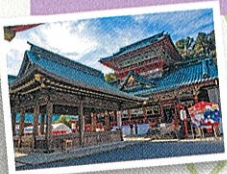


Fuchu-shuku is one of the largest post towns along the Tōkaidō (Highway). It was planned and maintained by Tokugawa Ieyasu.

静岡浅間神社

Shizuoka Sengen Jinja (Shrine)

This is the largest shrine in Suruga Province. It is the collective name for Kanbe Jinja, Asama Jinja, and Ōtoshimioya Jinja. The shrine was revered by Lord Ieyasu, and 26 of its buildings are national important cultural properties.



The name derives from the 3-meter-high bank that Ieyasu ordered the Satsuma Domain (Kagoshima Prefecture) to build to protect the Abe River from flooding.

駿府九十六町の紹介

Noteworthy Districts of Sunpu Kyūjūrokkachō

Lord Ieyasu divided Sunpu into 96 occupational and artisanal districts. Installation of monuments to these locations is currently in progress.

■車町(くるまちょう)Kuruma-chō

This district was designated for merchants who transported goods by ox cart. Later, construction workers who maintained Sunpu Castle also lived there.

■桶屋町(おけやちょう)Okeya-chō

Craftsmen who made traditional wooden buckets and tubs necessary for daily life lived and worked in this district.

■土太夫町(とだゆうちょう)Todayu-chō

The officials who managed Sengen Jinja (Shrine) lived in this district.

■研屋町(とぎやちょう)Togiya-chō

Blade sharpening artisans from Kyoto lived here.

■金座町(きんざまち)Kinza Machi

This is where gold coins and *koban* were made during the Edo period.

静岡のお茶 Tea in Shizuoka



揮見盆



Green tea is the most commonly consumed tea in Japan. Unlike black tea and oolong tea, green tea is steamed immediately after the tea leaves are harvested. The steeping process changes the taste, aroma, and color of the tea. Tea that has been heated, rubbed, and dried is called "Aracha" (rough tea).

The tea master's job is to blend tea leaves by taking advantage of the characteristics of each type of *Aracha*, and then to heat them again to make green tea.

Chamachi (the tea district of Shizuoka City) produces the largest concentration of *Aracha* tea in Japan and is said to be home to the most highly-skilled tea masters.

①華陽院 Keyō-in (Temple)

Ieyasu Tokugawa learned calligraphy and other subjects from the abbot of this temple. When Ieyasu was 8 years old, he came to Sunpu as a hostage with his grandmother, the nun named Gen'o. Ieyasu's grandmother showed great affection for him. The grandmother and her daughter are buried here. This temple was patronized as a temple related to the Tokugawa family, and many feudal lords visited this temple.

②貫目改所跡 (かんめあらためじょあと) Ruins of Kanme Aratamejo

On the Tōkaidō (Highway), people and horses took turns carrying luggage at each post town. This is the site of a government office that

weighed baggage and determined the fares. There were three such offices along the Tōkaidō.

③西郷・山岡会見の史跡 Saigō-Yamaoka Conference Historic Site

During the Meiji Restoration, this is the site where Saigō Takamori, on the side of the new (Meiji) government, and Yamaoka Tesshu, on the side of the Edo shogunate, discussed the survival of the Tokugawa family and the surrender of Edo without war at the end of the Edo period. This discussion allowed Japan to transition to power without war.

④駿府城公園 Sunpu Castle Park

After being destroyed by fire during

the invasion of Shingen Takeda in 1568, Ieyasu Tokugawa began construction of the castle in 1585, and completed the second part in 1589. Ieyasu then moved to Edo (now Tokyo) but returned in 1610 to complete the castle. The castle was lost due to earthquakes and war damage, but excavations have been conducted.

Higashi Gomon, Tatsumi Yagura and Hitsujiyaru Yagura have been restored.
●Open 9:00~16:30
●Closed on Mondays and year-end and New Year holidays
●Adult 360 yen for a common ticket for all facilities

⑤浮月楼 Fugetsu-rō

This is the site of the Edo period

residence of the 15th Shōgun, Yoshinobu Tokugawa, who lived here from 1869 to 1888 after returning to power. The building was destroyed by fire. The garden is centered around a large pond, and visitors can walk around the garden to appreciate it. It was one of Lord Yoshinobu Tokugawa's favorite gardens.

⑥宝台院 Hōdai-in Temple

This temple contains the tomb of Lady Saigō, the birth mother of the 2nd Shōgun, Hidetada Tokugawa. Hidetada built the mausoleum and temple for his mother.

The building was destroyed by fire in a great fire in 1940, but the main image of the temple, designated as a national important cultural property, remains.



- Old Tōkaidō Road
- Sunpu Roman Bus (Sightseeing Bus) Route
- Weekday
- Weekends/Public holidays
- Highlights·Historical Sites
- District Monument
- Bus Stop
- Parking Lot
- Toilets
- Convenience Store

R4.5月 Shizuoka 2 Toge 6 Shuku Kaidō Tourism Conference Suruga Walker Lab. System