Utsunomiya Archaeological Site

Historical site of Negoyadai Ruins designated by the Ministry of Education, Sports,

Science and Technology in 1987, May 17



Utsunomiya City / Utsunomiya City Board of Education

Ancient History of Utsunomiya

Period			Description
	The Old Stone Age (The Paleolithic Period)		During the Ice Age when the Japanese Archipelago was connected to the Eurasian Continent, human beings began to move from the Continent to the Archipelago to settle in as animals did so. During that period, the characteristic Stone Cultures developed respectively in the east and in the west.
10,000	The Jomon	Incipient Jomon	*Oya-ji Cave Remains (Oya-machi) *Nozawa Remains (Nozawa-machi)
6,000	Age	Initial Jomon	Accessories made of shells and antiers were used.
4,000		Early Jomon	Villages with public squares and large—size houses appeared. Accessories such as stone—slit disc earrings were popular. *Negoyadai Remains (Kamikake—machi)
3,000		Middle Jomon	Religious rituals were often held. *Takeshita Remains (Takeshita-machi)
1,000		Late Jomon	Many clay masks were made. Clay dolls began to have more variety.
		Final Jomon	Kamegaoka-style earthenware spread in the East of Japan while Kokushoku (black-color) earthenware spread in the West of Japan. *Akakochi Remains (Karinuma-cho)
300	The Yayoi Period	Early Yayoi	Rice cultivation and metal implements were introduced from the Eurasian Continen Moat-surrounding settlements appeared. At the same time, their burial style and rituals changed.
100 BC		Middle Yayoi	Square–shaped burial mounds surrounded by moats were built in and around Nara and Osaka. Clay pots were used as coffins in northern Kyushu. *Nozawa Remains (Nozawa–machi)
100 AD		Late Yayoi	*Nikenya Remains (Suzumenomiya∽machi) Bronze ceremonial bells and weapons were widely used for rituals. Queen Himiko of Yamatai sent a tribute to Wei, China.
300	The Kofun Period	Early Kofun	Many keyhole-shaped burial mounds were built and funerary goods such as decorated ceremonial mirrors were enclosed inside. *Atagozuka Burial Mound (Mobara-machi)
400		Middle Kofun	**Sasazuka Burial Mound (Toya-machi) Five kings of Wa (Japan) sent tributes to China. *Tsukayama Burial Mounds (Nishikawada-machi)
500			The Chinese writing system became widespread and was used on inscriptions on swords. *Ushizuka Burial Mound (Shintomi~cho)
600		Late Kofun	*Nagaoka Hyakuana Burial Mound (Nagaoka-machi) Buddhism was introduced to Japan from Baekje, Korea.
700	The As	uka Period	Prince Shotoku became regent. Prince Naka no Oe and Nakatomi no Kamatari led a revolt and assassinated Soga no Iruka.
	The Nara Period tes remains in Utsuno		Hejjo-kyo in Nara became the capital of Japan. *Kamikonushi Mobara Kanga (county office) Remains (Mobara-machi)

Admission: Free

Utsunomiya City Board of Education, Culture Section (1.1.5, Asahi, Utsunomiya Tel: 028.632.2764)

Hours: 9:00am~5:00pm (From Apr1st~Oct 31st)

Remains of Ancient Utsunomiya Museum (151, Kamikakemachi, Utsunomiya Tel: 028-659-0193)

Age (B.C.5000~B.C.6000).

Remains of Ancient Utsunomiya.

public in 1994.

9:00 am~4:30 pm(From Nov 1st to Mar 31st) (last admission: 30 minutes before closing)

Closed: Mondays (except for National Holiday which fall on a Monday, in which case the museum is open and closed the following Tuesday instead), The day following Public Holidays (except when the Public Holiday is Saturday or Sunday), New year-holidays (Dec 29th -Jan3rd)

Museum



Excavated grave pits



Transition of the remains



Restored dwellings



Ancient graves

About 10,000 wild Nikko Kisuge or Yellow Day lilies grow on the slope which is to the west of the park. These flowers can be seen in full bloom in the middle of May.

Utsunomiya Archaeological Site

Utsunomiya City had been conducting excavation research since 1982 before it developed Seizan Park, the second municipal cemetery. Consequently, it found large scale traces of dwellings which date back to the early Jomor

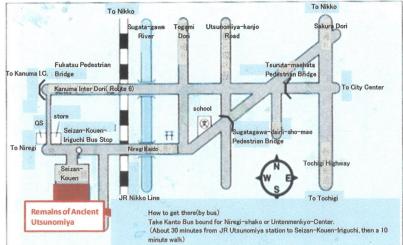
The City changed the first plan and decided to preserve the site in its present state, as a park of historical interest:

The City made all the preparations for the restored

dwellings, which boast to be one of the biggest of this kind ir Japan and a museum in which various types of buria mounds are displayed in the park. The park was opened to

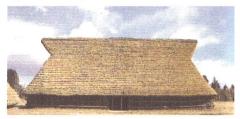
Please come to the Remains of Ancient Utsunomiya surrounded by nature, and visualize the way people lived in the Jomon Age.





Open Air Exhibit

Restorations



1 Large Rectangular Building





J5 Ancient Dwelling and its entrance

Replicas



13 Rectangular Building

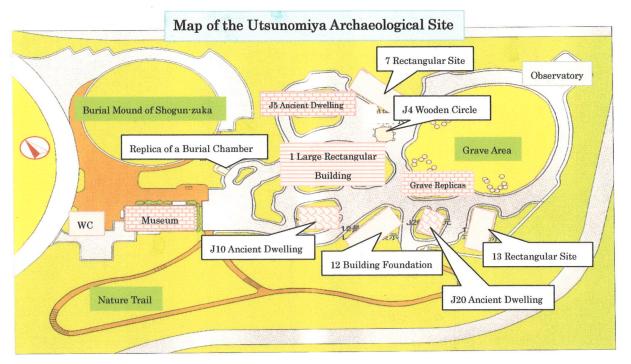


7 Rectangular Site J4 Wooden Circle





Graves 12 Building Foundation



Negoyadai Remains

The Negoyadai remains are located on the edge of a small tongue-shaped 15 meter high plateau, between two small rivers, the Takeshi river and the Sugata river.

As a result of an excavation, over 300 graves and evidence of ancient dwellings were found.

Graves: There are groups of grave sites in the light green area. Each group contains five to ten graves forming an oval shape with a central space. Most of the grave pits are oval or circle shaped and are small and shallow, measuring about one meter across. Located on the north west corner is a grave site containing eight graves. In these graves, relics of slit disk earrings and tubular stone beads were discovered. Consequently, part of the life of the Jomon Period could be found.

Remains and reproduced buildings: Altogether, 69 remains were found on the site. These include pit dwellings, a large rectangular building, square buildings and buildings with wooden posts. They appear as if they encircle the central part of the site, the grave area.

The large rectangular building is thought to have functioned as the assembly hall of the village because of the following characteristics.

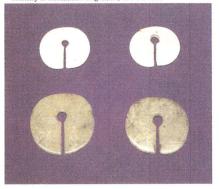
1. No trace of a fire pit 2. Soft ground surface 3. Very few unearthed artifacts

The buildings were reproduced to give an idea of how people lived in that era.

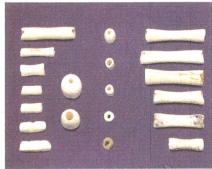
Artifacts

●Important Cultural Properties

Negoyadai Remains Burial Relics Collection Ministry of Education Designation, 29 June 1990



Stone slit disk earrings



Stone beads



Stone scrapers, stone arrowheads



Graves and the area with relice