

Two Victorian Englishmen Who Introduced Western Vegetables into Japan — William Henry Smith and The Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey —

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Abstract

日本への西洋野菜の導入には多くの欧米人が関与してきた。それまで中国（經由）やオランダ等から少しずつ入っていた西洋野菜は、初め長崎出島のオランダ屋敷等で栽培されるが、本格的に導入栽培されるのは1859年7月の横浜港開港前後からである。

その横浜界隈で西洋野菜導入に大きな役割を果たしたのがエドワード・ロウレイロ、ウイリアム・カーティス、ウイリアム・ヘンリー・スミス、それにマイケル・バックワース・ベイリーだ。いずれもビクトリア朝のイギリス人である。

西洋野菜の栽培はその後日本人によって根岸、磯子、吉田新田、子安、生麦等の横浜近郊農村へと普及、更には産業政策としての政府の奨励もあって全国へと広がったが、その揺籃期におけるイギリス人の貢献には大きなものがあったのである。プラント・ハンターの国イギリスからの「お返し」とも言えようか。

本稿では上記4人のビクトリア朝イギリス人の内、ウイリアム・ヘンリー・スミスとマイケル・バックワース・ベイリーについて、英国国勢調査記録、海兵隊記録、並びにロンドンの国立公文書館、ファミリー・レコード・センター、両者の出身地や縁の地での現地調査、更には居留地横浜の横浜開港資料館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

When Japan was opened to the outside world after a long period of the closed door or national isolation policy adopted by the Shogunate, a lot of Westerners, mainly British at first, came to Japan, settled at Yokohama, and contributed to the introduction into Japan of Western civilization, which included Western plants and vegetables and the art of growing them.

Regarding the chief vegetables of the district near the capital (Edo) and the port of Yokohama in the early 1860's, the then UK minister Sir Rutherford Alcock described them as follows:

The principal vegetables are beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots, lettuce, beetroot, arams, yams, tomatoes, ginger, the egg plant, gourds, melons, chilies, cucumbers, horse-radish (the roots of several kinds of lilies are eaten also,) spinach, leeks, garlic, capcicums, endive, fennel; an enormous turnip-radish, often twelve or fourteen inches long, is consumed in great quantity, sliced and salted. The young shoots of the bamboo, sliced and boiled, are a great delicacy. It will be seen that if number and variety can make amends for quality, the Japanese have little to desire.¹

As for those who introduced Western vegetables into Japan at that time, it is believed that the following four Englishmen played the most important role: Messrs Edward Loureiro, William Curtis, WH Smith (a Royal Marine lieutenant turned businessman) and the Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey (the chaplain with the British Legation).

Mr Loureiro's raising of Western vegetables is described as follows:

I succeeded in introducing to this part of Japan (the district near the capital and the port of Kanagawa), cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, and Jerusalem artichokes, as well as some good lettuce, endive, parsley, and several kinds of cabbage. Mr Loureiro, at Yokohama, reared a large garden full of these in great perfection, from some seeds I received from England.² [() Inserted by the author.]

All the four above-mentioned Victorians seem to have run a farm, though differing in size but not in kind, at Yokohama, grew and sold Western vegetables, and taught Japanese farmers how to grow them as well.

In this paper I shall give a brief and admittedly incomplete sketch of the lives and achievements of W.H. Smith and the Rev. Michael Buckworth Smith based on the information I obtained from my visits to the places where the two gentlemen lived before (and in the case of the Rev. Bailey after as well) they came to Japan as well as documents I obtained at the National Archives, the Family Record Centre, etc. in London and at the Yokohama Archives History, Yokohama.

William Henry Smith

According to the Royal Marines record 1841 and the 1851 England Census William Henry Smith, alias “Public Spirited Smith” while in Japan, was born at East Tuddenham, Norfolk in 1839. He was the eldest of the 10 children between William Henry Smith, a vicar who was born in about 1796, served for All Saints, East Tuddenham³, and died there on 7 December 1850⁴, and Mary⁵, born about 1810 at St Luke, Middlesex, England.

The 1851 England Census shows that at the age of 12 William lived at a house on Guildhall Lane, East Dereham, Norfolk, as a pupil (scholar) together with Mr Joseph Thompson (43-year-old clergyman and chaplain of Gressenhall Union, Norfolk, and later schoolmaster⁶), his wife, four children, five servants, and 32 other pupils (scholars) ranging from 9 to 18 years of age.

William entered the Royal Marines as a gentleman cadet, was commissioned on 26 October 1855 as the 2nd Lieutenant at Portsmouth Head Quarters at the age of 17, and served at Lewes from 31 May 1856 to 17 July 1857, at Portsmouth Head Quarters from 18 July 1857 to 8 August 1857, and for the 2nd Battalion in China from 9 August 1857 to 4 May 1861. In China he was attached to the Chinese Coolie Corps during the operations in the north of China until the evacuation of Peking by the Allied Forces. He became the 1st Lieutenant on 7 May 1859 and served at Plymouth Head Quarters from 5 May 1861 to 8 November 1861 and for Battalion Mexico from 9 November 1861 to 18 May 1862, during the service for which he commanded the Military Train from the 27 January 1862 until the 5th of March 1862, and then served at Plymouth Head Quarters again from 19 May 1862 to 23 September 1862.⁷

In August 1862 he was selected by William Holloway, Colonel Commandant with Plymouth Division, as a “guard and escort to Her Majesty’s Legation in Japan” from the Plymouth Division together with one sergeant, two corporals, one bugler and 20 privates⁸.

On 25 September he boarded HMS Argus as Lieutenant bound for Japan⁹.

He seems to have been a very able and reliable Marine officer, which is endorsed in the following letter dated 20th May 1862¹⁰, in which he is highly commended for the performance of his duty:

Margin: First Lieut. W.H. Smith Plymouth division

Sir,

The Officer named in the margins lately serving in the Battalion under my Command at Vera Cruz, was at my recommendation, appointed by Commodore Dunlop to the Command and charge of the "Military Train" equipped for the purpose of enabling the Brigade to move into the interior, in conjunction with French and Spanish Forces.

And in the performance of this very arduous and trying duty, he displayed great; having succeeded in a short space of time, and far beyond my expectations, in bringing into order, and practically organizing for work, a baggage train consisting of over 150 animals, and numerous vehicles.

2. On all occasions, I found Lieut Smith to be a public spirited, zealous, and useful Officer; and whenever work was to be done, setting the best possible example by his own exertions [sic].

I have the honour therefore to recommend him especially to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant.

*S. (Signed). Netteville (Nelteville?) Sornders (Sowders?)
Lieut Colonel*

In February 1863 he was discharged from HMS Argus to HMS Euryalus for passage to Japan¹¹.

On 1 April he was mustered at British Legation Japan¹². On 22 March he arrived at Yokohama as a first lieutenant of the British Battalion dispatched from England to protect the British Legation aboard HMS Euryalus commanded by Admiral Sir A. Kuper¹³.

He was a very enterprising person, for in the same year, while still serving for the Royal Marines, he established a social club called the United Service Club (later The Yokohama United Club, which served as a hotel as well), the first of its kind in Japan for the officers stationed in the settlements (and the residents of the community at Yokohama as well)¹⁴.

On 1 December the (Yokohama) United Service Club, which served the Settlement widely, was used as a temporary theatre and three comedies were performed there by an amateur theatrical company¹⁵.

On 2 March in 1864 W.H. Smith led the Guards of Honour and welcomed back HM Minister Sir Rutherford Alcock at the Legation¹⁶.

In November 1865 based on his proposal and planning Yokohama Washing Establishment was established at No. 131 and started business in November under the direction of two experienced English washerwomen¹⁷.

About that time, he opened a farm on the Bluff, Yamate, Yokohama and introduced seeds, livestock, etc., and instructed Japanese how to grow/breed them. One of the reasons he established the farm seems to have been to provide cooking materials for the hotel for which he worked as general manager. He worked as a secretary for the United Service Club till 1871¹⁸.

The following letters illustrate for testimony as to good conduct, energy, &c., how good an officer "Public-Spirited Smith" was:

Yokohama June 5/65¹⁹

(To Earl Russell)

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Y.L. despatch No 36 of April 4th with Enclosures sent for my information and guidance with reference to the escort & guard of this Legation.

Sir Harry S. Parkes is expected so shortly that I shall endeavour to postpone discussion of new arrangements until his arrival.

The excellent conduct of Capt: Applin & his detachment has repeatedly been brought before Y.L. by the late Minister. I need not therefore repeat with regard to them what has been said in higher authority but I cannot allow the service of Lieut: W.H. Smith of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the men under his Command to draw to a close without expressing the testimony which three years intimate knowledge enables me to bear to their admirable good behaviour & noble soldierly appearance.

Selected from physically one of the most powerful corps in this service as the finest & best behaved men within division crimes & offences whether civil or military have been unknown amongst them. Their good conduct and appearance have won them the good will and admiration of foreigners and natives.

Such men could have had no more fitting commander than Lieut: W.H. Smith who by his energy & public spirit has established for himself in this Legation and the whole community a character for activity, usefulness & ready resource which I cannot too highly commend. No officer was ever

better fitted for detached service requiring energy perseverance and that prompt sagacity which discovers and utilizes the resources of a Strange country and I venture & hope that hereafter his name maybe [sic] borne in mind by the Dept. should any suitable opportunity occur for his employment.

I have

Chas: A. Winchester

Foreign Office

16 August 1865²⁰

Sir,

I am directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's charge d'affairs in Japan, bearing testimony to the good conduct and behaviour of Lieutenant W.H. Smith and the Detachment of Marines Light Infantry in service at the Legation.

I am, Sir

(Signed) James Muney (?)

Admiralty

17 August 1865²¹

Sir,

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office dated the 16th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from His Majesty's Charge d'affairs in Japan, bearing testimony to the good conduct and behaviour of Lieutenant W.H. Smith, and the Detachment of Marine Light Infantry on service at the Legation, and I am to acquaint you that Their Lordships have received with satisfaction the report alluded to.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M Nauvis (?)

He seems to have been a respected person not only as a Marine officer but as a foreign resident in the Settlement as well.

On 10 November 1865, however, he resigned commission while serving in

Japan, and was allowed to remain in Japan pending their Lordships decision, though his application for half pay dated 15 May 1866 was rejected by the Board²², which said "Cannot now restore him, he having tendered his resignation and it having been accepted."

In the winter of 1866 Smith, seemingly always on the look for something new, enjoyed skating²³, and on the occasion of the great fire in the same year: "*P.S.S.*" was very active saving the Club (now the Club Hotel) and at one time he did so as he delighted to tell, with a tea-cup of water on catching sight of a small outburst of fire²⁴.

In March 1867, he served as one of the promoters to establish a new theatre²⁵. In July, September, and November, Smith's advertisements on two English male pigs appeared in *the Bankoku Shinbunshi*, a Japanese newspaper published by the Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey (to be touched upon in detail later.) In September, he also put an ad on an Arabian horse in the same paper.

At early Meiji, he held flower shows, one of which was advertised in *the Japan Gazette* as follows²⁶:

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. JARMAN,
Bluff Gardens.

Yokohama, 19th May, 1874. td.

Regarding "Public Spirited Smith" and his contribution to Japan in the introduction of Western vegetables, stock, and machinery, an old resident in the 1860's at Yokohama recalls and gives a very clear picture of him as follows²⁷:

.... There were no houses on the Bluff beyond the Camps as above, and one or two small shanties on lots which foreigners obtained somehow, and it was quite an event for the ladies to be asked up to them or to "the farm" of "P.S.S." to tea.

.....

Any description of "Yokohama in the Sixties" would be incomplete without some mention being made of one of the Pioneers, "Public Spirited Smith," it gives me great pleasure to recall the memory of a man whom the present generation would call "a thorough good sort." W.H. Smith, or "Smith of the Marines" as he was known to us and later to new-comers as "Smith of the Club," a cheery fellow with a rather loud and high-pitched voice, was a good man to have in a new Settlement, and he threw himself heart and soul into anything he thought would benefit our small community. A lieutenant in the Royal Marines, he left the Service to become Secretary of the Y.U. Club, or as it was first called, I believe, the United Service Club, of which he was one of the chief promoters. He was Secretary of the Club for some years, but owing to his over sanguine nature and his faith in Japan and things Japanese, he took to importing articles for them (chiefly agricultural and other machinery I believe) Apart from the Club his name should be known to the present Community, and his memory be kept green, for to him they are indebted certainly to the good supply of vegetables we now have. Before there were any houses on the Bluff he started a small farm there — ... and there he bred cows and pigs, and grew vegetables, all of course on a small scale, but he taught many Japanese how to do likewise and imported for them seed and stock — the former he gave away freely, and so started the Japanese with the means of producing such vegetables as the foreigners love, and thereby conferred a lasting benefit by which those of to-day profit. The present Bluff Gardens are the outcome of another scheme he started, Another pet idea of his, before the present building on No. 78 Main Street was put up, was to raise a lottery to buy a portion of Lots Nos. 78 and 79 to make Main Street wider at that point and more in a straight line as far as the south side was concerned. It was a good idea, but lotteries being illegal in England I believe the British Consul put his foot down, and so the scheme fell through, to the loss of the present

community. It will thus be seen that "P.S.S." was, as pioneers often are, only somewhat ahead of his time and his good deeds live after him and should be remembered..... He married the daughter of the present proprietor of the *Japan Herald* and some of his children are now in the Far East. After leaving the Club he went into the office of a local merchant, and later went to Canada and took a farm there, hopeful to the last that he would succeed in agriculture. But it was not to be, for after a short time in one severe winter he died there. Poor "P.S.S." May he rest in Peace!

Other articles about the PSS go as follows:

The Public Gardens on the Bluff, under the loving care of and able management of the late "Public-spirited" Smith, were a great place for enjoyment, not alone for the charming vistas one got of the surroundings or its beauty of well-attended shrubs and flowers and laid-out paths and grass lawns, but for the "variety entertainments" provided to supply "grist to the mill" of upkeep, with the "shows," such as "Dog-shows," "Hawking," "Musical Evenings," etc., etc.²⁸

Asked to recall some of the men who in the early days took a prominent part in the public life of the Foreign Settlement, Mr. Russell mentioned, as the most prominent known to him, Mr. W. H. Smith, popularly known as "Public-spirited Smith." Mr. Smith had much to do with the establishment of the Grand Hotel, the Yokohama United Club, and the Bluff Gardens, and introduced to Japan brick-making and several other industries. He was also responsible for the introduction to Japan of market-gardening, with him being identified as head gardener Mr. Jarmain, whose descendants still reside in Yokohama.²⁹

In 1869 he, who was apparently fond of trying the state-of-the-art technology, rode a tricycle³⁰, and served as honorary secretary & treasurer of the Yokohama Fire Brigade till 1871³¹. His interest in 'things new' is also illustrated in the following memory of one of his contemporaries³²:

.... there were no railways or even *jinrikisha*, for when leaving for home in 1871 I had never seen one of the latter, whilst on returning in 1873 I found them by the thousand here and in Tokyo. Who really is entitled to the

credit of their invention will probably never be known, but I believe a Mr Goble, an American Missionary, who afterwards became blind, is generally said to have invented them in a crude shape, and "P.S.S." was reported to have had some hand in the matter.

He also seems to have acted occasionally as an auctioneer³³:

No Pari Muttuel then, but the Lotteries were in full swing, generally held at the Club, when "P.S.S.," referred to later, made a capital auctioneer.

In 1870 he served as a member of the Street Lights Committee and applied for the construction of gas lamps³⁴.

He also proposed to form a public garden in Yokohama³⁵:

It is now proposed to form a public Garden in Yokohama, and a Meeting was held on Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the subject.

Mr. W.H. Smith placed before the Meeting an outline of the proposed scheme, which consists in the formation of a Garden on the Bluff, in a position sufficiently central to render it accessible to the residents both of the settlement proper and the Bluff itself.

The advantages he hopes we will derive from it are two, viz.: a new and pleasant place of public resort, and the introduction of European flowers, and by this means the improvement of our private gardens.

By 1870 he had acquired a lot of land and become a big property owner. He owned lands at Bluff: 1,008 *tsubo* at No. 61, 543 *tsubo* at No. 62, 346 *tsubo* at No. 63, and 893 *tsubo* at No. 66³⁶.

As of 1874 he also had a land of 182 *tsubo* at No. 146 *Koh* (Shared with Alexander Campbell)³⁷.

According to Mr Alfred John Wilkin, a British trader and the first president of the YMCA in Japan, the first most important farms at Yokohama seem to have been Lieut. Smith's, first at his house at No. 68, and then on large lands at Nos. 60-62, Yamate (Bluff)³⁸.

In February 1872 Smith and his show of the Animal Bird and Flower Show at Bluff Gardens was caricatured in *The Japan Punch*, which well endorses how enthusiastic Smith was about the introduction of fauna and flora of Western countries and Japan.

In March he imported one male pig and three female cows, and pigs³⁹ (for insemination?)

In November and December, he chaired five meetings held to revive the Gaiety Theatre (a new theatre established in November 1870 by a Dutch businessman M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt for amateur theatrical companies) put in danger of abolition, and decided to preserve it. The name of the facility was changed to the Public Hall, which was run by the Public Hall Committee comprising Smith and four other members⁴⁰.

In 1873 he became the manager of the Grand Hotel at No. 20, and in 1874 owned property at 146 (together with Alexander Campbell), and at 61-3 Bluff, and 65 Bluff as well.⁴¹

In 1875 he became managing director of the Grand Hotel.

In 1876 he served as a trustee for Christ Church and chaired the farewell party for the British and French Noncommissioned officers, and was hoisted shoulder high after the dinner⁴²:

The British and French troops that had been stationed in Yokohama for years left finally for their own countries in February, 1876. They one and all were much missed, both officially and socially, leaving fond regrets at their absence and pleasant memories of the "good old times" of their stay in the Land of the Rising Sun, and thus the "Straits of Dover" were bereft of their military charm.

A farewell dinner was given by the Foreign Community to the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of both nationalities, with "Public-spirited" Smith, himself an ex-Royal Marine officer, in the chair. After the entertainment, Smith, together with many of the foreign hosts, accompanied the men back to their quarters, joining in a song called "The Little Sake Tub," composed by one of the British Marines. Arriving at the North Camp, the site of the present Hospital on top of Camp Hill (Yato-zaka), Smith was hoisted shoulder high, and thus the whole military and civilian crowd escorted him round the parade-ground to the strains of the fine band of the Battalion.

In 1877 there is no mention at all in the Bluff Directory even as a foreign resident at Yokohama, which seems to show that he was retired from the various positions he had kept up until this time.

In the years after his retirement from public service, he seems to have worked for a while for private companies, and there are, in *the Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan, & the Philippines*, records of W.H. Smith working for Watson, E.B. at Hiogo (Kobe) and Yokohama in 1878 and for Yokohama Printing and Publishing Co., Limited: "Japan Gazette," Daily Newspaper, and Japan Directory.

He is said to have moved to Canada in his later years, took a farm there hoping to succeed in agriculture, but after a short time in one severe winter died⁴³ in 1884.

The Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey

Michael Buckworth Bailey was born as a British subject in South India (probably at Kottayam) in 1828⁴⁴ between Benjamin and Elizabeth Bailey. His father, Benjamin Bailey (1791-1871)⁴⁵, was also a clergyman.

As for his educational background, his own advertisement in *The Bankoku Shimbun(shi)*, which he published at Yokohama, says that he graduated from Cambridge University (Sidney Sussex College?) with many awards/prizes⁴⁶.

On 30 September in 1856 he, who worked as a clerk at Havant, Hants (Hampshire), married Fanny Vanzetti Davis, daughter of Nathaniel Davis, Esquire, from Cheshunt in the parish church of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.⁴⁷

According to the 1861 England Census he, by now 33 years of age, was a clergyman of the Church of England with a B.A., and lived on Cropbook Street, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire with his wife Fanny, one son aged two, one daughter aged one, and two servants.

As is shown below, he was appointed as chaplain of the Church at Yokohama, Japan, on 18 December 1861.

The Crown favoured the appeal [by the settlers in Yokohama for help in establishing Church buildings and maintaining a Chaplain], the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs being authorized to advance and pay towards the purchase of land and buildings a sum equal to that raised by the settlers in the year 1862 for that purpose. The land, lots 105 for the Church and 101 for the Parsonage were leased in perpetuity from the Japanese Govern-

ment and building commenced early in 1862 [and completed in 1864.]

On 18th December 1861, the Crown appointed the first Chaplain, the Reverend Michael Buckworth Bailey, who arrived in the following year to care for the new parish.⁴⁸ [[] Inserted by the author.]

In 1862 he arrived in Japan as an Anglican priest attached to the British Consulate at Yokohama. The church service before his arrival is described as follows:

The English Church services had hitherto been held at the private residence of the British Consul every Sunday morning at the usual hour. The church and parsonage were commenced early in 1862.⁴⁹

From the very first the representatives of the Crown were kindly and co-operative and during the two years required to build the first Church services were held every Sunday in the residence of H. B. M. Consul, Captain Vyse and his successor, Charles A. Winchester.⁵⁰

The new building of Christ Church for which Bailey worked as chaplain was designed with a seating capacity of 180 people in such a manner that any worshipper kneeling or seating in the quietness of this house of God would feel easily that he or she was in a parish Church at home.⁵¹ Here are more details:

The Church was a comfortable, well-shaped and proportioned building on cathedral lines, with space at the entrance for a fine organ, installed later, and presided over for some years by Mr John Griffin, who got together a fine regularly attended and enthusiastic choir that did much to brighten the regular services.

At the far end was the chancel, in keeping with the building, and the vestry on the right; a two storied roomy Parsonage stood in a nice garden at the back of the Church, with entrance on the main road.⁵²

The church at No. 105, the first Protestant church built at Yokohama, was established on 29 July 1862 and dedicated on 18 October 1863.⁵³ The new building with the parsonage was finally completed in 1864 after months of delay due to a mal-construction in the roof, etc.⁵⁴

When the tragic event *The Namamugi Incident*, in which an English merchant Mr C. L. Richardson was murdered by Satsuma samurai, occurred at a small village of Namamugi, Kanagawa in 1862, Bailey seems to have acted as an important community leader in demanding Japan and Satsuma to pay reparations and produce the murderers of the said merchant. Mr Richardson had retired from business in China, and while on a visit to Japan before his return to England was on horseback on a picnic with his fellow countrymen (one lady and two gentlemen), wandered into the '*daimyo procession*' of Shimazu Hisamitsu, the acting regent for Shimazu Tadayoshi, the 29th lord of Satsuma, and on 'refusal' of falling prostrate to show respect, was slashed to death on the spot. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Foreign Community of Yokohama, held on the night of the 14th September, 1862 goes as follows⁵⁵:

It was then proposed by Rev. M.B. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gower: —
“That the British, French, American, Dutch, and Portuguese authorities be requested to take such immediate steps as seem to them best calculated to prevent the recurrence of such a deplorable event as has occurred this evening, and that ample reparation be demanded of the Japanese Government for the murderous attack on unarmed British subjects peacefully traveling within Treaty limits.”

.....

After some little discussion, Mr. Jaquemot withdrew his amendment and Mr. Bailey's original proposition was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

.....

It was then proposed by the Rev. M.B. Bailey, seconded by Captain White: — “That we cannot part, this night, without expressing our deep and hearty sympathy with Mrs. Borrodaile, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Clarke, and the families of those who have suffered from this infamous and cowardly outrage.”

Carried unanimously.

The proposal was not, however, approved by Colonel Neale, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'affairs, who stated that he had not received any official intimation of the murder, so:

“It was then proposed by Mr. Gower, seconded by the Rev. M. B. Bailey: — ‘That a Committee be appointed to draw up a statement of all that has passed in the affair, and that it be transmitted without loss of time to Her Britannic Majesty’s Minister for foreign affairs, together with the minutes of these meetings, the steps taken by the community, and the results of their application to the authorities.’”

“Carried unanimously.”

“It was then proposed by Mr. Hooper, seconded by Captain White: — ‘That the said Committee be composed of the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Mr. Gower, and Mr. Bell.’”

“Carried unanimously.”⁵⁶

So, finally, a committee was appointed, and the following letter⁵⁷ was sent to Earl Russell (Prime Minister: 1846–52, 1865–66; Foreign Secretary: 1852–53, 1859–65).

May it please your Lordship, Yokohama, September 16, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have been appointed at a meeting of the foreign community of Yokohama, as a Committee to draw up a detailed statement of the painful occurrences of Sunday the 14th instant, including the minutes and proceedings of various meetings to which these gave rise, and we have been desired to transmit all the documents to your Lordship.

.....

The community have taken this unusual step in order that Her Majesty’s Government may be thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case, as well as steps taken by them, urging the authorities to adopt immediate measures for the apprehension of the murderers.

.....

We have, &c.
(Signed) Fredc. H. Bell.
M.B. Bailey.
S.J. Gower.

In February 1866 he was sued by his assistant, Surgeon G. P. M. Woodward of H. M. 2nd XX Regiment. The charges brought against him were thoroughly examined and pronounced groundless. The Rev. Bailey was cleared of the calumny, and the surgeon amply apologised in a letter to him.⁵⁸

On 12 February 1866 Bailey dismissed John Joshua Jarmain from his service:

Notice. John J. Jarmain, having been dismissed from my Service, I do hereby caution all Storekeepers, Tradesmen, &c., against receiving from him any Orders for Goods in my name. M. Buckworth Bailey Yokohama, 12th Feb., 1866.⁵⁹

Jarmain was a Royal Marine sailor turned businessman from Croydon, England. He then worked under W. H. Smith, started his own business of exporting Japanese lily bulbs to Europe on a commercial basis, and initiated into business a Colchester nurseryman Isaac Bunting, the discoverer of *the Erabu Lily*.

In 1867 Bailey established a monthly Japanese newspaper *The Bankoku Shinbunshi* (The All-countries Newspaper) at No. 101, and issued 18 volumes in all from 1867 to 1869.

The environments under which the newspaper was set up is described as follows:

About this time foreigners began to see that intercourse between themselves and the natives was so far improved, that it was possible to reach them to a larger extent than had ever before been done. Under these circumstances, it had been more than once proposed by gentlemen competent to carry the plan through, to establish a newspaper in the Japanese language, which should give the news of foreign countries by each mail. It was thought that it would gradually and imperceptibly educate the people into familiarity with foreigners and their doings; and be a good means towards removing the barriers, which ignorance, more than anything else, opposed to them.

What many talked of, the Rev. M. Buckworth Bailey, the English Consular Chaplain, actually commenced. He brought out a paper entitled *The Bankoku Shinbunshi* — the All-countries Newspaper. It was a neat production, printed from wooden blocks on Japanese paper. In the prospectus, Mr. Bailey stated that the object was to give the current news of the day, both home and foreign, and keep the readers well-informed on subjects that should prove useful, interesting and instructive. He then proceeded to give the heads of intelligence from England, France, America and various other countries; as well as a resume of events that had been passing in Japan.

I never could understand how it was that this enterprise fell through. It

was said that the opening numbers were disposed of to the extent of over two thousands of copies; and if so, they must have left a handsome profit. After an irregular, short and fitful existence, it was altogether discontinued; and nothing of the kind was again attempted for several years, when old things had passed away, and all had become new.⁶⁰

As he had promised in the prospectus he introduced to the readers the history of Britain as well as news and events both at home and abroad, helping the readers broaden their horizons.

In the newspaper he also put up advertisements, which included his own advertisements on Western vegetables and their cultivation methods as well as his private instruction on English and English literature. W. H. Smith's ads on imported seed, pigs and horses also appeared several times. Bailey's advertisement in the paper published in July 1867 says that as the number of foreign residents at Yokohama are on the increase growing American and European vegetables will yield large profits and that he will import seeds of vegetables from home countries and teach people how to grow them on request.⁶¹

He actually opened "Bailey's garden" at No. 52, Yamate, grew Western vegetables, and taught Japanese people how to grow them. Although it may sound a bit strange for a clergyman to grow and familiarise vegetables, we should remember that it was clergymen who grew herbs and vegetables in the kitchen gardens of the monasteries and brewed beer and distilled whisky in the Middle Ages. His enthusiasm about horticulture and contacts with W. H. Smith were amusingly introduced in *The Japan Punch*.

In 1869 there is no mention of him with the Church but as Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey as a resident, probably due to the expiration of the appointment.

In 1872 he returned to England, his post as chaplain at Christ Church succeeded to by Acting Chaplain Rev. E.W. Syle.

In 1881, at the age of 53, he lived as a boarder and retired chaplain at 27 Brownswood Pk Green Lanes, Hornsey, Middlesex, and had five children living with him.⁶² [There is no mention of his wife Fanny, possibly dead by that time.]

According to the 1891 England Census, he, now 65 years of age, lived as

head of the household at Hornsey, Middlesex with his daughter Fanny E. and several lodgers.

As the plate inside the church of St Stephen's Church (originally built in the 12th century, and rebuild in 1855), Cold Norton, Essex, shows (See the photo attached in the appendix) he served as Rector there from 1898 until his death in 1899.

The following memorial and newspaper articles⁶³ illustrate how Rev. Bailey was concerned about the parishioners' sorry plights:

Cold Norton, Maldon, 30th August 1898
To Major F. C. Rasch, J. P., D. L., M.P. for South-East Essex

Dear Sir - In pursuance of a conversation with you at Cold Norton Rectory a few days ago, we the undersigned owners and occupiers in this parish beg to call to your most earnest consideration to the distressful conditions of the residents in this neighbourhood through the deficient water supply - indeed we might almost say the total failure of such supply. in some cases whole families have been obliged to wash themselves daily in the same very limited supply, and instances are known where water for cooking and even for tea, has not been obtainable for two or three days,

It is well-known that bountiful supply of water, fully equal to all our needs, has been freely offered to the district by Christopher W. Parker Esq., from his springs at Thriftwood, less than four miles distant,

We now learn that opposition to the scheme has recently become somewhat modified, and that a draft proposal has even been submitted to the Local Government Board. If this be the case, we would earnestly entreat, on behalf of our fellow parishioners that you would lay our grievance before the President of the Local Government Board, with a view of enlisting his active sympathy by immediate sanction and support of some effectual scheme for our local water supply.

We are, in much respect, your obedient servants.

M. Buckworth Bailey, Rector of Cold Norton
Thomas Harris, Old Ash, Cold Norton
J. Goding Norton-Smith, The Rise, Cold Norton
Malcolm MacPherson, Norton Lea, Cold Norton Parish Representative on the Rural District Council.

A Waterless District in Essex
Terrible State of Affairs at Cold Norton

Sir, I venture to ask you to insert the accompanying letter, which I had permission to publish. It will be sorry comfort to the people of East London to know that others are in a worse plight than they who complained of not having more than six hours supply of water daily. Would that we had six hours weekly!

The recent manifesto of medical men at Guildford is very severe as to the grave responsibilities of the East London Waterworks Co. Are our magnates at Maldon less culpable.

Ours is a bitter cry and we must be heard at last. A farmer whose land is near my glebe suffers severely from over-flooding at every high tide. He says he must now sell his horses through failure of fresh water. He can truly lament

“Water water everywhere
But not a drop to drink.”

M. Buckworth Bailey
Cold Norton Rectory, Maldon, 7th September 1898

A Waterless District in Essex

Sir - Many thanks are due to you and the press generally for the publicity given to my letter last week inclosing copy of the memorial to our Member, Major Rasch. It will be satisfactory to your readers to know that though the letter and memorial appeared in the papers only on Friday, a letter was received from the Local Government Board on Saturday to say they will hold a local enquiry at Cold Norton very shortly. All honour to Major Rasch for his prompt action. Other parishes may learn that it pays to keep pegging away. What we want on public and parochial matters is -

“Light, light, more light”

M. Buckworth Bailey Cold Norton Rectory, Maldon, September 11, 1898

In 1899 he died on 6 December at the Rectory, Cold Norton, where he served

as Rector for about one year. He was 72 years old. The cause of death was mitral disease of heart and pulmonary apoplexy. The informant who was present at the death was his daughter Fannie who lived at Old Charlton, Kent.⁶⁴

Although he appears to have been as a clergyman both considerate and respected in England and Japan, unfortunately there were no longer any parishioners at Cold Norton who knew about the Rev. Bailey at the time of my visit there in summer, 2007.

Concluding remarks

Thanks to the England Censuses from 1841 to 1890, Royal Marines documents, letters, Japanese and English newspapers published in Japan which include the newspaper *Bankokushimbun(shi)* issued by the Rev. Bailey, *the Japan Herald*, *the Japan Times*, *the Japan Gazette*, *the Japan Weekly Mail* and others, documents, books and booklets kept at the National Archives, Kew, Yokohama Archives of History, Yokohama, etc., as well as my visits to East Tuddenham (W.H. Smith's birthplace) and Cold Norton (the place of Rev. Bailey's death), I could give here a brief illustration of the two Victorian Englishmen who introduced Western vegetables into Japan: W. H. Smith and the Rev. Michael Buckworth Bailey. It was also these two people who helped another Victorian Englishman John Joshua Jarmain to start as a horticulturalist and trader of Japanese plants.

The sketch, however, is still patchy and incomplete and there remain a number of things left to be clarified, for example, a) what Canadian town or village W. H. Smith moved to and lived in after he left Japan, b) what church(es) Rev. Bailey worked for between his return to England in 1872 and his service from 1898 until his death in Cold Norton, 1899, and c) what have become of their descendants. I shall carry on further investigation into the above questions and try to produce clearer pictures of the two Victorians.

Notes:

◇ This paper is a research report of the author's visit in summer 2007 to the National Archives, Kew and the Family Record Centre, Holborn, in London, East Tuddenham,

Sakasegawa: Two Victorian Englishmen Who Introduced Western Vegetables into Japan

Dereham, Cheshunt, and Cold Norton in England, and Yokohama sponsored by Shikakukan University.

¹ R. Alcock. *The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in Japan*. (Vol. I). London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green. 1863. (Republished by Scholarly Press, Michigan, USA) (p. 322, Chap.XV. Japanese Gardening.)

² *ibid.*

³ Rev. Smith' s service for and residence at East Tuddenham is endorsed by the following records:

Admission of the Rev. William Smith and others, on the surrender of Thomas Hipkin and others, to the Town House, 1/2 acre, 8 acres of land, and 1 acre 2 roods 10 perches, formerly part of the common, 1847. [FILE - Copies of court roll of the manor of East Tuddenham Cockfields; Newtons and Buries - ref. PD 447/83 - date: 1804, 1847]

The vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £7.6s., was augmented in 1723 with £200, given by F. Tilney, Esq., and £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty. It is consolidated with that of Honingham. The Rev. Wm. Smith is the incumbent, and Lord Bayni is the patron and impropiator. Here is a National School for this parish and Honingham. (William White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk 1845 on website: http://www.origins.org.uk/genuki/NFK/places/t/tuddenham_east/white1845.shtml by GENUKI (UK & Ireland Genealogy))

⁴ In his will (kept at the Public Record Office, the National Archives) he bequeathed to his 'dear and Eldest son the numbers of *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*' .

⁵ According to the England Censuses, in 1861 she, a fund holder, lived at Hingham, Norwich, with her six daughters and two female servants, in 1871 with no occupation (fund holder) at the same place with four daughters and three female servants, in 1881 as an annuitant at Hastings, Sussex, with four daughters, and in 1891 at the age of 81 at the same place, with her three daughters Agnes (widowed), Emma and Caroline.

⁶ 1861 England Census.

⁷ This paragraph is based on the Royal Marines record ADM 196/60 p. 83. His commanding of the military train is mentioned in dispatches by Commodore Dunlop, O.B.

⁸ ADM 201/45 p4.

⁹ ADM201/45/Part1&ADM/38/7551 Muster Open List, HMS Argus 05/08/1862 – 22/01/1866.

¹⁰ ADM201/45/PT-1.

¹¹ ADM/201/45/PT-1, p. 139-12. & ADM/38/6137: HMS Euryalus 1/07/1863 – 30/9/63.

¹² ADM/38/6137, 1/10/1863 – 31/12/1863.

¹³ Yokohama Archives of History. *Shiryō de Tadoru Meijiūshin-ki no Yokohama Eifutsu Chutongun (The British and French Stationary Troops at Yokohama during the Meiji*

- Restoration Period on Record*). (Yokohama: Yokohama Kaiko-shiryō Fukyū Kai, 1993.) p. 261. & Nominal list: ADM 201/45 (7/August 1862, letter by William Holloway)
- ¹⁴ H. Tomita, *Hakurajibutsu Kigen Jiten (A Dictionary of Goods and Institutions of Foreign Origin in Japan)*. (Tokyo: Meicho Fukyukai. 1987.) pp. 343 – 44.
- ¹⁵ M. Masumoto, *Yokohama Geete-za (The Yokohama Gaiety Theatre)*. (Yokohama: Iwasaki Museum, 1986.) p. 12.
- ¹⁶ Yokohama Archives of History, *Shiryō de Tadoru Meijiushin-ki no Yokohama Eifutsu Chutongun*. p. 20., & *The Japan Herald*, March 5th, 1864; *The Illustrated London News*, May 28th, 1864.
- ¹⁷ Yokohama Archives of History, *Yokohama Monono Hajime-ko (Things Which Originated in Yokohama)*. (Yokohama: Yokohama Archives of History, 1998) p. 146. The advertisement in *The Japan Herald* (21,10,1865), however, (mis)spelled the advertiser's name as W.W. Smith.
- ¹⁸ *Yokohama in the Sixties, Japan Weekly Mail*, Jan. 4, 1902.
- ¹⁹ ADM 201/45 p. 137.
- ²⁰ ADM 201/45 p. 136.
- ²¹ ADM 201/45/PT-1 p. 135-1, 2. (Japan Paper)
- ²² ADM 196/60 p. 57.
- ²³ *The Japan Punch* 1866. 1. p. 159.
- ²⁴ *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Jan. 4, 1902) *YOKOHAMA IN THE SIXTIES*. By An Old Resident who first arrived here some 36 years ago. p14 (Third column).
- ²⁵ M, Matsumoto, pp. 19–20. cf. Ads on *The Daily Japan Herald*, 22 March, 1867.
- ²⁶ *The Japan Gazette*, Tuesday, May 19th, 1874.
- ²⁷ *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Jan. 4, 1902) pp. 13–15. “YOKOHAMA IN THE SIXTIES” By An Old Resident A.B. (Arthur Brent) who first arrived here some 36 years ago.
- ²⁸ *The Japan Gazette Yokohama Semi-centennial* Specially Compiled and Published to Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of Japan to Foreign Trade. Yokohama, July, 1909. p. 16. “1870 – 1909.” BY “Esto Sol Testis.” (Latin: ‘Let the Sun be your witness.’)
- ²⁹ *ibid.*, p. 52. “1873 – 1909” by Maurice Russell, head of a well-known firm at that time of J. Curnow & Co., provision merchants, etc.
- ³⁰ *The Japan Punch* 1869, 1. p. 213.
- ³¹ *The Chronicle & Directory for China, Japan, & The Philippines for the Year 1869*, p. 255.
- ³² *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Jan. 4, 1902) p. 13. “YOKOHAMA IN THE SIXTIES” By An Old Resident A.B.
- ³³ *ibid.*
- ³⁴ H. Tomita, p. 56, *Yokohama Monono Hajime-ko*, p. 92.

- ³⁵ *The Japan Weekly Mail, A Political, Commercial, and Literary Journal*. Vol.1 - No.10. Yokohama, Saturday, March 26, 1870.
- ³⁶ Yokohama Archives of History, *Yokohama Gaikokujin Kyoryuchi* (The Settlement in Yokohama. (Yokohama: Yurindo Co., Ltd.) p. 113.
- ³⁷ *ibid.* p.110.
- ³⁸ "Yokohama in the Sixties", Japan Gazette, 4/11/1893 Quoted in *Yokohama Monono Hajime-ko* p. 52.
- ³⁹ Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, *Noumu-tenmatsu (A detailed account of Agricultural administration)(Vo. 4.)*, (Tokyo: Nougyo Sogo Kenkyu Kankokai, 1956) pp. 917-919.
- ⁴⁰ M. Masumoto, pp. 37-6.
- ⁴¹ Yokohama Archives of History, *Yokohama Gaikokujin Kyoryuchi*. pp. 110-113.
- ⁴² *The Japan Gazette Yokohama Semi-centennial*, p 16. Left column.
- ⁴³ *The Japan Weekly Mail*, Jan. 4, 1902.
- ⁴⁴ 1861 England Census.
- ⁴⁵ A Christian (CMS) missionary and author of *A Dictionary: English and Malayalim* (1849, Unknown binding, Printed at the Church Mission Press.), and establisher of the CMS Press, the first printing press, the CMS College and the CMS College Higher Secondary School at Kottayam in Kerala, South India.
- ⁴⁶ *The Bankoku Shinbun*. No. 6. September, 1867.
- ⁴⁷ An entry of marriage, the General Register Office, London.
- ⁴⁸ E. W. Casson, *The Church on Colonel's Corner — Christ Church, Yokohama, 1862-1962*. (Yokohama: General Printing Co., Ltd. (n.d.)) p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ J. R. Black. *Young Japan — Yokohama and Yedo* (Volume one.) (Tokyo: Oxford University Press., 1867) pp. 71-72.
- ⁵⁰ E. W. Casson, p. 3.
- ⁵¹ *ibid.*, p. 3.
- ⁵² *ibid.*, p. 7.
- ⁵³ J. R. Black. *Young Japan*. pp. 69-75.
- ⁵⁴ E. W. Casson, p. 3.
- ⁵⁵ Irish University Press Area Studies Series British Parliamentary Papers — *Japan I Reports, returns and correspondence respecting Japan 1856-64*. Inclosure in No. 43. p. 82.
- ⁵⁶ *ibid.* No. 90, p. 462.
- ⁵⁷ *ibid.* 86, Inclosure 1 in No. 46. p. 458.
- ⁵⁸ *The Japan Times*, 11, 19 May, 1866.
- ⁵⁹ *ibid.*, February 13th 1866.
- ⁶⁰ J. B. Black, pp. 60-61.
- ⁶¹ *The Bankoku Shimbunshi*, (March) July 1867.

⁶² 1881 England Census.

⁶³ From the Cuttle collection of newspaper cuttings kindly provided on the internet by Mr Roger Hawes, the editor of The Beacon magazine, St Atephen's, Cold Norton.

⁶⁴ An entry of death in 1899 in the Sub-district of Maldon, Essex.

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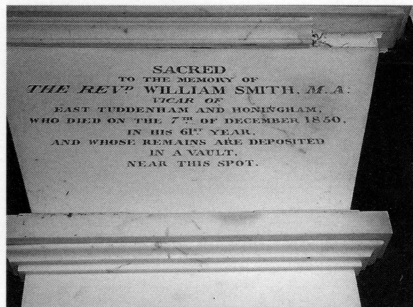
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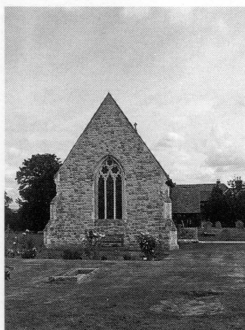
Appendix



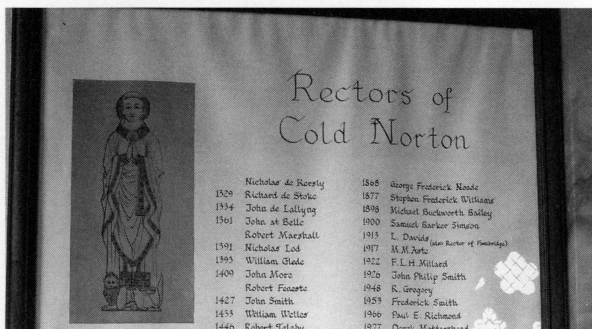
All Saints, East Tuddenham, where the Rev. Smith served as vicar.



W.H. Smith's father's memorial plaque in the church.



St Stephen's, Cold Norton, where the Rev. Bailey served to the last.



A panel with the Rev. Bailey's name on it in the church.