

この地で育まれた私たちだからこそ
継承したい史的遺産があります。

As we grew up in this area,
we have a strong desire to
preserve these valuable historic
ruins for the coming generations.

元寇防塁研究に新視点を提供する
重要な歴史遺産として、
その原状を復元しました。

本学第1号館の新築にあたって1999(平成11)
年、元寇防塁の遺構が検出されました。体育館南側な
どに保存されている西新地区元寇防塁と同様に
2.4mの本体の両面を石積みで堅固に整え、中に粘土
と砂を交互に詰めていました。石積みの保存状態は
良くありませんでしたが、石塁の南側に約1mの間隔
をおいて幅1.5m、高さ1.3mほどの粘土と砂を交互
に積み重ねた土塁を検出しました。これによりこの
付近では元寇防塁は石塁と土塁の二列構造になって
いるという新たな事実が明らかとなり、元寇防塁研
究に新たな視点を提供することになりました。
その重要性を考え、本学は元寇防塁を移築保存し、
2001(平成13)年から一般に公開しています。

These important historic discoveries,
which provide a new perspective on the
study of the defense walls against the
Mongol invasion, have been restored to
their original appearance.

During construction preparations for the new Building
No.1 in 1999, remnants of Mongol defense walls were
discovered. As with the Nishijin section of the wall, some
of which has been preserved just on the south side of the
university gymnasium, the 2.4-meter high wall was sturdily
constructed with stones on each side, and filled in with
alternate layers of clay and sand. The stone structure
remaining was in poor condition. Later, an earthen wall
about 1.5 meters thick and 1.3 meters high, built by
alternate layers of clay and sand, was discovered about a
meter south of the stone wall. This finding revealed for the
first time that the walls in this area had been a double-row
construction of stone and earth. The discovery of the
ancient defense walls here adds a new perspective to our
knowledge of the Mongol-invasion defense walls. Because
of the significance of these on-campus ruins, the walls
have been relocated and opened to public viewing since
2001.



学内で確認された防塁遺跡
(西側より撮影)
Defense Wall Remnants Found Within
the Campus Grounds (view from the west)

出土した土塁は東西長さ20m。元寇防塁の
遺構で土塁が発見されたのは今回が初め
です。土塁から見て北側(海岸線側)に並
行して石塁の土台部分の石が所々に残っ
ていました。[遺跡 元寇防塁]は、この遺構
の一部を、出土した場所から約12m北東側
へ移築し、復元したものです。

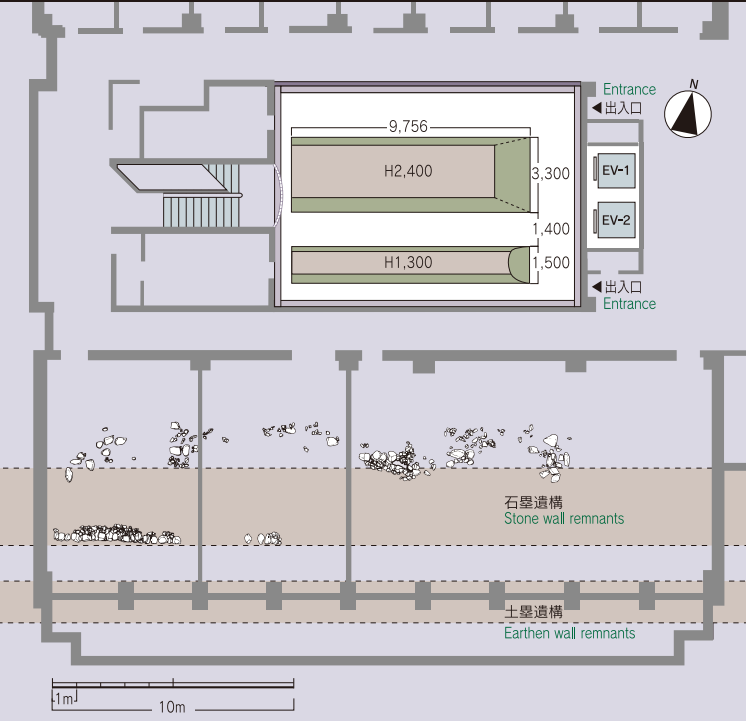
The excavated earthen wall extended 20
meters from east to west. It is the first
earthen wall discovered as remnants of the
defense walls against the Mongol
invasions. Some base stones of the stone
wall were found parallel to the north
(coastal side) of the earthen wall. The
exhibited defense walls were reconstructed
in part with these remnants and were
relocated roughly 12 meters northeast of
the site of discovery.



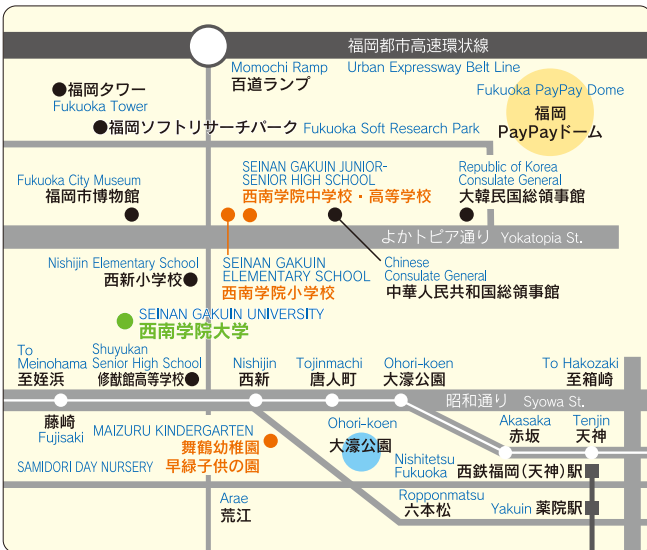
南面の赤線内部分のみ今回出土した石積みを使用。

The section, on the south side, inside the red lines consists of materials discovered on
the campus.

元寇防塁移築平面図(第1号館1F)
Defense Wall Remnants Reconstruction and Relocation Plan View (Building No.1, 1F)



元寇遺跡めぐり
Tour of Historic Ruins
玄界灘に面した博多湾。蒙古(元)の襲来に備え、海岸に沿って石築地の防塁が築かれていた。
Hakata Bay, where defense walls against the Mongols were built along the beach.

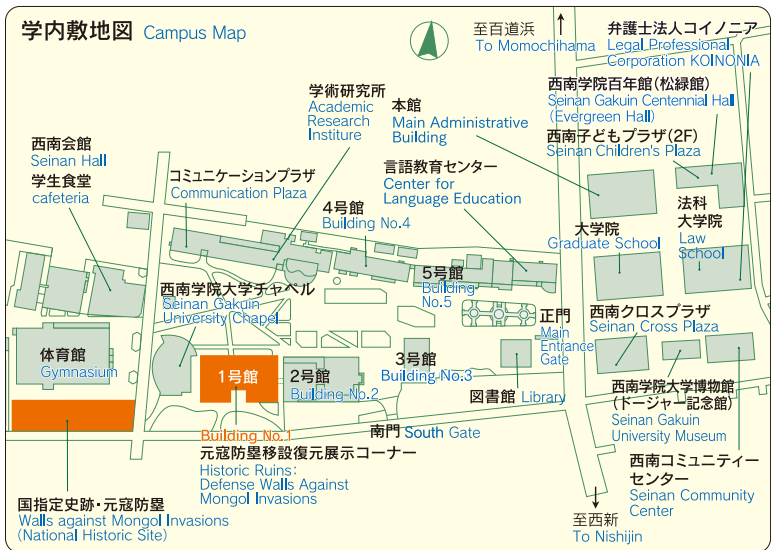


ACCESS GUIDE

- 福岡空港～西新駅下車…約19分
- 博多駅～西新駅下車…約13分
- 天神～西新駅下車…約7分
- *地下鉄西新駅から徒歩5分
- 博多駅バスセンター～修験館前…約35分
- 天神～修験館前…約20分
- *修験館前バス停から徒歩5分
- 福岡空港～(福岡都市高速百道ランプ)～大学…約25分
- 博多駅～(福岡都市高速百道ランプ)～大学…約20分
- 天神～(福岡都市高速百道ランプ)～大学…約15分

公開時間のご案内 Open hours for public

月曜日～金曜日:午前9時～午後5時(土・日・祝日の公開はありません)
ただし、夏季休暇中の公開は午前10時～午後5時。
大学事務局の休業中は公開しませんのでご注意ください。
Monday～Friday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.(Closed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays)
Open hours during the summer break are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(Closed when university administrative office is closed.)



Fukuoka Airport - Nishijin Station --- 19 minutes
Hakata Station - Nishijin Station --- 13 minutes
Tenjin - Nishijin Station --- 7 minutes
* A 5-minute walk from Nishijin Station

Hakata Station Bus Center - Shuyukan-mae bus stop --- 35 minutes
Tenjin - Shuyukan-mae bus stop --- 20 minutes
* A 5-minute walk from Shuyukan-mae bus stop

Fukuoka Airport - (Urban Expressway/Momochi Ramp) - Seinan Gakuin University --- 25 minutes
Hakata Station - (Urban Expressway/Momochi Ramp) - Seinan Gakuin University --- 20 minutes
Tenjin - (Urban Expressway/Momochi Ramp) - Seinan Gakuin University --- 15 minutes

西南学院大学

〒814-8511 福岡市早良区西新6丁目2番92号
TEL 092-823-3248 FAX 092-823-3249 / 広報・校友課
6-2-92 Nishijin, Sawara-ku, Fukuoka 814-8511, Japan
TEL 092-823-3248 FAX 092-823-3249 office of Public and Alumni Relations

ホームページ

<http://www.seinan-gu.ac.jp>

2020.4 2,000

元寇防塁

Historic
Ruins
遺跡

Defense Walls Against Mongol Invasions (Genko Borui)

第1号館ライトコート

Light Court, Building No.1

西南学院大学



堅固な防塁遺跡を往時の姿に復元

Sturdy defense walls restored to their previous glory



もうこうらいのことば
「蒙古襲来絵詞」に描かれた 元軍と戦う竹崎季長 (右側) (宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館蔵)

Takezaki Suenaga, on the right, fighting against the Mongol forces, depicted in the Mongol Invasions Painting Scroll (Museum of Imperial Collections, San-no-maru Shozokan)



もうこうらいのことば
「蒙古襲来絵詞」に描かれた元寇防塁 (宮内庁三の丸尚蔵館蔵)

Defense wall depicted in the Mongol Invasions Painting Scroll (Museum of Imperial Collections, San-no-maru Shozokan)

歴史を動かしたのは自然の猛威と、

The raging forces of nature and the sturdy defense walls along the shoreline saved the nation, a turning point in history.

北条時宗が、二度目の蒙古襲来に備えて出した結論。それが防塁構造。

Hojo Tokimune, the then regent of the kamakura shogunate, made the decision to counter the threat of a second attack of the Mongols, the construction of strong defense walls.

元 寇

13世紀初頭、チンギス・ハンによって統一され、アジアからヨーロッパにおよぶ史上最大のモンゴル帝国を築いたモンゴル族。1271年に国号を元（大元）に改め、その支配圏を東アジア・東南アジアのほぼ全域に延ばしていました。

朝鮮半島にあった高麗を服従させた世祖フビライは、次に日本に朝貢と国交を迫るも失敗。1274（文永11）年、高麗兵が主力の約28,000人の兵力で博多湾に侵寇しましたが、大暴風雨で兵船が壊滅的打撃を受け撤退しました。鎌倉幕府は元の再襲を恐れ博多湾岸の今津から香椎にかけて延長約20kmもの石築地（元寇防塁）を築くなど防衛体制を整えました。元は1281（弘安4）年、再び蒙古・漢・高麗人からなる東路軍と旧南宋軍が主力の江南軍の計14万人の兵力で遠征、しかしこの時も暴風により撤退しました。この出来事は日本では蒙古襲来・元寇、あるいは文永の役・弘安の役などといわれています。

Mongol Invasions (Genko)

Mongolia, united by Genghis Khan in the early 13th century, built the largest empire in history, extending from Asia to Europe. The empire was renamed Yuan (Great Yuan) in 1271, and expanded its territory to cover almost all of East Asia and Southeast Asia. Kublai Khan, Genghis' grandson and the founder of the Yuan dynasty, after subjugating the Koryo dynasty of Korea, demanded Japan pay tribute and establish diplomatic relations. The Japanese rejected the demands. In 1274 (11th year of Bun-ei), he dispatched a force of roughly 28,000 men, mainly Koryo soldiers, to invade at Hakata Bay. The invasion attempt was interrupted by a severe storm that devastated the ships, causing the Yuan fleet to withdraw. In fear of another invasion from Yuan, the Kamakura shogunate reinforced its defense system, and ordered the construction of a 20-km long stone barrier along the coastline of Hakata Bay from Imazu to Kashii. In 1281 (4th year of Koan), Yuan again dispatched an armada, this time totaling 140,000 men in two forces. The Eastern forces consisted of Mongol, Chinese Han and Koryo soldiers, and the Southern forces consisted mainly of former Southern Song forces. Once again, the Yuan forces failed due to a typhoon. In Japan these two incidents are known by several names: the Mongol Invasions, Yuan Invasions, or the Bun-ei Battle and the Koan Battle.

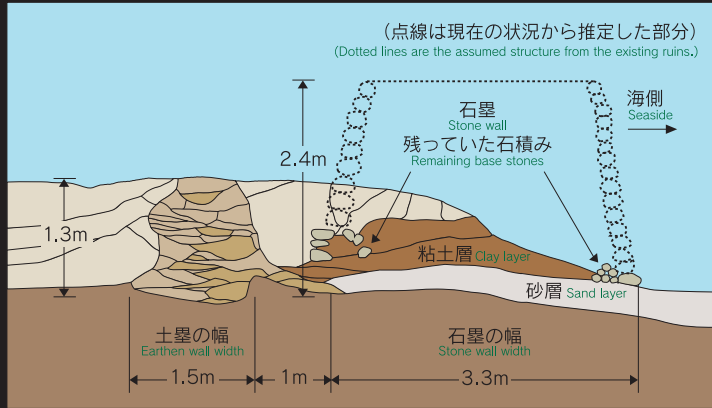
海岸線に連なる石築地だった。

今から700年以上前、元の襲来に備えて博多湾に沿って約20kmの海岸に築かれた元寇防塁。当時「石築地」と呼ばれたこの石塁が、2度にわたる暴風雨とともに、元の野望を打ち砕いたのです。A defense wall was constructed for roughly 20 kilometers along the coastline of Hakata Bay more than 7 centuries ago to meet any invasion plans by the Mongols. Together with the two typhoons, this stone defense wall, which was called “Ishitsuji” in those days, smashed the bold ambition of the Mongols.

幾つもの異なる素材と構造。わずか半年で完成という驚異的な速さ。防塁はいかにして造られたのか。

The walls had several different combinations of materials and structure. Completing such a project in merely half a year is remarkable. How were the defense walls built?

元寇防塁発掘現場の断面図 Sectional View of the Defense Walls Excavation Site



土塁遺構 Earthen wall restored



石塁遺構 Stone wall restored

元 寇 防 塁

文永の役後、幕府が九州各国の御家人などに造らせた元寇防塁。半年間という短期で築く必要から各国同時着工したと思われ、そのためか大隅国や日向国が分担の今津地区、肥後国が分担の生の松原地区、分担国不明の西新（百道）地区では築造の方法が異なります。

Defense Wall against Mongol Invasions (Genko Borui)

The stone defense wall was built on the order of the Kamakura shogunate after the first Mongol invasion failed. The work was assigned to vassal lords administering provinces in Kyushu, with each province delegated to construct an assigned length of the wall. To complete the wall in six short months, the construction work was probably started simultaneously by all provinces. This system is suggested by the different methods of construction found between the Imazu section (allocated to the Osumi of southern Kyushu and Hyuga of southwestern Kyushu), the Iki-no-Matsubara section (built by Higo province of central Kyushu), and the Nishijin (Momochi) section, whose builders are still unknown.