

諏訪大社 下社春宮 境内ガイド

Guide of Suwa Taisha Shimosha Harumiya

諏訪大社は長野県の諏訪湖周辺に4箇所の境内地をもつ神社。全国各地にある諏訪神社総本社であり、国内にある最も古い神社の一つとされています。

Suwa Taisha consists of four shrines in the vicinity of Lake Suwa, Nagano Prefecture. It is the headquarters of Suwa shrines, which are located throughout Japan. It is one of the oldest shrines in Japan.

① 御柱 Onbashira

寅年と申年の7年に一度行われる御柱祭（式年造営御柱大祭）で社殿の四隅に建てられる樅の巨木。大きなもので長さ17m、重さ10tを超え、山中から人力のみで神社まで運ばれ、建て替えられます。正面向かって右手前より時計回りに、一の柱、二の柱、三の柱、四の柱が建っています。

The Onbashira Festival is held every seventh year in the years of the Tiger and the Monkey. Onbashira refers to posts made from giant fir trees, which are stood up in the four corners of the shrine. One of the biggest is 17 meters long and weighs over 10 tons. They are dragged from the mountains to the site only by hand. Four Onbashira are stood up in each corner going clockwise beginning with the right hand corner near the front.

② 御神木 Goshinboku

春宮では、宝殿の奥に立つ杉の古木を御神体として祀っています。昔は自然信仰で大きな山・石・木を通し、神を崇拝しました。諏訪大社は古いお宮なので自然信仰がそのまま受け継がれて木が御神体となっています。

An old Japanese cedar tree, which stands behind the Hōden, is revered as an object of worship. In the past, a big mountain, a rock and a tree were gods in nature worship. Since Suwa Taisha is an old shrine, nature worship continues and an old tree is sacred.

③ 宝殿 Hōden

本殿を持たない諏訪大社において、それに相当するのが宝殿です。東西2つの建物は、7年に一度の御柱祭で1棟が建て替えられ、遷座祭が行われます。

The shrines of Suwa Taisha do not have a main sanctuary, called Honden, in which the deity is enshrined. In its place, there are two thatch-roof buildings called Hōden, one of which is rebuilt during each Onbashira cycle. Then there is the ritual called the Senzasai, in which the object of worship is installed from the other Hōden.

④ 幣拝殿 Heihaiden

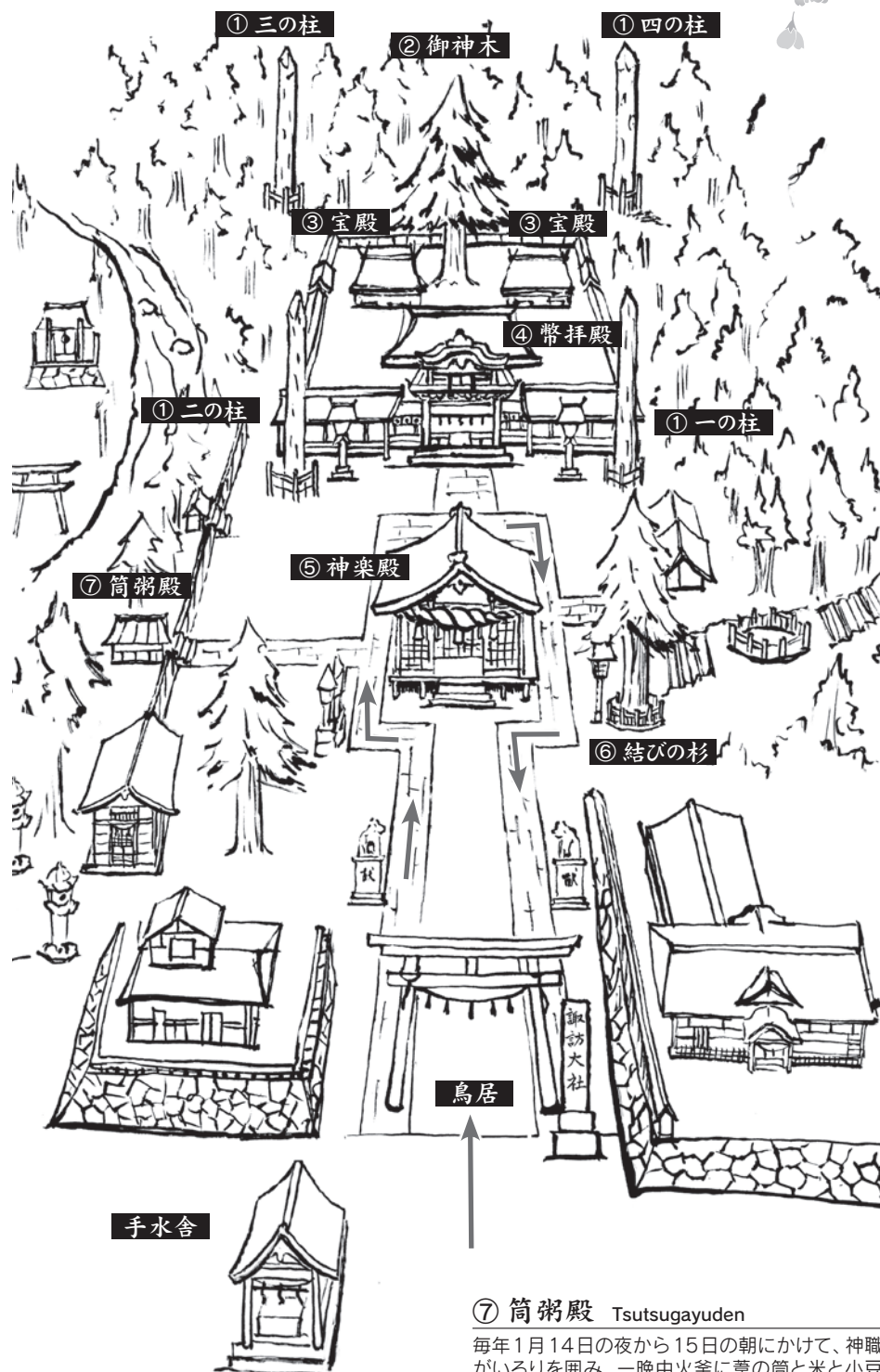
祭祀・拝礼を行うための建物で、中央の二重楼門づくりを幣拝殿、左右を片拝殿と言います。秋宮と同じ図面のもと、立川流と覇を競った大隅流の柴宮長左衛門により1780年に建てられました。

This is a building where rituals are performed and prayers are offered. In the center is Heihaiden, the hall of worship built in the "two-story-gate style" and there is a one-story Katahaiden, on each side. It was built in 1780 with the same blueprint of Akimiya by Shibamiya Chozzaemon of the Osumi school of construction, the rival of the Tatekawa school.

⑤ 神楽殿 Kaguraden

神様に雅楽や舞を奉納したり、祈願を行う建物です。諏訪大社の中でも改築の多い建物で、最近では昭和11年に大改修がなされています。

This is a hall for traditional dance and music dedicated to the Kami. It has been reconstructed many times in the past, and underwent a major restoration in 1936.



⑦ 筒粥殿 Tsutsugayuden

毎年1月14日の夜から15日の朝にかけて、神職がいろりを囲み、一晚中火釜に葦の筒と米と小豆の粥を入れて炊き込み、葦筒44本の内43本は作物の吉凶を、残りの1本は世の中を占います。

This is a building in which Tsutsugayu ritual is held every year from the night of January 14 until the next morning. In the ritual, rice and red beans along with a bundle of hollow reed stalks are cooked overnight into a gruel. The priests predict the bountifulness of the year's crop harvests. 44 stalks are used to determine the conditions of 43 crops and the general state of the world.

⑥ 結びの杉 Musubinosugi

この杉の木は先で二股に分かれています、根元で1つになっていることから縁結びの杉と言われています。

This cedar tree forks into two parts at the top but unites into one trunk at the ground, That's why it is said to be a matchmaking tree.