

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)

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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)

32

根の上峠

Nenuoue-Touge

31

BUS

むかいだ

30



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、頭上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 mudflow slides or 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



Mukoda

与川

Yogawa



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.

19

JR中央本線



与川

胡桃田 Kurumida

27

28

小川野平 Ogawanodaira

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。毎月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.



Tokaku-ji

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。江戸の将軍家へ輿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.

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.

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.

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.

三留野宿

Midono-juku

1.5km

26

上の原 Uenohara

25

24

21

南木曾駅 Nagiso St.

23

和合 Wago

22

至中津川・名古屋

