## Outline of the Shimonoseki City Archaeological Museum

structure reinforced concrete two story building

(with one floor above ground and one below)

ground's area building area 13,008.39m<sup>2</sup> 1,875.35m<sup>2</sup>

floor space 2,663.65m<sup>2</sup>

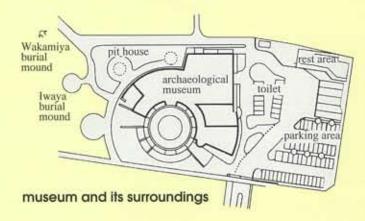
 1st floor 1,477.24m<sup>3</sup> entrance hall, auditorium, local study room, office, researcher's room, curator's office

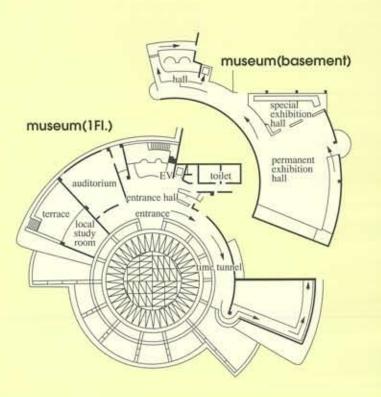
 basement 1,186.41m<sup>2</sup> permanent exhibition hall, special exhibition hall, repository

outdoor facilities pit house, Iwaya burial mound (A.D.6c.)

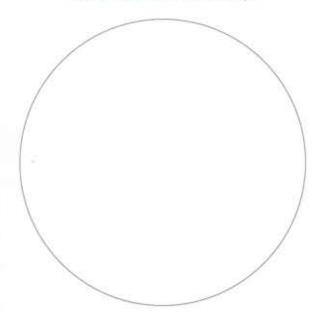
parking area space for 87 vehicles (including space for 5 buses)

annex rest area"Yayoi no Sato"

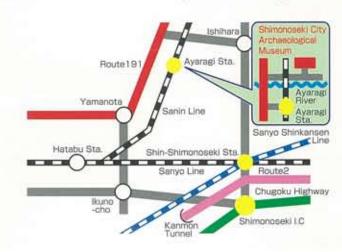




commemorative stamp



#### Access to Shimonoseki City Archaeological Museum



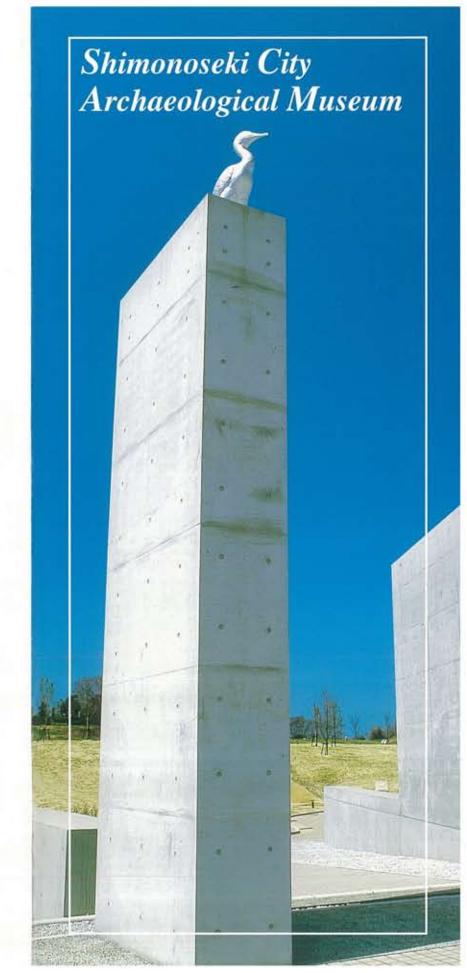
#### Information

hours 9:30 am till 5:00 pm (last admission will be at 4:30 pm)
closed every Monday and from December 28-January 4
entrance fee

•fee for special exhibitions will be charged separately

### Shimonoseki City Archaeological Museum

454 Aza Oka, Oaza Ayaragi, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken ₹751-0866 TEL 0832-54-3061 FAX 0832-54-3062



# Exploring Ancient Times Provides Us With Knowledge Of The Present

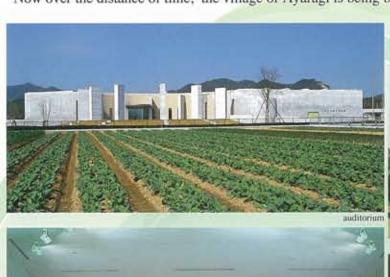
The cultivation of rice first began more than 2000 years ago. The people of the Yayoi Era dug storage pits in the hill of Ayaragi-go to keep their food. The surrounding swampy land was gradually turned over to the cultivation of rice and paddy fields began to take over.

Both adults and children worked hard in the muddy paddy fields.

From the pure white bow-like sandy beach these people collected shells and from rocky coastlines harvested turbin shells and abalone.

Occasionally the cheers of children would break the air as adults pulled in their nets.

Now over the distance of time, the village of Ayaragi is being brought back to life for all to see.











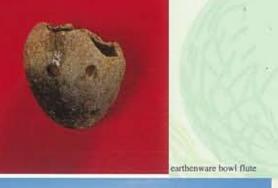




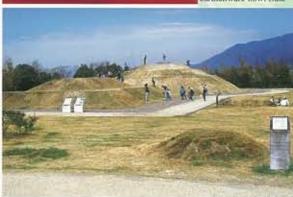












special exhibition hall

Wakamiya burial mound

