

The Life of John Joshua Jarmain

— The Victorian marine-turned businessman from Croydon
who founded the lily bulb trade in Japan —

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Abstract

19世紀後半から20世紀前半にかけて日本のユリ(根)が数多くヨーロッパへ輸出され多くの愛好家を得たことはよく知られている。その先鞭を切ったのが、英国ロンドン南郊クロイドン出身のジョン・ジョシュア・ジャーメインであった。彼は又、同じく英国出身で鹿児島県の「花の島」沖永良部島に自生していた「エラブ・ユリ」の商品価値を「発見」した養樹園主アイザック・バンティングに横浜での商売の手ほどきをした人物でもある。

本稿では「下関戦争」支援のため海軍曹長として1864年来日、数年後にはユリ根輸出業者に転じ横浜の山手に居を構え、又「外人墓地のジャーメイン」としても知られたこのビクトリア朝期英国人について、英国国勢調査記録、横浜開港資料館収蔵資料、並びに出身地クロイドン、移住地横浜市山手、横浜外国人墓地視察訪問等を通じて収集した資料をもとにその生涯を考察する。

Introduction

Britain, which is well known for its love of plants and gardening, has dispatched to almost every corner of the world a variety of people such as pilgrims, crusaders, missionaries, military and medical officers, travellers, diplomats and merchants, who, acting as plant hunters and collectors as well, have brought home miscellaneous species of beautiful and fascinating plants.

John Joshua Jarmain, a Croydon-born, Victorian marine turned lily bulb trader, who lived in Yokohama, was one of those who were attracted by the beauty of exotic flowers and their commercial value, and initiated the exportation of Japanese lily bulbs to Europe on a commercial basis.

In this paper I shall give a brief and admittedly incomplete sketch of his life, based on his birth certificate, England censuses (1841-71), information obtained from books and booklets kept at Thornton Heath Library (opened in 1914 following a generous donation of £4,200 by the Scottish American industri-

al magnate and library benefactor Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Foundation), Local Studies Library, a section of the Croydon Central Library, Yokohama Archives of History, visits to Thornton Heath (his birthplace), Beddington (a town next to Mitcham, his mother's home town, where remains a public house named *Harvest Home*, where farmers enjoyed beer in the Victorian days), Bandonhill, south of Beddington, in Croydon, Yamate and Foreigners' General Cemetery in Yokohama, and so forth.[◇]

Croydon¹, his birthplace

Croydon, part of the Greater London conurbation, is a sprawling suburban town and commercial centre situated only ten miles south of London. Its population is over 300,000 and nearly 30% of them are ethnic minorities (as of 2001). Croydon was once an important charcoal burning centre in the Middle Ages (Charcoal was still the biggest industry there in the 18th century.²) During the Victorian days, it had a large agricultural land dotted with small scale industries, and was well known as a market-gardening town. Croydon had light soils developed on easy-to-cultivate river gravel or sand best suited for growing market-garden crops, for they were well-drained and dried up quickly after a spell of rain. As for fertilisers, there seem to have been nearly unlimited supplies of manure from horses used for ploughing and transporting goods and people in the towns.

According to a Register of Births in the District of Croydon (kept at the Family Records Centre, Myddleton Street, London) John Joshua Jarman was born on 21 February in 1840 at Thornton Heath, Croydon to William Jarman (born at Sutton to the west of Croydon), gardener, and Sophia Jarman (born at Mitcham to the north-west of Croydon), and was registered at the parish church by his mother on 30 March in the same year.

The 1841 England Census records that John Jarman (sic), age 1, was born at the hundred of Wallington (First Division), Croydon, Surrey.

In the 1851 England Census, the Jarmains lived at Beulah Wood in Norwood, north-east of Thornton Heath, Croydon, which was for centuries part of the estates of the Archbishops of Canterbury as Lords of the Manor of Croydon, and timber from which, legend has it, was used to build *the 'Golden Hind'*,

the ship in which Sir Francis Drake (?1540-96) sailed around the world (1577-80) via the Strait of Magellan, the Pacific Ocean, the East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope, thus becoming the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world.³ John, now at the age of 11, is registered as scholar as are his younger brothers Thomas (8) and Walter (5). He had two younger sisters: Harriett (3) and Ann (6 months). His elder brother William and elder sister Emma, who appeared as 10 and 3 respectively in the 1841 Census, are not in the 1851 census any longer. They may have got independent by then. His father William's occupation is now recorded as Market-gardener, which implies his business had grown bigger. John's other brothers Henry (18) and Richard (15), who were both already married, are also registered as gardeners. John must have helped his father and brothers willingly, for Suzuki says that in Yokohama he was a warm-hearted gentleman and loved flowers like his father.⁴

Croydon at that time, especially Thornton Heath, seems to have been a successful market-gardening area. By 1800 the open fields, commons, woods and wasteland of Thornton Heath were turned into cultivable farmland and, together with the existing farmland, were divided into smaller strips and patches enclosed by means of hedging, and Thornton Heath became a considerable village with dozens of freeholders. The purpose of enclosure was to achieve compact separate farms with more efficient and productive farming.⁵ Thornton Heath grew further after the opening in 1862 of The Thornton Heath Railway Station. The railway, though it seems to have been feared at first by the general public to ruin local shop keepers and market gardeners as people would purchase articles in London and fruit and vegetables would be sent from the villages lying further to the south of Croydon,⁶ enabled commuters to work in London and live in Thornton Heath and its neighbouring villages, which were safer and healthier than the overpopulated London.

In 1844 acres and acres of land for market-gardening (the growing of vegetables, herbs, fruit and flowers for human consumption) was already widespread in Thornton Heath and its vicinity, especially in the area between Bensham Lane and Colliers Wood, Waddon Marsh, and west of Parchmore Road.⁷ According to the Area Books, there were about 111 acres under market-gardening in 1868 centring around Bensham Lane.⁸

As it is unconceivable that all the agricultural products were consumed in this area, it may be safely inferred that some of them were sent to London markets.

Although John's father William is listed as market gardener in the 1851 and 1861 Censuses, his name is nowhere mentioned in the Croydon Libraries book *Thornton Heath*, which refers to the many successful market gardeners at that time. It may mean either that William was not a market gardener big enough to be listed or that he was not mentioned because he lived at Norwood, a bit distant from the well-known market garden places mentioned above. Incidentally it is also rather dubious that he, as was claimed by Suzuki⁹, was a botanist and rose grower well known in the horticultural society in London, for no entry for any Jarman can be found in Britten & Boulger's 'A biographical index of deceased British and Irish botanists', 2nd Edition, London: Taylor & Francis; 1931¹⁰ or documents kept at the RHS (Royal Horticultural Society) Library Lindsey, London.

After the 1880s, as was often the case with all areas close to London and other big cities, commons, farms and market-gardens in Thornton Heath and its vicinities were gradually developed into housing lots (with buildings made of local wood, flint and brick) and big roads, and the longest-surviving market gardens on the east side of Bensham Lane ceased operations in 1937.¹¹

Although I could not see any gardens or fields in cultivation in Thornton Heath, now a fully developed suburban town, during my visit there in the summer of 2005, street names such as Nursery Road, Zion Road (originally spelt "Sion"¹², the name of nursery business), Lavender Road (in the Mitcham area once famous for its many fields of peppermint and lavender), Plough Lane, and several street names ending with -gardens served me as good reminders of the time when this area was full of market-gardens. There was also a very nice pub near the Thornton Heath Station which was named 'The Green King', very befitting to the former market-gardening area, and as if to welcome me there was placed on the counter a vase filled with lilies in full bloom.

In the 1861 England Census, in which the Jarman's are now registered at Grange Wood, South Norwood (?), John, together with all his elder brothers and sister, is removed from the register, whereas his younger brothers Thomas and

Walter are, as is his father, now registered as Market gardeners, and younger sisters Harriett and Ann as scholars. John must have been by now in the Royal Marines, for, as we will see later in this paper, he was a sergeant when he landed at Yokohama in 1864.

In the 1871 Census, the Jarmains' address is recorded as Jarmain Cottage, All Saints, Croydon, and only John's parents (father William still as gardener, but not as Market gardener) and his sister Harriett (23 and unmarried) and his brother Walter (25 and unmarried) are listed in it, the former as domestic general servant and the latter as ground workman.

John's father William passed away in Croydon in 1874 at the age of 67.¹³

In Yokohama, where he initiated lily bulb trade and ran a shop.

Suzuki says John Joshua Jarmain came to Japan in 1864 as a Royal Navy (or more probably Marine, for the Royal Navy does not have the rank of Sergeant) sergeant aboard a UK warship dispatched to give additional support to the fleet of Britain¹⁴, which had formed the joint forces together with France, the Netherlands and the United States, and was engaged in *Bakan Senso* (September 1864), or the war against the *Choshu* domain (now Yamaguchi Prefecture), which had fired on Western ships passing through the *Shimonoseki Strait*, first a US ship the *Pembroke* in June and other Western ships (a French commercial ship the *Kien-Chang* and a Dutch warship the *Medusa*) in the next month in 1863. At the National Archives, Kew, I examined the description papers and victualing lists of all the British ships (except *HMS Bouncer*, whose log book was not available as it was listed as "invalid") which were involved in the war, i.e., *HMS Euryalus*, *HMS Conqueror* (which I had thought most likely to have been the warship John was aboard, for it arrived in Japan in 1864 with the British battalion of Royal Marines for Japan under the commandship of Lieut. Colonel W.G. Suther and had 24 sergeants on board¹⁵), *HMS Tartar*, *HMS Barrosa*, *HMS Leopard*, *HMS Perseus*, *HMS Argus* and *HMS Coquette*, but could not find his name in any of the logs of the 8 ships. I also examined the name lists of *HMS Chanticleer* and *HMS Rattler*, both of which entered port at Yokohama in 1864, but to the same effect. John could have been aboard either *HMS Bouncer*

or other ships such as *HMS Queen of England* or *HMS Peracus* which seem to have brought UK officers and seamen to Yokohama in the same year, but whose logs I couldn't find at the Archives.

Incidentally, I found a very interesting and confusing person, another John Joshua Jarman from Croydon (22, seaman, in the 1861 Census), who was born in Amelia Street, St Mary Newington, Surrey (now London) on 14 December 1838 to John Joshua Jarman, coincidentally also gardener born in Mitcham near Croydon and Harriet Jarman from Shrewsbury. He was a seaman who worked diligently and earned a good reputation on many ships: *HMS Desperate* (30 Nov., 1855 - 28 Dec., 57), *HMS Conqueror* (29 Dec., 1857 - 7 Dec., 1859), *HMS Fisgard* (8 Dec., 1859 - 18 Jan., 1860) and *HMS Nile* (8 Dec., 1859 - 5 Oct., 1863). When he worked on the *Conqueror* as an ordinary seaman, he was described as:

When born: Town, County [Walworth, Surrey]. Usual place of residence: [Brixton]. Age: Years, Months [20, 2]. Stature: Feet, Inches [5, 7]. Complexion: [Fair]. Eyes: [Hazel]. Hair: [Brown]. Marks on person: [None]. Wounds or Scars, etc.: [None]. If had the Small Pox Or been Vaccinated. [S. Pox]. Single or Married: [Single]. Trade brought up to: [Butcher]. Conduct: [Very Good]

He sounded very similar to the John Joshua Jarman I've been looking for, but I found a very decisive evidence which totally destroyed a welcome suggestion that these two Johns could be the same person. It was an entry of marriage kept at the General Register Office (Family Record Centre, Holborn, London), which says this John (36, now widower and fishmonger from Beddington, near Croydon) married Nancy Simmons (31) in the parish church of Beddington. The John who I have been in search of settled in Yokohama and married a Japanese woman Mary Sada from Tokyo and had four children: two boys and two girls between them. So, although they have very similar backgrounds, these two John Joshua Jarman could not be the same person.

At Yokohama, John stayed as a member of the British Occupation Forces stationed at a newly established camp at 150 Yamate, Yatozaka. The duty of his battalion was to protect foreigners living in the foreigners' settlement in Yokohama.¹⁶ He is believed to have quit the Navy in 1867 [or a little earlier, for he seems to have been employed by Rev. Bailey as early as 1866¹⁷] and started

to frequent and finally work for a Mr Kramer, who was engaged in selling Japanese plants to foreign residents in Yokohama and exporting, though in a very small scale, Japanese plants abroad.¹⁸ Suzuki says John, like his father who was a botanist and rose grower well known among horticulturists in London, loved flowers and had a profound knowledge of them, and knew that horticulturists and the general public in Britain and other European countries, especially after the beginning of the 19th century, were greatly interested in collecting and showing off rare plants obtained from abroad. Japanese lilies were already attracting the public eye and in 1862 Shephard says at Chelsea, London, an entire glasshouse was filled with the Japanese golden-ray lily, *Lilium auratum*, that was causing such a stir: 'If ever a flower merited the name of glorious it is this, which stands far above all other Lilies ... its perfume of Orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as to respect the weakest nerve.'¹⁹ It is also well known that in the 19th century, which saw a cult of the lily triggered by such prominent gardeners as G.F. Wilson (1822-1902) [who was acknowledged by the experts as the most successful cultivator and exhibitor of lilies in the country²⁰], and H.J. Elwes (1846-1922), there were a number of lovers of lilies, who included among others such prominent figures as Oscar Wilde (1854-1900). The white flowers of lilies, especially those of the Madonna Lily, have been associated with the Holy Virgin by Christians and there appeared a great number of patterns and paintings of lilies in the Victorian days.

John seems to have been especially interested in lilies (such as *yama-yuri* or *Lilium auratum* Lindl., *tengai-yuri*, and *sukashi-yuri* or *Lilium elegans* Thunb. *Var. maculatum*), which were loved by foreign residents in Yokohama, who often offered cut lilies to their family tombs at the Foreigners' Cemetery.²¹

He must have thought that the trade in Japanese plants had a promising future and got interested in the exportation of bulbs and seeds to Britain and Europe.

According to Suzuki, he first tried sending lily bulbs packed up with sawdust in a wooden box to his home in Croydon in 1867, but failed, for most of the bulbs rotted on the way before they reached England. He tried again the next year, i.e., in 1868, and succeeded in exporting mostly intact lily bulbs packed this time in a wooden box with not only sawdust but also powdered charcoal

and ash from charcoal braziers first to his home, and then to Mr Kramer, who had settled his business in Yokohama on him and returned to London (?) early that year, thus becoming the first trader who sent lily bulbs on a commercial basis to Europe. The lilies successfully flowered the next year and became the object of public admiration.²²

Incidentally the interest in and marvel at Japanese plants at that time are vividly described by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British minister to Japan, in his *The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in Japan* (1863). With the help of an English horticulturist John G. Veitch from the famous Veitch Nurseries (Exeter and Chelsea), probably the first Englishman that collected Japanese lily bulbs in 1860 [who wrote of his admiration for Japanese nurseries: 'I was more impressed than ever with the enormous extent of ground devoted to the culture of plants ... the Japanese must be great amateur gardeners, and large sums must be spent annually to support such numerous establishments.'²³], Sir Rutherford collected various plants and sent them to the Royal Gardens at Kew and Windsor.²⁴

In 1869, and for this year only, John was employed as one of the three stewards with Yokohama United Club at No. 5, Yamashita (Kannai) managed by its secretary W.H. Smith, a Royal Marine Lieutenant turned businessman.²⁵ The club, which was already in existence in 1861, served as a social club for the high class foreign settlers in Yokohama together with *Klub Germania Yokohama* and *Gaiety Theatre*, and had a library, a billiard room and accommodation.²⁶ W.H. Smith, Secretary of the aforementioned Yokohama United Club and well known as 'Public Spirited Smith', bred cattle and pigs and grew vegetables on his farm at 60-62 Bluff (Yamate), and taught Japanese people how to breed livestock and grow Western vegetables.²⁷

In 1870, again for this year only, he appears in the *Japan Herald Directory and Hong List for Yokohama* as a Turnkey (probably a lower rank gaoler, for there appears Gaoler above him) together with another turnkey by the name of Clarke, J. at the British Consular Gaol at 155 Yamashita.

In 1875 John appears for the first time in the *Yokohama Directory* as the resident of 63 Bluff, which was formerly long owned by W.H. Smith and by C. Kramer for a short time after him, which implies he, who had worked under

Smith on his farm at the site as well, inherited or bought the property from Smith.

Mr Smith, together with Rev. Bailey, minister with Christ Church, the first Protestant church in Yokohama, seems to have been the first to introduce Western vegetables into Yokohama. Smith had a big farm at 60-62 Yamate, and Rev. Bailey, under whom as well John worked briefly, had 'Bailey's gardens' at 52 Yamate.²⁸

An advertisement of a flower show sponsored by W.H. Smith, which appeared in the ad page (p.3) of the *Japan Gazette*, Tuesday, May 19th, 1874, goes as follows:

FLOWER SHOW

MAY 24TH & 25TH
ENTRANCE FREE

By kind permission, the BAND of
H.M.S. *Iron Duke* will perform on
MONDAY at 5.

Ladies are requested to present BOUQUETS
and arrangements of FLOWERS, which will be
sold for the benefit of the Gardens.

In addition to plants, &c., Residents wishing to exhibit Animals, Birds, &c., can do so on application to

MR. JARMAIN,
Bluff Gardens.

Yokohama, 19th May, 1874. td.

He seems to have married a Japanese woman Mary Sada around this time.

In 1877 John moved to 96 Bluff [Yamate] next to the Cemetery which occupied 91-95 Bluff and served as Superintendent of the Yokohama General Foreigners' Cemetery consecutively till 1892. The *Yokohama Directory* of 1877, in which John took place of Mr Geo. E. Wake as superintendent goes as follows:

CEMETERY.

Committee - F. Geisenheimer, E. Piquet,
J.C. Pearson, H. Allen, Junr.

Superintendent - J.J. Jarmain

He lived in the newly-built superintendent's office (built in February 1868) and, while continuing his business at his shop (according to Suzuki, first at 66 Yamate [Bluff], then at 99 Yamate, next to the shop of Isaac Bunting, the 'discoverer' of *Erabu Lily*), grew Japanese plants and Western vegetables in the open field next to the Cemetery.

Suzuki says John was believed to have introduced roses, gladioli, hyacinths, dahlias, etc. from England for the first time and to be the first person who built and grew plants in a glasshouse at Motomachi, the first of its kind in Japan.²⁹ Regarding the importation and growing of Western vegetables, a panel in the Cemetery Museum at the entrance of the Foreign Cemetery goes as follows:

The first western crop grown in 1860 at Namamugi and Tsurumi was American wheat imported by the Kanagawa bugyosho. In the early 1860s Eduardo Laureiro started a vegetable farm using seeds from England provided by Sir Rutherford Alcock. W.H. Smith, William Curtis, and Rev. Bailey started gardens in Yamate. The first Cemetery superintendent, John Joshua Jarmain, worked at W.H. Smith's farm before he became the first Cemetery superintendent. While he was Cemetery superintendent, he started a nursery and cultivated flowers. He exported lily bulbs and traded in seedlings.

In fact Alcock clearly states in his *The Capital of Tycoon* that he succeed-

ed in introducing into Kanagawa good quality lettuce, parsley, brussel sprouts, etc. and that Mr Laureiro established a farm, on which he grew vegetables from the seeds he (Alcok) obtained from England.³⁰

By 1882, at the latest, he had established himself as a successful merchant at 96 Yamate [Bluff]. His business advertisements in the *Japan Directory* in 1882 and 1888 ran as follows³¹:

J.J. JARMAN,

96. BLUFF, 96.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF SEEDS,

BULBS, ORCHIDS,
FRUIT AND OTHER TREES FROM AND
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUT FLOWERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Bouquets made to Order for Weddings,

DINNER PARTIES, BALLS, ETC.

*Decorations of Every Description Tastefully
Executed on the Shortest Notice.*

WREATHS AND CROSSES

— of —

EVERGREENS MADE FOR FUNERALS.

Yokohama, January, 1882

96, J.J. JARMAN. 96,
BLUFF. BLUFF.

FLORIST AND NURSERYMAN.

IMPORTER & EXPORTER
—OF—

ORCHIDS & SEEDS.

FRUIT AND OTHER TREES, SHRUBS, &c., &c.,
FROM AND TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUT FLOWERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Artistic Floral Decorations, Bouquets, Baskets
And Wreaths, &c., &c.,

AT ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR.

COLLECTOR OF JAPANESE PLANTS, BULBS & SEEDS, &c., &c.,

Correct Botanical Names to all Exports.

The Greatest care given to Packing and the Selection
Of Bulbs and Plants, &c., &c., &c.,

F O R E X P O R T .

Yokohama, January, 1888.

The 1882 advertisement appears again in 1884 with almost the same content, and the 1888 version appears for five consecutive years till 1902, the year in which John died. The frequency, the size (one full page) and the location (often next to such big firms as *The Japan Gazette* and *Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co.* seem to imply that John's business, which ranged from seeds, bulbs, orchids, trees and bushes to artistic floral decorations such as bouquets, baskets and wreaths, was very prosperous during these years.

His business further prospered and he, who also traded with Vaughm Seed Co. USA and paved the way for stable lily bulb trading, exported persimmon trees to Australia, 5000 every year for several years, from 1877 onwards, and

Kramer Lily (*sasa-yuri* or *Lilium japonicum* or *Lilium krameri* in trading terminology, so named after Mr Kramer, who seems to have offered his services when John established his business), to London for more than a decade.³²

John, well known as "*Ijinbaka-no-Jarmain*" or the Jarmain of the Foreigners' Cemetery, is said to have been generous and bought at high prices lily bulbs brought to him by farmers living nearby, especially those residing at Hino.³³

He died on 15 March in 1892 at his home at Yamate at the age of 53, and his business was succeeded by his children. The job of superintendent (though without the title) was taken over by his widowed wife Mary Sada, who continued to live at the superintendent's house at 96 Bluff till 1910, then moved to Nakamura, and died on 26th May in 1931 at the age of 79.

John and his wife Sada are buried under a big granite tomb stone at Section No. 8 of the Foreigners' General Cemetery opposite the Yokohama Local Meteorological Observatory together with Hanna (Died in May, 1891, Aged 14 months), Thomas Henry (Died 1st Nov., 1898, Aged 19 years) and Anne Sada (Died 13th July 1964, Aged 80 years).

His eldest son, W.W. Jarmain, who had worked for Cooperative Association, 26 Yokohama (1894-95), Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., 35 Yokohama (1896-1902), and then Samuel, Samuel & Co., a big British trading company established by Sir Marcus Samuel and his brother Samuel Samuel, 27 Yokohama (1903-1913), and, while working for Samuel Samuel & Co., set up his own business Jarmain & Co. [Florists and Horticulturists] at 114 Daikanzaka, Motomachi Nichome in 1909. From 1914 to 1923 he worked for Davis, Summers & Co. (later Davis & Co.), Yokohama, and after the Great Earthquake in Tokyo in 1923, moved to Kyomachi, Kobe, where he first worked for Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd. (1924-25), Harrison, Davis & Co., Ltd. (1926-29), and then took over the company and established and ran Jarmain Davis & Co., Ltd. successfully.³⁴

The 1933-34 *Chronicle Directory* describes his company as follows:

Jarmain Davis & Co., Ltd.
75 Kyo-machi, Kobe-ku
Tel: San. 3-3128, 0548. P.O. Box 100.

Tel. add.: "Silkfield"

WW Jarman Director

W. Lackie Director

C.L. Clave

Geo. Jarman

T. Mogi

S. Usui

H. Yagi

T. Aoi

S. Shimazaki

S. Takagi

A. Jarman

Miss R Down

Agency: The British Borneo Timber Co., Ltd, Sandakan;

The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Canada

By now the business line was changed from seed and horticulture to silk.

In c.1940 Yokohama Branch was established, but the Jarmans left their business to Jarman T&S, and moved to America in 1989.³⁵

Concluding remarks

Thanks to his birth certificate, 1841-71 England censuses, books and booklets on life and market-gardening at Thornton Heath (his birthplace) kept at the local library there, documents kept at Yokohama Archives of History on the foreign settlers who lived in Yokohama just before and after the opening of its port to the world, booklets on him by Suzuki and Saito, as well as my visits to Thornton Heath and other towns in Croydon and Yokohama, I hope I could give here a concise and brief, though still far from satisfactory, sketch of John Joshua Jarman, who initiated the exportation to Western countries (first to his home country of England, and then to other countries in Europe and America, and to Australia as well) of Japanese lily bulbs.

There are, however, still a number of things left to be clarified, for example, a) what kind of education he received and what kind of life he had in Croydon, b) on which warship he came to Yokohama, c) whether or not his descend-

ants and relatives still live in Croydon and America [As for Croydon, my visits there and very kind help from Dr Craig, Curator and Bulletin Editor of CNHSS (Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society) and his friends have obtained no trace of him there so far.] , d) whether or not the other John Joshua Jarmain mentioned in page 72 is related to John Joshua Jarmain described in this paper, and so forth. Therefore I shall carry on further investigation into the above mentioned questions and try to produce a clearer picture of him and those who had relations with him, especially W.H. Smith, the Royal Marine Sub Lieutenant turned businessman and the Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey, who seemed to have helped John Joshua Jarmain to start as a horticulturist and businessman.

Notes:

◊ This paper is a research report of the author's visit in summer 2005 to the National Archives, Kew; Family Record Centre, Holborn, London; Thornton Heath, Croydon, etc. sponsored by Shigakukan University.

¹ Suzuki says his birth place was Cloyton, but it is clearly wrong, for John's birth certificate says he was born in Thornton Heath, Croydon, his tomb stone at Yokohama Foreigners' General Cemetery says he was born in Croydon, Eng., 21st FEBY 1840, and the fact mentioned in Suzuki's book that there was an airport does indicate that the place must be Croydon, which had an airport (the airport for London) till 1959.

² F.D. Stewart, *Croydon History in Field and Street Name* (1st Edition) (Croydon: AMCD (Publishers) Ltd., 1992) p.26.

³ CNHSS, *Croydon Old and New* (Fourth Edition) (Croydon: CNHSS, 1995) p.11.

⁴ Croydon Libraries, *Thornton Heath* (2nd Edition) (Croydon: Croydon Library, 1993) pp.7-8.

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ CNHSS, *Croydon Old and New*, p.7.

⁷ Croydon Libraries, *Thornton Heath* (2nd Edition), p.60.

⁸ *ibid.* p.63.

⁹ I. Suzuki, *Nihon Yurine Boeki no Rekishi* (The History of Japanese Lily Bulbs Trading) (Tokyo: n.p., 1971) p.8.

¹⁰ Dr John Greig, CNHSS Curator and Bulletin Editor, 12/05/05: email reply.

¹¹ Croydon Libraries, *Thornton Heath* (2nd Edition) p.64.

¹² F.D. Stewart, p.28.

¹³ England & Wales, Free BMD Death Index: 1837-1983, 'DEATHS registered in October,

November, and December 1874', p.181.

¹⁴ I. Suzuki, p.8.

¹⁵ Yokohama Archives of History, *Shiryō de Tadoru Meijiishin-ki no Yokohama Eifutsu Chutongun* (The British and French Stationery Troops at Yokohama during the Meiji Restoration Period on Record) (Yokohama: Yokohama Kaiko-shiryō Fukyū Kai, 1993), pp.116–120.

¹⁶ I. Suzuki, pp.8–9.

¹⁷ Yokohama Archives of History, *Yokohama Monono Hajime-ko* (Things Which Originated in Yokohama) (Yokohama: Yokohama Archives of History, 2000), p.52., T. Saito, 'Jaa-mein, Yurine Boeki no Senkusha' (Jarmain, The Pioneer of Lily Bulb Trading) (Yokohama Archives of History, *Yokohama Jimbutsuden* (A Collection of Biographies of Great Men in Yokohama), (Yokohama: Kanagawa Newspaper Co., Ltd., 1995) p.137.

¹⁸ I. Suzuki, p.9.

¹⁹ S. Shephard, *Seeds of Fortune - A Gardening Dynasty*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc. 2003. p.148.

²⁰ M. Hadfield, *A History of British Gardening*. London: Penguin Books Ltd., 1985. p.364.

²¹ *ibid.* pp.10–11.

²² *ibid.* p.9.

²³ Quoted in S. Shephard's *Seeds of Fortune - A Gardening Dynasty*. p.147.

²⁴ K. Yamaguchi, *Taikun no Miyako* (Translation of *The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in Japan* (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, Co., Ltd., 2003), Chapter 15.

²⁵ Saito, p.137.

²⁶ Yokohama Archives of History, (1998). *Yokohama Gaikokujin Kyoryuchi* (The Settlement in Yokohama). Yokohama: Yurindo Co., Ltd. p.48.

²⁷ Yokohama Archives of History, (2000). *Yokohama Monono Hajime-ko* (Things Which Originated in Yokohama) Yokohama: Yokohama Archives of History. p.52.

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ I. Suzuki, p.11.

³⁰ K. Yamaguchi, Chapt.15.

³¹ T. Saito, p.139.

³² I. Suzuki, pp.10–11.

³³ *ibid.* p.10.

³⁴ *ibid.* p.11.

³⁵ T. Saito, pp.138–139.

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Appendix



The parish church at Norwood



Thornton Heath Library



Pub 'Green King' near The Thornton Heath Station



The epitaph of John Joshua Jarman on the tombstone



John Joshua Jarman's tombstone at the Yokohama Foreigners' General Cemetery (Section 8) (The three-layered flat tombstone in the centre left)