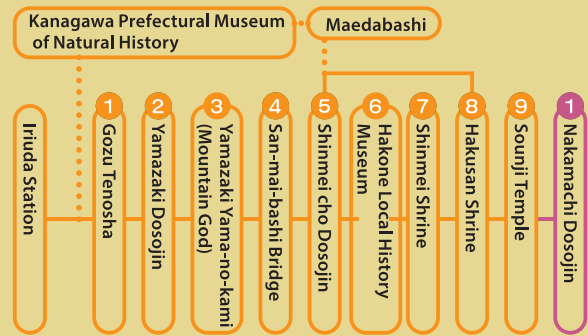


Recommended course ①
Yumoto to Sounji Temple
 -From the entrance of Hakone
 to the Hojo Bodaiji temple-

Course from Yamazaki, the entrance to Hakone, via San-mai-bashi to Hojo Bodaiji and Sounji Temple.

There are many historic sites; Hakusan Shrine, where the kaitou (opening of hot spring) legend of Yumoto Onsen allegedly originated, and also the Sounji Temple, where the Hojo Godai memorial tower is located.

There are many Dosojin, temples and shrines which make this an enjoyable walking course.

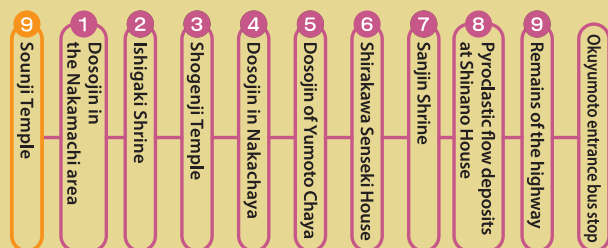


Distance :3km, Approx :1.5 h

Recommended course ②
From Sounji Temple to Yumoto Chaya
 -A Walk through the old Tokaido
 and Hakone tea house-

Enter Nakamachi from Shinmei cho, at the edge of Sounji Temple. There are five dosojin in Yumoto Nakamachi and Yumoto Chaya. Can you see each one?

After passing Shogen-ji, you will come to Yumoto Chaya. Of all the Hakone crafts, this area was renowned for wheel-craft such as tops and nest boxes. But after the war when the hot springs were opened, more accommodation facilities were increased to take its place. There are many architectural relics along the prefectural road, so enjoy the walk while taking a look at bygone days.



Distance: 3km, Approx. 1h

YOSEGI-Chan



Hakone Committee of Revitalizing
 Cultural Heritage

250-0315

Kanagawa, Ashigarashimogun, Hakonemachi,
 Tonosawa 74
 (within Fukuzumiro)

Supervisor Hakonemachi Board of Education



This project was supported by
 the 2019 Subsidies Budget of the Japanese government's
 Agency for Cultural Affairs Promotion of Culture and the Arts,
 namely, Promotion of Overall Usage of Cultural Heritage Project.

Hakone Yumoto- the entrance to Hakone. The road that leads from National Route 1 to Lake Ashi is part of Hakone-hachiri which was often referred as the most difficult part of the Tokaido road. Tokaido road was one of five highways of the Edo period.

In this map you will find information on walking from Iriuda station, and walking towards Yumoto Chaya while exploring the historic sites of Yamazaki area and the Old Tokaido.

It is an enjoyable walking course for enthusiasts of history to visit Hakusan Shrine, where the Hakone Kaiyu legend originated, or browse in Hakone-machi Local Museum, and see the Sounji Temple.



Highlights
Sounji Temple



Sounji is a bodaiji temple (family temple) of Odawara Hojo clan. This is a historical spot where you can see many monuments - the memorial tower of Hojo Godai, a stone tablet inscribed with renga poems, and memorial tower to commemorate the Muromachi era renga poet "Sougi," the monument of "Soji Yamagami," who was the disciple of Sen no Rikyu, and the tombs of soldiers of the Boshin War.

6 The site of Shirakawa Senseki House

Shirakawa Senseki was a craftsman of Hakone yoseki zaiku. During the Meiji era, he developed inlaid woodwork; a technique of embedding shapes and designs by inserting different-colored wood into a wooden board. Around 1892, Senseki succeeded in applying the latest technology from abroad; a pedal sewing machine and implementing a method of cutting pieces of wood with a thread saw which was attached to the sewing machine instead of a needle.



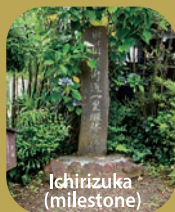
8 Shinano Residence fire deposit

This is a pyroclastic flow caused by the eruption of Komagatake some 18,000 years ago, and where in consequence the nearby trees were carbonized. Although Komagatake is not actually visible, yet the pyroclastic flow has travelled to such a distance. The remains are covered in a glass case in the car park of a private house.



9 Remains of the highway

There are several relics at Yumoto Chaya giving the appearance of the Tokaido during the Edo period.



The milestone shows that it is 22 Ri (about 86 km) from Edo. An enoki (Celtic Sinensis) tree has been planted on the mound.



A stone pavement is preserved as part of the National Historic Site "Hakone Old Road." The slippery cobblestones evoke old time travels, as depicted in the lyrics of Hakone Hachiri.



Beyond is the Sukumogawa course

3 Hokoizan Shogonji Temple

In the historical record of the 2nd year of Kenbu (1335) in the early Muromachi period, this Shogonji temple was built as Betto-ji (temple that manages Jizo-do) for "Yumoto Jizo-do." Jizo of various sizes are enshrined in the precincts indicating that the Jizo religion was practiced in this area. Among them, two Jizo in "Soga do" are "statues of the Soga brothers" who are known to have revenged for their father. The main hall is a Registered Tangible Cultural Property.



5 Chaya Dosojin

By the side of the road, you can see two Dosojin gods, in the form of a stone shrine, and a twin shape. The stone shrine seems to be the older of the two. The twin Dosojin is known as the "Harmonious Dosojin," because the two are holding hands.



2 Ishigaki Shrine

Ishigaki Shrine is the shrine of Nakamachi to worship mountain Deity-legendary creatures- tengu named Tarobo and Jirobo. The name of Ishigaki Shrine derived from "Ishigaki yama Ichiya Jo(overnight castle)" that Hideyoshi had it made in the Siege of Odawara. At the entrance, there is a monument engraved with "Ishigakiyama Ryobu Daigogen." Ishigaki Shrine is said to have been worshiped since ancient times because it is related to the religion of Ryobu Shinto; a combined Shinto and Buddhism sect born in the Heian period. The stone monument dates back to 1765.



4 Nakachaya's Dosojin

This Dosojin is situated at the border of Yumoto's Nakamachi and Yumoto Chaya districts. The stone Hokora is fashioned in the shape of a small shrine. This Dosojin for the local people is worshipped in a ceremony of small bonfire and dango yaki each 15 January.



1 Nakamachi Dosojin

In the Nakamachi area, there are three Dosojins located at the edge of the village. The "Revised Study of Sagami Ancestor's Features" (Shinpen Sagami Fudoki Kou) written in the Edo period, states that Nakamachi (now Nakajuku) has three small fonts: "Nakajuku," "Sounji Monzen," and "Donomae." Each village seems to have built its own Dosojin. These are all stone Hokora-shaped Dosojin. The stoneworks around Nakamachi and Donomae were part of the original pagodas.



8 Hakusan Shrine

Smallpox became endemic in various places during the Nara period. At that time, a monk was sent from Hakusan (which was one of the religious centers of Japan's three sacred mountains), to practice in Yumoto. As a result, a hot spring is said to gush out, and people believed in its cure by the hot spa. This was the beginning of Yumoto Onsen, and Hakusan Shrine was dedicated for worship. The writer of the mountain literature "Swiss Diary," Isuke Tsujimura, had his home near the shrine. Isuke Tsujimura was also the pioneer of alpine plant cultivation. Unfortunately, the house was buried in the landslide of the Great Kanto Earthquake, but there is a sign that indicates its background history.



7 Shinmei Shrine

According to "Tokaido Bunken Nobe Ezu"(picture map of Tokaido) drawn in the Edo period, this shrine has been worshiped for a long time as the "Diety of the Mountains," now worshiped as a local god in the ceremony performed in the second week of January.



1 Gozu Tenno sha (shrine)

Gozu Tenno is a guardian deity of Buddhism which originated in India. In Japan, it is also known as Susanoo no mikoto. The shrine is situated at the borders of the villages to prevent the possibility of plague. Gozu Tenno Shrine is positioned at the border between Odawara and Hakone so as to protect Yamazaki. The Tenno Festival is celebrated every July, where Yamabushi (mountain priests) perform a ceremony of purification.

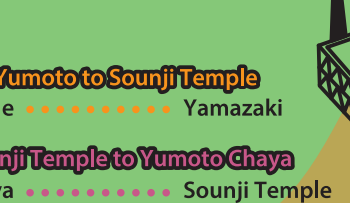


2 Dosojin in Yamazaki

This Dosojin is located beside the car park. It is a Deity who protects the village from plague. It was damaged by children hitting it in the olden days or by water damage.

3 Yamazaki Mountain God

You can see Yamazaki Yama no Kami (mountain god) past the railway crossing (without a barrier). Halfway up the steps, there is a stone pagoda built in 1543 which is a Rokuju Rokubutou, a pagoda expressing worship.



5 Shinmei cho Dosojin

This Dosojin is situated along the highway near San-mai-bashi Bridge. Inside the small shrine - Hokora are twin statues (two Buddha statues carved on one stone). The Dondo Bonfire takes place annually in the second week of January.



6 Hakone Local History Museum

The museum exhibits many old drawings and photographs to illustrate the history and development of Hakone Onsen in a comprehensive way. There are also many experience-based learning, such as making miniature straw sandals(waraji), and puzzles that reveal the secrets of wooden inlay patterns.



4 San-mai-bashi Bridge

This bridge is the very gateway to Hakone on the Tokaido road. The name originated because only three boards(sanmai) were laid across to form Dobashi(wooden bridge) in the Edo period. The current bridge was constructed in 1956.



湯本 YUMOTO

