

Heian Shrine

Heian Shrine was built in 1895 to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the establishment of Kyoto as a Japanese capital and the first and was dedicated to the First and last Emperors who ruled in Kyoto. The buildings on the ground are colorful replicas of the original buildings, reduced to five eighths the size of the Kyoto Imperial Palace during the Heian period from (late eighth to mid twelfth century). They reflect the influence of Tang Dynasty palace architecture, which flourished in Japan in the 8th century.



The Oten-mon Gate, the Tower of the Blue Dragon and the Tower of the White Tiger, located in the Inner Court are famous architectural features of the shrine. The Sacred Garden is a traditional stroll garden with ponds and fountains that use water from Japan's largest lake, Lake Biwa. This tranquil garden has been designated as a scenic beauty by the Japanese government.

