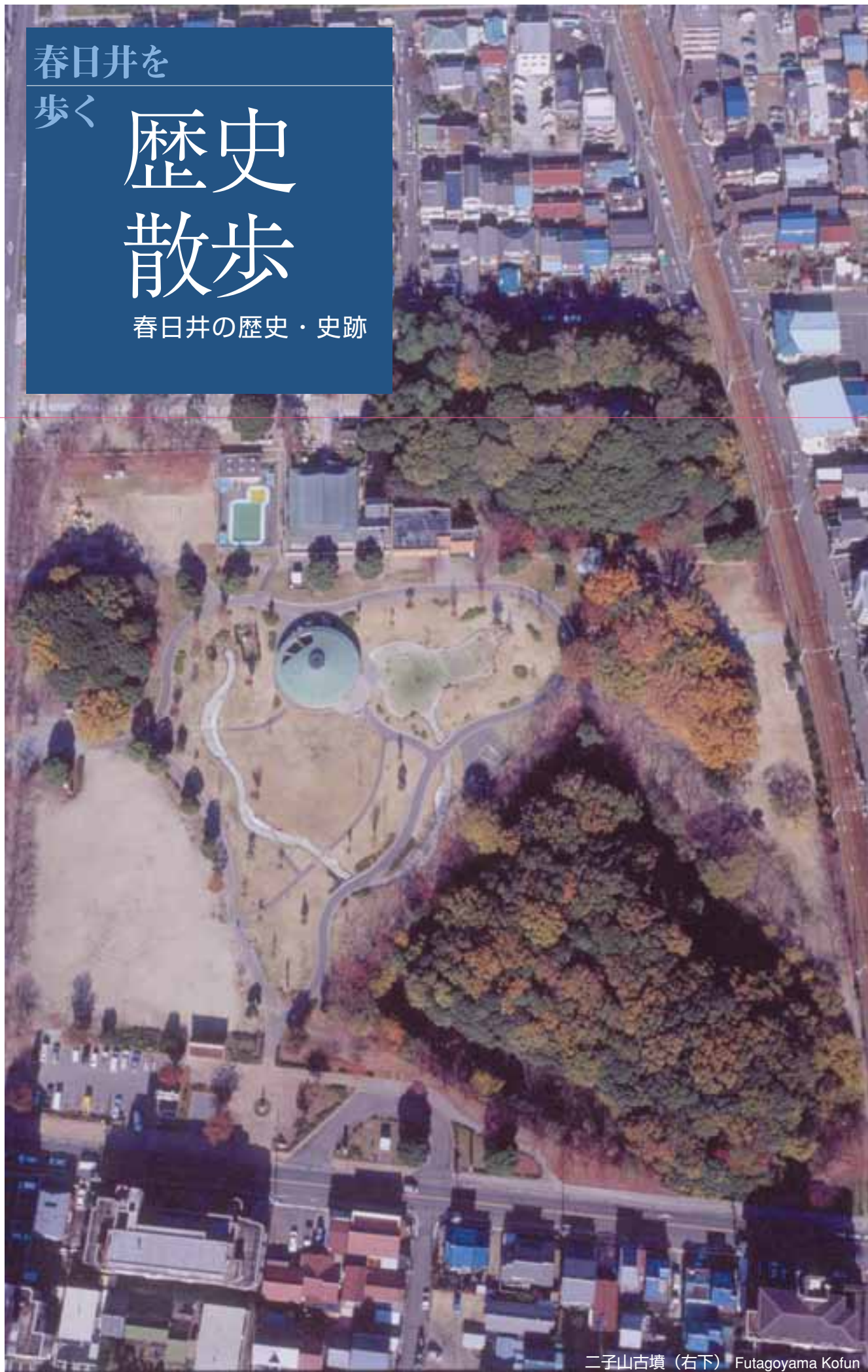


春日井を
歩く

歴史 散歩

春日井の歴史・史跡



味美二子山古墳

春日井市の西、国道302号のすぐ南側に二子山公園があります。公園内にある国指定史跡の味美二子山古墳は、春日井市で最大の規模を誇る墳長94mの前方後円墳です。ほかに県指定史跡の白山神社古墳、御旅所古墳があり、二子山公園は、3つの古墳に囲まれ、古代史と身近に接することのできる場所として歴史公園100選に選ばれています。

公園には、古墳や展示館（ハニワの館）の傍らに、子どもが遊ぶための滑り台や遊具が置かれ、1500年前の古代と現代が混じり合った不思議な空間になっています。

平成3～4年の発掘調査によって、たくさんの埴輪（はにわ）や須恵器が出土しました。これらは同じ春日井市内の「下原古窯跡群」で焼成され、生地川・八田川の水運を利用して、この味美まで運ばれたと考えられています。

毎年秋には市民が作った「ハニワ」を野焼きする「ハニワまつり」が開催され、埴輪を運んだとされる川沿いに復元ハニワを並べます。

Ajiyoshi Futagoyama Kofun (Tumulus)

Futagoyama Park is located in western Kasugai, just south of Loop Road 2. The Ajiyoshi Futagoyama Kofun in the park is a keyhole tumulus measuring 94 meters long, making it the largest such burial mound in Kasugai. Other mounds include the Hakusan Shrine Kofun and Otabisho Kofun, and Futagoyama Park, surrounded by three tumuli, has been named one of the 100 best historical parks in Japan as a site where one can encounter ancient history.

The park is situated beside the tumuli and a display hall (for haniwa burial figurines) and features a slide and other playground equipment for children to enjoy, thereby presenting a mysterious space where relics from 1,500 years in the past intermingle with the modern.

Archaeological excavations conducted in 1991 and 1992 unearthed a large number of clay haniwa burial figures and articles of unglazed sueki pottery. These are believed to have been fired at the Shimohara kiln ruins also located in the city of Kasugai, then transported via the Kiji and Hatta rivers here to Ajiyoshi. At the Haniwa Matsuri (Haniwa Festival) held every fall, clay replicas of haniwa made by local residents are fired out of doors, and are placed along the banks of the waterways where they are thought to have been transported in the past.



ハニワまつり Haniwa Matsuri (Haniwa Festival)

下原古窯跡群

市の北西の丘陵地帯（東山町）に下原古窯跡群があります。平成元～2年に行われた発掘調査により、10基の窯と灰原が確認されました。現在、5基の窯が現地保存されています。

およそ1500年前、この窯で須恵器とともに埴輪が焼かれ、各地に供給されました。須恵質の埴輪は全国的にも珍しいものです。この窯で作られたものが二子山古墳などの古墳でも出土しているため、生産地と供給地が明らかかな事例として学術的にも貴重なもので、市史跡に指定されています。

Shimohara Kiln Ruins

The Shimohara kiln ruins are found in the hilly region in the northwest part of the city (Higashiyama-cho). Archaeological excavations conducted in 1989 and 1990 identified ten kiln and ash-bed sites. At present, five kiln sites are preserved locally.

Some 1,500 years ago, these kilns were used to fire unglazed sueki pottery as well as haniwa, which were then distributed far and wide. sueki style haniwa are unusual, and have been found almost nowhere else in Japan. Items identical to the articles was made with

this kiln have also been excavated at the Futagoyama Kofun and other burial mounds, making the site academically important as an example where the production site and the distribution sites are clearly known, and the location has been designated a historical relic by the city.





多宝塔/密蔵院 Pagoda at Mitsuzoin Temple

密蔵院

JR神領駅から南東に向かって20分ほど歩くと密蔵院があります。嘉暦3年（1328年）慈妙上人によって開山されました。正しくは「医王山薬師寺密蔵院」といい、尾張の国の天台宗の本山として、700余りの末寺があり、3,000人を超える修行学僧がいたと伝えられています。

往時の隆盛をしのばせる多宝塔は、室町時代に建立されたものです。多宝塔は天台密教系の寺院に多く見られますが、これは禅宗様式を取り入れた珍しいもので国の重要文化財に指定されています。

Mitsuzoin Temple

The Buddhist temple of Mitsuzoin is located about a 20 minutes' walk southeast of JR Jinryo Station. The temple was founded in 1328 by Buddhist priest Jimyo Shonin. Formally named "Iozan Yakushi (Bhaisajyaguru) Temple Mitsuzoin," it once served as the main temple of the Tendai sect in the province of Owari, with more than 700 branch temples, and having over 3,000 monks in ascetic training. The pagoda, reminiscent of the temple's heyday, was erected in the Muromachi period (ca. 1336 to 1573). Many temples in the Tendai sect of esoteric Buddhism have pagodas, but this one is unusual in incorporating forms of Zen Buddhism, and has been recognized as an Important Cultural Treasure by the national government.

内々神社

春日井市を東西に走る国道19号を東へ行くと、多治見市との境界付近に、内々神社があります。平安時代前期に編さんされた「延喜式神名帳」に見られる古い神社です。主祭神は建稲種命（たけいなだねのみこと）であり、日本武尊（やまとたけるのみこと）、宮簀媛命（みやずひめのみこと）を配しています。社殿の建て方は権現造りで、江戸後期の名工、立川一族により造られました。

本殿の裏山にある庭園は南北朝時代の名僧夢窓国師（1275～1351年）の作と伝えられる廻遊式林泉型の庭園で、平地と急斜面を利用し自然の岩を巧みに取り入れた造りとなっています。三大巨石の壮麗さや丸池のたたずまいなど、計算され尽くした美の世界です。ともに県の指定文化財になっています。

Utsutsu Shrine

National Route 19 runs to the east and west from Kasugai, and Utsutsu Shrine lies to the east along this road, just before reaching the city limits of Tajimi. This is an ancient shrine listed in the Engishiki Jinmyocho (an ancient list of the names of shrines) compiled in the early Heian period (ca. AD 967). The main deity celebrated is Takeindane, with Yamato Takeru and Miyazu Hime also enshrined here. The shrine pavilions are built in the Gongen style, which members of the Tatekawa clan of master carpenters constructed in the late Edo period (mid-1800s).

The garden on the hill behind the main shrine building is in the strolling-garden style with a forest-and-spring layout, and is said to have been made by the famed Buddhist priest Muso Soseki (1275 to 1351). It was created making use of level areas and steep slopes, skillfully incorporating natural crags. The grandeur of three giant rocks, the appearance of the round pond, and other qualities create a world of incalculable beauty. Together they are listed as designated cultural assets of the prefecture.



下街道

下街道とは、名古屋から中山道伏見宿に至る本街道（上街道）を捕う道で、名古屋から勝川・鳥居松・坂下・内津を経て、美濃の大井で中山道に通じる間道のことです。名古屋城下から信州への近道であったため、善光寺街道とも呼ばれました。

中山道などの本街道とは違って、下街道は法令で定められた道ではない、庶民のための街道です。道を歩くと、当時の庶民の生活に触れることができます。町並みの印象は時を経て様変わりしてしまいましたが、市内ではまだ多くの建造物や文化財が保存され、当時のまちの様子をうかがい知ることができます。

Shitakaido Road

The Shitakaido road was an adjunct to the main highway (Uwa-kaido) running from Nagoya to the Fushimi-juku Station on the Nakasendo. It was a branch route that flowed from Nagoya through Kachigawa, Toriimatsu, Sakashita, and Utsutsu to the Oi Station of the Nakasendo in Mino. This route served as a shortcut to Shinshu from the area near Nagoya Castle, and was also known as the Zenkoji Kaido.

Unlike major thoroughfare routes such as the Nakasendo, the Shitakaido was not a road established by legal decree, and was instead intended for use by the common people. Walking along this road today affords a glimpse into the lives of the common people of the past. The ambience of the structures along the route may have changed since the days of its foundation, but many buildings and cultural assets are preserved within the city of Kasugai, and offer hints as to how the route appeared in times past.



尻冷し地蔵
Cold-Bottom Jizo Statue

昭和3年に建てられた勝川大弘法
Kachigawa Buddhist Proselytism

