Minamiashigara City

Hakone Town

Yugawara Town

Y5

Geosite Map

35°20'N

35°15'N

35°10'N

(Hojo clan's castles network)

(Hakone Onsen) and other major hot springs

A Historical Road Connecting East and West

The Tokaido is the main artery connecting east and west Japan, and has played a major role in Japanese history.

During the Warring States Period of the Middle Ages, Odawara-jo and other castles were built. A quarry was opened in this area to meet the demand for stone to build the castles, and mining flourished in the Edo period. Even during the peaceful Edo era, inspection booths (such as the Hakone Sekisho) were placed in this area to protect the city of Edo.

The Hakone Geopark, located on the historical Tokaido road, was a region of cultural exchange between east and west.

Odawara City

Public facility

Odawara local Cultural Center Tel:0465-23-1377 akone Museum of History and Folklore

Hakone Mori-no-Fureai Hall

Hakone Visitor Center

Manazuru Shell Museum

Mi Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of

Pf12 Hot Springs Research Institute of

Yugawara Library

Tel:0460-83-8140

Tel:0460-85-7601 Hakone Checkpoint Exhibision Hall Tel:0460-83-6635

Tel:0460-83-6006

Tel:0460-84-9981

Tel:0460-84-7293

Tel:0465-63-4155

Tel:0465-21-1515

Tel:0465-23-3588

Minamisahigara Museum of History and Folklore Tel:0465-73-4570

Natural History

Kanagawa Prefecture

Scale (km)

Hakone Botanical Garden of Wetlands

Hakone Geo Museum

A Natural Road Connecting North and South

The Hakone area is located in a boundary zone between the Izu-Bonin Islands (the Izu-Bonin arc) and the main island of Japan (the Honshu arc). The Hakone volcanoes, located at the center of that area, run north to south and form a boundary that divides Japan into east and west.

The Hakone volcanoes are part of an arc that connects the Fossa Magna rift area in the Tanzawa mountains in the north to the Izu Peninsula and the Izu-Bonin Islands in the





Dogashima Valley

Near Miyanoshita, at the bottom of a steep valley formed by the Hayakawa River, you can find rocks that were formed on the sea floor about 4 million years ago, long before the Hakone volcanoes appeared.

One of the "Hakone-nanayu" (the seven hot springs) flows from cracks in the rock.



Jakotsu-keikoku Valley

The Jakotsu-keikoku Valley, west of Miyanoshita, is known for the salty waters (containing sodium chloride) that feed the Sokokura Onsen.

One famous spring is called "Taiko-no-iwaburo" (stone bathtub), because it's said that when Taiko (Toyotomi Hideyoshi) attacked Odawara near Hakone in 1590, he took his warriors with him to the spring to heal their wounds.



118 Shiraishi-jizo & Fukuzumi Ryokan

Strata at the bottom of the Hakone-Yumoto valley were formed by submarine volcanoes around 4 million years ago. These strata include a lot of pumice, aiving them their white color and making them soft and easy to carve. Shiraishi-jizo is a Buddha image carved into pumice rocks behind Hakone-Yumoto Station Rocks of such strata are used on the outer rock walls of Fukuzumi Ryokan, a Japanese-style inn.



Network of Hojo Clan's Castles

The warlords of the Hojo clan constructed the fortresses of Yamanaka (in Mishima city), Ashigara (in Minamiashigara city), and Takanosu (location unknown) in the Hakone mountains, thus utilizing natural topographic features to give protection from threats from the west

Smaller fortresses, such as Tonomine, Yusaka, Goshoyama, and Nebukawa, Fujiyama where a fort was built were also arranged in a network along the main road.



Hakone Onsen (Hot Springs)

The history of the Hakone Onsen is very long. Among them, Yumoto Onsen is said to have been developed during the Nara period (8th century).

By the early Edo period (17th century), seven hot springs (the "Hakone-nanayu") had been discovered.

Now 20 hot springs are present in Hakone. The Hakone Onsen is nicknamed "the department store of hot springs" because of their variety and high quality



Chisuji-no-taki Falls

Chisuji-no-taki Falls is in the upper reaches of the Jakotsu-keikoku Valley, in the Kow-



akudani 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.

During the 17th century, stones were

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

During the Edo period (17th century),

Odawara-jo Castle was restored as a

modern castle; stone walls were con-

structed of andesite from the Hakone vol-

canoes, and the moat was filled with

The Odawara irrigation channels (built in

Hayakawa-ishichouba-gun (Stone Quarry Sites)

Odawara-jo Castle & Irrigation Channels 🗸



H2 Mt. Sounzan and Owakuzawa Valley

Mt. Sounzan and Owakuzawa Valley are landslide zones. In 1910, the Owakuzawa landslides hit areas such as Tonosawa, and 6 people were killed.

H1 Owakudani (Fumarole Field)

Owakudani was once called the "Valley

of Hell", because of the presence of

fumarolic gases, but the name was

changed to "Owakudani" when the Em-

Owakudani was created about 3000

years ago with the collapse of the north

The area contains unique plants, and the

hot gases have been used to develop hot springs.

peror visited here in 1873.

side of Mt. Kamiyama.

In 1953, large landslides in the area around Sounzan hit the Doryoson temple lodgings, and 13 people were killed. Currently, Kanagawa Prefecture is conducting large-scale earthworks to prevent



H7 Lake Ashinoko

ed the shape of the central cones.

It is thought that the present shape of Lake Ashinoko developed around 3000 years ago.

6 Hakone Sekisho (Checkpoint)

The Hakone Sekisho (checkpoint) was

one of the most important checkpoints on

the steep Hakone section of the old Tokai-

The Hakonemachi Fault, an extension of

the Tanna Fault that was the source of the

North Izu earthquake of 1930, runs across

the base of the peninsula; the fault affect-

do (Tokyo to Kyoto and Osaka) Highway.

Its west side is defined by the steep slope of the caldera wall, and its east side by lava flows of younger mountains such as Mt. Kamiyama, etc. Lake Ashinoko has been a sacred lake of Hakone-jinja Shrine

You can see the Kamiyama and Kan-

murigatake mountains from the caldera

rim, near the eastern exit of Nagao

The landscape that the golf courses are

on is shaped like a clamshell, formed by

the collapse of Mt. Kamiyama about 3000

To the east of Nagao-toge Pass, you can

8 Nagao-toge Pass



Manazuru Town

Lake Ahinoko

Hakone Sekisho

Tamadare-no-taki Falls

H111 Sukumogawa River

thousand years ago.

Along the bank of the Sukumogawa

River, near the Sukumogawa bus stop, you can see many upright tabular rock

bodies called "dikes" formed some 250

The average width of the dikes is 2.9 m,

and a total of 215 dikes have been found,

showing that the area widened about

650 m in a northeast-southwest direction

on account of the intruding magma swarms.

You can enjoy the view of this 8-m high and 11-m wide falls at Tenseien Hotel in

Hakone-Yumoto. The water that feeds the falls emerges from the boundary between old basement rocks and the newer Hakone

The name of the falls comes from the fine and beautiful Tamadare-beaded hanging screen blind, which it resembles.

Motohakone Stone Buddhas

Ancient god-fearing people imagined

hell when they passed Shojingaike pond,

located on the roadside of Route 1 near

Ashinoyu, because of its isolation and the

view of the steaming mountain behind

the pond. In the 12th century, people

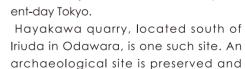
inscribed Buddha images on the rocks by

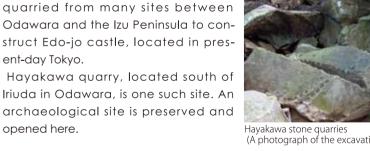
the roadside to pray for the safety of trav-



opened here.

Kanto loam layers.





further landslides. H3 Mt. Kamiyama and Hummocky Hills

Debris formed by the collapse of Mt. Kamiyama about 3000 years ago blocked the Hayakawa River and Lake Ashinoko was formed.

Large rocks, such as Funami-iwa and Kintaro-iwa near Ubako, are chunks of collapsed mountain that surfaced on the debris deposit.

At the base of the Komagatake, one of

the central cones, you can see plants

such as Rhododendron tsusiophyllum that

The base of Komagatake is covered with

greenery, but several lava flows that form

the mountain can be recognized if you

At the top of the mountain are remains of

ancient worship sites, such as "the Bakoseki" rock, where god is

H4 Mt. Komagatake

thrives in windy rocky areas.

study the morphology.



see an outcrop of a lava flow dipping towards the center of the caldera. The

Hakone.

H9 Mt. Kintokiyama This stratovolcano was formed by a series of eruptions between 350 and 270 thousand years ago. Initially the mountain was much larger, but the south side collapsed

The volcano's interior is visible from the hiking trail; peculiar plants thrive on the windy rocky surfaces near the top of the mountain.

to form its present shape.

H10 Mt. Taikanzan



Mt. Kintokiyama

Hakone-jinja Shrine

elers on the highway.

Because the area of Hakone is steep and mountainous, people have been awed by the mountains and have worshipped them as sacred.

Minamoto no Yoritomo hid at Hakone-jinja Shrine after being defeated in the war of Ishibashiyama (12th century; before the onset of his administration); as a result, the shrine was increasingly supported by samurai believers, which extended its influence



Magaibutsu Buddha statues

the 16th century) brought water to the castle from the Hakone-Itabashi 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 Odawara Irrigation Channels



13 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.



from piled-up field stones

H5 Sengokuhara Marsh

said to have descended to earth

In the Hakone caldera, there was a lake called Sengokuharako, but the lake was divided into two parts by an eruption of Mt. Kamiyama about 22 thousand years ago, and the Sengokuhara area part became a marsh. You can see examples of plants that

grow in such marshlands in the Hakone Botanical Garden of Wetlands.

Symbol



There is a superb view of Mt. Taikanzan from the southeast rim of the Hakone caldera, at the end of the Toyo Tire Turnpike. From the lookout point on the north side, you can enjoy a panoramic view spanning the Hakone caldera rim of both Yamabushi-toge Pass and Mt. Mikuniyama, Lake Ashinoko and the central cone of Mt. Komagatake, etc.





The stone walls of Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo

Living things Diversity of plant and animal life

ture. The falls has two drops—the upper drop is 15 m, and the lower drop is 25 m. The name Hiryu-no-taki means "falls shaped like a flying dragon". During the Kamakura period, practitioners performed cold-water ablutions by standing under this falls to purify themselves.

This falls, located west of Hatajuku, is one

History Consider how geology affected its history

H15 Hiryu-no-taki Falls & Columnar Joints

Castle were built from piles of roughly shaped lava blocks. Onsen (Hot springs) Enjoy its Onsen, a result of its volcanoes

