









壮士の墓 Soushi no Haka

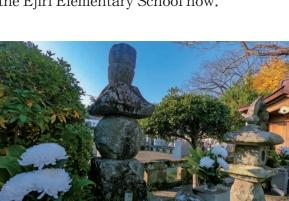
## 清水湊次郎長生家 Shimizu minato Jirocho Seika

Shimizu-no Jirocho persuaded the shipping agents to move Shimizu port on the river to the sea.

The Jirocho House is a registered tangible cultural asset as part of the cultural heritage of the port.

## Highlights of the Ejiri-shuku, the Tokaido

Takeda Shingen built a sturdy Ejiri Castle and a naval base in 1570, and embarked on the unification of Japan.
In 1582, Tokugawa Ieyasu destroyed the Takeda clan, and
Takeda dominated Shimizu only for 14 years; the Castle Ruins is the Ejiri Elementary School now.



江浄寺 五輪塔 Koujoji Temple Gorinto
The remains of Nobuyasu, the eldest son of Tokugawa
Ieyasu, who made to commit seppuku at the age of 21, are
buried here.



テルファー Telpher
In all of Japan, there are only three Telpher unloading cranes, built in 1928, and they are preserved only in Shimizu port.



江浄寺 恋塚 Koujoji Temple Koizuka Here is the story of a young samurai. He committed a regrettable seppuku.



清水芸者 Shimizu Geisya
Shimizu men competed in stylishness, saying that "if you have become able to engage geishas, you have come of age." Shimizu geishas hand down this culture.



巴川にかかる稚児橋 Chigobashi Bridge
The one who firstly went across Tomoe River by the bridge
was believed to be a Kappa transformed to a kid.



Situated on the opposite bank to Shimizu port is the Miho Peninsula, part of the Mt. Fuji World Cultural Heritage. People used to worship at the Miho Shrine, coming by boat from across the sea.



東明禅院の武田菱 Takedabishi It is a Zen temple, which has the gate relocated from Ejiri castle which was originally built by Takeda Shingen.

The shukuba bustled with transportation of Tomoe River and Shimizu Port.

