

解説

1 難波橋 なにわばし Naniwabashi Bridge

難波橋は江戸時代、天神橋、天満橋と共に「浪花三大橋」と称された長大橋でした。難波橋の通称は「ライオン橋」、勇壮なライオン彫刻が四隅の親柱の上に配されています。

During the Edo period, the Naniwabashi, Tenjinbashi, and Temmabashi Bridges were referred to as the Three Long-span Bridges in Naniwa. The Naniwabashi Bridge is commonly known as the Lion Bridge, as it has a powerful lion sculpture on each newel post at the four corners.

难波桥在江户时代与天神桥、天满桥一起被称为“浪花三大桥”，这是一座很长的大桥。难波桥俗称“狮子桥”，在四角的主柱上安放威武的狮子雕塑。

나니와바시(難波橋)는 에도시대에 덴진바시(天神橋), 덴마바시(天滿橋)와 더불어 '나니와(浪花)삼대교'라고 불리던 장대교 중 하나였습니다. 네모서리의 큰 기둥 위에 웅장한 사자 조각이 배치되어 있어서, 통칭 '라이언 다리'로 불리고 있습니다.

2 天神橋 てんじんばし Tenjinbashi Bridge

文禄 3 年 (1594) に架けられたと伝えられ、当初は橋の名はなく新橋と呼ばれていました。天満天神社が管理することから天神橋と呼ばれるようになったといわれています。

The bridge is believed to have been built in 1594, when the bridge had no name and was simply called shin-bashi (new bridge). The name Tenjinbashi is believed to come from the fact that the bridge is managed by Osaka Temmangu Shrine.

据说建于文禄 3 年(1594年)，最初没有名字仅被称为新桥。传说因为属于天満天神社管理，后来又被称为天神桥。

분로쿠 3년(1594년)에 건설되었다고 전해지며 당시에는 별다른 명칭이 없이 신교라고 불렀습니다. 덴만덴진사(天滿天神社)의 관리하에 있었기 때문에 후에 덴진바시라고 명명되었다고 합니다.

3 八軒家浜船着場 はちけんやはまふなつきば Hachikenyahama Funatsukiba Wharf

天満橋付近は江戸時代、八軒の船宿があったことからその名がついたといわれています。江戸時代には熊野詣の陸の拠点として賑わった場所でもあります。

The name Hachikenyahama indicates that the area around Temmabashi Bridge was home to eight bathhouses during the Edo period, when this area thrived as a center for the pilgrimage to Kumano.

该名称源于江户时代天満橋附近有八家水运商家。在江户时代，作为熊野参拜的陆地据点而热闹非凡。

에도 시대에 덴마바시(天滿橋) 부근에는 여덟 채의 선박 운송소가 있었다고 하여 붙여진 이름입니다. 에도 시대에는 구마노모오데(熊野詣) 참배의 육지의 거점으로 성황을 이루었던 장소이기도 합니다.

4 天満橋 てんまばし Temmabashi Bridge

江戸時代、東西の町奉行所が橋の南に、役所の倉庫や町与力の屋敷が北に並び、当時の天満橋は役人の通勤・連絡路として利用されていました。

During the Edo period, Temmabashi Bridge was used as a commuting and access route for government officials. The east and west town magistrate offices were located to the south of the bridge, while public office warehouses and residences of machi-yoriki (public security) officers were located to the north.

江戸时代，东西的町奉行所位于桥之南，官署的仓库、町捕吏的宅邸位于桥之北，所以当时天満橋作为官吏上班及联络通道使用。

에도 시대에 다리의 남쪽에는 동서의 마을 봉행소, 북쪽에는 관공서의 창고와 마을 무사들의 저택이 있었으며 당시의 덴마바시(天滿橋)는 관리들의 출퇴근·연락로써 이용된 다리였습니다.

5 京橋 きょうばし Kyobashi Bridge

大阪城の北玄関口に当たる橋で、豊臣秀吉の時代に架けられたともいわれています。江戸時代には重要な公儀橋に指定され、大坂城を起点として京都へ向かう京街道や野崎参りで有名な野崎街道を兼ねる大和街道の出発点でもありました。

The bridge, which served as the north entrance of Osaka Castle, is believed to have been built during the reign of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. During the Edo period, the bridge was designated as an important bridge whose construction, reconstruction, and restoration expenses were paid by the Edo shogunate. The bridge also marked the starting point of the Kyo-Kaido Highway (from Osaka Castle to Kyoto) and the Yamato Kaido Highway, which concurrently served as the Nozaki Kaido Highway which was famous for the pilgrimage to Nozaki.

京桥位于大阪城的北大门，据说也是建于丰臣秀吉时代。在江户时代被指定为重要的幕府直辖大桥，这里也是以大阪城为起点通向京都的京街道，以及兼作因野崎参拜而著名的野崎街道的大和街道的出发点。

오사카성의 북쪽 첫 관문에 해당되는 다리로, 도요토미 히데요시 시대에 건설되었다고도 전해집니다. 에도 시대에는 중요한 막부 관할 다리로 지정되어, 오사카성을 기점으로 하여 교토로 향하는 교가이도(京街道)와 노자키(野崎) 참배로 유명한 노자키카이도(野崎街道)를 겸하는 야마토카이도(大和街道)의 출발점이기도 하였습니다.

6 大阪城天守閣 おおさかじょうてんしゅかく Main Tower of Osaka Castle

豊臣秀吉がつくった大阪城は、豊臣家の滅亡とともに失われ、現在残っているのは徳川時代になって再建されたものです。敷地内の建築物「櫓5つ、塀3つ、城門2つ、蔵2つ、井戸屋形1つ」の計13個が重要文化財に指定されています。

Osaka Castle built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi was lost with the fall of the Toyotomi family. The current castle was rebuilt during the Tokugawa period. In total, 13 structures on the castle grounds (five turrets, three walls, two gates, two storehouses, and a roofed well) have been designated as Important Cultural Assets by the Japanese government.

丰臣秀吉建造的大阪城随着丰臣家族的灭亡而消失，现存的是徳川时代重建的城堡。城内建筑物“5个櫓、3个围墙、2个城門、2个仓库、1个井亭”共计13个被指定为重要文化财产。

도요토미 히데요시가 세운 오사카성은 도요토미 가문의 멸망과 함께 파괴되어, 현재 남아있는 것은 도쿠가와 시대에 재건된 것입니다. 부지 내의 '망루 5개, 해자 3개, 성문 2개, 창고 2개, 우물건조물 1개' 합계 13개의 건축물이 중요문화재로 지정되어 있습니다.

ちかまつもんざえもん しんじゅうてんのあみじま みちゆき な ご はし 近松門左衛門 心中天網島 「道行名残りの橋づくし」とは! About Monzaemon Chikamatsu's play: 'The Love Suicide at Amijima' and the 'Farewell Journey of Many Bridges'

<あらすじ>
この作品の主人公は、遊女・小春(こはる)と、妻子ある紙屋の主人・治兵衛(じへえ)。恋人同士であった 2 人は、複雑に絡み合う人間関係の中で、ついに共に死ぬことを決意しました。「道行名残りの橋づくし」の冒頭、2 人は天神橋(地図②参照)に立っています。夜半、堂島新地にある大和屋(やまとや)を抜け出した小春と、外で待ち受けていた治兵衛は、いくつもの橋を通り過ぎて、ここまでやってきたのでした。天神橋から西を振り返り、嘆き悲しみながら、ここまで通りすぎてきた梅田橋、緑橋、桜橋、蜷橋、大江橋を思い起こします。さらに「あれをご覧」と難波小橋、舟入橋、堀川の橋を指し示し、涙にくれるのでした。天神橋の北には治兵衛の家がありました。家族を想って後ろ髪をひかれつつ、治兵衛は小春とともに天神橋を南へ渡ります。川沿いに歩を進め、死の世界を思い浮かべながら天満橋(地図④参照)、京橋(地図⑤参照)、御成橋を渡り、ついに心中の場所である、網島の大長寺にたどり着きます。そして夜が明ける頃、2 人は大長寺で心中するのです。

The main characters in this play are Koharu, a prostitute, and Jihei Kamiya, a paper merchant with a wife and children. They have fallen in love against a complex web of social and personal relationships, which drives them to decide to commit suicide together. At the start of the "Farewell Journey of Many Bridges" they stand together on the Tenjinbashi Bridge (see map②). Late that night, Koharu had slipped out of Yamatoya House in the Dojima Shinchi pleasure quarter to where Jihei was waiting for her outside, and they went past several bridges and came as far as Tenjinbashi Bridge. They look back toward the West, recalling and lamenting the many bridges they have passed on their way here: Umedabashi, Midoribashi, Sakurabashi, Shijimibashi, and Oebashi. They then cry "Look over there!" weeping as they point out the Namba-kobashi, Funairibashi, and Horikawanohashi bridges, until they are blinded by tears. Jihei's house is to the north of the Tenjinbashi Bridge. Although not yet quite able to remove his family from his thoughts, he crosses over to the South of the Tenjinbashi Bridge with Koharu. They walk along the river, and while their minds conjure images of the world of the dead, they cross the Tenmabashi (see map④), Kyobashi (see map⑤) and Onaribashi bridges, to arrive at the location for their love suicide, the Daicho-ji temple at Amijima. Then, as dawn breaks, the two lovers commit their love suicide at the Daicho-ji temple.