

You can check it out on youtube.
Please take a look!

Tōkaidō Fuchu-shuku &
Shizuoka Sengen-jinja Shrine

https://youtu.be/_hVivVVM690



二峠六宿道旅推進実行委員会

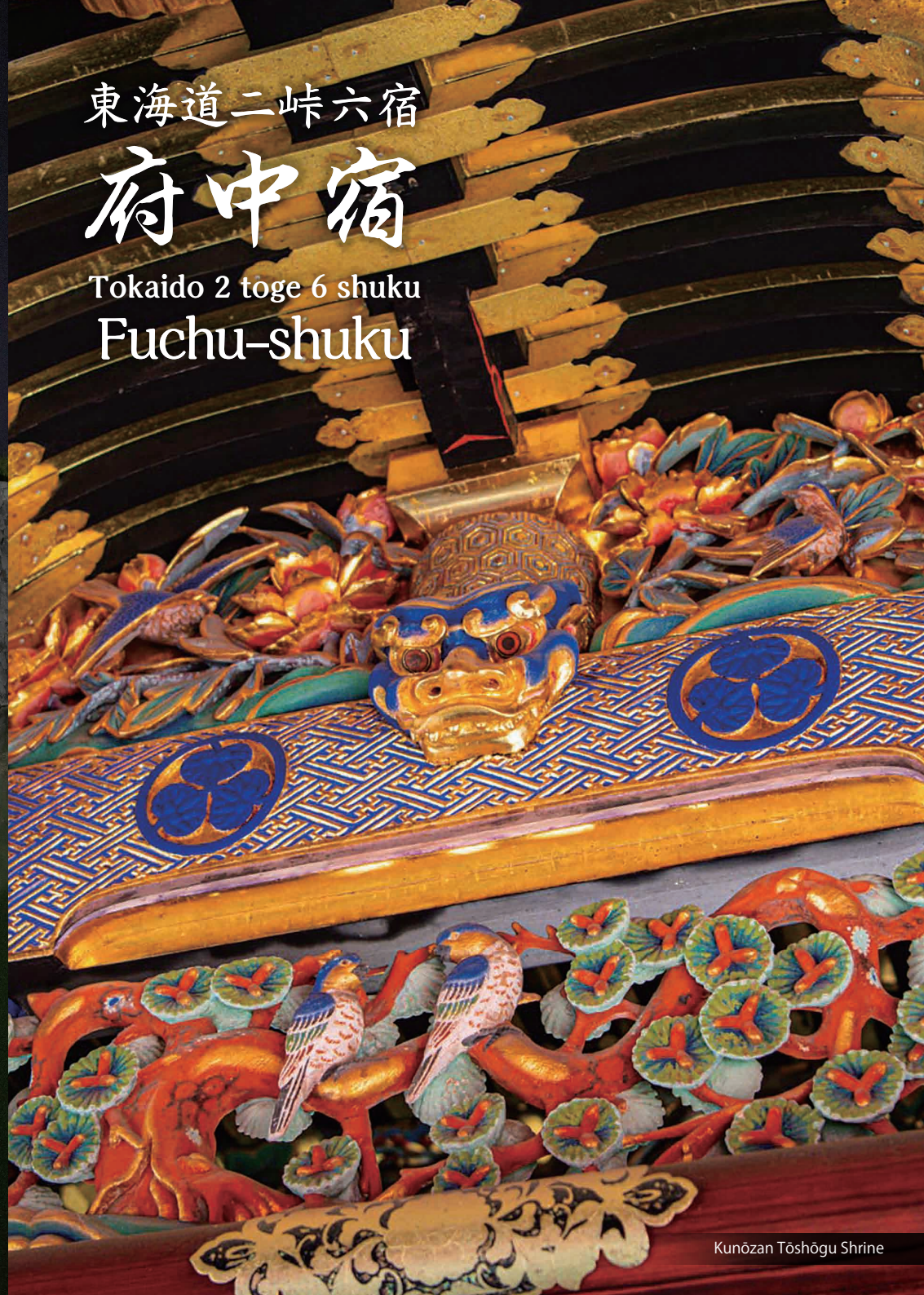


令和元年度文化芸術振興補助金

Executive Committee for the Advancement of Road Travel to the Two Passes and Six Post Stations

Received the art and culture promotion budget supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs in 2019

Tatsumi-yagura in Sumpu Castle Park



東海道二峠六宿

府中宿

Tokaido 2 toge 6 shuku

Fuchu-shuku

Kunōzan Tōshōgu Shrine

After passing down the shōgun post to his son, the first shōgun Ieyasu came back to Sunpu. He still kept his political influence being called Ōgosho. Ieyasu said, “inhume me at Kunō in Shizuoka, do the funeral in Edo (Tokyo), keep my mortuary tablet in Okazaki, and do the memorial service at Nikkō after a year”



駿府城本丸跡



People walked/swam across the Abekawa River carrying travelers and their luggage, since they were not allowed to build a bridge.

Fuchu-shuku in current Shizuoka city is the 19th post town along Tōkaidō highway. This area is also called Sumpu the capital in Suruga-no-kuni district. Sumpu was called “the East capital” as it had sophisticated culture as the capital, Kyoto. The city had historically reflected the power balance between daimyō, such as Imagawa and Takeda. Tokugawa Ieyasu maintained the city after Sengoku period.



Tokaidō Bunken Ezu

It is a detailed map of Tōkaidō from Edo(Tokyo) to Osaka, conducted by Bakufu (the government) in 1806.

Highlights of the Fuchu-shuku, the Tōkaidō

Ieyasu in his adolescent learned cultural skills from Imagawa Yoshimoto, the ruler of Sumpu at that time, and learned tactics to be a powerful daimyō from a monk Taigen Sessai in Rinzai-ji Temple.

His life in Sumpu is sometimes referred as “hostage” since he was taken from the birthplace Okazaki, but it can be seen as “studying abroad” since he was allowed to bring his grandmother and servants with him.



駿府城公園 Sumpu Castle Park

Ieyasu remained the effective ruler even after his retirement to Sumpu-jō castle in 1606. He was called Ōgoshō and interfered in the central government.



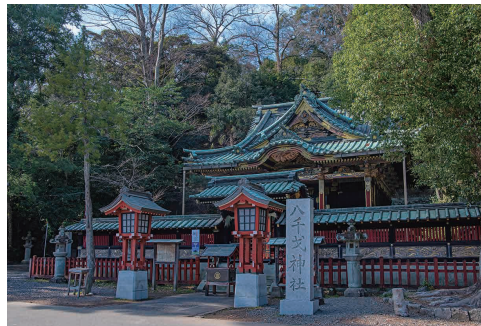
臨濟寺 Rinzai-ji Temple

It is a temple of Imagawa family, where Ieyasu had studied in his childhood. It only opens to the public in fall and 19th of May, the day Imagawa Yoshimoto died.



久能山東照宮 社殿 Kunōzan Tōshōgu Shrine Shaden

It is made in a gorgeous Gongen style, which became the standard of Tōshōgu shrines in Japan. In this style, the worship hall (haiden) and the main sanctuary (honden) are connected by the same roof.



静岡浅間神社内 八千代神社

Yachihoko-jinja Shrine in Shizuoka Sengen-jinja Shrine
Ieyasu had his initiation ceremony in here. It is known as the shrine of the good fortune.



稚児舞 Chigo-mai (kids' dance)

It was originally performed in Takyō-ji Temple. During Hatsukae-sai festival in April, Performers travel around the city and finally dedicate the dance in Sengen-jinja Shrine.



久能山東照宮 神廂 Kunōzan Tōshōgu Shrine Shimbyō (the room for a god)

It was constructed 24 years after his death, using 20 tones of stones. It is told that his coffin was inhumed in the deep underground.



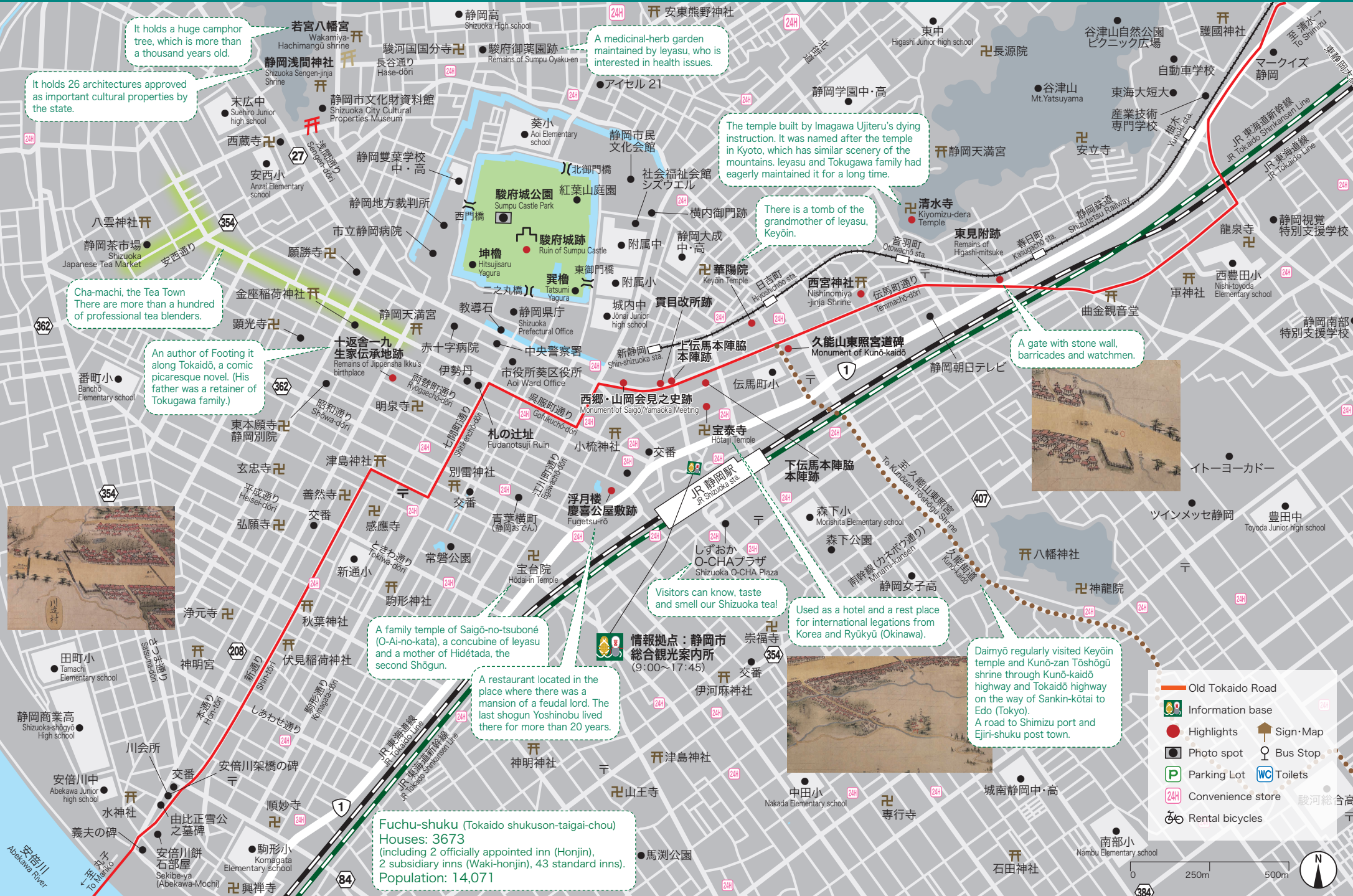
久能山東照宮 逆さ葵 Kunōzan Tōshōgu Shrine Sakasa Aoi (upside-down hollyhock)

As it is believed that once the construction is completed the building starts breaking down, the shrine is kept incomplete. People wished the eternal remembrance of Ieyasu.

府中宿 Fuchu-shuku

徳川家康公と縁の深い宿場

The shukuba has a deep connection to Tokugawa Ieyasu.



It holds a huge camphor tree, which is more than a thousand years old.

It holds 26 architectures approved as important cultural properties by the state.

Cha-machi, the Tea Town
There are more than a hundred of professional tea blenders.

An author of Footing it along Tokaido, a comic picaresque novel. (His father was a retainer of Tokugawa family.)

A medicinal-herb garden maintained by Ieyasu, who is interested in health issues.

The temple built by Imagawa Ujiteru's dying instruction. It was named after the temple in Kyoto, which has similar scenery of the mountains. Ieyasu and Tokugawa family eagerly maintained it for a long time.

There is a tomb of the grandmother of Ieyasu, Keyoin.

A gate with stone wall, barricades and watchmen.

Visitors can know, taste and smell our Shizuoka tea!

Used as a hotel and a rest place for international legations from Korea and Ryukyu (Okinawa).

Daimyo regularly visited Keyoin temple and Kunō-zan Toshōgū shrine through Kunō-kaidō highway and Tokaidō highway on the way of Sankin-kōtai to Edo (Tokyo). A road to Shimizu port and Ejiri-shuku post town.

A family temple of Saigō-no-tsuboné (O-Ai-no-kata), a concubine of Ieyasu and a mother of Hidetada, the second Shōgun.

A restaurant located in the place where there was a mansion of a feudal lord. The last shogun Yoshinobu lived there for more than 20 years.

Fuchu-shuku (Tokaido shukuson-taigai-chou)
Houses: 3673
(including 2 officially appointed inn (Honjin), 2 subsidiary inns (Waki-honjin), 43 standard inns).
Population: 14,071



- Old Tokaido Road
- Information base
- Highlights
- Photo spot
- Parking Lot
- Convenience store
- Rental bicycles
- Sign-Map
- Bus Stop
- Toilets

