



protection of cultural properties

Pottery excavated from the bottom of Ikego River in the Yayoi Period.



INFORMATION

■ Museum Hours

9 : 0 0 a.m. - 4 : 0 0 p.m.

Closed Mon. & New Year's Holidays (12/28~1/3)

■ Admission Fee

Free

■ Location

Third floor of the gym building at the US Navy Ikego Housing Community

ACCESS

● By JR Line

From JR Zushi Station, 5-minute ride on a bus bound for Sasakura, and 8-minute walk from Ikego-Jujiro bus stop.

● By Keihin Kyuko Line

15-minute walk from Keikyu Jinmuji Station



Ikego Artifacts Museum

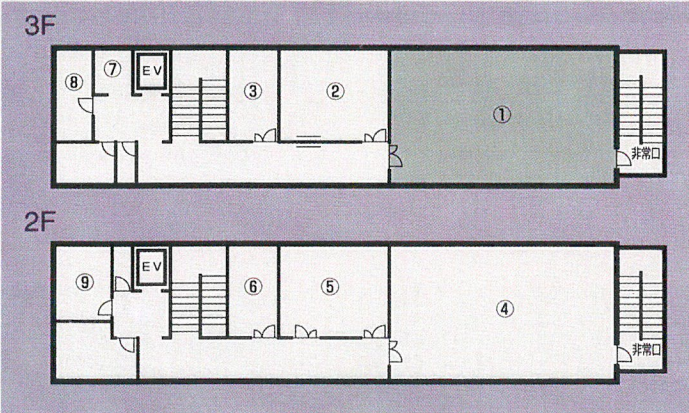
FLOOR PLANS

■ Structure

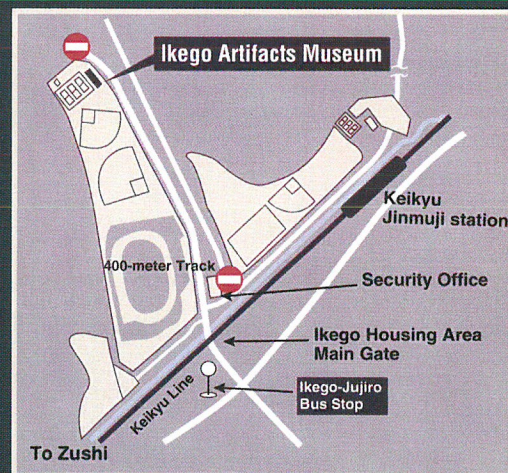
Reinforced concrete
Three stories above the ground

■ Total floor space 440.0m²

3F	Gallery	87.5m ²	※Only the gallery is open to the public.
	Office	32.0m ²	
	Stack room	14.5m ²	
2F	Storeroom1	87.5m ²	
	Storeroom2	32.0m ²	
	Storeroom3	14.5m ²	



- ① Gallery
- ② Office
- ③ Stack room
- ④ Storeroom1
- ⑤ Storeroom2
- ⑥ Storeroom3
- ⑦ Rest room for wheelchair access
- ⑧ Women's room
- ⑨ Men's room

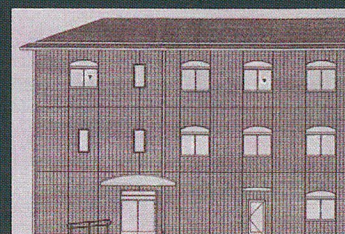


Ikego Artifacts Museum

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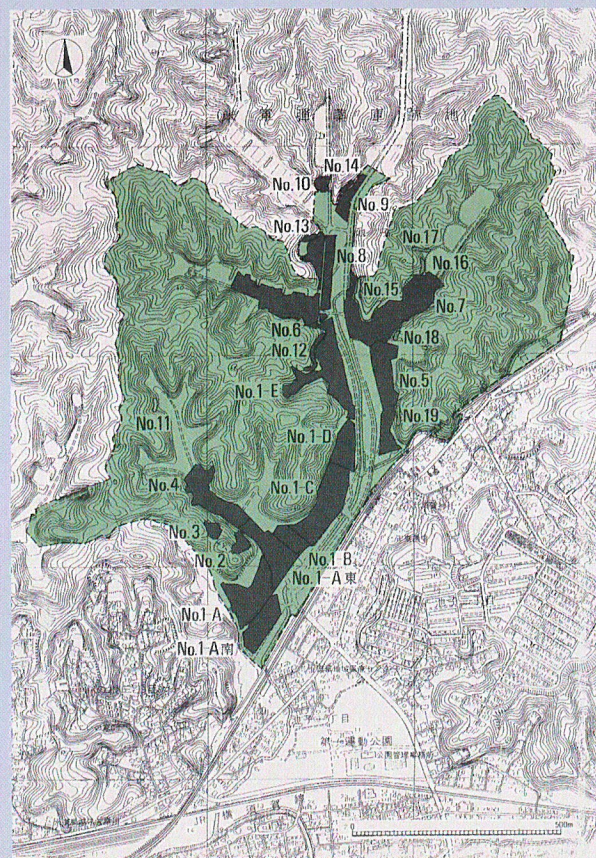
The Ikego area in Zushi City was a former ammunition depot. The "Japanese Imperial Navy" seized here in 1937 as a storehouse for ammunition. After the World War II, it was provided for the U.S. Navy, and the entry of unauthorized personal has been strictly restricted.

The whole area covers approximately 710 acres, including about 620 acres of Zushi City which accounts for 14.5% of the city's area. Prior to the construction project of U.S. Navy housing, which would use about 210 acres of the area, the Kanagawa Prefectural Archaeology center and an archaeological Foundation conducted an archaeological research from 1989 to 1994.

The research area covered about 30 acres. Many archaeological findings, such as the ancient Ikego river trail in the Yayoi Period and 4,000 boxes of artifacts, were discovered. These artifacts, extending from the pre-ceramic age to the modern age, provided us the precious data to learn about the previously unknown history of the Ikego area.

A close study on the Giant White Clam fossils that had been excavated in the project area was also conducted by a group of scholars. The data obtained in this study helped us clarify the environment and geological structures in ancient times as well as the formative process of the Miura Peninsula.

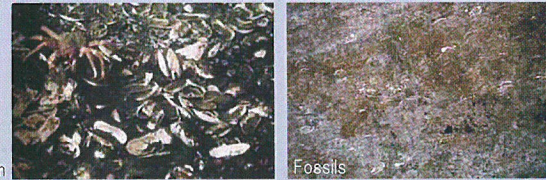
In order to hand down these precious cultural assets to our next generation and make the most of them, we hope the exhibition of these artifacts in this museum will be of great use.



Distribution of the actual excavated area

Age of the Giant White Clam

The Giant White Clams inhabit near the cracks of the earth's crust deep in the sea. They have been existing on earth for millions of years, and are called "Living fossils". The clam colony, discovered in the Ikego area, lay 1,000m below the ancient Sagami Bay 4.4 millions of years ago. Due to a landslide, it was piled up on the deep-sea floor. After years of uplift by the crust movement, it rose above the sea 50 thousand of years ago.



Giant White Clam

Fossils

Pre-ceramic Age (旧石器時代) Jomon Period (縄文時代)

We found few artifacts and features of that time. On a global scale, the climate was warmer than the present, and the sea level had risen. The people probably lived on the hilltops. After that, when the earth cooled, the shoreline slowly receded, and the people started living here.



Chipped stone blade

Stone bar for ritual

Jomon ware

Kofun Period (古墳時代)

At the end of Yayoi period, earth and sand filled the river. The Kofun people made square-shaped burial mounds. Many funerary objects, such as stone models and Magatama beads, were discovered from the graves. Religion was perhaps extremely important for them.



Sue ware

Unglazed earthen ware



Pit dwelling site (house)

Nara/Heian Period (奈良・平安時代)

Plenty of pit dwelling sites and pillar holes were unearthed from sites No.3 and No.4. Pottery with inscriptions, a wooden shoe, a bronze mirror and one of the oldest domestic coins were excavated from the sites. It is thought that men of authority lived in the area.



A part of belt

Bronze mirror



Pit dwelling site (house)

Yayoi Period (弥生時代)

The Yayoi people lived near the river, which flowed throughout the southern part of the flattest area. Tons of artifacts were literally excavated from the bottom of the river, especially wooden tools which usually perish in the soil, have been preserved in good condition.



Hoe (incomplete)

Burial mounds

Hand axe

Bronze used in incantation

Medieval Age, Early Modern Age (中世・近世)

"Yagura" is a tunnel tomb hollowed out of the cliff-side. "Yagura" were built mainly in the Kamakura and Zushi area. They often contained "Gorinto", symbolizing the earth, water, fire, wind, and air. According to ancient manuscripts, the Ikego village was a good treatment place.



YAGURA

Lacquer ware (Japan)

Gorinto

Ceramic ware

