

日本国創成のとき ~飛鳥を翔た女性たち~ The Dawn of Japan: Women in the Asuka Period

飛鳥女史紀行

EXPLORING THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE HEROINES OF ASUKA

一 持 統 女 帝 編 -EMPRESS JITO



橿原市 高取町 明日香村

Kashihara City Takatori Town Asuka Village

与には、日本国創成 ASUKA—THE STAGE FOR DRAMATIC EVENTS DURING

いまから約1400年前の7世紀、 激動する世界の中で、「日本国」が誕生した。 そこには女性たちの熱き想いが込められていたのである。

About 1,400 years ago in the 7th century, the nation of Japan was born amid a drastically changing world. These are the women, with their unwavering passion and commitment, who made significant contributions to the formation of the nation.

2



古代飛鳥の復元模型

志半ばにして 倒れた夫の夢を実現するため、 我が子を後継者にするため、

A tenacious planner devoted to bringing her late husband's dreams to fruition and to making her son successor to the throne



先読み鋭い系女史 A politically savvy woman who was ahead of her times EMPRESS JITO



の数々のドラマがあった。

THE DAWN OF JAPAN



万葉集にも詠まれた
Celebrated in the Maniyashu
Beautiful nature



仕事も恋もモテ系女史 An ambitious woman who balanced career and love

額田王 LADY NUKATA

 か怖じしない系女史
A fearless woman with progressive ideas

本明(皇極)女帝 EMPRESS SAIME (KOCYOKU)

時空を超えて、飛鳥女史と出会う旅がいまはじまる。 FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE HEROINES OF ASUKA AND TRAVEL BACK IN TIME



日本遺産 第1号 に 認定されました



奈良県橿原市、高取町、明日香村を舞台に、5人の女性たちが活躍した軌跡で語る飛鳥時代の物語「日本国創成のとき~飛鳥を翔た女性たち~」が、日本初の「日本遺産」に平成27年4月24日に認定されました。

Designated as a Japan Heritage

Five women played an active role in the formation of Japan in the Asuka Period (592–710 AD). Their story took place in the area covering Kashihara City, Takatori Town, and Asuka Village. Titled "The Dawn of Japan: Women in the Asuka Period," the collective story was designated as one of the first "Japan Heritage" items by Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs on April 24, 2015.



亡女帝物語 THE STORY OF EMPRESS JITO





645年、蘇我本宗家を滅ぼすことになった大事件、乙巳の変。まさにこの年、 後に史上三人目の女帝となる持統天皇は、クーデターの中心人物である

中大兄皇子と蘇我遠智娘との間に鸕野讃良皇女として誕生しました。

The main Soga bloodline ended following the Isshi Incident—a coup led by Prince Nakano-oe in 645. That same year, Nakano-oe had a child with Soga no Ochino-iratsume. Their daughter, Princess Unono-sarara (or Sarara) would later become Empress Jito, the third empress regnant in Japanese history





649年、讃良5歳のとき母方の祖父である 蘇我石川麻呂が

讃良の父・中大兄皇子の策略により自害。

In 649, when Sarara was five, her father (Nakano-oe) conspired against her maternal grandfather (Soga no Ishikawamaro). Sarara's grandfather was forced to kill himself.



誤解です!

'No, it's a misunderstanding!"

あなた…、 なぜ父上を!?

"Why would you do that to my father?!

母上~~!

"Mother!"

心を痛めた讃良の母、蘇我遠智娘は病死。 讃良は、祖父と母を立て続けに亡くします。

Sarara's mother, Ochino-iratsume, was distraughtshe soon fell ill and died. So in short order, Sarara had lost both her grandfather and her mother.

先に実の姉である大田皇女が妃になっていましたが、若くして死去。 鸕野讃良は正妻となりました。

Eight years later, at the age of 13, Sarara married her uncle, Prince Oama. Her older sister, Princess Ota, had been Oama's main wife, but she had died young. Sarara now became his main wife.

> 堂々としたお姿、 そしてアイデア豊富な 素敵な旦那さま

He's so refined and full of ideas. What a wonderful husband.



Heh, heh, heh.



自ら即位を決意した初めての女帝。 運命の人・大海人皇子との出逢いこそが ターニングポイントでした。



The first empress to deliberately take the throne.

Meeting Prince Oama changes her life.

冷徹な父、中大兄皇子

劇野讚良が5歳の時に父・中大兄皇子のもとへ「蘇我石川麻呂があなたの殺害を企んでいる」との密告がありました。中大兄皇子はこれを信じますが、孝徳天皇は使者を遣わし真偽を問います。石川麻呂は「天皇にお会いして真実を述べます」と繰り返すばかり。不信に思った天皇が兵を派遣したところ、石川麻呂は自害。その後、没収した資財から石川麻呂の忠誠心を表す書や物を発見した中大兄皇子は、これまでタッグを組んできた「仲間」に無実の罪をきせてしまったと後悔しました。ただし現在では、これら一連の出来事は中大兄皇子による陰謀とする説が有力。右大臣に就いた石川麻呂が疎ましくなったのが理由のようにも見られますが、任命したのは中大兄皇子自身です。謎の多いこの事件、歴史好きの好奇心をくすぐります。

姉の死を乗り越え、夫を支える正妃へ

讃良は13歳で、父・天智天皇の弟であり、讃良にとって叔父にあたる 大海人皇子に嫁ぎます。政略結婚といえども、讃良は威風堂々とした 大海人皇子に魅力を感じていました。しかし、大海人皇子にはすでに 讃良の実姉・大田皇女が正妃となっていました。当時、近親結婚は 珍しくなかったとはいえ、同じ両親を持ち、年齢に大差もなく、同じ 男性に嫁ぐという数奇な運命をたどったふたり。その人生の分かれ 目は、大田が20代前半で、夫の即位前に死去したことでした。姉の 死という悲しみを乗り越え、正妃になった讃良は後に天皇となる夫を 支え、やがて女帝として日本を形づくっていくことになるのです。

Prince Nakano-oe, the merciless father

Soga no Ishikawamaro was planning to murder him. Nakano-oe believed the rumor, but Emperor Kotoku wasn't so sure. So the emperor sent a messenger to Ishikawamaro to find out the truth. Ishikawamaro promised to explain everything to the emperor in person. But this roused the emperor's suspicion, and he sent out a band of soldiers to investigate. Fearing the worst, Ishikawamaro took his own life. After Ishikawamaro died, items and documents were found that proved his loyalty. Nakano-oe must have regretted framing an innocent man—someone he'd worked with for years. On the other hand, it may all have been part of a conspiracy orchestrated by Nakano-oe. Perhaps he resented Ishikawamaro, who had taken up the post of *udaijin* (Minister of the Right). Yet it was Nakano-oe himself who had appointed Ishikawamaro to that post. To this day, the incident remains a mystery and piques the

When Sarara was five, her father, Prince Nakano-oe, heard a rumor that

Becoming the main wife and overcoming her sister's death

curiosity of history buffs.

At 13, Sarara was married to Prince Oama—the younger brother of her father, Emperor Tenchi (formerly Prince Nakano-oe). Although this was a politically arranged marriage, Sarara was still attracted to the regal man. At the time, Oama already had a main wife—Sarara's older sister, Princess Ota. In ancient Japan, marriages between close relatives were not uncommon. Even so, it was rather strange for the two sisters—who had the same parents and who were close in age—to be married to the same man. Fate had very different ends in store for the sisters. Princess Ota died in her early twenties, before Oama had ascended to the throne. Sarara, overcoming her grief, became Oama's main wife and supported the future emperor. She would go on to become empress regnant and shape the nation of Japan.



平穏に暮らしていた中、天智天皇が病に倒れ、 大海人皇子に後を託そうとしました。 しかし、讃良の助言を受けていた大海人皇子は 皇位を辞退し、出家の道を選ぶのです。

Out of the blue, Emperor Tenchi fell ill. He tried to get Oama to take over the throne. But, on Sarara's advice, Oama declined and became a monk instead. いえ、ふさわしいのは 大友皇子です!

involved in politics as daijo-daijin (chancellor).

"No, it should be Prince Otomo."



父が皇位を譲るとおっしゃっても、 受けてはなりません! 受けると謀反人にされてしまいます。

"Don't take the throne, even if my father hands it to you. If you do, you'll be charged with treason."

子供らを伴って吉野へ入った大海人皇子と讃良。 この行動は、世間では虎に翼をつけて野に放ったようなものだと 噂されました。

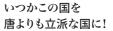
Oama withdrew to Yoshino, taking Sarara and his children with him. People said it was like putting wings on a tiger and letting it loose in the wild.

このままで 終わる方ではないわ!

There's no way he's going live like this forever!

政治の世界から離れ、仲睦まじく暮らす二人。 このとき吉野で語り合った夢が、 やがて日本を形づくっていくことになるのです。

Away from the world of politics, the two lived together happily. The ambitions they shared in Yoshino would later shape the founding of the nation of Japan.



"Someday I want to make this country even grander than Tang China!"

人生のロングバケーション。 「先見の明」と「夫を信じる力」をもって、 ひとまず表舞台から姿を消すことを決断します。



With foresight and belief in her husband, she keeps a low profile—for a while

史上初の太政大臣、大友皇子

いがのうねめのやかこのいらつめ 大海人皇子のライバル大友皇子は、天智天皇と伊賀采女宅子娘との 間に生まれました。叔父の大海人皇子とは親子ほど年が離れていま したが、肩を並べて天智天皇の政治を助けたと言われています。当時、 皇位継承のルールは曖昧でしたが、次に即位するのは天智天皇の 弟であり、人望も能力もある大海人皇子だと誰もが思っていました。 そんな中、天智天皇は新たに設けた太政大臣に大友皇子を任命し、 《*** *** 後継者に指命しました。「博学多通で群臣は畏れ服従した」と日本の カいふうそう 現存最古の漢詩集『懐風藻』に記されるほど有能だった大友皇子。 もっとも『懐風藻』は大友皇子の曾孫である淡海三船が編纂したと うの されるため、この評価を鵜呑みにはできませんが、それでも大海人 皇子の出家後は間違いなく天智天皇の後継者であり政治の中心に いました。

Japan's first chancellor, Prince Otomo

Prince Oama had a political rival in his nephew Prince Otomo, the son of Emperor Tenchi and Iga no Unemeno-yakakono-iratsume. Though a generation apart in age, the rivals are thought to have enjoyed equal status under Tenchi. At the time, the rules of imperial succession were unclear. Oama, being the emperor's younger brother, was widely expected to inherit the throne. As well as being popular, he was thought to possess the competence required to be the supreme ruler. Yet Tenchi named his favorite son, Otomo, as his successor, after appointing him to the newly established post of daijo-daijin (chancellor).

The Kaifuso, the oldest existing collection of Chinese poetry written by Japanese poets, gives a contemporary account of Otomo. He was said to be brilliant—"a very learned man to whom subordinates gave their reverence and obedience." This account should be taken with a grain of salt, as the Kaifuso was probably compiled by Otomo's great grandson Omi no Mifune. Anyway, after Oama left the world of politics to become a monk, Otomo became the undisputed heir to Tenchi and a central figure in politics.

公私にわたる名パートナー

大海人皇子には10人もの妃がいたとされています。若くして亡く なった讃良の実姉・大田皇女をはじめ、異母妹の大江皇女と新田部 のかみこ 皇女、歌才に優れた女官・額田王、中臣鎌足の娘である氷上娘と いあえのいらつめ 五百重娘など…。いつも大海人皇子に寄り添っていた讃良にとっては さぞ気がかりだったことでしょう。そんなライバルたちの中から たったひとり、吉野へと連れ立つことを許された讃良。そして吉野に 身を潜めている間は、国造りの夢を語り合ったと言われています。 大海人皇子にとって讃良は政治のパートナーとして、ひとりの女性 として、特別な存在だったのです。

The best partner in public and private life

Prince Oama is believed to have had 10 consorts. They included Sarara's older sister, Princess Ota (who died young), Sarara's younger half-sisters Princess Oe and Princess Niitabe, Lady Nukata (who won fame for her poetry), and two daughters of the statesman Nakatomi no Kamatari: Hikamino-iratsume and Ioeno-iratsume.

Sarara must have been concerned about all these other women vying for Oama's attention. Yet Sarara was the only wife he took with him to Yoshino. In the seclusion of this remote rural location, the couple talked about their dream of building a nation. Sarara won a special place in Oama's heart. As well as being his favorite, she was someone he could talk politics with.



皇位継承をめぐる古代史上最大の内乱。 大海人皇子と讃良の名アシストに、 息子や豪族たちも加わった、「絆」による勝利でした。



Ancient Japan's biggest war of imperial succession. The family bond brought victory to Prince Oama.

"

リベンジ、壬申の乱

天智天皇の崩御後、実権を握っていた大友皇子にとって、人望の まびゃ 厚い大海人皇子は地位を脅かす存在でした。その不安は的中して おり、大海人皇子は隠棲してもつねに皇位奪還の機を狙っていたの です。吉野へ入って約8ヵ月後、朝廷による武器の運搬や、吉野閉鎖の 動きがあることが伝わり挙兵。讃良は「大友皇子は天智天皇の強引な 政策を継いでおり、朝廷に不満を持つ豪族がたくさんいます。彼らを 味方につければ勝てます」と助言。大海人皇子は伊勢や美濃、尾張 などの豪族たちを仲間に加え、交通の要である鈴鹿や不破(のちの 関ヶ原)も封鎖しました。これらの戦略が勝因となり、大友皇子は 敗走し自害。この「壬申の乱」の様子を記す『日本書紀』には、讃良が 「ともに謀を定めた」とあり、讃良も作戦に深く関わっていたことが 伺えます。

息子たちの目覚ましい活躍

大海人皇子には、讃良の子・草壁皇子の他に9人の皇子がいました。 長男である高市皇子は有能で、壬申の乱では不破で総指揮を執りました。その後、桑名にいた大海人皇子と合流を果たして軍を勝利に導き、功績を残しました。また、大田皇女の子・大津皇子は草壁皇子の弟にあたりますが、文武両道に秀で、立ち居振る舞いも際立ち、祖父の不らまうない 天智天皇にも聴愛されていました。また後に「大宝律令」を編纂するはど有能な忍壁(刑部)皇子もおり、優秀な皇子たちは大海人皇子にとって自慢でした。しかし、それはかえって草壁皇子の平凡な資質を際立たせてしまい、後の「吉野の盟約」につながっていくのです。

The Jinshin War

After Emperor Tenchi's death, Prince Otomo was left holding power. But he felt threatened by the more charismatic Prince Oama. These fears turned out to be well founded. While secluded in Yoshino, Oama had been secretly planning to seize the imperial throne. Eight months after moving there, Oama learned that the imperial court was gathering arms and planning to close off Yoshino. Oama raised an army in response. Sarara had some perceptive advice for Oama: "Prince Otomo is carrying on Emperor Tenchi's high-handed policies. Many of the local clans are unhappy with the court. If you can get them on your side, you'll win." Oama won the support of the powerful clans of Ise, Mino, and Owari. He also closed off two strategic routes, through Suzuka and Fuwa (later called Sekigahara, the location of the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600). These strategies brought victory to Oama and led to Otomo's eventual suicide. According to an account of the Jinshin War in the Nihon Shoki ("Chronicles of Japan"), Sarara was closely involved in the battle strategies.

Prince Oama's remarkable sons

Apart from Prince Kusakabe, who was Sarara's only child, Prince Oama had nine other sons. The eldest of them, Prince Takechi, was a talented military leader. During the Jinshin War, he was general commander at the battle in Fuwa. Later, he joined his father in Kuwana, and together they led their troops to victory. Prince Otsu was Princess Ota's son and Kusakabe's half-brother. Otsu had a noble demeanor, excelled with both the sword and the pen, and was Emperor Tenchi's favorite grandson. Another of Oama's sons was Prince Osakabe. Later in life, he would help compile the Taiho Code—Japan's first set of official penal and administrative laws.

These outstanding sons were a source of pride for Oama. But their various talents put Kusakabe in the shade. In a bid to prevent future tensions between his sons, Oama made six of them sign the Yoshino Pact.





現在の日本の礎となる政策が、 アイデアマンの天武天皇によって次々と発案。 この頃、我が子の皇位継承も夢見はじめるのでした。



Tenmu paves the way for the founding of Japan. Sarara dreams of her son becoming emperor.

都・飛鳥にて行った皇親政治

673年、大海人皇子は天武天皇として即位。この頃「大王」に代わり「天皇」と言う呼称が使われるようになりました。天武天皇は皇子を中心とする皇親政治を行い、新たに豪族達の身分を定めた^{ゃくさのかばね}「八色の姓」も発布。要職を有力な豪族に与えるのをやめ、天皇に権力が集中するようにしたのです。天智天皇の強権的な政治を反面教師としながら、豪族の力をゆるやかに抑える、こんな手法がまかり通ったのも天武天皇のカリスマ性によるものでした。そして、政治から離れていたブランクを埋めるかのように、飛鳥浄御原令や『古事記』へんさん。 『日本書紀』の編纂、藤原京遷都など、数々の政策を打ち出しました。ただ、これらの計画はすべて壮大なものだったため、天武天皇の生前に完成することはありませんでした。

「吉野の盟約|が持つ意味

皇位継承問題を考えた天武天皇と讃良は草壁皇子、高市皇子、大津皇子、忍壁皇子、川島皇子、芝基皇子の6人の皇子を率いて吉野に行幸。そこで「母親違いの兄弟でも互いに協力する」との誓いを、草壁皇子から順に宣誓させました。天皇と皇后を両親に持つ草壁皇子は皇太子にふさわしいものの、すぐ下の弟・大津皇子には政治的資質があり支持者も多かったため、立場を明確にする必要があったのです。また、一旦、皇位を放棄したにも関わらず、天智天皇の子・大友皇子を倒して即位した天武天皇にとっては、子の立場を確実にすることで自身の正当性を表明する、という意図もあったでしょう。天智天皇の子である川島皇子と芝基皇子も、自身の皇子として、吉野に同行させたのがその証だと言えます。

Consolidating imperial rule in Asuka, the capital

In 673, Prince Oama ascended to the throne and became Emperor Tenmu. Around this time, the title <code>tenno</code> ("emperor") first started appearing in place of <code>okimi</code> ("great king"). Tenmu established a political system centered on the imperial family. He also issued the <code>Yakusa no Kabane</code>, which denoted the status of powerful clan members based on eight hereditary ranks (<code>kabane</code>). Tenmu stopped the practice of handing out important posts to powerful clan members. Instead, he consolidated his rule by concentrating power in the hands of the emperor and the imperial family. In contrast to Emperor Tenchi's iron-fisted rule, Tenmu used his power judiciously to control the clans. Thanks to Tenmu's personal charisma, his methods were widely accepted.

To make up for his time away from politics, Tenmu came up with a series of policies that included the Asuka Kiyomihara Code (a set of laws). He also ordered the compiling of the *Nihon Shoki* and *Kojiki* chronicles. And he planned the relocation of the capital to Fujiwara-kyo. Tenmu's ambitions were so grand and far-reaching that he didn't live to see them all fulfilled.

The meaning of the Yoshino Pact

Tenmu and Sarara gave much thought to the issue of who would be the next emperor. In the end, they went to Yoshino with six princes: Kusakabe, Takechi, Otsu, Osakabe, Kawashima, and Shiki. Starting with Kusakabe, all of the princes had to swear an oath to cooperate with one another, despite their different lineages. As the son of the emperor and empress, Kusakabe was an obvious candidate for crown prince. Yet Otsu, his immediate younger brother, had superior political acumen and enjoyed wider support. It was therefore crucial to make Kusakabe's status clear.

Another consideration was Tenmu's perceived legitimacy as emperor. This may have been in question, given that he'd once abdicated the throne before grabbing it back from Emperor Tenchi's son Prince Otomo. Having Kusakabe installed as crown prince would help to bolster Tenmu's status as emperor. And his decision to make princes of two of Tenchi's sons—Kawashima and Shiki—would have further boosted his legitimacy.



夫の遺志を継ぎ、持統女帝として即位。 その実行力で国造りの夢へと向かって邁進します。



Empress Jito forges ahead with the vision of building a nation

??

日本の社会制度の礎を築いた国造り

天武天皇の崩御後、讃良は天武天皇が発案した政策に次々と着手し、大きく美しい都「藤原京」を完成。唐の都城制にならい、道路を碁盤目状に組み合わせる日本初の条坊制を採り入れ、これが平城京のモデルになったとも言われています。貨幣制度や戸籍・住所表示の開始、税制度の確立、そして「大宝律令」。これら社会の基礎は持統女帝によって作り上げられたのです。また「倭国」ではなく、初めて「日本」という国号を使ったとされるのもこの時代。さらに天皇が代わるごとに宮を遷り替えていた制度も廃止しました。今日まで続く伊勢神宮の式年遷宮も、天武天皇が発案し持統女帝によって実現。並々ならぬ実行力で日本を形づくった女帝、それが持統女帝です。

Laying the foundations of social institutions in Japan

After Emperor Tenmu died, Jito launched a series of policies that had been drawn up by the late emperor. She saw the completion of a grand new capital in Fujiwara-kyo. The new city had its streets laid out in a grid pattern modeled on the cities of Tang China. It was the first city of its kind in Japan. It's thought that Fujiwara-kyo in turn inspired the street layout of Heijo-kyo, Japan's capital during the Nara Period. Jito also established other systems that served as the foundation of Japanese society. These included systems dealing with currency, taxation, family registers, and addresses. She also launched work on compiling the Taiho Code. Around this time, Japanese people started calling their country *Nihon* (or *Nippon*) rather than *Wakoku*.

The empress also abolished the system of relocating the imperial palace whenever the reigning emperor changed. Jito was the first to implement the *Shikinen Sengu* ritual devised by Emperor Tenmu. This ritual involved rebuilding the shrine buildings at Ise Jingu Shrine every 20 years. The ceremonial tradition continues to this day. Empress Jito was a remarkable woman of action who laid the foundations of Japan.

もっともポピュラーな万葉歌?

The most popular Man'yo poem?

春過ぎて 夏きたるらし 白栲の 衣干したり 天の香具山 ―― 万葉集(巻1-28)に収められ、百人一首にも選ばれた持統 女帝の代表作とも言える歌です。一般的には「春が過ぎていつのまにか夏になったんですね。香具山に白い衣が干してありますもの」という意味で、「空の青」と「香具山の緑」と「衣の白」という色彩の美しさを詠んだとされていますが、さらに多様な解釈も生まれています。「天」とあることから夏を連れて来た神への感謝だという解釈。春は天智天皇の時代、夏は天武天皇・持統女帝の時代で新時代の到来を歌ったとする解釈。「神なる山までも喪服を纏っている」と、持統女帝を支えた太政大臣・高市皇子の死を悲しんだ歌とする説まで…。歴史的背景や山の位置、それぞれの心情を想像しながら自分なりの解釈を楽しんではいかがでしょうか。

"Spring has passed, / and summer seems to have arrived: / garments of white cloth / hung to dry / on heavenly Kagu Hill."*

This poem is a typical example of Empress Jito's work. It is Poem 28 in Book

1 of the *Man'yoshu*, the oldest collection of Japanese poetry. It also appears in the *Hyakunin Isshu* poetry anthology. The poem is thought to portray the beauty of colors: the blue of the sky, the green of Kaguyama mountain, and the white of the garments. But there are other interpretations. Under one interpretation, "heavenly" expresses gratitude to the gods for bringing summer. Under another, "spring" represents the time of Emperor Tenchi and "summer" the time of Tenmu and Jito—and therefore the birth of a new era. And under yet another interpretation, the poem is thought to lament the death of Prince Takechi, who supported Jito as *daijo-daijin* (chancellor), because "even the heavenly hill wears mourning attire." Taking into account the historical background, the mountain's location, the emotions of those involved, perhaps you can find your own interpretation.

*Translation by Ian Hideo Levy



「日本国の創成」と「孫を天皇に」。

ふたつの夢を実現した持統女帝は、譲位後も 初の太上天皇として生涯現役を貫いたのでした。



She achieves her ambitions and abdicates. But she remains powerful as the first *daijo-tenno*.



死後もパイオニアであり、"現役"

「日本初」のタイトルを数多く獲得した持統女帝は、崩御後も天皇として"初めて"荼毘(火葬)に付されます。今でこそポピュラーな火葬ですが、仏教が広まる前は土葬が主流で、記録に残る限り火葬されたのは僧・道昭のみでした。持統女帝が火葬を希望したのは仏教の興隆者であった天武天皇の影響と言われています。さらに、たったり、世んか たちばなのなかつひめみこ 大とともに眠る合葬は、宣化天皇と橘仲皇女に次ぐ2例目という珍しいもの。つねに夫に寄り添い、遺志を継ぎ、実行し、さらに初の太上天皇として孫の背中も押し続け、葬送についてもパイオニアだった持統女帝。彼女の打ち立てた数々の功績は現在の日本の制度や文化の中にも多く残され、私たちの生活を"現役"で支えてくれています。

A pioneer even in death

Empress Jito achieved numerous "Japan firsts" even after she died. For example, she was the first emperor in Japan to be cremated. While cremation is the most common funeral practice in modern-day Japan, burial of corpses was the norm prior to the spread of Buddhism. Records show that the Japanese Buddhist monk Dosho was the only major figure before Jito to have been cremated. Jito's preference for cremation may be traced to the influence of Emperor Tenmu, who was a keen advocate of Buddhism. Another rarity in those days was a joint burial with one's husband. Jito's was only the second instance of this, following the burial of Emperor Senka with his wife Tachibanano-nakatsu.

Jito always stood by her husband and carried out his wishes. She also supported her grandson's imperial reign by being the first to take the post of *daijo-tenno* (retired emperor). And she was a pioneer with regard to funeral practices. Jito's many achievements live on to this day in the culture and systems of modern Japan.

『持統女帝の生涯 The Life of Empress Jito 』

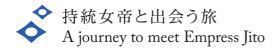
Y.	,	
645年	父:中大兄皇子(天智天皇)、 母:蘇我遠智娘の次女として誕生	645: Born as Sarara, the second daughter of Prince Nakano-oe (later Emperor Tenchi) and Soga no Ochino-iratsume.
657年	叔父の大海人皇子と13歳で結婚する	657: Sarara marries her uncle Prince Oama at the age of 13.
662年	草壁皇子を生む	662: Sarara gives birth to Prince Kusakabe.
672年	壬申の乱により大海人皇子が勝利する	672: Prince Oama wins the Jinshin War.
673年	大海人皇子が天武天皇として即位、讃良も皇后になる	673: Prince Oama enthroned as Emperor Tenmu. Sarara becomes empress consort.
679年	吉野の盟約を交わす	679: The Yoshino Pact is made.
680年	天武天皇が薬師寺建立を発願	680: Emperor Tenmu commissions the construction of Yakushiji Temple.
681年	草壁皇子を立太子させる	681: Prince Kusakabe becomes crown prince.
683年	草壁皇子の嫡子である軽皇子が誕生	683: Prince Karu, Prince Kusakabe's son, is born.
686年	天武天皇が崩御する	686: Emperor Tenmu passes away.
689年	草壁皇子が28歳で急逝 飛鳥浄御原令を完成させる	689: Prince Kusakabe passes away suddenly at the age of 28. Sarara finalizes the Asuka Kiyomihara Code.
690年	持統女帝として46歳で即位	690: Sarara is enthroned as Empress Jito at the age of 46.
0,01	庚寅年籍を作る	Jito creates a new family register system.
694年	藤原京に遷都する	694: Jito relocates the capital to Fujiwara-kyo.
697年	軽皇子を15歳で立太子させ文武天皇として即位させる 太上天皇として共治する	697: Prince Karu becomes crown prince at the age of 15 and is enthroned as Emperor Monmu. Jito becomes daijo-tenno and supports the emperor.
701年	大宝律令を制定	701: The Taiho Code is instituted.
702年	30年ぶりに遣唐使を復活させる 58歳で崩御する 天皇として初の火葬の後、天武天皇のもとに葬られる	702: Japanese missions to Tang China are resumed for the first time in 30 years. Jito dies aged 58. After being cremated—a first for an emperor—she is buried alongside Emperor Tenchi.

年齢は数え年で表記しています。

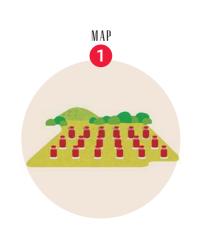
Note: Ages are rendered in the traditional Japanese age-reckoning system, in which newborns start from one instead of zero, and age is incremented on New Year's Day.







藤原宮跡 FUJIWARA PALACE SITE





壮大な都、藤原京があった地は、いまも大和三山に見守られて。

The former site of the magnificent capital is guarded to this day by the Yamato Sanzan mountains.

夫である天武天皇の遺志を継ぎ、藤原京を完成させた持統 女帝。それは大和三山もすっぽり入るほどの古代最大の都で した。その中心地にあった藤原宮は、女帝が国家形成の夢を 推し進めた舞台。いまは風がわたるその跡を、大和三山が 静かに見守っています。

Empress Jito fulfilled the dying wishes of her husband Tenmu by seeing through the construction of Fujiwara-kyo. The city was the largest in ancient Japan, helped by the fact that it encompassed the three mountains of Yamato Sanzan. At its center was Fujiwara Palace, where Jito pushed forward with her vision of building a nation. Today the Yamato Sanzan remain standing watch over a vast plain.



Data

- ◆橿原市高殿町ほか
- ♥コミュニティバス橿原市藤原京資料室前下車
- ◆ Takadono-cho Kashihara-shi
- 4 min. walk from Kashihara-shi Fujiwara-kyo Shiryoshitsu-mae stop on Community Bus



藤原宮は1辺約1km四方の中に、現在の皇居と 国会議事堂、霞ヶ関の官庁街にあたる施設が集結。 再現された朱色の柱列は当時を想像する手がかりに。

Within one square kilometer, there were numerous institutional facilities—the ancient equivalents of today's Tokyo Imperial Palace, National Diet Building, and bureaucratic offices. The mock vermillion pillars you see today give you an idea of the grand scale of the palace.



大和三山の絶好の眺望スポット。 ここからの眺めは「重要眺望景観」に 指定されているほど!

From here, you get a splendid view of the Yamato Sanzan—a view that's been officially recognized by Kashihara City.





橿原市藤原京資料室 KASHIHARA CITY FILIIWARA CAPITAL INFORMATION CENTER

当時を再現した模型やCG・出土品で もっと藤原京を知る。

Learn more about the ancient capital by viewing a scale model, CG videos, and excavated artifacts.

藤原宮跡(大極殿跡)からほど近い資料室には、柱や瓦など当時の出土品のほかに、 藤原京1000分の1の模型や、当時の人々の暮らしがわかる資料が充実。

An information hub is located near the former site of the Daikokuden building at the Fujiwara Palace Site. Here you'll find a 1:1,000 scale model of the old city and items like excavated columns and roof tiles—all of which give you a sense of that bygone era.



- ◆橿原市縄手町178-1 (JAならけん橿原東部経済センター2階) TEL.0744-21-1114 (魅力創造部世界遺産・文化資産活用課) ⊕9:00~17:00 (入館16:30) 月休(月曜日が祝祭日の場合は翌日) € コミュニティバス橿原市藤原京資料室前下車すぐ
- ♦ 178-1 Nawate-cho, Kashihara-shi (2F, JA Naraken Kashihara East Economic Center) Tel: 0744-21-1114 @9:00-17:00 (enter by 16:30); Closed Mon. (open public holidays
- Take the Community Bus and get off at Kashihara-shi Fujiwara-kyo Shiryoshitsu-mae



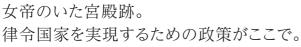






飛鳥宮跡(飛鳥海御原宮) ASUKA KIYOMIHARA PALACE RUINS





The ancient site of the palace where Jito carried out her policies for making Japan into a *ritsuryo* state—a formal nation with its own laws and codes.

藤原京に遷る前に、持統女帝が暮らした飛鳥浄御原宮。この宮殿で天武天皇と共にさまざまな 政策を実施しました。復元された飛鳥浄御原宮の石敷広場や大井戸跡が、遥かな古代へと心を 誘ってくれます。

Empress Jito lived here before the capital was moved to Fujiwara-kyo. This is where she and Emperor Tenmu put their policies into action. The cobblestone square and the water-well remains are reproductions of features that would have been seen in the ancient days of Jito.



飛鳥浄御原宮以外にも飛鳥板蓋宮など 複数の宮殿遺構が 重なって発見されたことから、 総称して飛鳥宮跡と呼ばれています。

Here people have unearthed the remains of numerous palaces, one layered atop the other. Asuka Itabuki Palace was one of these palaces. Because of this background, the site is also known as the Asuka Palace Ruins.

Data

- ◆明日香村岡 (¹赤かめ周遊バス岡橋本下車約5分 または岡戎前下車約5分

- 🥬 5 min. walk from Oka-hashimoto stop or
- Oka-ebisumae stop on Akakame bus



発掘時調査 Excavation

- ◆明日香村飛鳥
- ♥赤かめ周遊バス飛鳥下車徒歩約4分
- Asuka, Asuka-mura
- 📢 4 min. walk from Asuka stop on Akakame bus

石神遺跡 ISHIGAMI SITE 🏭

MAP



迎賓館の跡。武器庫であった説も。

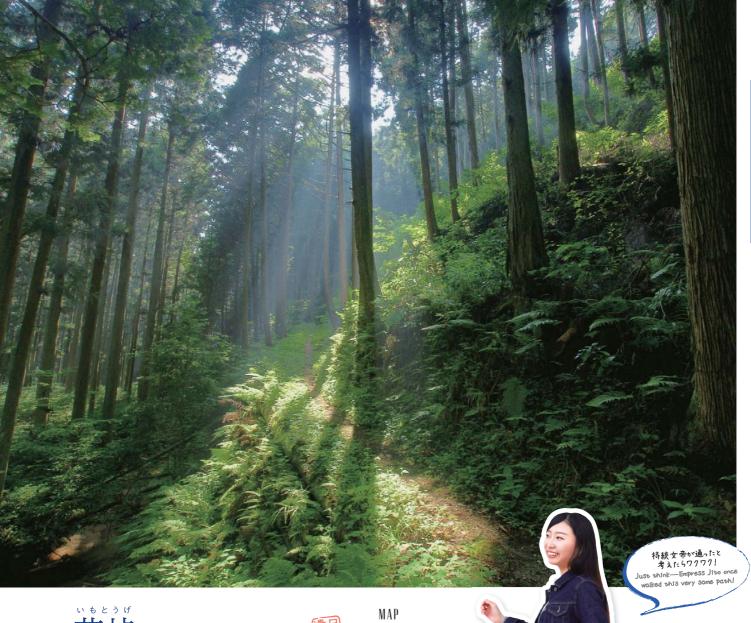
The remains of a guest house were found here, along with evidence of a weapons storehouse.



噴水機能を持った須弥山石や石人像などが発掘されたここは、斉明女帝の時代に造られた 迎賓館があった場所。鉄製の鏃(やじり)も出土したことから、持統女帝の時代には武器庫で あったとの説があります。

The guest house is thought to date from Empress Saimei's reign. And because iron arrowheads were also found at this site, some believe it was used as an armory during Jito's reign. Other discoveries excavated here include the Shumisen-seki stone structure and the Sekijinzo stone figure—both believed to have been fountains.





当時 IMOTOGE MOUNTAIN PASS 運動

深い緑が奥へと誘う。 ここは女帝が何度も越えた峠道。

Lush greenery invites you to wander deeper into the woods. Jito often traveled along this road.

大海人皇子と鸕野讃良皇女(のちの天武天皇と持統 女帝)が越えた峠は、吉野へと続きます。壬申の乱が 起きるまで身を隠した吉野。夫亡き後も、持統女帝が 何度も吉野へ向かったのは、国を治める我が身を奮い 立たせるためだったのかもしれません。

This mountain pass leads to Yoshino. It was a route often traveled by Prince Oama and Princess Unono-sarara—the couple who became Emperor Tenmu and Empress Jito. The two led a secluded life in Yoshino until the Jinshin War broke out. Even after her husband died, Jito continued to visit Yoshino. Perhaps there was something about the place that inspired her to lead the nation.

- ◆ Between Inabuchi (Asuka-mura) and Yoshino-cho 🕴 1.5-hour walk from Ishibutai stop on Akakame bus





MAUSOLEUM OF EMPEROR TENMU AND EMPRESS JITO

いま女帝は愛する人とともに飛鳥ののどかな風景にかこまれて。

Resting beside her loved one amid the idyllic Asuka landscape.

『阿不幾万山陵記』により場所が特定された、八角形の墳墓。律令国家の完成を天武天皇とともに 成し遂げた持統女帝が最後に望んだことは、夫とともに眠ることでした。

When this octagonal mausoleum was looted in 1235, a survey was conducted. A record of this survey, the Aokino-sanryoki, identified the site as Tenmu and Jito's tomb. Jito's dying wish, after having achieved the grand vision of building a ritsuryo state, had been to rest beside her late husband.



- ◆ 明日香村野口
- **素かめ周遊バス天武・持統陵下車すぐ
- Noguchi, Asuka-mura
- Take the Akakame bus and get off at Tenmu-Jito-ryo

嶋宮跡 SHIMANO-MIYA PALACE SITE 🏭



近江から吉野へ赴く一行が立ち寄り、休んだ場所。

Where royalty would stay on their way from Omi to Yoshino.

大海人皇子と鸕野讃良皇女(のちの天武天皇と持統女帝)の一行が、芋峠を越える前に立ち寄り 宿泊した場所です。元は蘇我馬子の邸宅「嶋家」だったところで、そのあとに持統女帝の息子・草壁 皇子の「嶋宮」になりました。

With their entourage in tow, Prince Oama and Princess Unono-sarara (the future Emperor Tenmu and Empress Jito) would rest here overnight, before taking the Imotoge mountain pass. The residence here was originally owned by Soga no Umako of the powerful Soga clan. It later became the palace of Jito's son, Prince Kusakabe.

Data

- ◆明日香村島庄
- ●赤かめ周遊バス石舞台下車すぐ
- ♦ Shimasho, Asuka-mura
- Take the Akakame bus and get off at Ishibutai





おいしい飛鳥で、ちょっと一息。 Enjoy the tastes of Asuka



町屋カフェ noconoco

Noco Noco Cafe



米蔵を改装したカフェでほっこりしたひとときを。

A converted rice granary with a cozy ambience

古代米や旬の野菜が中心の月替わり「のこのこランチ(1,100円)」や、 ふわふわのシフォンケーキなど、ランチでもお茶でものんびりどうぞ。

Relax here for lunch or a tea break. Treat yourself to the monthly lunch special (1,100 yen), served with kodaimai (ancient rice) and seasonal vegetables, or a fluffy piece of chiffon cake.



◆ 高取町上土佐57

TEL.0744-52-4771 ¥Lunch 750円~ ⑤9:00~17:00(Lo.16:30) ※12~2月は平日、土日祝ともに16:00閉店 木曜休み €近鉄壺阪山下車徒歩約15分

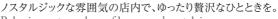
- ◆ 57 Kamitosa, Takatori-cho
- Tel: 0744-52-4771 ¥Lunch from 750 yen
- ① 9:00-17:00 (last order 16:30); Closes at 16:00 on all days during Dec.-Feb.; Closed Thurs.
- 15 min. walk from Kintetsu Tsubosakayama Station



珈琲館 御園

Misono Coffeehouse





Relax in an atmosphere of luxury and nostalgia

|杯ずつミルで挽き、サイフォン式で淹れる珈琲の香りに、心もゆったり。 モーニングの厚切りトーストもふわふわで人気です。

Each cup of coffee is brewed using a siphon and freshly ground beans. Nothing beats the rich aroma of fresh coffee! Also popular here is the thick, fluffy toast served in the breakfast special.



◆明日香村御園1-1

TEL.0744-54-3386 \ | 御園ブレンド 430円、モーニング 580円など ①7:30~18:00 年中無休(年末年始を除く) €近鉄飛鳥下車徒歩約2分

♦ 1-1 Misono, Asuka-mura

Tel: 0744-54-3386 ¥Misono Blend coffee 430 yen, breakfast special 580 yen, etc. ७7:30–18:00; Open year-round (except year-end/New Year holidays) 📢 2 min. walk from Kintetsu Asuka Station





古代衣装着用体験

DRESSING UP AS ASUKA PERIOD PEOPLE

飛鳥時代の装いで 遺跡を訪れたら 気分はもうタイムトリップ。

MAP 10

Wear Asuka Period costumes and visit the sites. It's like traveling back in time!

飛鳥駅のすぐそばにある飛鳥観光協会では古代衣装を レンタル。皇族から女官、采女、舎人それぞれのスタイルが あり、カラーバリエーションも豊富です。当時の人々の 装いで飛鳥をめぐれば、とっておきの思い出に。

In front of Asuka Station is the Asuka Sightseeing Association. This is where you can rent traditional Asuka Period costumes in a range of different colors and styles. You can pretend to be a royal, a lady-in-waiting, or an attendant. Wandering around the historical sites of Asuka in traditional dress will be an unforgettable experience.

- ◆明日香村越6-3 飛鳥びとの館内(飛鳥観光協会) TEL.0744-54-3240 ①9:00~18:00 ¥3,000円~
- ◆ Asukabito no Yakata Tourist Information Center (Asuka Sightseeing Association), 6-3 Koshi, Asuka-mura Tel: 0744-54-3240 ⊙9:00−18:00 ∑From 3,000 yen In front of Kintetsu Asuka Station







どれにしようか迷うほど、 色鮮やかな衣装がいっぱい!



※レンタルは古代衣装のみです。写真の背景や 小道具は演出上のものであり、レンタルにはあり ません。ご了承ください。

Note: Only the costumes are for rent. Accessories and props shown in the photos are not included in the rental package.



本薬師寺跡 MOTO-YAKUSHIJI TEMPLE RUINS 🏭

遠くには畝傍山。女帝が愛された証がここに。

With Mt. Unebi in the distance, this ancient site was a monument to Tenmu's love for Jito.

薬師寺建立のきっかけは、天武天皇が病気に 伏せた皇后(のちの持統女帝)の快復を願っ てのこと。しかし、完成を待たず天武天皇が 崩御したため、持統女帝が遺志を継いで完成 させました。平城京への遷都により薬師寺が 西ノ京に移り、区別するために「本薬師寺」と 称されるようになりました。

When his beloved empress consort (the future Empress Jito) fell ill, Emperor Tenmu ordered the construction of a temple at which he Even so, Jito carried on the construction in line with her husband's the temple was also transferred to the Nishinokyo area of the new capital. This temple is referred to as Moto-yakushiji (moto meaning



could pray for her recovery. Ironically, he died before it was finished. dying wishes. The capital was eventually relocated to Heijo-kyo, and "original") to differentiate it from the one in Heijo-kyo.

本薬師寺跡周辺では、9月ごろ一面のホテイアオイがみられます。

In September, the area around the ancient temple site is blanketed in water hyacinths.

M



- ◆ 橿原市城殿町 🗗 近鉄畝傍御陵前駅から徒歩約10分
- ♦ Kidono-cho, Kashihara-shi 📢 10 min. walk from Kinte

就尾都多本神社 UNEOTSU-TAMOTO SHRINE

ひっそりとした神社には



天武天皇の息子にまつわるエピソードが。

This quiet shrine has a connection with a son of Emperor Tenmu.

天武天皇の息子であり、持統女帝を助け、政治を牽引した高市皇子。木々に守られるように覆われた 小さな神社は、皇子の妃である檜隈女王が夫の延命を願ったといわれ、境内にその歌碑があります。

Prince Takechi, one of Emperor Tenmu's sons, supported Empress Jito and played a key role in the government. Takechi's consort, Princess Hinokuma, prayed for his longevity at this small, tree-sheltered shrine. A Man'yoshu poem written by the princess is inscribed on a stone monument in the shrine precincts.

Data

- ◆橿原市木之本町114
- ・プコミュニティバス木之本町下車徒歩約7分
- ♦ 114 Kinomoto-cho, Kashihara-shi 🗗 7 min. walk from Kinomoto-cho sto





おいしい飛鳥で、ちょっと一息。

Savor the flavors of Asuka



げんきな果実工房

Genki na Kajitsu-kobo Gelato Shop



完熟果実のジェラートや旬のフルーツパフェをお庭で。

Sit in the garden and enjoy seasonal fruit parfaits and gelato made from ripe fruit

ジェラートは「あすかルビー」など14種。「イチジクのジェラートパフェ」も 人気です。素材の良さを生かした味わいをガーデンカフェでどうぞ。

Choose from 14 gelato flavors, such as Asuka Ruby strawberry Another popular choice is the fig gelato parfait. Relax in the garden cafe with sweets made from the finest ingredients.

HASSING

◆明日香村飛鳥207-7

TEL.090-4760-8907 \(\mathbb{Y}\) ジェラート 360円~ \(\Omega11:00~17:00\) 月·火曜休み(祝祭日の場合は翌平日連休)、冬季休業12月~2月 (**) 赤かめ周遊バス飛鳥下車徒歩約1分

♦ 207-7 Asuka, Asuka-mura

Tel: 090-4760-8907 ¥ Gelato from 360 yen ⊙11:00–17:00; Closed Mon. and Tues. (open public holidays, closed following two days); Closed Dec.–Feb.

1 min. walk from Asuka stop on Akakame bus



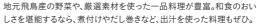
刻の肴 如月

Kisaragi Japanese Restaurant



数々の一品料理が魅力の、出汁にこだわった居酒屋。

An *izakaya* (Japanese-style pub) serving a variety of à la carte dishes, with a focus on *dashi* stock





Choose from a rich variety of à la carte dishes made from local Asuka produce and other select ingredients. To savor the true flavor of Japanese cuisine, try their dishes that use *dashi* stock, such as simmered fish or *dashimaki* rolled eggs.

◆橿原市見瀬町4-4グリーンコーポ橿原1F

TEL.0744-27-2216 ¥Lunch 972円~ 夜: 単品324円~ ⑤昼11:30~14:00(前日までに要予約) 夜17:30~23:00(Lo.22:30)月曜休み ℓ・近鉄橿原神宮前下車徒歩約5分

♦ 1F Green Copo Kashihara, 4-4 Mise-cho, Kashihara-shi

Tel: 0724-27-2216 ¥Lunch from 972 yen; Dinner items à la carte from 324 yen
①Lunch 11:30–14:00 (reserve at least 1 day in advance); Dinner 17:30–23:00 (last order 22:30);
Closed Mon. • 5 min. walk from Kintetsu Kashiharajingu-mae Station



Cafe 歩楽都

Cafe Furatto



ハーブティーのアロマで癒しのひとときを。

Relax with the healing aroma of herb tea

アロマテラピストがオリジナルブレンドした香り豊かなハーブティーを。 木のぬくもりを感じる店内と窓からの景色にリラックスできる空間です。

Enjoy originally blended fragrant herb teas made by an aromatherapist. The warm wooden interior and the view from the windows combine to create a relaxing atmosphere.



◆ 明日香村川原115

TEL.0744-54-4151 闰Lunch1,000円~、Cafe400円~ ②9:00~17:00(季節により異なります) 不定休 ℓੈ未かめ周遊バス中央公民館前下車徒歩約3分

♦ 115 Kawahara, Asuka-mura

Tel: 0744-54-4151 🖹 Lunch from 1,000 yen; drinks from 400 yen 🕙 19:00−17:00 (changes by the season); Closed irregularly 📢 3 min. walk from Chuo-kominkan-mae stop on Akakame bus



和食しらかし

Shirakashi Japanese Restaurant



宝楽で蒸し焼きにした新鮮な魚介の旨味が絶品。

Fresh seafood, steamed and roasted—it's a treat for the taste buds!

宝楽会席は、陶板に新鮮な魚介類を並べ、奈良の地酒を注いで蒸し焼きにした創作料理。全室個室でゆっくり料理を楽しめます。

The original *Horaku Kaiseki* multi-course meal here is superb. Fresh seafood is laid out in a flat earthen dish and then steamed and roasted with lashings of local Nara sake. Each dining area is a private room, so you can enjoy an intimate and relaxing meal.



◆橿原市兵部町36-1

TEL.0744-25-2375 国Lunch 907円~ ③昼11:00~14:00 夜16:00~22:00 (Lo.21:00) 月曜休み 🕴 近鉄八木西口下車徒歩約6分

◆ 36-1 Hyobu-cho, Kashihara-shi

Tel: 0744-25-2375 Ξ Lunch from 907 yen \odot Lunch 11:00–14:00; Dinner 16:00–22:00 (last order 21:00); Closed Mon. \mathfrak{g}^9 6 min. walk from Kintetsu Yagi-nishiguchi Station



いまに残る飛鳥の道。遥かなる時代の名残を探して。

Several Asuka Period roads are still used today. Look for the remnants of a bygone era.



下ツ道障

SHIMOTSU-MICHI ROAD

現在も橿原市に残る古道。

An ancient road in Kashihara that's still used today.

藤原京を設計するにあたり基準線となった道で、都の幹線道路と して重要な役割を果たしました。藤原京の造営中に持統女帝が 視察した大路は、この下ツ道との見方もあります。

Shimotsu-michi provided a guideline for planning the grid-pattern street layout of the capital city, Fujiwara-kyo. This road was also an important transport artery for the capital. Empress Jito would have had a close look at this road during the construction of Fujiwara-kyo.

Data

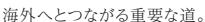
- ◆橿原市八木町(八木札の辻交流館)
- ●近鉄大和八木駅から徒歩約8分
- ◆ Yagi-cho, Kashihara-shi (Yagi-fudano-tsuji Koryukan former inn) ₱ 8 min. walk from Kintetsu Yamato-yagi Station







紀路(首勢路) KIJI ROAD (KOSEJI ROAD)



A vital road connecting to the outside world.

飛鳥から紀伊国(和歌山県)へと続く古代の官道、紀路。この紀路は紀伊国から海を 越え中国や朝鮮半島諸国とも結びつく重要な道でした。持統女帝が紀州白浜の牟婁の 湯を訪れたときにも通った道です。

This ancient imperial road goes all the way from Asuka to Kiino-kuni—an area that today spreads over Wakayama Prefecture and part of Mie Prefecture. Kiji Road played an important role as a trade route with China and the Korean kingdoms. Empress Jito traveled this road on the way to the hot springs of Muro in Kishu Shirahama.



Data

- ◆橿原市/高取町/ 明日香村
- ◆ Kashihara-shi, Takatori-cho, and

中ッ道 NAKATSU-MICHI ROAD に

藤原京の幹線道路。

The main thoroughfare of Fujiwara-kyo.

近江から吉野へ向かった際、大海人 皇子と鸕野讃良皇女(のちの天武 天皇と持統女帝)は、中ツ道を通った とみられています。完成した藤原京 でも、周辺地域とつながる幹線道路の 役割を果たしていました。

It's believed that Prince Oama and Princess Unono-sarara—the future Emperor Tenmu and Empress Jito-took this road when traveling from Omi to Yoshino. As one of the principal roads of Fujiwara-kyo, Nakatsu-michi connected the capital with its surrounding areas.















とまりゃんせ

TOMARYANSE FARMHOUSE INN MAP 20

のどかな時間に溶け込むように 飛鳥の古民家に滞在してみる。

Stay and relax in a traditional Japanese house that blends into the pastoral Asuka landscape.

見晴らしのいい丘の上に建つ、農家民宿。土間や古道具、時代ものの 家具など、なんだか懐かしいような気分にさせてくれます。田植えや 稲刈りなどの農業体験も実施(料金別途)しています。

This farmhouse minshuku—or Japanese-style B&B—stands on a hill with lovely panoramic views. The earthen floor, timeworn tools, and antique furniture evoke the charm of old-world Japan. For a small extra charge, you can also take part in farming activities like rice planting and harvesting.

- ◆明日香村真弓1526 TEL.0744-54-2516 閨素泊まり4,500円(個室利用5,500円)、 夕食2,000円、朝食500円(要事前予約) 🗗 近鉄飛鳥下車徒歩約5分
- ◆ 1526 Mayumi, Asuka-mura

Tel: 0744-54-2516 ¥4,500 yen/night (no meals; 5,500 yen/night for private-use room); Dinner 2,000 yen and breakfast 500 yen (reservations required) § 5 min. walk from Kintetsu Asuka Station

橿原オークホテル

KASHIHARA OAK HOTEL MAP 21

ゆっくりと、くつろぎのひとときを。 駅から近い、旅の拠点。

Close to the station, a convenient and relaxing base for your Asuka travels.

橿原神宮前駅から徒歩約2分。飛鳥の観光にも便利な立地です。客室には 大きめサイズのベッドが用意されており、旅の疲れを癒してゆっくり休めそう。 1階にあるレストランは天ぷらやお造りなど和食中心のメニューが揃います。

A 2-minute walk from Kashiharajingu-mae Station, this hotel is a handy place to stay when you visit Asuka. The rooms have large, comfy beds that are perfect for unwinding after a busy day of sightseeing. The restaurant on the first floor serves mainly Japanese cuisine, such as tempura and sashimi.

Data

◆ 橿原市久米町905-2

TEL.0744-23-2525 至シングルルーム7,344円、スタジオツインルーム8,100円(1名利用の 場合) €近鉄橿原神宮前下車徒歩約2分

♦ 905-2 Kume-cho, Kashihara-shi

Tel: 0744-23-2525 ¥7,344 yen/night for a single room; 8,100 yen/night for a studio twin room (per person) • 2 min. walk from Kintetsu Kashiharajingu-mae Station











もっと飛鳥を楽しみたいなら各地域のWebもチェック!

橿原市観光協会サイトさらら

高取町観光ガイド

明日香村観光ポータルサイト旅する明日香ネット

あなたらし11 スタイルで、 飛鳥をめぐろう

Cruise around Asuka in your choice of wheels.

レンタサイクル

橿原神宮前駅前、飛鳥駅前など 5カ所でレンタルできます。

Bicycle Rentals

Bicycles can be rented out at five locations in the area, such as at Kashiharajingu-mae Station and Asuka Station.



2人乗り電気自動車「MICHIMO」

橿原神宮前駅、飛鳥駅でレンタルできます。 Michimo 2-Seater: This EV can be rented out at Kashiharajingu-mae Station and Asuka Station.

<予約 Reservations>

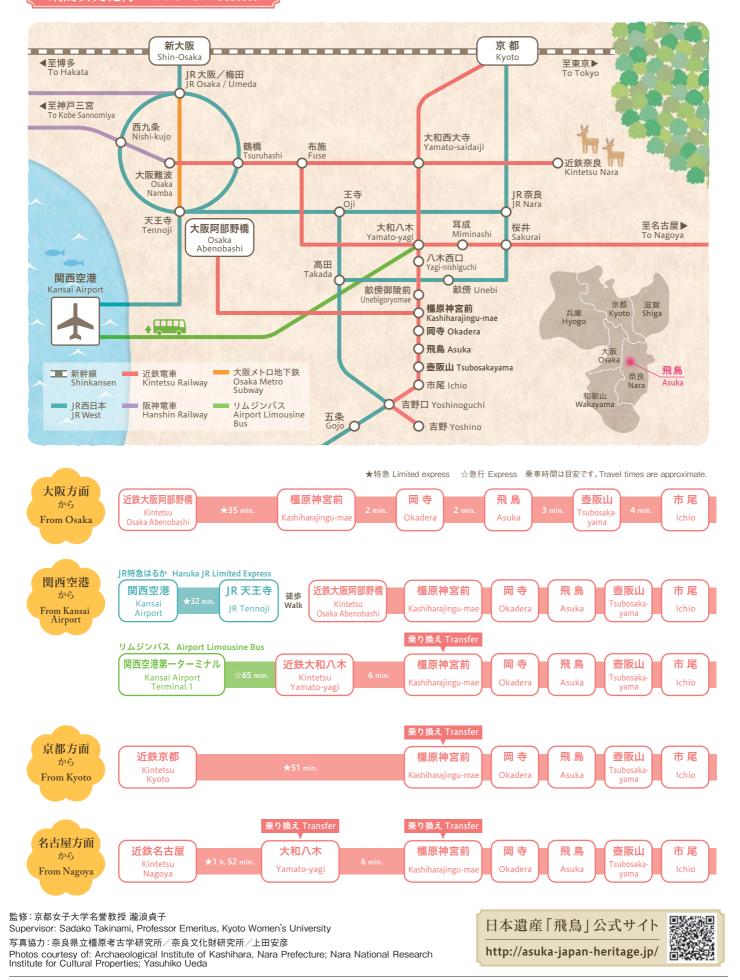
橿原神宮前駅

Kashiharajingu-mae Station TEL.080-9122-7546 http://michimo.mobi





飛鳥女史紀行へのアクセス Access



杂行:

日本遺産「飛鳥」魅力発信事業推進協議会

Published by:

Asuka Japan Heritage Promotion Committee

橿原市観光協会: 奈良県橿原市内膳町1丁目6-8 橿原市観光交流センター2階 Tel: 0744-20-1123 Kashihara City Tourism Association: 2F, 1-6-8 Naizen-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara Prefecture 高取町観光協会: 奈良県高市郡高取町上土佐20-2 夢創舘 Tel: 0744-52-1150 Takatori Town Tourism Association: 20-2 Kamitosa, Takatori-cho, Takaichi-gun, Nara Prefecture

飛鳥観光協会: 奈良県高市郡明日香村越6番地の3「飛鳥びとの館」内 Tel: 0744-54-3240 Asuka Sightseeing Association: 6-3 Koshi, Asuka-mura, Takaichi-gun, Nara Prefecture