Map D-4

# Map D-4

本殿は三間社流造で、正面に千鳥破風が二ヶ 所見られ、中央の軒は唐破風が付き、建築当時 の優美な建築様式を備えています。

Main shrine has Sangensha-nagarezukuri structure with two triangular shaped chidori hafu in the front. A type of gable, karahafu, at the top in the middle which has an elegant appearance.

## 三十六歌仙扁額

Sanjurokkasen-Hengaku

宮廷絵師・土佐光成の筆で1700年頃(元禄 末年頃)、一歌仙一額形式の成立期の作品で す。三十六面が保存よく完備しています。

Well preserved portraits of 36 prestige poets with their poems one per flame. A court painter, Mitsunari Tosa, completed them around 1700 (end



Map D-4

三間社流造で、本殿とともに優美な建築様式のたたずまいを 見せます。なお、屋根は本来桧皮葺でしたが、銅版葺に吹き かえられています。

Sangensha-nagarezukuri structure has an elegant appearance. Roof cover was originally Hiwadabuki (cedar bark shingles), but later replaced with Dobanbuki (copper sheeting).





Zuihoji temple has the alternate name of Tamadayama as a branch of Chion-in, Jodo Shu (Pure Land Buddhism), headquarters. It is believed that brethren from households which supported the temple financially formed Kaneko-naka approximately 300 years ago. It is basically performed by one person from each household and taught orally to the next generation.

瑞宝寺は山号を玉田山という浄土宗知恩院 末寺。約300年前に檀家の篤信者が集まっ て鉦講仲を組織したのが始まりとされ、一子 相伝の家系を守り、口伝により昔のまま伝え



# 歴史文化財

HANNAN HISTORY & CULTURAL PROPERTY TOUR

豊かな海となだらかな丘陵台地。 阪南市の恵まれた自然環境の中で生み出された文化財の数々は、 脈々と受け継がれてきた先人の営みを今に伝えます。

### 大願寺 石造地蔵菩薩立像 Map D-Sekizojizo-Bosatsu-Ryuzo at Daiganji Temple

像高1.92m、総高2.56mを誇り、大阪府下で も最大級の石造仏です。和泉砂岩製で、右 手に錫杖、左手に宝珠を執ります。天文十 五(1546)年の紀年のほか、銘文から檀那 法印覚永·法印覚識、願主出羽国宥円上人 大工藤原兵衛太夫の名がわかるうえ、「貴 賎上下」とあり、多数作善の思想のもと、広

く民衆の助援により製作されたことが伺えます。

he biggest stone statue (of its class) of Buddha in Osaka Pref. has an overall neight of 2.56m. But the height of the Buddha itself is only 1.92m. It holds a metal ring stick in the right hand; a Buddhist rosary in the left hand. Created by Sagan Izumi dated 1546 (15th year of the Tembun Period), and it appears to have wide support from the general population as "Humans are created equally" is inscribed on the statue with the idea that good deeds lead to heaven.



加茂神社

桁行二間、梁行二間半、桧皮葺の建造物で、大阪府文化財 保護条例による建造物の第1号指定物件です。

The length through a building is 2 bays, width is 2 and a half bays with cedar bark shingle roof. The first designated property under Osaka Pref. Cultural Property Protection Act.



### 玉田山1号墳 Map E-4

#1 Tamadayama Burial Mound

玉田山の山麓に所在し、直径12m、高さ3.9m をはかります。昭和36年に発掘調査され、墳丘 裾に列石がめぐり、両袖式の横穴式石室をもち、 2回の埋葬が確認されました。金環・銀環・須恵 器・鉄鏃・ガラス製小玉などが出土しました。

Located at foot of Tamada mountain, 12m long 3.9m high, it was confirmed from excavation research in 1961 that burial was practiced twice at this chamber. Paved and covered with cut stones through the aisle, the edge of the mound is lined with more stones. Discoveries include gold and silver earrings, sueki (pottery), iron rowheads and small glass marbles.

### 玉田山2号墳

#2 Tamadayama Burial Mound

1号墳の南東に位置し、石室は畿内タイ プの両袖式横穴式石室で、西方向に開 口しています。直径約10.5mの円墳。 須恵器坏身が出土しました。

Located south-east of #1 burial mound. The entrance faces west and has a chamber and aisle paved and covered with stones, as commonly seen in the Kinai area. Shallow bowl sueki was discovered in this 10.5m diameter circle shaped mound.



# 宗福寺 木造地蔵菩薩座像 MapB-4

像高52cmで、平安時代後期(11世紀中頃)の作品。 温和な表情で洗練された端正な造形に藤原的作風 の成熟が認められます。

52cm tall, the statue was completed during the later Heian Period (mid 11 A.C.). As Fujiwara style reached its peek, this and other statues bore mild expressions and sophisticated clear-cut shapes.

Map D-2

主屋は大正5年に建築された、同家の店舗兼住宅です。 間口11間の大型町屋で、近代町屋の特徴を備えています。 主屋のほか、酒蔵や土蔵等計10棟が登録文化財です。

The main house has combined residential functions with the accommodation of a retail space built in 1916. It's a rather big building, of modern structural design, with the front facade length of 11 bays. All 10 buildings are designated as cultural properties including the main house, sake brewery and storehouse with mud daub wall.





TRIVIA

阪南に伝わる昔話からは、それを大切にしてきた 人々の思いを感じます。



A daughter of Hidetsugu Toyo tomi, Okiku, died in the Summer Campaign of Siege of Osaka. Her wooden statue, wishing her a peaceful rest, is enshrined at Hofukuji temple.



嚭



Kobo-Daishi was deeply moved by an old woman who walked a long way in order to get water for him. He advised locals to dig a well which still provides spring water.





The last official vengeance by Iwanosuke Hiroi for his father against Saburo Tanahashi approved by statesman Kaishu Katsu. The vengeance was strictly prohibited in Japan at



