

## Yokosuka Area

### Verny Park/Commemorative Museum

Origin of the opening of the country to the world and modernization.



The park is built to transmit works of French engineer Verny, who contributed to the construction of the Yokosuka Iron Works (Ship Yard), to posterity. Stretching along the calm water of Yokosuka Port is a French-style garden with small rose gardens, a fountain and others. There is also the museum where steam hammer and other historic items used in the era are displayed.

**DATA** ① 1-1, Yokosuka City, Shioiricho ② museum opens from 9:00~17:00  
 ③ museum closed on Monday (Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and during year-end and New Year holiday  
 ☎ 046-824-1800 Commemorative Museum ④ Yokosuka Station, Shioiri Station **MAP I-7**

### Mikasa Park

The park built under the theme "water, light and sound," preserving the Memorial Ship Mikasa.



**DATA** ① 82, Yokosuka City, Inaokacho  
 ② 8:00~21:00 (from Nov. to March open 9:00~20:00)  
 ③ open everyday  
 ☎ 046-824-6291 ④ Mikasakoen iriguchi **MAP I-7**

### Perry Park/Memorial Hall

Memorial park for the landing of the U.S. Commander Perry. There is the Memorial Hall inside the park.

**DATA** ① 7-14, Yokosuka City, Kurihama  
 ② Memorial Hall opens from 9:00~16:30  
 ③ Memorial Hall closed on Monday (Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and during year-end and New Year holiday  
 ☎ 046-834-7531 ④ Perry Memorial Monument **MAP J-11**

## Hayama Area



### Hayama Harbor

The birthplace of yachting in Japan.

The harbor, which was originally an old fishing port for coastal fishery, also serves as a public marina. A view of many white sails of yachts swaying against a backdrop of Enoshima or Mt. Fuji/Hakone mountains is beautiful.

**DATA** ① 50, Miura gun, Hayama machi, Horiuchi ② Open everyday  
 ☎ 046-875-1504 Hayama Harbor Management Office ④ Abuzuri **MAP E-6**

### Hayama Shiosai Park/Museum

Birthplace of "Showa Era." Inside are pine trees, a classical Japanese garden and a Japanese tea ceremony house.



**DATA** ① 2123-1, Miura gun, Hayama machi, Isshiki  
 ② 8:30~17:00 (Entrance closed at 16:30)  
 ③ closed on Monday (Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and during year-end and New Year holiday  
 ☎ 046-876-1140 ④ Isshiki Kaigan **MAP E-7**

### Moritoinjya Shrine

Popular among residents as the town's sochinju (local Shinto deity) "myojin-sama."

**DATA** ① 1025, Miura-gun, Hayama-machi, Horiuch  
 ② Free to enter ③ Open everyday ☎ 046-875-6097 ④ Moritoinjya **MAP E-7**

## Zushi Area

### Nagoe Kiridoshi pass

Appearance of the ancient pass from the Medieval Period



Located at the border of Zushi City and Kamakura City, it preserves the original form and is in the best condition among the seven passes of Kamakura (Nanakiridoshi). This connects Miura Peninsula and Kamakura and was an important main road for a marine transport.

**DATA** ① Zushi City, Kotsubo ☎ 046-873-1111 Social Education Division, City of Zushi  
 ④ Kotsubo-nanachome **MAP E-4**

### Nagae-sakurayama Kofun-gun

Two keyhole-shaped tumulus (form of ancient Imperial grave) which are the biggest in the prefecture's existing pieces.

**DATA** ① 7, Zushi City, Sakurayama  
 ☎ 046-873-1111 Social Education Division, City of Zushi ④ Hazakura **MAP E-6**

### Kyodo-Shiryokan (Local History Museum)

Literature/Folk Material/Archaeological finds, etc.  
 Ex- detached residence of Tokugawa Shogun family.

**DATA** ① 8-2275, Zushi City, Sakurayama ② 9:00~16:00  
 ③ Closed on Monday (Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and during year-end and New Year holiday  
 ☎ 046-873-1741 ④ Fujimibashi **MAP E-6**

## Miura Area

### Hakushu-hi (Monument of Hakushu)/ Hakushu Memorial Hall

Introducing all materials about Hakushu's days in Misaki.



Hakushu Kitahara, a famous poet/Japanese tanka poet/children's poem writer, used to spend time in Misaki. The museum is built to commemorate his days in Misaki to display materials related to the famous poet. Visitors can find a monument of his famous poem "Jogashima no ame (rain in Jogashima)" on the beach in front of the museum, or another monument named "Kentoji no utahi (a monument of a Japanese tanka poet of Kentoji)" in Shiraiishi-cho in the city.

**DATA** ① 374-1, Miura City, Misakimachi, Jogashima ② 10:00~16:00  
 ③ closed on Monday (Tuesday if a public holiday falls on a Monday) and during year-end and New Year holiday  
 ☎ 046-881-6414 ④ Hakushu-hi-mae **MAP E-14**

### Jogashima Lighthouse

Japan's 5<sup>th</sup> western-style lighthouse designed by Verny.

**DATA** ① Miura City, Misakimachi, Jogashima  
 ☎ 046-888-0588 Miura City Tourist Association ④ Jogashima **MAP E-14**



## Kamakura Area

### "Kamakura, Home of the Samurai" bears testimony to the new era created by the samurai and its culture.

Kamakura is the place where the samurai, led by Minamoto no Yoritomo, established the first samurai government in Japan, which marked a revolutionary change from the aristocratic rule that prevailed before that to the samurai's sovereignty.

The samurai took advantage of the defensive natural landforms of Kamakura, "encompassed by mountains on three sides and one side open to the sea" and placed important administrative, defensive, and logistic centers such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, samurai residences, "kiridoshi" passes (transportation routes), and a port in functional locations. Many of these central facilities were built in the spaces that were produced out of the mountain areas, mountain foot land, or valleys that were characteristic landforms of Kamakura by fully employing the most advanced civil engineering techniques at that time. As a result, the Buddhist temple complexes of the early large-scale Zen Buddhist temples of Japan and the distinctive government seat that exhibits unique shrine / temple landscapes in unity with the mountain area were formed in Kamakura.

"Kamakura, Home of the Samurai" is the rare government seat that was constructed in a functional manner by the samurai through active intervention on natural landforms.

The samurai, who established its own government in Kamakura introduced Zen Buddhism from China actively, built the spiritual foundation such as their own ethics and code of practice based on the emphasis on simplicity and sturdiness, and succeeded in strengthening their power and creating their own unique "samurai culture" at the same time. The devout samurai constructed many Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, which played central roles in the creation and development of the samurai culture.

The rule of the country by the samurai continued in Japan for approximately 700 years up to the end of the Edo period.

This was the longest period of the existence of a government by a warrior class in the history of the world. During this period, cultural traditions such as Zen and Tea that are deeply rooted in the present Japanese culture were conceived and nurtured.

"Kamakura, Home of the Samurai" is the starting point of the nation-wide rule of Japan by the samurai and the testimony of the creation of the samurai culture in this place, including the social system therein as well as new cultural aspects.

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Historic site & Showplace

Peninsula,