

彦崎貝塚周辺の地形 (M43) (黒破線が彦崎貝塚、右が北)



1. T40 調査前状況（北東から）



2. T40 調査風景（西から）



1. T40 土器溜まり1 検出状況（北東から）



2. T40 土器溜まり1 掘り下げ状況（北から）



1. T40 縄文土器検出状況（西から）



2. T40 土抗32検出状況（北東から）



T40 北壁セクション (南西からから)



1. T40 弥生時代遺構検出状況（南西から）



2. T40 土坑・ピット群



1. T40 住居 2



2. T40 住居 1



1. T40 土坑8 検出状況（北から）



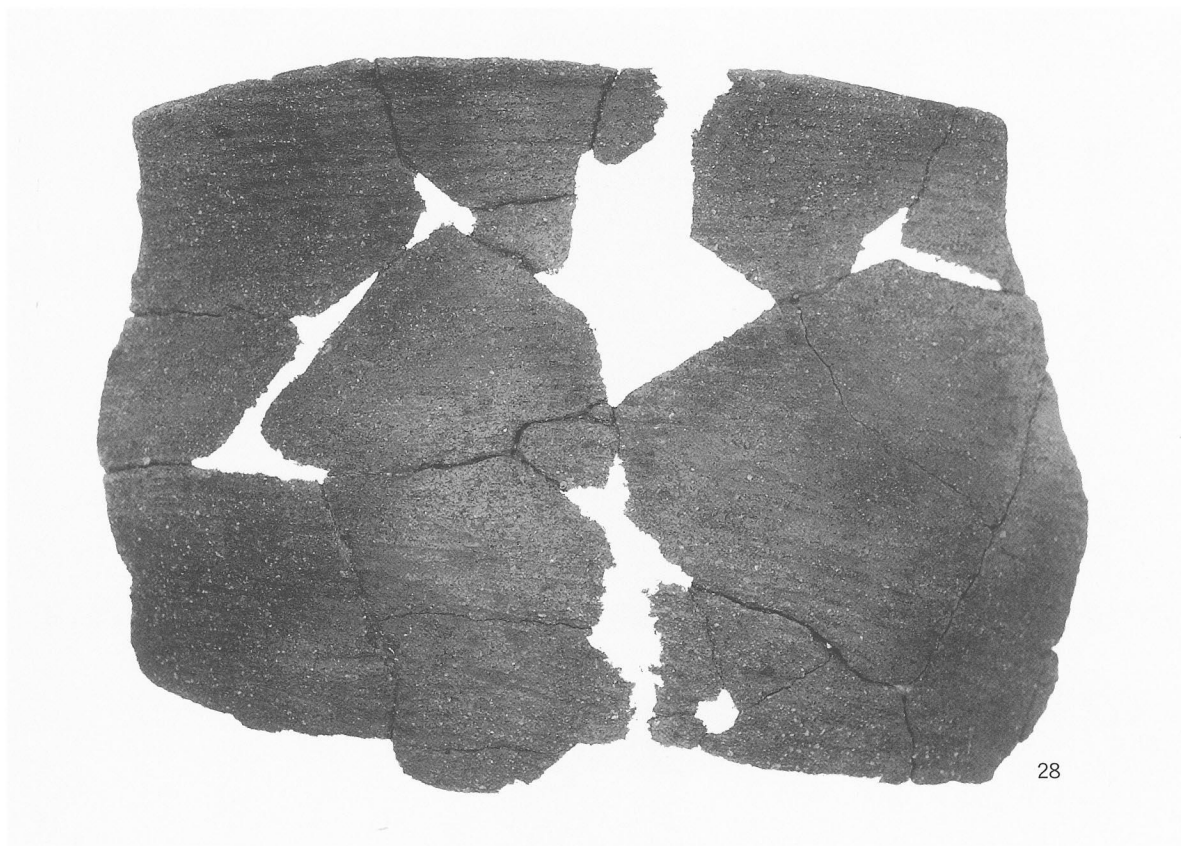
2. T40 土坑8 調査状況（北から）



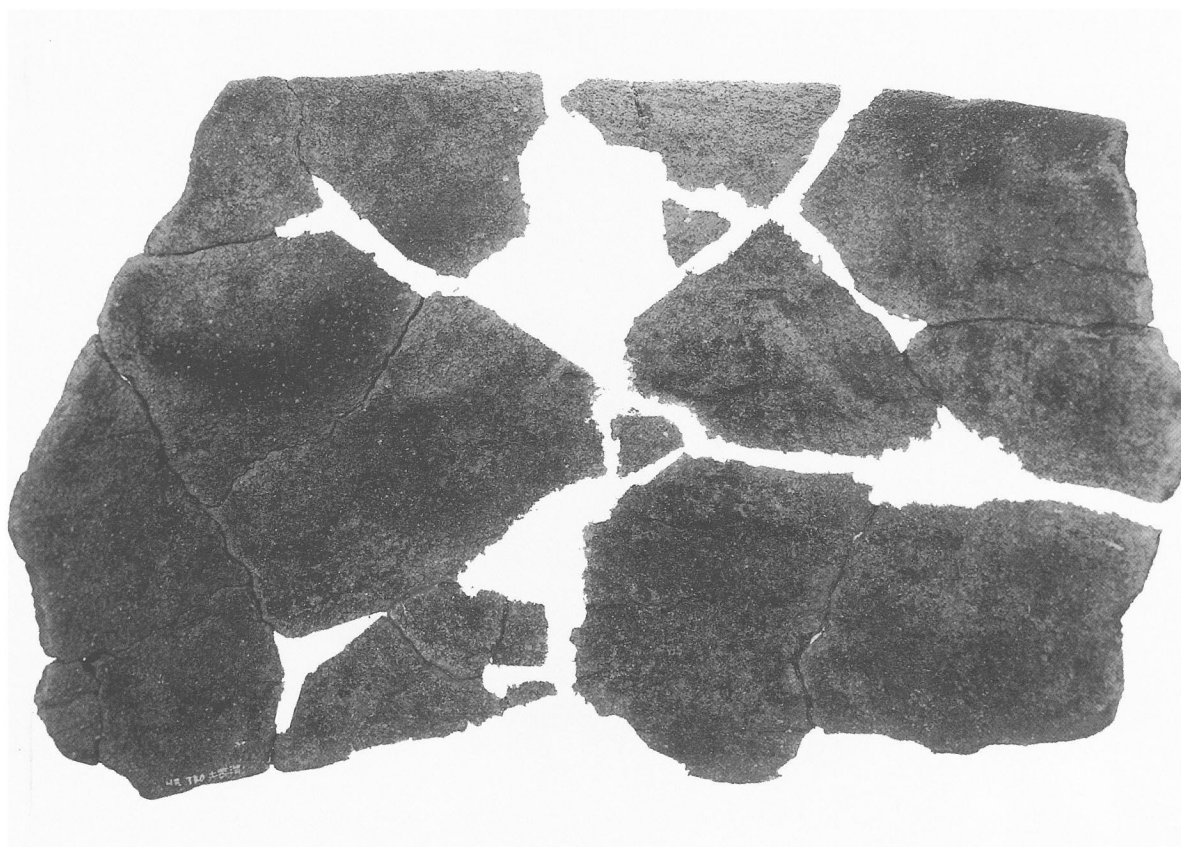
1. T40 埋戻し作業（東から）



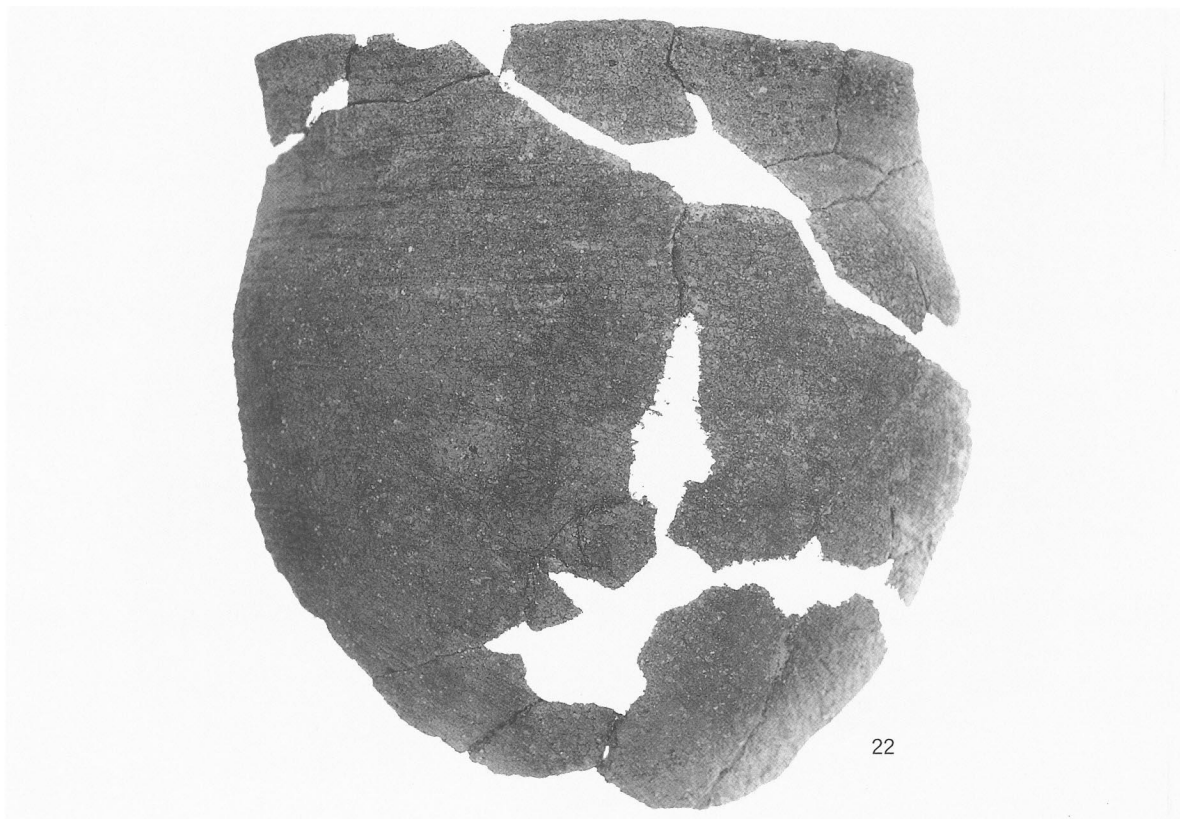
2. T40 埋戻し後のひと時



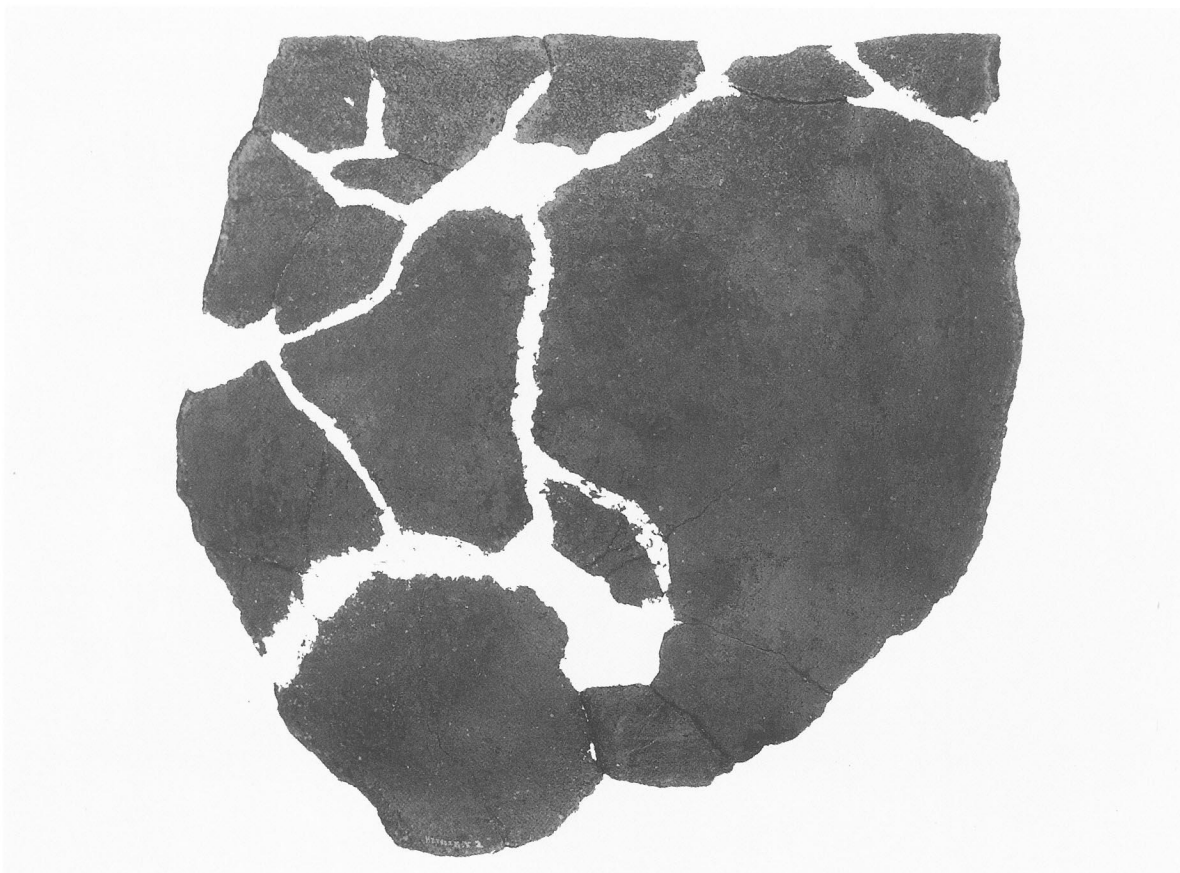
1. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(1) (表)



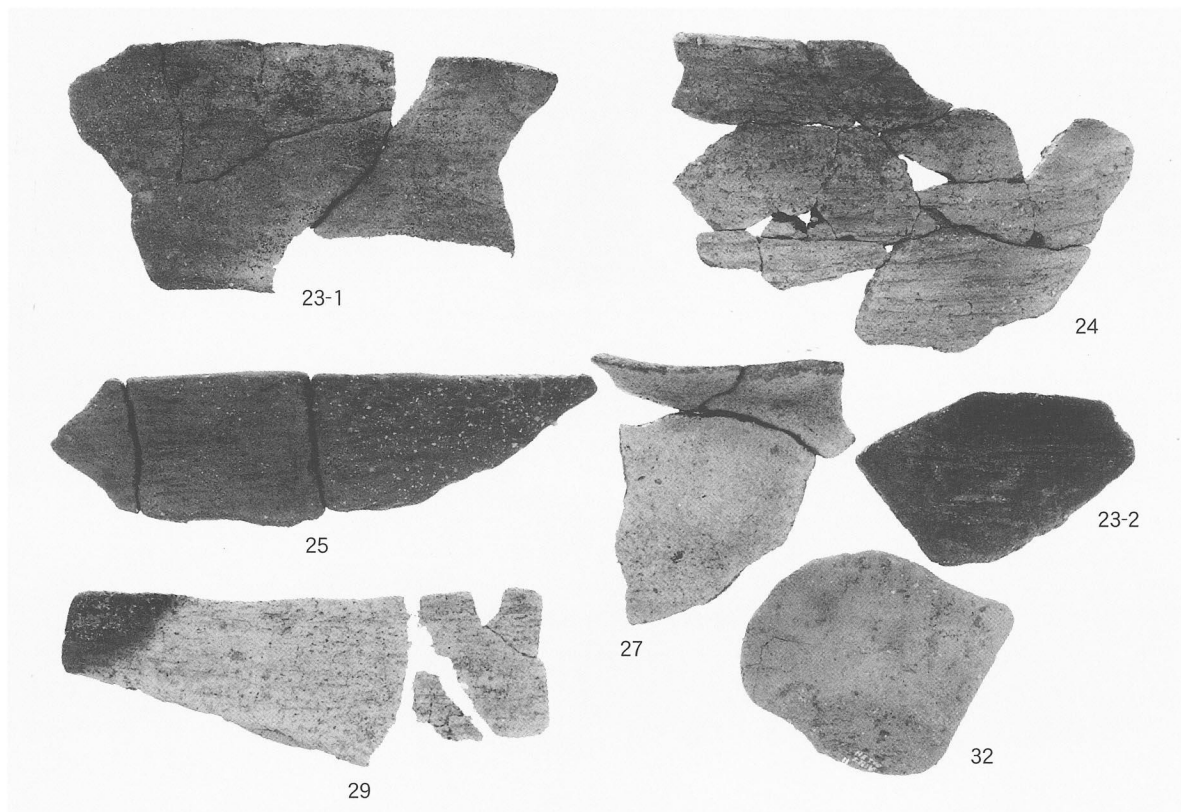
1. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(1) (裏)



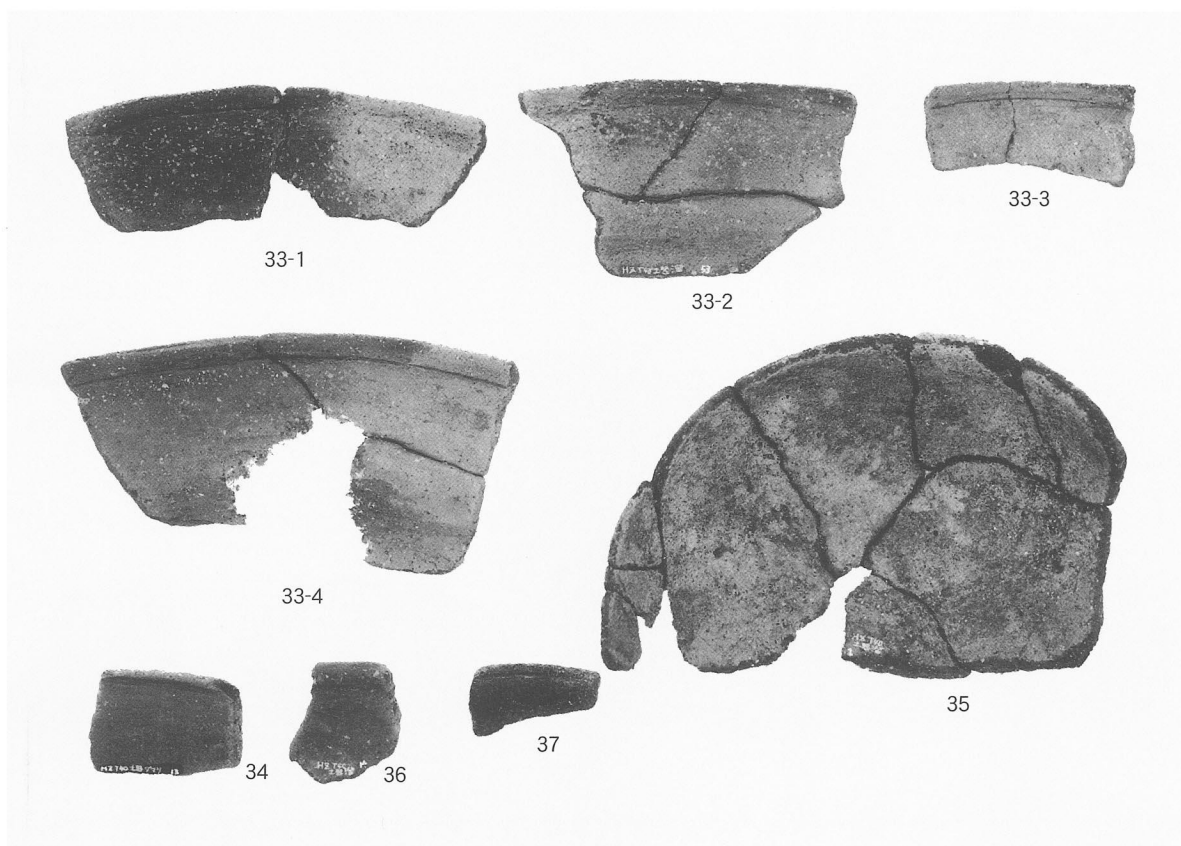
1. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(2) (表)



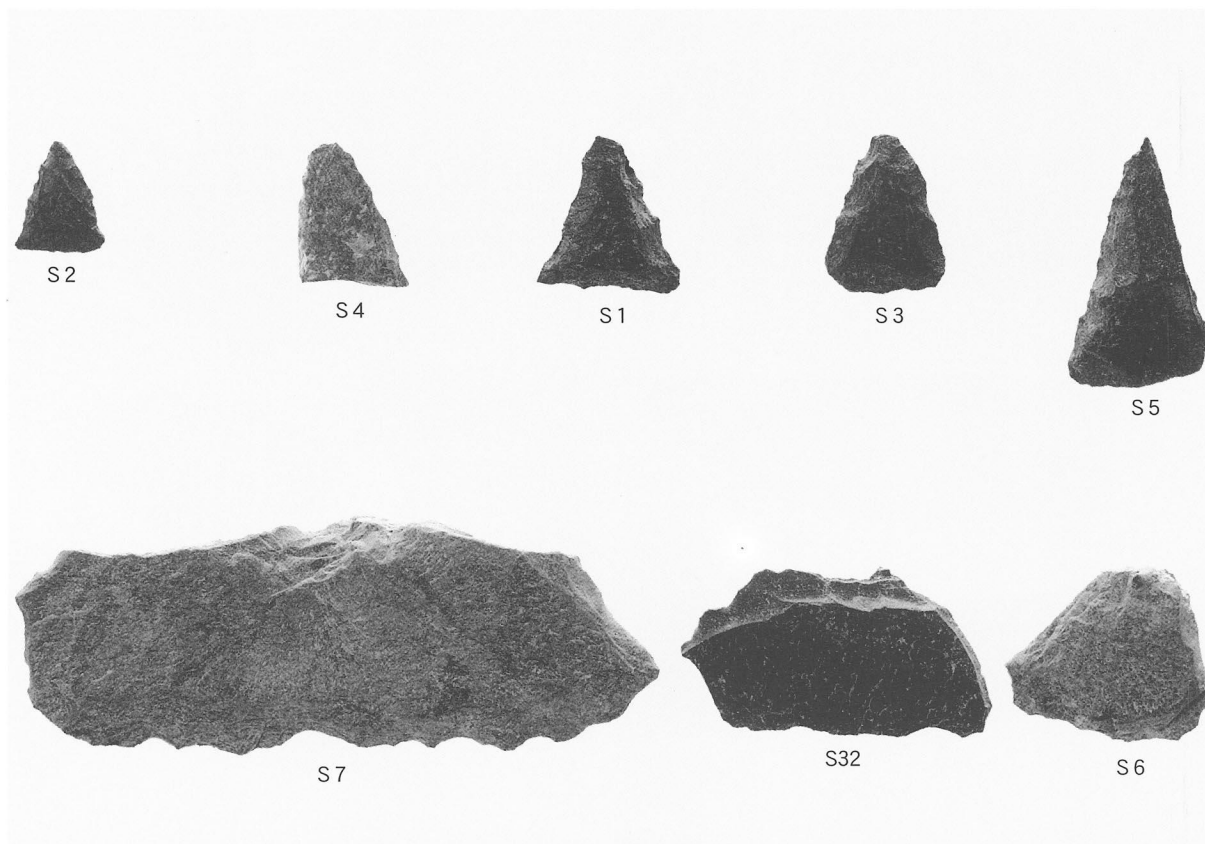
2. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(2) (裏)



1. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(3)

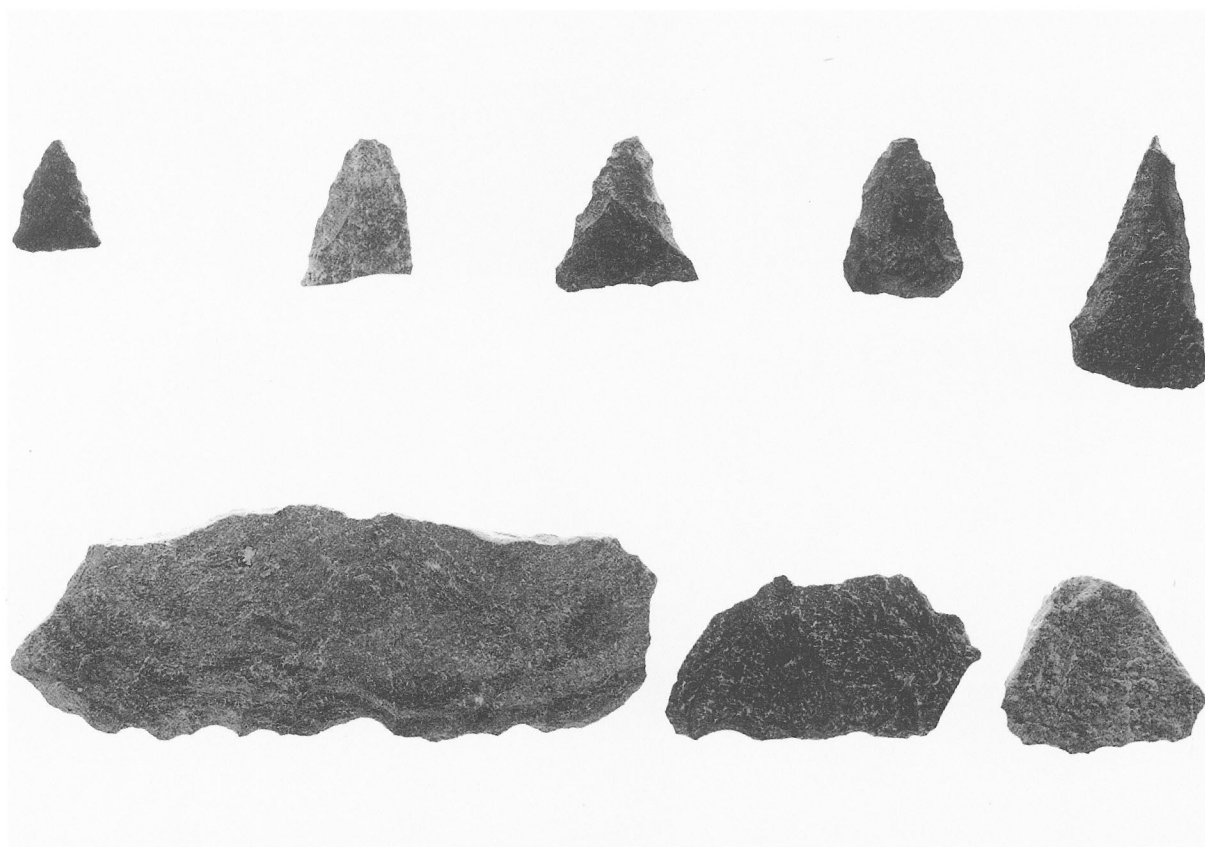


2. 土器溜まり 1 出土土器(4)

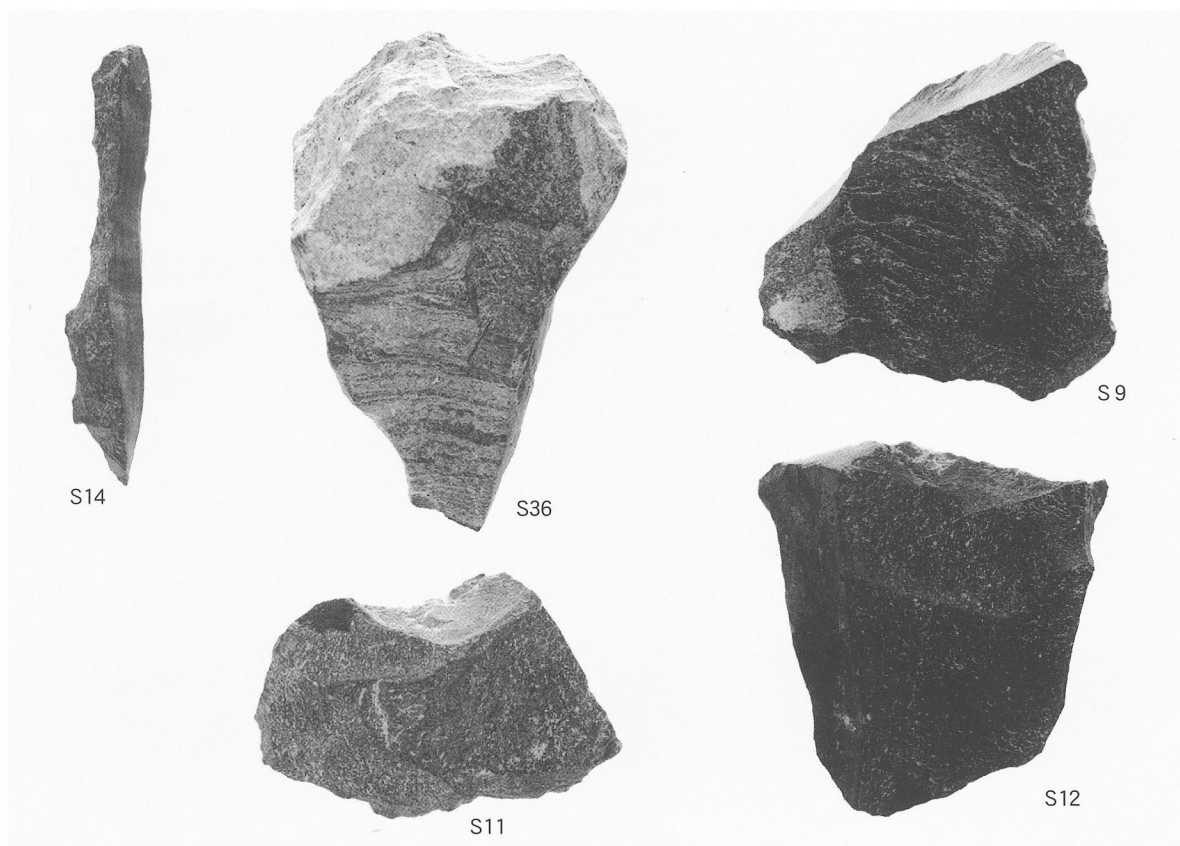


1. 縄文時代の石器(1) 石鏃・削器 (表)

※S32は弥生時代の石器

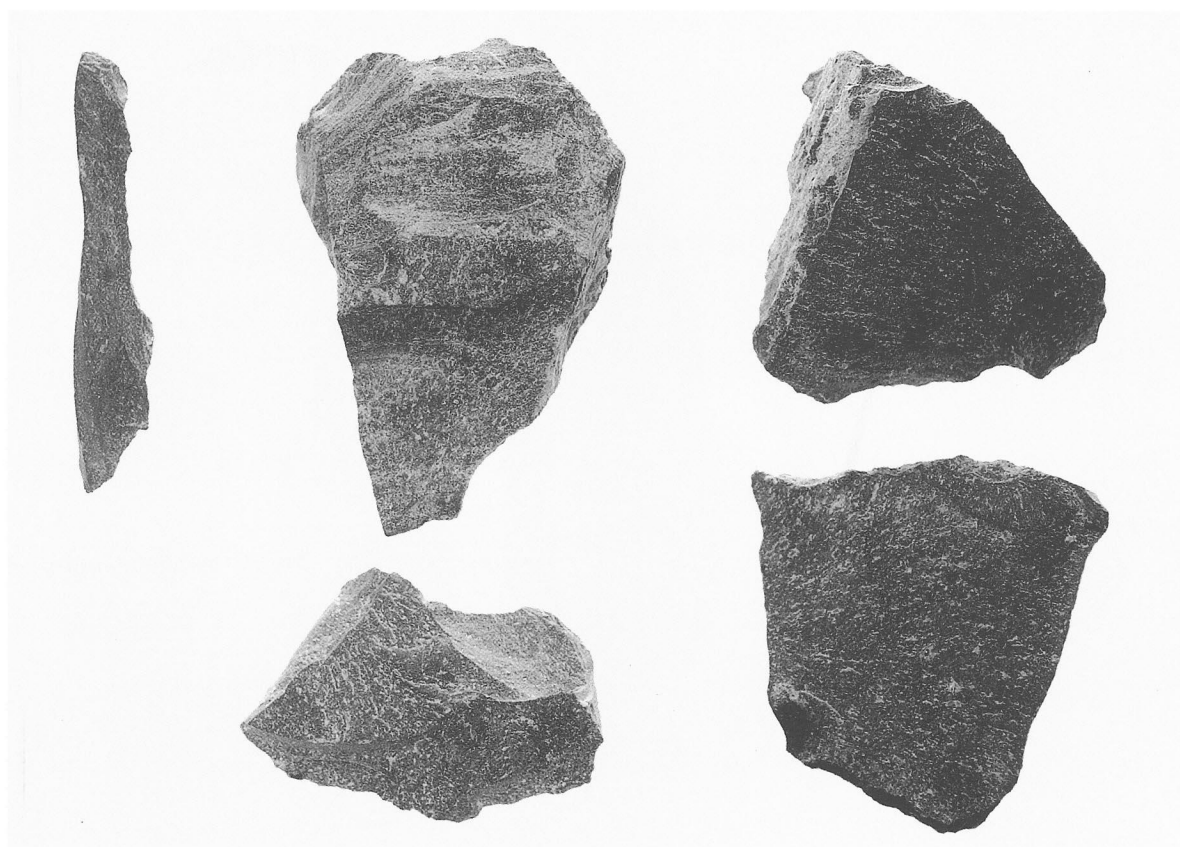


2. 縄文時代の石器(1) 石鏃・削器 (裏)

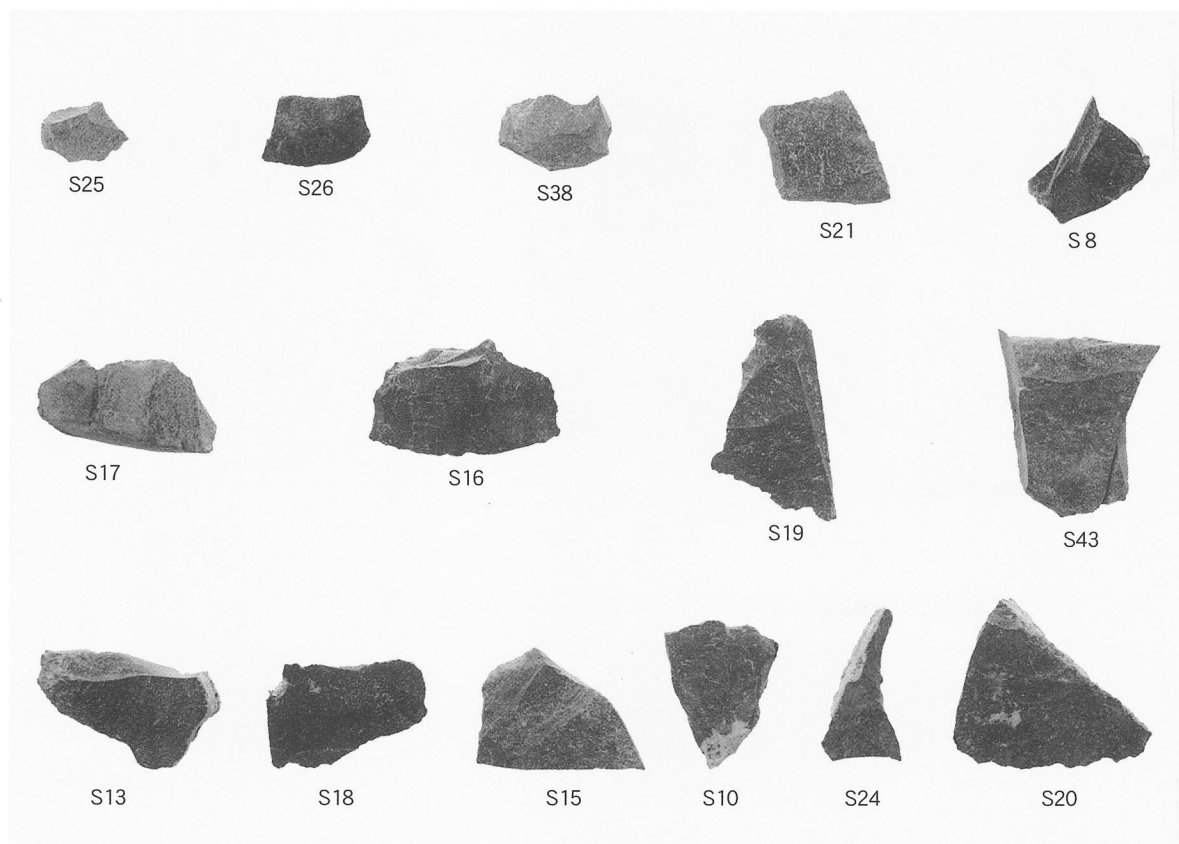


1. 縄文時代の石器(2) 石核 (表)

※S36は弥生時代の石器



2. 縄文時代の石器(2) 石核 (裏)

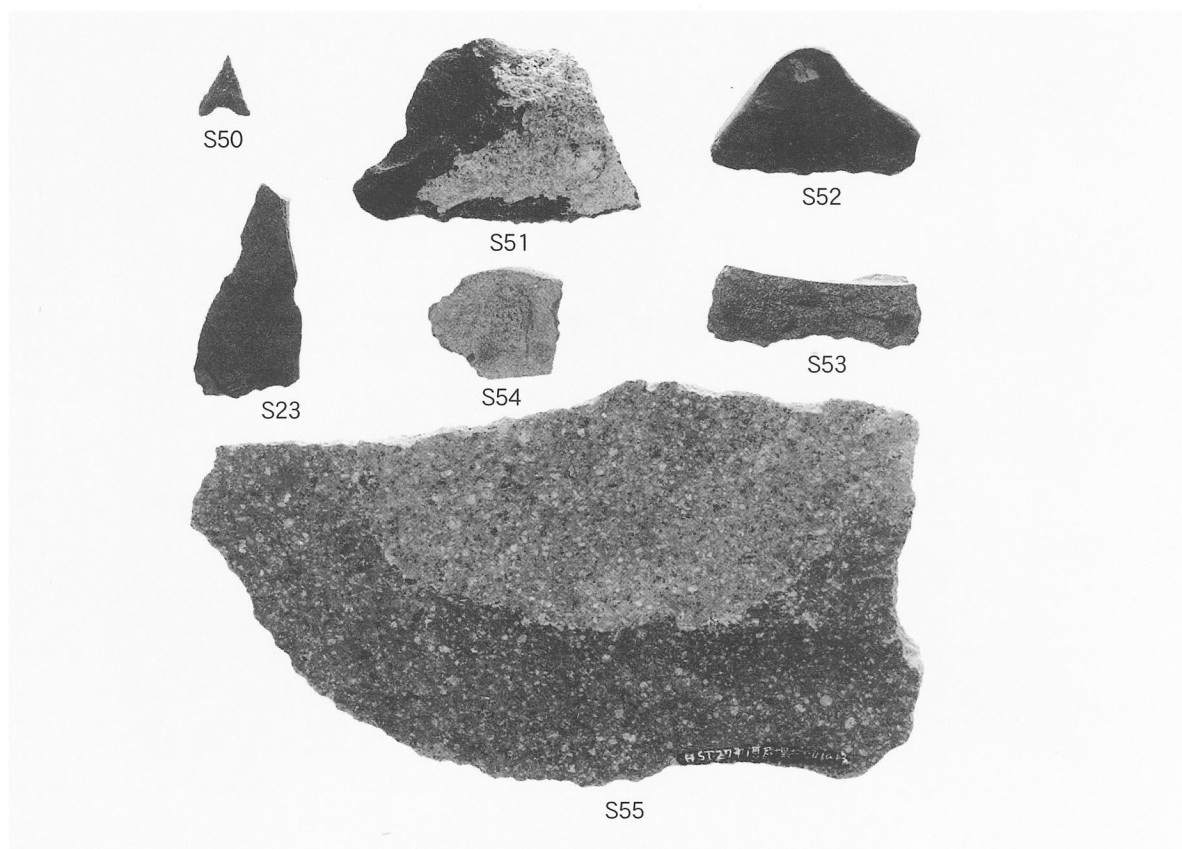


1. 縄文時代の石器(3) 剥片 (表)

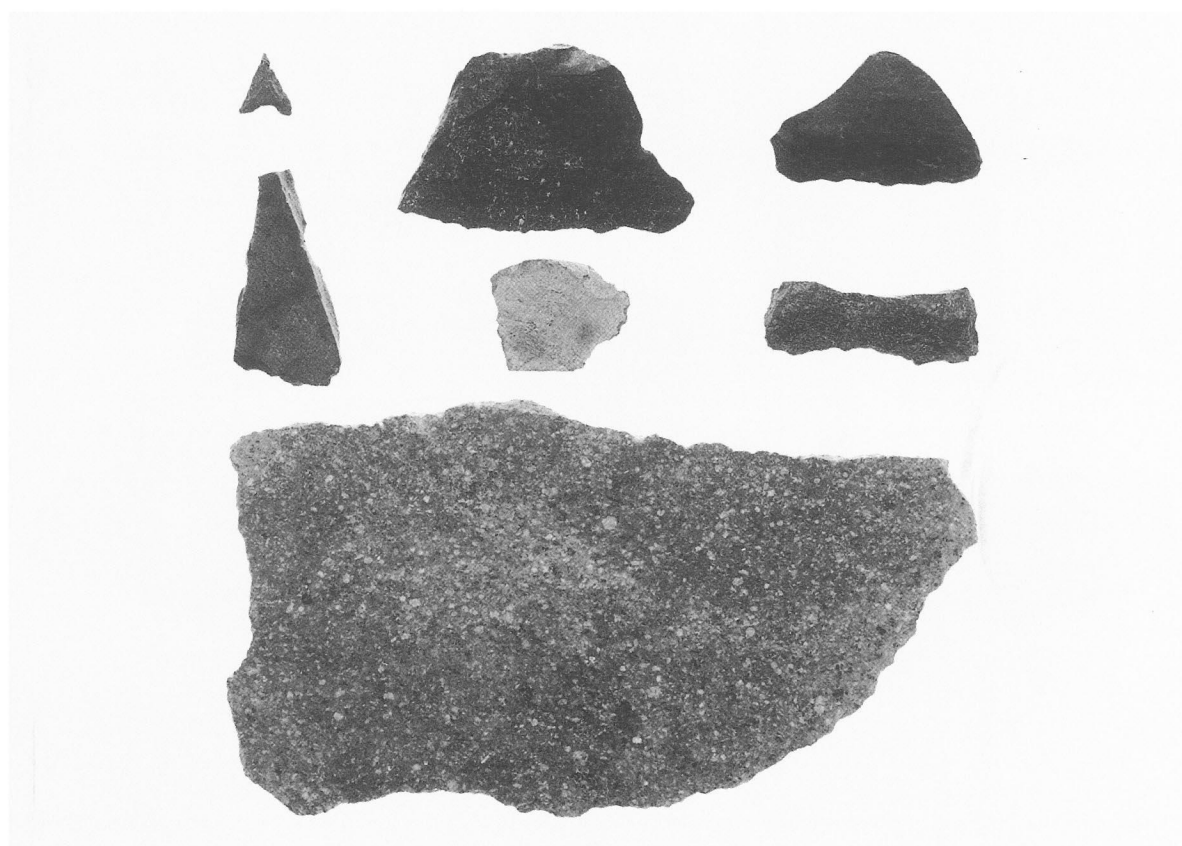
※S43・S38は弥生時代の石器



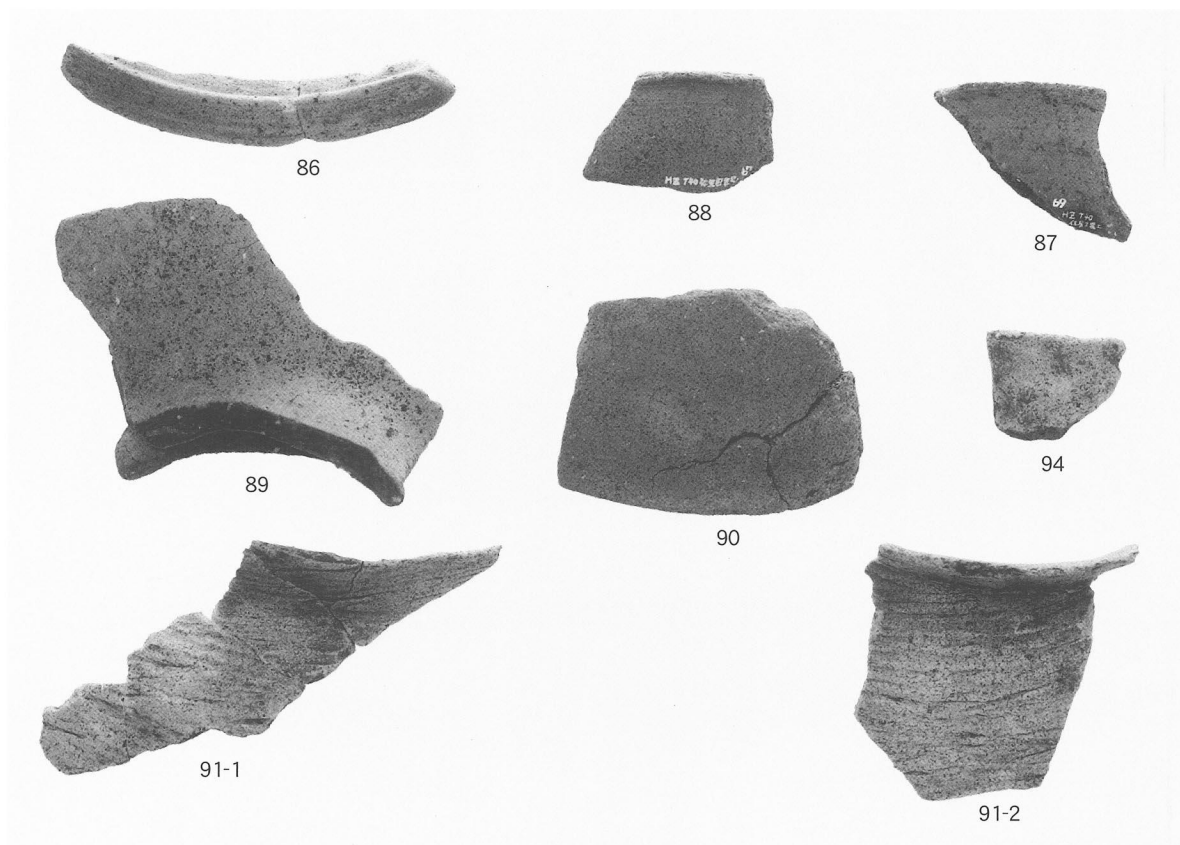
2. 縄文時代の石器(4) 凹石ほか (表)



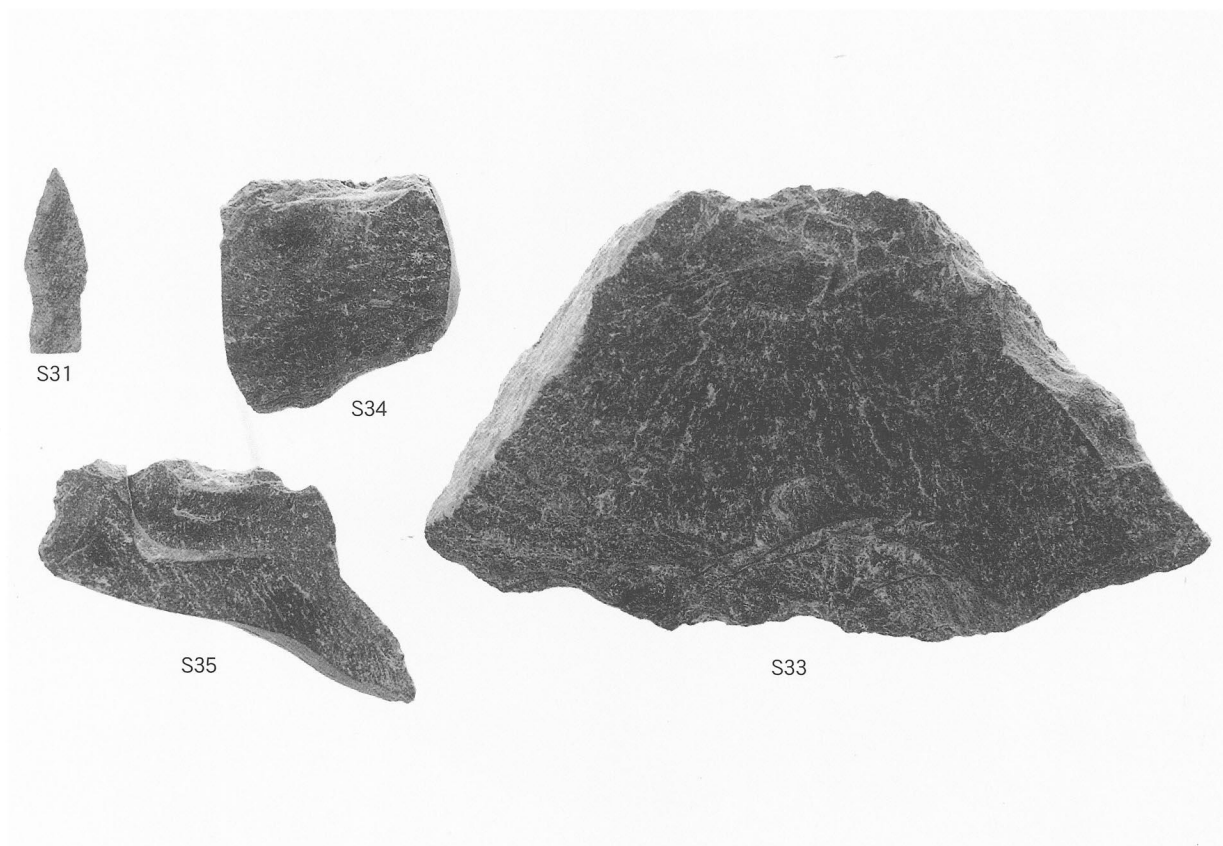
1. 縄文時代の石器(5)水洗選別資料（表）



2. 縄文時代の石器(5)水洗選別資料（裏）



1. 弥生土器



2. 弥生時代の石器 (表)



1. 彦崎貝塚戦前採集資料（1）個人所蔵



2. 彦崎貝塚戦前採集資料（2）個人所蔵

SUMMARY

This report summarizes the third results of the excavations in 2006 at Hikozaki shell mound in Nadasaki-town Okayama city Okayama prefecture, Japan, including the excavation reports carried out by Mitsuo Sato in 1935 and the other synthetic scientific analyses.

Hikozaki shell mound is situated at Hikozaki, Nadasaki-town in Okayama city. In 1948 and 1949, investigation team headed by Dr. Hisashi Suzuki (department of anthropology in faculty of science of Tokyo University) excavated this site and discovered numerous well-preserved artifacts such as 30 human bones, many earthen vessels, stone implements, bracelets which dating back to the Jomon Period of prehistoric Japan. Analyzing the results of excavation, Dr. Sugao Yamanouchi adopted the Jomon pottery found here as the standard chronological type of the Jomon pottery, naming them Hikozaki Z1, Z2, K1, and K2 style after the name of this Hikozaki site.

Accordingly Hikozaki shell mound became famous and highly evaluated among the archaeologists in Japan as the important Jomon type site.

Recently, as the preservation and utilization of this site had been planed, Nadasaki-town board of education (present Okayama municipal board of education) conducted two seasons of excavation from 2003 and published the report in 2005, 2006.

In 2006, excavation took place by the Okayama municipal board of education from 25th October to 8th November for the purpose of bounding the designating area for the national historic site. The results of this excavation are reported on this book.

In this survey, we excavated at 3209-1 Hikozaki, Nadasaki-town and set a trench named T40, the fortieth trench of this site, measuring 10 meters long, 1.5 meters wide.

We found many archaeological features of the Jomon Period such as pits full of pottery, earthen pits, pillar holes around 7 meters in altitude. The level of these features is about 1.2 meters higher than that of the final Jomon shell mounds excavated in 2003, about 20 meters northeast of this trench. Jomon pottery and stone implements of the early phase of final Jomon period were also discovered. These features were distributed in the northern part of T40, so that we can assume that the habitation area had extended mainly in the west of T40.

As for the features of the Yayoi Period, we excavated pit dwellings, earthen pits and pillar holes from 7.5 to 8 meters in altitude. Pottery of the late phase of the middle Yayoi Period were also discovered along with stone implements and clay objects. Discovery of settlements of this phase is rare in this region, so that it is likely that the dissolution of core settlements like Minamigata site, some 15 kilometers northeast of this shell mound had led to the appearance of small-scale settlements around

Kojima Bay in the late phase of middle Yayoi Period.

In addition, scientific analyses are included in this report.

1) Analyzing animal remains, Ishimaru reveals that small fish such as Japanese shad and Japanese anchovy had been captured by the technique of using stationary fishing net from the early Jomon Period (Hikozaki Z1 type), helped by the elaborate works of water flotation method.

2) Shiraishi analyses the 600 fragments of pottery from the initial to early Jomon Period, observing the data of ceramic petrology. He classifies the date of ceramic clay into five categories and identifies the domestic pottery and imported pottery.

This report also contains Sato's report that had not published yet. It is worthwhile to be compiled because we can realize the excavation results carried out around 1935.

The results of three seasons of excavation in 2003, 2004 and 2006 we reveals that this shell mound had continued during the entire Jomon Period for more than 5000 years. It can be categorized mainly in the following four phases: the early (about 6000 years ago), the middle (about 5000 years ago), the late (about 4000 years ago) and the final (about 3000 years ago).

It is noteworthy that the early Jomon shell mound, measuring about 100m in diameter and about 1.7m in height was the biggest in the contemporary shell mound in western Japan.

Based on these report, Hikozaki shell mound were designated as the national historic site on March, 2008. After owned by public, making exhibition gallery next to this site, we will make an effort to conserve and utilize this site under the principal policies of Okayama city. In the quite near future, this site will be one of the new sightseeing places of Okayama city, harmonizing its landscape with nature and historical site.

We really thank our predecessors who presented such a splendid cultural property to us.

March, 2008

The Okayama Municipal Board of Education

報告書抄録

ふりがな	ひこぎきかいづか							
書名	彦崎貝塚							
副書名	範囲確認調査報告書							
巻次	3							
編著者名	田嶋正憲 西田和浩 石丸恵利子 白石 純							
編集・発行機関	岡山市教育委員会文化財課							
所在地	〒700-8544 岡山市大供1-1-1 TEL 086-803-1611							
発行年月日	2008年3月31日							
ふりがな 所収遺跡名	ふりがな 所在地	コード 市町村 遺跡番号		北緯	東経	調査期間	調査面積 ㎡	調査原因
ひこぎきかいづか 彦崎貝塚	おかやまけん 岡山県 おかやまし 岡山市 なださきちょうひこぎき 灘崎町彦崎 3209-1	33201 (旧33401)	5	34° 32′ 47″	133° 50′ 17″	2006. 10. 25 ～ 2006. 11. 09	15	国指定 遺跡範囲 確認調査
所収遺跡名	種別	主な時代	主な遺構		主な遺物		特記事項	
彦崎貝塚	貝塚	縄文前期 縄文後期 縄文晩期 弥生中期 弥生後期 古墳～古代 中世	土坑、ピット群、 土器溜まり 竪穴住居2棟、土 坑、ピット群 溝		土器 土器 土器、石器、土製 品 土器、石器、鉄器 土器 土師器、須恵器 土師器、陶磁器		縄文時代晩期前 半の遺構群を確認 し、平成15・16年 度に実施した発掘 調査成果と照らし 合わせ、当該期の 居住区を想定でき る成果が得えられ た。また、包含層 も状態が良好で、 西側に続くことが 確かめかめられた。 平成20年3月、官報 告示にて国指定重 要文化財(史跡)に 指定された。	

彦崎貝塚範囲確認調査報告 3

平成20年 3 月31日発行

編	集	岡山市教育委員会文化財課
発	行	岡山市教育委員会
		岡山市大共 1 - 1 - 1
印	刷	片山印刷株式会社

HIKOZAKI SHELL MOUND 3

**The Report on the Excavation of Shell Mounds
in Jomon Period in Okayama Japan**

March, 2008

The Okayama Municipal Board of Education