KUMANO

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Official Community Reservation System

www.kumano-travel.com

Kumano Travel is an international award-winning community-based initiative, a bilingual (Japanese & English) online reservation system for the region.

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• Accommodations/Reservations  • Travel Service
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• Quality Personal Service  • Secure Online Booking

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• Locally Owned & Operated  • Freedom to Discover
• Intimate Local Knowledge  • Responsible & Sustainable

Note: Reservations are required at least 7-10 days in advance.

Useful Words and Phrases
Hello こんにちは
Goodbye さようなら
Thank you どうもありがとうございます
Excuse me すみません
I don’t understand. I don’t know さんだいしらべん。さんくらいます
I can’t speak Japanese おはようございます
Is it OK to take a photo? 写真を撮れても大丈夫ですか?
Yes はい
No いいえ

Where is the XXXX? XXXX wa doko desu ka?
Bus stop バス停
Train station 駅
Toilet トイレ
Help me! お手伝い! お手伝いが必要です

KUMANO KODO

Pilgrimage Route Maps

KUMANO

Japan’s Spiritual Engine

Kumano is an sacred site of healing and salvation. It embodies the spiritual energies of Japan and has been a pilgrimage destination for centuries. The sacred sites are situated in the heart of the Kii Mountain Range, with a rich cultural and natural heritage. The huts and temples are an important part of the spiritual landscape of the region.

Koyasan

Koyasan is an ancient Buddhist monastery village set in the northern mountains of the Kii Peninsula - a sacred site for spiritual training.

Kumano Sanzan

The main sites of worship in the Kumano region are the three Grand Shrines of Kumano: Kurokawa Taisha, Kumano Hayatama Taisha, and Kumano Nachi Taisha. As they are known as the Kumano Sanzan.

Kumano Hongu Taisha

Kumano Hayatama Taisha is located in the scenic village of Kii Imabari, where the impressive Kumano-gawa River winds through the stunning natural beauty of the Pacific Ocean.

Kumano Nachi Taisha

Kumano Nachi Taisha is built on a mountain side facing the breathtaking Nachi waterfall, which is the tallest in Japan and believed to be a deity.

UNESCO World Heritage

On July 7, 2004 three sacred sites (Kumano-Sanze, Koyasan, and Yoshino/Dogo) and the pilgrimage routes that lead to and connect them, were inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage list as the “Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range”.

Kumano Kodo Pilgrimage Route

For over 1000 years people from all walks of society, including noted emperors and aristocrats, have used the arduous pilgrimage to Kumano. These pilgrimage routes, now called the Kumano Kodo, which stretch across the mountainous Kii Peninsula.

Kohechi

Kohechi Mountainous Route

The Kohechi route runs north-south through the center of the Kii Peninsula, linking the Buddhist temple complex of Kohechi and the spiritual Grand Shrines of the Kumano Sanzan. It is characterized by its challenging trails that cross over four passes in excess of 1000 meters elevation along the 45 km length. It was formed in the 13th to 14th centuries.

www.to-kumano.jp
Totsukawa Village
Koyasan Spiritual Sanctuary

Koyasan is a sacred Shingon Buddhist temple complex located in an alpine basin founded by the Samurai high priest Kukai, posthumously known as Kobo Daishi (774-835). The basin is surrounded by eighty peaks which represent the samsara of a kiotob, a symbol of enlightenment in Buddhism.

Main sites of the village are three areas: Danjo Garan, Kongobu-ji Honzan & Okunoin plus the Daimon gate.

Danjo Garan

Danjo Garan is the religious center of Koyasan. The unique style of the temple complex is based on the Shingon doctrine exerted tremendous influence on the architectural model for nearly 600 Shingon temples throughout Japan. Next to the Danjo Garan is Kongobu-ji Temple, the ecclesiastical headquarters of the Koyasan Shingon school.

Okunoin

Okunoin is 3 km to the east of Danjo Garan and contains the above revered as the sacred area where Kukai entered into a supreme plane of meditation waiting for the arrival of the Buddha of the future. Over 100,000 tombs/tombstones are densely distributed beneath giant 500 year old trees creating a spiritual atmosphere in a profound religious landscape.

Daimon

The impressive 24 m high Daimon gate is located on the western edge of Koyasan. This large wooden structure houses sculptures of the Nine Guardian deities to protect the sacred compound.

Temple Stay (Shukubo)

An excellent way to experience Koyasan is to stay in one of the temples or Shukubo. This is a unique chance to see inside the buildings, eat Buddhist vegetarian cuisine, and take part in morning prayer services. Koyasan Central Information Center (Koyasan Shukubo Temple Lodging Association)

Hours: 08:00-17:00
Closed December 27th-30th
Totsukawa Onsen
Hot Spring Aficionado Paradise

Totsukawa Onsen is an isolated hot spring paradise located in the heart of the Kii Mountains. It is a small community spread thinly along the riverbed squeezed next to the base of steep mountains. The main settlement overlooks a man-made lake formed by a dam downstream.

Kakenagashi

This mountain community is famous for the quality and amount of pure hot spring water which is used without dilution or Kakenagashi. Each accommodation features a hot spring bath and enjoying a soak in the soothing mineral waters is a must for any visit.

Hotel Subaru

Hotel Subaru is located along the Kii-Kochi pilgrimage route. It is a large facility with knitting, restaurant, small souvenir shop, day use hot spring baths, and hot spring pool.

Even if you are not staying there it is worth a short rent stop. There is a bus stop in front of the building.

Yaen Bridge

A Yaen "bridge" is a chicken-pulled cable car. The passenger sits in the cart and pulls along with rope. This is the old-fashioned way of crossing the steep gorges and rivers in the area. Yaen is written with the characters "野猿", which directly translated means "wild monkey".

Yaen are now used for locals to experience than for actual transportation use. There is a Yaen behind the Hotel Subaru and further south on route 15.

List of Accommodation

- Ikinosato 0746-64-0019
- Ueeyas 0746-64-0005
- Yohshinoya 0746-64-0012
- Takahara 0746-64-0014
- Yamato 0746-64-0017
- Hirasawa 0746-64-0034
- Matsuyama 0746-64-0011
- Hotel Subaru 0746-64-0011
- Sanei 0746-64-0482
- Kamiyusa 0746-64-0256

Stamps are available in all accommodations except Kamiyusa.
Kumano Hongu Heritage Center

The Kumano Hongu Heritage Center is the focal point for information in Hongu. There are two halls, North and South.

In the South Hall is the tourist information center and permanent exhibitions about the World Heritage property “Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range.”

The North Hall features permanent exhibitions about the Hongu area, a multipurpose hall, and temporary exhibition space. Permanent exhibitions are bilingual Japanese and English.

This center is a must-visit for those interested in learning more about the region’s unique cultural landscape.

Hours: 9:00-17:00
(Open year-round)

Free Admission.

Tsuboyu Bath

Tsuboyu is a historic bath in the creek near the center of Yunomine Onsen.

Capacity: 1–2 people

Time: up to 30 minutes

Price: 770 yen, 12 and under 660 yen

Hours: 6:00–21:00

First come, first serve. Buy tickets at the counter near the bathing temple.

Note: Swimming suits are not allowed. For more information visit the website at www.kumanoheritagecenter.org
Kumano Kodo Tips

Daylight

Daylight times vary greatly with winter having the shortest days. It is advisable to leave early to arrive early, and be aware when sunset is so as to not get stuck in the dark while still on the trail.

NOTE: It gets darker earlier in the valleys where most of the villages are located. The best time to check in accommodations is 11:00-1:00.

Water & Liquids

It is important to carry water or liquids during your trek or walk. Natural water sources along the trail have not been tested. In the villages and settlements, small shops are vending machines where water can be purchased. Especially during the hotter seasons, it is important to keep well hydrated.

HINT: Fill up your water bottles at the accommodations before departure.

Luggage Shuttle

Daily luggage shuttles are available between Tottukawa Onsen and Kumano Hongu Taisha for the later autumn season. For the other periods it is necessary to send luggage ahead with a transport company such as Tamako Transport. For example send luggage from a convenience store in Koyasan to an accommodation in Tottukawa Onsen. Then use the daily luggage shuttle for the rest of it. Some restrictions apply.

LINK: www.kumano-japan.com/kumano-kodo/luggage-shuttle/

Money/ATM

Come along Japanese yen cash, as many facilities and service providers do not accept credit cards, and places to exchange money are limited. If you do need to withdraw money, the ATMs at the post offices are the best option. Hours are limited especially on weekends.

HINT: Check with your credit card company before your visit to confirm if your credit card is OK for use in Japan at Japan Post Bank ATMs.


Wifi & Cell Phone Reception

Free WiFi is available at most accommodations. Cell phone reception can be limited on the trail.

Electricity

The voltage in Japan is 100 Volt. Electrical plugs have two, parallel flat pins. Type A.

HINT: bring an adapter if needed, as most accommodations do not have them.

Safety

Earthquake & Tsunami

Japan is prone to frequent natural disasters, such as earthquakes. In case of an earthquake, large waves are caused by earthquakes. If you are near the coast a large earthquake hits, head to higher ground immediately.

NOTES: Tsunami warning sign shown at right.

Extreme Weather & Typhoons

The Kumano Kodo lies in the western parts of Japan. It lies off the Pacific Ocean in the path of storms. Heavy rains and winds, especially from typhoons, can cause flash flooding, landslides, and damage from flying debris. Keep up-to-date with the weather forecast and avoid walking during extreme weather conditions.

Slippery Stones

Most daylight operations on the Kumano Kodo are from daylight to daylight on the stone lined trail. The cold cobble steps are particularly slippery when wet. Please take your time and be careful where you step.

Mamushi Snake

There is one main species of snake that is poisonous in the area, the Japanese Mamushi (Gloydius blomhoffii). It is a broad head snake with a triangular shaped head of a pit viper, it is patterned with pale gray, reddish-brown, or yellowish-brown background covered with a series of dark longitudinal black stripes. When disturbed, the Mamushi can sway its body or side around the trail. Use muzzle gait when walking near the evening as it is a bit of a step to use only by mistake. It will seek medical attention immediately, while keeping the affected area as immobile as possible.

Mukade Centipede

The Mukade is a giant centipede, and its bite can be painful. They are black with yellow-orange bands. They like to hide in hiding places, socheck your boots in the morning before putting your feet in. They are active in the hot and humid months.

Suzumebachi Hornet

The Suzumebachi is a giant hornet which can have a painful sting. If you see a nest avoid the area. It can be the most aggressive in the fall months.

Asiatic Bear

There are two species of bear in Japan, the Kumagino or brown bear found in Hokkaido and the Tsurenukawa and Asiatic Bear (Ursus arctos) on Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. Tsurenukawa means “fierce skill bear” because of the distinctive white crescent marking on their chest. There are not many left in the Kii Peninsula and they are hardly ever seen.

The risk of a bear encounter is very small. Encounters are almost always with people who are foraging in dense forests and other wild vegetables. But it is always best to be aware of your surroundings when walking. Look and listen to the nature around you to avoid any possible issues.

In Case of Emergency

Seek the assistance of someone nearby. If they do not speak English, they will still understand and help. If the emergency help line and a translation service in another language are available in your area.

Koyasan

Route Closures During Winter

IMPORTANT NOTE: The northern passes are essentially snowed in during the winter months making these sections technically closed from late-December to mid-March. But the later autumn pass is the south is open year-round.

Clothing & Footwear

Proper clothing and footwear are essential, especially if you are planning for a longer, multi-day trek.

Review the average temperatures for the time of your visit for your planned activities and on the day-to-day weather. Choose a jacket that can shed water is recommended. Sturdy, worn-in, walking footwear is essential.

Gear

The type of gear that you will need varies with the duration and extent of your walk. The following is a general list of recommended items:

- Walking/hiking backpack
- Rain gear (if available umbrella is convenient)
- Full-length hiking trousers
- Hiking socks
- Water bottles
- Camera
- Small first aid kit, with Band-Aids, etc.
- Small flashlight/ headlamps are a good option
- Maps

Obakotoge Pass

Tottukawa Onsen

Kumano Kodo Trail
Accommodations

Accommodations along the trail are mostly Japanese style with tatami mat flooring in the guest rooms and dining area. These rooms are small, with a low table (maku) moved to the side to lay down futon mattresses to sleep. In hot spring areas, there is a larger range of standards, from small family-run minshuku guesthouses to larger traditional inns. Accommodations are limited in the smaller areas.

Reservations are highly recommended as walking up to lodgings is not custom.

NOTE: Reservations can be made online at the Kumano Travel Community reservation system.

LINK: www.kumano-travel.com

Meals

A trek along the Kumano Kodo is a culinary journey. Meals at the guesthouses and inns are Japanese-style ingredients vary from the coast to mountaintop, often featuring fresh, local ingredients. Rice is staple and eaten at most meals. Open your mind and mouthful to try these new and delicious foods.

HTM: Practice with chopsticks before you come.

Bedding (Futons)

Bedding in the Japanese style guesthouses are futon mattresses laid onto the tatami mat flooring.

HTM: Japanese pillows can sometimes be hard, so if you need a soft pillow consider bringing along an inflatable pillow to make your sleep more comfortable.

Yukata

Yukata are cotton garments to wear in and around a Japanese-style accommodation. They are also used as pajamas.

HTM: Wearing something underneath can save yourself from an embarrassing moment if you are not used to sitting down with a given off.

Tatami

Tatami are woven mats used as flooring in traditional Japanese rooms.

There are a few general rules to follow in a tatami room:

1. Do not wear slippers on the tatami.
2. Keep the tatami dry, for example, do not have wet based cream rolled up on the floor.
3. Avoid dragging tables or heavy luggage over the tatami, as this might rip the surface.

Slippers

Slippers are an integral part of the Japanese culture. They are different from European slippers in their design and materials. In Japan, slippers are used in all types of rooms, including bedrooms, kitchens, and bathrooms.

HTM: Practice with chopsticks before you come.

Baths (Onsen)

Japanese baths are the ultimate place to relax and wind down after a day's walk.

Hot springs are common in the area and baths featuring these mineral waters are called onsen.

How to Bathe

The very essence of the bathing routine is as below for both hot spring and communal baths.

1. Take off clothes in change room.
2. Shower or wash body.
3. Steam or soak in bath.
4. Relax and enjoy.

Be observant: Watch (but don’t stare!) the people around you so that you know what is going on.

Most places follow these general guidelines but some do differ slightly. The main thing is to remember to keep the bath water separate from the washing water, and to be polite and courteous to other bathers.

HTM: A full guide to the Japanese bath visit the following page online.

LINK: www.j-tour.jp/en/onsen/how-to-take-a-japanese-bath/

Shrines

The themes of purification and offerings repeat themselves during a visit to the shrine. The general flow of worship is:

1. Wash hands and face with the purification basin often near the entrance to the shrine.
2. Make the mizu ring by shaking the rope.
3. Offer rice coins in the offering box if you wish.
4. Bow twice deeply.
5. Clap your hands twice.
6. Then bow once deeply.

Omamori

An Omamori is an amulet used for many reasons, including warding off evil, for traffic safety, health, etc. The word Omamori (O-namori) means protection, with omamori meaning harmonic protector. They were often handed out on one side of the statue, as a keepsake of the statue or temple they were brought from at the other.

HTM: Be aware there may be many omamori for sale/for gift.

Emo

Emo (Amulets) are small prayers placed to make requests or wishes to the deities. They are also carried to protect against evil spirits. It is said that the Omamori was originally given as a farewell gift by the deities to the travelers passing through the shrine.

Goohoon (Goshintai)

The Kumano Goohoon or Goshintai (ゴシャン) is a powerful amulet distinctive to the Kumano Sanzan Sacred Shrines. Its purpose is to ward off evil, assist in illnesses and bring good fortune. It is often displayed on house doors and in rice fields. Originally the amulet was composed of a red clay, u-shaped stamp, but distinguish it from other, a background wood block print with an intricate design of mythical designs. The word “goohoon” (Goshintai in English) was added. Each Kumano Sanzan Grand Shrine has a different version based on the same theme.

Pilgrimage Etiquette

Please abide by the following guidelines while enjoying the Kumano Kodo.

1. Preserve the area’s heritage and ancient culture.
2. Respect the faith of past and present visitors.
3. Keep the routes marked and follow the signs.
4. Protect the local flora and fauna: do not remove or introduce animals or vegetables.
5. Stay on the trails.
6. Be careful with the present forest fires.
7. Be prepared - plan your trip and equip yourself properly.
8. Give others with a smile and warm heart.

Model Itineraries

Below are two basic walking overviews of the Kumano Kodo. One is a full traverse and the other is a one-day hike on the southern Hatashitchi Pass section. Both of these itineraries can be done in either direction or blended up with the Nakasendo route from Hongyō.

Koyasan to Kumano Hongu Taisha Trek

Day 1:
- Transfer to Koyasan, overnight 🌙
- Walk Koyasan to Omata 🌙, overnight 🌙
- Walk Omata to Mihara-guchi (mid, overnight)
- Walk Mihara-guchi to Totokawa Onsen (p.15-16), overnight 🌙
- Walk Totokawa Onsen to Kumano Hongu Taisha (p.16-15), overnight 🌙
- Transfer to next destination

Koyasan to Hatashitchi Pass Day Hike

Day 1:
- Transfer to Totokawa Onsen, overnight 🌙
- Walk Totokawa Onsen to Kumano Hongu Taisha (p.14-15), overnight 🌙
- Transfer to next destination

Hatashitchi Pass Day Hike

Option: Stay one extra night in the Hongu area to enjoy the hot springs then continue walking on the Nakasendo for two more days to Kumano Nachi Taisha.

HTM: Be careful with the present forest fires. If you are walking the Nakasendo, spot a few days in Hongyō and do this walk to experience a little of the Kumano route.

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Access

Trains

Trains are an efficient way to access the trailheads for the Kumano Kodo. The Kintetsu Railway line to Koyasan leaves from Nankai Namba train station in Osaka. Depending on which train you take to Koyasan, you may need to take a transfer in Hashimoto. There is a short hike to the trailhead from Hashimoto. From Hashimoto, you can then hike to the trailhead.

Kansai Airport

Access

Bus

Local buses are the main form of public transport once you leave the coast and head into the mountains. Buses are limited (especially along the Kii Kodo), so it is best to plan ahead and check the timetables.

How to Ride a Local Bus

Riding a local bus is easy once you learn the bus system as outlined below.

Kii-Tanabe Station Bus Stop

Buses for the Kumano Kodo depart from bus stop number 2 in front of the Tanabe train station. Ask the driver where to get off when you board the bus.

Useful Words & Phrases

- I would like to buy a one way express train ticket to Koyasan.
- I would like to go to the Yoko bus stop.
- I would like to go to the Yoko bus stop (name of bus stop).
- I would like a transfer to (name of bus).
- I would like a change of money.
- Kumano Kodo travel pack

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Route Guide

Overview
The Kiihtai route is a mountain trail not suitable for beginners, and for those with experience only make it after thorough mountain measurement. It is a 4-day walk with covering 45km, traversing a high mountain pass over 100km 2,000m in elevation every day.

Weather
The northerly winds are high and the weather is variable with much rain, wind, and fog. The northerly winds are essentially blown in during the winter months making these sections technically short from December to March. (The Hayama Pass Trail in the south is open year-round.)

Lodging
Accommodations are available in Joeytno, Mizuguchi, Tsuchiyu Onsen, and the nearby mountain towns. Reservations are highly recommended and essential as not to get stuck in the mountains without a place to stay.

Transportation
Public transportation is limited especially between Omata and Mizuguchi and Mizuguchi is located on different sides of a major mountain range and can only be reached by commonly crowded buses or on your own getting to and from school. Please check and inquire locally to get the most up-to-date information on bus options.

Preparation
Good preparation and excellent fitness is essential to make the full four-day trek between Koyasan and Kurobe Hyotan-va in the Kiihtai. Please be prepared and travel safely.

Mizugami Peak (Koyasan-Okata)

Overview
This section starts in Joeytno and finishes at the Okata bus stop. There are longer sections or passed made over Okata, on the Koyasan-Ryogok-Style road, and a forestry road after Mizugami Peak. The trail is generally wide and easy to walk with some steep sections into other valleys (Okata-4000-ga-sen) over Okata (Koyasan-ga-sen) forest and the Okata bus stop (Koyasan-ga-sen).

Trailhead
The trailhead starts at the Okata bus stop. Cross the road and head up the narrow valley between the forest and the top of the mountain where the trailhead changes from paved road to dirt trail.

Kayyo-gya-ate Remains
Historically, there was a number of inns near Kasuga, just before entering the forest. There are still some remains of inns and tea houses near the forest path.

Narrow Trail
The atmosphere of the trail changes quickly after the pass, turning into a smaller mountain trail through mature beech forest. Before reaching the Kurobe residence remains there is a small narrow path with a steep slope prone to slides. As the trail is narrow, it is often recommended to assemble and even the safest sections in the other side.

Okato (Okata)
Okato is a small settlement built onto the mountain side. There are trails, several hiking tours, and a small shrine located here. Watch for quotations of Kamakura times (Japanese Shokado-ke). These are carved out of rock and include Buddhist symbols and scenes.

Koyasan-ryokyo Skyline
After Okato the trail climbs to the scenic Kayyo-gya-Style road which runs along the ridgeline between Koyasan and Koyasan-ga-sen, before descending into Hyotan-va.

Mizugami Village Remains
Mizugami was a settlement that flourished during the middle of the Meiji period until 1930 when the village was abandoned because of nature transportation routes and lack of agricultural land.

Forestry Road
The trail joins a forestry road even after Mizugami Peak which runs along the ridgeline of the mountainous logging terraces.

Okata Blue Stop
The trail runs along the ridge in sections before descending blindly to the Koyasan-ga-sen forest. At the base of the slope is the Okata bus stop, hotel, any phone, and stamps.

Obake-jo Trail
(Okata-Mizuguchi)

Overview
This is often considered the most challenging and "best day" of the trail. The trail is the long and narrow path of natural, hard, and rocky soil. It is the only one of the highest peaks in the region taking the heart of storms that rise up the mountain from the sea. Weather can be fine and change quickly, often with heavy conditions. The trail can be very narrow with heavy winds at the peak.

The trail has a very different feel on the other side of the Obake-jo pass. The north side has wider trails with more gradients. The south side is more of a wilderness trail with some spots that are narrow with steep slopes.

Machida
The name Machida comes from an episode of history, where Prince Arakawa’s (1298-1352) encountered in the forest. He was said to have washed his horse for one of the residences: “Machida” and “Oka” broad of foot. He had a horse near the obake-jo trail. Near the horse, there is a small rock wall, and a “Machida” sign.

Okato-Mizuguchi Trailhead
From the Obake-jo bus stop, along the path to the Okato-Mizuguchi trailhead.

Mizuguchi Onsen
The trail is narrow and steep. As you walk through the forest, you will see some remains of camps on the way.

Okato-Mizuguchi Trailhead
The trail next to the side of the valley bottom following it through the small settlement of Mizuguchi. Near the bus stop with a trail end and sign post. There are remains of a long tea house, and “Okato” candidate from the late Edo era.

Mizuguchi Onsen
The trail next to the side of the valley bottom following it through the small settlement of Mizuguchi. Near the bus stop with a trail end and sign post.
Yoshimura House Remains & Windbreak Cedar Tree

This site was an important poststation between the Okabe and Minami Iwakura districts and is a national treasure. It is approximately 6 km south of the Ushiodo Ridge and is estimated to have been used by travelers for a little more than 1,600 years.

Minami Iwakura

The trunk of the Windbreak Cedar Tree is 6.8 m in diameter, and its length is 15 m. It was moved to this site in 1985 from Ushiodo Ridge, about 6 km away. The trunk is approximately 1,000 years old.

Furuyagura Remains

The origins of the Furu-yagura remain uncertain. It may have been a post station on the old Tokaido Road. From the 12th century it was used as a residence by the local lord, as evidenced by the many remains such as a stone lantern and pottery found here. It is possible that this site was the site of the Furuyagura-ya, the residence of the lord of the area. The site is located along the Minami Iwakura River.

Demise Teahouse Remains

This site was a teahouse and a resting place for travelers. The teahouse was destroyed in the 1950s, and the remains are located near the Senkoji. The teahouse was once a popular stop for travelers, and the remains offer a glimpse into the life of the time.

Hakusui-Engawa, Hagi

Hakusui-Engawa is a historical site located near the Minami Iwakura River. It is a site of historical and cultural significance, and the remains offer a glimpse into the life of the time.

Totsukawa-Osen-Kumano Hongu Taisha

Overview

The Totsukawa-Osen-Kumano Hongu Taisha is a historical site located near the Minami Iwakura River. It is a site of historical and cultural significance, and the remains offer a glimpse into the life of the time.

Totsukawa-Osen-Kumano Hongu Taisha

The site is located on a hill overlooking the Minami Iwakura River, and it is a popular spot for tourists and locals alike. It is also a重要 site for pilgrims, as it is one of the 88 places to visit on the Kumano Kodo trail.

Key Sites

- The Windbreak Cedar Tree
- The House of Yoshimura
- The Teahouse Remains
- The Furuyagura Remains

To explore the site, visitors should follow the marked trails, which lead to important sites such as the Windbreak Cedar Tree and the House of Yoshimura.

Registration Sites in Japan

- Kumano Hongu Shrine
- Totsukawa-Osen
- Kumano Hongu Shrine

Contact Information

Kumano Hongu Shrine

155-701 Hongo-cho, Tanabe City, Wakayama Prefecture, 671-7531

Tanabe Tourist Information Center

1-10-1 Minato, Tanabe City, Wakayama Prefecture, 645-0001

For more information, visit the official Kumano Kodo website: