## 国外追放へ

天正15年(1587年)の秀吉によるバテレン追放令、慶長18年(1613年)の徳川幕府によるキリ スト教の禁教令など、周囲からのキリスト教弾圧に右近が屈することはありませんでした。大名の地 位を捨ててまで貫いた信仰は人々の胸を打ち、教皇シスト5世からは右近を称えた書簡も送られて います。追放令後、右近は加賀の前田利家に迎えられ、金沢に屋敷を構えました。しかし、禁教令が 発令されると、右近は国外追放となり、長崎からマニラ市へと旅立ちます。無事到着はしたものの、 間もなく病によって最期を迎えました。慶長20年(1615年)のことでした。



In 1587, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the then de facto ruler of Japan, decreed that Christian missionaries should be expelled. In 1613, The Tokugawa Shogunate outlawed Christianity. However, Ukon Takayama did not abandon his faith or succumb to such religious oppression. He relinquished his wealth and position as daimyo (feudal lord) and stayed steadfast to his belief. His devotion strongly moved and impressed people far and wide. Pope Sixtus V sent a letter in his praise. After Hideyoshi's decree, Ukon went to Kanazawa, the capital of Kaga province, whose ruler Toshiie Maeda took Ukon under his protection. Ukon built himself a house there but when Christianity was banned, he was forced into exile overseas. He sailed from Nagasaki to Manila in the Philippines, where he arrived safely but shortly died of disease in 1615.

# 没後400年を経て「福者」へ Beatification 400 Years after Death

迫害を受けながらも生涯信仰を貫き通した右近。平成27年(2015年)に没後400年 を迎え、翌年、ローマ教皇庁から殉教者として「福者」への列福が認められました。

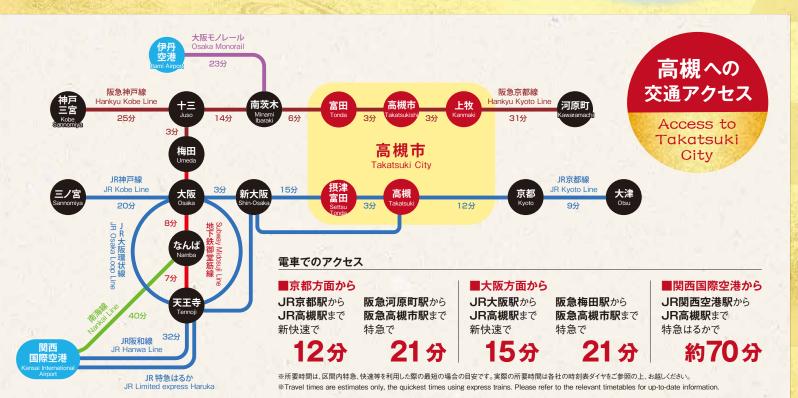
Despite persecution, Ukon remained true to his faith throughout his life. In 2016, the vear after the four hundredth anniversary of his death, he was beatified by the Vatican as a Catholic martyr.



右近の縁で、高槻市とマニラ市は昭和54年(1979年)に姉妹都市として調印。市内のディラオ広場に は右近像が建てられています。

In 1979, Takatsuki city and Manila became sister cities thanks to the ties forged through Ukon. A statue of Ukon stands in Plaza Dilao, a square near the area associated with Ukon in Manila







## ~ 戦国時代の多才なキリシタン大名

The illustrious and Talented Kirishitan (Christian) Daimyo (feudal lord) of the Sengoku Period (Age of Civil Wars)

## 右近の活躍

右近がキリスト教と出会ったのは永禄7年(1564年)、12歳の時。父の勧めで 奈良県の沢城で受洗し、「ジュスト」という洗礼名を受けます。天正元年(1573 年)の21歳の頃に高槻城主となり、城下町を整備する一方、20を超える教会を 建設。当時人口2万5千人のうち、7割強がキリスト教信者であったともいわれて います。

さらに織田信長や豊臣秀吉といった天下人にも仕え、黒田官兵衛や蒲生氏 郷といった有名な武将なども入信に導きました。

右近は武人としての才にも長けており、天正10年(1582年)の明智光秀との山崎 合戦では、秀吉方の先鋒として活躍。天正18年(1590年)の小田原北条氏攻めの際 は、前田利家の下で働きました。

また、高岡城や金沢城の設計に関わった名築城家といわれるほか、文化人としての 教養も高く、茶の世界では千利休の弟子、「利休七哲」の一人に数えられています。

## Ukon's Many Talents

Ukon was received into Christianity in 1564 at the age of twelve. Under his father's guidance, he was baptized in Sawa Castle in what is now Nara prefecture. He was given the Christian name Justo. In 1573, at around the age of 21, he became the lord of Takatsuki Castle. He carried out building works in the area around his castle and built more than twenty churches. The population in the town then was about 25,000. It is said that more than 70% were Christians.

Ukon served feudal rulers including Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi. He converted other samurai such as Kanbei Kuroda and Ujisato Gamo.

Ukon was a highly skilled samurai warrior. In 1582, in the battle of Yamazaki, he fought successfully against Mitsuhide Akechi, taking the vanguard in Hideyoshi Toyotomi's army. In 1590, he fought for Toshiie Maeda in the attack against the Hojo clan in Odawara.

Ukon is also renowned for his excellence in castle-building, being involved in the design of Takaoka and Kanazawa castles. He was an accomplished man of culture. In Japanese tea ceremony, he is listed as one of the seven disciples of Sen no Rikyu, the celebrated grandmaster of tea ceremony.







# 高山右近ゆかりの地

The place that is famous in connection with Ukon Takayama



- 1 大阪府豊能町 Toyono Town, Osaka 1552年、摂津の国高山(豊能町)で生まれる。 In 1552, Ukon was born in Takayama (Toyono-cho) in Settsu province.
- ② 奈良県宇陀市 Uda City, Nara 1564年、12歳のとき、右近の父・飛騨守が居城する沢城にて洗礼を受ける。洗礼名はジュスト。

In 1564, at the age of 12, he was baptized in Sawa Castle, where his father resided as lord. His baptismal name was Justo.

3 大阪府高槻市 Takatsuki City, Osaka 1573年、和田惟長との抗争を経て、21歳で高槻城主に。 以後12年間城主として活躍する。

In 1573, after his victory over Korenaga Wada, Ukon became the lord of Takatsuki Castle at the age of 21. As feudal lord, he ruled his land successfully for the next 12 years.

- 4 兵庫県明石市 Akashi City, Hyogo 1585 年、播磨明石へ領地替え。船上城に居城する。
- In 1585, his fief was transferred to Akashi in Harima province and he went to reside in Funage Castle.
- 5 香川県小豆島 Shodo-shima Island, Kagawa 1587年、秀吉のバテレン追放令によって、大名改易。小西行長により小豆島にかくまわれる。

In 1587, Hideyoshi Toyotomi ordered the expulsion of Christian missionaries. Ukon was stripped of his daimyo (feudal lord) status. With the help of another Christian daimyo, Yukinaga Konishi, he went to hide on the island of Shodoshima.

- 6 石川県金沢市 Kanazawa City, Ishikawa 1588年、前田利家の保護を受けて、加賀金沢へ移る。 In 1588, he became a protégé of Toshile Maeda and moved to Kanazawa Kaga province
- **宮山県高岡市** Takaoka City, Toyama 1609年、前田利長が築いた高岡城は、右近が設計したといわれている。 In 1609, Takaoka Castle was built by Toshinaga Maeda. It is said to have been designed by Ulkon
- 1613年、徳川幕府のキリシタン禁教令によって、右近一家は長崎からフィリピン・マニラへ出国。翌年、熱病にかかり右近死去。 In 1613, the Tokugawa Government banned Christianity. Ukon and his family left Japan from Nagasaki to go to Manila in the Philippines. The

8 フィリピン・マニラ市 Manila City, Philippines

following year, he died of a tropical fever.



#### 1 高槻城東大手門跡

江戸時代の高槻城の表玄関であり、高槻城内(三の丸)への最も重要な出入口があった場所です。参勤交代など江戸や京都へ向かうときには、この門から西国街道へ進んだといわれています。



#### Site of Higashi Otemon Gate, Takatsuki Castle

Location of the most important outermost main entrance to Takatsuki Castle as it was in the Edo Era. The daimyo paraded through this gate to get to the old Saigoku Kaido (main western route) when he had to go to Edo (Tokyo) or Kyoto on official business.



#### 2 城跡公園

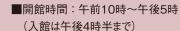
右近の銅像が立つ、高槻城跡に作られた公園。城をイメージした園内の石垣と堀が城下町の風情を伝えています。

#### Shiroato Park

Park built on the ruins of the castle, where Ukon's bronze statue stands. The stone walls and moat conjure up the image of the old castle.

#### 3 しろあと歴史館

高槻城三の丸跡の一画に建つ歴史館。江戸時代の高槻に関する資料や模型、ロザリオをはじめとした右近の関連資料などが展示されています。



■休館日:月曜日(祝日の場合は翌火曜日)、 祝日の翌日、年末年始(12/28~1/3)

## ■入館料:無料(特別展は有料の場合あり) Shiroato History Museum

This museum of history stands in a corner of the what was the outer rim of the old castle. On display are documents, models and other exhibits relating to Takatsuki in the Edo Era as well as the rosary and reference materials about Ukon.

Opening Hours: 10:00 to 17:00 (Last entry 16:30)

Closed: Mondays except for public holidays; the museum closes on days following a public holiday as well as the end of year/New Year period (Dec 28 to Jan 3)

Admission Free (Charges may apply for some special exhibitions)

#### 4 高山右近高槻天主教会堂跡

天正2年(1574年)、右近と父・飛騨守が建築した、天主教会堂や神学校が建てられていた場所。ここを拠点にキリスト教が広まったといわれ、キリシタン墓地も発見されています。

#### Site of Takayama Ukon Takatsuki Tenshu Church

Site of the Catholic Church and theological school Ukon and his father Tomoteru Takayama built in 1574. This was the first center of Christian evangelism. A Christian cemetery has also been found better.



▲木製のロザリオ

### 5 カトリック高槻教会

カトリック高槻教会は、右近が生涯を終えた地、マニラ市郊外の聖母大聖堂をモデルにして昭和37年(1962年)に建てられました。前庭にはクラレチアン修道会の総長から贈呈された、イタリア産大理石の右近像があります。

#### Takatsuki Catholic Church

The present Takatsuki Catholic Church was built in 1962, modeled on the cathedral outside Manila, where Ukon spent his last days. Set in its forecourt is a statue of Ukon made of Italian marble, presented to the church by the Claretians (congregation of missionary priests).