	0	70					
								36.	Guingamp n'excédant pas 78 centimètres.....	9 mètre 143	0	06	37.	Paint — as Red; White, and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse and Massicot) and Paint Oils..	„	1	50
三七	丹、唐の土、黃丹、同油	同	一	五	七	五			Guingamp n'excédant pas 1 mètre 09	„	0	09					

號	品名	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	一分銀分數銀目 匁	一分銀分數銀目 分厘毛糸
三八	革	百斤	二			
三九	麻布類	十ヤールド	○	二	三	
四○	丹柄	百斤	○	一五	二	二五
四一	アンペラ敷物	一巻四十ヤールド	○	七五	一一	二五
	金類					
四二	銅並青銅（板棹釘等に作れるもの）	百斤	三	五	七	五
四三	黄銅並ミユンツメタル(板釘)	同	二	五	七	五
四四	(二)熟銕（棹大細並釘等）	同	○	三	四	五
四五	銕塊	同	○	一五	二	二五
四六	船脚に用ふる銕	同	○	○六		九
四七	銕針金	同	○	八	一二	
四八	鉛塊	同	○	八	一二	
四九	鉛板	同	一			
五○	亞鉛	百斤	○	六	九	
五一	鋼	同	○	六	九	
五二	錫	同	三			
五三	銕葉	重サ九十貫マデノ箱	○	七	一○	七
五四	蠟引形付敷物（地ニ敷モノ）	十ヤールド	○	三	四	五
五五	同似皮敷物（家具ニ用ユル物）	同	○	一五	二	二五
五六	白胡椒、黒胡椒	百斤	一			
五七	木香	同	二	二五	三	七五
五八	水銀	同	六			
五九	幾那鹽	一斤	一	五	七	五
六○	籐	百斤	○	四五	六	七五
六一	大黄	同	一			
六二	鹹魚	同	○	七五	一一	二五

No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Bous	Cents
37.	(2)Gilets et Caleçons de coton...	La douzaine	0	30
38.	Gambier	60 Kilog. 453	0	45
39.	Gomme-gutte	„	3	75
40.	Gomme, benjoin, et huile de benjoin	„	2	40
41.	Gomme, sangdragon (teinture d'antimoine), myrrhe, encens	„	1	80
42.	Gypse	„	0	08
43.	(2)Gilets de peau et caleçons en laine.....	La douzaine	1	0
44.	(2)Gilets de peau et caleçons en laine et coton...	„	0	60
45.	Indigo liquide.....	60 Kilog. 453	0	75
46.	Indigo sec	„	3	75
47.	Ivoire, dents d'éléphants de toute qualité	„	15	0
48.	Laque en bâtons...	„	1	75
49.	Lastings, lastings de crêpe, et crêpe en laine filée, mérinos et autres; étoffes de laine non dénommées:			
	a. n'excédant pas 86 centimètres 358 ...	9 mètres 143	0	30
	b. excédant 86 centimètres 358	„	0	45
50.	Laine filée, couleur naturelle et teinte	60 Kilog. 453	10	0
51.	Mouchoirs	La douzaine	0	05
52.	Métaux: cuivre et laiton, en plaques, feuilles, barres et clous	60 Kilog. 453	3	50
53.	Métal jaune métal dit Muntz, pour doublage et clous.....	„	2	50
54.	Mercure ou vif-argent.....	„	6	0
55.	Noix de Bétel	„	0	45
56.	Nappes.....	La pièce	0	06
57.	Nattes pour planchers.....	rouleau de 36½ mètres	0	75
58.	Narval ou dents de licornes de mer.....	604 gram. 53	1	0
59.	Plumes, (d'alcyon de paon, etc.)...	60 Kilog. 453	1	50
60.	Pierres à feu	„	0	12
61.	Peaux de buffles et de vaches.....	„	1	20
62.	Peintures, telles que, rouge, blanche et jaune, peinture de plomb (minium,			

No.	Article	Duty Per	Boos	Cents
38.	Leather	100 Catties	2	—
39.	Linen, all qualities	10 yards	0	20
40.	Mangrove bark ...	100 Catties	0	15
41.	Matting, floor.....	roll of 40 yards	0	75
	METALS			
42.	Copper and Brass in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, and Nails	100 Catties	3	50
43.	Yellow Metal, Muntz Metal, Sheathing and Nails	„	2	50
44.	(2)Iron, Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails, &c.	„	0	30
45.	Iron, Manufactured, as in Pigs...	„	0	15
46.	Iron, Manufactured, as in Kentledge	„	0	06
47.	Iron, Manufactured, as in Wire	„	0	80
48.	Lead, Pigs	„	0	80
49.	„ Sheet	„	1	—
50.	Spelter and Zinc	„	0	60
51.	Steel.....	„	0	60
52.	Tin	„	3	—
53.	Tin Plates	Box of not exceeding 90 Catties	0	70
54.	Oil Cloth for flooring	10 yards	0	30
55.	Oil Cloth or Leather Cloth for Furniture.....	„	0	15
56.	Pepper, Black and White	100 Catties	1	—
57.	Putchuk	„	2	25
58.	Quicksilver	„	6	00
59.	Quinine	Catty	1	50
60.	Rattans	100 Catties	0	45
61.	Rhubarb	„	1	—
62.	Salt Fish.....	„	0	75

號	品名	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	一分銀分數細目 勿	一分銀分數細目 分厘毛糸
六三	白檀	百斤	一	二五	三	七五
六四	蘇木	同	○	四	六	
六五	海馬牙	同	七	五	七	五
六六	一角牙	一斤	一			
六七	鮫皮	百斤	七	五	七	五
六八	嗅煙草	一斤	○	三	四	五
六九	石鹼（棒ニナリタル物）	百斤	○	五	七	五
七○	紫梗（染具ノ一種）	同	一	七五	一一	二五
七一	赤黒砂糖	同	○	四	六	
七二	白砂糖	同	○	七五	一一	二五
七三	氷砂糖棒砂糖	同	一			
七四	煙草類	同	一	八	一二	
七五	朱	同	九			
	毛織物類					
七六	大羅紗					
	小巾羅紗（ハビトコロッ）					
	中等羅紗					
	右					
	巾）三十四インチマデ	十ヤールド	○	六	九	
	巾）五十五インチマデ	同	一			
	巾）五十五インチ以上	同	一	二五	三	七五
七七	西班牙製縞					
	耳羅紗	同	○	七五	一一	二五
七八	毛繻子、フラネル、羅背板、セルウス					
	右	同	○	四五	六	七五
七九	旗布	同	○	一五	二	二五
八○	蘭口呉呂服	同	○	七五	一一	二五

No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Bous	Cents
	céruse et massicot), huile servant à faire de la peinture	60 Kilog. 453	1	50
63.	Plomb en saumons	„		80
64.	Plomb en feuilles	„	1	0
65.	Poivre noir et blanc.....	„	1	0
66.	Poisson salé	„	0	75
67.	Peaux de requins	100 pièces	7	50
68.	Quinine	604 gram. 53	1	50
69.	Racine dont l'odeur se rapproche de celle de la rhubarbe (*Putchuck*)	60 Kilog. 453	2	25
70.	Rotins	„	0	45
71.	Rhubarbe	„	1	0
72.	Sabots et ongles de mammifères.....	„	0	30
73.	Savon en barres...	„	0	50
74.	Sucre brun et noir	„	0	40
75.	Sucre blanc.....	„	0	75
76.	Sucre en pains	„	1	0
77.	Toiles à voiles, chanvres et toiles à voiles en coton	9 mètres 143	0	25
78.	Taffechales: n'excédant pas 78 centimètres de largeur.....	„	0	17½
	Taffechales excédant 78 centimètres de largeur et n'excédant pas 1 mètre 09.....	„	1	25
79.	Toile de lin ou de chanvre de toutes qualités.	„	0	20
80.	Tissus de coton: Toile à chemises, toile grise, toile blanche, piquée mouchetée, blanche, ou imprimée, coutil et coutil satiné brocatelle blanche T cloths, batiste, mousseline, jaconas basins, couvres-lits, cotonnades, toutes les marchandises ci-dessus peintes, cotons et indiennes imprimées pour meubles ...			
	a. n'excédant pas 86 centimètres 358 en largeur.....	„	0	7½
	b. n'excédant pas 1 mètre 01 en largeur.	„	0	8¾

No.	Article	Duty Par	Boos	Cents
63.	Sandal Wood.....	100 Catties	1	25
64.	Sapan Wood	„	0	40
65.	Sea Horse Teeth	„	7	50
66.	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth...	Catty	1	00
67.	Sharks' Skins.....	100 pieces	7	50
68.	Snuff	Catty	0	30
69.	Soap, Bar	100 Catties	0	50
70.	Stick Lac	„	1	75
71.	Sugar—Brown and Black.....	„	0	40
72.	Sugar—White	„	0	75
73.	Sugar—Candy and Loaf.....	„	1	00
74.	Tobacco	„	1	80
75.	Vermilion	„	9	00
	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES			
76.	Broad, Habit, Medium and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	10 yards	1	00
	exceeding 55 inches	„	1	25
77.	Spanish Stripes ...	„	0	75
78.	Cashmeres, Flannel, Long Ells and Serges	„	0	45
79.	Bunting	„	0	15
80.	Camlets, Dutch ...	„	0	75

號	品名	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	一分銀分數ノ細目 匁	一分銀分數ノ細目 厘毛糸	No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Droit Bous	Droit Cents	No.	Article	Duty Per	Duty Boos	Duty Cents
八一	英口呉呂服	ヤールド	〇	四	六			*c.* n'excédant pas 1 mètre 17 en largeur.	9 mètres 143	0	10	81.	Camlets, English...	10 yards	0	40
八二	ラスチング、ケレープラスチング、ヲルステッドケレープ、メリノス、其外都テ毛織物							*d.* excédant 1 mètre 17 en largeur.....	„	0	11½	82.	Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76.			
	右						81.	Tissus de laine, draps, double largeur, largeur moyenne et petite ; largeur n'excédant pas 86 centimètres					*a.* not exceeding 34 inches.....	„	0	30
	甲）巾三十四インチ	同	〇	三	四	五							*b* exceeding 34 inches	„	0	45
	乙）巾三十四インチ以上	同	〇	四五	六	七五		358	„	0	60					
八三	毛木綿交織物											83.	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as			
	イミテーションカムレツト、イミテーションラスチング、プレーンオルレンス、ヒギュールドオルレンス、プレーンルストル、ヒギュールドルストル、アルパカ、バラナース、ダマスク、イタリヤンコロツ、タフアセラス、ロスセルコルド、カツサンドラ、ウーレンフアンシカムレツトコルド、其外毛木綿交メタル織物							Tissus de laine, draps, 1 mètre 40	„	1	0		Imitation Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans, (plain and figured,) Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Tafachelass, Russel Cords, Cassandras, Woollen Fancies, Camlets, Cords, and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures:—			
								Tissus excédant 1 mètre 40.....	„	1	25					
							82.	Toiles cirées pour planchers.....	„	0	30					
							83.	Toiles cirées ou cuirs pour meubles	„	0	15					
	右															
	甲）巾四十四インチ以上	ヤールド	〇	三	四	五	84.	Tabac en poudre	604 gram. 53	0	30		*a.* not exceeding 34 inches.....	10 yards	0	30
	乙）巾三十四インチ以上	同	〇	四五	六	七五							*b.* exceeding 34 inches	„	0	45
八四	プランケット並馬氈	十斤	〇	五	七	五	85.	Tabac à fumer ...	60 Kilog. 453	1	80	84.	Blankets and Horse Cloths ...	10 catties	0	50
八五	モヘイル敷物、プレイツ並ショウルス	一枚	〇	五	七	五	86.	Tapis de table en laine imprimés	la pièce	0	75	85.	Travelling Rugs, Plaids and Shawls	each	0	50
八六	臺掛附毛織飯	同	〇	七五	一一	二五	87.	Verres à vitres ...	caisse de 100 pied carré	0	35	86.	Figured Woollen Table Cloths ...	„	0	75
八七	(三)毛織繻絆同股引	十二	一				88.	Vermillon	60 Kilog. 453	9	0	87.	(3) Woollen Singlets and Drawers ...	dozen	1	—
八八	毛木綿交織繻絆股引	十二	〇	六	九		89.	Zinc et Antimoine femelle.....	„	0	60	88.	(3) Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers ...	„	0	60
八九	毛絲（白並染色）	百斤	十									89.	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed.	100 catties	10	0

(一)明治二年十一月三十日（千八百七十年一月一日）ヨリ一分銀〇三ハ〇二五ニ減稅載テ後ニアリ

(二)熟銕ト譯ス意味ニ付異存差起明治七年(千八百七十四年)五月十日英獨兩公使ト約定書載テ後ニアリ參觀スヘシ

(三)明治二年十一月三十日（千八百七十年一月一日）ヨリ一箇ハ「〇八、」「〇六、」ハ「〇五」ニ減稅載テ後ニアリ

(1) La convention concernant le sens du terme "fer ouvré" conclue entre les représentants de la grande-Bretagne, de l'Allemagne, et du Japon le 10 jour du 5e mois de la 7e année de Meiji (10 Mai 1874), se trouve ci-après annexée.

(2) La communication des représentants étrangers sur les réductions des droits des gilets et caleçons de coton se trouve ci-après annexée.

(3) La communication des représentants étrangers sur les réductions des droits des gilets de peau et caleçons en laine, et des gilets de peau et caleçons en laine et coton est ci-après annexée.

(1) Communication to the Foreign Representatives upon reductions in the Duties on Singlets and Drawers, is hereinafter annexed.

(2) Agreement regarding the signification of the term "Iron Manufactured" made between the Representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Japanese Government on the 10th day, 5th month, 7th year of Meiji. May 10th, 1874 is hereinafter annexed.

(3) Communication to the Foreign Representatives upon reductions in the duties on Woollen Singlets and Drawers, Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers is hereinafter annexed.

第二種
無稅品

食料又ハ荷物運送ニ用フル諸獸類
碇並鎖ノ碇綱
石炭
外國ノ衣裳
但此運上目錄中ニ載セサル品ニ限ルヘシ
金銀貨幣ニ作リタル者又ハ作ラサル者
穀類 米 籾 小麥 大麥 燕麥 躶麥 豆類 粟 黍 稗 玉黍
右粉類
油糟 豆ノ油ヲ取リシ糟
荷造ニ用フル筵
板本
鹽
鹽漬ノ食料 樽ニ入レタル者
硝石
ソルドル
タール並チヤン
茶ヲ製スル鍋並籠
茶鉛
旅中用荷物

2me CLASSE.
Marchandises exemptes de droits.

Ancre et chaînes-cables.
Bassines pour le séchage du thé et paniers.
Bagages de voyageurs.
Céréales, y compris le riz, le paddy, le blé, l'orge, l'avoine, le seigle, les pois, les haricots, le millet et le maïs.
Charbon (houille.)
Effets d'habillement l'usage des étrangers, non compris dans les articles énoncés dans le présent tarif.
Farines provenant des céréales mentionnées ci-dessus.
Goudron et poix.
Livres imprimés.
Nattes d'emballage.
Or et argent, monnayé ou non monnayé.
Plombs pour caisses à thé.
Salpêtre.
Sel.
Soudure.
Tous animaux de boucherie ou de trait.
Tourteaux (obtenus par l'extraction de l'huile.)
Viandes salées en barriques.

CLASS II.
Duty Free Goods.

All Animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Foreign Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined.
Grain including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.
Tea-firing pans and baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

第三種
禁制品

阿片

3me CLASSE.
Marchandises prohibées.

Opium.

CLASS III.
Prohibited Goods.

Opium.

第四種
元代ニ從ヒ五分ノ稅ヲ收ムヘキ品

兵器並軍用諸品類
巴里斯品
長沓並沓
時計類並オルゴル
珊瑚
刄物類
藥種水藥類 卽人參等ノ如キ類
染具
西洋陶器、磁器
諸般家具 新舊ヲ論セス
硝子器
金銀ノ絲並紐
ゼム類並香椒類

4me CLASSE.
Marchandises soumises à un droit ad valorem de 5%.

Articles de Paris.
Armes et Munitions de guerre.
Argenterie et plaqué.
Bois de construction.
Chaussures.
Corail.
Coutellerie.
Drogues et médicaments tels que ginseng, etc.
Gallons et fils d'or et d'argent.
Gommes et épices non dénommées dans le Tarif.
Horlogerie (pendules, montres) et boîtes à musiques.
Joailerie.
Lampes.

CLASS IV.
Goods subject to an ad Valorem duty of 5% on Original Value.

Arms and munitions of war.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.
Dyes.
European Porcelain, and Earthenware.
Furniture of all kinds, new and second hand.
Glass and Crystal Ware.
Gold and Silver lace and thread.
Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.

硝子燈類
鏡類
珠玉類
器械類並銕及鋼器、絹絲或ハ絹木綿雜織物、絹毛雜織物類、
即天鷲絨ダマスク、ブロケードノ類
油畫並銅板木板畫類
香具石鹼
金銀キセ並滅金器物類
鞣皮類
遠目鏡並學藝ニ用フル器具
材木
酒類酒精類、食料諸類、
其他右ニ揭サル諸物品

江戸約書第八條ニ隨ヒ外國船ヲ日本人ヘ賣渡節ハ蒸氣船ハ壹トンニ付一分銀三筒ツヽ帆前船ハ壹トンニ付一分銀一筒ツヽ日本政府ニ相納ムヘキ事

Meubles de toutes espèces, neufs ou de deuxième main.
Miroirs et glaces.
Machines et objets manufacturés, en fer et en acier.
Porcelaine, poterie et faïence.
Parfumeries, savon de senteur.
Peintures et gravures.
Peaux et fourrures.
Teintures.
Télescopes et instruments scientifiques.
Tissus de soie de toutes sortes, velours, brocards, damas soie et coton, soie et laine, etc.
Vesserie et cristaux.
Vins, liqueurs, drèches et spiritueux, provisions de bouche de toute espèce.
Et toutes autres marchandises non comprises dans l'énumération qui précède.

Note.—Conformément à l'article 8 de la Convention de Yédo, un droit sera perçu, sur la vente des navires étrangers aux Japonais; Ce droit s'élève à trois bous par tonneau pour les navires à vapeur et à un bou par tonneau pour les navires à voiles.

Lamps.
Looking Glasses.
Jewellery.
Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds, in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
Paintings and Engravings.
Perfumery, Scented Soap.
Plated Ware.
Skins and Furs.
Telescopes and Scientific Instruments.
Timber.
Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.
And all other unenumerated Goods.

Note.—According to the 8th Article of the convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of Foreign Vessels to Japanese of 3 Boos per ton for Steamers, and 1 Boo per ton for Sailing Vessels.

運上目錄
輸出品
第一種

號	品名	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	一分銀目 匁	一分銀目 分厘毛
一	干鮑	百斤	三			
二	鮑貝	同	〇〇八		一	二
三	樟腦	同	一	八	一	二
四	茯苓	同	〇	七五	一一	二五
五	桂皮	同	〇	三	四	五
六	桂子	同	二	二五	三	七五
七	*石炭	同	〇〇	四		六
八	繰綿	同	二	二五	三	七五
九	棕櫚皮	同	〇	四五	六	七五
一〇	乾魚(即鮭鱒鹽漬)	同	〇	七五	一一	二五
一一	鯣	同	一	〇五		七五
一二	五倍子	同	〇	九	一三	五
一三	銀杏	同	〇	四五	六	七五
一四	麻	同	二			

TARIF DES DROITS D'EXPORTATION.
1ère CLASSE, DROITS SPÉCIFIQUES

No.	Désignations des Marchandises	Droit Par	Bous	Cents
1.	Ailerons de Requins	60 Kilog. 453	1	80
2.	Algues, non coupées	„	0	30
3.	Algues, coupées ...	„	0	60
4.	Awabi	„	3	0
5.	Awabi (coquilles d').	„	0	08
6.	Camphre	„	1	80
7.	Casse	„	0	30
8.	Casse (Bourgeons de)	„	2	25
9.	*Charbon (Houille).	„	0	04
10.	Chanvre	„	2	0
11.	Champignons de toute qualité.....	„	5	0
12.	Coton	„	2	25
13.	Cornes de cerfs vieux	„	0	90
14.	Colle de poisson ...	„	2	25

TARIFF EXPORT
CLASS 1. SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Duty Par	Boos	Cents
1.	Awabi	100 Catties	3	0
2.	Awabi Shells.....	„	0	08
3.	Camphor	„	1	80
4.	China Root(Bukrio)	„	0	75
5.	Cassia.....	„	0	30
6.	Cassia Buds	„	2	25
7.	*Coal	„	0	04
8.	Cotton (Baw).....	„	2	25
9.	Coir	„	0	45
10.	Fish, Dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod.....	„	0	75
11.	Fish, Cuttle	„	1	05
12.	Gallnuts.....	„	0	90
13.	Ghinnang or Ichio.	„	0	45
14.	Hemp.....	„	2	—

號	名品	每	一分銀 箇	一分銀 分數	一分銀目 匁	一分銀目 分厘毛未	No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Droit Bous	Droit Cents	No.	Article	Duty Per	Duty Boos	Duty Cents
一五	蜂蜜	百斤	一	〇五		七五	15.	Chiffons	60 Kilog. 453	0	12	15.	Honey	100 Catties	1	05
一六	鹿角	同	〇	九	一三	五	16.	Crevettes et Chevrettes séchées et salées	„	1	80	16.	Horns, Deers, old	„	0	90
一七	煎海鼠	同	三				17.	Cire végétale	„	1	50	17.	Irico, or Béche de Mer	„	3	—
一八	鏡(日本產)	同	〇	六	九		18.	Cire d'abeille	„	2	50	18.	Iron, Japanese	„	0	60
一九	寒天	同	二	二五	三	七五	19.	Ecorce de Pivoine (Botampi)	„	3	75	19.	Isinglass	„	2	25
二〇	鉛	同	〇	九	一三	五	20.	Fer du Japon	„	0	60	20.	Lead	„	0	90
二一	茸類	同	五				21.	Ghinang ou Ichio	„	0	45	21.	Mushrooms, all Qualities	„	5	—
二三	魚油	同	〇	三	四	五	22.	Graines de navette	„	0	45	22.	Oil, Fish	„	0	30
二三	菜種油	同	一	〇五		七五	23.	Graines de sésame	„	0	90	23.	Oil, Seed	„	1	05
二四	書物用紙類	同	三				24.	Graines de vers à soie	Le carton	0	7½	24.	Paper, Writing	„	3	—
二五	下品ノ紙 (但チリ紙漉返シ紙)	同	一				25.	Huile de poission	60 Kilog. 453	0	30	25.	Paper Inferior	„	1	—
二六	豆類	同	〇	三	四	五	26.	Huile de graines	„	1	05	26.	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds.	„	0	30
二七	牡丹皮	同	三	七五	一一	二五	27.	Irico ou Béches de mer (Holothuries)	„	3	0	27.	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	„	3	75
二八	五升芋	同	〇	一五	二	二五	28.	Kaïr (Fibre de noix de Coco)	„	0	45	28.	Potatoes	„	0	15
二九	屑布	同	〇	一二	一	八	29.	Miel	„	1	05	29.	Rags	„	0	12
三〇	酒竝燒酎類	同	〇	九	一三	五	30.	Noix de Galle	„	0	90	30.	Sake or Japanese Wines or Spirits.	„	0	90
三一	板昆布	同	〇	三	四	五	31.	Poisson, saumon et morne, salé ou séché	„	0	75	31.	Seaweed, Uncut	„	0	30
三二	刻昆布	同	〇	六	九		32.	Plomb	„	0	90	32.	Seaweed Cut	„	0	60
三三	菜種	同	〇	四五	六	七五	33.	Papier à écrire	„	3	0	33.	Seeds, Rape	„	0	45
三四	胡麻	同	〇	九	一三	五	34.	Papier inférieur.	„	1	0	34.	Seeds, Sesamum	„	0	90
三五	鱶鰭	同	一	八	一二		35.	Pois, fèves, haricots et légumes de toute espèce	„	0	30	35.	Shark's Fins	„	1	80
三六	乾海老	同	一	八	一二		36.	Pommes de terre	„	0	15	36.	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried, Salt.	„	1	80
	絹絲類						37.	Racines de Chine (Buckrio)	„	0	75		SILK.			
三七	生絲並ヨリ絲	同	七五				38.	Sèche (poisson)	„	1	05	37.	Raw and Thrown	„	75	0
三八	玉絲	同	二〇				39.	Saké ou vin et spiritueux du Japon.	„	0	90	38.	Tama or Dupioni	„	20	0
三九	熨斗絲	同	七	五	七	五	40.	Soies: Grèges et ouvrées	„	75	0	39.	Noshi or Skin Silk.	„	7	50
四〇	眞綿	同	二〇				41.	Soies: Doupions	„	20	0	40.	Floss Silk	„	20	0
四一	殼蛹	同	七				42.	Soies: Noshi	„	7	50	41.	Cocoons, Pierced	„	7	0
四二	蛹	同	一二				43.	Soies: Filoselle ou bourre de soie	„	20	0	42.	Cocoons, Unpierced.	„	12	0
四三	屑絲並屑蛹	同	二	二五	三	七五	44.	Soies: Cocons percés	„	7	0	43.	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	„	2	25
四四	蠶卵紙	一枚	〇	〇七五	一	一二五	45.	Soies: Cocons non percés	„	12	0	44.	Silk Worm's Eggs	Sheet	0	7½
四五	醬油	百斤	〇	四五	六	七五	46.	Soies: Déchets de soies et de cocoons	„	2	25	45.	Soy	100 Catties	0	45
四六	硫黃	同	〇	三	四	五	47.	Soya (sauce aromatique du Japon)	„	0	45	46.	Sulphur	„	0	30
四七	茶	同	三	五	七	五	48.	Soufre	„	0	30	47.	Tea	„	3	50
四八	番茶 (長崎ヨリ輸出スル者ニ限ルヘシ)	同	〇	七五	一一	二五	49.	Thé	„	3	50	48.	Tea quality known as "Ban cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	„	0	75
四九	葉烟草	同	〇	七五	一一	二五	50.	Thé qualité, connue sous le nom de "Bantcha" (quand il est exporté de Nagasaki seulement)	„	0	75	49.	Tobacco, Leaf	„	0	75
五〇	製シタル烟草	同	一	五	七	五	51.	Tabac, en feuilles	„	0	75	50.	Tobacco, Cut or prepared	„	1	50
五一	素麵	同	〇	四五	六	七五						51.	Vermicelli	„	0	45

號	名品	每	一分銀 筒	一分銀 分數	一分銀目 匁	一分銀目 分厘毛糸	No.	Désignation des Marchandises	Droit Par	Droit Bous	Droit Cents	No.	Article	Duty Per	Duty Boos	Duty Cents
五二	木蠟	同	一	五	七	五	52.	Tabac, coupé ou préparé	60 Killog. 453	1	50	52.	Wax, Vegetable ...	100 Catties	1	50
五三	蜜蠟	同	二	五	七	五	53.	Vermicelle	„	0	43	53.	Wax, Bees.....	„	2	50

* 石炭ハ漁船用ノ分無税輸出ノ儀明治二年十月二十七日（千八百六十九年十一月三十日）付書翰ヲ以各國公使ニ達ス載テ後ニアリ

* La communication des représentants étrangers relative à l'exportation du charbon se trouve ci-après annexée.

* Communication to the Foreign Representatives relative to the Exportation of Coal is hereinafter annexed.

第二種
無税品

2me CLASSE.
Marchandises exemptes de droits.

CLASS II.
Duty Free Goods.

金銀（貨幣ニ造リタル者）
金銀銅（貨幣ニ造ラサル者）
但シ公ノ入札ニテ只政府ヨリ賣渡スヘシ

Or et argent monnayés.—Or, argent et cuivre[1] non monnayés, de production Japonaise, ne devant être vendu que pour le Gouvernement Japonais seulement, en vente publique, aux enchères.

Gold and Silver, coined.
Gold, silver and copper[1] uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction.

第三種
禁制品

3me CLASSE.
Marchandises Prohibées.

CLASS III.
Prohibited Goods.

米 籾 小麥 大麥 並其粉(一)
硝石(二)

Farine, fabriquée de Riz, Paddy, Blé et Orge.[1]
Riz, Paddy, Blé et Orge.[1]
Salpêtre.[2]

Rice, Paddy, Wheat and Barley.[1]
Flour made from the above.[1]
Saltpetre.[2]

第四種
元代ニ關ヒ五分ノ税ヲ收ムヘキ品

4me CLASSE.
Marchandises sujettes à un droit, ad valorem, de 5%, à être calculé d'après les prix sur place.

CLASS IV.
Goods subject to an ad Valorem duty of 5% to be Calculated on their Market Value.

竹器諸類
銅器諸類(三)
木炭
人參並是ニ揭サル藥品
鹿茸
蓙席類

Bois de construction.[3]
Charbon de Bois.
Cornes de cerf, jeunes ou tendres.
Etoffes en soie, pour robes, tissus et broderies de soie.
Ginseng et drogues non énumérées.

Bamboo ware.
Copper[2] Utensils of all kinds.
Charcoal.
Ginseng and unenumerated Drugs.
Horns, deer, young, or soft.

絹衣服並織物又ハ縫箔シタル衣服

材木(3)

其他掲サル物品

(一) 米麥及其粉輸出差許ハ明治六年七月十八日及同年十一月廿四日付書翰ニ依テ兩度ニ各公使へ達ス

(二) 硝石 從價五分稅ヲ 以輸出差許ノ儀明治六年一月廿九日付書翰ヲ以テ各公使へ達ス

(三) 銅 從價五分稅ニテ輸出不苦旨明治二年正月十日付書翰ヲ以各公使へ達ス

(四) 材木 慶應三年一月廿五日ヨリ改稅何レモ載テ後ニアリ

Nattes et paillassons.

Objets en bambou.

Ustensiles en cuivre(2) de tous genres.

Et toutes autres marchandises non comprises dans l'énumérations ci-dessus.

(1) La communication des représentants étrangers ensemble avec les notifications impériales relatives à l'exportations du riz et du blé, et des farines de riz et de blé se trouve ci-après annexée.

(2) La communication des représentants étrangers relative à l'exportation du cuivre et du salpêtre est ci-après annexée.

(3) La convention conclue entre les représentants étrangers relative au droit de bois de construction est ci-après annexée.

Mats and Matting.

Silk dresses, manufactures or embroideries.

Timber.(3)

And all other unenumerated goods.

(1) Communications to the Foreign Representatives together with Imperial Notifications relative to Exportation of Rice and Wheat, and Flours of Rice and Wheat are hereinafter annexed.

(2) Communications to the Foreign Representatives relative to the Exportation of Copper and Saltpetre are hereinafter annexed.

(3) Agreement between the Foreign Representatives relative to the Duty on Timber is hereinafter annexed.

規則

第一則

輸入目録に載せざる品は輸出目録に載するも輸入目録に載せたる品は輸出目録に載せざるも共之に隨て稅を納むくからず元代に隨て稅を納むくし輸出目録に載せざる品も右同樣たるくし

DISPOSITIONS PARTICULIÈRES.

1° Les articles qui ne sont pas mentionnés dans le Tableau d'Importation et qui se trouvent énumérés dans celui de l'Exportation, ne paieront pas de droits suivant ce dernier Tableau, mais seront taxés *ad valorem* et le même règlement sera applicable à tout article d'exportation non mentionné sous ce titre, mais indiqué dans les importations.

RULES.

Rule I.

Unenumerated Imports, if mentioned in the export list, shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed ad valorem, and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated exports that may be named in the Import list.

第二則

日本に在留せる外國人及び外國船の乘組人又旅客に自己の入用に足れる丈は輸出目録に載せたる穀物並に粉を買入るる事積込んとするる以前に通例の通運上所より船積の免許狀を得る事を必用とす

2° Les étrangers résidant au Japon et les équipages ou les passagers de bâtiments étrangers auront la faculté d'acheter telle provision de grains ou de farines, compris dans le Tableau d'exportation, qui pourrait leur être nécessaire pour leurs besoins personnels, mais le permis d'embarquement d'usage devra être obtenu à la Douane avant que les grains ou farines susindiqués puissent être embarqués à bord d'un navire étranger.

Rule II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

第三則

此稅則に載する所の日本一斤（則百六十目）は英吉利アボイルデュポンドに當り一ポンド及三分一に當り一ヤールド（日本曲尺三尺餘）は英吉利尺度三フートに當り一分（目方二文目三分）は日本の銀貨にして其重さ一ヶ貫目百三十四ゲレインにし下らす其質は純銀の九分に下らす其交せ物は一分より多からざるべし壹分以下の數は一分を百分にせし算勘なり

3° Le catty indiqué dans le présent Traif est égal à 0,604 grammes, 53 centigrammes, ℔ avoir du pois 1,332. Le yard est la mesure Anglaise de trois pieds, soit 914 millimètres ; le pieds Anglais, soit 30,47 millimètres, est 1/8 de pouce plus long que le *Kane-shaku* Japonais. Le *Bou* ou *Itchibou* est une monnaie d'argent ne pesant pas moins de 134 grains, soit 8 grammes, 67 centigrammes et ne contenant pas moins de neuf parties d'argent pur sur une partie d'alliage. Le Cent est la centième partie du *Bou* ou *Itchibou*.

Rule III.

The *catty* mentioned in this tariff is equal to one pound and a third, English avoir-du-pois weight. The *yard* is the English measure of three feet, —the English foot being one eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese Kaneshaku. The *Boo* is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing not less than nine parts of pure silver, and not more than one part of alloy. The *cent* is the one hundredth part of the Boo.

水野和泉守花押

英國特派全權公使
ハルリー、エス、パークス 手記

佛國全權公使
レオン、ロセス 手記

合衆國代理公使
エデ、ボルトマン 手記

蘭國目代兼コンシユル、ゼネラール
ファン、ボルスブルック 手記

(L. S.) Midzuno Idzumi no Kami.

„ Léon Roches,
Ministre plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français, au Japon.

„ Harry S. Parkes,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

„ A. L. C. Portman,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

„ D. de Graeff van Polsbroek.
Politiek Agent en Consul Generaal der Nederlanden in Japan.

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„ D. de Graeff van Pelsbroek.
Politiek Agent en Consul Generaal der Nederlanden in Japan.

材木改税取極書

小栗上野介等英佛米蘭公使ト協議ノ上慶應三年一月廿五日西曆千八百六十七年三月一日取極

柔木の税

檜、松、トド、杉の如き柔木は既に人工を經たるも又は荒木の儘にても總て百コクに付一分銀六箇

堅木の税

槲、タモ、柟、ブノ、イタヤ、栗、ハー、樺、桂、ホウ、スコロ、ヤセ、欅、樫、檮、楠、黑柿の如き堅木は既に人工を經たるも又は荒木の儘にても總て百コクに付一分銀七箇六右の税は箱館港のみにて取立横濱長崎にては是迄の通從價税を取立へし

但一コクは英の十立方尺或は米の厚サ一インチなる木材尺の百二十フートに當る

DUTY ON TIMBER.

Agreed
UPON BETWEEN
Okuri Kodsukenosuke
AND
Representatives of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands, on the 25th day 1st month 3rd year of Keiou (March 1st 1867).

I.—Duty on Soft Woods.

All kinds, as Hinoki (Spruce), Matsu (Pine), Todo (Fir), Sugi (Cedar), etc., whether in the rough, cut or dressed, average value per 100 kokus, 120 Bus—Duty 6 Bus.

II.—Duty on Hard Woods.

All kinds, as Nara (Oak), Tamo (Elm), Sen (Ash), Bunno (Beech), Itaya (Maple), Kuri (Chestnut), Ha (Alder), Kaba (Birch), Katsura, Ho, S'koro, Yas'se, Keaki, Kashi, Is'su, Kusunoki, Kurogaki, etc., whether in the rough, cut or dressed, average value per 100 kokus, 152 Bus.— Duty 7 Bus 60 cents.

The above duties will be levied at the port of Hakodate, only; at Yokohama and Nagasaki the *ad valorem* rate will continue in force.

Note.—The koku measures 10 cubic feet English, or 120 feet American timber measure of one inch in thickness.

銅輸出の事に關る書翰

明治二年一月十日東京ニ於テ

以手紙致啓上候然者銅輸出之儀者公之入札を以て糶賣にいたし來候處今般國內諸件改革いたし銅之儀も鑛坑產出之數相增候に付普通品同樣貿易爲致候間元價に從五分之稅銀相納輸出不苦候此段諸開港場貴國コンシュル等へ御達御座候樣存候此段可得御意如此御座候以上

明治二年正月十日

東久世中將

英、佛、米、獨、伊、各公使閣下

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO THE EXPORTATION OF COPPER.

Dated at Tokio, the 10th day of the 1st month, 2nd year of Meiji (February 20, 1869).

(*Translation.*)

The 10th day of the 1st month 2nd year Meiji.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to bring to your Excellency's notice, that Japanese Copper hitherto was to be sold by the Government only at Public Auction, but the production of it being now increased, owing to improvement in the arts, the exportation of Copper will hereafter be allowed under the same terms as that of common goods subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent.

I beg to request your Excellency to notify the above to your Consuls and subjects (or citizens) residing in the open Ports of Japan.

With respect &c. &c.

HIGASHIKUZE CHIUJO.

Addressed to the Representatives of Great Britain, France, United States, German and Italy in Japan.

生糸幷茶增稅約書

明治二年四月廿一日（千八百六十九年六月一日）五個國公使ト橫濱ニ於テ調印（日、英、佛、獨、伊文）*

*本條約ハ實施ニ至ラザリキ

東京に於て慶應二寅年（卽西洋千八百六十六年）に取結ひたる約書第二ヶ條生糸竝茶の稅は前三ヶ年中平均相場の五分に基つき雙方何れの方よりも右稅を改むる事を求むへきを掲載せり

日本政府右箇條に基つき則稅額を改むる事を求め外國知官事竝副知官事及ひ佛朗西、大貌利太泥亞、伊太利、獨乙北部聯邦、亞米利加合衆國の公

AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE DUTIES OF SILK AND TEA.

*Signed at Yokohama, in Japanese, English, French, German and Italian, between the Japanese Government and the five Treaty Powers on the 21st day, 4th month, 2nd year, Meiji (June 1st 1869).**

*This agreement did not come into operation.

By Article II of the Convention of Yedo of 1866, it is provided that a re-adjustment of the Duties on Silk and Tea may be claimed by any of the parties to that Convention on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of the said articles during the three years last preceding.

The Japanese Government having now advanced a claim

CONVENTION DES DROITS AUGMENTÉS SUR LA SOIE ET LE THÉ.

*Signée à Yokohama, en japonais, anglais, français, allemand et italien, par le Gouvernement Japonais et les représentants de cinq pays, le 21e jour du 4e mois de la 2e année de Meiji (le 1er juin 1869).**

*Cette convention ne fut pas mise en vigueur.

Par l'article II de la Convention conclue à Yédo en 1866, il a été décidé qu'une révision des droits sur la soie et le thé pourra être demandée par chacune des parties contractantes, en prenant pour base le cinq pour cent de la valeur moyenne des dits articles pendant les trois dernières années.

Le gouvernement Japonais ayant formulé une demande en

ÜBEREINKOMMEN BEZÜGLICH DER ABGABEN AUF SEIDE UND THEE.

*Gezeichnet zu Yokohama, in japanischer, englischer, französischer, deutscher und italienischer Sprache, zwischen der japanischen Regierung und den Vertretern der fünf Mächte den ein-und-zwanzigsten Tag des vierten Monats des zweites Jahres Meiji (den 1. Juni 1869).**

*Der Vertrag trat nicht in kraft.

Durch Artikel II der Convention von Jedo vom Jahre 1866 ist vorgesehen, dass jeder der contrahierenden Theile berechtigt sein soll, eine Modification bezüglich der Abgaben auf Seide und Thee dahin zu verlangen, dass für dieselben als Basis 5% des Durchschnittspreises dieser Artikel während der drei letztverflossenen Jahre angenommen werden.

Da nun in Uebereinstimmung mit der oben angeführten

使節會し右求めを協議商量の上政府に代りて左の約定を決定せり

for a re-adjustment of the aforesaid Duties in accordance with the above stipulation, the undersigned Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, the North German Confederation and the United States of America, and the undersigned Japanese Ministers and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs have met, and, after mature consideration of this claim, have agreed on behalf of their respective Governments, to the following arrangement.

révision des droits ci-dessus, conformément à la stipulation susmentionnée, les soussignés Représentants de France, de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, de la confédération de l'Allemagne du Nord et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Ministre et le Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Japon, se sont réunis et, après avoir mûrement examiné cette réclamation, sont convenus, au nom de leurs Gouvernements, des arrangements qui suivent:

Bestimmung die Japanische Regierung eine Modification der erwähnten Abgaben beantragt hat, so sind die unterzeichneten Vertreter des Norddeutschen Bundes, Frankreichs, Grossbritanniens, Italiens und der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika sowie die unterzeichneten Japanischen Minister und Vice-Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten zusammengetreten, und nachdem sie den Antrag in reifliche Erwägung gezogen, im Namen ihrer betreffenden Regierungen über die folgenden Punkte übereingekommen:—

第一　右約書に添ゆる税額に基つき取立たる生糸并茶の税額元価に対し百分の二十五即ち五分に當らざる事判然たるが故日本政府にて右税を増すの理あること明瞭なり

I.—It having been shown that the Duties levied on Silk and Tea under the Tariff attached to the aforesaid convention are considerably lower than five per cent. upon the average value of the said articles during the last three years, the right of the Japanese Government to increase these duties is hereby recognized.

I.—Ayant été constaté que les droits perçus sur la soie et le thé, d'après les tarifs annexés à la convention susmentionnée sont considérablement au dessus du cinq pour cent de la valeur moyenne des dits articles pendant les trois dernières années, le droit du Gouvernement Japonais à les augmenter est ici reconnu.

Erstens: Da nachgewiesen worden, dass die Abgaben, welche nach Massgabe des der vorerwähnten Convention beigefügten Tarifs von Thee und Seide erhoben werden, beträchtlich weniger als 5% des Durchschnittspreises dieser Artikel während der letztverflossenen drei Jahre betragen, so wird das Recht der Japanischen Regierung, diese Abgaben zu erhöhen, hiermit anerkannt.

第二　下名の者共右品物の税を左の表目に記載する金高に増す事を議定したり然れども右増税は明治二巳年十一月三十日（西洋千八百七十年第一月一日）に施行すべし夫迄は従前の税額に随て取立つべき旨を決せり

II.—The undersigned have consequently agreed that the duties on the aforesaid articles shall be increased to the extent specified in the following table, but it has been further stipulated that the increased rates shall be levied only from and after the first of January, 1870, until which date the Duties shall continue to be collected by the Japanese Government according to the present rates.

II.—Les soussignés sont, en conséquence, convenus que les droits sur les dits articles seront augmentés dans la mesure fixée par le tableau ci-annexé; mais il a cependant été décidé que cette augmentation de droits ne sera perçue qu'à partir du 1er Janvier 1870, époque jusqu'à laquelle le gouvernement Japonais continuera à percevoir les droits, suivant le tarif actuellement en vigueur.

Zweitens: Die Unterzeichneten sind daher dahin übereingekommen, dass die Abgaben auf die vorerwähnten Artikel nach Massgabe der in der nachstehenden Tabelle aufgeführten Bestimmungen erhöht, diese neuen Abgaben indessen erst von und nach dem 1ten Januar 1870 erhoben werden sollen, bis zu welchem Termine die Japanische Regierung die Abgaben nach den jetzigen Sätzen forterheben wird.

表

生糸ノ部	當時ノ税	増税
	百ニ一斤ニ付	百ニ一斤ニ付
生糸	七十五個	九十個
玉糸	二十個	二十五個
真綿	二十個	二十五個
駄斗糸	七個五	十個
屑糸	二個二五	三個
茶	三個五	四個

TABLE.

Silk.	Present Duty per 100 catties.	Increased Duty per 100 catties.
	Bus.	*Bus.*
Raw and Thrown...	75.	90.
Tama or Dupioni ...	20.	25.
Floss Silk	20.	25.
Noshi or Skin Silk.	7.50	10.
Waste Silk	2.25	3.
Tea	3.50	4.

TABLEAU.

		Droit actuel pour 100 catties.	Droit augmenté pour 100 catties.
		Bous.	*Bous.*
Soie	Grège et ouvrée	75.	90.
	Doupions	20.	25.
	Filoselle ou bourre de soie.	20.	25.
	Noshi.....	7.50	10.
	Déchets.....	2.25	3.
Thé	.....	3.50	4.

TABELLE.

Artikel	Jetzige Abgabe für 100 Katties:	Neue Abgabe für 100 Katties:
	bus. cts.	*bus. cts.*
Rhonseide und Organsin	75	90
Tama-Seide und Doupions	20	25
Flosseide, Bourre de Soie	20	25
Noshi oder Skin-Seide	7 50	10
Seiden und Coconabfall	2 25	3
Thee	3 50	4

番茶は是迄長崎港に限り輸出せし處向後他の開港場よりも

Tea of the quality known as "Ban Cha" may in future

Le Thé connu sous le nom de "Bancha" pourra désor-

Der als Bansha bekannte Thee soll in Zukunft gegen

輸出する事を得稅額は百斤に付一分銀零七五たるへし

於横濱明治二巳年四月廿一日（西洋千八百六十九年第六月一日）に日本語英語佛語獨乙語伊太利語を以て約定するもの也

日本國外國官知事
伊達中納言花押

同准知事
東久世中將同

同副知事
大隈四位同

英國公使
ハルリー、パークス同

伊太利公使
コーント、デ、ラ、ツール同

佛國公使
マキス、ウートレー同

米國公使
アール、ビー、ウヮルケンボルグ同

獨乙北部聯邦公使
フオン、ブランド同

be shipped under the present duty of 75 cents of a Bu per 100 catties from all the open ports, instead of, as hitherto, from Nagasaki only.

Done at Yokohama in the English, French, German, Italian and Japanese languages this first day June A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

(Signed) Harry S. Parkes,
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

(Signed) Cte. de la Tour,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.

(Signed) Max Outrey,
Ministre plénipotentiaire de France.

(Signed) R. B. Van Valkenburgh,
Minister Resident of the United States.

(Signed) M. von Brandt,
Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes.

(Signed) Date Chiunagon,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) Higashi Kuse Chiujio,
Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) Okuma Shii,
Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs.

mais être embarqué moyennant le droit actuel de 75 centièmes de Bou par 100 catties, dans tous les ports ouverts et non pas, comme il a été fait jusqu'ici, à Nagazaki seulement.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont apposé leur sceau et leur signature à la présente convention.

Fait à Yokohama, en Français, en Anglais, en Allemand, en Italien et en Japonais, le premier Juin mil huit cent soixante-neuf.

(Signé) Max Outrey.
Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France.

(Signé) Harry S. Parkes.
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

(Signé) Comte de la Tour,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.

(Signé) R. B. van Valkenburgh,
Minister Resident of the United States.

(Signé) M. V. Brandt,
Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes.

(Signé) Daté Tchiou-nagon,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

(Signé) Higashi Kuzé Tchiou Shio,
Vice Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

(Signé) Okuma Shiy,
Vice Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Zahlung der jetzigen Abgabe von 75 cts eines bu für je 100 Katties anstatt nur von Nagasaki von allen geöffneten Häfen ausgeführt werden können.

Dessen zu Urkund haben die Unterzeichneten dies Uebereinkommen unterschrieben und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu Jokohama in deutscher, französischer, englischer, italienischer und japanischer Sprache am ersten Juni im Jahre unseres Herrn Ein Tausend acht Hundert neun und sechzig.

(Gez.) M. V. Brandt,
Geschäftsträger des Norddeutschen Bundes.

(Gez.) Harry S. Parkes,
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

(Gez.) Cte de la Tour,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.

(Gez.) Max Outrey,
Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France.

(Gez.) R. B. van Valkenburgh,
Minister Resident of the United States.

外國官知事
伊達中納言（花押）

同　准知事
東久世中將（花押）

同　副知事
大隈四位（花押）

襦袢股引減税の儀に付英佛米公使への書翰

明治二年九月二十日東京ニ於テ

以手紙致啓上候然者條約運上目錄之内毛木綿交織物部中左件之品輸入減税之儀兼て獨逸北部聯邦と條約取結之節協議いたし置候趣も有之候に付左之通相減申候

木綿襦袢股引	十二ニ付	元税壹分銀	〇三
	同	減税同	〇二五
毛織襦袢股引	同	元税同	一箇
	同	減税同	〇八
綿毛交織襦袢股引	同	元税同	〇六
	同	減税同	〇五

右輸入減税之儀者我本年十一月三十日（西洋千八百七十年第一月一日）より致施行候間其段貴國人民へ御布告有之度存候右可得御意如是御座候以上

明治二年九月二十日

外務大輔寺島從四位藤原宗則

外務卿澤　從三位清原宣嘉

佛、英、米、各公使閣下

COMMUNICATION

TO THE

REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UPON REDUCTIONS IN THE DUTIES ON SINGLETS AND DRAWERS

Dated at Tokio, the 20th day of the 9th month, 2nd year of Meiji (October 24, 1869).

(*Translation.*)

The 20th day of the 9th month 2nd year Meiji.

Sir:

We have the honor to inform you that in consequence of an arrangement made at the time when the Treaty with the North German Confederation was concluded, the following reductions have been made in the import duties on the articles mentioned below and which will be found in the Tariff under the heading "Cotton and Woolen Mixtures"

Cotton Singlets and Drawers.		boo, cents
Former duty	per dozen.	30
Reduced duty	per dozen.	25

Woolen Singlets and Drawers.

Former duty	per dozen.	1 00
Reduced duty	per dozen.	80

Cotton and Woolen Mixed Singlets and Drawers.

Former duty	per dozen.	60
Reduced duty	per dozen.	50

The above reductions will come into operation on and after the first day of January 1870.

We have the honor to request you to issue a notification of your countrymen to the above effect.

We have &c.

(Signed) Sawa Jusammi Kiyowara Nobuyoshi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) Terashima Jushii Fujiwara Munenori,
Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Addressed to the Representatives of France, Great Britain and the United States, respectively.

日本産石炭輸出の事に關る書翰

明治二年十月廿七日東京ニ於テ

以手紙致啓上候然は石炭輸出之儀は斤數の多寡を論せす運上目
錄中租稅を可相納物品中に有之候得共尚用に無之分納稅爲致候
著相當ならさるにより蒸滊船に限り以來は無稅に可致帆前船に
積込候分は其船用と稱する咖の牙たりとも輸出稅を可取立候然
ると上は先目錄中改正を加度儀には候得共別段御異存も無之候
ゝ暫此書簡を以て前顯の通治定可致と存候此段可及御相談如是
御座候以上

明治二年己巳十月廿七日

但右四ヶ國公使より異存無之旨回答を送れり

外務大輔寺島從四位
外務卿澤從三位
米、英、佛、獨、各公使閣下

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO THE EXPORTATION OF JAPANESE COAL.

Dated at Tokio, the 27th day of the 10th month, 2nd year of Meiji (October 30, 1869.)

(*Translation.*)

The 27th day of the 10th
month 2nd year of Meiji.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to communicate to your Excellency that Japanese coal is one of the articles subject in the Tariff to a specific duty, but we are of the opinion that no duty should be levied on coal that is not put on board of vessels for purposes of trading in it; it is our intention therefore to allow in future Japanese coal for steamers' use to be shipped free of duty. Nevertheless when coal is shipped in sailing vessels the specific export duty will be levied as heretofore, even when in small quantities for the vessels' use.

The above modification will be considered as binding by this communication, if Your Excellency see no objection to it, although it whould be better to have the matter setteled by an alteration of the Tariff itself.

With respect and consideration.

(Signed) Sawa Nobuyoshi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) Terashima Munenori,
Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Addressed to the Repersentatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and German in Japan.

Note.—Each of the Foreign Representatives sent an answer stating that he had no objection to the proposed alteration.

硝石輸出の事に關る書翰

明治六年一月二十九日東京ニ於テ

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO THE EXPORTATION OF SALTPETRE

Dated at Tokio, January 29, 1873 (6th year of Meiji).

硝石輸出の事に關る書翰

(*Translation.*)

Foreign Office Tokei,
the 29th day of 1st month
of 6th year of Meiji.

Sir :

According to one of the Articles of the Treaty agreed upon between your country and ours, the exportation of Saltpetre is prohibited, and I have now the honor to inform you that this prohibition has been removed, and that saltpetre will be allowed to be exported the same as other commodities.

The export duty upon it has been fixed at 5% ad valorem.

Should circumstances lead the Government to desire to re-establish the prohibition upon the export of saltpetre thirty days notice of that intention to do so will be given to you.

With respect &c. &c.

Soyeshima Taneomi.

H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Addressed to the Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Netherlands, France, German, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Hawaii in Japan.

我國從來硝石輸出禁制之儀は貴國と我國取結候條約中掲載有之候處以後右之禁を放し從價五分之稅額に定め外商品同樣輸出差許可申尤我國政府之都合により再度停禁せんと欲する時は三十日前に布告可及候此段可得御意如此候敬具

明治六年一月廿九日

外務卿副島種臣

米、英、蘭、佛、獨、伊、墺、丁、西、露、瑞典、布、各公使閣下

米麥輸出の事に關る書翰

明治六年七月十八日東京ニ於テ

別紙第二百四十六號布告之通米麥輸出差許候間即布告書一葉相添此段及御報知候敬具

明治六年七月十八日

外務少輔上野景範

米、英、佛、露、蘭、獨、丁、伊、西、瑞典、墺、布、各公使閣下

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE

TO THE

EXPORTATION OF RICE AND WHEAT.

Dated at Tokio, July 18,1873 (6th *year of Meiji*).

(*Translation.*)

Foreign office, 18th day 7th
month 6th year of Meiji.

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to bring under Your Excellency's Notice the enclosed Notification numbered 246, which shows that the exportation of Rice and wheat will be hereafter allowed.

With respect and consideration.

Wooyeno Kagenori
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Addressed to the Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Netherlands, German, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Austria and Hawaii.

（別紙）

第二百四十六號

開拓使府縣

米麥ノ儀是迄海外輸出制禁候處國內ノ都合ニ依リ海關無稅ヲ以テ來ル八月一日ヨリ輸出差許候尤時宜次第此布告ヲ變換候節ハ二箇月以前ニ可相達此旨布告候事

明治六年七月十五日

太政大臣三條實美

Notification to Kaitakushi,

Fu and Ken.

(*Translation.*)

No. 246.

The undersigned hereby notifies for the general information, that the exportation of Rice and Wheat, which was hitherto prohibited, is now allowed free of Customs duty on and after the 1st day of the 8th month, and according to circumstance this notification will be reversed with two months previous notice.

Sanjo Sanetomi.

Dajodaijin.

The 15th day the 7th month
the 6th year Meiji.

米麥粉輸出の事に關る書翰

明治六年十一月二十四日東京ニ於テ

以書翰致啓上候然者先般米麥輸出之儀差許候處今度米麥粉も同樣差許候旨別紙第三百八十五號を以及布告候間右布告文一葉差進申候此段可得貴意如此候敬具

明治六年十一月廿四日

外務卿寺島宗則

英、佛、米、澳、葡、獨、伊、蘭、露、丁、

各公使閣下

COMMUNICATION RELATIVE

TO THE

EXPORTATION OF FLOURS OF RICE AND WHEAT

Dated at Tokio, November 24, 1873 (6th year of Meiji).

(*Translation.*)

No. 661.

Foreign office Tokio
the 24th day 11th month,
6th year Meiji.

Your Excellency.:

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency the enclosed Notification No. 385, showing that the exportation of flour of Rice and Wheat will hereafter be allowed under the same terms as that of Rice and Wheat in grain which exportation is already permitted.

With respect and consideration.

(Signed) Terashima Munenori.

H. I. J. M's Minister for
Foreign Affairs

Addressed to the Representatives of Great Britain, France, United States, Austria, Portugal, German, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, and Denmark.

Notification.

(*Translation.*)

No. 385.

The undersigned hereby notifies for the general information, that the Exportation of Rice and Wheat being allowed by the notification No 246 of the 7th month of this year, the flours of Rice and Wheat are also allowed to be exported free of Customs duty, and according to circumstances this notification will be reversed with two months' previous notice.

Iwakura Tomomi.
Udaijin.

The 17th of the 11th month
the 6th year Meiji.

（別紙）

第三百八十五號

本年七月第二百四十六號布告米麥ノ儀海外輸出被差許ニ付テハ米麥粉ノ儀モ同樣海關稅無稅ヲ以輸出被差許候尤時宜次第此布告ヲ變換候節ハ二箇月以前ニ可相達此旨布告候事

明治六年十一月十七日

右大臣岩倉具視

日本國合衆國間現存條約中或箇條を改定し且兩國の通商を增進する爲めの約書

明治十一年（千八百七十八年）七月廿五日華盛頓府ニ於テ調印
明治十二年（千八百七十九年）四月八日同府ニ於テ本書交換

日本國　皇帝陛下及ひ亞米利加合衆國　大統領は從來幸に兩國間に現存する所の親睦なる交際を維持せんことを希望し且追加の約書に因て庶幾くは尙一層其交誼を固くし兩國間の貿易を擴張し且堅實ならしめんとす其爲め雙方に於て各自の全權委員を選ふ卽ち

日本國皇帝陛下は亞米利加合衆國に駐劄する特命全權公使從四位勳三等吉田淸成合衆國大統領は國務卿ウヰリアム、マツキスウエル、エウワーツ右雙方の全權委員は各其委任狀を相示し雙方其確實正當なるを識認して左の各條を協議決定せり

CONVENTION

REVISING

CERTAIN PORTIONS OF EXISTING COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND FURTHER EXTENDING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Signed at Washington, July 25, 1878 (11th year of Meiji).
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 8, 1879 (12th year of Meiji).

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, both animated with the desire of maintaining the good relations which have so happily subsisted between their respective countries, and wishing to strengthen, if possible, the bond of friendship, and to extend and consolidate commercial intercourse between the two countries by means of an additional convention, have for that purpose named as their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say; the President of the United States, William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, of the Order of the Rising Sun, and of the Third Class, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who after reciprocal commnnication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

第一條

慶應二年五月十三日卽ち西曆一千八百六十六年六月廿五日一方は日本國委員他の一方は亞米利加合衆國、大貌利太泥亞、佛蘭西、和蘭、の委員江戶に於て調印したる改稅約書並に右約書中に載せたる輸出入品運上目錄及借庫規則は日本と合衆國との間に於ては玆に之を廢棄し而して現に其施行を止むるは此約書の第十條に揭載する約束實施の時に於てすへし又江戶に於て取結ひたる安政五年卽西曆一千八百五十八年條約の中港海關稅及ひ諸稅の諸規則に關する條款並に右安政五年卽ち西曆一千八百五十八年の條約に添へたる貿易章程も悉皆之を廢棄すへし

此約書實施の日より日本海關稅並に其他の諸稅を自由に賦課し及ひ日本開港場外國貿易に關する諸規則制定の權利は獨り日本政府に屬することを合衆國は識認すへし

第二條

然れとも合衆國より日本に輸入する諸物品に課する稅額は他の外國より輸入する同種類の物品に課するものに超過す可からす而して若日本政府に於て其領地內へ或物品の輸入若くは輸出を禁止することあるときは合衆國の產物船舶或は人民に對し他に異なる所の禁止を爲さゝる可し

第三條

合衆國は日本に向て輸出する物品に輸出稅を課せさるを以て此約書實施の後は日本に於ても亦合衆國へ向け輸出する物品に輸出稅を課せさるへし

第四條

安政五年卽ち西曆一千八百五十八年の條約第六條第一節卽ち最初の三句現存する間は右現存條約の違犯若くは此約書に因て日本政府に於て時々制定する海關稅借庫及ひ港の諸規則違犯に關する沒入品或は罰金に付日本政府の要求は悉く合衆國領事裁判所に訟ふ可し而して該國領事は各訴訟を公正に審按し右條約及ひ諸規則の條款に照らし之を裁斷を可し而して右沒入品或は罰金は日本官員に交付すへし

第五條

日本沿海貿易統轄の權利は獨り日本政府のみに屬する者たるこ

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that the Tariff Convention, signed at Yedo on the 25th day of June, 1866, or the 13th of the 5th month of the second year of Keiō by the respective representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland on the one hand, and Japan on the other, together with the schedules of tariff on imports and exports and the bonded warehouse regulations, both of which are attached to the said convention, shall hereby be annulled and become inoperative as between the United States and Japan under the condition expressed in Article X of this present convention; and all such provisions of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, signed at Yedo, as appertain to the Regulations of harbors, customs and taxes, as well as the whole of the trade-regulations, which are attached to the said treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall also cease to operate.

It is further understood and agreed that from the time when this present convention shall take effect, the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese Government to adjust the customs tariff and taxes and to establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

ARTICLE II.

It is, however, further agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of all articles of merchandise from the United States than are or may be imposed upon the like articles of any other foreign country; and if the Japanese Government should prohibit the exportation from, or importation into, its dominions of any particular article or articles such prohibition shall not be discriminatory against the products, vessels or citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed, that, as the United States charge no export duties on merchandise shipped to Japan, no export duties on merchandise shipped in the latter country for the United States shall be charged after this treaty shall go into effect.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed, that so long as the first three sentences which are comprised in the first paragraph of Article VI of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall be in force, all claims by the Japanese Government for forfeitures or penalties for violations of such existing treaty, as well as for violations of the customs, bonded warehouse and harbor regulations, which may under this convention, from time to time, be established by that Government shall be sued for in the Consular Courts of the United States, whose duty it shall be to try each and every case fairly and render judgment in accordance with the provisions of such treaty and of such regulations, and the amount of all forfeitures and fines shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and declared by the high contracting par-

とは固より雙方の讓認する所たるを以て此に之を明言す

第六條

然れとも日本開港場に來着する合衆國の船舶は日本海關稅則に隨ひ其船載する物品中幾分たりとも其望に任せ陸揚するを得へし而して其船舶は右陸揚して積荷目錄中に其事由を記載したる部分の外は輸入稅其他一切の諸稅を拂わすして其殘餘の物品を載せ出港するを得へし右船舶は其後他の日本諸開港場に航行して其望に依り殘りの物品を右諸開港場に陸揚するを得へし然れとも凡て船舶のみに對し課する諸稅諸費は最初其積荷の幾部分を陸揚する港のみに於て拂ふへし而して該船舶其後引續き航海して到る所の港に於ては其地方港內諸稅のみを入港の爲めに拂ふへし

第七條

合衆國は上文第一條に約するか如く日本輸出入品運上目錄運上規則及ひ其他の諸規則に關し讓與する所あるを以て日本政府は互相の理に基き左の事を讓與す卽ち從前開港場の外に更に二港を此約書實施の日より合衆國人民並に商船來往貿易の爲めに開

(whereof one shall be Shimonoseki, and the other shall be hereafter decided upon by the contracting parties jointly), from the date when the present convention may go into effect, shall be opened to citizens and vessels of the United States, for the purposes of residence and trade.

ARTICLE VI.

It is, however, agreed, that vessels of the United States arriving at any port of Japan open to foreign commerce, may unload, in conformity with the customs laws of that country, such portions of their cargoes as may be desired, and that they may depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be so noted on the manifest. The said vessels may continue their voyage to one or more other open ports of Japan, there to land the part or residue of their cargoes, desired to be landed at such port or ports. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, are to be paid only at the first port where they shall break bulk or unload part of their cargo, and that at any subsequent port used in the same voyage only the local port charges shall be exacted for the use of such port.

ARTICLE VII.

In view of the concessions made by the United States in regard to the customs tariff, and the customs and other regulations of Japan, as above stipulated in Artrcle I, the government of Japan will, on the principle of reciprocity, make the following concessions, to wit: that two additional ports

く可し
但し二港中一港は下の關たるへし而して他の一港は此後雙方協議の上決定すへし

第八條

兩國間に結へる安政五年卽ち西曆一千八百五十八年の條約第五條中必用ならすと認むるを以て右條款は此約書實施の日より廢棄すへし

第九條

從來兩國間に結約したる條約或は約書の條款中今茲に廢棄を明揭せさるものにして此約書の條款に抵觸するものは悉皆廢棄す可し且つ此約書は兩國間現存條約の一部分と爲す可し又右條約中此約書に因て變更若くは廢棄せさる部分の重修並に此約書に因て變更する所の右條約は其全部或は其部分の重修を爲す時は此後雙方の中より要求するを得へし又此約書並に此約書に臨み廢止若くは年限を約定する迄は引續き之を施行す可し

第十條

此約書は日本と他の締盟各國と現實此約書と均しき所の約書或は現存條約の重修を取結ひ右現行の時に至り實施すへし

此約書は批准を要するものとす而して其交換は此約書調印の日より十五ヶ月以內ゝ成る可く速に華盛頓府に於てすへし

右の證として上文記載の全權委員各自から其名を署し印を鈐す

華盛頓府に於て

明治十一年七月二十五日

西曆一千八百七十八年七月廿五日

吉田清成印

ウキリアム、エム、エウワー印

ARTICLE X.

The present convention shall take effect when Japan shall have concluded such conventions or revisions of existing treaties with all the other treaty powers holding relations with Japan as shall be similar in effect to the present convention, and such new conventions or revisions shall also go into effect.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be within fifteen months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of Washington, this twenty fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, or twenty-fifth day of the seventh month of the eleventh year of Meiji.

(L. S.) William Maxwell Evarts.

„ Yoshida Kiyonari

590820

(參考)

日米和親通商航海條約

明治二十二年二月二十日東京ニ於テ調印(日、英文)

日本國皇帝陛下及ヒ亞米利加合衆國大統領ハ兩國臣民ノ交際ヲ皇張增進シ以テ幸ニ兩國間ニ存在スル所ノ厚誼ヲ維持セン〻ヲ欲シ而シテ此目的ヲ達セン〻ハ從來兩國間ニ存在スル所ノ條約ヲ改正スルニ如カサルヲ確信シ公正ノ主義ト相互ノ利益ヲ基礎トシ其ノ改正ヲ完了スル〻ニ決定シ之カ爲メニ日本國皇帝陛下ハ外務大臣從二位勳一等伯爵大隈重信ヲ亞米利加合衆國大統領ハ皇帝陛下ノ闕下ニ駐劄スル其特命全權公使リチヤルド、ビー、ハバードヲ各其全權委員ニ任命セリ因テ右全權委員ハ互ニ其委任狀ヲ示シ其良好妥當ナルヲ認メ以テ左ノ諸條ヲ合議決定セリ

(*Reference.*)

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Signed at Tokio, in Japanese and English, February 20, 1889 (22nd year of Meiji).

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Okuma Shigenobu, Junii, Minister of State for Foreign Affaires, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c. &c. &c. and the President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty, who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

第一條

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內何ノ處ニ到リ、旅行シ或ハ居住スルモ全ク隨意タルヘク而シテ其身體及ヒ財產ニ對シテハ完全ナル保護ヲ享受スヘシ

該臣民或ハ人民ハ其權利ヲ伸張シ及ヒ防護センカ爲メ自由ニ且ツ容易ニ裁判所ニ訴出ツルヿヲ得ヘク又該裁判所ニ於テ其權利ヲ伸長シ及ヒ防護スルニ付キ內國臣民或ハ人民ト同樣ニ代言人辯護人及ヒ代人ヲ撰擇シ且ツ使用スルヿヲ得ヘク而シテ右ノ外司法取扱ニ關スル各般ノ事項ニ關シテ內國臣民或ハ人民ノ享有スル總テノ權利及特權ヲ享有スヘシ

居住權、不動產及各種動產ノ所有、遺囑又ハ其他ノ方法ニ因ル所ノ不動產若クハ動產ノ相續並ニ各種財產ノ授受ニ關シ兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ニ在テ內國臣民或ハ人民ト同樣ノ特典、自由及ヒ權利ヲ享有シ且此等ノ事項ニ關シテハ唯內國臣民或ハ人民ト同一ノ租稅若クハ賦課金ヲ徵收セラルヘシ

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ニ於テ良心ニ關シ完全ナル自由及ヒ法律及ヒ規則ニ從テ公私ノ禮拜ヲ行フノ權利竝ニ其宗敎上ノ慣習ニ從ヒ自國人ヲ埋葬スルノ權利ヲ享有スヘシ尙ホ其爲メ適當且便宜ノ埋葬地ヲ設置保存セラルルヿアルヘシ

何等ノ名義ヲ以テスルモ該臣民若クハ人民ヲシテ內國臣民或ハ人民ノ納ムヘキ所ニ異ナルカ又ハ之ヨリ多額ノ取立金若クハ租稅ヲ納メシムルヲ得ス

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ニシテ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ニ居住スルモノハ陸軍、海軍、護國軍、民兵等ニ論ナク總テ强迫兵役ヲ免カレ且其服役ノ代リトシテ取立ル所ノ一切ノ納金ヲ免カレ又一切ノ强募公債及ヒ軍事上ノ賦斂或ハ捐資ヲ免カルヘシ但土地及ヒ其他ノ不動產ノ所有又ハ借用ニ關シテ內國臣民或ハ人民一般ニ賦課スル所ノ責務及ヒ取立金ハ免除ノ限ニアラス

第二條

兩締盟國ノ間ニハ充分ナル通商及ヒ航海ノ自由アルヘシ

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內何ノ處ニ於テモ各種ノ生產物、製造品及ヒ法律ニ違背セサル貨物ノ卸賣若クハ小賣營業ニ從事スルヲ得ヘシ右營業ニ從事スルニ於テ自身ニ之ヲ爲シ或ハ代理人ヲ以テシ又ハ一人ニテ之ヲ爲シ或ハ外國人若クハ內國臣民或ハ人民ト組合ヲ結ヒテ之ヲ爲スモ隨意タルヘシ但內國臣民或ハ人民ト同樣其國ノ法律、警察規則及稅關規則ヲ遵守スルヲ要ス

該臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ノ各地、諸港及ヒ諸河ニシテ外國通商ノ爲メ現ニ開カレ又ハ將來開カルヘキ場所ヘ船舶及ヒ貨物ヲ以テ自在ニ到ルヲ得且ツ工業、製造、通商及ヒ航海ノ事項ニ關シテハ政府、官吏、一己人或ハ會社等ノ名義ヲ以テスルカ又ハ其利益ノ爲メニ課セラル、所ノ租稅或ハ取立金ハ其性質若クハ名稱ノ如何ヲ論セス內國臣民或ハ人民ノ拂フ所ニ異ナ

Article I.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects or citizens to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice, they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects or citizens.

In whatever relates to rights of residence, to the possession of real estate, goods and effects of any kind, to the succession to real or personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects, than native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions or territories of the other, entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religous customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever,

to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions. The duties and charges connected with the ownership or leasing of lands and other real property, to which all subjects or citizens of the country may be liable, are excepted.

Article II.

There shall be entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions or territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions or territories of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects or citizens, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects or citizens.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of industry, manufacture, commerce, and navigation as native sub-

ルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ノモノヲ拂フコトナク內國臣民或ハ人民ト同一ノ取扱ヲ受クヘキモノトス

第三條

締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ニ在テハ法律ニ於テ定ムル所ノ手續ヲ履行スルトキハ專賣特許、商標及ヒ意匠ニ關シ內國臣民或ハ人民ト同一ノ保護ヲ受クヘシ

兩締盟國ハ其臣民或ハ人民カ其自國ニ於テ保護ヲ受クルノ程度及ヒ年限內ハ互ニ前項ノ保護ヲ與フルモノトス但シ右保護ハ何レノ場合ニ於テモ右保護ヲ與フル國ノ法律ニ定メラレタル期限ヲ超エサルモノトス

第四條

合衆國ノ生產或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ヲ何レノ地ヨリ日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖內ニ輸入シ又日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖內ノ生產或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ヲ何レノ地ヨリ合衆國ニ輸入スルニモ總テ別國ノ生產或ハ製造ニ係ル同種ノ物品ニ課スル所ノ稅ニ異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ノ稅ヲ課セラルヽコトナカルヘシ又締盟國ノ一方ノ版圖內ヘ別國ノ生產或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ノ輸入ヲ禁止セサル間ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖內ノ生產或ハ製造ニ係ル同種ノ物品ヲ何レノ地ヨリ輸入スルコトヲモ禁止スルコトナカルヘシ但シ此末段ノ條款ハ人民、畜類或ハ農業ニ有用ナル草木ノ安全ヲ保護スルニ必要ナル衞生上及ヒ其他ノ禁止ニハ適用スヘカラサルモノトス

第五條

日本政府ニ於テハ日本ヘ輸入スル所ノ合衆國ノ生產物或ハ製造品ニ對シ從來賦課セル輸入稅ノ代リニ本條約附錄稅目ニ揭クル所ノ稅ヲ賦課シ得ルコトヲ兩締盟國ニ於テ約定ス而シテ日本政府ハ健康財產風俗或ハ公ケノ安寧ニ有害ノ影響ヲ及ホシ若クハ之ヲ危害スルコトアルヘキ貨物ノ輸入ヲ制限シ或ハ禁止スルノ權ヲ有スヘシ

日本政府ハ酒、醬油、味淋或ハ煙草ニ對シ內國稅ヲ賦課シ或ハ之ヲ增加スル場合ニ於テハ日本ヘ輸入スル同種ノ物品ニ對シ割增稅ヲ課スルヲ得ルコトヲ兩締盟國ニ於テ約ス但シ右割增稅ハ之ニ關稅ヲ加算シ內國稅ニ超過スヘカラサルモノトス

日本ニ於テ輸入貨物ニ賦課スヘキ從價稅ヲ算定スルニハ其ノ仕入地、產出地或ハ製造地ニ於ケル實價ニ其仕入地、產出地或ハ製造地ヨリ陸揚港ニ至ルマテノ保險料及ヒ運賃ヲ加算シ又手數料アルトキハ之ヲモ加算シ其總額ヲ以テ該貨物ノ稅價ト定メ此稅價ニ對シテ稅目ニ定ムル所ノ稅金ヲ賦課スヘシ

外國ノ生產物或ハ製造品ヲ日本ヨリ輸出シタル後再ヒ之ヲ日本

jects or citizens, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects or citizens.

Article III.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions or territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Such protection shall mutually be granted by each of the Contracting Parties to the subjects or citizens of the other, as far and as long as they are protected in their own country, provided such protection shall in no case exceed the period prescribed by the laws of the country affording such protection.

Article IV.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions or territories of either of the Contracting Parties, into the dominions or territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other country. The last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Article V.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that, in lieu of the import duties hitherto levied and collected, the duties specified in the tariff hereunto annexed, may be levied by the Japanese Government on all goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States upon importation into Japan. The Japanese Government, however, reserves to itself the right to restrict or prohibit the importation of any article which may injuriously affect or endanger health, property, morals or public security.

It is understood by the Contracting Parties that the Japanese Government, in the event of its imposing or augmenting any internal duty on sake, shoyu, mirin, or tobacco, may impose a compensatory duty on such articles imported into Japan, provided such compensatory duty, with the Customs duty added, shall not exceed the internal tax or duty.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* in Japan shall be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance, and transportation from the place of purchase, production or fabrication to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists. The sum thus obtained shall be regarded as the dutiable value of the goods, upon which the rate of duty provided

ニ輸入スルトキハ最初輸入ノ時該物品ニ對シテ納税シタルニ拘ハラス更ニ税目ニ從ツテ輸入税ヲ納ムヘキモノトス

日本ノ生產物若クハ製造品ヲ外國ヨリ日本ヘ積戻ストキハ之ニ對シテ百分五ノ從價税ヲ納ムヘシ

第六條

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ版圖内ヨリ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ヘ一切ノ物品ヲ輸出スルニハ他ノ各外國ヘ輸出スル同種物品ニ對シテ賦課シ又ハ賦課スルコトアルヘキ所ニ異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ノ税金又ハ雜費ヲ賦課スルコトナカルヘシ又兩締盟國ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ他ノ各外國ニ向ヒ物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止セサル間ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ヘ同種ノ物品ヲ輸出スルコトヲモ禁止セサルヘシ

第七條

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ在リテ内地通關税ノ免除、倉入、特別保護及ヒ税金拂戻等ノ諸事項ニ就キ從來最惠國ヘ許與シ或ハ將來最惠國ヘ許與スルコトアルヘキ一切ノ利益ヲ享有スヘシ

合衆國人民カ日本ヘ輸入シタル所ノ一切ノ貨物ニシテ本條約附錄税目ニ從ヒ關税ヲ納メタルモノハ無税ニテ之ヲ他ノ日本港ヘ運輸スルコトヲ得ヘク且之ヲ内地ニ輸送スルニ際シ本條約ニ他ノ規定アル場合ヲ除キ日本帝國内何レノ地ニ於テモ何等ノ追加

in the tariff shall be paid.

Goods of foreign production or manufacture reimported into Japan, after having been exported therefrom, shall pay import duty in accordance with the tariff, notwithstanding duty may have been paid upon such goods when originally imported.

Goods of Japanese production or manufacture brought back from foreign countries to Japan shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per centum.

Article VI.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the territories of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are, or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other country.

Article VII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions or territories of the other in respect to exemption from transit duties, and in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, all the advantages which have been, or may be hereafter granted to the most favoured nation.

It is however understood that all goods imported into Japan by citizens of the United States, on which the duty shall have been paid according to the Tariff annexed to this Treaty, may be conveyed to any Japanese port free of duty, and when

税、製產税或ハ通關税ヲ賦課スルコトナキモノトス

第八條

外國ノ生產物若クハ製造品ニシテ既ニ税關ノ看守及ヒ管理ヲ離レタルモノヲ其輸入ノ日ヨリ二個年内ニ日本ヨリ輸出スルトキハ該貨物ハ輸出税ヲ納メスシテ通關スルヲ許スヘシ且其輸入人ハ該貨物ノ爲メニ納メタル輸入税額ニ對シ税金拂戻證書ヲ受領スルコトヲ得ヘシ但該貨物ニ關スル一切ノ徵收金ヲ税關ニ納メ該貨物ハ實際外國ヘ輸出スルモノタルヘク且其最初輸入シタルマ、其樽、箱或ハ包裝ヲ開カスシテ（税關ニテ開キ或ハ税關ノ許可ヲ得テ開キタルハ此ノ限ニ在ラス）之ヲ輸出シ、最初輸入セシトキノ輸入免狀ヲ其税金拂戻願書ニ添ヘテ税關ニ返納シ且該貨物ハ其輸出ノ時右輸入免狀ニ記載セル貨物ト同一ノモノタルヤ否ヲ査定スル爲メ税關ニ於テ必要ト認ムル所ノ檢査ヲ行フヘキモノトス又右税金拂戻證書ハ請求ニ應シテ貨幣ト引換ヘ或ハ何時タリトモ税金納付ノ代トシテ税關ヘ受取ルヘシ

第九條

内國或ハ外國ノ臣民若クハ人民カ法律上兩締盟國ノ何レカノ版圖内ヘ輸入スルヲ得或ハ輸入スルヲ得ルコトアルヘキ一切ノ物品

transported into the interior, shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be subject to any additional tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the Japanese Empire.

Article VIII.

When goods of foreign production or manufacture, which have been removed from the custody and control of the Customs are, within two years from the date of their importation, exported from Japan, such goods shall be allowed to pass the Customs free of export duty, and the importer thereof, shall, in addition, be entitled to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of the import duties paid thereon, provided, that all charges upon the said goods to the Customs shall have been paid; that they are bona fide exported to a foreign country; that they are so exported in the casks, cases, boxes, trunks or packages in which they were originally imported, without having been opened or unpacked except by the Customs or with their permission; that the original import permit shall accompany the application for drawback of duty and be retained by the Customs Authorities, and that the said goods shall be, at the time of their exportation, subject to such examination and inspection as the Customs Authorities may deem necessary to determine their identity with the goods described in the import permit. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed on demand, or be, at any time, accepted by the Customs Authorities in payment of duties.

Article IX.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the dominions or territories of either of the High Contracting

ヲ輸入スルニハ其日本船ヲ以テスルト合衆國船ヲ以テスルトヲ論セス總テ同一ノ關稅ヲ納ムヘシ又內國或ハ外國ノ臣民若クハ人民ノ法律上兩締盟國ノ何レカノ版圖內ヨリ輸出スルヲ得或ハ輸出スルヲ得ルコアルヘキ一切ノ物品ヲ輸出スルニハ其日本船ヲ以テスルト合衆國船ヲ以テスルトヲ論セス總テ同一ノ關稅ヲ納ムヘシ

第十條

兩締盟國ノ沿海貿易ハ本條約ニ於テ規定スルノ限ニ在ラス日本及ヒ合衆國ノ法律ニ從ヒ之ヲ規定スヘキモノトス然レトモ合衆國ニ於ケル日本國臣民又ハ日本ニ於ケル合衆國人民ハ此事項ニ關シテハ右法律ニ因テ他ノ外國臣民或ハ人民ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルヽコアルヘキ諸權利ヲ享有スルモノトス

合衆國ノ二個以上ノ港ヘ仕向ケタル荷物ヲ外國ニ於テ積載シタル日本船舶及ヒ日本ノ二個以上ノ港ヘ仕向ケタル荷物ヲ外國ニ於テ積載シタル合衆國船舶ハ仕向港ノ一ニ於テ其積荷ノ一部ヲ陸揚シ而シテ其最初ニ積載シタル貨物ノ剩餘ヲ陸揚スル爲メ外國貿易ヲ許サレタル他ノ一港若クハ數港ヘ進航スルヿヲ得ヘシ但常ニ兩國ノ法律及ヒ稅關規則ニ從フヘキモノトス

日本船ハ合衆國ノ一港ヨリ外國ノ一港ヘ仕向ケタル荷物ヲ積載シタル場合ニ於テモ亦同一ノ特權ヲ享有スヘシ

A Japanese vessel, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the United States, and a vessel of the United States laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom house regulations of the two countries.

A vessel of either country may transport the products of the territories of the other country from one port to another port of the same, subject to the laws of the country from which the vessel clears.

But the Imperial Japanese Government makes the following

Parties of any article which is, or may be legally importable therein by native or foreign subjects or citizens, whether such importation shall be in Japanese vessels or vessels of the United States. The same duties shall be paid on the exportation from the dominions or territories of either of the High Contracting Parties of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom by native or foreign subjects or citizens, whether such exportation shall be in Japanese vessels or vessels of the United States.

Article X.

The coasting trade of both the Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty; and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the United States and citizens of the United States in Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be granted, under such laws, to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the United States, and a vessel of the United States laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom house regulations of the two countries.

But the Imperial Japanese Government makes the following

第十一條

本條約ノ實施セラルヽ時ヨリ十個年間合衆國人民ハ日本沿海貿易ノ用ニ供スル爲メ日本國臣民ニ船舶ヲ貸與スルヿヲ得ヘシ但左ノ約款ヲ遵守スルヲ要ス

凡ソ外國船舶ハ眞實ニ且ツ其全部ヲ獨リ日本國臣民ノミニテ備入レタル時ノ外本條ノ規定ニ從ヒ日本沿海貿易ニ從事スルヲ許サレサルモノトス

凡ソ日本國臣民ニシテ外國船舶ヲ備入レント欲スルモノハ書面ヲ以テ其備入港ノ稅關ヘ願出ツヘシ其願書ニハ其船舶ニ關スル事項ヲ可成詳細ニ認メ其船長ノ姓名及ヒ國籍ヲ記載シ且之ニ該船舶ノ持主、船長或ハ代理人ノ署名スヘキ備入契約書ノ案文ヲ添ヘ差出スヘシ其案文ニハ備入ノ目的、期限及其備入ノ爲メニ拂フヘキ金額ヲ記載スルヲ要ス稅關ニ於テ其願書ヲ受領スルトキハ五拾圓ノ手數料ヲ納メシメタル上ニテ船舶備入免狀ト稱スル免許狀ヲ下附スヘシ

外國船ヲ備入ルヘキ期限ハ十二個月ヲ超過スヘカラス備入滿期ノ時ハ其船舶備入免狀ヲ備入港ノ稅關ヘ返納スヘシ然レトモ更ニ五拾圓ノ手數料ヲ納メ最初備入ヲ爲セル場合ニ於ケルト同樣ノ願出ヲ爲ストキハ更ニ船舶備入免狀ヲ受クルヿヲ得ヘシ

備入外國船ハ前揭手數料ノ外備入后初メテ出港ノ日ヨリ起リ其備入期限ノ間每月一噸ニ付貳錢ノ割合ヲ以テ噸稅及ヒ燈稅ヲ納

concession in addition, that vessels of the United States may carry cargoes between any of the ports hereinafter mentioned, namely, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki.

Article XI.

The Imperial Japanese Government agrees that for a period of ten years from the time the present Treaty comes into force, citizens of the United States shall be entitled to charter ships to Japanese subjects for employment in the coasting trade of Japan, subject, however, to the observance of the following stipulations:

No foreign vessel shall be permitted to engage in the coasting trade of Japan under the provisions of the Article, except such as are bona fide, and in whole, chartered by Japanese subjects alone.

Any Japanese subject desiring to charter a foreign vessel shall apply in writing to the Customs Authorities of the port of charter, setting forth in his application all the particulars relating to the vessel, so far as it is possible to give them, and the name and nationality of the master. The application shall be accompanied by a draft of the charter party, to be signed by the owner, master, or agent of the vessel; this draft shall mention the object of the charter, its duration, and the amount of charter money to be paid. Upon the receipt of this application the Customs Authorities shall, upon the payment of a fee of Fifty yen, issue a permit to be called the "charter permit."

The term for which foreign vessels may be chartered shall not exceed twelve calendar months. At the expiration of the

charter, the charter-permit shall be returned to the Customs Authorities of the port of charter. The charter may, however, be renewed and a new charter-permit obtained upon the payment of a further fee of Fifty yen, and upon application being made in the same manner as in the case of the original charter.

In addition to the foregoing fee, chartered foreign vessels shall pay, from the date of first clearance under charter, tonnage and light dues at the rate of Two sen per ton for every month, or fraction of a month, during which their charters continue.

Chartered foreign vessels shall carry a distinguishing flag, to indicate that the vessels are chartered by Japanese subjects.

They shall, in the same manner as Japanese vessels, be obliged to carry mails, when required to do so by the Japanese Postal Authorities. But such vessels shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to carry mails without permission from the said Authorities.

Chartered foreign vessels shall only be permitted to engage in the coasting trade. When going abroad the charter-permit shall be surrendered to the Customs Authorities of the port of clearance, and all such goods as may have been shipped at any part while the vessel was so chartered, shall be subject to the prescribed export duties.

Chartered foreign vessels are subject to the Trade Regulations, in so far as such Regulations are applicable, but their charter-permits shall, when in port, be deposited with the Customs Authorities.

Article XII.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the Con-

第十二條

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ軍艦或ハ商船ニシテ暴風又ハ其他ノ危難ニ遭

tracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein; to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or, if there be no such Consular Officers, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of the United States, wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the Japanese Empire, shall take place in accordance with the laws of Japan; and, reciprocally all measures of salvage relative to Japanese vessels, wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States, shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot,

難破船ヲ救上ケタル貨物及ヒ商品ハ消費ノ爲メニ之ヲ賣捌ク
ニ非サレハ一切ノ關稅ヲ免除スヘシ但消費ノ爲メニ賣捌ク場合
ニハ通常ノ稅金ヲ納ムルヲ要スルモノトス
兩締盟國ノ一方ノ臣民或ハ人民ニ屬スル船舶ニシテ他ノ一方ノ
版圖内ニ於テ淺瀨ニ乘上ケ或ハ難破シタルトキ其持主、船長若
クハ持主代理人不在ノ場合ニハ當該總領事、領事、副領事若ク
ハ領事代理ハ其自國臣民或ハ人民ニ必要ノ扶助ヲ與フル爲メ職
權上ノ助力ヲ爲スヲ許サルヘキモノトス此規則ハ持主、船長若
クハ持主代理人現ニ其場ニ在ルト雖モ右樣ノ扶助ヲ與フルヲ要
スル場合ニハ亦適用スヘキモノトス

第十三條

若シ締盟國ノ一方ニ屬スル軍艦或ハ商船ノ海員ニシテ他ノ一方
ノ版圖内ニ逃亡スルモノアルニ際シ右船舶所屬國ノ領事又ハ其
代理官ヨリ其逮捕引渡ノ事ヲ地方官ヘ依賴スルトキハ該地方官
ハ其權力ノ及フ限リ該逃亡人ヲ逮捕シ且之ヲ引渡スヲ爲メ助力
ヲ與フルヲ要スルモノトス
此約款ハ右海員ノ逃亡シタル國ノ臣民或ハ人民ナルトキハ適用
スヘカラサルモノトス

第十四條

日本各港ニ進入スル合衆國船舶ハ稅關ヘ入港届ヲ爲ス時ニ其船
長、持主或ハ代理人ノ選フ所ニ任セ左ノ稅率ノ一ニ從ヒ噸稅及
ヒ燈稅ヲ納ムヘシ

一　單ニ日本ノ一港ニ到ルトキハ每噸貳拾五錢

二　二個月内ニ日本ノ數港ニ入港シ外國ノ一港若クハ數港ニ
到ルヲ見込ナレハ右期限ニ對シ每噸三拾錢

三　六個月内ニ日本或ハ外國ノ一港若クハ數港ニ到ルヘキ見
込ナレハ右期限ニ對シ每噸入拾錢

四　郵船會社ニシテ其船舶發着表ニ從ヒ引續キ七回ノ航海ヲ
爲ス間其船舶ニ對スル噸稅及燈稅ヲ免カレント欲スルトキ
ハ右七回ノ航海ヲ爲ス諸船舶ノ平均噸數ニ對シ每噸八拾錢
ノ稅ヲ納メテ之ヲ免カルルヲ得ヘシ

右ノ稅ハ第一回入港ノ時ニ之ヲ納付スヘシ而シテ其納稅額
ハ該會社郵船發着表ノ取極ニ從テ之ヲ算定スヘキモノトス
但其所用ノ船舶ニ就キ其後ニ生セシ變更ノ爲メ第七回入港
ノ時其既納ノ稅額ニ剩餘ヲ生スルコトアラハ稅關ヨリ之ヲ拂
戻シ又不足ヲ生スルコトアラハ郵船會社ヨリ之ヲ追納スヘシ

合衆國船舶ノ課稅噸數ハ船舶測定ノ爲メ日本政府ノ採用シタル
規則ニ從ヒ算定シタル純噸數タルヘシ
左ノ船舶ハ噸稅及燈稅ヲ免除スヘシ

the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular Officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses, which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a vessel belonging to the subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular-Agents, shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects or citizens of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

Article XIII.

If any seaman should desert from any man-of-war or merchant ship belonging to either of the Contracting Parties within the territory of the other, the local authorities shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and handing over of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the Consul of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion takes place.

Article XIV.

Vessels of the United States entering Japanese ports shall pay tonnage and light dues at the time of entry at the Custom House, according to one of the following rates, at the option of the masters, owners, or agents of such vessels:

1. Twenty-five sen per ton for one Japanese port of call only.

2. Thirty sen per ton for a period of two months, with the option to call at any number of Japanese ports, but at no foreign port or ports.

3. Eighty sen per ton for a period of 6 months, with the option to call at any Japanese port or foreign ports.

4. Mail companies may, if they desire, free their vessels from tonnage and light dues for seven consecutive schedule voyages, on paying a duty of Eighty sen per ton on the average tonnage of the vessels making such voyages. This payment must be made at the time of the first entry. It shall be calculated according to the schedule arrangement of the company, on condition that reimbursement shall be made either by the Customs Authorities or by the mail companies, as the case may be, at the time of the seventh entry, of any excess or deficiency in the dues paid, arising from any changes which may have taken place in the vessels employed.

The dutiable tonnage of vessels of the United States shall be the net tonnage according to the rules adopted by the

一　軍艦
二　遊船
三　荷物ヲ積載セサル漁船
四　積量二十噸未滿ノ船舶
五　避難又ハ修覆ノ爲メ入港シタル船舶但シ商業ニ從事セサルトキニ限ル
六　荷物ヲ積載セスシテ入港及ヒ出港スル船舶
七　碇泊中貨物ノ陸揚船積或ハ船移ヲナス又ハ船客若クハ郵便物ヲ陸揚シ或ハ搭載セスシテ投錨後四十八時間内ニ出港スル船舶但シ右船舶ハ稅關手數料トシテ金拾五圓ヲ納ムヘシ

是迄日本港ニ於テ合衆國船舶ノ納メ來レル入港及ヒ出港手數料ハ以後徴收セサルヘシ

第十五條

本條約實施ノ日ヨリ五個年間ハ合衆國領事裁判所カ合衆國人民及ヒ其財産ニ對シ其裁判權ヲ行フノ區域ハ箱館、東京、橫濱、大阪、神戸及長崎ノ外國人居留地及該居留地港灣ノ内ニテ現ニ合衆國船舶ノ爲メ開カレタル港灣竝ニ該居留地ニ接近シタル土地ニシテ條約或ハ他ノ明カナル取極ニ依リ合衆國人民カ永久ニ住居シ且ツ土地ノ賃借ヲ爲スコヲ許サレタル他ノ場所ニ限ルモノトス又同日ヨリ後ハ前掲外國人居留地港灣及ヒ場所ヨリ以外ハ日本國中何レノ地ニ於テモ日本裁判所ハ日本ノ法律ニ從ヒ合衆國人民及ヒ其財産ニ對シ完全且ツ單獨ナル民事及ヒ刑事ノ裁

Japanese Governement for the measurement of vessels.

The following vessels shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage and light dues:

1. Men-of-war.
2. Pleasure yachts.
3. Fishing vessels having no cargo on board.
4. Vessels of less than Twenty tons burthen.
5. Vessels putting into port in distress or for repairs, provided they do not engage in trade.
6. Vessels entering and clearing in ballast.
7. Vessels leaving port within forty-eight hours after anchoring, provided they do not land, ship or tranship cargo or land or take on board passengers or mail. Such vessels shall, however, pay a customs' fee of Fifteen yen.

The fees hitherto paid on the entrance and clearance of vessels of the United States in Japanese ports shall be no longer levied.

ARTICLE XV.

For the period of five years from the date this Treaty goes into operation, the jurisdiction exercisable by the Consular Courts of the United States over citizens of the United States and their property shall be territorially limited to the Foreign Settlements of Hakodate, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Nagasaki, and to such of the ports and harbours thereof as are now open to vessels of the United States and to the other localities adjacent to such Foreign Settlements where by treaty or other express arrangements citizens of the United States are now permitted permanently to reside and rent land; and from the

判權ヲ有シ且ツ之ヲ執行スヘシ而シテ右五個年ノ終リタルトキハ該時日本ニ於ケル合衆國領事裁判所カ執行シタル一切ノ裁判權竝ニ該裁判權ノ一部分若クハ其附屬トシテ合衆國人民カ該時享有シタル一切ノ特例ノ權利及免除ハ豫告ナクシテ全ク消滅廢止シ而シテ該時ヨリ後ハ總テ前掲ノ裁判權ハ日本裁判所之ヲ回收シ且ツ執行スヘシ但シ領事裁判權廢止ノ爲メ定メラレタル時ニ於テ合衆國領事裁判所ニ於テ裁判中ノ訴訟事件ニ付テハ裁判終決マテ合衆國領事裁判所ノ裁判權ヲ繼續スヘシ

第十六條

日本裁判所及ヒ合衆國領事裁判所ノ裁判管轄ヲ國際上ニ規定セシカ爲メ左ノ規則ヲ設ク

一　刑事々件ニ於テハ犯罪ノ地ヲ以テ裁判管轄ヲ定ムヘシ
一　民事々件ニ於テハ順次左ノ順序ヲ逐ヒ裁判管轄ヲ定ムヘシ
甲　契約上ノ訴訟ニ於テハ
（イ）契約履行ノ地ニ因リ
（ロ）被告人ノ定住地ニ因リ又ハ
（ハ）召喚狀送達ノトキ被告人寄留ノ地ニ因ル
乙　私犯上ノ訴訟ニ於テハ

same date everywhere in Japan, outside of the limits of the above-named Foreign Settlements, ports, harbours, and localities, Japanese Courts shall have and exercise complete and exclusive jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over citizens of the United States and their property in accordance with the laws of Japan. At the expiration of the five years aforesaid, all the jurisdiction then exercised by the Consular Courts of the United States in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions and immunities then enjoyed by citizens of the United States as a part of or as appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice, wholly cease and determine and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts. The jurisdiction of the Consular Courts of the United States shall be continued until final decision, in respect of all actions *lis pendens* in said Consular Courts of the United States at the time fixed for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XVI.

The following rules are laid down for the purpose of determining internationally the jurisdiction of Japanese Courts and the Consular Courts of the United States:

I. In criminal matters, jurisdiction shall be determined by the place of commission of the offence.

II. In civil matters, jurisdiction shall be determined alternatively in the order named:

A.) In actions *ex contractu*,
1st. By the place of performance,
2nd. By the domicile of the defendant, or
3rd. By the place of sojourn of the defendant at the time the summons is served,

（イ）損害ノ起リタル地ニ因リ又ハ
（ロ）物品所在ノ地ニ因ル
丙　其他ノ對人權ノ訴訟ニ於テハ
（イ）被告人ノ定住地ニ因リ又ハ
（ロ）召喚狀送達ノトキ被告人寄留ノ地ニ因ル
丁　不動産上ノ訴訟及ヒ不動産ニ關係ヲ有スル訴訟（卽混合訴訟）竝遺囑、遺産管理及ヒ破産ノ訴訟ニ於テハ
財産所在ノ地ニ因ル

前揭ノ規則ニ依リ日本裁判所及合衆國領事裁判所カ各自裁判權ヲ共有スヘキ場合ニ於テハ其共有權ハ第一ニ裁判權ヲ行用シタル裁判所ノ單獨ナル管轄ニ屬スヘシ

執達ノ手續竝ニ裁判、命令及ヒ宣告ノ執行ニ關シテハ日本裁判所及合衆國領事裁判所ハ相互ニ雙方ノ補助タルヘシ

第十七條

合衆國人民ニシテ合衆國領事裁判權廢止ニ前チ何時ニテモ日本ノ裁判權ニ單獨ニ服從セント欲スル者アルトキハ其旨ヲ表スル正當ナル宣言書ヲ其所轄領事竝當該日本地方官ニ差出シテ右服從ヲ爲スヿヲ得ヘシ但シ合衆國領事裁判所ハ該人民カ右服從ヲ爲ス前ニアリテ己ニ負擔シタル責務又ハ犯シタル犯罪ニ關シ該人民ニ對シ有スヘキ裁判權ヲ右服從ノ爲メ失フヿナシ

B.) In actions *ex delicto*.
1st. By the place where the damages are suffered or
2nd. By the place where the articles are situated;
C.) In all other personal actions,
1st. By the domicile of the defendant or
2nd. By the place of sojourn of the defendant at the time the summons is served.
D.) In real and mixed actions and in probate, administration and bankruptcy proceedings:
by the place where the property is situated.

In the event Japanese Courts and the Consular Courts of the United States should in any case, have, under the foregoing rules, concurrent jurisdiction, such concurrent jurisdiction shall become exclusive in the Courts first taking jurisdiction.

In the matter of the service of process and the execution of judgements, decrees and sentences, Japanese Courts and the Consular Courts of the United States shall be auxiliary to each other.

ARTICLE XVII.

In case any citizens of the United States should at any time in advance of the final abolition of the Consular Jurisdiction of the United States desire to submit themselves exclusively to Japanese jurisdiction, they may do so by making and filing with their own proper Consular Authorities and with the proper local Japanese Authorities formal declarations to that effect, but no such submission shall deprive the Consular Courts of the United States of jurisdiction over such citizens which they would otherwise have in connection with liabilities incurred and offences committed prior to such submission.

第十八條

兩締盟國ノ一方ハ他ノ一方ノ海港、都府及其他ノ場所ニ總領事、領事、副領事及ヒ領事代理ヲ置クヿヲ得ヘシ但シ領事官ノ駐在ヲ認許スルニ便宜ナラサル場所ハ例外タルヘシ

然レトモ右ノ例外ハ他ノ諸外國ニ對シ之ヲ適用スルニ非サレハ一方ノ締盟國ニ對シテ之ヲ適用スルヲ得サルモノトス

總領事、領事、副領事及領事代理ハ其在留國ニ於テ最惠國ノ領事官ニ從來許與セラレ或ハ將來許與セラル、ヿアルヘキ一切ノ職務ヲ執行スルヿヲ得且一切ノ特權及ヒ免除ヲ享有スヘキモノトス

第十九條

兩締盟國ノ版圖內ニ於ケル通商、航海、旅行或ハ居住ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ於テ現時或ハ將來其一方ヨリ別國ノ政府臣民或ハ人民ニ許與スル所ノ一切ノ特權殊遇若クハ免除ハ他ノ一方ノ政府臣民或ハ人民ニモ之ヲ許與スヘキヿヲ兩締盟國ニ於テ約定ス但シ右別國ニ與ヘタル讓與無報酬ナル時ハ無報酬ナルヘク若シ該讓與ニ條件ヲ付シタル時ハ同一又ハ同樣ノ條件ヲ付スヘシ

第二十條

現行ノ條約或ハ取極ニ依リ從來合衆國人民カ日本ニ於テ享有シ

ARTICLE XVIII.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Proconsuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties, without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Proconsuls, and Consular Agents shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be granted there to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, to travel through, or to residence in their respective dominions or territories, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant to the Government, subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the Government, subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other state shall have been gratuitous and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE XX.

All privileges and immunities which citizens of the United

タル一切ノ特權及ヒ免除ニシテ本條約ノ約款ニ因リ廢棄セラレサルモノハ領事裁判權ノ繼續スル間尙ホ存在スヘキモノトス而シテ領事裁判權廢止ノ日ヨリ後ハ右等一切ノ特權及ヒ免除ニシテ本條約ニ因リ繼續セラレサルモノハ廢止セラレタルモノトス

第二十一條

領事裁判權繼續ノ間ハ日本ニ於ケル合衆國人民ハ右裁判權ノ管轄區域內ニテハ諸工業及ヒ製造ノ營業ニ付キ日本臣民ニ對シ課セラルヽ所ノ諸稅及諸賦課金ノミヲ納ムルノ義務ヲ負フヘシ而シテ本條約實行ノ日ヨリ後ハ領事裁判權ノ管轄區域外ニ於テ又領事裁判權廢止ノ日ヨリ後ハ全國ヲ通シテ合衆國人民ハ日本臣民ト同樣ノ諸稅及ヒ諸賦課金ヲ納ムルノ責アルヘシ

第二十二條

本條約第十五條ニ從ヒ日本ニ於ケル領事裁判權ヲ廢止スルト同時ニ其時合衆國人民カ連合シ或ハ各別ニ委託或ハ其他ノ方法ニ由リテ日本政府ヨリ借受ケ或ハ保有スル所ノ一切ノ不動產ノ永代借用ノ權ハ純粹ノ所有權ニ改メラルヘシ然ル上ハ右不動產借用人ハ其所有者ト爲リ其借地證ヲ返還シタル上ニテ日本政府ヨリ地券ヲ授カルヘシ又從來右不動產ニ關シテ取立タル所ノ借地料ハ之ヲ徵收スルヲ止メ其代トシテ右不動產ニ對シテハ內國臣民ノ所有スル同樣ノ不動產ニ課スルト同一ノ國稅及ヒ地方稅ヲ

States have hitherto enjoyed in Japan, in virtue of the existing treaties and arrangements, are maintained during the continuance of Consular Jurisdiction in so far as they are not abrogated by the stipulations of this Treaty, and from the date Consular Jurisdiction ceases to exist, all such privileges and immunities shall be regarded as abrogated, unless maintained by this Treaty.

Article XXI.

During the continuance of Consular Jurisdiction, citizens of the United States in Japan, shall, within the territorial limits of such jurisdiction, be liable only to such taxes, rates, fees, duties and charges as are imposed upon Japanese subjects in respect of industrial and manufacturing enterprises. From the date this Treaty goes into operation, outside of the territorial limits of Consular Jurisdiction, and from the date Consular Jurisdiction ceases to exist, throughout the entire Empire, citizens of the United States, shall be liable to the same taxes, rates, fees, duties and charges as Japanese subjects.

Article XXII.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, in conformity with Article XV of this Treaty, the titles to all real property then held or rented by citizens of the United States, either jointly or severally, in trust or otherwise, from the Japanese Government under leases in perpetuity, shall be converted into absolute titles, and the lessees of such real property shall thereupon become absolute owners thereof, and shall, upon surrendering their leases, obtain title deeds from the Japanese Government. The rents hitherto paid on such real

課シ且其他一切ノ事項ニ付不動產ニ關スル日本法律ニ從ハシムヘシ

然レトモ永代貸ノ土地ニシテ其使用法如何ニ因リ日本政府ニ於テ其借地料ヲ輕減シタル一切ノ場合ニ於テハ將來其借地料ノ代リニ徵收スヘキ地租ハ右輕減セラレタル借地料ノ額ヲ超過スヘカラサルモノトス

右ノ如ク不動產所有法ノ變更ヲ實施スルトキハ各外國人居留地ハ全ク其所在ノ日本市區ニ編入セラレ爾後日本地方組織ノ一部ヲ爲シ當該官廳ハ之ニ關シテ其地方施政上ノ責任及ヒ義務ヲ悉皆負擔スヘシ又之ト同時ニ右外國人居留地ニ屬スル共有資金及ヒ財產ハ右日本官廳ヘ引渡スヘキモノトス

外國人居留地內ニ於テ從來日本政府カ無借料ニテ公共ノ用ニ供スル爲メ貸渡シタル一切ノ地所ハ租稅或ハ雜費ヲ免除シ從前ノ通リ公共ノ用ニ供スル爲メ永代保存スヘキモノトス但シ右地所ニ就テハ日本政府ハ財產ニ對スル國家ノ最上權ヲ有スヘシ

第二十三條

本條約附錄ノ諸規則卽チ貿易規則及ヒ官設倉庫規則ハ本條約ノ一部ヲ成スモノト看做スヘキヿヲ兩締盟國ニ於テ約定ス

property shall then cease to be collected, and, in lieu thereof, such real property shall be subject to the same Imperial and local taxes as are imposed in respect of similar real property owned by native subjects, and shall also, in all other respects, be subject to the laws of Japan relating to real property.

It is, however, understood that, in all cases where a reduction in rent on land held under leases in perpetuity has been made by the Japanese Government, on account of the uses to which such land has been devoted, the taxes hereafter to be levied in lieu of such rent, shall not exceed the amount of such reduced rent.

When the foregoing changes in the tenure of real property have been effected, the several foreign settlements shall be completely incorporated with the respective Japanese communes. They shall thenceforth form integral portions of the municipal system of Japan, and the competent authorities shall assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof. At the same time the municipal funds and property belonging to such settlements shall be transferred to the said Japanese Authorities.

All lands which have been hitherto given by the Japanese Government free of rent for public purposes in the foreign settlements, shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved, free of all taxes and charges, for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

Article XXIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Regulations annexed to this Treaty, namely, the Trade and Government Bonded Warehouse Regulations shall be regarded as forming a portion of the same.

第二十四條

本條約ハ可成速ニ之ヲ批准シ東京ニ於テ右批准書ヲ交換スルモノトス本條約ハ明治二十三年二月十一日即チ西暦千八百九十年二月十一日ヨリ之ヲ實行シ而シテ滿十二年間效力ヲ有スルモノトス

兩締盟國ノ何レノ一方ニテモ本條約實行ノ日ヨリ十一個年ヲ經過シタル後ハ何時ニテモ他ノ一方ニ對シ本條約ヲ廢止セント欲スル旨ヲ通知スルノ權利ヲ有シ而シテ右通知ヲナシタル後十二個月ヲ經過セハ本條約ハ全ク廢止終結スルモノトス

右證據トシテ雙方ノ全權委員ハ本條約四通卽チ日本文二通及ヒ英文二通ニ記名調印スルモノナリ而シテ右ノ四通ハ總テ同一ノ意義及ヒ目的ヲ有スト雖モ若シ其牴牾スルヿアル場合ニハ英文ヲ以テ正確ノモノト爲スヘシ

明治二十二年二月二十日卽チ西曆千八百八十九年二月二十日東京ニ於テ書ス

外務大臣伯大隈重信　（印）
Richard B. Hubbard　(Seal)

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio. It shall go into operation on the 11th day of the 2nd month, of the 23rd year of Meiji, or 11th day of February, 1890, and shall remain in force for the full period of 12 years.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty goes into operation, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate this Treaty, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty in quadruplicate, two copies being in the Japanese, and two copies in the English language. All of these copies have the same meaning and intent, but in case of conflict the English text shall decide.

Done at the City of Tokio, this 20th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of Meiji, corresponding to the 20th day of February, in the year, 1889, of the Christian Era.

外務大臣伯大隈重信　（印）
RICHIRD B. HUBBARD　(Seal)

明治二十二年二月二十日日本帝國ト北米合衆國トノ間ニ締結シタル和親通商航海條約ニ附屬スル貿易規則

一　本則中單ニ港ト稱スルハ外國貿易ノ爲メ開キタル日本ノ港ヲ云フ

一　本則中船舶ト稱スルハ其裝置ト大小ト日本船タルト外國船タルトヲ問ハス日本形船舶及ヒ沿海通航ニ從事スル日本船ヲ除キ一切ノ船舶ヲ云フ

一　本則中船長ト稱スルハ其職名ノ何タルヲ問ハス現ニ船舶ヲ管理シ若クハ之ヲ指揮スル者ヲ云フ

一　本則中貨物ト稱スルハ船客ノ行李及ヒ船用品ヲ除クノ外一切ノ貨物ヲ云ヒ船客ノ行李トハ船客ノ自用品ヲ云ヒ船用品トハ船中用ノ飮食品其他ノ消耗品ヲ云フ

一　本則中輸入人ト稱スルハ輸入貨物ノ持主、引受人及其代理人ヲ云ヒ輸出人ト稱スルハ輸出貨物ノ持主、仕送人及ヒ其代理人ヲ云フ

一　本則中期限ヲ定ムルニ時又ハ日ヲ以テスルモノハ日曜日及ヒ稅關ノ休日ヲ算入セス月又ハ年ヲ以テスルモノハ右等ノ休日ヲ算入スヘシ

Annexed to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America the 20th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of Meiji. (February 20th, 1889.)

TRADE REGULATIONS,

In the following Regulations, when the term "port" is used, without more particular description, it shall be held to mean a port in Japan open to foreign trade; the term "ship" or "vessel" shall be held to mean every vessel, no matter what her rig or size, whether Japanese or foreign, except Japanese junks and Japanese coasting vessels; the term "master" shall be held to mean the person for the time being having or taking charge or command of the ship, without regard to his actual title; the term "goods" shall be held to comprise all goods with the exception of passengers' baggage and ship's stores; "passengers' baggage" shall mean such articles as are for the personal use of passengers; and "ship's stores" shall mean supplies provided for subsistence and consumption on board; when the term "importer" is used, it shall be held to include the owners of goods imported, as well as the consignees and their respective agents; and the term "exporter" shall be held to include the owners of goods exported, as well as the consignors, and their agents, respectively; when time is expressed as limited by the hour or day, Sundays and Customs Holidays are excluded; if by the month or year, such holidays are included.

第一條

稅關ハ其官吏ヲ入港船舶ニ乘込マシムルノ權ヲ有スヘシ入港船舶ノ船長ハ其船舶ニ乘込ミタル稅關官吏ヨリ其船舶、積荷、船客、乘組人若シクハ航海ニ關シ尋問スル所アラハ可成丈之ニ應答シ且入港報告簿ニ其要スル所ノ諸件ヲ記載スヘシ

稅關官吏ハ關稅事務取扱ニ關スル諸般ノ目的又ハ船舶課稅噸數ヲ測定シ若クハ檢定スルノ目的ヲ以テ入港船內何ノ所ニ到ルモ自由トス又其積荷ノ陸揚ヲ終リ又ハ其船舶ノ出港スルマテ船中ニ留ルコヲ得且船口其他船艙ノ入口ヲ閉チテ之ヲ封鎖シ若クハ封印シ又該船內ノ貨物ヲ封鎖シ封印シ之ニ符號ヲ附シ若クハ他ノ方法ヲ以テ取締ヲ爲スコヲ得ヘシ但船內ニテハ右稅關官吏ヲ丁寧ニ取扱ヒ且可成丈相當ノ便宜ヲ與フヘシ

船長ニ於テ本條ノ條款ヲ遵守スルコヲ拒ミ又ハ之ヲ怠リタルトキハ貳拾五圓ノ罰金ヲ該船長ニ科スヘシ

第二條

船長ハ船書ヲ其所屬國領事館ヘ預ケタル旨ヲ證明セル領事ノ預リ證書ヲ其船舶入港後四十八時間內ニ稅關執務時間中ニ於テ稅關ヘ差出スヘシ若シ該港ニ其船舶所屬國ノ領事在留セサルカ若クハ其船舶日本船ナルトキハ其船書ヲ稅關ニ預クヘシ然ル後右船長ハ其船舶ノ名稱、國籍、噸數、仕出港名、出帆ノ年月日、入港ノ年月日時、船客ノ員數、船客ノ姓名ヲ要スルトキハ其姓名及ヒ乘組人ノ員數等ヲ書面ニ認メ之ニ署名シ且其正實ナル旨ヲ記載シテ稅關ニ差出シ之ヲ以テ入港届ヲ爲シ同時ニ積荷目錄ヲ稅關ニ差出スヘシ右積荷目錄ニハ船積證書ニ據リ荷物ノ記號、番號、箇數、品名及ヒ其引受人ノ姓名詳ナルトキハ其姓名等ヲ詳記シ右目錄ノ正實ナルコヲ認ムル旨ヲ記載シ之ニ署名スヘシ又該船長ノ署名シタル船用品目錄ヲ右積荷目錄ニ添ヘ差出スヘシ

前文ニ從ヒ船舶入港届ヲ爲スニ前チ船長ハ登簿證又ハ船舶ノ噸數ヲ示ス所ノ其他ノ公書ヲ檢查ノ爲メ稅關ニ差出スヘシ

第三條

滯港四十八時間ニ滿タサル船舶及ヒ暴風雨若クハ災難ノ爲メ寄港スルニ至リタル船舶ハ貨物ヲ陸揚船積臧ハ船移シ又ハ船客若クハ郵便物ヲ陸揚搭載スルニアラサレハ稅關ヘ入港手數ヲ爲シ又ハ積荷目錄若クハ船用品目錄ヲ差出スニ及ハス但右船舶ノ船長ハ入港ノ旨ト入港手數ヲ免除サルヘキ理由トヲ稅關ヘ届出ツヘシ

Article I.

The Customs Authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board of any ship arriving in a port, and the master of every such ship shall answer, as far as possible, every question relating to the ship, cargo, passengers, crew, or voyage that may be put to him by the Customs officer who boards the ship, and shall fill up the entries in the boarding book.

The Customs officers shall have free access to all parts of the ship, for any purpose connected with the administration of the Customs or for the purpose of measuring or ascertaining the dutiable tonnage of the ship. They may remain on board until all the goods laden therein are landed, or until the departure of the ship. They shall also have power to fasten down, and lock, or seal hatchways, or other entrances to the hold, and to lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such ship; they shall, moreover, be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation as the ship affords shall be allotted to them.

Refusal or neglect on the part of the master of a ship to comply with the stipulations of this Article, or with any of them shall render such master liable to a fine of 25 yen.

Article II.

Within 48 hours after the arrival of a ship in a port, the master shall deliver to the Customs Authorities, during their office hours, the receipt of the Consul of his nationality showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the Consulate; in the event of there being no Consul of the vessel's nationality in such port, or of the ship being under the Japanese flag, the master shall deposit the ship's papers at the Custom House. He shall then make entry of the ship by handing in a written paper, duly signed and certified by him to be a true statement, giving the name and nationality of the ship, her tonnage, the port whence arrived, the date of sailing, the date and time of arrival, the number and, if required, the names of the passengers, and the number of the crew. The master shall at the same time deposit with the Customs Authorities a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks, number, quantity, and description of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bill of lading, and, if known, the names of the consignees; he shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, certify to the correctness of the particulars contained in the manifest, and shall sign his name to the same. A list of the ship's stores signed by the master shall also be filed with the manifest. Prior to making entry of the ship as aforesaid the master shall deliver to the Customs Authorities for inspection, the certificate of Register or other national papers showing the tonnage of the ship.

Article III.

Vessels which remain in port less than 48 hours and vessels driven into port by stress of weather, or in distress, shall not be required to enter at the Customs or to hand in manifest or lists of ship's stores, unless they land, ship or transhipcargo or land or take on board passengers or mails. The masters of such vessel shall, however, report their arrival at the Customs and the causes that exempt them from entering at the Customs.

第四條

船長本則第二條ニ定メタル時間内ニ其船舶ノ入港手續ヲ爲サヽルトキハ其手續ヲ爲スニヲ怠ル間二十四時間毎ニ六拾圓ノ罰金ヲ納ムヘシ二十四時ニ滿タサル時間モ亦二十四時間ト看做スヘシ

第五條

積荷目錄中ニ誤謬アルヲ發見スルトキハ右目錄差出後四十八時間内ハ手數料ヲ納メスシテ之ヲ正誤スルヲ得ヘシト雖モ此時間ヲ經過シ該目錄ヲ變更シ若クハ之ニ追書スルニハ三圓ノ手數料ヲ納ムルヲ要ス

目錄中ニ遺漏若クハ相違ノ廉アルトキハ該船舶ノ船長ハ其遺漏若クハ相違ノ廉アル商貨ノ價格ニ均シキ罰金ヲ納ムヘシ

然レトモ稅關長又ハ其事件ヲ審判スル裁判所ニ對シ右遺漏若クハ相違ノ廉ノ故意又ハ詐僞ノ目的ニ出テサルヲ證明シ其確認ヲ得ルトキハ右罰金ヲ科セサルヘシ尤モ其積荷目錄ハ前項ニ據リ正誤スルヲ得ヘシ

第六條

本則第二條ニ據リ入港手續ヲ終リタル船舶ニハ稅關ヨリ開艙免狀ヲ附與スヘシ此免狀ヲ本船ニ在ル稅關官吏ニ示ストキハ該稅關官吏ハ直チニ艙口其他貨物ヲ積置ケル場所ニ施シタル封鎖封印ヲ開披スヘシ右免狀ヲ受ケシテ積荷ノ船卸ニ着手スル者及ヒ稅關ノ免狀ヲ受ケ之ヲ本船ニ在ル所ノ稅關官吏ニ示ササル内ニ故意ヲ以テ艙口其他貨物ヲ積置ケル場所ニ施シタル封印封鎖ヲ開披スル者アルトキハ其船長ニ百圓ノ罰金ヲ科スヘシ

第七條

凡ソ貨物ハ稅關ノ指定シタル場所外ニ於テ陸揚又ハ船積スヘカラス日曜日其他ノ休日及ヒ三月一日ヨリ十月一日迄ハ午後六時ヨリ午前六時迄十月一日ヨリ翌年三月一日迄ハ午後五時ヨリ午前七時迄ノ間ハ貨物ヲ陸揚船積若クハ船移スルヲ得ス但稅關ノ特許ヲ得タル場合ハ此限ニ在ラスト雖モ稅關ハ其執務時間外ノ臨時執務ニ對シ相當ノ手數料ヲ徵收スルヲ得

若シ前揭ノ諸項ヲ犯ストキハ其犯則ニ係ハル貨物ハ稅關ニ於テ之ヲ差押ヘ沒收スヘシ

前項ニ揭クル休日及ヒ時間中ハ稅關官吏ニ於テ艙口其他貨物ヲ積置ケル場所ヲ封鎖スルヲ得若シ正當ノ許可ナクシテ入口ヲ開キ又ハ該稅關官吏ノ施シタル封印、符號或ハ封鎖ヲ破リ又ハ之ヲ取除ク者アルトキハ其罪ヲ犯セシ者及ヒ船長ニ各百圓ノ罰金ヲ科スヘシ但其事件ヲ審判スル裁判所ニ對シ其所爲ノ全ク過誤ニシテ故意ニ出テサルヲ證明シ確認ヲ得ルトキハ此限ニ在ラス

Article IV.

Any Master who shall fail to make due entry of his vessel at the Custom House within the time prescribed by Article II hereof shall pay a fine of 60 yen for each period of 24 hours, or fraction thereof, during which he shall neglect to make entry.

Article V.

If any error is discovered in the manifest it may be corrected within 48 hours after the deposit of the manifest without the payment of any fee, but for every alteration or post entry to the manifest which is made after that time a fee of 3 yen shall be paid.

If any goods forming part of the cargo of a ship are omitted from the manifest, or are incorrectly described therein, the master of the vessel shall pay a fine equal in amount to the value of the merchandise so omitted or incorrectly described.

This fine shall not, however, be incurred, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs, or of the Court trying the case, that such omission or incorrect description was not made wilfully or with fraudulent intent. In such case the manifest may be corrected in the manner above prescribed.

Article VI.

When a vessel has been duly entered inwards as prescribed by Article II hereof, the Customs Authorities shall issue a permit to open hatches. This shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board, who shall at once remove the Customs seals on the hatches, and any other places containing cargo which may have been fastened or sealed. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission, or wilfully breaking open or unfastening any seals or locks upon the hatches or other parts of the ship containing cargo before the Customs permit has been obtained and exhibited to the officer on board, as above provided, shall render the master liable to a fine of 100 yen.

Article VII.

No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those designated by the Customs Authorities. Neither shall any goods be landed, shipped, or transhipped on Sundays or holidays, or between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. on any day from the 1st March to the 1st October, or between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 A. M. on any day from the 1st October to the 1st March, except by special permission of the Customs Authorities, who shall be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed. Any violation of these provisions shall subject the goods in respect of which the offence was committed to seizure and confiscation by the Customs Authorities. At such times, and within the hours above specified, the hatches and all other parts of the ship where cargo is stored may be secured by the Customs Authorities, and if any person shall without due permission open any entrance, or break, or remove any seal, mark, lock, or fastening that has been affixed by the said Customs officials, not only the person so offending but also the master of the ship

第八條

貨物輸入人ニ於テ其貨物ヲ陸揚セント欲スルトキハ其旨ヲ稅關ヘ願出ツヘシ其願書ニハ本人ノ姓名該貨物ヲ輸入シタル船舶ノ名稱、其荷物ノ記號、番號、品名及ヒ價格ヲ詳記シ其相違ナキ旨ヲ保證シ且ツ之ニ署名スヘシ右願書ニハ各仕入書ノ正本若クハ副本ヲ添フルヲ要ス又右願書ニハ該貨物購求若クハ製造ノ年月日及ヒ地名並ニ其原價、運賃、手數料及ヒ保險料ヲ詳記スヘキモノトス且ツ右仕入書ニハ稅關ニ留置クヘキ爲メ其寫ヲ一通添ユヘシ其原書ハ比照ノ後輸入人ヘ返却スルモノトス稅關ニ於テハ右願書及ヒ仕入書ヲ正確ナリト認ムルトキハ陸揚免狀ヲ輸入人ニ附與スヘシ輸入人ハ該貨物ヲ載スル所ノ船舶ニ在ル稅關官吏ニ此免狀ヲ示シテ該貨物ヲ船卸シ稅關ノ檢査ヲ經テ其檢印ヲ受ケ輸入稅目ニ從ヒ該貨物ニ相當スル稅金ヲ納メタル後之ヲ引取ルヿヲ得ヘシ

前項ノ仕入書ヲ差出サヽルカ若クハ之ヲ差出シ能ハサル理由ヲ滿足ニ辯解セサルトキハ貨主ハ稅關ニ於テ定ムル所ノ稅金ヲ納メ其貨物ヲ陸揚スルヿヲ得ヘシ但納稅後三ケ月以內ニ前揭ノ如ク仕入書ノ正本若クハ副本ヲ差出スニ於テハ若シ稅金ノ過納アレハ其過納ノ金額ヲ拂戾スヘシ

shall be liable to a penalty of 100 yen, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court before which the offence is tried that the act in question was the result of accident, and was not done wilfully.

Article VIII.

The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to the Customs Authorities to that effect, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, contents, and values of the packages, and declaring that this statement is correct. This application shall be accompanied by the original invoice of each consignment of merchandise, or by a duplicate of such invoice, which must be a copy of the original bill for the goods, and must contain a full statement of the time when and the place where the said goods were purchased or manufactured, and the actual cost thereof, together with the cost of transportation, commission, and insurance. The said invoice must also be accompanied by a copy, to be retained by the Customs. After comparison, the original shall be returned to the importer. If the said application and invoice are found to be satisfactory, the Customs Authorities shall issue to the importer a landing permit. Upon the presentation of such permit to the Customs officer on board the vessel in which the goods are laden, the same may be unladen, and, having been duly examined and stamped at the Custom House and duty paid thereon in accordance with the import tariff, delivery may be taken of the merchandise by the importer.

If such invoice as above described is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land the goods on payment of the duty determined by the Customs Authorities; but the surplus duty, if any, so paid shall be refunded if the owner of the goods produces the original invoice, or a duplicate as aforesaid, within 3 months from the date on which the duties were paid.

第九條

稅關官吏ハ輸入若クハ輸出貨物ノ全部若クハ一部ヲ檢査シ又ハ權衡尺度若クハ量器ヲ以テ其一部或ハ全部ヲ測定スルヲ得ヘシ貨物ノ檢査ハ指定ノ場所ニ於テ遲滯ナク施行シ其貨物ノ荷造ハ可成丈原狀ニ復スヘシ

Article IX.

The Customs officers may examine the whole or any part of goods entered for exportation or importation, or may determine the quantity of any such goods by weighing, measuring or gauging a part or the whole of them.

Such examination shall be made at the place appointed for the purpose, without unnecessary delay, and the packages shall be restored by the Customs Authorities to their original condition in so far as may be reasonable and practicable.

第十條

條約第五條ニ定ムル規則ニ從ヒ從價稅ヲ拂フヘキ貨物ノ價格ヲ其輸入人若クハ輸出人ヨリ申出タルトキ稅關ニ於テ其價格ヲ不充分ナリト認メ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ稅關ヨリ要求スル所ノ稅金ヲ納ムルヲ拒ムヿアレハ稅關ニ於テハ右申出ノ價格ニ其五分ヲ加ヘ右貨物ヲ買上ル旨ヲ其檢査後二十四時間內ニ通知スルノ權ヲ有ス尤其買上代價ハ右通知ノ日ヨリ五日內ニ拂渡スヘシ但此場合ニ於テハ稅金ヲ課セサルモノトス

Article X.

Should the Customs Authorities consider the value of any goods paying, according to the principle laid down in Article V of the Treaty, an ad valorem duty, as declared by the importer or exporter, insufficient, and should the importer or exporter decline to pay the duties demanded, then the Customs Authorities shall have the right to announce, within 24 hours after the examination of the said goods, their intention to purchase them at the price declared by the said importer and exporter, with the addition of 5 per centum, and the purchase money shall be

第十一條

税關ニ於テ輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ申出タル從價税品ノ價格ヲ不充分ナリト認ムルモ右申出ノ價格ヲ以テ該貨物ヲ買上ルヿヲ欲セサルトキハ該貨物檢査後二十四時間内ニ税關及ヒ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ評價人各一名ヲ選定シ之ヲシテ右貨物ノ價格ヲ評定セシムヘキ權ヲ有ス而シテ之ヲ選定スルハ税關ヨリ價格評定ヲ要求シタル後二十四時間内ニ於テスヘシ右評價人ハ其選定後可成速ニ該貨物ヲ鑑査シ其價格ヲ評定スヘシ但此價格ノ評定ハ何ノ場合ト雖モ右要求後三日ヲ過ルヲ得ス評價人ノ評定シタル貨物ノ税價輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ申出タル價格ニ超過スルヿ五分ヨリ多キトキハ該輸入人若クハ輸出人ハ其評價ノ費用ヲ負擔シ且其評定價格ニ從ヒ税金ヲ納ムヘシ然レトモ右評定價格輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ申出タル價格ニ超過スルヿ五分以上ナラサルトキハ輸入人若クハ輸出人ハ其評定價格ニ從テ税金ヲ納メ其評定ノ費用ハ税關ニ於テ負擔スヘシ

右二名ノ評定人其意見ヲ異ニスルトキハ其不同意ヲ起セシ後成ルヘク速ニ右評定人ニ於テ一人ノ判定人ヲ選定シ其裁決ヲ乞ヒ之ヲ以テ確定ノモノトスヘシ若シ判定人ノ選定ニ付評定人ノ協議整ハサルトキハ其地ノ知事ニ於テ判定人ヲ任命スヘシ但此貨物ノ税價ニ關スル判定人ノ裁決ハ其選定若クハ任命後三日間内ニ之ヲ爲スヘシ

paid within 5 days from the date of such announcement. It is understood that in such cases the duty is not to be levied.

ARTICLE XI.

Should the Customs Authorities consider the value of any goods paying an ad valorem duty, as declared by the importer or exporter, insufficient, and at the same time decline to exercise their right of purchasing such goods at the declared value, they shall have the right, within 24 hours after the examination of the goods, to call for an appraisement by two experts, one to be appointed by themselves and one by the importer or exporter. The appointment of the said experts shall be made within the 24 hours next following the demand of the Customs for an appraisement; the survey of the goods under dispute shall be made by the experts and their decision rendered as soon after their appointment as is possible, in no case later than 3 days after an appraisement has been demanded.

Should the dutiable value of the goods as determined by the experts be more than 5 per centum higher than the value declared by the importer or exporter, the latter shall bear the costs of the survey and shall also pay duty on the value thus appraised. But should the value so determined be not more than 5 per centum higher than the value as declared by the importer or exporter, the latter shall pay duty according to the value of such goods as so appraised, and the costs of the survey shall be borne by the Customs Authorities.

In the event of the two experts failing to agree, the matter shall be referred to an umpire, who shall be selected by the experts as quickly as possible after they have failed to agree, and whose decision shall be final. Should the experts be unable to agree in the choice of an umpire, such umpire shall be appointed by the Chiji of the District. The decision of the umpire as to the dutiable value of the goods shall be rendered within three days after his selection or appointment.

第十二條

前條ニ據リ鑑査ヲ要求シタル後其貨物鑑査ノ前又ハ評定人若クハ判定人ノ評定ヲ下サヽル前ニ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ該貨物ヲ引取ントスルトキハ税關ニ於テ採擇スル所ノ見本若クハ標本並ニ税金及ヒ檢査費用支拂ノ爲メ税關ニ於テ相當ト認ムル保證金ヲ税關ニ差出シタル後何時タリトモ之ヲ引取ルヿヲ得但其保證金ハ税關ノ要求スル税金ノ二倍ヲ超過スヘカラス而シテ評定濟ノ上該保證金中ヨリ前條ニ據リ納ムヘキ税金ヲ引去リ且前條ニ據リ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ檢査費用ヲ負擔スヘキトキハ之ヲモ引去リ若シ餘剩アラハ之ヲ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ返付スヘシ

以上定ムル所ニ據リ引取ヲ爲サヽル貨物ハ其鑑査ヲ了ルマテ税關ニ於テ之ヲ貯藏スヘシト雖モ其爲メ危險ニ罹ルヿアラハ輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ之ヲ引受ケ且其倉敷料及ヒ保險料ハ該輸入人若クハ輸出人ニ於テ負擔スルモノトス

ARTICLE XII.

Should the importer, or exporter, after a survey has been demanded as provided in the preceding Article, desire to take delivery of the goods either before the survey takes place, or before the decision of the experts or of the umpire has been given, he may do so at any time after depositing with the Customs Authorities samples and patterns, to be selected, if required, by them, and such security for the duty and the costs of survey as may be deemed adequate by them; such security not to exceed twice the amount of duty claimed by the Customs. When the decision has been given, any surplus remaining over from such money deposit, after deduction of the amount of duty payable as prescribed by the preceding Article, and of the costs of survey, if according to the provisions of the preceding Article these are to be borne by him, shall be returned to the importer or exporter.

Goods which are not taken delivery of under the foregoing provision shall, pending the result of the survey, be stored by the Customs Authorities at the risk of the importer or exporter, who shall be liable for all charges for storage and insurance.

第十三條

從量稅ヲ課スヘキ貨物通關ノ際其品格若クハ名稱ニ付稅關及ヒ其輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ間ニ異議ヲ生スルトキハ從價稅品ニ關シ前二個條ニ定ムルト同樣ノ方法ニ據リ之ヲ處分スヘシ但評價人ヲ有スルモノトス且其評定ノ費用ハ裁決上曲者ト定リタル者之ヲ負擔スルモノトス

ARTICLE XIII.

Cases where disputes arise between the Customs Authorities and the importer or exporter in respect of the quality or designation of goods passing through the Customs which are liable to specific duties shall be dealt with in the same manner as is prescribed in the two preceding Articles with reference to goods subject to ad valorem duties, it being understood that the right to demand a survey of such goods by experts shall rest equally with either party and the costs of such survey shall be borne by the party against whom the decision is rendered.

第十四條

輸入貨物航海中ニ損傷ヲ受ケタルトキハ其損傷ノ多寡ニ隨ヒ相當ノ減稅ヲ爲スヘシ此規則ハ漏減ノ場合ニモ亦適用スルモノトス若シ其減稅額ニ對シ異議ヲ生スルトキハ第十一條第十二條及第十三條ニ據リ之ヲ處分スヘシ但此場合ニ於テ鑒査ヲ要スル訴價人若クハ判定人ハ可成速ニ許定ヲ爲スヘシ

ARTICLE XIV.

Upon all imported goods damaged on the voyage a fair reduction of duties shall be allowed proportionate to their deterioration. The same rule shall apply in case of leakage. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner prescribed by Articles XI, XII, and XIII. The surveys which may be necessary in such cases shall be held without unnecessary delay, and the decision of the experts or of the umpire shall be rendered as soon as may be practicable.

第十五條

積荷目錄ヲ以テ屆出テタル輸入貨物ヲ船舶入港後二十日以內ニ陸揚セサルトキハ稅關ニ於テハ之ヲ陸揚シテ倉庫ニ納ムルコトヲ得ヘシ若シ如此陸揚納庫シタル後二個月以內ニ輸入稅、移轉費

ARTICLE XV.

All goods declared for import on the entry manifest not landed within 30 days after the arrival of a ship in port may be landed and stored by the Customs Authorities; and, if the duties and cost of such removal and storage be not paid within

及ヒ庫租ヲ納メサルトキハ稅關ハ該貨物ヲ賣拂ヒ其賣得金ヲ以テ右諸費ニ充テ仍ホ剩餘アラハ該貨物輸入人ノ請求ニ依リ之ヲ返付スヘシ

右貨物若シ爆裂質、燃燒質若クハ腐敗シ易キモノナルカ或ハ家畜ナルトキハ陸揚ノ上稅關ニ於テ直チニ之ヲ賣拂フコトアルヘシ但其賣得金ハ本條ニ定ムル方法ニ據リ處分スヘシ

第十六條

爆裂質或ハ燃燒質ノ貨物ハ日本官吏ノ指定シタル場所ニ非サレハ陸揚又ハ船積スヘカラス

ARTICLE XVI.

Goods of an explosive or inflammable nature shall not be landed or shipped except at places designated for that purpose by the Japanese Authorities.

第十七條

會社若クハ商會ニ於テ港內ニ倉庫船ヲ置カント欲スル者ハ稅關ヘ申出テ許可ヲ請フヘシ其倉庫船ニ就テハ本則中之ニ適用スルモノトス若シ其倉庫船及ヒ其貯藏スル所ノ貨物ニ對シ普通船舶ノ場合ニ於ルト同樣ノ權力ヲ有シ該倉庫船ニ出張セント欲スル時ハ該官吏ハ該倉庫船ノ持主ハ該官吏ノ勤務ニ對シ其出張ノ費額ニ超過セサル相當ノ手數料ヲ稅關ニ納ムヘシ

ARTICLE XVII.

Companies and firms desiring to keep hulks or storeships in a port shall apply to the Customs Authorities for permission to do so, and such hulks and storeships shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations so far as the same may be applicable. The Customs Authorities may station officers of the Customs on board such hulks or storeships, and of cargo stored therein, as they would have in the case of ordinary vessels. A reasonable fee, not exceeding the expenses for the officers so employed, shall be paid to the

第十八條

一ノ船舶ヨリ其積荷ヲ他ノ船舶ニ移サント欲スル者ハ稅關ニ出願シテ船移免狀ヲ受ケ之ヲ該船ニ在ル稅關官吏ニ示シ然ル後其免狀ニ準據シテ船移ヲ爲スコトヲ得ヘシ

第十九條

禁制品若クハ此規則ニ據リ當然ニ稅關ノ手續ヲ經サル貨物ヲ船積シ若クハ船積セント謀ル者又ハ之ヲ陸揚シ若クハ陸揚セント謀ル者又稅關ヨリ船移免狀ヲ受ケスシテ貨物ヲ船移シ若クハ船移セント謀ル者アルトキハ日本官吏ハ該貨物ヲ差押ヘ之ヲ沒收スヘシ

禁制品若クハ仕入書ニ記載セサル有稅品ヲ貨物包裝中ニ藏匿セルヲ發見スルトキハ該物品並ニ其包裝及ヒ其包裝中ノ貨物ヲ併セテ悉ク之ヲ沒收スヘシ然レトモ稅關長若クハ其事件ヲ審判スル裁判所ニ於テ右有稅品ノ他ノ貨物包裝中ニ在ルハ全ク輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ錯誤若クハ不注意ニシテ詐僞ノ目的ニ出テサルコトヲ確認スルニ於テハ該有稅品及ヒ貨物包裝ハ之ヲ沒收スルコトナカルヘシ

Customs by the owners of the hulks or storeships for the services of such officers.

ARTICLE XVIII.

When cargo is to be transhipped from one vessel to another an application for a transhipping permit must be made to the Customs, and, upon such permit being exhibited to the Customs officers on board the said vessels, the transhipment may be effected in accordance therewith.

ARTICLE XIX.

Should any person ship or attempt to ship, or land or attempt to land prohibited goods or goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom House, in the manner prescribed by these Regulations, or tranship or attempt to tranship cargo for the transhipment of which no permit has been obtained from the Customs, such goods may be seized and confiscated by the Japanese Authorities.

If any prohibited articles or if any dutiable articles not set forth in the invoice shall be found concealed in any package of goods, such articles shall be confiscated together with the package and the whole of its contents. Should it, however, be shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs, or of the Court before which the case is tried, that the presence of such dutiable articles in a package containing other goods is the result of mistake or oversight, and is not due to any fraudulent intention on the part of the importer or exporter, neither the articles nor the packages in question shall be confiscated.

第二十條

凡ソ貨物ヲ輸出セントスル者ハ其船積前稅關ヘ願出ヘシ其願書ニ貨物ヲ輸出スヘキ船舶ノ名稱其包裝ノ記號、番號其貨物ノ數量、名稱及ヒ價格ヲ詳記シ其相違ナキ旨ヲ保證シ且之ニ署名スヘシ然ルトキハ稅關ニ於テ其貨物ヲ相當ニ檢査シ之ニ檢印シ且輸出稅目ニ據リ稅金ヲ徵收シタル上ニテ輸出人ニ船積免狀ヲ附與スヘシ輸出人ハ其船舶ニ在ル所ノ稅關官吏ヘ此免狀ヲ示シ然ル後其貨物ヲ船積スヘシ

第二十一條

稅關ヲ欺クノ目的ヲ以テ不正ノ申立書又ハ保證狀ニ署名スル者ハ貳百圓以下ノ罰金ニ處スヘシ

第二十二條

船用、船中乘組人及ヒ船客用ノ食用品ハ稅關ニ於テ輸出入手數ヲ爲スニ及ハス船客ノ行李モ亦同シトス右等ノ物品ハ稅關官吏ノ檢査ヲ經タル上ニテ何時タリトモ陸揚若クハ船積スルヿヲ得ヘシ

第二十三條

凡ソ船舶出港セントスルトキハ其船長ハ書面ヲ以テ其旨屆出テ

ARTICLE XX.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Custom House before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application is correct and shall sign his name thereto. The goods having thereupon been duly examined and stamped, and duty paid in accordance with the export tariff, a shipping permit shall be issued, to the exporter, who shall exhibit the same to the Customs officer on board the vessel when the goods are shipped thereon.

ARTICLE XXI.

Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with intent to deceive the Customs shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding 200 yen.

ARTICLE XXII.

No entry shall be required in the case of provisions for the use of ships, their crews, or passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter, which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

ARTICLE XXIII.

When the master of a vessel wishes to clear he shall make

輸入積荷目錄ト同樣ノ事項ヲ記載シタル輸出積荷目錄ヲ稅關へ差出スへシ然ルトキハ稅關ハ出港免狀ヲ交附シ且船書ニ對スル領事ノ預證書ヲ返附スへシ此二書ヲ領事館ニ差出シタル上ハ其船書ヲ船長ニ返附スへシ若シ該船舶所屬國ノ領事其港ニ駐在セサルカ若クハ該船舶ハ日本國船ナルトキハ稅關ハ出港免狀ヲ交附スルトキ船書ヲ該船長ニ返附スへシ

凡ソ船舶出港屆ヲ爲シテヨリ二十四時間內ニ拔錨スルヿ能ハサルトキハ其船長ハ右ノ趣ヲ稅關ニ報知スへシ但風波ノ爲メ拔錨ヲ妨ケラレタルトキハ此限ニアラス若シ船舶出港屆ヲ爲シタル後稅關ニ屆ケスシテ二十四時間以上港內ニ留ルトキハ右時限ノ後其滯港スル間二十四時間每ニ該船長ヲ拾圓ノ罰金ニ處スへシ但二十四時ニ滿サル時間モ亦二十四時間ト看做スへシ

船稅或ハ罰金ヲ完納スルカ或ハ之ニ對スル相當ノ金額ヲ稅關ニ預ケ入レタル上ニ非サレハ出港免狀ヲ交附セサルへシ且ツ此規則若クハ港則違反ノ告發中ニ係ハル船舶ハ右告發事件ノ判決ニ應スルカ爲メ相當ノ預ケ金ヲ稅關ニ爲スカ若クハ稅關ニ於テ認可スル其他ノ保證ヲ差出シタル上ニ非サレハ出港免狀ヲ交附セサルへシ

凡ソ船舶若シ本條ニ定ムル方法ニ據テ出港屆ヲ爲サスシテ出港スルトキハ其船長、船主若クハ其代理人ニ貳百圓ノ罰金ヲ科スへシ

application in writing, and shall hand in to the Customs Authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs Authorities shall then issue a clearance certificate, and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers; these two documents must be handed in to the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master. In cases where there is no Consul of the nationality of the vessel, or where the vessel is under the Japanese flag, the Customs Authorities, upon granting the clearance permit, shall return the ship's papers to the master.

Should any vessel be unable to leave the anchorage within 24 hours, the master shall, unless prevented by stress of weather, report the circumstance at the Custom House. If any vessel remains in port more than 24 hours after having cleared, without communicating with the Customs Authorities, the master shall pay a fine of 10 yen for every 24 hours, or fraction thereof, during which he shall remain after the time limited as aforesaid.

No clearance permit shall be issued while any ship's dues or fines remain unpaid, or until the said dues or fines are secured by the deposit of a sufficient sum of money with the Customs. Neither shall a clearance permit be granted to any vessel in respect of which a charge of violation of these Regulations or of the Harbour Regulations is pending, unless a sufficient deposit is made with the Customs or other security approved by the Customs is given to satisfy any judgment that may be rendered in respect of such charge.

Should any vessel leave a port without clearing outwards in the manner prescribed in this Article, the master, owner, or agent shall be liable to a penalty of 200 yen.

第二十四條

船舶若シ前條ニ定ムル所ノ方法ニ據リ出港屆ヲ爲シタル後荷物ヲ船積シ若クハ船卸セントスルトキハ再ヒ入港屆ヲ爲スヲ要シ其出港スルトキハ再ヒ出港屆ヲ爲スヲ要ス

然レトモ再度入港屆ヲ爲スモ之カ爲メ噸稅ヲ再納スルニ及ハス

第二十五條

郵便汽船ハ同日若クハ同時ニ稅關へ入港屆及ヒ出港屆ヲ爲スコトヲ得へク其輸入積荷目錄ニハ入港屆ヲ爲ス港ニ於テ陸揚若クハ船移スへキ物品ノミヲ記載スルヲ以テ足レリトス若シ其船長自ラ輸出積荷目錄ヲ稅關ニ差出スヿ能ハザルトキハ其郵便汽船ノ取扱ヲ爲ス代理人ヨリ該汽船出發後二十四時間內ニ之ヲ差出スへシ又郵便汽船ニ非サル船舶ト雖モ稅關長ノ特許ヲ得レハ右同樣ノ方法ニ由リ同日若クハ同時ニ稅關へ入港屆及ヒ出港屆ヲ爲スヿヲ得へシ

第二十六條

修覆ヲ要スル船舶ハ其爲メ稅金ヲ納メスシテ貨物ヲ陸揚スルヲ得へク該貨物ハ稅關ニ於テ之ヲ管理シ其倉入、運送及監督ニ關スル費用ハ該船長ヨリ徵收スへシ然レトモ該貨物ノ一部ヲ賣却スルトキハ其賣却シタル部分ニ對スル稅金ヲ稅目ニ從テ納ムへシ又其船舶ニ若シ第三條ニ據テ入港屆ヲ爲サス且噸稅ヲ納メサ

ARTICLE XXIV.

Should it be desired to ship or unship cargo after a vessel has been cleared outwards in the manner laid down in the preceding Article, the vessel must again be entered inwards and, when ready to clear, must again be entered outwards.

But no vessel shall be required to pay tonnage dues on account of such re-entry.

ARTICLE XXV.

Mail steamers may both enter and clear at the Custom House on the same day, or at the same time. In the import manifest it shall be sufficient to enumerate the articles to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry. When the master is not able to present the export manifest at the Custom House, the agent of the mail steamer may do so within 24 hours from the departure of the ship. Vessels other than mail steamers may, in the same manner as above prescribed, both enter and clear at the Custom House on the same day, or at the same time, provided the Superintendent of Customs sees fit to grant the privilege.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Customs Authorities and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties provided by the tariff shall be paid on the portion so

ルモノナレハ更ニ入港屆ヲ爲シ且噸稅ヲ納メ其他本則ノ諸條款ヲ遵奉スヘシ貨物ヲ該船舶ニ積込ムトキモ亦同シ

第二十七條

軍艦ニ屬スル不用品ヲ賣却スルトキハ其購求人ハ稅目ニ從テ稅金ヲ納ムヘシ

第二十八條

過納稅ニ關スル輸入人若クハ輸出人ノ要求（本則第八條ニ明文アル場合ヲ除ク）及ヒ不足稅ニ關スル稅關ノ要求ハ納稅ノ日ヨリ三十日間內ニ提出スルモノニ限リ之ヲ受理スヘシ然レトモ貨物一タヒ稅關ヲ通過シタル後其損害ニ關シ其輸入人若クハ輸出人ヨリ減稅ヲ願出ルモ之ヲ聞屆ケサルヘシ

第二十九條

貨物ヲ檢査ノ場所ニ運搬スルノ費用其他之ニ類スル性質ノ諸費用ハ其輸出人若クハ輸入人ニ於テ之ヲ負擔スヘシ

disposed of, and the vessel, if exempted under Article III from entrance at the Customs, and from the payment of tonnage dues, shall be required to enter and to pay the said dues, and shall otherwise be subject to all the provisions of these Regulations. The same rule shall apply where goods are shipped on board such vessels.

ARTICLE XXVII.

When condemned articles or supplies belonging to ships of war are sold the purchaser shall pay duty according to the tariff.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs Authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall only be entertained, (except, in the former case, as prescribed by Article VIII hereof), when made within 30 days from the date of payment; but no refund in the shape of reduction of duty shall be allowed to the importer or exporter, in respect of damage, after the goods have once passed through the Customs.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The expense of conveying goods to the place of examination and all other expenses of a similar character shall be borne by the exporter or importer.

第三十條

凡ソ本則ニ據テ要スル所ノ書面ハ稅關ニ備フル所ノ用紙ヲ用ヒ日本文又ハ英文ニテ認ムヘシ

第三十一條

凡ソ日本ノ未開港場ニハ船舶ノ入ルヲ許サス但シ暴風雨若クハ他ノ災難ニ罹リ止ヲ得ス入港スル船舶及ヒ日本政府ノ特許ヲ得タルモノハ格別ナリトス右ノ場合ニ由リ入港シタル船舶ハ凡テ地方官ノ指揮ニ從フヘシ本條ヲ違犯スル船舶ノ船長ハ罰金千圓ニ處シ該船ノ貨物ハ其船卸シタルト、船積シタルト、陸揚シタルト、船移シタルト、船卸、船積、陸揚若クハ船移セント謀リタルトヲ問ハス總テ之ヲ其船卸、船積、陸揚若クハ船移ニ使用セシ舟車其他運搬ニ用ヒタル器具ト共ニ沒收スヘシ

第三十二條

他國仕向物若クハ船中用ノ藥劑品タルノ外（船中用藥劑阿片ハ三斤ヲ以テ限トス）入港船中ニアル一切ノ阿片ハ日本官吏ニ於テ差押ヘ且之ヲ沒收スヘシ凡ソ船舶中ニ他國仕向ノ阿片ヲ搭載スルトキハ其船長ハ書面ヲ以テ其趣ヲ稅關ヘ報告スヘシ該船舶ニ在ル所ノ稅關官吏ハ該船舶出港迄其阿片ヲ封印シ之ヲ保管スヘシ他國仕向ノ阿片ヲ搭載スル船舶ノ船長ニシテ其趣ヲ報告セサルモノハ貳百圓ノ罰金ニ處スヘシ

ARTICLE XXX.

All documents required by these Regulations shall be drawn up on forms prepared by the Customs, and written in the Japanese or English language.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The entrance of a ship into an unopen port in Japan is prohibited, except in the case of ships compelled thereto by stress of weather or by any other distress, or in the case of vessels which have obtained the special permission of the Japanese Government. Such entry shall be subject in all cases to the direction of the local authorities. The master of any ship violating this provision shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 yen, and all goods that are unshipped, shipped, landed, transhipped, or attempted to be unshipped, shipped, landed or transhipped, shall be confiscated, together with all boats, vehicles, or conveyances, made use of in the unshipping, shipping, landing or transhipping of such goods.

ARTICLE XXXII.

All opium on board any ship arriving at a port, otherwise than opium in transit and opium for medical use on board the ship (the supply of which, in the latter case, is limited to three catties) shall be seized and confiscated by the Japanese Authorities. Should any ship have opium in transit on board, the master shall report the fact in writing to the Customs, and the Customs officers on board shall seal up the take charge of such opium until the ship shall leave the harbour. The

凡ソ阿片ヲ密輸入シ若クハ密輸入セント謀ル者アレハ其阿片ヲ沒收シタル上其密輸入シ若クハ密輸入セント謀リタル阿片每一斤ニ滿サル阿片モ亦一斤ト看做スヘシ

藥用阿片ヲ輸入スルノ特權ハ日本政府ノミ之ヲ有ス

第三十三條

凡ソ船舶ヨリ上陸シ又ハ之ニ乘込マントスルモノ脫稅品若クハ禁制品ヲ其身邊ニ藏匿スルノ嫌疑アルトキハ稅關官吏ニ於テ之ヲ搜檢スルヲ得ヘク若シ脫稅品若クハ禁制品ヲ發見スルトキハ日本官吏ハ之ヲ差押ヘ且之ヲ沒收スヘシ然レトモ被疑者ハ搜檢ニ前チ遲滯ナク稅關長ノ面前ニ召連ラレンヿヲ要求シ得ヘク此場合ニ於テ稅關長ハ之ヲ搜檢スヘキ相當ノ理由アルヲ見サレハ被疑者ヲ釋放シ若シ然ラサルトキハ之ヲ搜檢セシムヘシ

第三十四條

凡ソ本則ニ據テ課スヘキ稅金、罰金、沒收物件並ニ本則ニ據テ差押ニ係ル物件ノ沒收ニ關シテハ稅關ヨリ民事若クハ刑事ノ手續ヲ以テ管轄裁判所ヘ出訴シ其處分ヲ求ムルコトヲ得ヘシ右稅金、罰金及ヒ沒收物件ハ日本政府ニ屬シ其所有ニ歸スヘシ

其處罰ノ沒收ニ當ル場合ニ於テハ稅關長ハ判決濟迄其貨物ヲ差押ヘ之ヲ抑留スルヲ得ヘシ但本則中特別ノ條款アル場合ハ此限ニアラス

差押ヘタル貨物保存シ難キモノナルカ若クハ家畜ナルトキハ稅關長ニ於テ之ヲ公賣シ其賣得金ハ諸費用引去ノ上本條ノ條款ニ從ヒ稅關ニ預リ置クヘシ

第三十五條

本則中特ニ罰例ヲ揭ケサル條款ヲ犯シタル者ニハ貳百圓以下ノ罰金ヲ科スヘシ

第三十六條

日本國ニ於ケル密輸入出ヲ防止シ諸稅關ノ事務ヲ簡敏ナラシムルニ必要ト認ムル方法ニシテ此規則ニ明文ナキモノハ日本政府隨時之ヲ取設ルヿヲ得ヘシ

第三十七條

軍艦ハ本則ニ從ハサルモノニシテ稅關官吏又ハ日本警察官ハ之

master of a vessel having opium in transitu on board who fails to report the fact shall be liable to a penalty of 200 yen.

All opium smuggled or attempted to be smuggled shall be confiscated, and, in addition to such confiscation, any person smuggling or attempting to smuggle opium shall pay a fine of 20 yen for every catty, or portion of a catty, so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

The Japanese Government alone has the exclusive right to import opium for medical purposes.

Article XXXIII.

Customs officers may search any person landing from or embarking on board any ship, provided they have good reason to suspect that such person has concealed any uncustomed or prohibited goods about his person. If any uncustomed or prohibited goods shall be discovered upon such person, they shall be seized and confiscated by the Japanese Authorities. But before any person shall be searched, he may require to be taken without unnecessary delay before the Superintendent of Customs, who shall, if he sees no reasonable cause for search, discharge such person; but, if otherwise, direct that he be searched.

Article XXXIV.

All duties, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under or imposed by these Regulations, and the liability to forfeiture of any goods seized under authority hereof, may be sued for, prosecuted, determined, and recovered by the Customs Authorities by action, information, or other appropriate proceeding in the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and all such duties, fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall belong to and be appropriated by the Japanese Government.

In all cases where the penalty is forfeiture or confiscation, the Superintendent of Customs, except in cases otherwise provided for in these Regulations, may seize and detain the goods until a decision shall have been pronounced.

If any goods seized are of a perishable nature, or if livestock is seized, the same may be sold at public auction by direction of the Superintendent of Customs. The proceeds, after the deduction of expenses, shall be kept on deposit at the Customs, subject to all the provisions of this Article.

Article XXXV.

Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding 200 yen.

Article XXXVI.

The Japanese Government may, from time to time, adopt such measures as are requisite, and not otherwise provided for in these Regulations, for preventing smuggling in Japan, and for facilitating the transaction of business at the several Custom Houses.

Article XXXVII.

Men of war shall not be subject to these Regulations, nor

ニ臨檢スルヿヲ得ス

第三十八條

稅關執務時間ハ午前第九時ヨリ午後第五時ニ至ルモノトス

稅關休日ハ毎年各稅關ニ於テ豫メ公示スヘシ

第三十九條

此規則ハ日本政府ト北米合衆國トノ間ニ效力ヲ有シタル從前ノ貿易規則ニ代フルモノトス

此規則ハ本條約ノ實行セラルヽ間有效ナルモノトス但シ日本政府ハ實驗ニ依リ本則ニ修正增補ヲ加フルヿヲ要スヘシト思考スルトキハ何時タリトモ本則ノ改正ヲ請求スルヿヲ得ヘシ

外務大臣伯大隈重信　(印)
Richard B. Hubbard　(Seal)

shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police Officers.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Office hours at the Custom Houses shall be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M.

Notice of Customs Holidays will be annually given in advance at each Custom House.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

The foregoing Regulations are, hereby, expressly substituted for the Trade Regulations hitherto in force between the Government of Japan and that of the United States of America, and they shall remain in force as long as the Treaty to which they are annexed continues in operation. The Japanese Government may however, if they think it necessary, demand at any time a revision of these Regulations with a view to the insertion therein of such modifications and additions as experience shall prove to be desirable.

外務大臣伯大隈重信　(印)
Richard B. Hubbard.　(Seal)

明治二十二年二月二十日日本帝國ト北米合衆國トノ間ニ締結シタル和親通商航海條約ニ附屬スル官設倉庫規則

第一條

貿易規則ニ揭クル如ク積荷目錄ヲ稅關ニ差出シタル上荷主或ハ荷物引請人ニ於テ其貨物ヲ日本政府ノ官設倉庫ニ預ケント欲スル時ハ庫入願書ト稱スル願書ヲ稅關ヘ差出スヘシ但其願書ニハ庫入スヘキ諸荷物ノ記號、番號及ヒ品名ヲ「甲」號ノ書式ニ從ヒ記載スヘシ

第二條

正當ノ故障アルニ非サレハ稅關官吏ハ右庫入願書ニ記載セル貨物ヲ官設倉庫ニ預カルヿヲ許可スヘシ然ルトキハ其貨物ヲ庫入スルヿヲ得ルト雖モ右庫入願書ニ就キ稅關ニ於テ相當ノ手續ヲ濟サヽル內ハ決シテ貨物ヲ官設倉庫ニ受取ルヲ得ス

GOVERNMENT BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS,

Annexed to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America, the 20th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of Meiji, (February 20th, 1889.)

ARTICLE I.

The Manifest of the ship having been lodged at the Custom House, as provided in the Trade Regulations, the owner or consignee of cargo desiring to store goods in the Government Bonded Warehouse of the Japanese Government, must deliver at the Custom House an application for storage, called a warehouse entry, describing the marks, numbers, and contents of all packages for which storage is required, in the form marked "A".

ARTICLE II.

If no valid objection exists, the Custom House Authorities will authorize storage to be provided in the Government Bonded Warehouses for the goods named in the warehousing entry, and the goods can then be warehoused, but no goods can be received into the Government Bonded Warehouses unless a warehousing entry for the same shall have been duly passed by the Custom House Authorities.

第三條

右庫入願ノ手續ヲ經タル商品ヲ官設倉庫ニ引取リ畢レハ其貨物ニ對シ「乙」號書式ノ預リ證書ト稱スル請取書ヲ該貨物ノ引請人或ハ荷主ニ渡スヘシ此預リ證書ハ官設倉庫長並ニ稅關官吏ノ捺印ヲ要スルモノトス若シ其庫入願ヲ爲セル貨物ヲ一日中ニ引渡シ難キヿアレハ其引渡ヲ畢リテ預リ證書ヲ渡スマテ日々官設倉庫ニ納メタルケノ貨物ニ對シ掛官吏ヨリ假請取書ヲ渡シ置クヘシ

第四條

右預リ證書並ニ「丙」號書式ヲ用ヒテ貨物引請人或ハ荷主ノ記名捺印シタル引取手形ヲ差出スニ非サレハ一切貨物ヲ引取ルヿヲ得ス若シ其ノ手形ヲ以テ預リ證書ニ記載セル貨物ノ全部ヲ引取ル時ハ稅關官吏ハ右預リ證書ヲ取消スヘシ若シ又其貨物ノ一部分ヲ引取ルトキハ其旨ヲ預リ證書ニ記入シ之ヲ其所有人ニ返附スヘシ

第五條

右貨物ノ爲メニ納ムヘキ關稅及ヒ庫租ハ稅關ニ於テ其引取ヲ許可スル前ニ之ヲ上納スヘシ貨物引取ノ願書ハ「丁」號書引ノ通リ認メ之ヲ稅關官吏ニ差出スヘク稅關ニ於テ右引取願ノ手續ヲ畢

ARTICLE III.

On the completion of delivery at the Government Bonded Warehouses of the merchandise for which a warehousing entry has been passed, a receipt for such goods, called a warrant, in the form marked "B", will be issued to the consignee or owner of the goods. This document will be sealed both by the Superintendent of the Government Bonded Warehouses and by the Customs Authorities. Whenever the delivery of goods under a warehouse entry extends over more than one day, a provisional receipt for the quantities stored at the Government Bonded Warehouses shall be granted by the officer in charge day by day, until completion of delivery, and pending the issue of the warrant.

ARTICLE IV.

No delivery can take place without the production of this warrant, and an order duly signed from the consignee or owner of the goods, made out in the form marked "C". If the order is for the entire quantity for which the warrant was granted, the latter will be cancelled by the Customs Authorities. If for part only, such portion will be written off from the warrant, and the warrant will be returned to the holder.

ARTICLE V.

The duties and storage charges due upon the goods must be paid before delivery can be authorized by the Customs. Every application for delivery must be made to the Customs Authorities in the from marked "D", and on being passed by the Customs

リタル上ハ右願人ニ於テ其願書ニ記載セル貨物ヲ可成速ニ引取ルヲ要シ如何樣ノ事アリトモ其庫租納濟期限經過ノ前ニ之ヲ引取ルヘシ

第六條

官設倉庫ニ預ケタル貨物ノ預リ證書ハ荷主或ハ引請人ノ望ニ任セ一通又ハ數通ニ認メ交附スヘシ但同一ノ貨物ニ對シ交附スヘキ預リ證書ハ一通ニ限ルモノトス

第七條

價格二百圓以下ノ貨物ハ官設倉庫ニ預ラサルヘシ

第八條

貨物引渡ノ時ハ官設倉庫事務所ニ於テ各貨物引渡ノ都度納ムヘキ庫租ノ詳細ヲ記載シタル端書ヲ製シ之ヲ荷主或ハ引請人ニ渡スヘシ

第九條

貨物ヲ官設倉庫ニ預カレハ即時ニ之ヲ稅關官吏ノ保管ニ歸シ稅關官吏ハ該貨物ヲ安全ニ保存シ且正當ニ引渡スノ責ニ任スヘシ但火災及天變ニ出ツル危險ノミハ此限ニアラス

the applicant must take immediate delivery of the goods therein named as soon as possible, and, under all circumstances, before the expiration of the term up to which warehouse charges have been paid.

ARTICLE VI.

One or more warrants may be given for goods deposited in ehe Government Bonded Warehouses, as the owner or consignee may elect, provided that no goods shall be covered by more than one warrant.

ARTICLE VII.

Goods of a less value than two hundred yen will not be received into the Government Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE VIII.

At the time of delivering goods, a slip containing particulars of the storage charges due on each specific delivery wil be made up at the office of the Government Bonded Warehouses and handed to the owner or consignee.

ARTICLE IX.

As soon as goods are entered at a Government Bonded Warehouse, they shall be in the charge of the Customs Authorities, who will be responsible for their safe keeping and due delivery, risks from fire and convulsions of the elements alone excepted.

第十條

損傷ニ係ル貨物ハ他ノ貨物ニ害ナキ樣貯藏スヘシ且其荷主或ハ引請人ニ於テハ稅關官吏ニ於テ必要ト認ムル條件ニ從フヲ要ス

第十一條

凡ソ貨物引取手形ハ庫入願書ト同一ノ記名アルカ若クハ荷主或ハ引請人ノ傭人ニシテ其傭主ニ代リ記名スヘキ相當ノ委任ヲ受ケタルモノ、記名セルモノタルヲ要ス且傭人ノ記名ヲ用フル場合ニハ官設倉庫長ハ其傭人ニ右ノ委任ヲ爲ス旨ヲ書面ヲ以テ届出シムルコアルヘシ

第十二條

荷主、輸入人或ハ引請人ハ其官設倉庫ニ預ケタル貨物ノ預リ證書ニ裏書ヲ爲シテ該貨物所有權ノ讓渡ヲ爲スコトヲ得ヘシ此場合ニハ其讓受人ニ於テ該貨物ニ關スル稅關ノ要求ヲ一切負擔スヘキモノトス但シ右讓渡ハ官設倉庫長ヘ届出テ其登記ヲ受ケタル上ニ非レハ之ヲ公認セサルモノトス

第十三條

預リ證書ヲ紛失スル時ハ其旨ヲ官設倉庫長ニ届出ヘシ然ルトキハ該倉庫長ハ其證書ニ對シテ貨物引渡ヲ爲スコヲ差止メ其所有人ニ於テ一週間以上其他ノ新聞紙ニ公告シ右紛失シタル證書ヲ發見スル爲メ手ヲ盡シタル上ニテ原持主ヨリ新ニ預リ證書下附

ARTICLE X.

Damaged goods must be stored without detriment to other goods, and on such conditions as the Customs Authorities may find it necessary to impose upon the owner or consignee.

ARTICLE XI.

All orders for delivery should bear the same signature as the warehousing entry, or that of an employé of the owner or consignee duly euthorized to sign for his employer, in which case written notice that such employé is so authorized may be required by the Superintendent of the Government Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE XII.

The ownership of goods stored in the Government Bonded Warehouses may be trandsferred upon endorsement by the owner, importer, or consignee of the warrant, in which case the endorses shall be liable to all claims of the Customs in respect of the said goods. But no such transfer will be recognized unless it is duly reported to the Superintendent of Government Bonded Warehouses for registration.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the event of the loss of a warrant or warrants, notice must be given to the Superintendent of the Government Bonded Warehouses, who will stop delivery on such document, and after the holder has made every endeavour by public advertisement, for not less than one week in a newspapsr on the spot,

ヲ願出テ且原預リ證書ヲ差出スモノアルモ稅關ニ損害ヲ蒙ラセサル旨ヲ同時ニ書面ヲ以テ申出ルトキハ新ニ預リ證書ヲ交附スヘシ

第十四條

稅關官吏ハ商品ヲ二個年以上官設倉庫ニ預リ置クヲ拒ムコヲ得ヘシ若シ右期限中或ハ稅關官吏ノ相當ト認メ猶豫ヲ與ヘタル期限中ニ其貨物ヲ引取ラサル時ハ該官吏ハ其貨物ノ公賣ヲ命スヘシ尤該官吏ハ其旨ヲ三個月前ニ該貨物預リ證書所有人或ハ其所有人不在ナレハ其國領事ヘ通知シ且之ヲ稅關及ヒ官設倉庫ニ掲示スルカ或ハ其地發兌ノ新聞紙ニ廣告シタル上ニテ其公賣ヲ行フヘシ又其貨物ノ爲メニ納ムヘキ諸稅及庫租並ニ其公賣及掲示廣告ニ關スル諸入費ハ公賣所得金ヲ以テ之ヲ支拂ヒ若シ剩餘アラハ其貨物所有人ノ爲メ三個年間之ヲ保存シ右期限滿ルニ及ンテ正當ノ持主ヨリ之ヲ要求セサルトキハ右剩餘金ハ日本政府ノ所有ニ歸スヘシ

第十五條

何レノ輸入港ノ官設倉庫ニ預ケタル貨物ト雖モ稅關長ノ許可ヲ得テ水路或ハ陸路ニ由リ之ヲ他ノ輸入港ノ官設倉庫ニ移スコト

to obtain the warrant so lost, a fresh warrant will be issued upon application made by the original owner to that effect, he giving at the same time a written undertaking holding the Customs Authorities harmless should the original document be produced.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Customs Authorities may refuse to allow merchandise to remain in the Government Bonded Warehouses for a longer term than two years. If the Goods should not be cleared within that period, or within such extended period as the Customs Authorities may see fit to grant, the latter may authorize the sale of the goods, on giving three months' notice to the holder of the warrant or warrants representing the said goods, or, in his absence, to his Consul, and also by notification of the same at the Custom House and Government Bonded Warehouses, or in any newspaper published on the spot. All duties and charges due upon the goods, together with the expenses of the sale and notification of the same, shall be paid out of the proceeds, and the balance, if any, will be reserved for a period of 3 years, for the parties to whom the goods belong, and at the expiration of the said term, the surplus, if unclaimed, by the rightful owner, shall belong to the Japanese Government.

ARTICLE XV.

Any goods stored in a Government Bonded Warehouse at any port of importation may, with the permission of the

ヲ得ヘシ

貨物持主或ハ其代理人ニ於テ其貨物ヲ他港ノ官設倉庫ニ移サント欲スル時ハ其貨物ノ明細及ヒ仕向港名ヲ書面ニ認メ税關長ニ出願スヘシ

右持主或ハ代理人ハ其貨物ヲ仕向港ヘ移搬スルニ要スヘキ相當ノ時限内ニ該貨物ノ該港ヘ達シ之ヲ庫入スルヲ保證スヘキ爲メ該貨物ニ賦課スヘキ所ノ税額ニ等シキ金額ニ對シ保證書ヲ差出スヘシ

右保證書ハ其貨物ヲ仕向港ニテ庫入シタル上ハ之ヲ取消スヘシ

但貨物ニ不足アルヲ發見シタルトキハ其持主或ハ代理人ニ於テ仕向港ノ税關長ニ對シ不足ノ理由ヲ滿足ニ説明シ得ルニアラサレハ其不足シタル諸貨物ニ賦課スヘキ税ヲ納ムヘシ

前掲ノ方法ニ據リ貨物ノ庫入替ヲ爲シタルトキハ前條ニ規定シタル保證庫入ノ期限ハ最初輸入ノ日ヨリ起算スルモノトス

第十六條

官設倉庫ハ日曜日及税關休日ヲ除クノ外日々午前九時ヨリ午後五時マテ之ヲ開クヘシ尤既ニ庫入願ノ手續ヲ了リタル貨物ハ執務時間後ト雖モ日沒前ニ陸揚スルトキハ掛官吏ニ於テ之ヲ倉庫ニ納ムヘシ又右執務時間ヲ延ヘラレンヿヲ欲スルモノハ税關官

Superintendent of Customs, be transferred by sea or land carriage to a Government Bonded Warehouse at any other port of importation.

The owner of any goods or his agent, who desires to so transfer them shall apply in writing to the Superintendent of Customs, stating the particulars of the goods, and the name of the port of destination.

The said owner, or his agent, shall enter into bond in a sum equal to the duty chargeable upon such goods for the due arrival and warehousing thereof at the port of destination within such reasonable time as may be necessary for their transfer thereto.

The said bond shall be cancelled upon the re-warehousing of the goods at the port of destination, but should any deficiency be found to exist, the owner, or his agents, shall pay the duties chargeable upon all goods unaccounted for, unless such deficiency can be explained to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs at the port of destination.

When goods are re-warehoused in the manner above provided, the duration of storage in bond - as specified in the preceding Article - shall be calculated from the date of first importation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Government Bonded Warehouses will be open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sundays and Customs Holidays excepted. But any goods, for which a warehousing entry has already been made, landed after business hours but before sunset, will be stored in Warehouses by the officer in charge.

吏執務時間外ノ臨時執務ニ關スルト同様ノ條件ニ據リ之ヲ出願スルヿヲ得ヘシ

第十七條

官設倉庫ノ庫租ハ附錄庫租目錄ノ通タルヘシ但何ノ場合ト雖モ半個月分ニ滿タサル庫租ヲ納ムルヲ得ス故ニ十五日未滿ノ日數ハ總テ半個月ト看做シ庫租ヲ課スヘシ

第十八條

官設倉庫ニ預ケタル商品ヲ點檢シ及其見本ヲ取出ス事ニ付テハ諸事荷主ノ便利ヲ謀ルヘシト雖モ荷主或ハ引請人ヨリ其見本ノ引渡ヲ要求スル書面ヲ差出スニ非サレハ之ヲ取出スヿヲ得ス若シ又預リ證書ヲ差出スヘシト命スルトキハ之ヲ右ノ書面ニ添テ差出スヘシ

第十九條

左記ノ貨物ハ官設倉庫ニ預クルヲ得ス

無税品、建築用材、火藥、硝石、化學用藥品、タール、ピッチ、種子類、油、水靛及爆發質、燃燒質其他危險質ノ物品

但石油庫入ノ爲メニハ相當ノ便利ヲ與フヘシ

If required, an extension of the above business hours may be applied for on the same conditions as those which regulate extra work by Custom House Officers outside office hours.

ARTICLE XVII.

The charges for storage in the Government Bonded Warehouses shall be in accordance with the annexed scale. In no event shall any charge be for a less time than half a month, and any number of days under fifteen will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Every facility will be given to owners of goods to inspect and obtain samples of merchandise stored by them in the Government Bonded Warehouses, but no sample can be taken from the warehouses without a written order from the owner or consignee requesting delivery of the same. The said request shall be accompanied by the warrant, if the same is called for.

ARTICLE XIX.

The undermentioned goods will not be received into the Government Bonded Warehouses: all duty free goods; building materials; gunpowder; saltpetre; chemicals; tar; pitch; seeds; oils; liquid indigo, and such other articles as are of an explosive, inflammable, or otherwise dangerous character. For the storing in bond of Kerosene, proper facilities will, however, be given.

第二十條

若シ稅關官吏ニ於テ官設倉庫ニ預リタル箱入或ハ苞中ノ物品ト庫入願書ニ載スル所ト相違セルヲ疑フヘキ理由アレハ何時ニテモ右荷物ヲ開キテ之ヲ檢査スルヿヲ得ヘシ尤荷主ヲシテ其檢査ニ立合フヿヲ得セシムル爲メ豫メ相當ノ通知ヲ爲スヲ要ス若シ果シテ貨物ノ品類或ハ其員數ニ相違アルトキハ其荷主ハ該貨物ニ對シ新ニ庫入願ノ手續ヲ爲シ其手數料トシテ金三圓ヲ納ムヘシ

第二十一條

官設倉庫ニ預リタル物品腐敗スルカ或ハ其他有害ト爲ル時ハ稅關官吏ハ其旨ヲ荷主ニ通知シ荷主ハ右物品ノ稅ヲ納メ直チニ之ヲ引取ルヘシ若シ右通知後二日內ニ之ヲ引取ラサル時ハ稅關官吏ハ其必要ト思考スル所ニ從テ該貨物ヲ處分スヘク而シテ其鑒査費及ヒ其他ノ諸費ハ右荷主ニ於テ之ヲ償フヘシ

第二十二條

輸出ノ爲メ日本諸港ヨリ輸送シ來ル所ノ日本商品モ亦外國ヨリ輸入シタル商品ト同一ノ方法同一ノ條件ニ據リ原包裝ノ儘之ヲ官設倉庫ニ預クルヿヲ得ヘシ但其包裝堅固安全ナルニ非サレハ

ARTICLE XX.

If the Customs Authorities have reason to suspect that the contents of cases or packages of goods stored in the Government Bonded Warehouses differ from the description in the warehousing entry, they may at any time open and inspect the same, due notice having been given to the owner, so that he may be present at such inspection. In the event of any error having been made either in the description of goods or number of pieces the owner must pass a fresh warehousing entry for the same, on which a fee of three yen will be charged.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the event of any article placed in the Government Bonded Warehouses becoming putrid, or otherwise offensive, notice must be given by the Customs Authorities to the owner, who must pay duty on the same and take delivery forthwith. If, within two days after such notice the same is not taken away, the Customs Authorities will deal with the goods as they deem necessary. The expense of survey and all other charges shall be paid by the owner of such goods.

ARTICLE XXII.

The Government Bonded Warehouses will be open for storage of Japanese merchandise brought from Japanese ports for export in their original packages, in the same manner and on the same

之ヲ倉庫ニ受取ラサルヘシ

第二十三條

官設倉庫ニ於テ事ヲ辨スル者ハ此規則ニ定メタル書式ニ從ヒテ印刷セル所ノ用紙ヲ用フルコトヲ要スヘシ右用紙ハ常ニ官設倉庫事務所ニ於テ求ムルコトヲ得ヘク而シテ之ヲ求ムルニハ些少ノ用紙料ヲ納ムヘシ

第二十四條

此規則ハ從前ノ借庫規則ニ代フルモノトス且ツ本條約ノ實行セラルヽ間有效ナルモノトス

但シ日本政府ハ其經驗ニ由リ適宜ト認ムル所ノ修正增補ヲ此規則ニ加フルヲ必要トスルトキハ何時ニテモ其改正ヲ要求スルヿヲ得ヘシ

外務大臣伯大隈重信　(印)
Richard B. Hubbard　(Seal)

conditions as merchandise imported from foreign countries. No packages, however, will be received unless in a sound and secure condition.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Persons transacting business at the Government Bonded Warehouses will be required to use the printed forms prescribed by these Regulations. Such forms can always be obtained at the office of the Government Bonded Warehouses, and a small charge will be made for the same.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The foregoing Regulations are hereby expressly substituted for the Bonded Warehouse Regulations now in force, and they shall remain in force as long as the Treaty to which they are annexed continues in operation.

The Japanese Government may, however, if they think it necessary, demand at any time a revision of these Regulations, with a view to the insertion therein of such modifications and additions as experience shall prove to be desirable.

外務大臣伯大隈重信　(印)
Richard B. Hubbard　(Seal)

甲號書式

庫入願書

千八百、、年、、月、、日稅關ヘ入港屆濟相成候、、、船、、、號（船長、、）ヲ以テ、、國、、、ヨリ輸入シタル左記ノ商品ヲ官設倉庫ヘ貯藏ノ儀御許可相成度且下名ノ者ヨリ引取手形ヲ差出候節ニ限リ右商品御渡被下度此段奉願候也

（輸入人ノ姓名）

、、、稅關長宛

記號	番號	箇數	品名及數量

FORM A.

Warehousing Entry.

To the Customs Authorities at..................

Please authorize Storage to be provided in the Government Bonded Warehouse for the undermentioned merchandise, imported in the............ ship............ from............, ... Master, entered at the Custom House on............ 18............, and hold same deliverable only to the order of............

(Signature of importer.)

Marks.	Nos.	No. of Pkgs.	Contents, description, and Quantity of merchandise.

乙號書式

預リ證書

明治、、年、、月、、日入港手數ヲ爲セル、、、船、、、號（船長、、、）ヲ以テ、、國ヨリ輸入シタル左記ノ商品ヲ良好ノ有樣ニテ、、、、ニ於ケル官設倉庫、、、ニ預リタルヿ實正ナリ就テハ當稅關ニ於テ右商品ニ對シテ課スヘキ稅金及ヒ諸掛リ金ヲ領收スル上ハ右商品ヲ右同樣ノ有樣ニテ引渡スヘシ仍テ預リ證書如件

（稅關長姓名印章）

（官設倉庫長姓名印章）

明治、、年、、月、、日、、ニ於テ

記號	番號	稅關ヘ屆出タル貨物ノ明細書	引渡濟

FORM B.

Warrant.

..................(　　)............, 18......

The Japanese Government hereby declare, that they have received in their Bonded Warehouse ....at .... in good order and condition the undermentioned merchandise, imported in the............ ship............, ... Master, from............, entered by............ on the............ 18...... and hold themselves liable to deliver the said merchandise in the like order and condition, on receipt of all duties and charges incurred thereon.

(Signature and seal of the Superintendent of Customs.)

(Signature and seal of the Superintendent of the Government Bonded Warehouses.)

Marks.	Nos.	Particulars of Contents per customs entry.	Delivery.

丙號書式

引取手形

税金及ヒ諸掛リ金トモ一切上納濟ノ上千八百、、年、、月、、日、、ヨリ輸入屆濟相成候、、、船、、號（船長、、、）ヲ以テ、、、國、、、ヨリ輸入シタル左記ノ商品ヲ此書面持參者ヘ御引渡被下度此段奉願候也

（輸入人姓名）

、、、官設倉庫長宛

記號	番號	箇數	品名

FORM C.

Delivery Order.

To the Superintendent of the Government Bonded Warehouses at.....

All duties and charges having been paid, please deliver to bearer the following merchandise entered by..... on... ..... 18..... and imported in the..... ship ....., ... Master, from.....

(Signature of importer.)

Marks.	Nos.	No. of Pkgs.	Description.

丁號書式

引取願書

千八百、、年、、月、、日入港屆濟相成候、、、、船、、、、號ヲ以テ、、、、ヨリ輸入シタル左記ノ商品ニ對スル關税御領收ノ上右商品倉出ノ儀御許可相成度此段奉願候也

（輸入人姓名）

、、、、税關長宛

記號	番號	箇數	關税明細書

FORM D.

Application to Customs for Delivery.

To the Customs Authorities at.....

Please receive the duties payable in respect of the undermentioned merchandise, imported in the..... ship....., ... Master, from....., entered on..... 18....., and authorize discharge of the same from the Bonded Warehouse.

(Signature of importer.)

Marks.	Nos.	No. or Wt. of Pkgs.	Particulars of Duty.

倉庫租目錄

品名	稅目
外國品	每月
藥材雜類	每百斤
藤蘇木	五錢
拷皮木	四錢
堅石灰	二錢
硬木	五厘
石膏	錢
ポートランドセメント	同
貳號入砂糖	同
丹礬	同
明礬	同
精製砂糖（塊等ノ）	同
氷砂糖	同
綠綿（締タルモノ）	同
白同（締サルモノ）	同
五倍子	同
洗濯石鹼	同
護謨（製造ヲ經サルモノ）	同
彩色油料雜類	同
生牛皮	同
大黃	同
木香	同
麻繩	同
鋼及茶鉛	同
鉛線	同
熟鐵諸類（條、竿、鍼、板等）	同
一卷沈香	每十一萬個
象牙	每百斤
人參	同
朱	同
呀𠰁	同
紅花	同
海馬牙	同
煙草	同
熟皮諸類	同
丁子	同
棉花	同
染料諸類	同
乾薑	同
牛角及鹿角	同
牛蹄及馬蹄	同
蠟燭	同
膠	同
一錢五厘	錢
二錢五厘	錢
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TARIFF OF STORAGE CHARGES.

Article.	Tariff.	
Foreign Goods.	Per month.	
Drugs, unenumerated	5 sen	Per picul.
Rattans	4 „	„
Sapan Wood	2 „	„
Mangrove bark	1 „	„
Hard Wood	1 „	„
Gypsum	1 „	„
Portland cement	1 „	„
Sugar, in bags or baskets	2 „	„
Red lead	2 „	„
Alum	1 „	„
Sugar, refined, in loaf, etc.	3 „	„
Sugar, rock candy	3 „	„
Raw cotton, screwed	7½ „	„
Ditto, unscrewed	10 „	„
Sandal Wood	3 „	„
Gallnuts	6 „	„
Bar soap, for washing	5 „	„
India Rubber	6 „	„
Paints, unenumerated	6 „	„
Paints, in oil	6 „	„
Hides, Bull or Cow, and Buffalo	8 „	„
Rhubarb root	6 „	„
Putchuck	4 „	„
Hemp rope	5 „	„
Glue	5 „	„
Candles	4 „	„
Hoofs, Bull, Cow, Buffalo, and Horse	2½ „	„
Horns, Bull, Cow, Buffalo, and Deer	5 „	„
Indigo, dry	10 „	„
Dye stuffs	7½ „	„
Colors and Paints	7½ „	„
Cloves	5 „	„
Leather, all Kinds	10 „	„
Tobacco, all Kinds	7½ „	„
Sea-horse teeth	15 „	„
Safflower	7½ „	„
Cochineal	10 „	„
Vermilion	5 „	„
Ginseng	16 „	„
Elephant's teeth	24 „	„
Aloes Wood	24 „	„
Cigars	25 „	per 10 mille.
Sea unicorn or Narwhal teeth	8 „	per 10 catties.
Rhinoceros horn	8 „	„
Saffron	5 „	„
Camphor, refined	4 „	„
Tortoise shell	8 „	„
Iron, manufactures of, bar, rod, hoop, plate, sheet, etc.	1½ „	Per picul.
Iron wire	1½ „	„
Lead and Tea lead	2 „	„
Steel	2 „	„

品名	税（毎月）	目	Article.	Tariff. Per month.	
外國品					
亞鉛（塊及板）	二錢	毎百斤	Zinc, pig and sheet	2 sen	Per picul.
葉鐵	二錢	同	Tin plates	2 ,,	,,
屋鐵	二錢	同	Galvanized and corrugated roofing iron	2 ,,	,,
眞鍮（竿、板、釘及線）	二錢五厘	同	Brass, rod, plate, sheet, nail and wire	2½ ,,	,,
黃銅（竿、板及釘）	二錢五厘	同	Yellow metal, rod, plate, sheet and nail	2½ ,,	,,
銅（竿、板、釘及線）	二錢五厘	同	Copper, rod, plate, sheet, nail and wire	2½ ,,	,,
錫	二錢五厘	同	Tin	2½ ,,	,,
塊鐵	庫內ナレハ七厘五毛 庫外ナレハ四厘	同	Pig iron, (Stored in Godown) (Stored outside)	3/4 ,, 4/10 ,,	,,
艙鐵	庫內ナレハ七厘五毛 庫外ナレハ四厘	同	Kentledges, (Stored in Godown) (Stored outside)	3/4 ,, 4/10 ,,	,,
水銀（五十七斤三七五入鑵）	六錢	毎鑵	Quicksilver (in flask of 57.375 catties)	6 ,,	Per flask
白銅	十五錢	毎百斤	Nickel	15 ,,	Per picul
生金巾	二十錢	毎苞但五十反入以下	Shirtings, grey	20 ,,	Per bale up to 50 pieces.
晒金巾、色金巾、紋金巾	二十五錢	毎箱但百反入以下	Shirtings, white, dyed, figured	25 ,,	Per case up to 100 pieces.
ギンハム	二十五錢	同	Ginghams	25 ,,	,,
唐棧	二十五錢	同	Taffachelass	25 ,,	,,
更紗	二十五錢	同	Chintzes or printed cotton	25 ,,	,,
雲齋布	二十五錢	同	Cotton drills	25 ,,	,,

品名	税	目	Article.	Tariff.	
紑金巾	二十五錢	同	Turkey reds	25 ,,	,,
其他別項ニ揭載セサル諸綿布類	二十五錢	同	All other cotton manufactures, not otherwise provided for	25 ,,	,,
寒冷紗	十五錢	毎箱但二百反入以下	Victoria lawns	15 ,,	Per case up to 200 pieces.
綿天鵞絨	二十五錢	毎箱但三十反入以下	Cotton velvets	25 ,,	Per case up to 30 pieces.
綿繻子	二十五錢	毎箱但五十反入以下	Cotton satins	25 ,,	Per case up to 50 pieces.
綿純子	二十五錢	同	Cotton damasks	25 ,,	,,
綿手巾	十錢 二十錢 二十五錢	毎箱但百打入以下 毎箱但二百打入以下 毎箱但三百打入以下	Cotton handkerchiefs	10 ,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	Per case up to 100 doz. Per case up to 200 doz. Per case up to 300 doz.
綿メリヤス足袋	十錢 二十錢	毎箱但百打入以下 毎箱但二百打入以下	Cotton socks and stockings	10 ,, 20 ,,	Per case up to 100 doz. Per case up to 200 doz.
綿メリヤス肌衣	二十五錢	毎箱但六十打入以下	Cotton undershirts and drawers	25 ,,	Per case up to 60 doz.
綿織絲	二十五錢	毎苞但三百斤入以下	Cotton yarn	25 ,,	Per bale of 3 piculs.
麻布類（純駁共）	二十五錢	毎箱但百反入以下	Linen, wholly or in part.	25 ,,	Per case up to 100 pieces.
帆布	十五錢	毎苞但二十五ボールト入以下	Canvas	15 ,,	Per bale up to 25 bolts.
アルパカ	二十五錢	毎箱但五十反入以下	Alpacas	25 ,,	Per case up to 50 pieces.

品名	稅目	
外國品	每月	
縮緬呉呂	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但百反入以下）
オルレンス	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但二十二反入以下）
ス呉呂羅世伊多、フラネル、	二十五錢	每箱但五十反入以下
セセルヂ、其他別項ニ揭載セザル毛綿交布類ニ揭載	二十五錢	同同
羅紗超巾五十ヘタ五因ニ	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但十反ニ付三十碼）
羅紗超巾五十ヘザ五因ニ	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但十八反入以下凡十六反或十碼）
トブレンデンクロバーイロッス	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但十反入以下）
モヘイル	二十五錢	每箱但十反入以下
ブランケット	二十五錢	每箱但百對入以下
毛メリヤス肌衣	二十五錢	每箱但五十打入以下
毛綿メリヤス肌衣	二十五錢	每箱但五十打入以下
毛若クハ毛綿氈布	一	每立方英尺
旅氈	二十五錢	每箱（二箱但百反入以下）
同肩衣	二十五錢	每箱但百打入以下
毛織絲及組絲	二十五錢	每百斤
眞鍮紐釦	五	每立方英尺
長靴及短靴	五	厘 同同
別項ニ揭ケサル衣服類	五	厘 同同
地蓆類	五	厘 同同
家具類	五	厘 同同
化粧石鹼	五	厘 同同
食物諸類	五	厘 同同
窓玻璃片	一	錢 每箱但百平方英尺入
傘類	五	厘 每立方英尺
紙類	五	厘 同同
毛皮類	一五	厘 同同
文具諸類	五	厘 同同
磁器及陶器類	五	厘 同同
玻瓈器類	五	厘 同同
鐵器類	五	厘 同同
地氈諸類	五	厘 同同
書籍	一五	厘 同同

Article.	Tariff.	
	Per month.	
Mousseline de laine	25 sen	Per case up to 100 pieces of 25 yards or 20 pieces of 120 yards.
Orleans	25 „	Per case up to 50 pieces.
Camlets, Long ells, Flannels, Spanish stripes	25 „	Per case up to 50 pieces.
Serges, all other woollen and cotton mixtures, not otherwise provided for	25 „	„
All other wollen goods not otherwise provided for	25 „	„
Woollen cloth, exceeding 55 in.	25 „	Per case of 10 pieces of about 30 yards.
Woollen cloth, not exceeding 55 in.	25 „	Per case up to 18 pieces of 16 or 18 yards.
Presidents, Pilots, Union Cloth	25 „	Per case up to 10 pieces, or per bale up to 30 pieces.
Imitation of Sealskin	25 „	Per case up to 10 pieces.
Blankets	25 „	Per bale up to 100 pieces.
Undershirts and Drawers, Woollen	25 „	Per case up to 50 doz.
Undershirts and Drawers, cotton and Woollen mixtures	25 „	Per case up to 50 doz.
Table cloth, Woollen or Woollen and cotton mixtures	1 „	Per cubic foot.
Travelling rugs	25 „	Per case up to 50 pieces or per bale up to 100 pieces.
Plaids and Shawls, exceeding 48 in size	25 „	Per case up to 100 doz.
Ditto, not exceeding 48 in size		
Woollen yarn	25 „	Per picul.
Brass buttons	1/2 „	Per cubic foot.
Boots and Shoes	1/2 „	Per cubic foot.
Clothing, unenumerated	1/20 „	„
Mattings, all kinds	1/2 „	„
Furnitures	1/2 „	„
Toilet soap	1/20 „	„
Provisions, all kinds	1/20 „	„
Window glass	1 „	Per case of 100 feet contents
Umbrellas and Parasols	1/20 „	Per cubic foot.
Paper, all kinds	1/2 „	„
Furs	1 „	„
Stationary	1/20 „	„
Porcelain and Earthen ware	1/20 „	„
Iron ware	1/20 „	„
Glass ware	1/2 „	„
Carpets, all kinds	1 „	„
Books	1/20 „	„