

南木曾路を歩こう

(馬籠から妻籠を経て三留野～野尻まで)

LET'S WALK

THE SOUTH-KISO ROAD.

(FROM MAGOME TO TSUMAGO, AND ON TO NAGISO, NOJIRI STATION)

江戸幕府(新政府)が成立した1603年に、政治の中心は江戸に移された。政府は軍略的および商業的見地から、江戸から発する五街道を基幹道として定めた。政府は各地の藩・大名に対し、橋の建設、一里塚の設置を含む街道の拡張、改修、維持と、宿場の充実を命じた。この新しい道路政策は、大名の江戸と領内の通行を容易にするものであった。五街道のうち、江戸から天皇のいる京都に通じるルートとして2つの街道が指定された。太平洋沿岸ルートの東海道と、内陸山間ルートの中山道である。

中山道約540kmに、69ヶ所の宿場が設けられた。各宿場は宿泊施設として、大名やその家族向けの本陣、脇本陣、一般旅行者向けの旅籠を整備するよう命じられた。本陣の主は、宿場のリーダーも勤めることが多かった。

中山道の、馬籠から木曾谷を通りぬける南北約85kmは「木曾路」として知られている。11の宿場町があった。馬籠宿-妻籠宿-三留野宿の木曾路南三宿をつなぐ12kmは、旅行者の間にハイキングコースとして極めてポピュラーである。

土と石畳の木曾路は、季節の花々、清流、滝、大径木の中を通っている。大名や武士やその家族、百姓、商人、多くの人々が歩いた道。

さあ、木曾路を歩こう。豊かな自然のなかで昔の旅人たちがしたように、彼らと同じ空気を吸って。

When the Tokugawa Shogunate, also known as Edo Bakufu, was established in 1603, they ordered the local domains and daimyos (feudal warlords) to improve and maintain roads by expanding road width, building bridges, setting distance marks, and establishing post-town networks.

Nakasendo Way, connecting Edo and Kyoto through the mountainous inland route, had a network of sixty-nine post towns along 540 kilometers (340 miles) of the Way. The 85 kilometers (53 miles) of Nakasendo Way, from Magome through the Kiso Valley, is also known as Kisoji, or Kiso Road. There were eleven post-towns along that route. The 27 kilometers (17.5 miles) connecting the four southernmost towns (Magome, Tsumago, Midono, and Nojiri) is the quite popular hiking trail among tourists.

Kisoji is a hilly path of stone pavement and dirt, surrounded by seasonal flowers, clear-water creeks, waterfalls, and tall, age-old trees. Countless daimyos processions, including samurais, farmers, merchants and others, traveled through this historical road.

As the railroads had become the major means of transportation during late 1800s, business at many post-towns declined year by year. Tsumago was one of such towns. When the houses and lodges became rundown and dilapidated, a movement began among the locals in Tsumago to conserve the historical town in its beautiful, natural environment.

In 1976, the movement was approved by the Cultural Agency as part of the Protection of Cultural Properties project. This was the first project of historical town conservation in Japan, and such actions in other areas have since followed.

17 鯉岩 Koi-iwa (Carp Stone)

鯉のような見事な形をした石で、中山道三名石の一つと言われた。しかし1891年の大地震の折、鯉の頭部分が壊れて落ちてしまった。
This stone was a beautifully carp-shaped stone, and it was named as one of the three famous stones along Nakasendo Way. However, the part of the head was broken by the Great Earthquake of 1891.

18 妻籠城跡 Castle Site

木曾を治める領主たちにとって、妻籠は南の抑えとして戦略的に重要であった。妻籠城は障害物の多い、規模の大きな山城であったことが、城跡から分かる。主郭のあったところから、谷間にたたく妻籠宿全体が見渡せる。
Military-wise, Tsumago was an important location for the regional ruler, so that he could block invasions from the south. The site size indicates that there was a huge mountain castle, surrounded by various barriers. From the top of the site, you can enjoy a great view of Tsumago.

19 上久保の一里塚

Ichiri-zuka (Distance Post)

街道整備施策で、1里(約4km)毎に距離の目安となる一里塚が置かれた。上久保は江戸から78里目で、完全な形で残っているのは少ない。すぐ傍に、しだれ梅、しだれ桜、ハナの木の大木があり、4月上旬には見事な花を咲かせる。
At the appointment of the five trunk roads in the 17th century, distance posts were set at about every 4 km (2.5 miles). The post at Uwakubo is the 78th spot from Edo (Tokyo), with the original stone marking its location. One can enjoy the sight of beautiful cherry blossoms and plums on the enormous trees in early April.

20 兜観音 Kabuto Kannon (Helmet Goddess)

12世紀、この地の武将が京都に向けて出撃する折、ここで兜を捧げて勝利を祈った、と伝えられている。
In the 12th century, a military commander out of this region marched towards Kyoto. It is said that he offered his helmet in prayer for victory.



妻籠宿

Tsumago-juku (Tsumago Post-town)

中山道は妻籠で飯田街道につながっており、交通と商業の要所としてこの宿場町は栄えた。しかし鉄道が主要交通手段になるにつれて、多くの宿場町同様、妻籠宿も徐々に衰退していった。老朽が目立つ家々が多くなって、地元の人々の間に、美しい自然環境に抱かれた歴史ある宿場町の保存運動が起こった。1976

Nakasendo

①馬籠宿 Magome-juku (Magome Post-town)

宿場は一般的に平らなところに作られたが、馬籠のように坂道に家々が建てられるのは珍しい。元々の宿場は 1890 年の火事で焼失してしまった。島崎藤村はこの馬籠宿の本陣島崎家の子供として生まれた。本陣跡に「藤村記念館」が建てられ、藤村文学のメッカとなっている。

Jukus, or post-towns, were generally built on flat land, so it was rare for Magome-juku to be on a slope of a hill. Houses along the road had to be rebuilt after a fire destroyed the original town in 1890.

Toson Shimazaki was born to the Shimazaki family, which owned the town's honjin (premiere inn). The Shimazaki Toson Memorial Museum was built on the site of the honjin, and is the mecca for lovers of his literature.

②馬籠峠 Magome-toge (Magome Pass)

海拔 790m (約 2,592 フィート)。北を望めばこれから進む妻籠宿にかけての山々谷々が見渡せる。峠茶屋で一休みできる。近くには、近世俳句の巨星、正岡子規が峠を通ったとき詠んだ句の句碑がある。

The elevation is 790m (approx. 2,600 ft.) above sea level. You can see the mountains and valleys of Kiso from the pass all the way to Tsumago-juku. There is a tea house at the pass where visitors can rest. The father of modern haiku, Masaoka Shiki (1867-1902) famously walked this path, and a haiku that he composed here has been engraved on a stone nearby.



Nakasendo



Itikokutoti-Tateba-Tyaya



Magome-juku



③一石橋の白木改番所 Shiraki-Aratame-Bansho (Wood Watch Station)

木曾を治める尾張藩は、貴重木材資源として 5 種類を定めて伐採禁止令を敷いた。同藩は白木改番所を置き、材木や木製品の移動を監視させた。後に馬籠峠に近い一石橋に移され、明治 2 年まで機能した。ここには宿と宿の間にある休息所、立場 (茶屋) があつたところで、今も旅行者にお茶がふるまわれている。

The Owari-han, the domain that ruled the Kiso region, enacted the Deforestation Ban in order to protect their five prized wood resources of the area (four types of cypress, and umbrella pine). They arranged the Watch Station here to police shipments of lumber and wooden products. The station moved from its original location to have closer access to Magome-toge, where it operated until 1869. As a rest stop between two jukus, a tea house was set up, and cups of tea are still served to visitors today.

④子安観音 Koyasu Kannon (Guardian Goddess of Mercy for Children and Childbirth)

昔から「観音様に守られて、ここいらの女は安産だ」という言い伝えがあり、今でも子供の授かり安産を祈るカップルがいる。Local tradition says that women around here experience easy delivery, thanks to the Goddess. Even today, there are couples who come here to pray to have a child, or pray for smooth childbirth.

⑤男滝・女滝 Odaki / Medaki (Male Fall and Female Fall)

二つの滝が並んでおり、左の大きい方を男滝、右の小さい方が女滝と呼ばれている。有名な小説「宮本武蔵」では、武蔵がこの滝で剣術を磨いたことになっている。There are two waterfalls almost side by side; the slightly larger one on the left is called Male Fall, and the right is Female Fall. Miyamoto Musashi, the great samurai (swordsman) of 17th-century, practiced his skills at these waterfalls.

⑥倉科祖霊社 Kurashina Shrine (Kurashina Soreisha)

天正 14 年 (1586) 松本城主小笠原貞慶の重臣倉科七郎左衛門朝軌と従者三十余人が、地元の土豪たちによって全滅させられた。その倉科の霊を祀ったもの。毎年 4 月 3 日にお祭りがあつます。Shichirozaemon Kurashina was one of the senior vassals of Sadayoshi Ogasawara, the lord of the Matsumoto Castle. In 1586, he was attacked to death, along with his 30 followers, on his way back to Matsumoto from Kyoto by a bunch of armed brigands here.

⑦石柱道標 Sekichu-dohyou (Stone Guidepost)

飯田、近江、地元の商人たちによって、1881 年に建てられた。中山道・飯田街道の追分。This guidepost was built in 1881 by merchants from Iida and local traders from the Kyoto area, to mark the fork in the road separating Nakasendo Way from Iida Road.

⑨延命地蔵 Enmei Jizo (Guardian Deity for Long life)

地蔵は 1m 程度の石像で、古来からある典型的な民間信仰の対象である。さまざまな地蔵が道の脇に置かれている。和尚が、蘭川にあつたこの石に地蔵尊像が浮かびあがつているのを見つけ、ここに安置したものだ。和尚は、この地蔵を拝めば長生きできると説いた。Jizo is a stone statue, usually standing under a meter (approx. 3 ft.), which has been a longtime symbol of Japanese folk beliefs. You can see various types of jizo along the old roads. A Buddhist priest saw Buddha's image on this stone in the water of the Araragi River, and placed it here. The priest claimed that one could live a long life after praying to this jizo.

⑩光徳寺 Kotoku Temple

仏教寺院は信仰深い人々にとって心の支えであり、住職はリーダーとして尊敬を集めた。光徳寺は 1500 年にこの山間の小さな村に建立され、その頃から妻籠の住民が増えはじめ、村の体裁を整えるようになったと考えられる。Buddhist temples provided religious support for the locals, and priests were highly respected. Kotoku Temple was founded in this small mountain village in 1500, and the population of Tsumago gradually increased soon after. This temple is thought to have brought the community together.

⑪枅形 Masugata (Right-Angled Roads)

宿場は旅人、特に大名とか高貴な人々が賊から襲われないよう安全にも配慮する必要があつた。そのため、宿中の道をわざわざ直角に曲げて、賊の侵入に備えた。これを枅形と呼ぶ。今日になつても保存されている所は珍しい。Jukus were responsible for providing security for travelers, particularly for daimyos and aristocrats, from attacks by burglars or rebels. So they set up right-angle cornered roads inside the town to thwart potential aggressors. We call these right-angle turns masugata, with only a few existing today.

⑫銀木犀 Gin-Mokuei (Fragrant Olive Tree)

樹高 8m の老木で、天然記念物に指定されている。9 ~ 10 月に小さな白い花が木全体に咲き、甘い香りを放つて、本格的な秋の始まりを告げる。This eight-meter-tall (approx. 26 ft.) olive tree is hundreds of years old and was designated a special natural treasure. Tiny, white flowers covering the entire tree produce a lovely, sweet fragrance every September-October, which signals the start of autumn.

年、この運動は文化庁によって文化財保護法による伝統的建造物群として認められた。日本最初の古い町並み保存事業で、その後、各地に同じような運動が続くようになった。

Iida Road merged with Nakasendo Way at Tsumago. The Tsumago Post-town thrived for years as the intersection of traffic and commerce.

The biggest event in Tsumago-juku is the "Daimyo Procession Parade" that is held on November 23rd every year, which attracts many visitors during that time. The parade presents how Daimyos and people traveled along Nakasendo Way in old days.

⑬妻籠宿本陣 Tsumago-juku Honjin

宿場が制定されたとき、妻籠宿本陣には島崎家が任命され、島崎家家長は明治に至るまで 250 年に亘って、代々、本陣と庄屋を務めた。昔の本陣は焼失したが、この建物は、偶然発見された図面を元に、1995 年に復元された。妻籠島崎家は藤村の母の生家で、兄広助が養子に来ている。

When the post-town network was set up, The Shimazaki family was appointed to manage this honjin. The head of the family not only manage the business and properties, but acted as the town mayor. This appointment was passed down from generation to generation, and continued for about 250 years. The original honjin burned down, but this was rebuilt in 1995 using the original blueprint that was unexpectedly discovered.

Toson Shimazaki's mother was born to the family of Tsumago Honjin. One of his brothers, Hirosuke, was appointed to the head of the Tsumago Honjin. Hirosuke did great contributions to the communities, not only Tsumago but also other villages in Kiso Valley region.

⑭脇本陣奥谷 / 歴史資料館 Waki-Honjin Okuya / History Museum

脇は「傍」とか「副」という意味で、脇本陣は宿場で二番目に立派な宿である。この脇本陣は、手広く商いを営んでいた妻籠の名家の一つ奥谷が所有していた。現在の建物は、木曾五木伐採禁止令が解かれた後の 1877 年に建てられた、総檜造りである。明治天皇も旅行中、脇本陣奥谷で休息を取られた。藤村の初恋の人おゆふは、奥谷に嫁いでいる。奥谷の裏庭に歴史資料館があり、木曾路の変遷、妻籠や近隣の歴史、街並み保存運動の経緯、などの資料が展示されている。The word waki means "side" or "secondary," and Waki-Honjin was the second-best inn in town. This one was owned by the prestigious Okuya family, who also ran a trading business. This inn was rebuilt using only cypress in 1877, after the Deforestation Ban was abolished. Emperor Meiji had a short stay at Okuya when he traveled through. Also, Shimazaki Toson's object of affection in his poem, "First Love," married into this family. There is a History Museum at the back of the Okuya that displays historical materials, including changes made to Kisoji, Tsumago and the neighboring towns, as well as information on the Conservation Project. It also presents historical facts about the local figures, including Hirosuke Shimazaki, who helped the towns flourish.

⑮御高札場 Gokousatsu-ba (Notice Board)

幕府は、庶民に対して新しい法律や方針を布告するとき、このような高札を使用した。The Government used this type of board, as a community bulletin, to post notices concerning new laws and policies.

⑯口留番所 Kuchidome-Bansho (Barrier Station)

昔は人々に移動の自由はなかつた。領主はとところどころに関所 (番所) をおき、旅行許可書を持っているかどうか、厳しく旅人を取調べた。300 年前ごろ、この番所は廃止された。People did not have freedom of travel. Rulers placed stations to tightly check if travelers had permission to pass through, and collected a transportation tax. The original station was removed around 300 years ago (mid-Edo period).

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← Kuma Kane



至木曾福島・塩尻

野尻駅

Nojiri St.

野尻宿

Nojiri-juku

木曾川

柿其川

十二兼駅

Junikane St.

(4.0km)

Tokaku-ji

(3.3km)



Bato Kannon

33 馬頭観音 Bato Kannon

馬頭観音は、仏教の観音様の一つの名前であった。馬頭とは「馬の頭」という意味なので、民間信仰では「馬の守護仏」とされ、また馬だけでなくあらゆる動物を救う観音とされた。馬頭観音像は、頭に馬の頭を刻むのが一般的である。近世になると、馬の供養や無病息災の祈願をこめて、馬捨場、放牧場、血取場、峠や難所、屋敷内にも建てられた。道標を兼ねて造立されたものもある。

"Bato Kannon" was one of the Kannon (Merciful Goddess) in Buddhism. As the word "Bato" means the head of horse, people believed that Bato Kannon was the guardian or tutelary god for horses and all other animals. The Bato Kannon had a head of horse at the top of the statue in general. For repose of souls of horses, Bato statues were erected at graveyards, pasturelands, mountain passes and dangerous spots along roads, even on the premises or mansions. Some of them were erected as guide posts on the roads as well.

31 石仏道標 Stone Statue Signpost

宝暦十一年(1761)の石仏に、「右やまみち、左のぢり道」と刻まれている
 The statue was carved in 1761 with the directions: "Right: mountain; Left: Nojiri-juku".

32 根の上峠 Nenuoue Pass

与川と野尻の境の峠で、かつてはここにも御小休所が設けられていた。
 This mountain pass separated Yogawa from Nojiri. There used to be a rest house at this location.

与川道

Yogawa-road

三留野宿と野尻宿をつなぐ中山道の主要ルートは、木曾川沿いを通るものであった。しかし木曾川の氾濫等で通行不能になった時、迂回路として与川道が利用された。根ノ上峠までは「信濃路自然歩道」として整備されている。自然豊かな中級ハイキングコースである。

The main route of Nakasendo Way between Midono-juku and Nojiri-juku was along the Kiso River. The Yogawa-michi route was taken by travelers as the bypass when the Kiso River overflowed and mudflows occurred.

The Yogawa-michi Rout, designated as "Shinano-ji NatureTrail", is well maintained. This trail with riches of nature is just suitable for hikers of middle level.

森林鉄道跡

Lumber carry train



与川

Yogawa



Mukoda



21 桃介橋 Momosuke-Bridge

福沢桃介が、水力発電所開発のために架けた吊り橋。全長247mの木製、補網トラスを持った吊り橋としては日本最大級。中央タワーには、河川に降りられる珍しい階段が設置されています。

Momosuke Bridge, completed in 1922, is one of the biggest wooden suspension bridges in Japan with dimension of a 247-meter-long and 2.7-meter-wide. The bridge is designated as a nationally important cultural property.

This bridge was constructed by Mr. Momosuke Fukuzawa, nicknamed "The King of Electrical Power" for being the first Japanese to introduce the hydroelectric power plant to the country.

至中津川・名古屋

JR中央本線

19

27

28

小川野平
Ogawanodaira

胡桃田
Kurumida

与川

(6.2km)

26

上の原
Uenohara

三留野宿

Midono-juku

24

25

21

南木曾駅
Nagiso St.

23

和合
Wagou

22

(1.5km)

22 和合の枝垂梅 Weeping Plum Trees in Wago

江戸時代、木曾谷有数の酒造家遠山氏の庭木として愛育されてきた古木である。This old plum tree belonged to the Toyama family, one of the largest sake brewers in the Kiso region back in the Edo era. Even today, it blooms beautiful pink flowers in the spring every year.

23 園原先生碑 Monument of Mr. Sonohara

三留野東山神社神官の家に生まれた園原旧富は、江戸中期の有数の学者で尾張・美濃・信濃に門人多数を擁していた。Hisatomi Sonohara (1700-76) was born to a family of Shinto priests of Higashiyama Shrine in Midono. After studying Shintoism in Kyoto, he succeeded his family's role and became a famous theologian of Shintoism. When he passed away, his students built this monument to honor his actions and contributions to the country.



24 等覚寺の円空仏 Enku's Sculptures at Tokaku-ji Temple

円空仏は町内に六体あるが、等覚寺には韋駄天像以下三体があり、公開されている。春にははしだれ桜が美しい。Traveling monk Enku (1632-95) carved his statues of Buddhist deities and Shinto gods out of wood. His crudely carved designs created by single-knife cuts expresses his anger and mercy for society's lower class. He carved a hundred thousand of statues in his lifetime, and three of them are kept and displayed at Tokaku-ji Temple.



Tokaku-ji

25 三留野宿本陣跡枝垂梅 Weeping Plum Tree at Midono-juku Honjin

本陣は明治十四年の大火で焼失してしまいましたが、庭木として愛育された枝垂梅の古木が残っている。While the honjin building was destroyed in a large fire in 1881, this plum tree survived and blooms beautifully in early spring every year.

26 廿三夜塔 Tower of the Twenty-Third Evening Moon

二十三日の遅い月の出をおがみ、豊作などを祈る民俗信仰である。There were various folk beliefs. People prayed to the moon, over a feast and drinks, on the twenty-third evening for a great harvest of crops in front of this stone tower.

27 古典庵 木曾八景与川の秋月 Yogawa Kotenan (One of Eight Beauty Spots Of Kiso)

仲秋の名月は、ここから眺めると周囲の地形とあいまって大きく見事。また、江戸時代初期には僧坊古典庵があった。良寛の歌碑「さむしろに衣がたしきぬばたまのさ夜ふけ方の月を見るかも」が建つ。毎年月見の宴が開かれます。It is said that the harvest full moon (the full moon of mid fall) viewed from this site is larger and more beautiful than any other places. Villagers waited for the moon to emerge eating feasts and drinking sake. The fall full moon viewed from Koten-an was selected as one of eight scenic sights of Kiso.

28 松原御小休所 Rest House at Matsubara

御小休所は、高貴な方が通行する際休息所として、見晴らしのよい場所などに設けられた。When the nobles traveled through on Nakasendo Way, special rest houses were built at places where they had a good command of the view. Matsubara was one of them.

Amidado



29 阿弥陀堂 Amida-do Temple

境内には、庚申碑・巡礼参拝碑・名号碑などの石碑が多く、古いものは元禄五年(1693)のものがある。In this small temple, there are old stone monuments based on folk beliefs from different time periods. The oldest monument was made in 1693.

30 らんかん橋 Rail Bridge

江戸時代、ここには欄干を備えたりっぱな橋があったという。江戸の将軍家へ興入れする京の姫君の道すじだったからであろう。Here was a bridge with beautifully decorated railing. It may be because princesses from the Imperial family in Kyoto traveled along Nakasendo Way to Edo (Tokyo) when they married Shoguns.