

## 児玉エリア

Kodama Area

盲目の国学者  
塙 保己一  
はなわ ほきいち



### 塙保己一記念館

郷土の偉人・塙保己一が残した偉業を紹介する記念館。展示室には映像コーナーや音声ガイドもあります。

☎ 0495-72-6032 所 本庄市児玉町八幡山368 アスピアこだま内／

368 Kodamacho-Hachimanyama Honjo-shi

時 9:00 ~ 16:30

休 月曜 / Monday 12/28 ~ 1/3

¥ 無料 / FREE Admission

Map p25 d-4

#### Hanawa Hokiichi Memorial Museum

The Memorial Museum introduces Hanawa Hokiichi, a great person from Honjo City, and the greatest achievement he left behind. A video section and audio guide are available in the exhibition room.



### 塙保己一旧宅

保己一が15歳まで過ごした家。入母屋造りの茅葺き2階建ての民家で、国の史跡に指定されています。

☎ 0495-25-1186 (本庄市文化財保護課)

所 本庄市児玉町保木野325 /

325 Kodamacho-Hokino Honjo-shi

Map p24 a-2

#### Hanawa Hokiichi's Kyu-taku (Former Residence)

Hokiichi lived in this house until he was fifteen. This two-story thatched-house of irimoya-zukuri (hip-and-gable roof structure) is designated as a national historical site.

### 塙保己一

江戸時代に活躍した盲目の国学者。7歳で失明した保己一は15歳の時、大志を抱いて江戸へ旅立ち、学者としての道を歩み始めました。34歳から全国に散らばっていた古い歴史資料や文学の収集・分類・整理を開始し、40年の歳月をかけ全666冊にも及ぶ国書「群書類従」を完成。「世のため、後のため」の志のもと、国学に尽力し大事業を成し遂げました。群書類従は歴史学・国学・国文学等の学術的な研究に多大な貢献をしています。

#### Hanawa Hokiichi

A blind scholar of the Japanese classics

A blind scholar of the Japanese classics in the Edo period. He lost his eyesight when he was seven. Having a great ambition, he went to Edo at the age of fifteen and began to start his career as a scholar. At the age of 34, he began to collect, categorize, and organize old historical materials and literary works that had been scattered throughout Japan, and over the course of 40 years, he compiled a total of 666 literature books "Gunsho Ruiju (Great collection of old documents)." With an ambition to "do his best for society and for the future," he devoted himself to the Japanese classics and completed the massive project. Gunsho Ruiju has contributed greatly to academic research in history, the Japanese classics, and national literature.



### 競進社模範蚕室

養蚕技術の改良に一生を捧げた木村九蔵が、明治27年(1894)に建設した養蚕伝習専用の蚕室。内部には、養蚕業を紹介するパネル展示もあります。埼玉県指定文化財。

☎ 0495-71-1121 (競進社模範蚕室)

所 本庄市児玉町児玉2514-27 /

2514-27 Kodamacho-Kodama Honjo-shi

時 9:00 ~ 16:30 休 月曜 / Monday 12/28 ~ 1/3

¥ 無料 / FREE Admission

Map p25 d-5

#### Kyoshinsha Mohan Sanshitsu (A monumental facility where silkworms used to be raised)

Kyoshinsha Mohan Sanshitsu is a facility of silkworm-raising for learning that was built in 1894 by Kimura Kuzo, who devoted his entire life to the improvement of silk cultivation technology. Inside the facility, panels that introduce the sericulture industry are exhibited.



### 児玉町旧配水塔

昭和6年(1931)に建てられた埼玉県内最古級の配水塔。国の登録有形文化財に登録されています。

☎ 0495-25-1186

(本庄市文化財保護課)

所 本庄市児玉町児玉323-2

／ 323-2 Kodamacho-Kodama Honjo-shi

Map p25 d-4

#### Kodama-machi Kyu Haisui-to (Former Water Tower)

This water tower built in 1931 is one of the oldest water towers in Saitama. The facility is registered as a national tangible cultural heritage.



### 八幡神社

永承6年(1051)、源義家が奥州合戦の際にこの地に立ち寄り祭壇を設けて戦勝を祈願し、勝利後、再び立ち寄って石清水八幡宮を觀請したと伝えられています。現在の社殿は江戸時代の享保期に再

建されました。社殿・青銅製鳥居は埼玉県指定文化財。

☎ 0495-72-1334 (本庄市観光協会児玉支部)

所 本庄市児玉町児玉198 / 198 Kodamacho-Kodama Honjo-shi

Map p25 d-5

#### Hachiman-jinja (shrine)

It is said that Minamoto Yoshiie dropped by this shrine in 1051 on his way to Oshu-Kassen (Oshu Battle) and prayed for a victory by setting up an altar, and after winning the victory he revisited here and had Iwashimizu-Hachimangu relocated. The existing shrine pavilion was rebuilt during the Kyoho period of the Edo era.

### 雉岡城跡

雉岡城は、戦国時代に関東管領山上内杉氏の居城として築かれた平山城。今は、300本のソメイヨシノが咲く桜の名所として知られています。埼玉県指定文化財。

☎ 0495-72-1334 (本庄市観光協会児玉支部)

所 本庄市児玉町八幡山446 /

446 Kodamacho-Hachimanyama

Honjo-shi

Map p25 c-4

#### Kijioka castle ruin

Kijioka-jo (castle) was a flatland-mountain castle built as a residence for the Yamauchiuesugi family of the Kanto Kanrei in the Sengoku period. Now it is known as a famous place where 300 somei-yoshino (cherry blossom) trees bloom.

