

FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY 富士吉田市歴史民俗博物館

The FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY was built in order to introduce the culture and history of Fujiyoshida to a wider audience. The museum is located in a beautiful park that also hosts two traditional cottages and a replica of a Mt. Fuji Pilgrim's Inn.



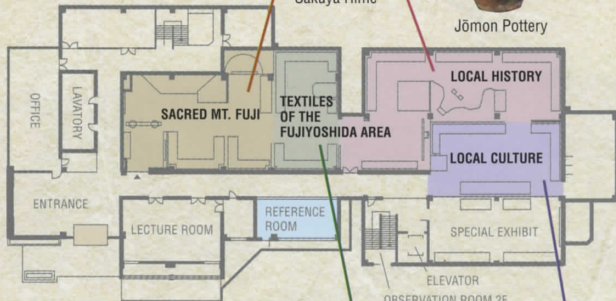
The FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY has chosen four themes that represent trademarks of our city: ① Sacred Mt. Fuji, ② Textiles of the Fujiyoshida Area, ③ Local History, and ④ Local Culture. There are an observation room with a great view of Mt. Fuji located within the museum.



Votive Painting of the Mt. Fuji Pilgrimage

Sacred Mt. Fuji

Statue of Konohana Sakuya Hime



Textiles of the Fujiyoshida Area



Kaiki Kimono (locally produced silk)



Jōmon Pottery

Local Culture



Stone Mill

Access Information



DETACHED FACILITY OF THE FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY

THE TOGAWA OSHI HOUSE, A PILGRIM'S INN 富士吉田市歴史民俗博物館付属施設 御師 旧外川家住宅

3-14-8 KAMIYOSHIDA, FUJIYOSHIDA-SHI, YAMANASHI-KEN 403-0005
Phone/Facsimile: 0555-22-1101

MUSEUM HOURS

9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Entrance until 4:30 p.m.)

CLOSED

Tuesdays (Unless a holiday)
The day after holiday (Unless a Sunday or holiday)
December 28 - January 3

ENTRANCE FEE

ADULT : 100 yen GROUPS OF 20: 80 yen
STUDENT: 50 yen GROUPS OF 20: 40 yen

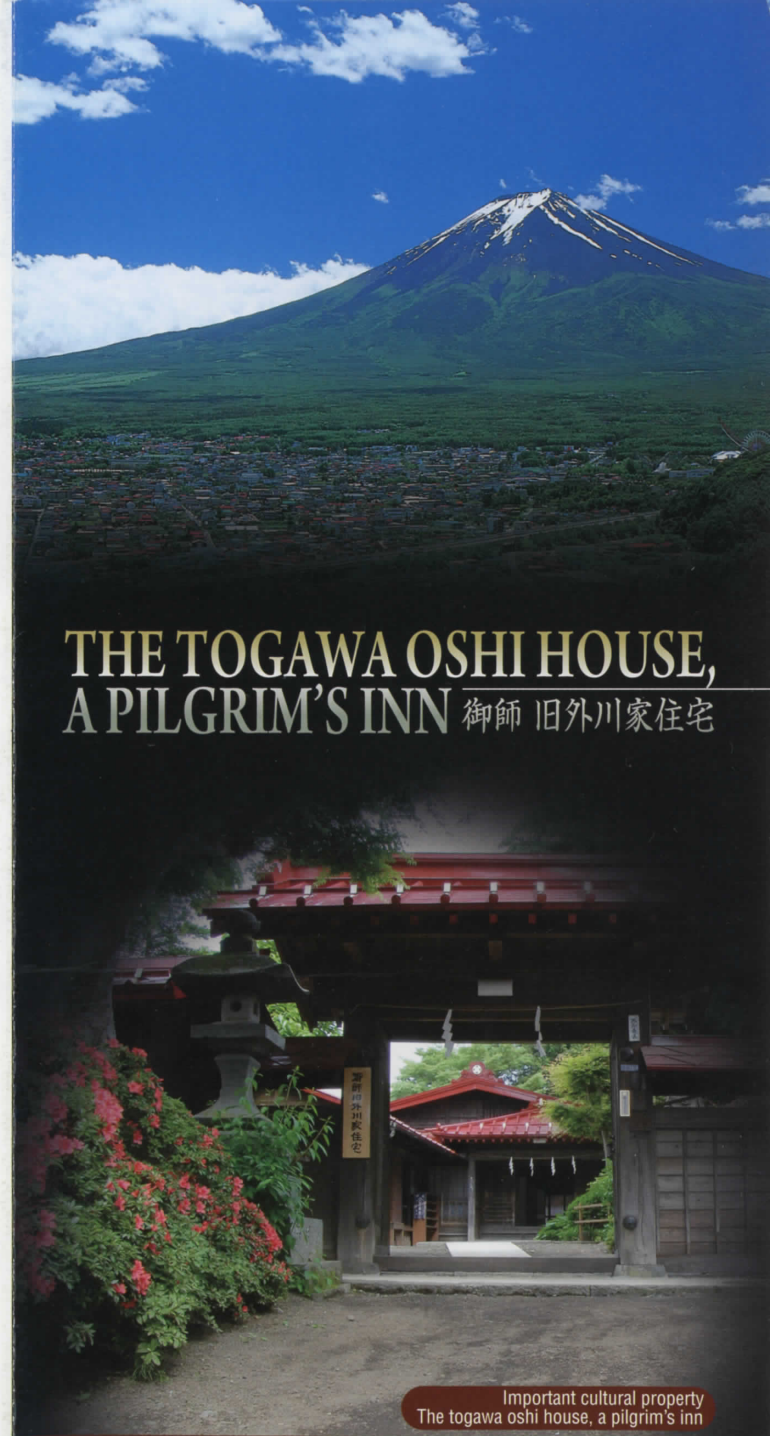
GETTING TO THE TOGAWA'S OSHI HOUSE

By car: 5 min. from Chuo Expressway Kawaguchiko I.C.
By foot: 5 min. from Mt. Fuji Station (Fujiyuko Line)

FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY 富士吉田市歴史民俗博物館

2288-1 KAMIYOSHIDA, FUJIYOSHIDA-SHI, YAMANASHI-KEN 403-0005
Phone: 0555-24-2411 Facsimile: 0555-24-4665
Website: <http://www.fy-museum.jp/>

THE TOGAWA OSHI HOUSE, A PILGRIM'S INN 御師 旧外川家住宅



Important cultural property
The togawa oshi house, a pilgrim's inn

DETACHED FACILITY OF THE FUJIYOSHIDA MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY 富士吉田市歴史民俗博物館付属施設

Togawa-ke

The Togawa Oshi House, a Pilgrim's Inn

In the past, many people climbed Mt. Fuji as a religious practice to pray and worship.

They believed that God existed at the summit of Mt. Fuji. These pilgrims were referred to as doja and they belonged to sects called "Ko" or "Kosha".

These Doja stayed at oshi houses on their way to climb Mt. Fuji.

Oshi looked after Doja and taught them about the Mt. Fuji religion. Oshi gave lectures about the ascetic practices of the Mt. Fuji religion and offered prayers for a safe climb.

Around 1572, this area was located to the east of its present location in a village called "Furu-yoshida".

During those times, avalanches frequently caused great damage to the village. In order to avoid dangers, the village was relocated to its current location.

Around 1814, there were 86 Oshi houses in the Kami-yoshida area.

The number of Oshi Houses has decreased over time, leaving only 12-13 remaining. Of these, only a few are available for accommodation.



Kamiyoshida and Mt. Fuji were crowded with many Mt. Fuji climbers. The town of Kamiyoshida and Mt. Fuji were bustling with many Mt. Fuji climbers.

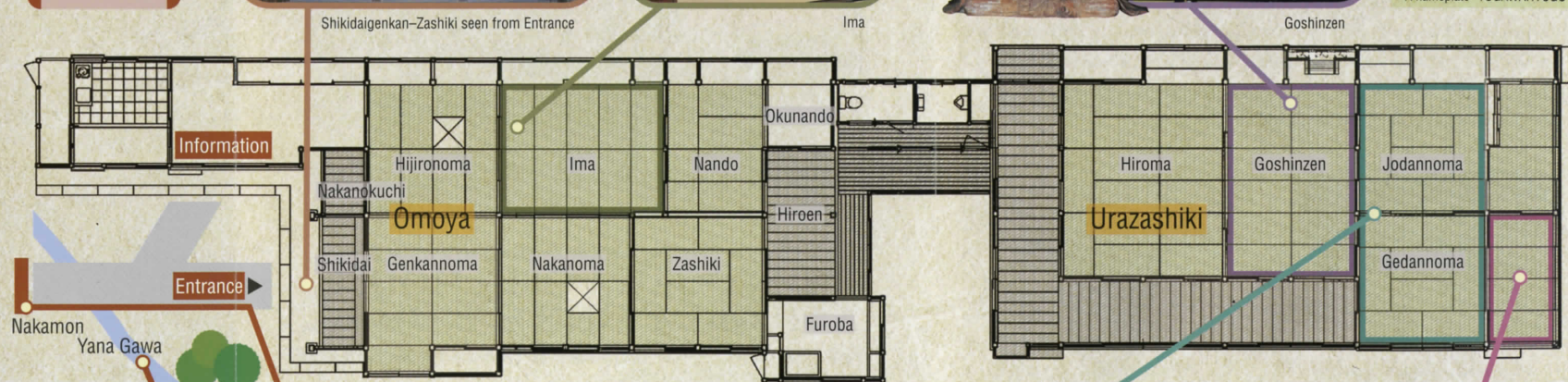
Togawa's House

Omoya, or the main house, was built in 1768. The worship of Mt. Fuji grew to include many people and the Mt. Fuji pilgrimage grew in popularity. At that time, the Togawa House built a detached guest house called "Urazashiki". The urazashiki was built at the end of the Edo Period, around 1860.



Togawa's family and employees around Taisho Period (1912-25)

Floor Plan



Shikidaigenkan-Zashiki seen from Entrance



Ima



Goshinzen



A nameplate "TOGAWAHYOGO"



This path is called "Tatsumichi" and it leads to the inner gate, or "Nakamon". A small mound called "tuki-yama" is on the left and stone monuments line the side area.



Doja purified their body in the stream called "Yana Gawa"



Jodannoma/kugikakushi



Gedannoma and Jodannoma



Gyoji

Doja wore gyoji when practicing the Mt. Fuji religion. Gyoji is the same religious white apparel used to dress the deceased. The act of climbing was not only done for ascetic purposes, they also wanted to see what was referred to "gokurakujodo", or the "The land of Bliss". This was equivalent to what many other religions would consider "heaven". In the past, pilgrims climbed with Buddha and other Gods stamped on their gyoji. Oshi and other priests would stamp these figures of faith on the gyoji



Gyoji in the Togawa's

Dotera and Sugekasa.

Goriki

Goriki were similar to the Himalayan Sherpa in that they carried equipment, food, and gear for the Doja during their religious ascents. They carried things such as "Dotera" (padded kimono), lunch boxes, and a pair of waraji (foot gear made of straw).