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THE ENGLISH
AND
THE SEA

Notes by
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ま え が き

英国の歴史は海と切り離しては考えられない。一つには、海は英国を外敵から防衛する役割を果たしてきた。他方、海は英国にとって障害になってきた。海は英国人の世界探検、貿易、旅行上の通路であり舞台であった。海によって、英国は巨大な権力、植民地、それにもとづく莫大な富を獲得することが可能であった。反面、海のために英国は最近までヨーロッパの孤児であった。

海から英国を侵略しようとした最後の人物はナポレオンである。優れた海軍力を保持するまでは、英国は常に海からの侵略にさらされていた。8世紀から10世紀にわたる(バイキング)のたび重なる侵攻、1066年のウィリアム一世による「ノルマンの征服」を容易に実現させたのも、英国に海軍力がなかったからである。1588年、英国討伐をくわだてたスペインの「無敵艦隊」を迎え撃つことになる英国は「風向き」がたまたま有利に働くという幸運にめぐまれて、危うく事なきを得た。「英国は各自がその本分を尽くすことを期待する」で有名なネルソン提督に率いられた英国海軍は「トラファルガー沖の海戦」でナポレオンの率いるフランス・スペイン連合艦隊を全滅することに成功した。1805年のことである。それ以降、英国は文字通り世界の海を制覇することになる。

海は英国にとって外敵との戦いの場だけではない。16世紀には「ゴールデン・ハインド号」に乗り、東まわりのルートで、世界一周の航海に成功したフランシス・ドレイク。3年の年月を要した航海であった。ドレイクは難所中の難所として船乗り

に恐れられていた「マジェラン海峡」を通過するだけで17日間かかっている。1620年、ピルグリム・ファーザーズの一行を乗せた「メイフラワー号」は 67 日間かかって大西洋を横断している。18世紀最大の探検家キャプテン・クックのめざましい活躍。それまでヨーロッパによく知られていなかった、太平洋全域にわたる豊かにして綿密な知識と資料は、このキャプテン・クックに負うところ大なるものがあつた。19世紀の「カティー・サーク号」に代表される「クリッパー」と呼ばれる快速帆船を使っての英国人の貿易活動。彼らはオーストラリアから羊毛を、中国からは茶を運んだ。この速い帆船であっても英国からオーストラリアまで片道 100 日間は要したという。

そして、さらに速い、さらに大きい、汽船の出現になる。しかし、今日では貿易、国防、旅行の各分野において、主役は海から空に移行してしまった感がある。幾世紀にもわたって海の果たしてきた重要な役割は本当に過去のものになってしまったのだろうか。

英国と海という問題を、遠く昔のアルフレッド大王の時代から、大西洋を 5 日間で横断する、恐らく今世紀最後の超豪華客船といわれる「クィーン・エリザベス二世号」にいたる過程を、史実と、フィクションを適度におりませず、書かれたのが本書である。注の作製にあたっては村中亮子さんにお大変お世話になった。ここに記して感謝の意を表したい。

1980 年 2 月

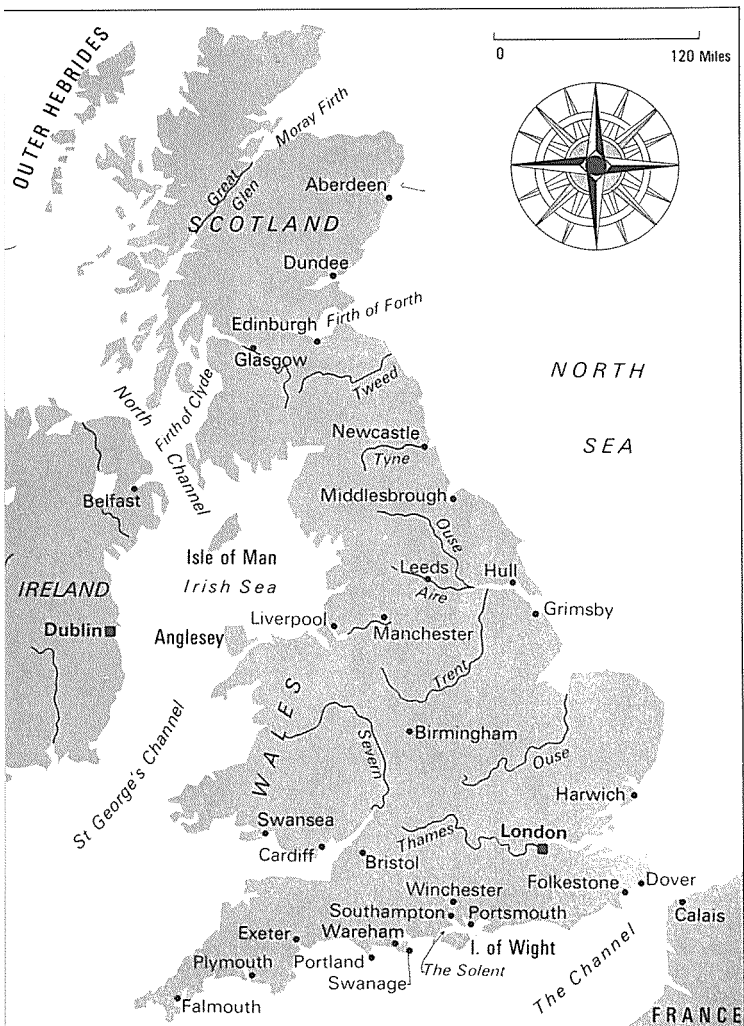
小 林 栄 智

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The sources of photographs in this book are:

5, upper: Courtauld Institute of Art. 5, lower: Giraudon. 7: Veroft Lode.
11: from Thorleif Sjøvold, *Les Vaisseaux vikings*. 13: Scheepvaart Museum.
17: British Museum. 20: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. 27, 31:
U.S.I.S. 34, 35, 42, 43: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. 54, 58:
A.F.P.



I

King Alfred and the Vikings

King Alfred



11th century ships
(Bayeux Tapestry)



The south coast of England, 877 A. D. The sound of the wind and of the beating rain woke Edmund in the night. He lay beside his brothers, and the other people sleeping in the hall, and listened, and felt glad that he was inside and warm.

5 The next day, when he got up, the wind was blowing much harder, and the skies looked dull and grey. By midday the wind was strong enough to knock a child over.

In the afternoon, his brother Harald, who was seventeen and two years older than him, said to Edmund, "Come on, 10 let's go down to the sea and watch the storm. It should be quite rough there by now." They put on their cloaks and went out into the storm. They fought their way down to the edge of the sea, and with the wind blowing hard against them they worked their way round the wide sweep of the 15 bay¹, enjoying the storm and the huge waves breaking against the shore. The cliffs at the eastern side of the bay, towards which they were going, looked grey instead of white as they did on a fine day, and the green of the grass on top of them had also turned to grey. Everything was grey—even the 20 pounding² water was green-grey: and the rain-filled, spray³-filled air was grey.

The wind was blowing so hard they had to shout into each other's ears to make themselves understood. Edmund was the first to see the group of sails at the mouth of the bay: 25 "Look" he shouted, pointing to them. The word was blown back in his face, but Harald turned to where he pointed, and saw the ships, thrown about by the storm. "The Northmen", said Edmund, for in that part of England, at that time, people were used to Viking attacks by sea and on land. "They'll 30 sink, you know: they can't stay alive in this storm, even though they are good sailors, the Vikings." And they looked at each other: death in this storm, even for the hated Vikings, was a horrible thought.

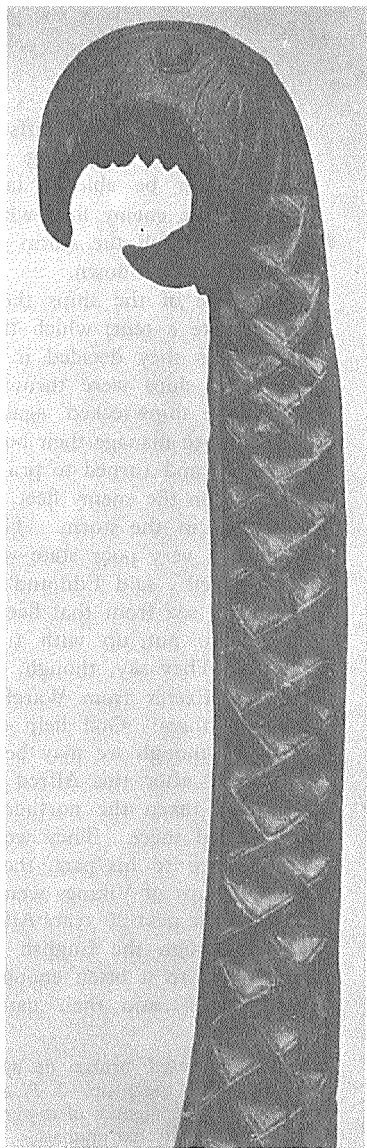
1. *Bay*: inward curve of the coast, *e.g.* the Bay of Biscay.—
2. *Pounding*: to pound = to hit hard.—3. *Spray*: the drops of water thrown off by breaking waves.

"I suppose we should go back and warn everyone", said Harald, "though I'm sure they won't be able to land because the wind will blow 5 them against the cliffs." Slowly, as the ships came round the end of the cliff, the boys saw that there were a great many of them. 10

They were beautiful; long and slender, with high prows: there was only one mast and one sail—a square one. The Vikings' ships were built as 15 sailing ships rather than rowing boats, but they did carry oars and sometimes used them. Many of the Vikings had their oars out, and were 20 trying to row. "They must be trying to get past the mouth of the bay," said Edmund; "they'll never manage it." 25

All afternoon the Viking ships were beaten into the bay. Some of the men left what they were doing in the fields or the cowsheds, and 30 the women left their cleaning or weaving, and they made their way down to the beach to look. Some people went

"with high prows"



up onto the low-lying cliffs at the western side of the bay, to see what was happening. It was obvious that the Vikings would never be able to land during the storm: and they watched the enemy fleet with a mixture of hatred and pity.
5 When night fell the storm was still blowing though it was beginning to die down.

In some of the ships they tried to put up the covering (rather like a tent) which they slept under at night; but in most ships they decided it was useless to try. During the
10 night the ships were thrown about the bay, and many of them were shipwrecked¹ against the cliffs.

Unable to manage their boats, many of them gave up trying to do so, and turned to prayer. By morning, when the sun came up on the enemy fleet, a hundred and twenty ships had
15 been lost in the storm. Those that had not been wrecked were in a very poor state—sails torn, oars broken, men tired out. "Well", said Edmund's father, "we'll be safe from an attack by sea from that fleet for a little while: though we've enough to put up with from Northmen on land, heaven
20 knows. They say, though, that a whole army of them has gone to Exeter from Wareham, and that King Alfred has followed them. God help the people at Exeter, though it looks as though we may be left in peace here for a time."

Shortly after this Alfred made a treaty with the Vikings
25 who had taken the northern and eastern parts of England and settled there. They were to stay in those parts, and he would keep to his part, the south and west. Nevertheless, other groups of Vikings went on attacking Alfred's kingdom; and for the next 20 years Alfred was always at war with them.
30 But though the English were never wholly beaten, they came near to it often enough. As well, they suffered from the plague², and their cattle too—and were often unable

1. *Shipwrecked*: broken up by a storm, by rough seas. *To wreck*: to destroy, to break up.—2. *Plague*: severe illness, from which people often died. Epidemics of it were frequent at this time in the Middle Ages. Also affected animals.

to bring in their harvest because the Vikings prevented them. Without doubt they would have given in to the Vikings if they had not had a leader like Alfred.

During these years Edmund sometimes fought the enemy as a member of Alfred's navy. It became more and more obvious to him, as it did to others, that unless new, better warships were built, the navy would be useless against the Vikings.

"The Viking ships are far better than ours", he said to Edward, a friend of his. "They move better and faster—we must have new ones." When, a few years before he died, Alfred decided that new, better warships should be built, Edmund was the first to agree.

The new ships were about twice as long as the old ones; and they were faster and steadier than the Viking ships, as they were built to a rather different design. They carried sixty oars at least, some of them more: and they were put to use almost immediately. For in the summer of 896 there were six Viking ships sailing along the south coast, doing quite a lot of harm, and King Alfred ordered nine of the new ships out against them. It so happened that Edmund was captain of one of them.

They found the Viking ships in one of the harbours along the coast: and blocked the mouth of the harbour so that they could not escape. Three of the Viking ships were at the other end of the harbour, drawn up on shore, left there by their crews who had gone inland. But the other three saw the English at the mouth of the harbour, and started to move towards them.

The sun was very bright on their helmets and their armour, and Edmund, watching them, thought, "They'll never get past us." They came up to the English ships, realizing that the only hope of getting through was a straight fight: and then Edmund was fighting hand to hand with the Viking crew of the ship alongside, and he thought of nothing but the need to fight and to kill. Then he realized that

the whole Viking crew was dead, and Edmund found himself back in his own ship. Looking round he saw that during the fight all the ships had been moving: now the English force was in two parts. Three of their ships were on the same side of the harbour as the three Viking ships drawn up on the shore. The other six were on the other side. In a moment, he saw, the ships would have run aground¹, and it was too late to stop it happening. The third Viking ship managed to slip through into the open sea: there were five men alive on her; the rest of the crew had been killed.

The tide was out, and they could do nothing till it came in again. But by this time the other Vikings had come back to their ships, had seen what was happening, and were coming round to the three English ships on their side of the harbour. Among them Edmund's. They were longing for a fight, all of them, and the air was soon heavy with the noise of sword on sword, of shouts, of screams. Edmund found himself fighting three Vikings at one moment: and then somebody—he wasn't sure at the time who it was—came to help him. By the end there were a good many English dead—sixty-two they counted in the grim² pause after the battle—but there were about twice as many Vikings dead.

Edmund did not take many prisoners. Some of the Vikings had been left to look after their ships; and because of the lie³ of the land the tide came up to their ships before it reached the English ones. Seeing this, those of the Vikings who were still alive and not too badly wounded made for their ships as fast as they could, fighting off the English who followed them. They managed to get out into the main channel of the harbour, and slip out into the open sea before the English were able to come after them.

But they were too badly wounded to be able to row very fast or very far, and they were shipwrecked further along the

1. *To run aground*: to move into water so shallow that the boat touches the bottom and cannot move.—2. *Grim*: terrible, awful.—3. *The lie of the land*: the way the land lies, its shape.

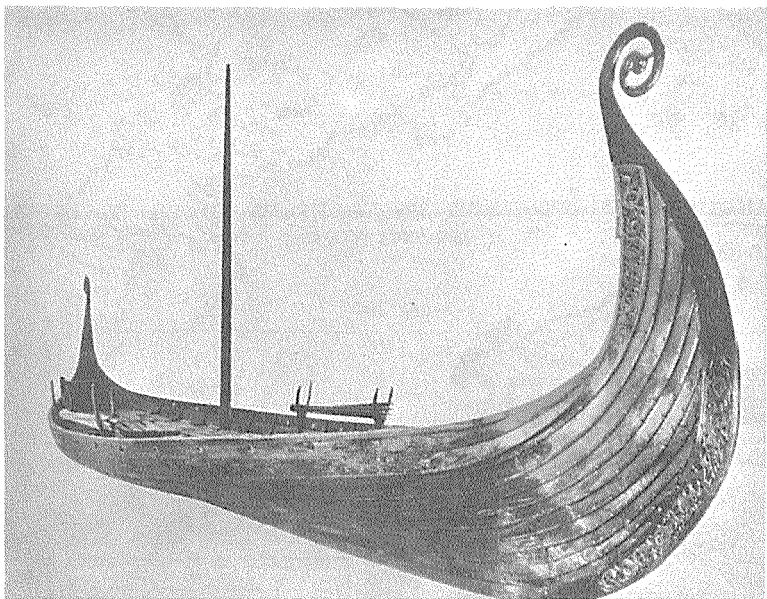
coast. Two of them were washed ashore and were delivered into Alfred's hands at Winchester, and were hanged there.

Much later, Edward (who had also been on one of the English ships) said to Edmund, "Did you hear what happened to the ship that slipped out of the harbour, right at the beginning of the fight? Although the men were very badly wounded they managed to row to East Anglia; and they were looked after by the Northmen who live there." (In the treaty between Alfred and the Vikings, it had been agreed that the Vikings could settle in East Anglia.)

That was the last time Edmund fought against the Vikings. And a few years after Alfred died; and the Vikings grew more and more successful in their attacks.

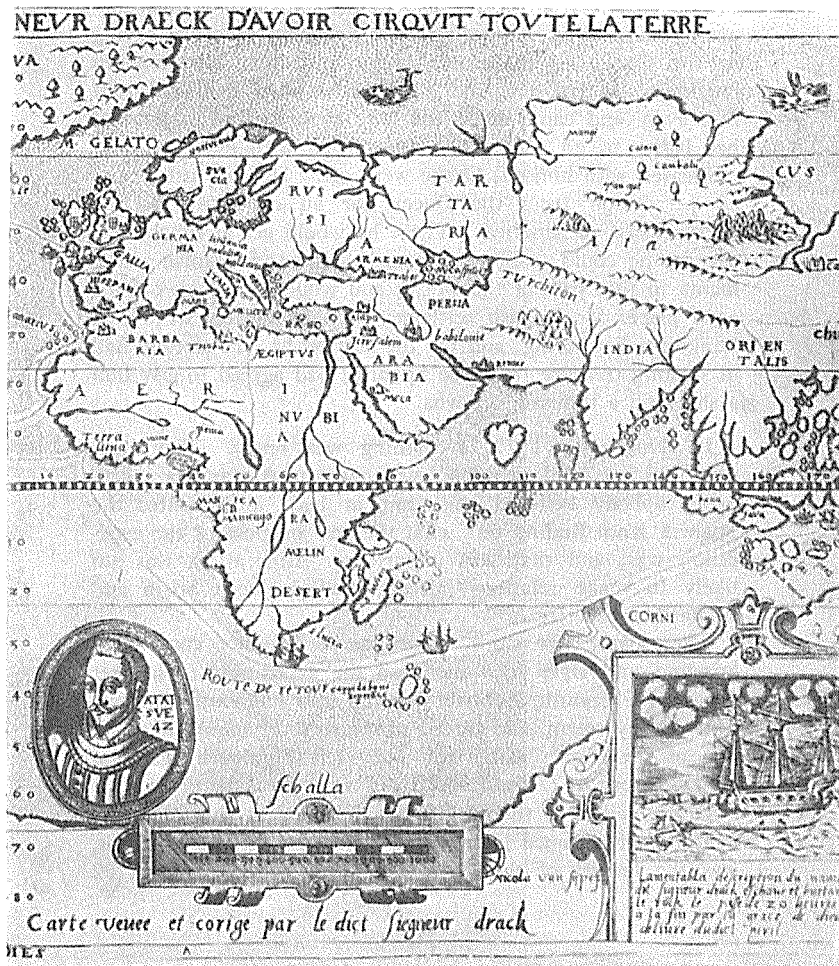
A Viking ship:

"long and slender, with one mast and one sail"



II

The "Golden Hind," Captain Drake



London 1577. The sun came through the narrow windows and fell upon the figure of Queen Elizabeth seated in a great wooden chair. It made the flames of the fire pale, almost invisible, and caught the colours of the rugs on the floor so
5 that they showed up more brightly.

The courtiers at the far end of the long room talked idly among themselves, wondering what Francis Drake was saying to the Queen to make her laugh with that low, amused laughter. At last she gave a decided nod of her head, sent
10 him away and came down the long room calling to some of her ladies to go walking in the garden with her.

Pleased with himself, Drake went off. He had just received permission from the Queen for an expedition to the Pacific coast of America. There he would get as much trea-
15 sure as he could from the Spanish ships and Spanish settlements in that part of the world; and would also look out for good places for English settlements. The Queen, who liked Drake for his daring, and for the success he had already had in stealing treasure from the Spanish, had agreed to give him
20 a ship and a thousand crowns.

By November 1577, everything was ready. The expedition, it was said in public, was going to Alexandria. Probably nobody believed this, but at least it prevented the Spanish from finding out what the real purpose of the expe-
25 dition was; and that was important. After all, it was not likely to make relations (already bad) between Spain and England any better.

There were five ships, whose crews together came to a hundred and sixty four men, on the expedition. They set
30 off from Plymouth, but were driven into Falmouth Harbour next day by storm, and forced to return to Plymouth to mend two of the ships. After this they left Plymouth again on 13 December 1577, and sailed out into the Atlantic.

Drake sailed in the *Golden Hind* (called at that time the
35 *Pelican*, but renamed later in the voyage) which, at 100 tons, was the largest of the little fleet. She was only about 22

yards long, and as there were over a hundred on board there was not a great deal of space for anyone. With the *Golden Hind* sailed the *Elizabeth*, whose captain was called Winter; the *Marigold*; the *Swan* (a ship which carried food and supplies for all of them) and a little pinnace¹. As well as the sailors 5 and officers there were men such as carpenters whose job it was to keep the ships in good repair; and there were also Drake's musicians. For he lived in style on board. Trumpets, and the drum Drake always took with him, played before his meals: and during the meal a page (his young cousin¹⁰ John Drake) stood behind his chair, and the musicians played.

Looking back on the voyage, John remembered Drake, small, with a fair beard, always the most lively in the group of officers and gentlemen adventurers gathered round the 15 table at meals. Everything in his cabin was of the finest—the panelling and the furniture were all of oak, and the plates were made of silver (unbreakable but much scratched by the end of the voyage). Carey, Eliot, Fortescue, Chester and the other younger sons of rich families who were sailing with 20 Drake would sit round discussing the route they were taking, how soon they would be forced to put into land to get fresh water, how likely they were to find some more Spanish treasure ships. Though as far as John could see Drake was careful to discuss such matters with them, and equally 25 careful not to take anybody's advice but go his own way.

In spite of which he was adored by his company, who liked the bold² way he would attack a Spanish ship and take its treasure (and perhaps its crew.) "He's a great seaman" his men would tell each other; "the best of all of them." "And he³⁰ makes sure he's obeyed: I wouldn't disobey one of his orders if you paid me," they said. Though, John thought, no one could doubt that after they had seen how Thomas Doughty

1. *Pinnace*: small ship, often used to go ahead and explore, or to carry messages.—2. *Bold*: brave, courageous.

had been dealt with. Just before they entered the Strait¹ of Magellan, Doughty had been tried for mutiny. It was also generally believed that he had been practising witchcraft² too, but he was not tried for this. He was found guilty; and in spite of the fact that he and Drake were great friends, was put to death. The whole company was there whilst Doughty and Drake made their Communion together, and embraced each other: they all saw Doughty beheaded³.

Then Drake looked at his company, paused, and said into the silence, "I must have loyalty, and I must have obedience. Without them, this expedition cannot succeed." He spoke for several minutes; and it was a speech that none of them ever forgot.

That was one of the events that stayed in John Drake's mind from the voyage. He remembered too, coming to the island of Mayo, and finding ripe grapes there, even though it was January; and also finding coconuts, which he, like many of them, had not seen before. The little fleet—with two Spanish ships they had taken, and had named the *Christopher* and the *Mary* (after Drake's wife)—had sailed down the east coast of South America, putting in at several places to get fresh water and food, finding the inhabitants sometimes friendly, sometimes not.

On 21 August 1578 the *Golden Hind*, the *Marigold* and the *Elizabeth* entered the Strait of Magellan. The other three ships had been broken up and their crews taken on board these three. They were the first people to go through the Strait since Magellan had discovered it more than fifty years before. John remembered that they were all—except Drake—a little afraid, thinking of all the stories they had heard. It took them seventeen days to sail through this narrow winding⁴ channel, full of turnings and dead ends, with high,

1. *Strait*: narrow passage of sea, e.g.: the Strait of Gibraltar.—

2. *Witchcraft*: magic—usually bad, not good.—3. *To behead someone*: to cut off someone's head.—4. *Winding*: twisting, turning.

NOTES

P. 1.

- 6 1 **A.D.** [éidi:]: 「西暦 [キリスト紀元] …年」(ラテン語 (anno Domini の略. in the year of (our) Lord, since Christ was born の意味. A. D. は年号の前にも後にも置く, 例えば, A.D. 877=877 A.D.) cf. B. C. 「紀元前」は before Christ の略. B.C. は年号の後にものみ置く, 例えば, 55 B. C. 「紀元前 55 年」
- 2 **the beating rain**: 「激しく打ちつける雨」
Edmund [édmænd]: 「エドマンド」(15 才の少年だが, いずれ King Alfred の海軍に加わり 船長の一人となる. p. 9 参照)
- 8 **Harald** [háerøld]: 「ハロルド」(17 才で上記 Edmund の兄)
- 9 **than**: 比較級の後に, しばしば前置詞として用いられる. この用法は特に口語に多い.(接続詞としては He is two years older than I (am).=He is older than I by two years.)
- 12 **fight one's way**: 「やっとの思いで進む」
- 13 **with the wind blowing hard against them**: 「激しい風に打たれながら」
- 14 **work one's way**: 「骨折って進んで行く」
- 20 **the rain-filled, spray-filled air**: 「雨と飛沫が充満した空気」
- 27 **the Northmen**: 「北欧人」(8-11 世紀に英国, アイルランド, ヨーロッパ諸地方, そしておそらく北米の各地にも侵入した 古代スカンジナビア人)
- 31 **the Vikings**: 「バイキング」(北欧の海賊で Sweden, Norway, Denmark 人より成り, 英国の島への著しい来襲は 3 回に渡る. ① 787 年から 850 年まで続く. その間, 彼等は英国沿岸の都市や僧院等を襲い, 掠奪を行うがこれら初期の来襲は比較的小規模であった. ② 850 年にデンマーク軍船 350 隻

が大挙英国に来襲し, Thanet 島で越冬し翌春 London, Canterbury およびその周辺を掠奪し York を取る. さらにデンマーク軍は南部 Wessex にまで達し, 英国王アルフレッド大王との交戦となり, 結局 878 年, 王の勝利で Wedmore で講和条約を結ぶが, Chester から London に到る線を境に東側には外来者の居住を許すことになる. ③991年 Olaf Tryggvason に率いられた 93 隻の軍艦が Thames 河に来襲し, 英国側は多額の賄賂を贈って掠奪を回避する. Olaf はノルウェー王となり, デンマーク王 Sevin と共に 994 年 London を襲ったがまた賄賂をおくられる. さらに Olaf の子 Cnut は父の志で 3 年間の戦いの後英国王となる. こうして遂に英国はデンマークの支配下に帰した. その後スカンジナビア人の英国渡来も次第に数を増していく.)

(l. 29 の Viking は「バイキングの」 p. 60, l. 34 の注参照)

(注1) the Bay of Biscay [biskei], [-ki]: 「ビスケー湾」(フランス西岸とスペイン北岸との間の湾)

- 7 12 **high prow** [prau]: 「高い船首」
 32 **make one's way**: 「行く」, 「進む」
- 8 4 **with a mixture of hatred and pity**: 「憎しみと同情が入りまじった気持で」
- 12 **gave up trying to do so**: 「そうしようと努力するのをやめた」
 (give up は不定詞を目的語にとらないことに注意)
- 16 **tired out**: 「疲れはてた」, 「疲れてへとへとになった」
- 19 **heaven knows**: 「確かに…である」(もとの意味は「神だけは知っている」)(cf. Heaven [God] knows she is still alive. 「まちががなく, 彼女はまだ生きている」)
- 21 **Exeter** [éksætər]: 「エクセター」(イングランド南西部, Devonshire [dévɔnfər] 州の州都. 中世の教会堂がある.)
Wareham [wéərəm]: (イングランド南西部, イギリス海峡に臨む港市)
King Alfred [élfred]: (=Alfred the Great) 「アルフレッド大王」(849-899) (古英国の West Saxon 国王.)

- 27 **keep to**…: 「…を堅く守る」, 「…から離れない」
- 29 **at war with**…: 「…と交戦中で」, 「…と不和で」
- 31 **came near to it**: 「あやうくそう (負けそうに) なるところだった」 (cf. He came near to killing a cat. 「彼はすんでのところであやうく殺してしまうところだった。」)
- as well**: 「おまけに」, 「加えて」
- 32 **the plague** [pleɪɡ] 「ペスト」, 「黒死病」
- 9 2 **give in to**…: 「…に屈する」, 「…に降参する」
- 16 **to a rather different design**: 「一風変わった設計で」
- 34 **fight hand to hand with**…: 「…と入り乱れて戦う」 (fight with… は「… (敵など) と戦う」の他に「…に味方して戦う」の意味のこともある。fight against… は「… (敵など) と戦う」の意味のみ)
- 10 7 **run aground**: 「浅瀬に乗りあげる」, 「座礁する」
- 9 **managed to slip through into the open sea**: 「どうにか外海に漕ぎ出した」
- 11 **the tide was out**: 「潮は引いていた」
- till it came in again**: 「潮がまた満ちてくるまで」
- 16 **the noise of sword on sword** [sɔ:rd]: (発音に注意) 「刀と刀の触れ合う音」
- 18 **fight three Vikings**: 「3 人のバイキングと戦う」 (ここでの fight は他動詞)
- 28 **fight off**…: 「…を撃退する」
- 11 2 **Winchester** [wɪntʃɪstər] 「ウィンチェスター」(イングランド南部 Hampshire 州の州都。古英国の Wessex 王国の首都)
- 7 **East Anglia** [éŋɡliə]: 「東アングリア」(イングランド東部にあった古英国の王国。現在の Norfolk [nɔ:rfək] 州と Suffolk [sʌfək] 州に当たる)
- 14 2 **Queen Elizabeth** [ɪlɪzəbəθ]: (= Elizabeth I) 「エリザベス一世」(1533-1603) Henry VIII と Anne Boleyn [bú:lɪn] の娘で, Mary I の後継者。
- 6 **courtier** [kó:rtiər]: 「宮廷に仕える人」

- 7 **Francis Drake** [dreik]: (=Sir Francis Drake) (1540-1596)
 (エリザベス一世の信任を受け, 1577 年, マゼラン海峡から太平洋に出て世界一周をし, 女王に世界各地の珍しい品々を捧げ, ナイトの位を授けられる. 1587年には, スペイン艦隊を打ち破り, 英国海軍の名誉を保つ. 後に, 探検に出て死亡. p. 17 のさし絵参照)
- 13 **an expedition to the Pacific coast of America**: 「アメリカ太平洋沿岸への遠征」
- 16 **look out for good places for English settlement**: 「英国が植民地にするのにいい場所を捜す」
- 20 **crown**: 「クラウン貨幣」(旧 5 シリング銀貨)
- 22 **it was said in public**: 「公的にはそのように言われていたが」
Alexandria [æligzɑ:ndriə]: 「アレクサンドリア」(エジプト共和国北部, Nile 河のデルタ上の港市で, 紀元前 332 年に Alexander 大王が建設した. 古代の学問の中心地の一つ)
- 30 **Plymouth** [pliməθ]: 「プリマス」(イングランド南西部, Devonshire 州の南西部, イギリス海峡に臨む港市)
Falmouth [fælməθ]: 「ファルマス」(イングランド南西部, Cornwall 州南西部の港市)
- 34 **the Golden Hind**: 「ゴールデン・ハインド号」(原義は「金色の雌じか」である. 船の名には定冠詞が伴う)
- 15 4 **the Marigold** [mæragəʊld]: 「マリーゴールド号」(原義は「金せん花」などのきく科の花)
- 5 **pinnace** [pɪnis]: 「ピンネース」(昔, 親船に随行した軽帆船)
- 7 **keep the ships in good repair**: 「船をいつもよく手入れしておく」
- 8 **live in style**: 「優雅に暮らす」, 「派手に暮らす」
- 13 **look back on**…: 「…を回想する」
- 26 **go one's own way**: 「自分の思い通りにする」, 「わが道を行く」
- 27 **in spite of which**: 「そのようなことにもかかわらず」この which は前の文 (ドレイクの独断的な言動) を受けている。

- p. 24, l. 16; p. 25, l. 17; p. 38, l. 19 の which の用法も参照)
- 33 **Thomas Doughty** [təməs daʊti]: (航海中に反乱を起こしたかどで打ち首にされる)
- 16 1 **the Strait of Magellan** [mædʒələn]: 「マジェラン海峡」(p. 19, l. 25 の注参照)
- 2 **be tried for mutiny** [mjú:ti:ni]: 「謀反の罪で裁判にかけられる」
- 6 **whilst**: = while
- 7 **made their Communion together**: 「(彼らは) 聖餐式に一緒に出た」(「共に聖餐式に出る」ということは二人の親交が非常に深いことを示している。ドレイクは相手が自分の親しい友であっても必要とあれば容赦なく処刑した。)
- 15 **the island of Mayo** [méiou]: 「メイオー島」
- 20 **after Drake's wife**: 「ドレイクの妻の名にちなんで」
- 21 **put in**: 「入港する」, 「立ち帰る」
- 28 **Magellan**: (Ferdinando Magellan) (1480?-1521) ポルトガルの航海者。(p. 19, l. 25 の注参照)
- 17 4 **get through to...**: 「...にたどり着く」
- 6 **Darien** [dèrién]: (= the Isthmus [isməs] of Darien) 「ダリエン」, 「ダリエン地峡」(the Isthmus of Panama [pænəmá:] の旧称で、南北アメリカ大陸を結ぶ地峡)
- 18 2 **the Cacafuego** [kækəfu:eigou]: 「カカフエゴ号」(スペイン語 caca 「不浄なもの」と fuego 「火」の合成語)
- 4 **rigging**: 「船の帆柱」
- 23 **the Molucca [moulʌkə] islands**: (= the Moluccas) 「モルッカ諸島」(インドネシアの Celebes [séləbi:z] 島と New Guinea [gini] 島の間にある諸島)
- 25 **put into land**: 「上陸する」, 「陸地に立寄る」
stay on shore: 「陸地にとどまる」(ここの shore は「海」に対して「陸」)
- 26 **the Indians**: 「東インド諸島人」
- 30 **nothing they could do would make them think otherwise**: 「彼