

泉井上神社 (和泉清水)
IZUMI INOUE SHRINE (IZUMI-SHIMIZU)

「和泉」の地名の起こりとなったと伝わる「和泉清水」があります。境内にある和泉五社総社本殿は、大鳥(おおとり)・穴頭(あなかし)・壺(ひじり)・積(つみ)・つづみ(ひね)の和泉五社を勧請して祀った神社で、国の重要文化財に指定されています。

Dedicated to "Zumi Shimizu" handed down as the origin of its name. The five general shrines in its precincts are dedicated to the five Izumi shrines, such as Otori, Anashi, Hijiiri, Tsugawa and Hine, with the main shrine designated as Japan's important cultural property.

池上曾根史跡公園
HISTORIC SITE PARK IKEGAMI-SONNE RUINS

全日本各地の史跡と古墳を築き上げた「曾根朝臣」の墓所が、国の重要文化財に指定されています。遺跡の中からは、戦国時代の土器や、大鳥(おおとり)・穴頭(あなかし)・壺(ひじり)・積(つみ)・つづみ(ひね)の和泉五社を勧請して祀った神社で、国の重要文化財に指定されています。

The community site with the outdoor stage and the ruins of the Ise Shrine is designated as a national historic spot. A large stone building with a 30-metre wide and well with a diameter of 10 metres is designated as a national historic spot. The ruins of the Ise Shrine are designated as a national historic spot. The ruins of the Ise Shrine are designated as a national historic spot.

熊野街道 (小栗街道)
KUMANO ROAD (OGURI ROAD)

摂津・和泉を経て、紀州熊野へと通じる熊野参詣の道です。武士や庶民の参詣も盛んになった室町時代以降は、「熊野熊野」と称され四神道(熊野)と呼ばれたといわれています。浄瑠璃など知られる小栗判官と熊手助の伝説から、泉州では「小栗街道」とも呼ばれています。

The road is an access for a visit to Kumano that leads to Kishu-Kumano via Settsu and Izumi. It is said to be crowded with visitors as reputed to be "ants seeking to visit Kumano" in and after the Muromachi era when a lot of warriors and people came to visit. It is also called as "Oguri Road" in Sennshu after the tale of Oguri Hangan and Princess Terute known as Joruri.

和泉黄金塚古墳
IZUMI KOGANEZUKA ANCIENT TUMULUS

古墳時代前期(4世紀後半頃)に築かれた。全長約94mの市内最古の前方後円墳で、須馬台国女王卑弥呼が中国・魏に便した年である「景初三年」銘の画面四神図(四神)が出土しています。また、この古墳は、国史跡に指定されています。

The tumulus is the oldest burial mound, square at the head and rounded at the foot, in the city, with an overall length of 94 meters built early in the period of ancient burial mounds (the last half of the fourth century) and designated as a national historic spot. It is indicated as related to Himiko, Queen of Yamataikoku as the four-god and four-beast mirror signed with the name of the "Third Year of Keicho", the era of Wei, ancient China was found.

松尾寺公園
MATSUOJI PARK

松尾寺に隣接している公園です。自然の中を散歩できるデッキや芝生広場などが、自然を満喫できます。

A park neighboring Matsuoji Temple. It provides decks and stretches of grass, offering a walk in the midst of natural forests for full enjoyment of nature.

松尾寺
MATSUOJI TEMPLE

白鳳時代に修行者が如意輪観音の像を刻んで安置したことが寺の起こりとされています。戦国時代、織田信に敗れ諸堂宇は破却されましたが、聖徳太子により再建されました。国の重要文化財に指定されている「如意輪陀羅尼経」に、孔雀経巻(経巻)図など多くの文化財に指定されています。また、雨天記念物に指定されているクスは、市内最大の巨木で、樹齢約700年、高さが38mあります。

The temple is said to trace back to the statue of the Goddess of Mercy carved and enshrined by ascetic devotees in the age of Hakuho. Although several buildings were destroyed by Nobunaga Oda in the age of civil war, Hideoji Toyotomi rebuilt them. A lot of cultural assets, such as a "scripture mandala chart" and "scripture scroll" designated as Japan's important cultural property are put in storage. A camphor tree designated as a prefectural natural product is the largest tree in the city with 700 years of age and 38 meters in height.

涼涼寺
INRYOJI TEMPLE

寛文元年(1661)開基の曹洞宗の禅寺です。本堂裏下の「血天井」の血痕は、大坂夏の陣の際に、伏見焼山城で自決した将兵のものといわれています。また、本堂の裏にある大坂府指定天然記念物のキンケイセイシツは、ともに高さ約7m、枝張り約10mで小山のようにこんもりと茂っています。

A Zen temple of the Soto sect was founded in 1661 (the first year of Kan'ei). It is said that the spots of blood on "bloodstained ceiling" of the corridor of the main building are officers' and men's ones. They committed suicide by the sword at Fushimi-Motomiyama castle in Osaka Summer Battle. Two fragrant cedars planted in front of the main building, designated as a prefectural natural product, are both about 7 meters in height and 10 meters in branch extension, forming a thick shape of a small mountain.

阿弥陀寺
AMIDAJI TEMPLE

「大勢の阿弥陀さん」として親しまれ、安産祈願の参詣者で賑わっています。行状が光明皇后の安産祈願の成否を感得して作られた阿弥陀仏を安置したの祈願まじりといわれています。

The temple is loved as an "Amidaji in Onna" and crowded with visitors seeking easy delivery. It is said to start the legend as Gyoki enshrined Amida-hara had carved as a proof of gratitude for the realization of Empress Koken's wish for easy delivery.

西福寺
SAIFUKUI TEMPLE

今からおよそ800年前の、東大寺再建に尽力した俊成が、この地で生まれ、この寺で出家したと伝えられています。境内にある井戸は「雷井戸」としてよく知られています。

There is a tradition that Chogen Shunsho who had endeavored to reconstruct Todaiji Temple approximately 800 years ago was born here in this district, and his tombstone is in the precincts. There is also a well here, which is widely known as a "Thunder Well."

横尾山施福寺
MT. MAKIO SEFUKUI TEMPLE

西国三十三所の第4番札所として広く信仰を集めており、弘法大師が出家得度した天台宗の寺院です。和泉地方の代表的な名刹で、寺号「横尾山大綱起」は国の重要文化財に指定されています。

Mt. Makio Sefukui Temple has been attracting people as the fourth temple of 33 Kannon pilgrimages in Western Japan. It is the temple of Tendai sect of Buddhism. This is the temple where Kobo Daishi became a priest. It is one of the most well-known temples in Izumi district, the temple treasure "Mt. Makio Daizen" is designated as a National Important Cultural Property.

信太森神社 (葛葉稻荷神社)
SHINODANOMORI SHRINE (KUZUNOHA INARI SHRINE)

除霊師・安倍晴明が信太の森の白狐を身として生まれたという「葛葉伝説」の舞台として知られています。また、「枝のクス」とも「夫婦クス」とも呼ばれる樹齢2000年のクスは市天然記念物に指定されています。

The shrine is known as a stage for "Kuzunoha Folklore" that Seihei Abe, Master of Yin and Yang, was born with a white fox dwelling in the Shinoda Forest as his mother. Approximately 2000-year-old gigantic camphor tree designated as a prefectural natural product is called Camphor with "Thousand Branches" or "Couple Camphor."

和泉黄金塚古墳
IZUMI KOGANEZUKA ANCIENT TUMULUS

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和泉市久保惣記念美術館
KUBOSO MEMORIAL MUSEUM OF ARTS, IZUMI

和泉市久保惣記念美術館は、和泉市で綿業を営んできた久保惣株式会社と久保家から美術品が市に寄贈され、昭和57年に開館しました。国宝2点、重要文化財29点をはじめとする日本と中国の古美術品を中心に、浮世絵版画、西洋美術品を含む約1,000点の貴重な作品を所蔵し、さまざまな展覧会を開催しています。音楽ホール、市民ギャラリー、創作教室も併設し、落ち着いた雰囲気の中で、美しい庭園を眺めながらのティータイムで心やすらぐ非常日常空間を味わいましょう。

In 1982 Kuboso Memorial Museum of Arts, Izumi was established and donated to the city by the Kubo family and Kuboso Corporation, which had been engaged in cotton business in the city of Izumi. The museum houses approximately 1,000 precious artworks and has held many exhibitions on various themes. The collection consists of major works of 2 national treasures and 29 important cultural properties mainly from ancient China and Japan, as well as ukiyo-e woodblock prints, western arts, and etc. Also providing a music hall, citizen's gallery and creative classes, the museum is a place of recreation and relaxation in a quiet atmosphere. We welcome you to spend tea time and looking at our beautiful garden with a special relaxed atmosphere that makes you feel at ease.

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信太の森の鏡池・信太の森ふるさと館
SHINODA NO MORI KAGAMIKE-POND / SHINODA NO MORI FURUSATO-HALL

平安時代から名を知られた信太の森にある鏡池は、陰陽師・安倍晴明の母である信太の白狐(鶴の森)と、伝説上の出来事と関係の地として、歌謡・人形浄瑠璃で有名な鏡池は市史跡に指定され、信太の森ふるさと館は信太の森周辺の信太や自然を資料や資料で紹介しています。

Kagamiike Pond in Shinoda Forest, well known in and after the Heian period, is famous as a stage where Waka, Poem (Kagamiike) of Shinoda, mother of Seihei Abe, Master of Yin and Yang, and his father Yama no Kuni and part with each other in Kabuki and Doll Joruri. Kagamiike Pond is designated as a national historic spot, with legends and natural environments, to and around Shinoda Forest presented with documents and photographs in the Hometown Hall.

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和泉蜻蛉玉
Izumi Tsumagi Glass Beads

和泉市では、古くから細