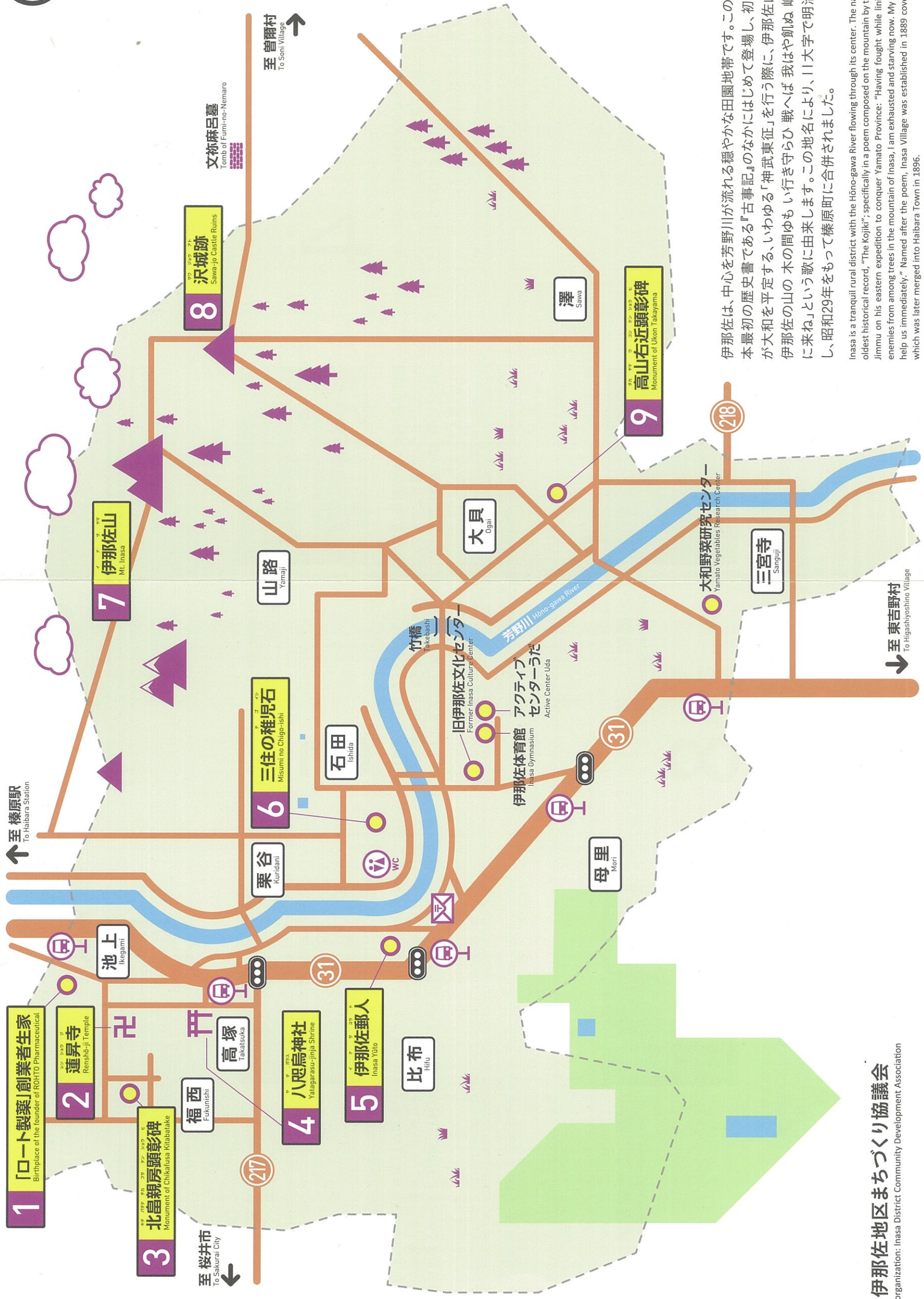


# INASA DISTRICT TOURIST MAP

# 伊那佐観光マップ

## INASA DISTRICT TOURIST MAP



伊那佐は、中心を芳野川が流れる穏やかな田園地帯です。この伊那佐という地名は、日本最初の歴史書である『古事記』のなかにはじめて登場し、初代天皇である神武天皇が大和を平定する、いわゆる「神武東征」を行う際に、伊那佐山で詠まれた「盾並めて伊那佐の山の 木の間ゆもい行き守らひ 戦へば 我はや飢ぬ 嶋つ鳥 鶺鴒が伴 今助けに来ね」という歌に由来します。この地名により、11大字で明治22年伊那佐村が成立し、昭和29年をもって榛原町に合併されました。

Inasa is a tranquil rural district with the Hono-gawa River flowing through its center. The name Inasa first appeared in Japan's oldest historical record, "The Kojiki", specifically in a poem composed on the mountain by the first emperor of Japan, Emperor Jimmu on his eastern expedition to conquer Yamato Province: "Having fought while lining up shields and looking out for enemies from among trees in the mountain of Inasa, I am exhausted and starving now. My fellow cormorant fishermen, come help us immediately." Named after the poem, Inasa Village was established in 1889 covering 11 Oaza (sections of village), which was later merged into Habara Town in 1896.

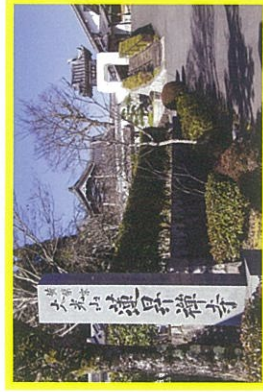


ロート製薬 創業者生家  
Birthplace of the founder of  
ROHTO Pharmaceutical

慶応4(1868)年に誕生した、「ロート製薬」創業者・山田安民氏の生家です。山田氏は、明治32(1899)年には、大阪でロート製薬の前身である「信天堂山田安民薬房」を開業。後の昭和24(1949)年、創業50年を機に長男山田輝郎氏が「ロート製薬株式会社」を設立し、社長に就任しました。

The house where the founder of ROHTO Pharmaceutical, Yasutami Yamada was born in 1868. In 1899, he opened "Shintendo Yamada Anmin Pharmacy", the predecessor of ROHTO Pharmaceutical, in Osaka. In 1949, in commemoration of the pharmacy's 50th anniversary, his first son Kiro Yamada established ROHTO Pharmaceutical and became the president.

# 1



レンショウジ  
蓮昇寺  
Rensho-ji Temple

現在は「黄檗宗 萬福寺」の末寺。創建当時の詳細は不明ですが、寺伝によると室町時代初期には「真言宗」であったそうです。本尊である薬師如来坐像の台座裏には「応永23年」(1416年)の墨書銘があります。

A branch of the Obaku-sect Mampuku-ji Temple. Its exact origin is unknown, but the temple legend says it was a Shingon-sect temple in the early Muromachi Period. The seated statue of Yakushi Nyorai, the principal object of worship at the temple, has an ink inscription saying "Omin 23" (1416) on the back side of the pedestal.

# 2

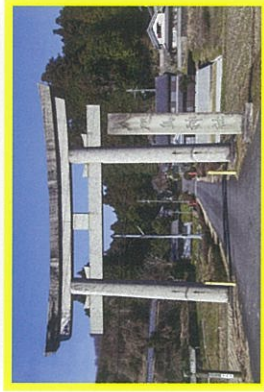


キタバタケチカフサケンシヨウヒ  
北畠親房顕彰碑  
Monument of Chikafusa Kitabatake

『南朝編年記略』によると、後醍醐天皇の政治を支えた南朝方の公卿「北畠親房」は、この地にあった「灌頂寺」で終焉を迎えたと記されています。発掘調査の結果、灌頂寺の寺域は200m四方に及んでいたと判明。平成22(2010)年に顕彰碑が建立されました。

According to "Nanchō Hennenkiyaku" (abridged annals of the South Court), Chikafusa Kitabatake, a court noble of the Southern Court who provided political support to Emperor Go-Daigo, ended his life in the defunct Kanjo-ji Temple once located in this district. Excavations revealed that the Kanjo-ji Temple had covered an area as large as 200 by 200 meters. The monument of honor was built in 2010.

# 3



ヤタガラス  
八咫鳥神社  
Yatarasu-jinja Shrine

慶雲2(705)年創建の式内社で、ご祭神の武角身命は神武東征で活躍した八咫鳥の化身とされ、その子孫といわれる大伴氏や賀茂氏が祭祀に努力したと伝えられています。サッカーをはじめスポーツの勝利や安全を祈願する神社として名を馳せ、境内にはヘッドイングする八咫鳥の石像があります。

A shikinaishi-sha (shrine listed in the Procedures of the Engi Era) established in 705. The enshrined deity, Takesunumi-no-mikoto is believed to be an incarnation of "Yatarasu", who led Emperor Jimmu to victory on his eastern expedition. It is said that the Ōtomo clan and the Kamo clan, believed to be descended from him, made efforts to carry on its rituals. The shrine is now famous as a place to pray for victory and safety in soccer and other sports. In the precinct is a stone statue of Yatararasu heading a ball.

# 4

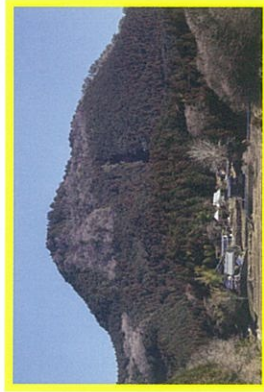


イナサユウト  
伊那佐郵人  
Inasa Yūto

築80年の「旧伊那佐郵便局」を地元の人たちの手で改修した施設。1階は料理人が日ごとに代わる屋限定のカフェ、2階は雑貨店となっています。建物は平成26(2014)年に国の登録有形文化財に登録。オーナーは「地元の交流拠点にしたい」と考えています。

The 80-year-old former Inasa Post Office building was renovated and remodeled by local people into Inasa Yūto with a café on the 1st floor and a sundry goods shop on the 2nd floor. The café is open only during the daytime and the chef changes daily. The building was registered as a tangible cultural property of Japan in 2014. The owner expects this place to be a hub for communication among local residents.

# 5



イナサヤマ  
伊那佐山  
Mt. Inasa

標高637.2m。別名山路岳。式内社の都賀那岐神社があります。『古事記』に記されている「伊那佐の山」とはこの山のこと。奈良百遊山にも選ばれ、手頃にハイキングが楽しめます。神武東征の折、神武天皇が川に竹で橋を架けたという故事から「竹橋」という名称が残っています。

A 637.2-meter-high mountain, also known as Mt. Yamaji. On the top is a shikinaishi-sha called Tsuganagi-jinja Shrine. "The mountain of Inasa" mentioned in the Kojiki refers to this mountain. Chosen as one of the "Nara Hyakuyuzan" (top 100 mountains for health promotion in Nara Prefecture), Mt. Inasa is a great place for easy hiking. There is a bridge called "Takebashi" (bamboo bridge), which comes from an anecdote that Emperor Jimmu spanned a river with bamboo on his eastern expedition.

# 7

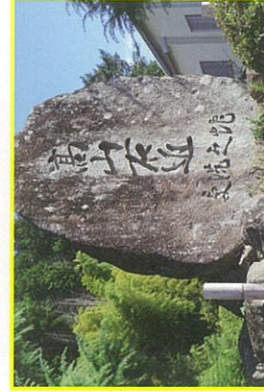


チゴイシ  
三住の稚児石  
Misumi no Chigo-ishi

幼児の足の形をした窪みがあり、昔から「稚児石」と言われている岩。石田と栗谷の境界線が芳野川の方に進んだところにあります。この稚児石と尾崎の一本杉を結ぶ東西の線をもって、南側を上水分社、北側を下水分社との境界線としています。

With a dent shaped like an infant's foot, the rock has traditionally been called "Chigo-ishi" (infant rock). Walk along the border between Ishida and Kuridani toward Hono-gawa River, and you will find it. An east-west line connecting this rock to the solitary cedar tree in Ozaki divides the shrine area into Kami-no-Mikumari-sha (Kaminohō side) in the south and the Shimo-no-Mikumari-sha (Shimoldani side) in the north.

# 6



タカヤマウコンケンシヨウヒ  
高山右近顕彰碑  
Monument of Ukon Takayama

「榛原町明治百年記念事業」の史跡保存と顕彰のひとつとして、地元の「高山右近の会」が中心となり、昭和45(1970)年に建立されました。沢城で高山右近が幼年期を過ごしたということにちなみ、建立時より、子どもの健やかな成長を願う「右近こどもまつり」が実施されています。

The monument was built in 1970 by a local group "Takayama Ukon no Kai", as part of activities to preserve and honor historical sites in the "Haibara Town Meiji 100th Anniversary Memorial Project". Based on the fact that Ukon spent his childhood in Sawa-jo Castle, "Ukon Children's Festival" has been held to pray for children's healthy growth since the completion of the monument.

# 9



サワジョウアト  
沢城跡  
Sawa-jo Castle Ruins

伊那佐山の東南の支峰、標高538mに位置する城跡。正平(14世紀)年頃に澤氏の本城として築城され、永禄3(1560)年には松永久秀方の高山飛騨守が入城。教会や礼拝堂などのキリスト教施設があり、ルイス=フロイスの『日本史』によると、高山右近が洗礼を受けた場所とされています。

Located on the southeast branch peak of Mt. Inasa, with an elevation of 538 meters. The castle was built as the Sawa clan's main castle in the 14th century, and was occupied by the governor of Hida Province, Tomoteru Takayama in 1560, who had been serving Hisahide Matsunaga. The area used to have Christian churches and chapels, where, according to "História do Japão" (History of Japan) by Luís Fróis, Ukon Takayama was baptized to be a Christian.

# 8