

對清攻守同盟協約

2-0001



Otori

Care of Pitaki Furan

80. 機密字一四四号 dated 八月

三日 received. In regard to conversation of 大院君 with Russian Minister, expression of that sort of sentiment must be strongly reproofed, because any wavering attitude of Corea will place Japan in awkward situation and invite foreign interference.

Therefore Korean Government must be thoroughly impressed that present war is carried on by Japan to secure Corea's independence from China, that Corea cannot refrain from being in actual war as the ally of Japan against China and that she must remain so until the object of war is attained by conclusion of peace.
Muten.

電送天正五十六年八月二十日

2-0001

延慶三年三月九日

明仁二十七年八月十三日

大臣 陸奥

敦基

河友 林董

高成

厚教

子城

大鳥特命全權公使

陸奥外務大臣

横濱より一四号の電を以て西宮公使ウエバー氏に大隈
君に御意を願ふは是れ相成る事と右に付て日本の
已に亦今年電信にて申進する通に於て大隈君の
談話中日本が地力所ノ改革に餘り急激に過るに
故是に少くも留意せり又この情事公に已に并戦に成
るに因り永く戦争ヲ續クルハ大ニ東洋ノ平和ヲ

外務省

ニ妨害アルヲナレハ何卒各公ノ周旋に依りて平和ヲ成
ノナリ等ノ諸方より及ぶるに於ては君に於ては情事
ノ文致ヲ以て對岸ノ火ヲ觀望せしむる相方一斯く無味
淡白ニ他公必之使特ニ之を必する使杯ニ向て右様ノ口
氣事ヲ被仕せりては力カカノ不利益少カラズ右ナキタニ
于後少政府ノ如キハ何カナ好キ口實ヲ求メテ喋ラ答ハ
理曲トナレシ以テ澳支ノ利ヲ博セシト朝比野氏も亦
柄子ヲ多クしを得いひ右様ニ於て是れ此後ノ
漢活ヲ力カシテ多ク其意ニ其望ム所ニ附キり不
ニ干渉ヲ相致せんも急急アリ然テ閣下ニ至テ其
四ニ深ク其意ニ其成り君が他朝辭意及ラニテ後
即ニ右様ノ言語ヲ以てシテ様致成抑朝辭政
府に於て業已に清神下ノ條約ヲ廢棄シ牙山駭

而ノ侍也兵ヲ駆逐スルコト其他ニ朝ヲ奉スルコトヲ
 止ル等屬シ侍必ク對スル宗廟ノ靈係ヲ打破シ
 来リタル以上ニ宗廟ノ靈必ク留ムルコト支那必ク許ラズ
 シテ朝鮮モ亦タテテ、獨ニ必トシテ、姓ハ盤トナリ侍
 必ク對シ抗敵スル地位ニ在リカクテ、今日回テ必ク侍
 係トナリ、然レ、理由ニ、謂カシモ、古クシテ、通シ全ク
 朝鮮必ク獨ニ立テ、維テ、華國ナラシムルニ在リ、テ、何
 事モ、コトモ、サ、獨ニ立テ、不、タル、コトヲ、確ク、カ、ル、ニ、在リ、シ、然レ、ハ、別
 侍、侍、帝、ノ、意、致、ス、告、ノ、如キ、至、テ、ハ、姓、終、朝鮮、ハ、侍
 藩、爲、リ、視、做、シ、居、リ、姓、向、テ、不、然、ス、ル、モ、全ク、朝鮮、人
 民、ヲ、塗、炭、ニ、扱、フ、カ、メ、ナ、ル、方、モ、記、載、ス、ル、シ、他、國、モ、朝
 鮮、ノ、獨、立、之、權、ヲ、蹂躙、ス、ル、視、シ、タル、モノ、ナ、レ、バ、今、若、シ、朝
 鮮、政府、ニ、於、テ、之、ヲ、堅ク、守、リ、テ、置、ク、ハ、己、ノ、親、ウ、来、リ、タル
 清、必ク、對シ、敵、意、ヲ、表、シ、タル、措、置、ト、全ク、相、不、合、ス
 義、ハ、侍、朝、鮮、政府、ニ、於、テ、モ、此、際、侍、必ク、向、テ、宣、戦、ス
 ル、コト、是、途、ノ、行、爲、上、最モ、高、貴、ナル、事、ト、存、シ、但、シ、美
 意、ハ、一、言、致、シ、然、キ、事、情、モ、存、シ、シ、一、言、致、シ、代、ル、
 中、文、ノ、言、動、ヲ、不、修、者、表、セ、シ、メ、テ、事、一、最モ、必、要、ニ
 至、ル、爲、キ、此、等、ノ、理由、モ、大、陸、兎、乃、其、他、ノ、者、ニ、最
 ク、宜、法、判、定、感、受、者、之、朝鮮、ノ、獨、立、ヲ、保、全、ス、ル、為
 ノ、日、清、必、ク、侍、干、戈、ヲ、又、ス、ル、マ、テ、三、至、ク、タル、ニ、拍、ハ、ラ、ズ、其
 之、下、朝鮮、必ク、於、テ、此、舉、事、ヲ、視、テ、性、モ、他、人、ノ、事、ノ
 如ク、存、ス、ル、コト、大、ナル、口、得、也、ニ、在、リ、シ、得、者、朝鮮、日
 リ、モ、侍、必ク、對シ、又、地、名、必ク、對シ、帝、ニ、侍、ヲ、稱、ス、ル、コト、侍
 必ク、抗、對、ス、ル、形、跡、ヲ、奉、ニ、上、ニ、言、語、ノ、上、モ、相
 對、ス、ル、程、對、不、合、ス、ル、ハ、侍、必ク、侍、ノ、文、致、必ク、

外務省

地位ヲ占ム初野ニ怡モ申立ルル如キヲ保テ
 居ルトテ相成スル中ニ才ニ他者ニ干渉ヲ相ク
 送アリ才ニ三日中政存カ大兵ヲ内ニ派遣スルノ
 名義ナク遂ニ他ノ所ヲ又クハ慮ナキ能ハズ
 下重運艦ト曰合ノ上此際初野西ヲシテ戦セヨ
 望シテ所ニ立戦スルニ必地ヲ争ケシメテ保
 持スルカヨクナリ
 兵艦運艦ノ義ニ付所便ニ列合ヲ多クニ派遣ス
 段運来スル所精神ニおナラズ
 大乃例合ヲ教ル矣

外務省

大正
閣
電

Mutsu,
Tokio.

電受第
六三〇
號
7.5 words

(46). As war has been declared between (China and Japan) I think it very advantageous for us presently to include ^{Corea} in belligerent territory in order to facilitate our naval and military movements and I wish to form alliance offensive and defensive with Corea under the date of 七月十四日 on the following term 1. The object of proposed alliance is to maintain Corean independence on a firm footing and to promote the interests of Japan and Korea by driving Chinese soldiers out of the Corean territory. 2. Japan will undertake all warlike engagements both offensive and defensive against China while

Corea will hold herself to give every facility possible for the supply of provisions and the movements of Japanese soldiers. Ask for instructions.

Otori,

Fusan Aug. 17th 1894. 6.55. am.
P'd " " " 10.10. am.
Post from Chemulpo dated 14th.



大臣閣

次官



政務局

Otori.
Seoul.

(85). Received your telegram
46. Concerning ^{the matter of} alliance ~~matter~~
our telegrams crossed and your view
just agrees with mine, as stated
in the latter part of my telegram
80. and 機密第三九号信 dated 八月十三
日. As to the latter part of 2. ~~proposed~~
paragraph care should always be taken
not to press forcibly upon Korean
Government ^{for the} supply of provisions
etc against their will.

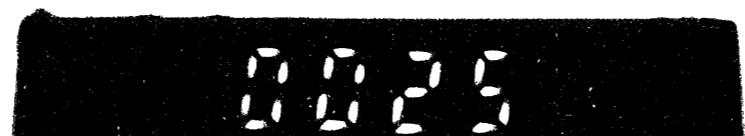
電送第 五九八號

45 words

Nuteu

Aug. 17th 1894.

2-0001



大臣閣

Otori,

Leont.

88. Received up to 53.

Have you already effected alliance mentioned in your 46, if not endeavour to effect ^{it} with all speed. ~~and~~ ~~the disarming of Korean troops did you~~ return ^{corean} arms ~~taken~~ without ^{any} delay if you find any objection in the military circle let me know by telegraph.

Muteu

Aug. 20th 1894.

電送第六〇九號

59 words

ten

陸軍

rest

Mutsu

Tokio

(57) The treaty of alliance will be concluded in a few days for use in case of necessity send full power. Regarding the return of arms to Korean Government I am informed by 大島陸軍少将 that he has reported his opinion to 大本營野津陸軍中將 does not appear having the particular opinion therefore will consult him and arrange the matter suitably.

陸軍
十六七三

43/83

0
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Otori

Fusan, 23 Augt 1894, 8.55 p.m.
Pusan, " " " 10.30 p.m.
by Mil. wire, dated 21 Augt 4 p.m.

2-0001



Otori

Seoul.

100. Referring to your telegram 57 what I intended was to let Korean government declare themselves as Japan's ally against China by issuing manifesto but if you think it necessary to conclude Treaty of alliance, send me full text by telegraph before I authorize you to conclude the treaty.

六
七
八

67¹⁰

六
七
八

Mutsu

Aug. 24 1894

2-0001



2.

to both countries, agreed to the following terms.

Article I. Article II quite the same as stated in my telegram 46.

Article III. This treaty will cease to exist at the conclusion of treaty of peace with China. Acting according to your telegram 85. and 機密身三九号信 dated 八月十三日, preliminary understanding has been made, and the treaty is ready for signing 八月廿六日. Send your approval at once. I will induce Korean Government to communicate conclusion of this Treaty? to the Foreign Representatives and to issue Royal decree to the

3.

same effect.

Otori

Seoul. Aug. 25 th 1894.	8.15. p.m.
Fusan " 26 th "	4.55. a.m.
Rec'd " " "	7.30. a.m.



Mutsu

Tokio

(67.) The following is ^{the} text of the proposed alliance:

Treaty: Treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea.

The Governments of Japan and Korea having been placed in position giving mutual assistance both offensive and defensive since the 在朝鮮日本公使 has been entrusted 明治廿七年七月廿五日

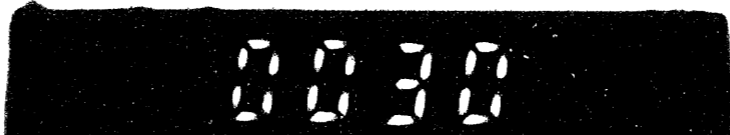
with the expulsion of Chinese soldiers out of the Korean territory, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have, with the view of establishing relations thus existing and of arriving at the end common

六九二

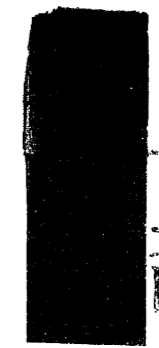
109/215

[Handwritten mark]

2-0001



決
管



大臣

Otoni,

Seoul.

(103.) Received your telegram 67. Text of Treaty approved. You are hereby authorized to sign ~~it~~ above.

六
五
六
21

Nutsu

Aug. 26. 1894.

2-0001



1894

Otori

Seoul.

105

Have you signed Treaty
of Alliance. Telegraph immediately
after signature.

Mutsu

Aug 27 1894.

電送第
六二〇
號

420



2-0001



大臣
次官

Muten,
Tokio.

Received your telegram.
103. Treaty signed at once
八月廿六日.

電受第
六九五
號

Otori

Seoul	Aug. 27.	1894.	10. am.	9/15 ^{week}
Fusan	"	"	1. pm.	
Re'd	"	"	4. 10. pm.	

2-0001



廿七年九月八日 陸軍

主官 政務局長 高明

機密 一七四號 七九八通商局長

日朝兩國盟約調印事件

大臣閣下

次官

本年七月二十五日、降日朝兩國ハ清國、
對シ攻守相助ケルノ信地ニ立テ、又付其事實
實シ明カニシテ、兩國ノ責務ヲ慥ニシカ、為メ盟
約スヘキ趣意ヲ取調ベ、本月十四日、第四十六号
電行ヲ以テ伺出ラ、同日、重カテ電行ヲ以テ
盟約案ノ御承諾ヲ申請シ、又、處望在リ、右
御承諾ヲ成ルル、御電訓ヲ達ス、付、即日外務
衙門、以テ調印及付、依テ、日盟約和條文
寫別冊ヲ送リ、又、同日、一覽ヲ申付、及、又、日
約書ノ冒文、本年七月二十五日、清兵、撤退
依テ、レ、タ、一、節、ヲ、掲、ケ、以、テ、訂、約、ノ、由、來、ヲ、引、起、シ、

在朝鮮國日本公使館

タルハ、則テ、日、日、及、日、韓、兩、國、ハ、清、兵、ノ、對、シ、攻
守、日、盟、ノ、信、地、ニ、立、テ、シ、明、カ、ニ、シ、タ、ル、義、ニ、由、リ、又、
其、他、第、一、條、ニ、下、ニ、申、文、ニ、テ、承、知、ス、ル、事、也、
別冊ニ添、此、如、及、申、事、也、

明治三十七年八月廿七日

特余全權大使大島圭介

外務大臣陸奥宗光 殿

九月十日ノ官勢
ニ登載アリ

官報局送付済

大日本
朝鮮兩國盟約

大日本
大朝鮮
兩國政府ハ日本曆明治二十七年七月二十五日ニ於テ
朝鮮國政府ヨリ清兵撤退一節ヲ以テ朝鮮國
京城駐在日方特余全權ヲ使ニ委託シテ代辦
セシメタル以來兩國政府ハ清國ニ對シ既ニ攻守
相助クルノ地位ニ立テリ就テハ其爭實ヲ明著
ニシ併ニ兩國事ヲ共ニスルノ目的ヲ達セシカ為
メ下ニ記名セル兩國大臣ハ各々全權委任ヲ奉
シ訂約シタル條款尤ニ開列ス

第一條

此盟約ハ清兵ヲ朝鮮國ノ境外ニ撤退セシ
メ朝鮮國ノ獨立自主ヲ鞏固ニシ日朝兩國
ノ利益ヲ増進スルヲ以テ目的トス

在朝鮮國日本公使館

第二條

日本國ハ清國ニ對シ攻守ノ戰爭ニ任シ朝鮮
國ハ日兵ノ進退及ヒ其糧食準備ノ為メ及メ
丈ケ便宜ヲ共ツヘシ

第三條

此盟約ハ清國ニ對シ平和條約ノ成ルヲ待テ廢罷スレ
此レガ為メ兩國全權大臣記名調印シ以テ憑信
ヲ昭ニス

大日本國明治二十七年八月二十六日

特命全權公使 大鳥圭介

大朝鮮國開國五百三年七月二十六日

外務大臣 金允植

大朝鮮兩國盟約

大朝鮮國大日本國政府允約於朝鮮曆開國五百三年六月二十三日以
大日本國曆明治二十七年七月二十五日
朝鮮國政府將撤退清兵一事委託駐紮朝鮮國京城日本國特命全權公使代為出力爾來兩國政府之於清國既立攻守相助之地緣明著事由所繫併期克成兩國共同濟事之意於是下開兩國大臣各奉全權委任訂定條款開列于左

第一條

此盟約以撤退清兵于朝鮮國境外鞏固朝鮮國獨立自主而推充朝日兩國所享利益為本

在朝鮮國日本公使館

第二條

日本國既允擔承與清國攻守爭戰朝鮮國則於日本隊伍以時進退以及預籌糧餉等諸項事宜必須襄助予便不遺餘力

第三條

此盟約俟與清國和約成日作為罷約為此兩國全權大臣記名蓋印以昭憑信

大朝鮮國開國五百三年七月二十六日

外務大臣 金允植

大日本國明治二十七年八月二十六日

特命全權公使 大島圭介

Articles:

Article I.

The object of the alliance is to maintain ^{the} Independence of Korea on a firm footing and to promote the respective interests of both Japan and Korea by expelling Chinese soldiers ^{from} of Korean territory.

Article II.

Japan will undertake all warlike operations against China both offensive and defensive, while Korea will undertake to give every possible facility to Japanese soldiers regarding their movements and supply of provisions.

Article III.

This treaty shall cease and determine at the conclusion of Treaty of Peace with China.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, have signed

the treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Seoul this 26th day of August 1894.

(Signed)

Keisuke Otori

N. J. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary

Kim In-shikku

A. C. M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs

Treaty of Alliance between
Japan and Korea.

In view of the fact that on
25th of July 1894, Korean Government
entrusted His Imperial Majesty's Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
at Seoul, Korea, with the expulsion, on
their behalf, of Chinese soldiers ^{from} out of
the Korean territory, the Governments of
Japan and Korea have been placed in
a situation to give mutual assistance
both offensive and defensive. Consequently
the undersigned Plenipotentiaries duly
authorized by their respective Governments
have, with a view of defining the fact
and of accomplishing the object to
certified action on the part of the two
countries, agreed to the following



大正記

Otori

Seoul.

(114) Received text of treaty of alliance. I wish to publish it in official gazette. Telegraph immediately whether there is any objection. Mutsu

山縣 left 寧品 for 仁川 this afternoon.

Sept. 8 1894

電送第 七〇三 号

115 和 朱尾



陸奥外務大臣

(80):

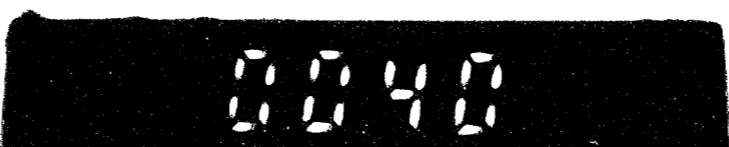
We entirely ~~by~~ Korean Govern-
ment hesitate to notify foreign
representatives the fact of conclusion
of alliance treaty. May I notify
them the above if the Korean
Government finally refuse to do
so themselves, or will ~~there be~~ ^{you}
notify foreign representatives in
東京

大島

Sept. 8 1894 7-15 Pm
Rec'd. 9 " 12-40 am

和
電受第
七四七
號
141
花

2-0001





大島

115. Received 79 and 80. Regarding arms after Cabinet decision you were already authorized to return them if opportunity present itself. See my telegram 77 and 秘密第三十七号候 dated 八月九日.

七〇五

307 陸

Therefore effect return in consultation with Commander in Chief. As to alliance treaty, I will publish in official gazette. Do not fail to make Induce Corran Government to publish it public in suitable manner. It is not necessary that Corran Government or I should specially notify foreign representatives.

陸奥

Sept. 9 1894.



大臣閣

閣

陸奥大臣

(86) Received your telegram 114, no objection. Korean Government will also publish in their Gazette(?).

大島云使

京城 廿七年九月九日午後八時四十分

釜山 " " " " " " 十一時五十分

東京 同 午前〇時五十三分

七五四

聖
72

14
時

2-0001

0042

明治廿七年九月九日起草
同年八月八日發遣

同

主任

政務局長 (高明)

内閣總理大臣伊藤博文

外務大臣金子堅吉

日朝兩國盟約締結ノ旨ニ當リ 勅諭ヲ經テ

之旨特命全權ヲ使ニ奉テ及置此處八月三

外務省

ニ日兩國全權委員締約相諾セラルルニ使

リテ年來ニ條約執奏方可能以取計相

成也

遂テ別紙盟約ニ官報ヲ以テ公布可致

也

第八號

明治 年 月 日 起草
同 年 月 日 發遣

鐵器是閱了

主任

上奏案

日朝兩國盟約締結後八月二十六日兩國
全權委員於締約相商其多在朝鮮
特令全權委員使之自盡今有軍來其分別
外務省

河盟約書寫相法此段謹之上奏案

Nakagawa

Hong Kong

(14) Publish this.

Treaty of Alliance between Japan and
 Korea signed at Seoul by ^{在 駐 韓 公 使} ~~Mr.~~ Otori
 and Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs
^{一、月、廿、七、日} on ~~the 26~~ ultimo as follows: In view of
^{七月、廿、五日} the fact that on ~~July~~ 1894 Korean
 Government entrusted his Imperial
 Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
 Plenipotentiary, Seoul with expulsion on
 this behalf of Chinese soldiers from
 Korean territory. ^{The} Governments of Japan
 and Korea, have been placed, in
 situation to give mutual assistance both
 offensive and defensive, consequently under-
 signed, plenipotentiaries duly authorized, by
 their respective Governments, have, with
 view of, defining, above, facts, and of,
 securing, in the, premises, concerted action,
 on ^{the} part of, the two, countries, agreed, to,
 following articles, Article I, ^{the} object of, alliance,
 is to maintain, independence of
 Korea, on a firm footing, and to promote

電
第
七
一
五
号

135

〔下ハ、ハ、ヤ、カ、ボ、ト、ハ、送、入、海、陸、軍、七、二、号、1912〕

interests, of Japan, and Korea, by
 expelling, Chinese soldiers, from Korean
 territory. Article II. Japan will, under-
 take, all, warlike, operations, against
 China, both offensive, and, defensive, while,
 Korea, will undertake, to give, every,
 possible, facility, to, Japanese soldiers,
 regarding, their movements, and, supply,
 of provisions. Article III, This, treaty,
 shall cease, and, determine, at conclusion
 of, treaty, of peace, with China.]
 Ichiban (China Gazette)

Mutan

Sept. 10 1894.

高
明

高明

電
送
第
七
三
號

Nishi

Petersburg.

(14) With a view to define existing relations between Japan and Korea created by request of latter to the former to drive out Chinese and to secure concerted action following treaty of alliance signed 八月廿六日 at 京城 by 大島 and Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs. 1. Object of alliance is to strengthen Korean independence and to promote mutual interests by driving out Chinese. 2. Japan to undertake warlike operations against China both offensive & defensive while Korea give every possible facility to Japanese soldiers in their movements and supply of provisions. 3. This treaty to terminate at conclusion of treaty of peace with China. Publish this Inform^{all} Legations.

80⁰⁰

高明

Sept. 10 1894.

Mutsu

2-0001



九月命

英 五七五
佛 七七一
伊 五七二
露 七五二
蘭 五七一
美 六六八
末 六六四
布 六四四
墨 四七五

二十七年九月十三日

記録部長

明治十七年 九月十三日起
同 年 八月 八日發遣

主任

政務局長

高田

(三十三号之三)

送第地一二號

外務大臣子爵陸奥宗光

在英、露、米、佛、獨、瓊、伊、蘭、

各公使宛 (各通)

墨、布、哇、倫、領事

今般帝國、朝鮮國、間、此、於、締結、也

盟約書、本月十一日、官報ヲ以テ公示相成

外務省

已、由、承、知、相、成、居、世、事、存、候、得、共、為、念

別紙字差進申也

大正
 倫敦 五三
 新嘉坡 五三
 香港 五三
 汕頭 五三
 廈門 五三
 汕頭 五三
 廈門 五三
 汕頭 五三
 廈門 五三

二十七年九月十三日

録事

明治七年九月十三日起
 同 年八月八日發遣

主任 伊八月七日

浦七三
 號五四
 外務次官林董

倫敦、紐育、聖多明各、里昂、香港、
 汕頭、晚高波、香港、新嘉坡、仁川

釜山、京城、元山、コリコス、浦塩

送第 五 號
 領事館 (各通)
 外務省

今般帝國、朝鮮國、河、於、締結せし
 盟約書、本月十一日、官報、以テ、公示相成
 已ニ、由、承、知、相、成、居、候、事、ト、存、以、得、共、為、念、別
 紙、写、及、由、送、付、候、也



陸奥大臣

(105) Korean Government
published the text of alliance
treaty in government (official)
gazette 八月十七日 lunar calendar

電受第
八二六
號
71号

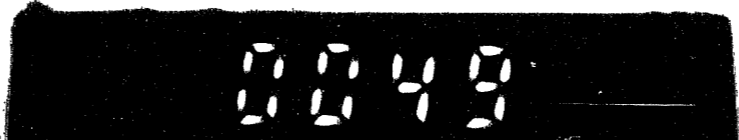
大島

Fusan, 23 Sept. 1894. 4.5 p.m.
Recd " " " 7.30 p.m.

上層
下層
抄録



2-0001



偏

20/12

上巻
谷本

電信譯文 明治二十七年九月三十日
朝鮮政府ハ日韓同盟條約ノ本文ヲ謄曆
八月十七日(即九月十日)官報ニ掲載
大島公使ヲ在通リ電報アリ
陸奥外務大臣 林外務大臣
廣島

陸奥外務大臣 林外務大臣

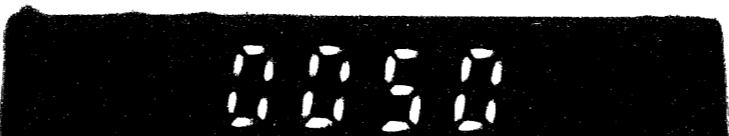
大島公使ヲ在通リ電報アリ

朝鮮政府ハ日韓同盟條約ノ本文ヲ謄曆

八月十七日(即九月十日)官報ニ掲載

外務省

2-0001



甲乙芳二八号

朝鮮事件

第十五

三三三

朝鮮事件、披露之系、帝國新聞紙、
以披露連、件

本年八月、皇帝、朝鮮國下同盟之條約、
供、与、以、電、示、指、も、使、存、す、一、年、迄、新、聞、紙、相
載、ノ、手、後、致、意、を、當、主、者、新、聞、紙、に、別、代、才、一
号、之、件、載、之、依、り、刊、行、致、候、右、を、右、条、約、ノ、語
解、ハ、暗、号、ノ、意、見、該、條、ノ、為、ノ、事、を、受、取、シ、タ、ル
義、ハ、付、石、程、以、テ、水、水、海、度、使、又、シ、右、條、約、
係、シ、當、主、者、ノ、但、合、員、ヲ、以、使、シ、年、ヲ、存、在、ス、
見、ホ、身、向、於、テ、自、該、條、ノ、存、シ、タ、ル、迄、分、ク、相、載、シ、
度、別、代、才、一、号、ノ、趣、旨、ヲ、以、テ、右、条、約、ヲ、相、載、シ、
在米國日本公使館

別代才一号、年月、三月、日、以、テ

陛下、慶、島、ノ、行、幸、社、所、出、候、件、及、本、年、至、
賜、轉、ノ、件

別代才一号、御、旨、ハ、一、ラ、ル、ト、別、代、才、一、号、が、社、に、
イ、テ、日、本、事、務、ノ、家、ニ、日、本、ノ、對、外、意、見、ヲ、相、載、
シ、タ、ル、ノ、ナ、リ

別代才一号、先、年、生、命、ヲ、以、テ、修、正、シ、
別、代、才、一、号、ハ、ワ、ヤ、ン、ク、ハ、氏、が、在、任、中、日、本、人、保
護、ノ、件、ニ、關、シ、御、旨、ハ、一、ラ、ル、ト、別、代、才、一、号、が、社、に、
會、合、主、政、府、ノ、指、導、ヲ、政、府、手、シ、タ、ル、モ、ナ、リ、又、已
前、ニ、高、島、勳、功、出、候、ニ、テ、ハ、氏、が、在、任、中、日、本、人、保
護、ノ、件、ニ、關、シ、御、旨、ハ、一、ラ、ル、ト、別、代、才、一、号、が、社、に、
在、任、中、考、考、為、ノ、信、ヲ、以、テ、也

火官

日清戦争
乙

A

五國駐劄

特命全權公使野村



外務大臣陸奥宗玄殿

在米國日本公使館

2-0001



From the New York Herald
September 11, 1894.

成
号

巴
号

OUR FLAG HUMILIATED.

Mr. Russell Young Reiterates His Opinion
Concerning the Surrender of
the Japanese Spies

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Your interesting despatch from Washington this morning does not throw much light upon the deplorable incident in Shanghai, to which I referred as the humiliation of our flag—namely, the surrender of two Japanese to the Chinese by our Consul General “upon the suspicion of being spies,” their instant decapitation and the consequent exodus of six hundred Japanese from Shanghai, realizing the inability of our flag to protect them and in terror of a similar fate.

Japan, when the war began, asked our government to protect Japanese subjects in China. The protecting government ensures to those under its care the rights and immunities it exacts for its own people. It stands by to see that no wrong is done.

The American Consul General in Shanghai, under our laws of extra territoriality, has judicial authority. He has a court, a marshal and a jail. He can fine, imprison and sentence to death. Consul General Seward tried and sentenced four men to death. Minister Burlingame signed the warrants. Two escaped justice and two were hanged. I mention this to show the extent of the Consul General's jurisdiction and the amplitude of his powers. Charged with their protection in Shanghai, the Consul General should have examined judicially every charge made by the Chinese against Japanese subjects precisely as he would had they been American citizens. Under no circumstances and not without the humiliation of his flag should he have summarily delivered them over to Chinese military justice.

For he must have read the decree from the throne, commanding the Chinese to “extripate” the Japanese from their “lair,” to root out and destroy them. He must have known that this duty to the faithful Chinaman becomes an act of piety. And, if American protection is barren, as appears to be the case in Shanghai, there is no reason why without delay every Japanese subject in China may not be “extripated from his lair” in as summary a manner as the suspected Japanese spies.

War between nations like China and Japan is a fearful thing. We cannot apply to the Oriental nations our exact and merciful laws of war. Humanity should have a voice, and never be silent. I can understand how the Japanese population of Shanghai, terrified over the Consul General's decision as to their countrymen, realizing the failure of the American government to give them its solemnly assured protection and fearing that they will be “extripated from their lairs” are preparing to leave China in a panic, flying, as it were, for their lives.

No American can read the news without shame. It means the humiliation of our flag.
Yours faithfully, JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1894.

SECRETARY UHL REPLIES.

He Declares That There Has Been No Humiliation of the American Flag.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)
HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1894.

Acting Secretary of State Edwin F. Uhl has locked horns with the Hon. John Russell Young over the question of extraterritorial jurisdiction in the Orient.

Readers of the HERALD will remember the exposition Mr. Young gave in a letter of his views concerning the delivery to the Chinese authorities of two accused Japanese spies at Shanghai, and his insistence that the “American flag had been humiliated” thereby. During the Arthur administration Mr. Young held the post of Minister to China, and his intimate knowledge of affairs in the East, gained during his occupancy of this mission, well qualified him to speak on this subject. In diplomatic circles here, and especially among State Department officials, his views were read with the greatest interest, and subjected to the closest scrutiny.

Fearing that some misapprehension might exist concerning the position of the United States on this important question, in view of Mr. Young's letter, Mr. Uhl decided to make reply. He has done so in the following interesting statement, in which a clear idea of the stand the United States has taken is given:—

“The communication emanating from Mr. Young, whose official residence in China, and intimate acquaintance with the history and limitations of extra territorial jurisdiction in that country had fitted him to understand the question, would naturally carry much weight. And, yet,” said Mr. Uhl, “the communication itself falls to infer the necessary character of the instructions under which our representatives in China and in Japan can extend protection to the subjects of the other country during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. His statement

that this government had solemnly promised to protect, as we would American citizens, the Japanese in China, indicates misinformation or misconception of the essential nature of those instructions.

NO CONSULAR JURISDICTION.
“The right to exercise independent jurisdiction over foreigners in China and Japan rests wholly upon treaty stipulations, and the protection so conferred is an express conventional grant to particular individuals and cannot be expanded to include others by assimilation. By reason of the existing war between China and Japan diplomatic intercourse was interrupted between the two governments, and each requested of the United States the interposition of its good offices for the protection of the subjects of each in the territory of the other.

“Our relation to both parties was that of strict neutrality, and of necessity protection could now only be exercised by our representatives at Tokio and Peking as a friendly office unofficially, and in a manner consistent with the position of impartial amenity. The government of the United States could not undertake to bring the subjects of either power within the jurisdiction of its Ministers or Consuls; nor would it be justified in allowing its legations or consulates to be made an asylum for those claimed to be offenders against the law of the local government. Japanese subjects in China remain the subjects of Japan, as they were before hostilities began, and must of necessity respond to the law of China when charged with offence against the same. So with the subjects of China in Japan.

“In assenting to the request of Switzerland that the agents of the United States in China should afford protection to Swiss citizens, in the absence of Helvetic representation there, our agents as early as 1871 were instructed that they could not take judicial cognizance of charges against Swissers. In a circular addressed to the representatives of this government in foreign courts by the Department of State on December 15, 1871, appeared the following:—“You are informed that you are not expected to become a diplomatic or consular officer of the Swiss Republic, which is prohibited by the constitution of the United States to officers of the United States who are citizens. The intention is that you should merely use your good offices in behalf of any Swiss in your vicinity who might request aid, in the absence of a diplomatic or consular representative of Switzerland, and with the consent of the authorities where you reside.”

A CHINESE PRECEDENT.
“An instruction to our Minister in China, dated July 25, 1872, contained the following:—“The protection referred to must necessarily be confined to the personal and unofficial good offices of such functionaries, although when exercised to this extent merely, this can properly be done only with the consent of the Chinese government. In fact,” said Mr. Uhl, “this point was perfectly understood when the governments of Japan and China coincidentally requested the protection of the agents of the United States for their respective subjects; and the action of this government was necessarily confined to instructing our Ministers and Consuls in those countries to use their unofficial good offices, with the assent of the government to which they were accredited, in favor of the subjects of the other found within its territory, with express exclusion of the assertion of the right to entertain jurisdiction over them. In this way Japanese in China had precisely the same degree of friendly intervention conceded in their behalf as Chinese in Japan; and the Japanese government neither claimed nor expected its subjects in China to receive any greater degree of protection under the flag of the United States than it would recognize in favor of Chinese under the like protection in Japan.

A POINT OVERLOOKED.
“In asserting, as he does, that if a Japanese subject within the Shanghai jurisdiction was charged with crime, the Consul General, as a judicial officer, could have weighed the evidence and determined the judgment,” ex-Minister Young seems to have overlooked the fact that the judicial powers of our Ministers and Consuls in China and Japan are, by sections 4,083 and 4,084, Revised Statutes, to be exercised only under the provisions of our treaty with those countries, and only over citizens of the United States therein, and in cases in which our citizens may be parties.

“It may be noted incidentally that Mr. Tauneyro Miyoshi, Japanese Secretary of Legation at this capital, in a recent United Press interview, speaking of the reported action of Consul General Jernigan, said that it was entirely in conformity with the Japanese interpretation of the authority and power of neutral Consuls in a belligerent country, and that, should Japan suspect any Chinese subject, resident in Japan, of being openly hostile to the Japanese government, or believed that justice required his arrest, Japan would not recognize the jurisdiction of any neutral Consul over the suspect. And in a still later interview he is reported as saying:—“So far as the United States are concerned, this much of their attitude toward the two countries is clear—the protection which the United States diplomatic and consular officers shall extend to Chinese in Japan and to Japanese in China cannot include consular jurisdiction.”

Editorial of the New York Herald,
September 11, 1894.

丁
号

China in a Bad Way.
The degradation of Admiral Ting, who has just been deprived of his peacock's feather, is China's second admission of her strategical defeat by Japan. The first admission was in the taking away of the famous yellow jacket from Li Hung Chang because he had not prevented the Japanese landing troops in Korea. Admiral Ting has certainly shown supreme incapacity—first, in permitting the Japanese fleet to establish a basis of operations on an island of Society Bay, near Port Arthur, and second, in letting the Japanese effect a landing of troops near the Yalu River, thus cutting off the Chinese army in Korea from reinforcements and supplies, reducing them, indeed, to the necessity of slaughtering their cavalry horses for food.

China is in a pitiable state, and it is apparent that only an armistice can save her from further disgrace. Even as matters now stand, without a big battle on land or sea having been fought, Japan by all the rules of war would be adjudged victorious, Korea would be awarded to her jurisdiction and a vast indemnity would have to be paid her by China.

More War Ships Demanded in Chinese Waters.
According to the HERALD's despatches from the Asiatic station, received yesterday via Vancouver, B. C., Vice Admiral Freemantle, of the British navy, has asked for a considerable addition to his force in Chinese waters, and Acting Rear Admiral Carpenter, commanding the United States squadron in the East, has also applied for an increase in the number of heavy ships under his flag.

While it is possible that these requests have not been made officially, it is very probable that unofficial representations have been made by both admirals to their respective governments indicating that in their opinion a strong naval force should be kept on that station.

If Great Britain should augment her fleet there the United States ought to do the same. Entirely aside from Great Britain's action, we ought to be represented by a powerful squadron; but when that Power takes the initiative in such a move we ought not to let her get too far out of sight.

The New York, the Monterey, the New-ark, the Olympia and the Philadelphia should be added to the vessels already under orders for the Asiatic station. Sometimes a pound of prevention promptly applied in one lump will save many thousands of ounces of cure at a later date.

2-0001

0054

From the "Washington Post,"

丙 号
September 11, 1894.

A telegram was received at the Japanese legation yesterday announcing that the Emperor would take up his residence at Hiroshima on the 13th instant, and that the headquarters of the army and navy would be moved to that place from Tokio. Hiroshima is a large town on the Inland Sea about 560 miles from Tokio. It has hitherto been used as the base of operations for the movement of troops and supplies to Korea and other points, and the action of the Emperor in taking up his residence there is taken to indicate his intentions of personally superintending active operations in the war at a point as near the scene of hostilities as is practicable.

From the "New York Times"

September 11, 1894.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation today announcing that the Emperor would take up his residence at Hiroshima on the 13th inst. and that the headquarters of the army and navy would be moved to that place from Tokio. Hiroshima is a large town on the inland sea, about 560 miles from Tokio. It has hitherto been used as the base of operations for the movement of troops and supplies to Corea and other points, and the action of the Emperor in taking up his residence there is taken to indicate his intention of personally superintending active operations in the war at this point, as near the scene of hostilities as practicable.

2-0001



penalties of Korean law, from rendering the slightest assistance to the Japanese troops.

It was impossible for the Japanese Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to obtain carts, horses, and laborers to haul baggage and supplies, and, as everything in Korea has to be transported by these means, the Japanese were at first greatly embarrassed, and were obliged to send to their own country for laborers to perform this service. Of course, the Japanese Government could have obtained from Korea this and all other concessions without the formality of a treaty, but undoubtedly the Japanese Government, in pursuance of its fixed policy to do nothing in violation of the independence and autonomous rights of Korea, resolved to obtain from the Korean Government this concession in the form of a mutual agreement.

2-0001



B
15

"The New York Times"
September 12, 1894.

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH COREA

A CONVENTION THAT WAS SIGNED ONLY LAST MONTH.

Negotiated with a View to Ridding Corea of Chinese Influences and to Terminate with the End of the War—Chinese Merchants Flying from Tien-Tsin for Fear of Conscription in the Army—Li Hung Chang's Power in Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Wei-Hai-Wei of yesterday's date says:

"A commission composed of foreigners, after examining into the incidents of the naval battle which took place on July 28, declares that the evidence completely disposes of the fiction that the Chinese began hostilities. All the evidence goes to prove that the Japanese waylaid the Chinese vessels.

"The Chinese fleet now here is in perfect fighting trim. The cruiser Chin Yuen has been thoroughly repaired, and is ready for service. The Chinese fleet is recruiting seamed freely, and there is an excellent spirit among the officers and men.

"A Japanese edict has been issued in Southern Corea enjoining the people to cut off their hair as a token of their submission to Japan. The people refuse to obey the edict, preferring to fight."

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that Chinese merchants are leaving Tien-Tsin, fearing that they may be impressed into the army.

Li Hung Chang is reported to be in danger of losing his power, owing to intrigue and discontent in Pekin at his conduct of the war.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation this morning to the effect that an important treaty has been negotiated between Corea and Japan, which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China. The reason for the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual desire on the part of the Emperor of Japan and the King of Corea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other, with the view of clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and China, which have been created by the request which the Korean Government has made of the Japanese Government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Corea.

To secure concerted action for the more effective accomplishment of this object this treaty of alliance between the two countries

was signed at Seoul on the 26th of August by Mr. Otori, the Envoy of Japan, and the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs. The treaty consists of three articles.

Article I. defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of Corea as an autonomous State and the promotion of the mutual interests of Corea and Japan by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Corea and by obliging China to abandon her claim of the right to dominate the affairs of Corea.

Article II. binds the Japanese Government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive. The Korean Government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements, and to furnish them with supplies of provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as such supplies may be needed.

By Article III. it is provided that the treaty shall terminate as soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

Mr. Shimichiro Kurino, the new Japanese Minister, in an interview with a United Press reporter to-day on the treaty negotiated between Corea and Japan, said that it might be looked at from two standpoints, the Japanese and the Korean. From the latter it might be regarded as a proof of the desire of the King of Corea to finally relieve himself from the trammels of Chinese dictation. The King had hitherto been controlled very greatly by the conservative factions in his country, and those factions had been governed very largely by Chinese influences. They had been opposed to progress, and, indeed, to changes of any kind, and they had sought to perpetuate the old customs of the country, which were in all cases the opposite of modern civilization and the progress which that civilization brings, and in some instances were even barbarous. The King of Corea was undoubtedly a progressive man, but he had no opportunity to practically develop his own ideas on account of this conservative class. In this treaty he had finally and conclusively broken away from these influences which had partially controlled him, declared his independence, and had made himself, for the first time, the master of his own kingdom.

Viewed from the Japanese standpoint, the treaty gave Japan hardly anything she did not possess before, but the Japanese Government undoubtedly wished to have the world understand its real relations with Corea, so as to make it clearly apparent that Japan was not seeking to conquer Corea, or to occupy any portion of her territory permanently, or to deal with her in any other manner than she would deal with any other State that was independent and in full control of its own affairs. This was proved by the fact that Article 3 of this treaty stipulated that this special treaty of alliance shall cease when peace shall have been concluded between Japan and China—in other words, that when such a peace has been brought about, Japan, China, and Corea will bear toward each other no other or closer relations than those which should exist between three friendly powers, each one independent of the other.

Japan, he said, may have gained one practical advantage by the provisions of Article 2 of the agreement, for, when the Japanese troops first went to Corea, the Chinese influences had been so long dominant in that country that certain of the Korean officials exerted this influence to prevent supplying the Japanese their simplest wants. These officials forbade the people, at the risk of incurring horrible

2-00001



From the "New York Herald,"
September 12, 1894.

4
号

COREA MAKES A TREATY
She Enters Into a Formal and Important
Agreement with Japan.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)
HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND B STREETS, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1894.
A telegram was received at the Japanese
Legation this morning to the effect that an im-
portant treaty has been negotiated between
Corea and Japan.
The object of the treaty is stated in the pre-
amble to be a mutual desire on the part of the
Empire of Japan and the King of Corea to
definitely fix and determine the attitude of each
country toward the other, with a view of clearly
elucidating the existing relations between Japan
and Corea, which have been created by the re-
quest which the Korean government has made of
the Japanese government to compel the Chinese
to evacuate Corea. The treaty, which was
signed at Seoul on August 25, by Mr. Otori, the
envoy of Japan, and the Korean Minister for
Foreign Affairs, consists of three articles:—
THE STIPULATIONS.
Article 1 defines the object of the alliance to
be the strengthening and perpetuation of the in-
dependence of Corea as an autonomous State
and the promotion of the mutual interests of
Japan and Corea by compelling the Chinese
forces to withdraw from Corea and by obliging
China to abandon her claim of the right to dom-
inate the affairs of Corea.
Article 2 binds the Japanese government to
refrain from warlike operations against Corea, both
offensive and defensive. The Korean govern-
ment is bound by the article to afford the Jap-
anese forces every possible facility in their
movements and furnish them with supplies of
provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as such
supplies may be needed.
By article 3 it is provided that the treaty
shall terminate so soon as a treaty of peace
shall have been concluded by Japan with China.
Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, the new Japanese
Minister, said to-day that the treaty might be
looked at from two standpoints, the Japanese
and the Korean. From the latter it might be
regarded as a proof of the desire of the King
of Corea to finally relieve himself from the
trammels of Chinese detraction. Viewed from
the Japanese standpoint the treaty gave Japan
hardly anything she did not possess before, but
the Japanese government undoubtedly wished
to have the world understand its real relation
with Corea, so as to make it clearly apparent
that Japan was not seeking to conquer Corea
or to deal with her in any other manner than
she would deal with any other State that was
independent and in full control of its own
affairs.

2-0001

0050

機密 芳澤 芳澤

朝鮮事件

芳十六

電報 芳澤 芳澤

本年八月二十六日帝不朝鮮兵に万回盟條約
締結し首刻代甲兵官の通閣下ノ電報抄本月
十日尚條約締結後、右ノ電報訓之趣抄分
列ノ教示、乃於甲兵官一ノ号ヲ以テ申報
致す云々

昨日吾朝鮮兵平壤ニ於テ我軍勝利ヲ得ル
故本日列紙ニ号ノ通閣下ノ電報抄抄
接シタルニ白書ニ「ユナイテッド・プレス」及「アソシエ
テッド・プレス」兩紙分ニ通達セシムルコト
紙内号ノ通閣下日夕列紙分ニ掲載有ル

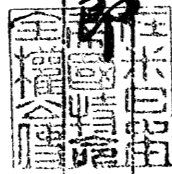
在米國日本公使館

又日新ノ報年ノ号ニ号ノ通閣下ノ電報抄トシテ本
日尚各報抄分ニ掲載シタル抄抄ハ本年
宣月申報スルニ、以テ号ノ通閣下号ノ抄
ヲ以テ供ス云々

明治二十六年十月十六日

芳澤 芳澤

特作 全權 任 栗野 恒三郎



外務省 陸奥 宗之助

甲号、日韓同盟条約件

乙号、平壤ニ於テ
丙号、三件ノ新聞掲載

丁号、全件

芳澤 芳澤

七三〇二

次官

copy

甲
号

{ Received Sept. 11. 1894.
at 11 o'clock. A.M.

Japanese Legation,
Washington.

F. With a view to define the existing relation between Japan and Korea created by request of the latter to the former to drive out Chinese and to secure concerted action, the following Treaty of Alliance signed 八月二十日 in 京城 by 大島 and Korean Minister

for Foreign Affairs: -

I The object of Alliance is to strengthen Korean independence and to promote mutual interests by driving out Chinese.

II. Japan to undertake war-like operations against China both offensive and defensive while Korea give every possible facility to Japanese soldiers in their movements and supply of provisions.

III. This Treaty to terminate at conclusion of Treaty of Peace with China, Publish this
Nisi

明治三十二年十二月二十二日

陸軍省 政務局 第〇〇〇号

機密 第〇〇〇号

本邦と朝鮮との同盟条約を締結せしめ同盟条約

を主音者地朝鮮に提出す

我々も之使と朝鮮国外務大臣と先づ自

井言ふ所城に於て締結せしめ朝鮮に提出す

陸軍省は日韓同盟の利益を以て進捗せしめ

以て日韓同盟の利益を以て進捗せしめ

中韓の提携を以て主音者地朝鮮に提出す

併りて右の如き主音者地朝鮮に提出す

揚義を以て主音者地朝鮮に提出す

ルニテ電報に於て同盟の利益を以て進捗せしめ

ハニエフライエフレセハニエフライエフレセハニエフライエフレセ

在澳國日本公使館

本邦と對して締結せしめ朝鮮に提出す

為メナリトシテ主音者地朝鮮に提出す

証書セリ

右中進出ノ証書

明治三十二年九月十四日

在澳國

臨時代理使 吉岡 啓

外務大臣 陸奥 宗光 殿

追記 本件之電文は別紙甲号に添付

進出中

陸軍

八〇二

〇〇〇

Légation du Japon
à
Vienne.

Copie

Arrivé le 11 Septembre 1894.

Légation japonaise Vienne.
F. with a view to define the existing
relation between Japan and Korea,
created by request of the latter to the
former to drive out Chinese, the following
treaty of alliance signed 17th 8th 94 in
by 2 and the Korean Minister
for foreign affairs. 1: the object of
alliance is to strengthen Korean inde-
pendence and to promote mutual
interests by driving Chinese. 2: Japan
to undertake warlike operation against
China both offensive and defensive,
while Korea give every possible
facility to Japanese soldier in
their movements and supply of
provisions. 3: this treaty to terminate
at conclusion of treaty of peace
with China, publish this.

Nissi

[Handwritten signature]



二

内政改革ニ関スル暫定合同條款

2-0001

0063

和

廿七年八月八日

主務政務局 加藤

機密第一四三號 本八三

事變後朝鮮政府ト依條約訂結協議ノ件

大臣閣

次官

日韓兩國ノ關係ハ去月二十三日ノ事變已東局
 面一變シ從前年和黨ヲ以テ組織セラレタル政府ハ
 俄ニ改革派ノ手ニ歸シ諸事我意向ヲ窺テ施政
 ノ方針ヲ定ムルニ至リシトハ追々差出シタル報告
 ニテ所報如相成リテ義ト存候就テハ此際特權
 ノ失ハヌ候急ニ兩國間ニ依條約ヲ訂結シ以テ
 既往將來ノ關係ヲ定ムルニ便シ緊要ト致思惟テ
 ニ付兼テ拜接シタル御訓令ノ要領ヲ據ニテ紙及
 條約製シ製シ一昨二十日ヨリ署理督辦金嘉鎮氏
 ト協議相測后申テ尤々當政府ノ意向如何ニ未
 彼ヨリ申出無之ヲ得米幸ニ彼我ノ意見合同致テ
 在朝鮮國日本公使館

不紙約案ニ從テ假リニ訂結致置キ追テ貴大臣閣
 十、御訓令ヲ仰テ本約案取結ニ可申ト存下
 紙ニ添此段豫々及上申下也

明治二十七年八月一日

特命全權公使大島圭介

外務大臣陸奥宗光殿



假条約案

此假条約中永久に存ス可キ条項は後日更ニ本条約ト為スヘシ

一 朝鮮政府ハ日本政府ヨリ内政改革勸告ヲ採用シ序ヲ逐テ実行スルコトヲ保証スヘシ

一 改革案中点釜洞及点仁洞ノ鉄道築設ハ朝鮮政府ノ財政充足セカレ間ハ日本政府又ハ日本ノ會社ト結約シ条件ヲ定メテ工事ニ着手スヘシ

一 点釜洞及点仁洞ニ於テハ日本政府ノ既設電信ノ事宜ヲ酌量シ条件ヲ定メテ存立シ置クヘシ

一 内政改革案施行ノ為メ政務法律ノ顧問トシテ日本政府ノ紹介ヲ以テ日本外人ヲ招聘スヘシ但シ改革事務成就シル上之カ存廢ヲ議スヘシ

一 軍務教師ニ亦前項ノ例ニ依ルヘシ

在朝鮮國日本公使館

一 将東宮ノ交誼ヲシテ益々親密トシテ其ニ商務獎勵セシカガ為メ見テ起シ朝鮮政府ハ全羅道ニ於テ一ノ通商口ヲ開クヘシ

一 本年七月カニ日大瀾附近ノ地ニ於テ日英兵互ニ衝突ヲ起シタル件ハ何方互ニ之ヲ舉論セカレヘシ

一 日本政府ハ素ヨリ朝鮮國ノ獨立ヲ物々自主ノ目的ヲ達セシメントシ望ムモ其ノ將東朝鮮宮ノ獨立保護ニ阻スル一切ノ事宜ハ亦ニ其ニ委負シ派ニ會同商議決定スヘシ

一 以上記載ノ假条約案ハ蓋押調印決定ノ後ニ至リ特ニ其ノ見斗ハ大瀾ニ在テ護衛スル我兵丁ヲ撤退セシムヘシ

機密中
不修正

本文既送
テ其ノ
修訂
結ス

沖野
リ

亦ハ
中

存ス可キ条項ハ後日
ニ草初告ヲ採用ス

ハルニシテハ
ハルニシテハ
ハルニシテハ

招聘スルハ但シ改
議スルハ

朝鮮國日本分館
ハルニシテハ
ハルニシテハ

於テハハルニシテハ
ハルニシテハ

五ノ物々自主ノ目
東朝鮮五ノ物々
ハルニシテハ

決定ノ後ニ至リ特
ニハルニシテハ

機密ハ四ノ子信ニ付テハ
ハルニシテハ

ハ三項中電信トハルニシテハ
ハルニシテハ

ハ四項中ハ五項ニシテハ
ハルニシテハ

ハ八項中保シテハ
ハルニシテハ



久々存ス可キ条項ハ後日
為スヘシ

ハシ

鐵道築設ハ朝鮮改

政府又ハ日本會社

ニ着手スヘシ

政府ノ既設電線ハ

存立シ置クヘシ

法律ノ顧問トシテ日本

ノ招聘スヘシ但シ改

リ議スヘシ

ハシ

在朝鮮國日本公使館

ニ於テラシムル高務長

政府ハ全羅道ニ於テ一

地ニ於テテメ兵互ニ衝

撃論セサルヘシ

約立ラ物ケ自主ノ目

將東朝鮮至ノ約立

ニテハ各負ラ派シ

ハシ

印決定ノ後ニ至リ特

衛スル我兵丁ノ撤退

ハシ

ハシ

ハシ

ハシ

本文鐵道ノニリニ閣下ニ朝鮮政府ノ
テ芝罘ニ秘密契約ヲ結ビルヲ知ル
降テ降テ降テ降テ降テ降テ降テ降テ降
結スヘシロキ一節ヲ加ヘテ



object attained by the official
letter from Korean government
term 保護 in Article VIII
changed to 鞏固, has been
~~docted~~ details per mail,

Otori

Fusan Aug. 23. 1894. 6.25. p.m.

Re'd " " " 8.10. p.m.

By military wire dated 21st 5. p.m. Seoul.

2-0001

0000

電
送
第
五
一
號

電送第五一號
70wds

Olóni

care of Kitaki Susan.

(76) If eighth clause of Provisional agreement enclosed in 草案第一四三號 dated 八月一日 is intended to guarantee ^{forever} Coreia's ~~future~~ independence by Japan it is very weighty matter and you should not make even provisional agreement. If so, strike out the clause. If not, replace words 保護 by some other suitable words so as to avoid to be taken in the sense of guarantee. Change title of agreement as we use 條約 only as equivalent of treaty. I understand the agreement to be kept secret between the ^{both} parties.

Mutsu

Aug. 9. 1894.

2-0001

0069

大臣閣

高

Mutsu

Tokio.

(56.) Provisional agreement stated in my 機密第148号位 ~~dated~~ amended as follows, and signed on the twentieth; to Article II. added a clause of the sense? that in regard to the question of railways Korean Government promise to remove obstacles (arising out of existence of Anglo-Korean secret contract) as soon as possible and then to be conceded ^{definite?} ~~is defended~~ convention with Japanese Govern- ment term telegraph, Article III changed to military telegraph Article ^{IV} and Article V taken up of the agreement but the

六六九

76/ or 1149.

陸

Mutsu,

Tokio.

(58) I am arranging withdrawal of our troops from the Palace as consequence of conclusion of Provisional Agreement. I will however keep them yet for some time in the barrack near front gate of the Palace to guard against any emergency.

六七

30/57

Otori

Fusan Aug. 23. 1894. 8.40. p.m.

P'ed " " " 10.30. p.m.

by military wire dated 21st 4.15. p.m. Seoul.

明治七年九月八日陸軍

主務政務局

官

機密 一七三號 九七

朝鮮政府ト後條約訂結ノ件

本年七月二十三日事變後ノ關係ヲ定ムル為メ
 日本政府ノ側ニ及條約ヲ訂結スル事、同日本
 月一日附機密第四十三号 本ハニ信シ以テ條約
 案相添具申ニ及置キ候處其後双方協議シテ
 且ツ御電訓ノ如ク隨ニ改正シテ漸ク同月二
 十日ニ至リ別紙甲号ノ通り確定訓印致シ候依
 テ改正シテハ一タル箇条大略九ニ申述候
 表題ハ元ト條約トアルシ御電訓ニ從ヒ合同ト
 相改メ申候

在朝鮮國日本公使館

意ハ同様ニ有之候

第二条 鐵道築設ニ係ル件ハ亟テ内報ニ及置
 キタル英韓ノ内約ニ制セラレ余義ナク目下
 委曲情節アリテ其運ニ及ヒ難シ依テ良法
 シ案出し可成丈建ニ訂約起工ノ運ニ至ル
 シ要スル一節ヲ相添申候

第三条 朝鮮政府ノ請求ニ依リ電信ノ上ニ軍
 用ニ字ヲ相添申候

第四及第五条ハ從前清政府ト類似ノ密約アリ
 リシカ為メ朝鮮政府ハ之ヲ條約ニ載スルヲ
 好マス單ニ外人ヲ産入ル、トト為シタシ
 ト申出候ニ付再ニ協議ノ末之ヲ削除シ代フ
 ルニ公文ニ通シ以テセリ右ハ別紙乙丙両面号

大臣

次官

19

ノ通リ有之候

第七条 朝鮮政府ノ請求ニ從ヒ由玉兵ノ衝突

ヲ偶然ノ衝突ト改正致候

第八条 御電訓ノ趣意ニ從ヒ保護ノ二字ヲ鞏

固ト改メ候

別紙相添右申進候也

明治廿七年八月廿五日

特命全權公使 大島圭介

外務大臣 陸奥宗光殿



在朝鮮國日本公使館

甲号

大日本 西國政府ハ 日本曆明治二十七年七月二十三日
 大朝鮮 西國政府ハ 朝鮮曆開國五百三年六月二十一日
 漢城ニ於テ西國兵ノ偶々衝突シ興シタル事件
 シ治メ併ニ將來朝鮮國ノ自由獨立ヲ鞏固ニシ
 且ツ彼此ノ貿易ヲ獎勵シ以テ益々西國ノ親睦
 シ國ランカ為メ茲ニ合同條款ヲ暫定スルト如
 左

暫定合同條款

一 此度日本政府ハ朝鮮國政府ニ於テ内政ヲ
 改革セシメテ希望シ朝鮮政府モ亦々其急
 務ルヲ知覺シ其勸告ニ從ヒ勵行スヘキ各
 節ハ順序ヲ追テ施行スヘキトシ保証ス
 一 内政改革ノ節目中京釜兩地及ヒ京仁兩地
 在朝鮮國日本公使館

間ニ建設ス可キ鐵道一事ハ朝鮮政府ニ於
 テ其財政未ク裕カナラサルヲ慮カリ日本
 政府若クハ日本ノ或ル會社ニ訂約シ時機
 見計ヒ起工セントシ願フト雖目下委曲
 情節アリテ其運ヒニ及ヒ難シ依テ良法ヲ
 案出し可成丈達ニ訂約起工ノ運ヒニ至ル
 シ要ス

一 京釜兩地及ヒ京仁兩地間ニ於テ日本政府
 ヨリ既ニ架設シタル軍用電信ハ時宜シ酌
 量シテ條款ヲ訂立シ以テ其存留シ國ル可
 シ

一 將來兩國ノ交際シ親睦ニシ且ツ貿易ヲ獎
 勵センカ為メ朝鮮政府ハ全羅道ノ沿岸ニ

於テ一通高港シ開ク可シ

一 本年七月二十三日王宮近傍ニ於テ起リタル兩國兵負衝突事件ハ彼此共ニ之ヲ追究セサル可シ

一 日本政府ハ素ト朝鮮ヲ助ケテ其獨立自主ノ業ヲ成就セシメンコトヲ希望スルニ因リ將來朝鮮國ノ獨立自主ヲ鞏固ニスル事宜ニ關シテハ兩國政府ヨリ妥負シ派シ會同議定ス可シ

一 以上開ク所ノ暫定條款ハ畫押蓋印シ經テ後時宜シ酌量シ大瀕護衛ノ日本兵負シ以テ一律撤退セシム可シ

右暫定合同條款内永遠ニ遵守ス可キ者ハ後日在朝鮮國日本公使館

更ニ條約トシテ遵行ス可シ此カ為メ兩國大臣記名蓋印以テ憑信シ照ニス

大日本國明治二十七年八月二十日

特命全權公使 大島圭介

大朝鮮國開國五百三年七月二十日

外務大臣 金允植

大朝鮮國政府欲將朝鮮曆開國五百三年六月二十一日兩國兵丁在漢城偶爾接仗一事妥為調理又期以朝鮮國獨立自主丕基更臻鞏固併將通商貿易之道亟行獎勵推充以圖兩國交誼彌加敦密茲暫定合同條款開列于左

暫定合同條款

一此次日本國政府深望朝鮮國政府釐正內治朝鮮國政府亦知其寔屬急要之務至允依勸勉勵行各節須明保取次認真施行

一釐正內治節目中京釜兩地以及京仁兩地擬修鐵路一事朝鮮政府顧此時庫款在朝鮮國日本公使館

未裕本願與日本國政府若或日本國公約訂合同及時興工祇因朝鮮政府現有委曲情節礙難照辦但仍須妥籌良法務速克成所期為要

一在京釜兩地以及京仁兩地由日本國政府已設軍務電線酌量時宜妥訂條款仍可存留

一因念將來兩國交誼務俾輯睦以及獎勵商務起見朝鮮國政府允在全羅道沿海之地開通商口岸一處

一本年七月二十三日在大闕相近之地兩國兵丁偶爾接仗言明彼此各願不必追究

一日本國政府素願襄助朝鮮國俾其克成
獨立自主之業故於將來與鞏固朝鮮國
之獨立自主相關事宜另當由兩國政府
派員會同妥議定擬

一以上所開暫定條款經畫押蓋印訂定後
酌量時宜方可將在

大闕護衛之日本國兵一律撤退

以上暫定合同條款內其可永遠循守者須日
後更作條約遵行為此兩國大臣記名蓋印以
昭憑信

大朝鮮國開國五百三年七月二十日

外務大臣 金允植

大日本國明治二十七年八月二十日

在朝鮮國日本公使館

特命全權公使 大島圭介

乙号

大朝鮮督辦交涉通商事務全 為

照會事照得此次我政府欽奉

大君主陛下勅旨釐革國政實事求是以極時弊於是遠

考

典謨廣參內外業已首行釐定官制應於本月二十日

起按制施行矣祇以釐定庶政內其係亟行者素

非我國官宦所練習就維

貴國政府與我國雅重友誼於我國舉行富強實

政始終有不棄成以昭輔車唇齒之義是我政府

素所深感也現欲仰賴

貴政府選擇推薦招聘明達政務碩士教員以充

施政顧問而救政府之畫策宏謨期在必行相應

在朝鮮國日本公使館

照請

貴公使即將此意轉詳

貴政府務副我政府誠心相求之意是為殷盼至

應聘人員薪金以及應需何項人員當由本督辦

隨時與

貴公使商酌一切也為此備文照會

貴公使請煩查照施行須至照會者

右

照

會

大日本特命全權公使大島

用國五百二十七年七月十九日

丙号

大朝鮮督辦交涉通商事務全 為

照會事照得此次我軍務大臣欽奉我

大君 主陛下勅旨釐定本國軍制因欲參酌各國軍制擇

宜做行以成勁旅而嚴防務祇以我國素乏諳練

各國軍制之人願賴

貴政府襄助期成宏圖因擬招聘

貴國陸軍武員一則共同釐定軍制一則訓練隊

伍為此照請

貴公使即將此意轉詳

貴政府妥為選擇妥善人員俾便招聘是為切盼

為此備文照會

貴公使請煩查照施行須至照會者

在朝鮮國日本公使館

大 會

大日本特命全權公使大島

開國五百三年七月十九日

素各大臣 于册 九月九日 特旨 分發送 會七年九月八日 總理 奉 菅 政務局 通明

機密第一七五番 九九九 通商局長

大朝内代兵撤回件

先便様ニ送付一七ニ号ニ付テ送付ルル假條約
ノ未款ニ大朝ガ復舊ノ日本兵員ハ何處ノ所
一特撤回セシム可トアルニ付本官ハ時件師重
長同意シテ同政府ト協議シ大朝復舊
ノ任務ヲ群兵ニ譲リ我兵ヲ一先ツ大朝ノ撤
退ノ先化門外仕衛等モ引退シ以テ不害ノ後
備ノ於朝内西陣ノ方ニ調査於有ル至冬於花シ
直出スルニ取極ノ者凡九一ノ別紙甲号ニ付テ
外務部内ハ照會及ツテ右ニ極力注意シ台同
乙号字ノ通リ照復有レリ之付先九一ノ年前十
シテテ無故障交代お済ニ調査於有ル
在朝鮮國日本公使館

24

次官

五二二

道臣並者右取所取取お取はは申進
呈也

此等此等流道ノ御ニ付大朝君ヨリ黒浦君ニ
付共目下日本人出入ノ取締ニ必要ニ付之方
之字多クノ四番ヨリ分派セシム可リト存候

明治廿七年八月三十一日

特命權復大島圭介



外務大臣陸奥宗光 殿

25

別紙甲号

以書東致啟上、陳、我、勝、本、年、七、月、二、十、二、日、告、東、
 事、要、も、後、系、四、外、氏、心、ノ、騷、擾、ヲ、出、す、貴、王、ノ、法、
 求、も、乃、し、時、時、切、至、兵、隊、ヲ、以、テ、大、湖、ノ、復、衛、
 光、ヲ、以、テ、今、日、ニ、至、リ、處、昨、今、氏、心、漸、ク、鎮、靜、
 候、所、見、度、也、付、湖、内、ノ、衛、兵、ヲ、撤、去、シ、テ、一、時、之、リ、光、化、
 湖、外、ニ、移、シ、以、テ、内、外、ノ、不、慮、ノ、備、一、而、シ、テ、湖、内、ノ、護、衛、
 ハ、總、テ、貴、兵、隊、ニ、讓、リ、外、ニ、本、王、巡、査、若、キ、テ、派、
 ク、其、警、察、ニ、充、テ、中、度、ト、存、テ、尤、モ、光、化、門、外、ニ、於、
 ケ、我、兵、ノ、屯、處、ハ、貴、王、親、軍、壯、衛、營、ヲ、以、テ、之、ニ、充、
 ラ、シ、テ、極、致、度、也、右、ハ、貴、政、府、ニ、於、テ、御、異、存、無、之、也、
 該、官、ノ、御、達、ノ、上、兩、兵、交、代、ノ、都、合、ニ、在、成、リ、極、致、度、以、段、
 照、會、得、貴、意、リ、故、具、

在朝鮮國日本公使館

明治二十七年八月二十日

特命全權公使 大島圭介

外務大臣 金允植 閣下

別紙乙号

大朝鮮外務大臣金

照覆事照得我曆本月二十二日接准

貴公使未文内関曩於我曆本年七月二十三

日京城生變以來都下臣民驚惶誠堪可虞

復有貴國所請於是姑先分派我國隊伍進

関護衛矣迄今察度情形都下四民靜謐安堵

則我在

関護衛之兵于今可令撤退而至護衛

関内統歸貴國兵并布置仍當派我國巡查若

千名暫為稽查約束而我兵并由

関内退出後須先移屯於光化門外親軍壯衛

營内以備内外不測之患所有本公使擬辦

在朝鮮國日本公使館

各節如果與貴大臣所見相符希即轉飭談

管衙門其應如何兩國兵并交替之處妥商

辦理是為至要等因准此查曩日

貴國兵隊之入宮護衛寔出於鎮定民心今

因民心安靜撤兵

関外猶復移屯

関外以備不測恤災共患不憚勞師可見友誼

之益敦不勝銘感除將

盛意知委於談兵并今日趁早交替外相應

備文照覆

貴公使請煩查照可也須至照覆者

右 照 覆

大日本特命全權公使大鳥

開國五百三年七月二十三日

在朝鮮國日本公使館

2-0001

MUTSU,

TOKIO.

66. After consultation with 野峰 our troops evacuated Royal Palace 八月廿四日 and Corean troops took their place since then 200 rifles already returned to the Corean Government and 200 more will be returned 八月廿五日 or 八月廿六日 remainder will not be returned now because of some apprehension of danger from military point of view but they will be returned as soon as state of things will be more settled.

OTORI.

By M. W 25, Aug. 1894. 8, 15. P.M. Seoul.

Fusan 26 ,, ,, 2, 40. A.M.

Rec'd ,, ,, ,, 7, 30. ,,

2-0001

0004

三

訴訟事務ニ関スル取扱

2-0001

0005

通るを。而後之を

九年四月二十五日接獲

書通

公信第九九號

四一〇九

大臣

日韓兩國人交渉訴訟事務ニ関スル取極

後東當地ニ於ケル日韓兩國人交渉訴訟案件ハ民事刑
事ヲ論セズ當館ト地方官廳則チ漢城府ト間ニ書面
往復ヲ為シ適宜ニ處辦ス居候處昨年中當國政府
於テ裁判所構成法ヲ發布シ當地ニ漢城裁判所ナルモ
設置セラレ候以來諸外國人ヨリ朝鮮人ニ對スル訴訟事
件モ亦該裁判所於テ取扱フ規定ニ相成候然ルニ日本
人ヨリ當國人ニ對スル訴訟事件ハ日朝兩國修好條規
第八款ヨリ尚從前ノ通り本官ヨリ地方長官允漢
城府觀察使ニ照會シテ其處分ヲ請求致居候トシモ
全官於テハ前記ノ裁判所構成法發布以來斯ハ訴訟事
件ヲ受理裁斷スル權能ヲ有セズ從ツテ本官ヨリ照會ス

在朝鮮國京城日本領事館

ル事件ハ一々之ヲ漢城裁判所ニ廻送シ全所ノ審理判決
ヲ經タル上其結果ヲ觀察使ヨリ本官ニ回答スル止マリ
則チ觀察使ハ唯中間ニ於テ之ヲ取扱リ過キガハ様相
成之ガ為ナ却ツテ訴訟事件ノ添着ヲ遲延澁滞セシ
ムル患有之又タ其他從來ノ慣例ニテハ兩國官民ノ為ソ
訴訟事件ノ取扱上不便ナル虞少ナカス候條此度當國
政府ノ具節ハ協議ノ上別紙ノ内規ヲ送ソ當分間
施行致候間此段及具報候敬具

明治三十九年四月十五日

在京城領事内田定



外務次官原敬殿

日韓兩國人交渉訴訟事務関スル取極

第一條 日本人原告ト為リ朝鮮人ニ對シ民事訴訟ヲ提起スル場合ニハ日本領事館ヲ經テ朝鮮ノ當該裁判所ニ出訴シ其手續ハ總テ朝鮮ノ規定ニ從フベシトモ訴狀其他訴訟書類ハ日本語ヲ以テ認メ且ツ日本語ヲ以テ辯論ヲ行フコトヲ得

第二條 朝鮮人原告ト為リ日本人ニ對シ民事訴訟ヲ提起スル場合ニハ漢城府ヲ經テ日本領事館ニ出訴シ其手續ハ總テ日本ノ手續ニ從フベシトモ訴狀其他訴訟書類ハ朝鮮語ヲ以テ認メ且ツ朝鮮語ヲ以テ辯論ヲ行フコトヲ得

在朝鮮國京城日本領事館

第三條 呼出狀其他民事訴訟ニ関スル書類ヲ日本領事館ヨリ朝鮮人ノ當事者ニ送達スル場合ニハ漢城府ヲ經由シ朝鮮裁判所ヨリ日本人ノ當事者ニ送達スル場合ニハ日本領事館ヲ經由スベシ

第四條 日本人ヨリ朝鮮人ニ對シ又ハ朝鮮人ヨリ日本人ニ對シ公訴ニ附帶スル私訴ヲ提起スル場合ニ於テモ亦前三條ノ例ニ依ルベシ

第五條 日本警察官ニ於テ日本人ニ對スル朝鮮人ノ現行犯ヲ逮捕シタルハ最寄ノ朝鮮巡檢ニ交附シテ警務廳ニ引渡シ之ニ関スル書類等ハ日本領事館ヨリ朝鮮裁判所ニ送附シ其處分ヲ請求スベシ但シ犯罪人逮捕ノ際押收シタル贓物ハ日本領事館ヨリ直ニ被害者ニ假下渡ヲ為スコトヲ得

第六條 朝鮮警察官ニ於テ朝鮮人ニ對スル日本人ノ現行犯ヲ逮捕シタルトキハ日本領事館ニ送附シ其處

分方ハ警務廳ヨリ日本領事館ニ請求スベシ

但シ犯人逮捕ノ際押収シタル贓物ハ警務廳ヨリ

直ニ被害者ニ假下渡ヲ為スコトヲ得

第七條朝鮮人ヨリ日本人ニ對スル非現行犯ハ日本領事

館ヨリ朝鮮裁判所ニ照會シ其處分ヲ請求シ日本人

ヨリ朝鮮人ニ對スル非現行犯ハ警務廳ヨリ其處分

ヲ日本領事館ニ請求スベシ

第八條非現行犯ノ贓物日本人ノ手ニ在ルトキハ日本當

該官ニ於テ日本ノ法ニ從テ之ヲ處分シ朝鮮人ノ手

ニアルトキハ朝鮮ノ當該官ニ於テ朝鮮ノ法ニ從ヒ之ヲ

處分スベシ

第九條此取極ハ日朝兩國修好條規ニヨリ兩國官員

ニ與ヘラレタル職權ヲ變更増減スルコトナク又此取極ハ

在朝鮮國京城日本領事館

將來何時ニテモ變更廢止スルコトヲ得ベシ

次官

明治三十九年 四月二十四日起草
同 廿九年 五月一日發遣

通商局長

主任

機密

在京城

二才領事内田三雄殿

外務次官原敬

従来此地に於ケル日韓西國人文涉訃訟
事件ハ凡テ其録ト漢城府ト間ニ書面ニ往
外務省

復ラ為シ適宜ニ違命相成居度也昨年中
朝鮮政府ニ於テ裁判取攝成法ヲ發布シ漢
城裁判取ナルヲ設置致度以來漢城府ニ於テ
該種ノ訃訟事件ヲ受理裁断スル推能ヲ有セリ
ルコトニ相成タル以テ貴官ヨリ照会相成度事件ハ一々
シテ該裁判取ニ廻送シ今取審理判決ヲ経タル上
其結果ヲ觀察使ヨリ回答スル止テ為メ訃訟
事件ノ落着ヲ遲延無滞セシムル意有ク度

有合國政府、具筋一協議、上日韓西國交渉
 許該事務ニ因テ内規ヲ定メ尚分、内施行
 相成度旨奉^去月十五日附之信^三九十九号ヲ
 以テ^此取極支相添御報告相成度^此事^此存^此
 交渉ヲ要スルモノ由テ^此假令^此尚分^此内施行スルモ
 ンタリトモ^此外務大臣ニ伺^此申^此上^此ニテ御取
 極メ相成度御注意ニテ^此此假申進^此度也

外務省



本邦人顧問傭聘協約

四

2-0001

0001

大臣
↓

電信課長

藤田 3

次官

主管

全

電受第一〇九五 號 明治卅五年五月廿六日 午後五時五十分 發

外務省
外務大臣 村外務大臣 御
林三臣

才四百七十八号

韓國政府、能成漸以我、信賴を
、良傾向あり、未し来し、行り決、際時
機見計、日韓議定書、条項、

外務省

其、韓国経営、昇元計畫、大
外、外部存在、本官、間、協
定、買、下、協議、開始、外、右
決、基礎、昇元本官、意見新
送、到、可、電報、以、下、回訓、
乞、右、協定、ヲ、預、成立、セ、
今、後、間、官、身、手、ヲ、
右、望、シ、送、行、元、必、要、ナ、
本官、意見、本、山林、及、荒、蕪、地、
経営、巨、細、協定、送、
送、行、元、ト

電信二部次官府於
陽子に在る左ノ中
林以權權西得一千
三三

し
加
林
ノ
注
手
マ

外務省

2-0001

2-0001

大臣
次官 珍田

電信課長

主管

電受第一一四九號 明治廿七年五月廿六日午後五時三十分

行 録

林 公使

小村外務大臣

林 公使

五月九日

与方様 五月三號 信付 属 協定案

カナ 四款 日韓 商民 若 亦 領

外務省

お内、土地の所有と得るにトッ 規定と云ふは

いかに、從て本邦人、希望を現生を

約に規定せる韓国内、土地の所有と區域擴張

張る件、韓国内、反對強き事、所為は

いかに、見込、外、均、需、權、願

慮、事、地、權、得、ん、こと、止、ま、ま、か、し、る、事

業、す、り、が、過、日、お、部、大、臣、来、訪、際、一、已

ノ、資、格、す、り、し、る、吊、尾、時、し、り、進、じ、テ、内、地、開、拓

及、日、本、人、ノ、土、地、所、有、權、ノ、跡、為、必、要、ニ、至

こ、り、且、つ、土、地、所、有、ニ、及、し、お、人、均、需、り

本信、所謂、林、公、使、
五月三號、五月九日、
議、決、後、前、者、
六月三日、附、
露、韓、條、約、廢、止、案、
一件、

28

後、

防がツノ之ツ日舞、日ノ漢之と巻リ物外
ノ規定とヨリ日舞、内はモ舞、人ノ出
地、有ツ海ノ探險、度トノ、茲も、述ハス
言リ之ツ試、物定、事、一、項、加ヘ、次
第ナリ、右は、参考、迄、信、本、ス

外務省





憲法第二十四條 明治七年十月廿六日
前二八分者
 八時五五分者

小村外務大臣 其公使

第五〇九號
 貴方様 密月五日 揚子河 陞為 協定之案
 牙十區款、日韓両国民、各在子必、領

發寫

土内土地ノ所有シ得ルニテヲ規定シヨルニ非
 シ如クハ修業ノ如ク人ノ希少ノ理を条
 約ニ規定セル事必由ラ土地所有ノ区域ノ
 張る由ラ 紳廷内ノ及対路キタノ到感
 コガマシ見込リカニ加ル人ノ均名格ヲ願
 慮シテ也格ヲ得ルニテモ置カント考
 案ナリカ也 部ノ長及事務係一已
 及日岸ノ土地所有格ノ到感ニ要シ正
 ニテ且美地所有ニ希シカ人ノ均名



明治卅七年五月二十日接受

機密第五〇番

出



回信

七〇七

29

本日發當方和支分四七八號電報ヲ以テ申
進置山日韓間協定ニハ中條款系別代及申
達ハ茶テ査閱有第及尤モ提出ハ六多テ、爰
更ニ免カレ難ク存候得テ何分ノ儀電報テ
テ申越テテテテテテテテテテテテテテテテ
以テテテテテテテテテテテテテテテテ

在韓

特命全權公使林權助



外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎

在韓國日本公使館

大韓帝國政府、特命全權公使林權助及大韓帝國、
光武八年二月廿三日附日
韓兩國間、訂立之議定書第六項、基キ左ノ
條款ヲ協定ス

第一款 大韓帝國、軍隊ヲ一層有力精銳ニ
スル為テ、其兵員ヲ減縮シ、之ヲ教練シ、日本士官ニ
專任ス可シ此目的ニ必要ナル日本士官、員數及
俸給ハ兩國政府間ニ協定、上達ニ從テ、教練ヲ
始ム可シ

第二款 大韓帝國政府、財政整理ノ後適當
ノ時機ニ於テ、相當ノ海軍ヲ組織スル必要アル場
合ニ、其教練ニ與シテ、專ラ日本士官ニ依ル可シ

在韓國日本公使館

第三款 大韓帝國政府、財政ヲ整理スル為テ
財務顧問官ヲ日本ヨリ傭聘シ、財政ニ關スル
諸般ノ業務ヲ一任ス可シ又貨幣制度改革
ノ為テ、日本通貨ハ韓國通貨ト同シク公私諸
般、取引ニ故障無ク通用セシムヘシ

第四款 農業ノ發達改良ヲ圖ル為テ、日
韓兩國、合資ヲ以テ農業銀行ヲ設立シ、其重
要ナル役員ニハ日本人ヲ採用ス可シ又既墾地
ヲ改良シ、又ハ未墾地ヲ開拓スル為テ、韓國臣
民ノ田野山林、所有權若クハ地上權ヲ抵當ト
シテ、日本ノ資本ヲ利用シ、又ハ日本人ヲ傭聘スルニ
對シ、韓國政府、一切干渉ス可ク又、結果、日

本臣民ノ得タル諸權利：對シ韓國政府ハ妨害ヲ加フ可クス

第五款 官内府及政府所屬ノ山林原野及未耕地ノ利用昇格：更ニ多クハ韓國政府ハ日本政府ト協議シ上速ニ適當ナル經營方針ヲ定メ可シ

第六款 商工業ノ發達ヲ圖ル為メ日韓兩國ノ合資ヲ以テ日韓銀行ヲ設立シ其重要ナル役員ニ日本人ヲ採用ス可シ

第七款 農商工業ノ發達改良ニ關シ日韓兩國民間ノ協同計畫：關シハ韓國政府ハ十分ノ獎勵ヲ與ヘ決テ妨害干渉ヲ加フ可カラス

在韓國日本領事館

第八款 航運ノ發達ヲ圖ル為メ日本人ノ若シ日韓人共同ノ事業トシテ韓國内河ノ航運及未開港場相互間若シハ開港場ト未開港場間ノ航運ヲ計畫シタル場合ハ韓國政府ハ可成相當ノ便宜ヲ與ヘ決テ阻害ヲ加フ可クス

第九款 韓國内地ノ交通ヲ便ニスル為メ必要ナル鐵道ハ日本人ノ若シ日韓人共同ノ事業トシテ經營セシム韓國政府ハ其計畫ニ便宜ヲ與ヘ決テ之ヲ阻害ス可クス又道路ノ改良ニ專ラ韓國中央政府若シハ地方廳ノ經費ヲ以テ之ヲ決行ス可シ

第十款 通信ノ便ヲ圖ル為メ日韓兩國電

線（電信電話ヲ含ム）ノ系統ニ於ケル既ニ次
行セラル機械的通聯ニ之ヲ永時ニ保存シ日
韓兩國間ノ海底電線ハ日本政府ラシテ之
ヲ沈設陸揚セシメ韓國沿海ニ後來沈設
セシム可キ海底電線ハ韓國政府單獨ニ
若クハ日韓兩國政府ノ共同事業トシテ必要
ニ應ニテ沈設陸揚ス可シ

韓國政府ハ今後一層韓國内地ノ郵便制
度ヲ改良擴張スヘシ又日本政府ノ郵便制
度ハ日本臣民多數居住スル韓國内各地方
ニ於テ設置スルヲ得

第十一款 韓國内ノ各種ノ鑛山ノ採掘ハ従前
各締盟國臣民ニ特許シタルモノノ外宮内府
所管ノ鑛山ト雖モ一定ノ規則ヲ設ケ内外人ノ
採掘權ヲ特許シ韓國政府ハ之ニ對シ相當
ノ便宜ヲ與フ可シ

第十二款 港灣河川ノ改良ニ關シテハ訂盟列
國ト關係無キ部分ハ日本人單獨ニ若クハ日
韓人共同ノ事業トシテ其改良ヲ行ハシム可シ

第十三款 海關稅ノ出納ハ従前ノ通り日本ノ
銀行ラシテ之ヲ扱ハシム可シ又後來總稅務司ノ
更任ヲ必要トスル場合ハ先以テ日本政府ノ協
議ス可シ

第十四款 韓國ト諸外國トノ貿易ヲ發達
セシムル為メ現ニ開放シタル港市ノ外韓國政府
ハ日本政府ト協議シ上他ノ港市ヲ漸次開放ス

在韓國日本公使館

可シ

日韓兩國政府ハ各其ノ對手國ノ臣民ヲシテ
自國內ニ土地ヲ所有スル事ヲ得ル可シ

韓國内地一般ノ開放ニ関シテハ韓國政府ハ日
本政府ト協議ノ上近キ將來ニ適當ナル時期
ニ於テ之ヲ決行シ可シ

第十五款 沿海ノ漁業ヲ發達セシムル為メ韓
國沿岸ニ於テ相當地區ノ租借ヲ許可ス可シ

第十六款 中央政府ノ行政機關ヲ改善スル為メ議
政府ニ日本人ノ最高顧問官壹人ヲ僱聘シ各
般ノ施政ニシテ議政府ノ議決ヲ要スル事件ハ
該顧問官ノ意見ヲ徵ス可シ

在韓國日本公使館

各一人ヲ置キ諸案件ニ関シ其意見ヲ徵ス可シ
第十七款 地方行政ヲ改良スル為メ各道觀
察使一廳ニ日本人ノ參事官各一人ヲ置キ觀察
使ヲシテ施政上該參事官ノ意見ヲ徵セシム
可シ

地方警察事務ヲ改良スル為メ京城、警察
練習所ヲ設立シ其教師ハ日本人ヲ以テ之ニ當
ツル又韓國警官ノ教練充分ニ至ル迄ハ各地
方廳ニ少シトモ一名以上ノ日本警官ヲ僱聘スル
可シ

第十八款 中央及地方ノ教育ヲ完備スル為メ
諸種ノ學校ヲ設立シ其教師ハ多ク日本人ヲ
以テス可シ

上海陸軍部

大臣

次官

電信課長

主管

生

電受第一四八三號 明治廿七年八月六日午後九時四十分 發

小村外務大臣 林公使

才六二四号

本官、外務部大臣、素訪、請

右、内閣、議、

一、韓国政府、日本政府、推選

外務省

又、日、女、人、一、名、ヲ、財、務、長、指、

シ、テ、度、支、部、に、在、聘、シ、財、務、

ニ、關、ス、ル、事、々、々、其、意、見、を、

施行、ス、

一、韓国政府、日本政府、推

選、ス、外、國、人、一、名、ヲ、外、交、館、

に、在、駐、在、

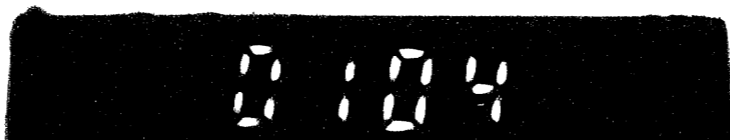
一、韓国政府、外、交、館、に、在、駐、在、

其、他、自、重、要、な、外、交、事、業、に、

外、交、館、に、對、シ、特、權、を、與、ス、

等、系理、再、此、視、目、示、政
 府、代表者、協、議、ス、テ、
 外、部、大、臣、一、上、書、見、ト、右、同
 意、中、南、東、官、皇、帝、謁、見
 上、右、程、案、ニ、主、我、ノ、確、定、ス、ル
 積、リ、ナ、リ、謁、見、目、下、沈、冬、政
 病、氣、身、甚、怯、胆、ヲ、待、テ、
 答、
 許、
 省

外務省



大臣

電信課長

次官

主管

電受第四九六號 明治七年八月九日午後四時七分

小村外務大臣 主幹 公使

外務省

外部 顧問 兼 財務監督 前電

外務省 閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

外務省

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下

閣下 閣下 閣下 閣下