

慶長伏見地震と洲本城

The Great Earthquake and Sumoto Castle

洲本城は、天正13年(1585)に脇坂安治が入城し、総石垣の城に改修されました。脇坂在城は、慶長14年(1609)までの24年間に及びその間に曲輪の増改築が繰り返されました。

文禄5年(1596)、慶長伏見地震と呼ばれる大地震があり、畿内を中心に甚大な被害が出ました。当時、日本に来ていた宣教師ルイス・フロイスがイエズス会に報告した中に、「淡路国の第一の城郭は近隣の地とともに、全く崩壊して荒廃した」と記されています。洲本城は、この地震の影響で建物や石垣が大きな被害を受けたと考えられています。

東の丸水の手郭石垣は、平成12年(2000年)に修理のため解体した際、背面から古い石垣が出てきました。慶長伏見地震により崩落した石垣をそのままにして、前面に新たに石垣を築いたと考えられます。

In 1585 (the 13th year of the Tenshō era), Wakisaka Yasuharu took command of Sumoto Castle and renovated it into a castle with complete stone walls. The Wakisaka Shogun held the castle for 24 years, until 1609 (the 14th year of the Keichō era), during which time the castle's enclosures underwent repeated expansion and reconstruction.

In 1596 (the 5th year of the Bunroku era), the Keichō Fushimi Earthquake, a massive tremor, struck mainly the Kinai region, causing extensive damage. In a report sent to the Jesuit Order, Luís Fróis, a missionary in Japan at the time, wrote that "the foremost castle in Awaji Province, together with the surrounding lands, was completely destroyed and left in ruins." It is believed that Sumoto Castle suffered severe damage to both its buildings and stone walls as a result of this earthquake.

When the stone walls of the Mizu-no-te-kuruwa (Water Supply Bailey) in the Eastern Bailey were dismantled for repairs in 2000 (the 12th year of the Heisei era), an older stone wall was discovered behind them. This suggests that after the original walls collapsed in the Keichō Fushimi Earthquake, they were left in place and a new wall was constructed in front of them.



東の丸水の手郭石垣の位置



石垣解体中に出土した石垣 1



石垣解体中に出土した石垣 2

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洲本市

登り石垣

Nobori-Ishigaki (Stone Walls)

洲本城には、山上の城(上の城)と山麓の城(下の城)を結ぶ東西2条の石垣があります。これは、「登り石垣」と呼ばれ、上下の城を結び、城をより強固にするものと言われています。

登り石垣は、豊臣秀吉の朝鮮出兵の際、朝鮮半島で築かれた日本側の城(倭城)に見られます。洲本城主脇坂安治もこの時に淡路水軍を率いて参戦しており、帰国後に築いたと考えられています。

洲本城の登り石垣は、急傾斜地に階段状に積まれているのが特徴です。また東登り石垣の外(東)側には、豎堀が築かれており、登り石垣をより効果的にする工夫が施されています。

彦根城や伊予松山城、米子城、但馬竹田城でも同様の石垣が残っています。

Sumoto Castle has two stone wall structures running east and west that connect the Upper Castle on the mountaintop with the Lower Castle at the foot of the mountain. These are known as nobori-ishigaki ("climbing stone walls"), and they are said to have linked the two castles while reinforcing the castle's defenses.

Climbing stone walls are also found in Japanese castles (wa-jō) built on the Korean Peninsula during Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasions of Korea. Wakisaka Yasuharu, lord of Sumoto Castle, led the Awaji navy in those campaigns, and it is believed that he built Sumoto's climbing stone walls after returning to Japan.

A distinctive feature of Sumoto Castle's climbing stone walls is that they are constructed in a stepped pattern along steep slopes. In addition, on the outer (eastern) side of the eastern climbing stone wall, a vertical moat (tatebori) was built, an innovation that further enhanced the defensive effectiveness of the walls.

Similar climbing stone walls can still be seen at Hikone Castle, Matsuyama Castle in Iyo, Yonago Castle, and Takeda Castle in Tajima.



「のぼり石垣」の表記



登り石垣の図



階段状の東登り石垣



花崗岩で積まれた石垣(東登り石垣中腹)

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洲本市

からめて 本丸搦手口の石墨と瓦

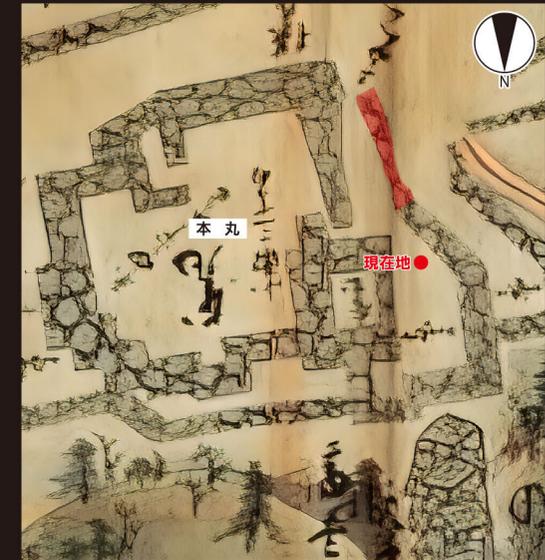
Stone walls and tiles of the Honmaru back entrance

本丸搦手西側石垣の積直しに伴う発掘調査で、長さ約20.0m、高さ約1.5mの石墨が確認されました。搦手口を守るために防御を厚くしたものと思われます。

石墨内部を確認すると、多量の瓦が出土しました。通常石垣の内部は栗石が詰められていますが、石墨内部にのみ瓦が多量に入れられていました。この内部の瓦は、周辺から出土している瓦より少し古いことから、慶長伏見地震により倒壊した建物に伴うものと考えられています。瓦の中には、文字瓦も確認され「識房」「老僧」など寺院関係の文字が多く、中には「天正九年」銘の丸瓦も出土しています。



石墨内部の瓦の出土状況



本丸搦手西側石垣

During the recent excavation survey in connection with the rebuilding of the stone wall on the west side of the Honmaru's rear entrance (karameteguchi), a stone embankment measuring approximately 20.0 meters in length and 1.5 meters in height was discovered. It is thought that this structure was built to reinforce defenses protecting the rear gate.

Upon examining the inside of the embankment, a large quantity of roof tiles was discovered. Normally, the interior of stone walls is filled with rubble stones, but in this case, only the embankment contained an abundance of tiles. Since these tiles are slightly older than those unearthed from the surrounding area, they are believed to have originated from buildings that collapsed during the Keichō Fushimi earthquake. Among the tiles, inscribed pieces were found, written characters such as "Shikibō" and "Rōsō," terms related to temples. Notably, a round tile inscribed with the era name "Tenshō 9" (1581) was also excavated.



石墨(出土時の様子)1



石墨(出土時の様子)2

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洲本市

西の丸と石切場

Nishinomaru and the quarry

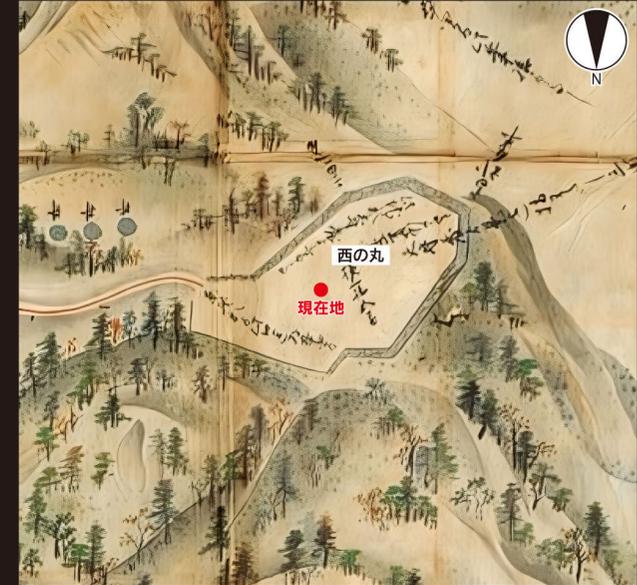
洲本城の石垣は、ほとんどが和泉砂岩、礫岩で積まれています。洲本城のある三熊山が和泉砂礫岩の岩山であるため、現地調達により石材を確保しています。

西の丸には、曲輪の中央部に複数の穴があります。これは、石材を切り出した際の穴でこの場所が石切場であったことがわかります。石を切り出す際、矢穴と呼ばれる穴を開け、そこに楔を打ち込み、石を割ります。

洲本城の石垣には、この矢穴が残る築石が確認できます。また、矢穴をあけながら築石として使用されなかった「残念石」が西の丸に2箇所残っています。



石切りの穴(赤色立体図)



西の丸

The stone walls of Sumoto Castle are mostly built with Izumi sandstone and conglomerate. Since Mikuma-yama, the mountain where the castle stands, is itself composed of Izumi sand and gravel rock, the stones were procured locally. In the Nishi-no-maru (West Bailey), there are several holes in the central area of the enclosure. These are traces from quarrying, indicating that this place once served as a stone quarry. When cutting stone, workers made holes called bore holes (ya·ana), into which wedges were driven to split the rocks.

Some of building stones used in the stone castle walls of Sumoto Castle still retain these bore hole. In addition, two “disappointing stones” (zannen-ishi)—blocks that were drilled with bore hole but never used as building stones—remain in the Nishi-no-maru.



矢穴が入った築石



石切場跡



残念石(十字に矢穴が残る)

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