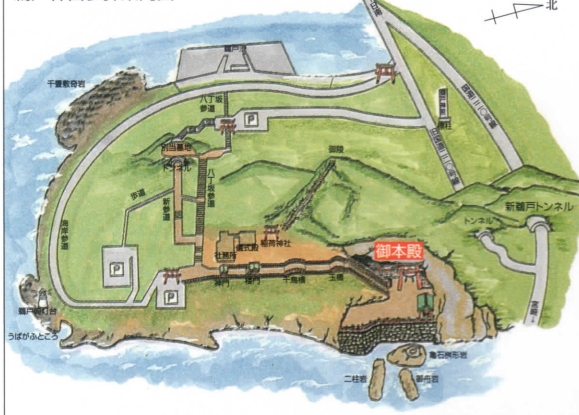


鵜戸神宮参拝案内図



鵜戸神宮への交通アクセス

Traffic access to the Udo Shrine



- 宮崎より41km
宮崎交通日南海岸鵜戸神宮下車。
バス80分 タクシー50分
- 宮崎空港より35km バス60分 タクシー40分
- 日南より12km バス20分 タクシー15分
- 駐車場あり
- 41 kilometers from Miyazaki City
Get down the Udo Shrine (Udo Jingu) for Nichinan Shoreline of Miyazaki Transportation.
80 minutes are required by bus. 50 minutes are required by taxi.
- 35 kilometers from Miyazaki Airport
60 minutes are required by bus. 40 minutes are required by taxi.
- 12 kilometers from Nichinan City
20 minutes are required by bus. 15 minutes are required by taxi.

祭事

Festivals

- 例祭 2月1日 奉納行事(剣法発祥鵜戸山顕彰剣道大会 奉納四半の大会)
- 月次祭 毎月1日 ●縁日祭 毎月初の卯の日
- Annual festival Will be held on the first day of February of every year
Dedicated events. A festival (Japanese) fencing tournament for celebrating Udo san the art of fencing came into existence
Quarterly meeting for presentation
- Tsukunami festival Will be held on the first day of every month
- Ennichi festival Will be held once a month (the first Hare sign day of every month)

文化財

Cultural assets

- 国指定名勝「鵜戸」/鵜戸神宮一帯
 - 国指定天然記念物/鵜戸へゴ自生北限地帯
 - 県指定建造物/御本殿
 - 国指定天然記念物/鵜戸千疊敷奇岩
 - 市指定建造物/鵜戸山別当墓地並に墓
 - その他多数
- Places of Scenic Beauty UDO
Natural monuments designated by the Government Zone limited to the north where Udo's hego (tree ferns) grow naturally
Structure designated by Miyazaki Prefecture Main shrine
Natural monuments designated by Miyazaki Prefecture Rocks of fantastic shape at Udo Senjojiki
Structures designated by Nichinan City Graveyards and tombs for Udo san intendants (betto) and many other structures

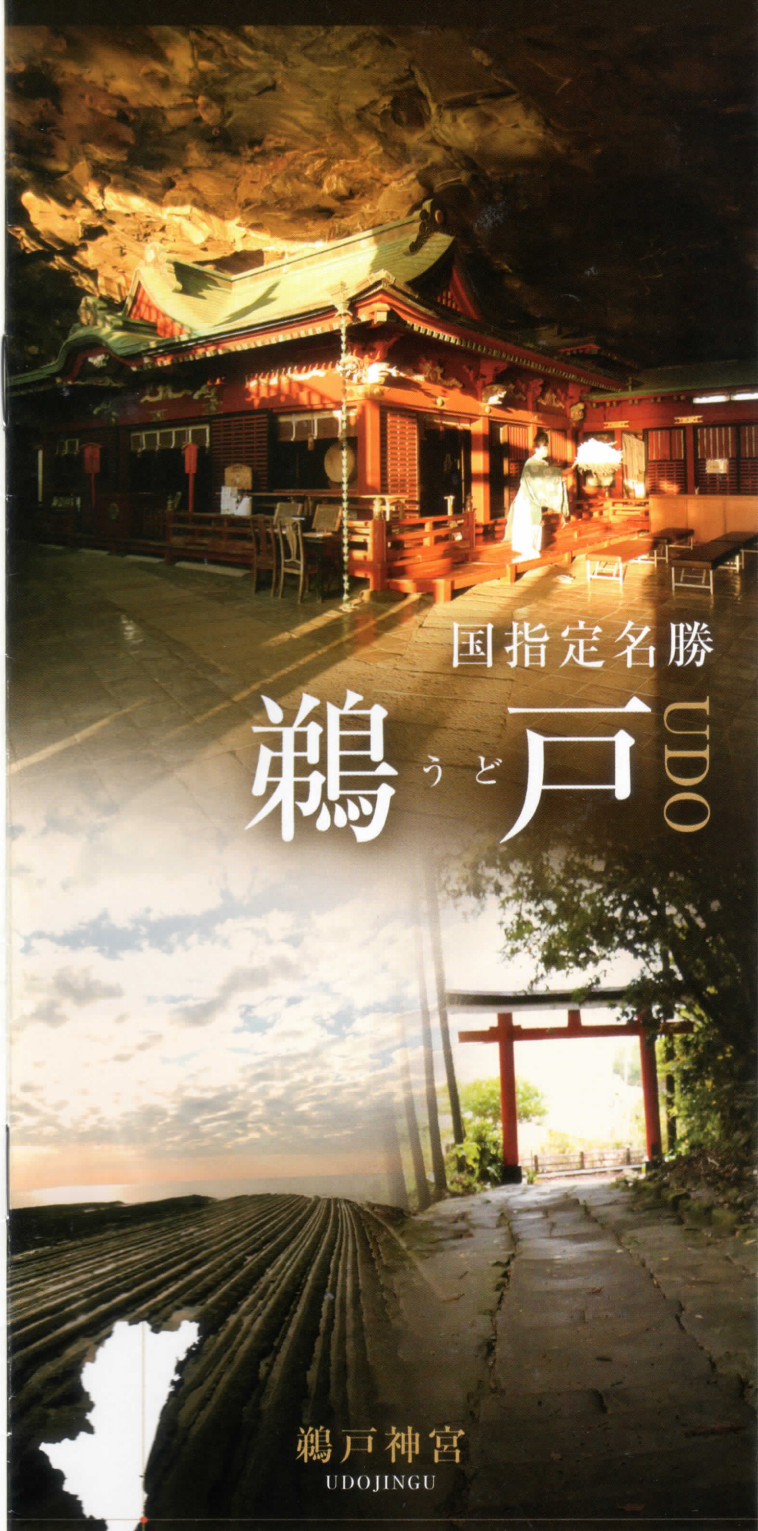


鵜戸神宮社務所

UDO JINGU OFFICE

〒887-0101 宮崎県日南市大字宮浦3232番地 TEL (0987) 29-1001(代)
3232 ŌAZA MIYAZURA NICHINAN-SHI MIYAZAKI FAX (0987) 29-1003

ホームページ www.udojingu.com



国指定名勝

鵜戸 UDO

鵜戸神宮
UDOJINGU

ご主祭神

ひこなぎさたけうがやふきあえずのみこと
日子波瀲武鸕鷀草葺不合尊

ご祭神ご系譜

おおひるめむち あめのおしほみのみこと
大日雲貴一天忍穂耳尊
(天照大御神・伊勢神宮) (彦彦山神宮)

ひこほにぎのみこと ひこほはでみのみこと
一彦火瓊々杵尊一彦火々出見尊
(霧島神宮) (鹿兒島神宮)

ひこなぎさたけうがやふきあえずのみこと かむやまといわれひこのみこと
一日子波瀲武鸕鷀草葺不合尊一神日本磐余彦尊
(当神宮主祭神) (神武天皇・宮崎神宮)

六柱のご祭神を奉祀している。

Deities Enshrined at the Udo Shrine

Chief deity enshrined Hikonagisatake Ugayafukiaezu-no-Mikoto

Other deities enshrined Oohiru-memuchi (Amaterasu-Oomikami, Ise jingū Shrine)
Ameno-osihomimi-no-Mikoto (Hikosan jingū Shrine)
Hikohoninigi-no-Mikoto (Kirishima jingū Shrine)
Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto (Kagoshima jingū Shrine)
Hikonagisatake Ugayafukiaezu-no-Mikoto
(Chief deity enshrined here)
Kamuyamato-iwarehiko-no-Mikoto
(Jinmu Tenno, Miyazaki jingū Shrine)

The aforementioned six deities are enshrined.



おちちいわ

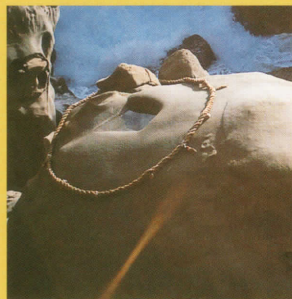
母君の豊玉姫が御子の育児のため、両乳房をご神窟にくっつけて行かれたと伝える「おちちいわ」は、いまもなお絶え間なく玉のような岩しみずを滴らせて、安産・育児を願う人々の信仰の拠り所となっている。

Ochichi-iwa Faith

According to a legend, Ochichi-iwa for which Toyotamahime as a mother brought the breasts into contact with the breast-shaped rocks for the benefit of her childcare are still now making fall in a spring issuing from rocks like dewdrops and becoming the ground for the belief of the people who desires an easy delivery and care of children.

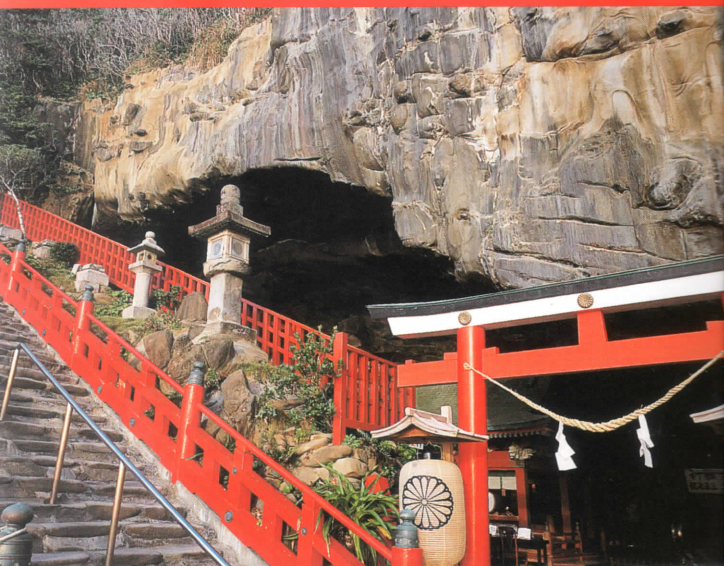
運玉

男性は左手、女性は右手で願いを込めながら運玉を投げ、亀石の樹形に入れば願いが叶うという。



Undama ("Lucky Ball")

According to a legend, if men and women throw Undama by the left hand and by the right hand with praying the deity, respectively, and can make it enter the measure of a turtle-shaped stone, their prayers will be answered.





御社殿

現在の御社殿は、前回の昭和四十三年に本殿末社の修築を経て、平成九年十一月に屋根の葺き替え、漆・彩色の塗り替えを終え鮮やかに復元された。

Main building (Sanctuary) of the Udo Shrine

The present main building (sanctuary) roofed with thatch in November 1997 after the repair and remodeling of the branch shrine of the main building (sanctuary) carried out in previous 1968 and has vividly been restored with the completion of coloration.

御神徳

安産、育児を願う人々の信仰の拠り所である「おちちいわ」をはじめ、念流、陰流の剣法発祥の地として、漁業、航海の守護神としての信仰も篤い。

Goshintoku (Grace of the chief deity)

This shrine is firm in faith not only as a guardian deity of fishery or navigation but also as the place from which a (Japanese) fencing such as Nen-ryu or Kage-ryu came into existence including "Ochichi-iwa faith" which is the ground for the belief of the people who desires an easy delivery and care of children.





鵜戸の聖地。

日向の東海岸、
太平洋の潮の高鳴る風光に恵まれ、
山幸、海幸の豊かな地に
千古の鵜戸がある。

ご鎮座

当神宮は、「鵜戸さん」と愛称され、国定公園日南海岸の風光明媚な所、日南市鵜戸の日向灘に面した、自然の神秘的な洞窟の中に、朱塗りの色あざやかにご鎮座されている。

この洞窟は、主祭神の産殿の址と伝えられる霊地で、およそ1千平方メートル(約三百坪)ほどの広さがある。

強烈な太陽のもと、おりなす奇岩怪礁、紺碧の海、波状岩に砕ける白波と、自然の景勝につつまれたロードパーク日南海岸の中心地に当神宮はお鎮りになっている。

Enshrining

This shrine is called by its affectionate name "Udo San", and is sacred, vividly lacquered in vermilion, in a natural, mysterious cave fronting on Hyuganada of Udo in Nichinan City which is a beauty spot on the Nichinan Quasi-National Seacoast Park.

According to a legend, this cave is a sacred place known as the ruins of the maternity room of the chief deity enshrined, and is about 1,000 square meters (about 300 tsubo) wide.

This shrine is sacred in the central place of road park Nichinan Seashore covered with rocks and reefs of fantastic shape formed under the intensive sun, the deep-blue sea, white foam breaking into wave-edged rocks, and natural beauty.



鵜戸、
神々の物語。

ご由緒

当神宮のご創建は、第十代崇神天皇の御代と伝えられ、その後第五十代桓武天皇の延暦元年には、天台宗の僧、光喜坊快久が、勅命によって当山初代別当となり、神殿を再興し、同時に寺院を建立して、勅号を「鵜戸山大権現吾平山仁王護国寺」と賜った。

また宗派が真言宗に移ったこともあり、洞内本宮の外、本堂には六観音を安置し、一時は西の高野とうたわれ、両部神道の一大道場として、盛観を極めていた。

そして明治維新とともに、権現号・寺院を廃して鵜戸神社となり、後に官幣大社鵜戸神宮にご昇格された。明治を140余年経過した今日、全国津々浦々から、日本民族の祖神誕生の聖地を訪れる参拝者は、四時絶えることなく続いている。



History

According to a legend, the Udo Shrine was founded in the reign of Sujin Tenno, the tenth emperor of Japan. Subsequently, in the first year (782) in the reign of Kanmu Tenno, the fiftieth emperor, Kokibokaikyū, a monk in the Tendai sect of Buddhism became the first intendant of this shrine in obedience to an Imperial command and rebuilt the shrine. At the same time he built a (Buddhist) temple and H. M. the emperor honored it with an Imperial name called "Udo san Dai-Gongen (great incarnation of Buddhism) Ahirayama Niou Gokokujij(temple for defense of the fatherland)".

Further, because the sect was transferred to the Shingon sect, Rokukannon (six types of Kanzeon Bosatsu) were enshrined in the inner temple outside the shrine within the cave. Accordingly, the temple was temporarily called Mt. Koya in the west of Japan and enjoyed its golden age as a great seminary for the Ryōbu Shinto.

Then along with the advent of the Meiji Restoration, the Gongen title and temple were abolished and became the Udo Shrine. In a later year, it was raised to the status of the Udo Shrine as a great shrine deified by the (Meiji) Government and about 140 years have elapsed since the Meiji era. Nowadays, visitors who visit the sacred birthplace of the deity from which the Japanese people is descended are continuing at all times from throughout the length and breadth of the whole country.

鵜戸、 神々への誘い。



シャンシャン馬

かつて当地方には、新婚若夫婦が「シャンシャン馬」に乗って鵜戸詣りする風習があった。いまではこのゆかしい慣わしはなくなってしまったが、車で訪れる現代の新婚旅行の参拝者も数多くある。新婚旅行のメッカといわれるゆえんである。

Shan-Shan (Jingle, Jingle) Horse

In the past, in this district, there were the manners and customs in which a young (married) couple visited the Udo Shrine riding on a "Shan-Shan horse". Nowadays, although this habit suggestive of the good old times was lost, there are also many worshippers who visit the Udo Shrine during their present-day honeymoon. This is because the Udo Shrine is called a Mecca for a bridal journey.



八丁坂

鵜戸神宮への参拝路として吹毛井の港から神宮の山門まで長さ約800m(八丁)の石段が続いている。石段は吹毛井側から上り438段、下りが377段の合計815段からなる。石材は、近くの海岸から運んだ礫石で、尼僧が頭に礫石をかついで築いたものといわれている。

Mt. Udo's Hatcho-zaka (Slope)

As a road for visiting Udo Shrine, stone steps of about 800 meters (hatcho) long continue from the harbor of Fukei to the gate of the shrine. The stone steps consist of a total of 815 steps, i. e. upward 438 steps and downward 377 steps from the side of Fukei. The stone material is a pebblestone carried from near seashores, and nuns are said to built the stone steps with the pebblestone on their head.

鵜戸山別当墓地並びに墓

鵜戸神宮の参拝路である八丁坂の最高所に位置する。同墓地には初代別当(寺の代表者)光喜坊快久の墓と伝えられる五輪塔をはじめ、代々の別当ならびに関係者の墓がある。別当の墓は井戸枠形で中央に小さい円形の自然石を置き、別当の法名が刻まれている。



Graveyards and Tombs for Udo san Intendants

These graveyards and tombs are located at the highest ground of Hatcho-Zaka which is a road for visiting the Udo Shrine. The same graveyards contain the tombs of successive intendants and their related persons including the Gorin-To (gravestone composed of five pieces piled up) which is left as the tomb of Kokibokaikyū, first intendant (representative of this shrine). A tomb of an intendant is of a well-frame shape. It places a small circular natural stone at the center and engraves a Buddhist name of the intendant.