

山陰海岸ジオパークガイド 立岩



San'in Kaigan Geopark Tateiwa Rock



京丹後市の中央部を流れる竹野川を正面で受け止める立岩
The view of Tateiwa Rock from the Takano River, which runs through the center of Kyotango



立岩の雪景色
Tateiwa Rock in winter



威風堂々とした柱状節理の一枚岩
The imposing columns of this monolith

山陰海岸ジオパークの京丹後市を代表するジオサイト「立岩」は、京都府の名勝・天然記念物に指定された高さ約20mの巨大な一枚岩。約1,500万年前に地下で固まったマグマが、のちの地殻変動により隆起し、浸食により現在の形となりました。安山岩の直線的な荒々しい柱状節理の岩肌が特徴的で、地域のシンボルとして親しまれています。この立岩には昔、鬼を封じ込めたという伝説もあり、風の強い日には鬼の鳴き声が聞こえてくると言われています。道の駅てんきてんき丹後からのジオガイドにより、勇壮な姿を体感してください！

Tateiwa is Kyotango's stand out geosite in the UNESCO San'in Kaigan Geopark. It is a gigantic monolith with a height of approximately 20 meters that has been designated as a place of scenic beauty and a natural monument by Kyoto Prefecture. Approximately 15 million years ago tectonic movements brought the magma which had solidified underground up to the surface. It has taken its current form through many years of erosion. It is an andesite rock and is characterized by the rough vertical cracks called columnar joints and is a familiar symbol of the region. There is a legend that an oni demon was imprisoned in Tateiwa rock in the past, and it is said that on windy days you can still hear the oni's cries. Experience the majestic sight with a knowledgeable guide from the roadside station Tenki Tenki Tango!

「立岩と鬼伝説」のお話はQRコードから入ってね！

Scan the QR code for more about Tateiwa and the Oni legend!



立岩 周辺の見どころ Highlights around Tateiwa Rock

山陰海岸ジオパーク京丹後市情報センター(立岩から徒歩で約9分)

ジオパークの公認ガイドが常駐しており、京丹後市内のジオガイドはもちろん、鳴砂体験、市内15海水浴場の砂の展示のほか、山陰海岸ジオパーク全体の情報発信を行っています。当センターがある道の駅「てんきてんき丹後」には、地元の海鮮が味わえるレストランや、丹後の特産品販売など、京丹後市の魅力が充実しています。



San'in Kaigan Geopark Kyotango City Information Center (about 9 minutes on foot from Tateiwa)

At the information center official guides from the Geopark are always on hand, as well as geological information from around Kyotango. There is a chance to experience the singing sand, exhibits of sand from the 15 beaches in the city, and information about the San'in Kaigan Geopark as a whole here.

The information center is located at the roadside station Tenki Tenki Tango where you can experience the charms of Kyotango City, including restaurants where you can enjoy local seafood and a gift shop selling specialty products from around the Tango area.

間人皇后と聖徳太子母子像(立岩から徒歩約1分)

6世紀末、聖徳太子の母、間人(ハシウド)皇后は、政権の争乱を避け、当時の大浜の里(現在の間人(タイザ))に身を寄せたと伝えられています。この地を去る際、自らの名「間人」をこの地に贈りましたが、恐れ多いと感じた村人たちは、皇后の退座(たいざ)にちなんで読み方を「たいざ」にしたとされています。



Statue of Empress Hashiudo and Prince Shotoku mother and child (about 1 minute walk from Tateiwa) At the end of the 6th century, Prince Shotoku's mother, Empress Hashiudo, took refuge in the village of Ohama (present-day Taiza) to avoid political strife. When she left, she gave her name "Hashiudo" to the village, but the villagers, who were afraid of the consequences of harboring her, changed the pronunciation to "Taiza" in honor of the empress leaving.

竹野神社(立岩から車で約3分)

竹野神社(タカノジンジャ)は、9代開化天皇に仕えた「竹野媛」が晩年帰郷した際に「天照皇大神」を祀って創建したといわれる千年以上の歴史を持つ神社です。麻呂子親王の鬼退治を伝える絵巻物も残されており、国立京都博物館で保存されています。神社本殿が京都府の指定文化財に指定されている他、境内は環境保全区域に指定されており、真直ぐに延びる松並木の参道は厳かな雰囲気が漂います。

Takeo Shrine (about 3 minutes by car from Tateiwa)

Takeo Shrine (Takanojinja) is a shrine with a history of over 1,000 years. It is said it was founded to enshrine the goddess Amaterasu by Takenohime, who served Kaika the 9th Emperor, when she returned to her hometown in her later years. There is also a picture scroll depicting the child Prince Maroko defeating the Oni, which is preserved at the Kyoto National Museum. In addition to the main shrine being a designated cultural property by Kyoto Prefecture, the grounds are designated as an environmental conservation area. There is also a straight pine tree-lined approach which gives off a solemn atmosphere.



神明山古墳(立岩から車で約4分)※駐車場から徒歩約10分

古墳時代前期末から中期初頭(4世紀後半から5世紀)に造られた全長190mの日本海側最大級の前方後円墳で「日本海三大古墳」のひとつと言われています。古墳には2段の平坦部がみられ、かつてはこの平坦部に丹後独特の円筒型埴輪が並べられていました。古墳は、国指定史跡になっており、丹後一帯を支配した豪族の墓と推測されています。

Shinmeiyama Burial Mound (approx. 4 minutes by car from Tateiwa) *Approximately 10 minutes on foot from the parking lot This is one of the largest keyhole-shaped burial mounds on the Sea of Japan, with a total length of 190 meters. It was built from the late 4th century to the 5th century, and said to be one of the three great burial mounds on the Sea of Japan. The mound has a two-tiered flat area, and cylindrical clay figures unique to Tango were once lined up on this flat area. The burial mound is a nationally designated historic site, and is thought to be the tomb of a powerful family that ruled the Tango area.



ちょこっと



コラム

竹野神社と鬼祭り

竹野神社では、かつて、旧暦11月の丑の日に「鬼祭り」が行われていました。竹野神社の神主とそ
の下社家(宮衆)の36人だけが参加し、深夜、神主が誰にも見られないよう一人で炊いた米と砂を混
ぜたものを鬼にお供えます。「祭りを見た者は3年以内に死んでしまう」という言い伝えがあり、その夜は家の戸を施
錠し誰も外に出なかったとのこと。神明山古墳の後円部のたもとは、かつて、周辺に点在した鬼の塚(墓)があったと
言われ、「鬼神塚」と書かれた丸石が置かれていることから、麻呂子親王が討伐した鬼を封じ込め慰撫するための祭りだ
と言われていたようですが、誰も見たことのない謎多き「奇祭」です。

[Let's Learn!] Takeo Shrine and the Oni Festival

At Takeo Shrine there used to be an Oni Festival that was held on the day of the ox in November of the lunar calendar. Only the priest of and the 36 members of his family participated. In the middle of the night so no one can see, the priest would make an offering of cooked rice mixed with sand to the oni. They used to say that anyone who watches the festival will die within three years, so on that night the doors of all the house were locked and no one went out.

It is said that there were once graves of the Oni (Oni no Zuka) scattered around the base at the rear of the Shinmeiyama Burial Mound, and there is a stone with the inscription "Oni no Zuka" written on it. The festival is said to control and appease the demons that prince Maroko had defeated. This festival is bit of a mystery because no one has ever born witness to it.

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