三浦按針
W・アダムスの生まれ故郷

東京都在住 麻生英臣氏の便り

この夏の佐伯湾の海のレジャーぶりはどんなものですか。どうか美しい佐伯湾を守るために、常に心掛けてください。

例の三浦按針の件ですが、私の慶應義塾経営学部の恩師である中村勝己先生（無教会の歴史をたどるプロテスタント派、矢内原東大総長を含む）の教えをくみ、現在日本に於ける大塚史学派の正統後継者。私も学生時代はこの大塚久雄教授の著書をゼミナールのテキストに使わ続けていた。大塚が慶應大を退職され目下、マックスウェル論をたずね教育込まれました。マックスウェル研究でロンドンに滞在されています。私より三浦按針に関する何れが慶應大を退職され目下。マックスウェル論をたずね教え込まれました。ウィリアムアダムスは大西洋を南下し、ブラジルのゼラニヒ יחסי記録についてし、送付して来ました。

故に手紙を出しました。ところ、豊後の土地に過ごし、除却したという記事になっています。何故やって来たかというと、オランダのフランカス
の毛織物を積荷にして（船名はCHALON), が目的であったと記されています。

市場に売るのが目的であったと記されています。

詳細のコピーを日本語に全訳することは簡単ですが、

和訳では佐伯史談会がよいように訳したと誤解される

すから

ウイリアム・アダムスの人生に関する権威ある英国の時

点にはこのように記述されていることが一つの正統性、

議論展開を示すことになるからです。

今後、議論が生じても、この出展をベースに行うこと

が重要になります。生まれた地点である英国ケント州ギリ

ンハムの町には、本人の行状に関する資料が必ずあるは

で、そのうち佐伯史談会により一つ一つそれを追いす

るようにすれば、日本に於ける三浦按針の研究の中心が

佐伯になることになります。さようになって欲しい

もので。佐伯の国際化の系図はちらりと見えるかも知

れません。

で、又。

いずれにおきも、英語を日本側に送ると、

追いづる化

ウイリアム・アダムスの生まれ故郷であるGillingham

市の位置を確めるため東京に於ける英国政府観光局に行っ

てみたところ、ロンドンの南東のすぐ近くにあるこ

とがわかりました。

この市のさらに東には有名なチェシャー州カントベリ

の市である。この地区は非常に繁栄していたことがわかり

ます。例えば、このギリシャ市歴史協会でW・アダムスの

資料が送付されることがありました。近々、何らかの

資料が送付されることがわかります。
of the latter when resisting an attempt to
make him prisoner, brought on war between
the company and the nawab. The force of
the latter numbered 40,000 men, including
25,000 infantry trained and disciplined on
the European system, and a regiment of
excellent artillerymen well supplied with
guns. To oppose this force, Major Adams
had under his command a small body of
troops, variously estimated at from 2,300 to
3,000, of whom only 850 were Europeans.
His artillery also was inferior to that of the
enemy. The campaign commenced on 12 July
1769, and lasted for four months, in the
course of which Adams fought four actions,
took two considerable forts and nearly 500
pieces of cannon, and totally defeated the
most powerful native army that up to that
time had confronted us in India. The two
principal battles were those of Gheriah and
Audhuana. The former lasted for four
hours; the issue was at one time doubtful,
the nawab's troops breaking through a por-
tion of the English line and capturing two
guns, but the gallantry of the Europeans
and steadiness of the sepoys under Adams's
excellent generalship saved the day, and the
enemy were compelled to retreat with the
loss of all their guns and stores.
At the
close of the campaign Major Adams was
compelled by ill-health to resign his com-
mand, and died at Calcutta in January 1770.
As soon as the intelligence of the campaign
reached England, Adams was advanced to
the rank of brigadier-general, but he had
already been dead some months when his
commission was issued. He is described by
a recent military historian as a man who 'to
calmness and coolness in the field of battle
united great decision of character and clear-
ness of vision not to be surpassed. He could
plan a campaign and lead an army.'
[Sir Markham's Translations in India; Mill's
History of British India; Marshman's History
of India; Mullson's Decisive Battles of India.]
A. J. A.
In 1608 the famous soldier Tōei Sunō (or Hideyoshi), who had raised himself to the head of affairs, had died, leaving an infant son. The chief guardian of the young prince was Ieyasu, an old fellow-soldier of Tōei Sunō, and the influence and power which he speedily acquired raised the jealousy of his rivals. A civil war broke out, and at the very moment when Adams set foot in Japan, the two factions were preparing for action, which resulted a few months later (October 1609) in a decisive victory for Ieyasu. The conqueror became the actual ruler of the country, although he did not receive the title of Shogun till 1611.

Before Ieyasu, then, 'the emperor,' Adams was brought and examined as to his country and the cause of his coming. He was then kept in prison for nearly six weeks, and, although kindly treated, lived in dread of death, expecting to be led out to undergo the native punishment of crucifixion. Indeed the Portuguese of Nagasaki tried to persuade the Japanese that the Dutch were pirates and deserved to be executed; but Ieyasu, with the courteousness which always distinguished his dealings with foreigners, refused to punish men who had done him no wrong. He set Adams at liberty and restored him to his comrades, and ordered a daily allowance of rice and a small annual pension to be given to him. But the ship could not be cleared; and so, after some waste of money in the cause, the crew divided what remained, and every one took his way where he thought best.

Then began the intercourse between Ieyasu and Adams which led rapidly to the advancement of the latter. The practical Englishman had found favour in the eyes of the sagacious ruler. In simple language Adams tells the story of his success. He built for the Shogun a small ship of 80 tons, 'by which means I came in more favour with him, so that I came often in his presence, who from time to time gave me presents and at length a yearly stipend to live upon, much about seventy ducats by the year, with two pounds of rice a day, daily.' Now living in such grace and favour, by reason I learned him some points of geometry and understanding of the art of mathematics with other things, I pleased him so that what I said he would not contrary. He also built a second ship of 110 tons, which was seaworthy enough to carry home the Spanish governor of the Philippine Islands, who was wrecked on the coast of Japan. Finally, to dispute his services, Ieyasu bestowed on him an estate 'like unto a lordship in England, with eighty or ninety household men that keep my slaves or servants.' This estate was at Hama near Yokosuka, and has been described as having '100 farms or households upon it, besides others under them, all which are his vassals, and he hath power of life and death over them, they being his slaves, and he an absolute authority over them as any lord or king in Japan hath over his vassals' (Colman's Diary, 181). But whatever favours Ieyasu might grant, there was one which he steadily denied. After five years Adams asked leave to return to England, where he had left a wife and two children, but was refused. Another application, when the inspiring news came that the Dutch were at Axim and Patani, fared no better.

At length, in 1608, Dutch ships appeared in the port of Hirado in the extreme west of the kingdom, and got leave to establish a factory. Two years after another vessel arrived, and two commissioners were sent up to court, and by Adams's influence obtained ample trading privileges. And now for the first time the exile learned that Englishmen were trading in the East, and so dictated his well-known letter 'to my unknown friends and countrymen,' telling the story of his misfortunes and calling for help. This letter was written in October 1611, and reached the English factory in Bantam early in 1612. But Adams's story was already known in England through reports of the Dutch, and a trading fleet of three ships had sailed in April 1613 to open trade with Japan. On 12 June 1613 the Glove, under command of Captain John Saris, sailed into the harbour of Hirado. Adams was summoned, and at last, on 20 July, found himself again among his countrymen. Next followed a journey by Saris in company with Adams to Suruga, Ieyasu's head-quarters, in order to obtain trading privileges; and by the end of November an English factory was formally settled at Hirado. Adams, in one of his letters, had advised the choice of a place in the eastern parts of the kingdom, nearer the great cities, instead of a port where the Dutch were already in possession of the market. However, the advice came too late; Hirado was chosen, and eight Englishmen were appointed members of the factory. The chief, or capo-marchion as he was called, was Richard Cocke, whose diary has survived to give us the history of this early English settlement in Japan. Next in rank came Adams himself, who, postponing his long wished-for return to England, now entered the service of the company. When he accompanied Saris to court, he had at last got Ieyasu's leave to return to his country.
He did not choose to do so and take passage in the Grieve, then on the point of sailing, according to his own account, because of 'some dissensions' received from Stokes. The letter, indeed, was unduly suspicious of Adams, and tried to drive a hard bargain with him on the terms of his proposed service. But there were pressing reasons why he should remain, at least for a time, in Japan. He had a Japanese wife and two children, and he was ill provided with money. He was ambitious, too, to discover the north-west or north-east passage to England, and this may have influenced him. To the end he agreed to enter the company's service for 100l. a year, payable at the end of two years. His actual term of service extended from 24 Nov. 1613 to 24 Dec. 1616, and during that time he was chiefly employed in trading voyages and in accompanying the English to the court of the Shogun when they carried up the customary presents or on other occasions. In 1615, in a voyage which was intended for Siam, but which failed in its object, he put into the Loochoo Islands, which had been lately added to the Japanese dominion. The next year he made a successful voyage to Siam, and in 1617 and 1618 he twice visited Cochinchina.

In 1616 Adams's patron Iyéya Shane died and was succeeded by his son Hidetsuda, who soon gained proof of hostility to foreigners; and although Wada states that Adams was in favour with this Shogun also, his influence was evidently of no great weight. The privileges of both English and Dutch were curtailed, and the persecution of Christians, which for some time had practically ceased, now broke out with renewed violence. The English venture in Japan had also by this time proved a failure; and to make matters worse the Dutch declared war and took English shipping and attacked an English factory at Hirado. Peace was scarcely restored when, on 16 May 1620, Adams died. A little more than three years after, in December 1623, the English factory was dissolved and our countrymen were driven from Japan. There is no record of Adams's age at the time of his death, but it was probably more than sixty years, as he could hardly have been under forty when he landed in Japan. He left about 900l., which he bequeathed in equal portions to his wife and daughter who survived him in England, and to his son and daughter in Japan. His will was preserved at one time in the archives of the East India Company; but it has now disappeared. He lies buried on the summit of the hill above the village of Itaduki (the site of his estate) and overlooking the harbour of Yokohama. In 1622 Mr. James Wacker discovered his tomb with that of his Japanese wife, who survived him thirteen years. Adams's memory lived in Japan. A street in Yedo, Anjin Cho (Pilgrim Street), was named after him, Anjin Sama being his Japanese title; and an annual celebration is still held in honour of the Englishman who was "in such favour with two emperors of Japan as never was any Christian in these parts of the world."

[Adams's Letters printed in Purchas his Pilgrimes, part III; Randell's Memorials of the Empire of Japan (Hakluyt Society), 1858; Hildebrad's Japan, 1850; Griffin, The Meiji Empire, 1876, p. 262; Diary of Richard Oakes (Hakluyt Society), 1832; The Far East Newspaper (Yokohama), vol. iii. No. 1.]

E. M. T.

ADAMS, WILLIAM (1706-1759), divine, was born at Shrewsbury 17 Aug. 1706, and at thirteen entered Pembroke College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1729, became fellow of his college, and, in 1734, tutor in place of Dr. John. Samuel Johnson, born in 1709, had been one of Jordan's pupils; and during his short university career, 1728-30, formed a friendship with Adams which lasted till Johnson's death. In 1730 Adams accepted the curacy of St. Chad's in Shrewsbury. In 1744 he was made prebendary of Lichfield, and in 1749 of Llandaff, becoming precentor of Llandaff in 1750. In 1755 he became rector of Costwold in Shropshire, and in 1760 proceeded B.D. and D.D. of Oxford. He was elected to the rectory of Pembroke, to which was attached a prebend of Gloucester, in 1775, and resigned St. Chad's. He was made archdeacon of Llandaff in 1777. He retained these offices and the rectory of Costwold till his death in his prebendal house at Gloucester, 13 Jan. 1780. He married Sarah Hunt, and left a daughter, married, in 1788, to B. Hyatt of Painswick in Gloucestershire. Adams's friendship with Johnson is commemorated by Boswell, to whom he gave some information about their common friend. Adams attended the first representation of 'Trompe' in 1749. He tried to reconcile Johnson to Costwold's incivility in 1754, though at the same time taking a message from Warburton to Johnson approving of his 'manly behaviour.' In June 1781 Johnson, accompanied by Boswell, paid a visit to Adams at Oxford. Johnson stayed at Pembroke lodge for a fortnight, and was greatly pleased by the attentions of Adams and his daughter. Adams published some occasional poems, one of which 'On True and False Doctrine,' preached at St. Chad's, 4 Sept. 1765, and directed against the methodist doctrines of W. Rowse, led to some controversy, in which