憲景　左衞門尉、始者孫六郎景房、
- 憲春　孫九郎、始者國坊丸、
- 輝景　左衞門尉、始者亥勢丸、
- 景廣　權四郎、鳥坊丸、始者政景、
- 女　尻高左馬助妻、
- 女　樋越十太夫妻、
- 女　越前敦賀乃津仁天死、
- 女　久保惣兵衞妻、

憲景　〇下略、憲景ノ履歴ニカ、ルト前掲、雙林寺傳記ニ殆ド同ジ、

憲春　憲春者、憲景乃嫡男、永祿四年、上杉政虎公、北條氏康公居城相州小田原城責乃時、父憲景依强病、憲春爲名代進發、太田美濃守登先手仁在天抽軍忠、政虎公鶴岡八幡拜賀乃節、憲春弓箭乃役於勤留、永祿六年三月廿一日卒、法名頊翁祖玄居士、

輝景　七歲乃時、白井乃局申成仁依天、將軍義輝公與利御諱乃字賜利、號左衞門尉輝景、從壯年多病、戰場難勤蟄居須、天正十九年八月二日卒、法名玉山金珪居士、

景廣　〇下略、景廣ノ履歷ニカ、ルト前掲、雙林寺傳記ニ殆ド同ジ、

越後赤谷城主小田切彈正忠、越後口ノ形勢ヲ、蘆名盛隆ニ報ズ、是日、盛隆、書ヲ彈正忠ニ與ヘテ、其指圖ニ從フベキヲ命ズ、

〔伊佐早謙氏所藏文書〕二〇羽前

越國口之事、則到來、祝著ニ候、猶珍敷儀候者、重て到來可待入候、自爰元、身不申越間ハ、雙方へ間々爲届も、一騎一人越候事不可然候、何邊自爰元之作事次第ニ可有之候、恐々謹言、

四月二日　盛隆（花押）

小田切彈正忠殿

三日乙卯、是ヨリ先、北畠信雄、德川家康ニ伊勢ノ情況ヲ報ズ、是日、家康、之ニ答ヘテ、其甲斐ニ入リ、信濃佐久、小縣二郡ヲ平定セルヲ告グ、

〔黃薇古簡集〕五〇備前

急度以飛脚申上候、仍去月廿七日之御返書、委細如拜見候之、三嶺之儀、被爲入金堀、本丸土居際迄、就掘入申、彼城中之者共致迷惑、種々雖御詫言申上、更

上杉景勝ヘ新發田重家ノ何レヘモ加勢スルコトヲ勿ラシム

峰城金堀ヲ入レテ本丸土居際迄掘ル

秀吉柴田勢ノ情況ヲ家康ニ報ズ

家康甲府ニ在リ

飯田半兵衛

瑞泉寺安養寺近年牢人トナル

不能御許容、是非悉可被爲干殺候之由ニ候、定落去不可有程存候、將又江北表へ差遣候越州之者共、一向無正體退散、羽柴具ニ被申越候、然者若州筋へ惟住被仰付、敦賀町其外所々放火之由ニ候、諸口如此候上、柴田敗北無疑候、就中拙者儀、信州佐久、小縣之殘徒等、爲退治申付、到甲府致出馬候、追而如存分之靜謐ニ御座候間、御心安可被思召、尚近々可得御意候間、可然樣御披露所仰候、恐々謹言、

（天正十一年）卯月三日　　（朱書）「神君三河守」御名花押

飯田半兵衛殿

○秀吉、峰城ヲ圍ムコト、二月十六日ノ條ニ、勝家、兵ヲ近江ニ出スコト、三月三日ノ條ニ、マタ家康、甲斐ニ入ルコト、同二十八日ノ條ニ見ユ、

羽柴秀吉、齋藤刑部丞ニ命ジテ、越中瑞泉寺、安養寺等ノ一向宗徒ヲシテ、一揆ヲ起サシム、

〔瑞泉寺文書〕○越中

越中國瑞泉寺、安養寺儀、近年牢籠由候、然者此砌一揆等被相催、於忠節者、如先々、本知以下無異儀可申付候條、此旨無油斷樣可被申越候、尚以、隨忠義、重而知行可申付候、恐々謹言、

卯月三日　　筑前守　秀吉（花押）

齋藤刑部丞殿

景勝ノ兵魚津ヲ退ク

城ス

上杉景勝、越中弓莊城主土肥政繁ノ老臣有澤圖書助ニ、書ヲ與ヘテ、近ク其地ニ出馬セントスルコトヲ告ゲ、益守備ヲ固クセシム、

〔溫故足徵〕○加能越古文叢三十九所載

脚力到來、誓詞等流（ママ）感儀披見候、仍其許之義千萬無心許之旨、度々飛脚雖差越候、終不行屆候哉、魚津之義無念之次第候、萬方無據有子細、出馬遲々之處、其內退城口惜候、次ニ其進發迄者、堅固政繁可被相抱之由、奇特感入候、併右分別而分別之故候、諸口仕置大半明隙候條、無二可令出馬候、此上も萬一有與之義、進發於延引者、如書面成働可引取候、見捨義者毛頭有之間敷候、穴賢々々、

卯月三日　　景勝　判

有澤圖書助とのへ

佐々成政付城ヲ構ヘテ弓莊城ヲ攻ム

有澤圖書助魚津退城ノ際子ヲ敵ニ奪ハル

狩野彦伯

御切書披見、度々飛脚御越由候得共、是迄者兩度ならてハ參著無之候、自此方も、切々脚力被指越候へとも、路次不自由故不罷付候哉、扨又魚津退城之以後、向其地付城數ケ所致之、御防戰無御手透由校量申候、御出馬遲々內計策ニも不被乘、各無二切腹ニ被思定、兩度迄誓詞被指越候、則有御披見御感涙候、信州關東下郡無御據子細就有之、御出馬御延引、御無念思召候、漸御仕置成就候間、御進發不可有程候、御出馬以前樣子爲可被仰屆、可被及御飛脚申候、魚津退城之刻、御息敵奪取之由、無念之次第候、御心中推量申候處、是も如何樣ニ行候共、御逆心有間敷之御誓詞慥見申、上下前代未聞有間敷事ら流涙申候、恐々謹言、

卯月十三日

狩野　彦伯　判
直江　兼續　判

成政ノ兵弓莊城ヲ攻ム

弓莊城

有澤圖書助殿
窪五郎三郎殿
山縣將監殿

（彦伯及兼續カ）

對兩人書中具見屆候、魚津退城以後、凶徒向其地相働、付城數ケ所雖築之、防戰堅固之由、肝要至極候、然者關信仕置大半相濟候條、此上其表無二出馬思詰候、雖不能申候、其內彌政繁令諫言、手堅可相抱事、畢竟右分可有手前候、何樣國本意之上、別而可感之候、穴賢々々、

卯月廿一日　　景勝　判

有澤圖書助とのへ

○景勝、土肥政繁ノ、佐々成政ノ兵ヲ破ルヲ褒スルコト、二月十三日ノ條ニ見ユ、

〔參考〕

〔越登加三州志〕三十　新川郡　故墟考二　弓庄、在弓庄內館村領柿澤村、西平地也、圖面、本丸南北廿五間許トマテ有テ、二三丸間尺不記、故城ノ東西皆深田、其田ヨリ東ハ山列シ、西ハ日中川流ル、本丸ノ東塹ヲ龍ケ池ト呼フ、塹外ノ土有澤伯起弓庄城圖アリ、可確徵其

天正十一年四月三日

居上ニ竹叢アリト記ス、自富山三里七町、十四作町、三里

心ナリ、魚津陥城後ハ、景勝方ノ越中諸城主皆離心スレ共、政繁ノ弓庄一城ノミ墨守ノ降ラス、仍テ同年八月、及ヒ十一年四月、佐々成政、此城ヲ攻ム、十一年ノ時、成政ヨリ附砦ヲ四所ニ築キ、成政ハ山上ニ陳ス、此陳跡今在柿澤村之東、所謂弓柿澤是也、此時城中ヨリモ日々五七度出撃ス、然共越後ノ援兵不來ユヘ嬰城シ、城士二百節義ヲ踏テ固守シ、持スルコト百餘日、然ルニ秀吉公、柴田勝家ヲ越前ニ退治シ、加州マテ進軍アレハ、成政怯レテ女ヲ質ノ降リ、本領安堵、富山城ニ居シ、景勝モ、秀吉公ニ和通アレハ、佐々、土肥ノ相撃無根ノ事トナリ、政繁ハ城ヲ成政ニ遁シ越後ヘ退ク、土肥氏始末ノ事ハ、土肥家記ニ詳ナレハ、彼ニ譲リテ略ス、按ルニ、天文十四年、松倉城主畠山修理大夫種長廳下ニ、揖美庄助五郎ナル者アリ、是越中土著ノ士也、揖美一作弓、然レハ助五郎此弓庄ノ住士ナラン、

四日、丙辰、羽柴秀吉、近江坂本城守將杉原家次ニ、北郡ノ形勢ヲ報ジ、後報ヲ待チ、兵ヲ率キテ來會セシム、

〔信松院文書〕○武藏

態申遣候、敵様子のき候存候、人數有のまゝうつけさる躰まて候、(木下昌利)(木村重玆)將監隼人、(福尾古意)毛介陣取候山へ取上候由こ候、然者不退様こと存候、先勢遣候、其方へ其城(坂本)

留守居申付、追而左右可申候之間、何時も一左右次第、人數召連可相越候、將又此書狀何も見分、早々可相届候、恐々謹言、

卯月四日　筑前守

杉原七郎左衞門尉(家次)殿　秀吉(花押)

〔參考〕

〔寛永諸家系圖傳〕六十六　杉原家次　七郎左衞門尉、

天正十年、秀吉、山崎天王山を普請せられしとき、家次奉行をもて、其後京都乃所司代となりて、まつりごとをとりおこなふ、江州坂本乃城を領せり、〇家次、京都ノ奉行トナルコト、十年八月七日ノ條ニ見ユ、

〔寛永諸家系圖傳〕八十五　新庄直頼　駿河守、從五位下、宮内卿法印、生國江州、朝妻乃城主也、

豊臣秀吉よりねんころふ、天正のそしめ、秀吉此命に依て、攝州山崎乃城まうけ、天正十一年四月、柴田合戰の時、杉原七郎左衞門尉家次と同しく江州坂本城を守る、〇新庄家譜直頼譜殆同ジ、

五日、己巳、柴田勝家、自ラ出デ、左禰山ノ砦ニ迫ル、堀秀政、撃チテ卻ケ、之ヲ羽柴秀吉ニ報ズ、尋デ、織田秀信ノ臣千福遠江守ニモ亦之ヲ報ジ、併セ

テ、其疾ヲ問フ、

〔伊藤本文書〕一

今朝卯刻ゟ敵惣人數押出、河原四十三備、山上五備、段々ニ相定、當城へ取寄、柴田と相見、自身金之五幣をふり責懸候條、拙子も若輩御同名ニも被召加候節、此度柴田ニ參會仕候得者、都鄙之外聞ゟ存、不似合自身白キさいをふり下知仕候而、鐵炮共入替々々放立、敵手負數百人御座候故、或一町二町引退さしまほり有之躰ニ候、彌手前之儀堅固ニ申付候條、不可被成御氣遣候、猶相替儀候ハヽ、追々可申上候、恐惶、

（四）（左國也）

○碩田叢史ニハ、恐々謹言トアリ、

已刻

卯月五日

久太郎 判無之、留書と見えたり、

先書ニ如申上候、敵雖相働候、諸口以鐵炮散々打立、手負死人打出申ニ付而、只今未刻無面目躰ニ而、柴田者到柳瀨取入候、其外始玄番（悪）先手之者共ハ、本陣々々迄引退申候、誠柴田者不覺手遣、下々迄物ゐらいニ仕候、猶珍敷事候ハヽ、追々可致言上候、恐惶、（恐々謹言カ）

（木下一元）

未刻

卯月五日

久太郎

將又長濱衆在番之取出、御不審之様ニ切々被仰下候條、半右衛門、小川（祐忠）抔相談仕、昨晩木下（昌利）將監差籠申候、是又不可被成御氣遣候、以上、○柴田勝豐ノ老臣山路正國、勝家ニ通ジ、事露レテ勝家ノ條ニ見ユ、ノ陣ニ走ルコト、本月十三日ノ事

是も留書と見えたり、○以上二通ノ書狀、共ニ宛名ヲ闕クト雖モ、内容ニ依リテ考フルニ、恐クハ、秀吉ニ宛テタルモノナラン、ナホ古證文、碩田叢史、堀家文書幷系圖等大抵同ジ、

〔皆川文書〕○下野

尚々、遠路御尋、御懇情喜悦此事候、萬々追而可申述候、以上、

此表爲御見廻、預御折帋、拜見、畏悦之至候、仍昨日敵惣人數を押出、當城へ取懸申候、柴田与相見候、自身五幣をふり、二町三町際迄相動候處、鐵炮を以散々ニ打立、敵手負數多在之故、敗軍之様ニ本陣へ引歸申候、一圓手弱仕立ニ候、隨而此中御煩之由承候、千萬無御心許候、無御油斷可被加御養生事肝要候、旁期來信之時候條、不能審候、恐々謹言、

羽柴久太郎

卯月六日　　秀政(花押)

千福遠江入道殿御返報

○勝家、兵ヲ近江ニ出スコト、三月三日ノ條ニ、秀吉、賤嶽ノ布陣ヲ改ムルコト、三月二十七日ノ條ニ、佐久間盛政、中川清秀ノ砦ヲ襲フコト、本月二十日ノ條ニ、千福遠江守、秀信ニ還仕スルコト、十年八月十四日ノ條ニ見ユ、ナホ勝家、近江管田郷ニ禁制ヲ下スコト、便宜左ニ合敍ス、

〔小川武右衛門氏所藏文書〕○近江

管田郷

禁制甲乙人

一陣取事、
一放火事、
一伐採竹木事、

右堅令停止訖、若於違犯輩、忽可處嚴科者也、

天正十一年卯月日　　修理亮(柴田勝家)(花押)

信濃ノ士佐藤織部丞、碓氷峠ニ還住シテ、北條氏政ノ爲ニ、力ヲ致サンコトヲ請フ、是日、小諸守將大道寺政繁、書ヲ與ヘテ之ヲ褒シ、二無キヲ誓フ、

〔古文書〕十一　信州　七通之内政繁ゟ峠佐藤織部丞ゟ之書付一通、　淺岡彦四郎御代官所佐久郡輕井澤宿本陣持主市右衛門

臼井峠ゟ有還住而、小諸へ之往行萬端ニ付而、嚴密ニ可被走廻由、誠以肝要ニ存候、殊ニ以誓詞血判承之條、眞實之至本望候、此上彌至于入魂者、以德齋御父子同前一意趣必々可申合候、八幡大井御照覽候へ、不可有僞候者也、仍如件、

未
卯月五日　　政繁(大道寺)(花押)

峠
佐藤織部丞殿

○依田康國、小諸城ヲ陷ルヽコト、三月是月ノ條ニ見ユ、

六日、戊午、足利義昭、書ヲ毛利輝元、吉川元春等ニ遣リ、羽柴秀吉、柴田勝家對陣ノ好機ヲ逸セズ、兵ヲ上方ニ出シ、足利氏ノ再興ニ力ヲ致サンコトヲ依頼ス、

〔德山毛利文書〕○防周

度々如申越、柴田先勢既至江北取出條、上口手合儀、可指急事肝要、家(小林)孝、今村

遣之候、於油斷者、忽可爲後悔、併當家再興此時條、別馳走頼入候、猶昭光(真木島)可申候也、

卯月六日　　(義昭)(花押)

毛利右馬頭(輝元)とのへ

〔吉川家文書〕二　文久追加

〔吉川駿河守(折封ウハ書)(元春)とのへ

同治部少輔(元長)とのへ」

度々如申越、柴田諸勢既至江北執出條、上口手合儀可指急事肝要、家孝、今村遣之候、於油斷者、忽可爲後悔、併當家再興此時條、別馳走頼入候、猶昭光可申候也、

卯月六日　　(義昭)(花押)

吉川駿河守とのへ

同治部少輔とのへ

(天正十二年)

○義昭、京都ニ復歸セントシ、輝元、勝家、家康等ニ助力ヲ求ムルコト、二月十三日ノ條ニ、勝家、義昭ニ勸メテ、輝元ノ出兵ヲ促サシムルコト、三月四日ノ條ニ見ユ、

柴田勝家、毛利輝元ニ北近江ノ形勢ヲ報ジ、其出兵ヲ促ス、

〔徳山毛利文書〕○防　周

急ら申達候、去月四日以一札申入候キ、定可爲參著候、最前如申、出勢之儀、三月廿日以前日限雖相究候、羽柴至勢州相働候條、當方先勢二月廿八日、至江北打越、悉令放火候、定可有其聞候、依之羽柴勢州面引敷、當口へ取向候間、則令出馬可討果存分付而、人數相催候處、江北之内路次通切所迄請、新城三ケ所相拵、人數入置、其外小一郎、蜂須賀已下殘置、羽柴者江南ニ引退、身構躰ニて在之儀候、既拙者令出馬之條、見計彼用(要)害攻干、國中ゟ打出、何とそ爲引出、以一戰可討果候、然者此時候條、火急有御出勢、御行肝心候、於御遲延者、不可有其曲候、最前之以手筈、四ケ國之諸卒召具、令出馬之條、於手前ハ、早速可屬存分事勿論候、先書ニも如申入、此面本意ニ於申付者、卽可令上洛之間、其以後御出勢も不入儀候、連々任申談旨、無相違相働候、有御分別、急可被進申御動座事專一候、恐々謹言、

卯月六日　　勝家(花押)

天正十一年四月六日

毛利右馬頭殿御宿所

○勝家、義昭ヲ擁シ、輝元ノ援ヲ得テ、秀吉ヲ夾撃セント謀リ、輝元ノ出兵ヲ促スコト、三月四日ノ條ニ見ユ、

八日、庚申、仁和寺任助法親王ニ勅シテ、同寺伶人ヲシテ、高野山天野社ノ舞樂ニ奉仕セシメ給フ、

〔後編薩藩舊記雜錄〕十四　藤堂家文書中

うゝや山あゐのゝ𝔰しろのふろく此事、まへ〳〵のとくきい人ありやうまいられ候へのよし申され候、申つき候へのよし、𝔰んしをあされ候へゝ、とろくの御返事さへ申入候わぬ、あまりある事まて候まゝ、もんをねよりもろさく申つきられ候て、このよし御ひろう候へく候、

御ちこの御中　□（御）□（ひ）ろう

一乘院

〔𝔰さゐより仁和寺へ參候、

女房奉書　天正十一　四八

羽柴秀吉、本願寺光佐（顯如）ノ老臣下間賴廉ニ答ヘ、賴廉等ノ加賀ニ一揆ヲ起シ、以テ柴田勝家ノ兵ヲ牽制セバ、本願寺ヲシテ、同國ヲ領知セシムベキコトヲ告グ、

〔本願寺文書〕一

今度柴田江北境目ゟ罷出付而、賀州被相催一揆、可有御忠節旨被仰越候、一廉被及行、賀越令錯亂、於被抽忠儀（義）者、賀州之儀任御朱印旨、如先々無相違致馳走進上可申候、恐々謹言、

卯月八日　　秀吉（花押）

下間刑部卿法眼（頼廉）　御房

○信長、加賀ヲ以テ、本願寺ニ返付スベキコトヲ約スルコト、天正八年閏三月七日ノ條ニ見ユ、

島津義久ノ老臣上井覺兼、薩摩鹿兒島ヲ發シ、是日、日向宮崎ニ歸ル、

〔上井覺兼日帳〕九　○日向　三月、

一晦日、○中略、八代守備ノコト及ビ覺兼、相良賴房ヲ訪フコト及ビ同二十日ノ條ニ收ム、此朝出仕歸さこ、町羽、鎌刑、吉作、稅新同心申、拙宿まて食振舞候也、此日御暇申、向嶋白濱まて渡海候、出船之刻、拙者市來野川原毛、上覽可有之由、大山肥前守ゟ

舞樂伶人綸旨ヲ下サレシモ返事ナシ

賴廉加賀ニ一揆ヲ起シテ秀吉ニ忠節ヲ盡サントイフ

白濱

義久覺兼ノ愛馬ヲ見ル

愛宕山長床坊

三輪山先達

加治木

加治木城主肝付兼寛ヲ訪フ

中紙

て蒙仰候條、肥を以賴候而懸御目候也、此日肝付(兼寛)彈正忠殿使預酒肴持せ候也、歸帆之刻、加治木へ再罷越候由也、

四月、

一一日、看經讀經等如常、愛宕山長床坊使僧近日上之由候間、鹿兒島よりてハ繁多候條、難成候へて、白濱より返事認仕候、沈五(香脫カ)兩、進之候、再三輪山先達より使僧、是も近日中上國之由候間、返事認遣候、銀子二兩、進入候、此日如加治木罷渡候也、申刻計加治(木脫カ)へ著船候、舟元へ使者彈正忠殿より預候、幷乘物御持せ候、從夫前當所へ暫憩候間、肝付藏人殿使こ來候、同心まて城へ罷登候、藏人殿へ宿申候、肝付備前守殿案內者こゝとて被來候間、打列彈正忠殿館こ罷登候、樽一荷幷肴持せ候也、驚而めし振舞なり、座躰客居拙者、次肝付備前守殿、肝付藏人、主居彈正忠殿、次拙者悴者蓮香彌介、次日高新左衞門也、種々肴共參候而御酒也、持せ候時酌申候、彈も酌被成候也、悴者共、いつ(迄)も召出御酒也、此晚中城山之手肝付小次郎殿、同名半五郎殿各へ禮申候、いつ(迄)もへ御酒中紙持せ候也、銘々種々之會釋也、今夜藏人殿留候、こゝのしこより御酒共預候、彈正忠殿も御酒もとさせられ、拙宿へ

宮內

濱市

平曲

敷根十八官

敷根休世齋ヲ訪フ

立花

禮被成候、

一二日、朝めし肝付藏人殿振舞あり、彈正忠殿へ、服中氣出仕(祈カ)候而御出無之候、種々會釋也、座過候而罷立候、此日宮內へ罷渡候、船元まて肝付藏人殿其外いまさ御來候、未刻計濱市へ著候、桑幡殿へ參し候、驚而三獻參候也、弓一張預候、拙者も奧面へ御酒持せ候、幷中紙進之候、從夫夕食振舞也、桑幡殿二人、政所殿二人、其外親類衆まてれこゝとて候、種々會釋也、此晚平家なと語せられ會釋也、今夜桑幡殿へ留候、

一三日、大圓坊朝めし振舞也、桑幡殿父子三人同心申候、御酒なと持さ候也、此日政所殿へ禮申候、御酒持せ候也、此晚敷根町まて著候、十八官所へ宿申候、休世敷根殿より使預候也、

一十四(紆カ)日、十八官朝めし振舞候也、其後敷根入道殿被下遣、被召列候間、城へ罷登候、夕食振舞なさる、三郎五郎殿も座まて候、種々會釋共也、立花一覽有度由候間、一瓶さし候、寢物おのしき事共也、おり湯なとさせられ、色々會釋也、此夜休世齋へ一宿申候、

天正十一年四月八日

都城本別當

北鄉一雲ヲ訪フ

一五日、敷根三郎五郎殿朝食振舞也、從夫休世齋も、宮崎へ越之由候間、同道
こ打立候、北鄉殿へ御禮可申存候而、都城へ未刻計越著候也、本之原本別
當古鄉隆昌處へ宿仕候、休世齋ハ嶋戶迄通まて候、土持周防介殿まて、一
雲(時久、忠虎)御父子へ御禮可申入さめ參候由、案內申候也、驟而永井等永と云使ま
て參候、目出被思召候由、從一雲承候、暫やそらひ候へ、一雲ハ養性氣ま候
間、彈(忠虎)正忠殿いつのさへの語こ出させられ候間、被歸を次第可參之由、注
進可被成之由也、驟而案內者預候間、打列一雲之館へ參候、彈正忠殿庭ま
て指出あされ、おなさへと承候間、打列座敷へ參候、一雲見參可有候へ共、
養性氣候條、無是非由、長○(前文ニハ永ニ作ル、)井等永まて被仰下候、其後彈正忠殿
へ太刀一腰、百疋進入候を、小杉丹後守披露候、一雲へハ太刀一腰、但(脇)子一
端進入申候也、座躰客居拙者、次根(曾)占越中守、主居彈正忠殿、已上三人也、御
めし參候而、其後種々肴まて御酒五遍參候、五反め彈正忠殿酌被成候、驟
而拙者又酌申候也、拙者悴者兩度被召出、御酒被下候也、其後粥振舞候而、
又種々肴出し候て御酒也、拙者悴者あとまて悉振舞也、此晚打立之砌、彈
正忠殿、拙宿へ禮被成、御酒三遍參會候、一雲より太刀一腰、百疋預候、霜臺

島戶
田野
狩

よりも同前、從夫嶋戶まて罷立候、
一六日、早朝嶋戶を立候而、未刻計田野へ越著候、長藏坊へ宿申候、驟而大寺
殿より使者預候、明日御狩之事申候間、其校量候、拙者當所へ越著候由、卽
刻諸所へ被仰渡候由也、此夜使者を以、大寺殿へ、餘之無沙汰こ罷過候、尤
可參候へ共、天氣惡候間、ふ用いさすれよし申述候也、休世齋も同前候、
一七日、早朝御狩こ罷登候、曾井、清武、穆佐、細江、田野、宮崎、海江田之衆也、曾井
より比志島彥太郎殿人數召列登被成、二鹿(ヘ)藏狩を候也、天氣然々あく候
而散々之狩也、漸猪鹿之ちいさき七ッ取候、比志島殿、大寺殿あとへ破(ヘ)藏
之御酒參會候、各狩人へも、拙者御酒振舞候、大寺殿今夜頻りこ可參由承
候へ共、拙者ハ養性氣、又ハ敷根休世齋同道申候條酌酌候、さてハ用意之
程見せ被成候するとて、鎌田源左衞門、柏原左近將監、此外宮崎衆中ゐま
さ田野よこと(舉)く同心也、拙者清武之內くつ(舉)あけと申村こ留候、
一八日、早旦打立、未刻計宮崎へ著候、先休世齋へ三獻參會候、其後湯漬參會
候也、歸宅申候とて衆中各被來候、御酒あと持せらるゝ衆も有候也、風呂
燒せ、休世齋入申候也、

轡掛宮崎ニ著ス

糸原名

歸邑ヲ島津家久ニ報ズ

福昌寺造營

一十一日、如常○看經讀經等ヲ指ス、西方院御出也、來十八九日之間、風呂燒せられ候する、休世齋同心まて可參之由案內承候也、此日從藏岡山城守殿次男まて鹿兒嶋より被歸候由承候、幷糸原名拙者分前々藏岡ニ付候、祝著候由承候也、此日佐土原へ和田鄉左衞門殿を以、從鹿兒嶋罷歸由申入候、其外遙久御無沙汰申候段申候、田野御狩ニ取候猪一丸進入候、中書公御留主まて候、御兒樣御指出之由候也、

○覺兼、宮崎ヲ發シ、鹿兒島ニ抵ルコト、三月十一日ノ條ニ見ユ、

〔附錄〕

〔上井覺兼日帳〕九○日向　四月、

一九日、看經等如常、此日も衆中達各被來候、終日雜話まて御茶あとあり、

一十日、看經讀經等如常、滿願寺御出候也、

一十二日、藥師如來ニ別而看經共申候、休世齋、敷越、鎌源あとへ御禮候、案內者申候、鎌源御茶湯まて、殊外御會釋被申候、此日從中書公(家久)、弓削太郎左衞門を以、一昨日之御禮承候、幷福昌寺雲堂造營之、葺板御當被成候趣御尋也、

高野山釋門院下向

鐵炮ヲ作ラシム

彦山造營

茶湯道具

毘沙門堂造作茶湯座敷

一此日釋門院、高野山より下向候とて被來候、鞦一懸預候、鎌源所まて見參仕候、佐土原御使者も同前、

一十三日、看經念佛等如常、

一十四日、鐵放田中主水左衞門尉へとらせ候、打立候、

一十五日、結夏まて候間、別而看經讀經等仕候、衆中各被指出候、見參申候也、此日彦山門坊使者預候、幷山上建立之刻候條、奉加候由承候也、西俣七郎左衞門遙久無沙汰申候とて、上樽一持を來候、御酒各へ參會也、

一十六日、念佛等如常、門坊返書仕候、奉加ニ鳥目百疋入候、

一十七日、諸篇如常、野村大炊兵衞尉茶湯道具求候由候儘、彼宿所へ語ニ越候、終日雜話まて茶也、

一十八日、觀世音へ祈念如常、讀經等同、此日敷根越中守殿、休世齋、茶湯參會也、衆中五六人座ニ候、終日種々肴まて御酒也、雜話共也、此日從木脇竹十東預候、

一十九日、念佛等如常、吉日まて候間、毘沙門假堂作ニ打立候、幷茶湯之座可構、普請等させ(候脫カ)也、此日從佐土原御使者高崎越前守被越候趣ハ、久御無沙

天正十一年四月八日

汰之段、次七(土カ)山左近將監去年已來、別而辛勞共申候間、彼山續ニ相應之處
一ケ所遣られ候て可然之由候、尤と存候間、先々一ケ所落著させられ候
て可然之由候、御返事申候、越劦御酒持きられ候間、參會申候、從福島指(座)宿
丹後守御越候、是も御酒持せらるゝ候條、卽參會候、
一廿日、看經如常、吉川殿子ニ名付候へと被申候條、名付候、御酒、鹿皮、帋あと
引物ニ得候、御酒卽とへ候、此日も堂作番匠四五人まて仕候見候、休世齋
參合、終日雜談共まて御酒茶あと也、
一廿一日、念佛等如常、茶湯座作候する覺悟候處ニ、樹あとさせ候、堂作番匠
無油斷候、
一廿二日、讀經等如常、茶湯之座之普請させ候て見申候、此日本庄地頭御酒
持を到來候、卽罷出參會申候、頃有馬御番より歸宅とて御來候間、彼境目
之物語共也、上野彌左衞門尉爲細工來候荷葉ニ蝸之繪拙者こくれ候、終
日左樣之物共、又刀あとのまゝ見候て慰候、
一廿三日、今夜月待之間、讀經等別而仕候、此日毘沙門堂作之普請共させ候
而見申候、又昌元寺登まて候間、周易之占共させ申候、就其種々閑談也、此

樹木ヲ植ウ

本莊ノ地頭某有馬ヨリ歸ル

月待

夜御崎寺無沙汰候とて御來候、揚梅肴まて御酒持せ候、月待候間、其座ま
て賞翫申候、休世齋あと參會候、從佐土原織屋來候而、舞あと一二番申候、
從夫鰺而月待まて候儘、祈念等仕候而回向申候也、
一廿四日、地藏へ看經如常、御崎寺早晩も廿八日例講被成候へ共、雨茂候間、
乍次講讀候する由承候間、校量次第之由申候而、講讀させ申候也、此日和
田刑部左衞門殿(尉カ)、山本備前守、曾井へ比志(飛驒)島殿使ニ進之候趣、去二月曾井
之市へ木花寺小者立候處、菓子あと賣候屋ニ彼者有むきお行候き、然ハ
彼女亭主錢三十之內外まても候歟失候、彼者來候つる間、定而取候らん
と市場まて申候とて、曾井之衆搦られ、加江田へ被渡候、尤必定之盜人ま
て候へゝ、無異儀請取申候而、其曖申候すゑ共、盜人と承候證據不分明候
まゝ、落著次第請取候する由申候而、加江田役人共、曾井ともこと〳〵く遣候、其
後再三懸引申候へ共、不事果候、殊ニ拙者所へ參候而、留主候條如此候、頃
曾井より使者を以、餘ニ不事果候間、今少まて候へゝ、彼盜人いつのさへ
も追放候する由承候、從爰ハ拙者直ニ申候て歟、可然候すらんと、加治木
伊與介來候而申候儘、右之兩人、比志嶋殿へ進上まて候也、石塚へ越候間、

覺兼和田刑部左衞門尉等ヲ曾比ノ主領ニ任ジ許ス曾井ノ志島義基ニ遣ス

加江田ノ人ハ犯罪ヲ確ニ證スル者ヲ以テ嫌疑ヲ受ケサセ加江田ノ人ヲ捕ヘテ曾井ノ者ニ嫌疑ヲ掛ケ事件ヲ窺ハシム曾井ノ市ニ於テ曾井ノ菓子屋ノ物ヲ盜ム

天正十一年四月八日

彼方まて意趣申候由也、式部少輔(比志島義基)殿面談之由候、一途之返事無之候、追而委可承候通也、

鹿兒島へノ使歸ル

一廿五日、看經等如常、圓福寺久無沙汰と而越被成候、然ハ休世齋又衆中五六人彼是參合、圓福寺御會釋共ニ終日御酒御茶まて、四方山々ヶ物語共也、

義久覺兼ノ來麑ヲ命ズ

一廿六日、念佛等如常、圓福寺へ先日法花嶽參籠之刻、從代賢和尙被下候庵主號之證跡共見せ申候、從夫茶湯會釋申候也、休世齋同前也、此日先日鹿兒嶋へ使ニ上候泉鏡坊歸也、御上樣御氣分御快氣之由也、御使者阿多掃部助殿之由也、幷上野彌左衞門へ、御細工させら〻へく候、來月十日、鹿兒嶋へ參候樣ニ可申之由、掃部助殿より承候也、次寄合中より、先日我々祇候候刻、出合候御祈禱一万座、來月中旬之比可始候、然ハ日刕兩院(こ)より、三十壇之用意可申付候由也、卽感候て、次第々々まて諸所へ申渡候、此日從中書公、遙久御無沙汰候とて、有川左近將監御遣被成候、拙者ハ養性氣まて候間、鎌田源左衞門賴候而、會釋申させ候、幷御返事も忝候由申候也、此日比志嶋殿より使者也、北村武藏介と一人兩使也、先日盜人之儀也、何と樣まて

義久ノ爲ニ祈禱ヲ行ハントス

義基ノ使者來リテ覺兼ノ審

も盜人の儀候ハ、又盜人此方へ召寄、委左右方承合曖申候て可然候由承候、和田刑部左衞門、山本備前守、先月之首尾まて候間、意趣聞を候、拙者申候處ハ、尤如承候、別所と會井との御事まて候ハヽ、當所へ召寄、左右方承合曖可申候へ共、愚領との儀候間、(○加江田ハ、覺兼ノ所領ナリ、)彼儀ハ難成候、會井より、盜人と被仰懸候間、其一途可承候、此方よりハ不證據を承候通申候ハヽ、其上まて問對あとまても候する哉、夫ハ何と樣まても御談合可仕之由候、返事申候也、

査裁判スベキコトヲイフ

覺兼自領ニ關係スル事件ナルヲ以テ審判スルコトヲ避ク

一廿七日、念佛等如常、此日北鄕殿父子より使節(村田名字之人也、)預候、其趣ハ、先日我等御禮ニ參し候其返禮也、次ニ龜澤名字之人、赤坂まて山賊仕候て、此方へ逃來候、然ハ成敗させ候へと賴被成候間、爰元まて生害させ候其禮也、此日金剛寺入御候間、種々肴まて御酒參會候、其座休世齋、伊勢之田中主水介也、此日竹篠衆中、拙者養性氣候條、藥師法十二座十万返修行被成由候而、配帳預候、此日も諸所へ御祈禱之儀共申渡候、返事到來候也、

山賊

一廿八日、看經讀經等別而勤候、弓場之在所衆中五六人申付見せ申候也、美々津假屋檜持せ、無沙汰申候由申候而來候、毘沙門堂作番匠衆其外諸細

天正十一年四月八日

所領ノ轉換ト其領域内ノ寺領

勝家ノ兵參意外ニ強シ

工等多々居候ニ、御酒振舞候也、

一廿九日、念珠等如常、鹿兒嶋へ御祈禱候樣子、又ハ御氣分之樣共爲可承、沙汰寺使僧として參上申候也、此日も御祈禱、就調儀諸所へ遣候使歸也、何も御祈禱目出候由也、總昌院より使僧預候趣、糸原名藏岡へ頃御付被成候を、就夫總昌院領彼名ニ候處、倉岡醫王院へ、爰より付被成由承候、是ハ先年御懸引共候て、總へ付候處、又々如此承候、如何之由尋られ候、拙者曾不存候通申候、幷書狀相添、倉岡へ申理也、

九日、辛酉是ヨリ先、筒井順慶、近江ヨリ大和ニ歸ル、是日、再ビ出陣シ、尋デ、又歸國ス、

〔多聞院日記〕三十 ○大和 三月廿八日、

一爲順慶出陣祈禱、信讀大般若クハリテ在之人數ニ一帙了、

四月三日、

一筒井今日歸陣了、先以珍重々々、江州ノ樣ハ敵以外強々敷由也、

四日、

一水屋神樂能在之、天氣快然、筒井歸付、諸方禮在之云々、

勝家四萬近江ニ出ツ、風聞トシテ秀吉ヨリ頻ニ出兵ヲ促シ來ル

悉手ヲ殘シテ歸國ス

九日、○略中筒井順慶法印內々可有出仕之通之處、越前ヨリ柴田修理亮四萬騎計ニテ、江州へ打出トテ、羽柴ヨリ切々ニ申間、今朝ヨリ當國打フルイテ出陣了、如何可成行哉覽、無心元處也、

十四日、

一江州へ陣立候衆今日引取了、敵引故ニ番手ヲ殘置云々、

〔筒井諸記〕一 筒井一族

一天正十一年、柴田修理亮勝家敵スル、秀吉公諸士軍陳ス、八番目ノ備ハ筒井順慶、半途ニシテ和州へ歸ル、

○順慶、秀吉ニ從ヒテ、近江ニ出陣スルコト、三月十七日ノ條ニ見ユ、

信濃松本城主小笠原貞慶、小澤縫殿介ニ領地ヲ與フ、

〔信陽玉證鑑〕三會田組保福寺町問屋九右衞門所持

大妻村 百七拾貫文

神田村 九拾貫文

中捽村 三拾貫文

右三ケ所ニ而貳百九拾貫文相出候、彌可抽忠信者也、

天正十一年四月九日

天正拾一癸未四月九日　　貞慶(花押)

小澤縫殿介殿○百合叢志同ジ、

品川南北ノ宿人返ハ禁制

宇田川石見守

十一日癸亥、武藏八王子城主北條氏照、品川宿ノ爭論ヲ裁シ、向後、町人百姓ヲシテ、互ニ混入スルコト勿ラシム、

〔立石知滿氏所藏文書〕○武藏

書出

右意趣者、品川從南北之宿、百姓地へ缺落之者、令難澁之由申上候、人返之義者爲御國法、然者於同鄉町人爲百姓之間、人返之相論曲事候、向後者互ニ相返、町人者百姓地へ不可入、又百姓者町人中へ不可入、因茲雙方へ以御印判被仰出者也、仍如件、

天正十一年癸未卯月十一日　朱印(北條氏照)

二位

中嶋三右衞門尉

宇田川石見守

鳥海和泉守

秀吉伊勢ニ入ル

信雄峰城ヲ圍ム

勝家柳瀨ノ高山ニ寨ヲ築ク

秀吉モ付城ヲ築ク

百姓中

宇田川出雲守

十二日甲子、是ヨリ先、毛利輝元、小早川隆景、書ヲ羽柴秀吉ニ遺リテ、其軍狀ヲ問フ、是日、秀吉、近江柳瀨ニ在リ、輝元、隆景ニ答ヘテ、伊勢近江ノ戰況ヲ報ズ、

〔毛利氏四代實錄考證論斷〕二十三　四月朔日、

考證　無盡集六十

去朔日之御札、於越州柳瀨、今十二日ニ致拜見候、隨而瀧川左近、柴田修理亮令一味、對信雄企謀叛候、因茲瀧川爲御成敗、北伊勢表罷立、城廻悉令放火、瀧川息八郎居城之峯、幷龜山兩城取卷、龜山手堅攻詰付而致落城候、嶺城彌不遁樣信雄被取卷之處、柴田江州北郡ゟ至越州堺目罷立御(出カ)座(マヽ)候、御國ニ上煙之條、曲者(事カ)と存、卽時秀吉懸付可刎首と存候へ共、連々筑前守鑓先存付而、山奥ゟ遁入候、押詰可攻殺ニ相究候處、高山ゟ取上、城之(を)誘(カ)及難儀雖居候、山中爲節所之間、可責上樣無之付而、付城四五ケ所申付、秀吉ハ隙明、長濱表ニ于今有之事ニ候、二三日中ニ可令上洛之條、於于時者(宜歟カ)可御

信長ノ家中秀吉ニ匹敵スルモノナシ

輝元ノ使者ヲ抑留スル

播磨ヨリ東ニ於テ秀吉ノ鑓先ニ可ベキモノナシ

心安候、前々せられの時さへ、信長於家中者、秀吉ゟ眞似と可仕者無之候
ゟる、唯今之儀ハ、中々自坂東之内ニ、筑前守ニ少も可立合者無之付而、人
數之儀ハ、八幡大菩薩我等恣御座候間、可被心易候、先度預御札(使脱カ)候處、事繁
候而、御返事不申入候、乍去我等備人數、城攻其外野相可致、合戰をも見を
候ハヽ、輝元ハ懸御目候と存、於于今抑留候、右如申候近日罷上之條、於京
都御返事可申入候、猶以自播州西之事ハ不存、於東者津輕、合浦、外濱迄、我
等鑓先ニ可相堪之様依無之、悉羽柴應鞭先隊明候間、可御心易候、猶追々
可得貴意候、恐惶謹言、

卯月十二日　　秀吉

毛利右馬頭殿　御報

〔萩藩閥閱錄〕四　毛利伊豆

尙以、自播州西之事ニ不存、於東者津輕、合浦、外濱迄、我等鑓先ニ可相
堪様依無之、悉羽柴應鞭先明隊候間、可御心安候、
就此表儀、從輝元御一札、貴所御狀、今日十二日、越(江)州柳瀨ゟ申所ニて令拜閱
候、仍瀧川左近、柴田修理亮ゟ申談、對信雄企謀叛候、卽瀧川爲御成敗北伊勢

一益ノ子息瀧川八郎ノ城ヲ守ルニ

勝家ニ逃入リ奥山ニ高ヲ築キテ城ヲ守ルニ

秀吉ハ二三日中ニ上洛スベシ

表へ罷立、城廻悉令放火、瀧川息八郎居城峯、幷龜山兩城取卷、龜山手堅攻候
ニ付而、致落城候、峯城彌不逃散様ニ、信雄被取卷處、柴田江北ゟ越州至境目
罷出御(ヽヽ)座候、御國ニ上煙候條、曲者(事カ)ゟ存、卽時秀吉懸付、可討果ゟ存候得者、連
々筑前守鑓先を存付而、山奥へ逃入候、押詰可攻殺相究候之處、高山へ取上
城を拵、及難儀居申候付而、可攻上様を無之候之條、付城四五ヶ所申付、秀吉
者明隙、二三日中可令上洛之條、於時々(宜カ)者可御心安候、委細此御飛脚見及候
間、懇可有御尋候、前々せられの時ゟへ、信長於家中、秀吉眞似をゟ可仕者無
之候間、只今儀者、中々於坂東ニ、筑前ニ少を可立合者無之付而、人數之儀者、
八幡大菩我等恣在是事候、可御心安候、先度預御使札之間、御返事可
申入之處事繁付而延引申候、乍去我等備人數、城攻野相合戰をも見を候ハ
ヽ、輝元幷貴所ゟ懸御目候と存、于今御返事遲々候、右如申候、二三日中ニ罷
立候ハヽ、於京都御返事可申入候、尙期後音候、恐々謹言、

卯月十二日　　秀吉　御判

小早川左衞門佐殿　御返報

右養父隆景ゟ、從秀吉公之御判物、天正十(十一)年、柴田勝家御追伐之時之事ゟ

天正十一年四月十二日

相聞候、于今家ニ所持仕候事、

○勝家、輝元ノ援ヲ得テ、秀吉ヲ夾撃セント謀ルコト、三月四日ノ條ニ見ユ、

徳川家康、信濃屋代城主屋代秀正ニ命ジテ、眞田昌幸、依田康國ト共ニ、力ヲ信濃ノ事ニ致サシム、尋デ、又柴田康忠ヲ遣リテ、共ニ謀ラシム、

〔譜牒餘錄〕五十九　屋代越中守

今度被屬于當方幕下之段、忠信之至欣悦候、彌眞田(昌幸)、依田(康國)有談合、其表無油斷之樣御馳走肝要候、委曲大久保七郎(忠世)右衞門尉可申候、恐々謹言、

卯月十二日　御居御判

屋代左衞門佐(秀正)殿

急度令啓述候、仍其表之樣子付、行等有度之由被申越候、依其芝(柴)田七九郎(康忠)差遣候、何樣よも被相談、可然樣尤候、委細大久保七郎右衞門尉可申候、恐々謹言、

卯月十八日　御居御判

屋代左衞門佐殿

秀吉木村重茲ヲ木山本丸ニ入レ山路正國等ヲ外構ニ移ス

勝豐ノ部下勝家ニ通ズル風說アリ

十三日、乙丑、近江長濱城主柴田勝豐ノ將山路正國、堂木山ニ在リ、密ニ柴田勝家ニ通ズ、是日、事露レテ、勝家ノ陣ニ走ル、羽柴秀吉、正國ノ質ヲ捕ヘテ、之ヲ磔ス、

〔秀吉事記〕柴田退治

於是勝豐入置人數同木山有調略之風說、依之木村隼人祐(佑)入替、大金藤八、木下半右衞門、山路將監外構出之、專用心、山路將監謀反連々露顯之條、捨妻子白晝走入敵陣者也、〇上下略、勝豐、卒スルコト及ビ信孝、再ビ兵ヲ岐阜ニ擧ゲシムルコト、三月二十一日ノ條及ビ本月十六日ノ條ニカ、ル、

〔太閤記〕五　柴田伊賀守家來山路將監謀反露見之支

本山之要害に心狹變そは者有由、誰共なしに云出しらへ、木村小隼人佑を本丸へ入、大金藤八郎、木下半右衞門尉、山路將監狹外輪へ出し、用心きひ敷

正國重茲ヲ殺シテ勝家ノ兵ヲ引入レントス

野村勝次郎正國ノ隱謀ヲ重茲ニ密告ス

見えし處に、山路卯月十三日之朝、小隼人佑へ茶を申さんと約し、用意まきりあり、此企ハ、木村を討ㇾ、柴田ら勢を本山へ引入んと也隱謀とらや、然る歟其夜之子刻計に、木村ら門を扣く者有、誰そと番之者共問々れハ、御本陣よㇼ急用之事にㇾ有そ、先門を啓候へと云しまゝ、隼人も其旨告し處、大崎宇右衞門尉聞候へと有しらハ、卽出向ひ、何用之御事そ、承候へしと云し時、いや御本陣よㇼ此御用にハ非そ候、伊賀守具臣野村勝次郎是ㇼㇾ參さは由申候へと有に因ㇾ、大崎立歸ㇼ、其由申々まきハ、ちらハ內へ入よとㇾ、近習十人計、野村ら左右に隨ひ、屋裏へ入しらそ、野村刀脇指歟大崎に渡し、密ら に申上候ハんと、やハら立寄ちゝや數々はハ、山路將監心變して候、明朝御茶を申、もき屋にて御邊を奉討、本山城へ柴田ら勢を引入んと也事に、相極さは由云々まきハ、木村實左もあらんと覺えたㇼ、ちらハ只今逆寄によせ可打果と有し歟、野村承、先蒙氣之由被仰遣、被相延、明朝御仕懸候ハゝ同類不殘被打果候ハんやと指圖せしらそ、尤れりとて、山路方へ、頓に虫ちし出痛候間、明朝ハ參はしき旨、使者を遣しゝまきハ、扨ハ此事推量有し也、反忠歟無心許思ひ、密談之者共誰らまきと呼に、野村勝次郎そ居ちりゝる、反忠此をつ

正國母妻子ヲシテ長濱ヲ脫出セシム

正國脫走ス

正國ノ母等捕ヘラル

あんめり、時刻移り れもあしかりなんと、長濱之宿所に母や妻子共有しをハ、山路ら甥と舊臣二人つらハし、船にㇼ早々退候へ、財寶等に少も相らまゐす、片時ももやく退候へとて出し、其身ハ密談之同類三人同道し、雞の聲初ㇼ聞えし折節落にゝり、將監ら陣所ひそ〳〵とさゝき出さは由、野村ら宿よㇼ告知せける間、卽らくと隼人佑ま申々れハ、もハ退さる物にこそとて、くは〳〵と引卷尋ぬまきハ、如案見えちりゝ利、在長濱母あとからめに、馬上五六騎つらハしされハ、とて有し歟、山路將監ら母也乘さる舟之櫓、番舟の碇乃つなにあさりしらハ、十艘之番船一度にゆられ出、是ハいろ樣舟らとをはにこそとて、聲々にのゝまり出けまハ、案の如く不知船見えつるㇼ因て、追掛舟歟とめ見まきハ、山路ら母妻子共あり、彼是七人番船へ取入これもとㇼ、隼人佑使者共ㇼ渡し待りゝ利、

評曰、惡逆無道なる志歟ハ、天にくゝ給ふに因て、山路ら母あとら乘さる船、番舟の睡歟ちましぬは事、天心嚴なる事默識をへし、吁恐しゐら れ、山路ら母妻子共七人、秀吉へ上奉り、謀反之樣子委木村申上しらハ、見をし

重茲ハ腹惡シキ人正國ノ母子ヲ磔ス

秀吉岐阜城ヲ攻ム

信孝勝家ノ進出ヲ求ム岐阜城陷ラバ勝家等ノ望ハ成リ難シ

めのさめなる條、急張付に掛て、將監めに見をよと被仰なれハ、隼人いとゝ腹あしき人〳〵有、卯月十六日、柴田陣取ちろう逆張付にろけて、山路これを見よ〳〵と、高聲によとゝ、噇と鯨波を擧とよおきにゝ利、いさましや夢ゐも知ぬ事に、七人之者共に憂目を見せ、耻を與ゐ事、後代萬人の舌頭まで絕はらん事も、ひとへゐ將監ろ無道故ある、能々勘ろへまるに、謀反をし侍りて、行末ろめてさねわまれあり

〔賤嶽合戰記〕岐阜三七殿より柴田を後卷請給ふ事、付山路將監を味方に引入事

それよ〻〇前條ハ、秀吉、賤ヶ嶽ノ守備ヲ整ヘテ、大垣ニ向フコトニカヽル、三月二十七日ノ條ニ收ム、秀吉公ハ、同廿七日より、岐阜の城へ人數をさしむけ、をみよもんで責させたまふよ、三七殿おらへかさくや思ひ給もゝん、柴田陳へ被仰遣なるは、秀吉其表を引取おとり、晝夜のさゝひもおく、もミよをんて攻なれハ、味方氣をうハゝれ、ゐやう を相ミへ申候之間、其表賤ヶ嶽の圍何とそ計略を以責破ま、後卷おさまふへし、時日をうつしおは、當城かゝへまかさろるへし、若於令落城者、本意とをる事かさろるへし、當城堅固ある內ま、早々後卷せしむへしと、使及度々、

田勝豐兵大金藤八郎、木下半右衞門、山路將監等出乎外營、以迭嫌戒、將監本密通勝家、欲窃殺小隼人、納勝家兵于砦中、故豫約小隼人曰、茲月十三日朝冀得來臨進雲牙、小隼人欲往、十二日夜半、有敲木村之門者、衞士誰何、答曰、自幕府有密計而來、衞士告小隼人曰、千石、守備柄城開門咨之、於是答曰、實非幕今按、野村者將監之隨一也下之使、某是柴田勝豐臣野村勝次郎也、密談之人數、怪野村之奔去、而初知其反、不得已今夜速馳人於長濱城、今按、遣其姪一人云々、使其老母妻子浮船竊去之、同夕鷄鳴、將監又具徒黨三人、遂營忽奔散、今按、祖佐久間盛政陣云々、野村勝次郎訝將監陣之騷動、告小隼人、小隼人卽雖馳兵而圍之無竟處悲怒之餘、欲擒其母妻、使短兵七八騎急赴長濱、然是亦隱跡不知其所、彼母妻之船夜中過湖上、時十艘之番船各熟睡不知之、

噫天哉、彼船櫓機誤礙二番船之碇綱一、十艘共淘悉覺レ眠、仍留二一怪船一改レ之、則得二將監之母妻一、舟人捕二其族七人一、捧二木村之檢使一、木村得レ之、獻二秀吉一、述二其趣一、秀吉大忿、令二木村一曰、爲レ懲二後來不義之士一、宜下磔二彼老母妻子一以示上レ將監一、木村承レ命、四月十六日蚤旦、肆二之於柴田之陣邊一、而使下將監親レ之、傍人怜レ之、無レ不レ惡二將監一矣、○下略、信孝、再ビ岐阜ニ於テ、兵ヲ擧グルコトニカ、ル、本月十六日ノ條ニ收ム、

〔神戸錄〕山路紀伊守、姓宇多源氏、佐々木四郎高綱之後也、家世爲高岡城主、仕具盛及利盛、爲六奉行之一、具盛以女妻之、後祝髮號正幽、子曰種常、正國、盛鄉、正俊、種常稱彈正、永祿十一年二月、岐阜主來擊園高岡城、種常見其兵勢極盛、度卒不可敵、與之行成、承岐阜主旨、勸友盛降、養岐阜主子爲嗣、既而父子不相和、種常亦頗有貳快不樂、元龜二年、岐阜主怒囚友盛、使誅其諸弟、盛鄉、正俊皆逃亡、正國稱玄番(蕃)頭又將監、天正十年、與峯竹右衞門、受信孝命、擊織田信澄于大阪城二丸、山崎之役力鬪有功、既而去適北莊、仕柴田勝家、勝家使之事勝豐、十一月、勝豐出治長濱、十一年、勝豐叛從姬路主、四月、姬路主起兵擊勝家、正國從勝豐出陣于堂本山(木下同ジ)之尾、大鐘藤八陣于其右、蜂須賀政(彌脫カ)陣于其上、木村定(宜正)(絲下同ジ)經陣于其左、勝豐適病卒、正國代領其衆、八日、岐阜告急(主脫カ)于北莊、勝家欲援之、而

正國大坂ニ在リ、城津田信澄ヲ擊ツ　山路氏ハ神戸氏ノ六奉行ノ一　勝家ニ仕フ　勝家正國ヲシテ勝豐ニ屬セシム

憂姬路營相連、乃召姪盛政曰、山路正國爲羽柴氏、戚堂本山、是本我臣、以其使事勝豐、故從羽柴氏、今我招之必來、誰與正國善者、曰鵜野忠三郎與之相善、乃使忠三郎往說之、正國曰、我實爲柴田氏臣、然以事伊賀君故遂至于此、豈其素志哉、而今姬路君以我爲不貳、寄以方面之任、而欲叛之、是非義也、雖然奈何遺舊恩、誠能以伊賀君舊邑丸岡十二萬石相賞、則因以決去就矣、忠三郎喜曰善、是固不待言、一以委我、正國曰、願得符、曰是無憂也、我既諾之、豈其有變哉、宜速從命、正國乃決意從之、遣還忠三郎、乃自謂吾嘿々徒歸、則何以見同列、今當斬定經首、以爲進見之贄也、乃與其與力今井平七、野村莊次郎謀、十二日、使于定經曰、長濱私第致一種之殽、願詰旦進晩莽、定經許之、正國謀待其來搏殺之、夜半有叩木村氏門者、家衆大埼宇右衞門出問曰、誰也、曰野村莊次郎也、敢告急變、宇右衞門入告定經、定經曰、莊次郎乎、宜開門、乃延入相見、莊次郎告以狀曰、我受恩于君、不敢不告也、明日昧爽君其擊殺之、定經諾之、戒軍士、將以昧爽發、既而正國復召平七、莊次郎、不至、問之則曰、昏而宿直、今不知其處、正國曰、事急矣、不速去將禽矣、命姪山路文太夫曰、宜令長濱老母妻子乘船與俱逃亡、莊次郎聞其騷擾、復走報定經、定經曰、逸之則大事廢矣、卽率衆圍其營、則既逃亡矣、

鵜野忠三郎　野村莊次郎　山路文大夫

曰緩而失之矣、今宜禽彼妻子在長濱者也、令早川彦次郎、山本左内等六七騎、馳至長濱、時正國老母妻子遽乘小船、欲奔京師、湖上諸船皆熟睡莫知、文太夫謂是天祐、潛過其側、其櫓誤觸碇繩、十餘艘齊動搖、船人方驚怪、見有追兵、遂共聚禽之、以授追兵、彦次郎等携還賤嶽軍所曰、是叛人之族宜以爲戮懲後人也、十六日、倒磔正國族七人于營外、使衆齊呼曰、天致罰于叛人、山路氏其見之、下〇略

十四日、丙寅、信濃ノ士市川信處、上杉景勝ノ老臣直江兼續ニ答ヘテ、徳川家康ノ甲斐府中ニ在陣セルヲ告ゲ、併セテ信濃虚空藏山方面ノ無事ヲ報ズ、

〔吉川金藏氏所藏文書〕

家康出張之由被聞召届、御書被下置候、謹而奉頂戴候、然而家康甲府ニ在陣之由申來候、乍去至今日虚空藏表相搖義無之候、於必定者、彼地罷移、涯分相稼可申候、此等之趣宜預御披露候、恐惶謹言、

四月十四日　　市川治部少輔
信處（花押）

家康出張ノコトヲ信處ニ問フ

柴田聞ク玄蕃ヲ近付、此儀いろ〳〵と相談しけまゝ、玄蕃ろいはく、敵陣の要害堅固まして打破事かさろるへし、無二ま破あた味方多く損をへし、敵陣の守將を味方ま引入たらんハ、功尤成安ろるへし、先堂木山ま楯籠山路ハ、本ハ此方此郎等也、伊賀守ま被仰付添候故、今如此敵と成候あり、亦此者伊賀守厚恩の家人まいらを、方々ま渡者也、心中變し安かるへし、山路に内通誰ろよく侍らんと相尋るま、宇野忠左衛門といふ者内々より入魂の者あるま、此者可然とて山路ろをとへ遣を、宇野夜中ま忍ひ行、さくきハより山路ろをの呼出し、案内をこひなれハ、山路ろいはく、宇野いろやう成事候而被出候哉、本ハ一家と申ろら、今ろく敵味方と相はこのれ罷有候へと、御目ま〳〵ま申事成ましと申て不出、宇野又申遣しなるハ、御用心まゝ候ハヽ、腰物可遣、密談申度義候而罷越候間、直に御目にかゝまたねとそ望みける、山路ろをてゐをとてあく語合し上あれハ、さいらむゆるし入をしと有々れハ、忠左衛門、將監ろ手を取、一間所へ打入、小聲ま成て申々るを、北國の大將柴田殿、貴殿を味方ま賴度との儀也、たのまれ給ハヽ、忠節これま過しとそ申々る、山路ろいはく、御懇意の使忝存候得共、今如此一構相預り、秀吉の味方

宇野忠左衛門正國ニ說ク

勝家正國ヲ誘ハントス

正國諸ス
正國木村須
重玆蜂須賀
正勝ヲ
撃タント
シテ部下
ト謀ル

ま罷成といひ、又も伊賀守手前と申、以(ママ)も秀吉の所存不顧して、御味方ま參儀、士の非本意候間、貴命まも、さらひろさしと云、忠左衞門重而申々るも、貴殿ハ本勝家の恩賞あり、伊賀まハ當分與力あり、其上弓やを取も、立身して子孫榮へん事を願ふは常ならばや、本へ被歸候儀、非儀と申者候ハし、我等夜中ま敵の圍へ忍ひ來る事、内々懇意ま存候故也、貴樣御たもまよろしと事と存、悦罷越候間、よく〳〵御思案あるるしと申れ、山路承、誠まもたまふも尤あり、扨我等御味方申候ハヽ、柴田殿身體何程まもてらひ可給候哉、承度と申、忠左衞門らいはく、貴殿味方被申於有忠者、伊賀守知行丸岡十二萬石の所可被遣段、柴田殿所存慥ま承候と申、山路其ことそまのり、然も柴田殿ら玄蕃殿ら此御書付あされ候ハヽ、慥まそんし御意まもさらひ可申といふ、宇野聞て、それは貴殿御ま不可然候、知行ねきり味方被申候樣に、後々迄のしも事に候、柴田殿よりは、我ま書付取置可申とかさく請合々れハ、山路此時通心決定して、宇野を返しな、山路思案して、山路ほとの者敵方へ組せんまは、何そ色なくしてハいひ甲斐あれ事あり、木村、蜂須賀兩人の者ともを討、其首を柴田ま土産(に脱カ)せんとて、我與力まて有々る今井覺衞門、野

村市内をまをねよを、むそのまいひあるも、各兩人へ無心可申事の候、相隨ひ給もんやといふ、兩人申々るハ、如此御下知を守罷有上は、兎もかくも仰達背申事まて無御座候といふ、山路、各心入喜悦ま候、所望別の儀まもらハ、兩人の命を給度まて候、此義いかゝといふ、兩人何樣まを御用立申社本意まて御座候、やそき御所望あり、殊まハ人多れ中まて、兩人召出され、此仰承候事、身まもまり忝悦ひ不過之候と申、山路らいはく、密事まて候へも、上卷の起請文を見度存候とありなれも、畏候とて、頓而起請文を出しなる、山路大まよろこひ、それより木村、蜂須賀を可討計略を述、らくて野村も小隼人を、今井は蜂須賀を可討と相定め、件此兩人方へ以使節申遣しなるも、永々在陣まゝ徒然たるへく候、此方も同意の事ま候、柴田もいつ方へ押かくるきとを相ミへも、又秀吉公御出馬も、近々可有共聞へす、我等在所近候得ハ、今日幸鱒を一本求越し候條、是を一種ま仕、明朝御茶進獻仕、暫時の氣をほうし、互ま心を慰申度候間、必々御出可被下旨申遣も、兩人、如貴意永々在陣轡氣互の事ま候間、一種此さらも御茶珍敷覺悉存候、必定可參と約諾も、山路思ふ圖に寄たりとて不斜悦、明朝振舞のをてなし用意そまさり巻る、宵

野村市内正國ノ隱謀ヲ重茲ニ密告ス

より今井、野村相詰てありけるゟ、夜更て人まつまる時分ゟ、將監、今井、野村を相尋ぬるゟ、今井を有、野村へいはゞ、將監驚、すゝ隱謀敵方へもらしぬるよと心得、此事延引せは大事たるへしとて、甥の誰とゟ云者ゟ申付、長濱ゟ殘し置老母妻子已上七人置けるを、舟ゟて京へ落せと申付、己ゟ小屋ゟ火を懸、卯月十三日の夜、柴田ゟ陣へ掛込ける、扨野村市内へ、木村小隼人常ゟ目を掛し者ゟは、小隼人ゟ本ゟ來、門を扛く、誰ゟれは夜中ゟ來ると問、市内急用密談の事有て來候、木村殿へ此旨申させ給へと云、木村聞て、市内へは開て可入と云、市内、木村ゟ前近く寄、件の事をのふ、木村大ゟおとろき、市内を賞美し、山路ゟ陣へ押寄かこまんとす、其内ゟ小屋ゟ火を掛のき、ゟは、長濱ゟ有山路ゟ老母と妻子を生捕むと、早馬を遣す所ゟ、早舟ゟ取乘て落けるを、舟ゟて追掛ゟは、沖嶋邊ゟて追付、七人れゟら生捕、敵陣間近く逆張付にかけたり、山路見て愁憤甚ふゟゝりける、（○盈筐錄所收志津嶽記大抵同ジ、）

〔參考〕

〔新撰豐臣實錄〕八　柴田勝豐臣山路將監反逆露顯、付信孝再叛部

頃日於二江州本山壘一浮說區、蒞言有二反者一、於是秀吉使木村小隼人移乎本城、柴

十五日、丁卯、信濃知久城主知久賴氏、同國玉川寺ヲシテ、其所領ヲ安堵セシム、

直江山城守（連署）殿

〔玉川寺文書〕○信濃

玉泉寺領之儀、前々如賴元時之申付者也、仍如件、

天正十一未曆
卯月十五日

賴氏（知久）（花押）

玉泉寺

默堂和尚侍衣閣下

玉泉寺寄進分

七貫五百文　飯沼
五俵　富田　竹之内
爲式部少輔殿與四郎殿御寄進、
八百文　富田　廣見

天正十一年四月十五日

正誤

頁	行	誤	正
目次九	六	學藝、遊戲ノ下ニ（かぶきノ圖）ヲ加フ	
七〇	九	内と〆	内とメ
九二	一一	定好	定吉
九六	一五	藤左衞門、正友、	藤左衞門正友、
一〇四	一〇註	介左衞門先祖、	介左衞門先祖、
一二三	一三	本日ノ條ノ附錄	年末雜載佛寺ノ條
一六二	一	寄居	客居
一六五	二	二十四日、	二十四日、戊申、
一九七	一	柱大正	天正
三四一	一	二又	二又
三五〇	六	下栗生	下栗生
四二〇	九	親重、等	親重等、
四三一	二	紫波淵崎	紫波洲崎
四三六	六	紫波淵崎	紫波洲崎
四四二	八	柱十日	十三日
四四三	八	コノ次、ニ	コノ次ニ、
四八八	一四	三郎左衞門	彦右衞門
四八九	一	三郎五郎	彦五郎
六七九	八	（駿河守政重）	（駿河守政繁）
七五一	一	敎秀	賦秀
七五四	一	第三號	第四號
七八六	二	ゐんしやくゐん（ちゃ脫）	ゐんしやくゐん（ちゃ脫）
八七二	四	陸奥	出羽
八七五	八	權大副	大副

昭和五年三月二十二日印刷
昭和五年三月二十五日發行

（大日本史料第十一編之三奥付）

豫約價金七圓

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發行所　東京帝國大學文學部史料編纂所
（電話小石川(85)七〇二二番）

天正十一年四月十五日
爲明湖寄進、
三俵　金野登下
助四郎殿寄進、
四俵　知久平
四百文　畠同
仁百文　珊龍院
古屋敷
已上

大日本史料　第十一編之三終

昭和五年三月二十二日印刷
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Luigi: sò ben'io che non hebbe mai ardire nessuno di voi altri di comparirgli innanzi, mẽtre qui stette; Che si come i serui d'Idio amano la luce, cosi il demonio; & i suoi seguaci le tenebre; ma acciò che tutti cotesti vostri diuoti intendano quanto sia falso quel che dite, se voi hauete potestà di mettere il demonio in chi volete, fate tutte le vostre malie, incanti, & sacrificij, per metterlo in corpo à me; mà hà da esser con patto, che se dopò di hauer fatto ogni vostro sforzo, la cosa non vi riesce, confessate che quanto hauete detto del P. Visitatore, è stato bugia, & che le vostre leggi sono false. Piacque loro il partito, & cosi d'accordo, Luigi armatosi col segno della Croce si pose a sedere: Et quelli instromenti di satanasso se gli posero intorno strisciãdogli le mani con certi loro grani, facendo mille gesti, ponendogli serpi al collo, & continouamenti inuocando il demonio con si alte voci, che alcuni arrochiuano. Luigi fra tanto se ne staua tutto sauio, & modesto col viso appoggiato sopra vna mano, dicendo loro che gridassero più alto, che già gli cominciauano à dolere i capelli: Et rinforzando essi le inuocationi, & scongiuri: Eccoti che il demonio di subito entra nell'Hospite di Luigi, ch'era gentile, & comincia à tormentarlo. Quel tale come si vidde mal trattare di quella maniera, si mette à correre dietro a i Bonzi, per dar loro delle bastonate; Et Luigi restò battendosi con la mano il capo di risa, burlandosi della cecità de'gentili. Onde rimasero i circonstanti pieni di marauiglia, & i Bonzi di confusione, & vergogna; E tutta via gli mandarono poi à dire, che se voleua àspettare vn poco più, andarebbono à Cangozima à cercare vn'altro incantatore piu valẽte, al quale i demoni in tutto, & per tutto ubidiuano, & che all'hora uedrebbe, se le arti loro erano efficaci, ò nò. Stette in quel Porto Luigi anchora molti giorni, mà i Bonzi perduto il credito, & lasciata la Chiesa, non comparuero più.

caterua, gli dissero ad vna voce, che ne egli sanarebbe, ne i Sacerdoti potrebbero far' oratione per lui, & vsare de loro incanti, & rimedi, se il P. Luigi nõ fosse almeno cacciato quanto prima dalla Città, & l'hospito arso talmente, che non vene restasse memoria. Il Rè dall'vna parte consocendo la malitia discosto, dall'altra non volendo mancar della parola data al Padre, alla fine astretto da suoi gli diede cortese licenza, in modo però, che la casa restò intatta, & guardata a nome de'Padri. Di più tentarono i ministri del demonio, con alcuni principali Signori: che il Re espressamente commandasse alla nobiltà, che ogn'vno giurasse per gl'Idoli suoi; & promettesse cõ scritto di man propria, di non farsi mai Christiano, & non permettere che i suoi vassalli si facessero. Con tutto ciò habbiamo inteso di buona parte, che il Rè con la prima occasione disegna di richiamarci, & che due fratelli del Rè, persone di molto consiglio, & autorita, sentono bene delle cose d'Idio. Eraui vn'altro gentil'huomo alleuato cõ il Rè, & molto da lui amato, il quale nõ solo faceua buoni vfficij col Rè per il P. Luigi, ma etiãdio di quãdo in quãdo, gli faceua hauere vdienza: Il che nõ potendo sofferire alcuni Bonzi, con la spalla di certi parenti del Gouernatore, andarono di notte a casa di quel gentil'huomo, e trouatolo solo in vn giardinetto, l'vccisero, in modo che non se ne seppe nulla sino al giorno seguente. La cosa dispiacque molto al Rè, & cominciò a farne inquisitione con tanta diligenza, che due de'più colpeuoli sentendo che il fatto cominciaua a scoprirsi, fuggirono al Meacò. Questo caso fece ritirar molti dal parlare al Re in fauore de i nostri; tuttauia sapendo egli che i due micidiali stauano nel Meacò in Corte di Cicugendono, mandò là vn gentil'huomo a posta a persuadergli con buone parole che ritornassero: Et non vi fù molta faticha, per lo desiderio che haueano della patria; ma giunti non gli volle il Rè vedere se non morti, commãdando che se gli presentassero le teste di amendue il che senza indugio si essegui con gran tristezza & dolore de'Bonzi.

VI.

AVVISI DEL GIAPONE DEGLI ANNI M. D. LXXXII., LXXXIII. ET LXXXIV. Roma. M.D.LXXXVI.

Pp. 89, 93–95.

Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Seciety of Jesus. Nagasaki. January 2, 1584.

AVVISI DELL'OTTANTATRE.

[*Extract*]

In Amacusa doue era vna Chiesiuola molto piccola, se ne fa hora vna grande, & bella; Et Dõ Giouanni, dà il principale aiuto.

Nel Seminario di Arima, & altri luoghi di quello stato si guarda la disciplina, & si fa quel frutto, che si è già scritto altre volte. Il Signore D. Protasio è stato prouato da nostro Signore con gran tribolationi, e trauagli. E arso tre volte il Castello con ciò che vi era: Et questo per opera di Riosogi. In tutto hà mostrato molta patienza, & conformità con la volontà d'Idio, si come hà fatto anco in alcuni altri casi che appresso dirò. * *

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Occorse vna cosa gratiosa à Luigi figliuolo di Giustino di Nagazachi: Et fù che andando al Sacai, si trattenne alcuni giorni nel porto del Boo del Regno di Saxuma; Et andando in compagnia dell'Hospite à vedere i tempij de'Gentili, fra gl'altri andarono ad una Chiesiuola, d'onde gli vscirono in contra i Cannuxis (che sono vna certa maniera di Bonzi maritati, grandi incantatori, & negromanti) & parlando con Luigi, gli dissero: Non sò se sapete quando passò di quà Ocucasa Donamban (che vuol dire il Visitatore dell'India) che veniua dal Meacò, quel che gli fu fatto da noi altri, & come stando egli in barca senza vscire in terra, gli faceuamo i nostri incantesimi, & scongiuri, acciò che il Demonio gli entrasse a dosso, & à pena haueuamo finito le nostre figure, quando hebbe il Diauolo in corpo, & noi restammo facendo vna buona risata, burlandoci di lui, & della sua legge, & de'discepoli che seco menaua. Rispose

V.

AVVISI DEL GIAPONE DEGLI ANNI M. D. LXXXII., LXXXIII. ET LXXXIV. Roma. M.D.LXXXVI.

Pp. 85–89.

Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki. January 2, 1584.

AVVISI DELL'OTTANTATRE.

[*Extract*]

In vn luogo del Regno di Saxuma viue anchora vna vecchiarella per nome Maria, battizzata sin dal P. Xauier di santa memoria: Et con essere tanto tempo quiui rimasta sola Christiana, tuttauia hà sempre perseuerato, come se fosse nodrita co'i sacramenti, & con le prediche. Desiderãdo il P. Viceprouinciale che la legge di Dio hauesse adito in quella Terra, & hauendone gia hauuta alcuna intentione da chi poteua darla, mandò il P. Luigi d'Almeida per tale effetto due volte alla Corte nella Città di Cangoxima, doue al principio fù ben riceuuto, & andò a visitare alcuni Bõzi molto fauoriti del Rè. Quiui gli occorsero poi alcune cose nobili, le quali soggiongerò nel modo ch'egli stesso me le riferì poco prima che passasse di questa vita.

Era in Saxuma vna dõna che hauea vn figliastro indemoniato che a lei, & al marito daua trauaglio grandissimo. Occorse vna volta a questa donna andare all'hospitio ch'era stato assegnato al Padre, & dandogli conto di tutto questo, disse il Padre, che glie lo menassero a casa: & fatta oratione sopra lui, piacque al Signore di liberarlo di quello immondo spirito: Onde il giouane col padre, & con la matrigna, rimasero tanto affettionati alla legge d'Idio, che subito si voleuano battezzare, ma il P. Luigi gli differì per battezzargli poi con altri al suo tempo. Non è luogo in tutto il Giapone doue tanto fiorisca la idolatria, & doue sia tanto numero di Bonzi, & Bonze, come in questa Città di Cãgoxima, & con l'artificio & inganni che vsano sono tanto respettati & temuti da ognuno, che nõ si fa, se non quanto essi vogliono. E'anchora cosa molto frequente lo

entrare il demonio in questi miseri. Hora la seconda volta che il Padre vi andò, hauendo egli con licenza dal Rè, posto in ordine vna bella casetta, doue inuitati dalla nouità della dotrina, & dalla curiosità, concorreuan molti a vederlo, & vdirlo, auuẽne in quel lo stesso, principio del suo arriuo, che vna figliuola vnica & molto amata dal patron della casa, fù occupata dal demonio, & tormentata di maniera che vn giorno & mezzo stette senza potersi discernere, se fosse viua, ò morta. Piangeuano il padre, & la madre amaramente: Et i vicini & parẽti diceuano, che per hauersi posto il forastiero in casa, era loro accaduta quella disgratia. Non tardarono essi a referirglielo con sospiri. Et il P. Luigi senza dir altro incontinente ritiratosi nel camerino doue dormiua, & prostrato per terra innanzi ad una Imagine d'Idio Nostro Signore, cominciò quasi cõ le parole di Eliseo a dire: O Signore anchora in questa Terra doue io vi vengo a seruir, permettete che i miei hospiti siano per mia causa, come dicono, in tanta maniera tribolati & afflitti? Stendete Signore la vostra mano, & conoscano questi Infideli il vostro Diuino potere, & bontà: Et con questo andò prolongãdo la oratione per buono spatio stando il marito & la moglie fuori alla porta, senza sapere quel che il Padre facesse. Leuatosi poi dalla oratione, se ne andò con esso loro doue la donzella staua già come defunta: & orãdo sopra lei, subito ella si alzò, apri gli occhi & leuando le mani al Cielo, disse che voleua esser Christiana. Et il padre, & la madre, & i parenti di ciò stupiti, determinarono di fare il medesimo. Et cosi andaua il Padre, congregando & catechizando alcuni secretamente: non hauendogli anchora dato licenza il Rè di predicare in publico, per causa de' Bonzi. Mi disse di più il Padre che la stessa notte senti in quella Casa grandi strepiti, & vide spauentose figure: & benche nõ aggiungesse altro, si crede tuttauia per alcune congietture, che le demonia si vendicarono bene di lui, & gli diedero di molte bastonate; & in segno ne stette alcuni giorni molto infermo. Questo successo della donzella non si potè celare in modo, che tosto non si diuolgasse per la Città; & nel medesimo tempo il Rè ammalò grauemente. Onde i Bonzi, & Bonze, andati a trouarlo con gran

other things because no reënforcements have been sent me from Nueva España, although I have implored them. This land suffers from a constant and pressing need of reënforcements, on account not only of its unhealthful climate, but of the many emergencies which continually arise when I must send aid. These occasions now are not so much a matter of jest as they have been hitherto; for the Chinese and Japanese are not Indians, but people as valiant as many of the inhabitants of Berberia [Barbary], and even more so. I entreat your Majesty to give careful attention to this, and to order that in all vessels as many men as possible be sent; for it is the key to what is necessary for the preservation of this camp. I beg also that careful attention be given in the other things.

III.

ANTONIO DE MORGA, HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. CLEVELAND. MCMVII. VOL. I.
PP. 57.

Of the Administration of Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa, and of Diego Ronquillo, who filled the Office because of the Former's Death.

CHAPTER THIRD.

[*Extract*]

During this same administration, the province of Cagayan in the island of Luzon, opposite China, was first pacified by Captain Joan Pablos de Carrion, who founded there a Spanish colony, which he named Nueva Segovia. He also drove a Japanese pirate (1) from

(1) His name was Zaizufa.-Rizal.

La Concepción, vol. ii, p. 33, gives the founding of the city of Nueva Segovia as the resultant effect of this Japanese pirate. He says: "He [*i.e.*, Joan Pablos de Carrion] found a brave and intrepid Japanese pirate in possession of the port, who was intending to conquer it and subdue the country. He attacked the pirate boldly, conquered him, and frustrated his lofty designs. For greater security he founded the city of Nueva Segovia, and fortified it with a presidio."

that place, who had seized the port with some ships, and fortified himself there.

IV.

AVVISI DEL GIAPONE DEGLI ANNI M. D. LXXXII., LXXXIII. ET LXXXIV. ROMA. M.D.LXXXVI.
PP. 111–112.

Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki. January 2, 1584.

AVVISI DELL'OTTANTATRE.

[*Extract*]

Di la à un Mese gli mossero guerra Xibata, & Tachecaua, amendue Signori molto potenti. Era ne'confini del Regno di Vomi, & di Gecigen una fortezza di molta importanza chiamata Nagafama, nella quale Xibata hauea posto per Capitano vn suo figliuolo adottiuo, il quale per alcune offese riceuute da Xibata, senza alcun respetto dell'adottione, die de la fortezza in mano a Faxiba, che staua con lo essercito vicino. Indi Faxiba sen'andò contra Tachecaua, dando il guasto & distruggédo ogni cosa. La prima fortezza a che diede l'assalto, fù Cemeiama, ma come il presidio era gagliardo, fù ributtato con molti morti, & feriti: Onde piu acceso ui stette intorno parecchi giorni con piu di quaranta mila persone, Et finalmente cõ inuentione insolita in questi paesi, la minò, & i primi ad entrare furono otto Christiani, i quali oppressi dalla rouina d'vn baluardo, con pontelli, & altri aiuti che seco hauean portati, miracolosamente camparono. Quei di dentro vedendosi a mal partito vennero a patti, & salue le vite, lasciarono la fortezza a Faxiba: Et il Capitano essendo andato per giustificarsi co'l suo Signore Tachecaua, fù incontinente decapitato.

the Japanese. The Indian crew was discharged on account of not having the supplies which were lost on the galley. Most of these men went aboard the "Sant Jusepe." They said that the Japanese were attacking them with eighteen *champans*, which are like skiffs. They were defending themselves well although there were but sixty soldiers with the seamen, and there were a thousand of the enemy, of a race at once valorous and skilful. The six soldiers came with this news, and on the way they met a sailor who had escaped from a Sangley ship which had sailed from here, with supplies of rice for Juan Pablo. He says that the Sangleys mutinied at midnight and killed ten soldiers who were going with it as an escort, who had no sentinel. This one escaped by swimming, with the aid of a lance that was hurled at him from the ship.

Moreover, I have just detained some passengers who were going on this ship, because there are no troops on these islands, and a hundred soldiers have to go immediately as a reënforcement, although the weather is tempestuous. I expect to be one of them, if the governor will give me permission.

These enemies, who have in truth remained here, are a warlike people; and if your Excellency do not provide by this ship, and reënforce us with a thousand soldiers, these islands can be of little value. May your Excellency with great prudence provide what is most necessary for his Majesty's service, since we have no resource other than the favor your Excellency shall order to be extended to us.

The governor was disposed to send assistance to the ship, which was a very important affair; but after these events he will not be able to do it, because there do not remain in this city seventy men who can bear arms. May our Lord guard the most illustrious and excellent person of your Excellency and increase your estate, as your Excellency's servants desire. From Cabite, June 25, 1582. Most excellent and illustrious sir, your servant kisses your Excellency's hands.

JUAN BAPTISTA ROMAN

Letter from Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa to Felipe II.
Manila. July 1, 1582.

[*Extract*]

By this ship, which is to leave these islands on the last of June of this year, I am giving your Majesty a full account of the condition of affairs and events in this region. As it was about to sail news came of the fleet—which, I wrote among other things, I had despatched to effect a settlement in Cagayan—and of the punishment and resistance of the Japanese pirates, of whose coming we had news this year. The fleet sent by me, as above stated, met two vessels of the enemy near Cagayan, one of Japanese and the other of Sangleys; an engagement ensued, and those vessels surrendered after a fierce fight, in which two hundred Japanese, among them the commander of the fleet and his son, were killed, while we lost only three soldiers.

Juan Pablo de Carrion, whom I sent as my lieutenant-general in charge of this fleet, continued his journey, and entered the Cagayan River, where he was to make a settlement. At the entrance of the river he found six more Japanese vessels belonging to the fleet of those which had surrendered. There was also a goodly number of people there, and fortifications. On account of his lack of men—a severe storm having driven out to sea the flagship, which he took on this expedition—he did not sack these forts, but attempted only to enter the river. This he did, going up about six leagues, where he made a settlement in a place where he could erect a fort, whence he could direct offensive and defensive warfare against the enemy. This news came yesterday; and with all possible despatch I am sending reënforcements, boats, ammunition, and the provisions necessary. I considered it so needful to employ the soldiers for this purpose, because too small a force remains to me for the aid of Maluco, as I have written, since that undertaking is so important. However if they send from that place to beg aid, I shall give it with what forces I can. For I suffer a great lack of men and

here. They did some injury to the natives. This year, as warning was received that ten ships were being prepared to come to these islands, I have sent a fleet to the place where they are accustomed to come. This fleet is composed of six vessels, among them a ship and a galley well supplied with guns. I will send later advices of the outcome. The Japanese are the most warlike people in this part of the world. They have artillery and many arquebuses and lances. They use defensive armor for the body, made of iron, which they have owing to the subtlety of the Portuguese, who have displayed that trait to the injury of their own souls.

Letter from Juan Baptista Roman to the Viceroy.

Cabite. June 25, 1582.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir:

I do not know whether the letters with new information which the governor is writing today will arrive in time to go on this ship, which has been despatched to this port of Acabite; so I wish to give your Excellency notice of what is going on. Yesterday—St. John's Day—in the afternoon, there arrived six soldiers who had gone with Captain Juan Pablo de Carrion (1) against the Japanese, who are settled on the river Cagayan. They say that Juan Pablo sailed with his fleet—which comprised the ship "Sant Jusepe," the admiral's galley, and five fragatas—from the port of Bigan, situated in Ylocos, about thirty-five days' journey from Cagayan. As he sailed out, he encountered a Chinese pirate, who very soon surrendered. He put seventeen soldiers aboard of her and continued his course. While rounding Cape Borgador near Cagayan one fair morning at dawn, they found themselves near a Japanese ship, which Juan Pablo engaged with the admiral's galley in which he himself was. With his artillery he shot away their mainmast, and killed

(1) A sketch of this officer in *Cartas de Indias* (P. 734) states that he founded the city of Nueva Segovia, and probably remained in the islands from the time of their conquest until his death; also that the Japanese corsair here referred to was named Tay Zufu.

several men. The Japanese put out grappling-irons and poured two hundred men aboard the galley, armed with pikes and breastplates. There remained sixty arquebusiers firing at our men. Finally, the enemy conquered the galley as far as the mainmast. There our people also made a stand in their extreme necessity, and made the Japanese retreat to their ship. They dropped their grappling-irons, and set their foresail, which still remained to them. At this moment the ship "Sant Jusepe" grappled with them, and with artillery and forces of the ship overcame the Japanese; the latter fought valiantly until only eighteen remained, who gave themselves up, exhausted. Some men on the galley were killed, and among them its captain, Pero Lucas, fighting valiantly as a good soldier. Then the captain, Juan Pablo, ascended the Cagayan River, and found in the opening a fort and eleven Japanese ships. He passed along the upper shore because the mouth of the river is a league in width. The ship "Sant Jusepe" was entering the river, and it happened by bad fortune that some of our soldiers, who were in a small fragata, called out to the captain, saying to him: "Return, return to Manila! Set the whole fleet to return, because there are a thousand Japanese on the river with a great deal of artillery, and we are few." Whereupon Captain Luys de Callejo directed his course seaward; and although Juan Pablos fired a piece of artillery he did not and could not enter, and continued to tack back and forth. In the morning he anchored in a bay, where such a tempest overtook them that it broke three cables out of four that he had, and one used for weighing anchor. He sent these six soldiers in a small vessel to see if there was on an islet any water, of which they were in great need. The men lost their way, without finding any water; and when they returned where they had left their ship they could not find it. They met with some of those Indians who were in the galley with Juan Pablos, from whom it was learned that Juan Pablo had ascended the river two leagues and had fortified himself in a bay; and that with him was the galley, which had begun to leak everywhere, in the engagement with

DAI NIPPON SHIRYO

(Japanese Historical Materials)

PART XI. VOLUME III.

European Materials

I.

AVVISI DEL GIAPONE DEGLI ANNI M. D. LXXXII., LXXXIII. ET LXXXIV. ROMA. M.D.LXXXVI.

PP. 111.

Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki. January 2, 1584.

AVVISI DELL'OTTANTATRE.

[*Extract*]

Et Faxiba nel mese di Decembre marciando con grosso essercito alla volta del Mino, si accampò intorno alla Città del Ghifo, la quale molto bene haurebe potuto pigliare, & mettere a fuoco, & fiamma, se hauesse uoluto: ma Sanxeci uedutosi alle strette, si humiliò, & dimandando misericordia, si pose totalmente nelle mani di Faxiba, ilquale usando clemenza gli perdono il passato, pigliando però per ostaggi la madre, & la figliuola & i più importanti di sua casa; Et con questa uittoria se ne ritorno al Meaco.

II.

E. H. BLAIR AND J. A. ROBERTSON, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. 1493–1803. CLEVELAND MCMIII. VOL. V.

PP. 27, 192–195, 196–197.

Letter from Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa to Felipe II. Manila. June 16, 1582.

[*Extract*]

In the years 80 and 81 there came to these islands some pirate ships from Japan, which is located about four hundred leagues from

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I. Avvisi del Giapone degli anni M.D.LXXXII., LXXXIII. et LXXXIV. — Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki, January 2, 1584. (*cf. Japanese Materials, 12 moon 20 day,* TENSHO–X.) 1

II. E. H. Blair and J. A. Robertson, The Philippine Islands. Volume V. — Letter from Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa to Felipe II. Manila, June 16, 1582. — Letter from Juan Baptista Roman to the Viceroy. Cabite, June 25, 1582.—Letter from Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa to Felipe II. Manila, July 1, 1582. (*cf. Japanese Materials,* TENSHO–X, *Miscellaneous.*) 1

III. Antonio de Morga, History of the Philippine Islands. Volume I.—Of the Administration of Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa, and of Diego Ronquillo, who filled the Office because of the former's death. (*cf. Japanese Materials,* TENSHO–X, *Miscellaneous.*) 6

IV. Avvisi del Giapone degli anni M.D.LXXXII., LXXXIII. et LXXXIV. — Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki, January 2, 1584. (*cf. Japanese Materials, 3 moon 3 day,* TENSHO–XI.) 7

V. Avvisi del Giapone degli anni M.D.LXXXII., LXXXIII. et LXXXIV. — Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki, January 2, 1584. (*cf. Japanese Materials, 3 moon 5 day,* TENSHO–XI.) 8

VI. Avvisi del Giapone degli anni M.D.LXXXII., LXXXIII. et LXXXIV. — Letter from Father Luis Froes to the General of the Society of Jesus. Nagasaki, January 2, 1584. (*cf. Japanese Materials, 3 moon 5 day,* TENSHO–XI.) 11