

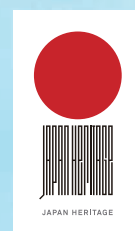


Villages depicted in *Tabihikitsuke* and two paintings

Landscape of Hinenosho, a manor in medieval Japan

Unchanging landscape

Unchanging heart



Story

Around 800 years ago, the area of present-day Izumisano City was a territory of the Kujo Family, who were highly ranked nobles. The territory was the *shoen* (a manor in medieval Japan) called Hinenosho, and two paintings of the *shoen* and a diary written by Kujo Masamoto, “Tabihikitsuke,” have been conserved. The paintings depict green landscapes, ponds and a watercourse for the irrigation of farms and paddy fields, as well as shrines and temples, while the diary vividly describes the life and people in villages 500 years ago. The landscape that constituted the *shoen* area has been passed down from the medieval era to present day, and it allows us to enjoy the attractive landscapes of the rural villages presented in the paintings and diary.



Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke
(owned by the Archives and
Mausolea Department of the
Imperial Household Agency)

Two paintings of *shoen* that tell us stories about Hinenosho

When Hinenosho was established in 1234, the biggest challenge in its management was the development of its vast undeveloped lands. The lord of the Kujo Family began a land survey of Hinenosho in 1309, and two paintings were created during the survey. The watercourse, ponds, shrines and temples in the villages are depicted in the paintings in great detail.

The main project during development was the construction of the Yukawa Watercourse. It was designed to convey water between Hine Jinja Shrine and Jigen-in Temple and through farms on terraced slopes and to reach Junitanike Pond over a total length of approximately 2.75 km with a height difference of only about 3 m. You can get a sense for the painstaking efforts of the village people from the large-scale elaborate civil engineering work.

If you compare the paintings with present-day photos and maps, you will be surprised to find that many features have remained the same. The ponds created in those days still provide water to farms and paddy fields to grow crops for people. Hinenosho made progress through this large-scale development and grew into an important *shoen* that developed on its own among the approximately 30 *shoen* possessed by the Kujo Family in Japan.

Now, what were people's lives like in those days?



Diary of a court noble —Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke—

In the Warring States Period, the management of *shoen* began to be threatened by samurai. Around that time, Kujo Masamoto, the lord of Hinenosho, stayed in Chofukuji Temple in Iriyamada Village for four years. He wrote a diary to record how he spent his life and what happened there during the period from 1501 to 1505. When the villagers in Ogi suffered droughts, they held a ritual to pray for rain at Takimiya Shrine (Hibashiri Jinja Shrine). Noh performances offered in the ritual were praised by Masamoto with the statement that they were comparable to those in Kyoto. This ritual event is still organized under the name of *hotaki* in the shrine. Masamoto was also impressed by the performing arts presented in a regular festival held in Oiseki Daimyojin (Hine Jinja Shrine) on April 2 every year. Masamoto sometimes stayed in Jigen-in Temple, the grounds of which feature one of the three famous two-storied pagodas in Japan, and the elegant features of the pagoda have not changed in over 750 years. The diary also depicts rituals and festivals, hostage incidents, battles, the damage caused by floods and droughts, diseases, crimes, and other events, which enables you to get interesting insights into the lives of farmers in the Warring States Period while viewing the current landscape.



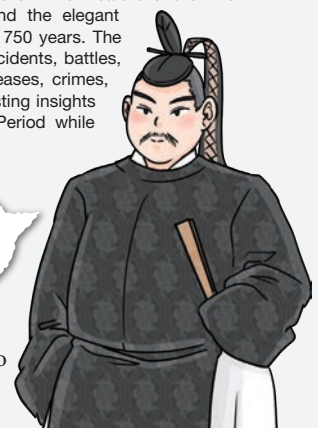
The Painting of Hinenosho Village
(owned by the Archives and Mausolea Department
of the Imperial Household Agency)



The Painting of Hinenosho Village and Ihara Village
(owned by the Archives and Mausolea Department
of the Imperial Household Agency)

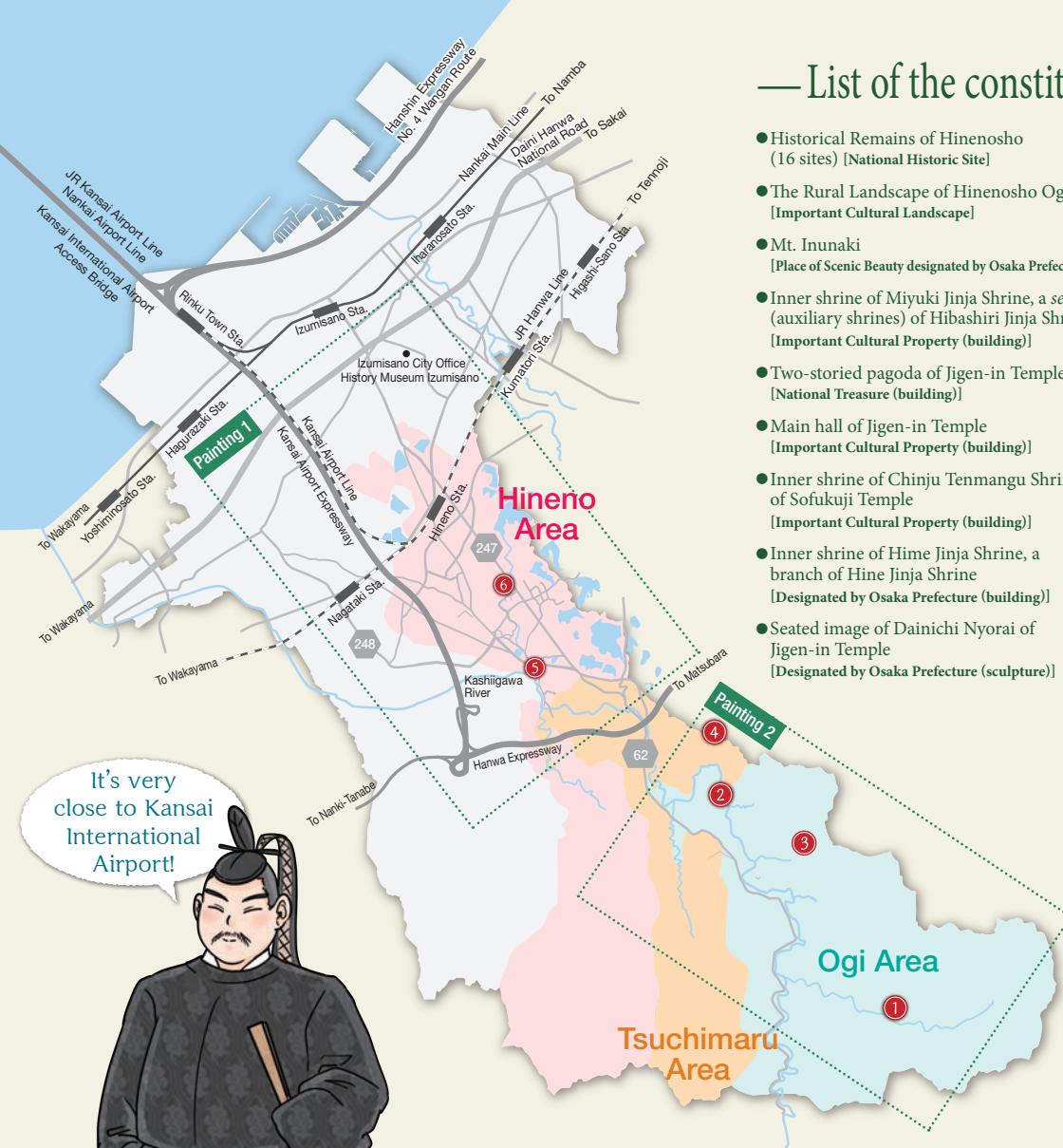
We faced many
difficulties, like disputes within
villages and attacks by
external forces...

Lord Kujo Masamoto



— List of the constituent cultural properties —

- Historical Remains of Hinenosho (16 sites) [National Historic Site]
- The Rural Landscape of Hinenosho Ogi [Important Cultural Landscape]
- Mt. Inunaki [Place of Scenic Beauty designated by Osaka Prefecture]
- Inner shrine of Miyuki Jinja Shrine, a *sessha* (auxiliary shrines) of Hibashiri Jinja Shrine [Important Cultural Property (building)]
- Two-storied pagoda of Jigen-in Temple [National Treasure (building)]
- Main hall of Jigen-in Temple [Important Cultural Property (building)]
- Inner shrine of Chinju Tenmangu Shrine of Sofukuji Temple [Important Cultural Property (building)]
- Inner shrine of Hime Jinja Shrine, a branch of Hine Jinja Shrine [Designated by Osaka Prefecture (building)]
- Seated image of Dainichi Nyorai of Jigen-in Temple [Designated by Osaka Prefecture (sculpture)]
- Wooden seated image of Yakushi Nyorai and images of two attendants in the Naka-ogi area [Designated by Osaka Prefecture (sculpture)]
- Copper vase of Shipporyuji Temple [Designated by Osaka Prefecture (craft)]
- Color painting of Fudo Myoo, two boy attendants and the 48 messengers on silk in Shipporyuji Temple [Designated by Osaka Prefecture (painting)]
- Color mandala composed of holy spirits of Mahavairocana's parietal region on silk in Shipporyuji Temple [Designated by Izumisano City (painting)]
- Color painting of Fudo Myoo with eight boy attendants on silk in Shipporyuji Temple [Designated by Izumisano City (painting)]
- Painting of Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple and Ogi Village [Designated by Izumisano City (historic artefact)]
- Wooden *munafuda* of Jigen-in Temple [Designated by Izumisano City (historic artefact)]
- *Eboshi* from Minato Ruins [Designated by Izumisano City (archeological artefact)]
- *Kokerakyo* of Jigen-in Temple [Designated by Izumisano City (Tangible Folk Cultural Property)]
- *Ninai danjiri* event in the autumn festival of Hibashiri Jinja Shrine in Ogi [Designated by Izumisano City (Intangible Folk Cultural Property)]
- Pillow Festival of Hine Jinja Shrine [Designated by Izumisano City (Intangible Folk Cultural Property)]
- Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple [Not yet designated (building)]
- Tsuchimaru Rengeji Temple [Not yet designated (building)]
- Tsuchimaru Gokurakuji Temple [Not yet designated (building)]
- Ritual event of *hotaki* in Hibashiri Jinja Shrine [Not yet designated (Intangible Folk Cultural Property)]



Painting 1, which was created in the medieval era, depicts a twin-peak mountain ④ and an area thought to be a part of Oizeki Daimyojin and Muhenko-in Temple ⑤, and Junitaniike Pond, which draws water from Kashiigawa River ⑥, is described as "Jujidaniike." Painting 2, which was created in the early modern period, depicts Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple ①, the stage of the *Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke* ②, and the rural landscape of Hinenosho Ogi ③, and it can be seen that they have been passed down to present day.



"Painting of Hinenosho Village" (owned by the Archives and Mausolea Department of the Imperial Household Agency)



"Painting of Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple and Ogi Village" (in the late Edo Period) owned by Hibashiri Jinja Shrine

Landscape of Hinenosho in the medieval era – Excursion routes

- ① **Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple** - Walk through the world of *Shugen*
Mt. Inunaki bus stop → Zuiryumon Gate → Ryokai-no-taki waterfall → To-no-taki waterfall → Grave of the loyal dog → Main hall → Gyoja-no-taki waterfall
- ② Walk through the stage of the *Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke*
Naka-ogi bus stop → Bishamon-do Temple → Hibashiri Jinja Shrine → Former Site of Saikoji Temple → **Former Site of Chofukuji Temple** → Shimo-ogi bus stop
- ③ Walk through the Rural Landscape of Hinenosho Ogi
Shimo-ogi bus stop → Enmanji Temple → Former Site of Chofukuji Temple → Mizuma Street → Zentokuji Temple and Saikoji Temple → Terraced rice fields around Higashinoike Pond → Rengeji Temple (and the nearby Kami-ogi Suspension Bridge) → Former Site of Kosekiji Temple → Kokawa Road → Bishamon-do Temple → **Hibashiri Jinja Shrine** → Naka-ogi bus stop
- ④ **Former Site of Tsuchimaru Ameyama Castle** - Walk around a medieval castle
Tonda bus stop → Tsuchimaru Rengeji Temple and grave of Hashimoto Masataka → Yukawa Watercourse Sluice Gate → Kokawa Road → Tsuchimaru Kasuga Jinja Shrine and trailhead → Former Site of Tsuchimaru Ameyama Castle
- ⑤ Walk through the world in paintings of a *shoen*: shrines and temples
Shindode bus stop → Shindode Ushigami Altar → Kokawa Road → Tenmangu Shrine of Sofukuji Temple → Yukawa Watercourse → **Jigen-in Temple** → Yukawa Watercourse → **Hine Jinja Shrine** → Hime Jinja Shrine → Higashiu bus stop (Short route: Kunoki bus stop → Tenmangu Shrine of Sofukuji Temple → Yukawa Watercourse → **Jigen-in Temple** and **Hine Jinja Shrine** → Higashiu bus stop)
- ⑥ Walk through the world in paintings of a *shoen*: irrigation watercourse
Higashiu bus stop → **Path along the Yukawa Watercourse** → Former Site of Hachioji → Former Site of Nonomiya → Amazuike Pond → Yaejiike Pond → Junitaniike Pond → JR Hineno Station

Folktale of Mt. Inunaki

Legend of the Loyal Dog



At the end of the 10th century, there was a hunter named Yamada who lived in Kishu Ikedanoshō, on the other side of the mountain and hunted wild boars and deer on the mountain. The hunter had a dog that he always took with him. One day, he went to the mountain with his dog as usual. While resting in the shadow of a rock, the dog suddenly began to bark fiercely and would not stop even after he scolded it many times. The hunter got so angry that he cut off the dog's head with his hatchet. The dog's head then leaped into the air and bit into the throat of a giant snake lying in wait behind the rock to swallow the lone hunter. The snake was killed by the bite. Touched by the loyalty shown to him by the dog in saving his life, the hunter broke his bow on the spot, built a stupa for the dog and respectfully buried its body. Then, he donated his land to the Fudo-do temple.

1 Inunakisan Shipporyuji Temple

Not yet designated (building)



This temple is located in a valley along the Inunaki River in Fudodani, a deep part of the Izumi Mountain Range in the Ogi area. It is a main training ground for *Katsuragi Shugen*, which is said to have been founded by En-no-Ozunu in 661, as well as the eighth of Katsuragi twenty-eight sutra mounds. During the period when Masamoto was staying there, priests of the temple prayed for rain in years of drought.

Tsuchimaru and Ogi Areas

Plan your visits to see them!

Traditional Festivals

Some festivals in these areas are believed to have originated from rituals and festivals depicted in the *Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke*.

Ogi area

3 Ninai *Danji* Event in the Autumn Festival of Hibashiri Jinja Shrine in Ogi



In this autumn festival of Hibashiri Jinja Shrine, where the ritual event of *hotaki* is also held, three *danji* floats from the districts of Kami-ogi, Naka-ogi and Shimo-ogi are carried by participants in a parade. It is popular as an event that is rich in local flavor. Held in October.

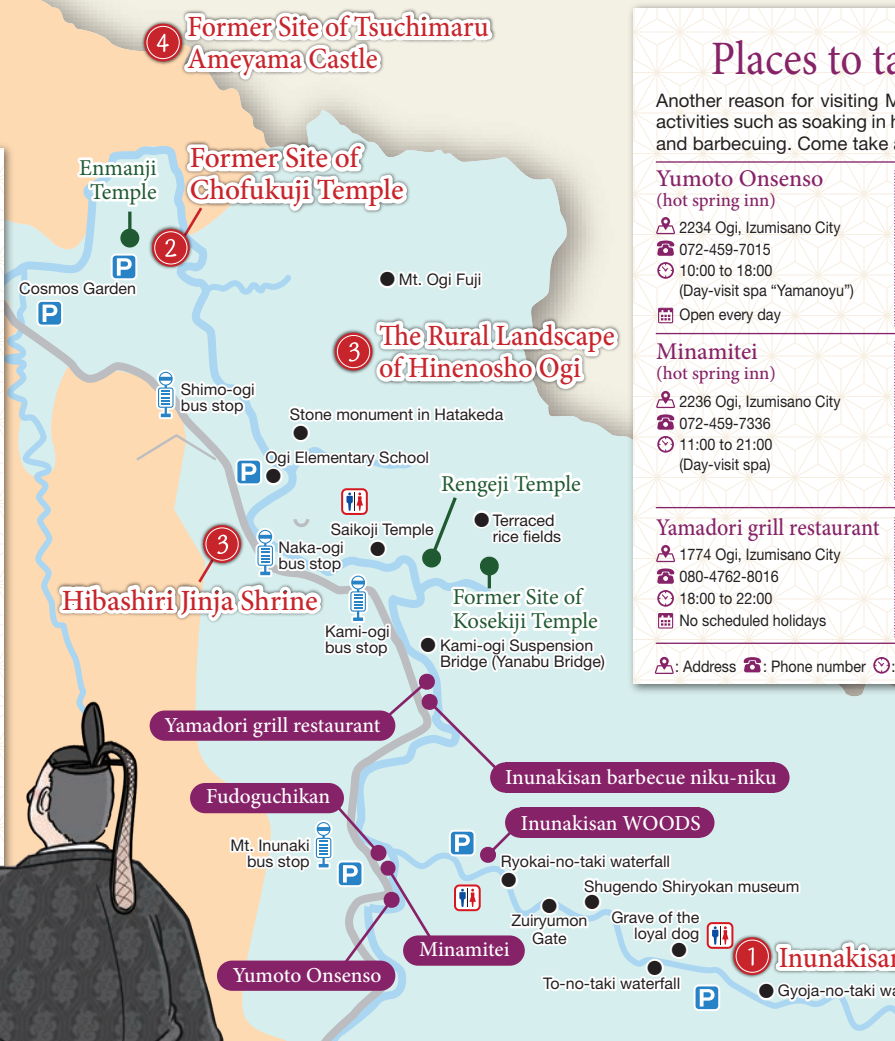
Hineno area

5 Pillow Festival of Hine Jinja Shrine



Three flags with decorative pillows are carried in a parade in this gorgeous and peculiar festival. After purified the flags along with the pillows, the parade returns slowly, and it is a familiar sight for local people in spring. Held on May 4 and 5.

They're just as lively as they used to be!



Places to stay

Another reason for visiting M is activities such as soaking in hot springs and barbecuing. Come take a break!

Yumoto Onsenso (hot spring inn)

2234 Ogi, Izumisano City
072-459-7015
10:00 to 18:00
(Day-visit spa "Yamanoyu")
Open every day

Minamitei (hot spring inn)

2236 Ogi, Izumisano City
072-459-7336
11:00 to 21:00
(Day-visit spa)

Yamadori grill restaurant

1774 Ogi, Izumisano City
080-4762-8016
18:00 to 22:00
No scheduled holidays

Address Phone number

4 Former Site of Tsuchimaru Ameyama Castle

(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)



This medieval castle was erected near the peaks of the two connected mountains of Mt. Ameyama (312 m) in Kumatori Town and Mt. Tsuchimaru (Mt. Jonoyama: 287 m) in Izumisano City. The site has been famous since the medieval period for the magnificent landscape that can be seen from the peaks and its *kuruwa*, such as its views of the southern part of Osaka, including Osaka Bay and Kansai International Airport, as well as its panoramic view of the Ogi area (4), which was designated by the Japanese government as Osaka Prefecture's first Important Cultural Landscape.

5 Two-storied Pagoda of Jigen-in Temple

(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)



It is said that the temple was founded at the order of Emperor Tenmu in 673. Its two-storied pagoda, which was constructed in 1271, is the only building designated as a National Treasure in Izumisano City. It is 10.5 m high, and its lower story is square in shape, with each side being 2.7 m long. A seated figure of Dainichi Nyorai (a Tangible Cultural Property designated by Osaka Prefecture) is enshrined in the inner sanctuary. The temple was attached to Hine Jinja Shrine until the Meiji Period.

2 Former Site of Chofukuji Temple

(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)



Chofukuji Temple was the residence of Masamoto and also served as the headquarters for Hinenosho. It is known that the site contained halls, a residential building for Masamoto, Tenman Shrine, a well and other objects at that time. Part of the site is currently used as agricultural land to promote harmony between the maintenance and management of the historic site and the surrounding landscape.

3 The Rural Landscape of Hinenosho Ogi, Hibashiri Jinja Shrine

(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)

Important Cultural Landscape



Enriched with the nature of the Izumi Mountain Range, the agricultural land and settlements in this area take advantage of the landscape of intradeep basin. In the landscape of terraced rice fields, small plots of rice paddies are integrated with a traditional water channel network developed by linking together a large number of pond- and river-fed irrigation systems. Many features of Hinenosho in the medieval era have been passed down to present day. Paintings and other materials from the Edo Period demonstrate that land use in the area has been mostly unchanged since then.

Take a break

Mt. Inunaki is to enjoy leisure hot springs, eating great food and a break here.

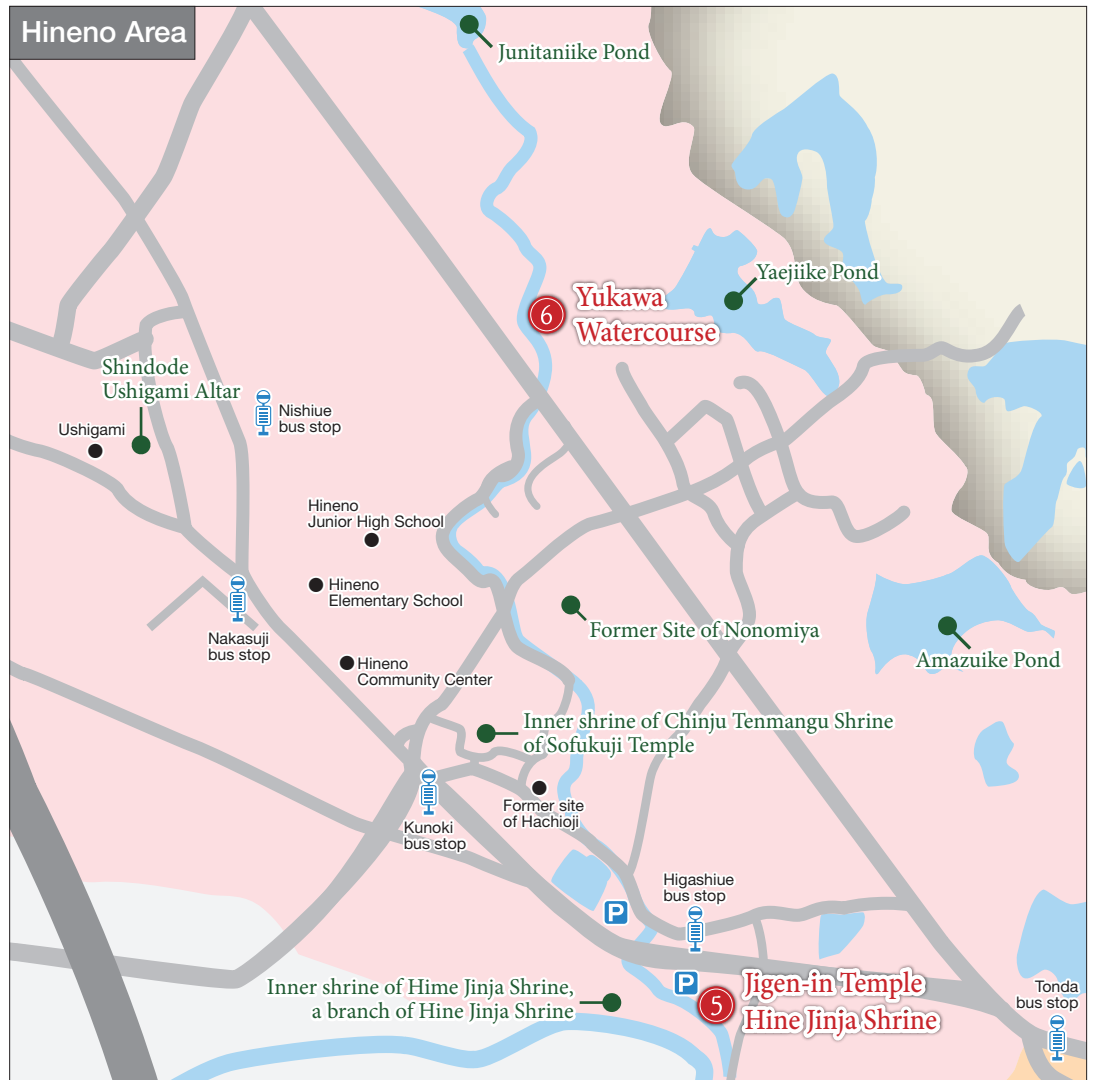
Fudoguchikan
(hot spring inn)
7 Ogi, Izumisano City
072-459-7326
(Inquiry hours: 8:00 to 21:00)
(Day-visit spa)

Inunakisan barbecue niku-niku
1772 Ogi, Izumisano City
072-459-7259
10:00 to 22:00
(until 18:00 for barbecuing)
No scheduled holidays

Inunakisan WOODS
2243-4 Ogi, Izumisano City
072-459-7240
* Closed during winter

Opening hours: Regular holidays

Shipporyuji Temple
waterfall



Hine Jinja Shrine

(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)



This shrine served as the tutelary of Hinenosho as a whole. The *Masamoto-ko Tabihikitsuke* records that a festival was held on April 2 every year to actively organize performances of *sarugaku* (the precursor of *kyogen* farces in *Noh* theater), *kurabeuma* (horse races), sacred services involving ceremonial archery and other festive events. The shrine is now popular because the Pillow Festival parade held in May every year enters into its grounds.

6 Yukawa Watercourse

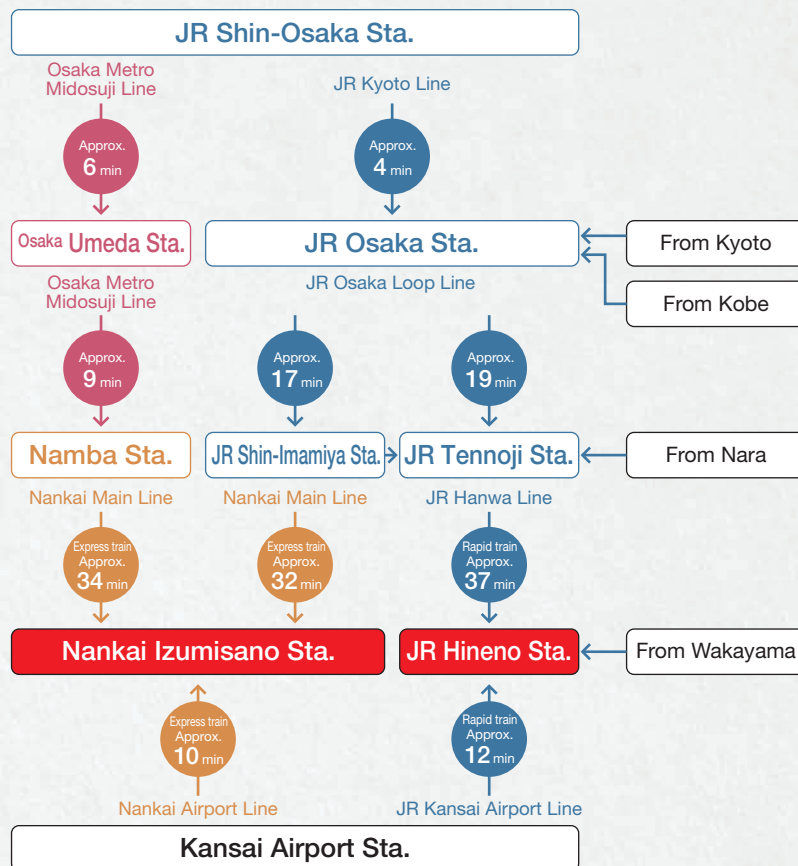
(Sites designated as the Historical Remains of Hinenosho, National Historic Site)



This watercourse delivers water from the Kashiigawa River and is believed to have played a major role in the development of the middle terrace surface for Hinenosho. From its inception at the Tschimaru Sluice Gate, it passes through the grounds of Hine Jinja Shrine and Jigen-in Temple before reaching its destination of Junitanike Pond, and its total length is approximately 2.75 km. It still serves as the main watercourse in the Hineno area.



Access to Izumisano City



By train

From Osaka:

Take Osaka Metro Midosuji Line from Umeda Station and get off at Namba Station. Transfer to the Nankai Line, take the train from Namba Station and get off at Izumisano Station (40 min in total if taken Nankai limited express). Alternatively, take the JR Line from Osaka Station (via Tennoji Station) and get off at Hineno Station (60 min).

From Wakayama:

Take the Nankai Line from Wakayamashi Station and get off at Izumisano Station (35 min) or take the JR Line from Wakayama Station and get off at Hineno Station (35 min).

From Kansai International Airport:

Take the Nankai Line from Kansai Airport Station and get off at Izumisano Station (10 min) or take the JR Line from Kansai Airport Station and get off at Hineno Station (15 min).

By car

From Osaka:

Take the Chugoku Expressway from Suita I.C., get off at the Izumisano North exit on the Hanshin Expressway Wangan Route (approx. 60 min) and head toward Izumisano City Office (approx. 10 min).

From Wakayama:

Take the Hanwa Expressway from Wakayama I.C., get off at Kaminogo I.C. (20 min) and head toward Izumisano City Office (10 min).



Tourism Facility Development Project for fiscal 2019

What is Japan Heritage?

The Agency for Cultural Affairs recognizes stories that convey the cultures and traditions of Japan based on unique regional histories and traditions as Japan Heritage.

The aim is to revitalize local communities through the comprehensive maintenance and utilization of a variety of attractive tangible and intangible cultural assets that are essential to these stories under regional initiatives, as well as strategic promotion of them in Japan and overseas.

Both inscription on the World Heritage List and designation as a Cultural Property are designed to add value to cultural properties (cultural heritage) and ensure their protection. On the other hand, the purpose of Japan Heritage is not to establish new regulations to add value to or preserve existing cultural properties. Its aim is to revitalize local communities by linking the components of heritage scattered throughout local areas and utilizing and promoting them as collective features.

Japan Heritage Hinenosho Promotion Council

Contact:

Cultural Properties Section, Izumisano City Board of Education, Osaka Prefecture
1-295-3 Ichibahigashi, Izumisano City, Osaka 598-8550
Tel.: 072-463-1212 Fax: 072-469-5267
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<https://hinenosho.jp>

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