

# 時の流れを感じる。

榛名神社 ☎ 027-374-9050 MAP C-1

927年に完成した「延喜式神帳」の中で上野国十二社の一つとして「式内社」と呼ばれており、すでに格式の高い神社だったとわかる。古来から信仰を集めた歴史のある神社。岩と一体化したような社殿はかなりの見ごたえ。荘厳な雰囲気にあふれている。

## Haruna Shrine

Haruna Shrine was introduced in an old book written in 927 as one of the twelve holy shrines in Gunma, which is proof that this shrine has been a magnificent shrine since that time. It is really a historic shrine that has gathered many worshippers. Its main hall, seemingly unified with rocks, is a spectacular. Feel a solemn atmosphere here.



幽玄の杜音楽会

## 幽玄の杜音楽会

榛名神社の神楽殿で行われるコンサート。荘厳な雰囲気の中で、さまざまなジャンルの音楽が楽しめます。来場者には、名物「門前そば」も味わっていただけます。

## Yugen-no-mori Music Festival

The concerts are held at Kagura Stage of Haruna Shrine. You can enjoy various kinds of music in the solemn atmosphere of the shrine. Visitors can also taste the famous soba noodle 'Monzen-soba'.



門前そば

古の面影の残る建物で物語を感じる。

## 歴史建物探訪



## 高崎哲学堂 旧井上邸

高崎の文化の礎を築いた井上房一郎の邸宅であった哲学堂は、世界的建築家であり群馬音楽センターの設計者であるアントニン・レーモンドの自邸を元に設計されており、レーモンドの住宅空間を彷彿とさせる建築物として貴重です。

## Takasaki Tetsugakudou (Former Inoue Residence)

The foundation of Takasaki culture was laid when the Inoue Residence was built. It was designed by the world renowned architect Antonin Raymond who also designed the Gunma Music Center. The plans for the Inoue Residence were based on Raymond's own house. The use of open space within the home is a valuable structural characteristic.

MAP D-3



## 旧下田邸書院及び庭園

居住していた下田氏は箕輪城城主長野氏の重臣の末裔。下田邸の広い敷地内に造営された書院は江戸時代の建築です。また、庭園は剣豪堀部(旧姓中山)安兵衛が設計築造したといわれるもので、当時を偲ぶことができます。

## The Study and Garden of the Old Shimoda Residence

The Shimoda family, the occupant, was a descendant of the chief retainer of the Nagano family, the castellan of Minowa Castle. The study constructed in the large premises was a structure of the Edo era. The garden is said to have been designed by Yasubei Horibe, the former name Nakayama, a great swordsman. It recalls us to the olden times.

MAP D-2



## 山名八幡宮

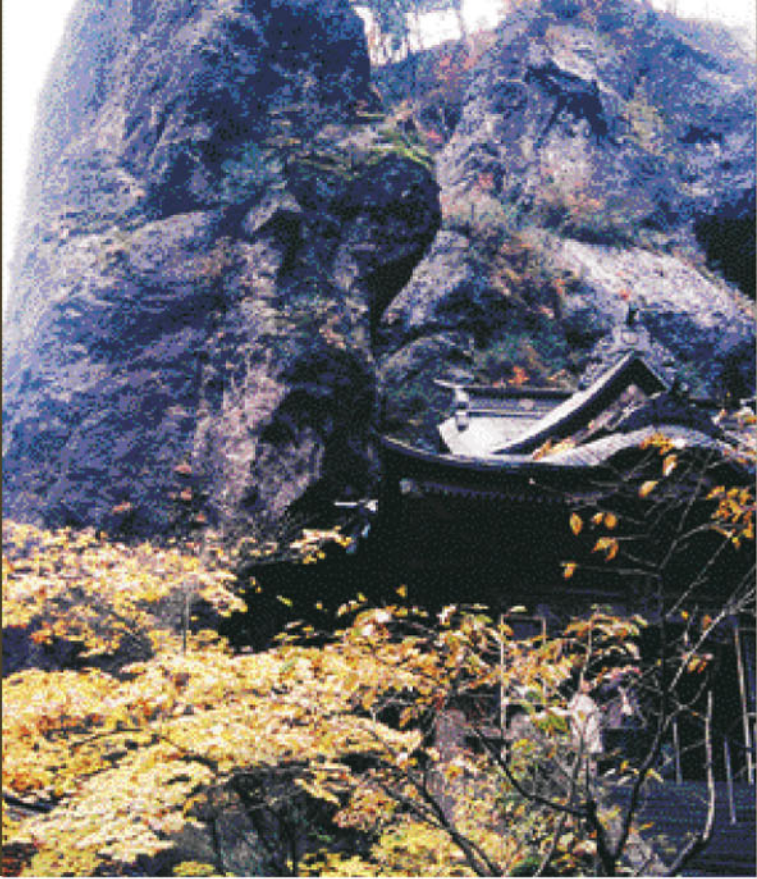
☎ 027-346-1736

子育ての神様として知られ、4月15日と10月15日の例祭には獅子頭や虫きり鎌を賣う人々にぎわいます。本殿を飾る数々の彫刻は約250年前に完成されました。極彩色に彩られた6種の空想上の動物達は、社殿を守りながら参拝にくる人々の目を引きま。

## The Yamana Hachimangu Shrine

The starting point of the Ishibumi no Michi hiking trail is the Yamana Hachimangu Shrine. This shrine is a very famous place for parents to pray to raise their children well. There are a spring festival (April 15th) and an autumn festival (October 15th) held here every year. On these days, visitors come to this shrine to buy a Shishigashira (lion's head) and a sickle. The building was constructed 250 years ago with decorative sculptures along the main building. Six fantastic brightly colored beasts stand guard over the building capturing the attention of all who come to pray.

MAP D-4



## 古墳時代にまでさかのぼる、雄大な歴史ドラマ。

### 保渡田古墳群

二子山古墳、八幡塚古墳、薬師塚古墳を総称して保渡田古墳群と言います。このうち、二子山古墳と八幡塚古墳は築造当時の姿への復元が行われています。八幡塚古墳は後円部内の石棺見学もできます。



### Hodota Tumuli

Hutagoyama Ancient Tomb, Hachimanzuka Ancient Tomb and Yakushizuka Ancient Tomb are collectively called Hodota Tumuli. Among them Hachimanzuka Ancient Tomb is now being restored and you can see the stone coffin in the tomb.



八幡塚古墳

## 戦国時代を歴史散歩。

### 箕輪城跡(国指定史跡)

約500年前、長野尚業によって築かれた名城「箕輪城」。甲斐の武田、小田原の北条、越後の上杉などの英雄が北関東を舞台に互いに相争った戦国時代に関東管領山の内上杉家の再興を願って最後まで戦った長野氏の居城でした。城跡は東西約500m、南北約1100m、面積は25haにおよび、現在の城跡は井伊直政在城当時のもので、昭和62年に国指定史跡となりました。城跡内には5つの散策コースがあり、それぞれ四季の自然に彩られた美しい小道です。



## The Ruins of Minowa Castle (Nationally authorized historic site)

The famous Minowa Castle was constructed by Narihisa Nagano about five hundred years ago. The Nagano family lived in this castle and fought with enemy to the last, wishing for the restoration of the Yamanouchi-Uesugi Family of Kanto District. The time was what is called the Warring State Period of Japan, when a lot of heroes like Takeda of Kai, Hojo of Odawara and Uesugi of Echigo struggled with each other in the northern part of Kanto District. This historic site, which was nominated as one of the national historic sites in 1987, is about 500 meters long from east to west, about 1100 meters long from north to south and 25 hectares in area. There are five strolling courses in here where you can enjoy the natural beauty of the four seasons.

MAP D-2

## 古の中山道 新町宿・倉賀野宿・高崎宿



### 田町の街並み

白い漆喰の壁を今に残す街並みは、「お江戸見たけりや高崎田町」とまで唱われた栄華を物語ります。

MAP D-3

### Tamachi Street

As you walk along the streets lined with white stucco buildings you will be swept away in the lively atmosphere of historical Edo.

脇本陣 宿場町として栄えた倉賀野宿の栄華をいまでも見ることができます。

Waki Honjin Kuragano Juku still remains a reminder of its prosperous days as a posting position.

MAP D-4



### 上豊岡の茶屋本陣

☎ 027-325-6999  
茶屋本陣は次の宿泊地までの休憩地点として使われました。

MAP D-3

### Chaya Honjin

Chaya Honjin was a resting place for travelers on the main road before they reached their destination.



左・高崎(広重/木曾街道六十九次) Takasaki (69 Stations along the Kiso Road by Hiroshige)  
右・新町(広重) Shinmachi (by Hiroshige)

江戸時代の鳥川の渡しを描いた広重の「木曾街道六拾九次乃内高崎」には、右に榛名山を望むのどかな渡し場の風景が描かれ、当時を彷彿とさせます。Hiroshige, an Ukiyoe artist in the Edo era, painted a ferry of the Karasu River in his 'Takasaki, among 69 Stations along the Kiso Road'. You can imagine a peaceful landscape of the ferry at that time with Mt. Haruna on the right.

## 上野三碑 Kouzuke Three Monuments



### The Kanaizawa Monument

The Kanaizawa Monument was erected in 726 and has been here to this day, considered a very important ruin in appreciation of the Buddhist culture.

MAP D-3



### The Yama-no-ue Monument

A priest of Houkouji Temple, named Chori built this monument as a tribute to his mother, Kokubaitoji in 681.

MAP D-3



### 多胡碑(たごひ): 国特別史跡

奈良時代初期の和銅4年(711年)に多胡郡が誕生したときの建郡の碑で、その内容は多くの学者から注目を集め、優れた書体は書家たちに愛好されています。隣接の多胡碑記念館には、古代文字の研究資料や古碑レプリカ等が展示されています。(記念館☎027-387-4928)

MAP D-4

### The Tago Monument

is erected in AD 711, the fourth year of Wado in the early Nara era, in commemoration of the founding of Tago County. Many scholars have attached great importance to its contents and its excellent chirography has been loved by calligraphers. In Tago-hi Memorial Hall, adjacent to the monument, research materials of ancient letters and characters and replicas of old monuments are exhibited.

## 維新史に名を残す知将



### 小栗上野介 (東善寺 ☎ 027-378-2230)

明治の近代化の大きな業績を残した上野介は、徳川幕府崩壊に伴い、現在の倉渕町権田に隠棲しましたが、「反逆の企て」があるととして慶応4(1868)年閏4月5日、家臣と共に西軍によって捕らえられ、翌日水沼川原において斬首されました。その終焉の地には「偉人小栗上野介罪なくして此所に斬らる」と刻まれた顕彰慰靈碑が建っています。

### Oguri-Kouzukenosuke (1827-1868)

Oguri contributed a lot to the modernization of Japan in the nineteenth century. He was a high official of the Tokugawa Shogunate, but secluded himself at Kurabuchi Village after the collapse of the government. Then he was arrested with his followers on suspicion of rebellion on April 5, 1868 and decapitated on the next day at Mizunuma Kawara. At the place where he was executed stands a monument with the following statement inscribed, "Great Oguri-Kouzukenosuke was falsely accused and decapitated here".

## 古戦場跡で戦国時代に思いを馳せる



### 首塚八幡 MAP E-4

1582年(天正10年)神流川の合戦で討ち死にした武士の首実検をし、一ヶ所に埋葬したため、後世、首塚と称しています。首から上の病に効くとされ、いまでも参詣人が後をたちません。

### Kubizuka Hachiman Shrine (Kubizuka Shrine, Grave of the Decapitated)

The corpses of samurai, killed in the battle of the Kanna River in 1582, were identified by their heads here and buried all together. Many worshippers still visit this shrine, because it is said if you pray here your head diseases will be cured.

### 神流川合戦の碑 MAP E-4

関東管領として北関東を制していた滝川一益が天正10年6月、本能寺の変で上京しようとした際、これを阻止しようとした小田原の北条氏と激突。これが「神流川の合戦で、戦国時代の壮絶な戦いの記念碑です。

### The Monument of the Kanna River Battle

The Kanna River Battle was a battle between Kazumasu Takigawa and the Hojo family of Odawara in 1582. Takigawa, who was ruling the northern Kanto District then, planned to go up to Kyoto because a coup d'etat had occurred there, and the Hojo family tried to stop it. This is a monument of the all-out battle during what is called the Warring State Period of Japan.

## 坂東十五番札所

白岩観音長谷寺 ☎027-343-0349 MAP C-2

坂東三十三番札所中十五番目で、日本三長谷寺の一つ。寺伝によると、役行者が開き、徳道と行基が「聖武天皇の勅を受けて道場を開いたのが始まり」といいます。十一面観音(県重文)をはじめ、不動明王像、毘沙門天像など数々の文化財が残されています。

### Shiraiwa Kannon Chokoku-ji Temple

This is the fifteenth temple of Bando thirty-three temples where you can get amulets, and also one of the three Chokoku-ji temples in Japan. According to the tradition, this temple was established when Emperor Shomu (701-756) commanded that a training hall be opened here. Many important cultural assets remain including Juuichimen-Kannon(The goddess of mercy with eleven kinds of faces),Hudoumyouou-Zou(a statue of Hudoumyouou),Bishamonten-Zou(a statue of Bishamonten) and more.

