

At the start of Japan's early modern period, in the time of the Keicho and Genna Eras (1596-1624), a post town was established and maintained. This place, where the residence of Kiso family vassal Furuhashi Juemon was located, became the "honjin" of Yabuhara-juku, which served as a public accommodation facility for daimyo, officials of the Shogunate, nobility, and high-ranking priests.

According to records from the Ansei Era (1854-1860), it had a frontage of roughly 26 meters and a depth of 39 meters on a plot of land approximately 1,025 square meters in size. Inside the nearly 12 meter-wide gate was a guardhouse, a stable, and mansion with an entryway, with more than 20 rooms including the Jodan-no-ma (upper room). The 14.5-meter frontage on the south side was used as the residence of the Honjin Furuhashi (whose 6th generation changed the family name to Terashima) family, but it was shared when there were many guests.

The Yabuhara-juku Honjin was located at the foot of Torii Pass, considered one of the most difficult areas of the Nakasendo, and its scale was relatively large among the post towns in Kiso, likely because there were so many travelers seeking accommodations.

In the year 1861, Imperial Princess Kazunomiya also stayed at the honjin.