

English Summary

These reports account the results of archaeological researches by Yamaguchi University Archaeological Research in five excavated areas located on campus in 1982.

Yamaguchi University is situated on the left bank of the Fushion River which flow through the Yamaguchi Basin in the central part of Yamaguchi city. In Yamaguchi University there are many sits of residence from the *Jomon* to the *Modern* period. The initial excavation of these sites was headed by Tadahiro Ono in 1966 and by the Yamaguchi University Archaeological Research team since 1978.

The current year we carried out excavation in intensive area of the University Library, soundings in planned area of the University Hall and three examinations under construction.

Excavation in intensive area of the University Library uncovered one river, seven ditches, numerous pit holes and many relics from the early *Yayoi* to the *Kamakura* period.

The results of the excavation have brought to light some very important points:

- 1) The river flows southeast to northwest through the center of the excavated area and contains relics from the early *Yayoi* to the *Kamakura* period. On the river bed many piles were driven along both banks of the river. These piles have two lines it appears that at least one of them was driven in the early *Kofun* period.
- 2) All seven ditches unearthed in the eastern part, excluding two *modern* ones, flowed from east to west following the late *Yayoi* period. It is possible for the largest one to have existed in the same time as the river.
- 3) Using Plant Opal analysis, each of the three layers unearthed are presumed to have been dry rice fields lacking foot paths between them.
- 4) The three layers contained many relics, including jars, beakers, bowls, plates fruitstands, stone implements and various materials made of soil, from the early *Yayoi* to the early *Kamakura* period.

In Sue ware there are a number of relics dating roughly from the mid

sixth century to the ninth century A.D. centering around the eighth century A.D. One of these specimens shows evidence of having been fired in a kiln. So it is possible that there is more kiln fired pottery of the eighth century A.D. in this area.

Hagi ware is assumed to be from the eleventh century A. D. to the early thirteenth century A.D.

And there are many trade ceramics, including blue and white bowls and plates.

In addition to these many relics, other quan styled soil materials and pottery using salt manufacture were discovered. The former with a square shape is the only instance to have been found in the most western site. The latter was carried from the producing district and provides the evidence to understand the process in tradition and consumption of salt in the inland area.

These results suggest that many residences made and used such relics in this area.

Soundings in planned area of the University Hall uncovered a residence in the late *Yayoi* period, ditches in the Medieval age, many pit holes and the layers contained relics.

Only a small area has been so far excavated since 1978. The task now is to accumulate the data to understand the position, age and scope of the prehistoric village by accurate research in the circumference of the digging site.