



10 Gokurakuji Temple

A family temple of the Hojo clan, placed at a strategic point for transportation and defense purposes on the route from Kamakura to Kyoto. The temple functioned as a center for the salvation of the weak and poor and was given by the Kamakura Shogunate the authority to maintain Wakaenoshima Port and collect tax.

MAP C-4



11 Shomyoji Temple

MAP H-3

A family temple of the Kanazawa-Hojo clan. It was also a stronghold to protect the northeastern part of Kamakura. The Kanazawa Library, which was set up at Shomyoji Temple, tells of the magnificence of the samurai culture.

Archaeological sites of Buddhist temples and a samurai residence



12 Yofukuji Temple Site

The site of a Buddhist temple that was built by Minamoto no Yoritomo, who defeated the Oshu Fujiwara clan, to pray for the souls of the enemy warriors who died in war. This temple shows that the Kamakura Shogunate intentionally promoted not only Shintoism but also Buddhism in the early days of the shogunate. (Photo shows a scene of an archaeological excavation.)

MAP E-3

13 Hokkedo Buddha Hall Site

MAP E-4

Tomb of Minamoto no Yoritomo

Ruins of Hojo Yoshitoki's Hokkedo Hall



The sites of buildings that were erected to pray for the souls of Minamoto no Yoritomo, the founder of the Kamakura Shogunate, and Hojo Yoshitoki, the second regent who laid the foundation of the development of the samurai government. (Right photo shows a scene of an archaeological excavation.)



14 Toshoji Temple Site

A family temple of the Hojo clan built by the third regent, Hojo Yasutoki. It witnessed the fall of the Kamakura Shogunate. (Photo shows a scene of an archaeological excavation.)

MAP E-4



15 Hojo Tokiwa Residence Site

It shows the characteristics of samurai residences built in spaces that were produced by developing valleys. Placed close to the Daibutsu Kiridoshi Pass, it enhanced the defense function of Kamakura.

MAP D-3

"Kiridoshi" passes and a port site

"Kiridoshi" passes are roads that were created by cutting through the mountain. They not only made possible incoming and outgoing transportation into and from Kamakura, but also served as defense strongholds in combination with Buddhist temples and samurai residences. In the surrounding areas, there remain archaeological remains such as "yagura" caves in good condition.



16 Asaina Kiridoshi Pass

MAP F-4



17 Kewaizaka Pass

MAP D-3



18 Nagoe Kiridoshi Pass

MAP E-4



19 Kamegayatsuzaka Pass

MAP D-3



20 Daibutsu Kiridoshi Pass

MAP C-4

21 Wakaenoshima Port

The oldest extant archaeological site of a manmade port in Japan. It was a center for trade and exchange with other countries and other places in Japan.

MAP D-5

