

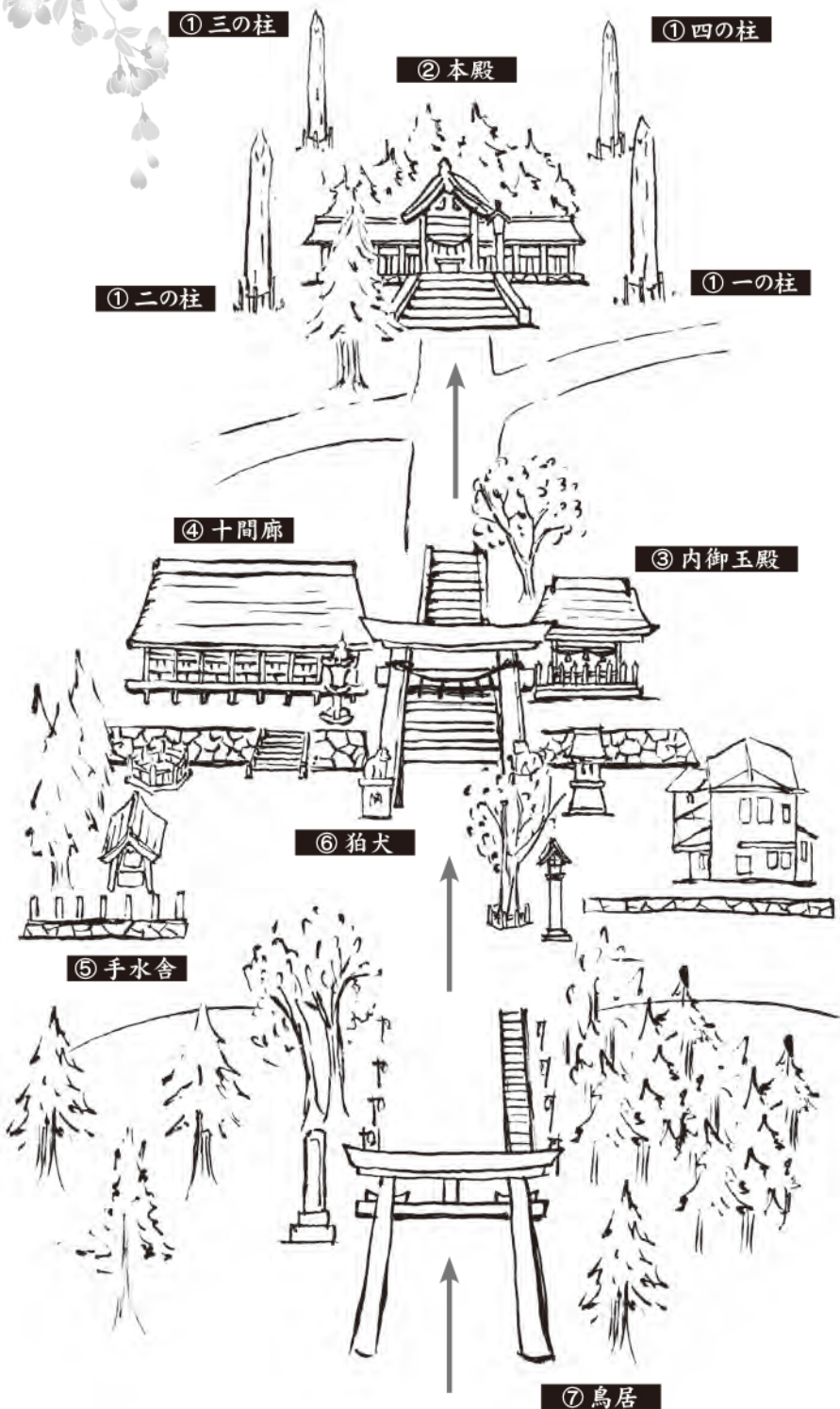
境内ガイド

諏訪大社 上社前宮

Guide to Suwa Taisha Kamisha Maemiya

前宮御本殿は内御玉殿から 200 m 程上段で、古くは神殿に附属したお社でした。高台で豊富な水や日照が得られる良き地で、御祭神が最初に居を構えられ、諏訪信仰発祥の地と伝えられています。

Maemiya Honden (Main Hall) is about 200 meters above Uchimitamaden (Inner Treasure Hall). This shrine was previously attached to the main shrine. The propitious site, on a hill with abundant water and sunlight, is said to be the birthplace of the Suwa faith, where God Suwa first took up residence.



① 御柱 Onbashira (Sacred Pillars)

寅年と申年の 7 年目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。本殿に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。

These large fir trees in the four corners of the shrine are replaced during the Onbashira Festival (officially named "Shikinen Zoei Mihashira Taisai") held every six years (traditionally counted as seven), in the year of the Tiger and the year of the Monkey. The largest pillars are about 17 meters tall and weigh over 10 tons. They are dragged from the mountain to the shrine and stood in place by human power alone. Going clockwise and starting from the pillar at the front right as you face the hall, the pillars are numbered first, second, third and fourth.

② 本殿 Honden (Main Hall)

水が豊富で日当たりの良い高台に位置し、諏訪大神が初めて居を構えた諏訪信仰発祥の地とも伝えられています。現在の本殿は昭和 7 年 (1932) に伊勢の神宮の御用材を以て建られたものです。

Located on a hill with plenty of water and good sunlight, this Hall is said to be the birthplace of the Suwa faith, where God Suwa first took up residence. The current main hall was built with materials from a shrine in Ise in year 7 of the Showa era (1932).

③ 内御玉殿 Uchimitamaden (Inner Treasure Hall)

このあたり一帯は神原と呼ばれ、諏訪大神が初めて現れた場所と伝わります。古くは御神宝である真澄の鏡、八咫の鈴、御鞍などが納められていました。

This area is called Goubara (Sacred Fields) , and is said to be where God Suwa first appeared. In the distant past, the Masumi Mirror, the Yasaka Bell, a sacred saddle and other sacred treasures were stored here.

④ 十間廊 Jukkenro (Ten-ken Gallery)

間口が三間 (約 5.5m)、奥行きが十間 (約 18m) あるところから、その名が付いています。上社最大の神事であり、酉の祭とも言われ鹿の頭などを神様にお供えする御頭祭はここで神事が行われます。

This name comes from the fact that the structure has a frontage of about three "ken" (approximately 5.5 meters) and a depth of about ten "ken" (approximately 18 meters). It is here that the Kamisha's largest ritual, the "Onto-sai" (Sacred Head Festival), is held. Also called Tori-no-Matsuri. In the past, 75 fresh deer heads were offered, but today stuffed deer heads and the meat of animals, birds and fish are placed before the gods.

⑦ 鳥居 Torii

神域と人間が住む俗界を区画するもの (結界) であり、神域への入口です。

It is the sacred gateway at the entrance of a shrine. It symbolically separates the holy world inside from the secular world outside.

⑤ 手水舎

Chozuya (place for purifying hands and mouth)

ここで参拝者が手・口などを清めます。

Worshippers purify their hands and mouth here.

⑥ 狛犬 Komainu (Guardian Dogs)

獅子や犬に似た獣で、想像上の生物。神の使いと言われています。

They are lion-shaped guardian dogs sitting in a pair at the left and right sides. They are imaginary animals and said to be the messengers of the god.