

台東区エリアマップ

Area Map of Taito City



Access to Asakusa



仲見世商店街振興組合

Nakamise Shopping Street Promotion Association

〒111-0032 東京都台東区浅草1丁目36番9号 仲見世会館

2008.8

推古天皇36年(628)、陰前浜成・竹成の兄弟が、江戸浦(隅田川)で投宿中に、一体の仏像を獲得しました。郷司の土師中知はこれを押し、「聖觀音菩薩」の御像であることを知り、人で深く喜びましたというが、浅草寺の草創であり、のちにこの三人は「三社祖靈」として祀られました。

鎌倉時代には將軍の信仰も厚く、その外護のものに伽藍も整いましたが、特に江戸時代になつては隅田川幕府の祈願所となり、いよいよ塔頭の数を増して、いわゆる大江戸文化の一翼をなす、庶民安息の淨地となりました。浅草寺は「浅草かんのん」の名称で全国の人から親しまれ、我が国の觀音聖場の代表的な寺院となっています。

今日、浅草寺とその周辺一帯の浅草は、東京でも最も歴史を持つ観光地となり、寺社への参拝だけでなく、大勢の観光客が昔の江戸下町の雰囲気を楽しむために国内外から訪れてています。

また、地下鉄や隅田川水上バスなど、都心との便利なアクセスを持つ浅草は、日光への玄関口としても知られています。東武浅草駅から電車で約1時間40分の日光には、徳川家康を祀った東照宮など、ユネスコの世界遺産にも登録されている様な文化遺産があります。

浅草の年中行事

Asakusa Events and Festivals

各行事に関する詳しいことは、浅草観光連盟
(電話 03-3844-1221 FAX 03-3844-1330 www.e-asakusa.jp)までお問い合わせください。
For more information, please call Asakusa Tourist Federation at 03-3844-1221.

初詣 Hatsumoude

First New Year's Visit to Shrines and Temples



1月1日 Jan. 1

昔はその年の大吉方の方角にある社寺に参詣することで一年の福寿が得られる云われた。また年の初めに七福神を祀る神社仏閣に参詣して、一年の平穡を祈る七福神参りも行われており、浅草では名所七福神詣りが行われている。ちなみに浅草寺は大黒天、浅草神社が恵比寿、待乳山聖天が毘沙門、今戸神社・矢先稲荷神社が福禄寿、橋場不動院が布袋尊、石浜神社・鷲神社が寿老人、吉原神社が弁財天を祀っている。

In the olden days, it was said that a person visiting a shrine or a temple which was located in that year's lucky direction, would be able to enjoy happiness and longevity throughout the year. Nowadays, people visit shrines and temples where Shichifukujin (the Seven Deities of Good Fortune) are deified to pray for peace for the coming year during the New Year period. This is called Shichifukujin Mairi (a visit to the Seven Deities of Good Fortune). In the Asakusa area, Nadokoro Shichifukujin Mairi (a visit to famous Shichifukujin in Asakusa) is held. Senso-ji deities Daikokuten (the God of Wealth), Asakusa-jinja deities Ebisu (the Patron of Seafarers and a symbol for prosperity in business), Matsuchiyama-Shoden deities Bishamon (the God of War), Imado-jinja and Yasaka-inari-jinja enshrine Fukuroku (the God of Wealth and Longevity), Hashiba-fudoin deities Hotei (the God of Happiness), Ishihama-jinja and Otori-jinja enshrine Jurojin (the God of Longevity), and Yoshiwara-jinja deities Benzaiten (the Goddess of Art).

節分会 Setsubun-e

Bean-Throwing Festival

2月3日 Feb. 3

室町時代より新春を迎えるにあたり行われている行事で、災難厄難の退散のために豆を撒いた。この日浅草では觀音の福徳を讃え、福聚の舞が奉演される。



This is a ceremony to celebrate the coming of spring and has been held since the Muromachi period. Beans are scattered to ward off a misfortune or a calamity. Fukuyu-no-mai (a dance of the Seven Deities of Good Fortune) is performed on this day to praise Kannon for happiness and prosperity.

浅草観音示現会 Asakusa Kannon Jigen-e

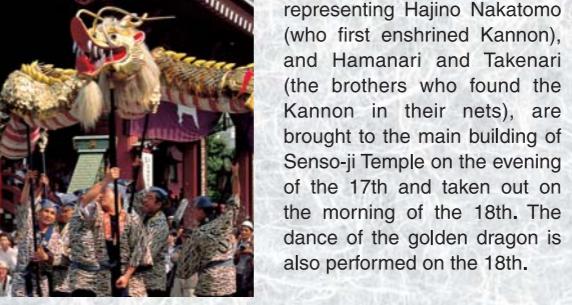
Manifestation of Asakusa Kannon

3月18日 Mar. 18

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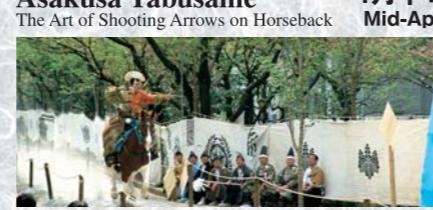
March 18th is the day when Senso-ji Kannon is celebrated. Three mikoshi (portable shrines), ichinomiya, ninomiya, and sannomiya, respectively representing Hajino Nakatomo (who first enshrined Kannon), Hamanari and Takenari (the brothers who found the Kannon in their nets), are brought to the main building of Senso-ji Temple on the evening of the 17th and taken out on the morning of the 18th. The dance of the golden dragon is also performed on the 18th.



浅草流鏑馬 Asakusa Yabusame

The Art of Shooting Arrows on Horseback

4月中旬 Mid-Apr.



流鏑馬は江戸時代には浅草神社の正月行事であった。それを昭和58年に復活させ、今では4月中旬に隅田公園で行っている。馬に乗って弓での射を姿は勇壮であり、当時の錦絵を見るようである。

Yabusame was the New Year's event of Asakusa Shrine in the Edo period. It was revived in 1983 and is now held in the middle of April at Sumida Park. The courageous riders shooting arrows from horseback are a rousing sight, and evokes images of a woodblock print of the Edo period.

泣き相撲 Nakizumo

Baby Crying Competition

4月下旬 End of Apr.



丈夫で健康な子に育つようにといふ願いをこめて、九代目市川團十郎の「誓」の銅像復元5周年を記念して始られた。まわし姿の組ませ役に抱かれた赤ちゃんが、土俵の上で泣き声を競うものが、先に大きな声で泣いた方が勝ちという競技である。

This game, held during the last 10 days of April, started as a memorial on the fifth anniversary of the restoration of a bronze statue of Danjuro Ichikawa IX, a Kabuki performer in "Shibaraku", a famous Kabuki play. This traditional event is held to ensure the future health of children. Two babies, each held in the arms of a person wearing a sumo wrestler's loincloth, compete by outcry each other. The first baby to cry in a loud voice is the winner.

三社祭 Sanja Matsuri

Sanja Festival

5月第3土・日

3rd Weekend of May



浅草神社のお祭りで、江戸時代は觀音様の御示現に因み3月17~18日に行われていたが、明治改暦後、5月17~18日に、さらに近年には5月17~18日近い土・日に行なわれる。土曜日は氏子四十四ヶ町百基余りの神輿の連合渡御、日曜には本社神輿三基の宮出し・宮入りが行われる。

During the Edo period, this festival of Asakusa Shrine was held on March 17th and 18th in association with the manifestation of Kannon. However, after the Meiji period, it was changed to May 17th and 18th. These days, it is held on the third Saturday and Sunday of May. On the Saturday, there is a combined parade of approximately 100 mikoshi (portable shrines) from 44 ujiko (communities under the protection of a community deity), and the three mikoshi of the head shrine are taken out for the parade and returned to the shrine on Sunday.

Asakusa has prospered as the town surrounding Senso-ji Temple for more than 1300 years. In 628, a statue of the "Asakusa Kannon" (Goddess of Mercy) was found in the Sumida River and enshrined. This became the principal image of the temple. In the Kamakura period (1192-1333), the Shoguns (military leaders) were deeply devoted to the Kannon, and under their patronage, Senso-ji became a full-scale Buddhist temple. However, it was in the Tokugawa period (1603-1868), when Edo (old Tokyo) became the nation's capital and the leaders established Senso-ji as their prayer hall. From that point, the temple became a place of worship for the common people and attained great splendor, exerting an enormous influence on Edo culture.

Still today, with Senso-ji being the oldest temple in Tokyo, Asakusa attracts many visitors from across the nation and worldwide as a place of worship and as a lively area personifying the atmosphere of traditional "downtown" Edo (today called Shitamachi).

Asakusa is also conveniently located for easy access to major Tokyo metropolitan areas, and is a good place to start an enjoyable Sumida River cruise. It is also only 1 hour and 48 minutes by train to Nikko, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Located in Nikko is the Toshogu Shrine complex dedicated to Tokugawa Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

隅田公園桜まつり Sumida Park Cherry Blossom Festival

3月下旬~4月中旬



江戸の昔から桜の名所とされ、隅田川をはさみ両岸で1,050本、隅田公園では700本あまりの桜が花を付ける。

Since the Edo period, the area around Sumida Park has been known for its magnificent cherry trees. During the cherry blossom season (late March - early April), people come and view the 1,050 beautiful blossoming cherry trees along the Sumida River, and another 700 trees in Sumida Park.

お富士さんの植木市 Ofuji-san no Ueki-ichi

The Plant Fair

5月下旬および6月下旬



浅間神社のお祭りで、植木市が開かれる所から、「お富士さんの植木市」と呼ばれている。江戸時代、富士参りが盛んになり、全国各地に浅間神社が祀られ、富士講が作られた。そして富士講りが出来ない人がそれぞれ浅間神社に参詣した。浅間神社の祭日が5月の晦日と6月の1日であり、富士山の山開きが7月1日なので、5月の晦日・6月1日・6月晦日・7月1日の日程の植木市が開かれた。しかし近年ではこの日程付近の土・日・日に開催されている。

This is a festival of Sengen-jinja (Mt. Fuji Shrine) and is called "Ofuji-san no Ueki-ichi" because it is a plant fair. In the Edo period, climbing Mt. Fuji became popular, and many Sengen-jinja were erected to the spirit of Mt. Fuji in various parts of the country. Many "Fujiko" (religious groups that worship Mt. Fuji) were formed. People who were not able to climb Mt. Fuji visited each Sengen-jinja. The festival days of Sengen-jinja are May 31 and June 1, and the climbing season at Mt. Fuji opens on July 1. The festival used to be held over four specific dates (May 31, June 1, June 30 and July 1), but nowadays it is held on the Saturday and Sunday closest to these dates.

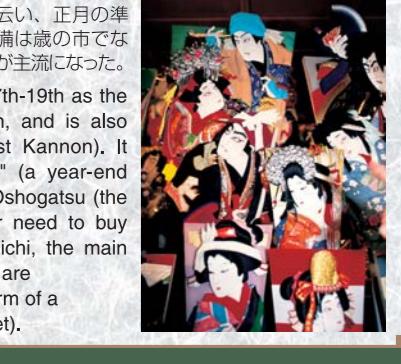
11月の酉の日に行われる酉の市は、もともと農民が秋の収穫を祝い、感謝のしるしに鶏を奉納した「とり祭」が江戸時代に「酉祭」になり、市が立つようになった。そして神社から熊手を受け「かごこむ」という縁起と結びつき、商売繁盛を願う祭りに変化していった。

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11月の酉の日 Held in Nov.



羽子板市はその年最後の觀音様の御園日で、納めの觀音も云われている。元々は歳の市と云い、正月の準備をする市であった。今では正月の準備は歳の市ではなくとも出来るようになり、羽子板を売る店が主流になった。

Hagoita-ichi is held on December 17th-19th as the last festival of the year for Kannon, and is also called "osame-no-Kannon" (the last Kannon). It was originally called "Toshi-no-ichi" (a year-end fair) and it was held to prepare for Oshogatsu (the New Year). Since people no longer need to buy their Oshogatsu goods at Toshi-no-ichi, the main products for sale today at the festival are battledores ("hagoita" - an ancient form of a traditional Japanese badminton racket).

歳の市・羽子板市 Hagoita-ichi

Battledore Fair

12月17日~19日 Dec. 17-19



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浅草サンバカーニバル Asakusa Samba Carnival

この日浅草はラテンのリズムに熱狂する。昭和56年から始まった浅草の夏の風物詩として定着したサンバカーニバルは、参加者約3千人に及ぶ。

People in Asakusa move to Latin rhythms on this day held during the last 10 days of August. The Samba Carnival began in 1981 as an event to add charm and excitement to summer in Asakusa. Currently, more than 3,000 people participate annually in the carnival dancing and parade.

8月下旬

End of Aug.



Tokyo Jidai Matsuri is a historical parade that recreates Tokyo's history and culture by exhibiting picture scrolls depicting a pictorial history from 628, when Sensoji Kannon was enshrined, to the present day. This parade highlights the fact that Asakusa is the historical and cultural center of Tokyo. You can also watch Shirasagi-no-Mai (Dance of the White Heron) on this day, November 3rd.

11月3日

Nov. 3

