

周辺のみどころ Major Sightseeing Spots

浅草寺本堂 Senso-ji Temple E-5



「浅草の観音様」として親しまれ庶民信仰の代表といわれている。推古天皇36年（628）松前浜成・竹成の兄弟が江戸浦（隅田川）で投網中一鉢の仏像を感得し、郷司の土師中知により「聖観世音菩薩」である事を知り深く崇拝したのが浅草寺の草創である。徳川三代将軍家光の代に建立されたかつての国宝「浅草寺慶安本堂」（1649年）は昭和20年（1945年）3月の東京大空襲により焼失したが、戦後、浅草寺及び地元浅草の一丸の復興努力により昭和33年（1958年）10月に現在の昭和堂が落慶した。以来平成20年（2008年）で本堂落慶50周年を迎える。

Senso-ji Temple, popularly referred to as "Asakusa Kannon," is visited by pilgrims from all over the country and is the most popular temple for the devotees of Kannon. The origins of Senso-ji date back to when two fishermen, the Hinokuma brothers, went fishing in the Sumida River in 628 and found the statue of a Buddhist god in their cast net. Their village headman, Hajino Nakatomo, recognized it as the figure of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy. Senso-ji Temple Keian Main Hall was constructed in 1649 during the rule of the third Shogun, Tokugawa Iemitsu, and was once a national treasure. It was destroyed during the Great Tokyo Air Raid in March 1945, but after the war, thanks to the concerted rehabilitation efforts of temple authorities and the local people, the main hall was rebuilt and inaugurated in its current form in October 1958. This year, 2008, is being marked as the 50th year of that event.

雷門 Kaminarimon Gate C-5



Kaminarimon Gate is the main gate to Senso-ji Temple, popularly known as Asakusa Kannon. It is called the Gate of Thunder and Wind, housing the Thunder God in the left-hand section and the Wind God in the right, whom people pray to for peace, tranquility and a successful harvest. The gate with the statues of dragons sculpted by Hiragushi Denchu enshrined in the back side was renovated in 1960.

仲見世 Nakamise C-D-5



Filled with an interesting variety of shops selling traditional goods, "Nakamise," the 250 meter long market from Kaminarimon Gate to Hozomon Gate, is one of the oldest markets in Japan. It was established in the Genroku and Kyoho periods (1688 - 1735). The current buildings were reconstructed during the Taisho period after the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, and have undergone several renovations.

浅草神社 Asakusa Shrine E-5



Asakusa Shrine celebrates the memory of the three men who found and recognized the statue currently enshrined at Senso-ji Temple as Asakusa Kannon. The founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Tokugawa Ieyasu was popularly known as "Gongen-sama". The three men and Tokugawa Ieyasu were enshrined together here and it was known as "Sanja Gongen" until 1873. Asakusa Shrine is famous for its Sanja Festival and its "Gongen-zukuri" architecture is designated as an Important Cultural Property.

宝蔵門 Hozomon Gate D-5



観音様の山門で昭和39年に再建されるまでは仁王門と呼ばれていた。山門の楼上に重要文化財「元版一切経」等を宝蔵したところから宝蔵門と改称、正面には阿・吽の仁王尊が安置されている。

Hozomon Gate is the entrance gate to Senso-ji Temple. The gate enshrines a pair of statues called Nio or Deva Kings and was called Nio-mon Gate until 1964 when the gate was renovated. The complete collection of Buddhist scriptures containing the sacred writings of Buddhism and their commentary (designated as an Important Cultural Property) is housed in the upper portion of the gate.

五重塔 Five Story Pagoda E-4



慶安元年（1649）三代将軍家光が寄進した塔を昭和48年再建。最上層にはスリランカの王立寺院から奉戴した「聖仏舎利」が奉安される。塔をかこんで霊障殿があり、その下に回向室・信徒休憩室などがある。At the top of the Five Story Pagoda, the symbolic sacred ashes of the Buddha which were donated by a royal temple in Sri Lanka are enshrined. Historical records claim the pagoda was first built in 942 and underwent numerous renovations over several centuries. Today's Pagoda was built in 1973 as a reconstruction of one donated by Tokugawa Iemitsu, the third Shogun, in 1649. Today, the pagoda is surrounded by cenotaph architecture and has a chapel and offices at its base.

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二天門 Nitenmon Gate E-5



天和四年（1618）「浅草東照宮」が創建された時に建立された「随神門」を将軍参詣の門。浅草寺の東宮の側門で華麗な切妻造りの八脚門であり、震災や戦災からも免れ重要文化財に指定。

Nitenmon Gate was built in 1618 as a guard gate at the Asakusa Toshogu Shrine (now called Asakusa Shrine). The gate limited access to the Shrine to the Tokugawa Shogunate. This magnificent gate with its gabled roof and eight pillars survived disasters such as the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 and is designated as an Important Cultural Property.

久米平内堂 Kume Heinal Do D-5



久米平内は天和三年（1683）没したと云われている、江戸期の剣の達人。多くの人をあやめた罪を償うため自分の亡骸を人通りの多い仁王門の近くに「埋め鐘みつけ」させ、これが「文付け」となり縁結びの神様となる。昭和53年再建。

Kume Heinal was an expert swordsman of "Ken no tatsujin", a Japanese martial art, in the Edo period. He won many real fights, and before he passed away in 1683, he wished to redeem the souls of his victims. He requested his remains be buried under the bustling street to be forever trodden on. (Walking over someone's remains is known as "fumitsuke," with a double meaning of sending love letters in Japanese.) For this act, he was enshrined as the God of Marriage at this site which was restored in 1978.

浅草文庫 (テブコ浅草館) Asakusa Bunko D-2



寛永年間（1624-43）浅草には「浅草文庫」といわれた書籍収蔵所が5ヶ所あった。昭和52年に開設された浅草文庫は、現在下町の疑似体験空間として楽しめるテブコ浅草館の二階に併設され、浅草に関する図書3,000冊、雑誌1,000冊以上が収蔵されている。

Asakusa Bunko is a library holding over 3,000 books and 1,000 magazines relating to Asakusa. In the Edo period, it is recorded that there were five sites to store written documents called "Asakusa Bunko" (libraries in Asakusa). The current library, originally opened in 1977, moved in 2000 to the 2nd floor of TEPCO Asakusa, an attraction site which adds to the enjoyable atmosphere of downtown Asakusa.

浅草観光案内図 Tourist Map of ASAKUSA

The map shows the following landmarks and areas:

- 浅草寺 (Senso-ji Temple):** The main temple with its main hall, Hozomon Gate, Five Story Pagoda, and Nitenmon Gate.
- 浅草神社 (Asakusa Shrine):** Located near the temple.
- 浅草ビューホテル (ASAKUSA View Hotel):** A modern hotel overlooking the temple.
- 浅草駅 (Asakusa Station):** The main railway station with multiple lines.
- 浅草公会堂 (Asakusa Public Hall):** A large hall for performances.
- 浅草文庫 (Asakusa Bunko):** A library in the Tebuko Asakusa Building.
- 浅草三業組合 (Asakusa Sangyo Kumiai):** A traditional business association.
- 浅草三昧 (Asakusa Sanmai):** A traditional Asakusa experience.
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Legend:

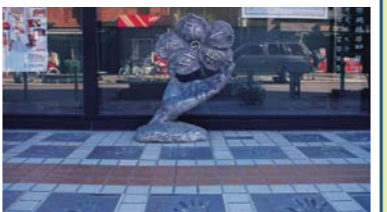
- P: 駐車場 (Parking)
- 警察・派出所 (Police)
- トイレ (Rest Room) - 女性専用 (Women's Only), 男性専用 (Men's Only)
- 車椅子用トイレ (Rest Room for Wheelchair access)
- 郵便局 (Post Office)
- 東京メトロのりば (Entrance to Ginza Line)
- 都営地下鉄のりば (Entrance to Toei Line)
- つくばエクスプレスのりば (Entrance to Tsukuba Express Line)

江戸下町伝統工芸館 E-3



下町の歴史と風土の中で、育まれ鍛えぬかれた職人さんの技が生きたる「指物」、「すだれ」、「甲殻羽子板」などの工芸品を展示している。日時を定め、製作実演も行っている。The Museum of Traditional Arts and Crafts is the place to experience the genuine skill and spirit that has been forged by artisans over centuries, amidst the unique history and atmosphere of the Shitamachi district. Arts and crafts such as reed cabinets, reed screens and battledores ("hagoita" - an ancient form of a badminton racket) are exhibited. Demonstrations by artisans are regularly scheduled at the museum.

スターの広場 Stars Plaza D-4



浅草公会堂入口前に、歌舞伎・映画などの大衆芸能の振興に貢献した芸人の手型とサインが並んでいる。多くのスターを輩出した浅草のシンボルとして親しまれている。Stars Plaza in front of Asakusa Public Hall displays handprints and autographs of famous entertainers such as Kabuki actors and movie actors and actresses who have contributed to promote public entertainment in Japan. As many talented entertainers have debuted and achieved stardom here, this site is symbolic of Asakusa.

六区ブロードウェイ Rokku Broadway D-E-3



「六区」は、むかし浅草寺境内が六つに区分され、第六区に演芸・見世物小屋が集まったことにその名の由来がある。明治・大正・昭和を通じ、日本における娯楽の中心地となった。現在も演芸場・ボーリング場・ショッピングビルなど、多彩な娯楽の集中したユニークな商店街である。Rokku Broadway is a unique entertainment area where stores, theaters and leisure attractions such as bowling alleys are located. In the Meiji period, the Senso-ji Temple premises were divided into six ("Roku") and the sixth division ("Rokku") attracted show-business attractions and thrived as Japan's top entertainment area until the 1950s.

浅間神社 Sengen Shrine F-5



通称「お富士様」。富士山の山開きの6月1日（現在は7月1日）に富士詣りの出来ない人々が浅間神社に参詣したという富士信仰の神社。5月、6月の最後の土・日に榎木市が催される。Sengen Shrine is popularly called Ofuji-sama. Ofuji-sama refers to Mt. Fuji, a mountain that many Japanese people worshipped as a holy mountain in the past. People who were not able to climb Mt. Fuji on the traditional opening day on June 1, (currently July 1), and worshipped at Sengen Shrine and it subsequently became the shrine dedicated to Mt. Fuji. On the last Saturday and Sunday of May and June, a plant fair (called Ueki-ichi) is held annually near this site.

待乳山聖天 Matsuchiyama Shoden F-7



正式名称は「待乳山本龍院」。推古三年（595）金龍が舞いおりて創建、本尊は秘仏「大聖歡喜天」で夫婦和合・子孫繁栄・商売繁盛のご利益があるとされる。昔の待乳山からの隅田川の眺望はよく錦絵などに描かれ、現在でも隅田公園が見渡せる。Matsuchiyama Shoden is the popular name of Honryu-in Temple housing the image of Buddha which is prayed to for happy family life, prosperity, and success in business. The Honryu-in Temple legend claims that a golden dragon flew down to Earth in 595 when this temple was first built. The view of Sumida River from Mt. Matsuchiyama was often depicted in "Nishikie," colored wooden prints of the Edo period.

駒形堂 Komagata Do B-5



浅草寺の御本尊である観音様が海中より出現し、草堂に安置されたのがこの地であるという。いわば浅草寺発祥の聖地と、昔は寺の総門が置かれた場所でもある。本尊は馬頭観音。"Komagata Do" (a one-room building with a wooden floor) enshrines the Horse-headed Kannon, one of the Myo-o deities, represented as raging against evil spirits. The site is said to be the birthplace of Asakusa where Asakusa Kannon, the principal image of Senso-ji Temple, was found and first enshrined. The main gate of Senso-ji was also located at this site centuries ago.