

Intelligence journey up the Amur River, 1809 : Mamiya Rinzo's observations

東韃地方紀行 : 上中下卷. 文化7年 [1810]

間宮林蔵口述; 村上貞助編纂.

Kuniko Yamada McVey, Harvard-Yenching Library
EJRS Lisbon, 2022



間宮林蔵 Mamiya Rinzo (1780-1844)

- Born in Hitachi Province (Ibaraki prefecture) to a peasant family.
- From 1800 worked as a surveyor for the shogunal administration in Ezo (Hokkaidō) and the southern Kuril Islands 蝦夷地御用雇.
- Studied cartography under Ino Tadataka 伊能忠敬.
- In 1807 a Russian ship raided Etorofu (Iturup) island while he was on duty.
- In 1808 Matsuda Denjiro and Mamiya were dispatched to Kita Ezo (Sakhalin) to survey the region. **They confirmed Sakhalin was an island.**
- In 1809 Mamiya returned Sakhalin and crossed over the strait, then sailed up the Amur River to the Qing outpost Deren.
- Official reports (including maps) on the survey trips were presented to the shogunal office in 1811.
- Contributed in Ino's mapmaking, and traveled extensively on various assignments that were often related to national security at the time.

Vernacular title: 東韃地方紀行 : 上中下卷

Title: Tōdatsu chihō kikō : jō chū ge-kan

Attribution: 間宮林蔵口述; 村上貞助編纂. Mamiya Rinzō kōjutsu ; Murakami Teisuke hensan.

Variant title: Title at the end of text: Tōdatsu kikō

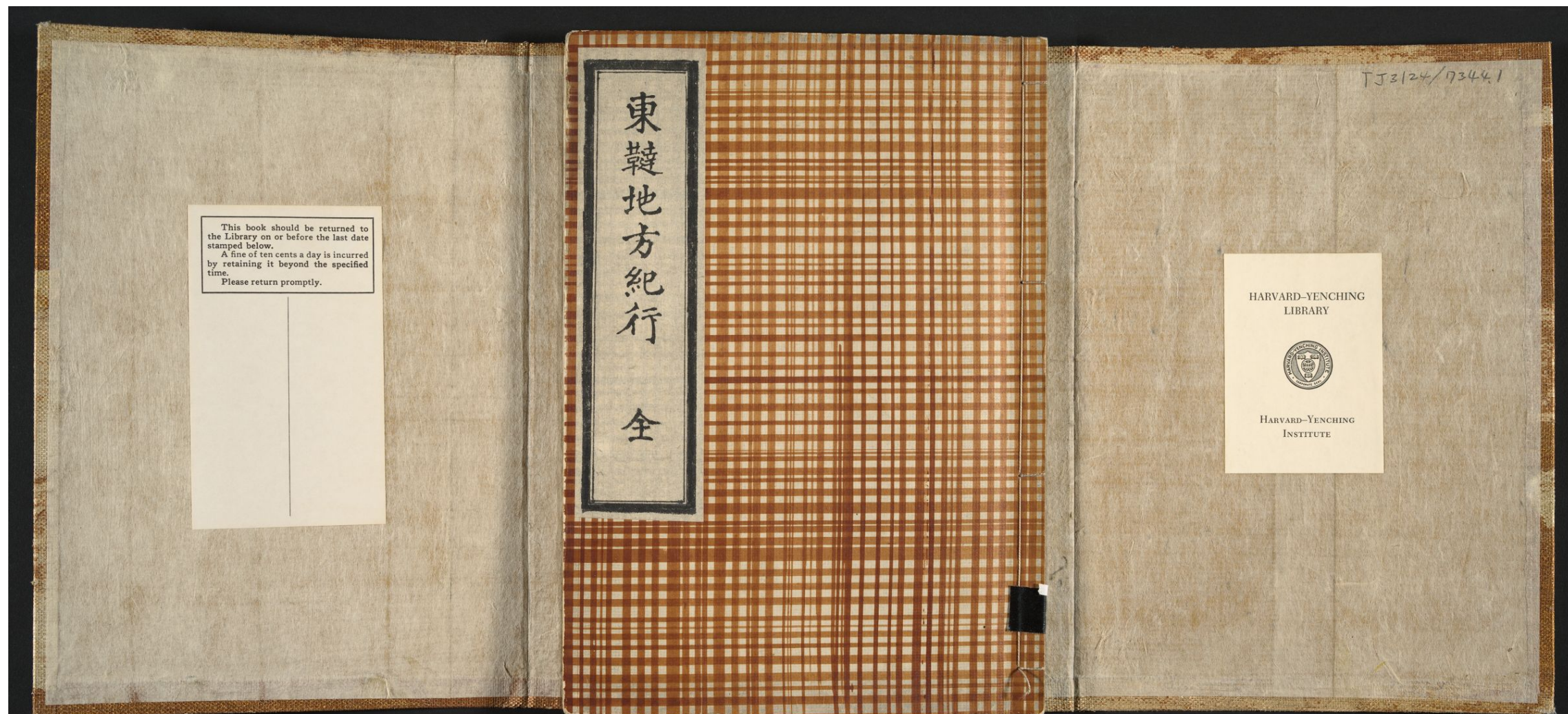
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Manuscript.

Accessioned on
November 9, 1960





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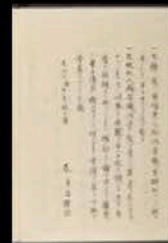
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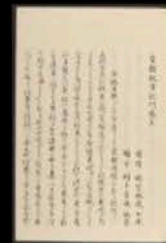
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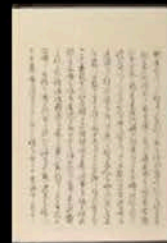
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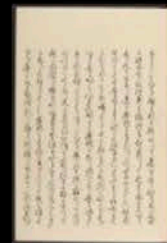
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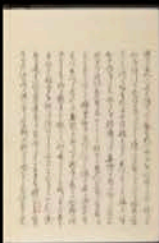
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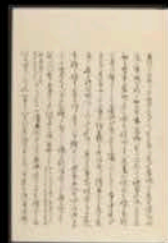
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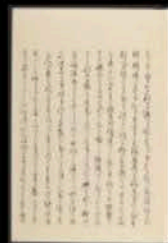
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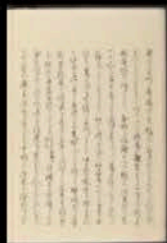
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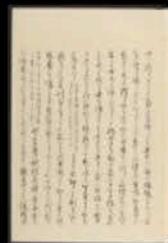
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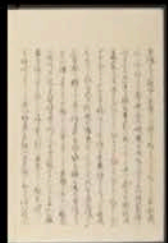
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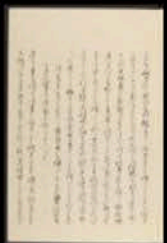
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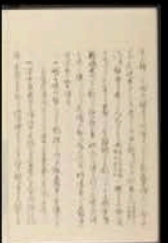
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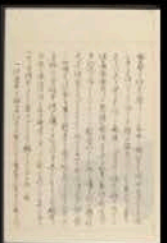
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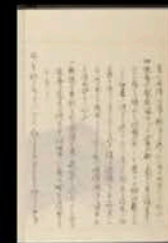
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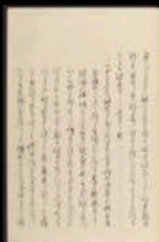
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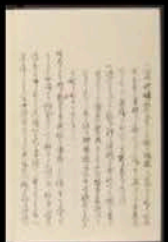
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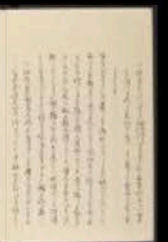
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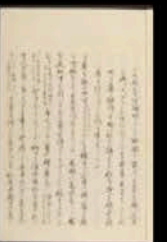
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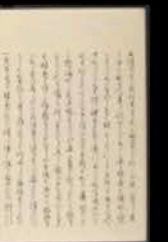
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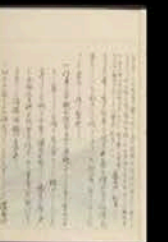
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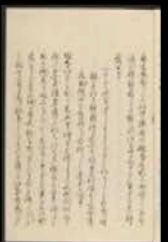
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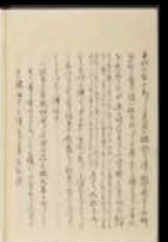
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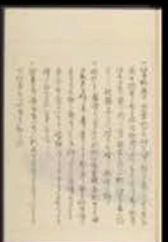
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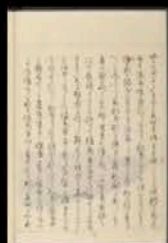
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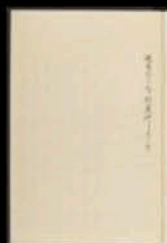
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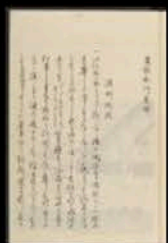
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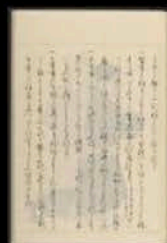
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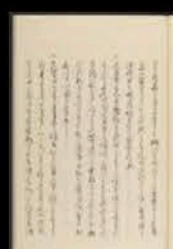
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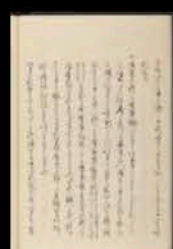
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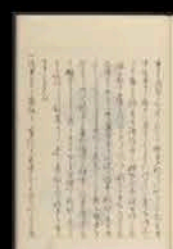
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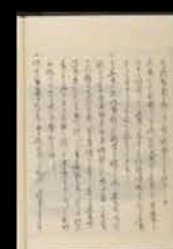
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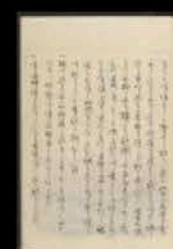
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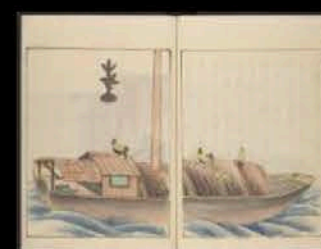
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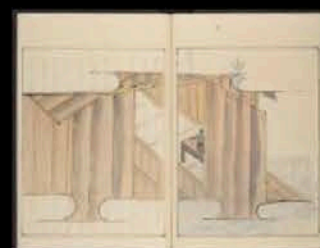
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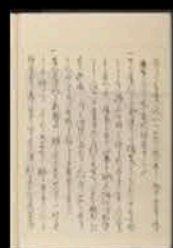
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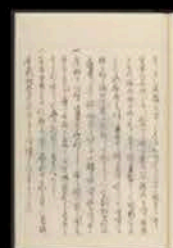
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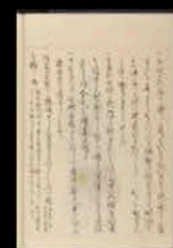
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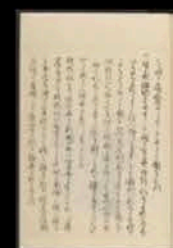
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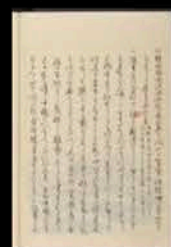
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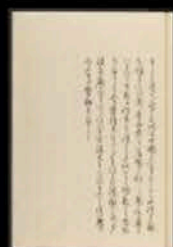
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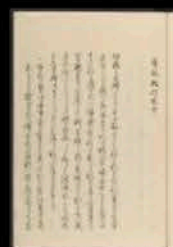
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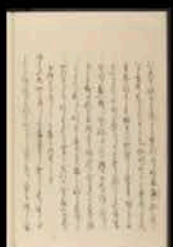
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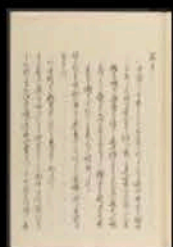
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(seq. 68)



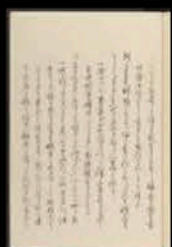
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(seq. 70)



(seq. 71)



(seq. 72)



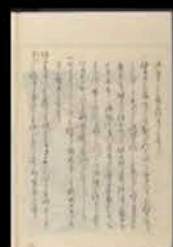
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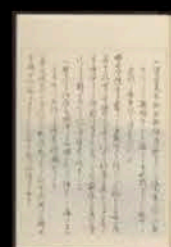
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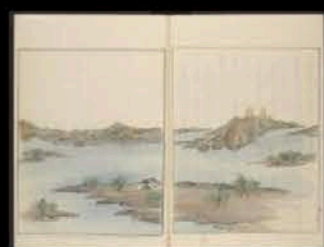
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(seq. 76)



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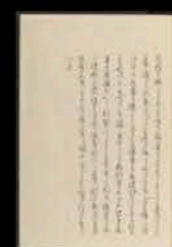
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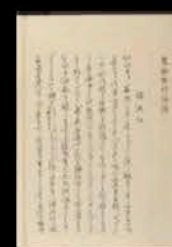
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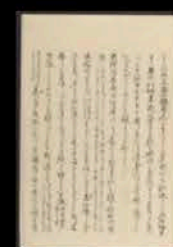
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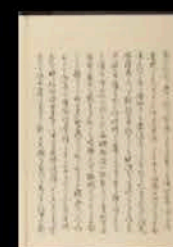
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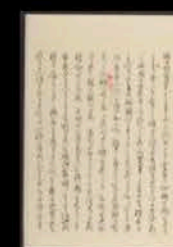
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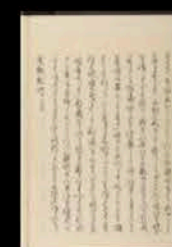
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



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著作ID	385400
統一書名	東韃紀行(とうだつきこう)
巻冊	三巻付一卷一冊
別書名	[1] 東韃地方紀行(とうだつちほうきこう)
分類	地誌
著者	間宮／林蔵
成立年	文化五
著作注記	〈備〉日本古典文学大辞典に解説あり。
国書所在	【写】国会(三冊), 内閣(明治写三帖)(三帖)(外国紀聞二一-二三)(抄、安政三写一帖), 静嘉(三冊), 宮書(文化九写)(手島惟敏写), 東博(二部), 京大(安政六写)(三巻一冊)(一卷), 教大, 早大, 東大(二冊), 東北大狩野, 広島大, 道庁, 岩瀬, 刈谷, 豊橋, 函館, 蓬左, 栗田(文化七写)(文化一一写), 神宮(安政三写)(一冊), 茶図成簀(二部), 成田, 無窮神習, 旧浅野, 旧彰考(二冊)(一冊), 延岡内藤家【複】(活)北斗叢書一・東韃紀行(昭和一三)
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No.	書名, コレクション略称, 請求記号, 刊写の別, 刊年 or 書写年, 形態, 冊数, 残欠, BID, 書誌種別, 画像マーク
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Tsukuba UL

NIJL(Mitsui)

HYL

They are roughly the same size (27x19 cm) with same 19 illustrations.

東韃地方紀行

凡例

一 凡カラフト島中ノハ前編中既ニ記出セハ紀行ニアツカルト云トモ此巻畧テ記スナシ

一 里程ヲ記テ紀行ノ主トスル所ト云ハ凡別ニ林藏力編ム所ノ里程紀アルヲ以此巻後ニ其大槩ヲ記ナリ

一 文字ノ書法モ亦前編ノ如ク正俗共ニ用ヒ地名夷名ノ如キハ皆「レ」ヲ施シ總テ通曉ニ便ナラ

東韃地方紀行

凡例

一 凡カラフト島中ノハ前編中ニ記シ出セハ紀行ニアツカルト云トモ此巻略シテ記スナシ

一 里程ヲ記スルヲ紀行ノ主トスル所云ハ凡別ニ林藏力編ム所ノ里程紀アルヲ以此巻後ニ其大槩ヲ記スルノミ

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東韃地方紀行

凡例



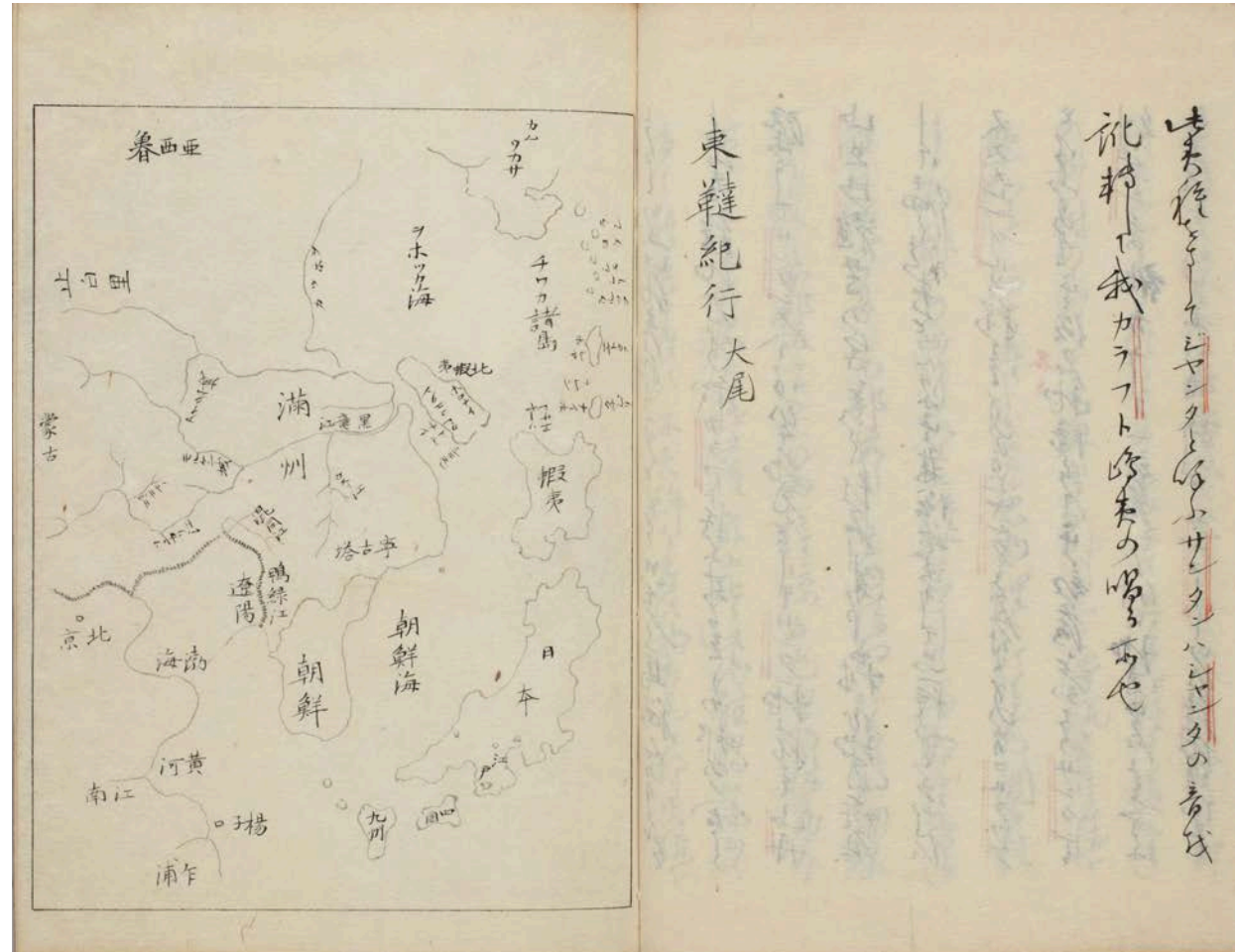
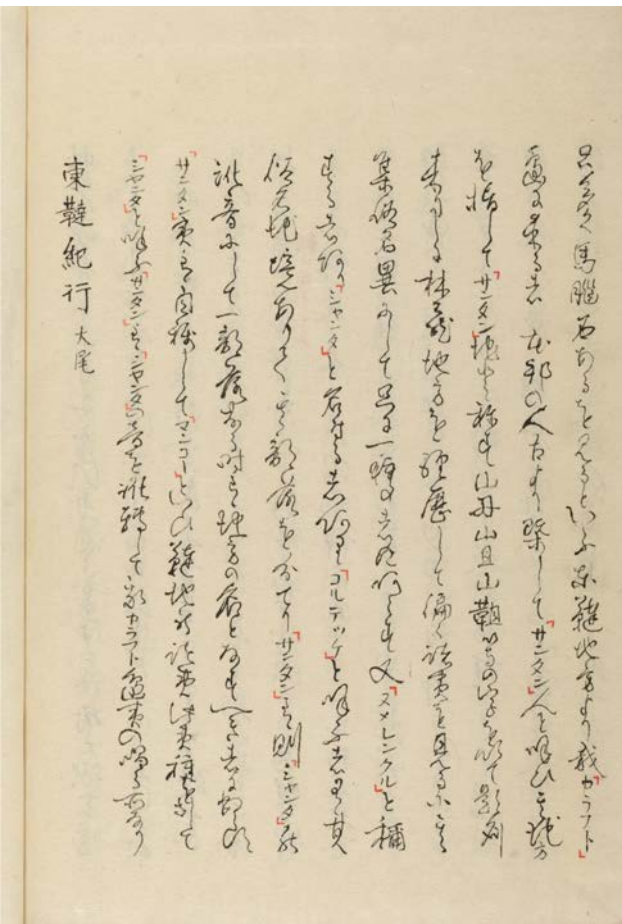
一 凡カラフト島中ノハ前編中既ニ記シ出セハ紀行ニアツカルト云トモ此巻畧テ記スナシ

一 里程ヲ記スルヲ紀行ノ主トスル所ト云ハ凡別ニ林藏力編ム所ノ里程紀アルヲ以此巻後ニ其大槩ヲ記スナシ

一 文字ノ書法モ亦前編ノ如ク正俗共ニ用ヒ地名夷名ノ如キハ皆「レ」ヲ施シ總テ通曉ニ便ナラ

一 凡紀行有事無事ニ論ナク日毎ニ記スルヲ法トスルハ凡林藏力別ニ編ム所ノ日記アルヲ以此巻其無事ナル日ニ至テ幾日ト云ハ凡紀スルナシ

The final pages 大尾 of both the NIIL and Tsukuba copies have a map of the region; the HYL copy has no map. No statements of copiers 奥書 are found in these copies.



National Archives of Japan 国立公文書館 holds three official documents (献上本) in manuscript and map based on Mamiya's reports on his survey missions to Sakahlin (北蝦夷) and East Tartar (東韃) in 1808-1809. They were finalized in 1810 and presented to the Tokugawa shogunate in 1811.

[北蝦夷島地図](#) [東韃地方紀行](#) [北夷分界余話](#)

東韃地方紀行

間宮林蔵(1775-1844)は、幕府の命により文化5、6年(1808、9)にかけて、樺太の西岸を北上し、樺太が島であることを発見するとともに(間宮海峡の発見)、黒竜江下流域地域の東韃(とうだつ)地方まで調査を行いました。本書は林蔵の黒竜江下流域探検について口述したものを村上貞助(1780-1846)が編集・筆録したものです。文化7年(1810)の成立で、翌8年(1811)に幕府に献上しました。「北蝦夷島地図」(きたえぞとうちず)、「北夷分界余話」(ほくいぶんかいよわ)(10帖)ともに、「間宮林蔵北蝦夷等見分関係記録」(全14帖7鋪)として、平成3年国の重要文化財に指定されています。

 サムネイル表示  リスト表示



東韃地方紀行 上巻
とうだつちほうきこうじょうかん



東韃地方紀行 中巻
とうだつちほうきこうちゅうかん

「満州仮府」と呼ばれたデレン在留中の記事です。当時の交易の詳細な様子や、近辺の諸民族の首長たちが清の役人に産物を進貢する場面や等が描かれています。



東韃地方紀行 下巻
とうだつちほうきこうげかん

「間宮林蔵北蝦夷等見分関係記録」 （全14帖7鋪）

Documents related to Mamiya Rinzo's expeditions in Sakhalin and other area (14 volumes and 7 sheets in total)

幕府の命により文化5、6年(1808、9)にかけて、樺太の西岸を北上し、黒竜江下流地域の東韃地方まで調査。林蔵の樺太探検および黒竜江下流域探検について口述したものを村上貞助（1780－1846）が編集・筆録したもの。文化7年(1810)成立。文化8年(1811)幕府に献上。

- 「東韃地方紀行」 3帖 *Travels in the region of eastern Tartary*
- 「北夷分界余話」 10帖 *Stories of northern borderland in Sakalin*
- 「北蝦夷島地図」 地図7枚、凡例・里程記1帖 *Maps of Sahkalin island*

樺太沿岸の詳細な地図。縮尺は3万6千分の一。朱の点線で航路を示し、沿岸の会所・番屋・港湾等を図示。

HYL (dictated in 1810)

東韃地方紀行

凡例

一 凡カラフト島中ノ事ハ前編中既ニ記シ出セル紀行ニアルト
ト云ハ此卷畧シテ記スナシ

一 里程ヲ記スル紀行ノ主トスル所ト云ハ別ニ林藏ノ編ニ所
ノ里程紀アルヲ以此卷後ニ其大槩ヲ記スノミ

一 文字ノ書法モ亦前編ノ如ク正俗共ニ用ヒ地名夷名ノ如
キハ皆「レ」施シ總テ通曉ニ便ナラン「ナ」欲ス

一 凡紀行有事無事ニ論ナク日毎ニ記スル法ト云ハ別ニ林
藏ノ別ニ編ム所ノ日記アルヲ以此卷其無事ナリニ至
テ幾日ト云ハ記スコトナシ

哈佛大學漢和
圖書館珍藏印

Kenjobon (presented in 1811)

東韃地方紀行

凡例

一 凡カラフト島中ノ事ハ前編中既ニ記シ出セル
紀行ノ如ク「レ」施シ總テ通曉ニ便ナラン「ナ」欲ス

一 里程ヲ記スル紀行ノ主トスル所ト云ハ別ニ林藏
ノ編ム所ノ里程記アルヲ以此卷後ニ其大槩ヲ
記スノミ

一 文字ノ書法モ亦前編中ノ如ク正俗共ニ用ヒ地名夷名ノ如
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テ幾日ト云ハ記スコトナシ

哈佛大學漢和
圖書館珍藏印

「文化八年辛未春三月」

一凡地形人物器械作業の態を畫し其意の

あるを以て其の至る所は圖を以て其意を各人の心にも
親視せしむる者なり其の諺に云演説を畫する者は
少く證を以て其の至る所は覽者徒に其趣を
思ふの便しかる其漫を以て其の至る所は幸甚なり
等と云爾

文化八年辛未春三月

「文化七年庚午季秋七
月 奉貞廉謹識」

一凡經に處る事其人物作業或は其地形を以て記す
者ハ一キハ早ク書ミテ之ヲ分ツ

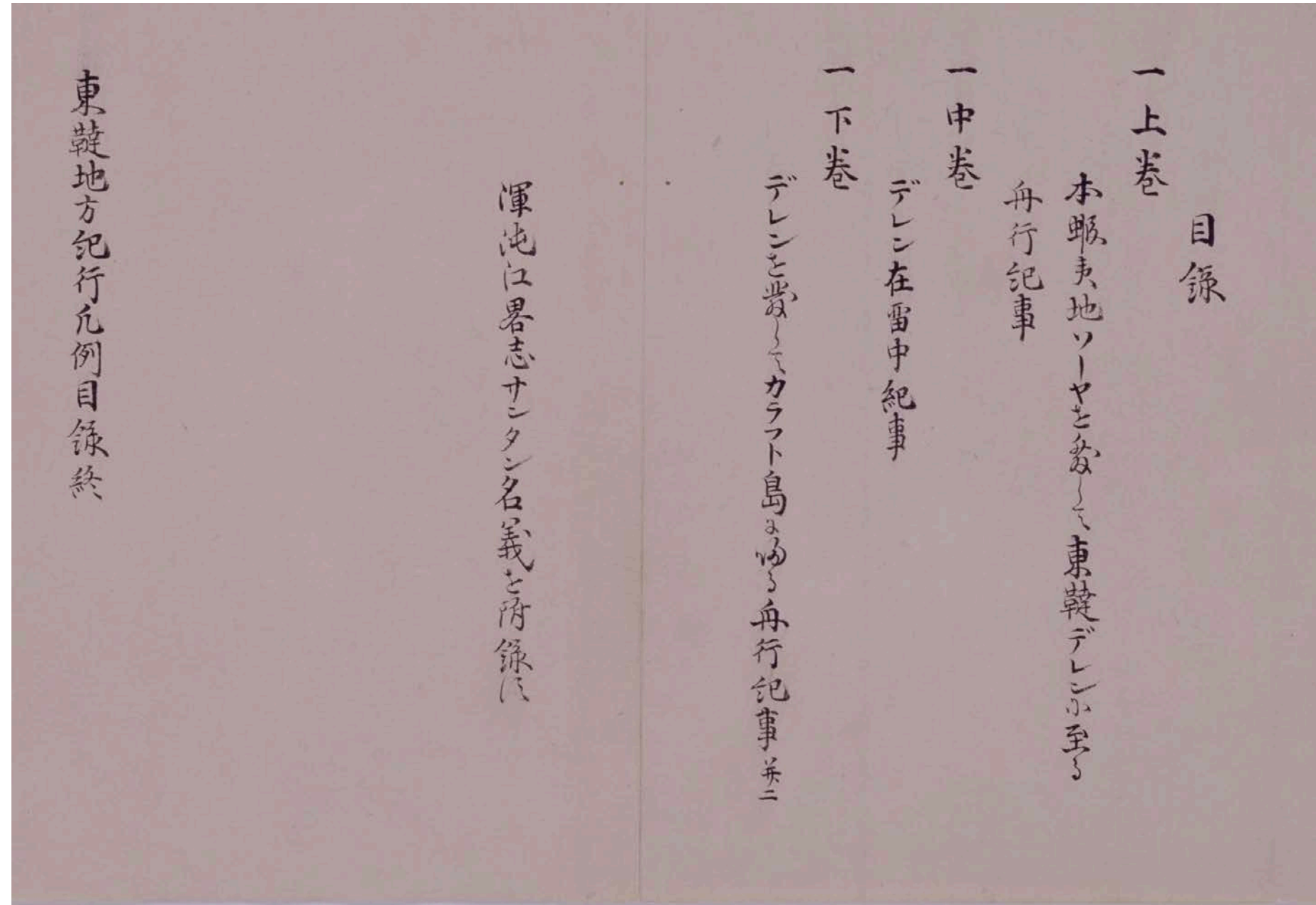
一凡地形人物器械作業の態を畫し其意を各人の心にも
親視せしむる者なり其の諺に云演説を畫する者は
少く證を以て其の至る所は覽者徒に其趣を
思ふの便しかる其漫を以て其の至る所は幸甚なり
等と云爾

文化七年庚午季秋七月

奉貞廉謹記

Table of Contents

1. Jo: Report on the sailing trip from Soya in Ezo to Deren in Todatsu
2. Chu: Report of Deren visit
3. Ge: Report on the return sailing from Deren to Karafuto island
 - Supplement: About the region and local customs



東韃地方紀行卷之上

文化五辰年の秋再び間宮林蔵一人として北
東の奥地の至るまで命をいそぐ其年の七月十日
本報東地ソウヤを去帆して其日シラスの至る此
土着の住夷多かりし道に従ひの夷をせしめり
夷の奥地の趣く者何れをすかきく日数三日
逗留し同十七日夷形に乗る此處をぬり四時五の
時同十八日三泊トシナイ地の至る此處亦シラスの
番屋ゆり番人をも居る地夷を指揮し土着の住
夷も亦多し處の形は則番人として船子をかへし

東韃地方紀行卷上

常陸 間宮林蔵口述
備中 村上貞助 編纂

↓ 本報東地ソウヤを去帆して東韃徳楞にある紀行

文化五年の秋再び間宮林蔵一人として北東の奥地の至るまで命をいそぐ其年の七月十日本報東地ソウヤを去帆して其日シラスの至る此土着の住夷多かりし道に従ひの夷をせしめり夷の奥地の趣く者何れをすかきく日数三日逗留し同十七日夷形に乗る此處をぬり四時五の時同十八日三泊トシナイ地の至る此處亦シラスの番屋ゆり番人をも居る地夷を指揮し土着の住夷も亦多し處の形は則番人として船子をかへし

夷の夷地の至るものと命をいふ其年の七月十日
本報夷地ソウヤお帆して其日シラスの至る此交
土着の住夷多かき道に従ひの夷をせしめしむる
夷地の趣く者何れをすかふくして日数三日
逗留し同十七日夷形に乗く此交をなす日数五日と

河で同十八日トシナイ地の至る此處亦シラスの
番屋ゆりし番人見し居し地夷を指揮し土着の住

文化五年の秋再び同宮林苑一人をて北嶺夷の
しめしむる其年の七月十日本報夷地ソウヤを出
しシラスの至る此交をなす日数五日と
あふ能く夷地の趣く者何れをすかふくして日数三日
逗留し同十七日夷形に乗く此交をなす日数五日と
て同十八日トシナイの至る此處亦シラスの
人しめしむる其年の七月十日本報夷地ソウヤを出

東 韃 地 方 紀 行 卷 之 下

一此處小雷停泊之事 日船七艘と記され、因船の夫
等進貢交易も有り、漁り荷物悉く船小積納
歸島せん、本月十七日の船を渡り、林を
廬船に至り、別を告ぐ、小官吏等粟圓若干を
賜り、別を餞に、漁り相辭し、船を渡り、流
流り、下り、此日風烈し、起り、波濤あり、

東 韃 紀 行 卷 下

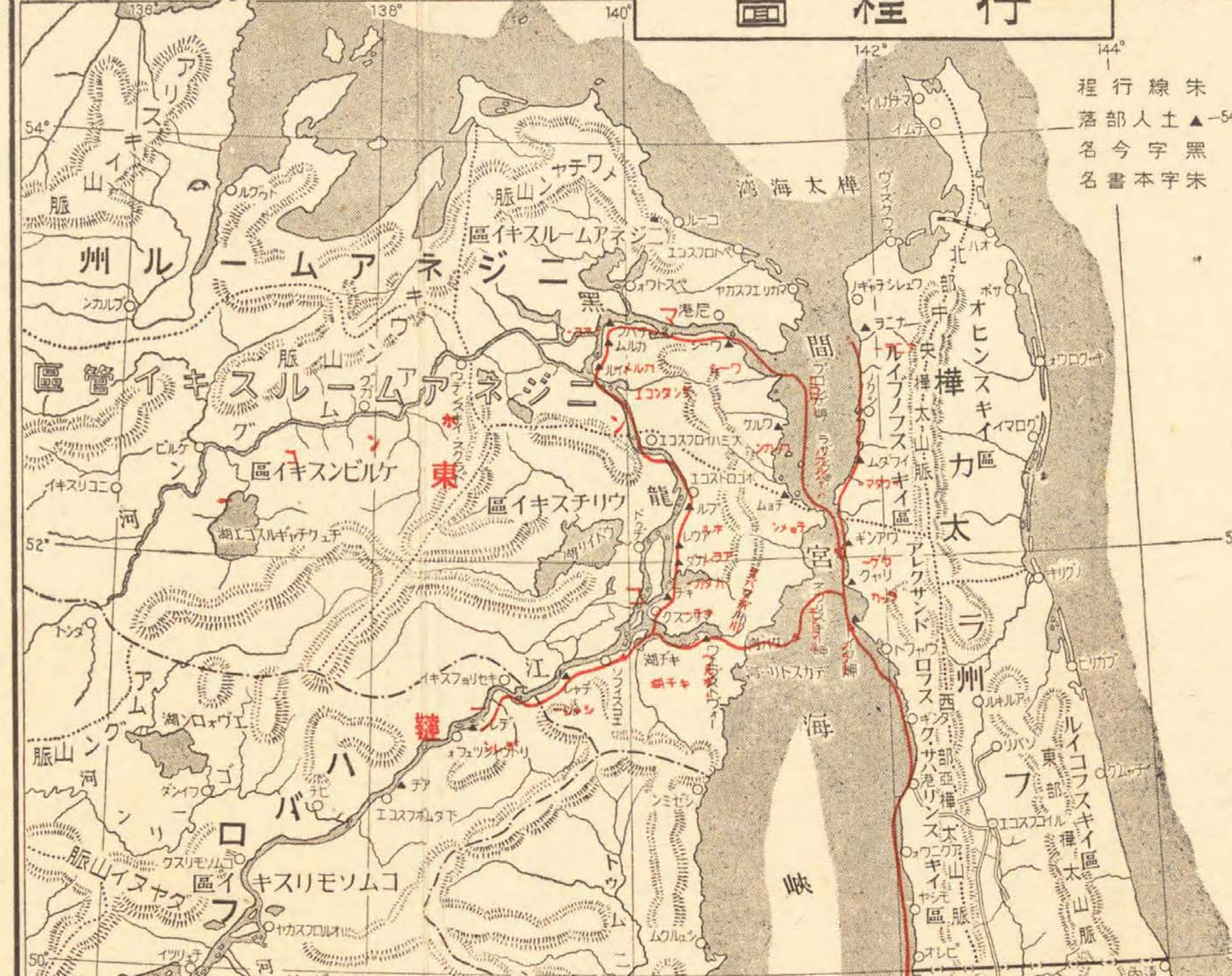
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流り、下り、此日風烈し、起り、波濤あり、

Rinzo's travel to Sakhalin (Kitaezo) and Eastern Tartar (Todatsu)

- Departed **Soya** in Ezo on the 13th day of the 7th month in Bunka 5 (early September, 1808), landed at **Shiranushi** in Sakhalin island.
- After reaching **Riyonai**, headed back to the south on the 14th day of the 9th month, and stayed in **Tonnai** through the winter.
- Departed **Nodeto** on the 8th day of the 5th month (in 1809), arrived at **Nanio**, far north of Sakhalin, on the 12th day.
- Stayed with **Koni**, a **Nivkh** chief in **Nodeto** for several months, while learning local customs and geography.
- Departed **Nodeto** on the 26th day of the 6th month (1809) joining Koni's tributary visit to **Deren** in Todatsu with 6 others. They entered in **Kiji Bay** and navigated up the **Amur River** and arrived at **Deren**, Qing trading outpost along the river, on the 11th day of the 7th month. They headed back on the 17th day of the same month. Rinzo parted with **Koni** at **Nodeto**, and returned to **Soya** via **Shiranushi** on the 28th day of the 9th month.

行程

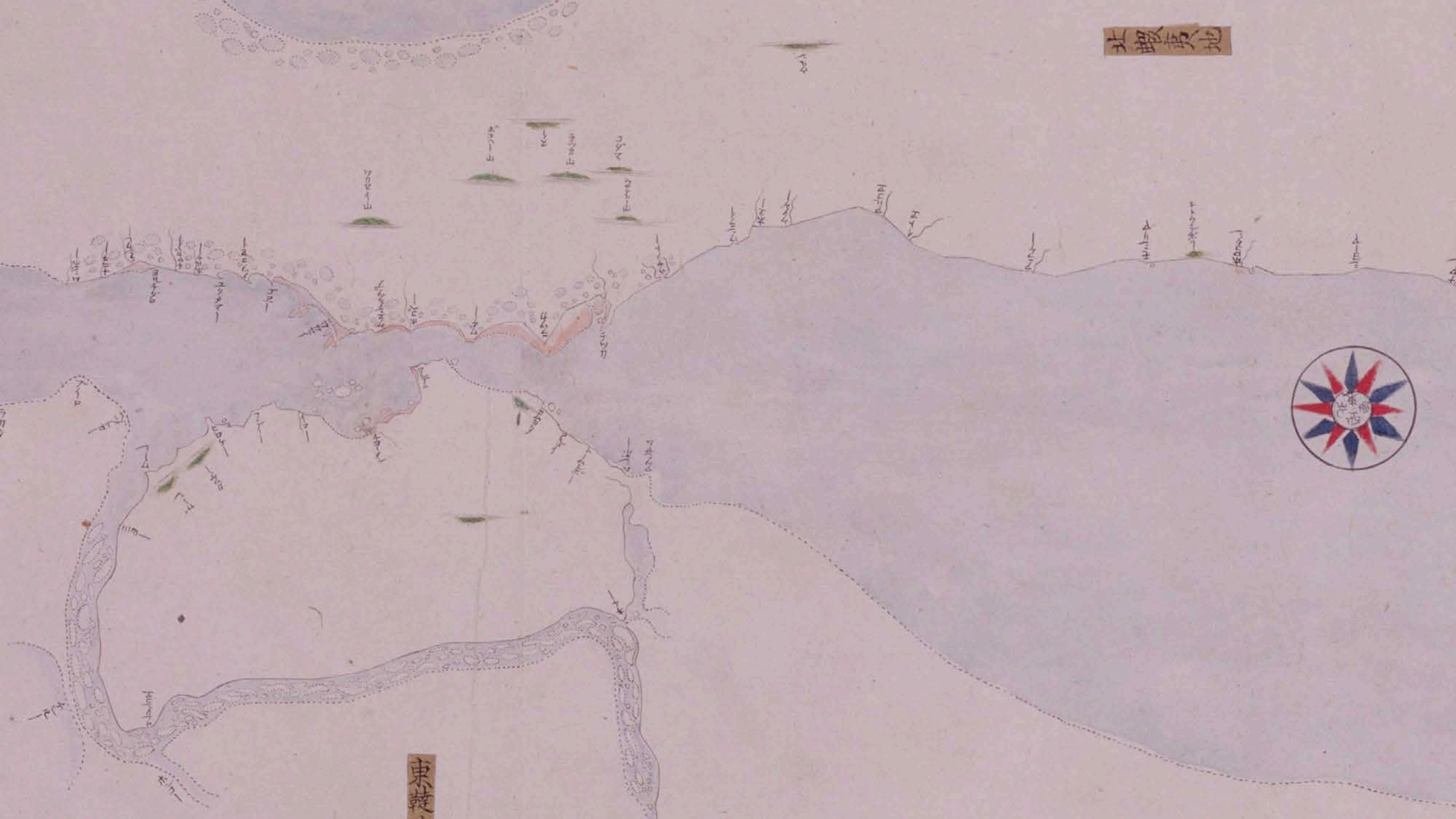
朱 行 線 程
▲ 土 人 部 落
▲ 黑 字 今 名
▲ 朱 字 本 名



北蝦夷地



東鏡





Vol. 1 Sailing From Soya to Deren

- Departed **Soya** in Ezo alone on the **13th day of the 7th month in Bunka 5 (early September, 1808)**, landed at **Shiranushi** in Sakhalin.
- Hired six Sakhalin Ainu guides at **Tonnai**, the northernmost Japanese fishery on the west coast. At **Riyonai** they were attacked by Santan Ainu on the 16th of the 8th month. Guides were too afraid to move other's territory.
- Because of a lack of provisions they headed back to **Tonnai** on **26th day of the 11th month**, and stayed there through the winter.
- Departed **Tonnai** on the 29th of the 1st month in 1809.
- Arrived at **Nodeto** in the 9th of the 4th month.
- Arrived at **Nanio** with the Santan boat on the 12th day of the 5th month, only to return to **Nodeto** due to rough weather and unwilling guides.
- Stayed with **Koni, Nivkh chief**, who shared local stories with him. Rinzo gained friendship and trust from Koni who allowed him to join his tributary trip to Qing outpost **Deren**.
- Before the departure to **Deren** on **the 26th day of the 6th month**, Rinzo sent a written reports and draft maps to Tokugawa officials.

「北夷分界余話」 1. Nature



Tonakai (Reindeer).



Rikunkamoi

「凡そカラフト島中の事は前編（北夷分界余話）中既に記し出せば、紀行にあづかる事といへども、此巻略してしるす事なし。」

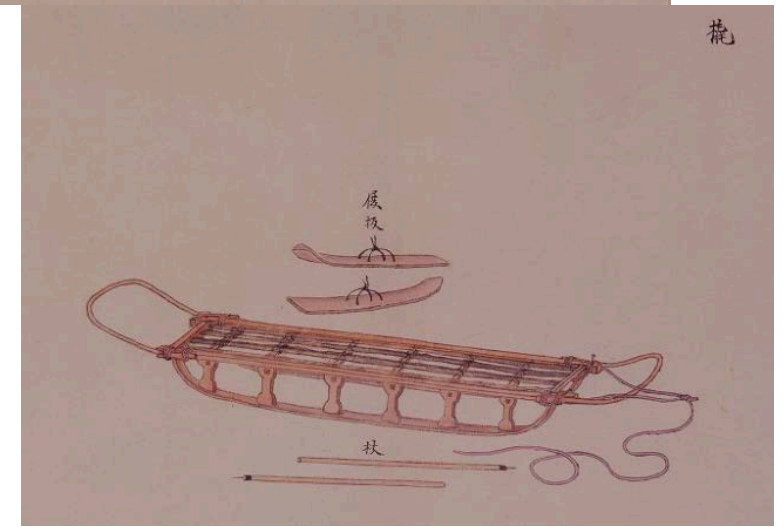
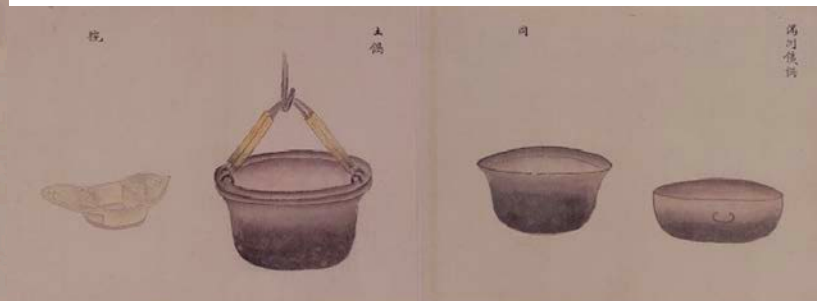
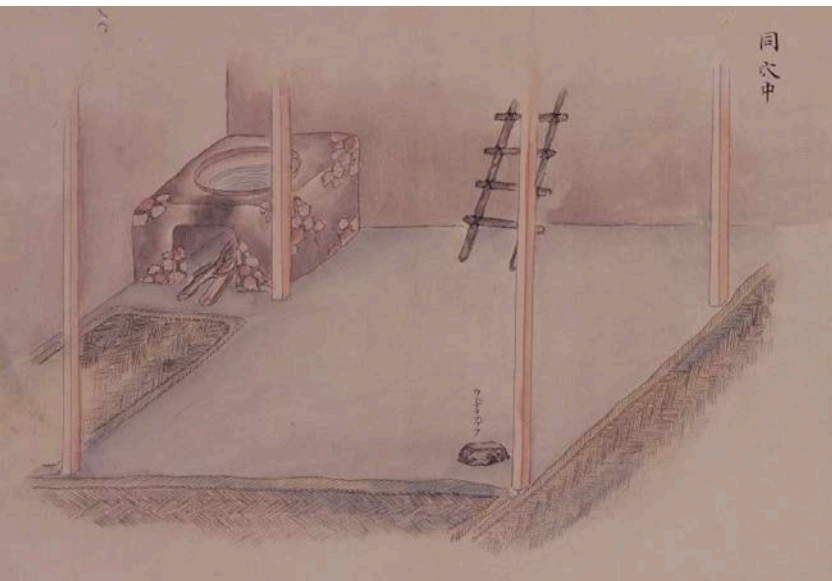


「北夷分界余話」

3. People and life in southern Sakhalin

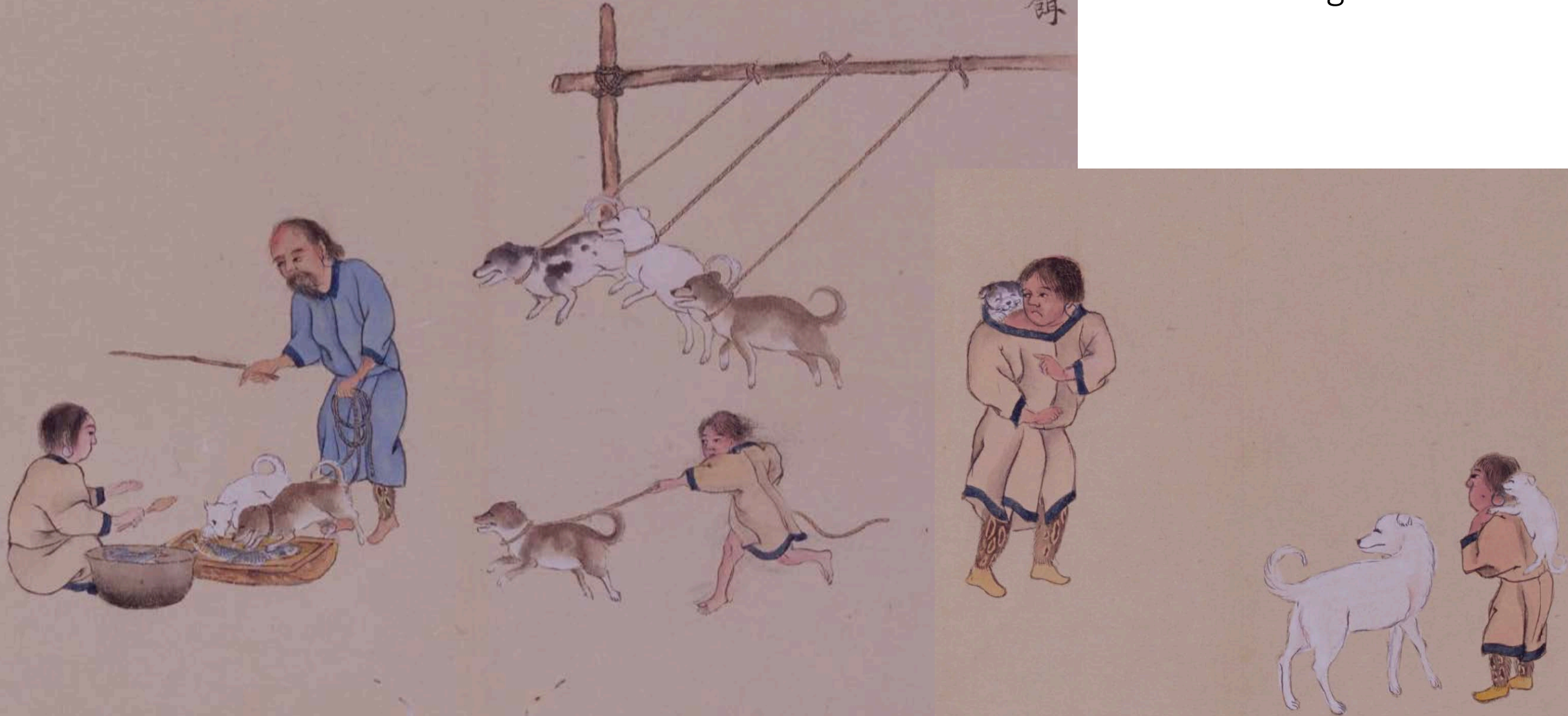


「北夷分界余話」 3. People and Life in the southern Sakhalin



使犬食餌

「北夷分界余話」 4.
Life with dogs



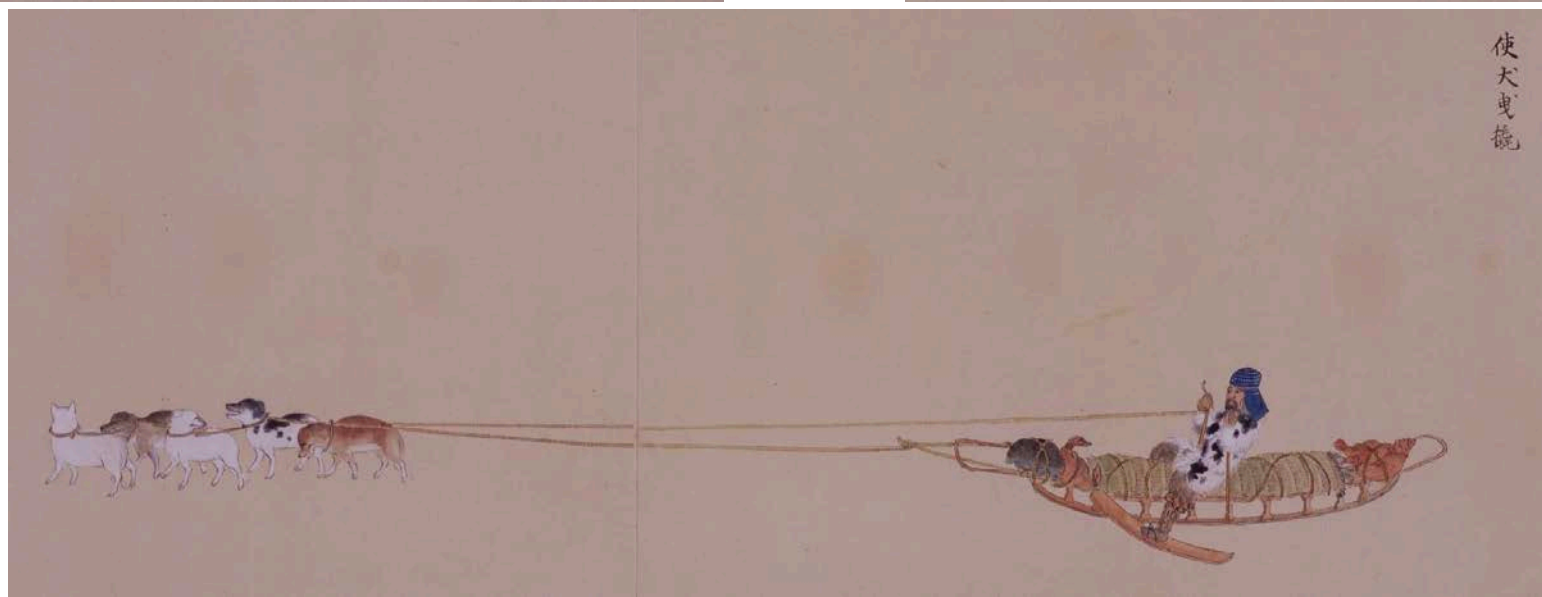
裝雪車



部落迎歩



使大曳鏡



「北夷分界余話」 7. People: ヲロツコ = Oroks



「北夷分界余話」 8. People: スメ レングル=Giryak

女夷



男夷



「北夷分界余話」 8. People: スメ レングル=Giryak



「北夷分界余話」 8. People: スメ レングル=Giryak



十二ノチー地圖



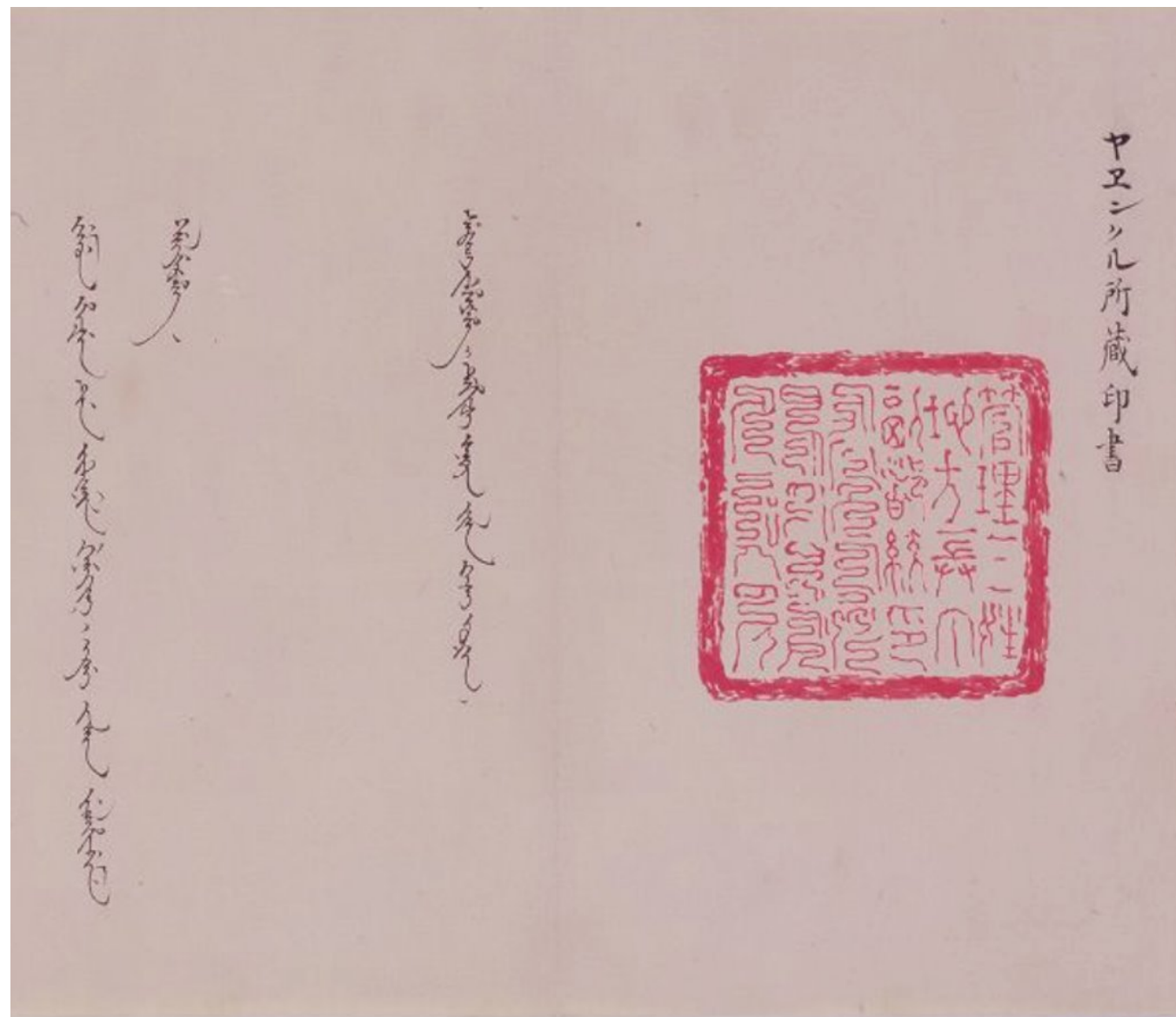
Departed
Nodeto on
the 8th day
of the 5th
month (in
1809),
arrived at
Nanio, far
north of
Sakhalin, on
the 12th
day.

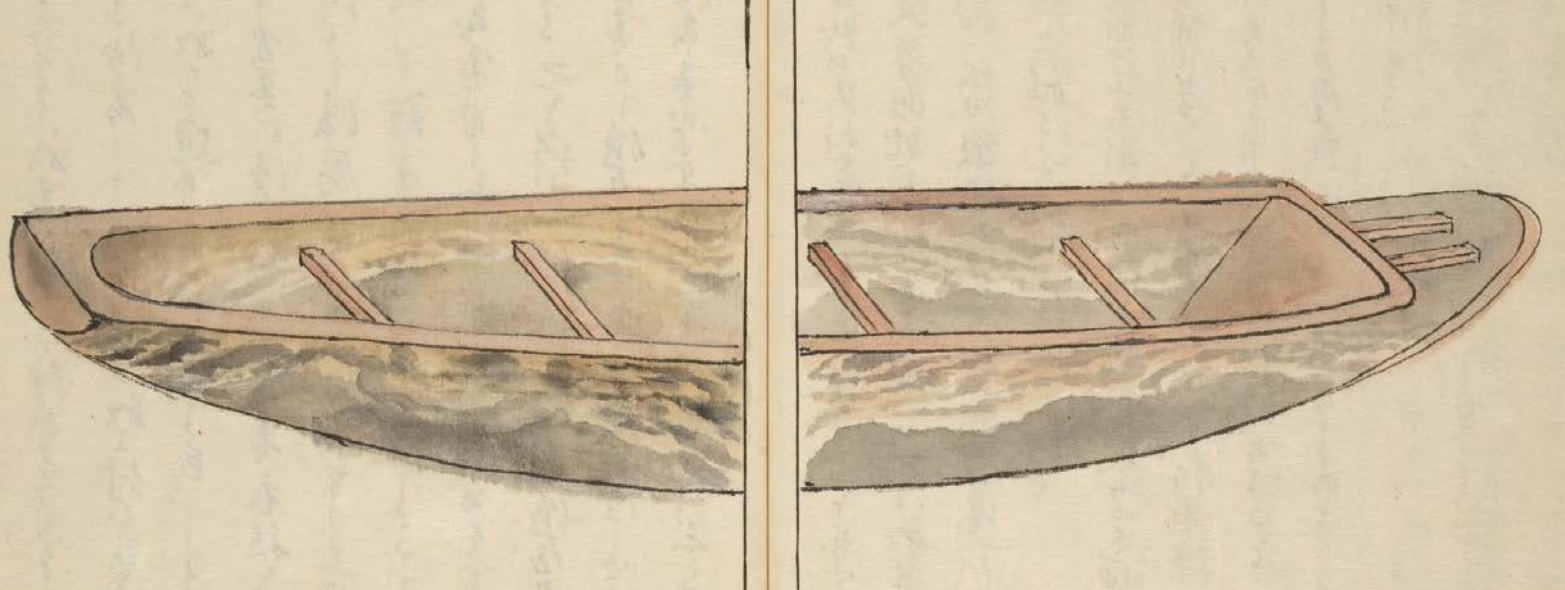
Cape Tuiku, north of Nodeto village

- Rinzo stayed for two months in **Nodeto**, where **Koni**, a **Nivkh chief** taught him local history, customs and geography.
- Local Ainu leaders like **Koni** received titles **haraida** (head of the group), or **gashanda** (village elder) from Qing officials and made tributary visits to the Qing outpost.



「北夷分界余話」付録 ハラタ・カーシンタ満州入貢



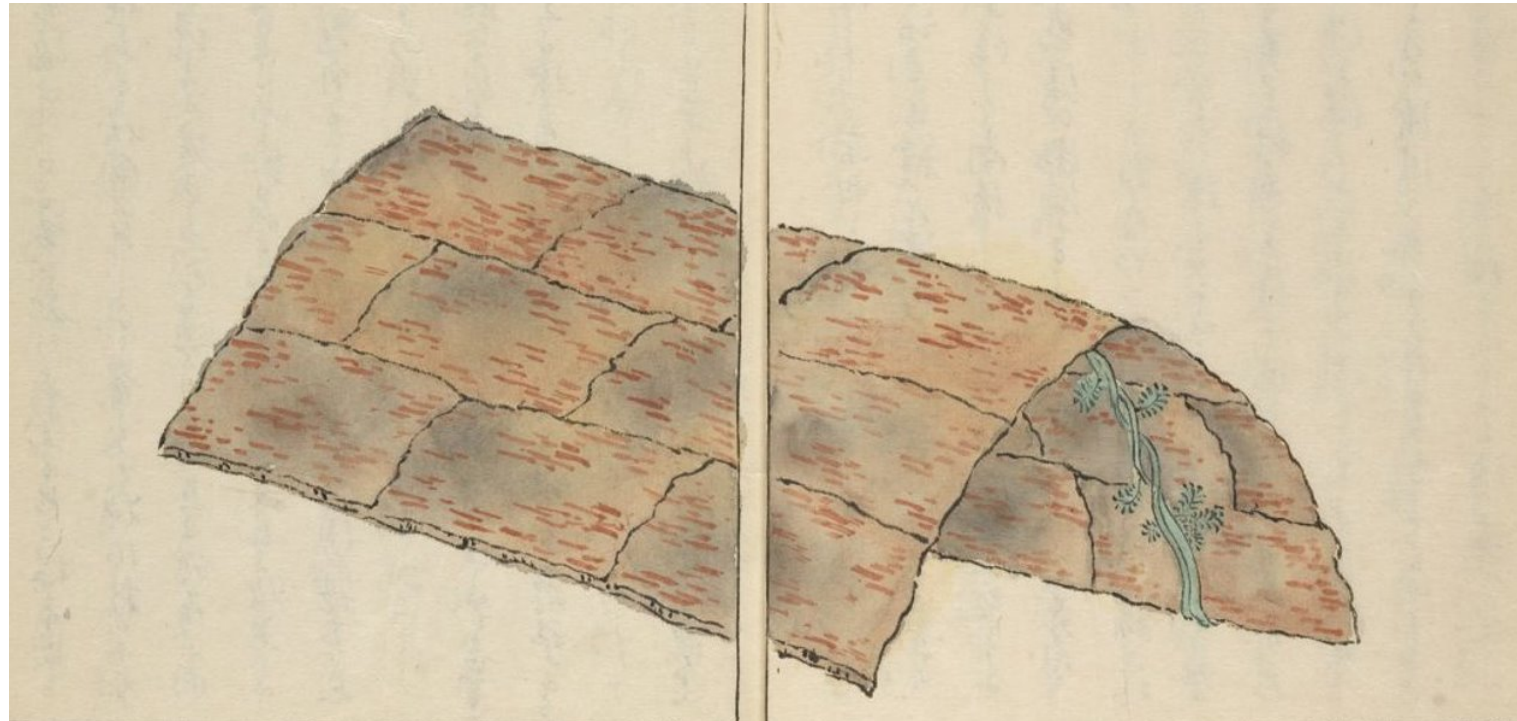


キヤカル船
夷等船を稱
し、クタクタと云

Eight members including Rinzo and Koni departed **Nodeto** for **Deren** on the **26th day of the 6th month**, 1809. They landed on **Kiji Bay** on the continent on the **2nd day of the 7th month**.



They camped on the beach using willow branches and tree barks. They portaged over the mountain to reach the river. This land route was frequented with many visitors. Rinzo spotted 8 or 9 boats parked on the river. They resumed sailing on the river and entered **Kiji lake** on the 6th day of the 7th month. On the 8th day, they reached **the Amur river** which impressed Rinzo by its scale. On the 11th day, they arrived at **Deren**. Rinzo was the first *shamo* (Japanese in Ainu) many locals encountered, and they showed intense interest in him by touching boldly.



Vol. 2. Seven days in Deren 満州仮府

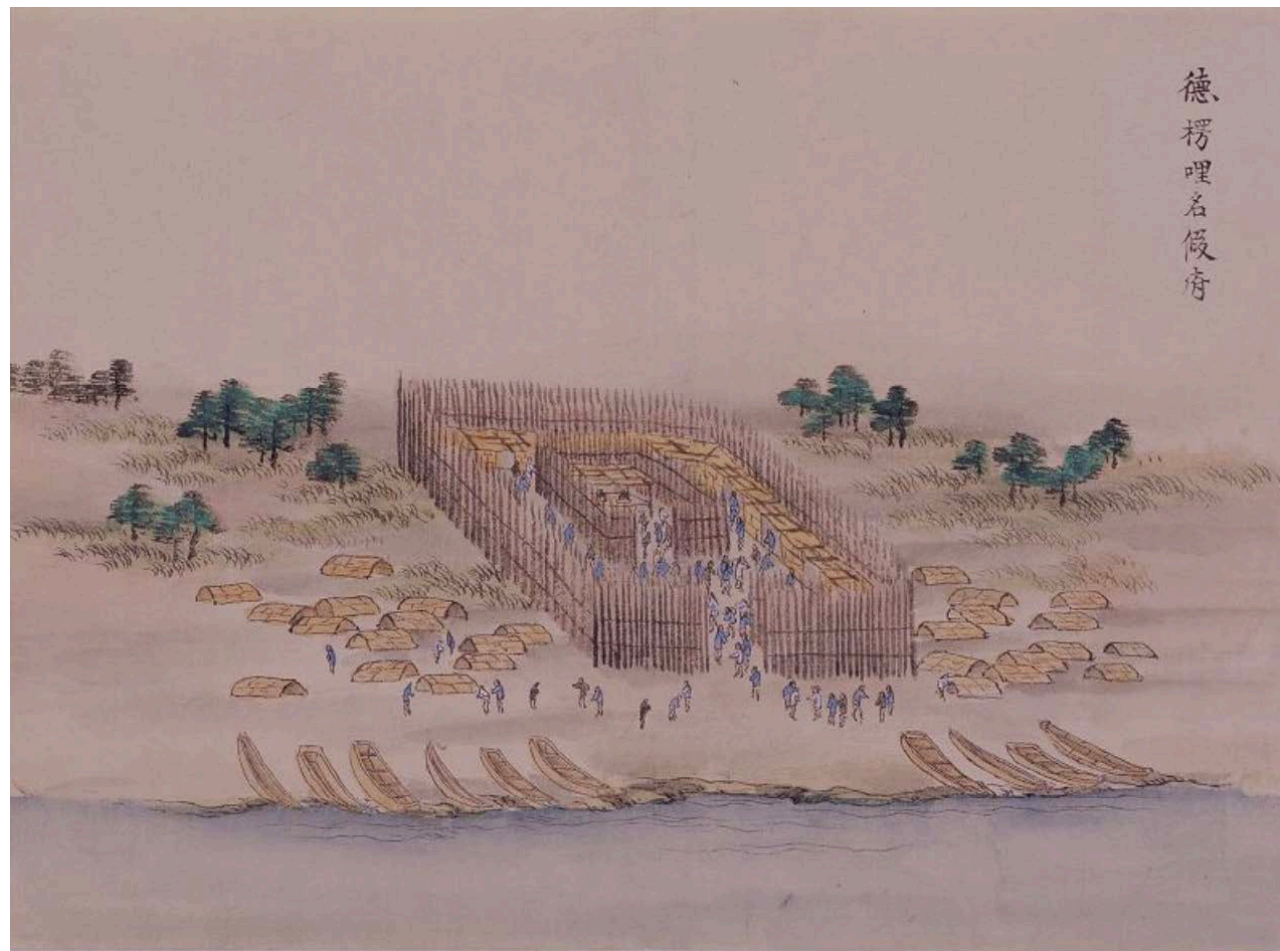


At this temporary trading post, many people from all over the region (current Korea and Russia) gathered and traded their products. Rinzo saw some 500-600 people staying there. Qing officials were sent to open the post around June and close the place in the fall. Officials would not stay year-round, but return to their home.

同前河岸北望



德楞哩名假府





Rinzo met three Qing officials there.
They looked similar to Chinese people
he met in Nagasaki, Rinzo observed.



上官夷



一 上官吏の容貌之蓋一毎年崎陽未希者異
 ありありありありあり見る交わらぬ
 上官吏一人毎一名刺と書く林蔭不興
 摸写して其つとてふあり

正白旗滿洲委署筆帖式魯姓名倭勒恆阿

吳昌碩

新刻龍虎山先生集

此他一人を廂紅旗六品官驍騎校獎賞藍翎葛姓名
撥勒渾阿と書し其餘の書は、ハ湯で異なり、ハるを
今一人を現任官職正紅旗滿洲世襲佐領姓舒名托
精阿と書し大清國の下小天朝の二字を加へ題は其



Officials came to the temporary office every day and received tributary gifts, one fur of 黑貂 (black Sables) per each household, presented by a group representative such as Koni. In return, heads of the group received a roll of 錦 (colorful brocade), and village elders received 縐子 (satin); other attendants received lesser items such as cotton cloth and needles. Officials returned to their residential boat and the gates of the trading post were closed every night.

諸夷雜居



Visitors camped
around the trading
post.



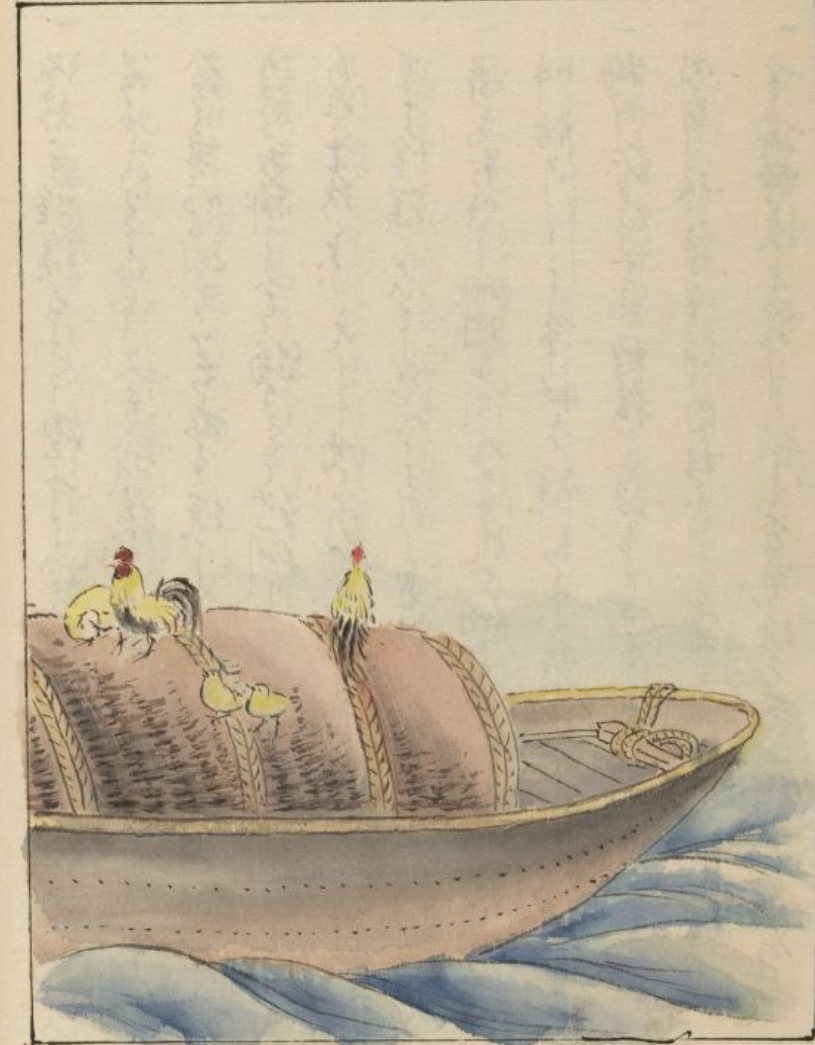
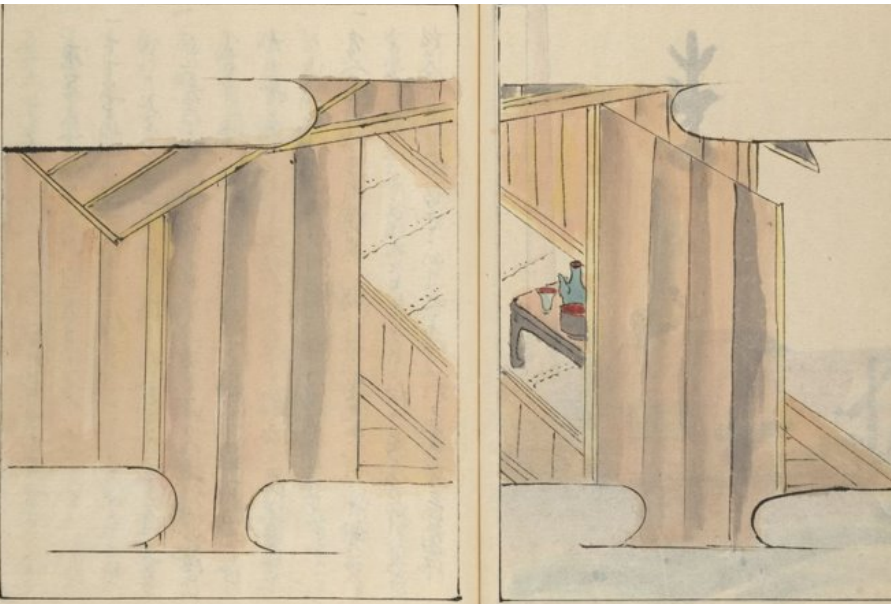
Rinzo describes trading activity, both within and outside of the post, as lively, noisy, almost chaotic. Typically, Manchurians want animal fur brought in by regional tribe members, who in turn want items like alcoholic drinks, tobacco, cloth, and ironware.





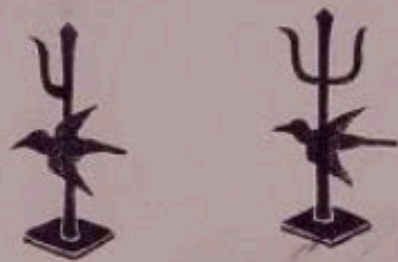
In some cases, Manchurians were so eager to get fur that they traded the clothes they were wearing, as depicted here. Kenjobon (the official edition) modified the scene, somewhat.

Qing officials' residential boat is about 7-8 間 (13-14m) long and 1丈 (3m) wide. Two thirds of the boat was for goods, the rest is living/sleeping. The open area in the back is a cooking space.

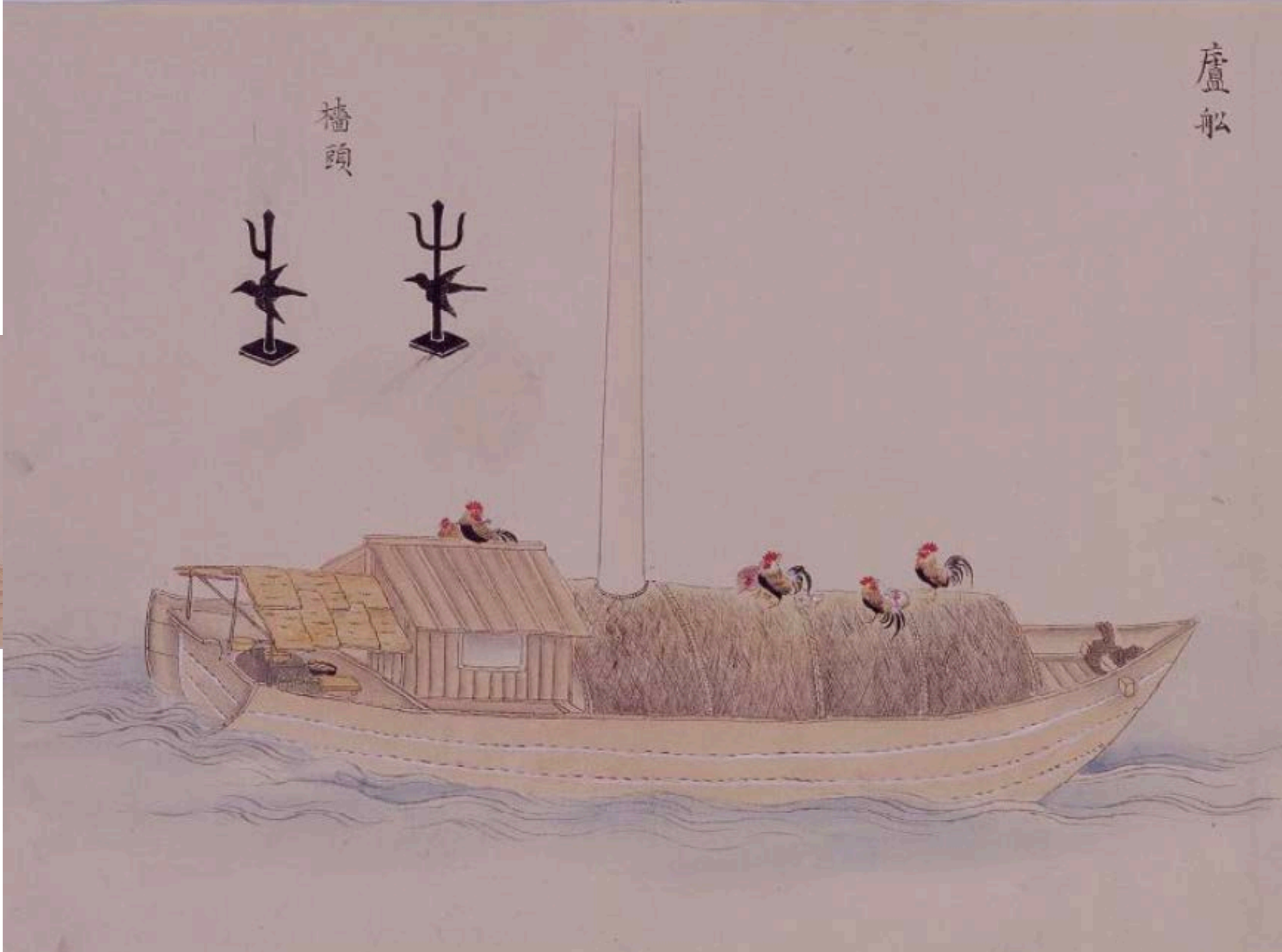


廬舩

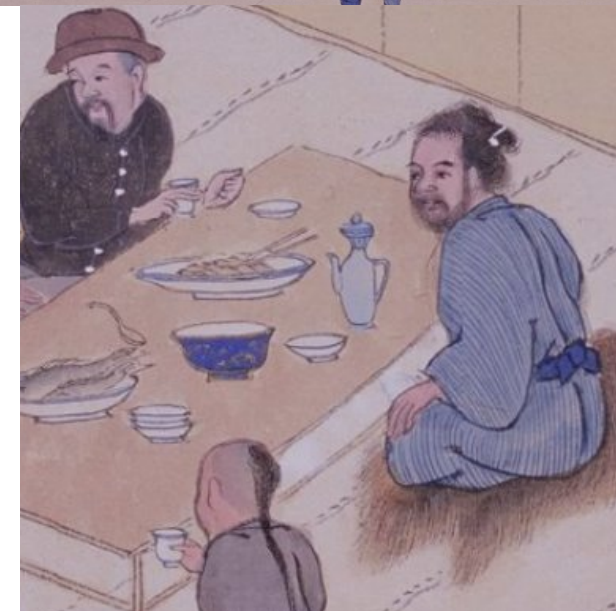
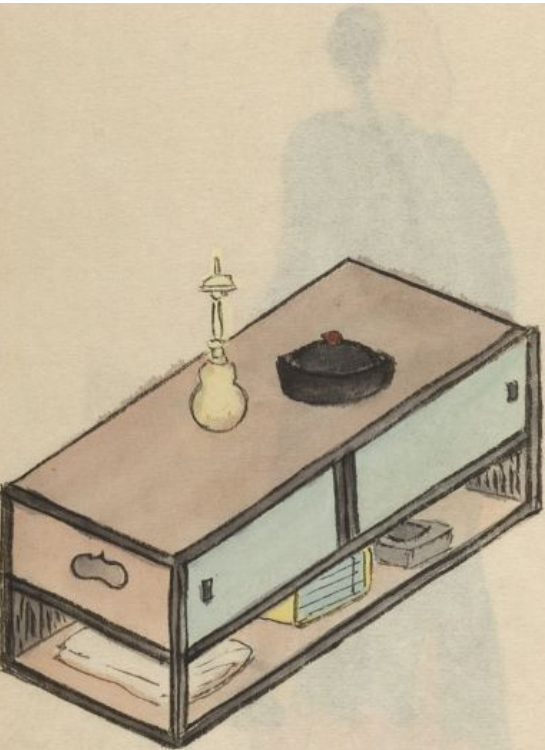
櫓頭



見廬中



Rinzo was invited to the officials' boat where he was served liquor, pork, eggs, river fish, and vegetables. All sat on animal skins. Utensils and objects displayed in the room struck Rinzo as similar to what came to Nagasaki from China. Communication was done by Chinese characters written on paper. Officials were surprised that Rinzo was able to write and read, and even suspected that Rinzo was Chinese. They asked if Japan sent a tribute. Rinzo reported that their arrogance was beyond words.

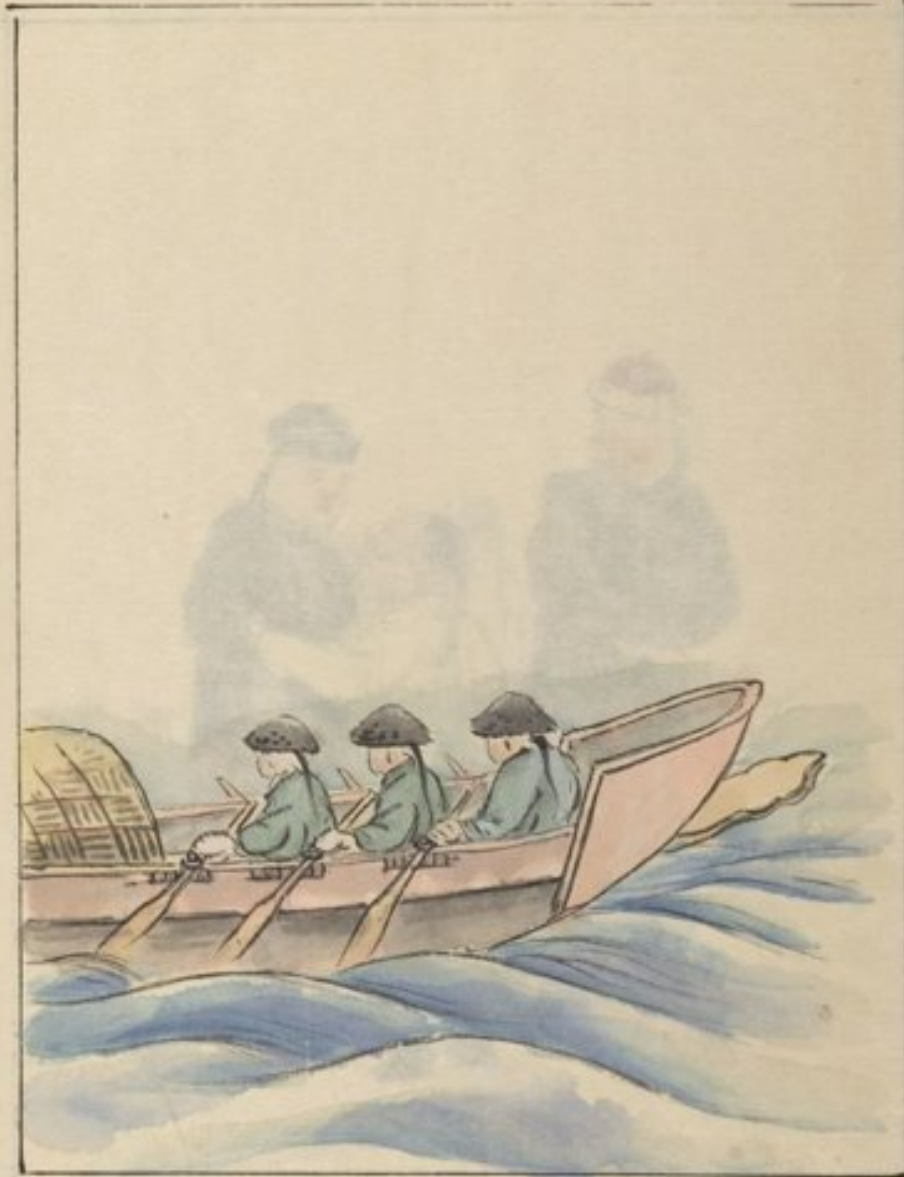


Rinzo witnessed a farewell event for one of the Qing officials. The departing official hugged all attended as if no hierarchy among them, which was quite shocking for him. When the official tried to hug Rinzo, he declined the hug telling "It's not a custom to hug each other in my home country." So the official only lowered his body.

Rinzo observed that people there interacted rather casually, with little regard to social rank.



Qing official returning home.



Vol. 3. Sailing from Deren to Sakhalin

Rinzo's group of eight members completed their trading. They packed the boat and headed back on **the 17th of the 7th month**. They took the **Manko river** (mouth of Amur) route to the north. On the 23rd day, they reached **Santangoe**.



山
朝
夷
遣
漁
舟



Santangoe man heading to fishing spot.

Rinzo spotted many white whales near
the mouth of the Amur.

Fisherman using net to trap salmon from the
upper stream.

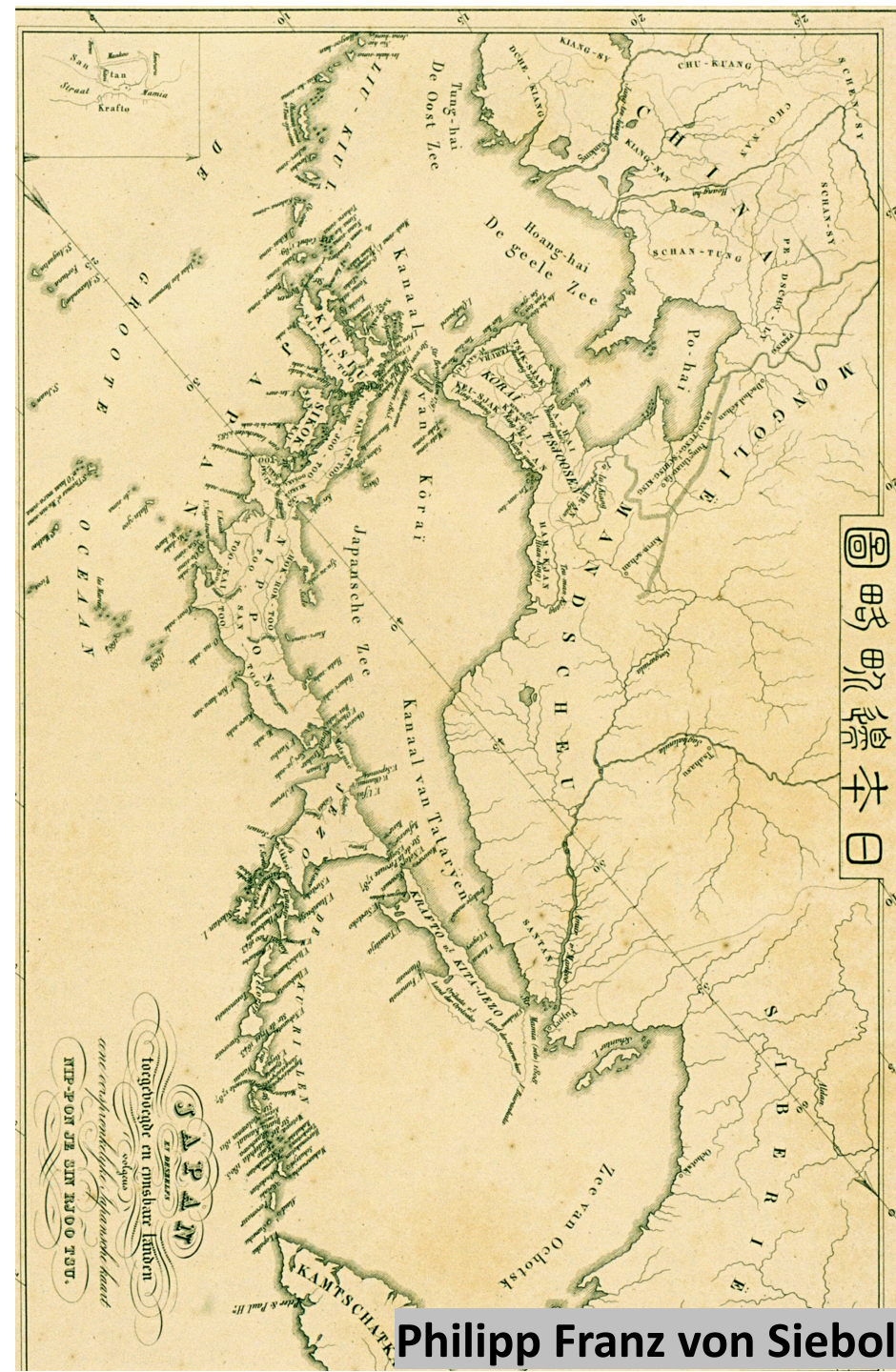


渾沌江中夷舟上下



Rinzo's expedition reports

- From Rinzo's dictation, his colleague and friend Murakami Teisuke wrote and drew Rinzo's expedition reports in 1810. Murakami had never been to Sakhalin. The final documents (kenjobon) made by Murakami were presented to the shogunal office in Edo in early 1811.
- It is said that Rinzo kept lengthy field notes (野帳) during his expeditions, but none of these have been located so far. It is most likely that Rinzo's field notes contributed to Murakami's detailed and rich drawings, and writings throughout the process of making the final documents. It was a miraculous collaboration.
- Rinzo's assignment was to survey the border region between Russia and Qing China, in Sakhalin island. It was at some personal risk that he entered the continent. He reported that most of Ainu and other local tribal groups in Sakhalin sent tribute to Qing dynasty. This was new and critical information for the Tokugawa regime.



Philipp Franz von Siebold "Nippon" Atlas volume (39 x 58 cm) Leyden: C.C. van der Hork, 1832.

Brett L. Walker, Mamiya Rinzo and the Japanese exploration of Sakhalin Island: cartography and empire. 2007.

- *Once alarmed, they [Tokugawa officials] sought to deploy maps and ethnographies as a means to project national borders between Japan and the Qing and Russian empires.*
- *Their travel literature - both cartographies and ethnographies - anticipated Japanese empire-building in the early twentieth century.*
- *Because maps played a critical role in the establishment of European empires, the creation of universally comprehensible cartographic renditions of Sakhalin proved critical to the national security interests of Japan as well as to the imperial ambitions of Russia and other European powers.*
- *Mamiya's maps reveal Japan's early commitment to modernization in the face of Western encroachment well before the Meiji Restoration and, in turn, how cartography mastered in the periphery of calculation could be used to foil Western imperial design.*