

# HAMAMATSU CASTLE

浜松城天守閣



Hamamatsu City

## Information

Admission fee	Individual	Adult 150yen (15 years old and younger : free)
	Groups	30 people or more ... 135 yen 100 people or more ... 120 yen
Telescope		100 yen
Opening hours		8:30 am~4:30 pm
Holidays		December 29th through 31st

## Access from JR Hamamatsu station

### ■ By Bus

Take bus at No.13 or No.14 stand in the bus terminal and get off at the Hamamatsu-jo-koen-iriguchi bus stop.

### ■ By Taxi

About 5 minutes.

## For further information

100-2 Motoshiro-cho Naka-ku Hamamatsu city.

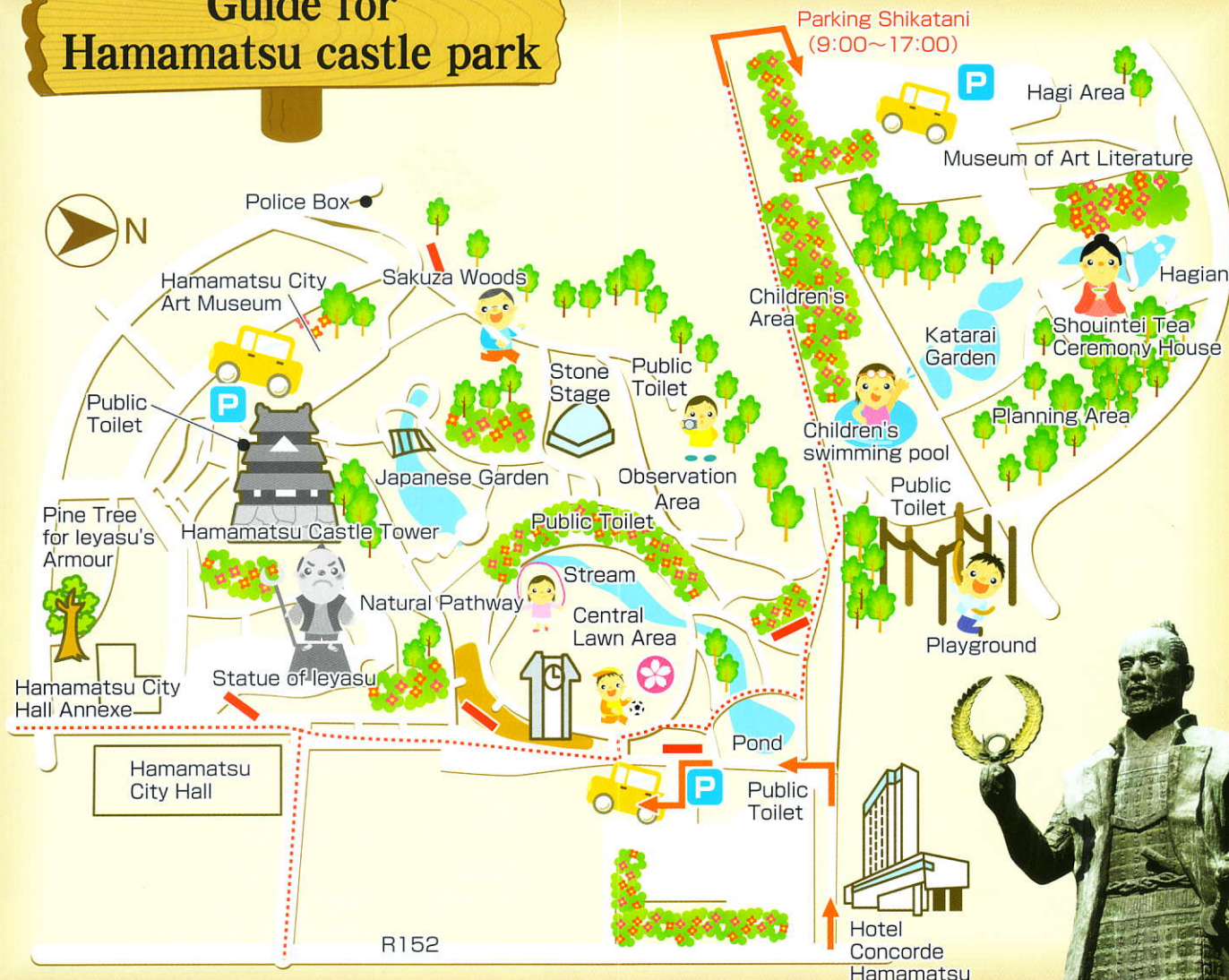
TEL +81-53-453-3872

FAX +81-53-453-4001

Stamp



# Guide for Hamamatsu castle park



The bronze statue of  
Tokugawa Ieyasu

- Guide Board  
案内表示板設置箇所
- - - - - Ieyasu Promenade  
家康の散歩道

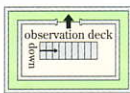


# Tokugawa Ieyasu and Hamamatsu Castle

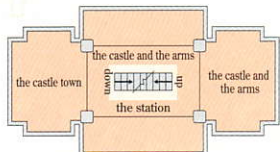
Hamamatsu Castle is positioned at the southeast tip of the Mikatagahara Plateau. It was built by Tokugawa Ieyasu, whose rule established the Edo Period (1603-1867). Ieyasu was born in 1542, and spent 17 years at Hamamatsu Castle, from the age of 29 to 45. During this time, many famous battles took place, including the Battle of Mikatagahara in 1572, which was one of the toughest battles fought by Ieyasu. Although Ieyasu's 17-year stay at Hamamatsu Castle endured for many difficult years, it did commence 300 years of glorious Tokugawa history.

The Lords of Hamamatsu Castle after Ieyasu were always to be very influential figures. In particular, Mizuno Tadakuni, one of the Lords, was credited with reforming the Tempo Era. As a result, Hamamatsu Castle is known as the 'Castle of Success'.

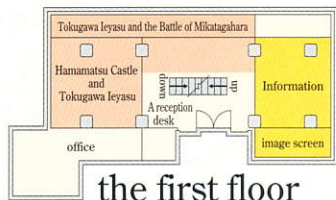
The outer walls of the castle stretched approximately 500 meters from north to south, and 450 meters from east to west. The castle tower, dungeon, and the 2nd and 3rd buildings were all in a straight line. After the end of the Edo Period, the castle buildings were completely destroyed. However, in the spring of 1958, thanks to the efforts of the people of Hamamatsu, the tower of Hamamatsu Castle was re-built, and on June 1st of the following year, it was established as an historical site.



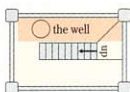
the third floor



the second floor



the first floor



the basement





## ◆ Stone walls of Hamamatsu Castle (Nozura-zumi)

When one first looks at the external appearance of Hamamatsu Castle, the stone foundations appear very rough, as if disorderly, creating a sense that the castle could easily collapse.

However, the castle has withstood 400 years of inclement weather, and remains today as a reminder of its former splendor.

The stone foundations of Hamamatsu Castle were constructed in nozura-zumi style, a style common prior to the Keicho Era (1596~1615).

NOZURA-ZUMI style walls were built by piling field stones on top of each other.

The large stones were pushed into place with the largest side of the rock facing inwards (gobo-zumi). Smaller stones were used to fill in the gaps, creating a 1~1.5 meter thick wall.

Pebbles were also used to provide good drainage and prevent the castle from collapsing due to water pressure.

Rocks were also pushed into the gaps on the outside, giving the wall a disorderly appearance, but a solid foundation.

The stone foundations used in the castle tower and areas near the tower gate were solid making use of very large rocks.

The protruding corners were shaped by overlapping long rectangular stones, with headers and stretchers alternated, a technique known as Sangi-zumi style.



The slope of the rock wall is straight with a 57-78 degree incline.

The main type of rock used was quartzite, but limestone and crystalline rock were also used. As quartzite is found in the mountains to the north of Lake Hamana, it is believed the quartzite used for the stone foundation was taken from Mt.Okusa and Mt.Nemoto in the present-day Shonai region, and also from the Chibata region of Kosai city on the opposite side of Lake Hamana.

The quartzite was transported by ship to the east of Lake Sanaru and then carried to Hamamatsu Castle.

There is no clear evidence as to when the rock foundation was built, but it is believed that it was around the time of the second castle lord Yoshiharu Horio (around 1590).

## ◆ Explanation of Armor “Kindabi-gusoku and Shida-gusoku”



**A** Armor “Kindabi-gusoku”  
(Reproduction)

In his younger days, Ieyasu Tokugawa wore it as a symbol of being lord of the Tokugawa family.

**B** Armor “Shida-gusoku”  
(Reproduction)

In the battle of Sekigahara, Ieyasu Tokugawa wore it as a symbol of being lord of the Tokugawa family.

