



Travel Distance

Lumbini	→ Tilaurakot	29 km
Tilaurakot	→ Kudan	6.0km
Kudan	→ Gotihawa	3.0km
Gotihawa	→ ChoubisHajari	7.5km
Tilaurakot	→ Sagarhawa	8.0km
Sagarhawa	→ Jagadishpur	0.8km
Jagadishpur	→ Niglihawa	8.5km
Sagarhawa	→ Niglihawa	3.7km
Tilaurakot	→ Niglihawa	9.0km
Niglihawa	→ Araurakot	1.4km
Tilaurakot	→ Sisaniya	18.0km
Kudan	→ Sisaniya	10.0km
Taulihawa Bus Park	→ Kudan	1.5km
Taulihawa Bus Park	→ Tilaurakot	3.0km
Jitpur	→ Tilaurakot	23.3km
Taulihawa	→ Gorusinghe	14.0km
CDO Chowk	→ Dohani	4.7km
Dohani	→ Sisaniya	8.2km
Dohani	→ Lumbini	17.4km

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Published by Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation/Lumbini Development Trust -
South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (MoCTCA/LDT/ADB), Nepal

SAGARAHAWA

The Massacre Site of the Sakyas



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation

Lumbini Development Trust

Sacred Garden, Lumbini, Nepal | www.lumbinidevtrust.gov.np

Introduction

Sagarahawa is a forest site with the ruins of ancient constructions and a long pond, Lumbu sagar. The site lying about 10km north of Taulihawa is identified as the place where the Sakyas were massacred by the King Virudhaka, the son of Prasenajita Raja of Kosala out of revenge.

Later, in the memory of the noble Sakyas, hundreds of stupas were built there by their descendants. Also known as Lumbu Sagar, meaning a long lake, Sagarahawa is 1,059 feet long and 225 feet wide. The ancient ruins, primarily the stupas and monasteries, are situated on the west and south banks of the pond.

Earlier Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang (636 AD) on his travel account describes his visit to Sagarahawa and presence of several hundred thousands of stupas, indicating the spot where the members of the Sakya tribe were slaughtered.

Dr. Fuhrer in 1897 AD, on behalf of the Government of Nepal, carried out the first excavation in Sagarahawa and uncovered thousands of small relic stupas arranged in long symmetrical rows on the four sides of the largest square stupa standing at the center of the battlefield. Major relics found inside the stupa during the excavation include bones, gold, silver, crystal, garnet and ruby etc.

P.C. Mukherji in 1899 AD prepared the details of the excavation conducted by Dr. Fuhrer in the previous year and confirmed the bases of the 17 various sized stupas with complete drawings. Mrs. D. Mitra in 1962 AD reported that only 12 out of 17 stupas contain relics in the caskets.



Other Sites in and around Sagarahawa

Important Buddhist heritage sites in the Ancient Kapilavastu include the followings:

- Tilaurakot:** The capital city of the Ancient Kapilavastu and home town of Prince Siddhartha.
- Gotihawa:** The birthplace of Krakuchhanda Buddha.
- Niglihawa:** The birthplace of Kanakamuni Buddha.
- Araurakot:** The Natal town of Kanakamuni Buddha.
- Sagarhawa:** The Massacre site of the Sakyas.
- Sisaniya:** An important archaeological mound, believed to have had an ancient stupa and a Sangharama built by the Sakyas.

Other important sites worth to visit near Sagarahawa include nearby rural villages, Jagadishpur Tharu Home-stay, Jagadishpur reservoir and Bhagirathi river.

सगरहवा : शाक्यहरूको नरसंहार स्थल

शाक्यमुनि बुद्धको जीवनको उत्तरार्धतिर कोशाला राज्यका राजा विरुढकले प्रतिशोध वस प्राचिन कपिलवस्तु राज्यका शाक्यहरूको सामूहिक बध गरेको स्थानको रूपमा सगरहवालाई चिनिन्छ । लुम्बु सागरको नामले समेत चिनिने यो पोखरीको हालको लम्बाई १०५९ फिट र चौडाई २२५ फिट रहेको छ । प्राचिन स्तुप तथा विहार लगायतका संरचनाका भग्नावशेषहरू पोखरीको पश्चिम तथा दक्षिण भागमा रहेका छन् ।

सगरहवामा शाक्य वंशको बध गरिएको र सोको सम्झनामा सयौं स्तुपहरूको निर्माण गरिएका कुरा चिनियाँ यात्री हुयन साङ को सन् ६३६ को यात्रा वर्णनमा पाइन्छ । सन् १८९७ मा नेपाल सरकारको तर्फबाट डा. फुरहरद्वारा गरिएको उत्खनन् अन्वेषणमा ठूलो र वर्गाकार स्तुपको चारै दिशामा हजारौंको संख्यामा साना स्तुप भेटिएको र मुख्य स्तुपभित्र हड्डी, सुन, चाँदी, क्रिस्टल, (Garnet) तथा रुबी लगायतका सामग्री भेटिएको थियो ।

