



Aerial photograph of MITSUJŌ TUMULI (1988)



Aerial photograph of MITSUJŌ TUMULI (before restoration · 1987)



Paved stone (1989)



"TUKURIDASHI" (1988)



Haniwa line (1989)



Haniwa line (1989)



HISTORIC SITE MITSUJŌ TUMULUS

Contents of MITSUJŌ TUMULI

In ancient times, a grave was constructed by piling earth up into a high mound called a "KOFUN" (ancient mound) or "TAKAZUKA" (high tumulus). In Higashi-Hiroshima, this impending mound is called "MITSUJŌ KOFUN". This historic site has three tumuli. They were designated as a historic site on June 3, 1982. Higashi-hiroshima city public office constructed Mitsujō Park to make the most of this tumulus and enable researchers to study the ancient history of this area.

This project was made possible by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Construction.

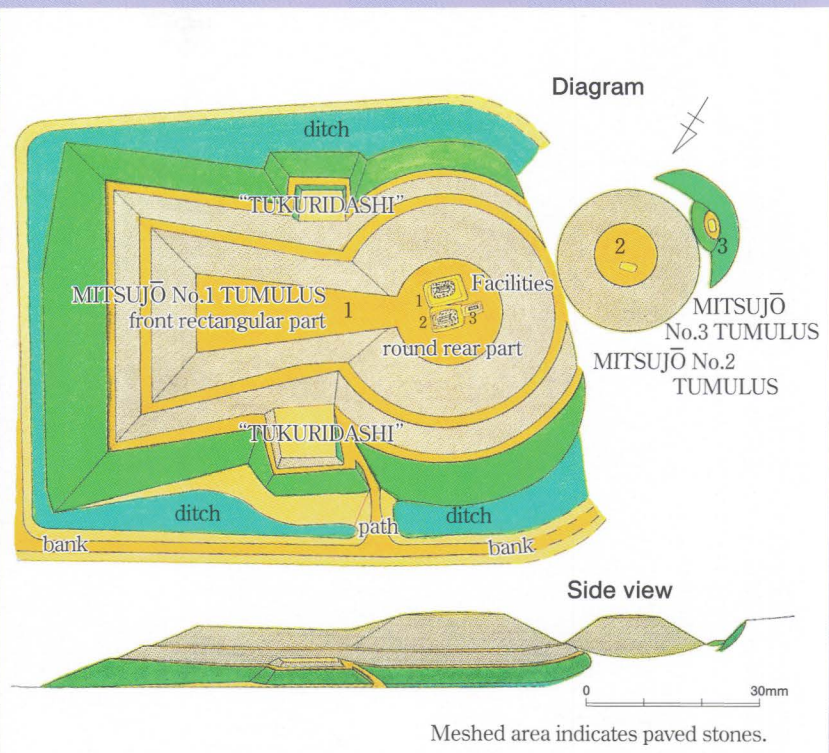
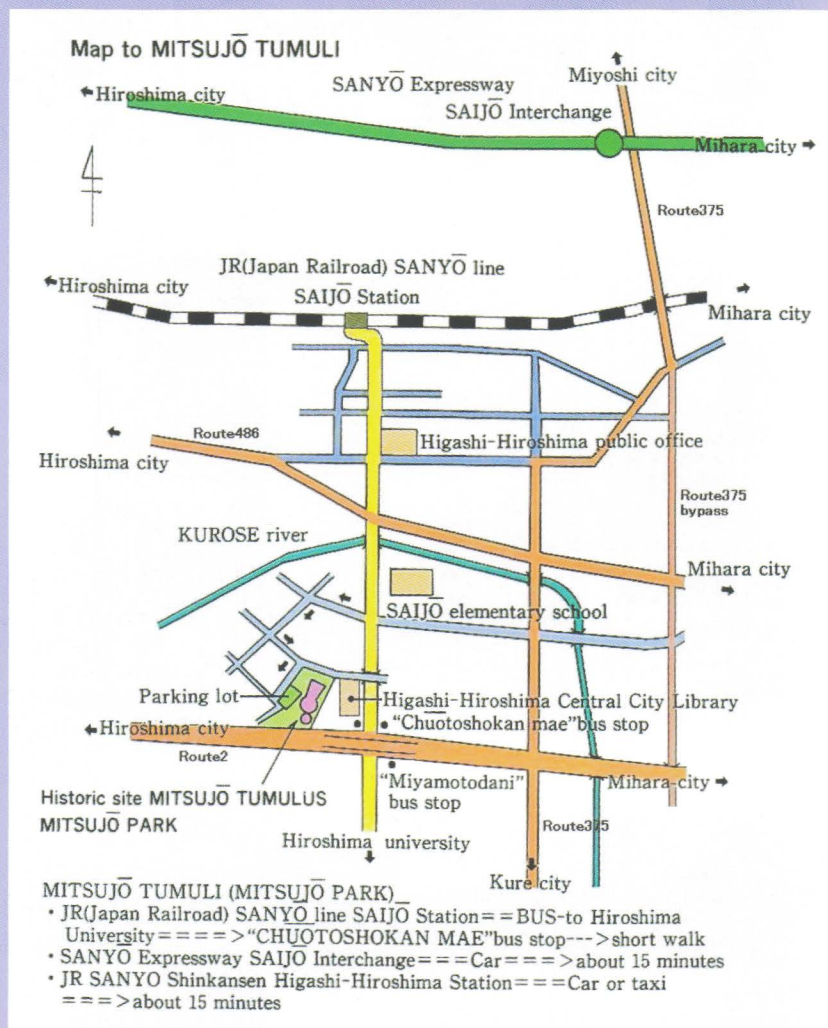
MITSUJŌ No.1 TUMULUS

This tumulus dates back to the first half of fifth century A. D. It is a keyhole-shaped mound about 92 meters wide and has three levels. Each level is encircled with Haniwa and has a paved stones along the slope of the mound.

Haniwa is a type of earthenware (clay image) and can have many kinds of shapes (cylindrical, funnel, sunshade, house, horse, helmet, chest, armor, rooster-shaped, etc).

This tumulus has a path that extends from the mound across a 5 to 10 meter-wide ditch surrounding the mound. The square projections on the side of the keyhole-shaped mound are called "TUKURIDASHI" and the burial rites were performed here.

The ruler who governed this area of the country was laid to rest in this ancient tumulus.



Higashi-Hiroshima Municipal Board of Education



Complete view of MITSUJŌ TUMULI (from east · 1988)