

HISTORIC SPOT



伊東氏とその史跡 伊東祐親は、藤原氏の流れをくみ、鎌倉時代に伊豆一門を統合し、最初の伊東庄の繁栄時代を築きました。八百年ほど前、伊東庄は平家に属し、地頭の伊東祐親が権力を握っていました。祐親の娘八重姫と流人の歳月を送っていた源頼朝が夜毎逢瀬を楽しんだという音無神社。また、祐親の嫡子河津三郎祐泰は相撲が得意で、奥野(現奥野ダム周辺)の巻狩りの余興で行われた相撲大会で保野景久を投げ倒した決め手が、相撲48手の一つ河津掛けと言われています。奥野の巻狩りの帰り道、所領継承の問題で、祐親の従兄弟にあたる工藤祐経は伊東市内赤沢の椎の木三本に身をかくし、河津三郎を殺害。この事件が日本三大仇討ちの一つと言われる、曾我五郎・十郎の「曾我物語」の発端となりました。

Ito Family and Its History

As a member of the Fujiwara clan, Sukechika Ito unified Izu during the Kamakura period and built the first prosperous age of the Chief of Ito. The Ito chieftain was first established 800 years prior by the Daira clan, and Sukechika Ito held power as a Lord. Otonashi Shrine is said to be where Princess Yae, daughter of Sukechika is said to have enjoyed nighttime trysts with Minamoto no Yoritomo after his fall from power. Sukechika's legitimate child Saburosukeyasu Kawazu was a good sumo wrestler and the move he used to throw Kagehisa Hono at the sumo tournament held in Makigari no Yokyo (entertainment) of Okuno (in the vicinity of the current Okuno Dam) has become one of the 48 sumo moves and is called the Kawazu throw. On his return trip from Okuno Makigari, the problem of succession come up, and Sukesune Kudo, a cousin of Sukechika, hide at Shiinoki sanbon of Akazawa in Ito City and assassinated Saburosukeyasu Kawazu. This incident is said to be one of the Top 3 revenge in Japan and is the origin of the Tale of Soga by Soganogoro and Soganojuro.



オトナシジンジャ 源頼朝と八重姫(伊東祐親の娘)が恋の逢瀬を楽しんだといわれる場所で、松川沿いにある安産の神を祀る神社。毎年11月10日の尻つき祭りは、タライの土俵の上で行うユーモラスな尻相撲が有名です。(地図 P25・26 B-3)

Otonashi Shrine

This is said to be the where Minamoto no Yoritomo and Princess Yae (daughter of Sukechika Ito) were said to enjoy love trysts, and this shrine along the Matsukawa River honors the god of safe birth. The Shiritsumi Festival held on November 10 of each year and feature the famously humorous buttocks sumo competitions in a ring in the Shrine compound. (Map pp.25・26, B-3)



カワフサブロウスケヤスノチヅカ 河津三郎祐泰の血塚 河津三郎祐泰が命を落としたと言われる場所には、積石塚と宝篋印塔が残されており、うっそうとした木立のなかで昼なお暗く歴史のロマンを感じさせています。(地図 P29・30 F-2)

Saburosukeyasu Kawazu's Blood Mound

A rock mound and Houkyouintou remains at the spot said to be where Saburosukeyasu Kawazu died, and the densely surrounding trees keep the area dark even in the day to provide a sense of historic romance. (Map pp.29・30, F-2)



イトウスケチカ 伊東入道といわれた伊東祐親の墓と伝えられている五輪塔。信義に厚い人物といわれ、頼朝挙兵時にも、関東の武士の多くが頼朝に加勢する中、平氏側につき武士の意地を貫いたといわれています。(地図 P25・26 C-2)

Grave of Sukechika Ito

This is a 5-level pagoda said to be the grave of Sukechika Ito at the entrance to Ito. He was said to be incredibly loyal and even when Yoritomo raised an army many of the Kanto samurai joined with him and it is said that he was personally responsible for defeating the samurai on the side of Taira. (Map pp.25・26, C-2)

日蓮上人とその霊跡

日蓮上人は「立正安国論」を著し、幕府に献上。周囲の反感をかいつつも注説法を続けたため、幕府に捕らえられ伊東の南(富戸)にある小さな岩の上(俎岩)に放置されました。川奈の漁師・船守弥三郎に助けられ、30日間お岩屋に匿われました。この場所は「川奈のお岩屋」といわれ今も残ります。上人はこの後約2年間伊東に滞在し、「教機時国抄」を著しました。川奈蓮慶寺には船守弥三郎夫妻の墓があり、仏現寺、仏光寺、蓮着寺など日蓮上人ゆかりの古刹が市内に多数あります。



Saint Nichiren and His

Saint Nichiren wrote "Risho Ankoku ron" and presented it to the military government (Bakufu). Since he continued with the street preaching against the opposition of those around him, he was arrested by the Bakufu and was exiled to the top of a small rock (Rock Manaita) in the south of Ito (Foto). With the help of Yasaburo Funamori, a fisherman of Kawana, he sheltered in a grotto for 30 days. This place is called the Iwana Grotto and still exists. After this, Saint Nichiren lived in Ito for about 2 years and wrote "Kyoukijikokusho". The grave of Yasaburo Funamori and his wife is located at the Kawana Renkeiji Temple and there are many ancient temples associated with Saint Nichiren in the city including Butsugenji, Butsukoji, and Renchakuji.



築城石(宇佐美)

徳川家康が、江戸に入り壮大な城を築く際、基礎となる石垣用の石の大部分は伊東から運ばせたとされています。



フッケンジ 日蓮上人開山の古刹。伊東へ流された上人がここで過ごしたといい、現在も信者の参拝で賑わいます。また伊東七福神の一つで、開運・厄除・財宝をもたらす毘沙門天が祀られています。(地図 P25・26 D-3)

Butsugenji Temple

This is the old Saint Nichiren found the temple. It is said that people coming from Ito rested here and it remains busy today with the worship of believers. It is also one of the temples of the Seven Gods of Fortune, and the Bishshamonten is honored for bringing good luck, safety, and wealth. (Map pp.25・26, D-3)

レンチャクジ 日蓮が北条幕府に捕われ、伊豆伊東へ流罪の処分をうけ、置きざりにされた岩で、後にこう呼ばれるようになった。そばの海岸に、今は、蓮着寺奥の院の「祖師堂」が建てられており、鳥崎などと呼ばれたこの岬を日蓮崎とし、後になって蓮着寺が建てられた。(地図 P29・30 E-3)

Renchakuji Temple and Rock Manaita

When Nichiren was arrested by the Hojo Bakufu he was banished to a rock in Ito in Izu, which came to be called Rock Manaita. On the ocean shore nearby was built the Soshido as the Okuno in of Renchakuji Temple, and this peninsula that was called Torizaki and other names was renamed Nichirensaki on which the Renchakuji Temple was later built. (Map pp.20・30, E-3)



レンケイジ 日蓮を救った船守弥三郎の屋敷跡に建てられたという寺。山号は船守山で、船守弥三郎夫妻の墓があり、御岩屋から裏手の山を200mほど登った県道沿いにあります。枝垂れ桜が満開になると見事です。(地図 P29・30 C-3)

Renkeiji Temple

This temple is said to be built on the site of the residence of Yasaburo Funamori who saved Nichiren. The mountain is named Funamori Yama, and it is the location of the grave of Yasaburo Funamori and his wife, which is located about 200 meters up the mountain from behind the grotto along the prefectural road. The Edadore cherries are magnificent when in full bloom. (Map pp.29・30, C-3)



ブッコウジトロックカドウ 伊東八郎左衛門の館跡を寺とし、八郎左衛門に日蓮上人の法号を贈って開山した仏光寺。八郎左衛門の病氣回復を祈った日蓮上人に贈った仏像は、漁師の網にかかり海から来た仏像として日蓮上人が一生大切にしていたという。境内にある六角の本仏堂は市内でも珍しい。(地図 P25・26 C-4)

Butsukoji Temple and Rokkakudou Temple

The Butsukoji Temple was built on the site of the residence of Hachirozaemon Ito, and Hachirozaemon gave Saint Nichiren a contribution to clear the mountain to build the temple. The Buddhist statue given to Saint Nichiren for praying for the return to health of Hachirozaemon, which was pulled from the ocean in a fisherman's net, was valued by Saint Nichiren his entire life. The hexagonal Honbutsudo Temple in the compound is a rare example even in the city. (Map pp.25・26, C-4)



Stones for Castle Construction (Usami)

It is said that when Ieyasu Tokugawa built a large castle accompanying his relocation to Edo, most of the stone used for the foundation walls were transported from Ito.