

# 今も残る品川御台場

Present State of Shinagawa Batteries

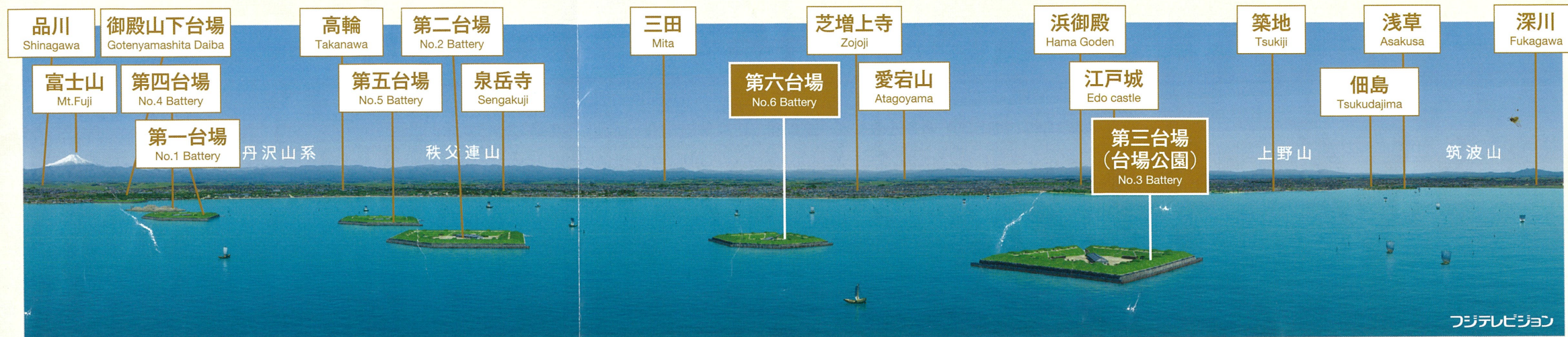
## 現代によみがえる江戸湾と品川御台場

Restored Landscapes of Edo Bay and Shinagawa Batteries

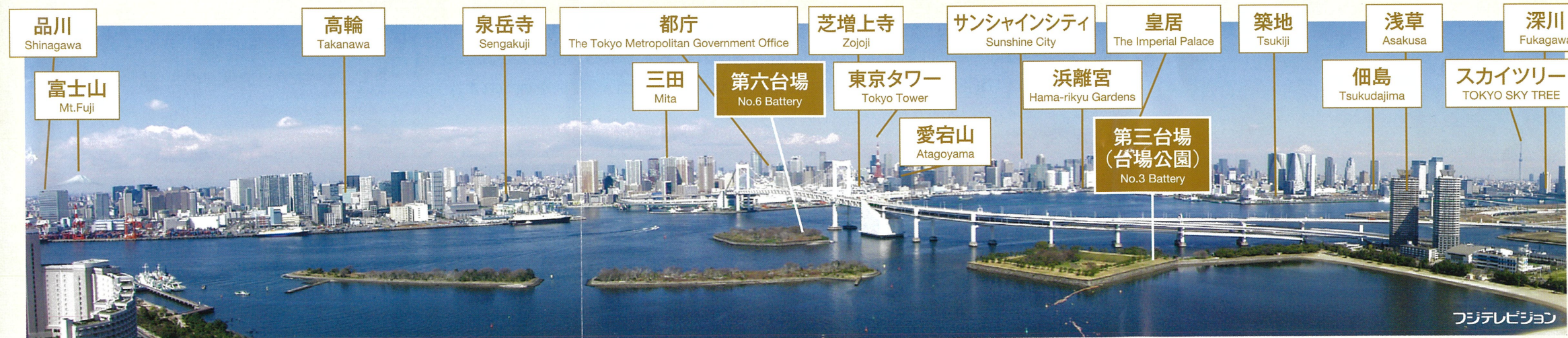
フジテレビの球体展望台から見える東京湾の風景を江戸時代に置き換える、という㈱フジテレビジョンによるプロジェクトのもと完成した高精度のCGパノラマ写真です。  
数多くの絵図と文書を一点ずつ照らし合わせながら忠実に復元されました。現代と江戸時代との対比をお楽しみ下さい。

These are high-precision CG images of the landscapes of Tokyo Bay in the olden days. They were created by Fuji Television Network, Inc.  
as part of a project involving the replacement of the views seen from the dome observatory of the company building with those that would have been seen during the Edo period.  
A number of old maps and documents were used to recreate the views precisely. Please enjoy the contrast between the modern landscapes and those of the Edo period.

タイムトリップ東京湾  
デモンストレーションの案内  
場 所／フジテレビ本社屋24F「コリドール」  
営業時間／月曜日を除く毎日開館（祝日の場合は翌日）10:00～18:00  
詳しくは・・・タイムトリップビューHP <https://www.fujitv.co.jp/time.t/v/>  
TimeTripTokyoBay Information of a demonstration  
Venue : Fuji TV headquarters 24F [corridor]  
Time : every day except Mondays  
(If Monday falls on a holiday, following Tuesday will be closed) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
For more information・・・ <https://www.fujitv.co.jp/time.t/v/>



東京湾の風景（江戸） Tokyo Bay (Edo Period)



東京湾の風景（現代） Tokyo Bay (present)

### 第三台場（台場公園） The Third Battery (Daiba Park)

園内には陣屋や火薬庫の跡、砲台のレプリカ等があり、江戸当時の面影を感じることができます。過去と現在が共存する都内有数の歴史公園にぜひ足を運んでみてください。  
In the park, there are remains of an office building and ammunition storehouses, as well as replica batteries. You can imagine how the area looked during the Edo period. Please visit this historical park, where you can feel the atmosphere of the present and past Tokyo Bay.



砲台 Battery

西洋式築城法により外周部に築造された砲台。現在、園内に設置されているものは当時の記録を元に昭和8年に復元された。

Batteries constructed in the peripheral area according to the Western castle-building method. The present batteries are replicas constructed in 1928 based on records of the time.



火薬庫跡 Remains of the ammunition storehouse

周囲に土堤をめぐらした木造瓦葺の建物。火薬は火災や被弾の危険に備え、園内数ヶ所に分散して格納されていた。  
A tile-roofed wooden storehouse surrounded by a bank. Gunpowder was stored in several storehouses in preparation for fires and bomb attacks.



陣屋跡 Remains of the office building

勤番者の居住地として中心の低地部に建造された建物。基礎部分のみ今も現存する。

Building constructed in the central lowland as a residence for guards. Only the foundation of the building remains.



かまど跡 Furnace

昭和3年の公園の開園に伴い設置された大谷石製の八角型のかまど。

An Oya-stone octagonal furnace built in 1928 when the park was opened.

### 第六台場 The Sixth Battery

第三台場と並び現存する唯一の台場ですが、現在は東京都の管理の下、一般の立入は禁止されています。  
This is the other of the two remaining batteries. It is now managed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and closed to the public.



第六台場現況 [2016年9月撮影]  
No.6 Battery (Photo taken in September 2016)



石垣（北東部） [2016年2月撮影]  
Stone wall (northeastern side) (Photo taken in February 2016)



波止場 [2016年2月撮影]  
Dock (Photo taken in February 2016)



波止場内部現況 [2016年2月撮影]  
Inside the dock (Photo taken in February 2016)  
※写真／品川区立品川歴史館提供



# 品川御台場の歴史

History of Shinagawa Batteries

## 黒船来航と品川御台場の築造

Arrival of the Black Ships and Construction of Shinagawa Odaiba

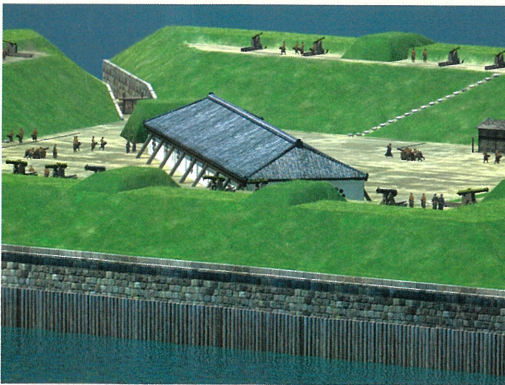


品川御台場築造図 (品川区立品川歴史館作成図面を加工)  
Construction plan for the Shinagawa Batteries (Created by Shinagawa Historical Museum)

嘉永6年(1853)6月3日のペリー来航は、江戸幕府を長い「鎖国」の眠りから覚ますことになった。ペリー退帆後、幕府はすぐさま江戸湾の海防強化の検討に入り、勘定吟味役格<sup>※1</sup>江川太郎左衛門英龍(坦庵)らによる江戸湾巡視の結果、内海防備のための御台場築造を決定した。築造計画は、西洋の築城書・砲術書などを参考にして、南品川獵師町(品川洲崎)から深川洲崎にかけての海上に11基の御台場を築造しようとするものであった。工事は嘉永6年(1853)8月末に着手され、昼夜兼行で進められた。土取人夫<sup>※2</sup>などは第一・第二・第三台場築造時で5,000人にも及び、総築造経費は75万両<sup>※3</sup>という膨大なものとなった。第一・第二・第三台場は翌年7月に、第五・第六台場と途中で加えられた陸続きの御殿山下台場は12月に竣工した。第四・第七台場は築造に着手したが、工事半ばで中止し、第八台場以降は未着手に終わった。最終的に6基完成した御台場は、徳川將軍家に近い親藩・譜代とそれに準ずる家格を持つ大名によって、慶応4年(1868)の幕府崩壊直前まで江戸湾防備の拠点として警備が行われた。

(品川区立品川歴史館解説シート「品川御台場」より引用)

※1 勘定吟味役／幕府財政の監査を担う役職 ※2 土取人夫／土木労働を課せられた人 ※3 現代の貨幣価値換算で約700億円(諸説あり)



御台場復元CG (フジテレビジョン作成)  
Restored CG of Edo Bay Defenses (Created by Fuji Television Network, Inc.)

On June 3, 1853, Commodore Matthew C. Perry arrived in Edo Bay with a fleet of ships, effectively forcing the Tokugawa Shogunate to end its long-standing policy of seclusion. After Perry's fleet set sail from Japan, the government immediately began to examine ways to fortify its maritime defenses in Edo Bay. Following a tour of the bay by Egawa Tarozaemon Hidetatsu (Tannan), *kanjo-ginmi-yaku*<sup>1)</sup>, and other officers, the government decided to construct Odaiba, or batteries, on reclaimed land. The construction plan was drafted based on Western castle designs and batteries, and outlined the construction of a total of 11 batteries spanning the area from Minami Shinagawa Ryoshimachi (Shinagawa Susaki) to Fukagawa Susaki. Construction work began at the end of August 1853 and was carried out both night and day. There were 5,000 *tsuchitori-nimpu*<sup>2)</sup> and other workers for the first, second, and third batteries, and total construction costs are said to have been astronomical (750 thousand ryo<sup>3)</sup>). The first, second, and third batteries were completed in July 1854, while the fifth and sixth as well as the Goten-yama battery, which was partially on land, were completed in December of that same year. Work on the fourth and seventh batteries was started, but construction was terminated midway, while construction of batteries eight to eleven was never begun. In the end, six batteries were completed offshore from Shinagawa. As hubs for the defense of Edo Bay, these batteries were guarded by shimpan (collateral) daimyo, fudai (hereditary) daimyo and similar daimyo with a family rank close to that of the Tokugawa Shogunate until the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868.

(Quoted from the Shinagawa Historical Museum Commentary Sheet "Shinagawa Odaiba")

1: Kanjo-ginmi-yaku: Shogunate officer in charge of government finances 2: Tsuchitori-nimpu: construction workers 3: Approx. 70 billion yen according to today's monetary value (There are various estimates.)



日本遠征石版画集ペリー肖像  
(神奈川県立歴史博物館所蔵)  
Perry's portrait in the Japan Expedition  
Lithograph Collections  
(Collection of Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Cultural History)

## 品川御台場その後

The Shinagawa Batteries in the Modern Era

完成した6基の御台場は、明治6年(1873)に海軍省の管轄となり、明治8年(1875)に海軍省から陸軍省に移籍された。その後、第三台場は第六台場とともに、大正4年東京市に払い下げられ、同13年東京府知事によって史跡の仮指定を受け、同15年国指定史跡となる。その後、東京湾に浮かぶ6つの御台場は、2つの史跡を残して埋め立てられたり、撤去されて姿を消していった。今なお当時の面影をしのばせる第三台場は、都立台場公園として人びとに親しまれている。

(品川区立品川歴史館解説シート「品川御台場」より引用)

The six completed batteries were controlled by the Ministry of the Navy since 1873 and by the Ministry of the Army since 1875. After that, the third and sixth batteries were sold to the city of Tokyo in 1915, and in 1924, the Governor of Tokyo provisionally designated the two locations as historical sites. In 1926, the national government officially designated the two batteries as historical sites. Later, the four remaining batteries not designated as historical sites were removed and replaced with reclaimed land; they can no longer be seen today. The third battery has maintained its original appearance, and is enjoyed by residents and visitors alike as part of Daiba Park.

(Quoted from the Shinagawa Historical Museum Commentary Sheet "Shinagawa Odaiba")



現在の第三台場(台場公園) Present state of the third battery (Daiba Park)

## 年表 Chronology

1853年 (嘉永6年) 6月 June 1853	1853年 (嘉永6年) 8月 August 1853	1854年 (嘉永7年) 7月 July 1854	1854年 (安政元年) 12月 December 1854	1926年 (大正15年) 10月 October 1926	1928年 (昭和3年) 7月 July 1928
ペリーが浦賀に来航 幕府は江戸湾海防強化の必要性を痛感 Arrival of Commodore Perry at Uraga The Shogunate was keenly aware of the need to enhance the coastal defense of Edo Bay.	江川英龍の指揮により御台場11基の建設着工 Construction of 11 batteries started under Egawa Hidetatsu's direction	第一・第二・第三台場竣工 Completion of batteries No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3	第五・六台場、御殿山下台場竣工 <sup>※</sup> Completion of batteries No. 5 and No. 6 and the Goten-yama batteries	第三・六台場が国史跡に指定 Designation of batteries No. 3 and No. 6 as national historic sites	第三台場が都市公園「台場公園」として開園 Battery No. 3 opened to the public as Daiba Park by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

※第四・第七台場は築造計画の縮小により工事中止、第八番台場以降は未着工 The construction work for the fourth and seventh batteries was terminated midway due to downscaling of the plan, while construction of the eighth and subsequent batteries was never begun.

## 西洋砲術を極めた男 — 江川太郎左衛門英龍(坦庵) —

The Master of the Western Gunnery

Egawa Tarozaemon Hidetatsu (Tannan)

江川太郎左衛門英龍(坦庵／1801-1855)は伊豆斐山に生まれ、同地の世襲代官で坦庵と号した。蘭学者幡崎鼎・渡辺華山らに師事し、高島秋帆から西洋砲術を極めた。江川は水野忠邦政権下での高島流砲術の普及と海防強化の実績を買われ、ペリー来航時の阿部正弘政権下では御台場築造位置の選定と大砲製造等の任に当たった。江川が主張した築造計画は実現しなかったが、その後自らが指揮を執り、6基の御台場完成へと導いた。

Egawa Tarozaemon Hidetatsu (Tannan 1801-1855) was born in Nirayama, Izu and given the alias Tan-an. He was given a Western education by Dutch scholars Hatasaki Kanae and Watanabe Kazan, and mastered Western artillery techniques by training with Takashima Shuhan. Egawa contributed to the spread of Takashima-style gunnery and the enhancement of coastal defense under the administration of the chief senior councillor Mizuno Tadakuni. Thus, the following chief senior councillor Abe Masahiro trusted Egawa with the selection of battery locations and cannon casting after Perry's arrival. Egawa's initial construction plan was not realized; however, he led the construction of batteries and completed six of them.



江川英龍肖像画  
(江川文庫所蔵)

Portrait of Egawa Tannan  
(Collection of EGAWA-Bunko)