

北東側 上層の調査



北東側 下層の調査



南西側の調査



南西側の調査



南西端 国道交差部付近



南西端 国道交差部付近



南西側 発掘終了



発掘参加者の皆さん



深掘り、地質層序の確認 下部野尻ローム層Ⅱ「3点セット」



12V区 遺物集中区の地質記載



現地説明会 1995年11月



現地説明会 1995年11月



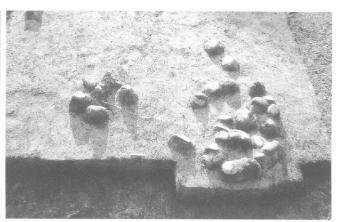
旧石器時代の礫群



旧石器時代の礫群



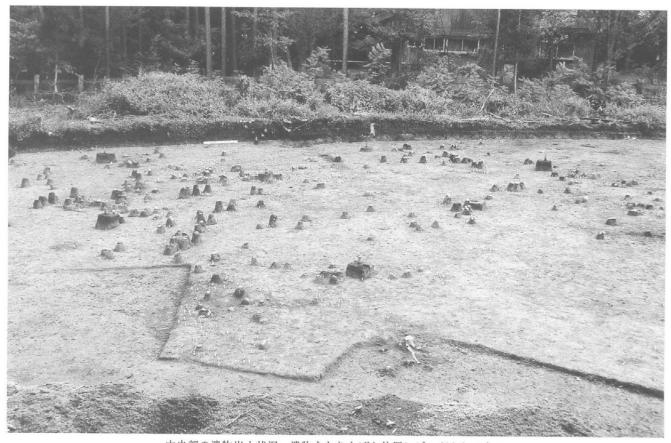
無斑晶質安山岩製の石器群と礫群



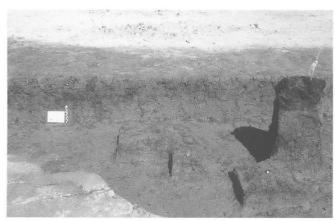
旧石器時代の礫群



中央から南西側の遺物出土状況



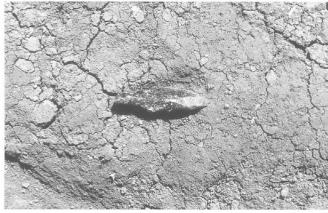
中央部の遺物出土状況 遺物をとりあげた位置にピンがさしてある



12VC5区 下層の石器出土状況



12V区 下層の石器出土状況 ナイフ形石器 (6543)



12V区 下層の石器出土状況 ナイフ形石器 (6465)



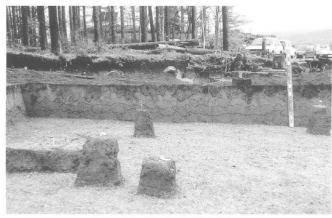
12V区 下層の石器出土状況 剝片 (6367)



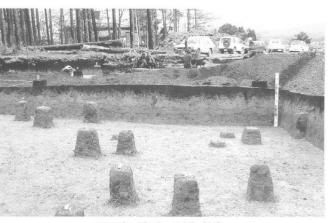
12V区 下層の石器出土状況



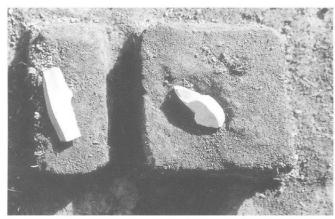
12V区 周辺



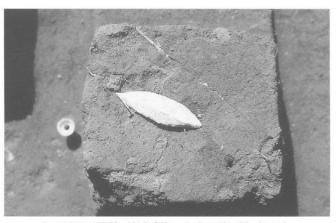
12V区 壁面の地層 (南)



12V区 壁面の地層(北)



上ノ原Ⅲ石器群(杉久保) 石刃 (2946)・彫器 (2945)



上ノ原Ⅲ石器群(杉久保) ナイフ形石器 (3019)



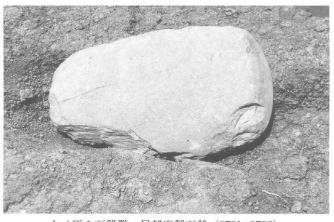
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群(杉久保) 彫器 (3385)



上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 ナイフ形石器 (2956)



上ノ原I石器群 台形様石器 (9797)



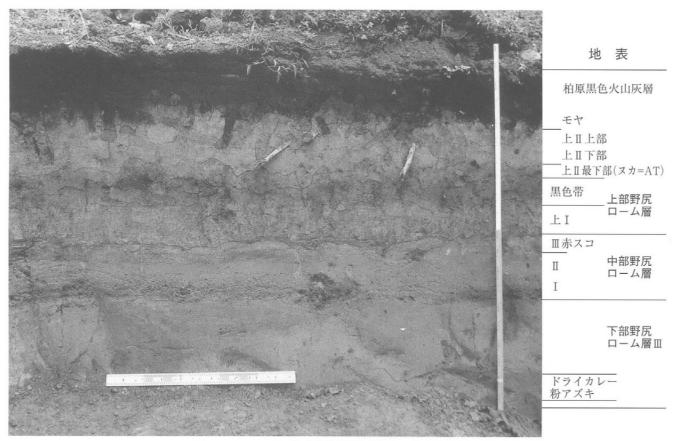
上ノ原I石器群 局部磨製石斧 (9791+9792)



上ノ原IVB石器群 尖頭器 (9607)



近現代の炭窯



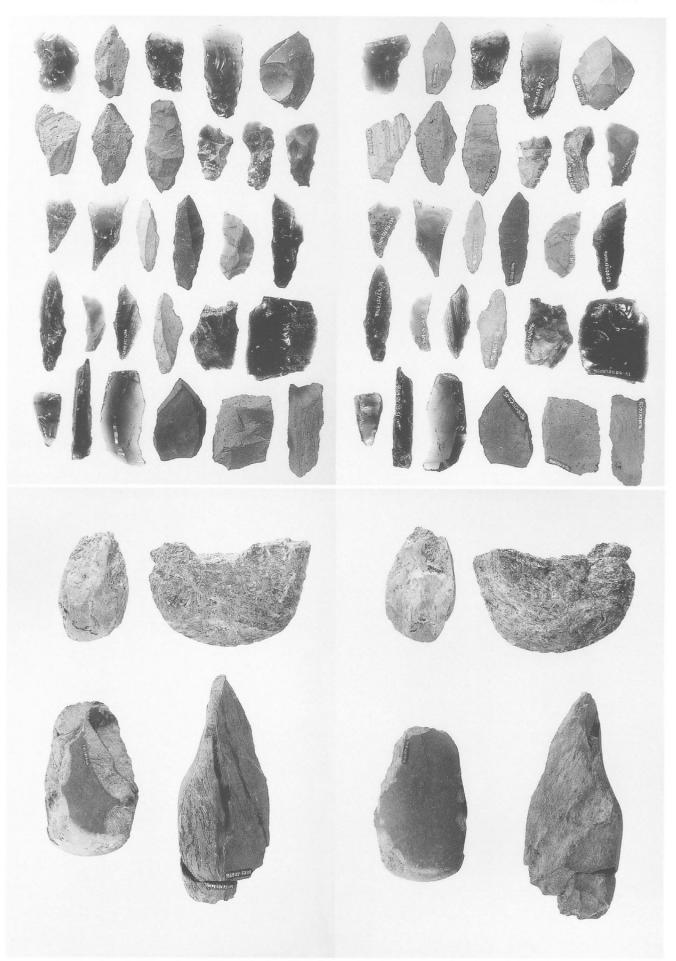
発掘地の地質層序



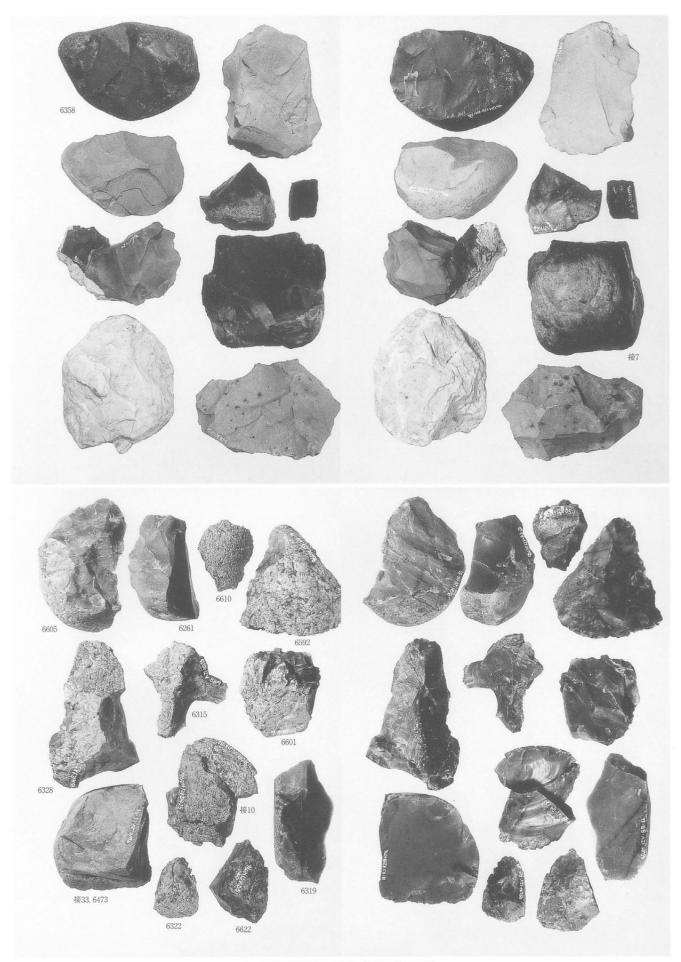
中央部~東側の北壁面 12Q~12R



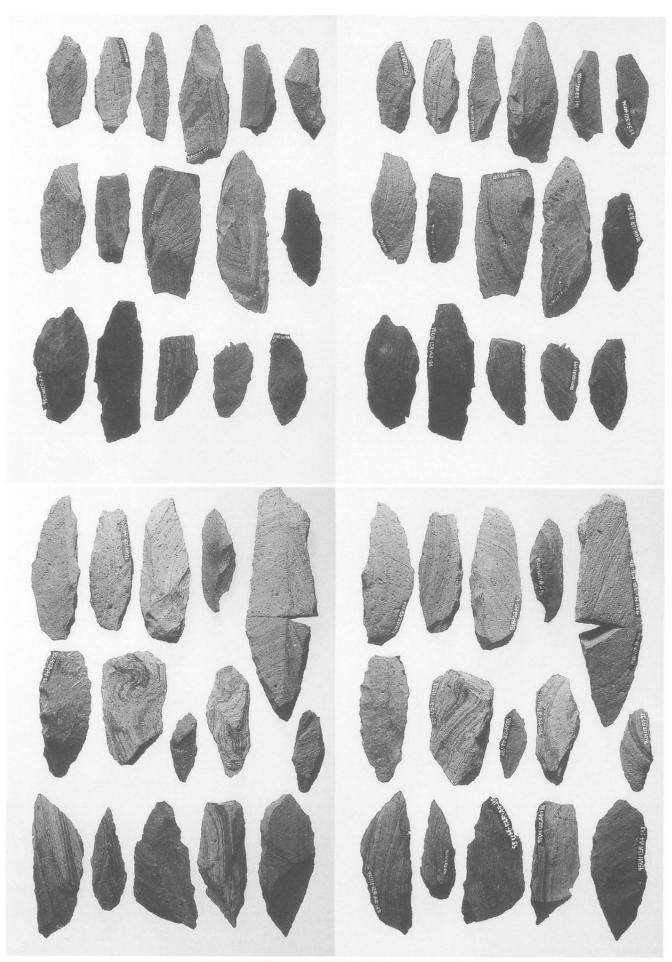




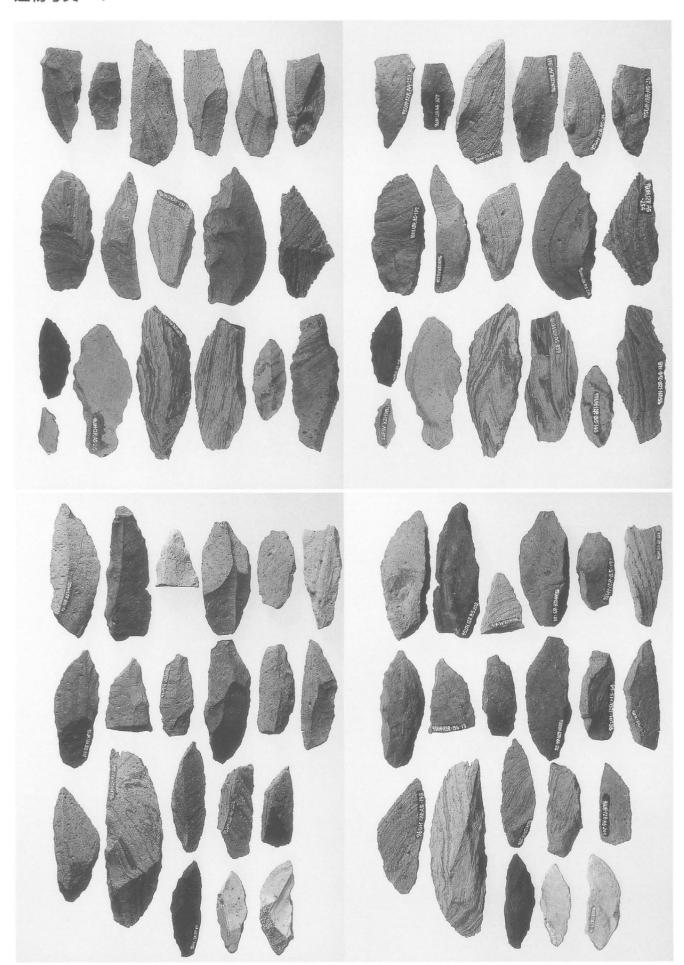
上ノ原 I 石器群 台形様石器,ナイフ形石器,彫器,石刃,剝片,局部磨製石斧,打製石斧(1:2)



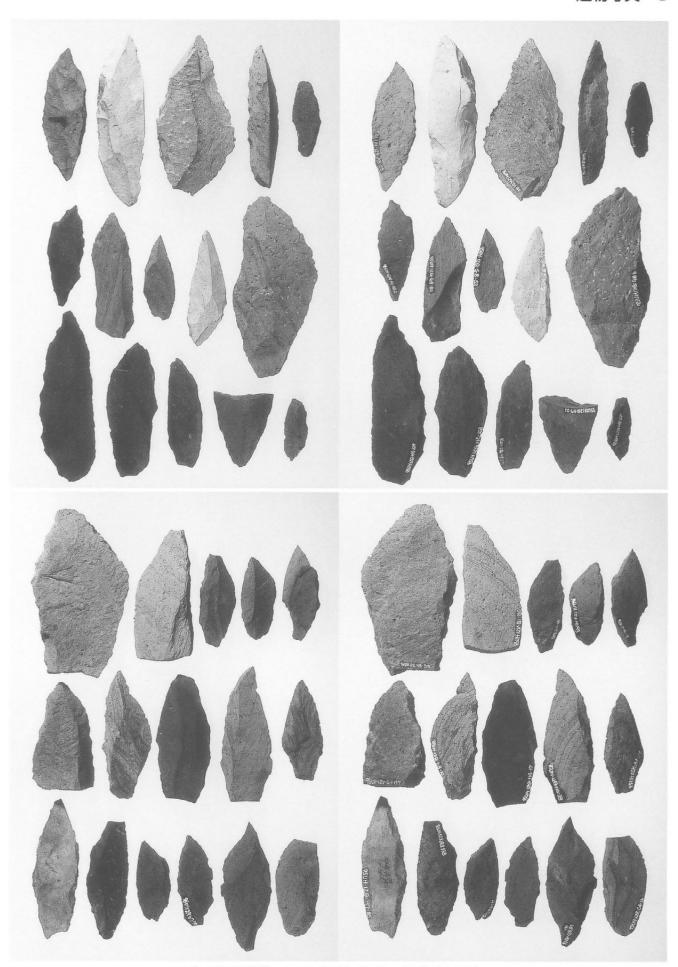
上ノ原 I 石器群 石核, 剝片(1:2)



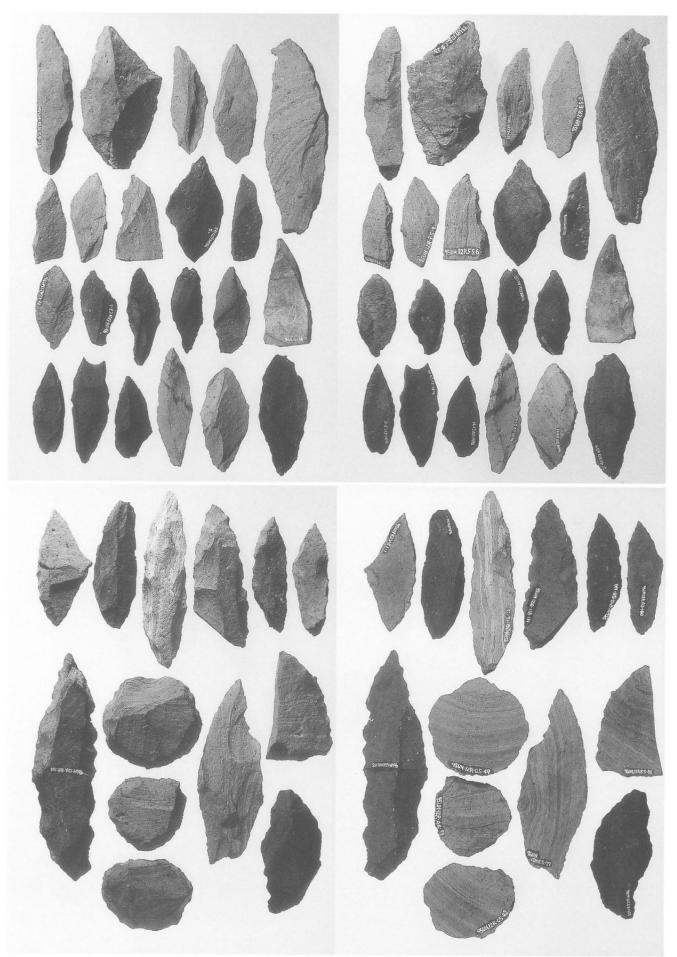
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL1~BL8(1:2)



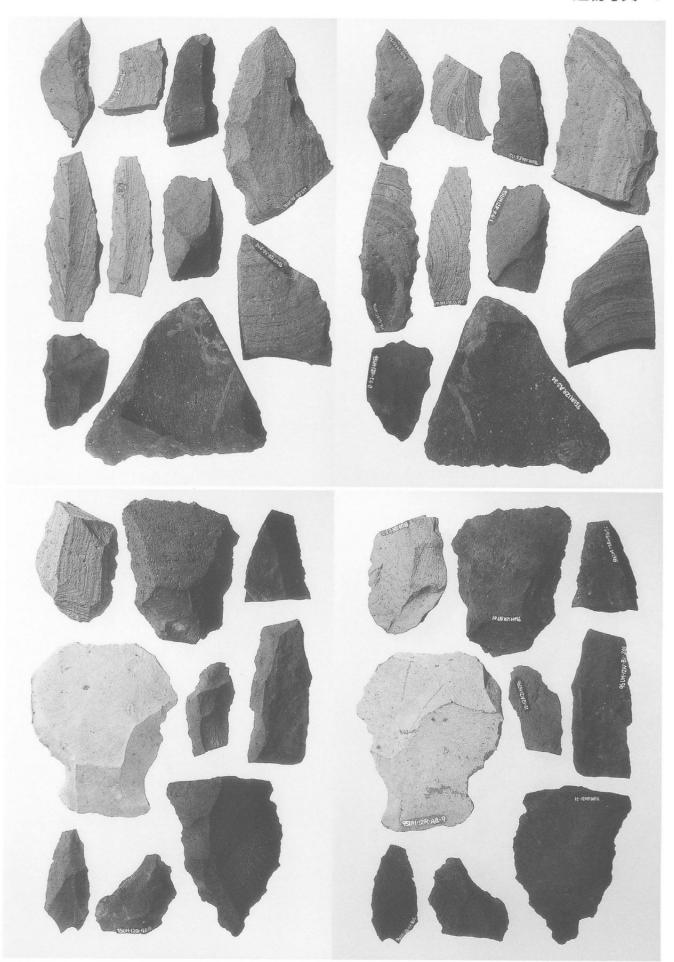
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL8~BL13 (1:2)



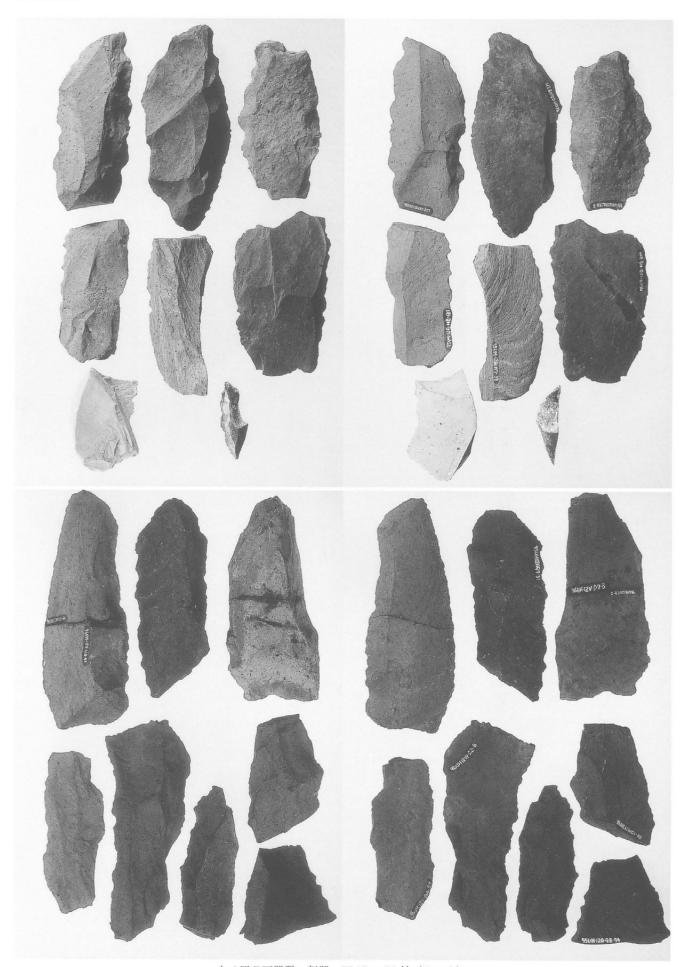
上ノ原II 石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL15~BL外(1:2)



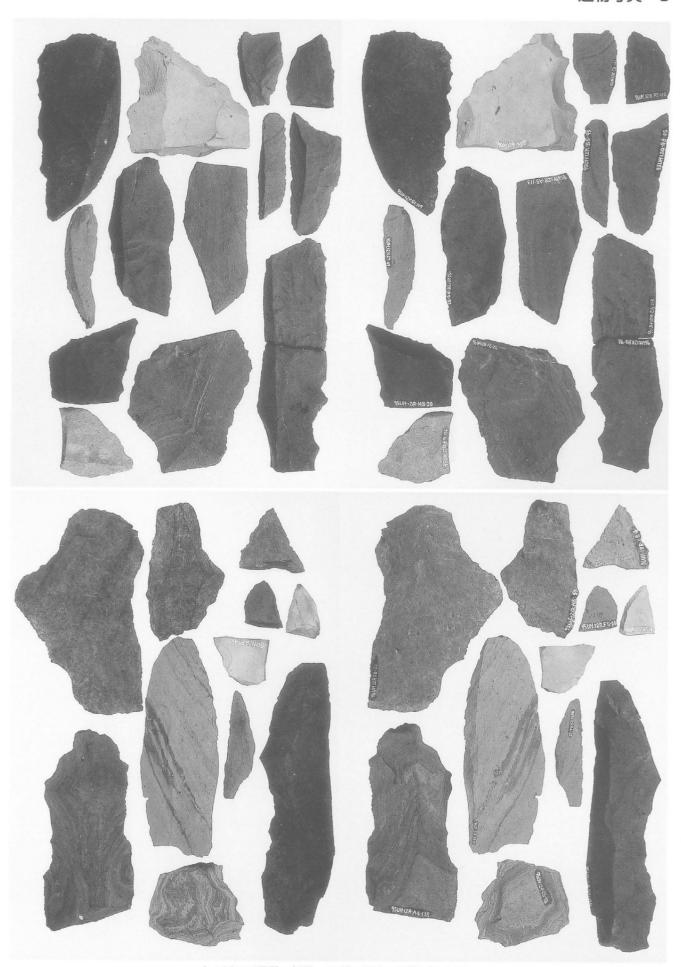
上ノ原II石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL外, 尖頭器, 角錐状石器, 搔器, 削器 (1:2)



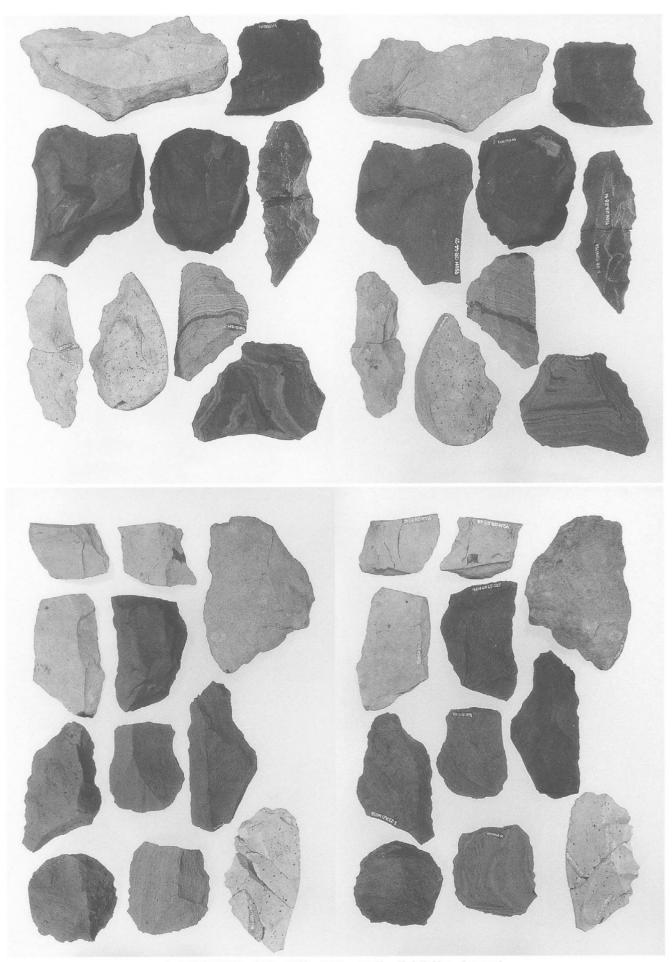
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 削器 BL1 ~ BL18 (1:2)



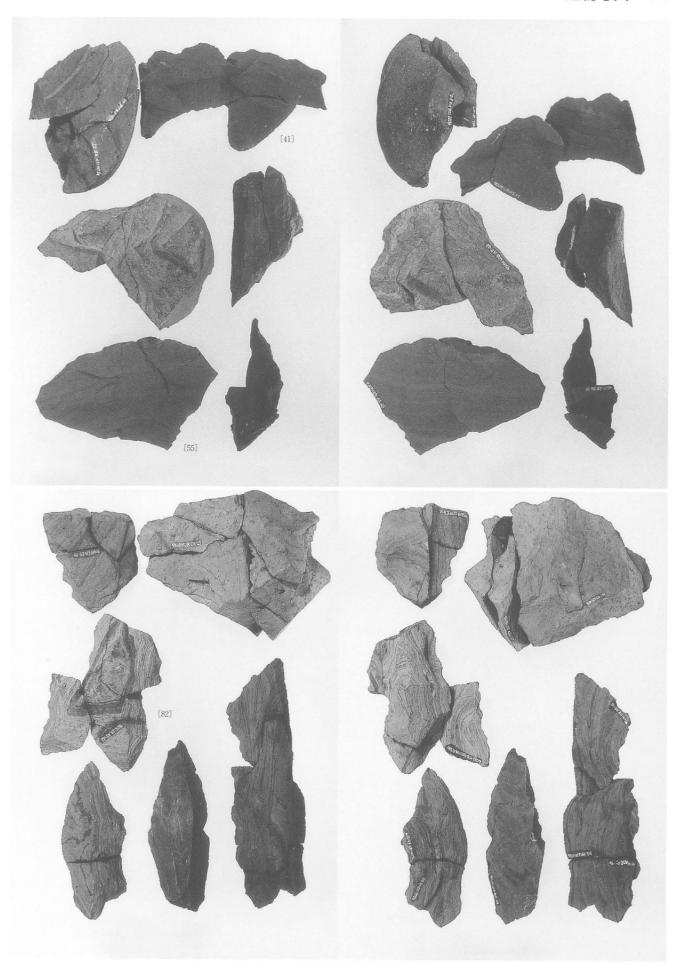
上ノ原 II 石器群 削器 BL17 ~ BL外 (1:2)



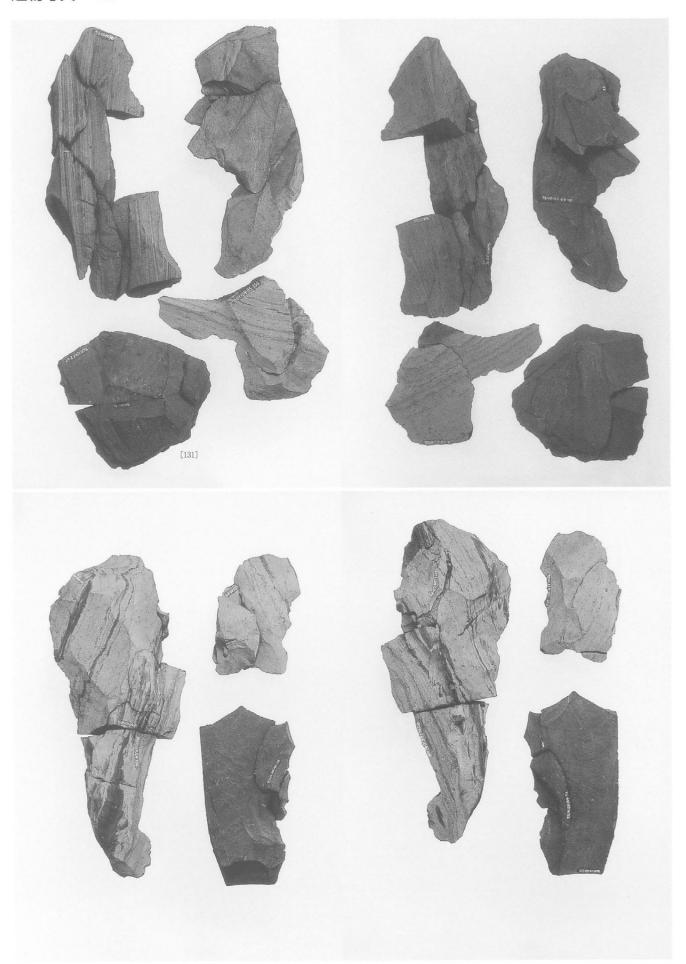
上ノ原 II 石器群 削器 BL外, 剝片, 石核 (1:2)



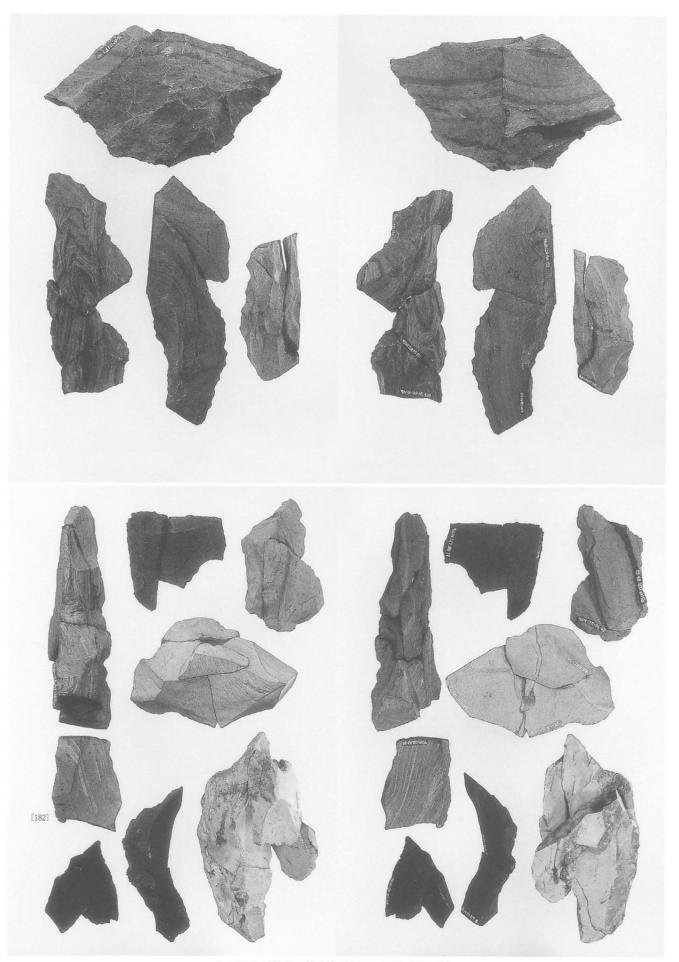
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 剝片,石核 BL3~BL外,接合資料4 (2:5)



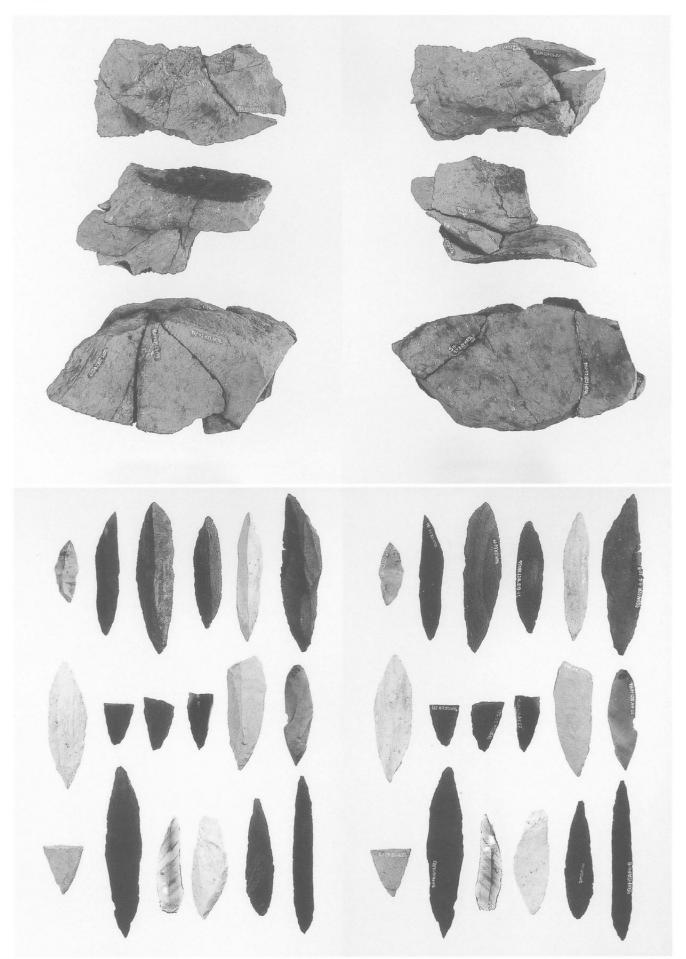
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 接合資料37~127(2:5)



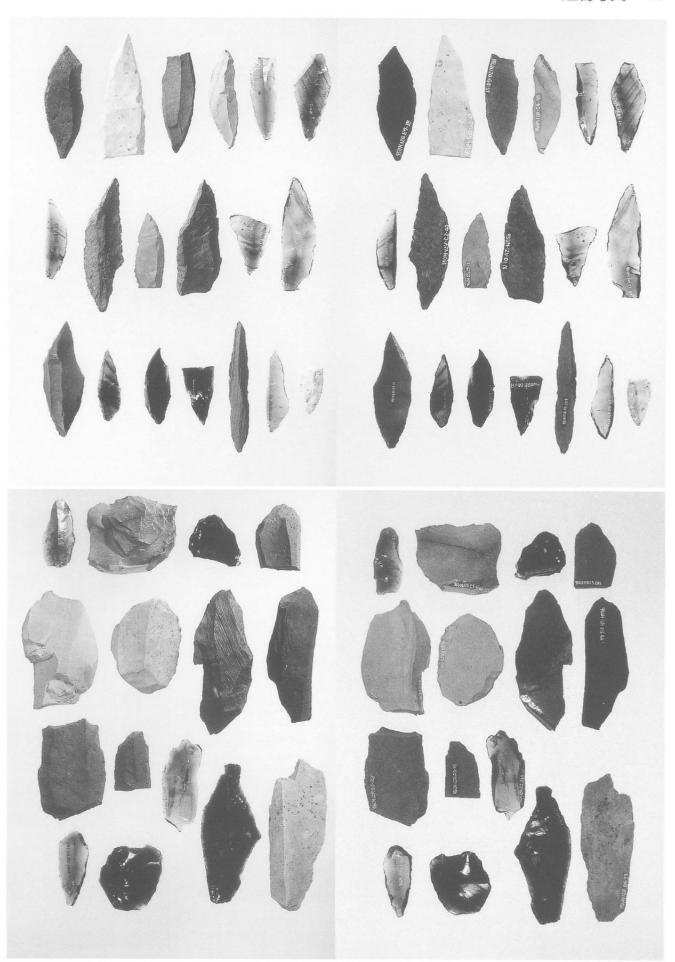
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 接合資料124~162(2:5)



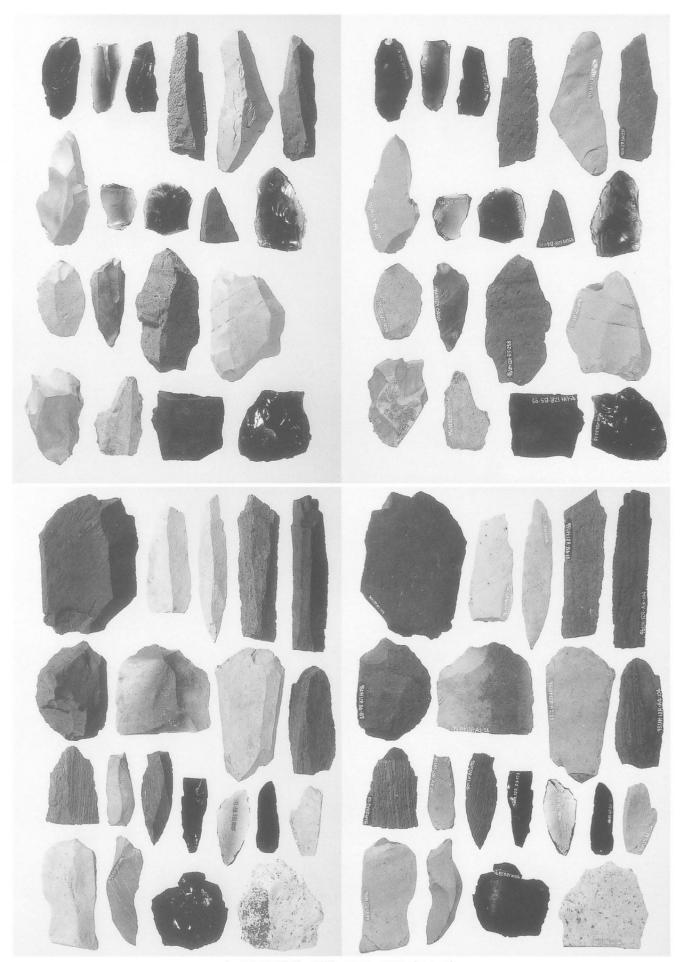
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 接合資料167~260(2:5)



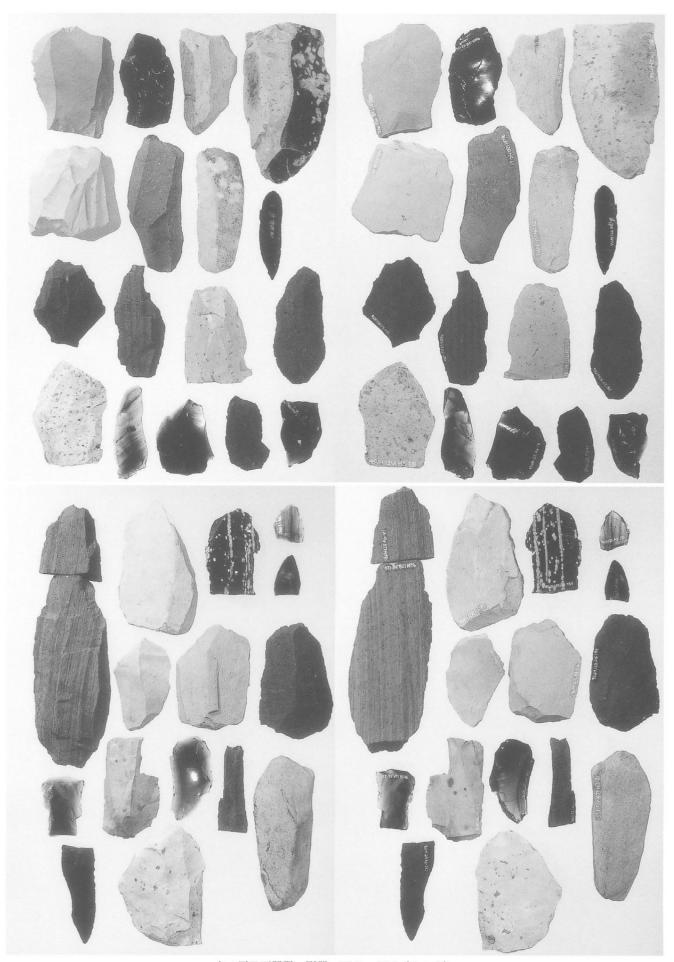
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 接合資料(2:5) 上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 ナイフ形石器 (1:2)



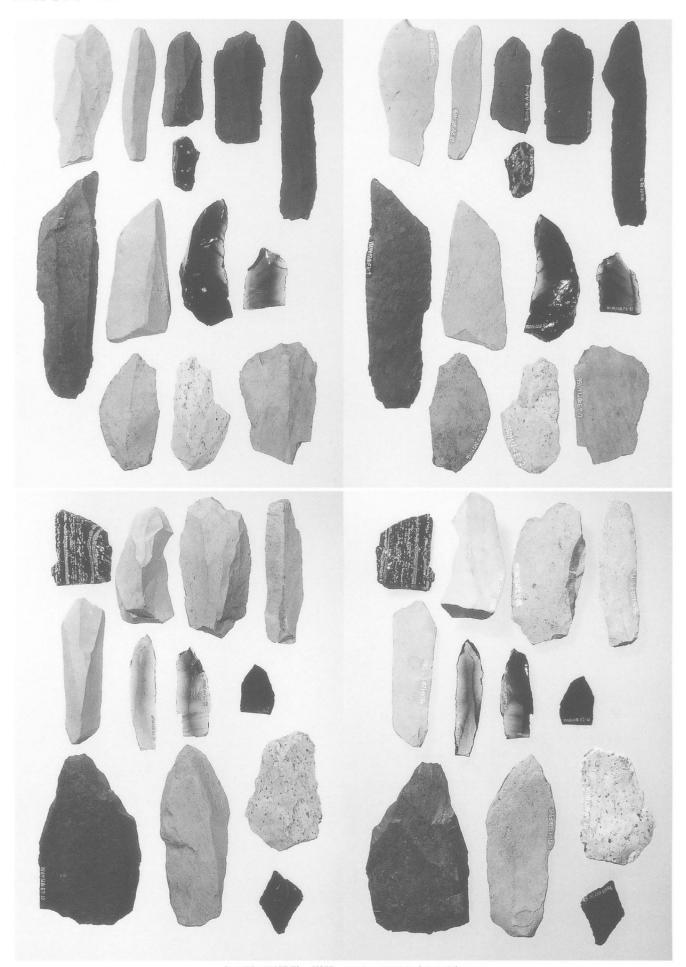
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 ナイフ形石器, 彫器 BL1~BL2 (1:2)



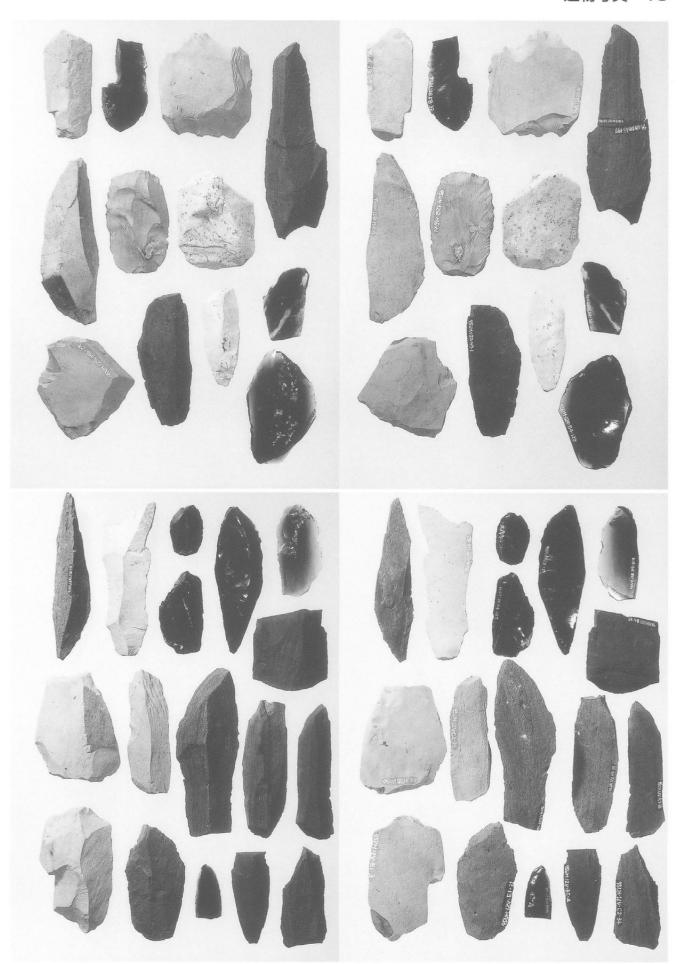
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 彫器 BL2~BL5 (1:2)



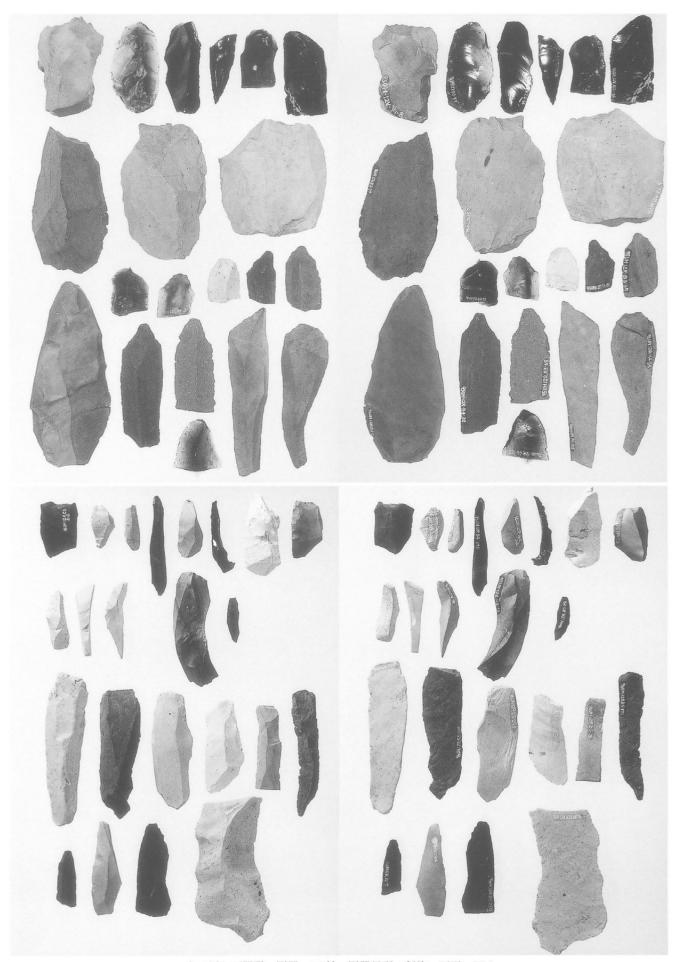
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 彫器 BL5~BL7(1:2)



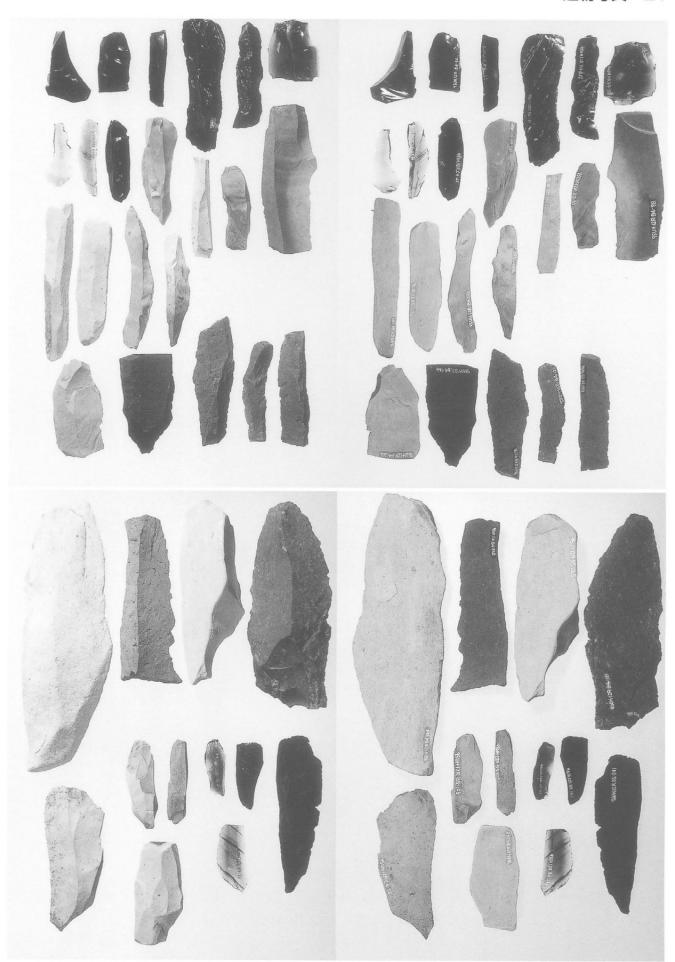
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 彫器 BL8~BL12(1:2)



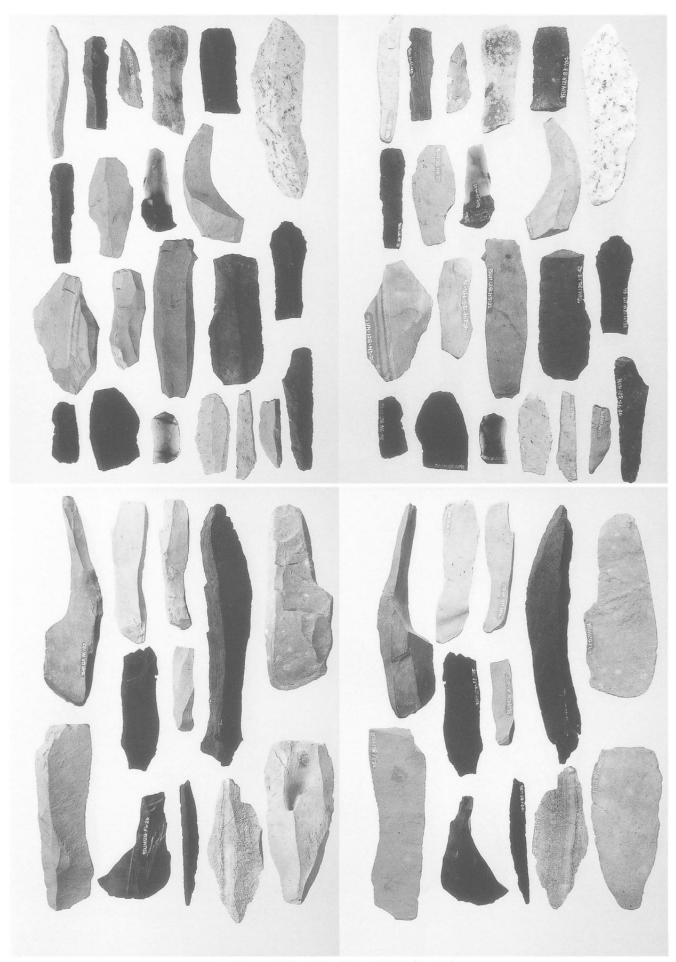
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 彫器 BL外



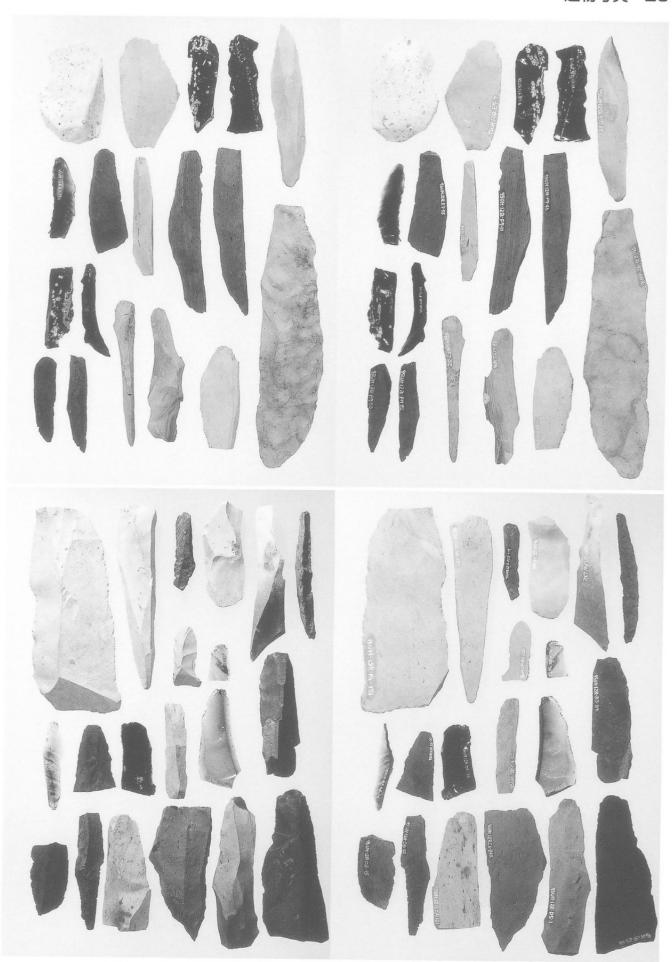
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 彫器 BL外, 彫器母型, 削片, 石刃 BL1



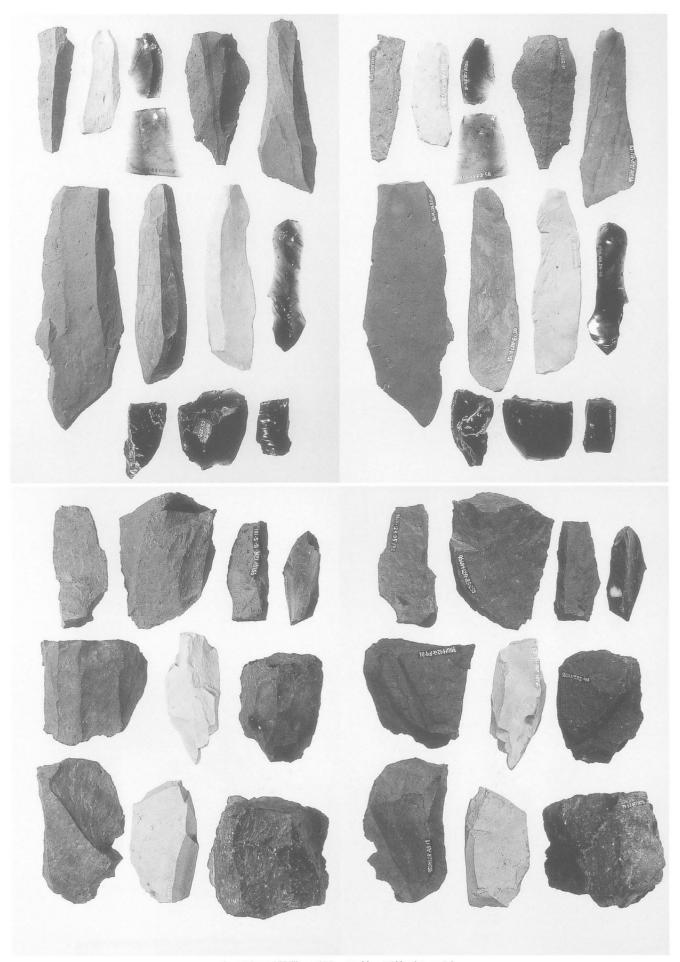
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 石刃 BL2~BL3(1:2)



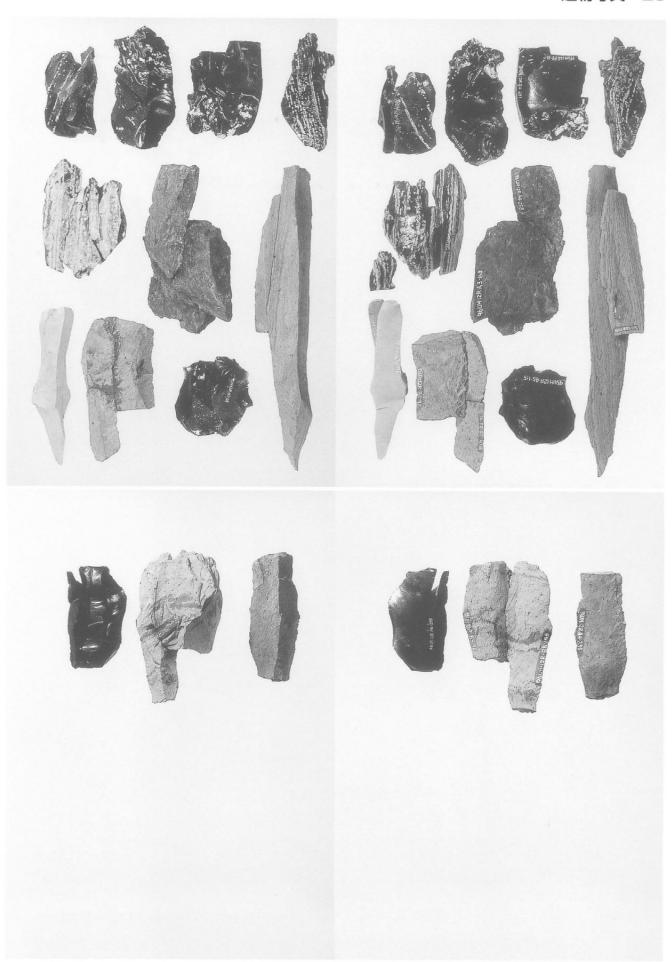
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 石刃 BL4~BL10 (1:2)



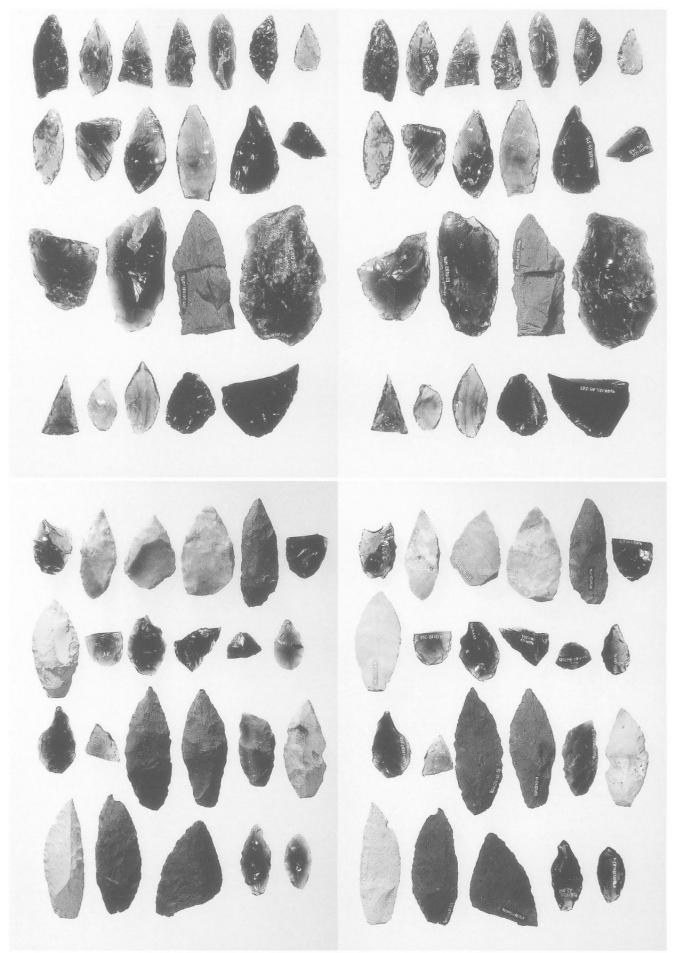
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 石刃 BL10~BL外(1:2)



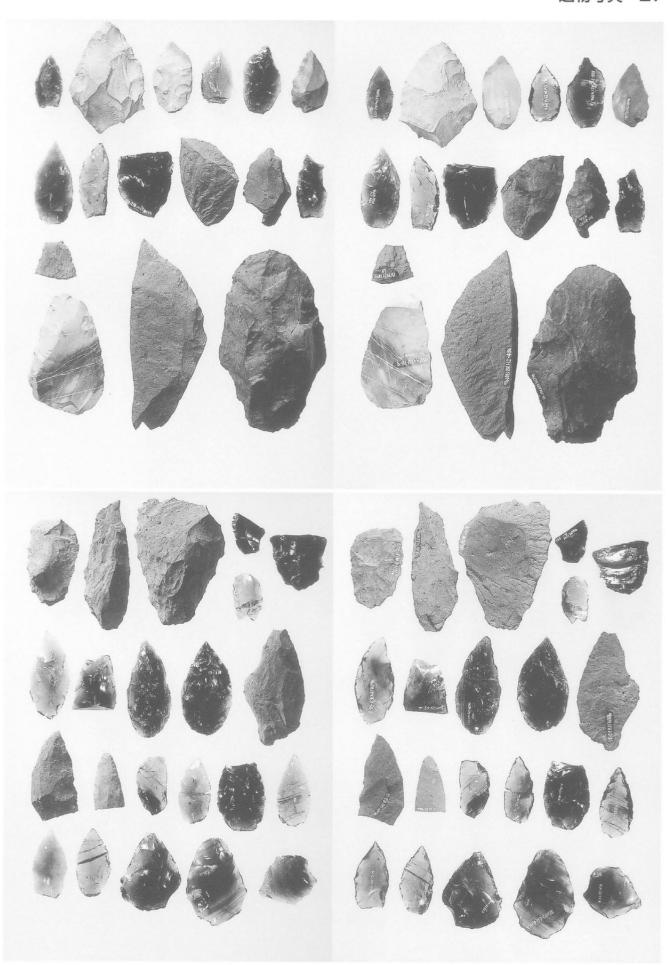
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 石刃 BL外, 石核(1:2)



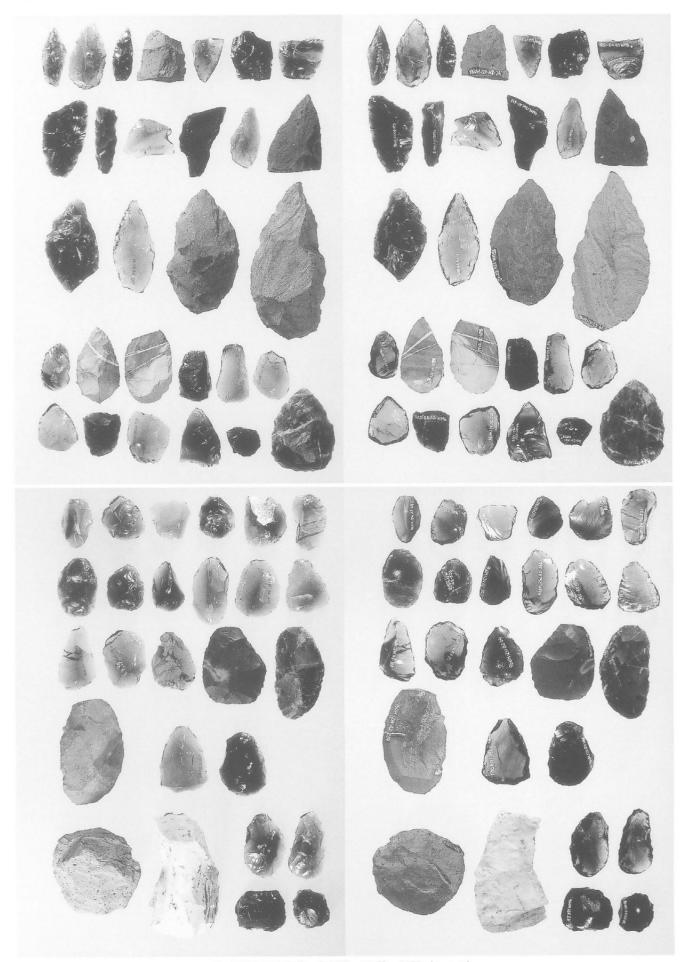
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 接合資料(1:2)



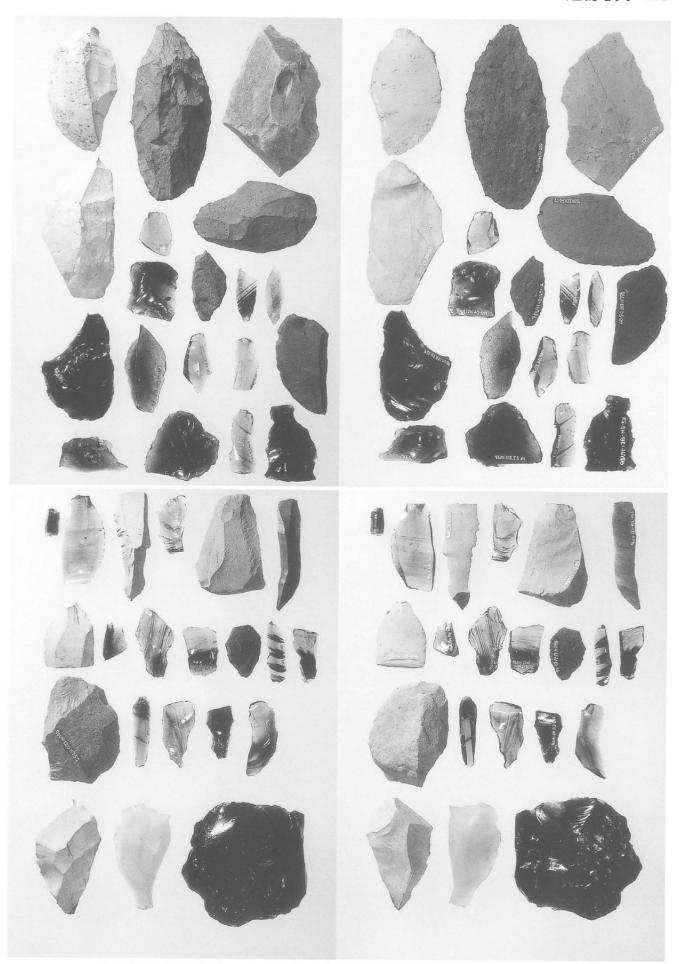
上ノ原IV A 石器群 尖頭器 BL1 ~ BL6 (1:2)



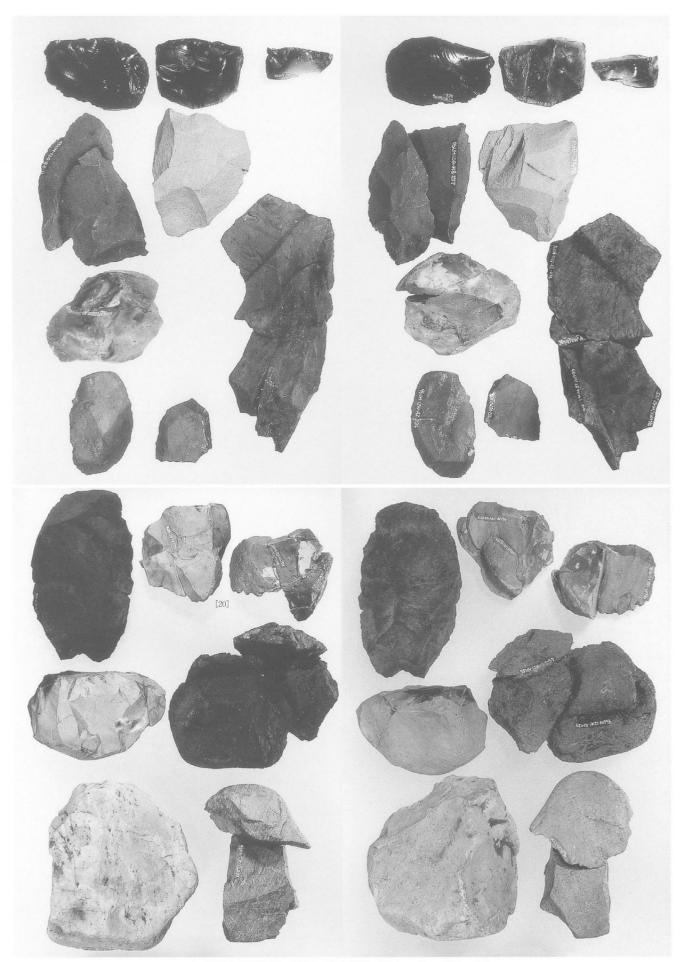
上ノ原IV A 石器群 尖頭器 BL6~BL17(1:2)



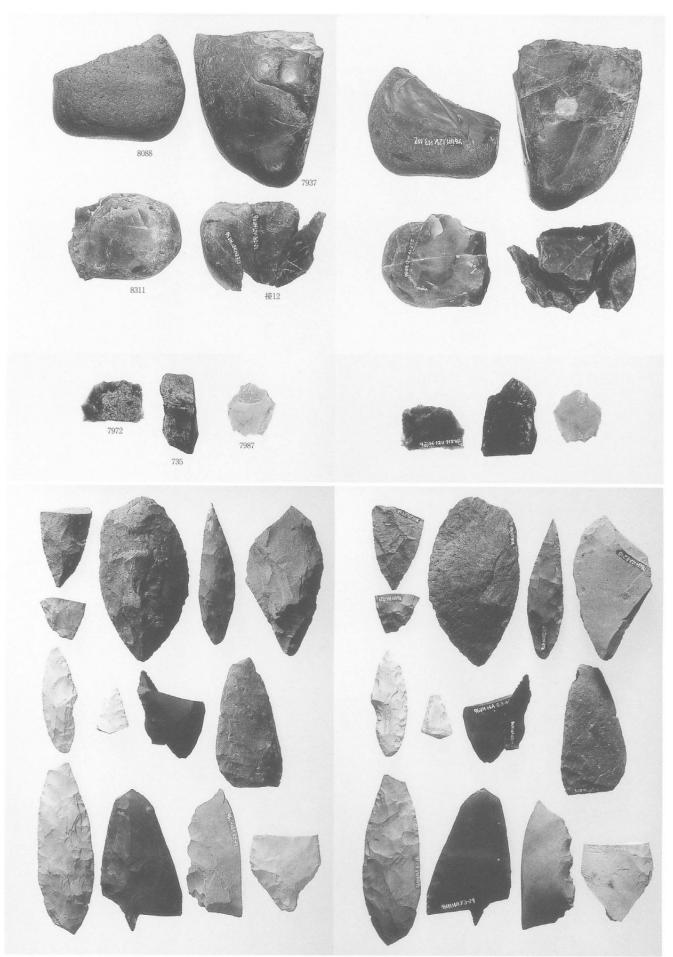
上ノ原NA石器群 尖頭器 BL外, 掻器(1:2)



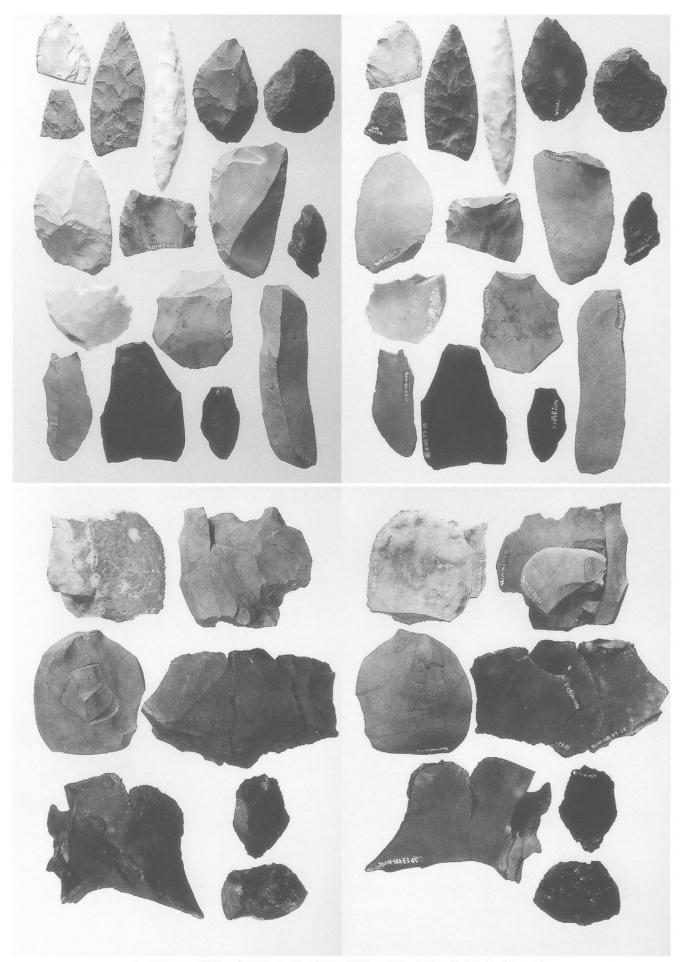
上ノ原NA石器群 削器,ナイフ形石器,搔削器,彫器,削片,剝片,石刃,石核(1:2)



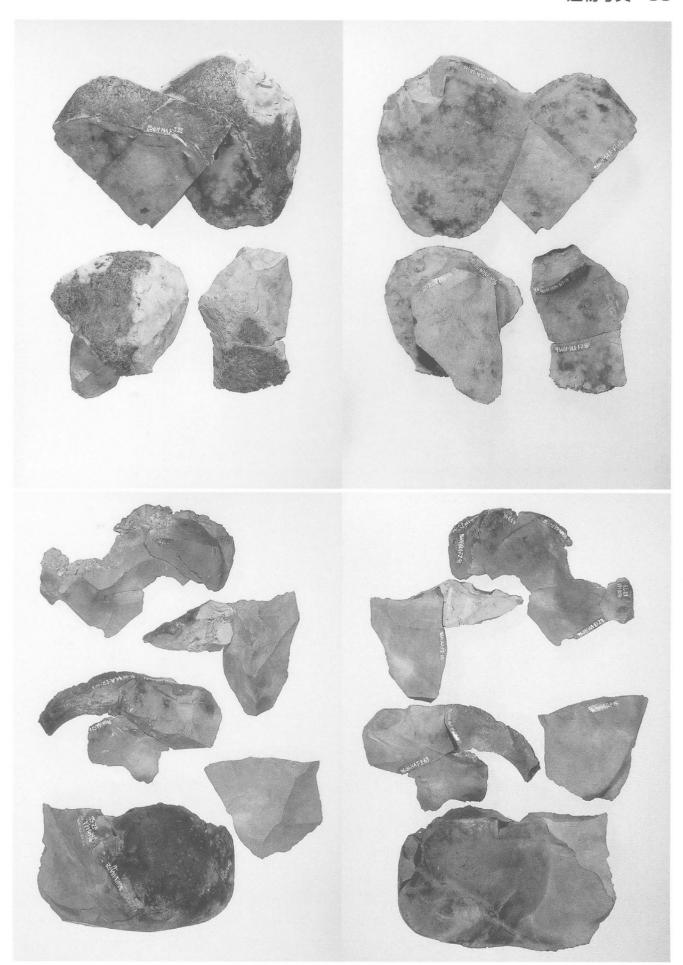
上ノ原NA石器群 石核,接合資料(上1:2,下2:5)



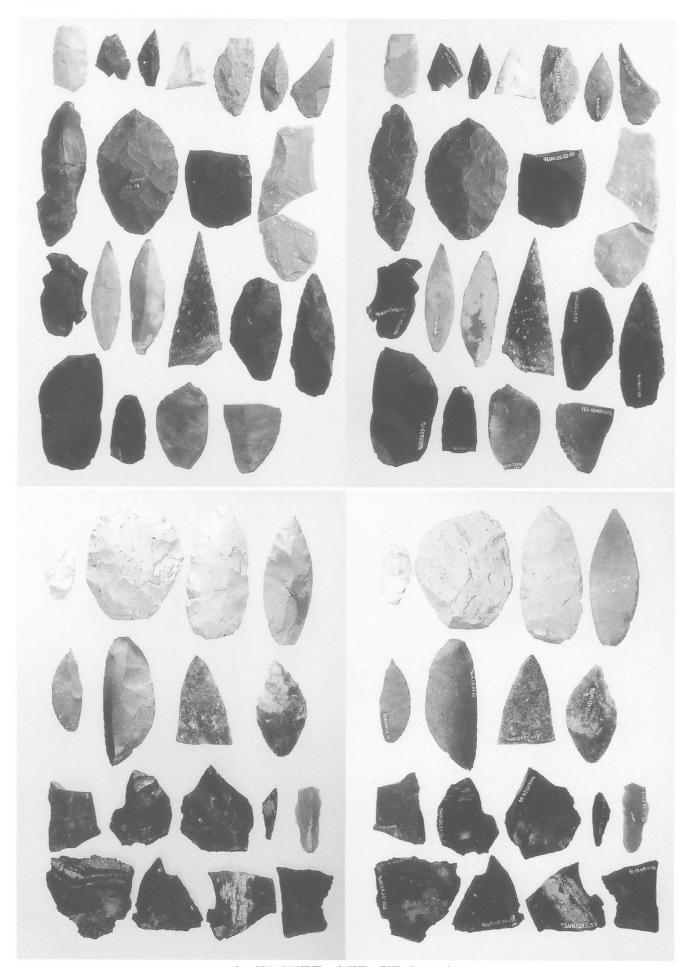
上ノ原 \mathbb{N} A 石器群 石核、剝片 (1:2) 上ノ \mathbb{N} B 石器群 尖頭器 (1:2)



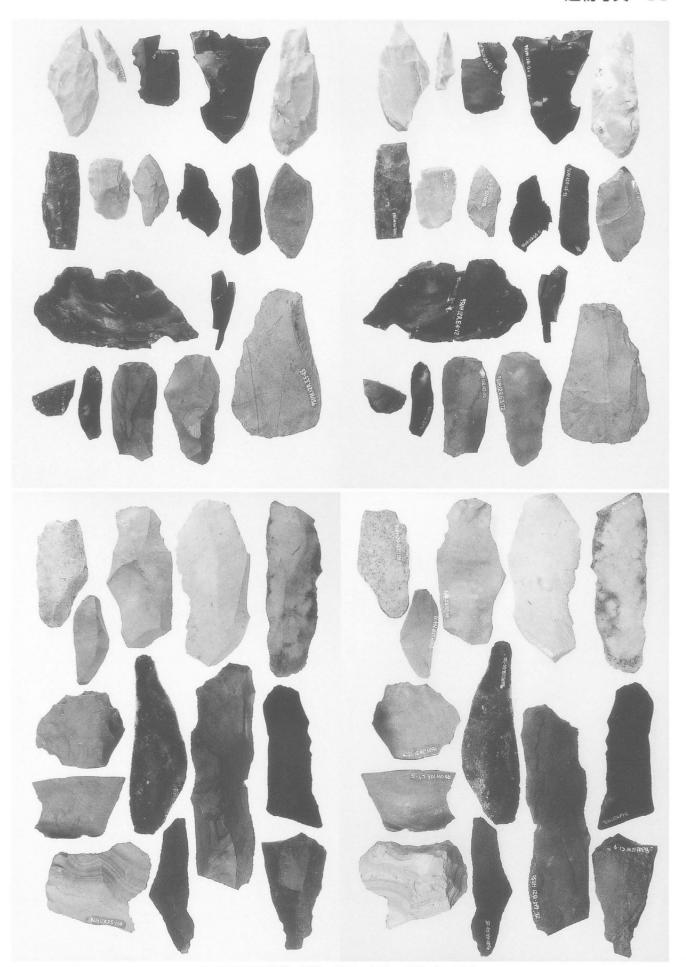
上ノ原NB石器群 尖頭器, 掻器, 削器, 彫器, 石刃, 剝片, 接合資料 (1:2)



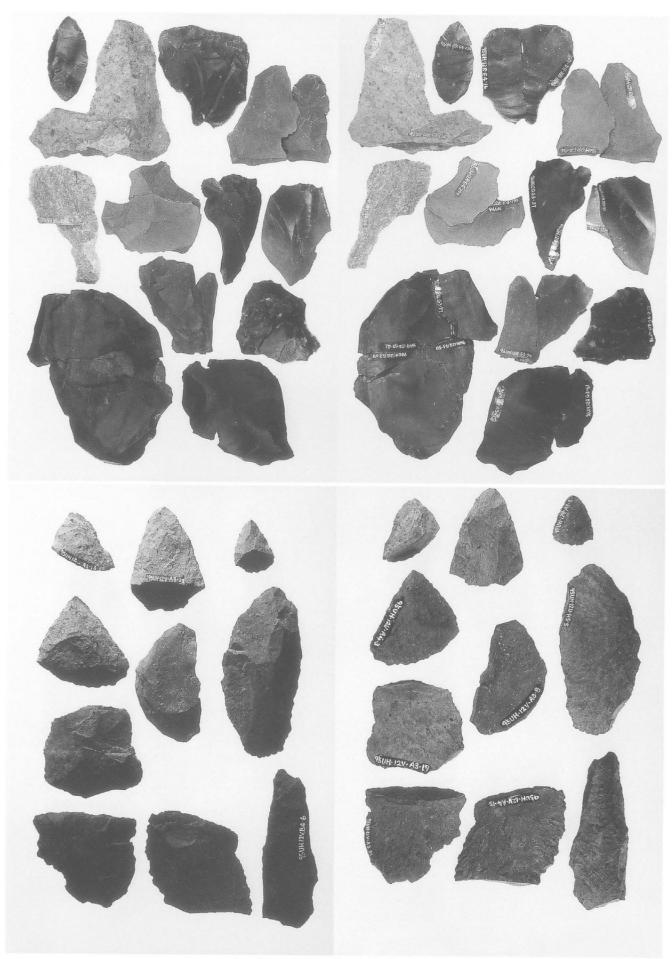
上ノ原IVB石器群 接合資料(1:2)



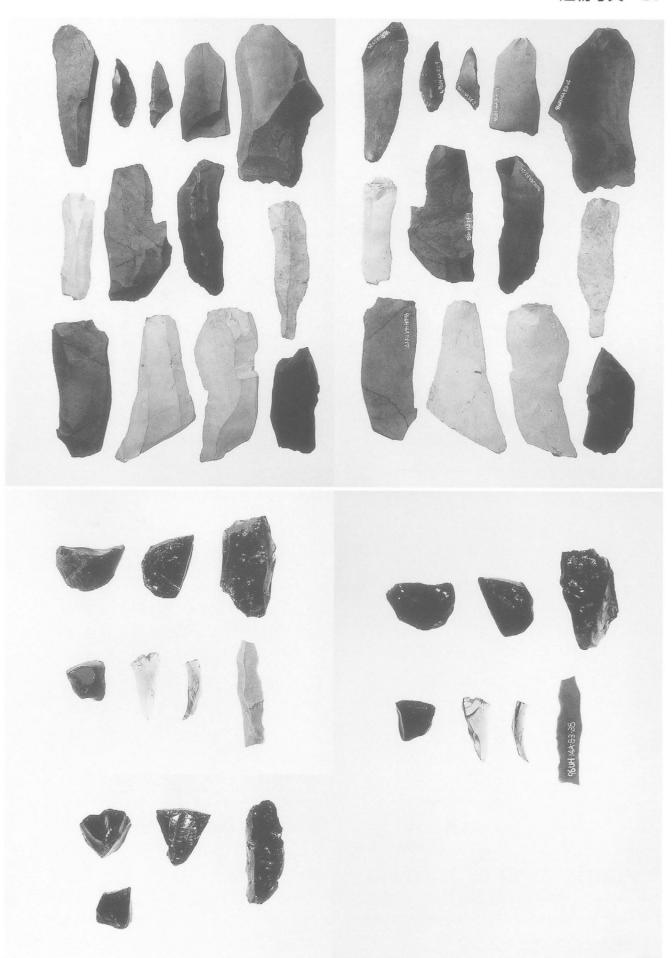
上ノ原IVC石器群 尖頭器, 彫器(1:2)



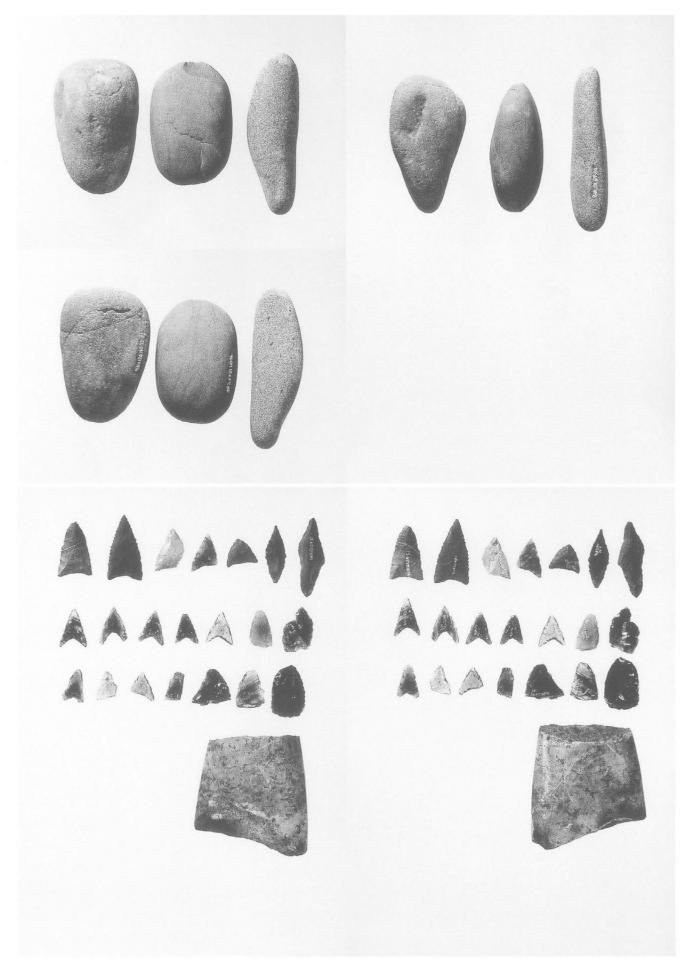
上ノ原ⅣC石器群 彫器, 石刃, 剝片, 石核(1:2)



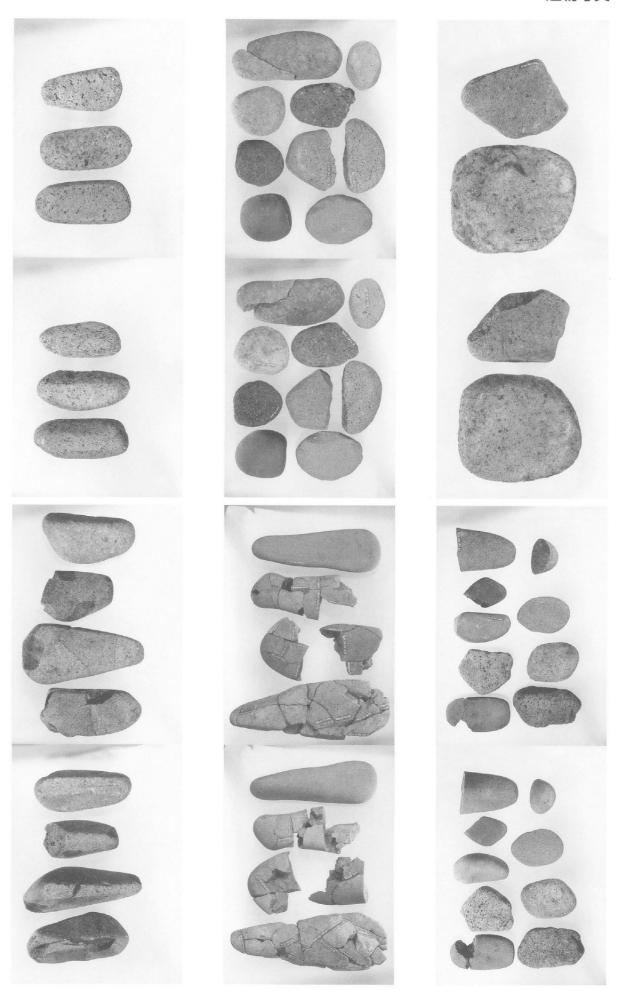
上ノ原NC石器群 接合資料(1:2) 上ノ原ND石器群 尖頭器, 掻器, 削器, 剝片(1:2)



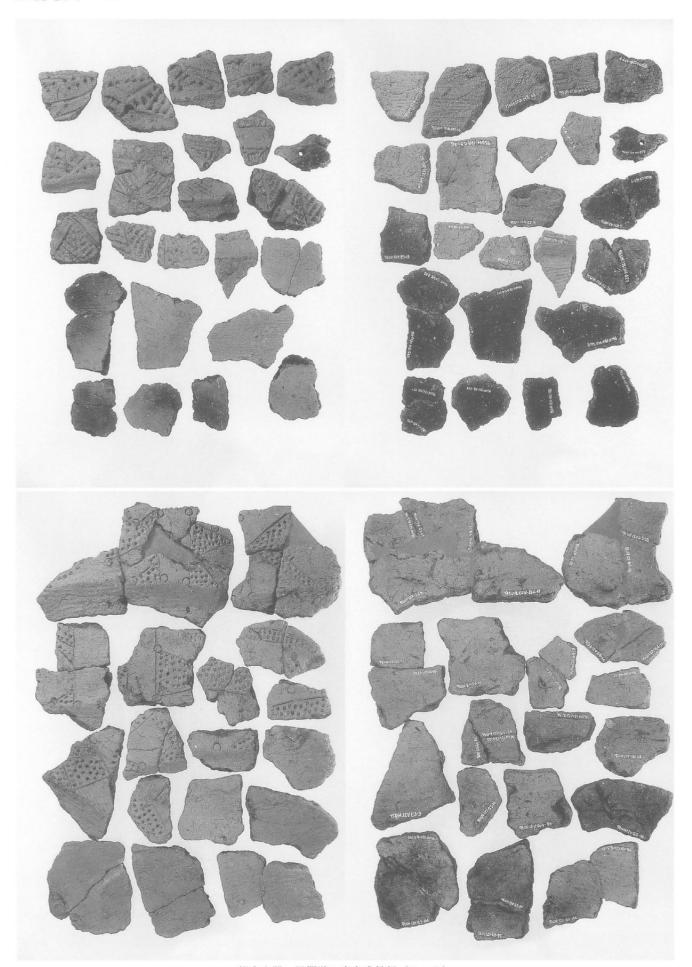
その他の石器群 彫器,ナイフ形石器,石刃,石核(上1:2) その他の石器群 細石刃核,細石刃(下1:1)



敲石 989 (上Ⅱ), 174 (上Ⅲ), 6283 (上ⅣA) (1:2) 縄文時代 石鏃, 掻器, 磨製石斧 (1:2)

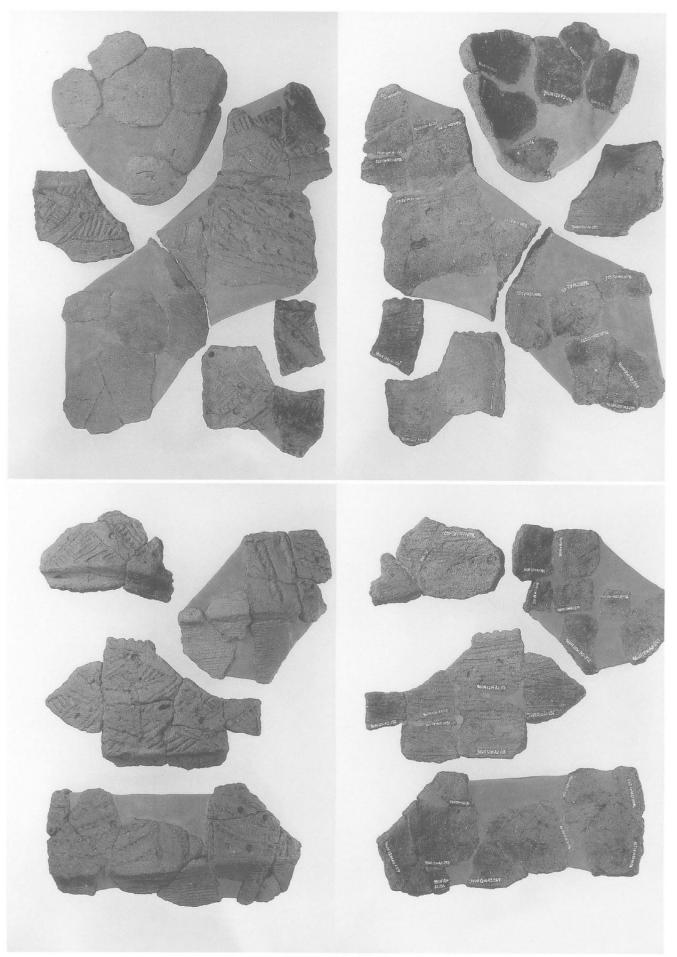


縄文時代の石器 特殊磨石(上),磨石(中),四石(下左4点),敲石(下左の右5点),石皿状礫(下右)(1:6)

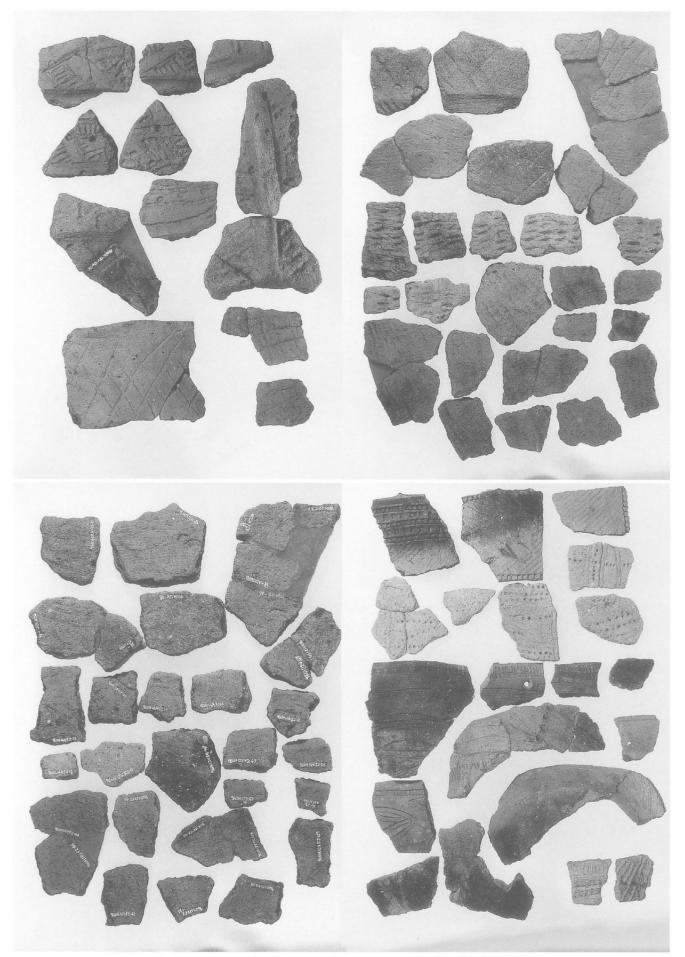


縄文土器 早期鵜ヶ島台式併行(1:3)

遺物写真 41



縄文土器 早期鵜ヶ島台式併行(1:3)



縄文土器 早期鵜ヶ島台式併行, 沈線文で格子目文をえがく土器, 絡条体圧痕文土器 (上・下左) 前期黒浜式併行, 諸磯 a 式併行, 諸磯 b 式併行, 諸磯 c 式併行 (下右) (1:3)

SUMMARY

The Nojiri-ko site cluster, which is composed of 44 archaeological sites, is located on the western shore of the Lake Nojiri, and each site stands within the adjacent area. The Uenohara site is located at Uenohara, Kashiwabara, Shinano-machi, in the North of Nagano prefecture, Central Japan. It is situated on lat.36° 48′ 42″ N., long.138° 12′ 3.7″ E., and is between 700 and 710 meters above sea level. The excavation was carried out from September 6th 1995 to July 20th 1997 by the Shinano Town Board of Education, prior to the construction of the local road, the Shinano-Shinsyushin line. The total excavation area is approximately 6,500 m².

The Late Quaternary sediments are divided into 3 formations: Nojiri Loam Formation, Kashiwabara Black Ash Formation, and surface soil, in ascending order.

The remains (totaled, 14,866 in all), were excavated from 3 geologic sedimentary layers: the Upper Nojiri Loam Formation (Pleistocene) and the Kashiwabara Black Ash Formation (Holocene).

10,159 pieces of Palaeolithic Period stone tools, 2,903 pieces of gravels, 1,355 pieces of Jomon pottery, were found.

Most of the artifacts from the Uenohara site belong to the Palaeolithic Period, the Jomon Period (from Initial Period to Early Period). The results of the excavation are as follows.

1 The early half of the Late Palaeolithic Period (about 30,000~25,000yr.B.P.)

"The Uenohara I industry"

Among the 242 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, most of them belong to the early half of the Late Palaeolithic Period. These artifacts were discovered from the lowest horizon of the Upper Nojiri Loam Member II, and consisted of 13 trapezoid, 4 edge-polished axes, 2 chipped stone axes, 8 backed blades, 1 side scraper, 1 graver, 1 pièce esquillée, 7 blades, 185 flakes and 20 cores. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are: chert, obsidian, and andesite. "Nuka ash" (Aira-Tn ash) about 25,000yr B.P. was found from the this layer.

2 The latter half of the Late Palaeolithic Period (about 20,000 \sim 14,000yr.B.P.)

Among the 7,377 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, most of them belong to the latter half of the Late Palaeolithic Period. These artifacts were discovered from the upper horizon of the Upper Nojiri Loam Member II.

1) "The Uenohara II industry"

The 3,157 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, consisted of 163 backed blades fabricated from wide flakes, 142 side scrapers, 8 end scrapers, 2 points, 4 "kakusuijyo-sekki", 8 blades, 2,697 flakes, 132 cores and 1 hammer stone. These stone tools are characterized by a side-blow technique. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are andesite.

2) "The Uenohara III industry" (the Sugikubo industry)

The 1,182 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, at this site consisted of: 38 backed blades fabricated from blades, 302 gravers, 18 blanks of graver, 95 spalls, 473 blades, 219 flakes, 35 cores, 1 row material and 1 hammer stone. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are: andesite, obsidian, tuff, and shale.

3) "The Uenohara IVA industry" (the point industry)

The 1,931 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, here consisted of 141 points, 4 backed blades, 52 end scrapers, 25 side scrapars, 8 gravers, 8 spalls, 64 blades, 1,565 flakes, 50 cores, 13 row materials and 1 hammer stone. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are: obsidian, andesite, and shale.

4) "The Uenohara IVB industry" (the point industry)

The 321 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, consisted of 19 points, 1 end scraper, 3 side scrapars, 4 gravers, 2 spalls, 2 blades, 286 flakes and 4 cores. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are; shale, and andesite.

5) "The Uenohara IVC industry" (the point industry)

The 664 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, consisted of 34 points, 22 gravers, 9 spalls, 26 blades, 570 flakes and 3 cores. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are; shale, tuff, and chalcedony.

6) "The Uenohara IVD industry" (the point industry)

The 99 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, consisted of 4 points, 2 end scrapers, 1 side scraper, 1 blade and 91 flakes. The main lithic material used for the artifacts was andesite.

3 Jomon Period

1) Initial Jomon Period (about 7,500yr.B.P.)

"Ugashimadai type pottery" were discovered, that belong to the latter half of the Initial Jomon period.

2) Early Jomon Period (about 6,000~5,000yr.B.P)

"Kurohama type pottery" and "Moroiso a, b and c type pottery" were discovered.

4 Lithic material sources

- 1) X-ray fluorescence analysis: 64.7% from Wada Pass and Omegura among stone artifacts that analyzed obsidian, 28.4% from Mt. Kirigamine, 5% from Mt. Yatsugatake, and 1.9% from Niigata and Toyama. The obsidian sources in the Nagano prefecture originated 80 to 90km from site to the south.
- 2) The rock from all stone artifacts was examined by observation with a microscope. Niigata stone such as shale, tuff, chalcedony, and jasper originated 60 to 200km to the northeast. Andesite originated from the Sekita mountainous district 40km to the northeast. Chert originated from the riverbed in the Sai River—the Chikuma River in the Nagano basin, 25km to the south. Serpentine originated from the riverbed in the Hime River, 30km to the west.

(NAKAMURA Yoshikatsu)

報告書抄録

書名	上ノ原遺跡(第5次・県道地点)発掘調査報告書							
副書名	ナイフ形石器群・尖頭器石器群の遺跡							
シリーズ名	信濃町の埋蔵文化財							
シリーズ番号								
編著者名	中村由克・森先一貴・尾田識好・岩瀬彬・藁科哲男・川端結花							
編集機関	信濃町教育委員会							
所 在 地	389-1305 長野県上水内郡信濃町柏原428-2 TEL 026-255-5923							
発行年月日	2008年 3 月31日							
ふりがな 所収遺跡名	ふりがな	J -	- F	北 緯	東経	調査期間	調査面積	調査原因
	所 在 地	市町村	遺跡番号	7.0 7.7	714 112			
うえのはらいせき 上ノ原遺跡	まがのはかかみみのちぐん 長野県上水内郡 しなのまちおおきがしたばられざ 信濃町大字柏原字 うえのはら 上ノ原	205834	65	36° 48′ 42″ (36° 48′ 31″)	138° 12′ 3.7″ (138° 12′ 15″)	950906 970620	6500m²	県道建設
所収遺跡名	種別	主な時代	主な遺構	主な遺物	特	記	事 項	
上ノ原遺跡	散布地	旧石器時代	礫群96、 ブロック68	台形様石器、 ナイフ形石器、影器、搔 器、石刃、局部磨製石斧	後期旧石器時代の前半期の台形様石器・ナイフ形石器石器群、後半期のナイフ形石器石器群、尖頭器石器群などが出土。特に、杉久保石器群と瀬戸内系石器群が多数出土した。			
		縄文早期 前期	なし	鵜ヶ島台式土器 黒浜式・諸磯 式土器	鵜ヶ島台式土器がまとまって出土した。			

強北緯・東経は世界測地系による。()内に旧日本測地系を示す。

信濃町の埋蔵文化財

上ノ原遺跡(第5次・県道地点)発掘調査報告書

一 ナイフ形石器・尖頭器石器群の遺跡 一

編集発行 信 濃 町 教 育 委 員 会 長野県上水内郡信濃町柏原428-2

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Uenohara Site (5th Excavation)

Excavation of the Late Palaeolithic Site

2008

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