

発刊に当たって

私共は「氣比宮 社記」を書いた氣比宮大宮司平松周家（ひらまつちかいえ）、更に氣比宮大宮司大中臣朝臣（おおなかとみあそん）平松美作守景吉（ひらまつみまさかのかみけいきち）等、大中臣朝臣魚取公（おおなかとみあそんうおとりこう）776年から現在に続く直系の子孫であります。大中臣朝臣魚取公（おおなかとみあそんうおとりこう）とは、日本で一番先に政治と神職を始めた人物とされています。（敦賀から政治が始まったことから）

昭和十五年「氣比宮 社記」（全）官幣大社氣比宮出版に関しての前書きで、宮地直一（当時東京大学教授）は、上下二千年に及ぶ一社の輝かしい歴史、国史

の起債を授けてこれが史料となると共に、一社の誇りともなる奮起古文書の類に至っている。平松周家大人が旦夕（たんせき）を図り難い老年に察し、畢生（ひっせい）の努力をささげて編纂（へんさん）したもので権威ある一社の歴史として珍獣すべきで価値あるものである。年中行事と言ひ、社領の所在、社殿の結構、殿内の舗設、由緒関係の貴重な文献、一部の編年史とした古文献古傳承の集大成でとみられる。このような立派な古文書を表に出さねばと、当時は命がけの出版であったと思われます。当家に延喜式と称し、出版記念の写真が残されている。平成二十年「氣比さんと敦賀町衆～氣比神宮文書は語る」が敦賀博物館から出て、と、同時に吉田進一（嘉兵衛）様が大変なご尽力で「社記」をCD化してくださいました。実際はこの本が出て自分の先祖を探るきっかけとなりました。

2018年3月「影印本氣比宮社記」（上官）若狭路文化研究会（公財）げんでんふれあい福井財団から長い年月を経て最後の本として出版され、下巻は2019年、間もなく出版予定のようです。それぞれの本に携われた多くの方々に紙面を持って心より深く感謝いたします。

元龜元年（一五七〇年）四月、大宮司氣比徳直党一族は国主朝倉義景氏のために社兵、社僧を發して、織田信長の北伐を拒み、天筒山城に立ち籠り、大激戦を演じたが、遂に神宮寺坊灰董塵に帰して、四八家の祠官・三六坊の社僧は離散し、古今の社頭は没収され、祭祠は廃絶の憂き目に遭った。この時平松美作守景吉の弟中村兵庫（幼名源次郎）が天筒山に入り戦死。敦賀市高野の山外、西に祭られている。（平成三十年八月に出向いてきた）この場所は一五七六年ころに生きた平松美作守景吉や平松周家等の平松家テリトリーの場所であった。現在はリレポートの温泉のある場所で米原からくる敦賀インター出口の真下になる。中村兵庫の祠から見上げると出口のゲートが見える。母が高野に温泉の出る土地があると言っていた意味がようやく分かってきた。

その後、豊臣秀吉が敦賀の復興を見に来るため、大宮司であった平松美作守景吉の妻、朝倉義景息女（母は細川春元の娘、晴元には孫になる）は大叔母、武田信玄の妻三条の方（一五七〇年）、東本願寺、西本願寺に援助を受け山車を作り復興を見せた。敦賀の山車は個々から始まった。（当家には言い伝えがある）

福井県三方郡美浜町竹浪の法栄寺にて、朝倉義景のお姫様がいますと、若狭路文化研究会 会長、金田久輝さんの情報を得て、平成三十年（二〇一八年）十月十五日夜八時、尋ねた所、朝倉義景正室の一人娘菊姫と判明した。氣比神宮大宮司大中臣朝臣魚取公平松美作守景吉一五九六年の妻である。戒名ではなく地蔵菩薩、木造、御岳一寸五尺、立体古物仕立て、僧 空海彫刻（西暦七七四年）と書かれ、確りと文面で残されていた。お寺には由緒正しい高貴な人と伝えられていた。末代まで守ってもらえるようにとの心使いではないだろうか。改めて大宮司平松美作守景吉のすごさを感じました。平成三十年 11 月 11 日（日）お忙しい中、若狭路研究所所長 多仁照廣先生、若狭路研究会会長 金田久輝先生、敦賀博物館学

芸員 坂東圭子様他多くの方々に来ていただき、私の代で菊姫 750 年法要を行うことが出来ました。空海は遺言の中に「もし、厳島神社と気比神宮に何かあれば、高野山の私財を投げうってでも、社殿の復興に尽くさねばならない」と言葉を残し、気比神宮、土公の神様の横にも書かれている。空海（七七四年八二二年）の七日間のご祈祷など、気比神宮の重大さをうたっている。法栄寺、当家菊姫の地蔵菩薩金前時の 12 面観音、三方の石観音（別名 片手観音）と空海が実在したことを証明している。

宮司八家とは、東西北河端氏、石塚氏、石倉氏、平松氏の六家は大中臣朝臣魚取を平松某と言う。角鹿姓の島家、菅原家宮内家計八家を言う。島家は角鹿の直である。平成の現在にまで、大中臣朝臣魚取公の子孫として現在に続く直系である当家が六家のお墓を主もりしている。

五十年以上当家の墓を守り、何かにつけ協力を惜しまずサポートしていただいている主人をはじめ家族や従業員、本格的には主人と二人三脚で十年程度（平成三十年 5 月敦賀に住所を移しました）の先祖の勉強ですが、まだまだ日本書紀や古事記に書かれていない言い伝えがあり、それ故に周家が「社記」に書けなかったこと、周貞（祖父）が子孫を守るために言えなかった悔しさが分かる様に成ってきました。これからも是非支えて頂きたいと願っています。紙面をお借りし、厚くお礼申し上げます。

この「社記」の本がいつか若い人の手で現代語に直され、だれもが読め、歴史の大事さを参考にされる日を願っております。ご先祖様の本に参加できたこと、多くの方々の多大な協力のもとに出版されたことを重ね重ね深く感謝いたします。

戦国時代から十二代目 平松巖三女 小松邦子
嫡男 小松邦幸
孫 睦月
孫 幸太

In publishing

We wrote the "Kibimiya company memoir", Keibi Omiya, the priest of Hiramatsu Chikae, and Omiya Tsuji, Hibiki Omiya, a member of the Asahi Omaka, Kamiyoshi Hiramatsu. Kichi), etc., is a direct descendant of Ochushin Asami Uttori since 776. Otochu Otoko is the first person to start politics and priesthood in Japan. (Because politics began in Tsuruga)

In 1945, "Kibimiyashaki" (all) is a preface to the publication of the government-run shrine Kebimiya, and Naoichi Miyaji (then a professor at the University of Tokyo) was the brilliant history and national history of the company, spanning over 2000 years.

Has been issued as a historical material and has become a kind of old document that is proud of one company. Shuhei Hiramatsu An adult, who made it difficult to plan an evening, and devotes his efforts to compiling it. It is a valuable beast that should be a rare beast in the history of an authoritative company. is there. It is called an annual event, and it seems to be the culmination of the location of the company territory, the structure of the shrine, the paving of the shrine, valuable documents related to history, and some ancient documents that were part of the chronological history. It would have been a life-threatening publication at that time if we had to show such a fine old document. There is a photo of the publication commemorating

to the family called Enki ceremony. Heisei 20 "Kebi-san and Tsuruga townspeople-Keiji Shrine documents speak" came out of the Tsuruga Museum, and at the same time, Shinichi Yoshida (Kabei) made a great effort to make "Company" into a CD. It was. In fact, this book came out and served as a catalyst for my ancestors.

March, 2018 "Kageinhon Kebinomiyasha" (Senior) Wakasaji Culture Research Society (public interest incorporated foundation) Genden Fureai Published by Fukui Foundation as the last book after a long time. The second volume will be published in 2019. It seems to be planned. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the many people involved in each book for their space.

In April 1570, the 1st year of the 1st year of the turtle, the Omiya Tsukasa Kebiroku Party clan issued a company soldier and a monk for the national lord Yoshikage Asakura, and refused Oda Nobunaga's north cutting and stood at Tentsuzanyama Castle. After playing a fierce battle, he finally returned to Jinguji-bo Ashitetsu, and the shrine priest of the Shichihachi family, Sanrokubo, was separated, the old and modern shrine heads were confiscated, and the shrine was abolished. It was At this time, Hiramatsu Misaku Kageyoshi's younger brother Hyogo Nakamura (Genjiro Yomei) entered Mt. It is celebrated in the west, outside the mountains of Takano in Tsuruga City. This place was the one for the Hiramatsu family territory, such as Mimasaka Hiramatsu and Kageyoshi Hiramatsu, who lived around 1576. Currently, it is right under the Tsuruga Inter exit from Maibara, where the hot springs of Lilla Port are. Looking up from the shrine of Nakamura Hyogo, you can see the exit gate. I finally understood the meaning that my mother said there was a hot spring in Takano.

After that, Toyotomi Hideyoshi came to see the reconstruction of Tsuruga, so his wife, Yoshitsugu Hiramatsu, Megumi Kagekichi, who was Omiya Tsukasa, Yoshikage Asakura (mother becomes Harumoto Hosokawa's daughter and grandson to Harumoto) is a big aunt, Shingen Takeda. His wife, Sanjo (1750), made a float with assistance from Higashi Honganji and Nishi Honganji, and showed a recovery. Tsuruga floats started from an individual. (My family has a tradition)

When there is a princess of Yoshikage Asakura at Hoen-ji Temple in Minami-cho, Mikata-gun, Fukui Prefecture, we got the information of the Wakasaji Culture Study Group Chairman, Hisaru Kaneda. When asked at 8:00 pm on the 15th day of the month, Yoshikage Asakura was found to be Kikuhime, the only daughter of Masamuro. Kehi Jingu Omiya Tsukasa Otomi Kotomi Uttori Kohei Matsumi Kagekichi Kichiichi is the wife of 156 years. It was written as Jizo Bodhisattva, wooden, Mitake 1 inch 5 shaku, three-dimensional antique tailoring, monk Kukai sculpture (774 AD), not the command name, and it was left with a clear text. It was said that the temple was a noble and respected person. Isn't it a conscious effort to have it protected up to the last generation? I once again felt the awesomeness of Tsukasa Omiya, Misaku Hiramatsu, and Megumi Kageyoshi. Sunday, November 11, Heisei 30th, in the midst of being busy, Wakasaji Research Institute Director Dr. Teruhiro Tani, Wakasaji Study Group Chairman, Dr. Hisaru Kaneda, Tsuruga Museum Curator Keiko Bando, and many other people I was able to perform the Kikuhime 750 year memorial service in my place. Kukai wrote in his will, saying, "If there is something at Itsukushima Shrine and Kebi Jingu, you must do your best to restore the shrine even if you throw private property of Koyasan." It is also written next to God. He says the importance of Kebi Jingu, such as the seven-day prayer

of Kukai (7, 1974). It proves that Hoei-ji Temple, the Kikuhime family's bodhisattva Bodhisattva 12-face Kannon, Mikata Ishi Kannon (aka one-hand Kannon) and Kukai actually existed.

The Miyajihachike is a family of six members, Kawabata Tohoku, Ishizuka, Ishikura, and Hiramatsu, who call Otoshin Otomi Uttori a certain Hiramatsu. The name of the Sugawara family, the Sugawara family, and the Miyauchi family. The Shimaya is the head of the Kakuga. Up until the present day of Heisei, our family, which is a direct descendant of Ochushin Asami Uttori, has the grave of the Roku family.

For over 10 years, the master and family and employees, who have protected our tombs for more than 50 years and have generously supported us for anything, have been working together for about 10 years (in May, 1980, Tsuruga (I moved my address to), but there are legends that have not been written in the Nihon Shoki or Kojiki, which is why Zhou did not write in the "Shaki", Shusada (grandfather) Came to understand the regret that he could not say to protect his offspring. We hope you will continue to support us. Thank you for borrowing the space.

I hope that someday this "Shaki" book will be translated into modern language by young people so that everyone can read it and that it is possible to refer to the importance of history. We are deeply grateful that we were able to participate in the book of our ancestors and that it was published with the great cooperation of many people.

Kuniko Komatsu, the third daughter of Iwao Hiramatsu, the 12th generation from the Warring States period

Kazuyuki Komatsu, Tadao Komatsu

Employee: Grandchild Mutsuki

Grandson Kota