

常盤町と町域の拡大

滑川宿なめりかわじゅくの東端は、櫛原神社いちはらのある神明町であったが、文化・文政期になると、周辺農村部からの流入人口で町域が肥大化し、神明町の家並みに連続して東側に家建てされるようになり、天保期頃には「新屋敷」と呼ばれた。

浄土真宗大谷派称永寺しょうぐえいじは、かつて大町の海辺にあったので浜の御坊ごぼうとも称されるが、万延元年（一八六〇）に現在地に移った。

参道の周辺に茶屋街が立ち並び、明治時代に常盤町と改められた。

東側の石碑群の中に、江戸後期の俳人青山百爾ひやくしの「みておればおはれか、るや夜の花」の句碑がある。

厚生連滑川病院には、孝子伝説による湧水「孝徳泉」の跡が残る。



Tokiwa-chou and the Expansion of City Boundaries

Before the Bunka Bunsei period (1803-1830), the region of Shinmei-machi (within it the Ichihara Shrine) was established on the farthest eastern edge of Namerikawa. During this period, Namerikawa's agricultural community suddenly increased with an influx of people. Houses were built and began to line up along the eastern coast. In fact, so many houses were built that Shinmei-machi was often called "Shinyashiki" or "New Homestead".

The Shouejiji Temple was once found off the shores of Oo-machi. In 1860, the temple was moved to this area. Tea shops were built around the newly placed temple, and during the Meiji period (1868-1912), the land around the temple was re-named Tokiwa-chou.

