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## On the Life and Personality of C. Carrothers

By Kurakichi AITA

C. Carrothers became a faculty member of Keio Gijuku in June, 1872 (the fifth year of Meiji) and taught there for one year. He was a Presbyterian minister and a graduate of the University of Chicago. He came to Japan in 1869 and lived in the Tsukiji Concession in Tokyo. His missionary work resulted in the organization of the Japan Presbyterian and Tokyo Presbyterian Churches. He was also very much interested in educating young Japanese people and opened a school.

In 1876, he retired from his church, and was asked by the Ministry of Education to teach in various places, including Hiroshima and Osaka. However, the last years of his life is not very well known.

In this Article, the writer intends to introduce the life of C. Carrothers and the comments on his personality given by the persons who had contact with him.

## Some Aspects of Expulsion of *Moriscos* of Spain early in the Seventeenth Century

By Jujiro IWATANI

On April 4, 1609, the *consejo de estado* made a legal determination on the expulsion of *Moriscos*, and the total number of those expelled from the peninsula during four years to 1613 reached 9000,000.

It was the letter of the end of 1601 from Don Juan Rivera, Archbishop of Valencia, that urged Felipe III to expell all *Moriscos* from Spain. Then the Spanish government authorities made an entire amendment to their traditional policy of appeasement and adaptation of *Moriscos* which had lasted since their conquest over the kingdom of Granada. And they adopted a policy to exclude them as an outsider which is likely to spoil the national and religious integration of the nation. The sessions of *Juntas* and the high bishop congress which were often held since then, decided the enforcement of the order, rejecting even the earnest appeal of the aristocracy and *cortes* of Valencia where they had then the largest number of *Moriscos*.

In this article it is tried to give a brief sketch of the circumstances which led to the expulsion order, and also to make a study, through the Vatican documents, on the attitudes it maintained in the matter and on the opinion which the Pope Paul V expressed when the official announcement of the order was made.