

鎌倉 TOURIST MAP



Riding the Enoden Line

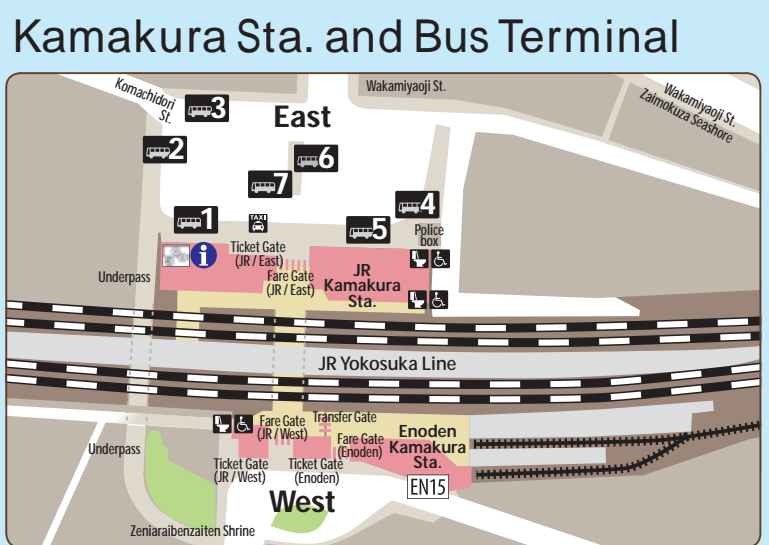
The Enoden (Enoshima Railway) is a railway that connects Kamakura to Enoshima and Fujisawa.

- You can buy tickets at the ticket vending machine.
- There are many stations without station attendants. When you have no time to buy a ticket and get on a train, you can buy a replacement ticket from an on-board conductor. When getting on at a station with no attendants, you may give your ticket to a nearby conductor, or put it in a used ticket box.
- You may use PASMO/Suica cards.

Riding the Bus

- When getting on at the front of the bus. Tell the driver your destination, and pay the amount required, or touch your PASMO/Suica card on the touch panel.
- When getting on at the back of the bus. When you get on, take a numbered ticket, or touch your PASMO/Suica card on the touch panel. When getting on, check the electronic board, and pay the amount indicated for the number on your ticket. If you use PASMO/Suica, touch your PASMO/Suica card on the touch panel.
- You can get up to 1,000 yen charged on the bus.
- You may use PASMO/Suica cards.

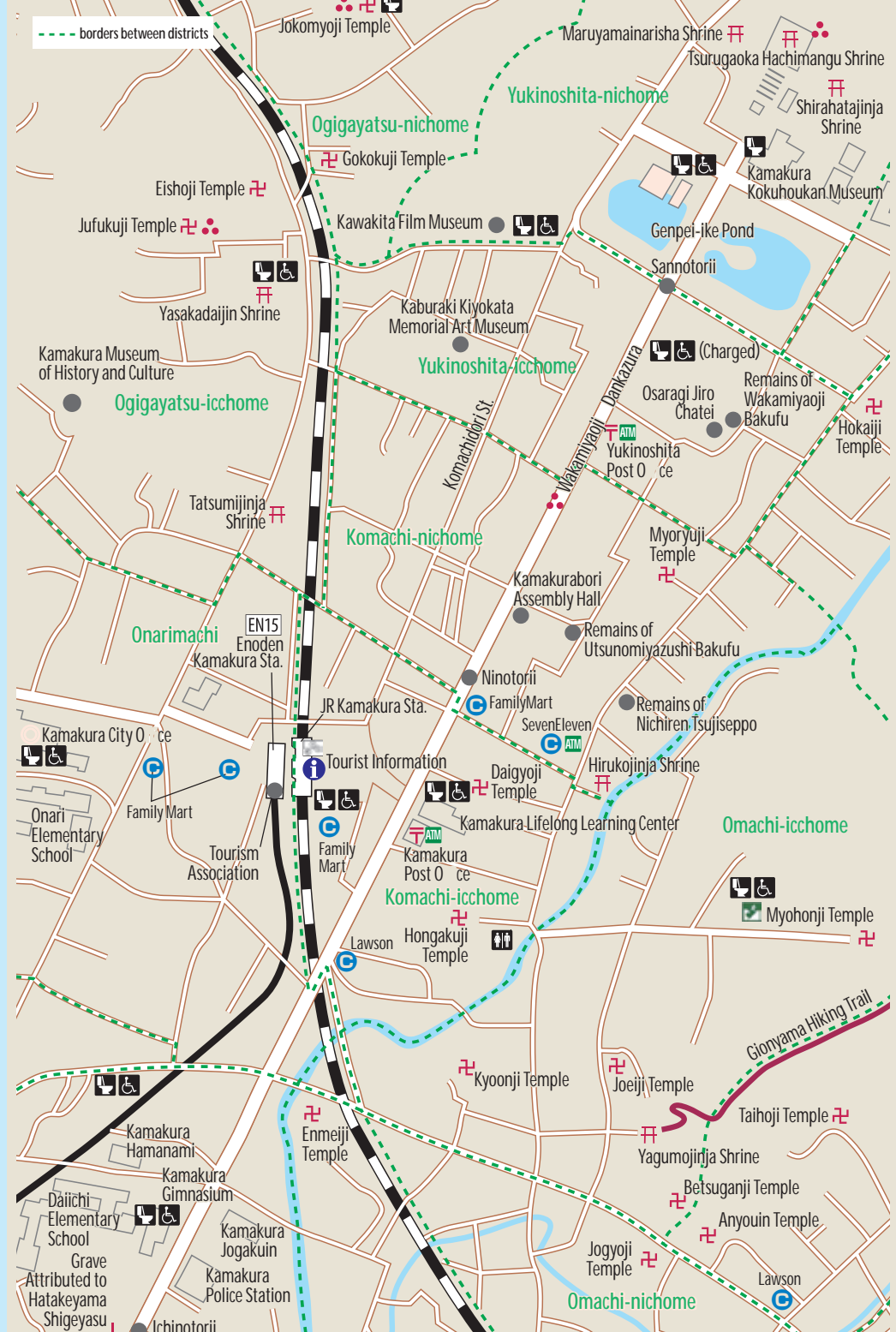
For bus and Enoden travel around the Kamakura area, the one day "Kamakura Free Kankyo Tegata" (one-day free pass) is a very useful and inexpensive option.



Kamakura Station East Exit Bus Terminal Information

No.	Major Sites Along the Line	Final Destination
1	Hasedera, Kotokuin (Great Buddha) Daibutsutsumae	Fujisawa Sta., Kikyo-yama
2	Tsurugaoka Hachimangu, Kenchoji, Kitakamakura, Kitakamakura Sta.	Ofuna Sta., Kamiooka Sta., Hongodai Sta.
3	Hasedera, Yuigahama, Inamuragasaki	Shichirigahama
4	Nagoe, Choshoji, Nagoe	Shin-Zushi Sta., Midorigaoka Iriguchi
5	Tsurugaoka Hachimangu, Egara Tenjinsha, Kamakuragu Daiconomiya	Daitonomiya
6	Tsurugaoka Hachimangu, Jomyoji	Kamakurareien Shomenmae Tachiarai, Kanazawa-Hakkei Sta., Hairando (round)
7	Hasedera, Kotokuin (Great Buddha) Daibutsutsumae	Daibutsutsumae, Kajiwara, Kamakurayama, Suwagaya, Enoshima, Ofuna Sta.
8	Kuhonji	Kuhonji (round)
9	Kuhonji, Zaimokuza, Komyoji	Shin-Zushi Sta., Kotsubo

is the final stop of the available area of "Kamakura Kankyo Free Tegata." Please confirm from the nearest stop to your destination on the maps.



Kamakura Free Kankyo Tegata is a special pass very useful for traveling around Kamakura.

This pass allows you to ride as much as you like within a defined area on the bus and train lines that run through the most famous tourist attractions of Kamakura. You will also be able to receive discounts from participating shrines, temples, and museums, and special service from participating stores in the area.

Pass Available Area
Train Enoden Kamakura Sta.—Hase Sta.
Bus Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.2—Kitakamakura Sta. Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.4—Daitonomiya Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.5—Jomyoji Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.3—Nagoe Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.1—Kotsubo

*You cannot ride the bus line leaving from Kamakura Sta. East Exit Bus Terminal No.7 and heading towards Kuhonji (circular route), Shin-Zushi Sta. and Kotsubo.
 *On the bus heading towards Daitonomiya, you may freely ride all the way to the final stop.
 *For other lines, please pay attention to the area you are allowed to travel freely with the pass.

Sales Places
 Around Kamakura Sta. / Kamakura tourist information center (east exit), Enoden Kamakura Sta., Enoden Kamakura information center (east exit), Shonan Keikyu Bus information desk at Kamakura Sta. (east exit)
 Around Kitakamakura Sta. / Engakuji souvenir shop, Kitakamakura Old Private House Museum, Others / Enoden Hase Sta., Shonan Keikyu Bus Kamakura business office (Yuigahama 2-1-12)

Price: Adult 570 yen, Child 290 yen
 Tickets are not sold on January 1, 2 and 3.



Model Route

Popular Recommended Route

- 1. Kamakura Sta. (East) - (via Komachidori St.) - Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine - Kenchoji Temple - Engakuji Temple - Kitakamakura Sta.
- 2. Kamakura Sta. (West) - Enoden - Hasedera Temple - Kotokuin Temple (Great Buddha) - Gokurakuji Temple - Enoden - Kamakura Sta. - Bus - Hokokuji Temple - Zuisenji Temple - Bus - Kamakura Sta. (East)
- 3. Kamakura Sta. (West) - Jufukui Temple - Jokomyoji Temple - Kamegayatsuzaka Kiriidoshi - Daibutsu Hiking Trail - Daibutsu Kiriidoshi Pass - Kotokuin Temple (Great Buddha) - Gokurakuji Temple - Enoden - Kamakura Sta. (West)

Experience Japanese Traditional Culture

- Zazen Meditation: Lateness and talking are strictly forbidden. An extra charge may be applied besides the admission fee to the temple.
- Engakuji Temple 円覺寺 A3: 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month; Lecture 9:00-10:00 / Zazen 10:00-11:00
- Matcha Experience: You can enjoy Japanese sweets and matcha green tea in an informal and easy atmosphere.
- Shakyo (hand-copying a sutra): Hasedera Temple 長谷寺 D2: Everyday 9:00 -15:00 last admission Fee: 1,000 yen for the shakyo paper plus admission fee to the temple.

Hiking Route

- Kamakura Sta. (East) - Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine - Hokokuji Temple - Tenen Hiking Trail (Zuisenji entrance) - Kenchoji Temple - Jochiji Temple - Daibutsu Hiking Trail - Zeniaribaizenzen Shrine - Daibutsu Hiking Trail - Kotokuin Temple (Great Buddha) - Hasedera Temple - Enoden - Kamakura Sta. (West)

Medical Treatment

Shonan Kamakura General Hospital

AMDA International Medical Information Center

Audio Guide Service

HP: <http://www.city.kamakura.kanagawa.jp/kamakura-kankou/en>

Twitter: @kamakura_ssinfo



History of Kamakura

Kamakura is an ancient city that has produced its own, original culture. Once it was a political capital along with Nara and Kyoto, and also the birthplace of Japan's 1st military government, the "Kamakura Bakufu". Warrior Minamoto no Yoritomo was appointed as Sei-Taisiugun (shogun) by the Imperial Court in 1192 and established the Kamakura Bakufu government, which is the 1st military government in Japan, whereas previously the Imperial Court in Kyoto held power.

After Yoritomo's death, the Hojo clan governed this area. Trade with the Sung and Yuan dynasties of China prospered in the 13th century and a variety of aspects of Chinese culture, including Zen (Buddhism), Zen-style architecture, Buddhist statues, and Chinese lacquer ware, were imported.

Kamakura began flourishing as a temple town in the 17th century. From the 19th century, it became popular for beaches, resort areas, and residential districts.

Kawabata Yasunari, a writer who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, lived and wrote many works in Kamakura. Blessed with the nature of the ocean and surrounding green hills, Kamakura today attracts a large number of tourists.

Military Culture of Kamakura

Samurai, or warriors, in Kamakura daily re-learned their martial skills to prepare to go to battle whenever necessary. Military culture-related goods, such as newly wrought armor, excellent swords, and scroll paintings depicting war, were brought to Kamakura from across the country. *Yabusame*, a ritual in which a person dynamically shoots three arrows while riding a galloping horse, also originated here. Nowadays, *Yabusame* is held at Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine on the final day of Kamakura Festival in April and on September 16 every year.

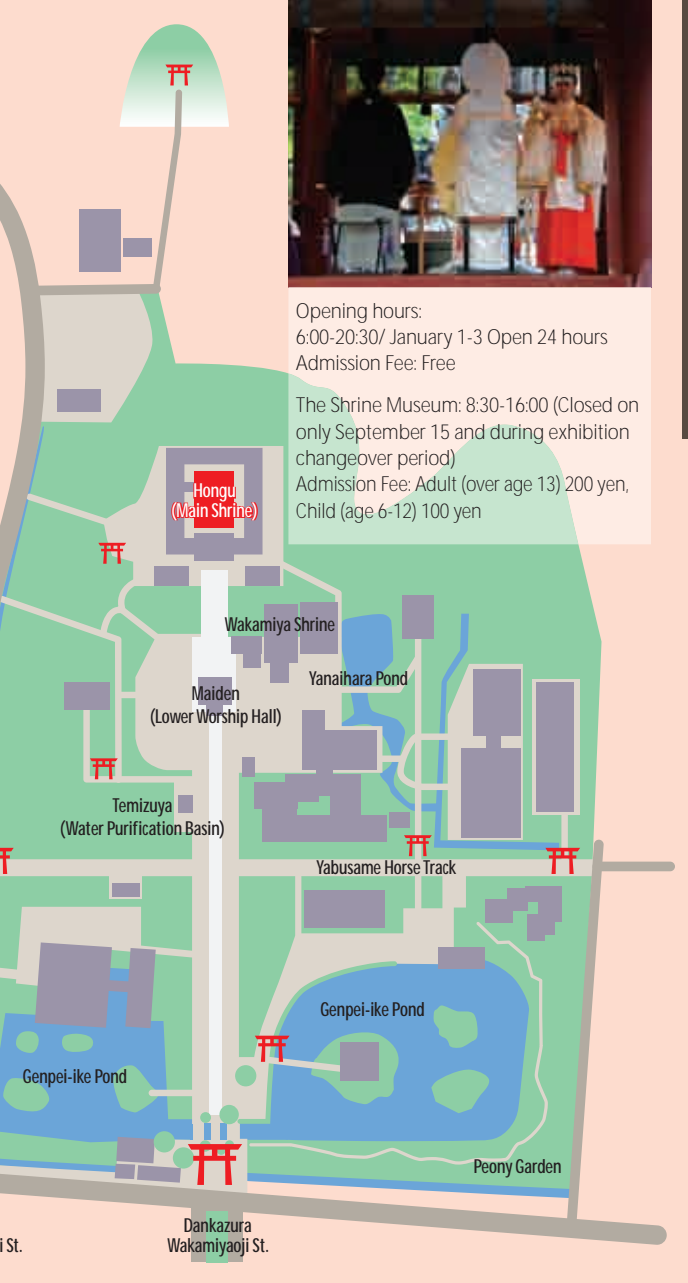


Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine 鶴岡八幡宮 B4

The shrine was originally founded in Zaimokuza in 1063 by Minamoto Yoriyoshi to be dedicated to Hachiman kami, the guardian deity of the Genji (Minamoto) clan. In 1180, the descendant Minamoto Yoritomo moved the shrine to its present site. In 1191, he set the shrine as the center of the Kamakura Shogunate (Government of Kamakura), and also modeled it into the present arrangement the Hongu (Main Shrine) on the top of the stone steps and the Wakamiya Shrine at the bottom of it.

Dankazura Sando, or the formal approach to the shrine. In the spring, it is lined with cherry blossoms and makes beautiful scenery.
Peony Garden peonies in the shrine garden are at their best from January to February (winter peony) and from April to May (spring peony).
Genpei-ike Pond e ponds are adorned with cherry blossoms in spring and with red and white lotus flowers in summer.
Nationally Important Cultural Property URL : <http://www.tsurugaoka-hachimangu.jp/>

Yabusame Horse Track Yabusame Horseback Archery is held here. Temizuya (Water Purification Basin) Visitors wash their hands and mouths before worshipping at the shrine.
Maiden (Lower Worship Hall) Rituals and wedding ceremonies are dedicated here.
Wakamiya Shrine It was originally constructed in 1180.
Yanaihara Pond e autumn leaves are splendid here.
Hongu (Main Shrine) It is the main shrine of Tsurugaoka Hachimangu. Throughout the year, various rituals are dedicated here.



Kotokuin Temple (Great Buddha) 高德院 大仏 C2

The Great Buddha at Kotokuin is known as Kamakura Daibutsu. Its height is 11.31 meters (13.35 meters including the base) and the weight is about 121 tons. The construction of the bronze statue of Buddha as it appears today dates from 1252. Kamakura Daibutsu is the only statue of Buddha in Kamakura that is designated as a national treasure. The whole statue was gilded and placed inside of Daibutsu-den or the great Buddha hall when it was completed. It is now an outdoor Daibutsu because the Daibutsu-den building was destroyed by earthquakes and tsunamis.

Rules and Manners of Japan

Walking on the street

- When walking on a busy street, be careful not to block the path.
- Try not to make too much noise because most areas around shrines and temples are residential areas.
- Don't leave any waste or garbage in the precincts - please bring it home with you.
- It is not allowed to walk in possession of a knife or other such dangerous objects.
- When taking a picture of someone, please obtain permission first.

In the restroom

- Please use the toilets marked with ♀♂ symbols on the map (backside).
- Please avoid entering temples and restaurants only for using the toilet.
- After usage, please flush the toilet.

Traveling by bus

- At the bus stop, line up and respect the order of the line.
- When on the bus, if you are noisy you won't hear the bus driver announcing information. Try not to make too much noise on the bus.

Visiting temples and shrines

- Inside the temple, stay quiet.
- As a rule, do not smoke.
- To take a picture of a Buddhist statue, you must obtain permission first.
- Be careful not to damage any plants.
- When entering the main hall for zazen meditation and praying, shorts and sportswear are not allowed.

Shrines and Temples

- Engakuji Temple 円覺寺 A3** Engakuji was founded in 1282. The Bell and Shari-den Hall are national treasures.
- Zuisenji Temple 瑞泉寺 B5** This temple is famous for its beautiful garden with flowers.
- Kenchoji Temple 建長寺 B3** The 1st Zen temple in Japan. Zazen meditation session is held from 17:00 to 18:00 on Fridays and Saturdays.
- Gokurakuji Temple 極楽寺 D1** Gokurakuji is an idyllic and peaceful ancient temple. It is a famous location for narcissus, plum and cherry trees where many people visit from early spring through the spring season.
- Jufukuiji Temple 寿福寺 C3** The cobble approach surrounded by trees is beautiful. *No entry permitted beyond the Chumon gate.
- Jokomyoji Temple 浄光明寺 B3** Jokomyoji contains *yata* (small valley-shaped ground) and *yagura* (cave graves) from the Kamakura era (12th-14th century). Japanese clovers are beautiful in early autumn.
- Jochiji Temple 浄智寺 A3** In the main hall are three images of Buddha that symbolize the past, the present and the future. The beautiful precinct of this temple is designated as a national historic site.
- Jomyoji Temple 浄妙寺 C5** In the temple precinct, there is a restaurant and a Japanese style tearoom where you can have matcha green tea (there is a charge) on the latami porch while enjoying the *karesansui* dry landscape garden.
- Meigetsuin Temple 明月院 A3** Founded in 1160, Meigetsuin is known for the beauty of its *karesansui* dry landscape garden and another garden behind the main hall where you can admire its famous hydrangeas.
- Ennoji Temple 円応寺 B3** This temple is considered to be the origin of the Japanese Buddhist funeral and memorial service culture. The statue of Emma Daini (one of the Ten Kings of Hell) found in the Kamakura era (12th-14th centuries) is designated as a national important cultural property.

- Hasedera Temple 長谷寺 D2** An ancient temple which is said to be founded before the Kamakura era (12th-14th centuries). Juichimen-Kannon, the main object of worship, is 9.18 meters in height, which makes it one of the largest wooden statues of Kannon in Japan. The temple has an impressive view and beautiful flowers throughout the seasons. You can experience shakyo, or hand-copying a sutra.
- Hokokuji Temple 報國寺 C4** A traditional tea ceremony is held in a beautiful bamboo grove. You can enjoy matcha green tea while admiring the beautiful bamboo trees.
- Egara Tenjinsha Shrine 荏柄天神社 B4** Egara Tenjinsha shrine is a Japanese native shrine which enshrines the spirit of Duke Nagawara no Michizane, the famous scholar, poet and political figure, who is worshipped as the god of learning.
- Zeniaribaizenzen Ugafukujinjin Shrine 銭洗弁財天宇賀神社 B2** The waters of a spring in this cave are said to be able to multiply the money washed in them.

Annual Events

- January 1 Hatsumode** At temples and shrines. The 1st visit to a shrine or a temple at the beginning of the year.
- February 3 Setsubun** At temples and shrines. A ritual to expel evil spirits by throwing soy beans.
- 2nd Sunday-3rd Sunday of April Kamakura Festival** Whole city around Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. Yabusame (one day), splendid Shizuka no mai dance.
- Kamakura Fireworks Festival One day during late July-early August** At Kamakura Beach. About 2,000 fireworks are launched on the seashore.
- September 14-16 Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine Annual Festival**
- September 15, Shinko-sai** A festival to show the local community to the Great Shinto Gods carried on portable shrines.
- September 16, Yabusame-shinji** A dynamic Shinto ritual. An archer in a Kamakura samurai costume takes aim at three targets from atop a galloping horseback.
- December 18 Hasedera Toshi no ichi** Hasedera Toshi no ichi is a market along the approach to the temple. Lucky items for the New Year such as daruma dolls, calendars and *kumade* rakes are sold.
- December 31 Joya no Kane** At temples. Around 11:45 p.m., each temple starts ringing a night-watch bell 108 times.

Historic Sites / Museums / Art Galleries

- Kamakura Seven Kiriidoshi Pass** Kamegayatsuzaka B3, Kewaizaka B3, Kobukurozaka B3, Daibutsu C1, Gokurakujiyaka D1, Asaina, Nagoe D4. *Kiriidoshi means a pass that was made by cutting through earth and rocks of mountains or hills.
- Hojoshi Tokiwa Residence Site C2** This site was the Hojo clans villa.
- Wakaenoshima E3** The oldest artificial harbor in Japan. It was a center of trade.
- Remains of Temples Remains of Yofukuji B3, Hokkedo B3, and Toshioji C4**
- The Museum of Modern Art, Kamakura Annex B3** The building is featured excellent dignity of materials and design.
- Kamakurabori Library C3** Kamakurabori Library introduces and promotes Kamakurabori, an 800-year-old traditional craft. You can watch videotapes about Kamakurabori. A two-hour Kamakurabori experience session is organized (reservations needed). Closed: Monday, year-end and New Year holidays, and other days (please contact for information).

Tips for Shrines and Temples

Shrine

Shrine refers to Japanese native shrine and there enshrined is a variety of deities. What is enshrined varies from shrine to shrine. Shrine called Jinja in Japan.

Way of Praying

In front of the torii gate, which is the entrance of a shrine, bow one time towards the main hall. Passing through the torii, walk along one side or the other side of the approach, not in the center. Purify yourself at the water pavilion called *chouzuya* or *temizuya* (Purify your hands and mouth with water. Don't let the ladle touch your mouth). Slightly bow, ring the bell, toss money into the money box, and pray in the Shinto bowing and clapping style (Nirei Nihakushu Ichirei). Bow slightly and leave. When leaving the precincts, make one bow towards the main hall and the torii.

Chozu (Temizuyu)

1. Take a ladle with your right hand. 2. Take some water with the ladle. 3. Wash your left hand. 4. Take the ladle with your left hand and wash your right hand. 5. Take the ladle with your right hand, fill it with some water, and put the water in your left hand. 6. Wash your mouth with the water in your left hand. 7. After washing your left hand, place the ladle upright and rise it with water. 8. Put the ladle back in its place.

Nirei Nihakushu Ichirei (Two bows, two claps, one bow)

1. Make two deep bows. 2. Clap your hands twice. 3. Make one deep bow.

Temple

Temple means Buddhist temples. Temple called Otera in Japan.

Way of Praying

In front of the sanmon gate, which is the entrance to the temple, join your palms together and bow to the main hall. Silently pray in front of the main hall, without clapping. You may go and look inside the temple if allowed and if you are interested. When leaving, join your palms together and bow to the main hall.

Museums

Kamakura Museum of History and Culture 鎌倉歴史文化交流館 C3

This museum, which opened in May 2017, is a place where visitors can interact, study and experience the historical and cultural heritage of Kamakura. It uses an individual house designed by the office of renowned British architect Norman Foster, and it presents mainly artifacts from Kamakura as well as the history of Kamakura from prehistoric and ancient times up to the modern era. Must-see attractions include the latest video exhibits that incorporate dioramas and projection mapping, a garden that resembles the landscape of the medieval period, and the panoramic view of the sea from the hill.

Museum Hours: 10:00-16:00 (last admission at 15:30)
Closed: Sundays and public holidays
Admission Fee: Adults (ages 16 and older): 300 yen, elementary / junior high school students (ages 6 to 15): 100 yen

Kamakura Kokuhoukan Museum 鎌倉国宝館 C4

Numerous works of art representing some of the best cultural properties passed down to shrines and temples in the neighborhood and the Kamakura city area have been deposited here, where they are safeguarded and exhibited. Because a statue of the Buddha is openly displayed here, it has the atmosphere of a temple hall, where one can feel the life force of the statue, and that is one of its appeals. The exhibited items include numerous items associated with Zen culture, making this museum an unmissable destination for learning about medieval Japan. The museum celebrates the 90th anniversary of its founding in 2018, and the main building (the exhibition hall) that was constructed when the museum opened has been designated a national registered tangible cultural property.

Museum Hours: 9:00-16:30 (last admission at 16:00)
Closed: Mondays (the 1st following weekday if the Monday coincides with a public holiday), during exhibition changing periods, special periods, and year-end and New Year holidays
Admission Fees: Vary by the exhibition

1個だけでも買えますか? Can I buy just one of them?	カードは使えますか? Do you accept a credit card?	生で食べるものですか? Is this raw?	温かい/熱い食べ物ですか? Is this a warm / hot dish?
ちょっと試してもいいですか? Can I try this?	どのくらい待ちますか? How long do I have to wait?	火は通っていますか? Is this cooked by heat?	精算してください。 Check, please.
いくらですか? How much is this?	喫煙席を希望します。 I smoke.	冷たい食べ物ですか? Is this a cold dish?	
写真をとってもいいですか? Can I take a picture here?	禁煙席を希望します。 I don't smoke.	材料は何を使っていますか? What are the ingredients of this dish?	
トイレを使わせてください。 Let me use a restroom, please.	トイレはどこですか? Where is a restroom?	私は宗教的な理由/アレルギーのため が食べられません。 I can't eat because of a religious reason/allergy.	

Go straight 正面 0 1 2 3 4
Turn left 左 5 6 7 8 9
Turn right 右 10 100 1000
YES NO Hour 時間 Min 分
Please point. 指で示してください。

- 卵 Egg, 野菜 Vegetables, 小麦 Wheat, 大豆 Soy bean, 肉 Meat, 魚 Fish, まぐろ Tuna, あじ Horse mackerel, さば Mackerel, しらす Whitebait, イカ Squid, エビ Shrimp, 豆 Bean, 落花生 Peanuts, 他 Other, カニ Crab, 貝類 Shellfish, 鶏肉 Chicken, 豚肉 Pork, 他 Other