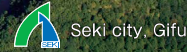


Seki Mirokuji Historic Park

~National Historic Sites · Mirokuji Local Government Offices~



Walking Map



Seki Mirokuji Historic Park

National Historic Site Mirokuji Site : Remains of Miroku-ji Temple



The Mirokuji Kanga Ruins, (Mirokuji Site, Mirokuji East Site and Ikejiri Otsuka-Kofun burial mound) comprise the remains of a temple and government offices along with the tomb of an influential clan who ruled this area in the ancient times. They have been designated national historic sites.
Miroku-ji Temple was built towards the end of the 7th Century. The remains of the magnificent temple comprise of various buildings, such as the pagoda, the main hall and the auditorium.



Image of Miroku-ji Temple

The excavation survey was initiated in 1953 and the ruins were designated national historic sites in 1959. Many roof tiles (kawara) were unearthed. Semi-cylindrical tiles with lotus patterns for eaves end and broad concave tiles with four stripes for eaves end (noki-kawara). Broad concave tiles with cloth impressions (hira-kawara).



Noki-Kawara Hira-Kawara

National Historic Site Mirokuji East Site : Local Government Offices



Mirokuji East Site is located at the site of the former government offices of ancient Mugi County, covering the areas of what are now Seki City, Mino City and Gujo City. Commenced in 1994, the excavation survey uncovered the fact that there existed a series of buildings, including Guncho-in (main buildings of the county government), and Shoso-in (granaries for rice levied as tax). As ruins that allow us to grasp the whole picture of the ancient regional government facilities, these were also designated national historic sites in 2007.



Image of Shoso

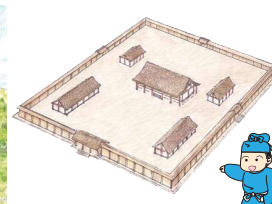


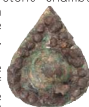
Image of Guncho-in

National Historic Sites : Mirokuji Local Government Offices

National Historic Site Ikejiri Otsuka-Kofun burial mound



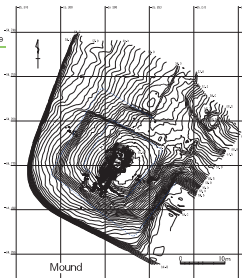
Ikejiri Otsuka-Kofun burial mound is the tomb of an influential clan that managed the facilities that are now in the Mirokuji Kanga Ruins. It was constructed in the early 7th Century. The magnificent tomb has a 22m x 24m rectangular mound with a stone chamber made of a megalith inside. In the stone chamber, some shiny golden metal ornaments, among items, were unearthed. Because of their significance in aiding the understanding of the history of the sites, these were also designated national historic sites in 2016.



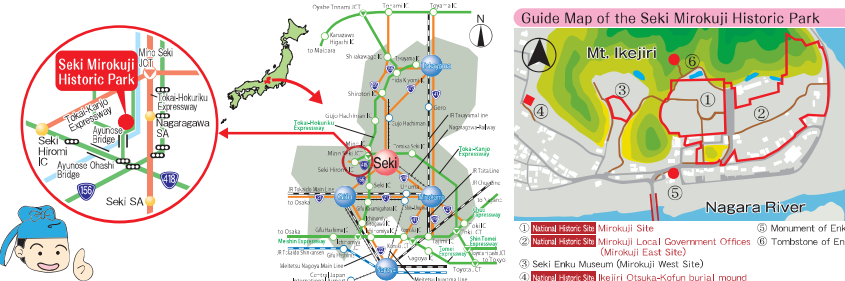
Metal Ornament (5cm height)



Stone Chamber



Mound



Access