

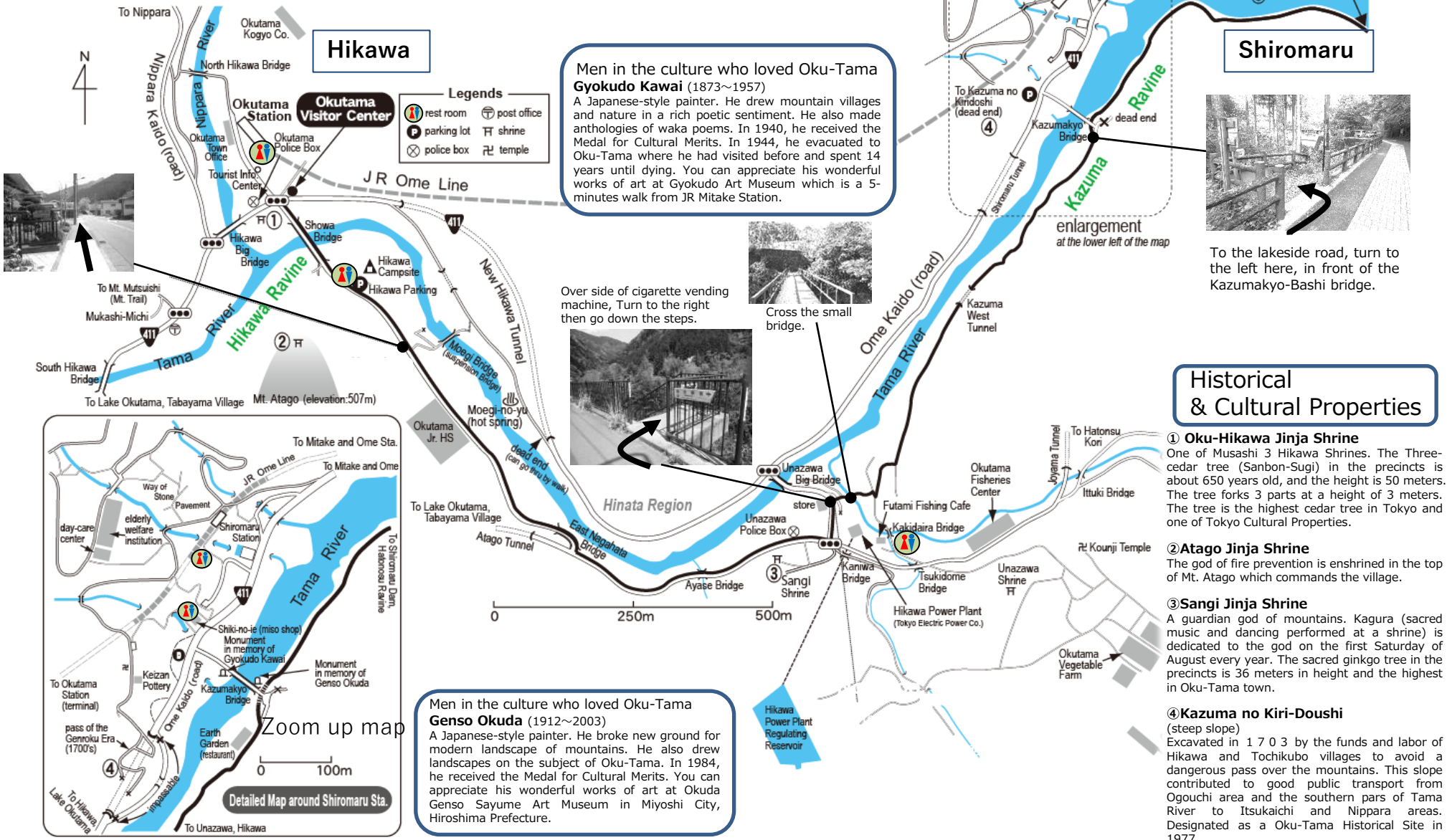
O-Tama Walking Trail

approx. 8.5 km (5.0 mile)

approx. 3.5 hours by walk

(Notes) The back page is also available. This face covers about half of all way, it is [Hikawa] to [Shiromaru]

Oku-Tama Visitor Center -- Approx. 3.0km (1.8 mile) -- Shiromaru -- Approx. 2.0km (1.2 mile) -- Hato-nosu -- Approx. 3.5km (2.0 mile) -- Kori



Men in the culture who loved Oku-Tama Gyokudo Kawai (1873~1957)
 A Japanese-style painter. He drew mountain villages and nature in a rich poetic sentiment. He also made anthologies of waka poems. In 1940, he received the Medal for Cultural Merits. In 1944, he evacuated to Oku-Tama where he had visited before and spent 14 years until dying. You can appreciate his wonderful works of art at Gyokudo Art Museum which is a 5-minutes walk from JR Mitake Station.

Over side of cigarette vending machine, Turn to the right then go down the steps.

Cross the small bridge.

Historical & Cultural Properties

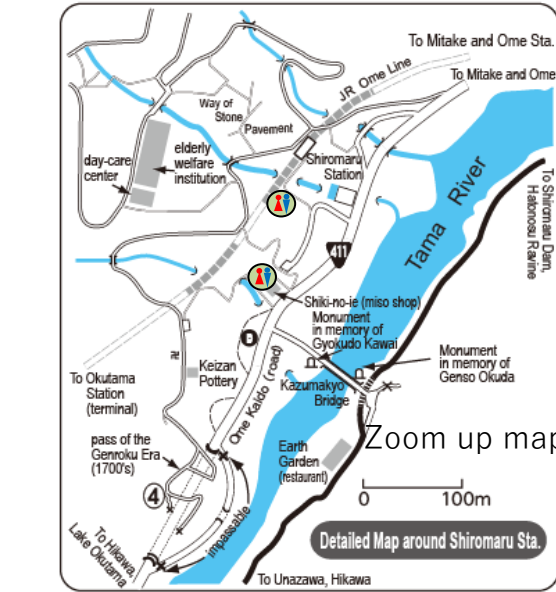
- Oku-Hikawa Jinja Shrine**
 One of Musashi 3 Hikawa Shrines. The Three-cedar tree (Sanbon-Sugi) in the precincts is about 650 years old, and the height is 50 meters. The tree forks 3 parts at a height of 3 meters. The tree is the highest cedar tree in Tokyo and one of Tokyo Cultural Properties.
- Atago Jinja Shrine**
 The god of fire prevention is enshrined in the top of Mt. Atago which commands the village.
- Sangi Jinja Shrine**
 A guardian god of mountains. Kagura (sacred music and dancing performed at a shrine) is dedicated to the god on the first Saturday of August every year. The sacred ginkgo tree in the precincts is 36 meters in height and the highest in Oku-Tama town.
- Kazuma no Kiri-Doushi** (steep slope)
 Excavated in 1703 by the funds and labor of Hikawa and Tochikubo villages to avoid a dangerous pass over the mountains. This slope contributed to good public transport from Ogouchi area and the southern parts of Tama River to Itsukaichi and Nippara areas. Designated as a Oku-Tama Historical Site in 1977.

Men in the culture who loved Oku-Tama Genso Okuda (1912~2003)
 A Japanese-style painter. He broke new ground for modern landscape of mountains. He also drew landscapes on the subject of Oku-Tama. In 1984, he received the Medal for Cultural Merits. You can appreciate his wonderful works of art at Okuda Genso Sayume Art Museum in Miyoshi City, Hiroshima Prefecture.



To the lakeside road, turn to the left here, in front of the Kazumakyo-Bashi bridge.

enlargement at the lower left of the map



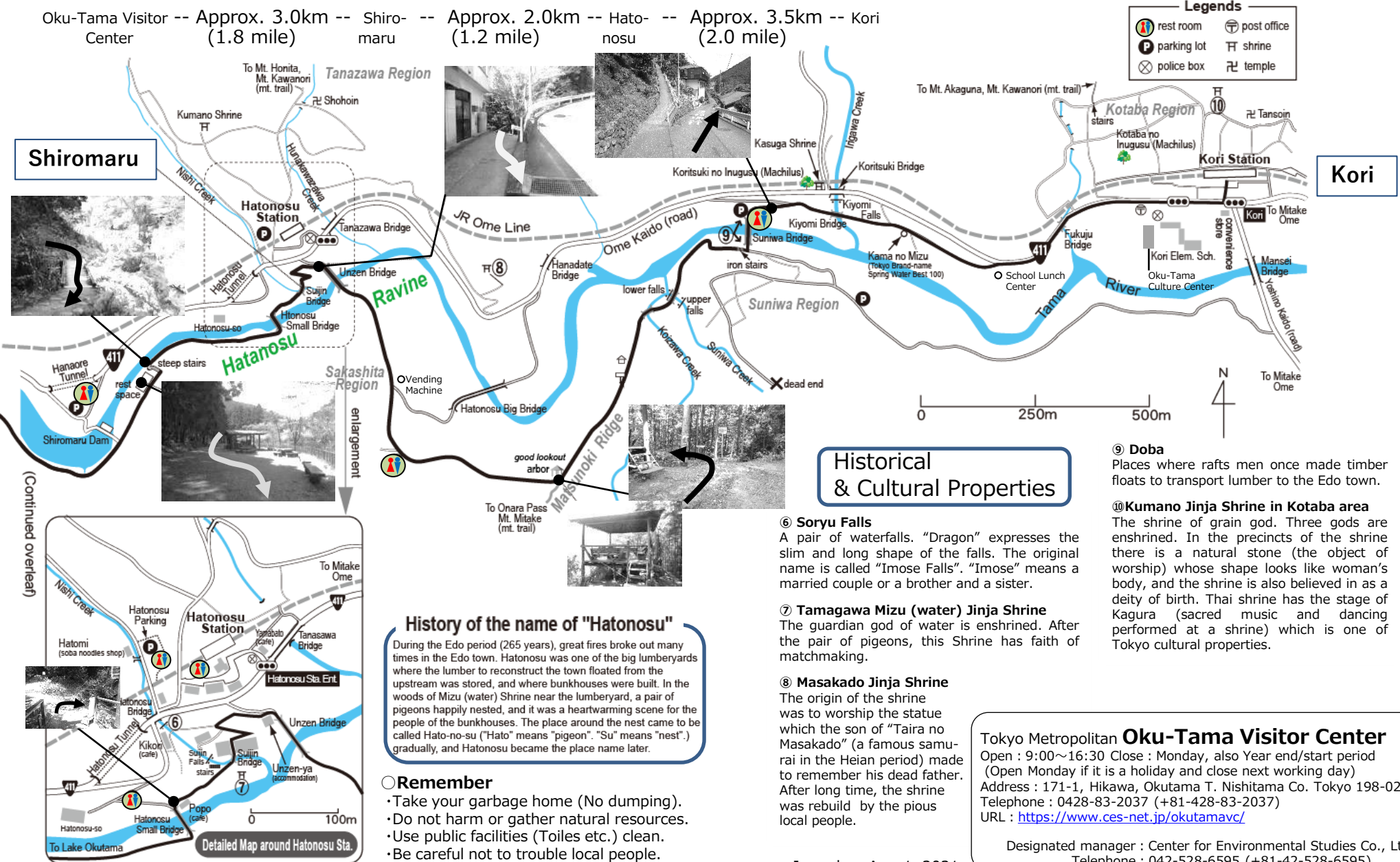
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Oku-Tama Visitor Center -- Approx. 3.0km -- Shiromaru -- Approx. 2.0km -- Hatonosu -- Approx. 3.5km -- Kori



Shiromaru

Kori

Historical & Cultural Properties

- ⑨ **Doba**
Places where rafts men once made timber floats to transport lumber to the Edo town.
- ⑩ **Kumano Jinja Shrine in Kotaba area**
The shrine of grain god. Three gods are enshrined. In the precincts of the shrine there is a natural stone (the object of worship) whose shape looks like woman's body, and the shrine is also believed in as a deity of birth. Thai shrine has the stage of Kagura (sacred music and dancing performed at a shrine) which is one of Tokyo cultural properties.

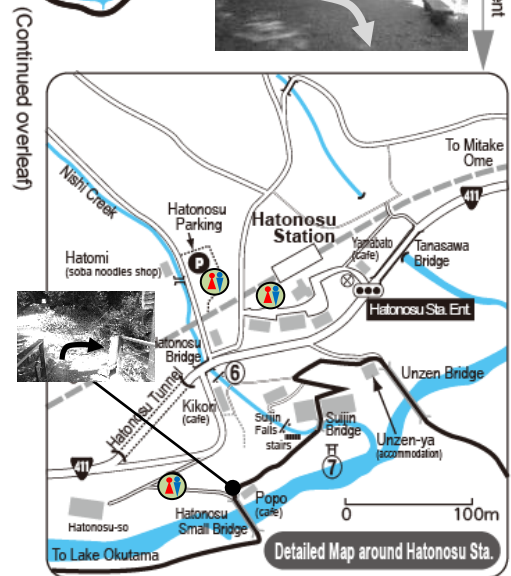
⑥ **Soryu Falls**
A pair of waterfalls. "Dragon" expresses the slim and long shape of the falls. The original name is called "Imose Falls". "Imose" means a married couple or a brother and a sister.

⑦ **Tamagawa Mizu (water) Jinja Shrine**
The guardian god of water is enshrined. After the pair of pigeons, this Shrine has faith of matchmaking.

⑧ **Masakado Jinja Shrine**
The origin of the shrine was to worship the statue which the son of "Taira no Masakado" (a famous samurai in the Heian period) made to remember his dead father. After long time, the shrine was rebuilt by the pious local people.

History of the name of "Hatonosu"
During the Edo period (265 years), great fires broke out many times in the Edo town. Hatonosu was one of the big lumberyards where the lumber to reconstruct the town floated from the upstream was stored, and where bunkhouses were built. In the woods of Mizu (water) Shrine near the lumberyard, a pair of pigeons happily nested, and it was a heartwarming scene for the people of the bunkhouses. The place around the nest came to be called Hato-no-su ("Hato" means "pigeon". "Su" means "nest.") gradually, and Hatonosu became the place name later.

- **Remember**
- Take your garbage home (No dumping).
 - Do not harm or gather natural resources.
 - Use public facilities (Toiles etc.) clean.
 - Be careful not to trouble local people.



Tokyo Metropolitan Oku-Tama Visitor Center
 Open : 9:00~16:30 Close : Monday, also Year end/start period
 (Open Monday if it is a holiday and close next working day)
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