ODAWARA

Beyond Ordinary Itineraries

The Odawara City in Kanagawa Prefecture

小田原

日本の魅力 発見プロジェクト 〜神奈川県小田原市〜

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長い歴史の余韻をたどる

1965年ヴェネツィア国際映画祭において、文明の発展に重要な芸術作品として贈られるサン・ジョルジョ賞を受賞した、黒澤映画の傑作の一つ『赤ひげ』。この映画を観たことがある人ならば、山崎努が演じる佐八が、愛する女性と思いがけなく浅草寺で再会した時、無数の風鈴が一斉に鳴り響くシーンを覚えていることだろう。この場面をより印象深いものにするべく、最高の音色を持つ風鈴を探し求めた黒澤明監督が最終的に出した答えが、小田原の砂張(さはり)製の「御殿風鈴」だった。

銅と錫を溶かして作る砂張の風鈴の音色は、燃え盛る炎の中で金属を溶かしていくという荒々しい工程から作り出されたとは想像もつかないほど、微細な濁り一つなく澄み切っている。その製造工程も、長く響き続ける余韻も、生まれ故郷の小田原とよく似ている。豊臣秀吉の小田原攻めから、元禄の大震災、富士山の噴火、関東大震災など、再三起こる災害の度に小田原城は倒壊したが、時の城主や小田原の人々の力によって再建されてきた。2018年にさらに美しく蘇った小田原城の天守閣の展望台から小田原のまちや相模湾を見渡すと、砂張の鈴の音が脳裏でかすかに響く。室町時代から現代にまで響き続ける余韻。小田原は、そこここに残るその余韻を探すために、耳を澄ましながら歩くのが楽しい。

新宿駅から小田急線快速急行へ乗れば約1時間半。東京駅から新幹線こだまに乗れば35分。小田原駅に降り立つと、采配を高く掲げて馬に乗った小田原北条氏の初代、伊勢宗瑞(北條早雲)の大きな銅像が目に入る。この北条早雲から5代、約100年の間、関東地方を治めていた北条氏は、街道を整備し宿場町を作り、江戸の基盤を作った。豊臣秀吉が小田原城を攻略した後、徳川家康が江戸へ国替えさせられる。時代が徳川の世へと移り変わり、江戸は将軍のお膝元となり、小田原は譜代大名を領主とする小田原藩の城下町、東海道五十三次の最大の宿場となった。もしも北条早雲が小田原に来ていなかったならば、もしも豊臣秀吉が小田原攻めを諦めていたならば、歴史はどう変わっていたのだろうと想像する。これが小田原における旅の始まりの儀式である。

Listen to the Lingering Sounds of History

Odawara is depicted in many ukiyoe woodblock prints, which is a testament to its popularity during Edo period (1603-1868). It flourished as a lodging area when travelers rested on their journey via the Road of Tokaido, which connects Edo (Tokyo) and Kyoto. One of the elements of the long and arduous trip to Kyoto was an overnight stop at Odawara, as travelers needed to prepare to traverse the steep mountains of Hakone. Today Hakone is a famous tourist destination, but it was a perilous part on the route for travelers. While this increase in popularity was well received by Odawara, the area's prosperity was already established in the 15th century by the Hojo clan (one of the major feudal lords in Kanto region). Hojo's Odawara castle is well known as an unassailable fortress. It was attacked by neighboring feudal lords but was not surrendered for a century until Toyotomi Hideyoshi (who brought an end to the Warring Lords period) intruded with a large army which was said to have 210,000 soldiers in 1590.

While the Edo period was peaceful, Odawara castle was still besieged; this time it was by terrible earthquakes, several fires and an eruption of Mt. Fuji. However it was always restored and rebuilt by the lords and towns people's efforts. With the last restoration completed in 2018, Odawara castle will continue to be iconic to the area. While it was an unassailable fortress, it is accessible for everybody who wants to know the history of Odawara and to witness a beautiful view of the town fit for royalty.

Thanks to the Hojo's administration commitment to advance the local culture, Odawara is a birthplace of traditional crafts such as marquetry called Yosegi-zaiku realized by mosaic work of wood, foldable paper lanterns and metal casting. It is also blessed with what the ocean brings. The local technique of processing fish is well developed and its *kamaboko* (which is a type of fish cake) is famous. Shops and factories of these local products in Odawara also serve as local museums where visitors can deepen their interests and knowledge about Odawara and its long history.

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小田原 Odawara

小田原城

「禄寿応穏」の虎の雄叫びは永遠に語り継がれる

戦国時代の小田原のまちは、京都の四条や五条のように栄えていたとい う。これは北条氏が目指した「禄寿応穏(ろくじゅおうおん)」の政策の 賜物であった。「禄寿応穏」とは、「財産と生命がまさに穏やかであるよ うに」という意味であり、北条氏が使用していた虎を模った判に刻まれ ていた言葉。難攻不落の城と畏れられていた小田原城は、約100年続い た北条氏5代の権力を誇示するためのものではなく、小田原に住む人々 の幸せの象徴だったのかもしれない。しかし、小田原城の歴史は穏やか なものとは言えず、落城後も幾度となく地震や富士山の噴火などの自然 災害に見舞われ、倒壊と復興を繰り返してきた。明治に入り、小田原城 は城としての役目が終わると、建物のほとんどが解体され、石垣を残す だけとなってしまったが、その石垣も関東大震災の際に崩れ落ちてしま う。その後、小田原市制の施行 20 周年記念事業として天守閣の復興が計 画され、およそ1世紀のインターバルを経て、1960年(昭和35年)に 江戸中期の宝永年間に再建された時の模型や設計図を基に復興。さらに、 近年には耐震化を含む大規模な改修工事が行われた。現在の小田原城は 外観だけでなく、城内も5階建ての美術館のように美しく整備され、再 び小田原に住む人々の幸せの象徴として誇らしげに存在している。

多くの歴史施設では年表中心の展示に留まっているが、新しい小田原城 では階ごとにアプローチを変え、小田原を巡る歴史が多角的に展示され ており、歴史に詳しくない人や子供にも分かりやすく工夫されている。 歴史好きな人にとっても、新たな発見が必ずある。特に、映像による展 示は必見。小田原城のリニューアルに携わった人の実際の仕事風景や、 降伏の際の北条氏政、氏直親子の会話を再現した映像を観ることによって、小田原城を一段と身近なものに感じることができる。大きく拡大された昔の小田原の地図は、現代の小田原のまち歩きをより楽しいものにしてくれる。コンクリートの建物やモダンな家が増えていても、道がほぼ変わっていないため、歴史の余韻を辿るそぞろ歩きを可能にする。最新の小田原城は観光客にとって、まさに『小田原』という本のイントロダクション。時間に余裕を持って、旅の一番の行程に入れてほしい。

展望台のある5階には、小田原城の守り神である「摩利支天」の像が祀られている。この「摩利支天」を祀る空間は、小田原城天守模型などの調査成果に基づき、小田原の職人の手により、伝統の工法でその一部を



小田原城の広い敷地は、花の名所としても知られている。梅、桜、ツツジ、アジサイ、花菖蒲。大正天皇が皇太子の頃、「見事な花に心なきことよ」と、しばらく馬を止めて感嘆されたため、その名が付いたと言われる「御感(ぎょかん)の藤」。堀に群生し、夏の初めに一斉に花を咲かせる大賀ハス。そして、秋には紅葉。城こそ、世情を映す鏡である。戦国の世には、城主を討つべく刀を手にした人々で乱れていたものの、平和な現代の小田原城には四季折々の花が咲き乱れ、その美しさは小田原に住む人々や訪れる人々の心を打つべく存在している

Odawara castle is also famous for its various kinds of beautiful seasonal flowers; plum blossoms in February, cherry blossoms from the end of March to early April, azalea and wisteria from the mid April to the mid May, iris and hydrangea in June, and lotus flowers in summer. The gorgeous autumn leaves should not be omitted from this list! The castle is like a mirror that reflects the society. During the warring period, it was the target of soldiers who were determined to defeat its lord. In times of peace, on the other hand, it is the target of people who are willing to be defeated by its beauty.

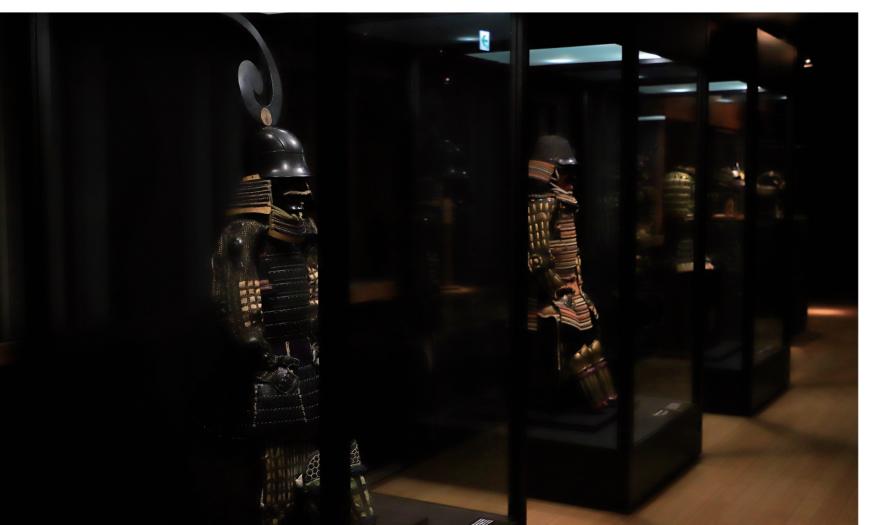
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再現されたものである。昭和35年の小田原城の復興から50年以上が経 過し、耐震などの改修工事も無事に終えたことで、小田原という鈴の音 は後世にまで、その響きを届かせ続けるだろう。天守閣の展望台から、 眼下に広がる小田原のまちや相模湾を見渡してみる。南西の方角にある 山は、かつて石垣山の一夜城があった場所。氏政、氏直親子の気持ちと 自分の気持ちを重ね合わせてみる。彼らが断腸の想いで手放した小田原 城が、21世紀の世でも多くの人から愛され、美しく保たれていることを 空から微笑ましく見守っているに違いない。耳を澄ますと、遠い昔に鳴 らされた砂張の鈴の音の余韻が聞こえてくるようだ。

ことができる。

The main gates leading to the castles were also renewed. In Samuraikan (Samurai 天守閣とともにリニューアルされた常盤木門(ときわぎもん)の 2 階 Gallery) on the second floor at Tokiwagi-mon (the gate Tokiwagi) you can see a にある「SAMURAI 館」では、甲冑や刀剣が美しく展示されている。 collection of beautiful armor and swords. The projection mapping titled "Hana 部屋の奥で上映されている『花伐つ鎧(はなうつよろい)』と題された utsu yoroi" (The armor that beats flower) is also enjoyable. Through beautiful プロジェクションマッピングは、甲胄の中に詰まっている過去の記憶 images and music, you will be able to be absorbed in the samurai spirit. On や想いを音楽と映像のみで表現したもの。ナレーションがないため、 the first floor, there is a shop where you can rent *samurai*, *ninja* and princess 美しい音と映像の中に、思い思いの武士道の美学を投影し、堪能する costumes. Replica samurai armor is also available. You cannot enter the castle wearing samurai costumes, but taking a picture with the castle in the background is very enjoyable.



Odawara Jo (Odawara Castle)

小田原城天守閣館長、諏訪問 順氏

Senior Curator of Odawara Castle Museum

Dr. Jun Suwama, Ph.D.

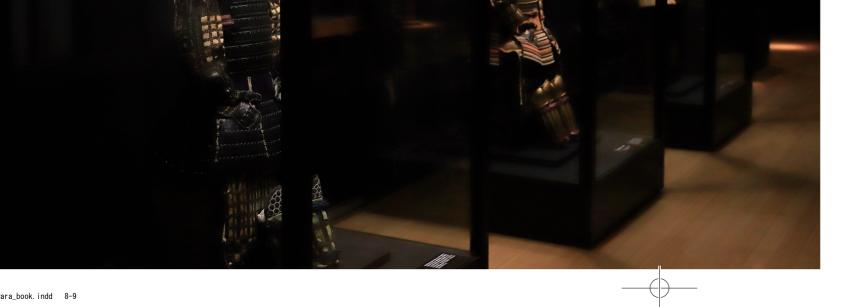
The Accessible Unassailable Fortress

Odawara castle had been regarded as an unassailable fortress that forced back attacks by neighboring feudal lords for a century until Toyotomi Hideyoshi (the lord who brought an end to the Age of Warring States) intruded with a great army in 1590, which was said to be 210,000 soldiers. Castles in general are the symbols of the power and wealth of their lords. But Odawara castle is rather regarded as the symbol of the happiness and prosperity of the people. According to the local historical text Hojoki, just like Kyoto the town of Odawara flourished during the era of Hojo (one of the major feudal lords in Kanto region) realized by the five lords of the blood line. This prosperity was the result of the Hojo's policy that valued the common wealth.

However, Odawara castle, even though it was not attacked by warriors through the peaceful Edo period, was besieged and damaged by terrible earthquakes, several fires and eruption of Mt. Fuji. It was restored and rebuilt every time. When the era of Tokugawa Shogunate ended in 1868, so did Odawara castle. It was demolished and sold as the new Meiji government aimed to erase symbols of the "old" Japan. Only the stone walls remained, which were later destroyed by a terrible earthquake in 1923. After a century of absence, however, it was revived by a project that sought to rebuild the castle with reinforced concrete. The design was derived from models and drawings of the original at the beginning of the 18th century and completed in 1960. The last restoration, including an anti-earthquake reinforcement, was completed in 2018. The new castle is like a five-floor museum of the local history.

The first floor covers Odawara during the Edo period (1603-1868) when it was under the control of Tokugawa Shogunate and the second floor the period of Warring States (1467-1590); the third and fourth floor is for periodical themed exhibitions, and the fifth floor is for the observatory. Most of





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the information is in Japanese, but if you download the museum's multilingual application on your smart phone, it will help you understand the whole history of Odawara in your language.

On the fifth floor, you will find a statue of Marishiten (Marici in Sanskrit) riding on a wild boar. The word "Marici" in Sanskrit originally meant "heat haze" which refers to the minor mirage effect experienced when looking through hot air. The mirage can never be caught, burned, wet or harmed. The god of the mirage is believed to be the invisible protector of the god of the sun. Admiring these qualities, many samurais had a firm faith on Marishiten. This statue was placed in the castle as a protective god of the castle and the town during the Edo period, but it was later removed when the castle was demolished. Now Marishiten is back in a reproduction of its room.

If you look toward the south-west from the top of the castle, you will see on mountains, the original site where Toyotomi Hideyoshi's castle once stood. That castle was called Ichiyajo (one-night castle) because it was made stealthily to show off the power of Toyotomi and completed before any of Hojo family and his men realized, which made the last Hojo lord surrender. 展望台のある5階に祀られている 「摩利支天」の像

The statue of Marishiten riding on a wild boar. It is the god of "mirage" and the invisible protector of the god of the sun which many samurais had a firm faith on.

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Tel: 0465-22-3818 営業時間:9:00~17:00 (入場は16:30まで)

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tablet)

Judith 佐々木(ジュディス 佐々木)氏

Mrs. Judith Sasaki, Project Manager of

"Local Japan" at the Hotoku Ninomiya

Shrine. She is fluent in Japanese, English and German, and has a profound knowledge about

Shintoism and Japanese culture. By joining

her "Discover Shintoism" tour (2 hours) you

very difficult to understand even for Japanese people. The tour also offers you an occasion 400 有余年後のサンクチュアリ

ている樹齢約300年の杉の木が使われたという。

「御感の藤」の傍にあるお堀の水の上を、数十羽の水鳥が滑るように泳い でいる。水鳥が進んだ後の水面には、定規をあてて引いた鼠色の色鉛筆 の線のように、小さな波が放射状に広がる。それらの線が方々で引かれ てはぶつかり合い、陽の光に反射して、いくつもの小さな光の玉になっ て目に飛び込んでくる。視線を上げると、目の前には珍しい木肌の鳥居。 この鳥居は2017年に新たに建立されたもので、小田原市内の森に自生し

ここ、報徳二宮神社で祀られているのは、二宮金次郎(尊徳)である。 二宮金次郎といえば、多くの人が、薪を担ぎながら本を読んでいる姿の 銅像を思い浮かべることだろう。小田原生まれの二宮金次郎は、勉学に 励んだ幼少期を経て、「私利私欲に走るのではなく社会に貢献すれば、い ずれ自らに還元される」という「報徳思想」を推奨し、「報徳仕法」と呼 ばれる財政再建策を指導した偉人となった。天保の大飢饉の際には、小 田原藩の米蔵を開いたために、餓死者を1人も出さなかったという。そ can learn all about shintoism and its rules. のほかにも、駿河、相模、伊豆の人々を救済するなど、数々の畏れ多い This expert insight is ideal as shintoism is 功績を残し、神として祀られるようになった。

where you can write your own ema (Shinto 2つ目の鳥居をくぐると、年を重ねた馴染みのない二宮尊徳像が出迎えてくれ る。「経済なき道徳は戯言であり、道徳なき経済は犯罪である」という教えが 刻まれた銅像の後ろには、「Café 小田原柑橘倶楽部 | と「きんじろうカフェ | の2つのオープンカフェがある。樹齢100年、もしくはそれ以上の木々に集ま る大勢の小鳥たちのさえずりを BGM に、温かいカフェラテを席で楽しんでい ると、神社といったこれまで敷居の高かった空間との距離がぐっと近くなった ように感じられる。木々の間から覗く二宮尊徳像と改めて見つめると、この穏 やかで少し贅沢な時間こそが二宮尊徳の追い求めた理想の社会だったのか もしれないと思えてくる。小田原城が北条氏の本拠だった頃、城の敷地内で あったこの場所で、市民がお茶を楽しむようになるなどと誰が想像しただろう。 1590年に小田原城が落城してから400有余年。そう考えると、堀で目にした、 水面に幾重にも描かれた放射状の線が、時の流れを表しているように思えてく る。すーっと引かれた線は徐々に広がり、それらが薄くなった頃には、また新 たな波ができる。小田原の鈴の音の余韻が、ここでも感じられた。



一神教の宗教を持つ諸外国の人たちに日本の文化を説明するうえで、最も難 しいものの一つが神道である。八百万の神がおわす日本。天照大神(アマ テラスオオミカミ) や大国主命 (オオクニヌシノミコト) を筆頭とする神々以外 にも、山や岩や滝などの森羅万象の神々のほか、長い年月を経た道具など に精霊が宿った九十九神(つくもがみ)と呼ばれるものも、日本では神とされ る。さらに、亡くなった人が神として祀られる人神も存在する稀有な国である。 報徳二宮神社では、スイス出身のジュディスさんが流暢な日本語で、この難 解な神道をも説明してくれる。

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Hotoku Ninomiya Jinja (Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine)

A Sanctuary After 400 Years

By exiting Odawara Castle through southern entrance and walking along the moat where wild ducks are gracefully gliding along the surface, you will find a torii gate. This *torii* gate will surprise you if you think that *torii* are always painted red. This one is not painted at all and instead shows off its beautiful natural wood. It is brand new, constructed in 2017 from a 300-year-old cedar tree grown in the forests of Odawara.

Sontoku Ninomiya (1787-1856), an agronomist, philosopher and economist, is enshrined here. He is also called Kinjiro Ninomiya. He is wellknown among Japanese people, because a statue of him reading whilst carring a bundle of branches on his back is placed in many public elementary schools as a symbol of diligence. He was born as the first son of a farmer in Odawara and went through hardship during his youth. A flood from a nearby river damaged his father's field and swept away their house. He earned money by picking up firewood in the mountain in the early morning and making straw sandals at night to support his family instead of his father who was ill. After he came of age, he restored his household and the family's field, and also he succeeded to revive several areas facing economic difficulty through agricultural development. He also helped the people of Odawara during times of famine by proposing to open up the public granaries to feed those who were starving. Sontoku Ninomiya was also a philosopher. He was not interested in his own benefit. His Hotoku (moral requital) thinking is as follows: "If you contribute to society instead of exploiting others to satisfy your own needs, the profit will be returned eventually". After his passing, he was deificated for his great achievement.

Passing through the second *torii* gate, you will see a statue of old Sontoku Ninomiya, who was not famous enough to be placed in elementary schools. His famous wise words are written on the signboard standing beside him; "Moral virtues without economics is nonsense, economics without moral

きんじろうかフェ



virtues is a crime." There are two open-air cafés behind the statue, Café Odawara Kankitsu Club and Kinjiro Café. Having a Caffè latte seated outside amongst trees and singing birds, you may forget that you are at the site of a holy shrine. As shrines are religious places, some people are hesitant to visit. However, Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine is not the case. It would be an ideal society for Sontoku Ninomiya if everyone could enjoy peaceful and simple luxury like this. It was realized after 400-odd years after the surrender of the Hojo clan, which no one during warring period or Edo period would have never imagined.

報徳二宮神社

http://www.ninomiya.or.jp/

神奈川県小田原市城内 8-10 (小田原城址公園内)

Tel: 0465-22-2250

受付時間:9:00 前後~17:00 (社務所) 閉門 18:00 (冬季 17:00)

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 15 分

Hotoku Ninomiya Jinja (Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine)

http://www.ninomiya.or.jp/

(Inside Odawara Castle Park) 8-10 Jonai, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-22-2250

 $Operation\ Hours: 9:00\ a.m.\ to\ 5:00\ p.m.\ (office)$ $Gate's\ Closing\ Time: 6:00\ p.m.\ (5:00\ p.m.\ in\ winter)$

15 minutes on foot from the East Exit of Odawara Station



幼少の頃の二宮金次郎像

The statue of young Kinjiro Ninomiya, the famous one.

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清閑亭(せいかんてい)

明治時代の優雅なグランピング

時が明治の世となり、新しい政治家たちは日本を海外の列強国にも引け を取らない国にするべく尽力した。そんな彼らが夢に見た鉄道が登場し たのは 1887年 (明治 20年)。東海道線が新橋から国府津 (こうづ) ま で走り始めた。現在の東海道線の普通電車であれば、国府津は小田原の 2駅手前。江戸時代に最も栄えた宿場である小田原の手前で線路が終わっ てしまったのはなぜだろう。その理由は「天下の嶮」、箱根の山である。 当時は、まだ長いトンネルを掘る技術がなく、国府津から先へ線路を伸 ばすには箱根の山を避けるべく、御殿場方面へぐるりと大回りするしか なかったのだ。そんな新生日本の黎明期であった当時、小田原は冬暖か く夏涼しい温暖な気候、雄大な相模湾を望む美しい景観、豊富な海の幸 から、全国有数の保養地として注目されるようになった。小田原城の二 の丸には御用邸も造られ、伊藤博文や山縣有朋など、多くの政財界人や 文人が別荘を構えた。現在、いくつかの邸宅が一般公開されているが、 報徳二宮神社から徒歩5分の場所にある「清閑亭」は、黒田長成(ながしげ) 侯爵の別邸であった。黒田長成とは、あの「軍師官兵衛」として名高い 黒田孝高(如水)の子孫にあたる政治家である。



国の有形文化財に登録された邸宅は、茶室の要素を取り入れた数寄屋風書院造り。数奇屋造りとは、格式ばった御殿造りとは対象的に、型を省略するなど自由でシンプルな建築様式であり、侘び寂びを重んじた千利休によって芸術の域にまで高められた。旧藩主たちは、型にはめられた東京での「よそいき」の生活による疲れを、型にはまらない遊び心を持ったこの穏やかな別邸で癒していたことだろう。「清閑亭」が建てられた1906年(明治39年)は、日露戦争が終結した翌年。矢継ぎ早に変わる国内、国際情勢のなか、頭を悩ませることがたくさんあったに違いない。

晴れた日には真鶴半島や大島を望む相模湾や箱根山を一望できる、「清閑亭」の2階からの眺めはとても美しい。自然光を取り入れる工夫が随所に施された別邸で優雅にお茶を飲みながら、シンプルに造られた空間がもたらす安らぎの時間を過ごす。現代風に言えば、まさにグランピング。余分な装飾を省き、目に入ってくる物をより自然に近づけ、その静寂を楽しんでみてはいかがだろうか。

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Seikantei

The Second House of a Politician of the 19th Century



小田原市からの委託を受け、邸園文化観光の拠点として「清閑亭」を運営するNPO法人小田原まちづくり応援団の渡辺剛治氏。スタッフによる館内ガイドツアーが随時行われており、「清閑亭」の奥深さを全て説明してもらえるのが嬉しい。ここだけでなく、小田原に残された別邸を巡るまち歩きも、小田原の楽しみ方の一つである。

Mr. Watanabe, a member of a non-profit organization that aims to make Odawara a better and more enjoyable place. A guided tour of the house is also in operation. There is also a tour visiting other villas on foot in Odawara.

At the time when the samurai era ended, Odawara castle finished its original role and was demolished in 1870 by the order of the new Meiji government that aimed to westernize the country in order to impress other strong nations. Consequently, in 1887 trains began to operate, which was one of the first key goals for politicians who aimed to renew the country. But the development of train lines was not without any complications. While today the Tokaido Line runs through to Kyoto, stopping at Odawara and Hakone, these places were initially inaccessible in early days because of the mountains. At the time of the line's development, engineers did not have the technology to dig long tunnels through the mountains of Hakone. As a result, the line was not able to reach the area, stopping at Kouzu instead, taking the long way around the mountains. This was a pity as Kouzu was just six kilometers from Odawara, a popular lodging place during the Edo period. It wasn't until 1934 that the Tokaido line was complete and was able to reach Odawara and Hakone, However, Odawara started to attract celebrities as a resort as it is warm in winter and cool in summer with a great ocean view and delicious seafood. The Imperial villa was built in Ninomaru (the outer citadel) of Odawara Castle. Many politicians of the new government including the first prime minister, business leaders and novelists made their second home in this area.

Seikantei, is one of the houses now open to the public and is only a five-minute walk from Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine. It is the second house of the politician, Marquis Nagashige Kuroda, a descendent of a well-known strategist for Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who was the only *samurai* who was able to make the Lord of Odawara Castle surrender.

Seikantei, registered as a National Tangible Cultural Property, is made in the traditional method called *Shoin-zukuri* (Shoin style) with a hint of *Sukiya-zukuri* (Sukiya style). The word "*shoin*" means a living room which serves also as a study. Many *samurais* built their house in this style. On the



other hand, "sukiya" is a flexible style, tailored to personal tastes and was loved by tea masters who were interested in diverting from convention and disliked luxurious decorations. This modest but unconventionally decorated house would have been an ideal place for politicians of the new government to relax. Seikantei was built one year after the end of the Russo-Japanese War. Marquis Nagashige Kuroda would have stayed at this house then, perhaps gazing in deep thought at the site where the "one-night castle" once stood, a fortress constructed by his ancestor to force the surrender of the last lord of the Hojo clan.



The ocean view from the second floor of Seikantei is beautiful. You can see islands and a peninsula when the day is clear. A cup of tea in a simple traditional house is a wonderful way to relax. Savor its silence and beauty just like a politician of difficult age did.



http://www.city.odawara.kanagawa.jp/public-i/facilities/seikanntei/top-2012.html

神奈川県小田原市南町 1-5-73

Tel: 0465-22-2834

開館時間:11:00~16:00

休館日:火曜日

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 15 分

※駐車場なし

Seikantei

http://www.city.odawara.kanagawa.jp/public-i/facilities/seikanntei/top-2012.html

1-5-73 Minami-cho, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

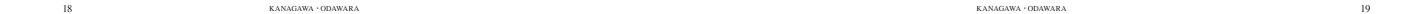
Tel: 0465-22-2834

Opening Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Tuesday

15 minutes on foot from the East Exit of Odawara Station

* No car parking space



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だるま料理店

小田原の栄華の余韻を目と舌で味わう

小田原城址公園から学橋を渡り10分ほど歩いたところに、まるで神社か寺の社のような豪奢な木造の建物がある。入口付近には順番を今か今かと待つ人々。建物に近づくと、濃厚なごま油の芳しさに食欲を刺激される。「だるま料理店」の創業は1893年(明治26年)。当時の建物は関東大震災によって倒壊してしまったが、その後、2代目店主が贅を尽くして再建したのがこの建物である。国産のヒノキ、松、ケヤキの資材をふんだんに使い、一流の職人が手作業で造りあげた。職人技の素晴らしさは、座敷のある建物に上がるとさらによく分かる。床、棚、建具、欄間。そここに繊細な技によるしつらえが施されている。2代目は、ブリの大漁で得た資金を惜しげもなく建物につぎ込んだと説明を受けたが、この建物を見るだけで当時の小田原の盛況ぶりが容易に想像できる。

近代の小田原で最も賑わいをみせていた時代にできた「だるま料理店」は、 今に至るまでに様々な人のハレの場を彩ってきた、誉れの余韻を感じさ せる。ここで食すべきは名物の天ぷらと、新鮮な魚を使った巻き寿司。 黄金色の天ぷらは、口にすれば文字通り、天にも昇るような至福感とと もに、美味しさが口いっぱいに広がる。老舗のごま油店で特別に作られ た極上のごま油が使われているため、ことのほか胃にも優しい。

まちを歩いていると忘れてしまいそうになるが、小田原は海のまちである。 すぐそばに広がる相模湾の恵みを得て建てられた贅沢な空間に身を置き、その海で水揚げされた新鮮な海の幸を食す幸せを感じさせてくれる店である。

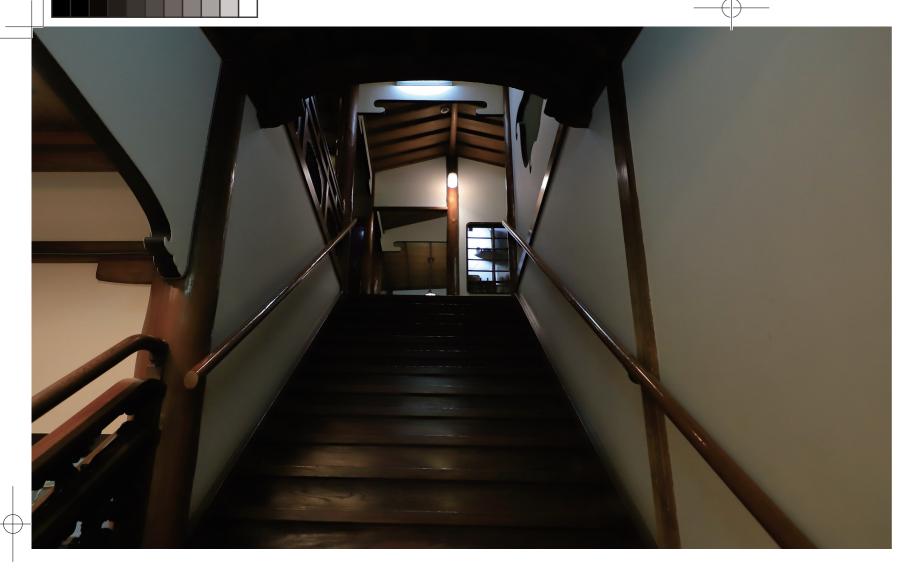


明治の開業から変わらぬ味を提供する「だるま料理店」のメニューの中で最も新しく開発されたのが「だるま巻」。えびの天ぶら、鮪の角煮、山牛蒡という和食の味わいと、ローストビーフ、チーズ、サニーレタスなどの西洋風の食材がバランスよく組み合わされている。まさに大正ロマンを髣髴とさせる寿司だ。

Surprisingly thick sushi rolls made from freshly caught fish called Kaisen-maki inviting you to enjoy it large mouthfuls. There is also another kind thick roll called Daruma-maki, which has a well harmonized taste of Western ingredients; roasted beef combined with cheese and red leaf lettuce, and Japanese ones; shrimp *tempura*, diced tuna cooked in soy sauce and pokeweed roots.

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Daruma Ryoriten

(Daruma Restaurant)

Savor the Prosperity of Odawara with your Tongue and Eyes

A ten-minute walk from Odawara Castle Park, crossing Manabibashi bridge towards the north-east takes you to a traditionally built wooden house which seems like a shrine or a temple. You will see many people standing in front of it if you visit around noon. You will sense the thick smell of sesame oil which will stimulate your appetite. This is a Japanese restaurant called Daruma Ryoriten (Daruma Restaurant) founded in 1893. The original building was damaged by a terrible earthquake in 1923 but was rebuilt soon afterwards by the second generation of the owner family using abundant national first-class quality material and first-class carpenters. You will see even more impressive traditional Japanese techniques by looking at

the architecture inside the restaurant. The second owner earned the fortune from a rich haul of *buri* (yellowtail) and he used it generously for the building.

In a restaurant built during one of the most flourishing periods of Odawara in the modern times, you will feel the afterglow of the happy moments that many people have spent here during its long history. The specialty of Daruma Ryoriten is tempura and thick sushi rolls made from fresh fish. Daruma's tempura has a golden yellow color that is derived from the sesame oil and high temperature in which it is fried, which is a characteristic feature of Edo style tempura.

Odawara is an oceanside town. At Daruma Ryouriten you can savor fresh seafood in a magnificent room also in debt to the generosity of the ocean. As its dishes have not been changed through its history, you can also savor the past with your tongue.

だるま料理店

http://darumanet.com/

小田原市本町2丁目1番30号

Tel: 0465-22-4128

営業時間:11:00~21:00 (ラストオーダー20:00)

定休日:1月1日~3日

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 10 分 / 小田原城から学橋を渡って徒歩 10 分

Daruma Ryoriten (Daruma Restaurant)

http://darumanet.com/

2-1-30 Honcho, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-22-4128

Opening Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 (The last call is one hour before the closing time.)

Closing Day: The first three days of the New Year

10 minutes on foot from Odawara Station or from Odawara Castle Park

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小田原まち歩き 近世から近代までを感じながら

小田原は「まち歩き」が楽しい。小田原城内を散策したり、蒲鉾の店が多く 集まる「かまぼこ通り」をそぞろ歩いたり。小田原では、蒲鉾、漬物、干物 など小田原名物の食を取り扱う店や、木工や漆器、鋳物など小田原の地に 息づく伝統工芸品の店が、「街かど博物館」として開放されている。多種多 様な店が、まちに広く点在する小田原。小田原の色は一つではない。まるで 寄木細工のように、それぞれの特色が組み合わさって小田原の色を作り出し ている。

1932年(昭和7年)に建設された小田原の典型的な商屋の造りである旧網問屋を再整備し、市民や観光客の「お休み処」として 2001年(平成13年)に開館した。昔の趣きを醸し出すがごとく、1本だけ残されている柳の木が目印である。1 階は畳敷きの無料休憩スペース。2 階はイベントスペース。小田原提灯を作る体験コースも設けられている。(要予約)

Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan, which is like a visitors' center or resting place, opened in 2001. It is in a refurbished old wholesaler of fish nets, built in 1932, and is an excellent example of the typical style of shops in Odawara. A willow tree is a landmark for this center. The first floor has a lounge with *tatami* mats which any one can use free of charge. The second floor is for events. A mini course in foldable lantern making is available (reservation required).



「まち歩き」のための情報は、小田原駅の観光案内所(観光協会)や「小田原宿なりわい交流館」で手に入れることが可能。ガイドツアーも充実している。また、シーズン限定、土日祝日限定ではあるが、小田原宿観光回遊バス「うめまる号」が主要な観光スポットを巡回しているので、観光客にフレンドリーなまちでもある。

Odawara Town Strolling A Walk to Experience the Past

Strolling around town is one pleasing way to appreciate Odawara. Thanks for the Hojo administration's commitment to advancing the local culture, Odawara is a birthplace of traditional crafts such as marquetry called <code>yosegi-zaiku</code> (which is a type of wood mosaic), foldable paper lanterns, lacquerware and metal casting. The specialty food stores are also interesting to explore. <code>Kamaboko</code> (which is a type of fish cake or surimi), dried fish, <code>ume-boshi</code> (fermented plums) and pickles are just some of the foodstuff local to the area. Some of the shops and factories for these local products, which are scattered throughout town, also serve as small museums where visitors can deepen their interest and knowledge of Odawara and its long history. The colors of Odawara's are diverse, just like a <code>yosegi-zaiku</code>. The various specialties of the area form their own cultural mosaic.

You can obtain information necessary for your visit at the Tourist Information Center in Odawara Station and at Odawara Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan. Various kinds of guided tours are also available. Mainly on weekends and holidays, Odawarajuku Circular Tourist Bus, Umemaru-go that goes around Odawara and stops at major tourist attractions operates.

ekends and holidays, Odawarajuku Circular Tourist Bus, Umemat goes around Odawara and stops at major tourist attractions operat 小田原宿なりわい交流館
http://www.nariwai-kouryukan.org/
小田原市本町 3-6-23

営業時間:10:00 \sim 19:00(4 月 \sim 10 月)、10:00 \sim 18:00(11 月 \sim 3 月) 休館日:12 月 31 日

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 15 分

http://www.nariwai-kouryukan.org/

Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan

3-6-23 Honcho, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-20-0515

Tel: 0465-20-0515

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

(Seasonal variation: from November to March it closes at 6:00 p.m.)

Closing Day : December 31

15 minutes on foot from the East Exit of Odawara Station

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外郎(ういろう)博物館

一つの薬と和菓子の長い歴史を紐解く

「ういろう」と聞いて、すぐに小田原を連想する人は「通」である。そして、 米粉を蒸した、ほどよい甘さのもっちりとしたお菓子ではなく、小さな銀色の 丸薬を最初に連想する人は、かなりの通である。その薬の愛用者は恐らく、 二代目市川團十郎作の歌舞伎十八番である『外郎売(ういろううり)』の長 台詞が頭の中に響き渡っていることだろう。300年前、舞台に立てないほど苦 しめられていた咳を寛解させた薬に感激した二代目市川團十郎が、この薬の ことを歌舞伎の演目として上演したいと自ら作ったのが『外郎売』であり、こ の薬が「ういろう」である。



「ういろう」の創業は1368年(応安元年)。室町時代から外郎家が25代に亘り営む老舗である。1504年(永正元年)に5代目当主が北条早雲に招かれて小田原に移住し、今に至っている。初祖は中国(当時は元)の役人であり、元が明に滅ぼされた時に日本へ渡来した。世は足利義満の時代。医薬に長け、大陸の言葉に通じた一族は幕府に招かれ、明国との外交役を担った。その際に持ち込んだ家伝薬が「ういろう」と呼ばれる薬の始まりであり、朝廷や室町幕府でも重用された。

「ういろう」の正式名称は「透頂香(とうちんこう)」。朝廷に参内した折、「う

いろう」を烏帽子に忍ばせていたが、薬の香りが辺りに漂ったことから天皇が授けた名前であるという。しかし、なぜ、薬のほかに「ういろう」と呼ばれる菓子が生まれたのであろうか。外郎家の2代目が外交役を担った時、日本の気候や食事が合わず体調を崩した外国使節をもてなすために、自ら考案した菓子が評判となったためであった。栄養剤として仕入れていた当時貴重な黒砂糖と米粉を混ぜ、棹型の蒸し菓子にしたもの。それは家名から「ういろう」と呼ばれ、江戸時代以降、各地に広まった。外郎家では先祖のおもてなしの想いを大切に、今でも小田原を訪れた方に手渡しで販売することを基本としている。



まるで城のような外観の店舗の中では、正面のカウンターにお菓子の「ういろう」や季節の和菓子が美しく並ぶ。一方、店内の左側の奥は薬局で、薬の「ういろう」が販売されている。さらにその奥には、併設した明治 18 年築の2階建ての蔵があり、現在は博物館になっている。そこでは外郎家が歩んだ 600年以上の歴史や文化を肌で感じることができる。蔵に足を踏み入れると、昔ながらの懐かしい木の香りのためか、独特の雰囲気に包まれる。2 階に上がると、重厚なケヤキの梁と頑丈な松板の床に驚かされる。往時の職人が妥協せずに造った物は、自然の素材が徐々に馴染み、130年の時を経てその真価がわかると 25 代目当主、外郎藤右衛門氏は語る。この蔵では、100年以上にも亘って物を大切に扱う日本人の原点を見つけることができる。

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Uiro Museum

Witnesses the History of Odawara : the Medicinal and the Sweet

In general, *uiro* is known as a type of candy made from powdered rice and sugar. Its distinctive feature is its bar-like shape, and it is sliced thick to be served. If you know much about Japanese candy, you may imagine yokan. *Uiro* is less sweet and softer than *yokan* and it has a pleasantly chewy texture. If this explanation does not ring a bell with you, just visit Uiroya to have an exploratory experience.

First, you will be amazed at the beautifully decorated show case with various types of *uiro* and other kinds of Japanese traditional confectionary. All the colors used are not vivid but soft and elegant. The beauty of the packaging will also attract your eyes. Secondly, you will be surprised at the corner where medicine is sold by staff members wearing white robe. This is the secret of *uiro* that many Japanese don't know about either.

「ういろう」 25 代目当主 外郎藤右衛門氏 店の方に声をかければ、いつでもこの「外 郎博物館」に入ることができる。運が良 ければ、25 代目当主から直々に説明を 受けることが可能だ。

Mr. Toemon Uiro, the 25th generation of the Uiro family.

You can enter Uiro Museum without charge if you ask the staff. If you are lucky, you can see Mr. Uiro and listen to the history directly from him.

Guided tour of the museum is free of charge.



The meaning of the Japanese words is usually conceivable when written in *kanji*, because it is an ideogram. However, *uiro* is an exception as the *kanji* used for this word does not indicate anything. That is because "uiro" is the surname of the founder. According to Mr. Toemon Uiro, head of the *uiro* company and the 25th generation of the family, the origin of the company

dates back to 1504 when the fifth generation was invited to Odawara by Soun Hojo, the first lord of Hojo clan. Tracing the history of the family even further, their ancestor was from the Yuan dynasty and came to Japan when it was overthrown by the Ming dynasty in 1368. His son brought medicine to Japan, which is a clue as to why the shop of *uiro* sells medicine. The medicine was widely used in the Imperial Court. The Emperor and the officers put it on their head under their crowns. The medicine melted with the heat of their head and Imperial Court was filled with the scent that the medicine gave off. The subsequent ancestor of the Uiro family, who worked as a diplomatic officer at Imperial Court, made original sweets for foreign visitors using sugar which he imported, and this is the origin of the Uiro family's confectionary. Thus, both the medicine, small silver rounded pills, and the confectionary are now called *uiro*, derived from the family's name.

A historical warehouse beside the shop, built in 1885, is now used as a museum that tells the over 600-year history of Uiro's family. As it was not damaged at the time of a terrible earthquake in 1923, you can feel the flow of 130 years by seeing the displayed items, perceiving the scent and touching the wooden pillars. You will see ukiyoe of *kabuki* (one of the major traditional Japanese theatric performances). This is because the master of *kabuki* whose illness was cured by *uiro* medicine 300 years ago created the original *kabuki* act dedicated for *uiro*. Here in this museum, you will be able to feel the Japanese virtue of cherishing old things and tradition.

外郎博物館

http://www.uirou.co.jp/museum.html 神奈川県小田原市本町 1-13-17 Tel: 0465-24-0560

営業時間:10:00 ~ 17:00 定休日:水曜日、第3木曜日 「小田原駅」東口から徒歩15分 ※入館無料・ガイド付き

Uiro Museum

http://www.uirou.co.jp/museum.html

1-13-17 Honcho, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-24-0560

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Wednesday and the third Thursday

Access: 15 min. on foot from the East Exit of Odawara Station

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Kamaboko Street

Local Delicacies with Over 200 Years of History

Walking through the town towards the ocean (15 minutes from the station) you will arrive at a district with roots stretching back hundreds of years. This area was once a fishing village established during the reign of the Hojo family (who ruled Odawara and were based in Odawara Castle). Now the district is called Kamaboko Street, named after the 13 shops which sell *kamaboko* (fish cake) there. There are also interesting and unique shops



「かまぼこ通り」の中ほど、「小田原宿なりわい交流館」の裏手にある「鱗吉(うろこき)」は、1781年(天明元年)に創業した老舗の蒲鉾店。

Urokoki is one of the *kamaboko* shops situated behind Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan in the middle of the Kamaboko Street. Urokoki was established in 1781, and is the oldest *kamaboko* shop in Odawara.

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「鱗吉」の店舗から路地に入り、上に西湘 バイバスが通るトンネルを抜けると、そこは 海。小田原の海岸には港に適した地形が なく、小田原漁港ができるまでは漁に出る 船を浜から押し出し、船が帰ってくると浜に 引き上げていたという。大漁の時には、色 とりどりの大漁旗を立てた船が、沖合から 龍宮神社のある千度小路を目指して集まっ てきたそうだ。この海岸は、明治天皇と皇 后が、地引網を引く漁師の姿をご覧になっ たことから、「御幸の浜」と呼ばれている。

A small path, passing under the tunnel (the bypass highway that connects Odawara and Oiso runs over the tunnel) takes you to a sandy beach. Here great many fishing boats departed and returned. Boats that had a big haul displayed a colorful flag, which is a traditional custom among fishermen in Japan. The Meiji Emperor and princess visited this beach to see fishermen at work drawing the beach seine.

that sell hard dried bonito called *katsuobushi* and semi-dried fish called *hiraki*, which are the Japanese traditional delicacies essential for Japanese daily diet. There are also traditional confectionary shops for those with a sweet tooth.

Urokoki maintains the high standards of its ancestors; fish meat is still ground by stone mills and silver croaker, which is known as high-quality fish, is used as the traditional key ingredient. Surprisingly Mr. Tashiro is particular about the cut of each *kamaboko* piece; a thickness of 15mm ensures superb taste and the texture. *Kamaboko* is known overseas and some of you may have tasted *surimi*. You will be surprised at the big difference between Urokoki's *kamaboko* and the *surimi* you are familiar with!

Urokoki also has a space where you can be seated at a table-like hearth and taste Urokoki's *kamaboko* and *oden* with local sake. Oden is a popular homemade dish among Japanese people during the cold season; various kinds of fish cakes, eggs, radish and other ingredients are simmered in a pot full of *dashi* broth. It is also a snack served from roadside stalls. If you have been convenience stores in Japan, you may have already seen a pot of *oden*



鱗吉 8 代目店主、田代守孝氏 Mr. Moritaka Tashiro, the eighth generation owner of Urokoki.

beside the fried chicken! However, the *oden* served in Urokoki is special, as the ingredients are different, as is the *dashi* broth. Normally it is eaten with *karashi* (mustard), like sushi is eaten with *wasabi*. But here in Odawara, *umeboshi* (dried and fermented plums) paste is used instead.

鱗吉(うろこき)

http://www.urokoki-kamaboko.com/ 小田原市本町 3-7-17 (かまぼこ通り)

Tel: 0465-22-1315

営業時間:9:00~17:00

定休日:第3木曜日

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 15 分

Urokoki

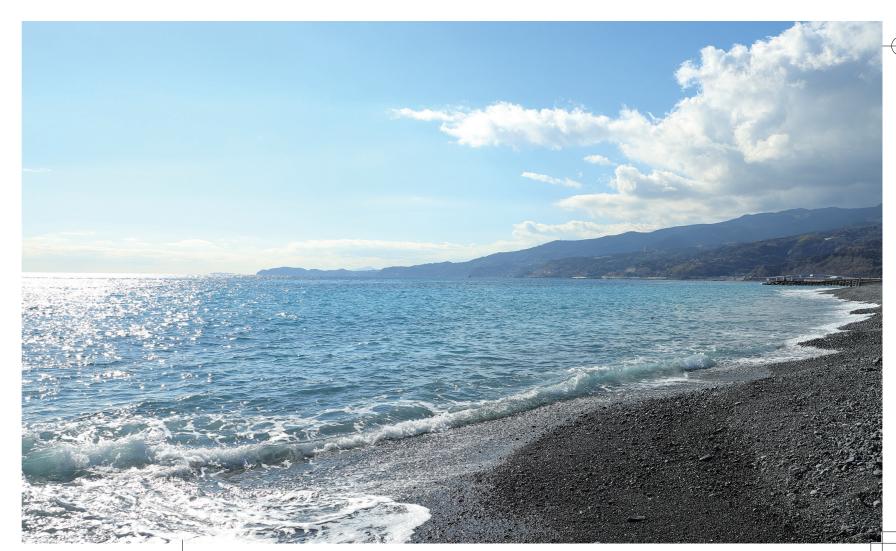
http://www.urokoki-kamaboko.com/

3-7-17 Honcho, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-22-1315

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closing Day: the third Thursday

Access: 15 minutes on foot from the East Exit of Odawara Station



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小田原魚市場

相模湾からの贈り物



早朝4時に起床して、5時半から始まる魚市場のセリを特別に見学させていただく。案内人は、魚市場のすぐ近くにある「小田原早川漁村」の田川修三氏。田川氏がセリ落とした魚を調理してもらい、食すという贅沢な朝食のためならば、早起きも決して苦にはならない。

セリが始まる前から、大勢の人々が市場の中をせわしなく動いている。その人々の役割を判別するのは帽子の色。黄色は買受人、赤はその補佐、緑は見習い。そして紺の帽子は市場の関係者、つまりは売り手側だ。セリが始まる前に、落としたい魚を事前にチェックしているのであろう。部外者には見当もつかない何かの規則性を持って素早く移動している人々の動きを見ているだけで楽しくなる。ボードには、今日水揚げされた魚が書かれている。タチウオ、クロムツ、クロダイ、イボダイ、イシダイ、トビウオの一種であるヤガラ、カンパチの若魚であるショウゴ、ソウダガツオ、ネイラカマス(アカカマス)…。近海で捕れる魚の約り割は定置網にかかった魚であり、四季折々の様々な魚が揚がる。小田原漁港は大消費地である東京の近くにあるため、離れた場所で捕った魚を小田原漁港で水揚げするためにやって来る漁船も多いとのことで、扱っている魚の種類が豊富だ。



場所を「小田原早川漁村」に移し、田川氏がセリ落とした魚を味わう至福の時を迎える。用意されたのは、ヤガラ、タチウオ、イボダイ、カマスの刺身。地元ではスミヤキと呼ばれるクロシビカマスの煮付け。クロシビカマスは、体長が80センチほどにもなる大きく真っ黒なカマスである。鮮度が落ちるのが早いため、漁港でしか食べることができないソウダガツオは、タタキにして「まご茶漬け」と呼ばれる地元の食べ方で頂く。カマスのフライは、これまで食べたことがないほどフワフワの身。2度揚げすることによって衣をカリっと仕上げた極上のもの。昼前から夕飯以上の豪華なご馳走を食べて始まる一日は、人生最高の想い出の一つとして心に残ることだろう。

Odawara Fishing Port

Gifts from the Ocean

The auctioning of fish starts at five thirty in the morning at Odawara Fishing Port. There used to be three fishing ports near the Kamaboko Street during the Meiji period (1868-1912) when the fishery in Odawara saw one of its golden ages. These have since been consolidated and moved to the current place in 1968.

Watching the fish auctions is an amazing experience, but it is not easy to understand what is going on. They move so fast and it is not imaginable

カランカラーンという鐘の音がセリの始まる合図である。帽子を被っている人たちが一箇所に集まる。セリの方法は市場によって異なるが、小田原漁港では声やり、手やりで決まるとのこと。1つのセリは1分ほどで終わり、セリ落とされた魚はすぐに運ばれていく。人の動きがとても早く、人々の活気に圧倒され息をするのも忘れてしまうほどだ。気が付けば、漆黒だった空は白々となり始め、カモメも騒ぎ出している。この頃になると、セリはほぼ終了する。

Clang-clang! The fish auctions start with the sound of the bell. Men wearing yellow, red and green hats gather in one place all at once to take part in the auction. The method of communication during the auction differs port to port, but here in Odawara Fishing Port they communicate with hand gestures and voice (cf: we use the word "voice" because the words uttered are not what we use in normal conversations.) The fish successfully bought at the auction are carried away quickly to be prepared for transportation. As the auctions turn over rapidly in various places, dawn breaks before you realize, marked by the raucous call of seagulls.



where the prices will go. Here we will provide some context, so you can imagine how the auctions progress. The people with yellow hats are buyers, those with red hats are their assistants, the green hats indicate apprentices and the dark blue hats are for the people of the port, the sellers. The area is divided mainly in three; an area for living fish, an area for freshly caught fish but not alive, and one for dried fish. In each area fish is organised according to where they were caught. It may be a little bit difficult for you to know what is written on the white board, but they are the types of fish har-

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「小田原早川漁村」は、宮崎駿のアニメ『千と千尋の神隠し』の湯婆婆が出てきそうな外観の2階建ての建物で、飲食3店舗、物販1店舗が入っている。「旨いもん屋台」は、手軽なメニューが中心の店で、「小田原地魚大作戦」がブロデュースした「とろサバ棒」などが食べられる。80分食べ放題で海鮮バーベキューを楽しめる「漁師の浜焼きあぶりや」。相模湾で捕れる地魚をメインにした海鮮井専門店の「海舟」。お土産処では、干物や小田原蒲鉾などの地元の商品が並んでいる。

Inside a two-floored building very close to the port which will remind you of Hayao Miyazaki's film, "Spirited Away", there are three seafood restaurants and a souvenir shop.



「小田原早川漁村」田川修三氏

Mr. Shuzo Tagawa of Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson.

vested on the day; hairtail, bigeyes, black sea breams, butterfish, comet fish, amberjack, frigate tunas, red barracudas... Almost all the fish caught near the ocean are caught with fixed nets. Various kinds of fish can be caught depending on the season.

At a site called Odawara Hayakgawa Gyoson (literally meaning fishermen's village in Odawara Hayakawa) where several seafood restaurants gather, we ate freshly "bought" fish in auctions in various ways; sashimi of comet fish, hairtail, butterfish and barracuda. Black barracuda over 80 centimeters long was cooked in soy sauce. As frigate tuna can go bad quickly, you can only eat them at fishing ports. Its meat is minced and put on rice upon which dashi broth is poured. This is a local dish called "Mago chazuke". "Mago" is from the word "magomago" which means to become flustered and the origin of this name comes from a very tasty dish which can be eaten while you are flustered! Fried barracuda also has an unforgettable taste with a crispy outside and a fluffy inside. A gorgeous breakfast like this will make for the best day of your life.

株式会社小田原魚市場

http://www.odawara-uoichiba.co.jp/ 小田原市早川 1-10-1 Tel: 0465-22-8131 (鮮魚部) 小田原城から徒歩 20分 / 小田原駅から車で 10分

Odawara Uoichiba Company (Odawara Fishing Port)

http://www.odawara-uoichiba.co.jp/ 1-10-1 Hayakawa, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture Tel: 0465-22-8131 (Fresh Fish Div.)

Access: 20 minutes on foot from Odawara Castle / 10 minutes by car from Odawara Station

小田原早川漁村

https://gyoson.com/ 住所:小田原市早川 1-9

Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson

https://gyoson.com/

1-9 Hayakawa, Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture

※早朝のセリ見学と特別朝食プランに関しては、1週間前に予約のこと。 Tel: 0465-22-5002 (小田原市観光協会) 担当:高村

st The fish auction watching and the special breakfast in Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson in the early morning require a reservation at least one week in advance.

(Odawara-shi Tourist Association Tel: 0465-22-5002 (only in Japanese))

鈴廣かまぼこの里

"昔ながら"を当世風に楽しむ



小田原駅から箱根登山鉄道で2駅、風祭駅の近くにある「鈴廣かまぼこの里」は、江戸時代から続く小田原の蒲鉾文化を当世風に表現した施設である。敷地内には、蒲鉾についての豆知識を学べる博物館があるほか、小田原の土産品がほぼ全て揃えられている。しかし、ここでのメインイベントは、蒲鉾作り体験。「かまぼこ博物館」にある体験教室では、職人の指導のもと、白身魚のすり身を板に乗せ、蒲鉾を作ることができる。「鈴なり市場」には「かまぼこバー」もあり、様々な蒲鉾を食べ比べながら地ビールを味わえる。蒲鉾作り体験のみならず、大人も充分楽しめる場所である。



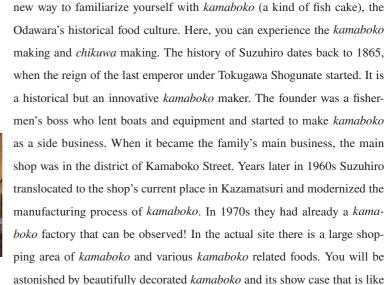
Suzuhiro Kamaboko no Sato

(Suzuhiro Kamaboko Village)

Delights in a Historic Taste with a Modern Twist

Close to Kazamatsuri Station, two stops away from Odawara Station by

Hakone Tozan Tetsudo Line, there is an interesting site which offers a



an art museum. As well as the museum-like shop, there is also a real mu-



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seum where you can learn about *kamaboko* and a *kamaboko* bar where you can taste the difference between various types of *kamaboko* with a glass of local beer or sake.







右手に持ったコテのような蒲鉾専用包丁ですり身を練り、その包丁を上手に使いながら、左手に持った板にすり身を乗せていく。職人の実演では簡単そうに見えても、実は難しい。自分で作った蒲鉾を食べてみるとよく分かる。この作業がしっかりできていないと蒲鉾に"空気の穴"ができてしまう。あの滑らかな口当たりのプルンとした弾力は、優れた職人技の賜物であることが実感できる。

Grasp a knife specialized in *kamaboko* making in your right hand and knead the surimi (mashed fish meat) paste with it. Put the kneaded *surimi* using the knife on a wooden board in your left hand. The experience of *kamaboko* making is led by a skilled staff member who demonstrates the entire process. It seems quite easy at first glance but in reality, you need to skill and experience to master the process! *Kamaboko* made by yourself is a good souvenir.







蒲鉾作り体験の後は、ちくわ作り。すり身を専用の包丁で棒に巻いてい く作業も、想像よりはるかに難しい。焼きたて熱々のちくわの味は、家 庭で食べているちくわとはひと味もふた味も違う There is also a *chikuwa* making lecture. *Chikuwa* is a tube-shaped *kama-boko*-related food. "*Chiku*" means bamboo and "*wa*" means ring. Thus, it is called *chikuwa*, because the shape is similar to a bamboo which is hollow. *Chikuwa* making seems easy, too, but you will soon discover that there is more to the task than what meets the eye! Your *chikuwa* is roasted after the making experience and you can taste it fresh from the oven.

鈴廣かまぼこの里

https://www.kamaboko.com/sato/

小田原市風祭 245

Tel: 0465-22-3191

営業時間:9:00~18:00 (施設により異なる)

定休日:1月1日(臨時休館あり)

箱根登山鉄道「風祭駅」下車すぐ / 小田原駅から車で10分

Suzuhiro Kamaboko no Sato (Suzuhiro Kamaboko Village)

https://www.kamaboko.com/sato/

245 Kazamatsuri, Odawara-shi

Tel: 0465-22-3191

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (varies depending on the site)

Closing Day: January 1st (closes also irregularly)

Access: Close to Kazamatsuri Station of Hakone Tozan Tetsudo Line / 10 minutes by car from

Odawara Station



Simply, it is a steamed loaf of white-fish meat paste. It has a pleasantly springy texture and it is slightly salty even though it is called "fish cake" in English. It is normally eaten with soysauce and wasabi, just like sashimi, as it brings the good taste of fish in your mouth. One of its main features about its production method is the use of a wooden board. It was an invention to prevent the paste from loosing its shape while being steamed and the wood absorbs the excess moisture. Kamaboko is known as a good snack for eating with sake. In particular, white and red kamaboko (depicted) are served for special occasions such as New Year.



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Kashiwagi Bijutsu Imono Kenkyujo (Kashiwagi Art and Metal-Casting Institute)

A Chiming Bell that Evokes the History of Odawara

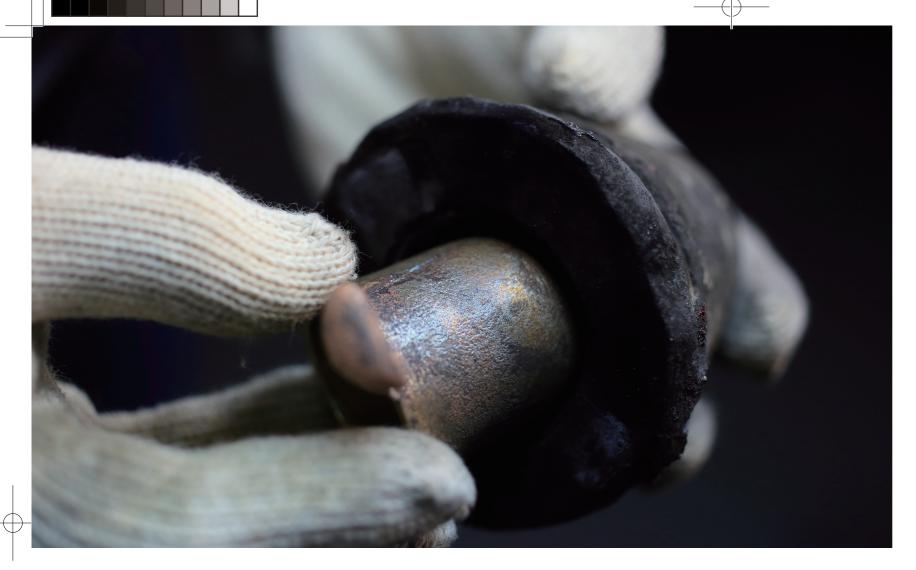
Kashiwagi Art and Metal-Casting Institute is a small factory and shop, which is listed as a local museum in Odawara, located in a quiet residential area. The culture of metal-casting in Odawara has a long history. It is said to have been started by an artisan who transferred from Osaka during the reign of the second lord of the Hojo clan in the 16th century. However, the only foundry still in operation is managed by Kashiwagi whose ancestor transferred to Odawara along with the lord who was assigned to the Odawara castle during Edo period.

Various kinds of things are made through metal-casting but the objects that best represent Kashiwagi's foundry are musical instruments, specifically bells, such as cat bells, *furin* wind bells and orin which are used for religious rites of Buddhism, made of copper-tin alloy named "sahari".

There is a behind-the-scenes story that proves the quality of the bells of Kashiwagi foundry. Akira Kurosawa, one of the most important and influential filmmakers in the history of cinema, is said to be a perfectionist who endeavored to realize in his films exactly what he envisioned, without any

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you can listen to all the amazing sounds of different bells. You should hear it in person as the real beauty of the sound cannot be reproduced otherwise, even with good speakers. You would also notice that each bell has its own unique sound.

柏木美術鋳物研究所

http://www.k-imono.com/ 小田原市中町 3-1-22

Tel: 0465-22-4328 営業時間: 9:00 ~ 17:00

定休日:第2·4·5土曜日、日曜日、祝日

「小田原駅」東口から徒歩 15 分

Kashiwagi Bijutsu Imono Kenkyujo

Taom wagi Dijatoa imono itomey aje

(Kashiwagi Art and Metal-Casting Institute)

3-1-22 Nakamachi, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-22-4328

http://www.k-imono.com/

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: the 2nd, 4th and 5th Saturday, Sunday and holiday

Access: 15 minutes on foot from the East Exist of Odawara Station

compromise. In his last film shot in black and white, "Red Beard" ("Akahige" in Japanese), which received San Giorgio Prize in Venice International Film Festival in 1965, there is an amazing scene where hundreds of wind bells rang at all once, whose sounds were remarkably clear and lasted a long time. The bells of Kashiwagi foundry were the perfect choice for Kurosawa, after having tried wind bells all around Japan to make this scene significant and unforgettable.

The sound that Kashiwagi's bells create is so beautiful and clear that you would forget that these ornaments are made in furious fire. Their sound lingers longer than breath itself. The endurance and tranquility of Odawara can be heard in the gentle chiming of these bells.

The foundry was built before World War II. The shop is a showroom where

「小田原鋳物」の伝統を担う鋳物師 柏木照之氏

彼の音色に対するこだわりは文字通り筋金入りで、細かな金属の配合や形、磨き方などに工夫を重ねている。1つの風鈴を作るにも、何回も何回も型を作り直すことがあるという。

Mr. Teruyuki Kashiwagi, who carries on the tradition of metal-casting of Odawara, is meticulous throughout production, blending of the metal for casting, shaping and polishing of ornaments in order to create the clear and long-lasting sound.

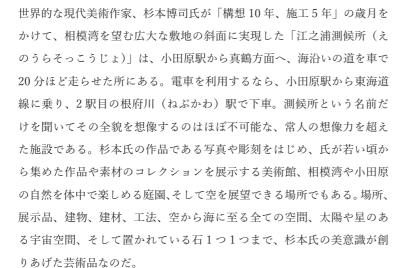


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江之浦測候所

小田原に生まれた未来の遺跡





Glass Stage C Odawara Art Foundation

根津美術館から移築された明月門 Meigetsu Gate was relocated from Nezu Museum in Tokyo.

杉本博司氏が、人類の文明の始まりと滅びた後の美しさをも想定しなが ら、それを追体験する場所として作りあげた「江之浦測候所」。測候所と いう名前は、ここが宇宙と自分との距離を測るための場所であるからだ とか。北条氏が鳴らした鈴の音の余韻が響き続ける小田原の地に、「江之 浦測候所」ができたことにより、未来へと響き続ける鈴の音が新たに鳴 らされたことを感じることができる。

小田原文化財団 江之浦測候所

https://www.odawara-af.com/ja/ 小田原市江之浦 362 番地 1

Tel: 0465-42-9170

休館日:火曜日、水曜日(臨時休館日あり)

JR 東海道本線「根府川(ねぶかわ)駅」から無料送迎バスあり。

※見学は3時間の完全予約・入れ替え制。インターネットによる事前予約、または見学 希望日当日の9:00より電話予約。



夏至光遥拝 100m ギャラリー先端 © 小田原文化財団 The tip of the Summer Solstice Observation Gallery © Odawara Art Foundation



「人は太古の昔、太陽の動きで自分の場 所を知り、太陽の運行の規則性を認識す ることが人間の意識の始まりの行為だっ た」と説明する公益財団法人 小田原文化 財団事務局長、ホイル治子氏。「江之浦 測候所」には、太陽の動きを感じられる 場所がほかにもある。

"Upon gaining self-awareness, the first thing our ancestors did was to try to identify their place within the vast universe. Mr. Sugimoto believes that if we return to our ancestors' habit of observing the sun's movement, we will find inspiration that points the way to our future." Ms. Haruko Hoyle, Managing Director of Odawara Art Foundation explains the concept of Enoura Observatory.

Enoura Sokkojo (Enoura Observatory)

The Future Ruin Created in Odawara

You may expect an astronomical observatory to be equipped with a giant telescope. Enoura Observatory subverts this expectation; it is not just a museum, but a whole experience, created by the world-famous contemporary artist, Mr. Hiroshi Sugimoto. It took a decade of planning and another five years of construction. Mr. Sugimoto's photographs, sculptures and materials from his collection are displayed at the site. There is also an extensive garden, where you can feel the wonder of the nature with all your senses and observe the sky. The ever-changing natural site, the artworks, the buildings, the materials, the methods of construction, the natural space of sky and ocean, the cosmic space where the sun and stars exist and even the small stones placed... All you can see at the site is Mr. Sugimoto's work of art.

Mr. Sugimoto created Enoura Observatory as he conceptualized the beginning of human civilization and reflected on how the site would appear in the future as ruins. The word "observatory" was given to the site because this is the place where you can measure the distance between yourself and outer space. By visiting Enoura Observatory, you will realize that Odawara is not just a historical place but it is a place where you can feel the future.

Odawara Art Foundation Enoura Observatory

https://www.odawara-af.com/en/

362-1 Enoura, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Tel: 0465-42-9170

Closing Day: Tuesday and Wednesday (closes also irregularly)

Access: A free shuttle bus is available at Nebukawa Station of JR Tokaido Line.

* Entry requires advanced online reservation. The same-day reservation is accepted only by telephone from 9:00 a.m.

*Two admission times a day: the morning admission (10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.) and the afternoon admission (1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

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Two-Day Trip to Odawara by Tokaido Shinkansen

TIME SCHEDULE <DAY 1>

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
	(1.1)	
08:56	Tokyo Station(東京駅)	Tokaido Shinkansen Kodama
		No. 639 bound for Nagoya
		(東海道新幹線こだま 639 号名古
		屋行き)
09:31	Odawara Station(小田原駅)	Walk (10min.)
	*Deposit your luggage at Tebura Kanko Center (小田原	
	駅手ぶら観光センター)in the station building Harune	
	Odawara (basement floor). You can also send your lug-	
	gage to the hotel.	
10:00	Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan	Walk (5 min.)
	(小田原宿なりわい交流館)	
10:30	Strolling on Kamaboko Street(かまぼこ通り)	Walk (15min.)
11:30	Lunch at Daruma Restaurant(だるま料理店)	Walk (15min.)
12:48	Odawara Station(小田原駅)	JR Tokaido Line
12:55	Nebukawa Station(根府川駅)	Shuttle Bus
13:30	Enoura Observatory(江之浦測候所)	Shuttle Bus
17:01	Nebukawa Station(根府川駅)	Shuttle Bus
17:08	Odawara Station(小田原駅)	Taxi
18:30	Hilton Odawara Resort and Spa. (ヒルトン小田原)	

*Tebura Kanko Center (Empty-handed sightseeing Center)(小田原駅手ぶら観光センター)

Deposit: 500yen/1 luggage (all day)

Luggage Delivery: If you leave your luggage from 9:00 12:30, your luggage will be delivered to your hotel in Odawara or Hakone on the same day by 16:00.

Price: 1,050yen 1,350yen (depending on the size)

In case of bad weather, this delivery service can be canceled. For inquiries, call 080-7776-3514.

- Weekday Timetable of Tokaido Shinkansen (as of January, 2019) From Tokyo to Odawara

Departure Time	Arrival Time	Train
07:56	08:30	Kodama No.637
08:26	09:01	Kodama No.639
08:56	09:31	Kodama No.641
09:26	10:01	Kodama No.643
09:33	10:07	Hikari No.507

TIME SCHEDULE <DAY 2>

TIME	SCHEDULE	TRANSPORTATION
05:00	Check out (Leave your luggage at the hotel.)	Taxi (15min.)
05:30	*Fish auction watching at Odawara Fishing Port (小田原漁港)	Walk (5min.)
07:30	*Breakfast at Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson (小田原早川漁村)	Taxi (15min.)
09:30	Kashiwagi Art and Metal-Casting Institute (柏木美術鋳物研究所)	Taxi (5min.) or Walk (20min.)
11:00	Uiro Museum(ういろう博物館)	Walk (1min.)
12:00	Lunch at Kyorintei(杏林亭)	Walk (10min.)
13:00	Odawara Castle(小田原城)	Walk (5min.)
15:00	Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine(報徳二宮神社)	Taxi (10min.)
17:00	Go back to hotel for luggage	Taxi(20min.)
17:42	Odawara Station(小田原駅)	Tokaido Shinkansen Kodama No.664 bound for Tokyo (東海道新幹線こだま 664 号東京 行き)
18:16	Tokyo	

^{*} The fish auction watching at Odawara Fishing Port and the breakfast at Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson in the early morning require a reservation at least one week in advance. Odawara-shi Tourist Association Tel: 0465-22-5002(小田原市観光協会)担当:高村

- Weekday Timetable of Tokaido Shinkansen (as of January, 2019) From Odawara to Tokyo

Departure Time	Arrival Time	Train
18:12	18:47	Kodama No.666
18:36	19:10	Hikari No.528
18:42	19:16	Kodama No.668
19:12	19:47	Kodama No.670
19:42	20:16	Kodama No.672
20:12	20:47	Kodama No.674
20:36	21:10	Hikari No.532
20:42	21:16	Kodama No.676

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SIGHTSEEING

Odawara Castle (小田原城)

6-1 Jonai, Odawara-shi(小田原市城内 6-1)

Tel: 0465-22-3818

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(Entry is allowed up until thirty minutes before the closing time)

Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine (報徳二宮神社)

8-10 Jonai, Odawara-shi(小田原市城内 8-10)

Tel: 0465-22-2250

Operation Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (office)
Gate's Closing Time: 6:00 p.m. (5:00 p.m. in winter)

Seikantei (清閑亭)

1-5-73 Minami-cho, Odawara-shi(小田原市南町 1-5-73)

Tel: 0465-22-2834

Opening Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Tuesday

Odawarajuku Nariwai Koryukan (小田原宿なりわい交流館)

3-6-23 Honcho, Odawara-shi (小田原市本町 3-6-23)

Tel: 0465-20-0515

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. (Seasonal variation: from November to March it closes at 6:00 p.m.)

Closing Day: December 31

Uiro Museum(ういろう博物館)

1-13-17 Honcho, Odawara-shi(小田原市本町 1-13-17)

Tel: 0465-24-0560

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: Wednesday, the third Thursday of the month

Enoura Observatory (江之浦測候所)

362-1 Enoura, Odawara-shi(小田原市江之浦 362-1)

Tel: 0465-42-9170

Closing Day: Tuesday and Wednesday (closes also irregularly)

* Entry requires advanced reservation via internet. The same-day reservation is accepted only by telephone from 9-00 a m

*Two admission times a day: the morning admission (10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.) and the afternoon admission (1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

Kashiwagi Art and Metal-Casting Institute (柏木美術鋳物研究所)

3-1-22 Nakamachi, Odawara-shi(小田原市中町 3-1-22)

Tel: 0465-22-4328

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day : the 2nd, 4th and 5th of each month, Saturday, Sunday and holidays

Suzuhiro Kamaboko Village(鈴廣かまぼこの里)

245 Kazamatsuri, Odawara-shi (小田原市風祭 245)

Tel: 0465-22-3191

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (varies depending on the site)

Closing Day: January 1st and temporary

Urokoki (鱗吉)

3-7-17 Honcho, Odawara-shi (小田原市本町 3-7-17 (かまぼこ通り))

Tel: 0465-22-1315

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closing Day: the third Thursday

Odawara Fishing Port(小田原魚市場)

1-10-1 Hayakawa, Odawara-shi(小田原市早川 1-10-1)

Tel: 0465-22-8131(Fresh Fish Division)

* For auction watching, call the municipal Tourist Association at 0465-22-5002 for reservation at least a week in advance. (小田原市観光協会) 担当:高村

RESTAURANTS

Daruma Ryoriten (だるま料理店)

2-1-30 Honcho, Odawara-shi

Tel: 0465-22-4128

Opening Hours: 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 (The last call is one hour before the closing time.)

Odawara Oden Honten (小田原おでん本店)

3-11-30 Hamacho, Odawara-shi (小田原市浜町 3-11-30)

Tel: 0465-20-0320

Opening Hours: (lunch) 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (dinner) 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. (from Monday to Friday)

11:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. (Saturday, Sunday and holidays)

 ${\rm *It}$ opens only for lunch on Mondays (if it doesn't fall on a holiday).

Closing Day: open everyday

Odawara Hayakawa Gyoson(小田原早川漁村)

1-9 Hayakawa, Odawara-shi(小田原市早川 1-9)

Gyoson no Hamayaki Aburiya (漁村の浜焼きあぶり屋) Tel: 0465-24-7804

Umaimono Yatai(うまいもの屋台)Tel: 0465-24-7805

Kaisendonya Kaishu(海鮮問屋海舟)Tel: 0465-24-7802

Opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (differs shop to shop)

 \ast The special breakfast in the early morning (before the normal opening of the restaurant) require a reserva-

tion at least a week in advance.

Odawara-shi Tourist Association Tel: 0465-22-5002(小田原市観光協会 / 担当:高村)

Kyorintei (Chinese Restaurant) (杏林亭)

1-13-16 Honcho, Odawara-shi(小田原市本町 1-13-16)

Tel: 0465-43-6672

 $\label{eq:opening Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.}$ Closing Day : Wednesday and Thursday

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"ODAWARA"

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