

21 Chisuji-no-taki Falls

Chisuji-no-taki Falls is in the upper reaches of the Jakotsu-keikoku Valley, in the Kowakudani area. Chisuji means "thousand threads", which refers to its appearance. The layers from which the water flows are thought to have been deposited when Mt. Kamiyama collapsed around 40 thousand years ago.



Chisuji-no-taki Falls

22 Hayakawa-ishichouba-gun (Stone Quarry Sites)

During the 17th century, stones were quarried from many sites between Odawara and the Izu Peninsula to construct Edo-jo castle, located in present-day Tokyo.

Hayakawa quarry, located south of Iriuda in Odawara, is one such site. An archaeological site is preserved and opened here.



Hayakawa stone quarries (A photograph of the excavation.)

23 Odawara-jo Castle & Irrigation Channels

Odawara-jo Castle was built by the Omori clan in the 15th century. Later, Hojo Soun (also called Ise Sozui) moved into the castle and controlled the region for about 5 generations, or about 100 years. At that time, the castle had dry moats and earth wall fortifications made of Kanto loam layers.

During the Edo period (17th century), Odawara-jo Castle was restored as a modern castle; stone walls were constructed of andesite from the Hakone volcanoes, and the moat was filled with water.

The Odawara irrigation channels (built in the 16th century) brought water to the castle from the Hakone-Iwabashi intake on the Hayakawa River at the town of Odawara. The route of the irrigation channels is thought to have been decided by the natural slopes of the Odawara alluvial plains. Water from these irrigation channels still flows into the moat of the Castle.



Odawara-jo Castle



Around the intake gate of Odawara Irrigation Channels

24 Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo Castle

In 1590, to attack the Hojo clan who had barricaded themselves inside Odawara-jo Castle, the powerful leader Toyotomi Hideyoshi built a stone-walled castle on the edge of the caldera rim, about 3 km southeast of Odawara-jo Castle; the Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo Castle is now an officially designated National Historic Site.

The stone walls of Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo Castle were built from piles of roughly shaped lava blocks.



The stone walls of Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo Castle built from piled-up field stones

25 Nebukawa (Kataura coast)

Several monuments in and around Nebukawa Station are reminders of the natural disasters and tragedies caused by the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake, such as the landslides behind Nebukawa Station and the debris flow that ran down through the Shiraitogawa River south of Nebukawa.

Historical sites associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo are also located along the route from Nebukawa to Hayakawa.



Buddha hall at Shiraitogawa River

26 Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

Irrigation channels were constructed in the Odawara area during the latter half of the 19th century; the channels, with a total length of 10.3 km, run from the Yumoto intake in Hakone to Ogikubo in Odawara. Sections of the irrigation channels use stones quarried from the Kazamatsuri area, which are welded pyroclastic flows. In 2011, the channels were designated as a Civil Engineering Heritage Site by the Japan Society of Civil Engineers.



Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

27 Haneo Shell Mound

The Haneo shell mound, located southwest of Oiso hills, dates to the early Jomon period (about 5500 years ago).

The low area around the Nakamura-gawa River was a seaside bay 9000 to 6000 years ago. Earthquakes have since lifted the area to its present elevation.

The original site has disappeared due to land development, but some unearthed artifacts are exhibited at the Odawara Local Cultural Center and in "Koyurugi", the town center of Tachibana.



Haneo Shell Mound of the excavation

28 Ropponmatsu Site

Ropponmatsu is located at the west end of the Oiso hills and on the ancient highway connecting the manors of Nakamura and Soga, and also on the way to Oyama shrine.

This is also known as the place where Minamoto no Yoritomo and his army passed en route to Kyoto to chase his younger brother Yoshitsune. From here, you can enjoy a panoramic view of the Hakone volcano, and the Ashigara plain formed by the Sakawagawa River.



View from Ropponmatsu Site

29 Coastal Forest & Fish Breeding Waters

Manazuru Peninsula was created by volcanic eruptions about 150 thousand years ago. The coastal forest located near the tip of Manazuru Peninsula is a forest of huge Japanese black pines and camphor trees, as well as evergreen broadleaf trees. The evergreen broadleaf forest provides shade that attracts fish, and the forest supports a rich biotic environment teeming with fish along the rocky shore.



Reserved coastal forest in Manazuru peninsula

30 Mitsuishi Coast

At the tip of Manazuru Peninsula, a triple-peaked rock is visible at high tide. At low tide, you can see that the peaks are part of one large rock. The peninsula was created by lava eruptions about 150 thousand years ago.

Around the rocky shore, you can see biological treasures such as the Beadlet anemone (*Actinia equina*) and the bubble-tip anemone (*Entacmaea quadricolor*).



Mitsuishi Coast

31 Iwa Masonry Area (in Manazuru)

The Iwa Masonry Area is located northwest of Manazuru Station; volcanic activity about 220 to 180 thousand years ago formed a cinder cone, which can be observed in a cave of the former Nyorai-ji Temple. Many stoneworkers lived in this area, and their work is evident in the many stone walls of private homes in the area. The beach of the Iwa Masonry Area was highly deformed by quarrying in the 17th century. You can see the remains of Edo-period (17th century) quarrying on the beach.



Cave of former Nyorai-ji temple

32 Kibune-jinja Shrine

Kibune-jinja Shrine, located to the south of Manazuru Port, used to be called Kinomiya-daimyojin. It is said to have enshrined old Buddhist statues washed up on the shore from shipwrecks.

The Kibune Festival, held annually on July 27-28, is dedicated to prayers for safe passage at sea; the festival is designated as an important intangible folk cultural property. A great deal of the stonework in the shrine uses Hon-Komatsuishi stone (andesite).



Kibune-jinja Shrine

33 Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

This historic site near Manazuru Port is associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo. After losing a battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibasiyama in 1180, Minamoto no Yoritomo fled into the Hakone mountains, stayed in this cave, then escaped to Awa (south of present-day Chiba).

This sea cave was etched out by waves, and then lifted to its present elevation by the Great Kanto Earthquake.



Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

34 Manazuru Peninsula Stone Quarry Sites

Manazuru Peninsula, southeast of Hakone, is known for its high-quality andesite; quarrying on the peninsula dates back to the Kamakura period (12th century).

During the Edo period (17th to 19th centuries), stone was quarried to construct Edo-jo Castle (the present Imperial Palace). Along the coast, remnants of stones with holes caused by chisel wedging are visible.



The trace of stone quarries at Banbaura coast

35 Mt. Makuyama

Mt. Makuyama was formed on the southeast slope of Hakone volcano about 150 thousand years ago.

On the side of Mt. Makuyama, you can see columnar joints that were formed when lava flows solidified.

The ume plum trees blossom on the mountain side during February to March, which is the time of the ume plum festival, called Ume-no-utage.



Mt. Makuyama with well-developed columnar joints

36 Mt. Nangosan

Mt. Nangosan was formed on the southeast slope of Hakone volcano during an eruption about 150 thousand years ago.

At the base of Mt. Nangosan, there is a pond called Jikansui (the suicide pond), where it's said that Minamoto no Yoritomo, after losing the battle at Mt. Ishibasiyama saw himself reflected on the surface of the pond and decided to commit suicide. But the feudal warlord Doi Sanehira persuaded him not to.



Panorama view from Mt. Nangosan

37 Shitodo-no-iwaya (in Yugawara)

Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave in Yugawara, northwest of Mt. Shiroyama and near Manazuru, is a historic site associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo.

Minamoto no Yoritomo, after losing a battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibasiyama in 1180, hid in this cave. Then, he fled to Hakone-jinja Shrine, and to Awa (in the south of present-day Chiba).

The cave was created by erosion of the pyroclastic material.



Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Yugawara)

38 Jogan-ji Temple

Jogan-ji Temple is the family temple of the Doi clan, who helped Minamoto no Yoritomo.

Here, you can see many kinds of gravestones. The temple is designated as the cultural property of Kanagawa Prefecture.

An 800-year-old juniper tree in the garden has been designated as a natural monument.



The juniper tree at Jogan-ji Temple

39 Fudo-taki Falls

This 15-m-high falls is located in the Okuyugawara area, west of Yugawara. The rock behind the falls is a lava that erupted from Yugawara volcano 400 to 250 thousand years ago. A white mineral called zeolite is visible in the rocks around the falls. The zeolite found here is called Yugawarite. On the left side of the falls you can see Migawari-hnari (a god of harvests and guardian deity of the area) and on the right side you can see Shusse-Daikokusan (the god of wealth).



Fudo-taki Falls

40 Yugawara Onsen (Hot Springs)

These hot springs are located along the Fujikigawa and Chitosegawa rivers.

The oldest Japanese anthology, called Manyoshu (literally "Ten Thousand Poems"), issued in the 8th century, mentions Yugawara Onsen in one of the poems.

These hot springs are rated as highly beneficial to one's health. The hot springs were ranked very highly during the Edo period (17th to 18th centuries), and they were designated as sanatoriums for army troops during the Japanese-Russo War (1904-1905).

Many writers and artists have also enjoyed this quiet mountain hot spring hideaway.



Yugawara Onsen

41 Fukuura-Katsurago Coast

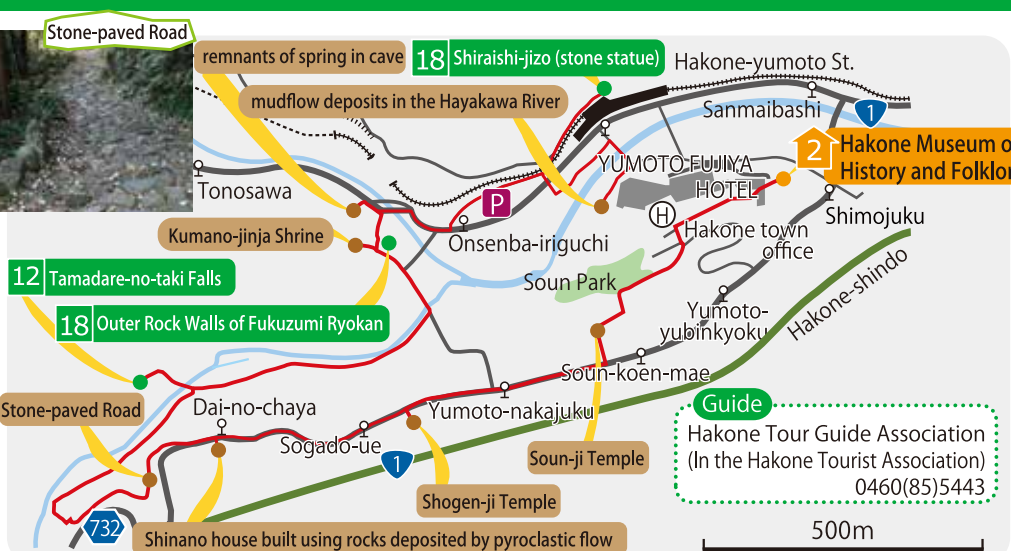
The boundary between the lava from the eruption that created the Manazuru Peninsula (about 150 thousand years ago) and the underlying Tama Loam layer is visible here.

At the boundary, one can see layers of red ash that were oxidized by the high-temperature lava flows.

Clumps of bubble-tip anemone (*Entacmaea quadricolor*) are in the ocean nearby; the anemone is designated as natural monument by Kanagawa Prefecture (a protected species).



The boundary between the lava of Manazuru peninsula and Tama Loam layer at Katsurago coast

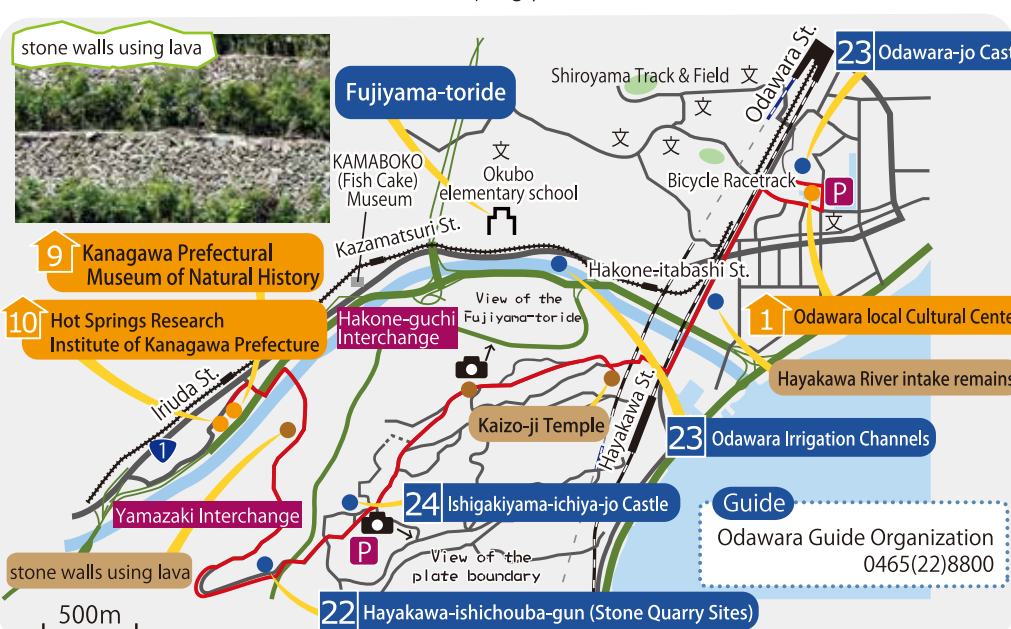


Course A: Hakone-yumoto hike

2 to 3 hours (can be shortened)

This course allows you to investigate the mysterious origin of the Yumoto area, and get to know the history and the Onsen (hot springs).

A



Course B: Light mountain hike from Kojiri to Owakudani valley

2 to 3 hours

B

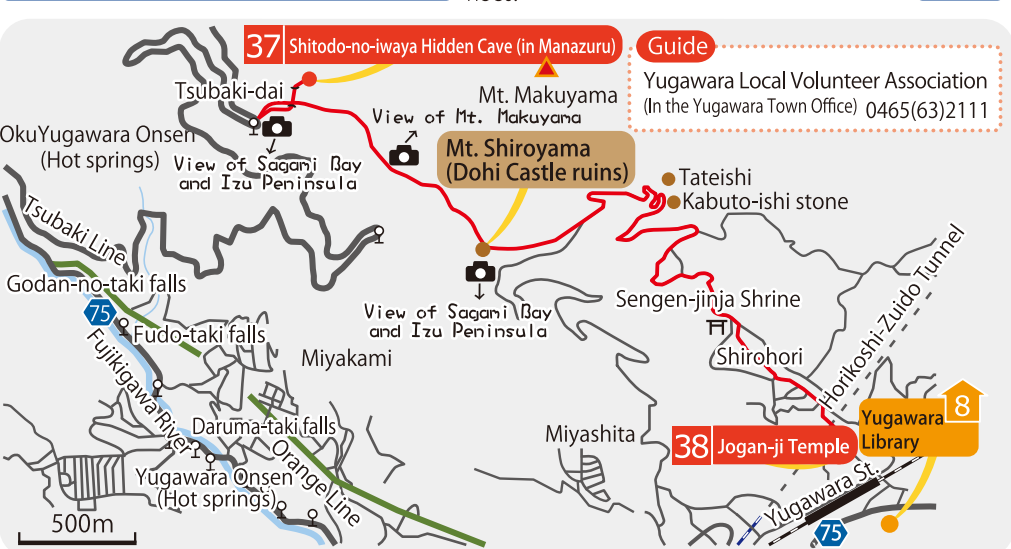


Course C: Covering battle between Hojo clans and Toyotomi clans at Odawara

4 to 5 hours (can be shortened)

Odawara-jo Castle and Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo castle are famous tourist spots, and they made use landscape of Hakone volcanoes.

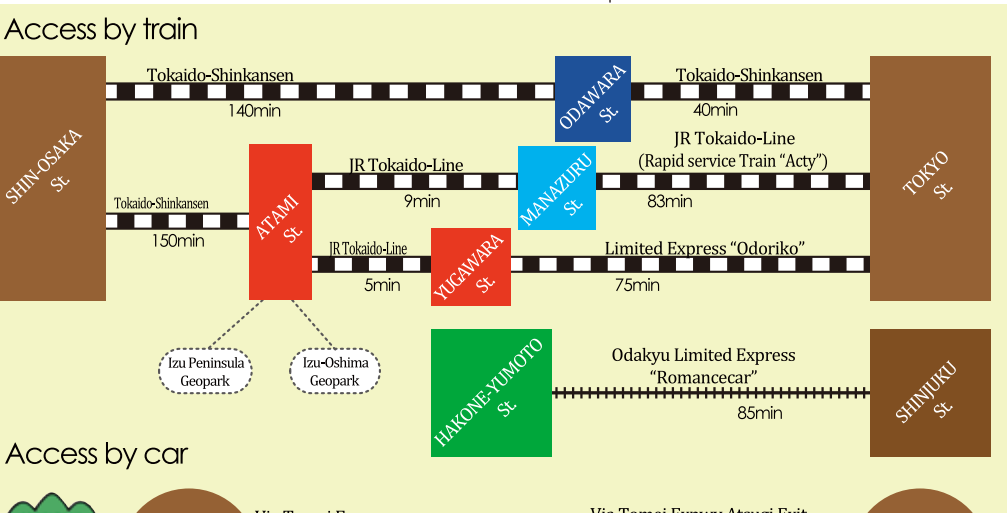
C



Course D: Manazuru's geology, life forms, and history

3 to 4 hour course

D



Course E: Related to establishment of Kamakura government

4 to 5 hour course

This course from Shitodo-no-iwaya (cave) to Jogan-ji Temple includes many notable sites related to Minamoto no Yoritomo. The sites are also all related to volcanoes.

E

Hakone Geopark

