



Development of Shinagawa and Japan	
<p>1_00_00</p> 	<p>The Shell Mound of the Irukibashi Archeological Site</p> <p>The Irukibashi archeological site, located in the Osaki area of Shinagawa City, is from the early Jomon Period*(Approximately 7,000 – 5,500 years ago). The climate was warmer, and the sea level was higher than it is today. The shell layer includes the common orient clam, Manila clam, Pacific oyster, and cockle.</p> <p>* Jomon Period: The Jomon Period began around 15,700 years ago, and was a time when people were primarily hunter-gatherers. Its name of Jomon derives from the “cord-marked” pattern that can be found on the earthenware found from the period.</p>
<p>1_00_01</p> 	<p>Chipped Stone Axe</p> <p>Early Jomon Period (Approximately 7,000 – 5,500 years ago)</p> <p>Excavated at the Irukibashi archeological site, 1989</p> <p>A chipped stone axe made by chipping a stone into an axe shape.</p>

1_00_02



Polished Stone Axe

Early Jomon Period (Approximately 7,000 – 5,500 years ago)

Excavated at the Irukibashi archeological site, 1989

A polished stone axe made by grinding a stone into an axe shape.

1_00_03



Deep Bowl Earthenware (Jomon earthenware)

Early Jomon Period (Approximately 7,000 – 5,500 years ago)

Excavated at the Ikedayamakita archeological site, 1990

The Ikedayamakita archeological site is located in Higashigotanda, Shinagawa City, Tokyo. A wide variety of artifacts were found ranging from the Jomon Period to the Edo Period*.

Jomon earthenware was fired at the relatively low temperature of 500°C - 900°C, and was thickly-made pottery of blackish brown.

* The Edo Period: The period that started at the beginning of 17th century and continued until 1867. This period was called the Edo Period, because the shogunate government was located in Edo (present day Tokyo).

1_00_04



Earthenware with Spout for pouring(Jomon earthenware)

Early Jomon Period (Approximately 7,000 – 5,500 years ago)

Excavated at the Irukibashi archeological site, 1989

An earthenware vessel with a spout on its rim for pouring. It is believed to have been used for cooking or to preserve water, etc.

1_00_05



Shell Layer of the Omori Shell Mounds

Final Jomon Period (Approximately 3,200 – 2,300 years ago)

A specimen from the Omori Shell Mounds, discovered in 1984. The shell mounds include common orient clam, Pacific oyster, cockle, whelk, and bladder moon shells. Shell mounds were also used as rubbish heaps, where ceramic fragments and animal bones were found.

1_00_06



Polished Stone Knife (Reproduction)

Late Yayoi Period* (around the 1st to 3rd century)

Original: Ota Folk Museum Collection

Discovered in the late 1920s in Nishioi 5-chome, Shinagawa City, Tokyo. Stone knives were used to harvest rice.

* Yayoi Period: The Yayoi Period began around 300 BC., and was a time when people moved from hunting to farming. Its name of Yayoi derives from the name of Yayoi, Bunkyo City, Tokyo, where the representative earthenware was originally found.

1_00_07



Yayoi Pottery Footed Vessel

Late Yayoi Period (around the 1st to 3rd century)

Excavated at the Ikedayamakita archeological site in 1990

Yayoi pottery was fired at approximately 600 to 900°Celsius, and was a thin form of pottery of a reddish-brown color.

1_00_08



(Left) *Haji* Earthenware Bowl


Nara Period* (the 8th century)

Excavated at the Oi-kashima Archeological site in 1983

Haji earthenware was produced from the Kofun up through the Heian Periods. It is an unglazed form of pottery, descended from Yayoi pottery.

(Right) *Sue* Stoneware Shallow Bowl

Nara Period* (the 8th century)

	<p>Excavated at the Oi-kashima Archeological site in 1983</p> <p><i>Sue</i> stoneware was a form of pottery that appeared in the fifth century, influenced by the Korean Peninsula, and was made on a potter's wheel and fired in a kiln. <i>Sue</i> stoneware, hard and ash-gray, was made by specialized craftspeople.</p> <p>* Nara to Heian Period: The period running from the 8th to 12th century. During the Nara Period, the capital was located in Nara/Heijo-kyo (today, Nara Prefecture) and in the Heian Period, the capital was located in Yamashiro Province/Heian-kyo (today, Kyoto Prefecture).</p>
<p>1_00_09</p> 	<p>Roof Tiles carving Ebara District, including Shinagawa</p> <p>Nara Period (the 8th century)</p> <p>Excavated at the Musashi Kokubunji Temple Remains (Kokubunji City)</p> <p>These rooftiles were donated for the construction of the Musashi Kokubunji Temple* by the Ebara District, which encompassed a portion of modern-day Shinagawa.</p> <p>* Kokubun-ji Temple: A series of temples constructed during the Nara Period to protect the power of Buddhism nationwide.</p>

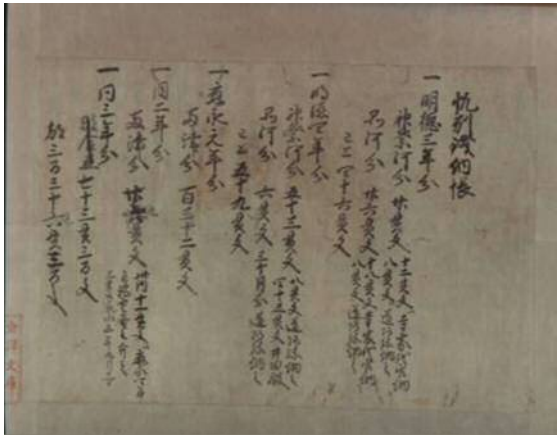
1_00_10



Itabi Stone Monuments




1452
 Hozen-ji Temple collection, housed at Shinagawa Historical Museum
 Shinagawa City Designated Cultural Property
Itabi stone monuments were engraved with calligraphy or images representing the Buddha to pray for the souls of the deceased. This *itabi* was excavated at gotenyama at the end of the Edo Period to provide landfill rubble for the construction of the Odaiba battery islands in Shinagawa.

1_00_11



Port Entry Tax Record (Reproduction)

1392–1396
 Original: Shomyoji-Temple collection, housed at the Kanagawa Prefectural Kanazawa-Bunko Museum, National Treasure.
 A record of the port entry tax paid by a ship every time it entered the Kanagawa and Shinagawa ports. The port entry taxes were used to fund the renovation of Shomyo-ji Temple and the temple at Kamakura.

<p>1_00_12</p> 	<p>Jiryō-kishinjo Record by Tokugawa Ieyasu* (Reproduction)</p> <p>1591</p> <p>Original: Chotoku-ji Temple collection, housed at Shinagawa Historical Museum Shinagawa City Designated Cultural Property</p> <p>This <i>shuinjo</i> issued by Tokugawa Ieyasu was to donate land to the Chotoku-ji Temple, one year after Ieyasu entered Edo.</p> <p>* Jiryō-kishinjo Record: A document used to record the donation of land to a temple estate. Successive shoguns issued <i>Shuinjo</i> records to protect the land ownership of temples, learning from Ieyasu’s example.</p>
<p>1_00_13</p> 	<p><i>Kosatsu</i> Notice Board</p> <p>1770</p> <p><i>Kosatsu</i> were wooden boards inscribed with official proclamations, such as laws. Many proclamations were found, such as those promoting loyalty and filial piety, forbidding Christianity and arson, and trading poisons.</p>
<p>1_00_14</p> 	<p>Model of a <i>Kosatsu</i> Post</p> <p>A post on which <i>kosatsu</i> plaques were affixed. <i>Kosatsu</i> posts were built on a slightly elevated foundation, and surrounded with a fence to prevent people from drawing near.</p>

1_00_15



Flower Viewing on Gotenyama

Gotenyama was developed into a famous cherry blossom spot during the Edo Period, attracting crowds of people.

1_00_16



Model of the Shinagawa No. 6 Battery

A model of the No. 6 Naval Battery of Shinagawa-Battery constructed in the waters off Shinagawa by the Edo shogunate government at the end of the Shogunate period to defend against foreign ships entering Edo Harbor.