

城下町 関宿の歴史

History of Sekiyado, a castle town

江戸の北の城 A northern Edo castle

関宿城って、あの徳川家康の弟の松平康元が城主だったんだよ。
Did you know that Yasumoto Matsudaira, the younger brother of Tokugawa Ieyasu, was the lord of Sekiyado Castle?



イベント Events

毎年4月に関宿城さくらまつりが博物館周辺を会場に行われます。おまつりでは、戦国時代に焦点を合わせた手作り甲冑による武者行列が開催されています。

The Sekiyado Castle Cherry Blossom Festival is held every year in April, and the venue for this event is the surroundings of the museum. The festival features a parade of warriors in handmade armor in the style of the warring states period.

ACCESS 千葉県立関宿城博物館アクセス

Sekiyado-jo Museum

朝日バス 東武野田線(東武アーバンパークライン) 川間駅北口より
●「境町行」で約32分「関宿城博物館」下車
●「境車庫行」で約30分「新町バス停」下車徒歩15分

Getting there: from North Gate of Kawama Station on the Tobu Noda Line, take transit bound for Sakaimachi (32 minute travel time) and disembark at Sekiyado-jo Museum. Take transit bound for Sakai (30 minute travel time) and disembark at Shinmachi bus stop. 15 minute walk from there.

まめバス 東武野田線(東武アーバンパークライン)
●川間駅南口より「北ルート関宿(七光台経由)」
●北ルート関宿(イオンタウン経由)で関宿中央ターミナルへまたは「新北ルートでいちいのホールへ行き」
●関宿城ルートに乗り換えて約80分「関宿城博物館」下車

From the South Exit of Kawama Station on the Tobu Noda Line (Tobu Urban Park Line), take the "2 North Route for Sekiyado (via Nanakodal)" or the "3 North Route for Sekiyado (via Aeon Town)" to Sekiyado Chuo Terminal or take the "4 New North Route" to Ichi Hall. From there, switch to the "1 Sekiyado Castle Route" bus and get off at Sekiyado Castle Museum (about an 80-minute ride).

川治には、サイクリングコースがあります!

江戸時代～明治時代にかけて From the Edo period to Meiji



関宿城 築城 Construction of Sekiyado Castle

長禄元年(1457年)、古河公方足利成氏の有力家臣築田助が水海城(茨城県古河市)から関宿に移って築城したのが関宿城の始まりと伝えられています。
In the first year of the Choroku period (1457), Yanada Shigesuke, a powerful vassal of the Kogakubo's Ashikaga Shigetsugu is said to have moved from Mizukami Castle (in Koga, Ibaraki) to Sekiyado and begun building what eventually became Sekiyado Castle.

関宿藩豆知識 Sekiyado Domain trivia

天正18年(1590年)、松平康元(徳川家康の弟)の入城が関宿藩の始まりで、親藩・譜代大名を配し、藩主は8家23代にわたっています。なかでも久世氏の治世が最も長く、老中などの要職に就き幕府内で重要な地位を占めました。関東平野の中心に位置し、江戸城防衛の重要拠点であり、利根川水運の中継地点に位置していたことから、幕府は関宿城をとても重要視していました。
In the 18th year of the Tensho period (1590), Matsudaira Yasumoto (younger brother of the esteemed Tokugawa Ieyasu) took the castle by force, and this was the start of the Sekiyado fiefdom. A hereditary daimyo was assigned, and the feudal lords reigned for 8 families and 23 generations. Among these rulers, Kuzo's reign was the longest, and he took in important positions within the shogunate such as member of the council of elders. Located in the center of the Kanto plains, it was an important base for the defense of Edo Castle and was also a stopover point on the Tone River water transport. For these reasons, Sekiyado Castle was very important to the shogunate.



千葉県立関宿城博物館 Chiba Prefectural Sekiyado-jo Museum

「河川とそれにかかわる産業」をテーマに河川改修や水運の歴史を紹介しながら、流域の人々と川との関わりについての資料を展示しています。また、関宿城や関宿藩の歴史についても併せて展示・紹介しています。【セミナー、歴史教室、体験教室、野外講座、郷土食講座】天守閣の眺めは「ちばの眺望100景」に選定されています。
Dedicated to rivers and the industries that emerge along them, this museum exhibits historic information about river repair, water transport, and the way the local community has been involved in the river. The museum also exhibits information about the history of Sekiyado Castle and Sekiyado Domain. (Seminars, history courses, workshops, outdoor classes, lectures on local food) The view from the castle tower has been selected as one of the "top 100 views in Chiba."

野田市関宿三軒家143-4
04-7196-1400
月曜日(祝日の場合は翌日)
9:00~16:30
入館料:一般200円/高・大学生100円/中学生以下、65歳以上無料
http://www2.chiba-muse.or.jp/SEKIYADO/
143-4 Sekiyadosangenyu, Noda City
Mondays (or next day if Monday is a holiday)
9:00 a.m.~4:30 p.m.
Admission fees: adults, 200 JPY; high school and university students, 100 JPY; middle school and younger, and senior citizens (65 and up): free

鈴木貫太郎の生涯から学ぶ、明治時代～終戦後にかけて

Learn from the life of Kantaro Suzuki: From the Meiji period to the end of World War II

鈴木貫太郎記念館(臨時休館中) Suzuki Kantaro Museum (temporarily closed)



昭和38年(1963年)に開館し、鈴木貫太郎翁の大礼服や日常生活品など遺品等を数多く展示しているほか、御前会議の油絵などを展示しています。(まめバス・朝日バス「関宿台町」下車)
Opened in the 38th year of the Showa period (1963), this memorial hall exhibits Kantaro Suzuki's full ceremonial dress, lifestyle goods from everyday life, numerous relics, and also other pieces such as oil paintings from the Imperial Council. (Get off at the Mame Bus or Asahi Bus "Sekiyadodai-cho" stop)
野田市関宿町1273 ☎04-7196-0102 月曜日(祝日の場合は開館)、年末年始 9:00~17:00
1273 Sekiyadomachi, Noda City ☎Mondays (remains open if Monday is a holiday), year-end/New Year 9:00 a.m.~5:00 p.m.

鈴木貫太郎は、慶応3年(1867年)12月関宿藩士鈴木由哲の長男として、和泉国関宿藩飛地(現大阪府堺市)で生まれました。幼少期を関宿で過ごす、海軍軍人として日清・日露戦争に参加、海軍大将まで出世すると連合艦隊司令長官などを歴任します。その後侍従長や枢密院議長を経て、第42代内閣総理大臣に就任します。
Kantaro Suzuki was born in the detached territory of the Sekiyado Domain in Izumi Province (modern Sakai, Osaka) in December 1867 as the eldest son of Yutetsu Suzuki, a samurai magistrate of the Sekiyado Domain. After spending his childhood in the Sekiyado Domain, he fought in the First Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese War as part of the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was promoted to the rank of admiral and then became Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet. After serving as Grand Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, he became the 42nd Prime Minister of Japan.

二・二六事件 February 26 incident
昭和11年(1936年)二・二六事件で襲撃を受けます。瀕死の重傷を負いますが、タカ夫人の機転により九死に一生を得ました。タカ夫人は幼少時の昭和天皇の養育係も務めており、昭和天皇からの信頼が厚かったと言われています。
In the 11th year of the Showa period (1936), he was attacked in the February 26 incident. He was on the verge of death with serious injuries, but barely managed to survive thanks to the quick wits of Lady Taka. Lady Taka took care of Emperor Showa during his childhood, and she is said to have earned his trust.

終戦時の内閣総理大臣 Prime minister at the WWII ceasefire
昭和20年(1945年)4月、内閣総理大臣となり8月のポツダム宣言受諾による終戦を実現します。戦後は故郷の関宿に隠居し、同23年(1948年)4月逝去しました。墓所は貫相寺にあります。
In April of 1945, Suzuki became the prime minister and received the Potsdam Declaration in August to declare the end of hostilities. After the war, he retired to his hometown of Sekiyado. He passed away in April of 1948. His grave is located at Jisso-ji Temple.

酪農を推進 Promoting dairy farming
兼業農家の子息たちの有志を集め、酪農振興を目指す「農事研究会」をつくりました。
The Agricultural Research Group brings together volunteer groups of young farmers from the prefecture in order to promote and vitalize the dairy industry.

近代将棋の父 関根金次郎 Kinjiro Sekine, father of modern shogi

関根名人記念館 Sekine Meijin Memorial Hall

十三世名人となった関根金次郎は、世襲制及び終身名人制を廃止して、選手権制による実力名人制を制定するなど「近代将棋の父」と呼ばれ、多くの棋士に影響を与えています。記念館では名人ゆかりの品約40点を常時展示するとともにどなたでも気軽に将棋に親しめるように対局室も設けています。
Kinjiro Sekine became the 13th Meijin of shogi, and he became known as the "father of the modern shogi" for the extent reforms he brought about such as abolishing the hereditary system and lifelong Meijin system and introducing the championship system for selection of Meijin based on skill. He has been an influence on numerous players. In the memorial hall, about 40 items related to the Meijin are gathered together for a permanent display, along with a game room set up so anyone can enjoy playing shogi.
野田市東宝珠花237-1 いちいのホール 5F ☎04-7125-1111 (野田市役所商工観光課)
火曜日 9:00~17:00(展示室) 9:00~21:00(対局室)
237-1 HigashiHoshubana, Noda City Ichino-Hall 5F ☎Tuesdays
9:00 a.m.~5:00 p.m.(exhibition room) 9:00 a.m.~9:00 p.m.(Go/Shogi room)

