な ころ から

あ

てたことで、 ないました。 免れました。 免れました。

Period atmosphere in neighborhoods of Kurazukuri Zone (Old Storehouse Zone)



Kurazukuri Zone (Old Storehouse Zone) is Kawagoe's biggest tourist attraction. Many impressive storehouse buildings line both sides of the street named Ichibangai. Storehouse-style architecture is fire-resistant, and the Osawa House, built during the Edo Period in 1792, escaped the great fire which took place in 1893. Because of this, other merchants also built warehouse-style stores, creating streets lined with clay-walled buildings.

You can feel the Edo













一枝のシンボ のシンボ

す。午前6時、正午、午後3時、午後6時と一日に4回、存するものは明治27年(1894)に建てられたものでら度重なる火災に遭いましたが、その都度再建され、現ら度重なる火災に遭いましたが、その都度再建され、現時の鐘は、かつて川越城下に時を知らせる時計台の役割時の鐘は、かつて川越城下に時を知らせる時計台の役割けの鐘は、かつて川越城下に時を知らせる時計台の役割

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[4] Toki-no-kane is Kawagoe's symbol

Toki-no-kane (Time Bell Tower) was built around 400 years ago to serve as Kawagoe's neighborhood clock tower. It was burnt down repeatedly in fires, but was rebuilt each time. Today's Time Bell Tower was built in 1894. It rings at 6 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 6 p.m.

[5] Kawagoe is the setting for many anime

Kawagoe has many landscapes which are quite moving. They are often depicted in anime.









厚い土壁と豪壮な瓦屋根

蔵造り建築が軒を連ねる一番街。意匠を 凝らした鬼瓦や影盛、重厚な観音扉など、 装飾的にも美しい。それぞれ異なる蔵の姿 かたちも楽しんでください。



8・18・28日は 川越きものの日

「きものが似合うまち川越」を合言葉に、毎月8の付く日に着物客を誘致する活動を行っています。手軽に 着物が楽しめることから、江戸の風情を残す町並みを 着物姿で歩く観光客を多く見かけるようになりました。





[2] Thick clay walls and magnificent tiled roofs

The roof tiles and doors of storehouse-style architecture are extremely beautiful and well designed. Pay attention to the different shapes used for each building.

[3] Kawagoe is a city where it's suitable to wear a kimono

On the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month, people wearing kimono can receive special services at many shops. In Kawagoe, you can easily enjoy wearing a kimono.



日本聖公会 川越キリスト教会 礼拝堂

市内に残るゴシック様式のレンガ造 りで、大正10年(1921)に建てられ ました。国の登録有形文化財に登録さ れています。

designated Cultural Property.



明治・大正から昭和初期の風情を残す 趣ある通り。土蔵造りやハイカラな洋風 建築が軒を連ねます。

川越商工会議所

昭和2年(1927)、武州銀行川越支店 として建てられたもの。ギリシャ神殿風 のドリス式の列柱が特徴の近代洋風建築 で、重厚感あるたたずまいを見せています。 国の登録有形文化財に登録されています。

埼玉りそな銀行 旧川越支店

大正7年 (1918) に改築された旧第 八十五銀行本店本館。3階建てで塔屋が あるルネサンス風の建物が蔵造りの町 並みに存在感を醸し出しています。国

の登録有形文化財に登録されています。

[8] Former Kawagoe branch of Saitama Resona Bank This building was renovated in 1918. It has three stories and a turret. This Renaissance-style building is particularly striking in the middle of a storehouse-style neighborhood. It is a nationally designated Cultural Property. [9] Kawagoe Chamber of Commerce and Industry This was built in 1927 as a bank. This modern Western-style building is distinguished by its row of columns, like those of a Greek temple. It is a nationally designated Cultural Property. [10] Taisho-Roman Street This is a street in which you can experience the atmosphere of the early 20th century. There are many buildings in both the clay-walled storehouse style and the Western architectural style. [11] Kawagoe Christian Church This building was constructed in 1921. It is a brick building in the Gothic style. It is a nationally

旧山崎家別邸

大正14年(1925)に建てられた老舗菓子屋「亀屋|5代目・ やまざきかしち 山崎嘉七の隠居所。設計は近代住宅作家の先駆者の一人といわれ ている保岡勝也であり、2階建ての洋館と、数寄屋造りの平屋の 和館が溶け合う和洋折衷住宅で、国の重要文化財に指定されてい ます。また、庭園は国登録記念物(名勝)に登録されています。

川越を知る

Yamazaki House

This building was constructed in 1925. The owner of a longestablished Kawagoe candy store built it in order to spend a leisurely retirement. It was designed by Katsuya Yasuoka, one of the famous architects of this era. This two-story building includes both Western and Japanese style elements. It is a nationally designated Cultural Property.





In Kashiva Yokocho, vou can feel the atmosphere of the old days

Kashiya Yokocho is an area lined with many nostalgic traditional candy stores. It originated when a candy store was built in front of a temple around 150 years ago. At this popular tourist attraction, you can smell the scent of Japanese traditional sweets.

り人昔を最子期か

0)



徳川家光の事跡が描かれています。(国立歴史民俗博物館蔵)

Kawagoe Castle is shown in the "Edo-zu Byobu" folding screen painting

The Edo-zu Byobu depicts the town of Edo and its surroundings in the early Edo Period. It includes a picture of the third shogun, lemitsu Tokugawa, hunting with falcons in Kawagoe. (Collection of the National Museum of Japanese History)

[12] Honmaru Goten of Kawagoe Castle

Kawagoe Castle was built in 1457. Kawagoe was the key to the northern defenses of Edo. The lord of the castle was a powerful figure in the Edo Shogunate. It is said that Kawagoe Castle was a special place where the shogun stayed. Honmaru Goten is the central part of the castle. What remains today is a part of the Honmaru Goten built in 1848, containing the entrance, main hall, and office of the chief retainers.

[13] Kawagoe Castle is one of the Japan's Top 100 Castles

Kawagoe Castle was also known as the "Hatsukari-jo" (First Goose Castle). Hatsukari means the first migrating goose which arrived in autumn. It is said that the first goose perched on a tree inside the castle each year and honked before flying on to the south.



川麓を 知る 100。こと

日本最大の上円下方墳「山王塚古墳」

今から1350年前ころの飛鳥時代の後半、南大塚古墳群(大東地区) に山王塚古墳が築造されました。

四角い台の上に半球状の盛土を乗せた「上円下方墳」は大変珍しく、発掘調査で確認された事例としては6例目です。上円部37m、下方部一辺69m、墳丘盛土の高さ5mの墳丘規模は、上円下方墳としては日本最大です。令和5年3月20日に国の史跡に指定されました。

Sannozuka Kofun

The Sannozuka Kofun, a uniquely shaped burial tomb with a hemispherical earthen mound atop a rectangular base, was constructed in the latter half of the 7th century. This burial mound holds the distinction of being the largest of its kind in Japan. It was designated as a National Historic Site in 2023.



武士の台頭、河越氏繁栄 川越城が築城された中世

平安時代には各地に荘園が発達し、武士が台頭してきました。市内の上戸に居館を構え、地盤を固めた河越氏は、鎌倉幕府の御家人として重用され、武蔵の有力武士として繁栄しました。河越氏の居館跡は、国指定史跡となり、現在は「国指定史跡河越館跡史跡公園」として整備されています。15世紀半ばに川越城が築かれると、川越の中心は現在の市役所周辺に移りました。やがて、戦国時代によると、城をめぐって扇谷上杉氏と北条氏による攻防が激化しました。

The Samurai and Kawagoe Castle

In Japan, the samurai became powerful from the end of the Heian Period (12th century). Lord Kawagoe, an influential samurai, built his residence in the Uwado area of the city. The remains of Lord Kawagoe's residence are now a historic park. Later, around the middle of the 15th century, Kawagoe Castle was built near the current City Hall. In the Warring States Period (16th century), there were several battles over the castle.

6,000 years ago, part of Kawagoe was under the sea

It is thought that the south-eastern outskirts of Kawagoe were covered by sea long ago. Shells have been found in the ground, and the traces of where people lived still remain. A wooden boat has been discovered by Irumagawa River as well.

南東部付近まで 海だった縄文時 今から6000年前



小仙波貝塚跡

3000年前の丸木舟

入間川の岸辺で発見されました。 3000年前の縄文時代後期のもので、

全長約5m、幅約60cm。市立博物館に展示されています。

A wooden boat made 3,000 years ago has been discovered

The boat is 5 meters long and 60 centimeters wide. You can see it in Kawagoe City Museum.



10

川越氷川神社

古くから川越地方の総鎮守として、歴代の 川越城主や城下の人々のあつい信仰を得た神社です。本殿 には江戸彫りといわれる精巧な彫刻が施されています。

Kawagoe Hikawa Shrine

This shrine is the home of the guardian deity of the Kawagoe region. It was devoutly worshipped by generations of lords of Kawagoe Castle and the people of the surrounding town. An elaborate sculpture in the inner sanctuary is said to be an example of Edo-style carving.



中院

中世まで星野山無量寿寺の中心寺院として、関東天 台の本山の地位にありました。境内には島崎藤村ゆか りの茶室・不染亭があります。

Nakain Temple

Until the Middle Ages, it prospered as the head temple of the Tendai sect in the Kanto region. Inside is a tea-ceremony room, "Fusentei," which is famous for its connections with the poet Toson Shimazaki.





三芳野神社

(San 川越城の鎮守として本丸曲輪内に鎮座する神社。城 内にあったため、一般の人は訪れることができず、年 に2回外宮への参拝が許されました。

Miyoshino Shrine

This shrine was located in the center of Kawagoe Castle to house its guardian deity. Since it was inside the castle, ordinary people could not usually visit it, but they were allowed to worship there just twice a



仙波東照宮

喜多院の南側にある仙波東照宮は、家康の遺骸を日光へ 運ぶ途中、喜多院で法要が営まれたことから、寛永10年 (1633)に建立されました。同15年 (1638)の大火で焼失し、 2年後の寛永17年(1640)に再建されました。現在の東 照宮は同年に建てられたものです。

Semba Toshogu Shrine

leyasu Tokugawa, the first shogun, is enshrined at Semba Toshogu Shrine, built in 1633. It burned down in a great fire in 1638 but was rebuilt two years later, in 1640.

幕府からの庇護を受けた 喜多院

喜多院は、天長7年(830)、慈覚大師円仁が 創建したと伝わる天台宗の名刹です。 寛永15年 (1638)の川越大火で山門以外が焼失した後には、 三代将軍家光が江戸城紅葉山から客殿、書院な どを移築したと伝わっています。「家光誕生の

Kitain Temple

Kitain Temple is a famous temple of the Tendai sect, built by Jikaku Daishi Ennin in 830. Everything except the main gate was burned down in a great fire in 1638. After this, the shogun, lemitsu, relocated part of Edo Castle to rebuild the temple.





Development as a castle town

In the Edo Period, the shogunate posted powerful feudal lords to Kawagoe Castle. One of these lords. Nobutsuna Matsudaira, carried out the town planning of the area around Kawagoe Castle. He also improved the Kawagoe Kaido, the road connecting the city with Edo, and opened up transport by boat using Shingashigawa River, At the same time that supplies flowed in and out of Kawagoe by boat, the culture of Edo was brought in, and Kawagoe flourished greatly.



仙波河岸史跡公園



















美しく、機能的な

山車は、二重の鉾と伸縮自在の迫りあげ式構造が特徴です。 鉾の前には囃子台と呼ばれる舞台があり、多くの山車は台 座の上で360度水平回転する回り舞台になっています。



[27] UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage to pass on to future generations

The float event accompanying the Kawagoe Hikawa Festival, which is the origin of Kawagoe Festival, was registered as a nationally designated Cultural Property in 2005. In 2016, it was registered as an item of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.

[28] Battle of the hayashi performance - Hikkawase, the highlight of the festival

Hayashi, the traditional music performed on the festival floats, has been handed down since the Edo Period. When two floats meet, they face each other and perform hayashi. This is called hikkawase. Hikkawase is the biggest highlight of Kawagoe Festival.



[25] Kawagoe Festival, held for over 370 years

Kawagoe Festival is said to have started in 1648, when Nobutsuna Matsudaira, lord of the Kawagoe domain, encouraged the holding of a Kawagoe Hikawa Festival. Afterwards, strongly influenced by Edo Tenka Festival, gorgeous and decorative festival floats came to be pulled around the town.

[26] The festival floats are beautiful and functional

The top of a festival float has two layers, and that part of the float can be lifted up like an elevator. Many festival floats also have a stage for performers called "Hayashidai" which rotates 360 degrees horizontally.