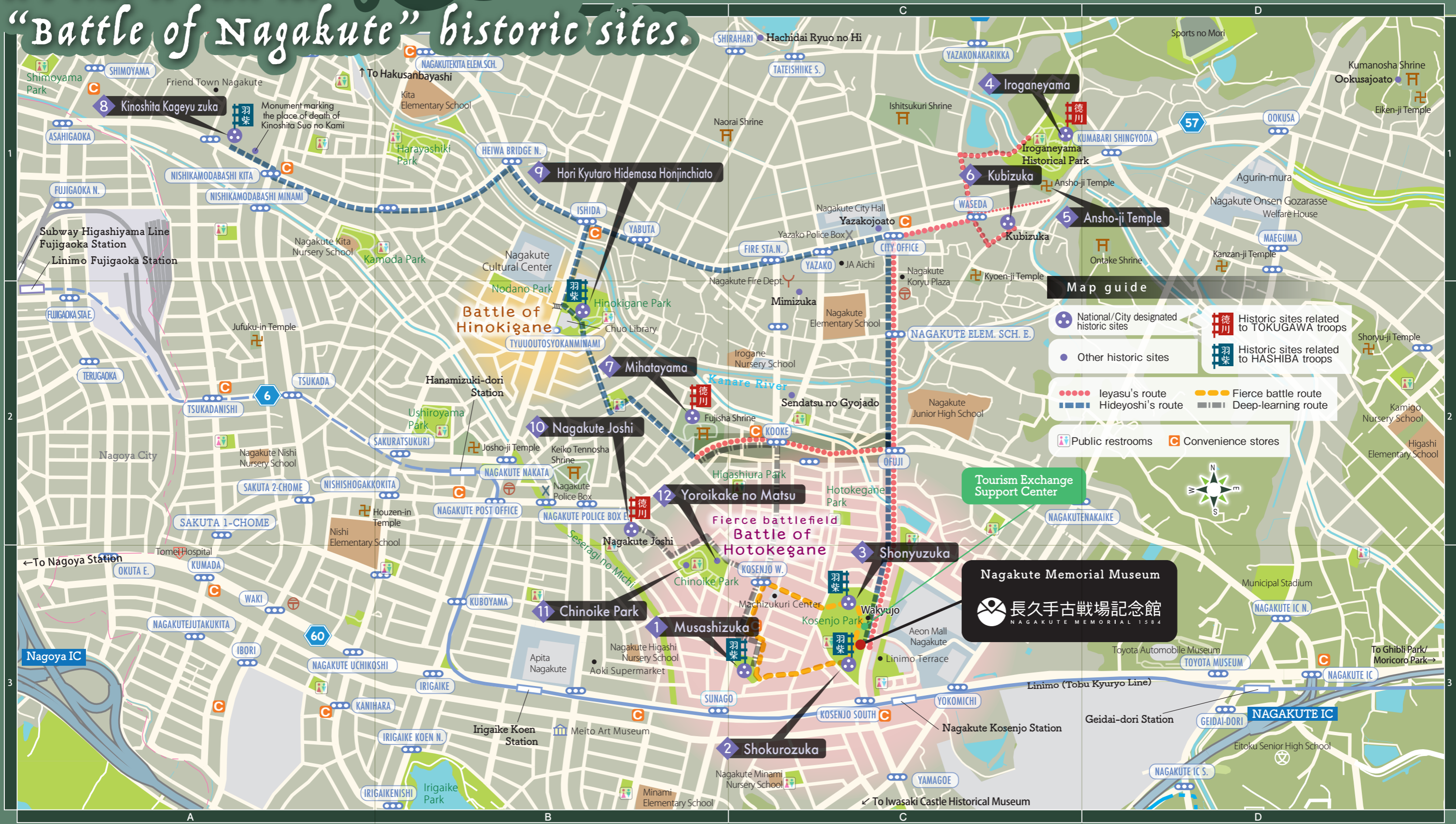


It's time to visit the "Battle of Nagakute" historic sites.

Let's go.

Published by: Cultural Heritage and Sports Div. of Nagakute City (TEL 0561-56-0627)
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|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Place where Nagayoshi MORI was killed in battle</p> <p>Musashizuka</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Place where Motosuke (Shokuro/Yukisuke) IKEDA was killed in battle</p> <p>Shokurozuka</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Place where Tsuneoki (Shonyu) IKEDA was killed in battle</p> <p>Shonyuzuka</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Place where it is said that Ieyasu had a war council</p> <p>Iroganeyama</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Temple of Unzan Osho who prayed for the souls of soldiers killed in battle</p> <p>Ansho-ji Temple</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Place where the souls of soldiers killed in battle were enshrined</p> <p>Kubizuka</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Place where Ieyasu set up the battle flag of golden fan</p> <p>Mihatayama</p> <p>Nationally designated historic site</p> | <p>Mound marking the military commander Kageyu KINOSHITA who was said to have saved Nobuyoshi MIYOSHI</p> <p>Kinoshita Kageyu zuka</p> <p>City-designated historic site</p> | <p>Place located in Hinokigane Park</p> <p>Hori Kyutaro Hidemasa Honjinchiato</p> <p>City-designated historic site</p> | <p>Site of residence of Tadakage KATO</p> <p>Nagakute Joshi</p> <p>City-designated historic site</p> | <p>Park where it is said that the military commanders washed off the blood of their spears or swords</p> <p>Chinoike Park</p> <p>City-designated historic site</p> | <p>The pine tree on which military commanders hung their armors to take a rest</p> <p>Yoroikake no Matsu</p> <p>City-designated historic site</p> |
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What is the "Battle of Komaki and Nagakute"?

It is a widespread battle triggered by Honnoji Incident in 1582 and lasted for approx. 8 months from March to November 1584. The battle of Nagakute refers to the following four battles that took place on April 9, 1584. Ieyasu TOKUGAWA defeated the Hideyoshi HASHIBA troops in the Battle of Hotokegane. Nevertheless, Ieyasu surrendered to Hideyoshi in the end, but he made his ability as an excellent commander known to feudal lords nationwide. While maintaining an exceptional position under the Hideyoshi government, Ieyasu solidified a foothold for establishment of the TOKUGAWA government.

Battle of Iwasaki Castle

After the death of Nobunaga ODA, Hideyoshi HASHIBA (later Hideyoshi TOYOTOMI) fought with Nobukatsu ODA and Ieyasu TOKUGAWA. In April 1584, the Hideyoshi troops attempted to invade Okazaki which was the home base of Ieyasu. Ieyasu sensed this attempt and started to chase the Hideyoshi troops. In early morning of April 9, Tsuneoki IKEDA, the spearhead of the Hideyoshi troops, was attacked from Iwasaki Castle (in Nisshin City) during marching, but he captured the castle. In this battle, Ujihige NIWA and Tadakage KATO on the Ieyasu side were killed.

Battle of Hakusanbayashi

Hidetsugu MIYOSHI (later Hidetsugu TOYOTOMI), the supreme commander, was in Hakusanbayashi (in Owariasahi City) while taking the tail end of the line of the Hideyoshi troops heading for Okazaki. At that time, the MIYOSHI troops were suddenly attacked by the advance party of the Ieyasu troops and were routed. During this battle, Hidetsugu lost his horse. In order to save Hidetsugu, Toshitada Kageyu KINOSHITA, one of the retainers, gave his horse to Hidetsugu, so that Hidetsugu managed to escape. Kageyu and his elder brother Sukehisa Sukezaemon KINOSHITA fought with the Ieyasu troops chasing Hidetsugu and were killed in this battle.

Battle of Hinokigane

Immediately after finding out the rout of the MIYOSHI troops, Hidemasa HORI on the Hideyoshi side took up his position on the hill of Hinokigane. Although the Ieyasu troops, which won the battle of Hakusanbayashi, rushed toward the HORI troops, the HORI troops having the advantage of terrain had a fierce gun battle with the approaching Ieyasu troops, and gave heavy damage on the Ieyasu troops. However, after finding out that the main troops of Ieyasu had already advanced to the east, HORI judged it was disadvantageous for him to chase the Ieyasu troops too far and came back to the north.

Battle of Hotokegane

The main troops of Ieyasu completed setting up a battle formation from Fujigane to around Hotokegane passing through Iroganeyama in Yazako. On the other hand, Tsuneoki IKEDA, who found out a big defeat of the MIYOSHI troops, had a fierce battle with the Ieyasu troops by deploying the troops of his eldest son Motosuke in the right flank and the troops of his son-in-law Nagayoshi MORI in the left flank. During the confused fight, Nagayoshi who made a rush to the main troops of Ieyasu was shot and killed, and then the Ieyasu troops became dominant. After that, Okitsune was killed by Naokatsu NAGAI and his son Motosuke was killed by Naotsugu ANDO.

Let's feel the history by visiting the historic sites.

Let's take a quiz on the Battle of Nagakute.

START

Nagakute Memorial Museum

長久手古戦場



記念館 NAGAKUTE MEMORIAL 1584

In Nagakute City, there are historic sites that have been continuously maintained carefully for nearly 450 years. What kind of scenery was spread out at that time? While looking back on the time in 1584 when big troops collided against one another, let's visit the historic sites.

徳川 Historic sites related to TOKUGAWA troops
羽柴 Historic sites related to HASHIBA troops

4 色金山 Iroganeyama (徳川)
(Nationally designated historic site)

Ieyasu TOKUGAWA left Komakiyama and reached Iroganeyama. It is said that he sat on a gigantic stone on the mountaintop of Iroganeyama in place of shogi (a folding stool) when he held a war council. The stone commonly called "Shogi-ishi" still remains there. From the observation terrace, you can see a panoramic view of Mihatayama and the Hotokegane area (near Nagakute Memorial Museum) where fierce battles took place. Enjoy picturing the scenery Ieyasu saw in 1584. You can experience the table and chair style tea ceremony by whisking matcha tea by yourself at the tea ceremony room in the administration building. Open 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. (Reception until 3:30 p.m.) Fee: 500 yen

Check the box if you see Mihatayama. →

5 安昌寺 Ansho-ji Temple (徳川)
(Nationally designated historic site)

Ansho-ji Temple is a temple where Unzan Osho collected the heads of the soldiers killed in the battle regardless of the Hideyoshi side or the TOKUGAWA side and enshrined their souls.

6 首塚 Kubizuka (徳川)
(Nationally designated historic site)

After the Battle of Nagakute, Unzan Osho (monk) of Ansho-ji Temple in Yazako and the villagers buried the soldiers killed in the battle and enshrined the souls by building the mound.

7 御旗山 Mihatayama (徳川)
(Nationally designated historic site)

Ieyasu TOKUGAWA advanced his troops to Iroganeyama and then to Mihatayama while observing the situation of HASHIBA troops. Finally, he set up the battle flag of the golden fan on the mountaintop of Mihatayama.

8 木下勘解由塚 Kinoshita Kageyu zuka (羽柴)
(City-designated historic site)

After letting Hidetsugu MIYOSHI, a commander in chief on Hideyoshi side, escape by giving a horse, Kageyu KINOSHITA was killed in this battlefield with his brother.

Question ▶
What is the name of Kageyu KINOSHITA's elder brother whose mound is located approx. 50 meters to the east from here?

Answer []

9 堀久太郎秀政本陣地跡 Hori Kyutaro Hidemasa Honjinchiato (羽柴)
(City-designated historic site)

Hidemasa HORI set up the camp in Hinokigane and defeated the Ieyasu's troops. The memorial stone in the former headquarters has been moved to Hinokigane Park. From the pedestrian overpass (Yuaikyo) located on the north side of the Chuo Library, you can see Hakusanbayashi area to the north, Iroganeyama to the east, and Mihatayama to the southeast. Let's have a view of Mihatayama with a feeling as if you were Hidemasa HORI.

Check the box if you see Mihatayama. →

10 長久手城址 Nagakute Joshi (徳川)
(City-designated historic site)

This is the site of residence of Taroemon Tadakage KATO who supported NIWA on TOKUGAWA side. After the death of Tadakage, the Castle went into ruin.

Question ▶
What statue did Tadakage KATO's family, who took care of the castle during Tadakage's absence, hide in the earth mound upon hearing the news of the fall of Iwasaki Castle?

Answer []

Ieyasu's route
Approx. 25 min on foot

Hideyoshi's route
40 min

Fierce battle route
8 min

Fierce battlefield Battle of Hotokegane

1 武蔵塚 Musashizuka (羽柴)
(Nationally designated historic site)

It is said that Nagayoshi MORI, who was known as a valiant commander winning the nickname of Oni Musashi, was killed at this place. He was the eldest brother of Ranmaru MORI.

Question ▶
There are the "Meiwa monument" which was built in the Edo era and the "Meiji monument" which was built in the Meiji era in each of Musashizuka, Shokurozuka and Shonyuzuka. Which monument stands at the front in Musashizuka?

Answer []

2 庄九郎塚 Shokurozuka (羽柴)
(Nationally designated historic site)

Kiinokami IKEDA, who was the eldest son of Tsuneoki IKEDA, was killed in the battle at this place. Kiinokami's childhood name was Shokuro.

Check the box if you see Shonyuzuka where his father Tsuneoki IKEDA was killed, from Shokurozuka. →

3 勝入塚 Shonyuzuka (羽柴)
(Nationally designated historic site)

This is a mound marking the place of death of Tsuneoki (Shonyu) IKEDA, a military commander on the Hideyoshi side, in the battle. In the Edo era, many Owari retainers visited this place for honoring. The stone pillar "Meiwa monument" was built by Yaemon HITOMI and Magoshichiro AKABAYASHI, who were Owari retainers in 1771. The "Meiji monument" was built by Tsuneoki's descendants in 1891.

Question ▶
What letters go in the blank spaces of the Meiwa monument "Place of death of Shonyu Nobuteru _____ in the battle"?

Answer []

11 血の池公園 Chinoike Park (徳川)
12 鐘掛けの松 Yoroikake no Matsu (徳川)

It is said that military commanders hung their armors on this pine tree to wash off the blood of their spears or swords in a pond after the battle.