

Hamamatsu Castle Park

～South Honmaru Area～



浜松市
都市整備部 公園課

2019年3月

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Hamamatsu Castle Park map (浜松城公園園内マップ)



< Highlights of the park >



① Castle Tower

Rebuilt in April, 1958. The Castle has 3 levels on the outside and 3 floors inside with a basement floor. Exhibition rooms are on the 1st and 2nd floor, and an observation deck is on the 3rd floor. There is a well which was used during sieges exhibited in the basement.

② Castle Gate

The wooden tiled-roof of this gate tower was restored in March, 2016. Some of the tiles and earthenware found at the archaeological excavation are displayed inside.

③ Stone Wall

This stone wall dated back over 400 years to when the Castle was first constructed. The stone wall uses natural stone, piling them on top of each other using a layering technique known as "Nozurazumi".

④ Statue of Ieyasu Tokugawa

The stature of the first lord of Hamamatsu Castle, Ieyasu Tokugawa. He holds a patterned fern in his right hand which is the symbol on his helmet.



⑤ Central Square

The largest square located in the center of the park. It is used as the venues for various events and is bustling with people especially during the holidays.

⑥ Japanese Garden

The Japanese garden is located in the westside of the park. In addition to the main temple gate and the rest house, the area also has a waterfall and bamboo grove. It is a famous spot for enjoying the autumn colours when the leaves change.

⑦ Hamamatsu Municipal Museum of Art

Opened in July, 1971. This museum has a lot of history. It was the 8th public art museum in the whole country and the 1st in the Shizuoka Prefecture to have been opened.

⑧ Hamamatsu City Shointei Tea Ceremony House

Opened in November, 1997. Hamamatsu City Shointei Tea Ceremony House is an authentic Japanese tea house with a Japanese garden. On the premises, the main room has a reception with tables and chairs for tea ceremony as well as a separate room call "Hagian".

ちゅういじこう
< 注意事項 >

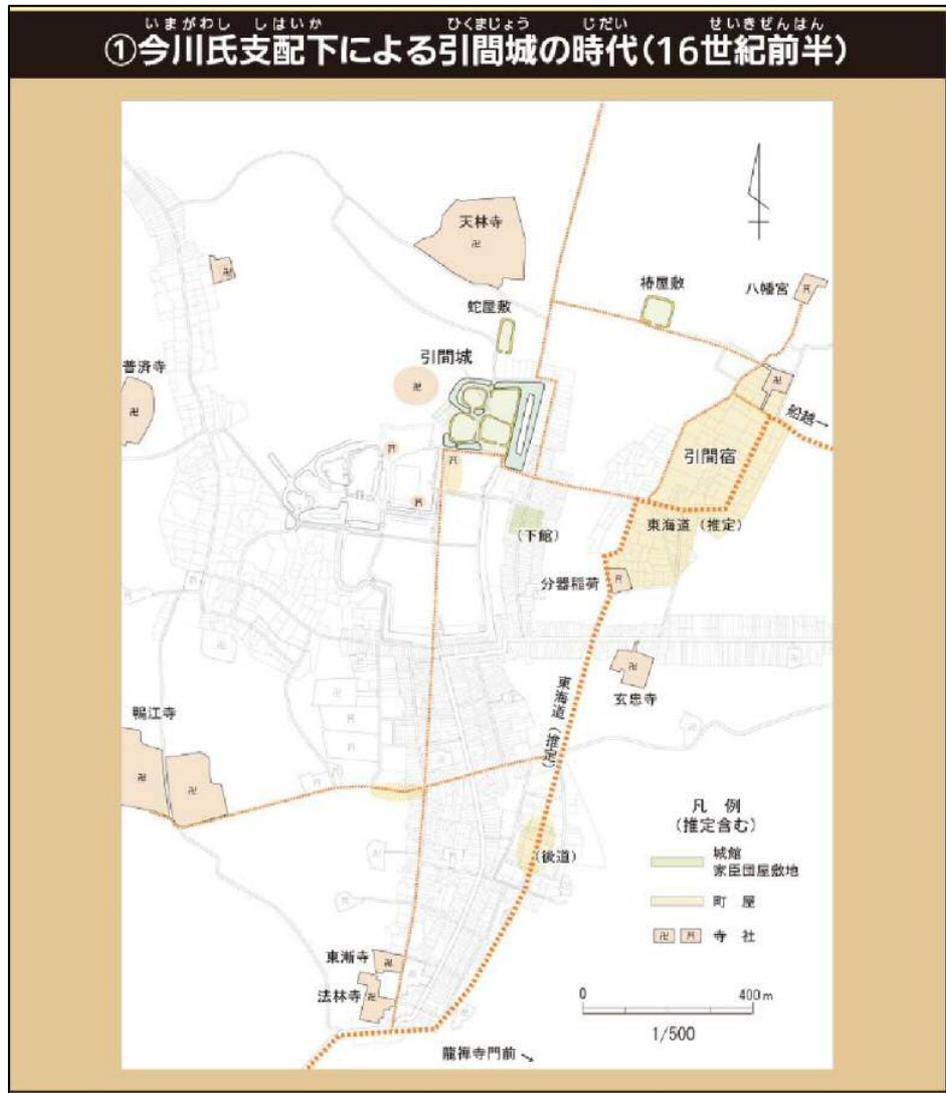
- ちゅうしゃじょう りようじかん
 ・駐車場の利用時間は8:00～21:30です。
- てんしゅかく てんしゅもん はまつしびじゅつかん べつとにゅうじょうりょう
 ・天守閣、天守門、浜松市美術館は、別途入場料がかかります。
- はまつしちやしつ ていちゃせま べつとていちゃりょうきん
 ・浜松市茶室での呈茶席は、別途呈茶料金がかかります。
- えんない きんえん きつえん してい ばしょ ねが
 ・園内は禁煙です。喫煙は指定された場所をお願いします。
- しぜん ちげい りょう せいび こうえん えんない こうていさ
 ・自然の地形を利用して整備した公園のため、園内には高低差があります。

<Notice>

- The parking lot is available from 8:00am to 9:30pm..
- Separate fees are required to enter the Castle tower, Castle gate and Hamamatsu Municipal Museum of Art.
- The tea service at the Shointei Tea Ceremony House requires a separate fee.
- No smoking in the park. Please smoke in the designated smoking areas.
- As we have maintained the park using its original landform, there are high and low areas within the park.

The transition of Hamamatsu Castle I (浜松城の変遷 I)

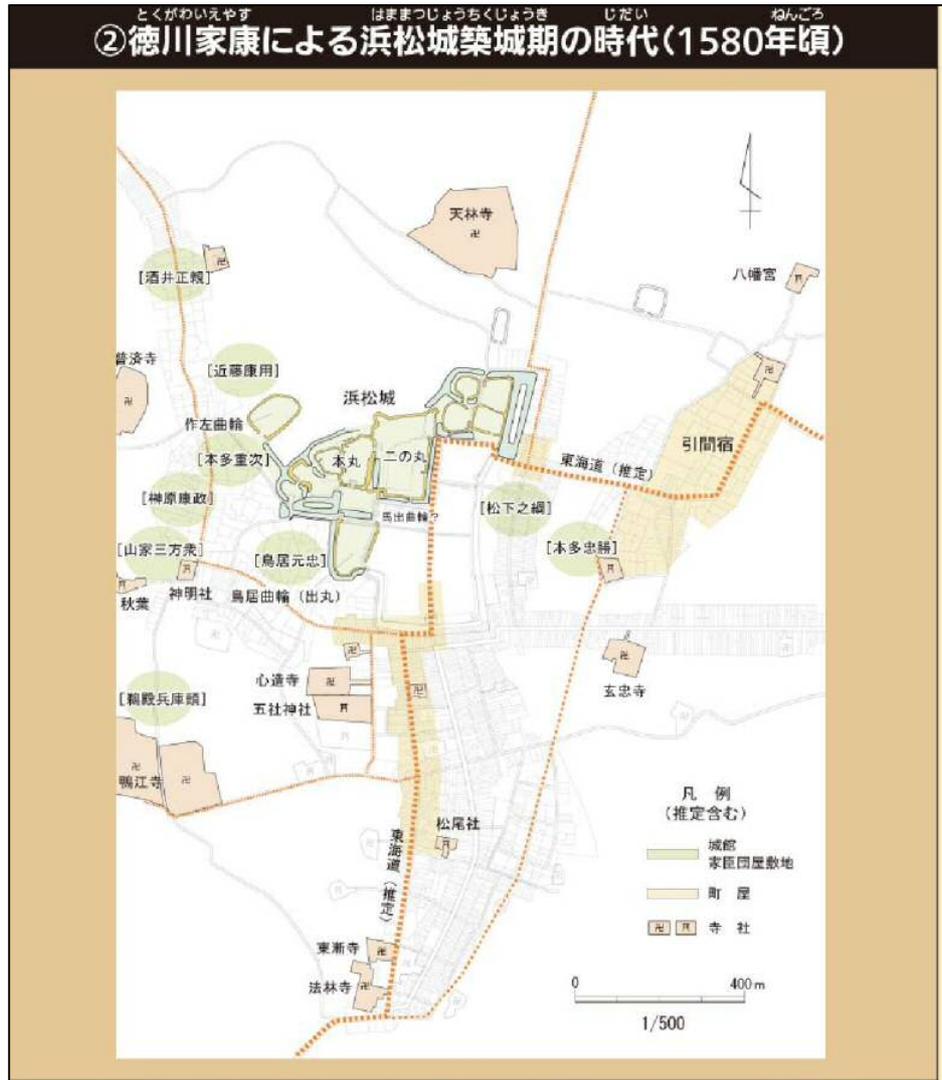
Hamamatsu Castle repeatedly underwent expansions and alterations during the time when Ieyasu resided in it.



① Hikuma Castle governed by the Imagawa clan (during the early 16th century)

Originally Hamamatsu Castle was Hikuma Castle, which was constructed around the 15th century. It was constructed at the hilly area located along the west side of the old Hikuma post town (an area where travelers rested). The original castle lord is unknown but the Iio clan ruled by the Imagawa clan served as the castle lords during the early 16th century.

The castle grounds have a square structure consisting of four baileys and there are still remains around the grounds of Toshō-gu shrine in Motoshiro, located north east of Hamamatsu Castle Park.



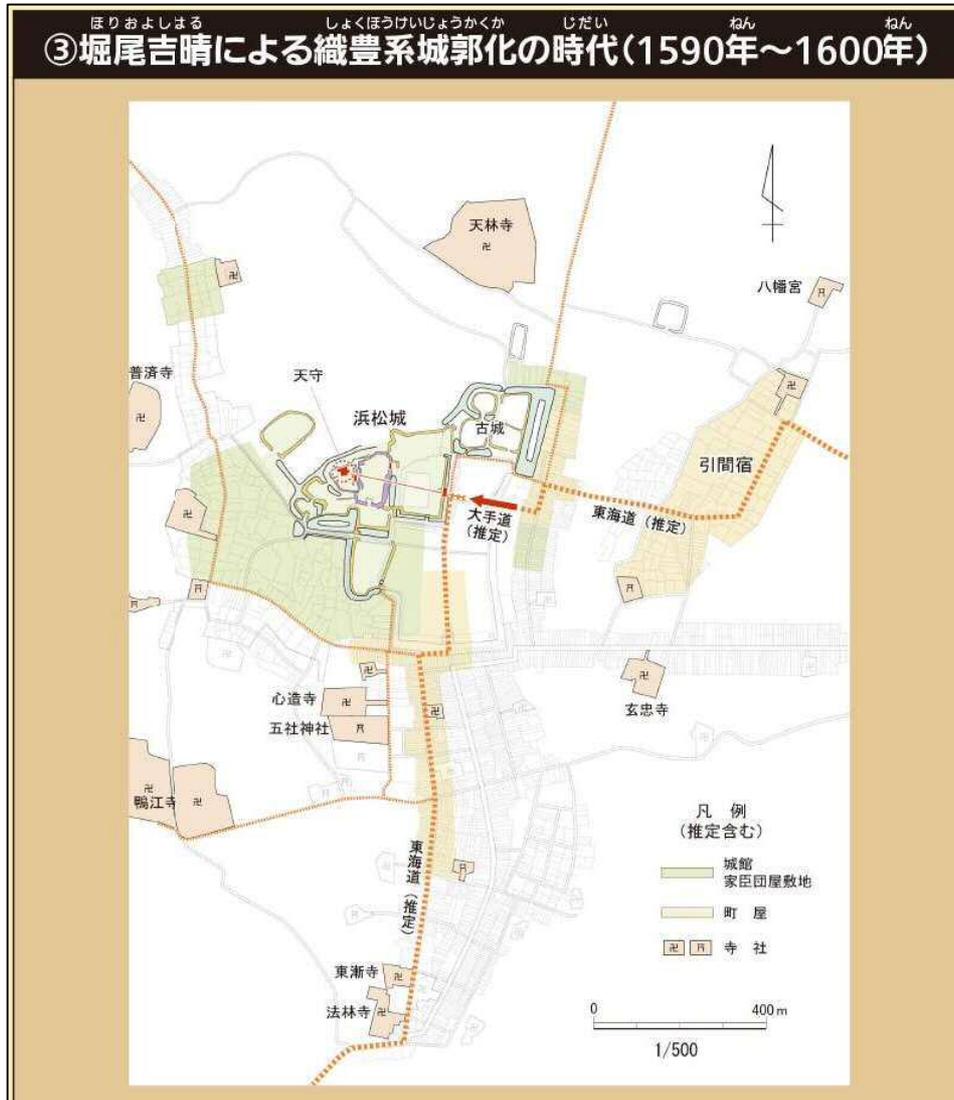
② Ieyasu Tokugawa's construction of Hamamatsu Castle (around 1580)

In 1570, (the 1st year of the Genki era in the Japanese calendar) after the fall of the Imagawa clan, Ieyasu Tokugawa moved from Okazaki in the Mikawa province (now the eastern part of Aichi prefecture) to Hamamatsu. Hikuma Castle was then renamed Hamamatsu Castle and expanded, preparing the castle as a base in the frontlines to stop the invasion of Shingen Takeda.

Hamamatsu Castle is considered to have been practical as a military facility however there are no concrete records or illustrations remaining of Ieyasu's time here. Recent archaeological excavations have revealed and clarified more of the castle's outline.

The transition of Hamamatsu Castle II (浜松城の変遷II)

Hamamatsu Castle repeatedly underwent expansions and alterations during the time when Ieyasu resided in it.

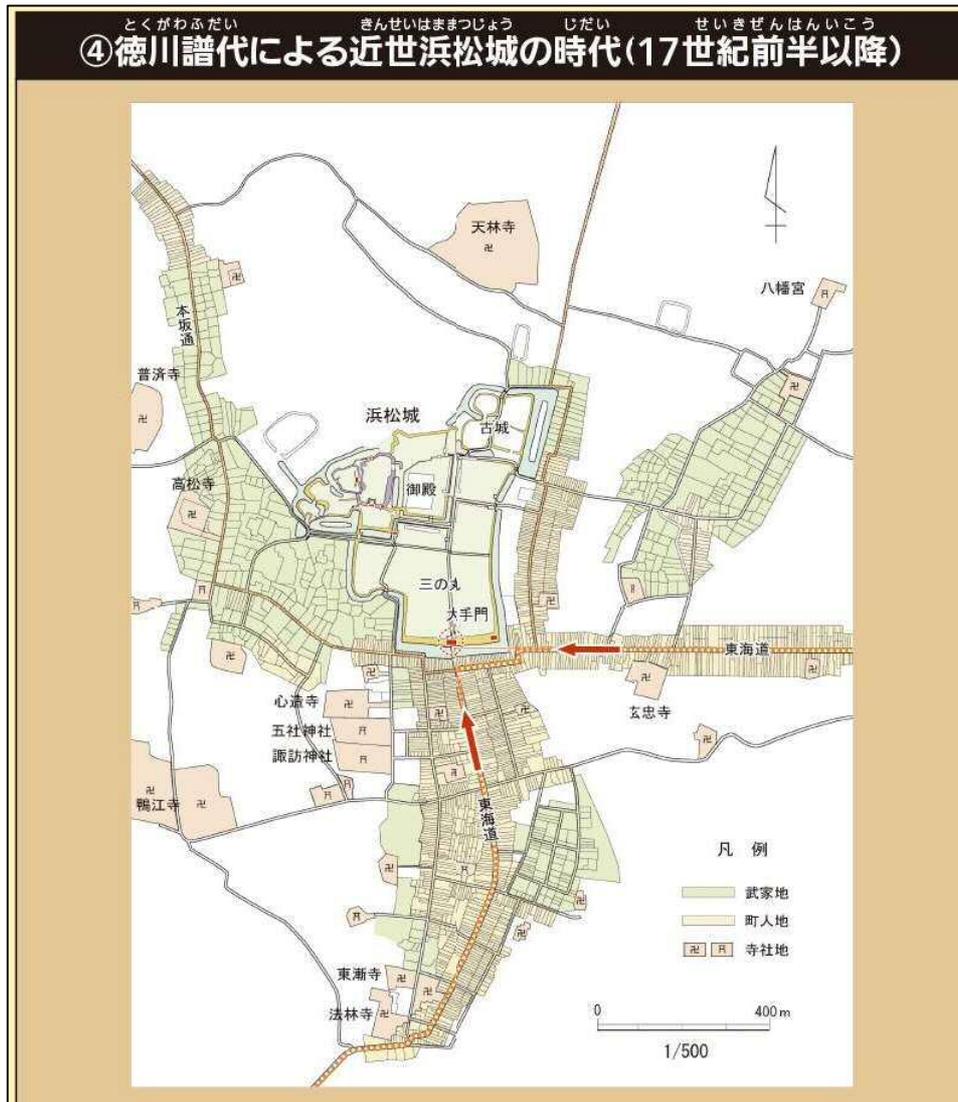


③ Shokuho style fortifications by Yoshiharu Horio (1590 – 1600)

In 1590 (the 19th year of Tenshu) after the third siege of Odawara, Ieyasu was forced to relocate to the Kanto region by Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Yoshiharu Horio, the Toyotomi clan's chief vassal, was made lord of the castle. Yoshiharu as a display of the Toyotomi clan's power built a citadel with high stone walls and a grand castle using Shokuho style fortifications※, the latest technology at the time.

The stone walls in current day Hamamatsu Castle are thought to have been built during Yoshiharu's time as castle lord.

※Typical citadels of the era had “high stone walls, tile roofing and foundation cornerstones”. They are characteristic fortifications use by Nobunaga Oda, Hideyoshi Toyotomi and others.



④ Pre-modern era Hamamatsu Castle governed by Fudai Daimyo (hereditary warlords from clans who supported the Tokugawa clan). (From the early 17th century onwards)

In the year 1600 (the 5th year of the Keichou era) Hamamatsu Castle became the castle governed by Fudai Daimyo (hereditary warlords who served the Tokugawa clan) when Ieyasu triumphed against the western army in the battle of Sekigahara. The era of the warring states ended and Hamamatsu Castle became an administrative institution for the sake of appearances.

The grandeur of the castle was lost in the early 17th century but the expansion of the third bailey and the establishing of the Ote-mon (main gate) etc. was conducted together with the maintenance of the castle town.

Ieyasu Tokugawa's Reign Over Hamamatsu Castle I (家康在城期の浜松城 I)

①近世都市「浜松」の出発点

家康の浜松在城期のできごと (家忠日記増補をもとに作成)

| 西暦 | 和暦 | 年齢 | 家康の主な戦い | 家康に関連した記事 | 浜松城の普請関連記事 |
|------|------|----|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1569 | 永禄12 | 28 | 掛川城攻略(今川氏滅亡) | 松平から徳川となる | 5月7日引間城を浜松城と改める(武徳編年集成) |
| 1570 | 元亀元 | 29 | 姉川の戦いに参戦 | 長男の信康元服 | この年浜松城を本城とする |
| 1571 | 元亀2 | 30 | | | |
| 1572 | 元亀3 | 31 | 三方ヶ原の戦い 二俣城陥落 | | |
| 1573 | 天正元 | 32 | | 武田信玄死去 室町幕府滅亡 | この間も普請があったか? |
| 1574 | 天正2 | 33 | 高天神城陥落 | | |
| 1575 | 天正3 | 34 | 長篠の戦い 二俣城奪還 | | |
| 1576 | 天正4 | 35 | 犬居城攻略 | 信長、安土城築城 | |
| 1577 | 天正5 | 36 | | | 7月22日普請始る |
| 1578 | 天正6 | 37 | 駿河に進攻 | 上杉謙信死去 | 2月18日普請始る、3月1日普請を中止し田中城へ |
| 1579 | 天正7 | 38 | | 秀忠誕生 築山御前殺害 信康自刃 | 2月9日普請始る、2月21日日本多作左曲輪普請始る |
| 1580 | 天正8 | 39 | | | |
| 1581 | 天正9 | 40 | 高天神城奪還 | | 9月25日 家康、家忠に普請を命ずる |
| 1582 | 天正10 | 41 | 三遠駿三国領有 | 天目山の戦い(武田氏滅亡) 本能寺の変 | 10月14日 普請成る(完成する) |
| 1583 | 天正11 | 42 | 信州天正壬午の乱を平定 | 魁ヶ岳の戦い | |
| 1584 | 天正12 | 43 | 小牧・長久手の戦い | | |
| 1585 | 天正13 | 44 | | | |
| 1586 | 天正14 | 45 | | | 12月4日駿府城に移る |
| 1587 | 天正15 | 46 | | | 4月25日駿府本城普請成る |

武田氏との遠江をめぐる攻防

五ヶ国領有

家康の浜松在城期

① Starting point of Hamamatsu as a pre-modern city

According to the biography of Ieyasu Tokugawa (Butoku-hennen-shusei), it was on July 5th 1569 (the 12 year of the Eiroku era) that Ieyasu renamed the castle “Hamamatsu Castle” and thus established the pre-modern city’s name as “Hamamatsu” too.

It is generally agreed that Ieyasu officially moved to Hamamatsu Castle during the year 1570 (1st year of the Genki era) however some books and literature might say differently. Afterwards, from 1577 – 1582 the construction of Hamamatsu Castle was conducted. It is thought that Ieyasu steadily expanded the previous Hikuma Castle while taking his time to establish Hamamatsu Castle.

Ieyasu Tokugawa's Reign Over Hamamatsu Castle II (家康在城期の浜松城 II)

Ieyasu's 17 years as lord of Hamamatsu Castle were nothing but days of continuous fighting against the Takeda clan.



② Battles against the Takeda clan

With the fall of the Imagawa clan, the Totomi province (now the western part of Shizuoka prefecture) became the battle ground of Ieyasu and the Takeda clan of the Kai province (Yamanashi prefecture). Ieyasu made Hamamatsu his strong hold, repairing and constructing the castle around the nearby area to expand his territory rapidly. Meanwhile, Takeda forces invaded the Totomi area through the Suruga (the central part of Shizuoka prefecture) and Higashi-mikawa provinces (eastern Aichi prefecture), continuously winning their battles and approached Hamamatsu castle.

At the battle of Mikatagahara in 1572 (3rd year of the Genki era), the Takeda army attacked and pushed Ieyasu back to Saiga-gake, just northwest of the castle. It is said that he barely fled back to Hamamatsu Castle with his life.

Hamamatsu castle is believed to have played an important role not only as the base of attacks but as a key point of defence against the Takeda clan.

Ieyasu Tokugawa's Reign Over Hamamatsu Castle III (家康在城期の浜松城 III)



③ Ieyasu's Hamamatsu Castle

Hamamatsu Castle from Ieyasu's era is presumed to be an earthen castle with no stone walls or tile roofing, which was practical in the warring states era. The image above shows moats, earthen works, baileys surrounded by wood fences, a simple watch tower and buildings with wooden roofs.

Many finds from this period were found in Tosho-gu shrine in Motoshiro, Sakuza bailey and Shimizu bailey excavations so far, however some tile fragments were also found in the remains of an old well at the former Motoshiro elementary school. This leads us to believe that Ieyasu may have begun constructing tile roofed buildings.

Ieyasu Tokugawa's Reign Over Hamamatsu CastleIV

(家康在城期の浜松城IV)

Archaeological excavations show us a dry moat which isn't illustrated on the castle plans from the Edo period.



④ Excavation of the moat

<Characteristics>

The size of the moat was 9.7 meters wide and 1.7 meters deep. Taking into account the amount of ground that was removed since the modern era, the original moat is assumed to have been 3 meters deep. It is clear that the moat was made of soil because there were no stone walls on the slope.

<Strata cross-section>

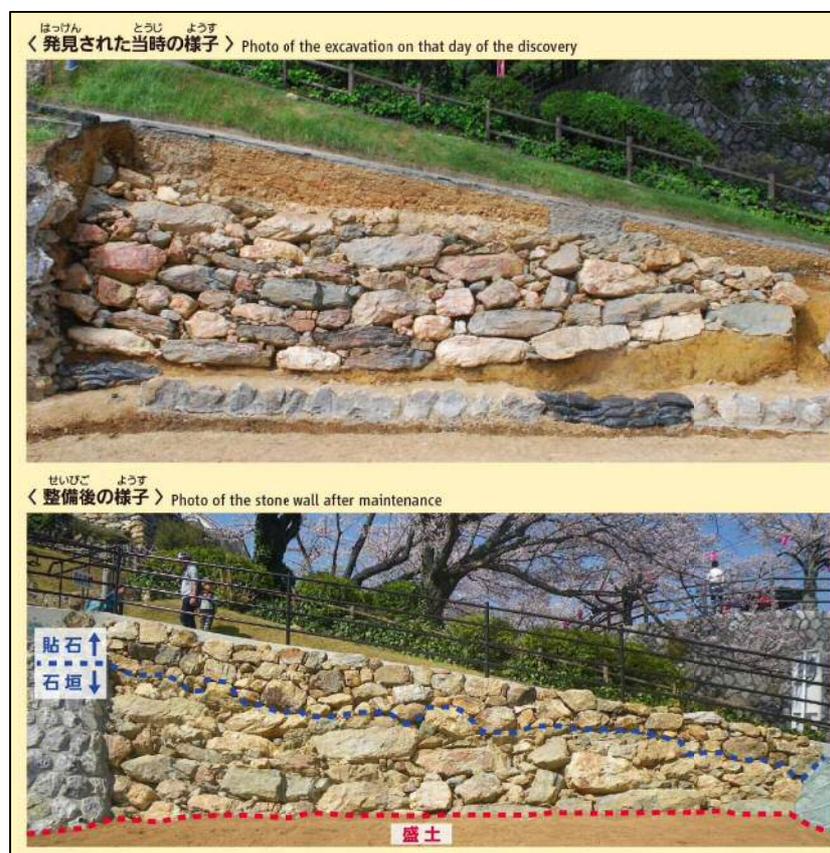
The lowest layer of the moat had traces of water immersion and it was composed of a lot of plant fragments which had not decomposed completely. In the upper layer, we have found that there was a layer of earth which seemed to have been artificially put there and the part near the surface was leveled using the same high-quality soil as the hills. It is thought that the moat was originally filled with water but due to the changes in the castle's layout, it was refilled with soil.

<Age>

Earthenware and Ceramic ware were excavated from the artificially filled layer and leveled layer above. The finds have been dated back to around the 1560s and shows that the moat must have been abandoned during the warring states era. Ieyasu began construction of the castle in 1570 (1st year of the Genki era) and after that intensively renovated the castle on a larger scale in 1578 (6th year of Tensho era).

Newly Excavated Stone Walls (新たに発見された石垣)

～Identified through archaeological excavations～



<Photo of the excavation on that day of the discovery.>

This stone wall was discovered by an excavation in 2014. In the next year, parts of the stone wall were gradually revealed.

The stone wall was built using “Nozurazumi - the use of natural stone”, identical to the ones used in castle, piling them on top of each other. Stones are placed side by side and arranged so that the sides of rocks are perfectly aligned in a straight line using a technique called “Nunozumi”.

Judging from the condition of the stone walls, it is estimated to have been constructed during the reign of Yoshiharu Horio (1590s).

<Photo of the stone wall after maintenance.>

Maintenance was conducted in 2018 while planning for the preservation of the remains. The main methods used in the maintenance of the remains are as follows:

- Make a fill in the bottom layer of the stone wall, containing the degradation of its foundations.
- Paste the same material on the upper layer of the stone wall, applying texture.

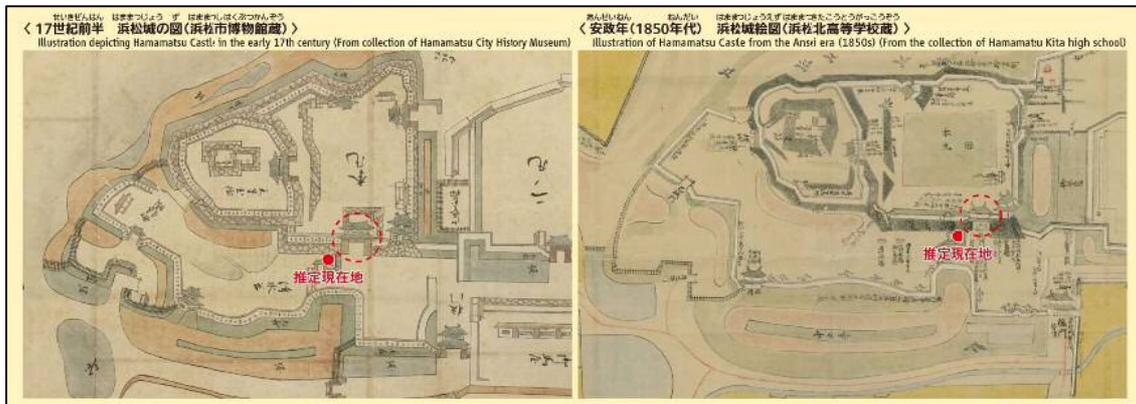


<Photo of the back-filling.>

This is a photo of the back-filling from above. To improve the draining functions, the back of the stone wall has what is called a back-filling which is packed with fist sized stones leaving no open gaps.

The Iron Gate (Kuroganemon) (鉄門)

~The key gate to Hamamatsu Castle~



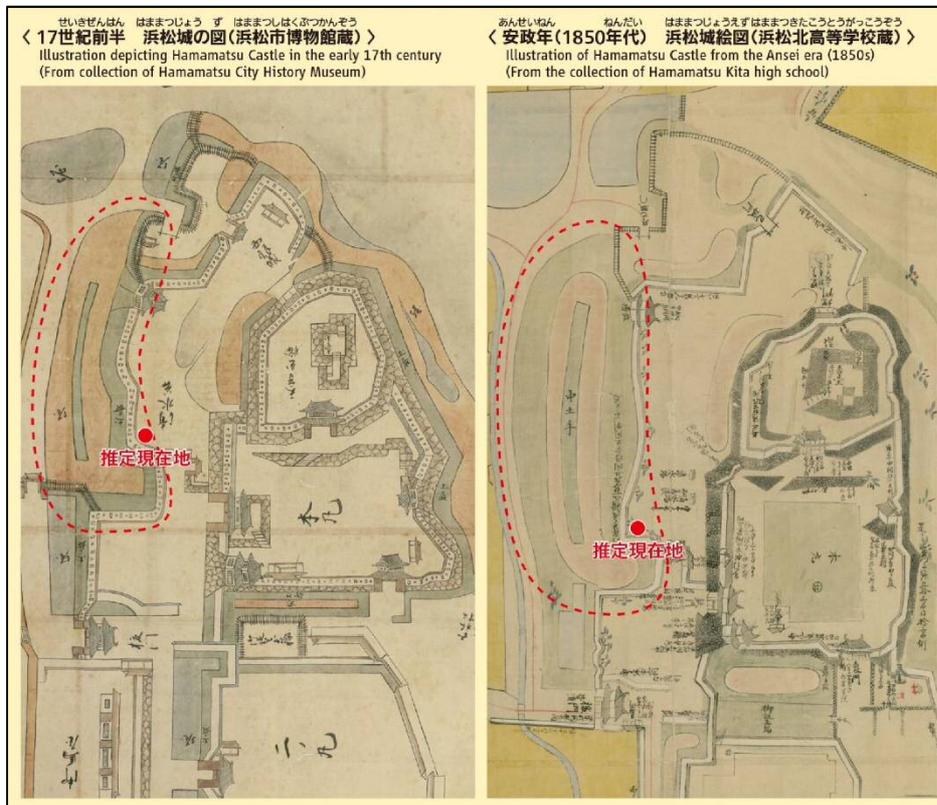
The door and pillars of the iron gate, as the name suggests, was thought to have been made out of iron. It was an important gate as it was the main exit and entrance to the main bailey, with a tower on the upper part just like the castle gate. Illustrations from the early Edo period (top left) depict a square space inside called the “Koguchi” (“Tiger’s Den” a space where soldiers could attack the invading enemy by surrounding them in every direction). It is thought to have had an effective defensive function.

The iron gate was here until 1872 when it was sold by the government and lost.

You can go to where the gate was thought to have been originally. It is situated at the east sidewalk, marked by a plate.

Honmaru Minami Dry Moat

(Dry Moat, South of the Main Bailey) (本丸南の空堀)



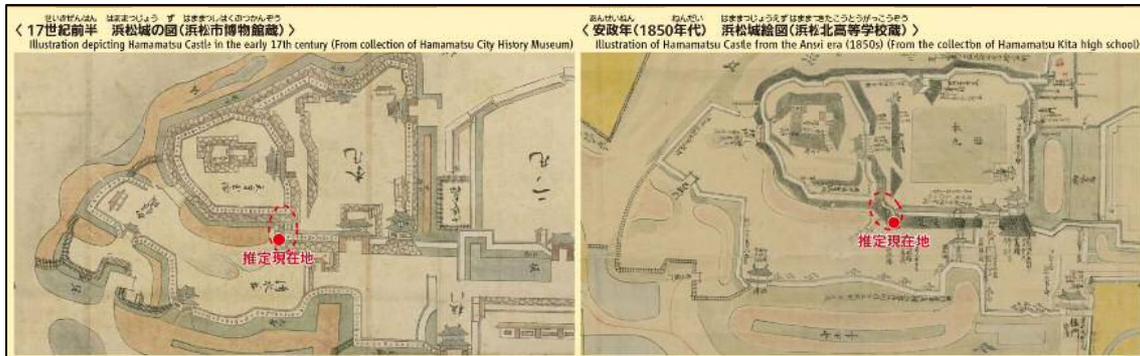
This dry moat was constructed to improve the defensive around the main bailey including the castle bailey. One of the characteristics of the moat was thought to be the embankments in the middle which create an undulating terrain that serves as an obstacle for the enemies. This makes it difficult for them to advance while making it easier for allies to attack with guns and bows.

Furthermore, it is believed that they created a dead end in the moat (in the north east close to the main bailey) so enemies who had advanced deep into the moat along the stone fort could be attacked from three sides (front, left and right).

The moat is now presumed to be underneath the road on the southern side of the castle, but its size (span) is still unknown.

The Inclined Wall (登り堀)

~One of the rare inclined stone forts in the entire country~



The inclined wall was a stone fort built parallel to the slope from the castle bailey to the main bailey acting like a barricade. The characteristics of the wall was that it not only surrounded flat areas like the castle bailey but also slopes. It had the function of obstructing the advancing enemy forcing them to move sideways.

Recent archaeological excavations have revealed that there was a stone wall and pillars which supported the wall and we were able to confirm the width of the fort.

You can go to where the southern end of the fort is thought be situated. It is marked by a plate on the pavement on the south side.



<A stone fort surrounding the main bailey discovered by the excavation>

- The stone wall from the west side.
- Two holes proving there were two pillars which held the wall.

Mandarin orange tree planted by Ieyasu Tokugawa (家康公お手植えみかん)



いえやすこう てう
家康公お手植えみかん

Mandarin orange tree planted by Ieyasu Tokugawa
Tangerina (mikan) plantada pelo Ieyasu
家康公亲手栽种的蜜柑
이에아수의 손수 심은 꿀

このみかんの木は、徳川家康公が職を退いて駿府城に隠居された際、紀州(和歌山県)より献上の鉢植えのみかんを本丸天守閣下の「紅葉山庭園」に家康公自ら移植したものと伝えられており、その苗木を静岡市より寄贈していただきました。

このみかんは、鎌倉時代に中国から入ったみかん(紀州みかんまたは、こみかん)の一種で、香りが強く、種のある小型の実を結ぶのが特徴です。

This tree is said to have been planted by Ieyasu Tokugawa himself when he was presented a potted mandarin orange tree from the lord of Kishu (now Wakayama Prefecture) when he retired and moved to Sumpu Castle. Ieyasu planted it in Momijiyama garden inside Sumpu Castle's main bailey (now Shizuoka City). Its seedling was presented to Hamamatsu City by Shizuoka City.

The mandarin orange is one type of orange imported from China in the Kamakura period, it is famous for its strong fragrance and bears small fruits with seeds.



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浜松市
HAMAMATSU CITY

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