

## Summary

**Ch.I** This is a summary of the archaeological excavation carried out on the campuses of Yamaguchi University in the 1994 fiscal year. In the archaeological survey on the Yoshida campus, salvage excavation was carried out once, trial excavation was performed three times, and examination had done eleven times. In the archaeological survey on the Yoshida campus, salvage excavation was carried out three times, trial excavation performed three times, and examination had done eighteen times. Examination was carried out once on the Kogushi campus, twice on the Kameyama campus, once on the Hikari campus. Examination had done once on other campus.

**Ch.II ; salvage excavations 1** In the salvage excavation that was involved with the plan of the construction of the new outdoor lightning equipment for an athletic field, we set A,B,C,D,E,F trenches around the athletic field. A river was discovered in the A trench, and a lot of broken pieces of pottery which belong to the period from the Yayoi Age to the Kofun Age were excavated in the river. Four pit houses were discovered in the B trench, and they were considered to be in the dating from the middle Yayoi Age to the late Yayoi Age. 37 glass beads were excavated from two pit houses of the late Yayoi Age. In the F trench, a river was discovered, and in which, a lot of broken pieces of pottery and stone implements that belong to the period dating from the late Jomon Age to the last Jomon Age.

**Ch.III ; salvage excavations 2** The ditches and the earthen pit were discovered during the salvage excavation prior to the construction of the second new indoor athletic field. The excavation area was set 22 meters from south to north and 33 meters from east to west. A large number of pottery and stone implements which belong to the Yayoi Age were excavated in the large-scale ditch. Also, a lot of earthenware and porcelain that belong to Early Modern Age were excavated in the irrigation channel.

**Ch.IV ; trial excavations** Two river were discovered during the trial excavation prior to the construction of the Museum of commodity. Only a small amount of archaeological remains were found.

The trial excavation that was involved with the plan of the construction of the new facilities for wastewater center treatment was short scale. No archaeological remains or features were detected during this excavation.

Although we found a river during the trial excavation accompanied with the plan of the construction of the facilities for physical education, we could find only one piece of remains. We couldn't decide which period the river belongs to.

**Ch. V ; examinations** The examinations are run on a small scale. Through the examination accompanied with the laying cables underground for the new outdoor lightning equipment for an athletic field and prior to the laying a sewer pipe underground for the public, we confirmed the existence of layers containing cultural remains. No archaeological remains or features were detected during examinations in any other areas.

### **Appendix**

**I** This is the observations on the glass beads from Yoshida site by using a stereomicroscope by Hirokazu Murata. The observations is composed of three part. In the beginning, he arranged a process in making the glass beads. In the second part, he explained his detailed observations on the surface and internal of the glass materials by some photomicrographs. In the last part, he made a conclusion and assumed that glass beads were stopped the link hole with clay to save the hole destroyed and they were heated up at the last process of making, because there is very small pin hole in some glass beads and inner wall of many link holes in the glass beads are formed by a flat surface.

**II** This is a report of an adze found somewhere in Yamaguchi city by Hirokazu Kominami. He appraised the adze to be Mikoshiha-type in incipient Jomon Age, because of the shape, the material, and the grinding on only the edge of it. He compared the adze with the series that range the western part of Shikoku.

**III** This is a reconsideration on the pottery excavated at the Yuda kusunokicho site in Yamaguchi city by Naohiko Tabata. The pottery is belong to the initial Kofun Age, came from a single feature and are suitable for a study. It is fairly rare to find these kind of archaeological remains in Yamaguchi prefecture. Most of the pottery are Furu-type including finely made examples of them. Also, it is important to study the appearance of Furu-type pottery in the western part of Setouchi area. In addition to the fact-report, he analyzed the pottery which belong to the period from the latest Yayoi Age to the initial Kofun Age in Yamaguchi prefecture. However, it is impossible to explicate the phase completely. It is necessary to continue to study for the increase of archaeological remains in the future.