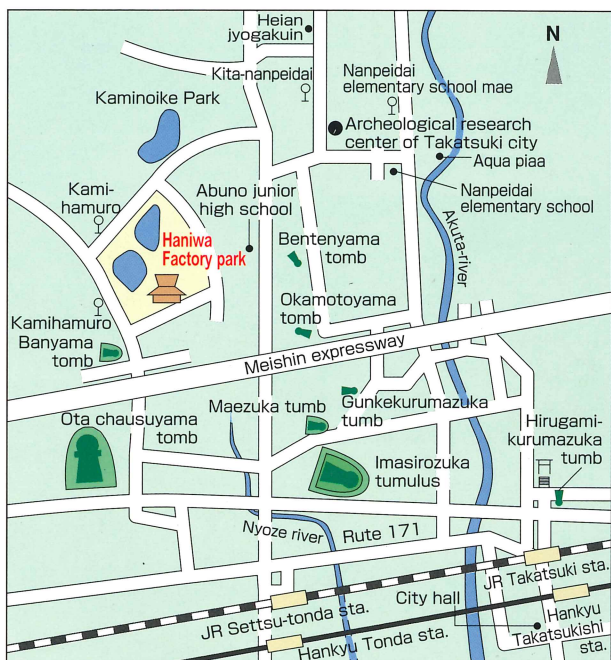


WARNING

PLEASE

- No littering.
- No smoking or open fires.
- Do not touch or deface these exhibits.



Haniwa Factory hall

- Open : From 10:00a.m. to 5:00p.m.
- Admission : Free
- Holidays : From Dec. 29 to Jan. 3
- Phone : 0726-95-8274
- Five minutes walk from the Kamihamuro stop using Takatsuki municipal buses.

The national cultural heritage Shin-ike site

Arranged : July. 20. 1991

Area : 4, 163.99 square meters.

Reconstruction : Nov. 1992 — Feb. 1996

Archeological research center of Takatsuki city

Phone : 0726-94-7562

The Board of Education of Takatsuki city, March 1998

Haniwa Factory Park

on the National cultural heritage Shin-ike site



THE FACTORY OF HANIWA AT THE IMA

The Shin-ike site was the factory where haniwa of the Imasirozuka tumulus were made. Imasirozuka is said to be the tomb of Emperor Keitai (?—531A.D.).

Excavation made clear the whole aspect of the Haniwa Factory, which extended for about 30,000 sqm. It is the oldest and largest factory in Japan.

The factory worked in the 5th—6th centuries. In this factory, there were 18 kilns, 3 workshops, and 14 houses for haniwa craftsmen.

SIROZUKA TUMULUS.

Imasirozuka is the largest keyhole tomb on the north side of the Yodo River. It is about 350m in length and has double moats around the mound.

The excavation of the Shin-ike site proved that Imasirozuka is the tomb of Emperor Keitai.



Imasirozuka tumulus (530A.D.)

Shin-ike site viewed from the west



This was the largest

The factory worked intermittently for about 100 years. The details are as follows.

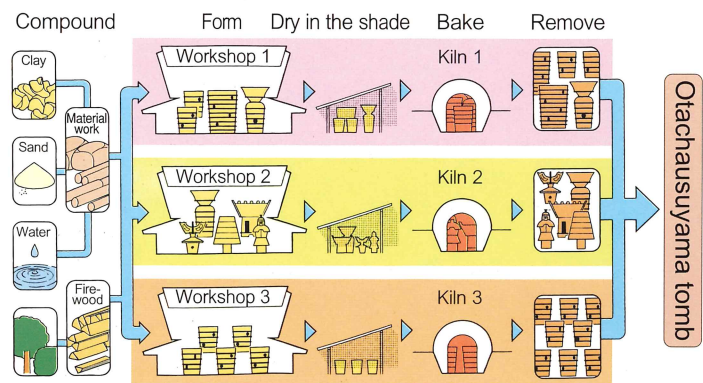
450A.D. The factory began to work making haniwa for the Otachausuyama tomb. It consisted of 3 kilns (Group A), 3 workshops, and 7 houses. One kiln corresponded to one workshop, and they worked together as a group. In all 3 groups worked in the factory.

480A.D. 5 kilns (Group B) and 7 houses were newly constructed for tombs which are near the factory.

530A.D. 10 kilns (Group C) were newly constructed for making haniwa for Imasirozuka tumulus.

In about 550A.D., the construction of a keyhole tomb for kings and Emperor ended. This factory also finished working.

haniwa factory in Japan.

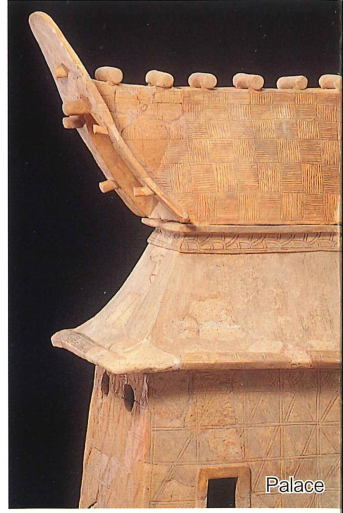


Production system for haniwa in the Otachausuyama tomb in about 450A.D.

The haniwa factory. Back after 1500 years.



Pot on the cylinder



Palace



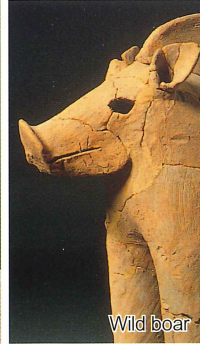
House



Sword



Armor



Wild boar



Hunting dog

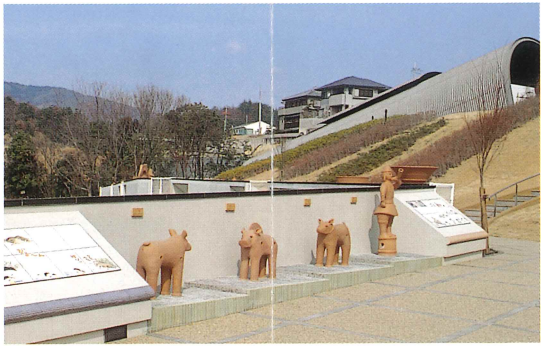


Warrior

You'll understand all about haniwa if you take a look at this.

Shin-chan and Choco-chan will guide you through the park. They will go back to the kofun period and meet Mr. Keitai, who is a follower of Emperor Keitai.

Let's go and see the ancient haniwa factory site with them!



The Promenade

Why the Shin-ike site is open to the Public?

There were about 90 haniwa factories discovered in Japan. But here is the only place where you can fully see craftsmen making haniwa for Emperor's tombs.

This site was reconstructed as the "Haniwa Factory Park" for you to see and enjoy it.



Excavated Group A kilns viewed from the south

The haniwa kilns

Group A kilns were built hollowed out of the slope and had domes made of clay. Group B and C kilns had long chambers running up the slope and were used as kilns.



Excavated Group C kilns (No.18)



Life-size model of Group A kilns

Right : The beginning of baking haniwa in the kiln (No.1).
 Center : Covered fire box of the kiln (No.2) for keeping the temperature at 800—900°C.
 Left : Excavation of the Kiln (No.3).

Workshops

The workshops were about 5 times the size of regular houses. Many pieces of haniwa were found on the floor and there were some pits where cylindrical-shaped haniwa were set for storing clay.

What does "Haniwa" mean?

Haniwa is a collective term for the unglazed earthenware cylinders and follow sculptures that decorated the surface of the great mounded tombs (Kofun) built for the Japanese elite during the 4th—7th centuries.



Excavated the workshop (No. 1)

Right : The reconstruction of the workshops

The workshops are 7m high, rooved with thatch and bark. There are some pit for storing clay.

You can imagine that 1500 years ago nearly 20 haniwa craftsmen were working here.



Above : Inside view of the Haniwa Factory hall

The largest kiln (No.18) in the Shin-ike site is exhibited in the haniwa factory hall. It worked for the Imasirozuka tumulus in about 530 A.D.

You can watch the video about the Kofun period, haniwa, or so on in the hall.

1/120 scale model of Shin-ike site

