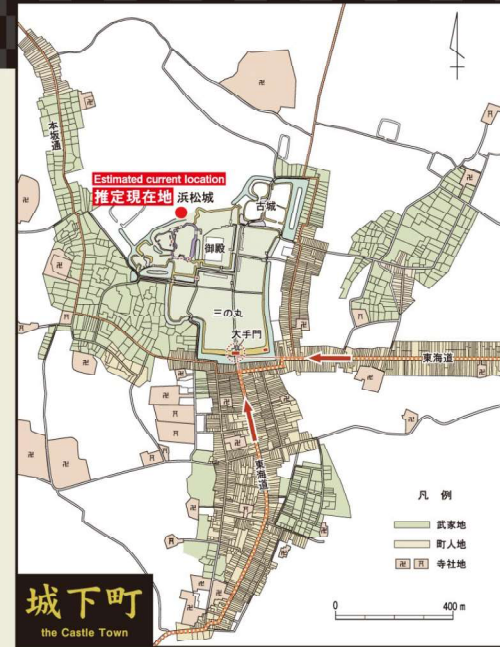
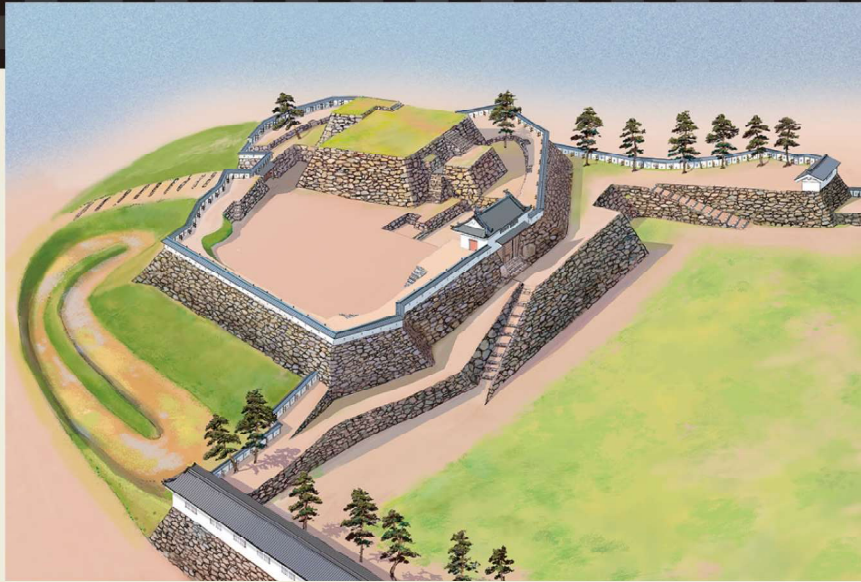


廢城時の浜松城中枢部と遠州浜松城絵図・城下町

Central Area of Hamamatsu Castle After Abandonment and Illustration of Enshu Hamamatsu Castle・the Castle Town



慶長5年(1600年)、関ヶ原の戦いで徳川家康が率いた東軍が西軍に勝利し、浜松城をはじめ東海道の要所には徳川譜代の大名が配置されました。浜松城は譜代大名が治める浜松藩の拠点として、三の丸の拡張や既存の建物の整理・改修が行われました。

江戸時代の浜松城の姿は、絵図等の古記録から知ることができます。絵図には天守曲輪に天守や櫓が見えず、江戸時代の早い段階には失われたと推定されます。天守曲輪の周囲は土塀が廻るのみで、表門の天守門と裏門の埋門(土塀下の小門)だけがありました。天守門は、江戸時代を通じて最も高所にある櫓門として維持されました。

また、本丸には、表門(南門)にあたる鉄門(扉に鉄板を張った城門)とその北方の多門櫓(長屋の櫓)、南東隅の菱櫓(台形平面の櫓)、本丸北側の富士見櫓などの建物がありました。

明治5年(1872年)から同6年に、浜松城に存在した建物や土地の払い下げが行われ、建造物はこの時に全てが失われました。

In 1600, TOKUGAWA Ieyasu emerged victorious in the battle of Sekigahara against TOYOTOMI clan loyalists, and installed TOKUGAWA house vassals at important locations along the Tokaido road, including Hamamatsu Castle. As a base for governing the local area, Hamamatsu Castle's existing buildings were renovated and repaired with the third bailey being expanded.

Old records and illustrations show what Hamamatsu Castle looked like in the Edo period. As the illustrations do not show the castle tower and the watchtowers in the castle tower bailey, they are thought to have been demolished in the early Edo period. The castle tower bailey was only surrounded by an earthen wall with only the front (Tenshumon) and back (Uzumimon) gates still standing.

The front gate was maintained throughout the Edo period at the highest point in the area as the watchtower gate.

There were several structures in the main bailey such as the Kuroganemon which acted as the front gate, the Tamon watchtower to the north, the Hishi watchtower in the southeast corner, and the Fujimi watchtower located in the northern side of the bailey.

Between 1872 and 1873, the buildings and land belonging to Hamamatsu Castle were sold and all of the buildings were lost during this period.

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