

令和 5年 3月 3日

大東市長 様

令和4年度提案公募型委託事業に関する報告書

団体名：飯盛城跡国史跡指定記念事業実行委員会

事業名：天下人・三好長慶と国史跡飯盛城跡の

英文パンフレット作成事業

1. 実施内容
2. 事業の報告（イベント等の写真を付けてください）

1. 実施内容

7月 1日	英文パンフの日本語素原の検討
7月 31日	日本語原稿の完成
8月 1日	日本語原稿の英訳依頼
月 日	歴史・城郭用語の英訳の検討
月 日	文章表現の検討（検討会の開催）
10月 1日	パンフのデザイン、レイアウトの依頼
10月 30日	英文原稿の完成
月 日	パンフのデザイン、レイアウトの検討
月 日	縄張り図などの図中の注記の英訳の検討
月 日	挿図、写真のキャプションの検討
12月 20日	パンフ全体の検討会の開催
12月 21日	パンフ全体原稿の完成
1月 6日	印刷の発注
月 日	校正作業
3月 29日	パンフ納品（5000部）
3月 30日	在大阪の各国領事館に送付（30か所）、大東・四條畷市の小中学校29校、社会教育施設等に送付
月 日	
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月 日	
月 日	

2. 事業の報告

計画した事業

(A) 国史跡飯盛城跡と三好長慶に関する英文パンフレットを作成する。河内キリシタンの発祥の地であることも言及する。

あ

(B) 在大の各国の領事館にパンフレットを送付し、飯盛城跡と三好長慶についての広く周知する。

(C) 小中学校へ英文パンフを送付し、教育の場で活用していただく。さらに本実行委員会の開催する講演会などの場で活用する。

計画時の期待する効果

1 大東市においては市内の案内など様々な場における多言語化が立ち遅れており、今回の事業ではまず市の観光の事業の中心である国史跡飯盛城跡の多言語の案内の最初として英文パンフレットの作成を企画した。

2 英文パンフレットを広く配布することによって飯盛城跡と三好長慶について広く周知する。

3 学校教育や生涯学習の場において活用いただきたい、まちの多言語化に貢献する。

結 果

(A) 国史跡飯盛城跡の英文パンフレットはかなり学問的内容、デザインとしても精度の高いものを完成することができた。これを広く配布、活用いただくことで飯盛城跡と三好長慶、ひいては大東市の多言語化と観光に貢献できると考える。

(B) 中世の山城の英文パンフレットは全国的にみてもほとんど作られておらず、今回の事業は先見的であったと思う。しかし先駆するものの苦労も多かった。パンフ原稿の英訳者は欧米の考古学に詳しい英語に堪能な考古学専門家に依頼したが、城郭に関する用語の英訳語は確定しておらず、ひとつひとつが手探りの状態であった。しかし結果として、中世城郭の英文パンフレットのモデルとなるものができたと思う。

(C) 外国からの旅行者に大東の土産になるようなパンフを目論見たが、これも一定たっせいできたと思う。しかしパンフ作成に時間を取られ、これを活用するに至らなかったのは、残念である。継続してこのパンフレットを活用して飯盛城跡と大東市を広く周知することを今後の課題としたい。また英文パンフレットもさらに精査し、より高度のものに改定していきたいと考える。

KAWACHI

IMORI

National Historic Site of Japan
Daito/Shijonawate City, Osaka, Japan

国史跡 河内飯盛城跡

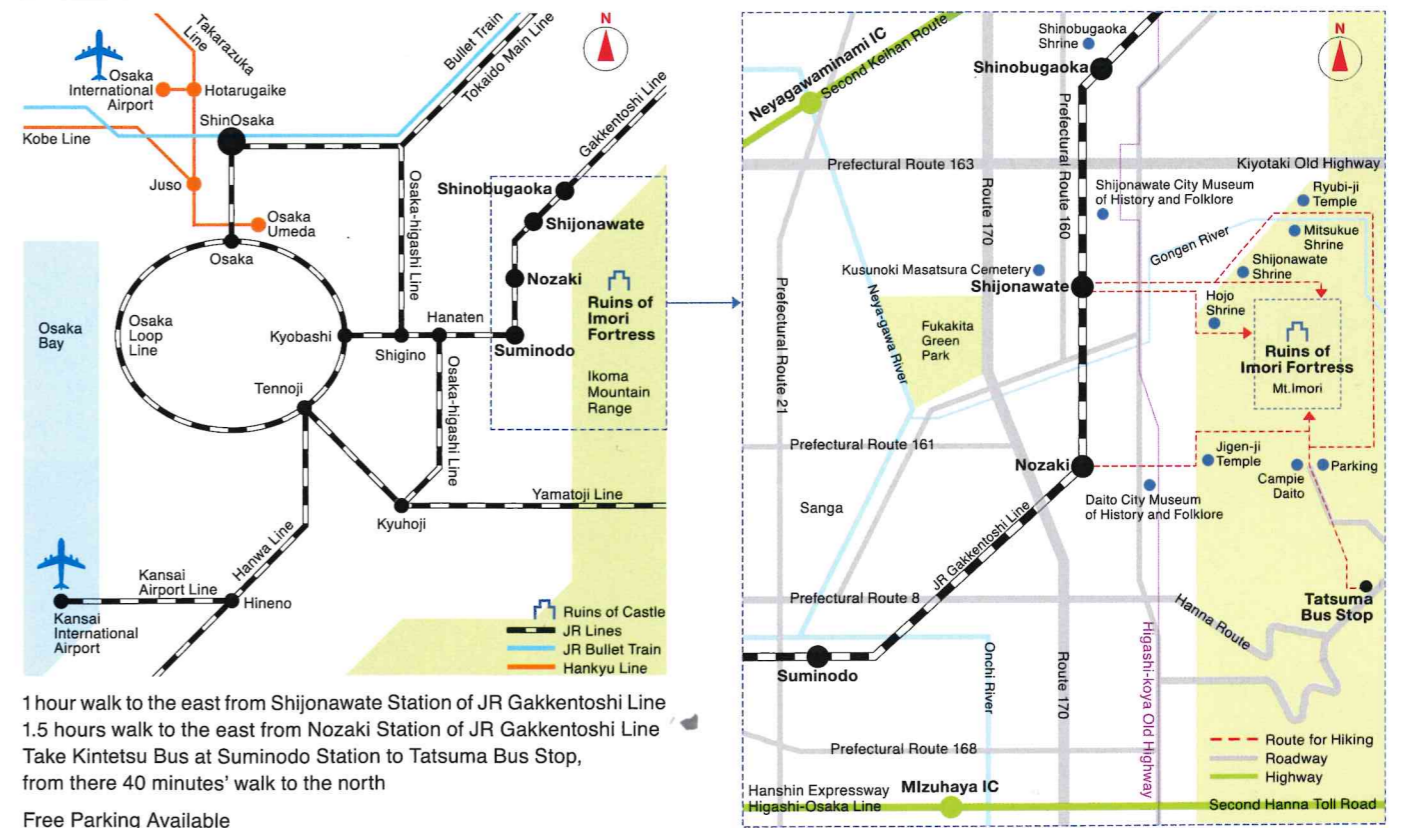
FORTRESS



Brief History Relating with MIYOSHI Nagayoshi & Imori Fortress

- 1522 Nagayoshi was born
- 1531 HATAKEYAMA Yoshiazki attacked KIZAWA Nagamasa at Imori Fortress
- 1532 HATAKEYAMA Yoshiazki once again attacked Imori Fortress only to kill himself for being defeated by Buddhist revolt
MIYOSHI Motonaga, Nagayoshi's father, killed himself as a result of confronting to his master HOSOKAWA Harumoto
- 1533 Nagayoshi arranged a settlement between HOSOKAWA Harumoto and the Buddhist group of Hongan-ji Temple
- 1537 KIZAWA Nagamasa set HATAKEYAMA Nariuji as a manager of Imori Fortress
- 1542 Nagayoshi defeated KIZAWA Nagamasa
- 1548 Nagayoshi confronted to his master HOSOKAWA Harumoto
- 1549 Nagayoshi defeated the military of his master
- 1553 Nagayoshi got Akutagawa Fortress
- 1558 Nagayoshi got a settlement with Shogun ASHIKAGA Yosahiteru
- 1560 Shogun and Empress Ogimachi gave Nagayoshi some high-class positions
Nagayoshi gave admission to the missionary activities by Gaspa Vilela
Nagayoshi attacked Imori Fortress and made it his base
- 1561 Nagayoshi held a party for making short Japanese poems at Imori Fortress
- 1562 Miyoshi Jikkyu, Nagayoshi's younger brother, was killed in a military attack
Nagayoshi defeated HATAKEYAMA Takamasa
- 1564 73 vassals of Nagayoshi took vows to Christ; first Christians in Kawachi region
Nagayoshi died at Imori Fortress. Yoshitsugu, his stepson, succeeded his position
- 1570 Yoshitsugu moved to Wakae Castle

Access to Imori Fortress



1 hour walk to the east from Shijonawate Station of JR Gakkentoshi Line
1.5 hours walk to the east from Nozaki Station of JR Gakkentoshi Line
Take Kintetsu Bus at Suminodo Station to Tatsuma Bus Stop,
from there 40 minutes' walk to the north

Free Parking Available

Brochure of Imori Fortress (published in March 31, 2023)

Consignment of Open Proposal Recruitment by Daito City 2022

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MIYOSHI Nagayoshi

Grand Warlord and Challenger for
Uniting the Country in the Latest Middle Ages of Japan



Imori Fortress

The Last Base of MIYOSHI Nagayoshi



MIYOSHI Nagayoshi (1522-1564) was a warlord in the latest Middle Ages of Japan. He was born in Awa district (present Tokushima Prefecture) of Shikoku Island and had been grown up to rule Kinki region, the center of Japan at that time, and Shikoku Island.

In the middle of 14th century to the late 16th century, Muromachi Government led by the Ashikaga Shoguns had ruled Japan. The government had gradually lost its power owing to the rise of the warlords all around the country and the period of warlords began in the late 15th century. As a result, its reign had been reduced to the region surrounding Kyoto. Still the Ashikaga Shogun had been regarded as the 'Master of Samurai' by the warlords.

But not by MIYOSHI Nagayoshi. He deported Yoshiteru the Ashikaga Shogun from Kyoto and established his own government. He had been the most powerful warlord for 20 years before ODA Nobunaga, his succeeding warlord.

Nagayoshi did not have a will to put the Ashikaga shogun at the top of his government, for he knew the clan had no use for uniting the country as one. He declared that he would recover the order of Japan by himself. The emperor of Japan at that time had become to trust him, and he had been welcomed by the people as a general who would keep their lives and properties safe. The peasants asked him the rights for water supply for irrigation, Nagayoshi gave them his orders through fair hearings. Some of his orders have been available among the members of the local community until the Meiji era.

Nagayoshi also had an eye to the east Asia in the Age of Eploration of Europe. He had protected Hokke Buddhism which had huge influence on the region from Seto Inland Sea to Tanegashima Island of present Kagoshima Prefecture, and which the merchants strongly believed in. He also had protected Zen Buddhism which had cultural and trading exchanges between Ryukyu Islands (present Okinawa Prefecture). Nagayoshi gave approval to the missionary activities of Christian who brought him latest culture of Europe. He had greeted the messengers from Min Dynasty of China. He was one of the first warlords who introduced guns to the country.

According to the documents left in China and Europe, Nagayoshi had been regarded as a very important person; the leader of all the people, the great prime minister assisting Japanese Emperor with loyalty, the warlord who had reigned Japan for 20 years. His will for throwing the authority of the Ashikaga shogun away led the rise of his succeeding warlords; ODA Nobunaga, TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi and TOKUGAWA Ieyasu.

Portrait of MIYOSHI Nagayoshi
(Copied Portrait: owned by The Kyoto University Museum)



MIYOSHI Family Crest:
3rd Diamond & Nail Puller



Shogunate Crest: Paulownia

From the late 15th century, many warlords had constructed grand fortresses at the top of the mountains. In the course of gaining power, Nagayoshi moved his base several times along with the expansion of his domain. The first base was Koshimizu Fortress in present Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Prefecture. The second was Akutagawa Fortress in present Takatsuki City, Osaka Prefecture, then he finally moved to Imori Fortress in 1560 A.D.

Imori Fortress was constructed on the top of Imori Mountain situated at the most northern part of Ikoma Mountain Range which divides Osaka Prefecture from Nara Prefecture. From the ruins of the fortress, we still can look over clearly Kyoto and Osaka Prefecture, Osaka Inland Sea and Awaji Island.

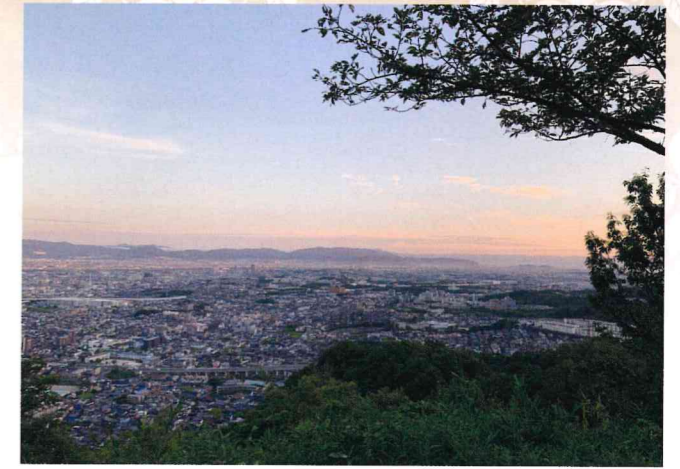
At the western bottom of Imori Mountain, the main road from Kyoto to Kawachi region crossed another road through Nara to Kyoto. At the bottom of the mountain lay a big pond where water from all the rivers running through Kawachi region streamed in, so ships could be led to Osaka Inland Sea through Imori River. Imori Fortress was located at the center of the transportation from all the directions.

Nagayoshi had ruled most of Kinki region and some part of Chugoku and Shikoku region when he lived in Imori Fortress. The fortress became the base of Nagayoshi's government.

The fortress was divided into two parts. In the southern division situated on the flat floor were the residence and the government office of Nagayoshi. The northern division was the defensive space against attacks. It is likely that there located was a shrine for declaring the space as sacred one.

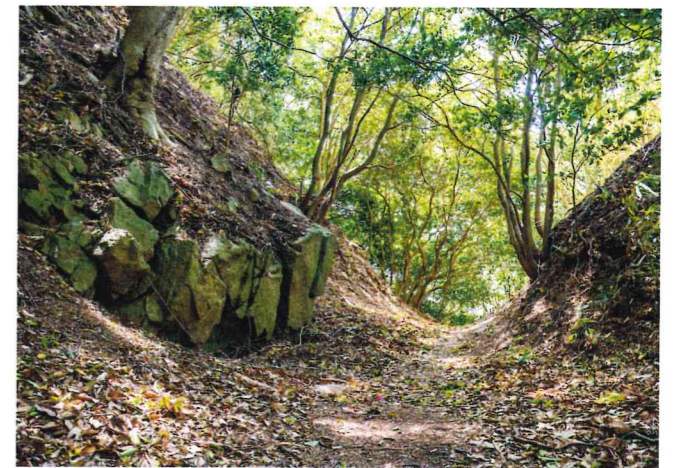
Most remarkable characteristic of this fortress is that it is surrounded by grand stone walls over 5m high. Azuchi Castle constructed by ODA Nobunaga has been regarded as the first base with stone walls, but now we know that Imori Fortress was the preceding one.

Imori Fortress was appropriate for Nagayoshi, the grand warlord and challenger for uniting the country as one.



A View from Division VI

From the most northern point, you can look over Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. In sunny days your eyes can catch Awaji Island. These areas shown here were the territory under the domination of Nagayoshi in his mature stage.



B Horikiri (steep moat)

Here a long and wide moat cut mountain ridge for defense.

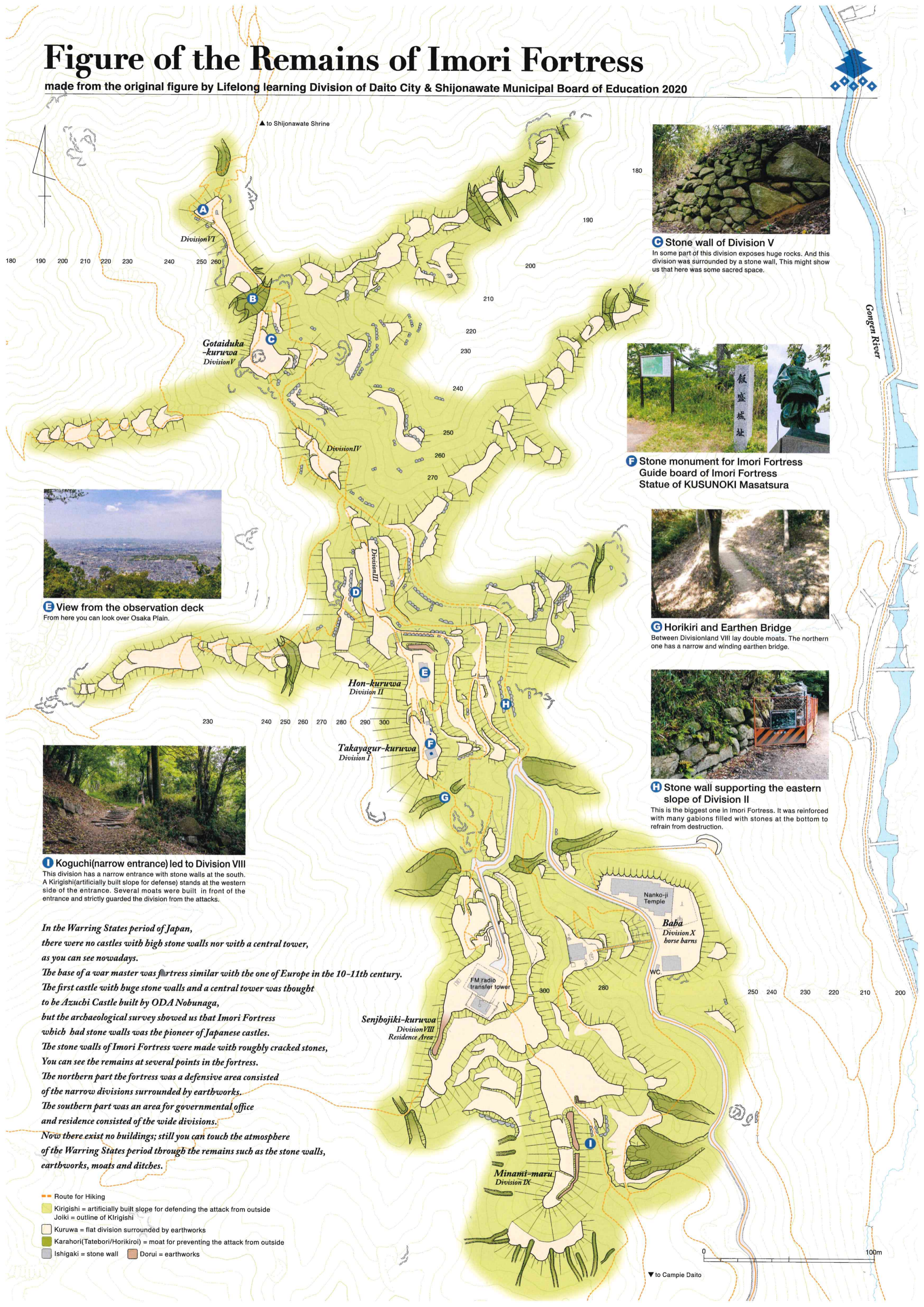


D Stone wall of Division III

At the western slope of this division remain two stepped stone walls. This construction method would be effective to disguise two as one high wall seen from the bottom.

Figure of the Remains of Imori Fortress

made from the original figure by Lifelong learning Division of Daito City & Shijonawate Municipal Board of Education 2020



C Stone wall of Division V
In some part of this division exposes huge rocks. And this division was surrounded by a stone wall. This might show us that here was some sacred space.



F Stone monument for Imori Fortress
Guide board of Imori Fortress
Statue of KUSUNOKI Masatsura



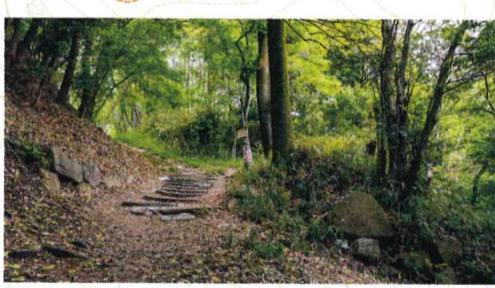
G Horikiri and Earthen Bridge
Between Divisionland VIII lay double moats. The northern one has a narrow and winding earthen bridge.



H Stone wall supporting the eastern slope of Division II
This is the biggest one in Imori Fortress. It was reinforced with many gabions filled with stones at the bottom to refrain from destruction.



E View from the observation deck
From here you can look over Osaka Plain.



I Koguchi(narrow entrance) led to Division VIII
This division has a narrow entrance with stone walls at the south. A Kirigishi(artificially built slope for defense) stands at the western side of the entrance. Several moats were built in front of the entrance and strictly guarded the division from the attacks.

In the Warring States period of Japan, there were no castles with high stone walls nor with a central tower, as you can see nowadays.

The base of a war master was fortress similar with the one of Europe in the 10-11th century.

The first castle with huge stone walls and a central tower was thought to be Azuchi Castle built by ODA Nobunaga, but the archaeological survey showed us that Imori Fortress which had stone walls was the pioneer of Japanese castles.

The stone walls of Imori Fortress were made with roughly cracked stones, You can see the remains at several points in the fortress.

The northern part the fortress was a defensive area consisted of the narrow divisions surrounded by earthworks.

The southern part was an area for governmental office and residence consisted of the wide divisions.

Now there exist no buildings; still you can touch the atmosphere of the Warring States period through the remains such as the stone walls, earthworks, moats and ditches.

- Route for Hiking
- Kirigishi = artificially built slope for defending the attack from outside
- Joiki = outline of Kirigishi
- Kuruwa = flat division surrounded by earthworks
- Karahori(Tatebori/Horikiroi) = moat for preventing the attack from outside
- Ishigaki = stone wall
- Dorui = earthworks

0 100m
▼ to Campie Daito

Bird's-eye view of assumed Imori Fortress

drawn by YAMAMOTO Zombi 2014 (revised in 2023), supervised by NAKAI Hitoshi & NAKANISHI Yūki



Now there are no buildings left.
This illustration figures out an assumed Imori Fortress
in the days of Nagayoshi's domination
led from the figure based
on the archaeological surveys.

Gongen River

