

郡山城跡案内絵図

Illustrated Guide of Koriyama Castle Site



郡山城跡散策

☆郡山城の歴史

郡山城の築城は天正8年(1580年)、筒井順慶が筒井から郡山に移った時に始められました。天正13年(1585年)8月には、豊臣秀吉の弟、秀長が郡山城に入城。秀長は紀伊、和泉、大和の三ヶ国百万石の太守・大納言として城の大拡張工事を行いました。壮大な高石垣は荒々しい野面積みで寺院の礎石、庭石、五輪塔、石地蔵等が用いられています。また秀長は城下町の繁栄の為、奈良や堺の商人を郡山に呼び寄せ、地租免除や商売上の特権を与え、「箱本」制度という自治組織をつくりました。(箱本十三町制度) 秀長の死後、増田長盛が20万石で入城し、秋篠川の付け替えや溜め池をつないで周囲が50町13間(約5.5km)の外堀を完成させています。 徳川時代となって水野勝成、松平忠明、本多政勝、松平信之、本多忠平など徳川譜代の城主の後、享保9年(1724年)柳澤吉里が甲府より15万石で入城し6代145年間続きました。明治2年に柳澤保申が藩籍を奉還し、明治6年には政府の方針により城郭が全て入札売却されました。

☆追手門(大手門、梅林門)

「明日のお城と城下町を考える会」などの市民運動により秀長築城当時に近い形で昭和58年に追手門が復元され、続いて追手東隅櫓、追手向櫓、多聞櫓などが62年にかけて再建されました。

☆城址会館

昭和43年に奈良県立図書館(明治41年築)を譲り受け、郡山城跡に移築しました。平成9年には県の指定有形文化財にされています。

☆柳沢文庫

昭和35年郡山城跡が県の史跡指定になったのを機縁として財団法人郡山城史跡・柳沢文庫保存会として発足。(柳澤藩の諸記録、郷土資料など保存、城跡維持管理等)

☆柳澤神社

明治13年旧藩士によって創建。祭神は柳澤藩の開祖柳澤吉保公。

☆天守台

標高82mで眺望が良く、若草山、春日山原始林、東大寺、薬師寺などの世界遺産や生駒山、矢田丘陵、葛城山、金剛山等々が遠望できます。

☆二の丸屋形跡(現郡山高等学校)

江戸時代、東は藩庁の表向き、西は藩主の私邸奥向に大別されていました。

☆郡山の御殿桜

天正16年(1588年)に、豊臣秀長が多武峰談山神社を郡山に遷座した時に桜も城内に移したと言われております。その後、柳澤吉里が郡山に入城した時(1724年)多くの桜を補植し、花の時期には藩士や町民たちの楽しみとなり、御殿桜と呼び親しんでいたようです。平成2年には「郡山城址公園」が「桜名所100選の地」に選ばれました。3月下旬から4月中旬まで、満開の桜の下で「お城まつり」が盛大に開催され、明治以来の伝統を持つ金魚品評会や源九郎稻荷神社の白狐お渡りや時代行列、市民パレードなど数多くの行事があり夜桜も楽しめます。

Walking the Koriyama Castle Site

☆The History of Koriyama Castle

Koriyama Castle was started its construction in 1580 when Junkei Tsutsui moved his place from Tsutsui to Koriyama. In August 1585, Hidenaga Toyotomi, the younger brother of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, as the governor general of Kii, Izumi and Yamato districts entered the castle and undertook the large scale expansion of the castle. The huge stone wall was constructed by stacking up stones such as corner stones of temples and of gardens in “Nozura-zumi”style. Hidenaga had the castle town flourish by inviting merchants from Nara and Sakai, giving them privileges such as the land tax exemption and established a self-governing organization known as “Hakomoto Seido”. After Hidenaga died, Nagamori Mashita took over the castle. He rerouted the Akishino river and connected reservoirs to the huge outer moat of about 5.5km circumference. During the Edo era when the Tokugawa ruled, Koriyama castle was took over by Daimyo(=Feudal Lord) in heredity vassalages to the Tokugawa such as Katsunari Mizuno, Tadaaki Matsudaira, Masakatsu Honda, Nobuyuki Matsudaira, Tadahira Honda. In 1724, Yoshisato Yanagisawa entered the castle and ruled for 145 years for 6 generations. In 1869, Yasunobu Yanagisawa returned the land of Koriyama to the emperor. 4 years later the castle was sold by an auction due to the government's policy.

☆Ote-mon Gate (Ohte-mon, Bairin-mon)

Ote-mon gate was reconstructed in 1983 by several civil movements, and the Ote-Higashi Sumi Tower, Ote-mukai tower, and the Tamon tower were reconstructed afterward until 1987.

☆Joshi Hall

Nara prefectural Library built in 1908 was brought to Koriyama Castle Site in 1968. In 1997, it became a tangible cultural property of Nara Prefecture.

☆Yanagisawa Library

It was founded in 1960 when Koriyama Castle was designated as a historical ruin, to preserve local materials in Koriyama and historical records of domain of Yanagisawa.

☆Yanagisawa Shrine

It was founded in 1880 by feudal ex-retainers. The deity of the shrine is Yoshiyasu Yanagisawa-the founder of Yanagisawa Clan.

☆”Tenshudai” (Foundation of the Main Tower)

It's 82 meters in height. From there you'll be able to see many famous world heritages such as Mt. Wakakusa, the primeval forest of Kasugayama, Toudaiji Temple, Yakushiji Temple, and also to enjoy beautiful distant views of Mt. Ikoma, Yata-kyuryo Hill, Mt. Katsuragi, and Mt. Kongou.

☆Ninomaru Palace Site

During Edo era, the east side was used as the government building of the domain, and the west was used as the home of the feudal lord. The place is now Koriyama Senior High School.

☆The “Gotenzakura” (Cherry Blossom) of Koriyama

It is said that Hidenaga in 1588 transferred Tanzan Shrine to Koriyama together with cherry trees to the castle. When Yoshisato Yanagisawa afterward came to Koriyama in 1724, he added the number of cherry trees. Since then, the cherry-blossom viewing became popular in the people of Koriyama, and the cherry blossom was known well as the “Gotenzakura”. In 1990, the cherry-blossom at the Koriyama Castle Site was elected as one of “The 100 Best Sakura Sites in Japan”. The big festival called as “Oshiro Matsuri” is held under cherry-blossom in full bloom from the end of March to the middle of April every year, and people enjoy many events such as competitive exhibition of goldfish, having the long history since Meiji era and parade. People enjoy the festival until the night time under cherry blossom beautifully illuminated by lights in the evening.