



Only a few minutes walk from Mishima Station, people can enjoy streams of spring water. Over the years many novelist have loved this city and used it as a source of inspiration for their novels. Since 2002 Mishima's government and citizens have been making efforts to transform Mishima in to a more enjoyable place or visitors by maintaining and reviving its beautiful scenery. Please have a good time walking around Mishima.

A 5 km walk takes about 2 hours. No. = Explanations are on the back of the map.

2019. 8



2 MAP A-2
Kohama-Ike(pond) in Rakujuen (park) 10 minutes ↓



1 MAP A-2
Rakujuen 8 minutes ↓

South exit of
Mishima Station
10 minutes ↓



18 MAP B-1
Komoike-Koen park 7 minutes ↓



17 MAP B-2
Shirataki-Koen park (When spring water is gushing) 1 minutes ↑



16 MAP B-2
Megumi-no-Ko (the name of the dolls) 5 minutes ↑

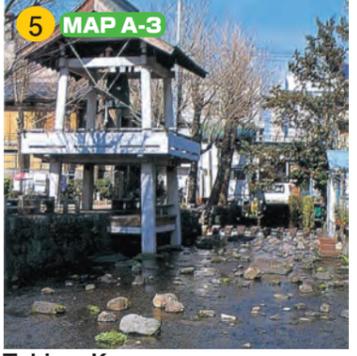


3 MAP B-2
Genbe-Gawa(river) 7 minutes ↓



4 MAP A-2
Miyasan-no-Kawa(river) 9 minutes ↓

Mishima Hirokoji
Station
3 minutes ↓



5 MAP A-3
Toki-no-Kane (the bell of the time) 11 minutes ↓



6 MAP B-4
Kaminari-Ido(well) 6 minutes ↓



7 MAP B-4
Mizu-no-Sono-Ryokuchi(park) ↓



8 MAP B-4
Kingfisher, symbolic bird of Mishima 6 minutes ↓



9 MAP B-4
Mishima-Baikamo-no-Sato (the pond where Mishima Baikamo grows) ↓



15 MAP B-2
Literary Monuments along the River 9 minutes ↑



14 MAP C-2
Main Shrine of Mishima-Taisha (Grand Shrine) 3 minutes ↑



14 MAP C-2
Shinchi(pond) and cherry blossoms in Mishima-Taisha(Grand Shrine) 3 minutes ↑

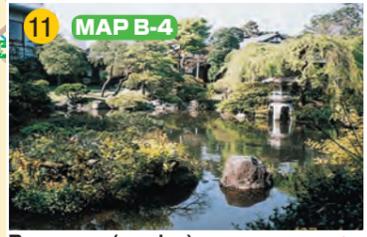


13 MAP C-3
Tsurubekko (Child doll drawing water from a well) 5 minutes ↑



12 MAP C-3
Yusenji (temple) The foundation of the pagoda in the 17th century is preserved here. 10 minutes ↑

Mishima Tamachi
Station
6 minutes ↑



11 MAP B-4
Ryusen-en(garden) 2 minutes ↑



10 MAP B-4
Sano Art Museum 4 minutes ↑

Look north to see Mt. Fuji.

Smoking is not allowed on the streets of Mishima.



A MAP C-6
Nakazato-Onsuichi (reservoir) You can get a nice view of Mt. Fuji here.



B MAP D-2
The Museum of Mishima-Goyomi(calendar) & Mishima-Chawan(tea bowl)

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Explanation for Sightseeing Spots

Natural Spots

① Kingfisher

A kingfisher is the symbolic bird of Mishima. It has a long bill and its blue back makes a beautiful contrast with its orange belly. In early spring, you can see a cock court a hen, feeding fish to her from mouth to mouth. But now they are disappearing from rivers with decreasing feeding places caused by urbanization.

② Firefly

Once a lot of fireflies were seen around Genbe-Gawa. But since the spring water in Rakujuen was reduced, the river dried up. As a consequence, fireflies disappeared from there.

In 1992 Genbe-Gawa was restored with the cooperation of local company, releasing cool water to the river. In the following year, the larvae of released fireflies emerged. Since then, you can see fireflies at the beginning of May. People clean the river regularly and release snails for feeding fireflies. Now, every year the fireflies of the Genbe-Gawa are among the earliest to appear in Japan.

③ Mishima Baikamo

At first Mishima Baikamo was found at Kohama Pond in Rakujuen Park and it was transplanted here. The name Baikamo derived from the shape of this flower which is similar to that of ume tree, baika.

It grows only in pure cold water and it is very sensitive to water pollution. Although the period of their blooming is usually from May to September, they bloom all year around in some places. Original one in Mishima has died out. So Mishima Baikamo that now exists was raised up in the Kakita-Gawa(river) and then transplanted to Mishima.

④ A Fragrant Olive (At Mishima Taisha(Grand Shrine), National Natural Treasure)

The biggest fragrant olive tree in Japan which is about 1200 years old is designated as a Precious Natural Treasure. Pale golden flowers bloom twice every September. The fragrance of the flowers is said to be widespread for 8 km around.

⑤ Shirataki-Koen (park)

Tall zelkova trees offer us refreshing shade in Shirataki-Koen. Melted snow water from Mt. Fuji springs out here and there in the park. It joins the stream from Komoike and makes the Sakura-Gawa.

In the old days a lot of spring water flowed down into Sakura-Gawa like a waterfall. The name of Shirataki means white waterfall.

⑥ Miyasan-no-Kawa (river) (Hasunuma-Gawa) (from Kohamaike in Rakujuen, total length, 1km)

People commonly call it Miyasan-no-Kawa, because the country house of miyasan, Prince of Komatsu, was in Rakujuen. It was made as irrigation stream. Since the spring water diminished, the stream was polluted.

People worried about this and negotiated with the local government and asked TORAY company to discharge their cooling water to the river. Since then the river revived with clear water.

The people of this area formed "Miyasan-no-Kawa wo mamoru Kai" the Association of Protecting Miyasan-no-Kawa, and clean the river and arrange flowers regularly.

⑦ Genbe-Gawa (river) (from Kohama-Ike in Rakujuen, total length, 1.5km)

This river was named after the man whose name is Genbe Terao, who made a great effort to make this river. According to the urban growth the great amount of water began to decrease rapidly and the river was completely polluted. In 1995 the government made this area into riverside park. At the same time TORAY company began to discharge cool water into the river.

Now with well-arranged landscape it has come to life again. The residents set up "Genbe-Gawa wo aisuru Kai" a group that loves the Genbe-Gawa. They clean the river regularly, breed fireflies in it and do many other activities to keep the river clean.

⑧ Sakura-Gawa (river) (from Komoike-Koen and Shirataki-Koen)

It passes by the Mishima Taisha and goes down to the south of Mishima. As it flows, it branches into small streams and irrigates rice fields. Willows are planted along a part of the riverside, which is called Mizukami street, from Shirataki-Koen to Mishima Taisha and the sidewalk is well arranged.

You can enjoy walking here looking at the monuments of twelve famous writers, such as Osamu Dazai and Bokusui Wakayama, who loved Mishima very much.

⑨ Goten-Gawa (river)

The Goten-Gawa branches off from the Sakura-Gawa at the water gate near Shirataki-Koen. As a lot of water flowed down making a sound "Don Don" at this water gate, it was called "Don Don Buchi(pond)". Don Don is the sound expressing how water runs down.

⑩ Shinomiya-Gawa (river)

The name of this river comes from Izu Shinomiya-jinja (shrine) which is situated on Miyazima(island) in Kohama-Ike.

Its source is Kohama-Ike. It had been a duct for a long time, but in 2004 its cover was taken off and it became a clean natural river flowing spring water.

⑪ Komo-Ike-Koen (park)

The spring water in the park is the source of the Sakura-Gawa. It is said the plants called makomo clustered around here in the old days. That is why this park has been called Komo-Ike-Koen(park).

⑫ The View from Mishima Nakazato-Onsuichi (reservoir)

In the 2002 Mishima City designated Nakazato-Onsuichi as one of the 12 viewing points of Mishima, because beautiful Mt. Fuji can be seen from there.

Historical Spots

⑬ Mishima-Goyomi (calendar) & Mishima-Chawan (tea bowl)

Mishima Goyomi issued by the Kawai Family in Mishima, was one of the oldest and best wood block printing local calendars in the Kanto area. According to the Kawai Family's history, in the 770s their ancestors came from Yamashiro-no-Kuni located in the southern part of Kyoto to Mishima to pray at Mishima Taisha. Since then their descendants have settled in Mishima and issued calendars for generations.

Mishima-Chawan

Mishima-Goyomi has a close relation with Mishima Chawan. In the 16th century the high class people often held tea gatherings and liked using the tea bowls made in Korea. The designs of the tea bowls were exactly alike those of Mishima-Goyomi. So they named the Korean tea bowl Mishima-Chawan.

⑭ The Grave of Dutiful Dogs

In the end of Edo period there lived a mother dog and her 5 puppies under the floor of the main building of Enmyouji. They were happy, but one day one of the puppies died of illness and their mother also got sick. Then the 4 puppies took very good care of their mother by carrying food every day. But in spite of their kind care she died. They were so sorry for her and stayed there with her and finally all of them died.

The priest of the temple was so moved by their filial piety that he built the stone monument for them to let people know their family love.

⑮ The Remains of Taikoji (temple)

This temple was built at the end of the 7th century as the private temple of Jobu Fukama who had a close relationship with Mishima Taisha. The large territory of the temple occupied a lot of area in the center of Mishima. Later in 836 Taikoji became a substitute Kokubunji for nuns, because the original Kokubunji was burnt down. Now we can see the remains of the foundation stone of Taikoji at the precinct of Yusenji.

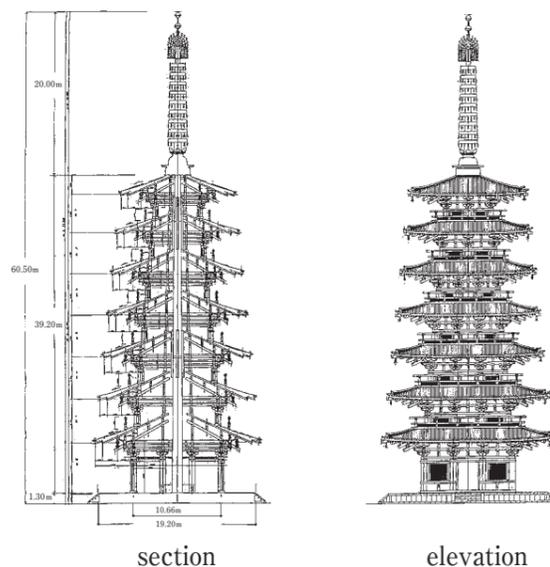
⑯ The Foundation Stone of Izu Kokubunji (temple)

In the 741 Izu-Kokubunji was built by the order of the Emperor Shomu. The land area of the temple was 214 square meters. Now eight foundation stones remain of seven-storied pagoda, which were northern part of the pagoda. The seven-storied pagoda is supposed to have been 60 meters tall.

⑰ Eight Paths of Mishima

In the Edo period there were three main roads, Tokaido, Koshukaido and Shimodakaido in Mishima. On the other hand there were also eight paths called Mishima-Ya-Koji path. 'Ya' means eight and 'koji' means path. They say those who could say the names of the Mishima-Ya-Koji fluently at Hakone checkpoint could pass there easily without their passports, 'tegata'.

Ajari-Koji Sakura-Koji Ueno-Koji Shitano-Koji
Kanaya-Koji Hosoko-Koji Chikurinji-Koji Suge-Koji



A reconstruction diagram of the seven-storied pagoda in Kokubunji (temple)