◆雨晴海岸周辺の歌碑をめぐる
Pilgrimage of Poetry Monuments Around the Amaharashi Coast

国定公園 雨晴海岸 国指定名勝 おくのほそ道の風景地 ―有磯海―

『万葉集』に渋谿と詠まれ、大伴家持が何度も訪れた景勝地です。日本の渚百選の一つに選ばれており、富山湾越しに3,000メートル級の立山を望むことができます。この景色は、松尾芭蕉が『おくのほそ道』に詠んだ由緒地であり、女岩と義経岩は「おくのほそ道の風景地 ―有磯海―」として名勝に指定されています。

Amaharashi Coast Quasi-National Park (Designated National Scenic Spot)
Scenic Spot Along the Oku no Hosomichi - Arisoumi

This beautiful, scenic spot, known as Shibutani in the *Man'yōshū*, was visited many times by Ōtomo no Yakamochi. The spot is designated as one of the top beaches in Japan and offers views over Toyama Bay of Mount Tateyama. This spot was mentioned in Matsuo Basho's *Oku no Hosomichi*, and both the Meiwa (lit. Female Rock) and the Yoshitsuneiwa (lit. Yoshitsune Rocks) are designated as "scenic spots along the Oku no Hosomichi - Arisoumi."

つまま小公園 家持が歌に詠んだ「都万麻」 Tsumama depicted in Yakamochi's poems 21

雨晴海岸沿いの道路国道415号線に面する公園。安政5年(1858年)に太田村伊勢領の肝煎(村長)宗九郎が建立したとされる高岡市で最も古い万葉歌碑です。

Tsumama Park
Tsumama Park is located along the Amaharashi Coast, on National Route 415. This *waka* poem stone monument is the oldest in Takaoka and was erected in 1858 by Sokuro, the mayor of Iseryo, Ota Village.

●お問い合わせ Inquiries

公益社団法人
高岡市観光協会　〒933-0029 富山県高岡市御旅屋町101御旅屋セリオ7階 TEL.0766-20-1547 FAX.0766-20-1497

伏木観光推進センター　〒933-0112 富山県高岡市伏木古国府1-20 TEL.0766-44-1199

Takaoka City Tourism Association
Otaya Serio 7F, 101 Otaya-Machi, Takaoka City, Toyama Pref., 933-0029
TEL.0766-20-1547 FAX.0766-20-1497

Fushiki Tourist Information Center
1-20 Fushiki Furukokufu, Takaoka City, Toyama Pref., 933-0012
TEL.0766-44-1199

高岡市観光ポータルサイト
「たかおか道しるべ」
Takaoka Tourism Portal Site

▲日本語版　▲in English

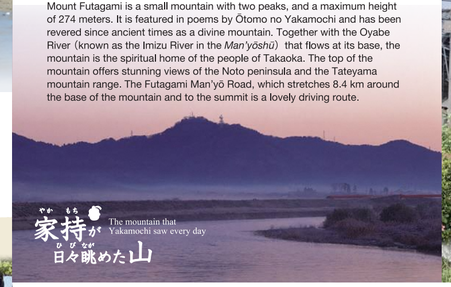
2022.9.20000

◆二上山～伏木駅周辺の歌碑をめぐる
Pilgrimage of Poetry Monuments in the Mt. Futagami and Fushiki Station Area

国定公園 二上山 8

二つの峰をもつ標高274mの小高い山で、大伴家持の歌に詠まれています。古代から神の山として崇められ、ふもとを流れる小矢部川(万葉の「射水川」)とともに今も市民の心のふるさとです。眺望もすばらしく、能登半島、立山連峰が一望できます。二上山の山麓、山頂をめぐる全長8.4kmの二上山万葉ラインは格好のドライブコースとなっています。

Mt. Futagami Quasi-National Park
Mount Futagami is a small mountain with two peaks, and a maximum height of 274 meters. It is featured in poems by Ōtomo no Yakamochi and has been revered since ancient times as a divine mountain. Together with the Oyabe River (known as the Imizu River in the *Man'yōshū*) that flows at its base, the mountain is the spiritual home of the people of Takaoka. The top of the mountain offers stunning views of the Noto peninsula and the Tateyama mountain range. The Futagami Man'yō Road, which stretches 8.4 km around the base of the mountain and to the summit is a lovely driving route.



万葉植物園 9

自生する植物を中心に万葉歌とともに紹介しています。二上山万葉ラインの大伴家持像前駐車場の横道を下っていくと、すぐに駐車場があり、そこから入っていきます。

Man'yō Botanical Garden
The Man'yō Botanical Garden uses plants grown in the garden to introduce Man'yō poems. The entrance is at the parking lot which can be accessed by the side road from the parking lot in front of the Ōtomo no Yakamochi statue on the Futagami Man'yō Road.

越中国守館跡推定地 現 高岡市伏木気象資料館 10

大伴家持が住んだ国守館があったとされています。現在は、高岡市伏木気象資料館が建っています。建物の前庭には、昭和57年(1982)年建立の「越中國守館址」の碑があり、碑の裏面には、「朝床に」の万葉歌が刻まれています。

Supposed Ruins of the Etchū Provincial Governor's Residence
(Current Takaoka City Fushiki Meteorological Museum)
It is thought that this is the Provincial Governor's Residence in which Ōtomo no Yakamochi resided. In front of the museum, there is a stone monument commemorating the ruins of the Etchū Provincial Governor's Residence with the poem that begins, "When I wake and listen from my bed..." inscribed on the back of the monument. It was erected in 1982.

高岡市伏木気象資料館 旧 伏木測候所〈国登録有形文化財〉

家持が5年間住んだ国守の館の推定地
The supposed spot of the residence where Yakamochi lived for 5 years

伏木測候所は、明治16年(1883年)に、全国初の民間測候所として、伏木在住の廻船問屋の藤井能三らにより建設されました。二度の移転を経て、明治42年(1909年)に現在の場所に移転されました。洋風木造建築が美しい建物で、平成29年(2017年)に塔屋を復原し、明治時代の外観がよみがえりました。

The Takaoka City Fushiki Meteorological Museum
(National Registered Tangible Cultural Property)(Former Fushiki Weather Station)
The Fushiki Weather Station was the first private weather station in Japan. It was built in 1883 by Fujii Nousou and other shipping agents who lived in Fushiki. After being relocated two times, the weather station was moved to its current place in 1909. It is a beautiful western-style wooden building. The tower was rebuilt in 2017, bringing the look of the weather station back to its Meiji period glory.

◆寺・神社周辺の歌碑をめぐる
Pilgrimage of Poetry Monuments in Temples and Shrines

国宝 勝興寺 越中国庁跡推定地 12 13 14

勝興寺境内は、奈良時代、大伴家持が越中国守として赴任し、政務をとった越中国庁があったとされています。本堂、大広間及び式台の2棟が国宝に、10棟が重要文化財に指定されています。平成10年(1998年)から令和2年(2020年)にかけて、23年間の保存修理を行い、壮麗な伽藍がよみがえりました。

National Treasure Shōkōji Temple
Ruins of the Etchū Provincial Office
The precincts of Shōkōji Temple are believed to have been home to the Provincial Office of Etchū, where Ōtomo no Yakamochi lived and ruled as the Provincial Governor in the Nara period. The Central Hall and Ōhiroma Reception & Shikidai Hall have been designated as National Treasures, and the ten remaining structures as Important Cultural Properties of Japan. Shōkōji underwent renovations between 1998 and 2020, restoring the temple to its former glory.

越中国庁址碑
昭和51年(1976年)伏木文化会建立。裏面に「ほよ(ヤドリギ)」の万葉歌が刻まれています。

Monument at Site of Etchū Provincial Office
Erected in 1976 by the Fushiki Cultural Society. There is a *waka* poem, "Mistletow" engraved on the back.

万葉寺井の跡推定地
寺井については諸説ありますが、近年まで井戸が残っていました。昭和62年(1987年)建立の万葉学者犬養孝揮毫のかたかご(カタクリ)の万葉歌碑があります。

Supposed Remains of Man'yō Temple Well
There are various theories about this well that remained until recent times. There is a "trout lily" waka poem stone monument written by the Man'yō scholar Inukai Takashi. It was erected in 1987.

氣多神社〈国指定重要文化財〉 5

越中国一宮として崇敬高い延喜式内社です。三間社流造り、こけら葺屋根など室町時代の風格を備える社殿で、昭和6年(1931年)に国の重要文化財に指定されました。

Keta Shrine
(Designated National Important Cultural Property)
Keta Shrine is a shrine listed under the Engishiki and was highly revered as the main shrine of the Etchū Province. It has four pillars in front with a warped gable roof, and the wood shingle roof is distinctive of Muromachi period architecture. It was designated a National Important Cultural Property in 1931.

大伴神社
氣多神社の境内に、大伴家持を祀るため、昭和60年(1985年)に家持没後1200年を記念して、大伴家持顕彰会が中心になり、創建されました。

Ōtomo Shrine
The Otomo Shrine is located within the precincts of Keta Shrine and enshrines Ōtomo no Yakamochi.
It was built in 1985 to commemorate the 1200th anniversary of Yakamochi's passing, by the Ōtomo no Yakamochi Kyo Kensho Committee.

家持を祀る神社
Shrine that enshrines Yakamochi

越中国分寺跡〈富山県指定史跡〉
天平13年(741年)に聖武天皇が出した国分寺建立の詔によって建立された越中国分寺のあった場所です。現在は小さな薬師堂と石像が並んでいます。

Remains of the Etchū Kokubunji Temple
(Designated Historical Ruin of Toyama Prefecture)
This is the former spot of Etchū Kokubunji Temple, which was built in 741 under Emperor Shomu's decree to build provincial temples. It is now home to a small Medicine Buddha hall and a stone statue.

越中 万葉歌碑めぐり
万葉の息吹を感じながら、歌が詠まれた伏木―雨晴をめぐる。
伏木周辺24箇所

Pilgrimage of Man'yōshū Poetry Monuments
--24 Monuments in Fushiki Area--
Experience the feel of the *Man'yōshū* on a tour from Fushiki to Amaharashi

令和×万葉 TAKAOKA
Supported by 日本財団 THE NIPPON FOUNDATION
公益社団法人 日本観光振興協会 JAPAN TRAVEL AND TOURISM ASSOCIATION

万葉歌めぐりの旅 Man'yōshū Literary Pilgrimage
万葉歌碑魅力発信プロジェクト Man'yōshū Poetry & Monument Project

国定公園雨晴海岸 ―Amaharashi Coast Quasi-National Park―

国定公園二上山 Mt. Futagami Quasi-National Park

万葉集とは
What is the Man'yōshū?

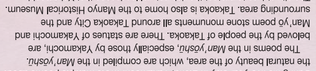
『万葉集』は、現存する日本最古の和歌集です。その編纂に中心的役割を果たした歌人・大伴家持は、天平18年(746年)、29歳の時、越中(現在の富山県)に国守として赴任しました。この間に詠まれた歌の中で数多くのすぐれた歌を残した。『万葉集』に採録されています。

編纂、成立年はその詳しい経緯は大伴家持に深い関係があり、最終編纂は大伴家持の死後間もない頃、延暦年間(782年)に成立したと考えられています。作者層は天皇から農民まで幅広く階層に及び、防人を含まれた士地を東北から九州の辺境地までを網羅した国民的歌集であり、日本の美しい風土の中で、日本人の心の歌ともいえる日本の生活感情を歌い上げた「万葉集」に関心の深い全国の人々の支援を求め、「万葉の会」を作り、「万葉」を一つでも多くの人に届けるべく、日本の文化の発展に寄与することを目的として活動しています。

Takaoka, Home of the Man'yōshū

The Man'yōshū is the oldest surviving collection of waka poetry in Japan. In 746, the Man'yōshū is the oldest collection of waka poetry in Japan. In 746, the main editor and author of the Man'yōshū, Otomo no Yakamochi, was assignment as the provincial governor. He was 29 years old at the time. Until his five-year stay in Etchū, Yakamochi wrote multiple poems about the natural beauty of the area, which are compiled in the Man'yōshū.

The poems in the Man'yōshū, especially those by Yakamochi, are believed by the people of Takaoka. These are statues of Yakamochi and surrounding area. Takaoka is also home to the Man'yō Historical Museum. The city strives to protect the rich natural landscape that Yakamochi wrote about in his poems and make itself "the home of Man'yōshū." The city holds Man'yō-themed events, and other exchanges with people from around the country who are interested in the Man'yōshū.



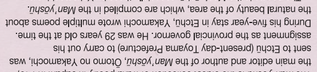
越中万葉かるた会
Etchū Man'yō Karuta Competition

高岡市万葉かるた大会
High School Student Man'yō Karuta Battle in Takaoka

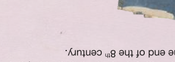
高岡万葉まつり
―万葉集全20巻朗唱の会―
Takaoka Man'yō Festival
―The Twenty Volume Man'yōshū Recital―

「万葉のふるさと高岡」の代表的行事が「高岡万葉まつり」です。長い歴史の中で受け継がれ、培われてきた文化・芸能を集結した行事。中門はもとより人間門からふるさとの方に参加しています。三昼夜にわたり、メインイベントは、「万葉集全20巻朗唱の会」。2,000人を超えるスタッフーカ月にて開催します。

One of the main yearly events in Takaoka, "home of the Man'yōshū," is the Takaoka Man'yō Festival. The festival has a long history and is a collaboration of refined culture from the city and from around the country. The main event is a group reading of all twenty books of the Man'yōshū, where over 2,000 people gather over three days and nights to read aloud all 4,516 poems of the Man'yōshū, in relay style. The event takes place every year in October.



高岡市万葉歴史館
Takaoka Manyo Historical Museum



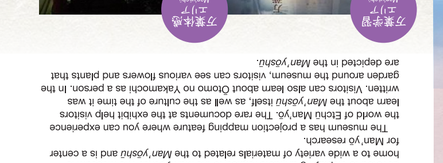
万葉集巻第一 エリア
Man'yōshū volume 1 area

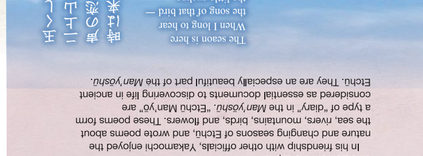
万葉学習
Man'yōshū learning area

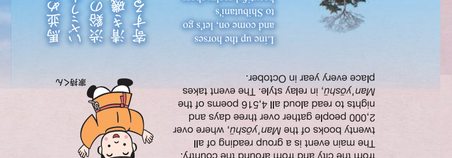
万葉体験
Man'yōshū experience area

プロジェクトマッピング
Projection mapping

万葉集から1の巻花や鳥やまたその植物が、それぞれの四季を彩る万葉(巻)を回遊式庭園で。
Circuit style garden featuring plants, flowers, and trees depicted in the *Man'yōshū* throughout the four seasons







万葉歌碑とは ―文学のパワースポット―
What are Man'yō Poem Stone Monuments?
-Sacred Spots of the Literary World-

『万葉集』の歌を刻入の碑が(万葉歌碑)です。その多くは、かつて万葉人が歌を詠み、風物に接した地所に建立されたり、万葉人が見た景色、詠まれた歌を刻んだりするなどの、文学のある聖地が、まさにスポットパワースポットといえます。

最古の万葉歌碑は海王神社に立つ10年(1697年)の歌碑で、現在は2,300余基を数の歌碑が、北は北海道網走市から南は沖縄県国頭郡伊是名村まで、日本全国に建立されています。万葉歌碑を訪ねる旅は、万葉人のこを訪ねる旅でもあります。

Line up the horses and come on, let's go to behold beautiful rocky shore
馬並めて いざ行かなん 渋谿の 清き磯廻に 寄する波見に
家持

The scent is here
When I long to hear
the song of that bird —
the little cuckoo
of sacred Mount Futagami
ほととぎす 鳴く声聞くは 時はなれにけり
二上山

Approximately 1,300 years ago, Otomo no Yakamochi spent five years in Etchū as the Provincial Governor, beginning when he 29. During his time in Etchū, Yakamochi composed 223 poems, 8 of which are included in the Man'yōshū. These poems are found in the 17th to 19th books of the Man'yōshū and are collectively known as "Etchū Man'yō." The Provincial Office of Etchū Province during the Nara period is said to have been located on the grounds of Shōkōji Temple in the Fushiki area of present-day Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture. Yakamochi was on assignment there along with other officials from the capital.

In his friendship with other officials, Yakamochi enjoyed the nature and changing seasons of Etchū, and wrote poems about the sea, rivers, mountains, birds, and flowers. These poems form a type of "*Utaby*" in the Man'yōshū, where the culture of the time was written. Visitors can also learn about Man'yōshū itself, as well as the culture of the time in the garden around the museum, visitors can see various flowers and plants that are depicted in the Man'yōshū.

◆高岡市
万葉歴史館HP

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