

古代が今に甦る

日本一の武具館と国宝・重文の宝庫

全国の国宝・重要文化財の指定を受けた武具類の8割がこの大三島に は保存されており、日本一の武具館として全国に知られているが、また、武 具の他にも多数の文化財を有している。

室町時代に再建された御本殿は流造を代表とする建物として、切妻造の 拝殿とともに重要文化財に指定されている。十七神社御鎮座の御神像は平 安朝の木彫で重要文化財に指定、斉明天皇御奉納の禽獣葡萄鏡は国 宝に定められ、他に百余面の和鏡は女性の参拝祈願を伝えている。三蹟の 一人藤原佐理は乗船の船板に「日本総鎮守大山積大明神」と書き著し航 海の安全を祈ったが、これが重要文化財の神号扁額である。また、昭和四 十七年(1972年)5月重要文化財の指定を受けた文安二年(1534年)から 寛文十一年(1671年)に至る137年間の間に詠まれた281巻の法楽連歌 は、近世伊予に開花した文化の基をなすと云われている。

Omishima is nationally well-known as possessing the finest armory hall in Japan, gathering, preserving, and exhibiting eighty percent of the extant armor and other equipment which have been designated as National Treasures and Important Cultural Properties.

The main shrine, rebuilt in the Muromachi Era (1338-1573), representing the nagare-zukuri (wave-style) architecture of Shinto shrines, in addition to Haiden, the hall of worship, built in the kirizuma-zukuri (a gable style), is designated as an Important Cultural Property.

The wooden image of a deity at Jushichi Shrine, made in the Heian Era (794 ~1192), is also designated as an Important Cultural Property. The Kinjubudo-kyo Mirror (carved with animals and grapes), dedicated by Empress Saimei, is designated a National Treasure, and over one hundred other mirrors here have long been objects of worship and prayer for women.

The calligraphy framed as a shrine tablet, written by Sukemasa Fujiwara, one of three famous calligraphers of the Heian Era, is designated as an Important Cultural Property. It reads "Nihon So Chinju Oyamazumi Daimyojin (Oyamazumi gracious deity of the guardian god of Japan)" and was written on a plank of the boat Fujiwara boarded to pray for safety at sea. Two hundred and eighty-one horaku renga (linked verses for entertaining the gods), written in the 137-year period between 1534 and 1671 are said to have formed the cultural base of modern Ehime.



国宝

赤絲威鎧大袖付 源義経奉納

Aka-ito-odoshi Yoroi (red-threaded armor) dedicated by Yoshitsune Minamoto (Heian Era)



禽獸葡萄鏡 斉明天皇御奉納

Kinju-budo-kyo Mirror (carved with animals and grapes) dedicated by Empress Saimei 1350 years ago

紺絲威鎧兜大袖付 河野通信奉納

Kon-ito-odoshi Yoroi, Kabuto (dark blue-threaded armor and helmet) dedicated by Michinobu Kono (Heian Era)

紫綾威鎧大袖付 源頼朝奉納

Murasaki-aya-odoshi Yoroi (violet-twilled-threaded armor) dedicated by Yoritomo Minamoto (the end of the Heian Era to the beginning of



愛媛県有形文化財

大山祇神社古図 室町時代

Oyamazumi shrine

List of Representative National Treasures.



- 神号扁額(参議藤原佐理奉納)、平安時 熏紫韋威胴丸大袖付
- (木曾義仲奉納)、平安時代 螺鈿飾太刀(平重盛奉納)、平安時代
- 薙刀(武蔵坊弁慶奉納)
- 赤漆塗重籐弓
- (鎮西八郎為朝奉納)、平安時代
- 革箙(和田小太郎義盛奉納)、平安時代
- 三島神紋流旗(河野通信奉納)
- 藍韋威鎧(河野通時奉納) ● 萠黄綾威腰取鎧大袖付
- (河野通有奉納)、鎌倉時代

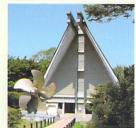
紫陽殿、国宝館、海事博物館

大三島の宝物館は紫陽殿・国宝館・海事博物 館(葉山丸記念館)の3館がある。

紫陽殿・国宝館には鎧、兜、刀剣類等を展示。 日本最古の大鎧は藤原純友の乱を鎮めた越智押 領使好方の奉納である。源平の戦いに源義経を助 けた河野通信、元寇の役に活躍した通有・通時等 河野一族のものや源義経、楠正成をうった大森彦 七所用の国宝の大太刀等がある。

海事博物館は昭和天皇の海洋生物研究の為の 御採集船葉山丸を記念して建造。葉山丸を始め間 和天皇の多数の御著書、瀬戸内海を中心とした動 植物の標本が、水軍・海事関係資料とともに展示さ れている。全国の鉱山の代表的鉱礦石も多数ある。





Shiyo-den, Kokuho-kan, Kaiji Hakubutsu-kan

牡丹唐草文兵庫鎖太刀拵

Hyogo-kusari-sword with

peony patterns dedicated by Prince Morinaga Shinno

護良親王奉納(鎌倉時代)

There are three treasure houses in Omishima, Shiyo-den Hall, Kokuho-kan (National Treasures' Hall), and Kaiji Hakubutsu-kan (maritime affairs museum, or Memorial Hall of the ship Hayama-

Armor, warrior helmets and swords are exhibited at Shivo-den Hall and Kokuho-kan. The oldest large armor in Japan (National Treasure) is dedicated by Yoshikata Ochi who suppressed Sumitomo Fujiwara's Revolt. There is armor (National Treasure) offered by Michinobu Kono who helped Yoshitsune Minamoto at the Battle of Gempei (between the Genji and the Heike clans); armor belonging to the Kono Family which served valiantly at the Mongolian Invasions: both armor (National Treasures) dedicated by Yoshitsune Minamoto and Yoritomo Minamoto (originator of the Kamakura shogunate), and a large sword (National Treasure) offered by Hikohichi Omori which was used to execute Masashige Kusunoki.

Kaiji Hakubutsu-kan was constructed for permanent preservation of the ship called "Havamamaru," commissioned by the Emperor Showa (Hirohito) for conducting marine biology research. Numerous books written by Emperor Showa and animal and plant specimens from the Seto Inland Sea are exhibited along with other materials concerned with the Suigun (Inland Sea navy) and maritime affairs. The exhibition also includes representative ore samples dedicated from all over



国宝館 紫陽殿 海事博物館

共通拝観券

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