

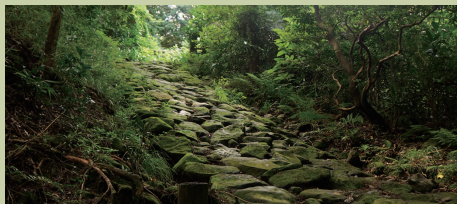
The old Tokaido way which runs from the Sukumogawa to Motohakone, retains the stone-paved road that travelers had previously used.

Until the Kamakura period, the Tokaido way was called Yusaka Road, and it passed from Odawara to Mt.Yusaka - Mt.Takanosu - Ashinoyu. In the Edo period, a new highway was constructed along the Sukumo River, used by many travelers.

In the Meiji era, National Highway No.1 became the principal route to Hakone Nanayu hot springs, ending its previous role as Tokaido way. Currently, it has been maintained as the Sukumo River Nature Exploration Trail, while retaining visible signs of the olden days.



Highlights Old Tokaido Stone-Paved Road



The stone pavement of the old Tokaido way was originally paved in bamboo. This, however, was changed to cobblestone because of the cost of replacement. The stone pavement has diagonal drainage channels that indicate the ingenuity of civil engineering of the Edo period.

YOSEGI-Chan



Hakone Committee of Revitalizing Cultural Heritage

〒250-0315

74 Tonosawa, Hakone-machi,
Ashigarashimo-gun,
Kanagawa (Fukuzumiro)

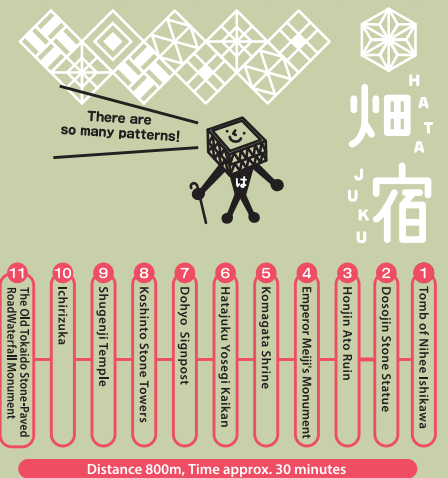
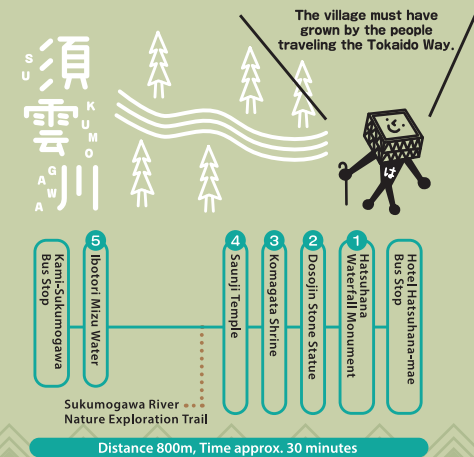
Supervised by : Hakone Town Board of Education

This project is supported by
the 2020 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 HERITAGE MAP



Hatajuku along the Sukumogawa River prospered as *Ai no Mura* village during the Edo period, and the adjoining tea houses offered places for travelers who stopped to rest on their hard journey of steep mountain paths.





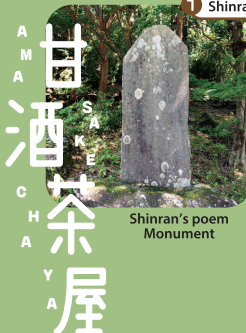
10 Ichirizuka

The 23rd Ichirizuka (milestone-mounds) from Edo. What you see is a replica based on excavation and former structures. These consist of two circular mounds with fir and Chinese hackberry planted at the top to serve as a milestone. There used to be Ichirizuka (milestone-mounds) in Motoshakone, Yumoto-chaya and Hatajuku. Only Hatajuku remains to the present day.



11 The Old Tokaido Stone-Paved Road

An ancient stone-paved road with an atmosphere of the olden days. The road from here to Amasake-chaya is the steepest. Slopes named *Saikachisaka*, *Kashinokizaka*, *Sarusuberizaka* continue upwards. Perhaps you would like to walk up and share the hardship the travellers of old endured?!



Shinran's poem Monument

Shinran, the founder of the Jodo Shinshu sect was on his return to Kyoto during the indoctrination of *Togoku* area. It was at this place where Shinran reluctantly left his disciple. The name of this land *Oi no hira* was taken after the gentle slope where the *Oi*-bookshelf on the back containing Sutras were unloaded on departure. The monument is engraved with Shinran's poem, "On the return journey, leaving the sick behind at an Inn, I sadly leave my heart too." The inscription stands near Shinran's Seiseki Saint monument.



2 Amasake chaya

In *Hakone Hachiri*, the most difficult place on the Tokaido, there were nine *amasake chaya* as well as Ryokan inns and *Ai no mura* village. However, this is the only *amasake chaya* that still continues as a tea house. In the vicinity, the Emperor Meiji monument and the Shinran Seiseki Saint monument are to be seen. (The bus stop is spelled Amasake-chaya).



8 Koshinto Stone Towers

The second *Koshinto* (stone tower) from the left is the oldest in Hakone, built in 1658, 27th November. The *Koshin*-religion was believed in the Edo period. Followers thought that if you slept on the Day of *Koshin*, a bug named "*Sanshi*" would expose your wrong-doings to Yama. Hence *Koshin-Ko*, a gathering where people stay up all night, began.



9 Koeizan Shugenji

A temple founded by Nichiren Shonin, the master of Nichiren sect, in 1670. It is one of the Hakone *Shichifukujin* (seven lucky gods) and enshrines *Daikokuten* (Mahakala).

4 Emperor Meiji's Monument



From the first year to the second year of the Meiji era, Emperor Meiji made one and a half round trips from Kyoto to Tokyo. Whenever the Emperor goes to Tokyo the journey is called *Gyoko*, and on return to Kyoto, it is called *Kanko*. The monument at Myogaya Honjin commemorates the three occasions when the Emperor had broken his journey.



6 Hatajuku Yosegi Hall

The Hall where the history and techniques of *yosegi* (parquet work) are exhibited. There is also a demonstration by craftsmen, and one can experience the making of *yosegi*.

TEL: 0460-85-8170

Opening hours: 9:30-16:00

Closing days:

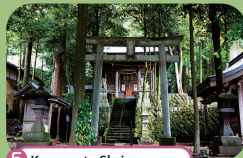
Every Thursday, New Year holidays

free entrance



7 Dohyo Signpost

Hatajuku was also the place where the Tokaido and the road to Ashinoyu intersected during the Edo period. This signpost was engraved with "Here lies the Road to Ashinoyu." The road from Hatajuku to Ashinoyu hot springs via Hiryu Waterfalls was called "Takisaka Road." Takisaka Road is mentioned in *Nanayu no Shiori*—books explaining the effect of hot springs in the Edo period.



5 Komagata Shrine

In the precincts of *Ujigami* (a guardian God) of Hatajuku, there are *Taishido Hall*, which is worshiped by Hakone craftsmen, *Sugawara Shrine*, the god of learning, and *Seishin Myojin*, which enshrines the smallpox demon. In Hatajuku, when smallpox became an epidemic in 1766, people offered prayers to *Shoshin Myojin*, and the children recovered from the illness. At the time of a further epidemic in the 3rd year of Tenmei (1783), there was no death, so a shrine was built.



2 Dosojin Stone Statue

Dosojin is situated at the entrance of Hatajuku village. Although considerably eroded, it originally formed a twin statue.

3 Honjin Ato Ruin

The ruins of the residence of *Hata Uemon*, Lord of the Edo period. During the Edo period, it was known as a stopping point for traveling *Daimyo* (feudal lords) and other travelers alike on their way. At the end of the Edo period, the American diplomat *Harris* stopped there while traveling from *Shimoda* to *Edo* and was greatly impressed by the beauty of the Japanese garden.



1 Tomb of Nihee Ishikawa

The tomb of *Nihee Ishikawa*, a woodworker who had introduced *Yosegi* (parquet work) to Hatajuku in the late Edo period.



1 Monument of the Hatsuana Waterfall

A monument in stone that shows the viewpoint of Hatsuana Waterfalls, which is named according to *Hakone Reigenki Hatsuana Densetsu* (legend). It was built by the Hakone Promotion Association before the war. Hatsuana Waterfall is located on the slope of Mt. Yusaka. It is also known as *Shinobigataki Waterfall* because it is shielded by trees. *Shinobi* means hidden or *Ninja*.



2 Dosojin Stone Statue

This *Dosojin*, Shinto deities, is an inscribed monument, which reveals the dice engraved on a closer look. The village of Sukumogawa is divided into two with this *Dosojin* marking the boundary. Local children used to hold the festival of *Dosojin* during the festival of *Ko Shogatsu* on 15th of January.



4 Reisen Saunji Temple

Saunji is known for having the Hatsuana hall related to *Hakone Reigenki*. In the graveyard, the grave of Hatsuana and her husband *Katsugoro Inuma* is to be found. The temple is said to be the originator of the pilgrimage to sacred places.



3 Komagata Shrine

Komagata Shrine is the *Ujigami* (guardian deity) of Sukumogawa. It is common along the Tokaido way in Hakone, while *Kumano Shrine* is designated as the hot spring deity.



5 Ibotori Mizu Water

Water of wart-removal. On the other side of the Sukumogawa bridge, one finds a small stone monument atop a large stone in the shrubbery. There is a small indentation in the front of the stone monument, and this indentation is said to have been made by *Kobo Daishi*. The legend has it that warts can be removed by applying the water so accumulated to the affected area.



1 Monument of the Hatsuana Waterfall

A monument in stone that shows the viewpoint of Hatsuana Waterfalls, which is named according to *Hakone Reigenki Hatsuana Densetsu* (legend). It was built by the Hakone Promotion Association before the war. Hatsuana Waterfall is located on the slope of Mt. Yusaka. It is also known as *Shinobigataki Waterfall* because it is shielded by trees. *Shinobi* means hidden or *Ninja*.



3 Komagata Shrine

Komagata Shrine is the *Ujigami* (guardian deity) of Sukumogawa. It is common along the Tokaido way in Hakone, while *Kumano Shrine* is designated as the hot spring deity.



Taishido

Mokujiki Kansho Monument

Prince Shotoku is often worshipped by the craftsmen of Hakone. The *Taishido* hall that enshrines *Prince Shotoku*, clearly shows the popularity of Hakone's craftwork in the Sukumogawa area.

In addition to the *Koshinto* (towers), there is a monument to the *Mokujiki Kansho* in the middle of the stairs leading up to the main hall. A *Mokujiki* is a seeker who practices by refraining from eating five-grains and lives on just nuts and grass. The statue shows respect to the monk *Kansho* who practiced *Mokujiki*.

This way is Yusaka Road

Hiryu no taki Waterfall

The steepest slope in Hakone Hachiri, let's go gently!

Old Tokaido Stone-Paved Road

Hatajuku

Tomb of Nihee Ishikawa

To Hiryu no taki Waterfall

To Hakone-yumoto

To Moto-Hakone

Hakone Reigenki is a *katakiuchi* (revenge) story that gained popularity during the Edo period. It premiered at *Ningyo Joruri* (puppet theatre) in the first year of *Kyowa* (1801) and later became *Kabuki*. The brother of *Katsugoro Inuma* was killed by *Ueno Takiguchi* in *Kyoto*. When *Katsugoro* followed *Ueno* to *Odawara*, he met *Hatsuana* and they married. However, *Hatsuana* and her father-in-law were also killed by *Ueno*. *Hatsuana* became a spirit and went to *Hakone* for the purpose of self-purification by sitting under a waterfall in order to help *Katsugoro* who was suffering from illness. He was then healed. He put the *Ueno* and followers to the sword and achieved vengeance thereby.

There is also a place in *Tonosawa* in front of *Jofukuin Temple* that relates to this legend.

Hakone Reigenki Hatsuana Legend

Hakone Reigenki is a *katakiuchi* (revenge) story that gained popularity during the Edo period. It premiered at *Ningyo Joruri* (puppet theatre) in the first year of *Kyowa* (1801) and later became *Kabuki*. The brother of *Katsugoro Inuma* was killed by *Ueno Takiguchi* in *Kyoto*. When *Katsugoro* followed *Ueno* to *Odawara*, he met *Hatsuana* and they married. However, *Hatsuana* and her father-in-law were also killed by *Ueno*. *Hatsuana* became a spirit and went to *Hakone* for the purpose of self-purification by sitting under a waterfall in order to help *Katsugoro* who was suffering from illness. He was then healed. He put the *Ueno* and followers to the sword and achieved vengeance thereby.

There is also a place in *Tonosawa* in front of *Jofukuin Temple* that relates to this legend.