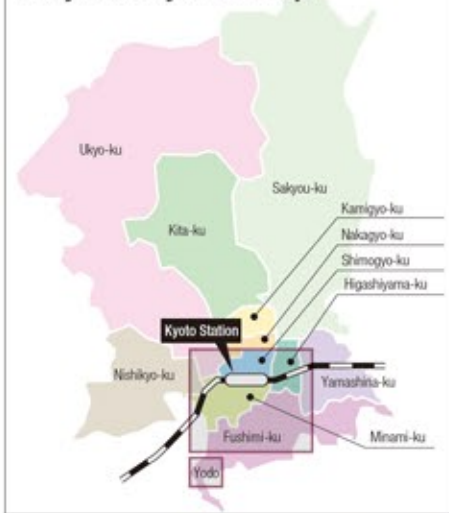


Kyoto City Area Map



13 Monument for 26 Martyrs

Reminder of the lessons of history

In the latter half of the 16th century, Christianity rapidly spread in Japan. Kyoto was also home to many believers of Christianity at that time. However, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the then ruler of Japan, persecuted the Christian faithful, and 26 believers were executed by his order in Nagasaki in 1596. In memory of their martyrdom, this stone monument was erected at this place, which is believed to have been a center of missionary work.

- Take City Bus No. 201, 203, or 207 to the Shijo-Horikawa bus stop; 4-min. walk from the bus stop.
- 5-min. walk from Omiya Station on the Hankyu Line.

14 Rokkakudo (Chohoji Temple)

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

Legend has it that Rokkakudo (Chohoji Temple) was founded by Prince Shotoku. Since the Heian period (794 - 1185), common people have worshiped at this temple, which has played an important role as a religious venue where they have sought salvation from Kannon, the Bodhisattva of Compassion. It was also a place to give relief to those discriminated against. In a time of famine, a facility to accommodate the sufferers was built in front of Rokkakudo, which then served as a venue to offer a helping hand to the poor.

- 3-min. walk from Karasuma-Oike Station on the Municipal Subway Line.
- 5-min. walk from Karasuma Station on the Hankyu Line.

16 Bronze statue of Okuni

Monument associated with distinguished activities of people discriminated against

Izumo no Okuni, who was at the bottom of the social scale at that time, began performing kabuki dance in the dry riverbed of Shijogawara in 1603. The dance earned great popularity, and quickly became widespread to various other parts of Japan. It has been handed down as kabuki theater to the present day. This bronze statue was erected in honor of Izumo no Okuni, the originator of kabuki, and indicates its birthplace.

- Very near Gion-Shijo Station on the Keihan Line.
- 2-min. walk from Kawaramachi Station on the Hankyu Line.
- Take City Bus No. 201, 203, or 207 to the Shijo-Keihan-mae bus stop, which is very near the monument.

20 Monument in honor of Gihee Sakurada

Monument associated with distinguished activities of people discriminated against

Gihee Sakurada became the mayor of Yanagihara Town, located in present-day Shimogyo-ku, in 1889. When the town's leather industry was severely hit by a recession, he worked hard to provide relief to the impoverished people at his own expense. Sakurada also devoted himself to public health maintenance of the region, in order to protect people of the town from a contagious disease that was prevalent at the time.

- 8-min. walk from Kyoto Station on the JR Line or the Municipal Subway Line.
- 10-min. walk from Shichijo Station on the Keihan Line.
- Take City Bus No. 4, 17, or 205 to the Shiojiko-Takakura bus stop; 4-min. walk from the bus stop.

17 Shimabara Omon Gate

Monument associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

Shimabara was Japan's oldest area that had been designated by the Tokugawa shogunate as a licensed prostitute quarter (yukaku). When it was established in the early Edo period, the area was called "Nishi Shinyashiki," but later was dubbed "Shimabara" after Shimabara in Kyushu. This Omon, or great outer gate, which corresponded to the east entrance of Shimabara, was a symbol of the quarter. In 1867, it was rebuilt into the present gate, which has been designated by Kyoto City as a tangible cultural property.

- 7-min. walk from Tambaguchi Station on the JR Line.
- Take City Bus No. 206 or 208 to the Shimabara-guchi bus stop; 6-min. walk from the bus stop.

21 Kyoto Nambu Church of the Korean Christian Church in Japan

Reminder of the lessons of history

This church now serves as a religious site for many Korean residents in Japan, while also functioning as a recreation, community and cultural center for them. During World War II, however, the church was dissolved under oppression by the Japanese government. After the end of the war, a mission station was set up again. A chapel was constructed, though belatedly, in 1976, which was 35 years after the dissolution of the church. The present-day church building was constructed in 1995.

- Take City Bus No. 202, 207, or 208 to the Kapp-Kawaramachi bus stop; 6-min. walk from the bus stop.

18 Mimizuka 'ear mound'

Reminder of the lessons of history

In the late 16th century, Japan invaded Korea on the order of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. As proof of their deed, Japanese warriors brought back ears and noses hacked off the faces of killed Koreans, instead of their heads. The Mimizuka (literally "ear mound") was a place where the sliced ears and noses of defeated Koreans sent to Japan were buried, for the repose of their souls. Initially, this site was called "Hanazuka (literally "nose mound"), but in the Edo period it became referred to as "Mimizuka."

- Take City Bus No. 206 or 208 to the Hakubutsukan / Sanjo-Sangendo-mae bus stop; 5-min. walk from the bus stop.
- 6-min. walk from Shicho Station on the Keihan Line.

22 Fushimi Inari Taisha

Place associated with international exchange

Fushimi Inari Taisha, known for its gates called Senbon Torii ("thousands of torii gates"), is the headquarters of the Inari shrines nationwide. The shrine is believed to have been founded by the Hata family, who came over to Japan from the Korean Peninsula. As described in the Nihon Shoki (Chronicles of Japan), the Hata family had lived in the Fushimi district since early on, holding dominant power there. It is said that, in addition to Fushimi Inari Taisha, the Hata family founded many other temple and shrines.

- Very near Inari Station on the JR Line.
- 5-min. walk from Fushimi-Inari Station on the Keihan Line.
- Take City Bus No. 14, 17, or 205 to the Shiojiko-Takakura bus stop; 4-min. walk from the bus stop.

15 Site of Todoshikiyashiki residence

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

Kakuichi Akashi (Kengyo Akashi) was a blind player of the Heike biwa (a four-stringed Japanese lute used to play the Tale of the Heike) in the period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties. He opened the Todozo, an autonomous guild of mutual aid for the blind. His residence was called "Shikiyashiki," where examinations of arts and crafts skills for the blind were held.

- 3-min. walk from Shijo Station on the Municipal Subway Line.

19 Bank of Yanagihara Memorial Museum

Venue for learning about human rights

The Bank of Yanagihara, established in 1899, was the only bank founded by people from discriminated communities in Japan called buraku. The building of the bank was relocated and reconstructed in 1997, when it was re-opened as a museum that displays human rights-related materials. This museum is a precious Western-style wooden building that has been registered in the list of tangible cultural properties of Kyoto City.

- Admission free. Phone/Fax: 075-371-0295
- 8-min. walk from Kyoto Station on the JR Line or the Municipal Subway Line.
- 10-min. walk from Shichijo Station on the Keihan Line.
- Take City Bus No. 14, 17, or 205 to the Shiojiko-Takakura bus stop; 4-min. walk from the bus stop.

23 Monument of Tojin Gangi

Monument associated with international exchange

"Tojin" here refers to the Korean Embassies who were sent by the king of the Joseon Dynasty during the Edo period (1603-1867) to offer congratulations upon the succession of a new shogun or for other auspicious events. From Tsushima, the Korean Embassies took the Seto Inland Sea route and then went up the Yodo River to arrive at the Yodo castle town, from where they left for Edo by land. "Gangi" means the steps of a pier. Currently, a stone monument stands at the site of the anchoring place for boats (Tojin Gangi).

- 5-min. walk from Yodo Station on the Keihan Line.