

In July of 1695, a massive fire destroyed nearly all of Yabuhara-juku. When rebuilding began, as a fire prevention measure, landowners donated approximately 3cm per 1.8 meters of land each, using the combined amount of land to create wide crossroads at two locations, Kaminoyokomizu and Shimonoyokomizu (present-day Futamata).

During the Bunka Era (1804-1818), as a show of even more consideration for fire safety in the city center, soil was piled up on the north side of the wide road in Kaminoyokomizu, a stone wall was built on it, and a tall earthen wall was built on top of that to create a firewall. At the time, it was called "Takabei".

In Bin Miyata's "Sozoku Ichigu", there is a drawing that depicts it in this state, but today only a portion of the stone wall remains.

All post towns with insufficient firefighting capabilities were particularly careful about fires, taking measures such as developing irrigation canals, adding "udatsu" (small tile-roofed firewalls) between buildings, and open spaces in towns to prevent the spread of fires.

This earthen firewall in Yabuhara-juku is a measure that was used in few other places.