

## 遺跡 遠い祖先が生きた足跡 歩んだその道は今に、 そして未来へ繋がっている。

Remains, the footprints of distant ancestors  
The roads they walked on lead to the present  
and the future

鹿沼の歴史の幕開けは、20,000年前の旧石器時代に始まります。

足尾山地の山々と山間を源とする清流は、変化に富む豊かな自然環境を形成しました。こうした自然の恵みを受け、鹿沼は古くから人々が住みやすい地域でした。市内では、私たちの祖先が大地に刻んだ生きた証である「遺跡」が389か所見つかっています。

The prologue to the history of Kanuma starts from the Paleolithic Age, some 20,000 years ago. The mountains in the Ashio mountain district and fresh river streams descending from the mountain areas have formed varied and abundant natural environments. Favored by such blessings of nature, Kanuma has been a livable place for people since ancient times. In the city, 389 historical "remains" have been found as living proof that our ancestors lived and built upon the earth.



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### 判官塚古墳

Hanganzuka Tomb Mound

北赤塚町域内に所在する市指定史跡の判官塚古墳は、古墳時代後期（今から1,450年前）の前方後円墳です。墳丘長は60.90mですが、発掘調査によって墳丘を巡る周溝が確認され、全長が120mに達する市内最大級の規模であることが明らかになりました。後円部には横穴式石室が開口しています。

九郎判官源義経をはじめ、塚名の由来については、いくつかの伝説が残されています。

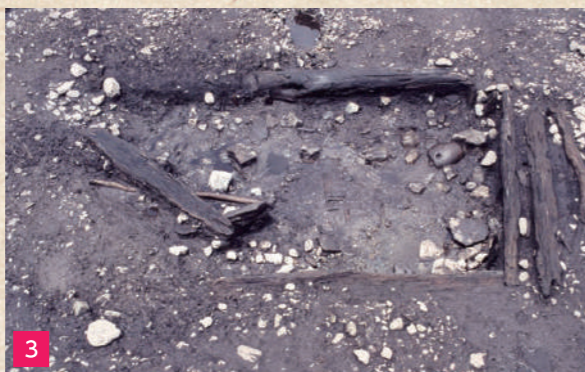
Hanganzuka Tomb Mound, a city-designated historical site located at Kitaakazuka-machi area, is a keyhole-shaped tomb mound from the late Tumulus period (1,450 years ago). The length of the burial mound is 60.90 m, but circumferential grooves were discovered during the excavation, and it was revealed that the tomb mound is one of the largest in the city having an overall length of 120 m. It has a horizontal stone chamber at its back circular part.

There are several legends about the origins of its name, including Kuro Hogan Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune.

1 ドローンによる判官塚古墳撮影。 2 明神前遺跡出土の木製品、石器、土器の遺物群。 3 木の実のアク抜きなどが行われた水さらし場「木組遺構」。 4 古墳時代の子持勾玉は、魂の増殖（五穀豊穡や子孫繁栄）を祈願するまつりに用いられた。



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### 明神前遺跡

Myojinmae Remains

明神前遺跡は、押原神社周辺の上殿町域内に所在する縄文時代から近世に亘る遺跡です。全国的にも貴重な縄文時代後期（今から3,500年前）の木の実の水さらし場遺構や、県内最大規模の葬祭域が確認されました。また、膨大な土器や石器のほか、腐ることなく残された木製品や漆製品、縄文人の食べていたトチ、クルミなどが発見されています。これらの遺構と遺物は、縄文時代の木の実加工の様子を明らかにするとともに、縄文人の知恵が現代につながっていることを物語っています。

The Myojinmae Remains are located at the Kamidono-machi area around Oshihara Shrine, and their origins range from the Jomon Period to the early modern period. It has been confirmed that there are remains from a site used to soak nuts in water from the late Jomon Period (3,500 years ago), which is a very valuable discovery even at the nationwide level, and the largest funeral venue in the prefecture. In addition to the large number of earthenware and stoneware, wood products and lacquerware that were left well-preserved as well as horse chestnuts and walnuts that Jomon people ate were discovered. These remains and relics reveal the actual way of processing nuts from the Jomon Period and also tell that the wisdom of Jomon people lead directly to the modern age.



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### 発光路の強飯式

Hokkoji no Gohan Shiki  
(Forced Rice-Eating Ceremony)

日光修験の名残りを伝えるものとして、日光輪王寺のもと軌を一にする儀式です。年頭、山伏が強力を使役して、妙見神社の御供物を強いつつ1年の慰勞と新年の心構えを説きます。年当番の引き継ぎ式であるとともに、住民に里の決まりごとを教える意味を持っています。

This ritual traces its origins back to mountain asceticism in Nikko as with that of the Nikko-zan Rin-noji Temple. At the beginning of each year, mountain priests employ mountain carriers and urge people to eat offerings dedicated to Myoken Shrine, while acknowledging their services for the past year and preaching about mental readiness required for the new year. This ritual also implies the ritual of succession of the annual duties of the holders and an occasion of teaching the local residents standard operating procedures of their home town.

1 強力(ごうりき)によるアドリブを交えたユニークな責め口上。 2 毎年近郊から1,200人以上の赤ちゃんが参加する「泣き相撲」。



2

### 生子神社の泣き相撲

Crying Sumo in Ikiko Shrine

生子神社境内につくられた土俵で、毎年9月19日以降の最初の日曜日に行われます。1歳から2歳くらいの幼児2人を、力士に扮した地区の氏子がそれぞれ抱き上げて「ヨイショ、ヨイショ」と掛け声をかけ、先に泣いた方を勝ちとする相撲です。これは「泣く子は育つ」という縁起をかついだ習俗が奉納相撲に取り入れられたもので、全国的にもわずかにその例が見られる貴重な行事です。

Sumo wrestling is performed in this sumo ring built inside the grounds of Ikiko Shrine is held on the first Sunday after September 19 every year. In this style of sumo wrestling, two children from one to two years of age are carried respectively by two local parishioners dressed as sumo wrestlers to battle each other with shouts of "Yoisho, Yoisho," with the winner being the baby who cries first. This is an event that incorporates the Japanese proverb "Naku ko wa sodatsu" (A crying baby usually prospers) into dedicatory sumo wrestling, and is a treasured event with only a few similar events like this being held in Japan.



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### 奈佐原文楽

Nasahara Bunraku (Japanese Puppet Show)

国選択無形民俗文化財の奈佐原文楽は、文化年間(1804~1817)から継承される、県内唯一の文楽です。座員一同芸に励み、その技量の評価も高く、なかでも、「阿波の鳴門順礼歌の段」、「壺坂靈験記」、「絵本太功記十段目」はお家芸となっています。近年ではドイツでの公演を行うなど、海外にも鹿沼市の伝統芸能の素晴らしさを広めています。

Nasahara Bunraku, a National Intangible Folk Cultural Asset, is the only bunraku in the prefecture, passed down from the Bunka era (1804-1817). All the members of the troupe practice this style of art and are nationally recognized for their skill. Among others, "Pilgrimage Song of Naruto, Awa," "Tsubosaka Reigenki" and "Picture Story Taiko-ki Judanme" are well-known specialties. In recent years, the troupe has even performed in Germany, expanding interest in the splendor of Kanuma's traditional performing arts.