

Manuscripts relating to the January 1830 samurai repulse of
the piratically seized Van Diemen's Land colonial brig
Cyprus from Mugi, Awa Province (Tokushima), Japan.

Volume 2

Supplementary Notes



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2. Supplementary Notes

Eight manuscripts relating to the January 1830 samurai repulse of the piratically seized Van Diemen's Land colonial brig *Cyprus* from Mugi, Awa Province (Tokushima), Japan.

1. Introduction

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3. The Hayami Manuscript

4. The Yamauchi and Mima Manuscript

5. The Hirota Manuscript

6. The Hamaguchi One Manuscript

7. The Hamaguchi Two Manuscript

8. The Fishery Tax Office Manuscript

9. The Musketeer's Manuscript

10. The Complete Map of the Earth Text

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Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this translation contains a range of material which may be considered culturally sensitive including descriptions of people who have passed away.

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The convict pirates on board the <i>Cyprus</i> in Japanese waters are listed in <i>Volume 1, Introduction</i> .	

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Translation:

‘The past is a foreign country.’ wrote David Lowenthal. Van Diemen’s Land (hereafter VDL) 1829 is not Tasmanian 2021. However, with a little perseverance and the occasional use of a dictionary, the modern anglophone can understand 1829 manuscripts. Japanese *kanbun* (Chinese writing) manuscripts from the same period, late Edo, on the other hand, are as indecipherable to the modern Japanese reader as 800-year-old Middle English ones are to the modern anglophone. Edo Period writings differ in letters, characters, vocabulary, readings, meanings, and punctuation.

A good translation has both fidelity and transparency: the greater the cultural distance, the greater the challenge in achieving both concisely. By using standard translations from glossaries of other academic works, romanization of Japanese period terminology was kept to a minimum in the translations. Where these were not available, English feudal, military, and maritime terminology was drawn from. Explanations were occasionally added.

For example:

Chief pledge - under the English feudal Frankpledge system, the head of a group of families whose responsibility was to produce any member who had broken the law. Failure to do so resulted in punishment of the group.

To scull - to propel a boat with an oar designed to move from side to side while never leaving the water. The OED definition refers only to stern mounted oars, but larger Japanese sculling boats also had side-mounted oars with their thole pins set in outriggers, as can be seen in Hokusai’s *Great Wave off Kanagawa*. Awa Domain samurai patrol boats had seven

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oars in this configuration.

Enclosure curtain - the fabric screen erected around a samurai tactical command post, but decorative ones were, and still are used at festivals in Japan.

In keeping with the originals, the manuscript translations have been produced in separate volumes.

Romanization of Japanese:

Modified Hepburn.

Special Unicode characters:

‘Ā’ U+0100,

‘ē’ U+0113,

‘ī’ U+012B,

‘ō’ U+014D,

‘Ō’ U+014C,

‘ū’ U+016B.

Calendar adjustment:

The 12th day of the 12th month of the 12th year of Bunsei, Year of the Earth Ox, was 6 January 1830. The Bunsei era, like all those in the Edo period, was an era name assigned by the Shogunate, not linked to the reign of an emperor as eras have been since the Meiji Restoration.

Time adjustment:

Time keeping in Japan was divided into 12 roughly two-hour periods named after the Earthly Branches (animals) as used for the Chinese calendar and compass. As with pre-railway rural British time keeping, time varied locally and seasonally with sunrise and set. A bell, probably that of the local temple, would have sounded at

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the start of each period. There is no source regarding Mugi's time periods. Some sources suggest urban time used 30 minutes before sunrise and 30 after sunset as data. For the fishing community of Mugi mid-January was a busy time of year for squid fishing. Therefore, the data were estimated to be nautical dawn and dusk giving a slightly longer day. The resulting time periods were as follows:

The Hour of the	Chinese Character	Number of Tolls	Solar Time	Known Datum Times 16/1/1830	Approx. Range 16/1/1830
Rabbit	卯	6	sunrise	07:05	06:05-7:50 (starting at nautical dawn, 1 hour before sunrise)
Dragon	辰	5	morning		7:50-9:35
Snake	巳	4	late morning		9:35-11:20
Horse	午	9	noon	12:10	11:20-13:00
Sheep	未	8	early afternoon		13:00-14:45
Monkey	申	7	late afternoon		14:45-16:30
Cock	酉	6	sunset	17:15	16:30-18:15

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					(finishing at nautical dusk, 1 hour after sunset)
Dog	戌	5	evening		18:15-20:35
Boar	亥	4	night		20:35-22:55
Rat	子	9	midnight	24:10	22:55-01:15
Ox	丑	8	very early morning		01:15-03:40
Tiger	寅	7	early morning		03:40-06:05

Place names:

Arashi-no-Isobe	Located on the coast 2.2 km south of Mihama.
Ashū	Awa, Awa-no-Kuni (Awa Province, Tokushima Prefecture)
Doshū	Tosa, Tosa-no-Kuni (Tosa Province, now Kochi Prefecture)
Hiwasa	Hiwasa Ura (Hiwasa Cove, now Mihama Town)
Kaminada	Kita Kaifu Gun (North Kaifu County). Obsolete.
Kōchi	Kōchi Castle Town
Naka Gōri	Naka Gun (Naka County, now Anan City)
Ni-no-Saki	Northern end of Teba Jima. Obsolete.
Shima-no-Hira	South-facing cliff between Mugi and Uchizuma. Obsolete.

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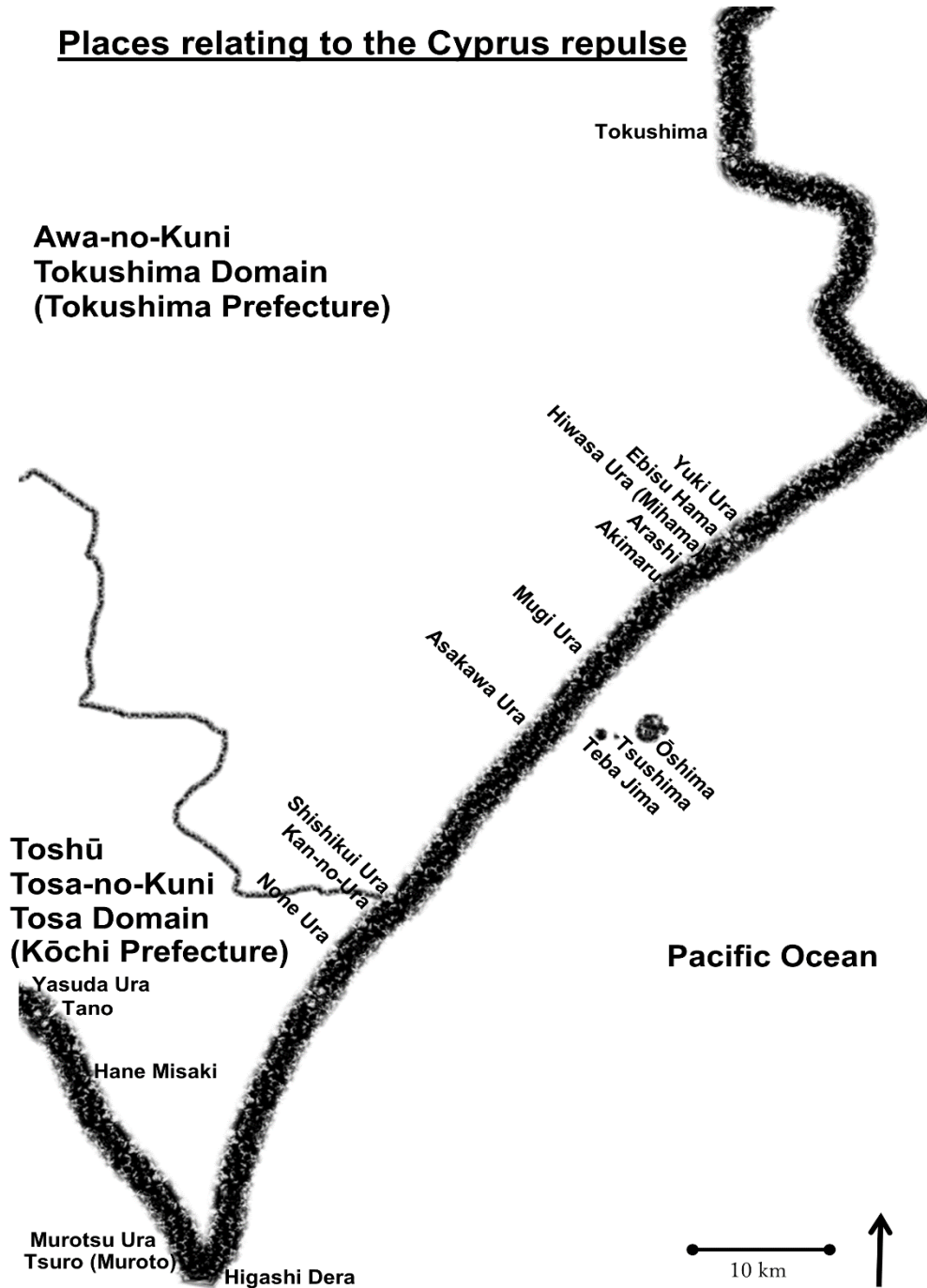
Shimonada Minami Kaifu Gun (South Kaifu County). Obsolete.

Tokushima Tokushima Jōka Machi (Tokushima Castle Town)

Tosa Doshū, Tosa-no-Kuni (Tosa Province, now Kochi Prefecture)

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Map:



Place name vocabulary:

Ura

Cove

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Jima	Island
Hama	Beach
Nishi	West
Higashi	East
Mura	Village
Gun	County
Gōri	County
Misaki	Cape
Saki	Headland
Shū	Province
Kuni	Province
Guchi	Mouth
Kawa	River

Forms of address:

Sama	Honorific form of address, higher than Dono.
Dono	Honorific form of address lower than Sama.
Shi	Form of address roughly equivalent to Esquire
Go	Honorific marker

Measurement conversion:

All metric conversions approximate.

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<i>kan</i>	Unit of weight, 1 <i>kan</i> = 3.75 kg
<i>sun</i>	Unit of length, 1 <i>sun</i> = 3.03 cm
<i>shaku</i>	Unit of length, 1 <i>shaku</i> = 30.3 cm
<i>ken</i>	Unit of length, 1 <i>ken</i> = 1.82 m
<i>jō</i>	Unit of length, 1 <i>jō</i> = 3.03 m
<i>chō</i>	Unit of distance, 1 <i>chō</i> = 109 m
<i>ri</i>	Unit of distance, 1 <i>ri</i> = 3.93 km
<i>to</i>	Unit of volume, 1 <i>to</i> = 18.0 L
<i>koku</i>	Unit of volume, 1 <i>koku</i> = 180 L

(a year's supply of rice for one person and standard unit of samurai stipends)

<i>monme</i>	Unit of weight, 1 <i>monme</i> = 3.75 g
500- <i>monme</i> bore	68 mm calibre
300- <i>monme</i> bore	57 mm calibre
200- <i>monme</i> bore	50 mm calibre
100- <i>monme</i> bore	40 mm calibre
30 - <i>monme</i> bore	27 mm calibre
20- <i>monme</i> bore	23 mm calibre
6- <i>monme</i> bore	16 mm calibre
3.5- <i>monme</i> bore	13 mm calibre

Ranks:

Lord Daimyō 大名

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House Elder	Karō 家老
Deputy House Elder	Chūrō 中老
Overseer	Metsuke 目付
County Samurai	Gundai 郡代
Magistrate	Bugyō 奉行
Vassal	Tedai 手代
Recorder	Hichō 日帳
Official Seal	Hangyōnin 判形人
Village Head	Shōya 庄屋
Chief Pledge	Kumigashira 与頭

Manuscript authors and other key samurai and district musketeers:

Hachisuka Narimasa 蜂須賀齊昌 - The Lord of Tokushima Domain who, under the system of alternative yearly attendance at the Edo Shogunate, was away in Edo at the time of the repulse.

Hachisuka Shinano 蜂須賀信濃 - House elder of the Tokushima Domain's House of Hachisuka.

Hamaguchi Makita 浜口卷太 - (Nom de guerre Hamaguchi Gyoboku 浜口御牧) Vassal to Yamauchi Chūdayū. Author of an account of the Mugi repulse and a later transcription of it. Both include a transcription of an account of earlier events in Tosa by Hase Shōbē. Both are illustrated.

Hase Shōbē 長谷庄兵衛 - Coastal overseer sent to Doshū to gather information about the foreign ship. His account is transcribed in the Hamaguchi One and Two Manuscripts.

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Hayami Zenzaemon 速水善左衛門 - Domain overseer to Tokushima Domain. Author of an account bound with the Yamauchi Chūdayū and Mima Katsuzō account and illustrations.

Hirota Kanzaemon 広田勘左衛門 - Mugi Ura deputy cove magistrate. Author of an account including the boomerang emoji.

Ikeda Shūsuke 池内周助 - Ikeuchi Sōjibē's son and heir deployed as musketeer to Teba Jima, Mugi, Kaifu Gun. Probable author of an anonymous letter from the Mutō family archive.

Mima Katsuzō 三間勝藏 - Kaifu Gun county samurai stationed at Hiwasa Garrison and deployed as field commander to Teba Jima, Mugi, Kaifu Gun. Co-author of account with Yamauchi Chūdayū, and bound with Hayami Zenzaemon's.

Mugi Fishery Tax Office 御分一所 - There were offices in Nishi and Higashi Mugi. The samurai set up their command post at the Nishi Mugi office. An anonymous account is from one or both of these offices, and includes an illustrated map.

Murase Kahē 村瀬加兵衛 - Domain overseer.

Nimi Sawarō 新見佐和郎 - Mugi Ura cove recorder sent out to identify the foreign ship.

Nishizawa Toranosuke 西沢肱之助 - Musketeer who, armed with a 100-*monme* bore [40 mm calibre] cannon, holed the foreign ship.

Yamauchi Chūdayū 山内忠太夫 - Kaifu Gun county samurai stationed at Tokushima Castle and deployed as field commander to Shima-no-Hira, Mugi, Kaifu Gun. Co-author of an account with Mima Katsuzō, and bound with Hayami Zenzaemon's.

Yamazaki Shōgen 山崎将監 - Deputy house elder of the Tokushima Domain House of Hachisuka.