

7 The Scenery of Hiroshige's Masterpiece "Night Snow at Kambara"

Korenji Temple, Kambara, Shizuoka City – JR Kambara Station, Shizuoka City

Introduction

The 15th shukuba is Kambara Shuku. They say it was originally located near the beach when the Old Tokaido Road was opened to traffic, but moved to present site because of the flood. It is a shukuba easy to tell the places of the main old buildings. Rows of old houses are well preserved.

Because it is said that it was in the mid-summer when Hiroshige went through Kambara, some says he put the images of the 2 Kambara together also exists in Niigata Prefecture which is a heavy snowfall area. The monument was built when this masterpiece was adopted as the design of a commemorative stamp in 1960.



1 北条新三郎の墓標柱

The lord of Kambara Castle which was a mountain castle changed to Hojo family from Imagawa family in the mid-16th century. Hojo Shinzaburo became the castle lord as the commander to confront Takeda army who were aiming at invasion of Suruga Province, but was killed with his brother by a violent attack of Takeda in 1569 and was buried at Yusenji Temple at Mishima Shuku.

2 夜の雪記念碑

"Night Snow at Kambara" is one of the best works of Hiroshige in "53 Post Stations of the Tokaido" series. We feel the silence of the snow falling steadily and silently at night, it is the only night scene in Hiroshige's works.

Hatago Izumiya / Oyasumidokoro (Rest place)

3 旅籠和泉屋・お休み処

This hatago was built between 1830 and 1844 and survived the Ansei Great Earthquake (1855). The atmosphere of those days is well kept on the comb-shaped handrail on the 2nd floor, the signboard hanger and the roof truss. Now the building is divided into 2 parts, the rest place and the Suzukis.

●Open: 9:00 to 16:30
●Closed: Mondays, the ordinary day after a national holiday, from December 26th to January 5th.



4 本陣跡・佐藤家

There used to be 2 honjin in Kambara, the Tagis at the east and the Hiraokas at the west. East honjin ceased between 1751 and 1763 and west honjin performed its duties until the end of the Edo Period (1603-1868) then moved to Kyoto in 1878. This building was built in the Taisho Period (1912-1926) and the flagstone to put daimyo's palanquin is preserved.



5 旧五十嵐歯科医院

This house was reformed into Western style at the beginning of the 20th century. It is called Giyofu style with Western appearance and Japanese interior. Doctor Igarashi who opened this clinic in 1914 was a skilled dentist and Tanaka Mitsuaki, the former Minister of the Imperial Household Agency was one of his patients.

●Open: 9:30 to 16:30
●Closed: Mondays, the day after a national holiday, year-end and New Year holidays



6 志田邸

The Shidas run a store called "Yamaroku" dealt in salt and rice. They later made soy-sauce. Actual building is reconstruction after the Ansei Great Earthquake (1854), they use Japanese traditional building materials. Attached Museum about History and Living of the Old Tokaido exhibits households of the ordinary people in the 19-20th century.

●Open: 9:30 to 16:30
●Closed: Mondays (the following day if Monday is a national holiday), the next day of a national holiday, year-end and New Year holidays



Tanaka Mitsuaki who was the Minister of the Imperial Household between 1898 and 1909 first built Kokeiso Villa in Ainoshuku Iwabuchi. Later, he built a new villa in Kambara, moved and lived there all his life. There were residence, garden and also vegetable garden and mandarin orange orchard in the site 66000 square meters large.