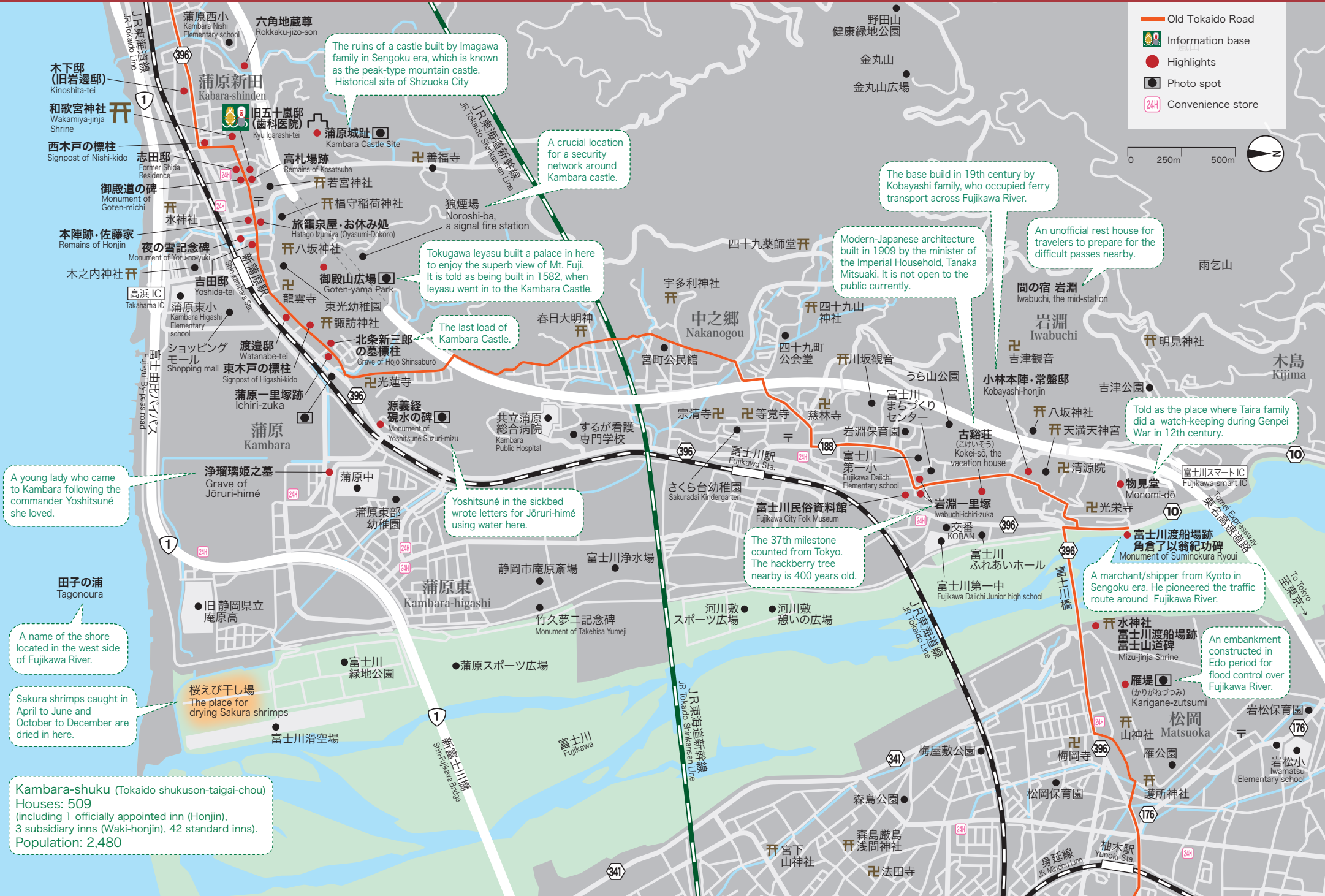


蒲原宿 Kambara-shuku

江戸、明治、大正、昭和の建物が残る宿場

A post town with architectures from Edo, Meiji, Taishō and Shōwa periods.



The ruins of a castle built by Imagawa family in Sengoku era, which is known as the peak-type mountain castle. Historical site of Shizuoka City

A crucial location for a security network around Kambara castle.

The base built in 19th century by Kobayashi family, who occupied ferry transport across Fujikawa River.

An unofficial rest house for travelers to prepare for the difficult passes nearby.

Tokugawa Ieyasu built a palace in here to enjoy the superb view of Mt. Fuji. It is told as being built in 1582, when Ieyasu went in to the Kambara Castle.

Modern-Japanese architecture built in 1909 by the minister of the Imperial Household, Tanaka Mitsuaki. It is not open to the public currently.

The last load of Kambara Castle.

Told as the place where Taira family did a watch-keeping during Genpei War in 12th century.

A young lady who came to Kambara following the commander Yoshitsuné she loved.

Yoshitsuné in the sickbed wrote letters for Jōruri-himé using water here.

The 37th milestone counted from Tokyo. The hackberry tree nearby is 400 years old.

A marchant/shipper from Kyoto in Sengoku era. He pioneered the traffic route around Fujikawa River.

田子の浦 Tagonoura

A name of the shore located in the west side of Fujikawa River.

Sakura shrimps caught in April to June and October to December are dried in here.

Kambara-shuku (Tokaido shukuson-taigai-chou)
Houses: 509
(including 1 officially appointed inn (Honjin), 3 subsidiary inns (Waki-honjin), 42 standard inns).
Population: 2,480

桜えび干し場
The place for drying Sakura shrimps

An embankment constructed in Edo period for flood control over Fujikawa River.