

あだちの文化・歴史を巡る

Adachi Twilight Adventures

Kita-Senju 北千住

Umejima 梅島

Nishiarai 西新井

Takenotsuka 竹ノ塚

JP / EN
BILINGUAL

妖怪
Yokai

浮世絵
Ukiyo-e

歴史
History

食
Food

Tokyo's
Adachi
City Find
True
Japan!
2019 AUTUMN

Twilight is a special time, not quite day and not quite night. At twilight, what you see depends on your perspective. 黄昏どき。昼と夜の境界。境目の時。

Adachi, too, has a hidden side.

A casual stroll reveals streetscapes like many others in Tokyo.

But change your perspective, and you'll discover there's much more to see.

History. Art. Tradition.

In the space between past and present, fact and fantasy,

lies the Adachi that local residents know and love.

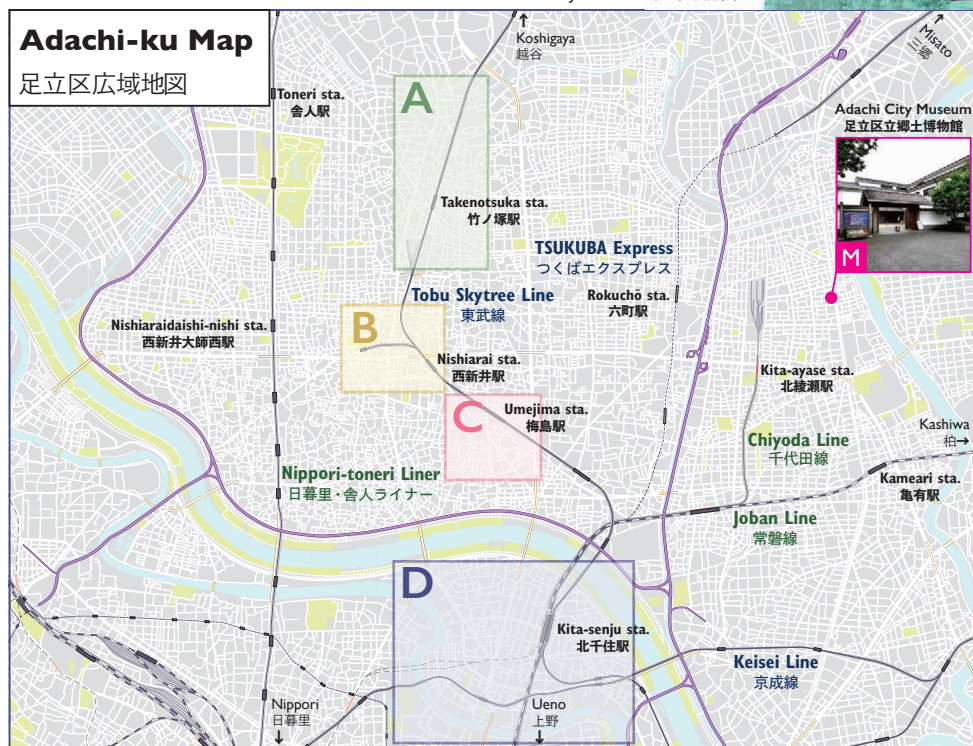
Join us for an eye-opening walk through Adachi by twilight.

街を歩けば東京の「いつもの風景」に出会う足立区。
視点を変えれば、日常の中に「現在と過去」「現実と想像」の
境界線が浮びあがってきます。

そこに潜んでいるのは、人々が大切にしている、地域の歴史や文化。
黄昏どきの足立を歩いて、境界をのぞいてみませんか？



P14 The Peony Lantern 牡丹灯籠より→





The Seven Mysteries of Senju

千住七不思議を歩く

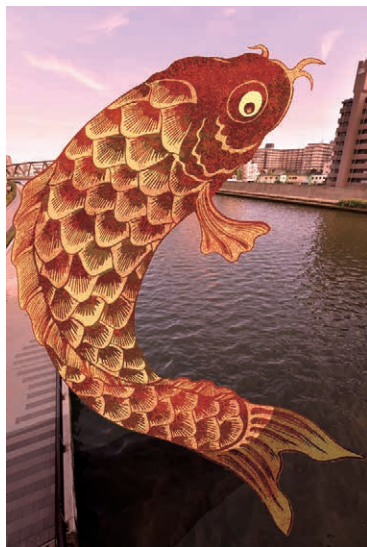
Visit the sites of seven uncanny events
from the Senju of centuries past.

江戸時代から千住界隈に伝わる、
七つの不思議なお話に会いに出かけよう。

The Giant Red Carp おおひごい 大鯰 Map : D-1

The original Senju-Ohashi Bridge had a slightly enlarged gap between its third and fourth posts. According to one story the bridge's builders opened the gap after a giant red carp butted the first posts they put down, almost making the structure collapse. The gap allowed the carp to swim freely and kept the bridge safe.

千住大橋を架けるとき、川の主の大鯰がぶつかって杭が倒れそうになりました。そこで、杭の間隔を1本少し広げて立て、大鯰が自由に泳ぐことができるようにしました。



The Great Turtle 大亀 Map : D-1

Another story holds that the builders of Senju-Ohashi Bridge had to work around a great turtle that refused to move. The turtle was the lord of the river, and went on to become the bridge's guardian deity, protecting it from being washed away even after the heaviest rains.

これも千住大橋にまつわる話。橋を架ける工事のとき、川の主の大亀の甲羅が邪魔で杭が打てませんでした。そのため三番目と四番目の杭の間は少し広げて打たれたそうです。以来、大亀は守り神となり、大雨でも橋は流されなくなったといえます。

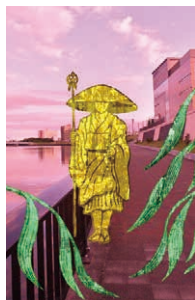


The Serpent of Maki's Field 牧の野の大蛇 Map : D-2

A boatman vowed to elope with a courtesan named O-Maki. When he failed to appear on the appointed night, O-Maki was so saddened by the betrayal that she threw herself into the river. There she transformed into a great serpent that took its revenge by capsizing any boat that attempted to pass by the field bearing her name.

「駆け落ちしよう」と誓い合った船頭の男は約束の場所に現れず、恋人の裏切りに悲しんで身投げした遊女は大蛇になりました。大蛇は、裏切った恋人への恨みから、通る船を転覆させるようになったといえます。





The Bowing Reeds 片葉の葦^{あし} Map : D- 3

On a stormy day when the river was raging, the great Buddhist priest Kukai descended to the riverbank. The reeds were so awed by his presence that they stopped swaying in the wind and prostrated themselves before him. Ever since then, the reeds on the bank have continued to “bow” by only growing leaves on one side

こうぼうだいし
弘法大師が荒川（現在の隅田川）の岸边に立つと、風にそよいでいた葦の葉はその御威光に動きを止め、ひれ伏しました。葦の葉はそのまま片葉の葦に姿を変えたといえます。

Kofuku the Fox 子福さま Map : D- 4

Vexed by the mischief of a fox that lived in the hills behind Choenji Temple, the townspeople took to venerating it on the temple grounds under the name “Kofuku.” Kofuku became a guardian deity who watched over the town.

ちょうえんじ
長円寺の裏山に住む狐のいたずらにまちの人は困っていました。そこで「子福さま」^{まふ}として寺の境内に祀りました。以来、大事にされた狐はまちの守り神となりました。



The Soba Enma そば閻魔^{えんま} Map : D- 5

There was once a soba noodle restaurant on the highway that led to Nikko in the far north. A girl came to eat there every day, but no one knew where she lived. One night, the restaurant owner followed her home, and was astonished to see her enter the hall at Konzoji Temple containing a statue of Enma, lord of the Buddhist underworld. That statue became known as the Soba Enma, and noodles are still placed before him as an offering.

にっこうかいどう
日光街道沿いのそば屋に毎日そばを食べに来る娘がいました。「あのきれいな娘はどこの人？」と思議に思ったそば屋があとをつけると、娘は金蔵寺の閻魔堂の中へ入っていきました。以後、「そば閻魔」として金蔵寺ではそばをお供えするようになりました。



“Leave It Behind” Canal おいてけ堀 Map : D- 6

When people went fishing in the large canal between Horikiri and Ushida and prepared to take their catch home, an eerie voice would seem to rise out of the ground itself, saying “Leave it behind . . . Leave it behind . . .” The story goes that people who ignored the voice would find themselves unable to leave when the reeds tangled around their legs.

堀切から牛田の辺りにあった大きな堀では、釣った魚を持ち帰ろうとすると、「おいてけ～おいてけ～」と地の底からわき出るような不気味な声が…。声を無視して持ち帰ろうとすると葦の茂みから抜け出せなくなったそうです。

Senju-Ohashi Bridge: A Cultural Confluence

千住大橋から始まる文化

Senju-Ohashi Bridge and Surroundings

千住大橋とその周辺 Map : D-1



Senju-Ohashi Bridge was the very first bridge across the Sumida River. Completed in 1594, not only was it helpful to trade and industry, it also inspired countless works of art over the centuries, including ukiyo-e by masters like Hiroshige and Hokusai depicting the scenic banks of the Sumida. The haiku poet Basho's famous travelogue *Narrow Road to the Deep North* also begins at Senju-Ohashi Bridge, where he composed the first haiku in the book:

yuku haru ya
tori naki uo no
me wa namida

The passing spring:
The birds cry, the fish
Are teary-eyed

Visit in an open frame of mind, and you might feel some artistic inspiration yourself!

千住大橋は文禄3年(1594)、隅田川に架けられた最初の橋で、交通産業の発展だけでなく、数多くの文化芸術の誕生にも寄与しました。

当時、周辺の隅田川沿いは風光明媚な場所で、浮世絵師・歌川広重、葛飾北斎らがこの地で浮世絵を描きました。

また、千住は松尾芭蕉の代表作「おくのほそ道」の出発地であり、矢立ての初句、「行く春や鳥啼き魚の目は泪」を詠んだとされています。

この地を訪ればきっと芸術的なひらめきを感じられるはずです。



Meisho Edo hyakkei
"Senju no ohashi"
Utagawa Hiroshige I
名所江戸百景
「千住の大はし」
初代 歌川広重



Map : D-7 Fugaku sanjurokkei
"Sumidagawa sekiya no sato"
Katsushika Hokusai
富嶽三十六景
「隅田川関屋の里」
葛飾北斎



Senju-Ohashi Bridge 現在の千住大橋

Sekido Museum of Art

石洞美術館 Map : D-8

23 Senju Hashido-cho, Adachi-ku
足立区千住橋戸町 23



The collection at the Sekido Museum of Art includes stoneware, ceramics, Buddhist sculpture, bronze, jade, and *kosometsuke* Chinese porcelain. The museum also has prints by ukiyo-e artists like Hokusai and Hiroshige depicting the Senju region.

主な収蔵品は、土器、世界各地の陶磁器、茶の湯釜、ガンダーラの仏像、漆器、青銅器などのほか、千住の地にちなみ葛飾北斎や歌川広重の錦絵なども収蔵されています。



"Large Dish with Iron Black Poured Decoration"
Hamada Shoji (Mashiko, 1968)
「白釉黒流描大鉢」
濱田庄司（益子・昭和43年）



[Exhibition / 展示会]

"Memories of Sekidosanjin and His Friends"

せきどうさんしん
石洞山人交遊録

2019.8.31 sat~12.15 sun 10:00~17:00

Close: Mon (except for Oct. 14, Nov. 4) and Oct. 15, Nov. 5

／月曜休館（祝日の場合は開館し、翌日休館）

Admission fee / 入館料 ¥500

Plaster Relief Illustrations at Hashido Inari Shrine

はしどいなり ことえ
橋戸稲荷の鏝絵

Map : D-9

25 Senju Hashido-cho, Adachi-ku
足立区千住橋戸町 25



The doors to the main hall at Hashido Inari Shrine are decorated with an image of a fox mother and her pup executed in plaster relief by "Chohachi of Izu" (1815–1889), a noted master of the medium. The original can only be viewed on February 3, May 15, and the shrine's annual festival (the Sunday closest to September 15), but a replica is on permanent display.

橋戸稲荷神社本殿の扉には、江戸時代の漆喰鏝絵の名人「伊豆の長八」の「親子狐」がほどこされています。この鏝絵は年3回（2月3日、5月15日、9月中旬の例祭日）に公開されますが、拝殿前のレプリカは年中拝観できます。



Adachi Market

東京都中央卸売市場 足立市場

Map : D-10

50 Senju Hashido-cho, Adachi-ku
足立区千住橋戸町 50



Tokyo's only wholesale seafood market. "Adachi Market Days," open to all visitors, are held once every other month.

都内で唯一の水産専門中央卸売市場。毎奇数月の原則第2土曜日には一般の人々が入場できる「あだち市場の日」を開催！



Shosenji Temple

しょうせんじ あかもんでら
勝専寺 (赤門寺) Map : D-11

2-11 Senju, Adachi-ku
足立区千住 2-11



Famous for its red gate, Shosenji also houses to a well-known statue of Enma, lord of the Buddhist underworld. The statue is displayed on the 15th and 16th of January and July. It is said that the doors to the underworld are opened at these times, and everyone who comes to pay their respects will receive forgiveness for their wicked deeds. These are the temple's busiest days, and many stalls selling food and entertainment pop up in and around the bustling temple grounds.

勝専寺 (赤門寺) では、年に 2 回、1 月と 7 月の 15・16 日に「閻魔開き」と称して閻魔像が開帳されます。この日は地獄の釜のフタが開くといわれ、お参りすると日頃の悪行を許してもらえるとされています。

開帳の日には門前や境内に露店が並び、多くの人で賑わいます。



Senju Festivals 千住のまつり

Each neighborhood in Senju holds its annual autumn festival on the second or third weekend in September. On the evening before the festival, portable shrines and flute-and-drum groups celebrate on the old Nikko Highway. The sight of the shrines parading through town is unforgettable!



毎年 9 月の第 2 または第 3 の土日は千住各町で秋まつり!
毎年神輿や囃子屋台などが巡行します。町中を神輿が練り歩く光景は圧巻!

←“Pun lanterns” (*jiguchi andon*) featuring Japanese wordplay heighten the festival mood.

地口行灯が飾られ、街はおまつの活気に溢れます。

Nagura Residence

千住の旧家 名倉医院 Map : D-12

5-22-1 Senju, Adachi-ku
足立区千住 5-22-1



Nagura Clinic (Senju 5-22-1) was founded by master bonesetter Naokata Nagura in 1770, who even treated kabuki actors and sumo wrestlers. More than just a skilled physician, Nagura was also a calligrapher, painter, and haiku poet with many friends among the Edo intelligentsia. The Nagura residence contains many ukiyo-e prints by Nagura and his circle, to be displayed publicly for the first time in autumn 2019.



1770 年創業の接骨医の名倉家(千住 5-22-1)には、歌舞伎役者や相撲の力士も患者として訪れていました。彼らと名倉家当主は、書画・俳諧を楽しむ仲間としての親交も深く、名倉家には彼らを描いた多くの浮世絵が残っています。2019 年の秋、足立区立郷土博物館に寄贈されたそれらの作品が公開されます。



"Kabuki jyuhashiban no uchi kanjinchou (detail)" Toyohara Kunichika
「歌舞伎十八番之内勧進帳(部分)」豊原国周

[Exhibition / 展示会]

Cultural Heritage Survey Exhibition:
"Pictures of Actors at Their Kaomise Debut"

文化遺産調査浮世絵展「初顔見世の役者絵」

2019.10.29 tue~12.8 sun 9:00~17:00

Close Mon / 月曜休館

Admission fee / 入館料 ¥200

Adachi City Museum 足立区立郷土博物館

5-20-1 Ooyata, Adachi-ku

足立区大谷田 5-20-1 / Tel 03-3620-9393

Adachi-ku Map - M



Senju Sake-Drinking Competition 千住酒合戦

During the Edo period (1603–1868), a sake-drinking competition was held in Senju. According to the records, the male winner drank 9 *sho* and 2 *go* (about 16.6 liters, or 4 gallons 49 ounces), and the female winner 2 *sho* and 5 *go* (about 4.5 liters, or 1 gallon 24 ounces). Perhaps because of this legend, the area around Kita-Senju Station still has Adachi's most spirited nightlife.

江戸時代に酒豪を集めて開いた千住の大酒呑み大会。男性で9升2合(16,380ml)、女性で2升5合(4,500ml)を飲み干したと記録が残っています。そんな逸話があるからか、現在の北千住駅周辺は足立区最大の繁華街。数多くの飲食店が軒を連ねています。



↑ "Toin zu"
Tani Bun'ichi
「闘飲図」
谷文一



Adachi Kanko Net
Restaurant information ▶▶▶
グルメ情報



The Largest Wooden Temple in Adachi

足立区最大の木造寺院

Daishoji Temple

だいしょうじ
大聖寺

Map : C-14

2-22-10 Sekibara, Adachi-ku
足立区関原 2-22-10



Daishoji Temple is the largest wooden temple in Adachi. The current structure was built over an 8-year period beginning in May 1848 using materials donated by the Fukagawa timber yards. The coffered ceiling of the outer hall is made up of 98 zelkova panels carved with floral and bird motifs, the openwork carving in the transoms (*ranma*) depicts peonies and lions, and several pillars are carved into the shape of dragons. The temple is also home to a hundred small statues of Kannon, bodhisattva of mercy, adorned with gold leaf.

大聖寺は木造建築としては区内最大の寺院です。嘉永元年（1848）5月に深川木場の人々が材木その他を寄進し、8年の歳月をかけて再建されました。外陣の格天井の檼板98枚には花鳥の彫刻、欄間には牡丹・唐獅子の彫刻、龍の巻柱のほか、金箔をほどこした小さな観音像100体が並びます。



The Mischievous Fox of Satake Inari Shrine

さたけいなり
佐竹稲荷のいたずら狐

Map : C-15

6-28-7 Umeda, Adachi-ku
足立区梅田 6-28-7



During the Edo period, this area was part of the sprawling mansion grounds of the Satake clan, lords of the Akita Domain. Satake Inari was worshiped as the mansion's guardian deity, and the shrine still stands today. Until just a few decades ago, it was said that a great number of mischievous white foxes still lived in secret on the shrine grounds.

江戸時代、この辺りは秋田藩主佐竹家の広大な屋敷があり、屋敷神として祀られていた「佐竹稲荷」が今も残っています。昔は、境内に多くの白い狐がすんでいたと伝わっています。

Meet Hokusai at a Temple Famous for Associations with Kukai

弘法大師 ゆかりの名刹で出会う北斎

Nishiarai Daishi Sojiji Temple

西新井大師 總持寺

Map : B-16

1-15-1 Nishiarai, Adachi-ku

足立区西新井 1-15-1



The great Buddhist priest Kukai (774–835) visited eastern Japan around the year 830. When he encountered a village whose residents were suffering from plague, he saved them by having a statue carved of an eleven-faced Kannon, bodhisattva of mercy, along with an image of himself. He put the image of himself into a dry well and then prayed the Goma fire ritual over it for twenty-one days, after which pure water sprung forth from the well and the plague was healed. The place name “Nishiarai” is said to come from this incident, meaning “New well to the west (of the main hall).”

The temple owns the Hokusai painting *Kukai prayed a Ritual (Kobo Daishi shuho zu)*, which is placed on public display in the main hall once a year, on the first Saturday in October.

天長の昔 (824~834)、弘法大師が関東 巡錫の折に立ち寄り、悪疫流行に悩む村人たちを救うため、十一面観音像と自身の像を彫りました。自身の像を枯れ井戸に安置して21日間の護摩祈願をしたところ、清らかな水が湧き、病はたちどころに平癒しました。その井戸がお堂の西側にあったことから「西新井」の地名ができたと伝わっています。

毎年10月第1土曜日の北斎会では、葛飾北斎『弘法大師修法図』を、年に1度本堂にて公開しています。



"Kobo Daishi shuho zu" Katsushika Hokusai
「弘法大師修法図」 葛飾北斎



* File photo
(イメージ)



Kusa-Dango Dumplings

名物 草だんご

Adachi Kanko Net
Restaurant information ▶▶▶
グルメ情報



Kusa-dango, literally “grass dumplings,” are green dumplings served with sweet bean paste (*an*) on the side. Nishiarai Daishi is famous for *kusa-dango*, with four stores selling the treat outside the temple gates. Ideal for a souvenir, or just to compare tastes while visiting.

西新井大師の門前には名物の草だんごを商うお店がズラリと並びます。ぜひお土産にどうぞ。

The Temples of Takenotsuka

寺町 竹の塚へ

Entenji Temple

えんてんじ
炎天寺

Map : A-17

3-13-20 Rokugatsu, Adachi-ku
足立区六月 3-13-20



The haiku poet Issa Kobayashi (1763~1827) was on friendly terms with Adachi's artists and literati, including Socho Takebe and Toshi Takenotsuka. Issa even left the following haiku in Adachi, apparently inspired by pity for a frog he saw at Entenji Temple:

yase-gaeru

makeru na Issa

kore ni ari

Skinny little frog,

Don't give up! Issa

Is here with you

Every year on November 23 (Labor Thanksgiving Day, the closest public holiday to the anniversary of Issa's death on November 19), the Issa Festival is held in his honor featuring a memorial service, haiku gathering, and "frog sumo."

Entenji is home to so many artworks depicting frogs that it is sometimes affectionately known as the Frog Temple.

俳人・小林一茶 (1763~1827) は千住に住んでいた建部巢兆などの文化人や、竹の塚の作家・竹塚東子らと交流し、この地で「やせ蛙負けるな一茶是にあり」の句を残しました。

一茶の命日 (11月19日) に近い祝日の11月23日に「一茶まつり」として法要や句会、蛙相撲が行われています。

蛙の置物が多いことから蛙のお寺ともいわれて親しまれています。

[Event / イベント]

Issa Festival 一茶まつり 2019.11.23 9:30~14:45



Adachi in Ukiyo-e

浮世絵に描かれたあだち

Before



After



Map : D-13

Sumidagawa hakkei
"Sekiya no sato seiran"
Utagawa Hiroshige II
隅田川八景
「関屋の里晴嵐」
二代 歌川広重

Before



After



Map : B-16

Edo meisho zue
"Nishiarai"
Utagawa Hiroshige II
江戸名勝図会
「西新井」
二代 歌川広重

Togakuji Temple

とうがくじ
東岳寺

Map : A-18

1-5-16 Ikouhoncho, Adachi-ku
足立区伊興本町 1-5-16



Togakuji is the resting place of ukiyo-e master Hiroshige (1797–1858), known for such series as *The Fifty-Three Stations of the Tokaido* and *One Hundred Famous Views of Edo*. Every year on September 6, the anniversary of Hiroshige's death, a one-day ukiyo-e exhibition is held.

浮世絵「東海道五十三次」「江戸名所百景」の作者・歌川広重(1797~1858)の墓などがあります。命日の9月6日には、法要と広重を顕彰する「一日だけの広重展」が開催されます。



"Hiroshige's death painting"
Utagawa Toyokuni III
National Diet Library

広重の死絵
三代 歌川豊國
国立国会図書館蔵



Toyoji Temple

とうようじ
東陽寺

Map : A-19

4-4-1 Higashi-iko, Adachi-ku
足立区東伊興 4-4-1



This temple was originally located in Asakusa, but burned down after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923. It was rebuilt in its present location in May 1928. Among the historical figures resting here is Tasuke Shiobara (1743–1816), a charcoal merchant who founded a vast commercial empire, celebrated by storytellers and kabuki playwrights.

The side of the main hall features stone statues of the sixteen arhats, some of Buddha's most outstanding disciples.

元は浅草にありましたが関東大震災により焼失し、昭和3年(1928)5月に現在地に移転しました。塩原太助の墓があります。講談や歌舞伎で知られる塩原太助は、炭の計り売りから事業を興して莫大な財産を築きました。

本堂の脇には、釈迦の十六人の優れた弟子を石像にした十六羅漢があります。



Ghost Stories: The Peony Lantern

怪談 牡丹灯籠ゆかりの寺へ

Hojuji Temple

ほうじゅうじ
法受寺

Map : A20

4-14-8 Higashi-iko, Adachi-ku
足立区東伊興 4-14-8



An old temple, originally founded in Shimo-Ogu, Toshima-gun, in 992. After the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, it merged with An'yoji in Asakusa, and was rebuilt in 1935 on its present grounds. The grave of Keishoin, mother of the fifth Tokugawa shogun Tsunayoshi, can be found here. Hojuji is also famous as the setting for the rakugo ghost story "The Peony Lantern," which is told at the Iko Temple Area Yose held every year in April and October.

元は正暦^{しょうりゃく}3年(992)に豊島郡下尾久^{こさつ}に開かれた古刹。関東大震災後、浅草の安養寺と合併し、昭和10年(1935)に現在地に建立されました。五代將軍徳川綱吉の生母、桂昌院^{けいしょういん}の墓があります。

法受寺は落語の怪談噺「牡丹灯籠」に登場する寺で、毎年落語の会「伊興寺町寄席」を4月と10月に開催しています。



The Peony Lantern 牡丹灯籠とは？

The ronin Shinsaburo fell in love with O-Tsuyu, daughter of a respectable samurai family.

O-Tsuyu visited Shinsaburo every night, using a peony lantern to light the way.

There was only one problem: O-Tsuyu was a ghost.

Shinsaburo grew weaker by the day. Eventually a priest from Shinbanzui-in (Hojuji Temple) revealed the truth to him, and gave him some talismans, saying "You can save yourself only if you paste these on all the doors in your house and stay inside until the anniversary of O-Tsuyu's death."

The talismans prevented O-Tsuyu from entering the house, so she could only circle the building night after night, calling Shinsaburo's name sadly.

One night, O-Tsuyu offered a neighbor, Hanzo, a large sum of money to peel off one of the talismans, allowing her into the house.

Her feelings for Shinsaburo were so strong that she dragged him into the afterlife, where the two were joined forever.

浪人^{しんさぶろう}の新三郎^{はたもと}は、旗本の娘お露^{つゆ}と恋に落ちた。お露は夜ごと牡丹灯籠を下げて新三郎の元へ行き、逢瀬を重ねる。

しかし、お露の正体は幽霊だった。

日ごとやつていく新三郎に新幡随院(法受寺)の僧侶が真実を告げ、「これを家中の戸に貼り、忌日まで籠れば命が助かる」とお札を授ける。

お露はお札のため家に入れず、夜毎新三郎の家のまわりから悲しげに呼びかける。

ある晩、隣人^{はんどう}の伴蔵はお露から大金をもらいお札を剥がしてしまう。

そしてお露は新三郎の家の中へ。

お露は恋しさのあまり新三郎をあゝの世へ招き、二人は結ばれましたとき。

The exact details of "The Peony Lantern" depend on the rakugo artist telling it, but the most common version of the basic story goes like this:

牡丹灯籠は、噺家によって内容が異なる場合があります。

Ancient Roots

古墳時代の史跡へ

Iko Iseki Park

伊興遺跡公園 Map : A-21

4-9-1 Higashi-iko, Adachi-ku
足立区東伊興 4-9-1



In the Kofun Period, roughly 1500 years ago, there was a settlement in the wetlands of northern Adachi where people lived comfortably fishing and farming rice. Iko Iseki Park contains reconstructions of earthenware and pit dwellings from this period, some of which you can even enter and stand inside.

約 1500 年前の古墳時代、足立区北部の毛長川^{けながわ}流域の湿地帯のムラでは、稲作や漁を行って暮らしていました。公園内には古墳時代の土器や、竪穴式住居が復元・展示されています。



Open / 開館時間 Park・公園 9:30~16:00
Museum・展示館 10:00~16:00
Close / 閉館日 12.29~1.3
Admission fee / 入館料・入園料 ¥0

Shirahatazuka Shiseki Park

白旗塚史跡公園 Map : A-22

3-10-14 Higashi-iko, Adachi-ku
足立区東伊興 3-10-14



In the fifth and sixth centuries, many burial mounds or *kofun* were raised in Adachi. Modern archaeologists have retrieved terracotta figures depicting people and horses as well as cylindrical vessels from these mounds. Even today, *kofun* as large as 2.5 meters (8') high and 12 meters (40') across still stand.

5~6 世紀頃、この付近には多くの古墳がつくられ、人物・馬・円筒埴輪が出土しています。現在でも直径約 12m、高さ約 2.5m の円墳が残っています。



Ramen Pilgrimage

ラーメンの聖地

Takenotsuka is a noted haven for ramen fans. *Shoyu* broth, *miso* broth, *shio* broth, *tonkotsu* (pork) broth; mixed stock, seafood stock; thick noodles, thin noodles, *tsukemen* (noodles on the side, to be dipped in the soup before eating)—a huge variety of ramen restaurants can be found in the area, each pursuing their own individual vision of what ramen should be.

メディアでも特集が組まれるほどの「めん処」竹の塚。

醤油、味噌、塩、豚骨、合わせだし、魚介だし、太麺、細麺、つけ麺と、個性あふれるラーメン店がこのエリアに集まっています。



* File photo (イメージ)

Adachi Kanko Net
Restaurant information ▶▶▶
グルメ情報





[Bon-Odori]
Takebe Souchou
「盆踊図」
建部巢光

Adachi Bon-Odori Dance Festival あだちの盆踊り


In summer, Bon-Odori dances are held across Adachi. The largest is the dance on the temple grounds at Nishiarai Daishi Temple. Anyone can join the dancing, so why not drop by?

あだちの夏は各所で盆踊りが開催されます。中でも西新井大師境内で開催される盆踊りは区内最大規模。誰でも踊りの輪に入れます。一緒に踊ってみませんか？

**Tokyo's Adachi City ~Find True Japan!~
2019 AUTUMN**

あだちの歴史・文化を巡る

**Adachi
Twilight
Adventures**

協力 |  足立区立郷土博物館 足立区 シティプロモーション課
NPO 法人千住文化普及会

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