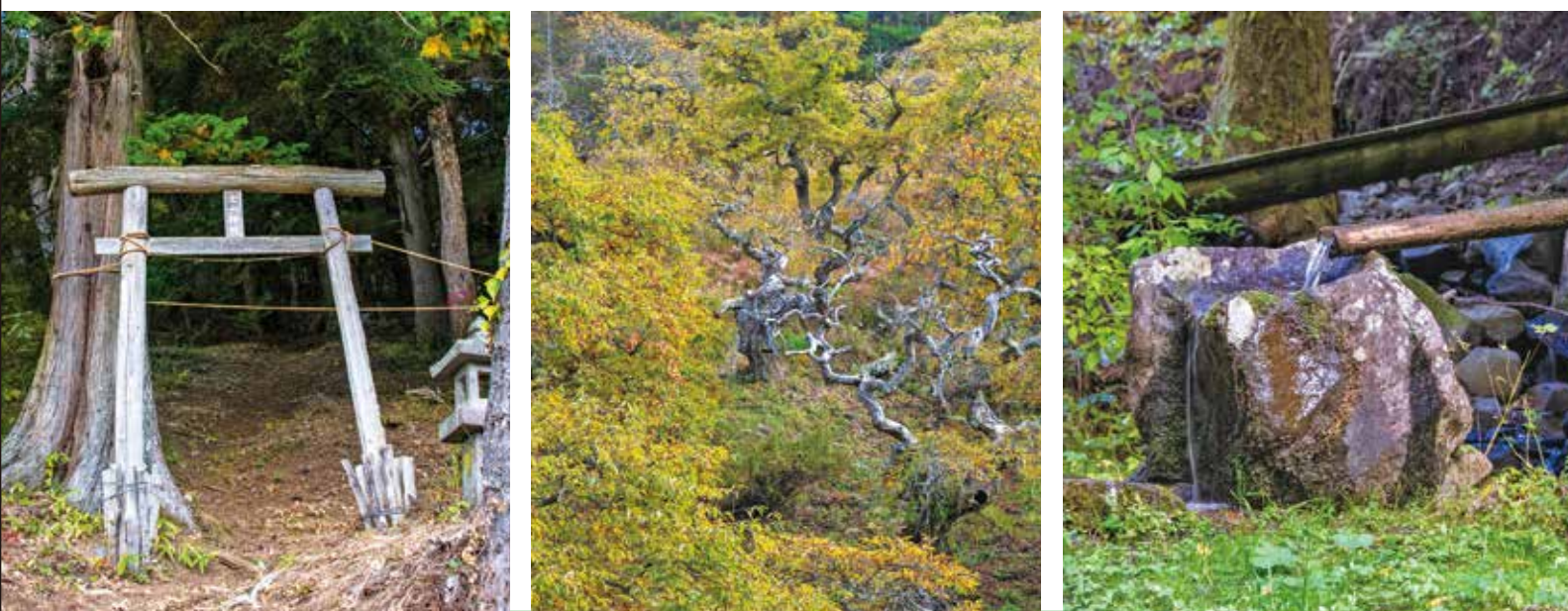


The central area connecting the three regions of Shinshu:  
Suwa area, Matsumoto Plain, and Ina Valley



# Enrei-Ojo Park Line

Harmony of history and nature



Landscaped in 1919. It was landscaped on the occasion of the erection of a bronze statue of Ono Mitsuage.



This is where the Enrei-Oujo Park Line and the early Nakayama Road diverge.



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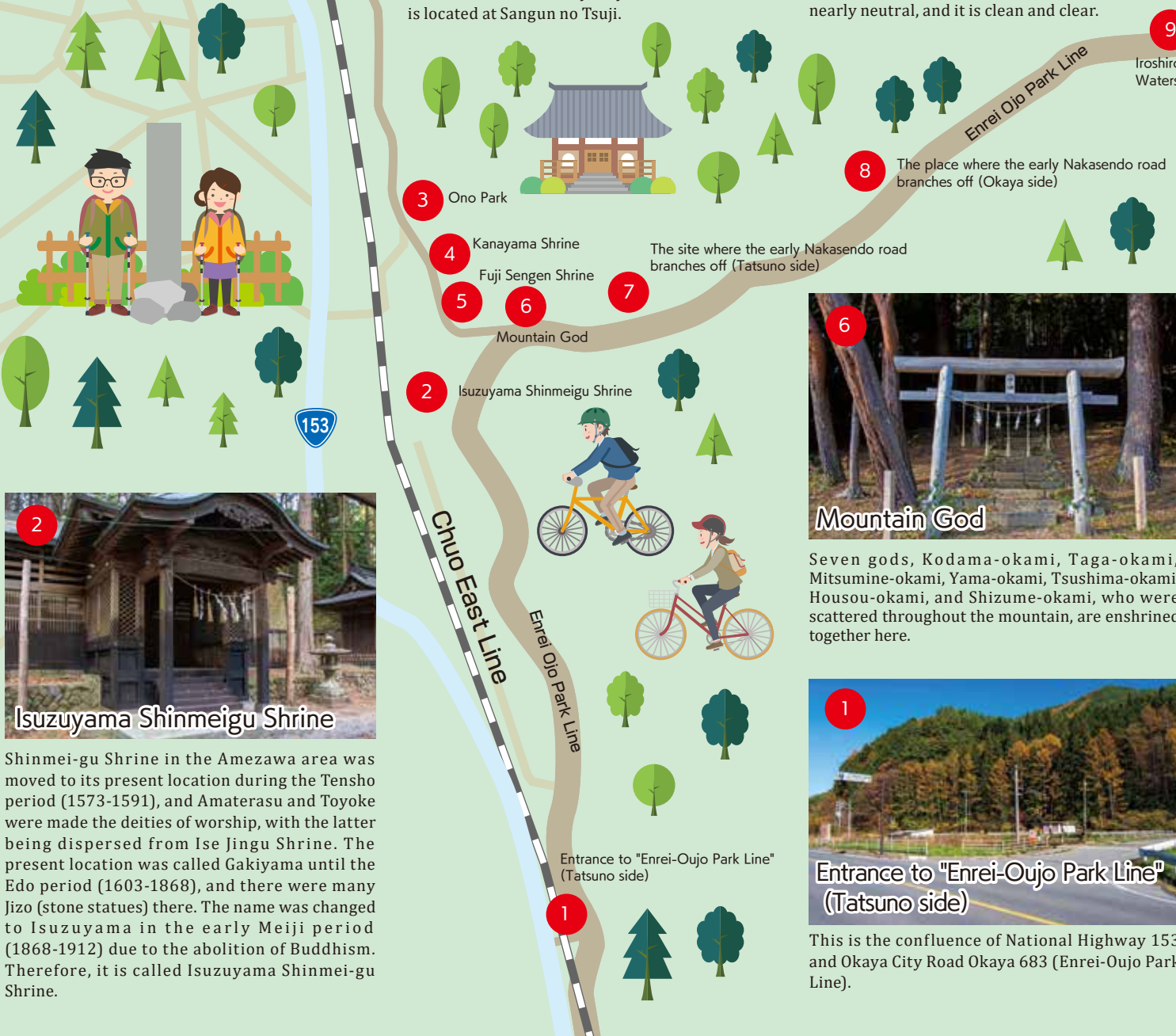
It is said to be an ancient shrine dedicated to Kanayamahiko-no-mikoto, a deity related to mining, blacksmithing, and metalworking. It is said that blacksmiths got together and enshrined him here.



It is said that the Sengen Taisha Shrine began in 27 B.C. when the Fuji God was enshrined at the foot of Mt. Fuji to appease the wrath of the gods. A jar is buried in the mound and is dug up during a festival held once every 60 years. Okusha Shrine is located at Sangun no Tsuji.



This is a famous water spot located on the way to the road in Shidareguri Forest Park. In the old days, this water was found along the roadside of Nakasendo, and it was said that if you washed your face with this water, you would become a beautiful woman with fair skin. Its composition is nearly neutral, and it is clean and clear.



Shinmei-gu Shrine in the Amezawa area was moved to its present location during the Tenso period (1573-1591), and Amaterasu and Toyoke were made the deities of worship, with the latter being dispersed from Ise Jingu Shrine. The present location was called Gakiyama until the Edo period (1603-1868), and there were many jizo (stone statues) there. The name was changed to Isuzuyama in the early Meiji period (1868-1912) due to the abolition of Buddhism. Therefore, it is called Isuzuyama Shinmei-gu Shrine.



Seven gods, Kodama-okami, Taga-okami, Mitsumine-okami, Yama-okami, Tsushima-okami, Housou-okami, and Shizume-okami, who were scattered throughout the mountain, are enshrined together here.



This is the confluence of National Highway 153 and Okaya City Road Okaya 683 (Enrei-Oujo Park Line).

## Enrei – Ojo Park Line

### area map

Yamabiko Park in Okaya City, Enrei Plateau in Shiojiri City, and weeping chestnuts in Tatsuno Town. The Enrei Ojo Park Line connects these sightseeing spots. The approximately 7km long road that runs from Kattsurutoge in Okaya City to National Route 153 via Ono's weeping grassland, offers views of mountain ranges such as the Japanese Alps and Mt. Yatsugatake, as well as Lake Suwa and Matsumotodaira. You can feel the history of Notsuji, Ichirizuka of Yuzusawa, Kutsukakeishi, etc. Along the way, there are parking lots, observation plazas, and promenades where you can enjoy the scenery at your leisure.



It was used as an anti-aircraft surveillance area to quickly detect enemy aircraft and prepare residents for fire control, firefighting, disinfection, evacuation, and other protective measures.



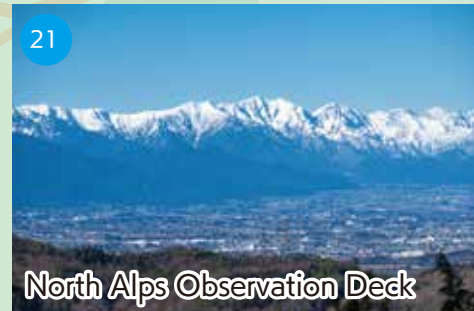
This is an observation deck with benches placed on a hill overlooking the mountains and Lake Suwa in the distance.



This is the confluence of Prefectural Road 254 (Narakawa Okaya Line) and Okaya City Road Okaya 683 (Enrei Ojo Park Line).



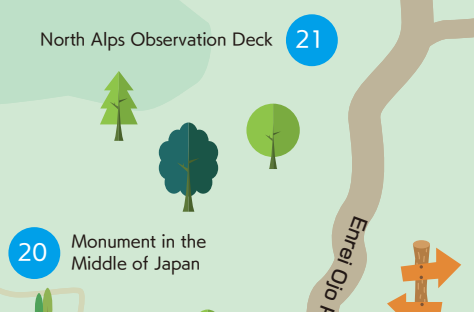
It is designated as a Shiojiri City Natural Monument. Among chestnuts, the weeping chestnut is found only in parts of Nagano and Gifu prefectures. It is a rare species known only in Shiojiri, Kamiina, Shimoina, Tisagata, and Minami Azumi prefectures. The weeping chestnut grows naturally on the southern slope facing the Aiyoshi reservoir, and although the trees are still small, nearly 100 of them are growing in good condition.



This observatory offers a view of the mountains of the Northern Alps and the city of Matsumoto Plain.



Monument in the center of Honshu. Located at an elevation of 960 meters, the "soil" of the "Monument in the Center of Honshu" means the lush green earth, a pleasant place for people and animals to gather.



This observatory offers a view of the mountains of the Northern Alps and the city of Matsumoto Plain.



There is a covered with a roof. There is an information board showing the direction of the Southern Alps, Central Alps, Northern Alps, and Yatsugatake.



This is where the three counties of Chikuma, Suwa, and Ina meet. There are stone shrines of the Fuji Sengen Shrine of each of Kita Ono Village in Chikuma County (now Shiojiri City), Misawa Village in Suwa County (now Okaya City), and Ono Village in Ina County (now Tatsuno Town). It is located a short distance north of the road near the top of Ono Pass, where Shiojiri City, Okaya City, and Tatsuno Town now border.



If the weather is fine, you can see Lake Suwa, Shiojiri, Matsumoto, the Northern Alps, the Yatsugatake mountain range, and Mount Ontake.



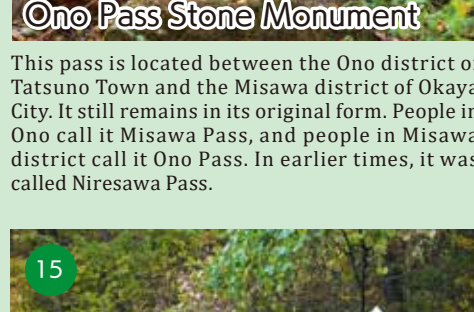
More than 900 weeping chestnuts grow wild in a colony on the 2.24 ha west-facing slope of Niresawa Tenguha. It was designated as a national natural monument in 1920. It is said that weeping chestnuts are a mutated species of the shiba chestnut caused by volcanic activity. On the other hand, local legend has it that "Kobo Taishi lowered the branches to make it easier to pick chestnuts," and "the branches dropped because chestnuts are food for tengu (long-nosed goblins) and the tengu sat on them."



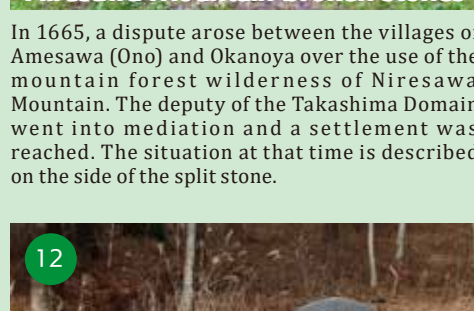
The southern end of Higashiyama communal land in the Edo period. The tengu shrine on the right side was built by Kitano Village and the tengu shrine on the left side by Shiojiri Village in the Kansei era (about 200 years ago).



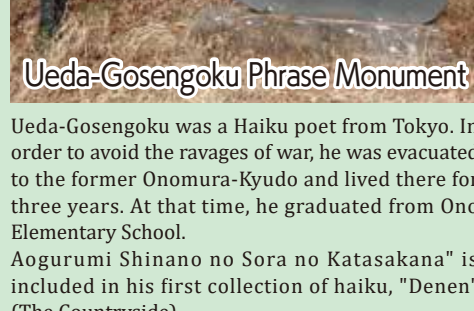
It is said that on his way back from the eastern expedition, Yamatotakeru rested on this stone and retied his shoe laces. It is said that the stone's hollow is filled with water, and when it dries up, "disaster will occur."



This pass is located between the Ono district of Tatsuno Town and the Misawa district of Okaya City. It still remains in its original form. People in Ono call it Misawa Pass, and people in Misawa district call it Ono Pass. In earlier times, it was called Niresawa Pass.



In 1665, a dispute arose between the villages of Amesawa (Ono) and Okanoya over the use of the mountain forest wilderness of Niresawa Mountain. The deputy of the Takashima Domain went into mediation and a settlement was reached. The situation at that time is described on the side of the split stone.



Ueda-Gosengoku was a Haiku poet from Tokyo. In order to avoid the ravages of war, he was evacuated to the former Onomura-Kyudo and lived there for three years. At that time, he graduated from Ono Elementary School. Aogurumi Shinano no Sora no Katsakana" is included in his first collection of haiku, "Denen" (The Countryside).

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