

An information Magazine for the International Community in Kochi

在住外国人のための生活情報冊子「Tosa Wave」 54号(2014年7月発行)発行:公益財団法人高知県国際交流協会

"The Shikoku Pilgrimage The tracks left by the walking ohenro-san became Shikoku's roads."

してくへん ろ 【四国漏路 ~お遍路さんの歩いた跡が四国の道になりました~】

Introduction to the Shikoku Pilgrimage

There are many famous religious pilgrimages in the world, such as the Way of St. James in Spain and the Mecca Pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. Rivaling these is a pilgrimage in our very backyard: the "Shikoku Henro" (Henro = Pilgrimage). This year is the 1200th year since the year that a man named Kobo Daishi (Kukai) from present-day Kagawa Prefecture is said to have selected 88 temples in Shikoku to be part of the pilgrimage, thus founding it. Today, this "Shikoku Henro" is being thrust into the limelight domestically and abroad.

We looked into why there are 88 temples in the pilgrimage, but it seems that there is no clear answer. Some explanations are that perhaps it is to ward off the bad luck that comes with "unlucky ages" that add up to 88 in Japan (42 years old for men, 33 for women, and 13 for children), or perhaps it is to cleanse a person's 88 worldly desires one by one.

This issue of Tosa Wave is for readers interested in the Shikoku Pilgrimage. Even if your current age isn't one of the Japanese unlucky ages and even if you aren't plagued by worldly desires, living in Shikoku is a great opportunity to experience the pilgrimage. We cover everything—from pilgrim clothing to the conditions at three of the 16 temples in Kochi handpicked by our staff—and everything in between.

Clothing

According to the website of the "Association of the 88 Sacred Temples of Shikoku" (http://www.88shikokuhenro.jp/index.html), one should prepare clothing as outlined by the picture on the right.

White clothing is the standard. (Those who would like to be a bit more casual can probably just wear a white robe and white shoes over normal clothing.)

A Japanese monk's stole should be worn, and a walking stick, rosary beads, and stamp book should be carried.

Those who wear normal clothing should wear a white robe that reads "Namu Daishi Henjo Kongo" (Kukai's name in Buddhism) vertically on their back.

By preparing the proper clothing, one will be more emotionally and mentally prepared to visit temples.

Buying all of the necessary clothing online will cost around 20,000 yen, but buying the bare minimum (a white robe, the monk's stole, etc) should only cost around 10,000 yen.

Manners for Pilgrims

The following points were found on the website of a very experienced pilgrim, so please use them as a reference.

1. Greet other pilgrims when you see them.

Officially, pilgrims are supposed to chant "Namu Daishi Henjo Kongo" in unison when meeting, but in Japanese, a simple "ohayo gozaimasu" (good morning) or "konnichiwa" (hello) is sufficient.

世でくへん ろ しょうかい 四国遍路の紹介

サンティアゴ・デ・コンポステーラへの巡礼、メッカ巡礼など、世界の名だたる巡礼に負けずとも劣らない巡礼が、ここ高知を含む四国にあります。それは「四国遍路」と呼ばれるもので、現在の香川県出身の弘法大師(空海)が四国にある88の寺院を選び巡礼を始めたと言われる年から今年でちょうど1200年自に当たる年ということで、この「四国海路」が現在、国内外から一躍調光を浴びています。

なぜ88ヶ崎を巡礼するのかについて調べましたが定説はないようです。人間の厄年の年齢(男性42才、女性33才、子供13才の年の合計)を合わせた数が88になることから厄除けのためであるとか、人間には88の煩悩がありそれを1つ1つ消滅させるため、などが言われています。

今年が厄牟じゃなくても、煩悩がなくても、せっかく四国に住んでいるのだから、この機会に四国温路を是非体験したい!という方のために、今回号では、温路前の大装をはじめ、高知にある16の礼前(24番~39番)の中から当協会職員が選んだ3名刹について現地で取材した内容などをお伝えしたいと思います。

水装

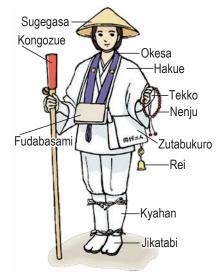
「四国八十八ヶ所霊場会公式ホームページ」 (http://www.88shikokuhenro.jp/index.html) によると、左の絵のような物を用意すべきとされています。

台袋菜が基本です。(幣したい芳は、私般の注 に白衣と輪袈裟を着け、首の靴でも良いでしょ う。)

私旅でお参りの方も、上から「南無大師遍照 金剛」(弘法大師の御宝号) と背中に書かれた 「衣を着けましょう。

れようととの れない ないまするとで、お参りに対する気持ちや ではいい 心構えが随分と変わります。

インターネット通り でこれらの衣装を一式揃え ようとすると2万円ほどかかるようですが、白衣



~ん。る 遍路のマナー

へんる けいけんほうぶ がた か 遍路の経験豊富な方が書いているウェブサイトに以下の3つが紹介されていましたので参考にしてください。

1. 他の巡礼者に会った時には挨拶をする

正式には「南無ないたのにまたとう」を唱えて合唱しなければならないようですが、日本語で「おはようございます」文は「こんにちは」で良いと思います。

2. Do not touch your walking stick to topside of a bridge.

It is said that Kukai used to sleep under bridges when he had no proper lodging, so it is considered rude to Kukai touch to your stick to the topside of a bridge.

3. After arriving at a lodging, wash your pilgrim's staff before doing anything else.

The pilgrim's staff (walking stick) represents the feet of Kukai, so pilgrims wash the bottom of the staff.

Reception (Osettai)

The people of Shikoku fondly refer to pilgrims as "ohenro-san". They often give food, drinks, and sometimes even money to ohenro-san, and this practice is called "osettai". You should accept osettai graciously, give the patron your osamefuda pilgrim votive card in return, and say "arigato gozaimasu" (thank you).

You could say that part of the appeal of the pilgrimage is travelling while being thankful for the various people you have met and been supported by along the way.

Staying Overnight at Iwamotoji!

Four of the temples in Kochi Prefecture that are part of the Shikoku Pilgrimage offer lodging for visiting *ohenro-san*. For this article, we visited one of those four temples, Iwamotoji in Shimanto Town, where we stayed the night at the lodging facilities for pilgrims.

Iwamotoji was built in the Tenpyo era (729-749), and it was established as the 37th sacred temple in the Shikoku Pilgrimage by Kukai during the Konin era (810-824). Iwamotoji is home to several historical structures, such as the main temple where the temple's principle object of worship is enshrined, which is across from the building that houses lodging accommodations.

As soon as you enter the lodging building, the front desk is on the right, surrounded by purchasable pilgrim clothing, snacks, and other souvenirs.

The building is two stories; on the first floor are communal facilities like the bath and dining room, and on the second floor are the guest rooms. We stayed in individual 6-tatami mat rooms, but



1200th year anniversary commemorative pins—for sale this year only!

今年しか手に入らない開創1200年記念 バッジも売られています

when groups or many individual guests stay at the temple, they offer a large communal room for sleeping. The entire building is no smoking, but there are outside smoking areas.

Our rooms were simple, but they were very clean. A toothbrush and a towel were on top of a pillow and futon set against the wall. By the window were a small television and low table. The accommodations

did differ from a typical ryokan inn in that each room had a stone stand for an ohenro-san's walking stick and the restroom and wash area are communal rather than private. It may also feel inconvenient to share the common trash can in the hallway.

Dinner was served at 6:00 PM, and the guests all ate together. We were under the impression that



The gourmet dinner which betrayed our expectations.

期待を裏切る豪華な夕食です

2. 橋の上では杖をつかないようにする

宿のない時は橋の下で寝ていたとされる弘法大師に対して無礼ということからこのような決まりごとがあるようです。

3. 宿に着いたらまず、金剛杖を洗う

こんごうづえ こうぼうだいし あし こんごうづえ さき あら 金剛杖は弘法大師の足にあたるようで、その金剛杖の先を洗います。

お接待

四国人は巡礼者を「お通路さん」と親しみをこめて呼びます。お 通路さんに飲み物や食べ物、時にはお金を差し出したりしますが、これ を「お接待」と言います。お接待は素直に受け、お礼として自分の納札 を渡し、「ありがとうございます」と、お礼を述べましょう。

このように、様々な人に出会い、支えられ、感謝しながら歩くのも ^^をの魅力と言えます。

岩本寺で宿坊体験しました!

高知県内の札所の中にはお遍路さんのために宿(宿坊)を提供しているところが4箇所あります。今回はそのうちの1つ、四方十町にある岩本学の宿坊に体験宿泊し

てきました。

ずんかん 玄関を入ってすぐ右側に受付が あり、受付の周りには遍路衣装の ほか、お菓子などの土産物も販売されていました。

建物は2階建てで、1階には登堂や風呂など宿泊者の共用施設があり、2階に宿泊用の部屋がいくれたが高温をです。今日では大きにも登り、2階に宿泊用の部屋がいくれたのかある構造です。今日室でしたが、5間になるは6畳一間の個室でしたが、5間になるです。からは大きな内されるようです。常常内されるようです。ないの外に東煙場があります。

令をはして素な造りですが清潔でした。壁側に布団一式と枕の上に 浴衣、タオル1枚と歯ブラシが用意



Front view of the temple lodgings.

正面から見た宿坊



されており、窓側には小型テレビとを卓が置かれていました。石造りの 対立が各部屋にあるのが一般の旅館とは異なる特色で、トイレと洗面所 は各部屋にはなく共用のものを利用し、ゴミ箱も廊下にあるものを共同 で使用しなければならないところが少し不便に感じるところでしょうか。

 because we were at a temple, the meal would be simple and heavy on the vegetables, but that wasn't the case at all. It was indeed Japanese food with a focus on vegetables, but there were meat and fish (sashimi, no less!), and in a certain way, it was a gournet meal that betrayed our expectations. However, the temple staff mentioned that they would cook *okayu* porridge for any guest who may be having stomach problems.

After a quick rest, we decided to take a bath. The communal bathing facilities are gender segregated, and each bath was big enough for around 10 people. There was also a separate shower. There were not many guests on the day we visited, so each guest could use the bath by themselves. The bath is open from 4:00 PM to 9:00 PM, and those who do not wish to bathe with strangers can consult the temple staff.

Guests can sleep whenever they like because there is no lights-out time, but we slept early so that we could attend the religious service held at 6:00 AM the next morning.

Iwamotoji is in a town located at the high altitude of approximately 300m. It is inside of a geographical basin surrounded by mountains, so it has a tendency to get cold in the mornings. Fog hung over the town on this particular morning, and the temple grounds were wrapped in chilly air.

During the religious service, guests may recite sutras and chants with the chief priest. Those in attendance are handed a sheet of paper with the sutras written in *kanji* and Sanskrit, but Japanese *hiragana* and *katakana* are also included. Sutras written in *romaji* are also provided for those who can't read *hiragana* or *katakana*, so there is no need to worry.

The service lasted around 15 minutes, but we were seated the whole time, so it was a comfortable experience. Afterward, the priest gave an educational talk for around 15 minutes, so even those who do not understand the sutras can still get a taste for the world of Buddhism. We definitely recommend attending the service!

After a typical Japanese breakfast of miso soup, grilled fish, white rice, dried seaweed, etc, we were able to sit down to talk directly with the head priest. We spoke mainly about foreign *ohenro-san*, and we will include the highlights of the conversation below.

The number of foreign *ohenro-san* suddenly increased following one particular incident. In 2004, the series of Japanese pilgrimage routes in the Kii Peninsula in western Japan known as *Kumano Kodo* became a UNESCO world heritage site, so many foreign tourists came to visit. One of the routes on the *Kumano Kodo* is on Mount Koya, which is also home to the large monastic center founded by Kukai and visited by many *ohenro-san* who have completed the Shikoku Pilgrimage. Foreign tourists, especially Europeans, who happened to see the *ohenro-san* dressed in white visiting Mount Koya soon took an interest in the Shikoku Pilgrimage. As if to support this phenomenon, a book written in German about the Shikokou Pilgrimage has been donated to the temple.

Moreover, although the head priest said that the temple gives no special treatment to foreigners, they do offer vegetarian meals for those who do not eat fish and meat as well as sutras written in *romaji* for those who cannot read *hiragana*, as mentioned above. The temple staff try their best to meet the needs of their guests.

The temple lodgings are for *ohenro-san*, but anyone is allowed to use them. Whether you are doing the Shikoku Pilgrimage or not, we highly recommend staying a night in temple lodgings to see a new side of Japan!

Iwamotoji's Basic Information

Address: 3-13, Shigekushi-cho, Shimanto Town \mp 786-0004

TEL: 0880-22-0376

Directions: About one hour from downtown Kochi by car (if using highway), about one hour from Kochi Station (by express train, get off at Kubokawa station and walk 10 minutes)

Check-in: 3:00 PM Check-out: 10:00 AM

Price: 6,800 yen (one night, two meals), 4,300 yen (without meals)

Highlights: Art that covers the ceiling of the main temple (including art of dragons and Marilyn Monroe)

また、希望があればお腹の調子の悪い人にはお粥を作ってくれるようです。

岩本寺付近は標高300mほどの高地に位置し、周辺を準に囲まれた 塩地内にあるため、望朝は冷え込みやすいです。その日の朝は市街に霧が立ち込め、冷涼な空気が境内を包み込んでいました。

動行では、経典と真言を住職と一緒に唱えます。参加者にはその経典などが漢字やサンスクリット文字で書かれた1枚の紙を渡されますが、その漢字とサンスクリット文字にはひらがな文はカタカナでルビが振られています。また、ひらがなもカタカナも読めない場合はローマ字でルビが振られているものが利用できますので、心配ありません。

勤行は15分ほどで終わりましたが、椅子に座りながらでしたので、楽に体験できました。その後、住職による講話がさらに15分ぐらい続きましたが、経典などの意味は分からなくても仏教の世界の雰囲気は味わえますので、差非、体験してみてください。

ではんとみそれに焼魚 やの海部食 を海部食 などが付いた典型的な日本の間の後、住職から直接お話を伺いませた。主に外国人のお 遺間 しましたが、 た。主に外国人のも間しましたが、 に印象に残ったことだけを書き留



The chief priest standing in front of the main temple.

本堂の前に立つ住職

一大聖地である高野山を目指します。白装束に身をまとったお遍路さんの姿を高野山で偶然目にした外国人観光客、特にヨーロッパからの観光客が、次に受けるない。 それを裏付けるかのように、四国遍路についてドイツ語で著した本が寄贈されたとのことです。

また、外国人を特別扱いしていないと言う住職は、続けて、肉や魚が食べられない人にはベジタリアン料理を提供し、ひらがなが読めない人にはローマ学入りにするなど、個々のニーズに応じた対応はできるだけしているとのことです。

宿坊はお遍路さんのための宿ですが、一般客も泊まることができます。 $^{^{\wedge}}_{-}$ お遍路をする人もしない人も、是非一度は宿坊に泊まって、日本の新た

な一面を垣間見てみてはいかがでしょうか。

岩本寺の基本情報

住所: 〒786-0004 四万十町茂事町3-13 TEL: 0880-22-0376 アクセス: 高知市街から車で約1時間(高速道路を利用の場合)、JR高知駅から約1時間(実工駅下車。特急列車を利用の場合)と徒歩約10分チェックイン: 午後3時 チェックアウト: 生後3時 チェックアウト: 生後3時 チェックアウト: 生後3時 チェックアウト: 本後の片(1治2後)、4,300円(素泊り)

The Famous Tosa Temple - Chikurinji

The origin of Chikurinji

The origin of Chikurinji begins when Emperor Shomu had a dream where he was awarded with the teachings of Buddhism from a Manjusri (wisdom entity) at the known Manjusri sacred grounds after ascending to the top of the Tang Dynasty Mt. Godaisan (currently Shanxi Province). Emperor Shomu was extremely moved by this dream and ordered the famous monk Gyoki to search throughout Japan to find a sacred ground like that of the Tang Dynasty Mt. Godaisan, and build a temple there. After that, Kukai gathered much knowledge and it became one of the pilgrimage sites of the 88 sacred grounds of Shikoku, and was also used for prayer by the Yamauchi Family of the Tosa Domain during the Edo period.

In the wide grounds where you can hear the peaceful echo of bells carried by people doing the *henro*, it has a main temple, a main hall, beautiful gardens, a treasure hall and is one of the few temples out of the 88 Shikoku sacred grounds which has a five story pagoda as well as a surrounding forest. This surrounding forest used to be densely covered by canopy, was reborn when they decided to make the western grounds a place



Ohenro-san chanting the sutra in front of the main hall.

大師堂前で読経するお遍路さんたち

for people to gather. At this time they received the Buddha Dome which was made using stained glass enshrined with Buddha from India, and pebbled paths and ponds. It is now a place to relax in its tranquility, and listen to the sounds of the birds and insects.

Visit Chikurinji and increase your wisdom!

In the grounds of Chikurinji you can see many people doing the henro as well as tourists and many monks. These monks want to teach about what sort of temple Chikurinji is, and as their principle object of worship here is the Manjusri known for being the Buddha of wisdom, they want visitors to leave with even just a little bit more wisdom, and wait in the temple grounds to talk to worshipers. Because of this, there are often ample opportunities to talk to foreign pilgrims as well. There are many with an interest in Buddhism who learn of the henro from the internet and in-flight magazines. The monks have been asked questions such as "why are there so many types of Buddha?" and "why do you have depictions of your object of worship?". Also, a foreign pilgrim had the sutra with alphabet written on it, and asked if their pronunciation of the heart sutra is correct and jotted down the advice they received. Others have gotten on their hands and knees and placed their head on the ground in reverence, and other visitors are doing the henro for people who are suffering. When I heard this my heart became warm.

Unveiling of the Buddha once every 50 years

The main object of worship at Chikurinji, the Manjusri, is actually a Buddhist image usually withheld from the public which can only be shown once every 50 years. 2014 is the year for unveiling and will be available for viewing over autumn during October 25 to November 25. During this time the Manjusri will sit in its Buddha seat for the first time in 300 years. As this is a unique and valuable opportunity, why not take the time to head on over to Chikurinji?

Chikurinji

Address: 3577 Godaisan, Kochi City 〒781-8125 TEL: 088-882-3085 FAX: 088-884-9893 E-mail: info@chikurinji.com/
Website: http://www.chikurinji.com/
Directions: 30 minutes from Kochi Station on the My-Yu Bus. Alight at Chikurinji-mae.

The five story pagoda reconstructed in 1980 is slightly slanted towards the south after taking many months and years of strong southern winds. 昭和55年に再建された五重塔は、南から吹く嵐により、年月を経て、少し南側に横いているそうです。

土佐の名刹 竹林寺

ちくりんじ ゆらい 竹林寺の由来



In front of the Main Temple where the unveiling will occur.

ご開帳が行われている本堂前

が文殊菩薩像を刻み、寺を建てました。その後、弘法大師が修業を積んだことから四国88ヶ所霊場の礼所となり、江戸時代には土佐藩主山内家の祈願寺でもありました。

お過さんの持鈴の音が心地よく響く緑豊かな広い境内には、本堂、大師堂のほかに名勝庭園、宝物館、四国88ヶ所霊場の中でも数寺にしかない五重塔やめぐりのもりなどがあります。このめぐりのもりは、元々うつそうと木々に覆われていた西境の様々ではまる場所にしたいと再生したもので、インドから迎えた釈迦の像を祀るステンドグラスでできたブッダドームや石を敷き詰めた小道や池などがあります。鳥のさえずりや虫の鳴き声を聞ききながらのんびりと過ごせる額いの場となっています。

ちくりんじ まます ちょえ ない 竹林寺を訪れて、智恵を増やそう!

竹林寺の境内には、多くのお遍路さんや観光客のみならず僧侶のみなさんの姿が見受けられます。これは、竹林寺がどういった寺であるかを知ってもらいたいとの思いと、智恵の仏として知られる文殊菩薩をいとの思いと、智恵を増やして帰ってもらいたいとの思いと、参拝者とお話しする時間を持つようにしているためです。そのため、外国人巡礼者とお話をする機会もよくあるとのこと。インターネットや機内誌をきっかけにお遍路のことを知り、仏教の種類はたら質問を持つようにしているのはなぜなのか?」などの教室ははたら質問をあるのか?」「拝む対象を形にしているのはなぜなのか?」などの最初はたら質問を受けたことがあるそうです。また、アルファベットをふった経本を聞かれ、アルファベットをふったとをから、メモを取っていたこともあったとか。このを対しているという外国人巡礼者に、自身の般若心経の読み方が正しいかどうかを聞かれ、アドバイスしたところ、メモを取っていたこともあったとか。この後には、必然に五体投地をしていたり、苦しんでいる人のためにお遍路をしているという外国人巡礼者もいたそうで、このお話をうかがったときには、心が温かくなりました。

50年に一度のご開帳

竹林寺の本尊である文殊菩薩は、敬仏のため50年に一度のご開帳と 大教子菩薩は、敬仏のため50年に一度のご開帳と 大教子菩薩は、敬仏のため50年に一度のご開帳の生に当たります。秋期ご開帳 は10月25日から11月25日までで、期間中、文殊菩薩は約300年ぶりに 登頭当初の獅子座に騎乗します。またとない貴重な機会ですので、ぜひ

竹林寺まで足を運んでみてはいかがでしょうか。

竹林寺

崔旂: 〒781-8125 富知市五台山3577

TEL:088-882-3085 FAX:088-884-9893

E-mail: info@chikurinji.com

Website: http://www.chikurinji.com/

アクセス:高知駅からMY遊バスに約30分乗車。 竹林寺前下車。

No 29 Pilgrimage Site Kokubunji

The History of Kokubunji

Kokubunji was constructed under the imperial decree of the 45th Emperor of Japan, Emperor Shomu. It was established in 741 by the high priest Gyoki, and restored under Kukai. Back then, the area surrounding Kokubunji was part of the Tosa domain, and a provincial governor better known for his work as an author of the Tosa Diaries stayed there for 4 years.

The main temple structure was rebuilt by Kunichika Chosokabe and his son Motochika, and its roof was replaced in March of 2014 for the first time in 20 years using a method known as shingling. Shingling involves placing plank after plank on top of the other, which brought it back to its former beauty. Beginning with the main structure, 2 Bhaisajyaguru (Buddha able to heal all ills) and a temple bell created during establishment which is also the oldest in Kochi Prefecture remain as designated important cultural assets. The earthen walls and dirt mounds still stand, making the entire grounds a historic site and the beautiful hair moss of the gardens have made this temple to become known as the "Tosa Moss Temple".

Visitors on Henro to Kokubunji

This year marks the 1200th year since the opening of the Shikoku sacred grounds, with more people doing the *Henro* Pilgrimage than in the previous year. On weekends roughly 1000 people visit Kokubunji, or roughly 200-300 per day. Most Japanese pilgrims are retired. In comparison, there is a tendency for foreign pilgrims to be young people in their 20s and 30s. Those new to *henro* often use tours with their own guides, however repeaters and foreigners go alone, in small groups, or with their significant other and many of them still walk the pilgrimage.

At Kokubunji, they have made their website available in English as well to let more people know about the temple. In the past, some Australian males in their teens studying Japanese saw the website and visited Kokubunji. They also met up with a woman from New York who they met over the internet at Kokubunji making it a wonderful encounter for them. Another time, a foreign pilgrim who didn't speak Japanese and had no phone and spoke with gestures while looking at a map required a bit of help and was driven to where he was staying.

Chief Priest Ryuko Hayashi mentioned that perhaps the increase of foreigners doing the pilgrimage in the past few years was perhaps due to

"people gathering information on the internet about the Shikoku Pilgrimage like that of the Spain Pilgrimage" and Mecca Pilgrimage" and at the same time mentioned that "I want people to see Kokubunji, and to introduce local sights".



The fierce guardian gods standing to the left and right of the main gate.

こんごうりきし きゅう かた におうもん 金剛力士が左右を固める仁王門

Kokubunji

Address: 546 Kokubu, Nankoku City ₹783-0053

Tel: 088-862-0055

Email: webmaster@tosakokubunji.org Website: http://www.tosakokubunji.org/

Directions: From JR Gomen Station take the bus towards Ueta for $10~\mathrm{mins}$. Alight at Kokubunjidori and walk west for $5~\mathrm{mins}$.

第29番札所 国分寺

こくぶんじ れきし 国分寺の歴史



The roof where work has been completed on the main temple structure.

をなる。 屋根のふき替え作業が完了した金堂

が、国司として4年間滞在した場所です。



こくぶんじ まま へんろ 国分寺を訪れるお遍路さんたち

四国霊場開創1200年を迎えた今年は、例年より参くのお遍路さんが巡礼されています。週末には1日に1000人近くが国分寺を訪れるそうですが、平均すれば1日に200~300人ほどとのこと。日本人巡礼者は、リタイアされた方々が多く、対照的に外国人巡礼者は、20~30代の若い世代が多い傾向にあるそうです。お遍路初心者は、先達が同行するバスツアーで巡礼することが多く、リピーターや外国人は個人や少人数のグループ、ご夫婦で巡礼しており、歩き遍路をされている方もまだまだいるそうです。

国分寺では、寺のことを広く知ってもらいたいとの思いから、外国人向けに英語でホームページが閲覧できるようにしています。学校生たちが、実際にホームページを見て、国分寺を訪れたことがあるそうです。後らはインターネット上で知り合ったニューヨークから来た女性と国分寺で合流していたといい、国分寺をきっかけに素敵な出会いが生まれたようです。また、日本語が話せず、携帯電話も持っていない外国人とは大きなが多くまたときには、地図を見ながら身振り手振りでやり取りし、探していた福泊所まで車れて行ったこともあったそうです。

ここ数年増加する外国人巡礼者について、林隆光住職は「スペイン behth しこくとを知り、インターネット しこくはまたいで、特報収集しているのでは?」とおっしゃると同時に「国分寺の拝観や ちいき かんこう 地域の観光をまず紹介していきたい。」とお話ししてくださいました。

マスズんじ

住所: 〒783-0053 南国市国分546

TEL:088-862-0055

E-mail: webmaster@tosakokubunji.org Website: http://www.tosakokubunji.org/

アクセス:JR後免駅前から植血行バスに約10分乗車。国分等運で下車し、西へ徒歩約5分。

Interviewing an American Ohenro-san

We Talked with Adam Chamness, an American living in Kochi who has completed the Shikoku Pilgrimage. He walked the entire distance during August and September of 2010, taking about 50 days, and he finished off his journey with a trip to Mount Koya in 2011. Let's hear what he has to say about his experience!

Why did you decide to embark on the Shikoku Pilgrimage?

I was going through some soul-searching—I was a new husband and a soon-to-be father, and I was also about to quit my eikaiwa job and go into a new line of work, although I wasn't sure what that should be. I had been interested in the pilgrimage since coming to Kochi, and the time before starting a new job seemed like a great chance to do it and give me some time to think about my life.

How was traveling by foot?

It took me about two weeks to get used to walking all day and carrying a pack, but even after I got used to it, my feet still hurt each day after 8 hours of walking. I went through 4 pairs of shoes. I also started the trip with all of the proper (and heavy) *henro* clothing and took a

bunch of unnecessary equipment. After I had been on the road for a while, I shipped about half of the clothing and equipment back.

How much did the pilgrimage cost you?

I didn't have a budget in preparation for the pilgrimage, but it ended up costing around 250 thousand yen. About 80% of that was food costs because I had to eat out every day, but I spent very little on lodging because I slept outside almost exclusively. I also spent money on equipment and getting a stamp and inscription in my stamp book for each temple (300 yen a piece).



Adam during the *ohenro*. お**遍路**中のアダムさん

アメリカ人お遍路さんにインタビュー

四国 88ヶ所 場場を 動ったアメリカ出身で高気を住のアダム・チャムネスさんにお話をうかがいました。アダムさんは、2010年8月から9月の間に 約50日かけて 歩き 遍路を 行い、2011年に高野山へ参拝し、その旅を終えました。 早速、その旅の様子をうかがいましょう!

なぜ四国遍路をしてみようと思ったのですか?

なるができない。近々父親になるのと同時に英会話教室での仕事を辞め、新分野へ転職しようとしていたけれど、どの分野に進むべきなのか分からないという、まさに自分探しの最中でした。高知に来てからお遍路に興味があったので、転職前にお遍路に出て、自分の人生について考えてみようと思いました。

*** へんる 歩き遍路はどうでしたか?

スニーカーも4をがダメになりました。あれもこれも持ってお温路に出ましたが、しばらくして持っていた荷物の学分を送り返しました。

^{^^} えんぷ お遍路にかかった費用はどのく らいですか?

特にまず算はなかったですが、最終的に25万円ほどかかりました。毎日外食になりますから、費用の80%ほどは食事代でしたが、宿泊費はほとんどかかりませんでした。あとは、お遍路グッズと納経帳への各札所のご朱印代(300円)です。

Do you have any reflections about your experiences as a pilgrim?

I had never done anything like the pilgrimage before—dedicating myself physically and working hard every day to accomplish my goal. After finishing, I figured that I could conquer anything in the future if I set my mind to it. As for soul-searching, the pilgrimage didn't give me any clear answers, but it did give me new perspectives on what I was capable of.

Could we ask you to say a few words to our readers?

If you decide to do the pilgrimage, you're going to be by yourself for a long time. It can be a very intense experience, whether you're thinking about your life, future plans, character flaws, or anything like that. If you're looking for an intense physical, emotional, and mental experience, there's probably no better option.

It may sound odd, but I don't recommend much preparation. The difference between the person you start as and the person you become as you are doing the pilgrimage is immense. There's a lot of growth.

Would you ever walk the pilgrimage again?

Yes, I intend to. I want to do it again with my son when he's old enough to walk.

四国遍路を振り返ってみて思うところはありますか?

これまでお遍路のように肉体的に自分を追い込んだり、自像を達成するために日々努力することはありませんでした。結頗後、将来何かをやろうと決めたとき、どんなことがあっても乗り越えていけると思いました。自分探しに関して言えば、はっきりとした答えは出ませんでしたが、何が自分にできるかという新たな発見がありました。

TW読者にひと言お願いします。

お温路に出ると、長いかかとりで過ごすことになります。 道中自分の はない お来のこと、欠点など何を考えていようと、お温路は強烈な経験となります。四国温路以上に肉体的にも精神的にもキツイ経験はありません。

一変に聞こえるかもしれませんが、 造機 しすぎないことをお勧めします。 お温路を始めるときの自分とお温路を始めた後の自分は想像以上に違います。 本当に変わります。

また歩き遍路をしたいですか?

もちろん! 息子が大きくなったら、一緒にお遍路をしたいです。

Published by the Kochi International Association (KIA)

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Tosa wave Blog: http://tosawave.blogspot.com/ (See full articles and color photos here.)

発行:公益財団法人高知県国際交流協会(KIA)

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投稿:TWボランティア・CIR・KIA スタッフ

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