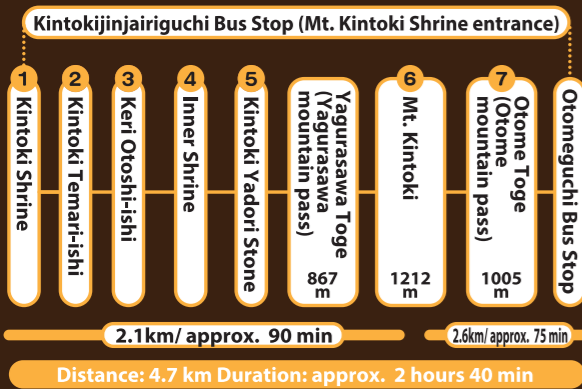


Recommended Walking Path③

Climb Mt. Kintoki

~Travel from Kintoki Jinja-iriguchi Bus Stop (Mt. Kintoki Shrine entrance) to the peak of Mt. Kintoki~

Mt. Kintoki stands to the north of Sengokuhara. Due to the mountain's peculiar shape, which resembles the snout of a wild boar, it has been called "Inohanagatake" (wild boar snout mountain). Since the Edo period, the mountain has been part of many conversations involving "Kintoki" (supposedly the real person on whom the legend of Kintarō was based) and the "Legend of Kintarō" (a hero of Japanese folklore). Sakata no Kintoki (as Kintarō is also known) was a warrior during the Heian period, who was raised by a yamanba (mountain witch), and eventually became a loyal follower of Minamoto no Yoritomo, becoming renowned for his feats as one of Yoritomo's Shitennō ("four braves").

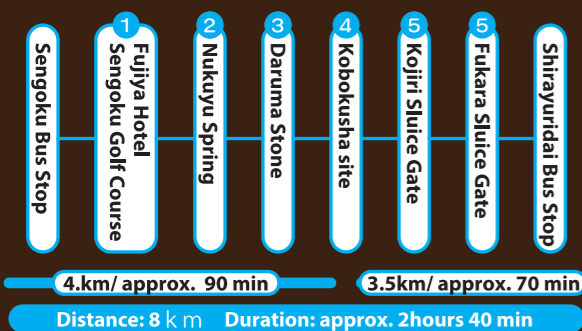


Recommended Walking Path④  
Visit Sengokuhara Kogen (Sengokuhara highlands)

~ From Sengokuhara to Ashinoko Lake ~

A course stretching from the village of Sengokuhara to Ashinoko Lake. There is a well-maintained cycling path here as well, making it relatively easy for walking, and ideal for observing nature while strolling along it.

The Ko Bokusha (Ko stables) was established along this tract of land during the Meiji period. Although the stables were closed after a mere 25 years, the land was continuously repurposed into leisure facilities, beginning with a golf course, forming the foundation of its current status as a highlands resort area.



YOSEGI-Chan



Hakone Committee of Revitalizing Cultural Heritage

250-0315  
Kanagawa, Ashigarashimogun, Hakonemachi, Tonosawa 74 (within Fukuzumiro)

Supervisor Hakonemachi Board of Education

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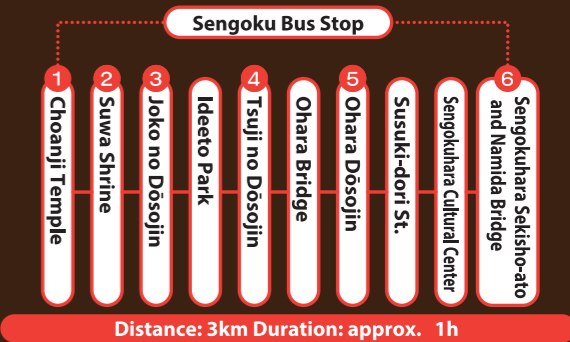


Sengokuhara is a region of Hakone, located at a relatively high elevation, making it a popular tourist attraction and summer resort. With sulfur hot spring waters pumped in from Ōwakudani, the area is richly populated with villas complete with hot spring baths, onsen ryokans, and hotels. With leisure facilities available such as golf courses, museums, and art galleries, this region is visited by a large number of tourists on weekends and summer vacations. Sengokuhara is also blessed with many natural scenic areas, including a massive grassland that stretches as far as the eye can see, the Sengokuhara Wetland Plant Community (which was designated as a natural monument), meadows of Japanese pampas grass in the autumn, and the mountain ranges of the outer crater rim in the surrounding areas. Here, there are many historic heritage sites as well. Please use this map to visit these historic sites, and leisurely enjoy a route through all that Sengokuhara has to offer.

Recommended Walking Path①  
Visit the historic landmarks of Sengokuhara

~A round trip starting with the Sengoku Bus Stop~

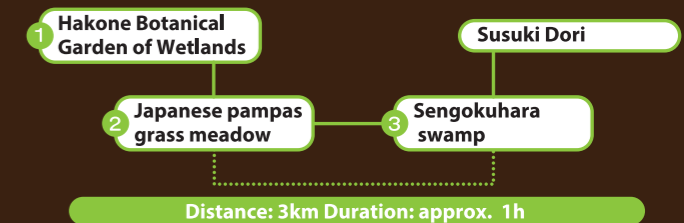
Take a stroll through the village of Sengokuhara. There are many shrines, temples, and stonework monuments still remaining, which offer an indication of how life in the village looked long ago. You can even find historical landmarks here which date back to the Edo period. Enjoy unexpected encounters with history.



Recommended Walking Path②  
Visit the hot springs and the Japanese pampas grass meadow

~A round trip starting with the Hakone Botanical Garden of Wetlands~

Visit the swamp and Japanese pampas grass meadow that extends to the south of the village of Sengokuhara, and enjoy the seasonal beauty of this landscape. This is the only remaining swamp in Kanagawa Prefecture, which blooms with Japanese water irises in early summer. In the fall, the Japanese pampas grasses at the foot of the Daiga Take mountains can be seen swaying in the autumn winds.



### 6 Mt. Kintoki peak

When the weather is good, from here you can see Susono and Mt. Ashitaka in Fuji to the west, the mountain ranges along the outer rim of the volcanic crater, and spectacular panoramic views of the Hakone highlights such as Ashinoko Lake and the grasslands of Sengokuhara down below. Furthermore, there are three small shrines here deifying the gods of Inohana Shrine, each established by the residents of Hakone, Minamiashigara, and Oyama.



### 7 Otome Toge

Long ago, this mountain pass was the only way to travel between Sengokuhara and Gotemba. At the end of the Meiji period, the Nagao Tunnel was opened, allowing automobile access to Sengokuhara. Otome Tunnel was opened in 1964.



### 1 Fujiya Hotel Sengoku Golf Course

Opened in 1917. This is a historic golf course, named as the second-best public course in all of Japan. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince (and eventual Emperor Showa) enjoyed playing on this course, which at the time was only a 9-hole course. In 1935 it became an 18-hole course.



### 2 Nukuyu Spring

Along the cycling course heading towards Hayakawa River, is an area overgrown with Hakonedake, a type of bamboo. The large lake located beyond this area is called Nukuyu (warm waters). It was given this name due to the warm spring waters that rise from here.



### 3 Daruma Stone

There are several large rocks which sit halfway up the outer rim of the volcanic crater. One of these is called the "Daruma Stone."



### 4 Ko Bokusha site/Sunaga Denzo monument

Alongside the cycling course stands a monument dedicated to Sunaga Denzo, the manager of the Ko Bokusha (Ko stables) and former mayor of Sengokuhara Village. Ko Bokusha was a ranch which was first opened here in 1880 by Shibusawa Eiichi and Masuda Takashi. The ranch encompassed 700 hectares of grassy meadows.



### 5 Kojiri Sluice Gate and Fukara Sluice Gate

Kojiri Sluice Gate sits on the northern side of Ashinoko Lake. This sluice gate at Kojiri ensures that the waters do not flow into Hayakawa River. This facility was first established in order to maintain the water levels when Fukara Sluice Gate was built to provide irrigation water to Shizuoka Prefecture.



# 仙石原

BARA



Daruma Stone discovery spot  
You can see this landmark from here.

Course 1  
Visit the historical landmarks of Sengokuhara

Course 2  
Visit the swamp and Japanese pampas grass meadow

Course 3  
Climb Mt. Kintoki

Course 4  
Visit Sengokuhara Kogen

### 1 Hakone Botanical Garden of Wetlands

This spot is known as the one of the best place in Hakone to experience autumn. The view of Japanese pampas grass, stretching as far as the eye can see, is simply glorious. The best time to view is between late September and early November.



### 5 Kintoki Yadori Stone

This is a historical temple of the Soto school of Zen Buddhism, with this name first observed in the murameisacho (village ledger) of 1658. There are many stone statues and monuments standing around the temple gate. There is an especially large number of Hayagriva (manifestation of Avalokitesvara with an ornament in the shape of a horse's head) statues, as Sengokuhara is known as a region of many horse breeders.



### 4 Inner Shrine

This large rock to the right side of the mountain path is the Inner Shrine. The small shrine enshrined on top of the rock is the original Kintoki Shrine. A long time ago, this was supposedly called the Keri Otoshi-ishi, which was the stone kicked off the mountain top by Kintarō.



### 3 Keri Otoshi-ishi

This rock was said to have been kicked down from the mountain top by Kintarō, hence its name, Keri Otoshi-ishi which means kicked down stone.



### 2 Kintoki Temari-ishi

When embarking on the mountain path from Kintoki Shrine, you will soon see a large stone to your left. This is the Temari-ishi (a stone which resembles a traditional Japanese handball). It was said to be a toy (which he treated like a temari ball) which the legendary Kintarō played with. The mountain path is covered with many large rocks like this. The tale of Temari-ishi is told together with the legend of how massively strong Kintarō was.



### 1 Kintoki Shrine

This is a rare shrine to be built out of concrete. The original Kintoki Shrine was a stone shrine built on top of a large rock on the mountain path to the peak. But with the establishment of this shrine, this became the official Kintoki Shrine, and the original small stone shrine was enshrined as the Inner Shrine.



### 2 Japanese pampas grass meadow

This spot is known as the one of the best place in Hakone to experience autumn. The view of Japanese pampas grass, stretching as far as the eye can see, is simply glorious. The best time to view is between late September and early November.



### 3 Sengokuhara swamp

This is the only swamp in Kanagawa Prefecture, stretching along the western foot of the Daiga Take mountain range. The natural flora that grows here, including Japanese water irises, Pogonia japonica, Epipactis thunbergii, and Drosera rotundifolia, were designated as natural treasures in 1934. The area is enclosed and protected by a fence.



### 1 Choanji

This is a historical temple of the Soto school of Zen Buddhism, with this name first observed in the murameisacho (village ledger) of 1658. There are many stone statues and monuments standing around the temple gate. There is an especially large number of Hayagriva (manifestation of Avalokitesvara with an ornament in the shape of a horse's head) statues, as Sengokuhara is known as a region of many horse breeders.



### 2 Suwa Shrine

This is the shrine of the local Shinto deity of Sengokuhara. The "yutate shishimai" (boiling water ritual lion dance) is performed here at the festival, held on on March 27 every year. This festival features the rarely-seen ritual of a sacred lion dance being performed before a boiling cauldron, during which a priest soaks bamboo grass, and is now designated as a prefectural Important Intangible Folk Cultural Property.



### 3 Joko no Dōsojin

The dōsojin are travelers' guardian deities which are erected at the boundaries of villages, meant to prevent bad spirits from entering the area. This dōsojin features two figures standing side-by-side, forming a "duo standing figure." Facing the dōsojin, the figure on the right is holding a scepter, while the figure on the right holds its hands in prayer.



### 4 Tsuji no Dōsojin

Also know as Nitta's dōsojin, this is an "inscribed dōsojin" with the words "dōsojin" carved into it. The original monument had since cracked, and a new one was built around 1965.



### 5 Ohara Dōsojin

The Ohara district was established after World War II. At first, there was no dōsojin here but had a celebration during the First Full Moon (Little New Year). Then in around 1981 a dōsojin was erected. Similarly to the Joko no Dōsojin, this dōsojin features two figures, with the male figure holding a scepter, while the female figure holds its hands in prayer.



### 6 Sengokuhara Sekisho-ato and Namida Bridge

The Sengokuhara Sekisho was one of six checkpoints built in the Hakone mountain area (with the Hakone Sekisho being the primary checkpoint), and was established in 1626. Namida Bridge (bridge of tears) was so named when in 1840 criminals who were caught sneaking past the checkpoint wept here.

