

Around Kishiwada Castle



Kishiwada Castle

In 1640 (Kanei17), Nobukatsu Okabe took possession of the castle, following Hidemasa, Yoshimasa and Yoshihide Koide, Yasushige and Yasuteru Matsudaira (or Matsui). He ruled an area of 60000-koku around the castle. Later it was reduced to 53000-koku. The Okabe family reigned over Kishiwada feudal clan for 13 generations up to the Meiji Restoration.

Local History Museum ☎431-3251



Gofu-so

Gofu-so is a Japanese mansion, located in the former Kishiwada Castle's ground of 7000 m². It took ten years for its construction beginning from 1929(Showa4). The main building embodies the best of Japanese architecture, which includes a guest room, a living room, an antique Western drawing room. There are three tea-ceremony rooms where you can enjoy a beautiful view of its Japanese style garden.

Gofu-so ☎422-6555



Sannomaru Shrine

This shrine was built in Nanbokuchō period(1336-1392), which originally enshrines the Inari God branched from Fushimiinari shrine in Kyoto. It is known as the very first place for Kishiwada Danjiri Festival held by the ruler Nagayasu Okabe in Genroku period(1688-1704).

The Matsuri-experience



Kishiwada Danjiri Hall

11-23 Hon-machi
☎436-0914

The latest visual and sound facilities simulate Danjiri Festival.

The "Daikugata"-experience

"Daikugata" is the person who dances to conduct Danjiri driving on top of it, where is 4 meters' high. The name "Daikugata" originates from the word "Daiku" -carpenter- in Japanese, since "Daikugata" was chosen only among carpenters for many years, though he is chosen from applicants in any job today.



The Narimono-experience

"Narimono" means musical instruments, such as drums and bells, used for festivals. You can try playing them here.



Kishiwada CanCan Bayside Mall and around



Namikiri Hall (1-1 Minatomidori-machi ☎439-4173)

The International cultural hall complex, where often show Japanese traditional performances, is surrounded by the shopping mall and the cinema complex. Namikiri Hall has a main hall, which has a capacity of 1552 seats, a small hall with 288 seats, and a conference room where provides simultaneous translation service for international conferences. There are also multi-purpose halls, etc.

Kumeda-ike and around



Kumeda-ike

This is the largest reservoir in Osaka used for agriculture and fish-breeding.

More than a hundred kinds of wild birds are seen in the area every year.



Kumeda-ji

The priest Gyoki was a Buddhist priest in Nara period who travelled and did great social work. Kumeda-ike and Kumeda-ji are two of his works. Kumeda-ji, which is the Buddhism temple of Shingon sect, was built in 738 (Tenpyo10), for the purpose of maintenance and management of the reservoir. It is also famous for the surrounding cherry blossoms.

Mt.Ushitaki and around



Daiitoku-ji

This mountain temple, often called "Ushitaki-san", is famous for red leaves of autumn. Although it is the Buddhism temple of Tendai sect today, it was the temple of inter-sectarian studies with Shingon sect of Buddhism a few hundred years ago. It is said that Ennogyoja, the ascetic in the 8th century, was its founder, so that the temple was venerated as one of the holy places of the ancient "Katsuragi Shugen", the Buddhism trainings in Mt.Katsuragi. Ascetics trained themselves to obtain supernatural powers here. "Tahoto" was built in real Muromachi-period style, so that it is designated as an Important Cultural Asset of the country.

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1156 Osawa-cho ☎479-2641

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