

神戸市立外国人墓地

英語版
(English)



Onohama Area From Above



The statue shown on the front was crafted in World War I to commemorate those who left the Kobe-Osaka area to fight in Europe. (Artist: Otsiko Pecci)

Kobe City Government Dept. of Public Works, Parks Division, Shinrin Facility Office,
Foreign Cemetery

〒651-1102 Kobe, Kita Ward, Yamadacho Shimotaniyama, Nakaichiriyama 4-1
TEL 078-341-5200

KOBE 
ONEICO City of Design

R70
Rise to 70


環境にやさしい
緑のまちづくり

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KOBE FOREIGN CEMETERY



The history of the Kobe Municipal Foreign Cemetery begins with the opening of Hyogo Port in 1867 and the establishment of the Foreign Settlement. That Christmas, the first burial was performed at Onohama, near the mouth of the Ikuta River, in what is now Higashi-Yuenchi Park. On January 1, 1868, the Hyogo Port was officially opened for foreign trade, and the Foreign Settlement was established. The cemetery's history has developed alongside the history of foreigners in Kobe. In October

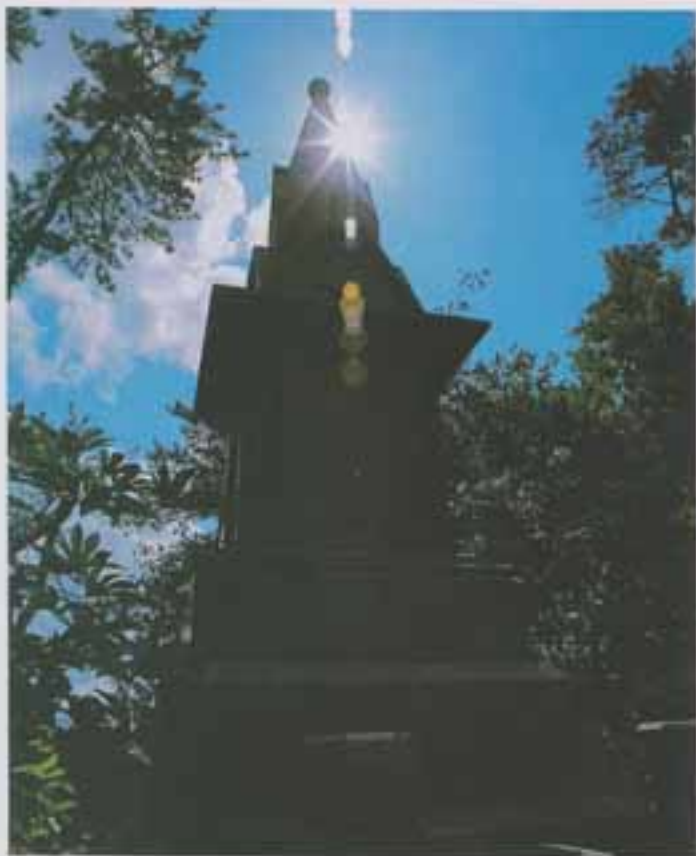


1961, the relocation to Futatabi Koen from Onohama and Kasugano was completed. Now, this cemetery houses the graves of over 2,700 foreigners with strong ties to Japan since the Meiji era, where they now rest eternally.

Also, in February 2007, the Foreign Cemetery, Futatabi Koen and Futatabi-san Eikyū Nature Preserve were registered as National Places of Scenic Beauty.



From across the seas, at peace in



Edward Hazlett Hunter, whose achievements include bringing modern shipbuilding and other industries to Japan. His residence was moved to Oji-Koen for preservation, and Hunter-zaka in Kitanocho is named after him.



Morozoff and Freundlieb, who laid the foundations of the Japanese baking and Western confectionery industries, rest among these graves.



The graves of 11 French sailors who lost their lives in the first year of the Meiji Era (1868) amidst the chaos of the opening of Japan. This incident is known as the "Sakai Incident".



The cenotaph for American sailors shipwrecked outside Osaka Port in January 1868.



The first Harbormaster of Kobe Port, John Marshall. The blueprints he drafted for the Port of Kobe still remain.



Alexander Cameron Sim, who worked as captain of the fire brigade in the Foreign Settlement. Sim also established the KR&AC sports club to promote modern sports, and among other activities produced the first soda pop in Japan. A plaque commemorating his actions is displayed in Higashi-Yuenchi Park.

Kobe's greenery



Lawn Cemetery. Hundreds of crosses mark the graves of those without family.



J. Hall, said to be the driver of the first steam locomotive in Japan.



Graves moved from Onohama, the first established foreigner cemetery. The grave of James W. Lambuth, who promoted private education in Japan, is among these.