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Foreword

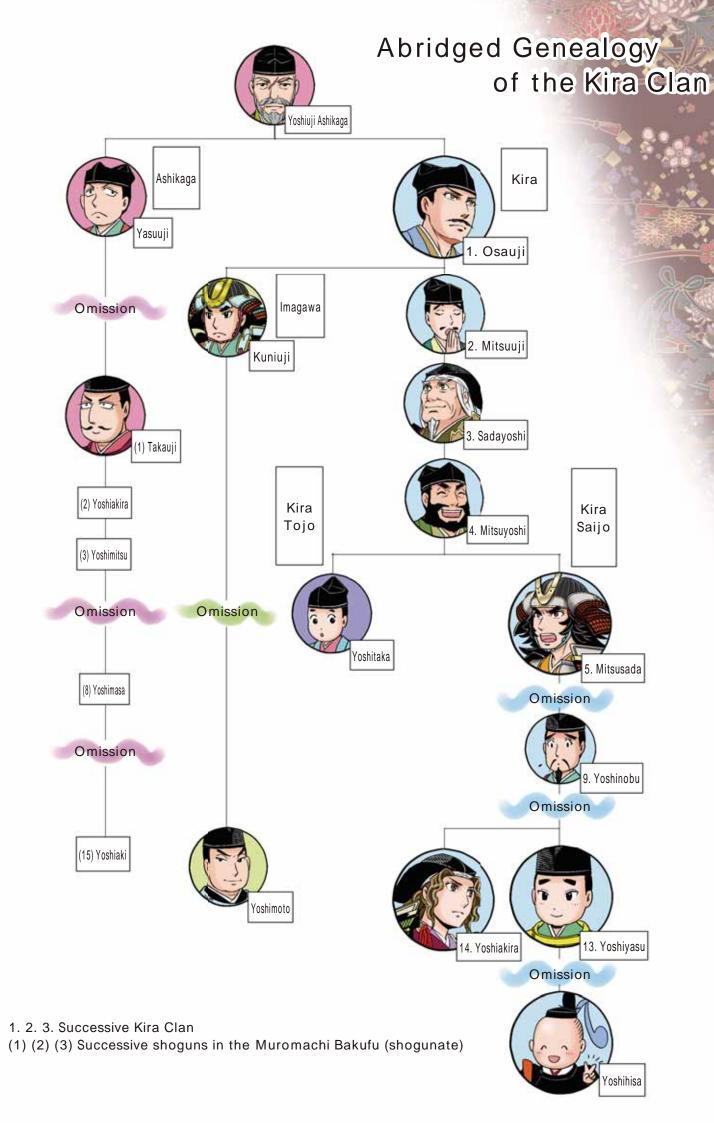
As well as an important year marking the 10th anniversary of the integration Hazu, Kira and Isshiki into the expanded city of Nishio, "2021 (Year 3 of the Reiwa Period)" marks exactly 800 years from Jokyu War of 1221 when the Kira Clan, an important family of the Ashikaga families in the Muromachi shogunate took control of present-day Nishio City, and, to mark the occasion, the "Kira Clan 800 Year Festival," an historical aimed at bringing even greater peace and harmony to the city's citizenry, will be held.

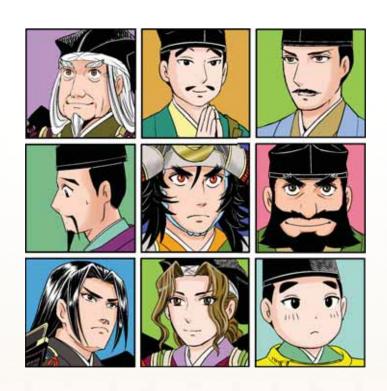
Through agreement reached with the Executive Committee, this booklet has been produced in cartoon format to advertise the "Kira Clan 800 Year Anniversary" and present the history of the Kira Clan in a way that anyone can read easily and enjoy, a task entrusted to Kou Suzuki, an author who is a native of Nishio City and engaged in activities nationwide. We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Suzuki for willingly taking time out of his busy schedule to undertake this project.

With the focus on Osauji of the first generation of the Kira Clan, Shogun Mitsusada, who lived through the conflicts of the Nambokucho Period (Period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties) and Yoshiakira, the last head of the Kira Clan in the middle ages and his chief retainer, Bangoro Tominaga, the image of the proud Kira Clan is simply depicted. We will be pleased if more people would read this give them a chance to learn about the history of the Kira Clan.

February 2020

Kira Clan 800 Year Festival Executive Committee, Goro Saito.





The 800-year History of the Kira Clan

through Cartoons























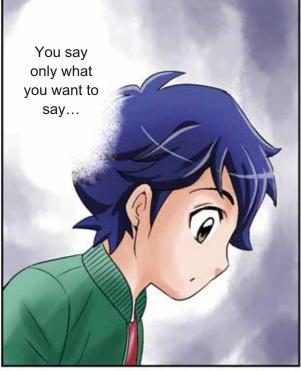
He was a bad man in the Chushingra story. He bullied a young Tonosama.









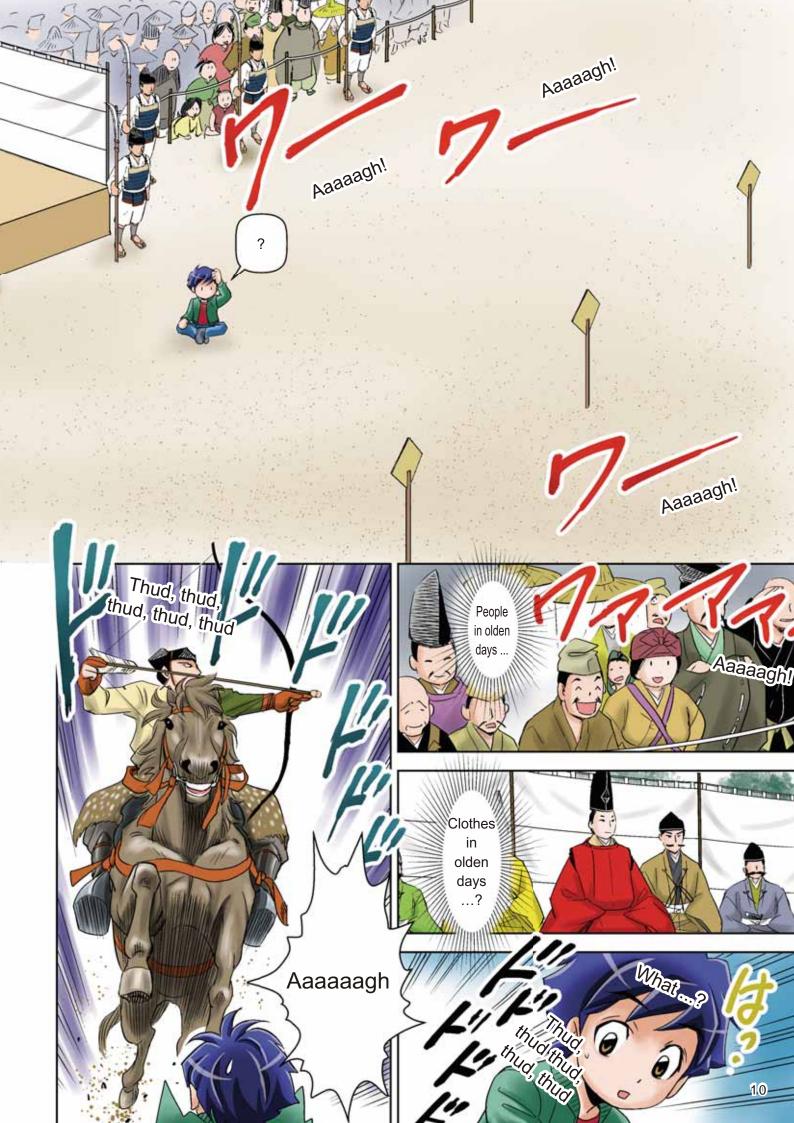




















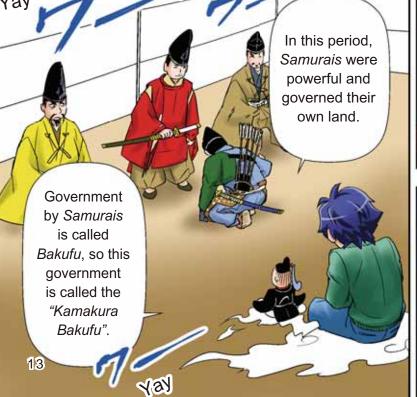






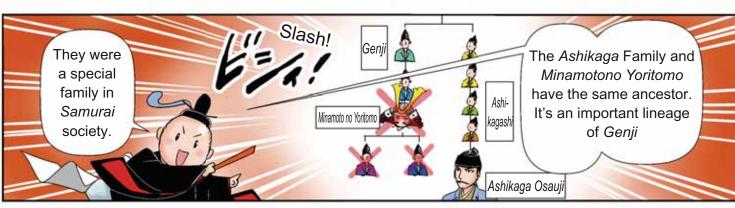






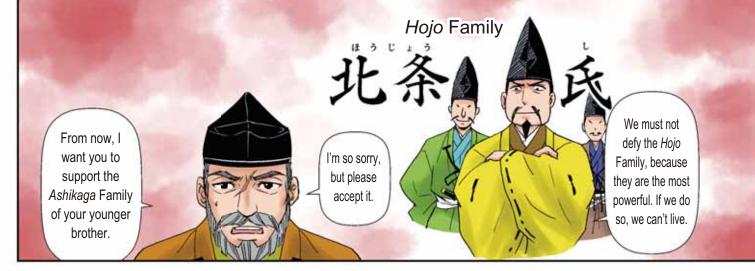








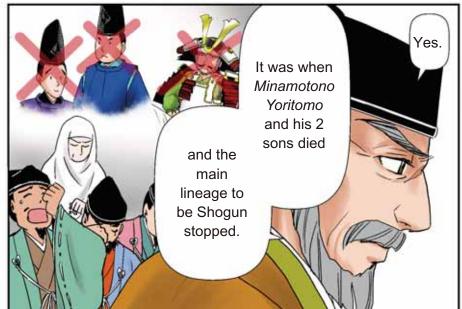


















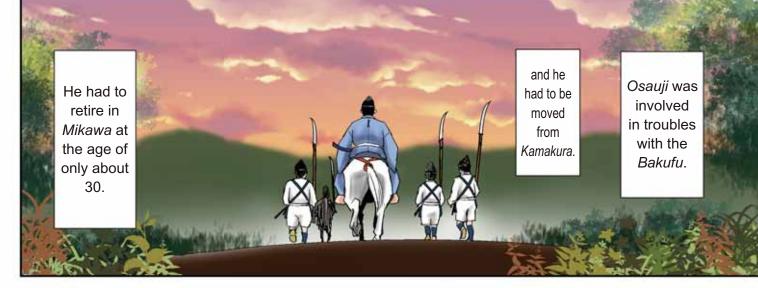




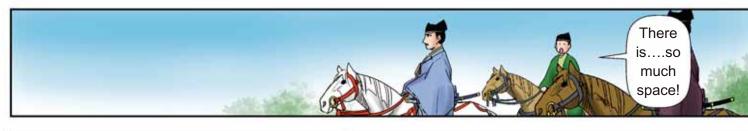


I leave the land to you. It's the most important defence line.

In Mikawa no kuni, there is the Yahagigawa river.



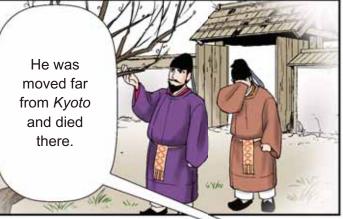


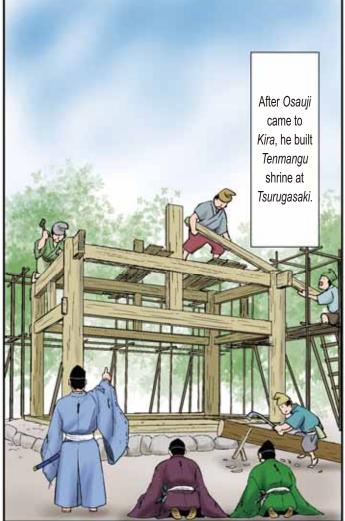






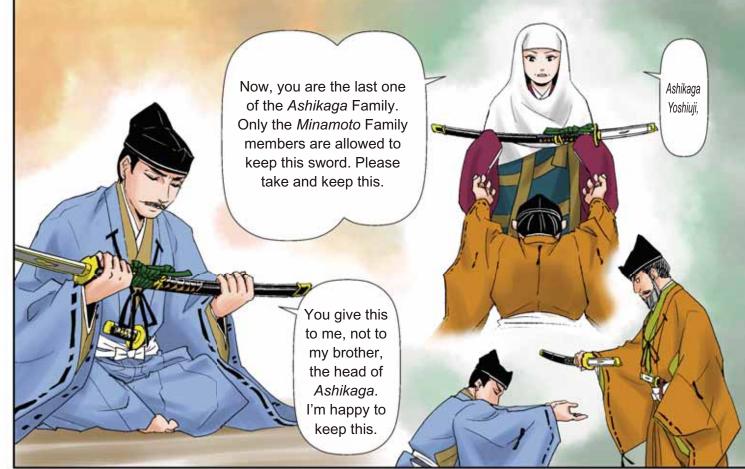


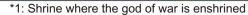




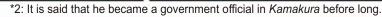












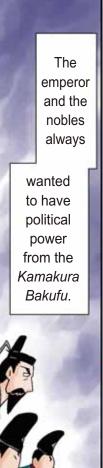


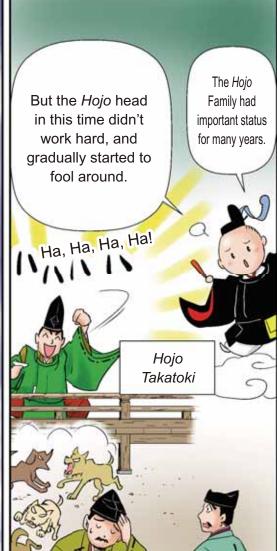






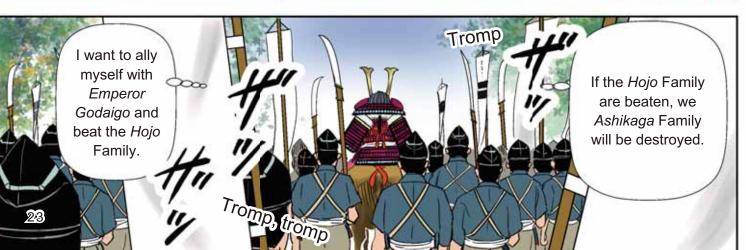














Takauji talked to Sadauji, the head of Kira, and one of the heads of the Ashikaga Family, about his idea.



Tell Takaujidono what I said. Don't worry.
The Ashikaga
Family in
Mikawa no
kuni will
support
Takauji-dono.



and to beat the Kamakura Bakufu are good ideas, I think. yourself with the Emperor

Slash

To ally





Kira is the older brother's lineage,

Ahem

so Takauji, the head of the Ashikaga Family respected him.



He renewed the decision to beat the Bakufu.

Sadayoshidono said such a thing!

The words encouraged *Takauji*.

ha, ha!





happy!

brother of the Kira

Ashikaga Family.





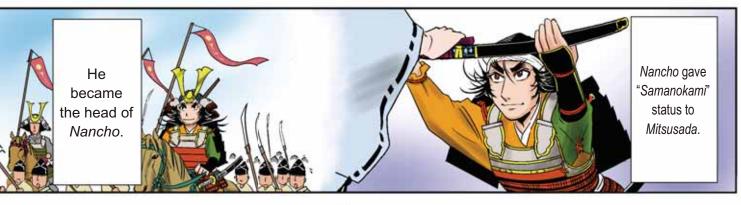










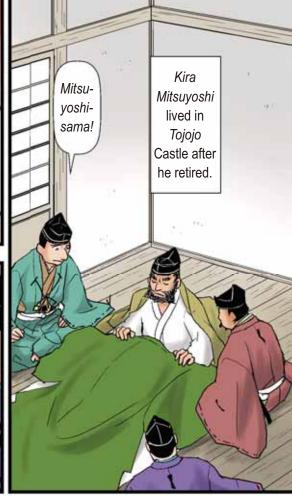










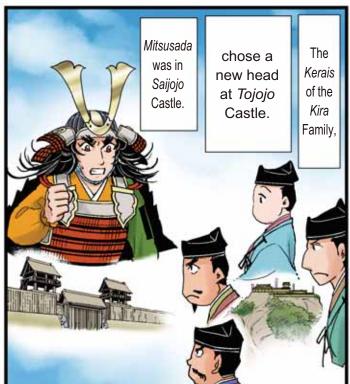














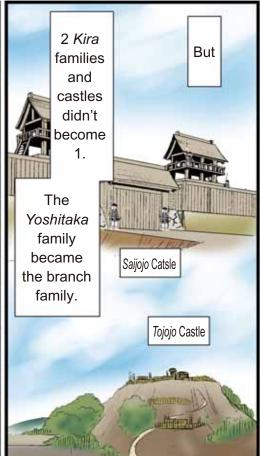










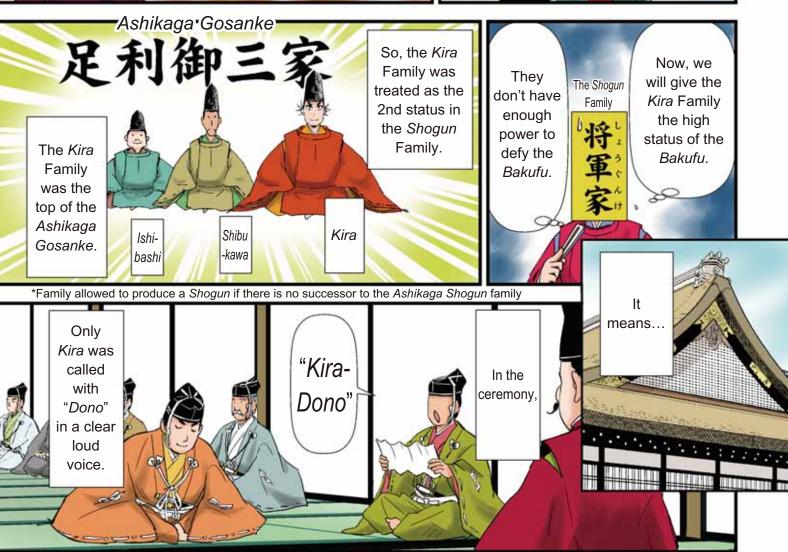


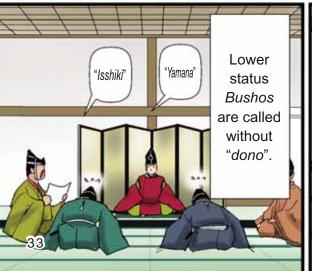




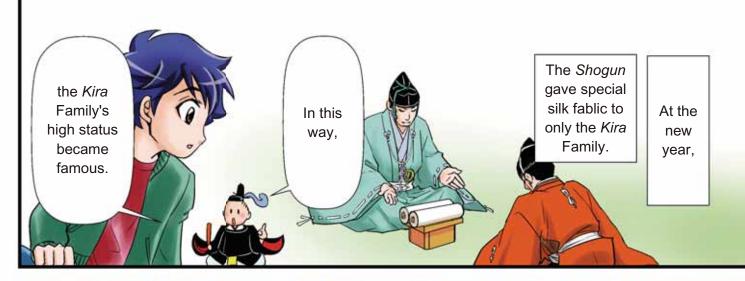














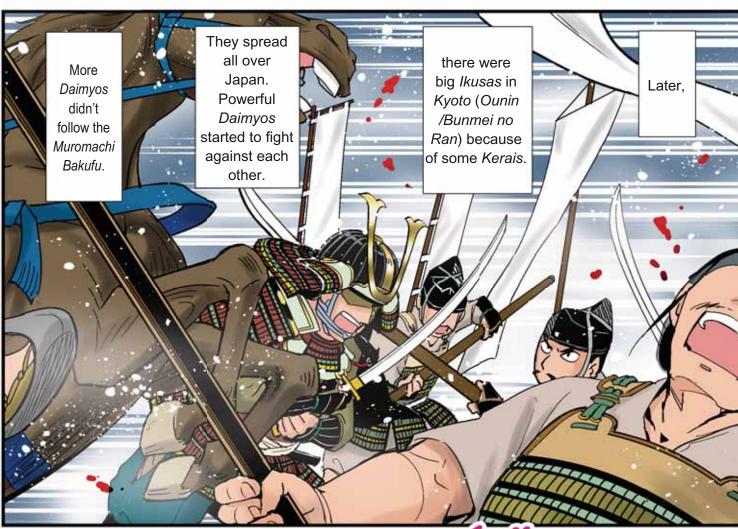




status."

long.













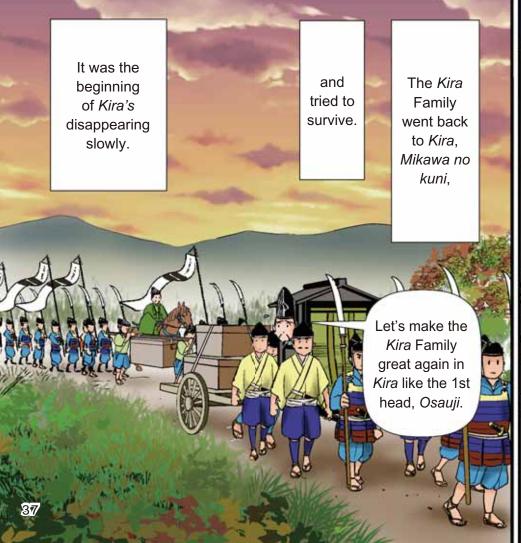




It was hard to keep *Kira's* land, *Hamamatsu*,

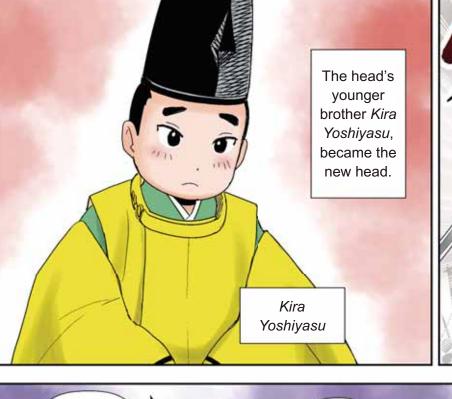
because the *Kerais* didn't work well, or because of social chaos.





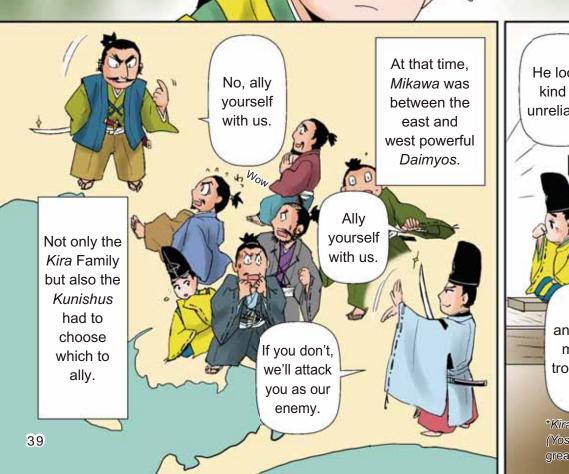


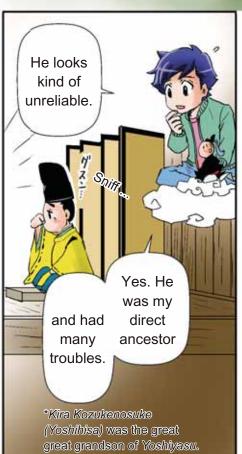






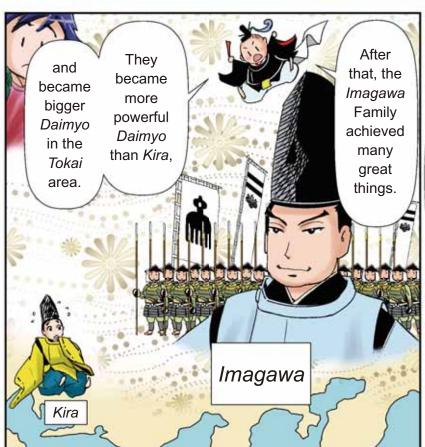






















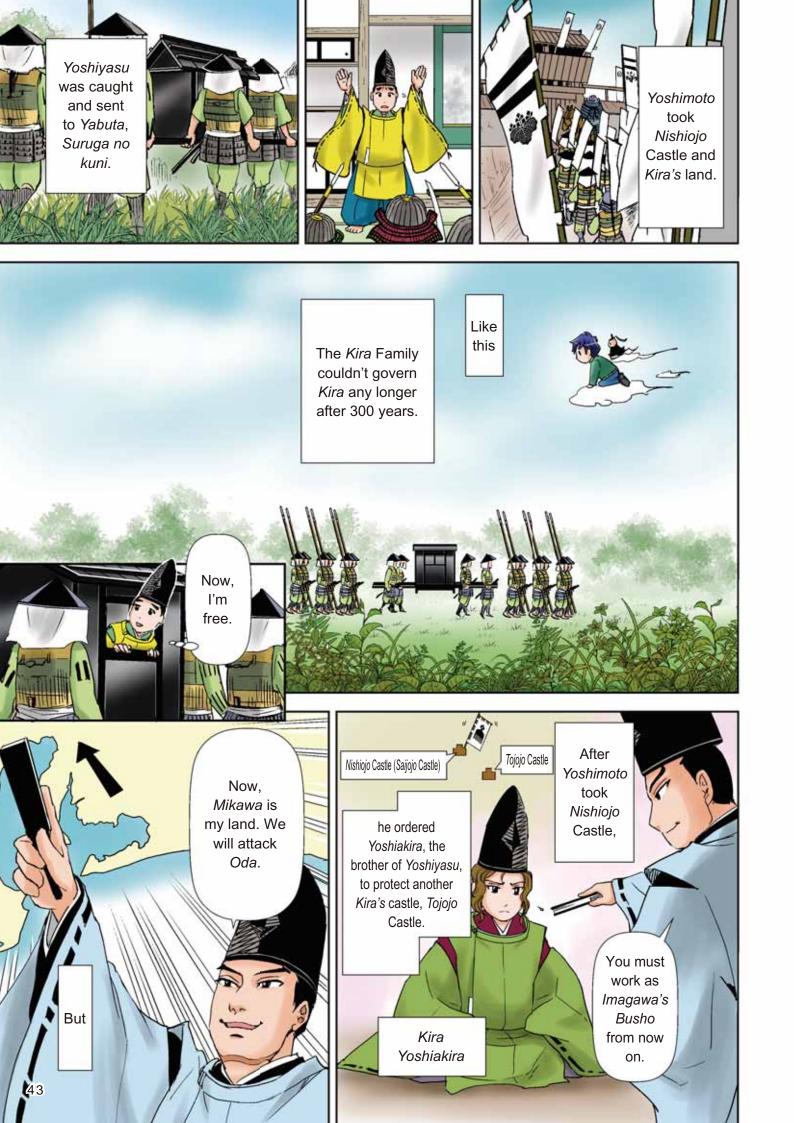


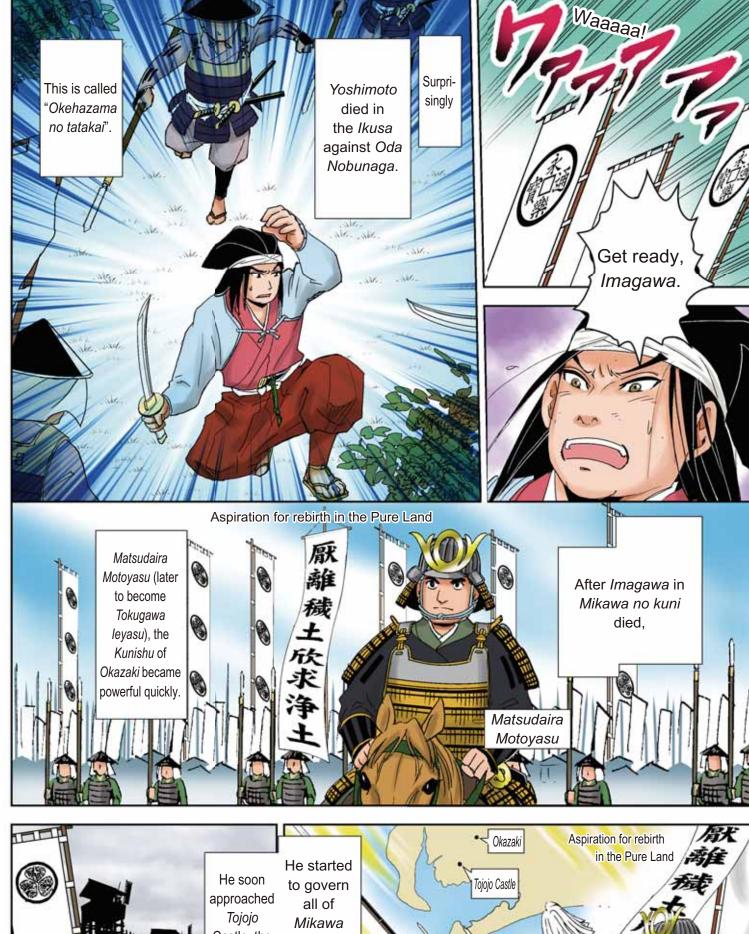


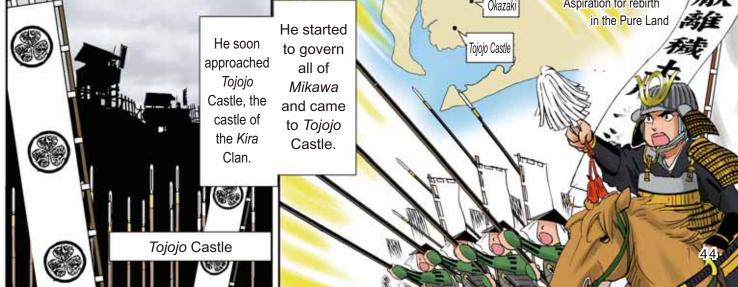






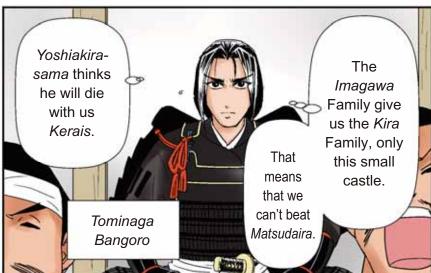












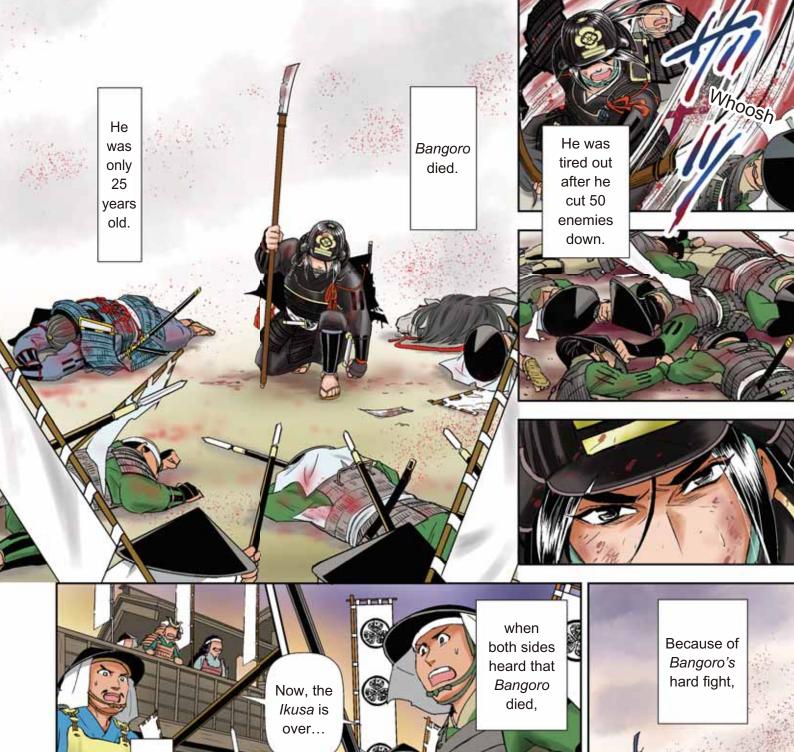






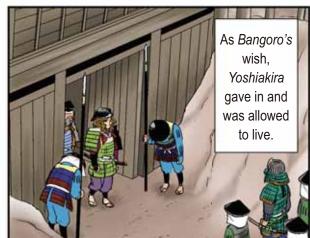








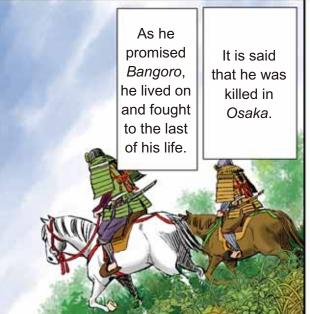






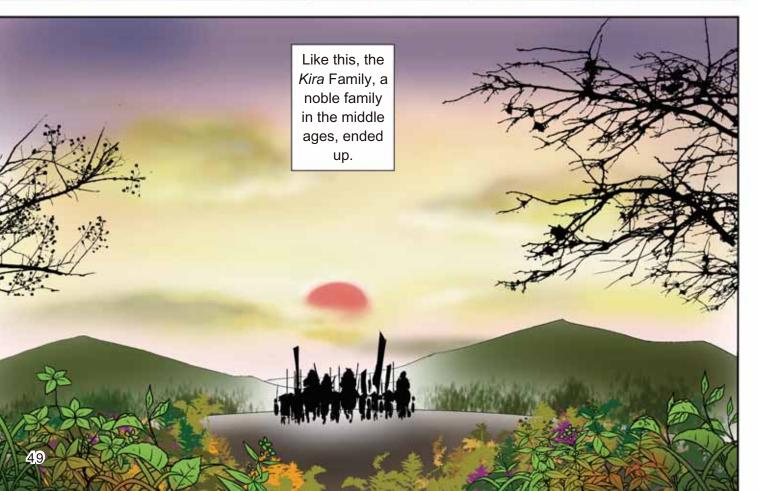
























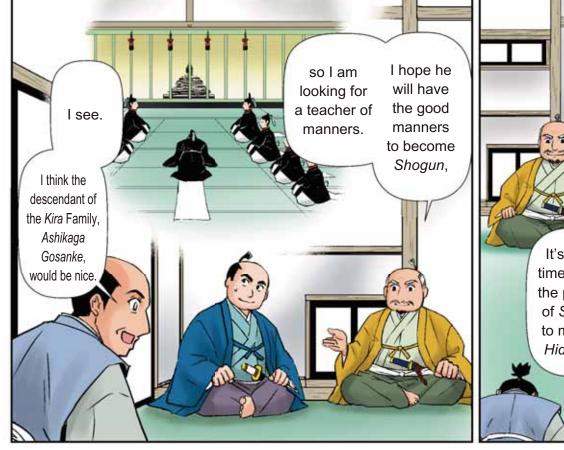


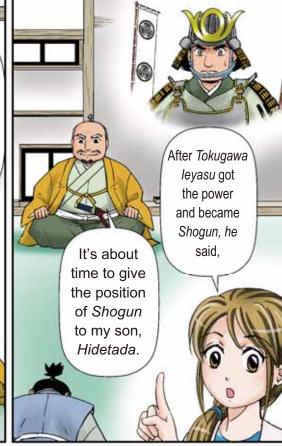


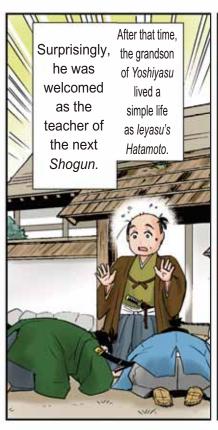


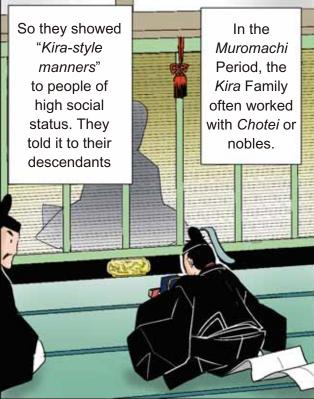




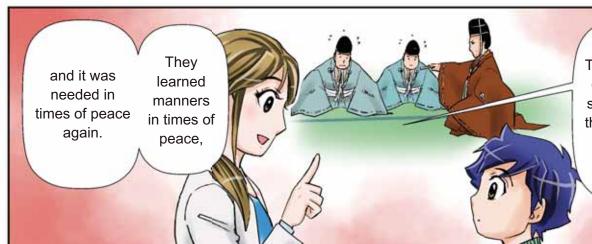












The Kira Family got the higher status, "Kira" in the Bakufu, and worked for a long time.









They tried to protect their pride with their wisdom and power through the generations.



Old eastle park

There was a very proud family in Japan. They had its home in *Kira* in *Mikawa*.

Their spirits still exist over the years.

But in the paths, mountains, and tiny stones,

We can see a little of their history.



Introduction to Places connected to the Kira Clan

This chapter introduces historical ruins in the city connected to the Kira Clan and characters appearing in this booklet.



Northeast turret of the keep of Nishio Castle

Nishio Castle Ruins, City-designated historical site (In Nishio City Historical Park, Kinjocho, Nishio City)

Said to have been built by Yoshiuji Ashikaga, who advanced into the present-day Nishio City district after successfully winning the Jokyu War (1221), this edifice was first called Nishio Castle. His descendants later called themselves "Kira" and made this castle their base. During the Edo Period, the castle became the residence of generations of hereditary Daimyo, or feudal lords, finally becoming a flourishing castle town yielding 60 thousand koku of rice (koku is a traditional unit of volume equal to approximately 180.4 liters) under the Ogyu Matsudaira Clan. Parts of the castle keep, himemaru building and east building are city-designated historical sites.



Mitsurugi Hachimangu Shrine

Mitsurugi Hachimangu Shrine

(In Nishio City Historical Park, Kinjocho, Nishio City)

This is a shrine enshrined in the Nishio Castle keep. Originally located in Matsuyama (Yamashitacho, Nishio City), it is said that the shrine was ceremoniously transferred and enshrined in its present location in Nishio Castle when the castle was built. The name of the shrine, Mitsurugi Hachimangu, meaning shrine of the sword, is said to derive from a famous sword called "Higekiri" inherited by the Minamoto family enshrined there as the object of worship. Although six guardian temples were located in the surrounds, they were dispersed to the castle town when the castle was expanded by Yoshimasa Tanaka in 1590.



Tsurugasaki Tenmangu Shrine

Tsurugasaki Tenmangu Shrine (Tsurugasakicho, Nishio City)

According to the "Imagawa Genealogy," after the Jokyu War (1221), Yoshiuji Ashikaga, who had become governor of Mikawa Province and Lord of Kira Manor, gave Kira Manor to Osauji his son, who had been unable to succeed to the position of head of the Ashikaga Clan despite being the elder brother. Having become the first generation of the Kira Clan, as overseer of the Kira Manor, Osauji is said to have built Tsurugasaki Tenmangu Shrine in 1251. Osauji probably compared Lord Michizane Sugawara, enshrined as the deity at Tenmangu Shrine, to himself.



Image of the Shakyamuni Triad at Jissoji Temple

Jissoji Temple (Image of the Shakyamuni Triad) (Kamimachi, Nishio City)

Built in 1271 by Mitsuuji, second generation of the Kira Clan, Jissoji is the oldest Temple of the Rinzai Sect in Mikawa and the Bodaiji, or family temple, of the Kira Clan. With a complete seven-structured temple compound and many minor temples on the grounds, Jissoji thrived as the center of the Mikawa Rinzai Sect in ancient times. The founder of the temple, Shoichi (Enni) Kokushi, is said to have introduced tea to the area as a form of Zen culture. The Shakado Hall (prefecturally-designated cultural property) in front of the approach to the temple features an image of the Shakyamuni Triad (prefecturally-designated cultural property) erected in 1362 by Mitsusada, fifth generation of the Kira Clan. Usually closed to the public, the Shakado Hall is opened for the "Hana Matsuri," or Flower Festival held on the second Sunday of April every year.



The main hall of Kozenji Temple

Kozenji Temple (Manzencho, Nishio City)

Kozenji is a temple of the Soto Sect of Buddhism and, of the six guardian temples of the Mitsurugi Hachimangu Shrine when it was located in the grounds of Nishio Castle, two were originally the Jinguji Shrine Shakado Hall and the Kongo-Oin Temple Dainichido Hall. Originally called Kirayama Manzenji, the posthumous Buddhist name is Mitsusadain, and it is said that the wife of Mitsusada, fifth generation of the Kira Clan, was involved in its foundation. The Buddhist temple bell at Kozenji (city-designated cultural property) is engraved with the inscription, "This is the bell in front of the meditation hall of Jissoji Temple in Mikawa Province," indicating that this is the old bell of Jissoji Temple, the Bodaiji, or family temple of the Kira Clan. Kozenji flourished as the central temple of the Nishio Castle town.



Birthplace of the Imagawa Clan

Birthplace of the Imagawa Clan, City-designated historical site (Imagawacho, Nishio City)

A stone monument stands on the south side of Nishio Junior High School in memory of Ryoshun Imagawa, who was active during the Nambokucho Period, or Period of the Northern and Southern Courts. Osauji Ashikaga, founder of the Kira and Imagawa Clan, accepted the Kira Manor to compensate for not being able to succeed to the position of head of the Ashikaga family. In time, Kuniuji, the second son of Osauji, was given the Imagawa territory in the Kira Manor, and thus came to be called by the name Imagawa. Before long, the Imagawa Clan became provincial military governors turned Daimyo, or feudal lords, and warlords, but the death in battle of Yoshimoto Imagawa during the Battle of Okehazama (1560) marked the beginning of the gradual decline of the Imagawa Clan.



Tojo Castle ruins

Tojo Castle ruins (Madarame, Kiracho, Nishio City)

After the Jokyu War (1221), it is said that Yoshiuji Ashikaga, who had become governor of Mikawa and lord of Kira Manor, built Saijo Castle in Saijo on the west side of Kira Manor and Tojo Castle in Tojo on the east side separated by the Yahagigawa river (Yumitorigawa river) that ran through Kira Manor in those days, setting up his oldest son, Osauji, in Saijo and his third son, Yoshitsugu, in Tojo, thus dividing management of Kira Manor. The ruins of Tojo Castle, the residence of the Tojo Kira Clan and later the Tojo Matsudaira Clan, include parts of the enclosure and earthen walls, giving us a clear image of a medieval castle.



Graveyard of the Tojo Kira Clan at Kagakuji Temple

Kagakuji Temple (Graveyard of the Tojo Kira Clan) (Okayama, Kiracho, Nishio City)

A Myoshinji sect temple of the Rinzai sect, Kagakuji is the Bodaiji, or family temple, of the Tojo Kira Clan. According to temple history, Mitsuyoshi of the fourth-generation Kira Clan invited Ippo Myoitsu (Bukkai Zen master), the fourth-generation priest of the Jissoji Temple, to build Kagakuji Temple. In addition, the graveyard of the Tojo Kira Clan at the top of the stairs at the back of the temple grounds contains the graves of figures such as Yoshitaka Kira, first generation, his father, Mitsuyoshi and Mochihiro Kira. The Buddhist name of Yoshitaka of the first-generation Tojo Kira Clan is Reigenji Dono and on the east side of the approach in front of the Kagakuji Temple gate can be found the remains of the small Zen temple Reigenji, believed to have been established with the involvement of Yoshitaka Kira, which was closed in 1868, the first year of the Meiji Period.



Burial mound of the severed head of Yoshimoto Imagawa

Burial mound of the severed head of Yoshimoto Imagawa (Tokoji Temple) (Komanbacho, Nishio City)

The Imagawa Clan is a branch of the Kira family, in which it was included as the result of two insurrections against the Imagawa Clan in 1549 and 1555. A stone tower reputed to be the burial mound of the severed head of Imagawa Yoshimoto is located halfway up the mountain to the east of Tokoji Temple. It is said that, because his uncle was the chief priest at the time, Yoshimoto, who died in the Battle of Okehazama (1560), was entombed here together with those under his command who also fell in battle. A Jodo-shu Seizan Fukakusa Sect temple, Tokoji features a standing monument to Yoshimoto which was erected in the Edo Period.



The Fujinaminawate Battlefield and Bangoro Jizo (right)

孺 Fujinaminawate Battlefield (Bangoro Jizo) (Seto, Terajima, Kiracho, Nishio City)

In September of 1561, the year following the Battle of Okehazama, Motoyasu Matsudaira (later to become leyasu Tokugawa), who promoted the unification of Mikawa, launched an all-out attack on Tojo Castle, where Yoshiakira of the fourteenth generation of the Kira Clan was in hiding. Because of the muddy rice paddies in the Fujinaminawate area west of the castle, the main battleground, passage was possible only on footpaths between the rice fields. It is said that, to enable his master, Yoshiakira, to escape, the 25-year-old Tadamoto Tominaga (posthumously known as Bangoro), a famous commander of the Kira Clan, sallied forth from the castle, and the entire clan was wiped out. A Jizo, or guardian deity still called the Bangoro Jizo was erected at the spot where Bangoro fell in battle and is still watched over by the local people.



Kira family graveyard at Kezoji Temple

孻 Kezoji Temple (Okayama, Kiracho, Nishio City)

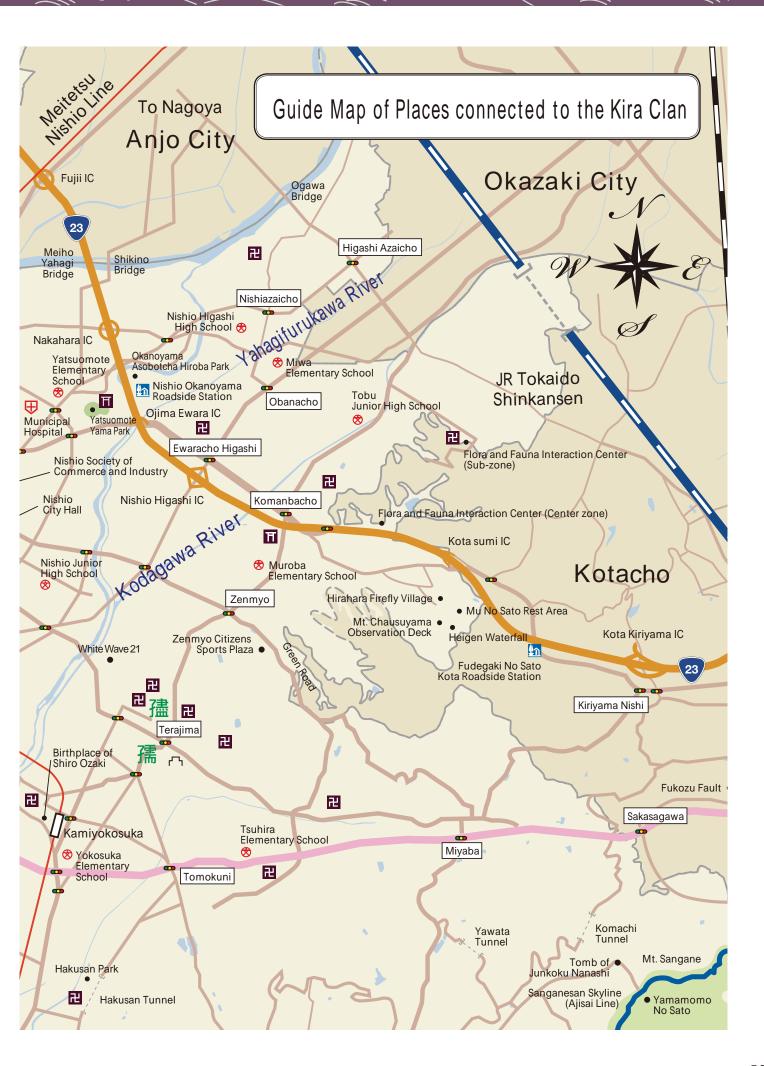
Founded by Yoshisada Kira and later restored in 1600 by Yoshiyasu Kira, thirteenth generation of the Kira Clan, Kezoji is a Myoshinji Sect temple of the Rinzai sect and the Bodaiji, or family temple, of the Kira Clan . The graves of Yoshiyasu through to Yoshichika, the last head of the Kira family can be seen aligned in the graveyard. The wooden image of Yoshihisa Kira, a prefecturally-designated cultural property enshrined in the Mieido Hall is said to show him at the age of fifty and to have been colored by him personally. Although usually closed to the public, the hall is opened to on the 14th of December every year, the anniversary of Lord Kira, showing the image together with the Byakue Kannon, or white-robed deity of compassion, donated to by Yoshihisa and ensconced in the scripture repository on the west side of the temple grounds.



Scripture repository at Kezoji Temple



Wooden image of Yoshihisa Kira





Abridged Chronological Table of the Kira Clan

Era/Year	Event				
	Kamakura				
1221	Jokyu War Yoshiuji Ashikaga becomes the governor of Mikawa Province and Lord of Kira Manor and Yoshiuji builds Saijo and Tojo castles (?)				
1228	At around this time, Osauji of the first-generation of the Ashikaga (Kira) Clan is serving the Kamakura Bakufu.				
1251	Osauji builds Tsurugasaki Tenmangu (?)				
1271	Mitsuuji, second-generation of the Ashikaga (Kira) Clan, builds Jissoji Temple.				
1275	At around this time, Mitsuuji becomes governor of Echizen Province.				
1285	Shimotsuki Incident Sadauji, Mitsuuji s legitimate child, is defeated.				
1331	Mitsuuji founds Ganjoji Temple (?)				
1333	Sadayoshi third generation of the Ashikaga (Kira) Clan advises Takauji Ashikaga to attack the Kamakura Bakufu. The Kamakura Bakufu falls.				
	Northern and Southern Courts				
1336	Establishment of the Kenmu Code (political statement showing the governing philosophy of the Bakufu) Establishment of the Muromachi Bakufu				
1338	Takauji Ashikaga becomes Sei-i Taishogun (Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force Against the Barbarians)				
1341	Up to around this point in time, Sadayoshi owned Hamamatsu Manor.				
1343	Death of Sadayoshi By about this time, the surname had been changed from Ashikaga to Kira.				
1345	Fifth-generation Mitsusada Kira is added to the attendant soldiers at the Tenryuji Temple memorial service.				
1350	Kanno Incident Mitsuyoshi of the fourth-generation Kira Clan joins Takauji Ashikaga Ko no Moronao, and Mitsusada joins Tadayoshi Ashikaga (younger brother of Takauji).				
1356	Death of Mitsuyoshi Separation of the Tojo Kira Clan (?)				
1360	At about this time, Mitsusada swore his allegiance to the Bakufu (Northern Court)				
1362	Mitsusada erects a image of the Shakyamuni Triad at Jissoji Temple.				
1384	Death of Mitsusada				
1391	Toshiuji of the sixth-generation Kira Clan becomes chief of the Muromachi Bakufu high court.				
1392	Toshiuji is added to the attendant soldiers at the Shokokuji Temple memorial service.				
	Muromachi				
1409	Yoshinao of the seventh-generation Kira Clan becomes protector of the Mikawa Kezoji Temple.				
1419	Yoshinao builds Kakuru Hachimangu Shrine in Hamamatsu Manor.				
1440	At around this time, the Kira Clan becomes head of the Ashikaga families (the Three Families).				
1465	Eighth-generation Yoshizane of the Kira Clan holds a grand dog-hunting event in Kyoto.				
4.407	Warring States				
1467	Onin-Bunmei War				
1481	Death of Yoshizane Ninth-generation Yoshinobu of the Kira Clan inherits the position of head of the family.				
1493	Coup of Meio				
1507	Yoshitada (Yoshitane) Ashikaga, who was overthrown in the Coup of Meio, is reinstated as shogun. The Kira mansion is relocated to the temporary imperial palace.				
1511	Shogun Yoshitada (Yoshitane) leaves Kyoto. Accordingly, tenth-generation Yoshimoto of the Kira Clan sets fire to the temporary imperial palace of the Kira mansion.				
1516	Yoshinobu hands over the position of head of the family to eleventh-generation Yoshitaka of the Kira Clan. Yoshimoto's father Yoshitaka dies before this.				
1517	The Kira Clan loses dominion of Hamamatsu Manor.				

Era/Year	Event				
1520	Yoshitaka weds the daughter (older sister of Yoshimoto) of Ujichika Imagawa between 1520				
	and 1530.				
1540	Twelfth-generation Yoshisato Kira falls in battle at Nishio Castle (?)				
1549	Kira Manor is attacked by the Imagawa Clan and thirteenth-generation Yoshiyasu Kira is forced to surrender with a letter a xed to an arrow.				
1555	Nishio Castle falls under attack by the Imagawa Clan. Yoshiyasu is imprisoned until 1557 by the Yabuta Clan of Suruga Province.				
1560	Jissoji Temple is burned down by the Oda army in the fires of war. Battle of Okehazama Death of Yoshimoto Imagawa				
1561	Battle of Fujinaminawate Fourth-generation Yoshiakira of the Kira Clan is defeated at Tojo Castle by Motoyasu Matsudaira (later to become leyasu Tokugawa).				
1563	Battle of Azukizaka				
1564	leyasu Matsudaira (leyasu Tokugawa) again defeats Yoshiakira. Death of Yoshiyasu with the downfall of the Kira Clan.				
1569					
1573	The Muromachi Bakufu falls.				
	Azuchi Momoyama				
1590	leyasu Tokugawa is forcibly relocated to Kanto. Mikawa retainers move to Kanto.				
1600	Battle of Sekigahara Yoshisada Kira of first generation of the Kira Clan in early modern times restores Kezoji Temple.				
	Edo				
1603	leyasu Tokugawa becomes Sei-i Taishogun (Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force Against the Barbarians). Establishment of the Edo Bakufu				
1610	Around this time, second-generation Yoshimitsu Kira becomes active as a Koke (o cial who administered the ceremonies and rituals of the Edo Bakufu).				
1627	Death of Yoshisada				
1641	Birth of fourth-generation Yoshihisa Kira				
1643	Death of Yoshimitsu				
1663	Birth of Saburo, Yoshihisa's oldest son (later to become Tsunanori Uesugi)				
1664	Sudden death of Tsunakatsu Uesugi (Older brother of Tomiko, wife of Yoshihisa), third-generation feudal lord of the Yonezawa Clan Saburo, Yoshihisas oldest son, is adopted by the Uesugi family.				
1668	Death of Kira third-generation Yoshifuyu				
1677	Yoshihisa visits Kira Manor for the first time.				
1678	Birth of Yoshihisa's second son, Saburo				
1685	Death of Yoshihisa's second son, Saburo				
1686	Yoshihisa builds the Koganezutsumi (Golden embankment) (?) Birth of fifth-generation Yoshichika Kira (second son of Tsunanori Uesugi)				
1688	Yoshinhisa develops Tomiyoshi Shinden.				
1701	Naganori Asano, the feudal lord of the Ako Clan, attempts to cut down Yoshinaka in the Corridor of Pines in Edo Castle.				
1702	Yoshihisa is attacked and killed by the Ako ronin.				
1703	Yoshichika is exiled to Suwa in Shinshu.				
1706	Death of Yoshichika End of the lineage of the eldest son of the Mikawa Kira Clan				

^{*}Question marks in parentheses indicate matters that cannot be confirmed from local folklore and other historical records from the times concerned.

Special Japanese to English

in this comic	in English	in this comic	in English	in this comic	in English
Busyo	military commander	Ikusa	battle	Shakasansonzo	Shakyamuni
Tonosama	lord	Yoroi	armour	Daimyo	feudal lord
Kerai	retainer	Kabuto	helmet	Seppuku	ritual suicide / harakiri
Samurai	soldier	Nancho	South Court	Chotei	imeperial court
Bugei	martial arts	Hokucho	North Court	Dogo	local clan

New Expressions

page	English	Japanese	page	English	Japanese
5	level	レベル	18	space	空き地
6	historical	歴史(上)の	18	surround	囲む
6	fight	戦う	19	scholar	学者
6	graveyard	墓	19	harvest	収穫
6	govern	治める	19	grandchildren	孫
7	bully	いじめる	19	pride	誇り
8	lie	うそをつく	19	sword	(太)刀
8	character	キャラクター	20	allow	許す
10	olden	昔の	20	acknowledge	認める
12	rude	無礼な	20	heir	後継者
12	wooden image	木像	21	Buddism	仏教
12	ghost	幽霊	21	invite	招く
12	yet	まだ、もう(p38)	21	monk	僧
13	ancestor	祖先	21	area	地
13	powerful	力のある	21	descendant	子孫
13	government	政府	21	completely	全く
14	lineage	血筋	21	position	立場
14	noble	貴族	21	origin	起源
14	elite	エリート	22	wear	着る
15	status	身分、位	22	drama	ドラマ
16	defy	逆らう	22	serious	深刻な
16	accept	受け入れる	22	betray	裏切る
16	support	支える	23	gradually	段々と
17	all for nothing	むだな	23	fool around	ぶらぶらして過ごす
17	order	命じる	23	emperor	天皇
17	attack	攻撃する	23	political	政治の
17	lead	導く	23	put together an army	兵を挙げる
17	victory	勝利	23	selfish	自分勝手な
17	reward	ほうび	23	I've really had enough.	もうたくさんだ。
17	enemy	敵	23	destroy	壊す
17	trust	信頼する	23	ally	味方する
17	defence	防御	24	encourage	励ます
18	involve	巻き込む	24	renew	新たにする
18	retire	引退する	24	decision	決意
18	road	道路	24	respect	尊敬する

page	English	Japanese	page	English	Japanese
25	declare	宣言する	35	measure	ものさし
26	summon	呼び出す	35	unfair	不公平な
27	wonder if	~かしらと疑う	36	authority	権威
27	gain	得る	36	exist	存在する
27	even if	例え~でも	36	while	~ の間
27	easily	簡単に	36	spread	広がる
27	disrespect	軽視する	37	chaos	混乱
28	relationship	関係	37	survive	生き残る
28	split	分かれる	37	disappering	消えること
28	surprisingly	驚くことに	38	peace	平和
29	imperial	天皇の	38	close	~ の近くに
29	army	軍	39	unreliable	頼りない
29	foolish	おろかな	40	achieve	成し遂げる
29	stubborn	強情な	40	neutral	中立の
29	be proud of	~ を誇りに思う	41	form an alliance	同盟を結ぶ
30	stubbornness	強情さ	41	Damn you.	おのれ。
30	forgive	許す	42	exceptionally	例外的に
30	no longer	もはや~でない	42	hostage	人質
31	branch family	分家	42	though	~ だけれども
32	donate	寄附する、寄進する	44	quickly	急激に
32	pray	祈る	45	give in	降伏する
32	role	役割	45	lose face	メンツを失う
32	base	本拠地	46	save face	メンツを保つ
32	protect	守る	47	until	~まで
32	pride	誇り	47	muddy	泥の
32	passion	情熱	47	narrow	狭い
32	spirit	魂	47	path	小道
33	meaningless	無意味	49	live on	生き抜く
33	treat	扱う	49	in the middle ages	中世の
33	ceremony	儀式	50	pass it on	受け継ぐ
33	clear	はっきりと	52	manner	礼儀、作法
33	loud	大きな声で	52	style	スタイル
34	silk	絹の	53	excellent	優秀な
34	fablic	織物	53	record	記録
34	complain	不平を言う	54	wisdom	知恵
34	wellknown	よく知られた	54	generation	世代
35	graduate	卒業する	54	tiny	小さな
35	brand	ブランド			

Afterword

I created this cartoon to give elementary and junior high school students living in Nishio City an understanding of the Kira Clan who lived in this area long ago. My reason for wanting to tell people about the local history of this area goes back to a bitter experience I su ered myself.

Wanting to become a cartoonist, I worked as an assistant cartoonist in Tokyo after graduating from university. There were other assistants in my workplace who, like myself, had come from various areas around the country.

During breaks from our work, we used to enjoy talking about things like well-known products and local history of our hometowns. But I was the only one who couldn t join in. This was because, although I had lived in my hometown for more than twenty years, I knew nothing about Nishio, the place where I was born. This was natural because I had thought Nishio was just a rural area with nothing distinctive to o er.

I thought this was really pitiable and embarrassing.

But then, Mikawa, where I was born and grew up, drew my attention, and I started to study its history, which I found especially interesting. During my studies, I was amazed to learn that Mikawa had an astonishing history with all kinds of figures who had led stirring lives and that sometimes, this also bore deep ties to the entire history of Japan. So, when I returned to my hometown of Nishio, the mountains, rivers, temples, roads that I was used to seeing from my childhood and that had not changed in any way at all looked completely di erent to me and I found even a single place name stirred emotions in me, so that what I had thought of as "just a rural area with nothing distinctive to o er" seemed to shine and be alive, making me truly happy that I had been born here. Knowledge is a frightening thing.

Wanting to share this experience with as many others as possible, I decided to create a cartoon depicting the lives of the unknown samurai warriors of my hometown. Thankfully, more and more people came to enjoy my cartoons and now, after twenty years have passed, I have made this my work.

I hope that, after reading this cartoon, you II try visiting places like temples, shrines and historic sites that have connections with the Kira Clan. Try visiting places where figures like Osauji Ashikaga, Mitsusada Kira, Yoshiakira Kira and Bangoro Tominaga once used to walk, laugh, cry or lose their temper.

I m sure you II find that you feel a little closer to events and figures from ancient times. And you may feel a sense of wonder that you are standing on the very spot where such events unfolded so many centuries ago.

Learning about the history of your own hometown also gives you an understanding of the elements that make you what you are.

I believe that people born and raised in this area have surely inherited the "spirit" of these historical characters who lived with such great pride and refused to give in to fate and that spirit continues to live.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Tetsuo Ito and all the members of the Kira Clan 800-year Festival Executive Committee for their cooperation in producing this booklet.

February 2020

Kou Suzuki

[About the Author]

Kou Suzuki

Born in Nishio City, Aichi Prefecture Cartoonist Made his debut as a cartoonist in the "Weekly Shonen Champion' magazine in 1992 (Year 4 of the Heisei Period) while still a student at university. In 2009 (Year 21 of the Heisei Period) "Kojinfu" featuring Naomasa li as the hero won honorable mention for first prize in the first Production I.G x MAG Competition (Chief Judge: Mamoru Oshii). Main works: "Larmes de The "(Published by MAG Garden/Awarded prize for COOLJAPAN work at Osaka International Manga Grand Prix, "KADOKAWA Manga Learning Series, Japanese History Volume 13 (Published by KADOKAWA/editorial supervision/Hirofumi Yamamoto) (P.N. thereafter: Minamo Kaeru), "Manga Life of Oda Nobunaga/Kirin Castle" (Produced by Komaki City, original work/Tetsuo Iritani), "Battle of Komaki and Nagakute seen by Rinimo" (Produced by Nagakute City, editorial supervision/Tetsuo Owada), "Three generations of Sanada in Cartoons" (Published by Ebisukosyo Publication, editorial supervision/Masaru Hirayama), "Biographies of Sengoku Tokugawa shogun" (Published by Ebisukosyo Publication, editorial supervision/Tetsuo Owada), "Cartoon Ryosen Sanzo" (Editorial supervision/Association in Honor of Ryosen Sanzo), "Naomasa li and his Family in Cartoons" (Published by Ebisukosyo Publication, editorial supervision/Tetsuo Owada), "New Research into Nobunaga Oda in Cartoons" (Published by Ebisukosyo Publication, editorial supervision/Hiroyuki Shiba), "Biographies of Military Commander Nobunaga" (as above) Lives in Yokohama City.

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