

⑥ The Fast-flowing Fuji River and Ainoshuku Iwabuchi

Tomiyasu Bridge, Fuji City – Korenji Temple, Kambara, Shizuoka City



**道の駅富士川楽座
Road station Fujikawa Rakuza**

The most popular "michi-no-eki" (road station) in Japan located in the Fujikawa Service Area on the Tomei Expressway also accessible from the ordinary road. From here, you can enjoy magnificent view of Mt. Fuji. There are also restaurants, shops, entertainments, expositions, ateliers and learning programs.
 ■Open: 8:00 to 21:00, 365 days (partly closed on Tuesdays)

**古谿荘
Kokeiso (Villa)**

Completed in 1906, the villa of Tanaka Mitsuaki the Minister of the Imperial Household Agency. Noted as the summit of the modern Japanese style construction. In the vast premises are Japanese style garden and European style garden with orchard and greenhouse. (Closed to the public)

**富士川民俗資料館
(市指定有形文化財)
Fujikawa Folklore Museum
(Designated as tangible cultural property of Fuji City)**

The house of the family Inaba which is the oldest existing house in Fuji City. Early "Seikei-yonmadori" style construction with an earthen floor on the right side and several rooms gathered into a square on the left side.
 ■Open: Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays from 9:00 to 17:00 (9:00 to 16:00 from November to March)

Introduction

The Fuji River is the most fast-flowing river in the Old Takaido Road also used for transportation from Yamanashi Prefecture. So Ainoshuku Iwabuchi with rice granary and landing place of ferry had prospered greatly. The rice was transported by land to Ejiri Shuku (Shimizu port) and then transported to Tokyo.

1 富安橋・通称三度橋

This bridge was built to facilitate duties of express messengers who went back and forth 3 times a month between Tokyo and Kyoto. Another name is "Sando Bridge" (3 times bridge) still useful by linking Fuji and Yoshiwara area.

2 札の辻 (実相寺)

Normally, Fudanotsuji was a place with notice board to put up ordinances and regulations from the Tokugawa shogunate. But in this case, the sales counter of talisman at Jissoji Temple. Jissoji was a noted temple which was compared to Enryakuji Temple in Kyoto and they say that the main gate was around present Fudanotsuji Bridge.

3 雁堤

Three generations of the Furugori-magodayu family continued the difficult construction for more than 50 years to help people from the flooded Fuji River. They say the 1000th traveler who was a priest became human sacrifice to receive divine protection. The bank was completed in 1674 and they cultivated new rice fields and built 13 villages. It was named Karigane-zutsumi which means the bank of flying wild geese as it looked like so, it now became Karigane-zutsumi Park commanding a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji. Goshou Shrine was founded to console the spirit of the priest who became the human sacrifice.

4 富士川の渡船

□Ruins of Ferry Landing Place
Ferry was used to cross the Fuji River and landing place was chosen among 3 places depending on the river condition. Ferry at the Fuji River continued from 1602 to 1923.

□Sui Shrine
The shrine praying for safe riparian work and ferry. A number of monuments related to ferry and Mt. Fuji exist at the site.

□Suminokura Ryoji
Wealthy merchant and civil engineering enterpriser of Kyoto during the Warring States period who excavated the Fuji River and opened water transportation route in the direction of Yamanashi Prefecture.

5 間宿岩淵小休本陣常盤邸

Tokiwatei was a rest place before going across the Fuji River. Actual building was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1854. There is a special room seen only in luxurious mansions because it was residence of the village head.

●Open: Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays
 ※Necessary to contact Fuji City Museum in case of visiting on ordinary days. TEL.0545-21-3380

6 岩淵一里塚

Ichirizuka built at the 37th ri (about 148 kilometers) from Tokyo at the boundary of Iwabuchi Village and Nakamura Village. There were teahouses selling "kuri-no-konamochi", a speciality of Iwabuchi in the vicinity. Hackberry tree planted on the west mound is said to be 400 years old.