る姿を当時の紀行文が伝えてい

は、室町時代の中頃からといわ

一方、魚野川の舟運の始ま

としての役割が増大し、繁栄す 南魚沼も交通・交易の拠点宿場 きました。街道の発達とともに、 期には文化の交流や戦略上の要 結びます。そのために室町、戦国

路となり、近世には越後諸大名

参勤交代路として利用されて

日本屈指の豪雪地帯に数えられる南魚沼地方は、雪との暮らしの中 で、耐えることを余儀なくされ、それが粘り強さを生み、一心不乱に技 術を身に付けました。そこから生まれた「越後上布」は高品質の麻 織物として知られ、昭和30年には国の重要無形文化財に指定され ました。中でも越後上布の技術を応用した「塩沢紬」や「本塩沢」は、 さらりとした肌触りと上品さと優雅さのある柄で名高い絹織物として 称賛されています。

Traditional Industry

The difficult weather of the Minamiuonuma region, which is considered to be one of the areas in Japan with the heaviest snowfalls, has demanded its citizens bear the burden of heavy winters, persevere, and concentrated single-mindedly on acquiring skills and techniques. Echigo-jofu, a local product, is well-known as a high quality hemp textile and was designated as an important intangible cultural heritage of Japan in 1955. Shiozawa-tsumugi and Hon-shiozawa, woven using the technique of Echigo-jofu, are especially praised as renowned silk textiles with smooth textures









国道353号

関興寺







uins of Kabasawa and Ryutaku Temple



三国越え

大正時代の舟運 Shipping in the Taisho era



大正時代の街道 Highways in the Taisho era



Fuko Temple's Bishamon Hall

六日 飯綱山古墳群●

県指定文化財 樺沢城跡凸

栃窪越え

塩

雲洞庵

清水越え

登水 11(





普光寺 毘沙門堂

国指定文化財 坂戸城跡

長尾政景の墓 Tomb of Masakage Nagao



止が決まり、その歴史に幕を閉 正末期、上越線の開通によって廃

国道291号

门六万騎城跡

管領塚公園・上杉顕定の墓

発展していきます。そして大

舟の利用も増加し、著し

など陸路の交通が盛んになるに

の後、商人の荷物、旅客まで運ぶ

搬に利用され始めました。そ 江戸時代初期には年貢米の

ことを許され、参勤交代の通行

Ruins of Sakado Castle (Cultural heritage designated by the Japanese government)

Transport and traditional industries Highways and shipping on Uono River

The Mikuni and Shimizu Highways, which pass through Minamiuonuma, are the primary highways that connect the Echigo and Kanto regions. Therefore, these highways became the path for cultural integration and strategic importance in the Muromachi and Sengoku eras, which are also known as the Age of Civil Wars, between the 14th and 17th centuries. These highways were also used for traveling to and from Edo where the shogunate was located. The daimyo (feudal lords) from the Echigo region where required to spend every other year in Edo in the 17th and 18th centuries. A travel journey describes that Minamiuonuma occupied a more and more important role as a trading and transport hub, and the post-town flourished along with the development of these highways.

Shipping on the Uono River started in the middle of the Muromachi era in the 14th century. It was used for transporting rice for the land tax from the beginning of the Edo era in the early 17th century. Later, merchants' goods and passengers were transported on the Uono River. The shipping demand on the river increased and the river transport developed together with the development of the land route due to the daimyo spending alternate years in Edo. The end of the history of river transport came when the Joetsu railway opened to traffic at the end of the Taisho era in 1920's.



Kanryoduka Park





銭淵公園 Zenibuchi Park

Omijo Dram