

From famous historic sites to little known hidden historic sites

# Historical Resources MAP



Cities and towns surrounding the airport  
- Ten cities and towns -

The area surrounding the airport has many hidden historical sites in addition to the well-known ones. Visit this area, which is easy to get around, and enjoy the hidden historical sites.



**1 Shizuoka City Kunozan Toshogu Shrine**

The shrine was founded in accordance with Tokugawa Ieyasu's last instructions and is where he is buried. The museum on the shrine grounds displays valuable artifacts related to the Tokugawa family. On a clear day, visitors can enjoy a spectacular view of the Izu Peninsula all the way to Omaezaki.

Negoza 390, Sunaga Ward, Shizuoka City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**2 Shizuoka City Shizuokashi Historical Museum**

Visitors can enjoy learning about the life of Tokugawa Ieyasu, the Imagawa clan that raised him and the history of Sunpu Castle Town that Ieyasu built, viewing exhibits that incorporate the latest digital technology. The remains of roads and stone walls from the late Warring States Period are also a highlight.

Oemachi 4-16, Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu, Imagawa Yoshimoto, Imagawa Ujizane

**3 Shizuoka City Shizuoka Sengen Shrine**

Ieyasu is said to have performed the first ceremonial dress at this shrine, which the Tokugawa family has worshipped at for generations. Twenty-six of the shrine's buildings have been designated as Important Cultural Properties. The Taiga Drama Museum is also open on the shrine grounds for a limited time, and visitors can enjoy exhibits that show the connection between Shizuoka City and Ieyasu.

Miyagasakiho 1021, Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**4 Yaizu City Well Used for Ii Naotaka's First Bath**

Ii Naotaka, who is said to have played a leading role in establishing the Edo shogunate, was born in Nakazato, Yaizu, and a well from which water was drawn for his first bath after his birth still remains. His father was Ii Naomasa, one of the Four Heavenly Kings of Tokugawa. Naotaka was highly trusted by Ieyasu and was appointed as the guardian of the third shogun. Ieyasu called the great military success in the Osaka Summer Campaign, successive shoguns of the Edo Shogunate also trusted him.

Near Nakazato, Yaizu City  
Historical Figure Ii Naotaka, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**5 Yaizu City Wakamiya Hachimangu Shrine**

This shrine was rebuilt by Ii Naotaka after he had collected funds for the Naoshimizu Hachimangu Shrine in Kyoto. The muneluta, which is the sign attached to a building's ridgepole during construction stating the building's donor, builder, date and reason for construction of this Yaizu City-designated cultural property, states that the shrine was rebuilt after falling into disrepair because the shrine was the Naotaka family shrine. The stone bridge built during the Tempo era that remains on the shrine grounds is also a city-designated cultural property.

Nakazato 1000, Yaizu City  
Historical Figure Ii Naotaka, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**6 Yaizu City Yaizu Shrine**

The shrine was founded more than 1,600 years ago in the 4th year of Emperor Hanzei's reign (409 AD). The main deity is Yamatotakeru-no-mikoto, the god of war. The shrine is dedicated to the god Yamatotakeru-no-mikoto, who gave birth to the name of the Yaizu area. The shrine is listed on the register of shrines in Japan and the current main shrine was built on the site of the Naotaka family shrine. The Imagawa clan also protected the shrine's territory, and a license with a red seal from Imagawa Ujizane still remains.

7-2, 2 chome Yaizu, Yaizu City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu, Imagawa Ujizane

**7 Fujieda City Tokaido Utsunoya Pass and Tsuta no Hosomichi**

Tokaido Utsunoya Pass is where Toyotomi Hideyoshi, military leader, widened the mountain pass to allow his large army to pass through on its way to attack Odawara Castle in 1590. During the Edo period (1603-1867), it was known as the Tokaido Highway means East Sea Route and depicted in Hiroshige Utawaga's ukiyoe woodblock prints and many travelers. The Tsuta no Hosomichi is the famous road through Utsunoya Pass, which appears in the Tales of Ise of the Heian period (794-1185). Until the route of the old Tokaido Highway was opened to traffic in 1590, many people came and went along the Tsuta no Hosomichi.

Okabe, Okabe-cho, Fujieda City

**8 Fujieda City Okabe-shuku Inn Kashibaya Museum and Uchino Honjin**

Okabe-shuku Inn Kashibaya is an Edo period inn built in 1836. In addition to being a nationally registered tangible cultural property, it is also recognized as a Japan Heritage Cultural Property. It is open to the public as a historical museum to learn about the history of the inn and people's lifestyle in those days. In the adjoining area of Uchino Honjin, the front gate and outer moat have been restored to how they probably were. Visitors can feel the atmosphere of the Edo period.

Okabe 817, Okabe-cho, Fujieda City

**9 Fujieda City Historical Site, Tanaka Jo Shimoyashiki (Daimyo's Residence)**

Tanaka Jo was said to succeed castle during the Edo period (1603-1867). It means many samurai got a promotion to shogun. The castle was originally Toku no Isshiki Castle, which was built by Nobushige Isshiki about 500 years ago under the orders of the Imagawa family. The buildings and gardens associated with the castle have been relocated and reconstructed at the site of Tanaka Jo Shimoyashiki to the southeast of the castle. If it take visitors back in time.

Tanaka 3-14-1, Fujieda City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**10 Shimada City Mt. Chiba Chiman-ji Temple**

This is an ancient temple of the Tendai sect located in the mountains of Mt. Chiba at an elevation of about 496 meters. According to temple legend, a high priest named Kochi, a grandson of Ganjin, built a hermitage here during the Jingo-Keiun period (767-769), and in 771 Emperor Konin designated the temple as one for the protection of the nation.

Chiba 254, Shimada City  
Historical Figure Minamoto Yoritomo, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**11 Shimada City Horai Bridge**

The bridge was completed on January 13, 1879. In December 1997, it was certified by Guinness World Records (UK) as the world's longest wooden pedestrian bridge. The bridge is also popular as a bridge of good luck due to its wood from long trees (In Japanese, long life and long tree have the same sound - nagaki) and its total length of 697.4 m (This number can be pronounced as 'yukuboshi' in Japanese, which means 'good well', and has been used as a filming location for many movies and TV dramas).

2-chome Jisaki, Minami, Shimada City

**12 Shimada City Suwahara Castle Ruins**

Takeda Katsuyori ordered his vassal Baba Mino no Kami Nobuharu to build this mountain castle in 1573, and Tokugawa Ieyasu attacked it in 1575. Even today, the castle retains the characteristics of a mountain castle from the Warring States period as the semicircular umadashi (defensive gateway barrier of the castle), which is a crescent-shaped moat and an umadashi, and horizontal trench remain in good shape.

Kikugawa 1174, Shimada City  
Historical Figure Takeda Katsuyori, Baba Mino no Kami Nobuharu, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Masaharu Hatake, Imagawa Ujizane, Toki Mitsukuni

**13 Yoshida Town Ieyasu Camp Site**

The Tokugawa forces often took advanced positions in the Yawata Forest along the Oi River in an attempt to check and divide communication and supply between Takatenjin, Taki Sakai, Koyama and Tanaka, where the Takeda forces had castles.

Ohata 1139, Yoshida Town (Precincts of Yawata Shrine)  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**14 Yoshida Town Japanese Sago Palm at Noman-ji Temple**

One of the three largest Japanese sago palms in Japan, this giant Japanese sago palm features in legends about Abe no Seimei and Tokugawa Ieyasu. Long ago, Abe no Seimei is said to have buried a large snake that had come down the Oi River and planted Japanese sago palms brought back from China, resulting in this appearance. Tokugawa Ieyasu was so fond of this tree that he transported it to Sunpu Castle by boat over the sea and replanted it. From then on, every time there was a battle, it's go time. Legend has it that Ieyasu brought the crying giant tree back to Noman-ji Temple because he could hear its voice.

Kataoka 2517-1, Yoshida Town  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**15 Yoshida Town Ruins of Koyama Castle and Nomanjijima Park**

Nomanjijima Park was built on the ruins of Koyama Castle, where the Takeda Army had a mountain castle. Koyama Castle was a flatland-mountain castle that utilized Takeda's castle-building techniques. Within the park, a triple moat consisting of three mikazuki moats (half-moon shaped moats) remains today, which is said to be characteristic of the Takeda Army's castle building techniques.

Kataoka 2519-1, Yoshida Town  
Historical Figure Takeda Katsuyori, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**16 Makinohara City Sekiun-in Temple**

A famous Soto Zen temple founded by the Katsumata clan in 1455. During the Warring States Period, the temple was destroyed by fire from the Takeda clan, but was restored with the support of the local people and Tokugawa Ieyasu, becoming the fifth largest temple in Enshu, boasting an area of 153 koku, which is 15.3 hectares. The temple gate, built in 1844, is said to have been modeled after the Yomeimon gate of Nikko Toshogu Shrine where Ieyasu's tomb is located.

Sakaguchi 1251, Makinohara City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu, Takeda clan

**17 Makinohara City Katsumata Castle Ruins**

This typical mountain castle was the main castle of the Katsumata clan, which ruled this area from the Kamakura period (1185-1333) to the mid-Muromachi period (1333-1568). The castle was probably built in the Nanbokucho Period. The castle was destroyed by the Imagawa forces in 1470. The ruins of the castle are located at an elevation 120 m above sea level, and the main, second and third wings as well as the earthen mounds remain intact.

Katsuta 2160-5, Makinohara City  
Historical Figure Imagawa Clan

**18 Makinohara City Ogane Residence**

This old house is the oldest private residence in Enshu. The main house is approximately 300 years old, and the approximately 240-year-old nagayama gate is a National Important Cultural Property. The ancestors of the Ogane family were probably once shogunal vassals in the service of the Tokugawa family, probably Tokugawa Ieyasu. This residence is also known for its flowers such as hydrangeas and hibiscuses.

Katahama 1032, Makinohara City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa family

**19 Kawanehoncho Town Konagaya Castle Ruins**

The ruins of Konagaya Castle, with its large courtyards and devices used to securely protect the castle, convey the tense situation in the Warring States Period when the Takeda and Tokugawa clans fought for possession of the Suruga and Tokumami regions. The castle is thought to have been extensively renovated by Takeda Katsuyori.

Higashijukufukaya 1228, Kawanehoncho Town  
Historical Figure Takeda Katsuyori

**20 Omaezaki City Kanden-in Temple**

In 1575, during the Battle of Nagashino between the allied forces of Oda and Tokugawa and the forces of Takeda Katsuyori, the Tokugawa side ordered Kanden-in Temple to conduct a great prayer to subdue the Takeda forces. The battle ended in a great victory for the allied forces of Oda and Tokugawa, and the temple was considered a prayer temple for the Tokugawa family to pray to prolong their military fortune.

Shimo Ashina 156-1, Omaezaki City  
Historical Figure Oda and Tokugawa allied forces

**21 Omaezaki City Samatake Shrine**

At Samatake Shrine, there is a stone pagoda (five-ring pagoda) said to be the tomb of Niino Samanosuke Chikanori, a general in the Warring States period. He is said to have saved the life of Ii Naomasa, one of the Four Heavenly Kings of Tokugawa, and the temple was reconstructed and raising him after the Tokugawa family to pray to prolong their military fortune.

Nino Aza Kanigami 2198-2, Omaezaki City  
Historical Figure Niino Samanosuke Chikanori, Ii Naomasa

**22 Omaezaki City Shirowa Koji Botanical Garden, Shirowa Area**

When Ieyasu was cornered by Takeda's army 450 years ago, he hid in the large mandarin orange trees of Anzai Yozaemon in Shirowa to escape the danger. Even after Ieyasu became the shogunate, he could not forget the taste of the mandarin oranges he ate in the Shirowa area and ordered the Shinto priest of the Shirowa-jinja Shrine to offer them to him.

Shirowa Aza Shinkagou, Omaezaki City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**23 Kikugawa City Yokoji Castle Ruins**

Yokoji Castle was a mountain castle built during the Muromachi Period as the main castle of the Yokoji Clan, a powerful provincial clan in Tonami Province. The Yokoji clan was based in the area around the former Yokoji Village and prospered from the end of the Heian Period to the beginning of the Warring States Period, but was destroyed by Imagawa Yoshitada in 1475. The castle is also known as the birthplace of the Yokoji family name in Japan, and his descendants built Yokoji Shrine in the castle ruins area.

Higashiyokoji Jina, Kikugawa City  
Historical Figure Imagawa clan

**24 Kikugawa City Zensho-ji Temple**

Legend says that Tokugawa Ieyasu came to this area to attack Takatenjin Castle and used it as a camp. Then, the war favored Ieyasu and the temple was renamed Zensho-ji (Good luck) Temple.

Tanakusa 2630 Kikugawa City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**25 Kikugawa City Shishigahana Fort**

Shishigahana Fort was built by Tokugawa Ieyasu around 1580 to besiege Takatenjin Castle. Said to have been guarded by Osuga Yasutaka, this is one of the six forts that were built together; the other five were Ogasayama Fort, Nakamura Fort, Nagasaka Fort, Higashine Fort and Mitsuyama Fort. The view from the fort ruins is magnificent, especially the view of Mt. Fuji to the east.

Ohchi 1 ban, Kikugawa City (North side in the Hasuike Park)  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

**26 Kakegawa City Kakegawa Castle**

This castle was built in the Muromachi period (1336-1573) by Imagawa, a feudal lord of Suruga, who ordered his vassal Ashina to build it. In 1568, after six months of fighting, Tokugawa Ieyasu forced Imagawa Ujizane to surrender. Takeda chased Imagawa Ujizane, who then hid in Kakegawa Castle. In 1594, the castle was restored as Japan's first wooden castle tower, preserving the beauty of Toki no Meiji castle (the castle in Tokai), and in 2006, it was recognized as one of the 100 Fine Castles of Japan.

Kakegawa 1138-24, Kakegawa City  
Historical Figure Imagawa Ujizane, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Yamamouchi Kazuyou

**27 Kakegawa City Takatenjin Castle Ruins**

This natural defensive position is called the Impregnable Famous Castle. Tokugawa and Takeda fought each other over this 132-meter-high mountain castle that took advantage of the topography of Mt. Kakuo. Ieyasu used Yokosuka Castle as his base and recaptured Takatenjin Castle from Takeda. The castle was recognized as one of the Continuing 100 Fine Castles of Japan in 2009.

Kamijikata Minemuki 3136, Kakegawa City  
Historical Figure Takeda Katsuyori, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**28 Kakegawa City Yokosuga Castle Ruins**

The castle was built by Tokugawa Ieyasu as a base for his attack on Takatenjin Castle, under the command of his vassal, Osuga Yasutaka. Using Yokosuga Castle as a base, Tokugawa Ieyasu succeeded in recapturing Takatenjin Castle from Takeda Katsuyori. This flatland-mountain castle has both medieval and early modern castle features and is designated as a national cultural property.

Yamazaki 1-1, Kakegawa City  
Historical Figure Tokugawa Ieyasu

Food related to Ieyasu is revived!

# Bushinomeshi (Samurai Meals)



Ieyasu's food, as described in folklore, is now being served with modern arrangements!  
Organized by: Shizuoka Prefectural Central Regional Office

**Fujieda City**  
Hagiwara Kojiya Store  
「Homemade miso」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Miso and salt  
Utsumi 94-2, Okabe-cho, Fujieda City

**Fujieda City**  
Beniya Store  
「Chojugaki」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Persimmon  
Fujieda 4-1-9, Fujieda City

**Shimada City**  
Wakura Restaurant  
「Steak on Magnolia Leaf」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Miso  
Hontori 2-chome 4-27, Shimada City

**Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Yamadachi Tori Mochi no Ie (Traditional Japanese Sweets) Store  
「Abekawa Mochi」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Abekawa Mochi  
Toro 5-chome 15-13, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City

**Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Tokaien Store  
「Ieyasu's Suruga Gozen」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Eggplant, sea bream, Abekawa mochi and wasabi  
Fujieda 4-1-9, Fujieda City

**Fujieda City**  
Kaneki Restaurant  
「Samurai's meal」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Eggplant  
Daito-cho 516-3, Fujieda City

**Naka Ward, Hamamatsu City**  
Totoichi Restaurant  
「Shogun-don」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Eggplant, sea bream, wasabi and boiled barley and rice  
3F Pesca Building, Sakana-machi 318-26, Naka Ward, Hamamatsu City

**Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Fuchu Kashiwade/Shokusa Iwao Restaurant  
「Kinako (Soybean Flour) Noodles」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Fine white noodles  
1F-C, Gofuku-cho 2-3-10, Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City

**Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Aoki Restaurant  
「Ieyasu's Snacks」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Tea and adzuki beans  
Izumi-cho 1-27, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City

**Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Japanese Restaurant Karin, Hotel Grand Hills Shizuoka  
「Ieyasu Bento lunch box」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Boiled barley and rice, miso, Ieyasu sea bream and Abekawa mochi  
Minami-cho 18-1, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City

**Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Sushidokoro Yamashichi Restaurant  
「Ieyasu Curry」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Eggplant and Kanbara Japanese pepper  
Kanbara 3-3-10, Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City

**Fujieda City**  
En Café Tenjinmori  
「Asahina Chimaki」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Asahina Chimaki  
Nyuufune 1310-15, Okabe-cho, Fujieda City

**Naka Ward, Hamamatsu City**  
Kaiseki Ikki Restaurant  
「Asahina Chimaki」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Asahina Chimaki  
Ta-machi 329-8, Naka Ward, Hamamatsu City

**Atami City**  
Kamatsuru Restaurant  
「Ieyasu Gozen」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Sea bream and sea bass  
Ginza-cho 10-11, Atami City

**Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City**  
Bon Masuda Restaurant  
「Ieyasu's favorite tea terrine」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Green tea  
Ejiri-Higashi 1-3-15, Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City

**Iwata City**  
Nakaya Japanese Restaurant  
「Medetai Tabetai Ieyasu Gozen」  
Foods related to Ieyasu: Sea bream  
Kaminobe 1649-1, Iwata City

We are currently looking for more stores and restaurants to provide such meals!

More menu items are being added all the time!



Scan this QR code to visit the official Bushinomeshi (Samurai Meals) Instagram.

Some items may be available for a limited time, so please check with the store or restaurant before you go.

**Shizuoka City**  
Stores selling Abekawa mochi are located in the city, and Abekawa mochi are popular as souvenirs.  
**Abekawa Mochi**  
Abekawa mochi is a popular confectionery, named after the gold dust rice cake from the Abekawa (Abe River), which was offered to Lord Ieyasu when he stopped by the teahouse. Abekawa mochi was covered with soybean flour that resembled gold sand from the Abe River.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shizuoka City**  
There are also direct sales outlets and restaurants in the city that serve dishes made with Orido eggplant.  
**Orido Eggplant**  
This eggplant is said to have been Ieyasu's favorite food. According to one theory, the eggplant in the proverb "Best is Fuji, second is a hawk, third is an eggplant" (of auspicious things to see in a dream; esp. one's first dream of the year), which Ieyasu is said to have created, refers to the Orido eggplant.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shizuoka City**  
**Sunpu no Kobo (Workshop) Takumi-shuku**  
Mariko 3240-1, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City  
This facility enables visitors to make traditional Shizuoka City crafts such as bamboo Sensuji-zaku, which has been made and the knowledge passed on to the following generations since the Imagawa and Tokugawa eras. The facility reopened in 2021 with a cafe and a brewery, and is now a facility that people of all ages can enjoy.  
Historical Figure: Imagawa and Tokugawa clans

Places of interest that Shizuoka recommends

# From famous historical sites and attractions



**Yaizu City**  
**Katsuobushi (Dried bonito)**  
Since ancient times, dried bonito flakes have been valued as a preserved food and emergency rations. They were also prized as a good-luck charm by many warriors and warriors, including Tokugawa Ieyasu, because the terms "bonito flakes" and "warrior of matchless valor" (in the Edo period) have the same sound - katsuobushi.  
Historical Figure: General historical figures related to Shizuoka

**Yaizu City**  
**Kurohanpen** (A cake of ground fish combined with starch and steamed)  
Black Hanpen is said to have started when Tokugawa Tadanaga had his chef Togawa Hanbei make it. There are various theories about the origin of the name Hanpen, such as the fact that it was made by Hanbei, a chef in Suruga, or that it came to be called Hanpen (literally, half piece) because of its half-moon shape.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Tadanaga, Togawa Hanbei

**Yaizu City**  
**Yaizu Bows and Arrows**  
A vassal of the Kai Takeda clan is said to have moved to Shizuoka during the Imagawa era and began to practice archery. Later, this area came under the direct control of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which allowed commoners to carry bows and occasionally encouraged people to come to shrines and other places to compete with each other in preparation for matters of grave significance to the government.  
Historical Figure: Takeda, Imagawa and Tokugawa clans

**Shizuoka City**  
**Umegashima Hot Spring Resort**  
Umegashima, Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City  
This hot spring is said to once have been a hidden hot spring for Takeda Shingen and was used as a therapeutic bath for warriors to heal their wounds. In the Edo period, it was cherished by the Edo shogunate, including Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 2009, it was designated as a People's Recreation Spa by the Ministry of the Environment.  
Historical Figure: Takeda Shingen, Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shizuoka City**  
**Shizuoka Festival** (Held in early April)  
Sunpu Castle Park and other places in Aoi Ward, Shizuoka City  
This festival was started in accordance with the legend that Tokugawa Ieyasu, who became the legendary ruler of Japan, took feudal lords and shogunal vassals along with him to view cherry blossoms. The festival attracts a large number of visitors, mainly to view the cherry blossoms in Sunpu Castle Park, where the festival is held, and to take part in the Ogoshō Hanami Gyoretsu (Tokugawa Ieyasu's Procession to View Blossoms).  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shizuoka City**  
**Shizuoka City Tokaido Hiroshige Museum of Art**  
Yui 297-1, Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City  
The museum has a collection of approximately 1,400 works, mainly masterpieces by Utagawa Hiroshige, the ukiyo-e artist of the Edo period. In addition to exhibiting the collection, the museum has a corner where visitors can learn about the basics of ukiyo-e and try their hand at printing ukiyo-e prints.  
Historical Figure: Utagawa Hiroshige

Places of interest that Shizuoka recommends

# From famous historical sites and attractions

**Fujieda City**  
**Asahina Oryusei** (Huge rocket fireworks festival)  
Okabe-cho Tono, Fujieda City  
This traditional event is held once every two years along the Asahina River. It is said to have its roots in the Signal Fires of the Sengoku Period (1467-1615). The daytime fireworks soar in a straight line into the autumn sky with white smoke, while the nighttime fireworks fantastically color the night sky. Many people can enjoy and appreciate the sight of these heroic giant rocket fireworks.  
Historical Figure: Asahina clan

**Fujieda City**  
**Seto no somei** (Seto's station's famed somei colored rice)  
This specialty was introduced in Tokaido Katsuyori (Travels on Foot on the Tokaido) by Jippensha Ikkū during the Edo period (1603-1868). It was made by dried cooked rice that had been dyed with dried gardenia fruit and was popular among travelers as a food to relieve tiredness in the legs and feet. This specialty is now reproduced and sold as rice balls.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Yoshida Town**  
**Observatory at the Koyama Castle Ruins**  
Kataoka 2519-1, Yoshida Town  
This tourist facility was built in 1987 on the site of the second enclosure, where Koyama Castle's observation platform is said to have been located. A keep-shaped observatory is modeled after the national treasure of Inuyama Castle. From the observatory, visitors can enjoy views of Mt. Fuji, the Southern Alps and the Izu Peninsula.  
Historical Figure: Koyama Castle

**Shizuoka City**  
**Mariko no Tororo soup** (Chojija and other restaurants)  
Mariko 7-10-10, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City (Address of Chojija Restaurant)  
This soup is a specialty of Marikoshuku at the 53 Stations on the Tokaido (Edo-Kyoto highway in the Edo period) and appears in the works of Matsuo Basho, Juppensha Ikkū and Utagawa Hiroshige. Tororo soup, based on grated yam, is said to have been popular among travelers in the Edo period (1603-1867) as a dish that provided stamina, and many travelers on the Tokaido Highway stopped to eat it.  
Historical Figure: Matsuo Basho, Juppensha Ikkū, Utagawa Hiroshige

**Shizuoka City**  
**Oiwake Yokan** (Brand name of sweet bean paste)  
Oiwake 2-13-21, Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City  
Oiwake Yokan is a specialty of the Ejiri-juku (inns) along the 53 Stations on the Tokaido Highway and is a product that has kept its original flavor using traditional methods. During the Edo period, this was a popular product among travelers stopping at the Ejiri-juku inns and feudal lords on their way to court. Tokugawa Yoshinobu (15th generation Shogun and later Duke) is said to have also been also fond of it and enjoyed it.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Yoshinobu

**Omaezaki City**  
**Dried Sweet Potato Strips**  
During the Edo period, sweet potatoes were introduced to Shizuoka Prefecture after a man named Osawa Gon'ueemon saved a Satsuma ship that was lost off the coast of Omaezaki. Later, as sweet potato cultivation spread throughout the prefecture, a method called boiled and dried, in which sweet potatoes are boiled, cut into thin slices and dried in the sun, was devised, which is said to have been the beginning of dried sweet potatoes.  
Historical Figure: Osawa Gon'ueemon

**Shimada City**  
**Kachidoki Mochi** (Rice cakes eaten on the day of the victory in battle)  
In 2015, the company recreated Ame no Mochi (sweet rice cake), a specialty of the Tokaido Highway in the Aino Shuku Kikugawa (Kajiyaya area), during the Edo period, based on a recipe from the Edo period. Tokugawa Ieyasu is said to have named the sweet rice cake Gokaijin no Ame-mochi (Sweet rice cake for good lunch) after his victory in the Battle of Sekigahara.  
Historical Figure: Imagawa and Tokugawa clans

**Shimada City**  
**Take Tea at Horai Bridge**  
2-chome Jisaki, Minami, Shimada City  
The Horai Bridge was built over the Oi River in 1879 to connect the Makinohara Plateau, which was cultivated by former shogunate officials as a tea plantation, with the Shimada Inn. This is an experience to put on a haori (a traditional short Japanese jacket) at the B97.4 (Yakunashi) teahouse built at the foot of the river and enjoy green tea by the Oi River.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shimada City**  
**Wear a Kimono and Have Tea on the Kawagoe Highway**  
Kawara 2-chome 16-3, Shimada City  
The Oi River was known as the most difficult part of the Tokaido Highway during the Edo period, and bridges and ferry crossings were not permitted. Travelers crossed the river either on the shoulders of a man or in a palanquin-like vehicle called a rindai. Visitors can walk along the Kawagoe Highway, which recreates the toll booths and waiting areas of that era, in kimonos, learn about the culture at the Shimada City Museum and sip cups of green tea.  
Historical Figure: Tokugawa Ieyasu

**Shimada City**  
**Have a Tea at Suwahara Castle**  
Kikugawa 1172-1, Shimada City  
The Ruins of Suwahara Castle, built by Takeda Katsuyori as a base for attacking the Tokugawa forces. The castle still retains the characteristics of the Kishu style of castle construction such as the semicircular umadashi (defensive gateway barrier of the castle) and circular shaped moat. Across the street, visitors can enjoy green tea in the Suwahara Castle ruins with a green tea picnic from the Suwahara-en Tea Stall.  
Historical Figure: Takeda Katsuyori and Natsu Wakabayashi in 2023

From famous historic sites to little known hidden historic sites

Cities and towns surrounding the airport - Ten cities and towns -

# Historical Resources MAP



Historical resources map of the area surrounding the airport  
Places of interest that Shizuoka recommends  
Food related to Ieyasu is revived! Samurai's Meal  
Shizuoka Prefectural Central Regional Office

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QR codes for various historical resources and locations in the area surrounding the airport.

