

Fukakusa Trail hiking course



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History Course (approx. 3km, 2hrs)

Keihan Fushimi Inari Sta., JR Inari Sta. ⇄ Fushimi Inari-Taisha Shrine
⇄ Nurikobe jizo ⇄ Sekihoji Temple ⇄ Hotoji Temple ⇄ Zuikoji
Temple ⇄ Shinshu-in Temple ⇄ Kashoji Temple ⇄ Fukakusa
Juni Teiryō ⇄ Seibo jogakuin ⇄ Keihan Fujinomori Sta.

Nature Course (approx. 5km, 2hrs)

Keihan Fujinomori Sta. ⇄ Fukakusa Juni Teiryō ⇄ Kashoji Temple ⇄
Shinshu-in Temple ⇄ Kanshu-in Temple ⇄ Falls (Shiragiku, Aoki & Kobo-no-
taki) ⇄ Takenoshitamichi ⇄ Fushimi Kandakara Shrine ⇄ Okusha Shrine
⇄ Fushimi Inari-Taisha Shrine ⇄ Keihan Fushimi Inari Sta., JR Inari Sta.

Mt. Oiwa Course (approx. 7km, 3hrs)

Keihan Fujinomori Sta. ⇄ Fukakusa Branch Ward Office ⇄ Oiwa Shrine ⇄
Mt.Oiwa Observation Deck ⇄ Furugokogu (Shrine) ⇄ Bukkokuji Temple ⇄
Yashina Pass ⇄ Fushimi Kitabori Park ⇄ JR Fujinomori Sta., Keihan Sumizome Sta., JR
Momoyama Sta., Keihan Fushimi Momoyama Sta., Kintetsu Momoyama-goryo-mae Sta.

Main sightseeing spots

History Course

Nature Course

Mt.Oiwa Course



Fushimi Inari-taisha Shrine

Head shrine for the 30,000 Inari Shrines nationwide
2011 marked the 1300th anniversary of enshrinement of Inari Daishin god on Mt. Inari, which is the furthest south of the 36 peaks of Mt. Higashiyama. The senbon torii (thousand torii gates) make for fascinating hikes. There is also the Omokaru ishi (fortunetelling stone) for estimating when your wish might come true.



Nurikobe Jizo

Jizo against tooth pain

This Jizo, surrounded by earthen walls, is believed to ease tooth pain. Every year on Cavity Protection Day (June 4th), a Buddhist ritual is held.



Sekihoji Temple

Buddhist statues by Jakuchu Ito

Jakuchu Ito, a painter of the Edo Period, took up residence at the temple and sketched the Buddha from his birth to death and stone Buddhas were completed based on the sketches more than 10 years after he began.



Hotoji Temple

The oldest two storied pagoda in Kyoto

This temple is located on place which was the Gokurakuji Temple, one of the settings for The Tale of Genji. You can enjoy the colorful Niomon Gate, and the oldest architectural structure in Kyoto City, Tahoto Pagoda. The route from the Somon Gate past Hondo to the stone steps with gentle slope on Mt. Shichimen-zan is a lovely passage.



Zuikoji Temple

Known as Gensei-an, for the holy priest from the Fukakusa Area
Zuikoji Temple was founded by the priest Gensei on the remains of the Gokurakuji Temple's Yakushi Hall. The temple has a thatched roof and it is also known as 'Enkiridera' (a safe haven for women seeking to flee from their husbands) and 'Kannon Goddess of Fukakusa'.



Fukakusa Juni Teiryō

Fukakusa North Mausoleum

the historic resting place of Emperors
Starting with Emperor Fushimi, 12 Emperors are entombed in this imperial mausoleum.



Seibo Jogakuin Main Building

Former Japanese Army's 16th division headquarter

The main building was built in 1908 and it is one of the prime examples of western classical architecture with red bricks representing the Meiji Period. You can enjoy the classical design of the exterior and the approach to the building.



Fujinomori Shrine

Shrine for a victory and horses

The shrine was founded in 203. It is said that Shobu or Iris (also means victory/defeat in Japanese) festival which celebrates victory (shobu) originates here. On May 5, there is a very popular Kake-uma (acrobatic horse riding display) Shinto ritual held here. The shrine is well known for Ajsai or Hydrangeas. The spring water from the well called 'Fuji no mizu' is also famous.



Bokusenji Temple

Named for Sumizome Cherry Trees

According to the poem, in the Heian Period, a poet Mineo Ueno composed an elegy on the death of Mototsune Fujiwara asking the sakura petals to turn light black, and so they did. The name bokusen (light black ink) is believed to have come from this episode.



Gonjoji Temple

Fukakusa no Shosho's Love Story

This temple is said to have been the villa of Fukakusa no Shosho. His cherished 'Sumizome Well' and the path he would take to Ono no Komachi is located here. These still tell us the old bittersweet romantic tale. There is also one of the largest wooden Buddha statues (height of approx. 5.3m).



Fushimi Kandakara Shrine

Quiet shrine in a bamboo forest

It is surrounded by a bamboo forest and grove.

There are a pair of guardian dragon statues. You can write your wishes on 'kanaebina' dolls, related to the legend of Princess Kaguya.



Takenoshitamichi

Path through a bamboo forest

You can enjoy a stroll through this beautiful bamboo forest running along Mt. Inari. The path through this quiet area is dotted with waterfalls and hillocks.



Kobo-no-taki Falls

Sacred Waterfalls

Falls (Suehiro, Mitsurugi, Shiragiku, Aoki & Kobo-no-taki) make up just some of the waterfalls considered Kobo no Taki or better known as 'Otaki' that are considered sacred.



Oiwa Shrine

Shrine for Oiwa God and Koiwa Goddess

From ancient times, it has been said that this god protects from illnesses. There are two stone gates designed by Nihonga painter, Insho Domoto.



Mt.Oiwa Observation Deck

Offering an amazing view

Built in March 2010 near the top of Mt.Oiwa on the Fukakusa Hill. On a clear day, you can see Mt. Atago as well as buildings in Osaka City.



Furugokogu (Shrine)

Protection from Kimon at Fushimi Castle

When Hideyoshi Toyotomi built Fushimi Castle, Gokonomiya Shrine was moved to Furugokogu in order to protect the castle from the northeast direction, considered to be the demon's gate (kimon). After Fushimi Castle was destroyed, Ieyasu Tokugawa returned Gokonomiya shrine to its previous location.



Bukkokuji Temple

Belongs to Manpukuji Temple of the Obaku Sect

On the grounds, you can see Kaizankousenhi (Important Cultural Asset) which is a well known Chinese styled copper monument made in 1711. It lies next to the grave of Enshu Kobori renowned tea master and garden creator who lived during the Edo Period. In the main temple, the images of Shaka sanzō and Bishamonen are installed.



Yashina Pass (Yashina-toge)

Rugged Mountain Pass

After Fushimi Castle was built, this passage from Kyoto to Nara via Uji (Nara Kaido Road) was full with travelers. There is a stone monument remembering the wagon tracks that used to be along this path.



Fushimi Momoyama Castle

A Fushimi Landmark

This replica of the castle keep was made in 1964, when Fushimi Momoyama Castle Land theme park opened, and is loved by many people as a symbol of Fushimi.



Gokonomiya Shrine

Outer gate was the Otemon Gate at Fushimi Castle

Since the Heian Period, the shrine has had spring water called Gokosui. The front gate and colorful sculptures are designated as Important Cultural Assets. This temple is associated with easy deliveries during childbirth.