Special Historical Landmark Kii Castle Remains

Stone Monument in Veneration of Emperor Ten

(Potato-Eave Trench)

uoka City North Peak

Kosugidani

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@Remains of the

Vater Drawing Site

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Area Map

In the mid-7th century, during the conflict on the Korean Peninsula, Japan, in an effort to support the revival of the kingdom of Baekche, fought against China and Silla, but withdrew after a monumental loss at the Battle of Baekgang in 663.

Then, feeling the need to prepare for when China and Silla next turned their sights to Japan,

they hurried to prepare defenses in the northern parts of Kyushu, which were closest to the Korean Peninsula.

So, in 664 Japan began to garrison troops, establish signal fire locations, and built Mizuki Castle in Fukuoka, and in 665, to protect the key location of Daizafu, they built Onojo Castle to the north and Kii Castle to the south.

② Embankment Remains

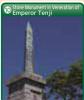
Remains of the Bell Pagoda

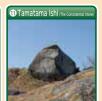
Southeastern Gate



Because this area is a valley, it was chosen as the site of construction for a stone fort. Currently, the remains of the structure here have a length of 26 meters, a height of 8.5 meters, and an upper width of 3.3 meters. One section of the stone fort has a sluice gate. The sluice gate allowed valley water to run through the lower section of the stone fort, releasing the accumulated water from the Sumiyoshi River (Tsutsu River) and itself had a length of 9.5 meters, a height of 1.4 meters, and a width of about 1 m. It was built on an incline, to guide the waters downstream. During a recent examination, spouts that served as drainage were found in three different locations. Based on the location of this site, it's thought that there must have been a location of this site, it's thought that there must have been a





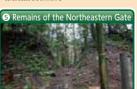




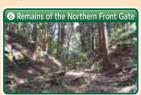






















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