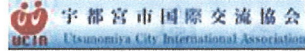


Utsunomiya Archaeological Site

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
10,000	The Old Stone Age (The Paleolithic Period)
6,000	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.
4,000	The Jomon Age
3,000	Incipient Jomon
2,000	Initial Jomon
1,000	Early Jomon
300	Middle Jomon
100 BC	Late Jomon
100 AD	Final Jomon
300	The Yayoi Period
100 BC	Early Yayoi
100 AD	Middle Yayoi
300	Late Yayoi
400	The Kofun Period
500	Early Kofun
600	Middle Kofun
700	Late Kofun
	The Asuka Period
	The Nara Period

* Indicates remains in Utsunomiya.

Admission : Free

Hours : 9:00am~5:00pm (From Apr 1st~Oct 31st)

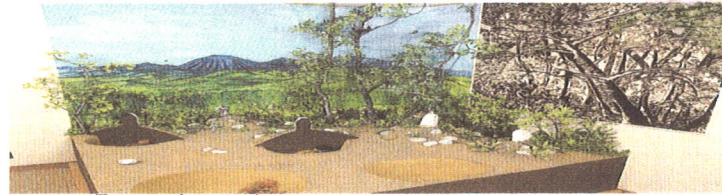
9:00 am~4:30 pm(From Nov 1st to Mar 31st) (last admission : 30 minutes before closing)

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 -Jan 3rd)

Utsunomiya City Board of Education, Culture Section (1-1-5, Asahi, Utsunomiya Tel: 028-632-2764)

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

Museum



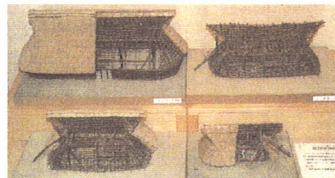
Excavated grave pits



Surrounding landscape



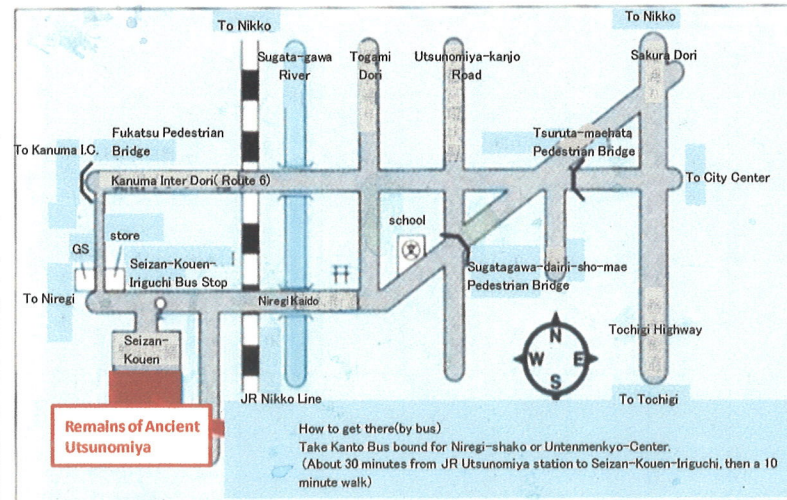
Transition of the remains



Restored dwellings



Ancient graves



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

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

The City made all the preparations for the restored dwellings, which boast to be one of the biggest of this kind in Japan and a museum in which various types of burial mounds are displayed in the park. The park was opened to public in 1994.

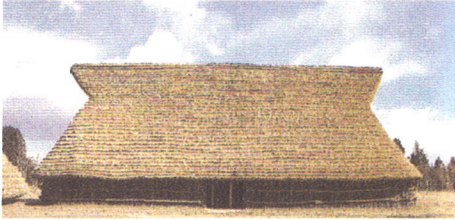
About 10,000 wild Nikko Kisuge or Yellow Day lilies grow on the slope which is to the west of the park. These flowers can be seen in full bloom in the middle of May.

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

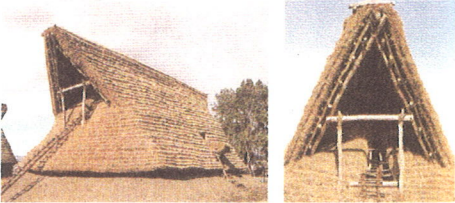


Open Air Exhibit

● Restorations



1 Large Rectangular Building

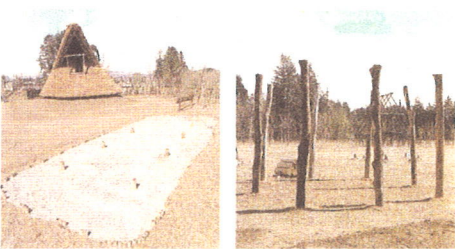


J5 Ancient Dwelling and its entrance

● Replicas



13 Rectangular Building



J4 Wooden Circle

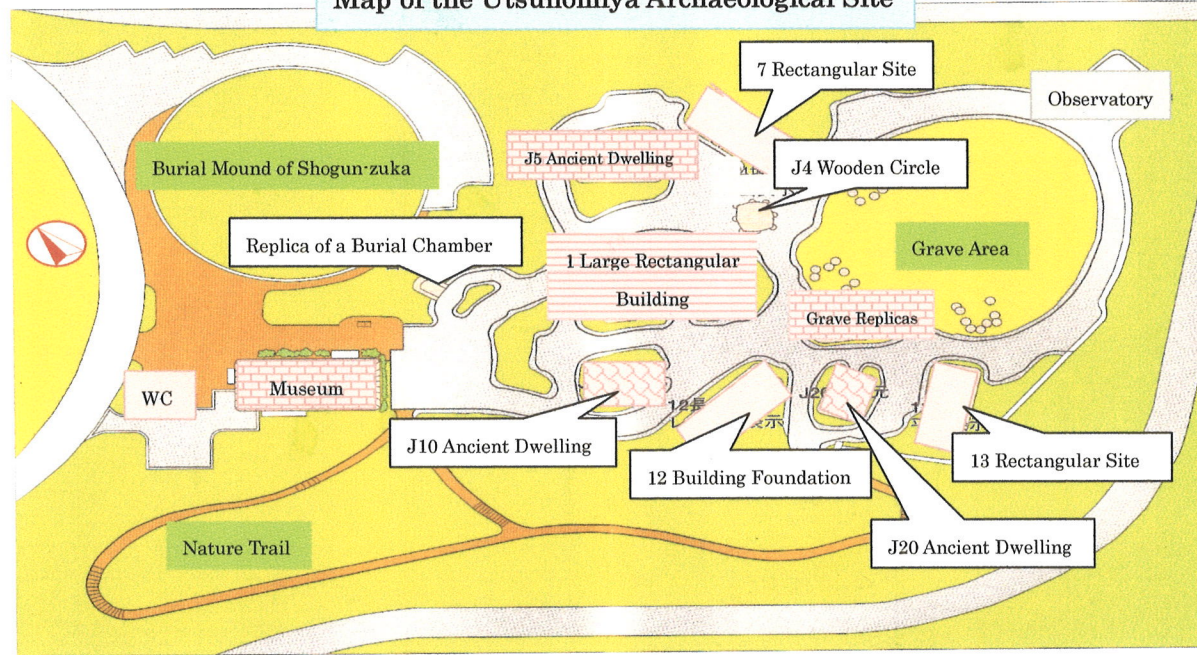


Graves



12 Building Foundation

Map of the Utsunomiya Archaeological Site



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.

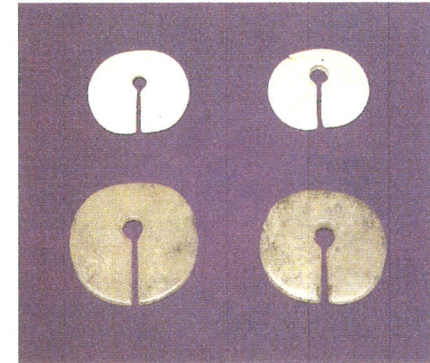
1. No trace of a fire pit
2. Soft ground surface
3. Very few unearthed artifacts

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

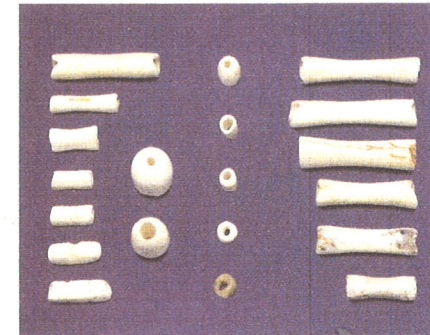
Artifacts

● 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 relics