

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

Convention signed at Shimoda June 17, 1857

Entered into force June 17, 1857, except for article two, which entered into force July 4, 1858

Senate advice and consent to ratification June 15, 1858

Ratified by the President of the United States June 30, 1858

Proclaimed by the President of the United States June 30, 1858

Abrogated, in part, July 4, 1859, by agreement of July 29, 1858¹

Terminated July 17, 1899, by treaty of November 22, 1894²

11 Stat. 723; Treaty Series 184³

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American Citizens, within the Empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America, for the Empire of Japan, and Their Excellencies, Inowouye, Prince of Sinano and Nakamoera, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having Full Powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following Articles, to wit:

ARTICLE ONE

The Port of Nagasaki in the Principality of Hizen, shall be open to American Vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions and other necessary Articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ARTICLE TWO

It being known, that American Ships, coming to the Ports of Simoda and Hakodade, cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed, that American Citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the Government of the United States may appoint a Vice Consul, to reside at Hakodade.

This Article to go into effect, on the Fourth Day of July Eighteen Hundred Fifty Eight.

¹ TS 185, *post*, p. 362.

² TS 192, *post*, p. 387.

³ For a detailed study of this convention, see 7 Miller 595.