


Information in Facilities

聖徳太子御廟


Mausoleum of Shotoku-Taishi
(Prince Shotoku)



Shotoku Taishi, the regent of Empress Suiko, sought political reform by incorporating an advanced political system and culture, including the Seventeen-Article Constitution, the establishment of the Twelve-stage Cap and Rank system, and the dispatch of envoys to the Sui Dynasty China. Prince Shotoku died in 621, according to the Nihon Shoki (Chronicles of Japan, completed in 720), and is said to have been buried at Shinaga in Kawachi Province (modern Osaka Prefecture). The Mausoleum of Shotoku Taishi is a circular mound with a diameter about of 50 meters and a height of about 10 meters. It has a horizontal hole-type stone chamber made with elaborately cut stones inside. This mausoleum is called Sankotsuichibyō, meaning three coffins in one mausoleum. Shotoku Taishi was buried with his mother, Empress Anahobe no Hashihito no Himemiko, and Princess Kashiwabe no Hokikimi no Iratsume.

敏達天皇陵


Bidatsu-tenno-ryo Kofun



The Nihon Shoki (Chronicles of Japan, completed in 720) states that the 30th Emperor, Bidatsu, was enthroned in 572 and buried in the Shinaga no Misasagi (mausoleum), presently known as Bidatsu-tenno-ryo Kofun, after his death. The Nihon Shoki also states that it was the place his mother, Empress Ishihime, had also been buried. The Bidatsu-tenno-ryo Kofun (mausoleum) is the only keyhole-shaped tumulus in the group of ancient tombs in Shinagadani, with a total length of about 93 meters and is surrounded by an empty moat. The inside is not known at all, but it is considered that a horizontal hole-type stone chamber was adopted. Also, haniwa (clay images) were collected from the surrounding area, and it is believed that they were built in the latter half of the Kofun period (250-538).

孝徳天皇陵

Kotoku-tenno-ryo Kofun




The 36th Emperor Kotoku took the throne after the Taika Reforms (645). He promoted reform politics by appointing Soga no Kurayamada no Ishikawa no Maro and others who were successful in the Taika Reforms. However, Emperor Kotoku had a disagreement with a warring faction, including Prince Naka no Oe, died at Naniwa Palace in loneliness in 654 and was buried in the Osaka no Shinaga no Misasagi (mausoleum), presently known as Kotoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

The mausoleum, located along the Takenouchi Kaido Road, is a small circular burial mound with a diameter of about 30 meters, and also known as Uguisu no Misasagi. Here, Kaiju Budo Kyo (a mirror decorated with marine mammals and grapevines), which is said to have been excavated from a baizuka (smaller tumulus), is well-known.

叡福寺


Eifukuji Temple



It is said that Empress Suiko built Eihuku-ji Temple to protect the Mausoleum of Shotoku Taishi (Prince Shotoku) and that Emperor Shomu added a large cathedral during the Nara period (710-794). Eihuku-ji Temple developed as a sacred place for Shotoku Taishi worship. The entire temple disappeared once due to a fire caused by the army of Oda Nobunaga (regarded as the first Great Unifier of Japan in the 16th century). However, the temple buildings were gradually rebuilt, beginning with the reconstruction of the Shoryoden (a building to worship Shotoku Taishi) by Toyotomi Hideyori (the successor of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the general who first united all of Japan in the 16th century). On April 11 every year, a ceremony called Daijoeshiki is held in memory of Shotoku Taishi's death anniversary. The temple is crowded with many worshippers on those days.

二子塚古墳

Futagozuka Kofun




The Futagozuka Kofun, located about 200 meters southeast of the Suiko-tenno-ryo Kofun (mausoleum of Empress Suiko), has a rare form of a two-sided, flat-topped tumulus that connects two flat-topped tumuli. Each of the east and west burial mounds has a horizontal hole-type stone chamber of almost the same shape and size, and plaster was filled and applied to the gaps and surfaces of the stone materials used in the stone chambers.

Furthermore, a semi-cylindrical house-shaped sarcophagus (stone coffin) with a degenerated rope hook on the lid is housed in each stone chamber.

It is an important tumulus when considering the end of the tumulus.

大道旧山本家住宅


Daido-kyu-Yamamotoke Jutaku



The Daido Kyu Yamamotoke Jutaku (former Yamamoto family residence) is an old residential house that stands along the Takenouchi Kaido, which is said to be the oldest public road in Japan. It retains a building style called Yamatomune that has a thatched roof on a gable with tiled roofs on both ends. It is a nationally registered tangible cultural property (building) that characterizes the historical space along the highway that connects Yamato and Sakai. Signposts and Ise lanterns are left in the surrounding area, conveying the remnants of when people used to go for economic activities and pilgrimages.

用明天皇陵


Yomei-tenno-ryo Kofun



According to the Nihon Shoki (Chronicles of Japan, completed in 720), the 31st Emperor Yomei was buried in the Iware no Ikegami no Misasagi (mausoleum) first. The Nihon Shoki also states that his remains were buried again in the Kawachi no Shinaga no Misasagi, presently known as Yomei-tenno-ryo Kofun, in 593. The Yomei-tenno-ryo Kofun (mausoleum) is a burial mound that is about 65 meters long east-west, about 60 meters long north-south, and about 10 meters high and is surrounded by an empty moat with a width of about 7 meters. Each side of this huge-scale premises, including the outer bank of the moat, is about 100 meters long. The size and shape of the burial mound are remarkably similar to the Ishibutai Kofun, which is said to be the tomb of Soga no Umako, a politician during the Asuka period (538-710).

推古天皇陵

Suiko-tenno-ryo Kofun



Empress Suiko, the 33rd monarch of Japan, was the first woman to take on the role of empress regnant in Japan. She appointed Shotoku Taishi (Prince Shotoku) as regent, proactively absorbed advanced political systems, culture, and art through negotiations with Sui Dynasty China on the continent, and made Asuka culture centered on political reforms and Buddhist culture blossom.

The Suiko-tenno-ryo Kofun (mausoleum) is a three-tiered burial mound stretching long from east to west and is considered to have two horizontal hole-type stone chambers inside. Besides, the Hamurozuka Kofun, located about 500 meters west, and the Futagozuka Kofun, which is about 200 meters southeast, exist in Taishi Town, both of which are also known as tumuli with two stone chambers on one mound.

竹内街道


Takenouchi-kaido



The Daido Road, connecting to Asukakyo (an ancient capital city of Japan), was the gateway to continental diplomacy and the oldest public road in Japan, constructed by Emperess Suiko in 613. The 30-kilometer-long Takenouchi Kaido Road is a part of the Daido Road and connects Sakai City and Katsuragi City. It was a diplomatic road that envoys to the Sui Dynasty China and the Tang Dynasty China used in ancient times. In the Middle Ages, it was an economic road that supported the development of the economy by connecting Imaicho in Kashihara City with Sakai City. In the early modern period, it was used as a path of pilgrimage to Ise Grand Shrine. Due to its historical value, it was certified as a Japanese heritage site in 2017.

西方院

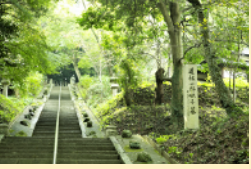
Saihoin Temple



After the death of Shotoku Taishi (Prince Shotoku), his nannies Princess Tsukimasu, Princess Himasu, and Princess Tamateru (respectively, the daughters of Soga no Umako, Ono no Imoko, and Mononobe no Moriya) shaved their hair and became Buddhist nuns. They built a memorial hall in front of the grave and prayed for the prince's soul, and it is said to be the temple's beginning. There are three stone towers, which are said to be the three nuns' mausoleum, in the cemetery on the south side of the temple. The principal images of the temple are an image of Amitabha Tathagata, who is said to have been made by Prince Shotoku, and an eleven-faced Kannon Bodhisattva statue that is said to have been made by the monk, Eshin Sozu.

小野妹子廟(墓)

Mausoleum of Ono-no-Imoko




On a small hill on the south side of Shinaga Shrine, there is a small mound that is said to be the tomb of Ono no Imoko from ancient times. Imoko was a person who was dispatched to the great power of the Sui Dynasty China, which was on the Chinese continent at that time, as an envoy to Sui during Emperess Suiko's era (554-628).

It is said that Ikenobo, a flower arrangement Iemoto (the head family of a school), was established when Imoko was entrusted with the protection of Prince Shotoku's guardian deity, Nyoirin Kannon (the Bodhisattva of Compassion). Imoko built a ward and placed flowers in front of the Nyoirin Kannon image in the morning and evening. Therefore, the mound is currently managed by Ikenobo.

二上山

Mt.Nijo



Mt. Nijo is a mountain with two peaks like the back of a camel. In the Man'yoshu (the oldest extant collection of waka, a type of poetry in classical Japanese literature), it is referred to as Futakamiyama. It has been popular for centuries. Sanukite, which was used as a material for stone tools, and tuff used for sarcophagi (stone coffins) and foundation stones, have been collected from the mountain's foot. It is also an important place for archaeological purposes.

Prince Otsu, son of Emperor Temmu, was buried at the top of Mt. Otake.