



Replicas represented the archaeological results can be seen on the **Taihaku Avenue**, and the stone-wall has been unearthed at the Hakata Elementary School. At Hakata, **Shofukuji Temple** built by the priest Eisai in 1195. **Jotenji Temple** was donated by Sung native and trader, Sha Koku Mei in 1242 and opened by the priest Shoichi. In the ruin of **Daijoji Temple**, Chokugan-Seki (rock) with which Emperor Kameyama prayed to surrender the Mongol troops and a stone monument with a relief of Bodhisattva have been stood. **Kushida Shrine** as the grant deity for Hakata, where the shogunal deputy of Kyushu once existed nearby.

8. Higashi Park, it was once a battle field of the first invasion. In the park there are two large bronze statues; Emperor **Kameyama** measuring 4.8m high was completed in 1904, and the inscription of "enemy surrendered" written by Prince Taruhito Arisugawa is seen on the pedestal. **Nichiren** the great priest measuring 10.55m high was completed on November 1904. At the **Mongol Invasions Memorial Hall**, paintings of the Mongol invasions and other relating objects have been displayed.

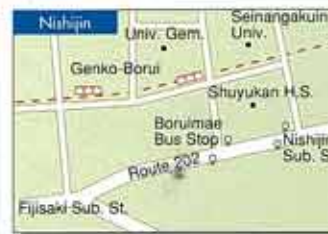
9. Hakozaki, **Genko-Borui** has been survived in Jizoumatsubara Park. **Hakozaki Shrine** became one of the flourished places for trade with the continent from the 12th century. Although the shrine was burned down due to a battle of the first Mongol invasion, the shrine was soon rebuilt.¹²

10. Shikanoshima Island, this island at Hakata Bay is about 10 km around and became twice battle fields of the Mongol invasions. Near the **Mongol Invasion Mound** on the west coast of the island, a monument for the resting of the soldier's souls who died in the battle was built in 1927.¹³ **Shikaumi Shrine** is worshipped for the safety on the sea by fishermen. During the first Mongol invasion, a group of the priests who came from Koyasan stayed at the so-called Mound of Fire in the mountain north of the shrine and prayed to surrender the Mongol soldiers keeping on fire.

Table 3. Chronology Related the Mongol Invasions

Kamakura Bakufu	Mongol Empire and Yuan Dynasty
1192 Yoritomo Minamoto established the military government (Bakufu) at Kamakura	1206 Jenghiz Khan ruled all the Mongols
1205 Yoshitoki Hojo became regent (Shikken) of the Shogun	1219 The Mongol armies invaded western Asia
1221 Uprising of Jokyu	1231 The Mongol armies invaded Koryo
1232 Yasutoki Hojo made a law code of Goseibai-shikimoku.	1241 The Mongol armies invaded Europe
1268 Mongol envoys to Japan	1253 The Mongol armies invaded China and Vietnam
1269 Mongol envoys arrived at Tsushima	1260 Kublai Khan ruled the Mongols
1271 Mongol envoys arrived at Imazu	1266 First Mongol envoys to Japan
1273 Mongol envoys arrived at Dazaifu	1270 Uprising at Jindo, Korea
1274 First Mongol Invasion (Bunei-no-eki)	1271 Yuan as the name of nation adopted
1275 Mongol envoys beheaded	1273 Uprising at Jindo, Korea ended
Kamakura Bakufu planned to attack the Mongols invaded Korea	1274 First Mongol Invasion (Bunei-no-eki)
1276 Genko-Borui built around Hakata Bay	1275 Marco Polo met Kublai Khan
	1279 Southern Sung Dynasty ended
1281 Second Mongol Invasion (Koan-no-eki)	
1283 Rumor of the Mongol invasion spreaded in Japan	1283 The Mongols set a plan to invade Japan
1284 Tokimune Hojo died	1284 Uprisings in south China and Vietnam
1285 Uprising of Simosuki	1293 The Mongols ordered Koryo to prepare to invade Japan
1286 Kamakura Shogunate rewarded to his vessels	1294 Kublai Khan died
1295 Shogunal deputy (Tandai) of western Kyushu established	
1333 Kamakura Bakufu ended	
1338 Takauji Ashikaga started his Bakufu	1368 Yuan Dynasty ended
1404 Last appearance of Genko-Borui in a document	

Guide to the Districts of Genko-Borui Open to the Public
Imazu, Ikinomatsubara, and Nishijin are open to the public.



The Cultural Properties of Fukuoka City can be accessed to the home page: <http://bunkazai.city.fukuoka.jp/>



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Historic Site

Genko-Borui



The Board of Education of Fukuoka City

Historic Site, Genko-Borui (元寇防塁)

More than Seven hundred years ago, they are Genko-Borui that were the stone-walls built 20 km long around Hakata Bay against the Mongol invasions. In 1931, Seven sites such as **Imazu**, **Imajuku**, **Ikinomatsubara**, **Meinohama**, **Nishijin**, **Jigyō**, and **Hakozaki** were designated the Historic Site.

Reasons Why Genko-Borui were Built

At the beginning of the 13th century, Jenghiz Khan founded the Mongol empire spreading from Asia to Europe. His fifth descendant, Kublai Khan changed the name of the Mongol empire to Yuan and sent envoys to Japan and demanded Japan to submit a tributary relationship; however, the Kamakura bakufu ignored them and made military alert in Kyushu instead.

First Mongol Invasion (Bunei-no-eki) In Autumn 1274, the Mongol fleet of 900 vessels and 28,000 soldiers appeared at Hakata Bay and landed at Fukuoka. They engaged the battles with Japanese warriors at Sohara, Torikai, Akasaka, and Hakozaki.① The Japanese defenders met hardship in battle because of attacking by close formation of enemy's troops, unfamiliar new arms like poisonous arrows and firearms. They were forced to withdraw to Mizuki. On the other hand the Mongol troops withdrew to their vessels during the day as well.

Construction of Genko-Borui After the first Mongol invasion, Kublai sent his envoys to Japan, but the Japanese beheaded the envoys at Kamakura, and the Kamakura shogunate showed his attitude towards the Mongols. In 1275 the shogunate ordered to attack the Mongols having occupied Koryo, but it was not taken place. In 1276 the shogunate ordered to build Genko-Borui around Hakata Bay, anticipating a second attack. Genko-Borui were built by Kyushu warriors of nine countries in three through six months, and they guarded their own district. ②

Second Mongol Invasion (Koan-no-eki)

After the Mongols destroyed Southern Sung, a Mongol force consisting of two fleets, the Eastern Route Fleet and the Southern Route Fleet, a total of 4,500 warships and 140,000 men set out to Japan in 1281. The Eastern Route Fleet reached Hakata Bay, but Genko-Borui and Japanese warriors attacking the Mongol's vessels prevented from enemy's landing. The Eastern Route Fleet and belatedly arrived the Southern Route Fleet sailed again ahead to Hakata Bay, but a violent storm destroyed most of the two Mongol fleets off the coast of the Takashima island. ③

Genko-Borui and Aftermath

The Mongols did not stop attempting to invade Japan. The Kamakura shogunate kept on military alert for many years. The Kamakura bakufu was ended in 1333, however, a military alert and maintenance of Genko-Borui were still continued even after the Muromachi bakufu was started. The Mongol empire was ended in 1368. The people's memory of Genko-Borui gradually faded, and they lay buried beneath sand by the beginning of the Edo period.



▲① Suenaga Takezaki Fighting against the Mongol Soldiers



▲② Genko-Borui of Ikinomatsubara Built by Higo



▲③ Japanese Warriors Attacking a Mongol Vessel

Surveys of Genko-Borui

When it came to the Taisho period, Genko-Borui having been covered with the sand received people's interest again. At the beginning, pre-disturbance surveys were taken. The first excavation was started at Imazu in 1913. Dr. Heiji Nakayama suggested that the name which was traditionally called "Ishi-tsuiji" should be changed to the "Genko-Borui." After that, the surveys have been carried out as seen on Table 1, and Genko-Borui were designated the National Historic Site in 1931.

Genko-Borui have been studied in every aspect by the related disciplines like archaeology, history, civil engineering, and geology since 1968. The archaeological excavations have been carried out at Ikinomatsubara, Imazu, and Nishijin. After these surveys have finished, Genko-Borui have been conserved by preservation treatment and have been open to the public.

Table 1. History of the Archaeological Surveys for Genko-Borui

1913	Excavation at Imazu
1920	Excavation at Nishijin Excavation at Hakozaki (Jizomatsubara)
1921	Excavation at Kashii (Hamao) Excavation at Meinohama (Akuma)
1924	Excavation at Nishijin, due to construction of a road
1957	Excavation at Imazu (Obaru)
1968	Excavation in the district of Ikinomatsubara* Excavation in the district of Imazu*
1970	Excavation in the district of Nishijin*
1979	Excavation in the district of Meinohama (Waki)*
1998	Excavation in the district of Ikinomatsubara*
1999	Excavation at Hakata(Naraya-machi)*

* Excavation by the Board of Education of Fukuoka City

How Genko-Borui were Built

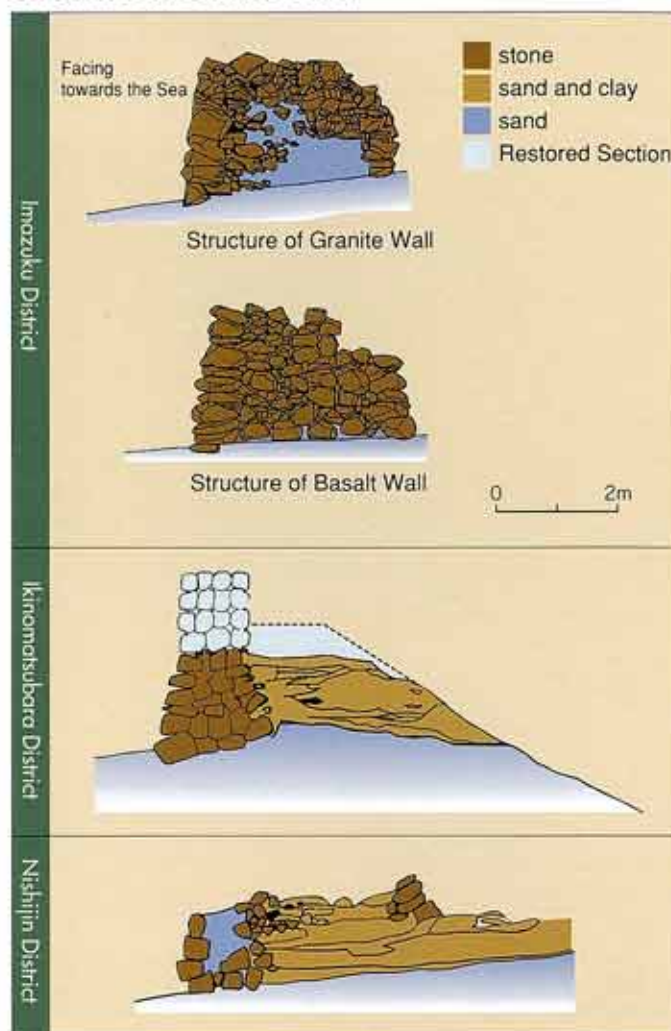
The construction of Genko-Borui which the Kamakura bakufu ordered the Kyushu warriors was to build a wall of 3 cm long per a rice field of 1000m². The Kyushu warriors took part in each district and completed Genko-Borui in three through six months in 1276. Material of Genko-Borui of each district was brought from the mountain or the beach nearby. As a result of archaeological surveys, different method was adopted for the construction of Genko-Borui of each district due to geographical circumstance.

Imazu District In this district stones have been piled up to 3m high in a trapezium shape; one of the two methods is that the whole wall is made of stones, and other method is that outside of the wall is made of stones, but inside is filled with sand. The wall of the western side is made of granite, and basaltic for the eastern side. Two materials are however used side by side in the middle section.^④ A similar method as adopted in the Imazu district can be seen on the stone-wall of Hakata, but their stones used at Hakata are much larger than Imazu' ones.^⑦

Table 2. Allocated Construction for Genko-Borui

District	Length	Country allocated (present name of prefecture)
Imazu	3km	Osumi (Kagoshima), Hyuga (Miyazaki)
Imajuku	2.2km	Buzen (Fukuoka, Oita)
Ikinomatsubara	1.7km	Higo (Kumamoto)
Meinohama	2km	Hizen (Nagasaki, Saga)
Nishijin(Momochi)	2.3km	Unknown
Hakata	3km	Chikuzen, Chikugo (Fukuoka)
Hakozaki	3km	Satsuma (Kagoshima)
Kashii	2km	Bungo (Oita)

Structure of Genko-Borui



Ikinomatsubara District

In this district the facade (facing towards the sea) of the stone-wall, which is about 2.5m high, has been piled with stones, but the back has been built with heavily pounded earth and sand. Behind the facade, a rampart is running, and the back slopes down outward. The facade of the western half of the wall is made of pegmatite, and the eastern half is made of sandstone.^⑤ Genko-Borui which were built at Mukai-hama of the Meinohama district and Jizomatsubara of the Hakozaki district are similar in structure to the stone-wall of the Ikinomatsubara district.

Nishijin District In this district the stone-wall of 3.5m wide for the bottom was built on the pounded clay. The front and the back were piled with stones, but



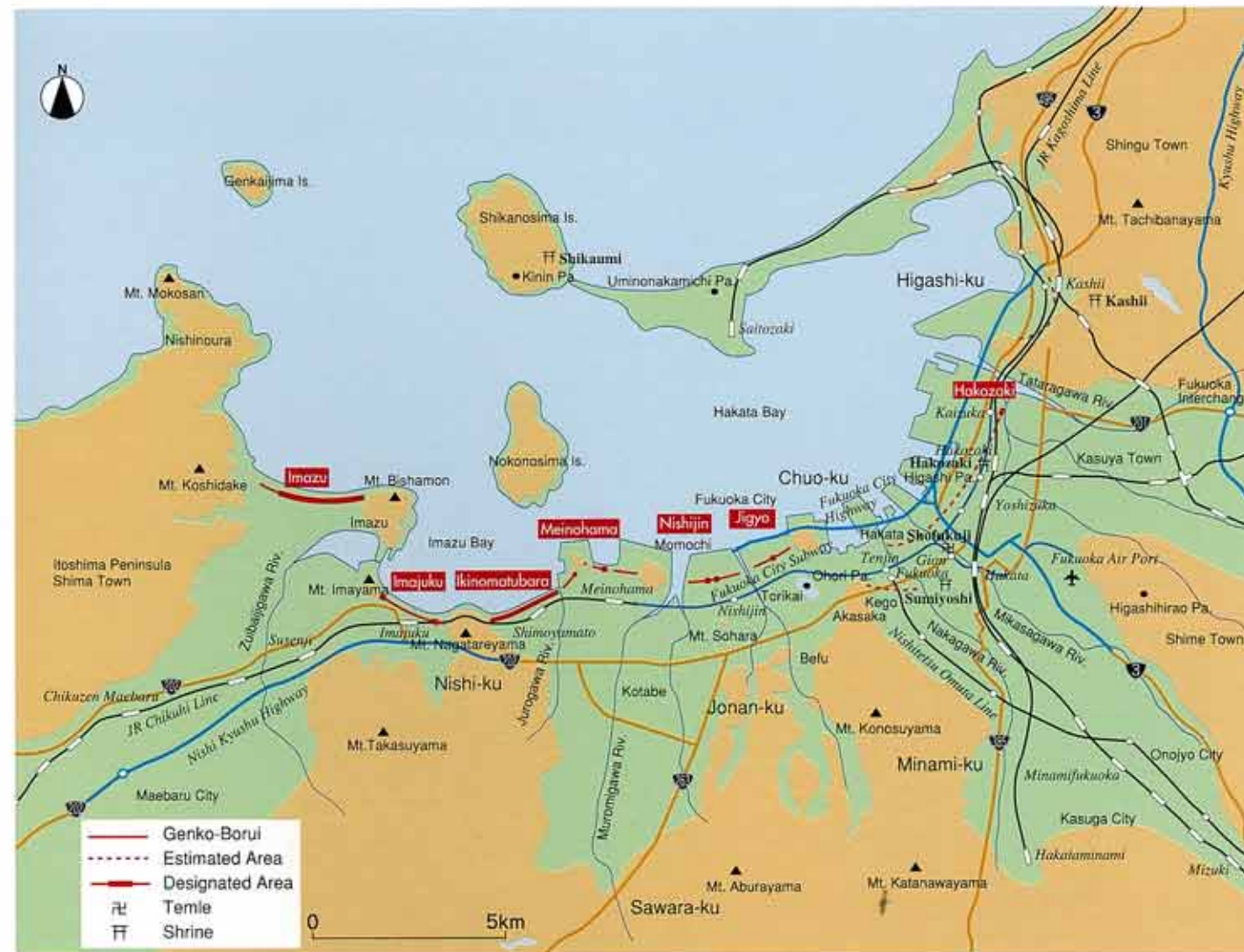
▲④ Genko-Borui at Imazu



▲⑤ Different Materials Used at Ikinomatsubara



▲⑥ Genko-Borui at Nishijin



the space between the two sides was filled with sand and clay; this shows a unique method adapted to build with the small amount of available stones.^⑥

Genko-Borui have been built in different method, but the facade which can be seen from the sea has been piled with stones. Genko-Borui have been built 20 km long along the beaches between the mountains.^⑦



▲⑦ Genko-Borui at Hakata

Guide Map to the Historic Sites of the Mongol Invasion

1. Mt. Mokosan, located at the north-easternmost tip of the Itoshima peninsula, 158.5m high. The monument inscribed "Monument of Mt. Mokosan" was built on the peak in 1895.

2. Imazu, ancient harbor for foreign trade. The Mongol envoys arrived here in 1271. Genko-Borui is running for about 3 km in the pine woods near the beach, and a part of the wall is open to the public. There are two burial mounds of the Mongol soldiers like Moko-zuka. The Monument

inscribed "the Place Where the Mongol Invasions were Defeated,"^⑧ Shofukuji Temple built in 1249, Seiganji Temple built by the priest Eisai in 1175, and Mt. Bishamon to the east are seen.

3. Imajuku, Genko-Borui has been survived in the pine woods of the Nagatare beach.^⑨

4. Ikinomatsubara, Genko-Borui painted on the scrolls of the Mongol Invasions "Moko-shurai-ekotoba" is running in the pine woods. The eastern section of the wall has been restored and is open to the public.

5. Meinohama, Genko-Borui has been survived at Odo Park and to the north of Meinohama North Housing Complex.^⑩ The priest Daio who built Kotokuji Temple met the Mongol envoys and exchanged verses. There is Mt. Washio to the west.

6. Nishijin, the Mongol troops landed here in the first invasion. The construction method adopted here is obviously different from those of other districts. Today, to the south of Seinangakuin University, Genko-Borui is open to the public. Mt.Sohara, located to the south of Nishijin and 33m high, was used as a camp site by the Mongol troops in the first invasion. The monument inscribed "the Battle Field of the Mongol Invasion" is stood on the peak.^⑪

7. Hakata, over hundred archaeological surveys have been carried out since 1976, and the archaeological evidences have come to light that Hakata was one of the foreign trading centers from ancient times.