

水戸市の教育遺産群

水戸市の木梅
Mito City Tree: plum tree

Educational Heritage Sites in Mito City

水戸は江戸時代初期から学問が盛んな場所でした。特に、2代藩主徳川光圀や9代藩主徳川斉昭は学問や教育の必要性を強く感じていました。光圀は日本の歴史書「大日本史」編纂を決意し、同書編纂のために「彰考館」を設置しました。斉昭は、藩政改革の一つに人材育成を掲げて、「一張一弛」の理念のもと、近世日本最大規模の藩校「弘道館」と、人が休むための「偕楽園」を創設しました。

教育熱は水戸城下や郊外にも広がり、郊外の成沢村には、北関東最大の私塾「日新塾」が営まれました。

From the start of the Edo period, learning flourished in Mito. Tokugawa Mitsukuni, the second lord of Mito Domain, and Tokugawa Nariaki, the ninth lord of Mito Domain, were particularly cognizant of the need for education. Mitsukuni ordered the compilation of *Dai Nihonshi*, a history of Japan, and established the Shokokan for this purpose. Nariaki advocated the development of talented personnel as part of the governmental reforms of Mito Domain; based on the concept of "iccho issshi" (lit. "tension and relaxation"), he built Kodokan (Kodokan school), the largest domain school in early modern Japan, as a place for study, and the Kairakuen garden as a place for relaxation.

This enthusiasm for learning spread both to lands immediately surrounding Mito Castle and to the suburbs; Nisshin Juku (Nisshin Juku academy), the largest private academy in the north Kanto region, was established in Narusawa Village, on the outskirts of Mito.



弘道館 Kodokan

活動期間：天保12年(1841)～明治5年(1872)



偕楽園 Kairakuen garden



水戸彰考館
Site of Mito Shokokan



大日本史
Dai Nihonshi



日新塾
Nisshin Juku

教育遺産群から一足延ばす In the Vicinity of the Education Heritage Site

水戸城周辺 (水戸学の道)

Mito Castle Surroundings (the Mitogaku Path)

弘道館や水戸彰考館は水戸城のなかに置かれました。現在も薬医門が現存するほか、近年水戸城の正門「大手門」や櫓の一つ「二の丸角櫓」が復元されました。また、徳川光圀が生まれた場所(義公生誕の地)など、教育遺産群ゆかりの史跡が多くあります。

Kodokan and Mito Shokokan were situated within the grounds of Mito Castle. The castle's Yakuimon gate survives to this day, while the main Otomon gate and Ninomaru sumiyagura, one of its watchtowers, have recently been restored. The area is also home to Giko seitan no chi, the birthplace of Tokugawa Mitsukuni, and numerous other historical sites connected to the educational heritage of the city.



水戸市への
アクセス

Access

鉄道 Train

JR東京駅(常磐線特急)～水戸駅(75分)
From JR Tokyo Station to
JR Mito Station
(75 minutes by limited Joban Line)

車 Car

東京都内(常磐自動車道)～水戸IC(90分)
From the Tokyo Metropolitan
Area to Mito(90 minutes by Joban
Expressway)

高速バス Expressway Bus

東京駅～水戸駅(110分)
茨城空港～水戸駅(40分)
From Tokyo Station Yaesu South
Exit to Mito Station(110 minutes)
From Ibraki Airport to Mito Station
(40 minutes)



足利市の花 藤
Ashikaga City Flower: wisteria

足利市の教育遺産群

Educational Heritage Sites in Ashikaga City



足利学校 Ashikaga Gakko
活動期間: ? ~ 明治4年(1871)

「足利学校」は、現存する日本最古の学校です。創建年代は諸説ありますが、15世紀に室町幕府関東管領上杉憲実が学規を定め、漢籍を寄進して再興しました。16世紀の戦乱の時代には、イエズス会宣教師フランシスコ・ザビエルが「日本国中最大にして最も有名な坂東の大学」と記し、儒学を中心に易学・兵学・医学など多くの学問を学ぶことができました。

江戸時代には、足利学校は貴重な漢籍の宝庫として、幕府から保護されました。足利学校の自由で開放的な学びと自学自習の精神は、近世日本の学校の原点といえます。

Ashikaga Gakko (Ashikaga academy) is the oldest extant academy in Japan. The exact year of the academy's establishment is unknown; however, it was revitalized in the 15th century when Uesugi Norizane, Kanto kanrei (Shogun's deputy) for the Muromachi shogunate, codified the academy's regulations and donated Chinese texts. During the Warring States period of the 16th century, Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary, wrote of Ashikaga Gakko: "this academy in the Bando (present-day Kanto) region is the largest in Japan and it's most famous." The academy offered instruction in diverse subjects, from Confucianism to divination, military science, and medicine. In the Edo period, Ashikaga Gakko was protected by the shogunate for its wealth of valuable Chinese texts. The spirit of open learning and self-instruction cultivated at Ashikaga Gakko served as an exemplar for educational institutions early modern Japan.



国宝漢籍「礼記正義」「尚書正義」「文選」「周易注疏」
Chinese texts designated as National Treasures:
Raiki Seigi, Shosho Seigi, Monzen,
Shueki Chuso



釋奠 Sekiten

教育遺産群から一足延ばす In the Vicinity of the Education Heritage Site 足利氏の氏寺・鏝阿寺 (国宝)

Banna-ji Temple, Temple of the Ashikaga Clan (National Treasure)

足利学校に隣接する鏝阿寺には、もとは足利氏の居館が置かれ、その後も足利氏の氏寺として栄えました。本堂は国宝に指定されているほか、境内は「足利氏宅跡」として国の史跡に指定されています。足利学校とともに中世の歴史的景観を今に伝え、「学び舎のまち足利」を代表する文化財であり、あわせて見学するのがオススメです。

Banna-ji Temple stands next to Ashikaga Gakko. It initially housed a residence for the Ashikaga clan, and afterward prospered as their clan temple. The main hall has been designated a National Treasure; the former residence of the Ashikaga clan, which lies within the temple precincts, has been designated a National Historic Site. Together, Banna-ji Temple and Ashikaga Gakko present a picture of how the area would have looked in the Middle Ages. The temple is a cultural asset and symbol of Ashikaga, and is well worth visiting.



足利市への
アクセス

Access

鉄道 Train

JR小山駅(JR両毛線)~足利駅(40分)
東武浅草駅(特急)~東武足利市駅(70分)
From Oyama Station to
JR Ashikaga Station
(40 minutes by Ryomo Line)
From Asakusa Station to
Tobu Ashikagashi Station
(70 minutes by limited express of
Tobu Iseaki Line)

車 Car

東京(東北自動車道)~
岩舟ジャンクション(北関東自動車道)~
足利IC(70分)
From the Tokyo Metropolitan Area
to Ashikaga IC
(70 minutes by Tohoku Expressway
and Kita-Kanto Expressway)

高速バス Expressway Bus

成田空港~足利市街(160分)
From Narita Airport to
Ashikaga City(160 minutes)