

RYUGASAKI WONDERFUL NATURE & HISTORY by CYCLING



龍ヶ崎の自然と歴史の素晴らしさを
サイクリングで楽しもう！
Find out ! The wonderfulness of Ryugasaki

POWER SPOT EDITION

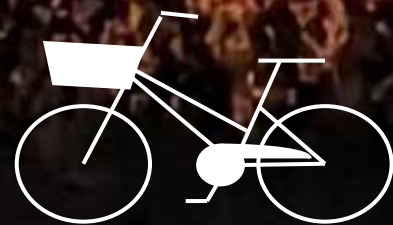
龍ヶ崎のパワースポット編
不思議なパワーを秘めた神社仏閣を巡ります。
お楽しみに。

(専用マップは竜ヶ崎駅にてお受け取り下さい。)

Ryugasaki Power Spots: Visit shriner and temples
that are said to have mysterious powers. (Please
pick up the special map at Ryugasaki Station.)

出発は関東鉄道竜ヶ崎線竜ヶ崎駅無料レンタサイクル
Departure from Ryugasaki Station Free Rental Bicycles

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龍ヶ崎市地域公共交通活性化協議会

写真は牛久沼よりダイヤモンド富士を望む

地域のふれあいパートナー
関東鉄道

⑤パワースポット／蛇沼公園

名前から不気味な感じを受ける沼です。元々この沼は窪地にあり、かつ林に囲まれて、目につきにくい所です。面積5ヘクタールの比較的小さな沼で、蛇が曲がりくねった様な形をしているのと、良い草刈り場で、草むらにマムシが沢山いたため蛇沼という名前が付けられたと言われてます。景観は沼の周りは鬱蒼たる木々に囲まれ、この前に赤煉瓦の門、望沼台、四阿、野鳥観察舎などが設置されたオシャレな蛇沼公園です。ゆったりとしたパワーをもらえます。



⑥パワースポット／女化神社

祭神は「保食(うけもち)神」であり、穀物の霊を祀ったのが保食(うけもち)神で、女化神社の創建は1505年で、女化という名前を一言聞くと、女が何かに化けた感じを受けるが、由来は狐が女性に化け恩返しをしたものであり、心温まるお話しが伝説として伝えられているもののなのです。女化神社の正面に、凛々しく周りを見回している二基の狐の像がある。この狐の像は他との稲荷神社のモノとは異なり、三匹の子狐を連れている。これが伝説の三人の子供を表しています。建久年の頃(1190年頃)源頼朝公が富士の裾野で狩をした時、夢の中に霊狐が現れ「私は長くこの野に棲む狐です。あなたの狩により命を落としたくないので助けて欲しい」といって、翌日仮屋に白狐が来て頭を垂れた姿に哀れに思い、頼朝公は「ここより東に常陸の国があり、高見原のようにとても広い野原がありそこに稲荷の祠があるのでそちらに移り棲みなさい」と伝えたそうです。その後永正六年(1509年)常陸の国根本村の忠五郎というとても律儀な者がいて、ある日高天原を通る時、猟師が白狐を射ようとしているのを見て、哀れだと思い一咳すれば白狐は驚き草むらに逃げ去りました。その夜にお礼に白狐が女に化けて忠五郎の家へ来て、住む場所が無いのでと住み込み、働き者で器量も良く、夫婦となり8年の間に一女二男をもうけるも、永正十四年(1517年)次男児乳時にふと眠り込み姿を表しその姿を見た長女が泣き叫んだ。正体を見られたのを悔いて「みどり子の母はと間はばをなばけの原になく泣くふすと答えよ」と一首の歌を書き残し去ったのでした。狐のパワーを感じるスポットです。



⑦パワースポット／鹿島神社(別所町)

祭神は建御雷神(たけみかずちのかみ)と言われる。建御雷神は雷電の象徴で、武神として有名な神様です。この神社は安永二年(1773年)建立されたものです。一月十五日か例祭で、オビシヤ(歩射)と言われる弓射の神事が行われている。景観は巨大な老木がうっそうと繁るトンネルのような中に、神社の御神体が重々しく鎮座しています。そんな雰囲気のパワースポット神社です。



⑧パワースポット／来迎院

お寺の創建年代は不明だが、境内にある二重の塔は多宝塔と呼ばれ大日如来の本体としている。弘治二年(1556年)江戸崎城主となった土岐治英が沼田城跡(県指定文化財1308年)にさまよう南朝の征夷大將軍以下幾多の戦いで死んだ人々の靈魂を冥福、供養するために、この塔の創建を考えたと言う、兼ねてはこの地の天下泰平、五穀豊穰、悪疫除災を願い、後奈良天皇の御政所に奏し、加來の加護を祈ってこの塔を建立したと言われています。そして、この弘治二年の五月、この時達善寺の第十五代住職、定珍和尚によって開基されたものといわれます。この塔は大変古く室町時代の多宝塔としては県内唯一のもので、関東以北でも唯一の古塔である。様式的にも珍しく、県指定の文化財になっています。駒馬城跡のある大地を背に、広い境内には穏やかな顔の子育て地蔵、弁財天(平安時代)、怖い顔の交通安全の不動明王が祀られていて、まさにパワースポットの多宝塔です。



⑨パワースポット／日枝神社

南北朝時代に北畠親房の東国経営に加わり、駒馬城に移ったと家伝にある山崎氏の氏神で、山崎氏の祖先が京都から移住に際して建長年間(1253年頃)に創建したもの。祭神は大山昨命(おおやまくいのみこと)湖水を切り開いて国土を造った神様です。うっそうと繁る大木の中に日枝神社があります。この神社は社の中にあり厳肅な雰囲気で、入り口の真っ赤な鳥居と、多くの老大木に囲まれた境内が特徴です。今は屋根をトタンで覆っていますが、よく見ると檜皮葺を持った荘厳な社です。まさしくパワースポットに相応しい神社です。



⑩パワースポット／愛宕神社

根町のはずれ、愛宕山にこの愛宕神社が祀られています。五十段近くの石段を登り詰めると愛宕神社があらわれます。愛宕神社は火伏せの神様で、寛永十八年(1641年)に伊達政宗の子、忠宗の代に創建、現在の社殿は宝永五年(1708年)再建されたもので、左甚五郎作の鷹の彫刻が施されていると云う。これは左甚五郎が根町の鍵久の家に泊まって彫ったものだそうです。まさしく左甚五郎のパワースポット、パワーを受け取れるかも？



⑪パワースポット／般若院

金剛山・観仏寺と号し、天台宗のお寺です。本尊は聖観音菩薩です。記録によれば、この寺は天元元年(978年)に貝塚原に創建され、大永年4年(1524)6月4日に現在地に移ったといわれます。天正年間(1573年～92年)に土岐定雄が中興し、土岐氏の祈願所となつて、寛永年間(1624年～44年)に伊達氏の位牌所となり、以来伊達家の菩提寺として栄えてきました。本堂の裏に枝垂れ桜の老木があり、県指定の天然記念物で、見通し約4メートル、高さ約10メートル、枝先約22メートルの老木で、樹齡は約500年以上と言われています。春には見事な桜の花が咲き誇るパワースポットです。



⑫パワースポット／富士神社

祭神は木花開耶姫命です。木花之佐久夜毘売ともいいます。神の布を織り神を迎える巫女といい、安産の女神です。神社は正治二年(1200年)の創建といわれ、元龜三年(1571年)には土岐治英が社殿の再建を行ったそうです。子育ての「浅間さま」でこの富士神社は知られています。富士・浅間神社のお祭りは、旧暦の六月一日に、子供の健康と成長を祈って、誕生から数え年七歳まで、毎年続けて登山し祈願する習わしとなっています。親に連れられた子供達は神社裏手の高さ27、5メートルの富士山に登り、山頂の上社にお参りしたのち、噴火口を型どったお鉢を一巡りして初山詣りを終わるのです。登り道は結構急で、階段状の木の足場を踏みしめながら登ります。頂上はまさにミニ富士山の噴火口のイメージで、噴火口の一番深いところに、上社があり、ここでお祈りします。他には無い珍しい形の神社です。富士山のパワーを感じてみましょう！



⑬パワースポット／龍泉寺

天台宗東福山龍泉寺である。蓮雪法印によって平安時代に開山され天台宗の寺院、聖観音菩薩を本尊とし、龍ヶ崎観音と呼ばれ親しまれる。龍ヶ崎城主土岐胤倫の息女虎姫（お福の方）が懷妊の際、當山の観音様に祈念したところ無事安産されたという。今も安産、子育て、出世、開運の観音様として広く信仰を集めています。境内にはどんな怪我や病気もなおすという「おびんずる様」の像があるパワースポットです。



⑭パワースポット／八坂神社

御祭神は須佐之男命、奇稲田姫命の二柱です。須佐之男命は天照大御神の弟で、八俣大蛇の生贄になるところであった奇稲田姫命を助け、それが縁で夫婦となりました。また、八俣大蛇を退治した際に尻尾から立派な剣が出たので、天照大御神に献上致しました。それが「天叢雲剣」であり、三種の神器の一つとして皇位継承の際にうけつがれています。神社は源頼朝の家臣、下河辺正義が文治2(1186)に領地龍ヶ崎市貝原塚の領民を引き連れ、沼沢の地であった根町を干拓した際に、貝原塚の鎮守神社である八坂大神の分霊を祀ったのが草創と伝えられています。その後土岐原秀成の治めることになり、現竜ヶ崎二高の台地を城となし子孫の土岐胤倫は、龍ヶ崎第二次干拓を行い、誕生した良太地の上町の当地に天正5年(1577)に根町より八坂神社を遷し祀り、現在に至っております。毎年7月下旬に祇園祭が3日間あり、その最後に撞舞、神馬、獅子の三神事が根町に設けられた御仮谷の前で行われます。撞舞は高さ約14mの柱に、括袴(たっつけはかま)に雨蛙の面をつけた舞男が笛太鼓の音と共に昇り、頂上では逆立ちや、東西南北に向かって矢を放すなど様々な舞を披露することで雨乞い、五穀豊穰、疫病退散などを祈念しております。この撞舞は関東三奇祭の一つと言われ国選択の無形民俗文化財にも指定されている県内外から多くの人が訪れるパワースポットです。



⑮パワースポット／頼政神社

頼政神社の祠は約830年の歴史があり、土地の人々の信仰を集めています。源頼政は源氏でありながら唯一平氏に協力し、平清盛の信用が厚かった武人でしたが、平氏が天皇を蔑ろにし、仏教を侮辱する対応を憂て、似仁王を奉じて打倒平氏の計画を立て準備していたが、計画が暴露され宇治の戦いで敗れ、似仁王と共に切腹しました。その時家臣の下河辺清恒に「自分の首を東国へ運んでくれ。首が重くならその場所に埋めてくれ!」と頼んだ、そして京より頼政の首を背負い東国へ運ぶと、急に首が重くなったのでこの場所に埋めたそうです。首を背負ってきた下河辺清恒の弟は龍ヶ崎を含めた常陸地方を治めた下河辺政義である。老木の根元に頼政神社としての小さな祠がありまさしく首塚であり頼政公のパワーを感じてお祈りください。



3 POWER SPOT / Hoshinomiya-jinja (Shrine)

The deity worshipped at this shrine is Ame-no-Minakanushi-no-Okami, the creator god who first appeared in Takamagahara at the time of the creation of the world. He sits in the center of Takamagahara, i.e. the heavens, and is the creator who is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipotent, and who rules the universe without beginning or end. The Big Dipper and the North Star are worshiped. In addition, when Takamochi, the head of the Heike clan appointed to Dazaifu, Hoshi Daimyoin (Hoshinomiya Shrine) knew Myoken-no-kami of Higo Province, and knew that Shenryu Hachidairyuo had led Myoken-no-kami to Higo Province. He longed for his homeland, and requested that Myoken-no-kami be brought to Ryugasaki, and 13 years after his death, a branch of the deity was sent to Ryugasaki. Hitachi Daijo Sadamori, the lord of Tsuchiura Castle, was a devout believer in this god and often visited the shrine, and it is said that he built and donated a shrine on April 13, 941. There is a stone called Komadome in the precincts, and it is said that "in the past, when Taira no Sadamori passed in front of this shrine, his horse stopped moving when it saw the stone. In his confusion, Sadamori looked next to the stone and saw a small shrine. Looking more closely, he saw that it was Hoshi Daimyoin, whom he worshiped. He got off his horse and prayed earnestly, believing that this was a god's introduction, and the horse started walking again." From then on, this stone was called "Komadome Stone."(Komadome means to ston a hose) As a result, Masakado was killed in battle by an arrow piercing his head, and Sadamori was victorious and could avenge his father Kunika. It is also said that this stone was the water basin that Kunika used. This shrine has a deep connection to the deity. There is a sacred tree in the precincts, at the base of which you see a sleeping dragon, and a dragon jewel has been donated. If you look at the back of the tree, you can see a rising dragon. It is truly an incredible power spot.

4 POWER SPOT / Kuji-jinja (Shrine)

If you go out of Hoshinomiya Shrine to the right and go down immediately to the left, you will come to Mitarai Pond. It is said that when you cought and ate the eels in this pond, that were the messengers of Hoshinomiya Shrine. On unfortunate event occurred .so the local residents stopped eating eels. A little past there, you can climb about 20 steps sandwiched between a large 330-year-old zelkova tree (30m high, 4m in in thispond circumference) and a Japanese cedar (30m high, 4.6m in circumference) and you will reach Kuji Shrine. There is a small shrine in the middle of a lush forest, and it was said that people could win the lottery thanks to than vesihie! Maybe you can get some power from it?

POWER SPOT CYCLING

Thank you for using the Kanto Railway Ryugasaki Line.

As part of our efforts to show our appreciation for your continued patronage, we are offering free bicycle rentals to all passengers of our railway line. Why not take a leisurely bike ride along the charming railway line?

Who can use it?

Those who use the Ryugasaki Line
However, please refrain from using it for commuting to work or school.
Ryugasaki Station (4 bicycles available)

Handling times

8:30-18:00 Ryugasaki Station

How to use

Please fill out the necessary information on the application form available at the station and give it to a station attendant.

Inquiries

Ryugasaki Station TEL: 0297-62-2151
Ryugasaki Locomotive Promotion Council
TEL: 080-6720-7921 (Sanyo)

How to return

Please return the bicycle within the usage hours at the designated location of the handling station in the presence of a station attendant.

Local interaction partners
関東鉄道

Handling breakdowns

Faults caused by the user, such as flat tires, may be the responsibility of the user. Thank you for your understanding.

Important Notice

Please note that we are not responsible for any accidents or troubles related to the rental bicycles.

Please present identification when using the bicycles.

Rental bicycles are on a first-come, first-served basis, so reservations are not possible.

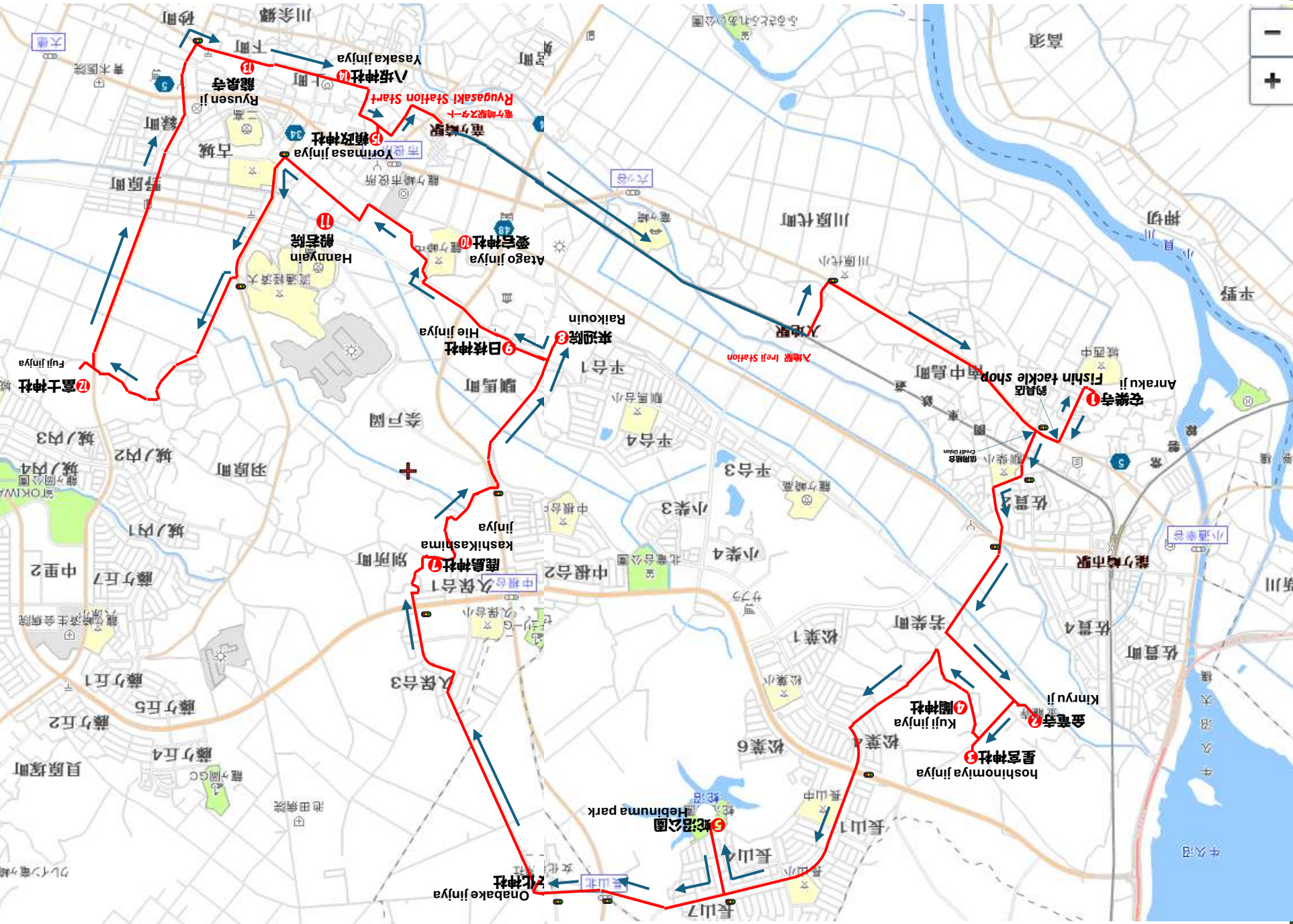
Thank you for your understanding.

You can also bring your own bicycle as the cycle train is available on the Ryugasaki Line.



Ryugasaki Line Timetable

Updownto Sanuki				Downto Ryugasaki			
Train Number	From Sanuki	From Ireji	Arrived at Ryugasaki	Train Number	Ryugasaki	Ireji	Arrived at Sanuki
2	5:26	5:26	5:33	1	5:42	5:45	5:49
4	5:52	5:55	5:59	3	6:01	6:04	6:06
6	6:11	6:14	6:16	5	6:21	6:24	6:26
8	6:31	6:34	6:38	7	6:47	6:50	6:54
10	6:59	7:02	7:06	9	7:09	7:12	7:16
12	7:19	7:22	7:26	11	7:29	7:32	7:36
14	7:39	7:42	7:46	13	7:53	7:56	8:00
16	8:03	8:06	8:10	15	8:17	8:20	8:24
18	8:26	8:29	8:33	17	8:40	8:43	8:47
20	9:00	9:03	9:07	19	9:15	9:18	9:22
22	9:28	9:31	9:35	21	9:50	9:53	9:57
24	10:00	10:03	10:07	23	10:25	10:28	10:32
26	10:35	10:38	10:42	25	10:50	10:53	10:57
28	11:00	11:03	11:07	27	11:25	11:28	11:32
30	11:35	11:38	11:42	29	11:50	11:53	11:57
32	12:00	12:03	12:07	31	12:25	12:28	12:32
34	12:35	12:38	12:42	33	12:50	12:53	12:57
36	13:00	13:03	13:07	35	13:25	13:28	13:32
38	13:35	13:38	13:42	37	13:50	13:53	13:57
40	14:00	14:03	14:07	39	14:25	14:28	14:32
42	14:35	14:38	14:42	41	14:50	14:53	14:57
44	15:12	15:15	15:19	43	15:25	15:28	15:32
46	15:35	15:38	15:42	45	16:00	16:03	16:07
48	16:11	16:14	16:18	47	16:30	16:33	16:37
50	16:40	16:43	16:47	49	16:50	16:53	16:57
52	17:00	17:03	17:07	51	17:10	17:13	17:17
54	17:25	17:28	17:32	53	17:35	17:38	17:42
56	17:45	17:48	17:52	55	18:10	18:13	18:17
58	18:20	18:23	18:27	57	18:30	18:33	18:37
60	18:40	18:43	18:47	59	18:50	18:53	18:57
62	19:00	19:03	19:07	61	19:09	19:12	19:16
64	19:18	19:21	19:25	63	19:35	19:38	19:42
66	19:45	19:48	19:52	65	20:05	20:08	20:12
68	20:15	20:18	20:22	67	20:42	20:45	20:49
70	20:58	21:01	21:05	69	21:08	21:11	21:15
72	21:18	21:21	21:25	71	21:34	21:37	21:41
74	21:45	21:48	21:52	73	21:56	21:59	22:03
76	22:06	22:09	22:13	75	22:24	22:27	22:31
78	22:34	22:37	22:41	77	22:52	22:55	22:59
80	23:02	23:05	23:09	79	23:20	23:23	23:27



RYUGASAKI WONDERFUL MAP -Nature & History-

Find out ! The wonderfulness of Ryugasaki

知ってください！
龍ヶ崎の素晴らしさを

We will visit shrines and temples that are said to have mysterious powers.

POWER SPOT EDITION By Cycling

Ryugasaki City Regional Public Transportation Promotion Council



1 POWER SPOT / Anraku-ji Temple

A Tendai sect temple on Mount Keiun. The main image is Amitabha Buddha. The scripture is the Lotus Sutra. This temple is said to have been founded in 807and it is very old. The battle between Taira Kunika and Taira Masakado once took place in this area, and later, the battle between the Okami clan (Toki forces) and the Tagaya clan (Satake forces) took place here. During this battle between the Okami clan and the Tagaya clan, Okami Nakatsuka fought in this temple, but the enemy Tagaya set fire to the temple and it was burned down. At that time, Okami Nakatsuka chanted Buddhist prayers facing the west in the burning main hall of Anrakuji Temple, then cut open his stomach dy himself and died. What a tragic and sad site this is! The temple has a bell that is said to have been made in 1353, and this bell has been designated a prefectural cultural asset. There is a hall of thirteen Buddhas within the temple grounds. Close to this temple there is Memorial tower ,tower of Taira no Kunika, who is said to have died in the chaos of the Battle of Nomoto in 935 (Jyouhei 5). The memorial tower stands on a fenced-in plot of land measuring around 100 tsubo (approx. 330 m2). It is slightly shorter than a person's height and has sword marks on it. It is said that a long time ago, when a person passed by there, a ghost or some kind of figure appeared near the stone, and when he slashed it. the stone tower was scratched. since this area was very lonely at night in the past, that people who died in the old battles have wandered around, here it seems. How scary a power spot this is!



2 POWER SPOT / Kinryu-ji Temple

The mountain name is Otayama, and it is a Soto Zen temple. It is said that it was founded in 1407 by Yoshisada Nitta's grandson Sadauji to console the spirit of his grandfather and to convey his achievements forever. Kinryu-ji Temple is the family temple of Yoshisada Nitta, and was originally located in Nitta County, Joshu (now Ota City, Gunma Prefecture). However, in 1590, when Hideyoshi attacked Odawara Castle, Kunishige's mother (Tokugetsuin Nichikai Myoin Daishi) fought off the enemy Hojo army and performed outstanding military feats, leading to Kunishige being transferred from Ota/Kanayama Castle to the position of lord of Ushiku Castle in Joshu, and the temple was moved to Ushiku along with him. The Nitta family Buddhist altar is still set up in the main hall, and in the woods behind the temple grounds, the graves of the Nitta clan, including Yoshisada Nitta, remain, making it a powerful spot. There is also a legend about Kinryu-ji Temple. A lazy young monk was eating and sleeping and turned into a cow. In grief, he went into the swamp and grabbed the cow's tail to stop it, but it broke off and only the tail remained. The swamp, which was called "the cow-eating swamp," became Ushiku-numa.



5 POWER SPOT / Hebi-numa Park (Snake Marsh Park)

The name of this swamp gives it an eerie feeling. Originally, this swamp was in a depression and surrounded by forest, making it hard to notice. It is a relatively small swamp with an area of 5 hectares, and it is said that it was named Hebi-numa because it looks like a snake winding around it, is a good place to cut grass, and there were many vipers in the grass. The scenery is surrounded by lush trees, and in front of it is a stylish Hebi-numa Park with a red brick gate, Nozomi-numadai, gazebo, bird watching hut, etc. You can get a relaxing energy from here.



6 POWER SPOT / Onabake-jinja (Shrine)

The deity worshipped here is "Ukemochi-no-kami", who is the spirit of grain. Onabake Shrine was founded in 1505, and when hearing the name Onabake, in Japanese we get the impression that a woman has transformed into something, but the origin of the name is that a fox transformed into a woman to repay a favor, and this heartwarming story has been passed down as a legend. In front of Onabake Shrine, there are two fox statues looking majestically around. Unlike the ones at other Inari Shrines, these fox statues are accompanied by three little foxes. These represent the following three legends. Around the year of Kenkyu Year (1190), when Minamoto no Yoritomo was hunting at the foot of Mt. Fuji, a spirit fox appeared in his dream and said, "I am a fox, which has lived in these fields for a long time. I don't want to lose my life while hunting, so please help me." The next day, the white fox came to his temporary hut and bowed its head. Feeling sorry for it, Yoritomo told this, "To the east of here is Hitachi Province, where there is a very wide plain like Takamagahara(The Heavenly World of Japanese Mythology) a, and there is an Inari shrine there, so move there and live." Later, in 1509, there was a very honest man named Chugoro of Nemoto Village in Hitachi Province. One day, while passing through Takamagahara, he saw a hunter about to shoot a white fox. Feeling sorry for him, he coughed, purposefully and the white fox ed into the grass, frightened. That night, the white fox transformed into a woman and came to Chugoro's house to thank him, and since she had nowhere else to live, she moved in with him. She was hardworking and good-looking, and over the course of eight years they became a couple, they had one daughter and two sons. In 1517, while their second son was still nursing, she Regretting that her true form had been seen, she wrote a poem that read, "If someone asked what happened to your mother tell them that she had left this field and collapsed somewhere in tears ." This is a spot where you can feel the power of the fox.



7 POWER SPOT / Kashima-jinja (Shrine) Bessho Town

The deity worshipped here is said to be Takemikazuchi no Kami. Takemikazuchi no Kami is a symbol of thunder and lightning, and is famous as a war god. This shrine was built in 1773. The annual festival is held on January 15th, and a bow-shooting ritual called Obisha (foot archery) is held here. The view is of the deity of the shrine sitting solemnly in a tunnel densely covered with huge old trees. This shrine in a power spot with such an atmosphere.



8 POWER SPOT / Raikou-in (Temple)

The date of the temple's founding is unknown, but the two-tiered pagoda in the temple grounds is called a Tahoto (also called a memorial tower) and is said to be the main body of Dainichi Nyorai. In 1556, Toki Haruhide, who became the lord of Edosaki Castle, thought of building this tower to offer a memorial to the souls of the Shogun of the Southern Court and others who died in the many battles who wandered around the ruins of Numata Castle (prefectural designated cultural property in 1308). He also prayed for peace in the land, bountiful harvests, and protection from epidemics, and submitted this to Emperor Gonara's government office and built this tower to pray for the eternal comfort. It is said that the foundation was established in May of the second year of the Koji era by the 15th head priest of Hozenji Temple, Jochin Osho. This tower is very old and is the only Tahoto pagoda from the Muromachi period in the prefecture, and the only ancient tower north of the Kanto region. Its style is also rare, and it is a prefectural designated cultural property. With the ruins of Nareuma Castle behind it, the spacious grounds enshrine the gentle-faced Jizo child-raising statue, Benzaiten (from the Heian period), and the ferocious-faced Acala statue of road safety, making this a true power spot.



9 POWER SPOT / Hie-jinja (Shrine)

It is the tutelary deity of the Yamazaki clan. According to family legend, they joined Kitabatake Chikafusa in managing the eastern provinces during the Nanboku-cho period (around 1350)and moved to Narima Castle. The shrine had been founded by the ancestors of the Yamazaki clan when they moved from Kyoto during the Kencho era (around 1253). The enshrined deity is Ooyamakuino-mikoto, the god who reclaimed the lake. Hie Shrine is located among the lush, large trees and has a solemn atmosphere, characterized by a bright red torii gate at the entrance and the grounds surrounded by many old, large trees. The roof is now covered with tin, but if you look closely, it is a majestic shrine with a cypress bark roof. This shrine is truly worthy of being called a power spot.



10 POWER SPOT / Atago-jinja (Shrine)

Atago Shrine is enshrined on Atago Mountain, on the outskirts of the town Nemachi. Atago Shrine is dedicated to the god of fire prevention. It was founded in 1641 during the reign of Tadamune, the son of Date Masamune. The current shrine building was rebuilt in 1708 and is said to feature a hawk carving by Hidari Jingoro(A legendary sculptor from the early Edo period). He stayed at kagihisa's house in nemachi for the carving .This is truly a power spot of Hidari Jingoro, so maybe you can receive some power from it.



11 Power Spot/Hannya-in Temple

This temple is called Kongo-san Kanbutsu-ji Temple and is of the Tendai sect. The principal image is the Bodhisattva Kannon. According to records, this temple was founded in Kaizukahara in 978 and moved to its current location on June 4, 1525. During the Tensho era (1573-92), Toki Sadao restored it and it became a place of prayer for the Toki clan. During the Kan'ei era (1624-44), it became the memorial tablet place for the Date clan, and since then it has flourished as the family temple of the Date clan. Behind the main hall, there is an old weeping cherry tree, a prefectural designated natural monument, with a view of about 4m, a height of about 10m, and branches of about 22m, and is said to be over 500 years old. It is a power spot where the beautiful cherry blossoms bloom in spring.



12 POWER SPOT / Fuji-jinja (Shrine)

The deity worshipped is Konohana Sakuyahime. She is also called Konohana no Sakuyahime. She is said to be a shrine maiden who welcomes the gods by weaving divine cloth. Toki Haruhide rebuilt the shrine in 1571. This Fuji Shrine is known for the "Asama-sama" child-rearing festival. The Fuji Asama Shrine festival is held on the 1st of June in the lunar calendar, and it is a tradition to climb the mountain every year to pray for the health and growth of children from birth until they reach the age of 7. Children accompanied by their parents climb the 27.5-meter-high Mount Fuji behind the shrine, visit the main shrine at the top of the mountain, and then walk around the crater-shaped crater to finish their first visit to the mountain. The climb is while quite steep, and you climb while stepping on the stepped wooden footholds. The summit is just like the crater of a mini Mt. Fuji, and at the deepest part of the crater is the Kamisha, where you can pray. It is a unique shrine with a unique shape. Come and feel the power of that mini Mt. Fuji!



13 POWER SPOT / Ryusen-ji (Temple)

Higashifukuyama Ryusenji Temple. Founded in the Heian period by Rensetsu Hoin, this Tendai sect temple enshrines the Bodhisattva Kannon as its principal image, and is popularly known as Ryugasaki Kannon. When Toki Tanenori, the lord of Ryugasaki Castle, had a daughter called Torahime (O-fuku no Kata), Torahime, prayed to the Kannon on this temple when she was pregnant, and was given a safe and easy birth. Even today, The temple is widely worshipped as the Kannon of safe childbirth, child-rearing, career advancement, and good fortune. The temple grounds are a power Spot with a statue of Obinzuru-sama, who is said to heal any injury or illness.



14 POWER SPOT / Yasaka-jinja (Shrine)

The deity worshipped here is Susanoo-no-Mikoto, the younger brother of Amaterasu Omikami, and is said to be a god of human culture and heroism. The myths of the Ama-no-Iwato and the Yamata-no-Orochi (Eight-headed Serpent) are famous. It is said that the shrine was moved from Kaibarazuka in 1557. The current shrine building is said to have been rebuilt during the Kyoho era (1716-1737). The annual festival is famous for the Tsukumai dance, which was originally modeled after the main shrine in Kyoto, but over the years it has become a unique event in Ryugasaki. It is registered as a prefectural intangible cultural property. A pillar (about 16 m) is erected in front of the temporary shrine, and a man wearing a rain frog mask and trousers climbs it. From the top, he shoots arrows in the four directions to ward off evil spirits, then performs various tricks on top of the pillar. The man then descends to the ground via rope, which lasts about an hour. Brave flutes and drums continue to play beneath the pillar throughout the ritual. You might even be able to receive the power to pray for rain from this ritual which is held every year in later fully.



15 POWER SPOT / Yorimasa-jinja (Shrine)

The Yorimasa Shrine has a history of about 830 years and is worshipped by the local people. Minamoto no Yorimasa was a warrior from the Minamoto clan ,but since he cooperated with the Taira clan, he was trusted by Taira no Kiyomori. However, he was worried about the Taira clan's disrespect for the Emperor and insulting Buddhism, so he made plans to overthrow the Taira clan with Motihito-ou(The third son of Emperor Goshirakawa). However, his plans were exposed and he was defeated in the Battle of Uji, and he committed seppuku with Ninio. At that time, he asked his subordinate Shimokobe Kiyotsune to "carry my head to the eastern provinces. If it gets too heavy, bury it there!". When he carried Yorimasa's head from Kyoto to the eastern provinces, it suddenly became heavy, so he buried it here. Shimokobe Kiyotsune's younger brother, who carried the head, was Shimokobe Masayoshi, who ruled the Hitachi region including Ryugasaki. At the base of the old tree, there is a small shrine for Yorimasa Shrine, which is truly a grave for the head, so please feel the power of Lord Yorimasa and pray.

