

Hours, Admission, and Directions

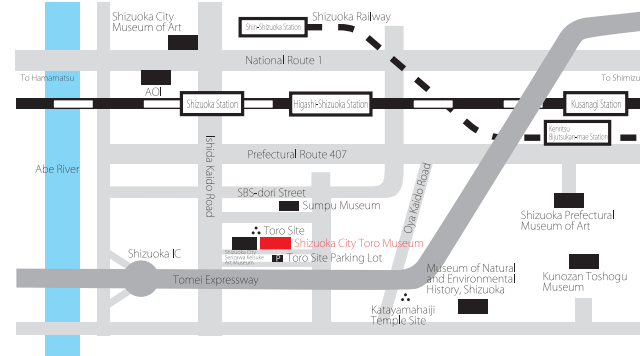
Open 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM
Toro Site is open 24 hours a day.
Closed Mondays (or the next day when that day falls on a holiday)
The day after public holidays, and on year-end through New Year holidays.

Admission (2nd floor exhibition galleries)

Category	Individual	Group	Multi-day*	Combination*	Group Combination
General	300	220	1,380	570	460
High school and university students	200	150	920	360	280
Elementary and junior high school students	50	40	230	120	90

There is an additional fee for special exhibits.
Admission tickets allow entry to both the Permanent Exhibition Gallery and Temporary Exhibition Gallery.
Group tickets are for groups of 30 people or more.
Multi-day tickets can be used 5 times.
Combination tickets include admission to the adjacent Serizawa Keisuke Art Museum. They are only available for purchase when the Serizawa Keisuke Art Museum is open.
Admission is free for the following Shizuoka City residents: visitors 70 years old and older, elementary and junior high school students (including non-residents going to school in the city), and children under school age.
Visitors with a disability, along with one escort, may enter for free if they show their Disability Certificate (or equivalent document).

*As the sales tax(VAT) rate changes from October 1, 2019, there is a possibility that admission will be changed. Please contact us for more information



By bus: 10 minutes from the south exit of JR Shizuoka Station.
Take the Shizutetsu JustLine bus bound for "Toro Iseki," and get off at the last stop.
By car: 10 minutes from Shizuoka IC exit on the Tōmei Expressway.
There is a paid parking lot south of Toro Site.

Shizuoka City Toro Museum

Contact Information
〒422-8033 ☎054-285-0476
5-10-5 Toro, Suruga Ward, Shizuoka City,
Shizuoka Prefecture
<http://www.shizuoka-toromuseum.jp/>



A Milestone in Japanese Archaeology Special Historic Site – Toro

Toro Site is an archaeological site of a settlement dating back the Late Yayoi period, some 2,000 years ago. The site was discovered during the construction of a munitions factory in 1943, at the time of World War II.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of everyone involved, an excavation elicited considerable attention from academic associations, and it was the first time remains of rice paddy fields from the Yayoi period were found in Japan.

After World War II, a full-scale excavation was carried out from 1947 to 1950. In addition to unearthing a large number of artifacts such as earthenware and wooden implements, the excavation revealed that the settlement consisted of a dwellings area, with remains of houses, storehouses, and other structures, and a rice paddy area. This played a role in establishing the image of Yayoi people being wet rice farmers. The excavation also led to the formation of the Japanese Archaeological Association, so the site also marks the beginning of post-war archaeology in Japan.

In 1952 the site was designated as a national Special Historic Site, and following that it was developed into a historic site park. It was re-excavated from 1999 to 2003, revealing many new findings such as a large building with earthfast posts (the ceremonial hall), a ditch which marked the boundary of the settlement, and the existence of smaller partitions in the rice paddies. Today, Toro Site is open to the public as a historical park which recreates what the settlement was like at the time.

Hands-on History! Shizuoka City Toro Museum





The Toro Site is a national treasure, and the museum was built in order to pass on its value to future generations.

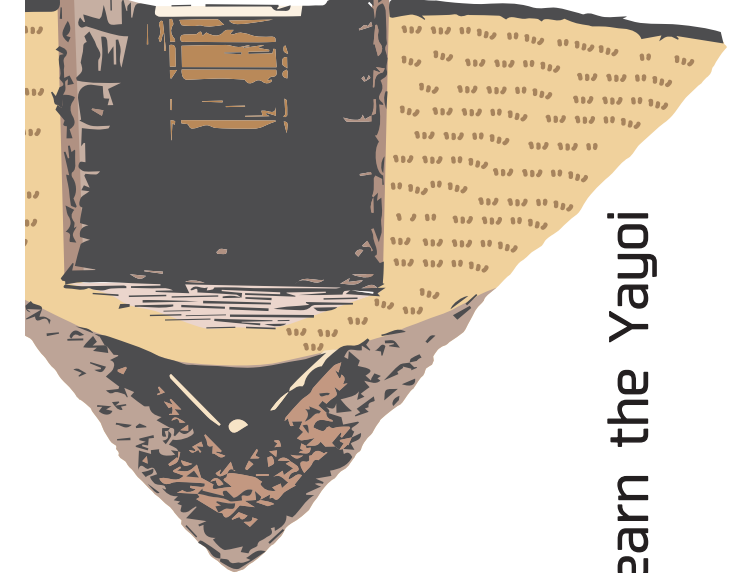
The Permanent Exhibition Gallery on the second floor exhibits 400 items, including 200 of the 775 unearthed artifacts which were designated as national Important Cultural Properties in August 2016, and provides an easy-to-understand overview of the site and the history of its excavations.

The Yayoi Experience Exhibition Room on the first floor lets visitors use reproductions of Yayoi tools and experience what life was like at the time. Admission to the first floor and rooftop area is free. Toro Museum is an open museum easily accessible to all.



A History of Toro Site and Toro Museum

- 1943 July 11, 1943
Newspapers report, "Discovery of Toro Site".
Initial excavation is conducted. 
- 1947 1947–1950
2nd–5th excavations are conducted.
(1948 Japanese Archaeological Association is founded.)
- 1951 March 1951
The first recreation of one of the dwelling is built.
- 1952 November 22, 1952
Designated as a national Special Historic Site(11,600㎡).
April The first recreation of one of the raised-floor storehouses is built. 
- 1955 March 20, 1955
Shizuoka Archaeological Museum opens.
(precursor of Toro Museum)
- 1965 1965
6th excavation is conducted accompanying the construction of the Tōmei Expressway.
Activities to preserve the archaeological site gain momentum.
- 1971 1971
Shizuoka Archaeological Museum closes.
- 1972 April 1, 1972
Shizuoka City Toro Museum opens (former museum).
- 1977 1977
Rice paddies are reconstructed. 
- 1978 December 21, 1978
Area designated as Special Historic Site expanded (48,300㎡).
- 1994 1994
1st floor of the Shizuoka City Toro Museum is remodeled into interactive exhibition room.
- 1999 1999–2003
Toro Site is re-excavated.
- 2003 February 27, 2004
699 artifacts unearthed at Toro Site are designated as Shizuoka Prefectural Cultural Properties.
- 2006 2006–2011
Improvement and renovation work is carried out on Toro Site.
- 2007 2007
Shizuoka City Toro Museum closes. 
- 2010 October 3, 2010
Shizuoka City Toro Museum reopens.
- 2016 August 17, 2016
775 artifacts unearthed at Toro Site are designated as Important Cultural Properties.



Learn the Yayoi

Learn the Toro



Shizuoka City Toro Museum
Special Historic Site – Toro

Learn about life in the Yayoi period.

Toro Museum

A museum where you can learn and experience how Yayoi people lived.

The first floor is hands-on learning space. Permanent Exhibition Gallery on the second floor, where you can gain a deeper understanding of the Toro Site. More than 400 items there are!

Note: Admission is free to the first floor and rooftop area. You must show your admission ticket to enter the second floor.

Museum Shop



The museum shop carries a wide range of items such as books, exhibition catalogs, kids' activity kits, and exclusive items you can only find here.

Yayoi Experience Exhibition Room



One of the museum's main attractions, this exhibition room offers a hands-on learning experience. Containing reproductions of a dwelling, raised-floor storehouse, ceremonial hall, and rice paddy, the exhibits will make you feel like you traveled back in time to the Yayoi period.

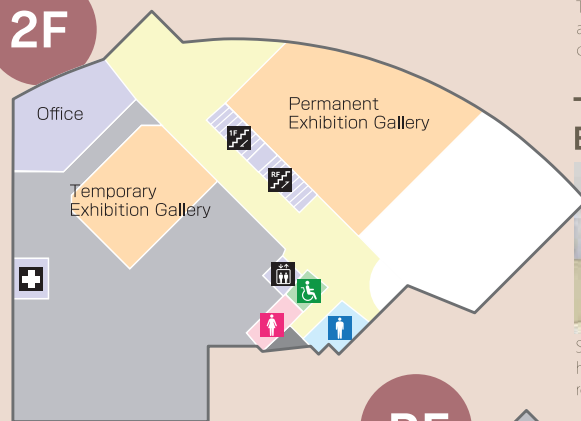


Our attentive museum guides and volunteer staff will show you how to use the exhibits.

Other Areas

The first floor also includes a library with books on archaeology, the Information & Video Area which provides sightseeing and other information, and the Toro Event Hall where lectures and seminars are held.

2F



Permanent Exhibition Gallery

2F



The Permanent Exhibition Gallery features excavated artifacts that show what life was like in the Toro settlement. The room also includes exhibits that let you experience the history of the excavation of the Toro Site — a milestone in the history of Japanese archaeology — such as interviews of people involved in the excavation and newspaper articles from that time.



The exhibits are intuitive and easy to understand, combining artifacts with dioramas of the Toro Site, quizzes, videos, and other interactive features.

Temporary Exhibition Gallery

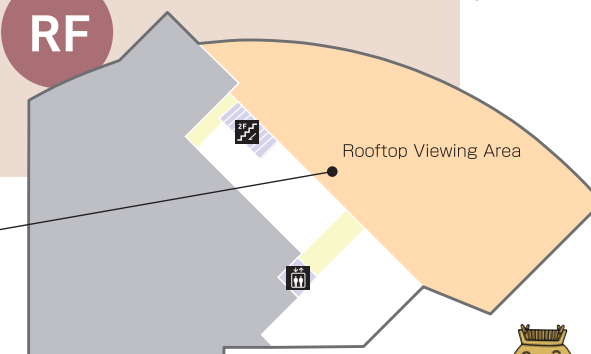
2F



Special and temporary exhibits based on various themes are held in this room. Admission tickets allow entry to both this room and the Permanent Exhibition Gallery.

RF

There is a great view of Mt. Fuji from the rooftop!



"Torobe" — the official mascot of the Toro Site and Toro Museum, and Suruga Ward.



Walk through a Yayoi period landscape.

Toro Site

* The poet Nobutsuna Sasaki wrote a poem titled "Toro Gensō" (Vision of Toro) in which he imagines what life was like for the people in the Toro settlement. The poem translates to: "Young men and women gather to sing and dance, wooing the ones they like. I can hear their shouts of joy blending with the sound of the waves from afar."

Dwellings

Note: Only Dwelling 1 is made of concrete.



The dwellings are unique to the Toro site. Just a looking, it looks like a common pit-dwelling in the Yayoi period, but it is very different. They are surrounded by embankments with drainage ditches dug around the outside, making the same structure as the pit-dwelling.

Raised-floor Storehouses



The floors of these storehouses were raised in order to store rice for long periods of time and prevent dampness. Another unique feature was the called "rat guard" or "rat-repelling boards" which prevented vermin from eating the grain. The size of the storehouses differs depending on the number of pillars.

Memorial Plaza



Toro Site was one of the first archaeological sites in Japan to be developed into a public park. Features such as the recreated dwellings designed by Professor Masaru Sekino from the University of Tokyo in 1951 became the model for the rest of the nation.

A historical park with a Yayoi period rice-farming village.



In the Late Yayoi period (about 2,000 years ago) many settlements were established on the slightly elevated areas of land created by a tributary of Abe River west of here. The Toro Site is one of those settlements. It consisted of a dwellings area on the north side, and a rice paddy area on the south. The settlement went through four periods of transition, during which time it was flooded twice. The park is a recreation of what the settlement was like at its peak before recovering from the first flood.

とろをとめ 安倍をとこらが 歌垣の
うたの聲にまどる 遠つ汐さぬ*
佐佐木信綱

Remains of Buildings



Here you can see the embankments and ditches that once surrounded dwellings.

Ceremonial Hall



A large building with earthfast posts, it is noted for the slanted posts that support the roof ridge on both sides. There is a plaza in front of the hall on the west side. Ritual implements such as fortune-telling bones have been discovered in the pond-like ditch south of the plaza.

Reconstructed Rice Paddies



The paddies are divided into large partitions by wide ridges, and further divided into smaller partitions by narrower ridges. After the first flood, the wide ridges and irrigation canal were reinforced with boards and stakes.

Paid Parking Lot



Tomei Expressway

Workshop Support Center