

## THE TOYO GAKUHO

Vol. 78, No. 4-March 1997

(THE JOURNAL OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT  
OF THE TOYO BUNKO)

Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries Progress of  
the Competence in Dutch and the Russian Problem in Japan

by Yōko NAGAZUMI

After the Russian exploratory ships approached the north-eastern coast of Japan in 1739, geography of Russia promptly became a major concern for the Japanese. In the course of 1760's, a few copies of Hübner's *Geography* and Marin's *Dutch-French Dictionary* were imported with the orders coming from the interpreters. Their progress of competence in Dutch owed much to these books. In Tanuma Era, Isaac Titsingh, the director of Nagasaki factory, received a favor of Dutchphile daimyō's and *rangakusha* in Edo and maintained correspondence with them for many years, which helped the *rangakusha* attain proficiency in Dutch.

Kudō Heisuke wrote *Akaezo Fūsetsukō* or On Red-barbarians based on Dutch literature for its descriptions of Russian history and geography and added his warning against Russian invasion. It was read by Tanuma Okitsugu and Matsudaira Sadanobu, the progressive and conservative councilors. Later the shogunate dispatched several inquiry missions to Ezo.

When the Russian envoy, Laksman arrived in Nemuro in 1792, Matsudaira Sadanobu already knew that Russia was a formidable country. He gave the envoy a permit to enter the port of Nagasa-

ki for future commercial visits and let him leave peacefully.

In 1804 the second envoy Rezanov arrived in Nagasaki. Hendrik Doeff was asked to serve as an interpreter from French into Japanese for the interrogation. When shogunal order of refusal reached Nagasaki six months later, the envoy asked for its accurate Dutch translation. Doeff had to translate the order, leaving enough Japanese style to avoid the misunderstanding of *rangakusha* in Edo.

By early nineteenth century, the Dutch government recognized well enough that their presence in Japan was indispensable to the Japanese in order to obtain updated information for the security of Japan against probable English and Russian attack.

The challenge from the north was responded by accelerated progress in the competence of the Dutch language and better understanding of the world situation.

Song Dynasty Military Policy and the Formation of  
the Shu-hu (熟戸): A Study on the Fan-bing (蕃兵) System

by Sungyoo KIM

The Song military unit called Fan-bing(蕃兵) was not composed of the Han race (漢族) but built mainly with ethnic minorities such as Tanguts (党項) or Tibetans (吐蕃) called Shu-hu (熟戸). In other words, the Fan-bing system differed from other Han military units, thus this system should be emphasized as a prerequisite for the study of Shu-hu. The objective of this article, as an initial study on the Fan-bing system is to analyze some of the basic problems of Shu-hu, and to study the minority problems in the north-west frontier region during Song dynasty. As a result of my study, the following points can be confirmed.

1. Due to the international relations at the time, especially between the Shu-hu and Xi-xia (西夏), and the aggressive policy of assimilating ethnic minorities, Shu-hu became closely