



# 五色塚古墳館

Goshikizuka Tumulus Guidance Center



## Information

Open hours: 9:00 to 17:00

(last entry 16:30)

Closed: Mondays (in case of holiday, the following day)

New Years holiday (Dec 29 to Jan 3)

Entry Fee: Free

## Access

● 5 mins walk from Kasumigaoka station

● 10 mins walk from

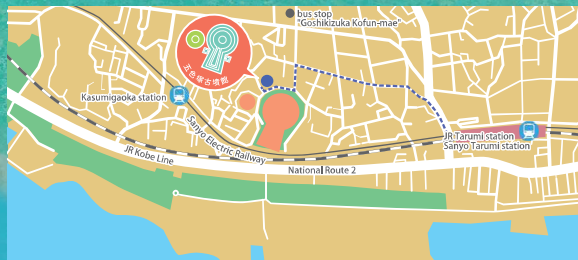
JR Tarumi station and Sanyo Tarumi station

● 5 min walk from "Goshikizuka Kofun-mae" bus stop

4-11-7 Goshikiyama, Tarumi-ku, Kobe,

655-0035 JAPAN

TEL & FAX 078-707-3131



Kobe City Cultural Heritage Preservation Division



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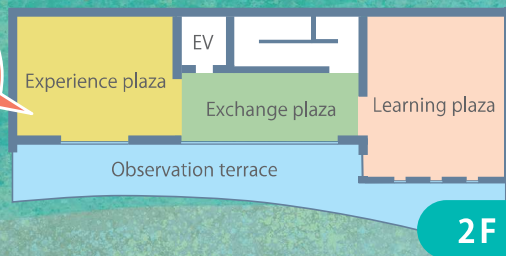


Goshikizuka Tumulus Website

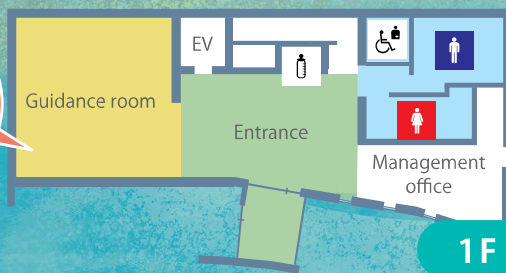


Stamp the four stamps at "Let's draw a tumulus" in the 2F experience plaza on top of each other!

Let's challenge making a tumulus



Why were tumuli built?



GOSHIKIZUKA



KOBE CITY of DESIGN



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# Welcome to

## the historical site, Goshikizuka (Sentsubo) Tumulus Kotsubo Tumulus

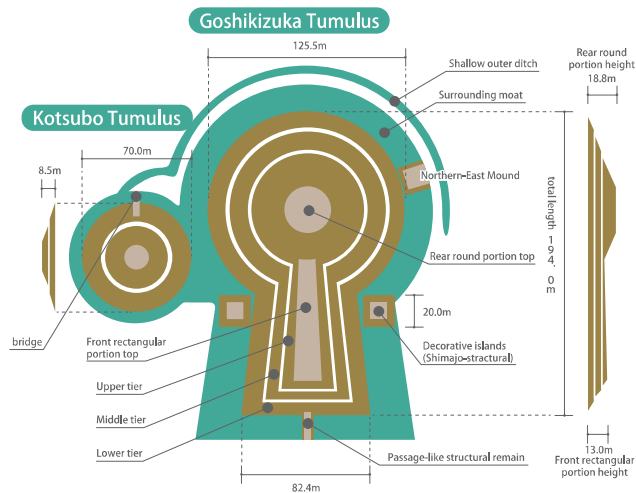
The Goshikizuka Tumulus is the largest keyhole-shaped mounded tomb in Hyogo prefecture, with its tiers having a total length of 194 meters. Together with the round tumulus, Kotsubo Tumulus, Goshikizuka Tumulus is surrounded by the outer ditch (shuko) and surrounding moat (shugo). The middle and upper tiers were covered with large stone carried from Awaji Island. Finned cylindrical haniwa and finned cylindrical haniwa with a flaring mouth were tightly arranged on the top of the mounded tomb and on the flat surfaces of each tier, and it is estimated that there were approximately 2,200 haniwa. Decorative islands (Shimajo-iko) are built inside the shugo around the waist portion on the east and west sides of the tumulus, and a cylindrical haniwa coffin was buried in the northern-east mound. No excavation was performed for the burial chamber, and still many issues remain unknown regarding who was buried.



Tumulus built on the plateau (CG reconstruction)



Stones covering the sloped surface



Goshikizuka Tumulus was built on a plateau overlooking the Akashi Strait, between Honshu and Awaji Island. The figure of Goshikizuka Tumulus, serving as the west entrance to the center area of the power base of Yamato court, under such circumstances, the Goshikizuka Tumulus was built the relationship with the Korean Peninsula and Mainland China, with the background that maritime transport was of great importance.



[Goshikizuka Tumulus overlooking Akashi Strait]

### Revealing Tumulus



**[Coffin using Cylindrical haniwa]**  
Two cylindrical haniwa coffins were unearthed from the west side of the northern-east mound. One has been buried back and restored.



**[Haniwa line in west side waist portion and Fuki-ishi]**  
The sloped sides on the top and middle tiers are covered with stone carried from Awaji Island, and the bottom tier was covered with fist-sized stones collected from the surroundings.



**[Cylindrical haniwa arranged on the tumulus top and each tier]**  
After a ditch is dug, haniwa is arranged standing. One per four to five haniwa is a finned cylindrical haniwa with a flaring mouth.



**[Shimajo-iko at the east side waist portion]**  
Earth was piled in squares with 20-meter sides. Stones were covered on the sloped sides, and haniwa were arranged.



**[Passage-like structural remain on the south side of the front portion]**  
This is a structural remain like a passage connecting the bottom tier of the tumulus with the outside of the surrounding a mounded tomb.



**[Shallow outer ditch (Shuko) surrounding the outside of surrounding moat (Shugo)]**  
Shuko of 3 to 5-meter width surrounds the further outer side of the shugo. Haniwa were found from the outer dikes between the shugo and the shuko.



**[Stone box]**  
Stone box is believed to be one part of the grave goods.

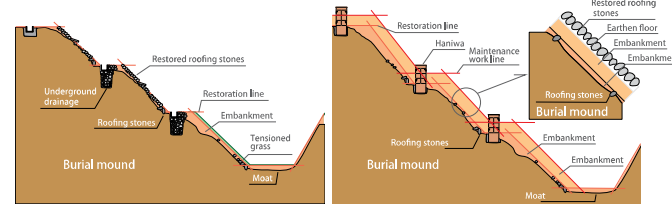


**[Finned cylindrical haniwa and finned cylindrical haniwa with a flaring mouth]**  
The feature of haniwa in Goshikizuka Tumulus and Kotsubo Tumulus is that fins are provided on both sides and their styles are unified.

### Restoration and maintenance of Tumulus



The first people who raised their voices to protect the dilapidated Goshikizuka Tumulus after World War II were the local residents. At the same time, there existed the construction plan for the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge, so a tumulus restoration and maintenance scheme for the first time in Japan was considered allowing gazing the pinnacle of ancient engineering along with the masterpiece of modern engineering. the pinnacle of ancient engineering along with the masterpiece of modern engineering. Excavations began from 1965 along with the restoration work, and in 1975, the site was fully restored and opened to the public.



Schematic diagram of Front rectangular section Restoration plan

Schematic diagram of Rear circular mound Restoration plan

The front rectangular portion is restored by restoring the collapsed tiers and stones. On the other hand, the rear round portion is restored by piling earth overall and placing newly sourced stones.

