

遺産No. 22-03  
佐鎮

★22 海軍防備隊・警備隊砲台群

# 旧佐世保海軍警備隊高島番岳高射砲台跡

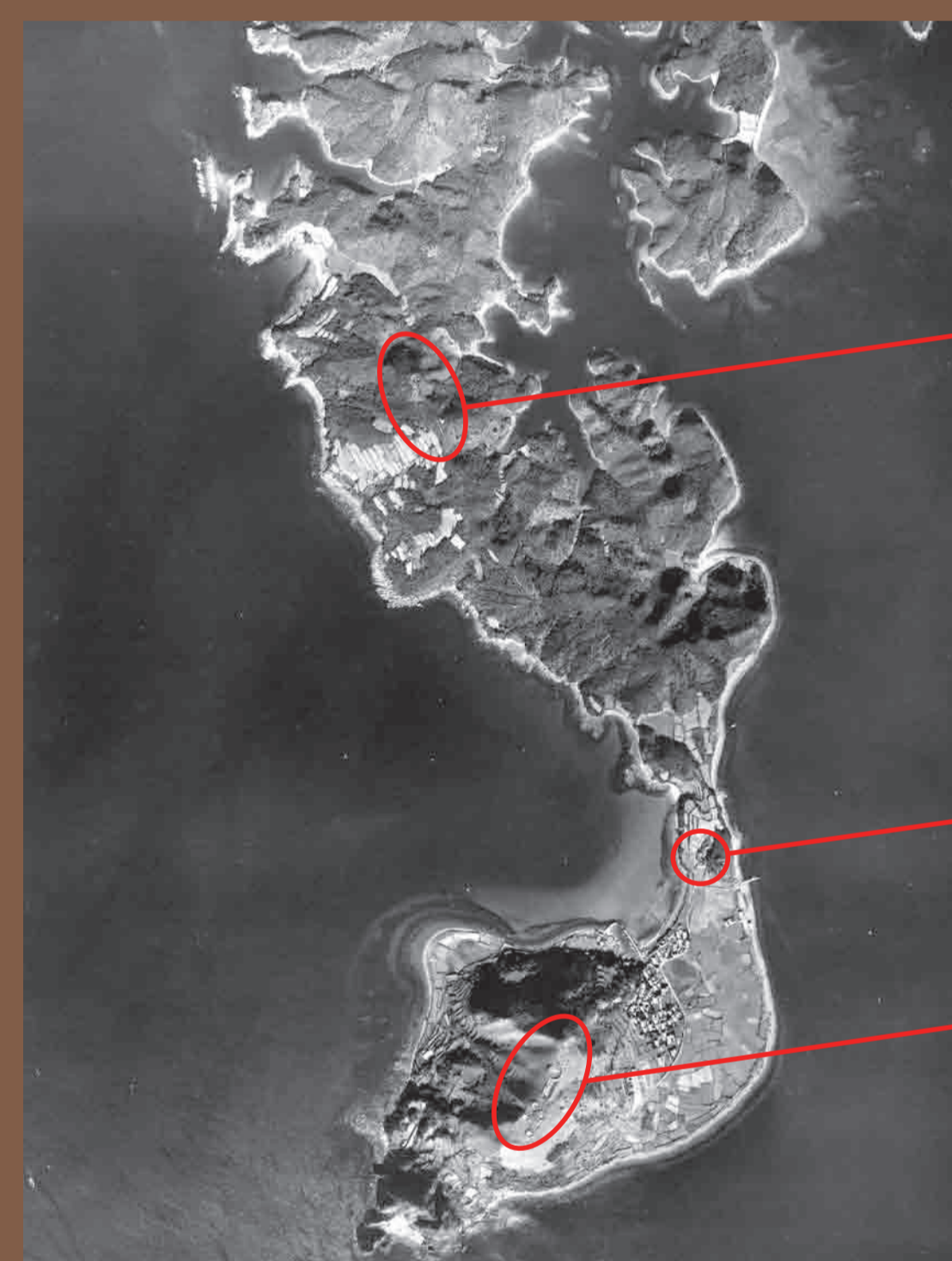
Remains of the Imperial Japanese Navy Sasebo Naval Guard  
Antiaircraft Guns Battery on Mt. Bandake on Takashima Island

高島番岳高射砲台は東シナ海方面から佐世保軍港上空に侵入する敵機を迎撃する対空砲台で、昭和17年(1942)4月に完成した。89式12.7cm連装高角砲2基、97式聴測装置1組、96式150cm探照灯2基を備えており、番岳山頂に砲台と探照灯、聴音機が装備され、北側の山頂にも聴音機と探照灯が装備された。2基の聴音機を組み合わせて敵機の正確な位置を捉えることが97式聴測装置の特徴で、佐世保周辺に造られた高射砲台の中で唯一の装備であった。

太平洋戦争末期には数度の対空戦闘を経験し、昭和19年(1944)11月21日の空襲では68発を発砲、B29爆撃機1機を撃墜している。

This battery was built in April 1942 to intercept enemy aircraft trying to intrude into the Sasebo naval port area from the direction of the East China Sea. It was equipped with two Type89 (1929) 12.7cm twin anti-aircraft guns, a pair of Type97 (1937) sound locators, and two Type96 (1936) 150cm searchlights. Two guns, a searchlight, and a sound locator were located on the top of Mt. Bandake and a sound locator and a searchlight were set on the northern top. This is the only place where Type97 (1937) sound locators were equipped in the Sasebo area. They were characterized by their function to detect the exact location of enemy aircraft by combining these two sound locators.

This battery experienced several anti-air conflicts during the last stage of the Pacific War. Especially during the air raid on November 21, 1944, it fired 68 shots and shot down one U.S. B-29 bomber.

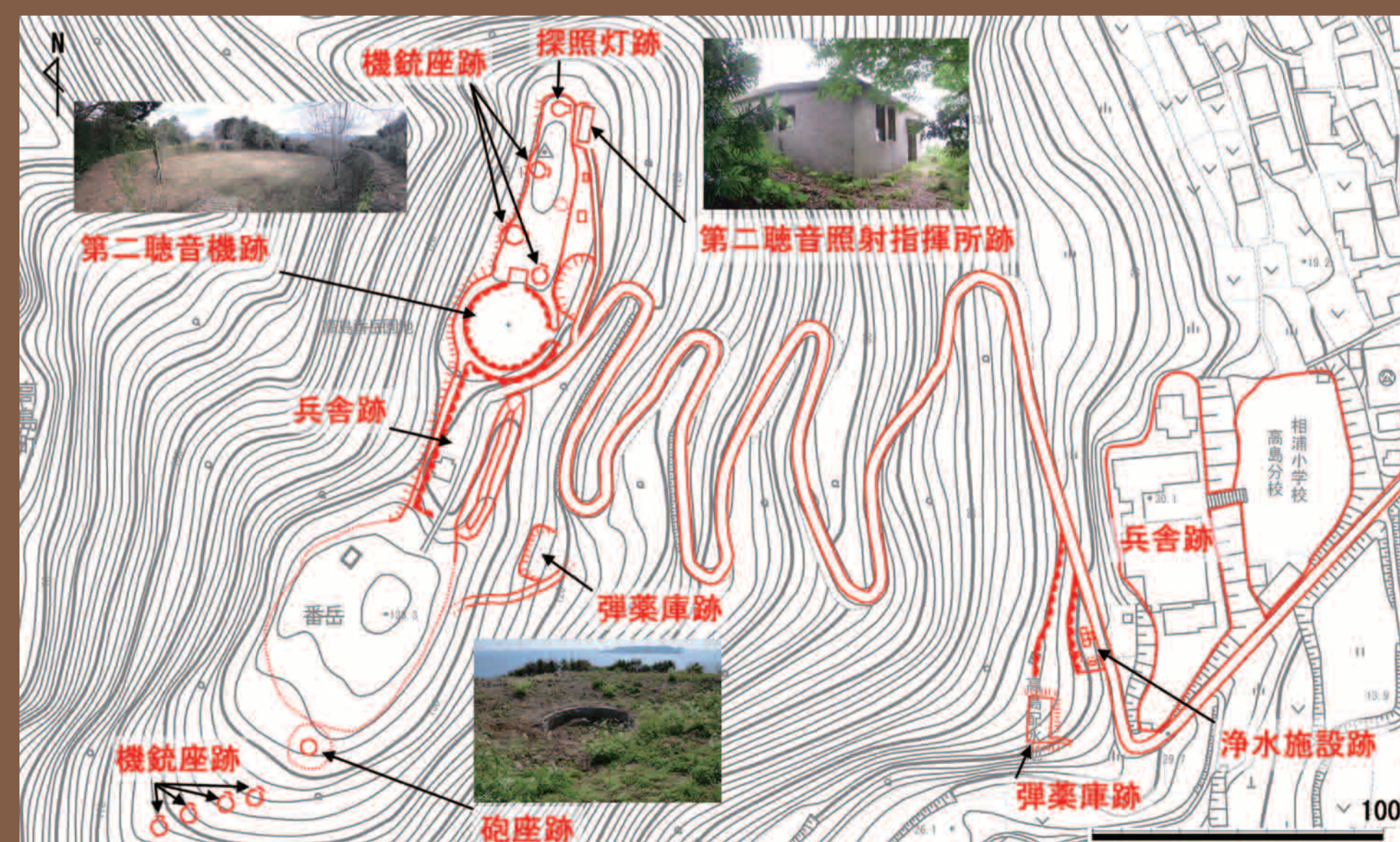


高島航空写真(S33.11撮影)と砲台施設の配置

北側山頂の第一聴音照射所跡

発電所跡

番岳山頂の砲座と第二聴音照射所跡



高島番岳高射砲台施設配置図

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