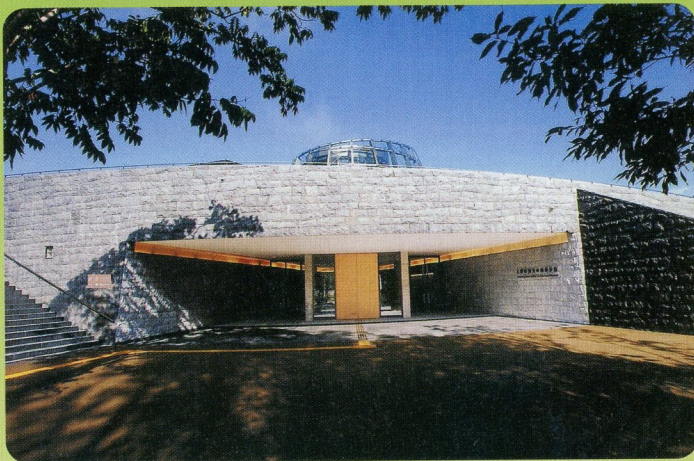


上野原 UENOHARA JOMON-NO-MORI 縄文の森



1-1Kokubu Uenohara jomon-no-mori
Kirishima-shi Kagoshima, 899-4318
Kagoshima Prefecture
Uenohara Jomon - no - mori
Tel: 0995 (48) 5701 Fax: 0995 (48) 5704
URL: <http://www.jomon-no-mori.jp>
Email: uenohara@jomon-no-mori.jp

Kagoshima Prefectural Buried Cultural Properties Center



Closed

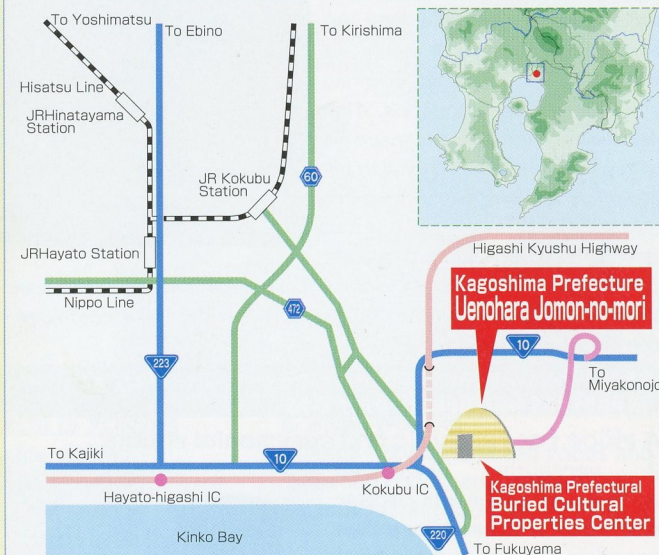
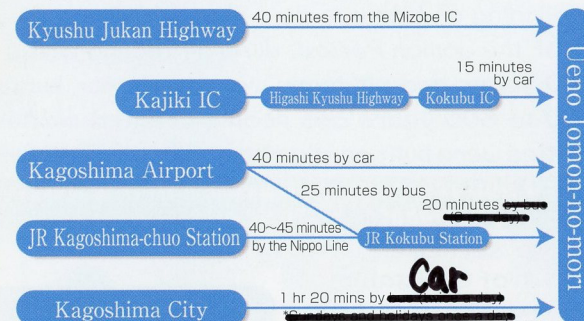
1. Saturdays and Sundays
2. Holidays (National holidays or holidays prescribed by law)
3. 12/29 ~ 1/3

Open hours

9 am ~ 5 pm

2-1 Kokubu Uenohara jomon-no-mori
Kirishima-shi Kagoshima, 899-4318
Kagoshima Prefectural
Buried Cultural Properties Center
Tel: 0995 (48) 5811 Fax: 0995 (48) 5820
Email: maibun@jomon-no-mori.jp

Jomon-no-mori access guide



[Open hours] 9 am ~ 5 pm
(Last admission at 4:30pm)

[Closed days] Monday
(The center will be open if monday is a holiday, and closed on the next day)
(From 4/29 to 5/5 open everyday)
12/30 to 1/1 (Closed for New Year holiday)

[Entrance Fee]

- ◆Individual Elementary - Junior high school students ¥150
High school, University students ¥210 Adults ¥320
- ◆Groups Elementary - Junior high school students ¥120
(groups of over 20 people)
High school, University students ¥160 Adults ¥250
(Kagoshima Prefectural schools can receive exemptions when coming as part of an educational course)

9,500 years ago in Uenohara there was a village
where people lived a abundant settled lifestyle

This is a place to learn about
and enjoy the world of the Jomon people

Hands-on area

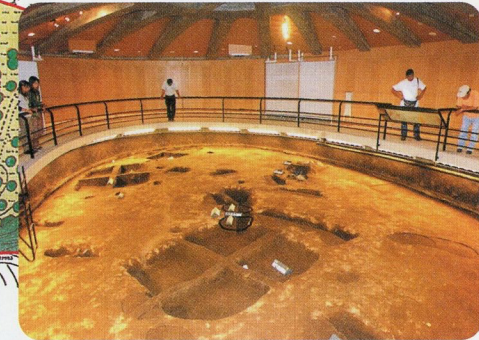
Viewing area

Evergreen Forest

Broad-leaved Deciduous Forest

④ Nationally Designated Historic Site

This is where the 9,500-year-old village was discovered. Presently it has been re-buried but the location and scale of the 52 pit dwellings and 2 trails have been labeled with markings.



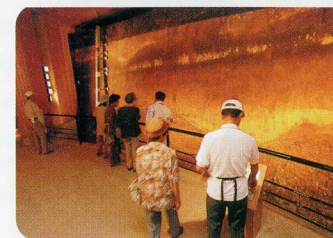
⑤ Relics Preservation Dome

Pit dwellings, stone formations, and earth pit ovens and other parts of the 9,500-year-old village from inside the Nationally Designated Historic Site have been exhumed and can be viewed in their original state.



③ The Settlement Reproduction

Take a look into the early Jomon Period with the reproduction of Uenohara relics that include 10 pit dwellings, earth pit ovens, and others.

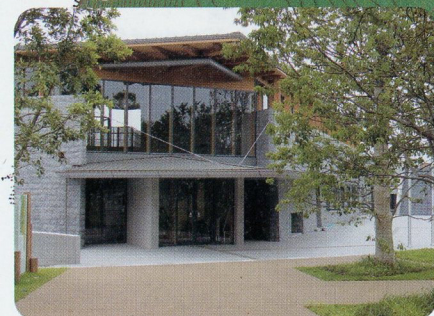


② Earth Stratum Observatory

View the living Earth stratum of Uenohara that includes "Shirasu" and volcanic ash from Sakurajima.

⑩ Hands-on Learning Center

There are a variety of activities to learn about prehistoric living, from making stoneware and earthenware to prehistoric cooking with earth pit ovens and stone formations to making pit dwellings and more.



⑮ Prefectural Buried Cultural Properties Center

This is the central facility for research and sending out information. You can view the excavation processing work and also browse through reports about artifacts and archeology in the reading room.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ⑩ Hands-on Learning Center | ⑮ Restroom |
| ⑪ Ancient Dwelling Cluster | ⑯ Restroom |
| ⑫ Festival Plaza | ⑰ Parking |
| ⑬ Observation Hill | ⑱ Buried Cultural Properties Center |
| ⑭ Athletic area | |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| ① Uenohara Jomon-no-mori Pavilion | ⑥ Rest area |
| ② Earth Stratum Observatory | ⑦ Rest area |
| ③ The Settlement Reproduction | ⑧ Restroom |
| ④ Nationally Designated Historic Site | ⑨ Parking |
| ⑤ Relics Preservation Dome | |

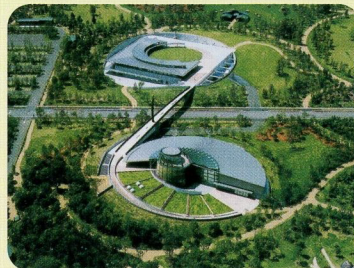
Jomon Time Road



Uenohara Jomon-no-mori Pavilion

Fun fact

The facilities at Uenohara Jomon-no-mori include an area of 36 hectares starting with (the Viewing area) and (the Hands-on area) containing the excavated 9,500-year-old Uenohara site (Nationally Designated Historic Site) and the 7,500-year-old stoneware and earthenware site (National Cultural Treasures).



The shape of the building

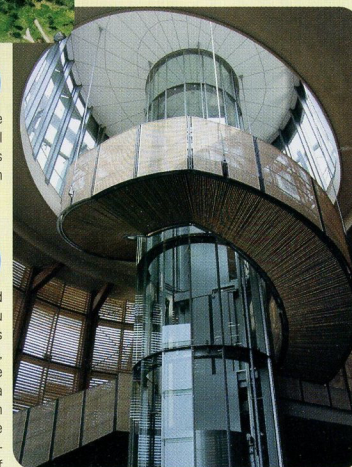
The Pavilion is circular and the Buried Cultural Properties Center is square-shaped. This is meant to represent the shapes of the 9,500-year-old cylindrical and cubical Maebira-style pots excavated from the Uenohara site. The bridge connecting the Pavilion with the Buried Cultural Properties Center is meant to represent the shape of the excavated "S-shaped" earrings.

The Pavilion building and material

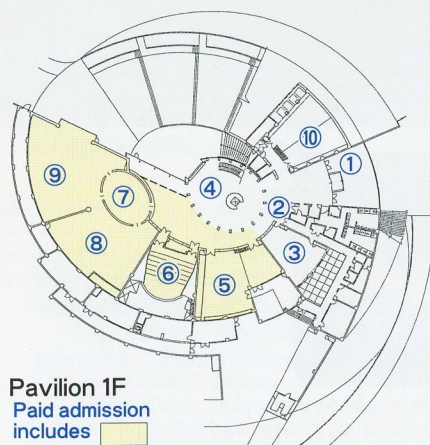
Sora-no-ma, Uzu-no-ma, and spiral staircase are all made from Kagoshima prefectural timber and bamboo. The floor face is made of "Sakurajima lava plate" which helps to regulate room temperature.

The inside of the Pavilion and the walls

The walls use a material manufactured with "Shirasu" volcanic ash (Shirasu particles), and the overall design is meant to represent Earth stratum. Also, the embedded pebble bands along the walls top (the 6,300-year-old Akahoya layer), the middle (11,500-year-old ash from a Sakurajima eruption), and the sediment on the bottom (24,000-year-old "Shirasu") represent layers of volcanic ash.



Sky room



Pavilion 1F
Paid admission
includes

1F

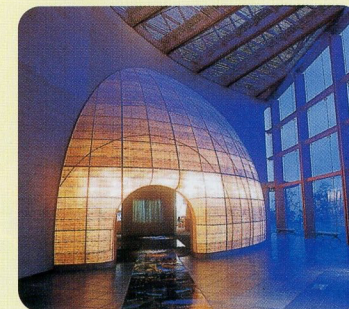
- ① Entrance
 - ② Reception
 - ③ Staff office
 - ④ Sky room
 - ⑤ Special exhibit room
 - ⑥ Jomon theatre
 - ⑦ Permanent collection exhibition room 1
 - ⑧ Permanent collection exhibition room 2
 - ⑨ Permanent collection exhibition room 3
 - ⑩ Multi-purpose room
- *⑥ Jomon theatre playing time (20 minutes)
10:00 am to 4:00 pm, once an hour

- 2F... Rest Area / Vending Machines
3F... Observation Deck

Viewing area

A reproduction of a 9,500-year-old broadleaf deciduous forest featuring Oak, Sawtooth Oak, and Chestnut. Starting with the Pavilion, there is the Earth Stratum Observation Hall, the Settlement Restoration, the Relic Storage Dome, and the Nationally Designated Historic Site.

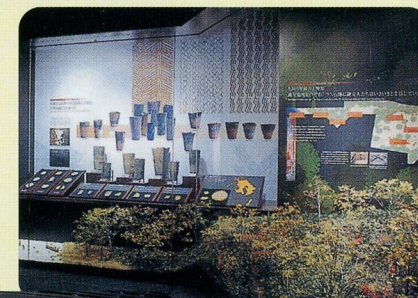
Enjoy learning about the world of the Jomon Period people



The rice paper dome and the "Jomon Time Road"

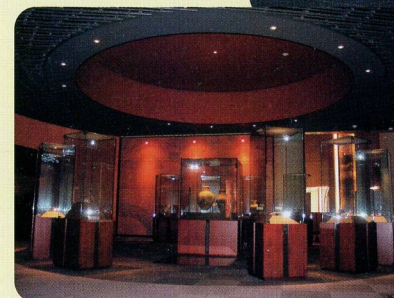
The world of 9,500 years ago

Blessed by the surrounding forest rich with oak and beech, the people of Uenohara prospered in their new settled lifestyle.



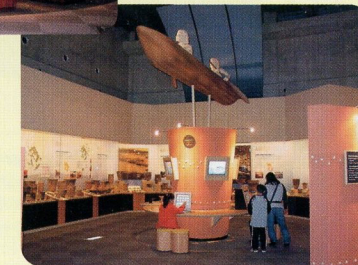
The world of 7,500 years ago

A living area where a variety of stoneware and earthenware items were used and a mysterious place where festivals were held 7,500 years ago has been preserved.



The Southern Jomon culture

The Jomon Period lasted for about 10,000 years. Thanks to numerous volcanic eruptions and the mild environment, a unique culture developed in Southern Kyushu.



Hands-on Area

There is a reproduction of a 7,500-year-old evergreen forest with Japanese False Oak, Wax Myrtle, and others. You can find the Hands-on Study Hall, Ancient Dwelling Cluster, Festival Plaza, Observation Hill, the athletic area, and the Prefectural Buried Cultural Properties Center.

Knowledge of the forefathers

■ Hands-on Study Hall

The Hands-on Study Hall offers a variety of Jomon and Stone Age hands-on activities.



☆List of Activities

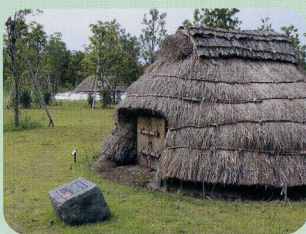
- a.fire-making
- b.Archery(free)
- c.Craft-making
- d.Jomon Walk Rally(free)

e."Angin" Weaving

f.Jomon Recipes "Smoked Foods"and "Steamed Foods"(appointment is a necessary)(Bring your own ingredients)

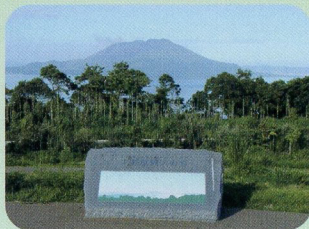
■ Ancient Dwelling Cluster

Here you will find reproductions of 5 dwellings discovered around the Kagoshima Prefecture dating from the Jomon Period to the Kofun Period. Experience what it was like to live long ago.



■ Observation Hill

This is a spot where you can get a good view of Mt.Sakurajima, Kinko Bay, and the Kirishima mountain range. The 360° panoramic view is truly exhilarating.



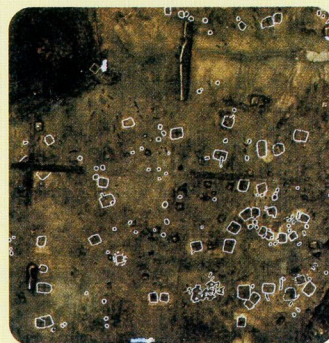
A History of the Peoples of the Uenohara Plateau

The Uenohara relics were found on a plateau roughly 260 meters above sea level on the Eastern side of Kirishima City, Kagoshima Prefecture. People settled the site about 9,500 years ago, and with its rich forest surrounding and its use as a place of ceremonial rituals, from about 7,500 years ago starting in the early part of the Jomon Period, diverse technologies developed here and a unique Jomon culture emerged. About 3,500 years ago pit traps were made for hunting, and in the periods from 2,500 to 2,000 years ago and 1,600 to 800 years ago people created settlements on the top of this plateau. Also, during WWII military facilities were built on the site and after the war the plateau became a field.

About 9,500 years ago (the beginning of the early Jomon Period) Nationally Designated Historic Site

A large settlement from the dawn of civilization

In the Northern side of the Uenohara Plateau, along 2 paths, a settlement centered around 52 pit dwellings complete with 65 stone formations, 16 earth pit ovens as well as other cooking implements was discovered. This settlement gives us a chance to understand the state of the early stage of civilization in Southern Kyushu. Because of the overlapping of dwellings and the differences in digging methods, it is apparent that there are gaps in the building dates and that the settlement must have continued on for an extended period.



About 7,500 years ago (end of the early Jomon Period) Important Cultural Properties

A place for festivals and ceremonial rituals

2 perfectly preserved earthenware vases with circular and square-shaped openings were found buried at the highest point of the Southern side of the plateau.

In 11 spots around that site, vases and bowls were discovered buried as well as an area with stone axes also having been discovered. In addition, many broken stone implements for daily use have also been excavated surrounding the area in the manner that they were last placed.

It is thought that the area was the site of festivals and ceremonial rituals.



About 6,000 years ago (first half of the Jomon Period)

No dwellings have been discovered from this period but on the Southern side of the plateau, a pit trap and stone formations were found. It was likely used as a temporary hunting ground and cooking area.

About 3,500 years ago (second half of the Jomon Period)



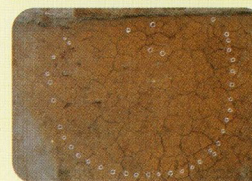
At a place near the slope of the Southern side of the plateau 2 rows of pit traps facing East-West with depths of 2 to 3 meters and lengths of 400 meters were found and it is likely that this was a hunting ground where, as a group, animals were driven to the trap.

About 2,500 years ago (late Jomon Period)

On the Northern side of the plateau, in a main living area, pit dwellings as well as raised buildings have been discovered. A stockpile hole was found containing acorns and other bounty from the forest.



About 2,000 years ago (middle to late Yayoi Period)



On the Northern side of the plateau a village ranging about 500 meters from East to West with pit dwellings and raised buildings and a fence 100 meters long was discovered. Evidence of rice, vegetation, and peach pits have also been found.

About 1,600 years ago (Kofun Period to the present day)

One Kofun Period pit dwelling, 8 medieval raised buildings, and searchlights from WWII have been discovered, and after the war the area has become farm land for potatoes.

