

Kudō-Chinno-ji Temple [C2]

Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-4129

This temple is the entrance to the Toribeno, the ancient crematoriums in Kyoto. The figure of the Yakushi-nyorai (the Healing Buddha) was made by Ono-no-Takamura (a scholar and poet) passed between the world and the other world.



Kukuharamitsu-ji Temple [C1]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-6980

This temple has historical connections to the tale of Genji and the Heike Clan and also has the most famous statue of the priest Kuya and many superb Buddhist images.

Ninenzaka Sanneizaka Path (Ninnenzaka Path) [C3]



Ninenzaka; the path that continues up the next small slope is called Ninenzaka. These paths still retain the atmosphere of old Kyoto.

The path that goes steeply uphill northward is Sannen-

Yasaka street ~ Gojo street

27 Kiyomizu-dera Temple [D3]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-551-1234

The founder of this temple is a Shogun Sakanoue Tamuramaro of the Heian Period. The Main Hall (a national treasure), the Niomon Gate and the pagoda (important cultural assets), and the Jojui garden (a place of scenic beauty) were all designated part of Kyoto's World Heritage Site in 1994.

28 Jishu Shrine

(This shrine is in Kiyomizu-dera Temple) [D3]

Tel: +81 (0) 75-541-2097

This shrine which has been famous for good marriage and cherry blossoms since



long ago, was included as part of Kyoto's World Heritage Site in 1994.



29 Koyasu Pagoda (Taisan-ji Temple) [D3]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-551-1234

The roof of this three-story ver-

million pagoda is covered with Japanese cypress bark. It houses the Koyasu Kannon, which is believed to have performed a miracle for Empress Komyo during the delivery of her child, and has attracted many worshippers for its power for safe child delivery.

Established in 1886, Maruyama Koen is Kyoto's oldest park. It is famous for its cherry trees and a statue of Sakamoto Ryoma.



Shrine [B2]

Important "Gion-san," cultural assets, and every summer in.



dai-ji Temple [C3]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-9966

This temple was built by Nene, of Toyotomi, who had Japan under rule in the Sengoku period. The temple includes some of the of Fushimi Castle. The Koki-e scroll, which hangs in the main hall, is a superb example of the Momoyama period.



Shichijo street ~ Kujo street (Higashioji street)

37 Yogen-in Temple (Sotatsu-dera) [E1]

Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-3887

This temple was built for Asai Nagamasa (a feudal lord during the Sengoku period) by his daughter. Parts of Fushimi Castle were moved here and reused. It is also famous for the fusuma paintings by Tawaraya Sotatsu and traces of blood on the ceiling.



38 Sanjusangen-do Temple (Rengeo-in temple) [E1]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-0467

At 125 meters in length, this is the longest wooden building in the world. The principal image in the main hall is the Buddhist deity Kannon or Goddess of Mercy, and also there are 1001 thousand-armed images placed in this hall.



40 Imakumano Shrine [F2]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-561-4892

This shrine was built by Taira-no-Kiyomori. It is famous for a huge camphor tree planted by Emperor Goshirakawa, and is the birthplace of Kyoto Noh.

39 Takinoo Shrine [F1]

Tel: +81 (0) 75-531-2551

The Main Worship Hall, an old building moved from Kibune Okunoin Shrine, has a superbly carved transom. The Haiden is famous for a wooden carving of a dragon on its ceiling.



41 Chishaku-in Temple [E2]



Tel: +81 (0) 75-541-5361

The famous painting on fusuma has been attributed to Hasegawa

Tohaku of the Hasegawa School and is representative of the artistic culture of the Momoyama period. The garden is one of Kyoto's most famous.



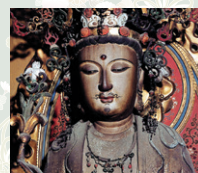
South from Kujo street (Higashioji street)

42 Sennyu-ji Temple [G3]



43 Yokihi Kannon-do Temple [G2]

This Kannon-do is famous for an image of Seikanon-bosatsu, which was made by Emperor Genso-kotei as a tribute to his love for one of the beautiful women in China, Yokihi. The image is worshipped to bring happiness and marriage.



44 Unryu-in Temple [G3]

