



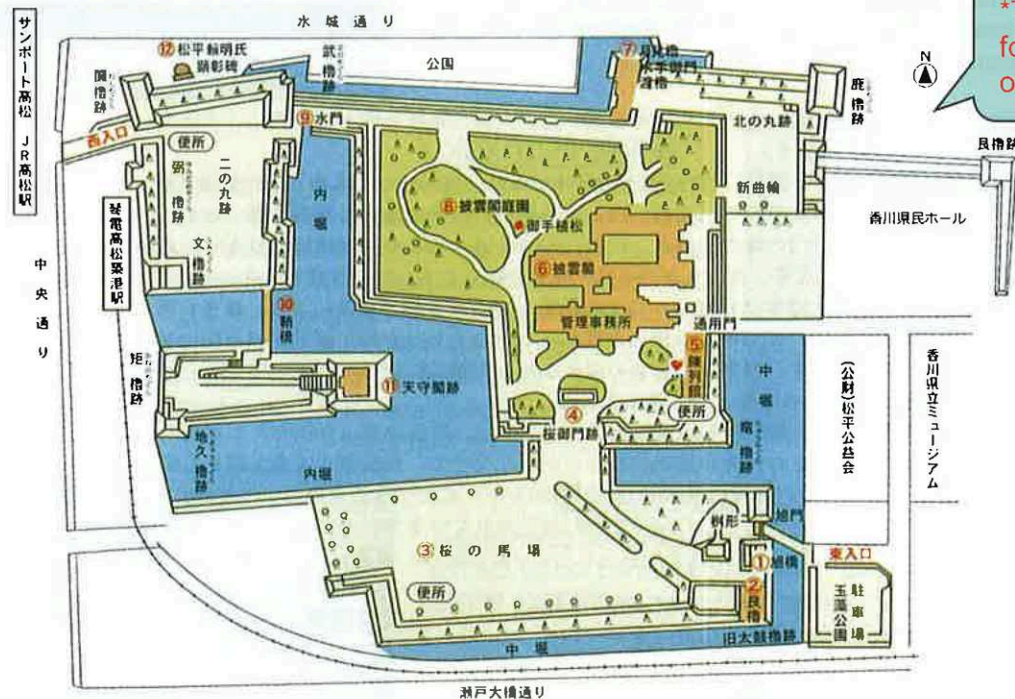
The History of the Ruins of Takamatsu Castle (Tamamo Park)

This is a castle on flat land (castle on the sea). The construction of this castle began in 1587 for *Chikamasa Ikoma*, who came to Sanuki Country as a government official. It is said that this castle, with the seawater from the Seto Inland Sea, is one of three castles on the sea in Japan.

Ikoma Clan governed for four generations, 54 years, and after this, *Yorishige Matsudaira*, the head of Shimodate Clan in Hitachi Country (the present Ibaraki Prefecture), came to this castle as a master in 1642. Yorishige was the grandchild of *Ieyasu Tokugawa*, the founder and first shogun of the Tokugawa shogunate of Japan (1600-1868) and He had close relations with Tokugawa Clan, so it is said that he was appointed to watch over Chugoku and Shikoku Area. Since Yorishige, the Matsudaira Clan governed for 11th generations, 228 years, and Takamatsu prospered as a castle town.

This castle has been open to the public as the Tamamo park since May 5, 1955. The present area of Tamamo Park is 79,587m². The stone walls and fosses together with the Important Cultural Properties, such as Tsukimiyagura turret, Mizutegomon gate and Watariyagura turret, remain with the ruins, it was designated as a national historic site in March 2, 1955.

Map



Open Hours

	Open Hours of Park	
	Western Gate From sunrise to sunset	Eastern Gate
Apr.-Sep.	5:30-18:30	7:00-18:00
Oct.-Mar.	7:00-17:00	8:30-17:00

Admission Fee

	Individual	Group
Adult (16 years or older)	¥200	¥140
Child (6 - 15 years old)	¥100	¥70

URL; <http://www.takamatsujyo.com/>

Viewpoint in the park



⑩ 鞆橋 Sayabashi Bridge

This is the only bridge that connects to Honmaru, the core of the castle, and Ninomaru. In the past it had parapets, but it was changed to a bridge with roof, like this picture, at the late in the Edo Period (1603-1868).

⑨ 水門 Water Gate

The moat of this castle is connected to the sea. This water gate is located so as to regulate the water level with the coming and going of the tide. Visitors can enjoy the experience of feeding the sea fishes, such as bream, in the moat.



⑧ 披雲閣庭園 Hiunkaku Garden

This garden was made in 1917 at the same time Hiunkaku was reconstructed. It uses a traditional Japanese rock garden style. There are a vessel which weights of 11 tons, originally designed to keep water, and stone, imitates Buddha, from the Edo Period. The pine trees here were planted by the Emperor and Empress of Showa Period (1926-1989).

⑦ 月見櫓/水手御門/渡櫓 Tsukimiyagura Turret / Mizutegomon Gate / Watariyagura Turret

It is said that the Tsukimiyagura turret was completed as in 1676. It served as a watch tower to monitor the comings and goings of boats and announce the return of the master of the Clan from Edo by boat.



⑥ 披雲閣 Hiunkaku

The former Hiunkaku which was a vast structure (about twice its present size) was it a present to the Matsudaira Clan period. It was used as a government office and the residence of the master of the Clan, but it was demolished in 1872 because it fell into decrepitude. The present Hiunkaku was constructed in 1917. It has some rooms such as "Daisyoin", and the Emperor and Empress of Showa Period once stayed "Naminoma" room. Since it was inherited by Takamatsu city, it has been popular among the citizens for the tea ceremony and the flower exhibitions held there.

④ 桜御門跡 Remains Of Sakuragomon-ato

This was a turret of the entrance to Sannomaru. Burned down during the air raid on Takamatsu in 1945. The vestige burned red by the fire is left on the stone wall and the vestige rust brown on the pole to the cornerstone on the ground remind the old times.



① 旭橋/旭門 Asahibashi Bridge / Asahimon Gate

Otemon Gate was once south of Sakuranobaba on the south side of the castle. But, it stopped being used, because the former Hiunkaku, the residence of the master of the Clan, was constructed in the Sannomaru around 1671. Asahibashi Bridge spans on the eastern side grounds and people cross it to go through Asahimon Gate.

