

## 芭蕉「奥の細道」と川瀬屋

元禄二年（一六八九）、松尾芭蕉はしゅうと同行の曾良そらは、奥の細道の旅の途中、七月十三日（新暦では八月二十七日）の夕方滑川に着き宿った。旅籠の川瀬屋という説が有力でこの辺りにあった。宝暦十三年（一七六三）に『俳諧早稲の道』を著した川瀬知十ちじゅうは翁の宿泊を記念して自家の壇那寺である徳城寺の境内に「早稲の香や分け入る右は有磯海」の吟詠を刻んだ句碑を建立した。徳城寺は、この頃はまだ新あら荒まち町の海辺にあったが、明治十三年（一八八〇）に、句碑とも現在地に移転した。

## 【荒町の成立】

新町は、大町、瀬羽町に次いで、慶長年間けichoに新しくできた町であったと伝えられる。海岸線に平行して東西に北国（北陸）街道が走り、その両側に家並みが多くなり、浜に抜ける小路が発達した。



~Namerikawa Guidepost series #6 of 13~

### Bashou's 【Oku no Hosomichi】 and Kawase Family

On July 13th, 1689, Bashou Matsuo and his apprentice Sora, in the midst of their travel to the Northern Prefectures, arrived in Namerikawa during the evening hours. It was believed that the men stayed at an inn owned by the Kawase family. In 1763, Chijuu Kawase engraved a poem of Bashou's in the Tokuzyouji Temple, to commemorate the poet's visit. At that time the temple was located in Ara-machi, but was moved to its current location in 1880.

#### 【The Establishment of Ara-machi】

Following Oo-machi and Sewa-machi, Ara-machi is said to have been the next established region during the Keicho years (1596~1615). The Hokkoku road runs both east and west of Ara-machi's coastline, and houses were built on both sides of the road.