#### ENGLISH SUMMARY

# Outline and progress of the research

This volume details the results of excavation undertaken in the northeastern sector of the Nagahara site in 1997 prior to land rezoning in Eastern Nagayoshi. Five excavations, in the central area of the planned sector for land rezoning, were carried out between April 1997 and March 1998, totaling approximately 1,700 square meters. The locations of excavation were divided into three investigation areas in the northeastern sector of the Nagahara site, as the Eastern investigation area (NG97-12 and NG97-52), the Western investigation area (NG97-13 and NG97-43) and the Southern investigation area (NG97-56).

## The basic stratigraphy in the northeastern sector of the Nagahara site

Until recently, excavations carried out mainly on the Uriwari terrace located in the southern part of the Nagahara site. By investigating the northeastern sector, there has been the chance to compare the stratigraphy of the Nagahara alluvial plain with the Uriwari terrace. The formation of strata in this sector differs from the Nagahara Standard Stratigraphy identified mainly by sedimentary environment around the Uriwari terrace. As the results of the excavations carried out around the northeastern sector from 1995 to 1997, the basic stratigraphy in the northeastern sector of the Nagahara site was proposed to explain the defferences of sedimentary environment. The most significant difference is the existence of a layer of flood deposition soil, which accumlated between Middle Kofun and Asuka period. This layer can be subdivided into eight distinct layers, and indicates extensive flooding in this area at that time. Other difference is fine sedimentations of strata of the Lower Alluvium. The Akahoya and the Sakate volcanic ashes were found in this layer formation.

#### The result of the investigations

#### 1. The Late Palaeolithic Period

The discoveries of the Upper Palaeolithic culture were unearthed at the location NG97-12 in which is located at the northeastern part of the Nagahara site. The industry recovered is about 500 stone artifacts and consists of backed knives and scrapers, blades and blade cores, regular-shaped wide flakes, waste flakes. One concentration of stone artifacts, about 10 by 10 meters in size, was found in the Stratum RK13Bi which is recognized as the Pleistocene deposit. The dating of the industry is estimated to be about 18000-16000 years ago by means of the tephrostratigraphy using the volcanic ash obtained from stratified deposits.

The blade technique discovered from the Stratum RK13Bi are used fist size pebbles as the raw materials for cores. The characteristic of core preparation in this blade technique is the making flat surface as striking platforms by flake detachment. But it is not made the platform modified by secondary retouching or trimming. Some cores lack prepared striking platforms in which natural flat surface on the pebbles are used. Parts other than the platform were not shaped for core preparation. There are no crested blades. The flakes resulted from the core preparation are chapeaux, the thick cordex flakes. For rejuvenation of cores and striking platforms discoidal flakes were removed and new striking platforms made on opposite end of the cores from the previous platforms.

Some blades detached using this blade technique are shaped into backed blades. The Setouchi technique which is defined as the technique of removing a series of regular-shaped wide flakes, called wing shaped flakes, is associated with the blade production technique in this industry. Backed knives made of wide flakes are superior in number to backed blade in this industry. Interestingly it is recognized that the core detached wide flakes and some blade are refitted in a series of flaking.

According to researches up to now, the industries in the later part of the Upper Palaeolithic Period in Kinki and Setouchi regions are characterized by the technique of wide flake detachment, which the *Kou* type backed knife and the *Setouchi* technique are represented.

The later part of the Upper Palaeolithic Period in Japan islands is well known as advanced stage of the backed knife culture. It is defined as second phase (or stage) in the late palaeolithic culture in Kinki and Setouchi regions. The blade technique in Kinki, Setouchi regions and the surrounding area appeared in the phase 2 which the dating is estimated about 25,000 years ago. After the phase 2, it is inferred that the blade technique declined and techniques of regular-shaped wide flake detachment developed for it. From these discoveries at the Nagahara site, it is posible to discuss the hypothesis that the blade technique was used systematically as stone tool production due to the decline of the Setouchi technique.

#### 2. The Jomon Period

Lithic concentration (LC1201) including arrow head were found at the eastern area. And many lithic remains were also excavated from the transition zone RK12/13 strata. These remains consist of arrow heads, wedges, flakes and cores. Lithic remains are frequently made of sanukite. In the eastern investigation area, several natural streams deposited flooding soil were found.

### 3. The Yayoi Period

Only a small number of pits and pottery shards were found dating to this period, though pottery fragments, ditches and pits were found dating to the Early to Middle Yayoi Period (100 BC - AD 100). At the eastern investigation area, features associated with paddy field were excavated.

#### 4. The Kofun Period to the Early Modern Period

A lot of artifacts and features were found dating from the Early and Middle Kofun Period (4th - 5th centuries), though evidence of wide-spread flooding, which covered the site with sand, was found dating to the former part of the Late Kofun Period (mid-6th century). An irrigation barrier was unearthed from within this deposition, most likely dating to just prior to the flooding and may indicate that the marshy area was being developed at this time. From the Asuka Period (7th century) to the latter half of the Heian Period (12th century), hottatebashira style buildings, ditches and pits were constructed, indicating that it was a residential area at this time. Land to the north of the research area was used for farming. From the Medieval Period to the Early Modern Period, the land was continually used for farming.

### Further reading

Osaka City Cultural Properties Association

1978-1999 Archaeological Reports of the Nagahara sites Vols. I-VII, Osaka. (In Japanese, with English summary)

Osaka City Cultural Properties Association

1989-1999 Archaeological Reports of the Nagahara and Uriwari sites Vols. I-XIV, Osaka.
(In Japanese, with English summary)

Osaka City Cultural Properties Association

1998-1999 Archaeological Reports of the Eastern sector of the Nagahara sites Vols. I-II,
Osaka. (In Japanese, with English summary)

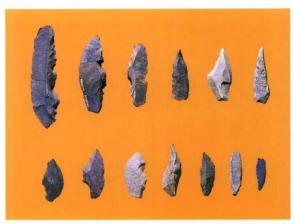
# 報告書抄録

ふりか	* *	ながはらいせきとうぶちくはっくつちょうさほうこく3							
告	名 長	長原遺跡東部地区発掘調査報告□							
副書	名 19	1997年度大阪市長吉東部地区土地区画整理事業施行に伴う発掘調査報告書							告書
卷	次		100.00		U.		W		2557
シリース	《名								
シリーズ	番号	- 12							707
編 集 者	名	網川一德·京輔覚·杉本暉典·高橋工·久保和士·大庭重信·小倉徹也·趙哲莎 松本百合子·松尾偕裕							
編集機	関射	財団法人 大阪市文化財協会							
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発行年	月日 西	曆 2000年	3月31日						955
ふりがな 所収遺跡名	ふりがな 所在地		コード	北緯	東経	調査期間		調査面積	調査原因
が出らいせる 長原道師 長原道師 長京二次で、長吉出戸		平野区 6#11代2 長吉出戸	7126 -	34* 36′ 24″	135° 34′ 49″	12次 970506~971017 13次 970416~970520 970804~971127 43次 970901~971210 52次 971023~980331 56次 971201~980331		289 m² 210 m² 330 m² 649 m² 198 m²	長吉東都地! 土地区画教: 事業
所収遺跡名	種別	主な時代	I	主な遺構			主な遺物		
長原遺跡	その他 その他 田畑 ? 集落 田畑	旧石器時代 縄文時代 弥生時代 古墳時代 飛鳥時代	石器製作 水田・溝 土手・溝 掘立柱建 溝	址? :			ナイフ形石器・削器 石旗・尖頭器・縄文土器 石旗・銅簾・珠生土器 木製品・土師器・須恵器 土師器・須恵器 土師器・須恵器		
	田畑				納壙		土師器・須恵器・黒色土器・瓦器 瓦器		
	出地	球型門10	64.工品				JUES .		

# 原色図版



石器遺物集中部LC1301・1302(南東から)



出土したナイフ形石器





紐綴じ装飾のある木製品(97-52次調査地)



曲物(97-12次調查地)

図 版

97-12次調査地西半 RK6A層基底面検出 遺構完掘状況 (東から)



97-12次調査地東半 RK6A層基底面検出 遺構完掘状況 (西から)



SB602完捆状況 (北から)





SB601遺物出土状況 (北西から)



SB601完据状況 (北西から)

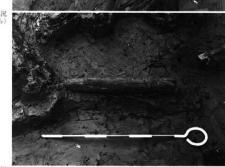


RK7Bi層内出土木製品 (116・117・121ほか) (北から)

馬形(117)出土状況 (西から)

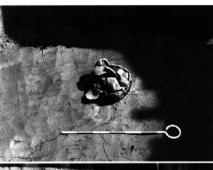


把手(121)出土状況 (北西から)



曲物(116)出土状況 (北から)





RK7Bii層内土器 (115)出土状況 (北から)



南壁西半地層断面 (RK7A~9B層) (北東から)



南壁東半地層衡面 (RK8A~10C層) (北西から)

RK12/13層漸移帶 上面石器遺物出土状況 (南東から)



LC1301・1302 石器遺物出土状況 (南東から)



南壁東半地層断面 (RK12BC~15A層)





NR401・402完据状況 (東から)

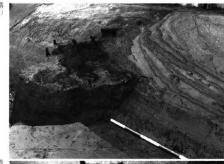


SD401・402完握状況 (南東から)

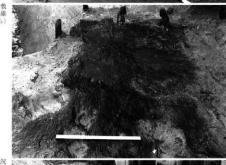


SX605遺物出土状況 (南東から)

上手状遺構 (北西から)



土手状遺構の杭列と敷 き詰められた植物繊維 (北西から)

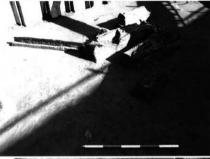


杭列A・B検出状況 (北西から)





SD701完掘状況 (東から)



RK7Bi層内検出本製品 出土状況 (南西から)



孔列のある棒状木製品 (130)出土状況 (南から)





SP801検出状況・銅鏃 (132)出上状況 (北から)



RK9Cii'層上面検出 水田畦畔 (西から)





東壁南半地層断面 (RK7A~10B層)



東壁北半地層断面 (RK9C-11層)



南壁西端地層断面 (RK10A~11層)



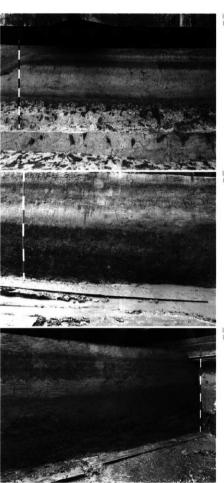
石器遺物集中部 LC1201 (北から)

RK13Bi層上面出土の ナイフ形石器(AK403) (南から)



南壁西半地層断面 (RK12C-15A層)





南壁中央地層断面 (RK12A~15A層)

南壁西半谷部地層断面 (RK12B~12D層)

南壁西端谷部地層断面 (RK12B~12D層)

RK1・2層下面 検出遺構全景 (西から)



SD407完据状況 (南から)

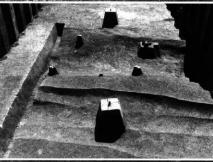


SD407遺物出土状況 (北から)





SD403完掘状況 (北から)



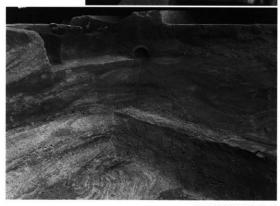
SD414完据状況 (北から)



SK402遺物出土状況 (南東から)

RK4C~5層下面検出遺構全景 (南から)





RK7A層地層断面(南西から)



SD701遺物出土状況 (西から)



SK701検出状況 (東から)



RK7Aiii層土器(222) 出土状況 (西から)



RK7Avii層下面検出 グループキャスト (北から)



調査地南半部RK9B層下面検出遺構ほか(南から)



SD801完据状況 (西から)



RK9A層出土水差 形土器(341) (南から)



RK9B層上面検出 ビット完掘状況・ 遺物出土状況 (北から)

土手状遺構完擬状況 (北から)



土手状遺構杭列 (南東から)



土手状遺構杭列 倒壊状況 (北東から)





RK4Cvii層下面検出 グループキャスト (北から)



RK8A層上面検出 土器集積 (南から)



RK10Ci層上面検出 踏込み完媚状況 (北から)



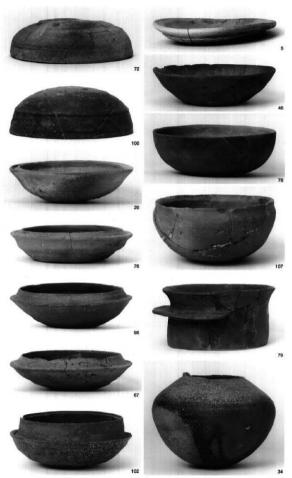
RK12D層石器遺物 出土状況

北壁地層断面 (RK4C~10B層)

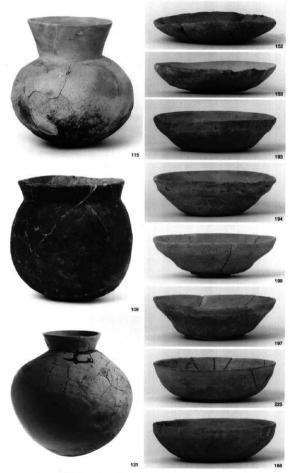


西壁地層断面 (RK4C~10B層)





97—12次調査地:SK402(46)、SB601(67)、97—52次調査地:NR401(34 · 20)、NR402(5)、SX605(72 · 76 · 78 · 79)、SD701(102)、RK7A層(98 · 100 · 107)

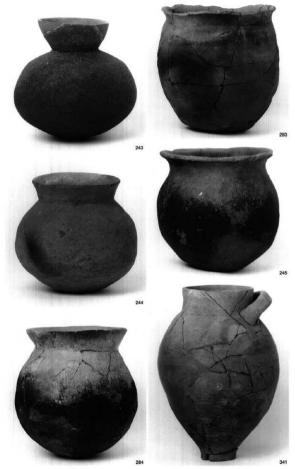


97—12次調產地:RK7B前勞(115)、97—52次調產地:RK7A勞(108)、SK801(131)、 97—13次調產地:SD407(166)、97—43次調產地:RK4C勞(152-153)、 SK402(193-194-197-198)、SD701(225)

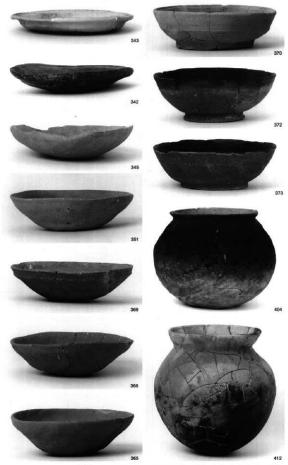


97—13次調充地:RK7A層 (246・252~254、256・258・263・267・271)、97—43次調充:SK414底面(203)、RK7A層 (232)

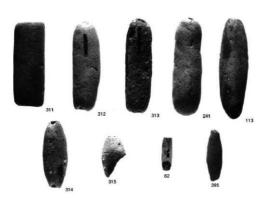
97—13次調査地:RK7A層 (275・277・279)、97—43次調査地:SD414 (205)、 RK7A層 (222・242)



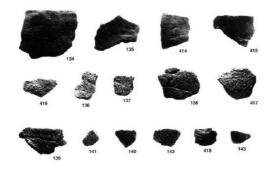
97-13次調查地:RK7A層(284 · 293)、97-43次調查地:RK7A層(243 ~ 245)、RK9A層(341)



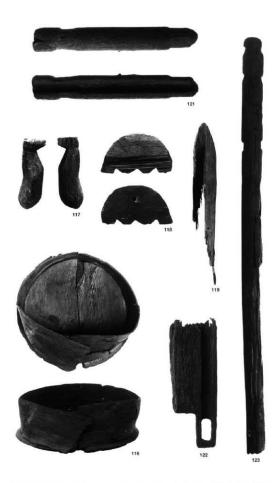
RK4C層(342・343・345・351・355・365・369・370・372・373・404)、 RK8A層上面上器集積(412)



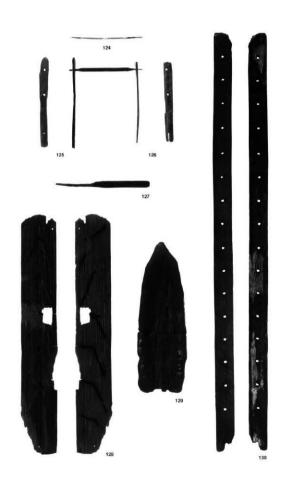
士鍾:97-12次調査地(62)、97-52次調査地(113)、97-13次調査地(311~315)、97-43次調査地 (241)、97-56次調査地(395)



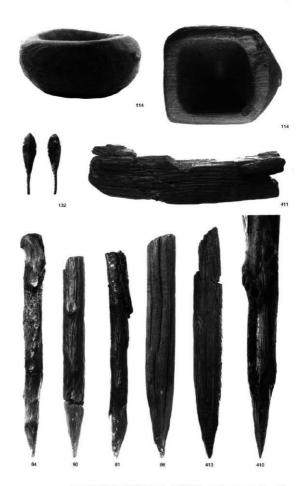
縄文土器:97-12次調査地(134~139・414~417)、97-52次調査地(140~143・418)



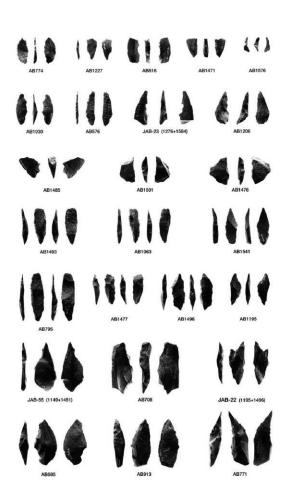
把手(121)、馬形(117)、又鍬模倣品(118)、舟形(119)、曲物(116)、箱材(122)、天秤棒(123)

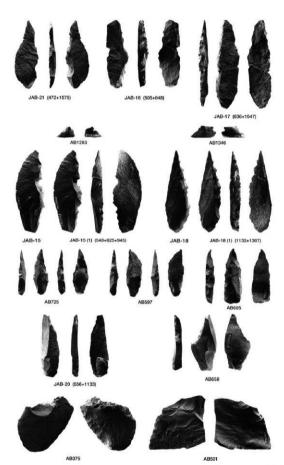


用途不明木製品(124~127)、紐綴じ装飾のある木製品(128)、舟形(129)、孔列のある棒状木製品(130)

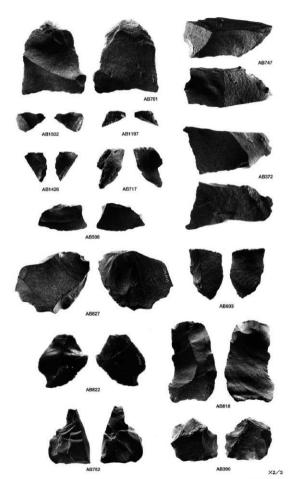


97-52次調查地:刳物容器(114)、銅鏃(132)、杭(81·84·86·90·413)、 97-56次調查地:杭(410)、足付き盤(411)

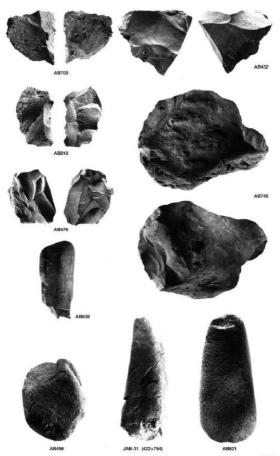




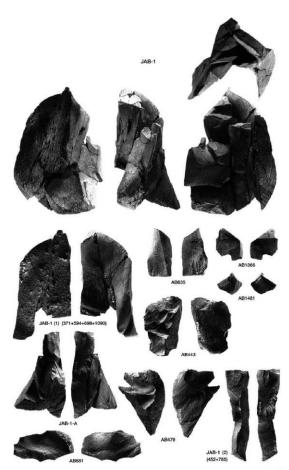
X2/3



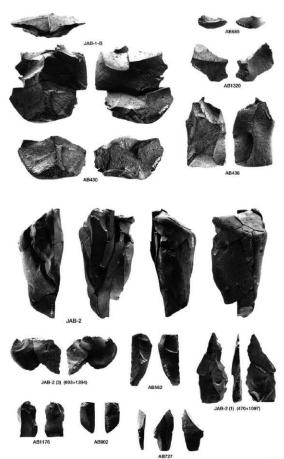
削器 (AB372・701・747)、細部調整測片 (AB603・717・818・827・1197・1426・1502)、 微細測離衰測片 (AB598・822)、クサビ (AB390・752)



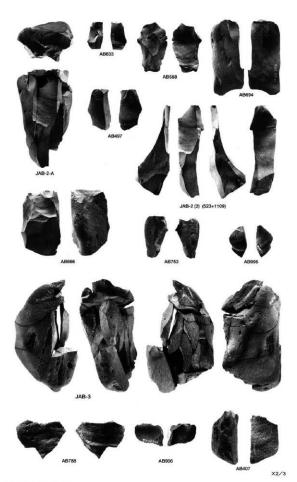
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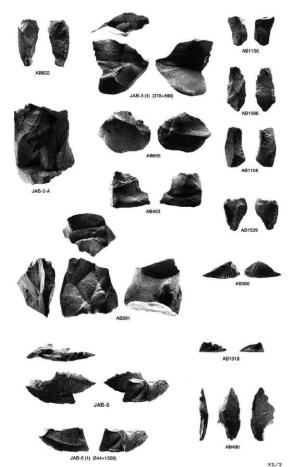


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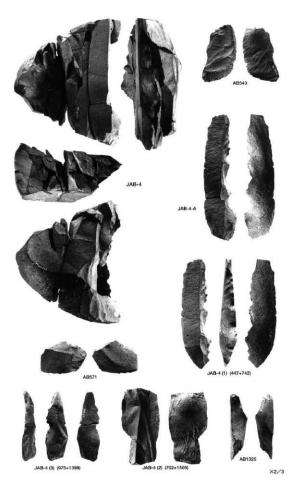


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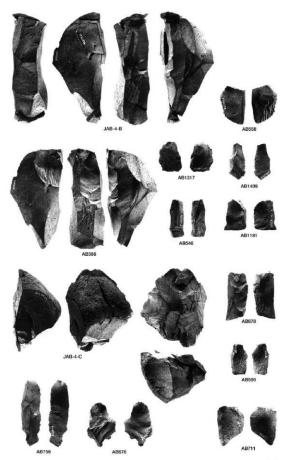




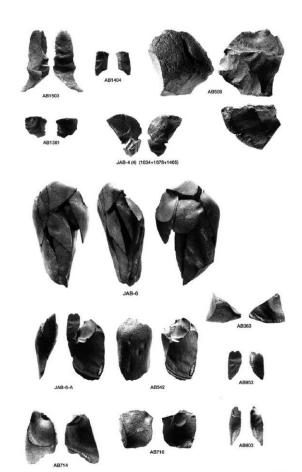
接合資料(JAB-3・5)



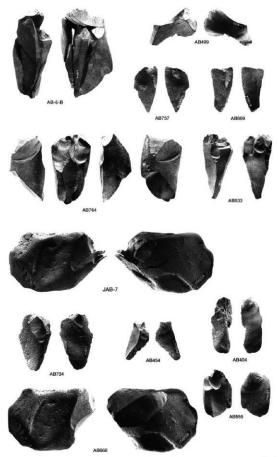
接合資料(JAB-4)



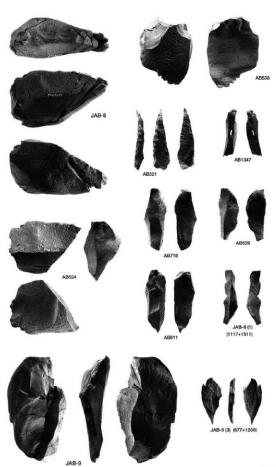
×2/3 接合資料(JAB-4)

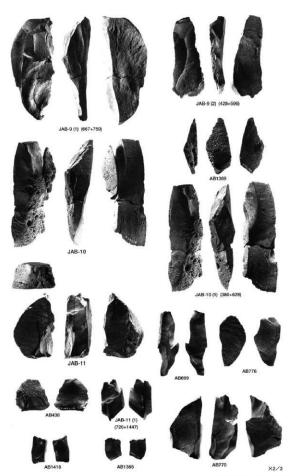


X2/3

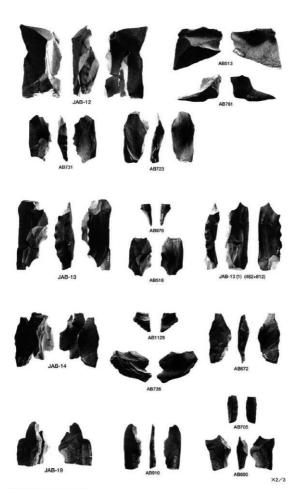


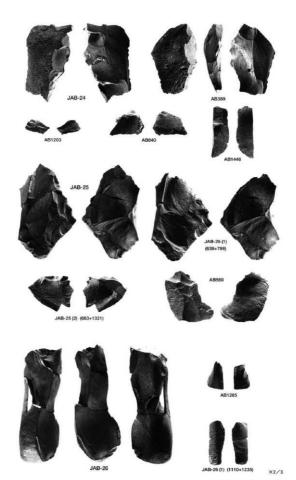
X2/3



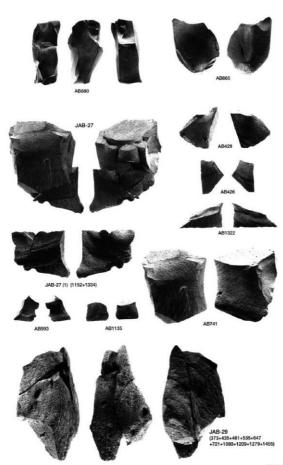


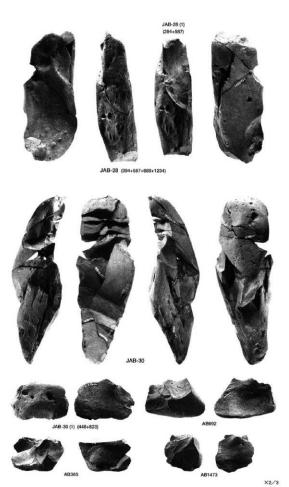
接合資料(JAB-9~11)

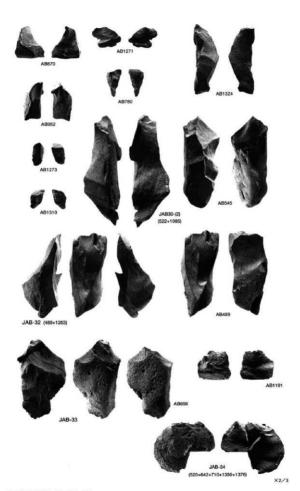


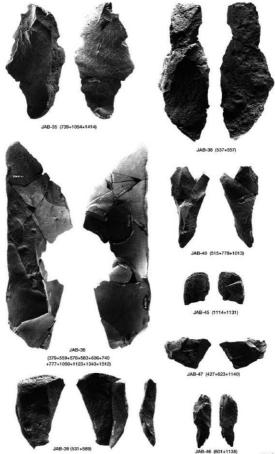


接合資料(JAB-24-26)

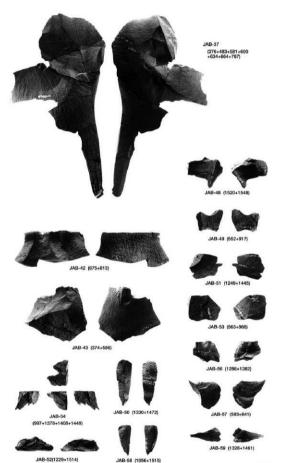


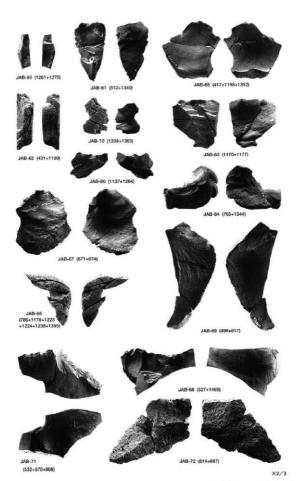




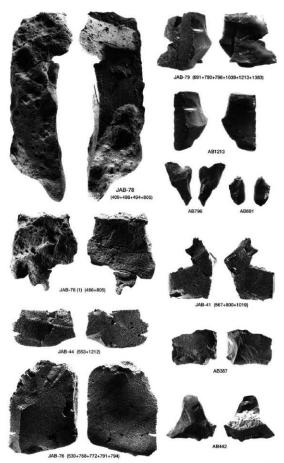


X2/3

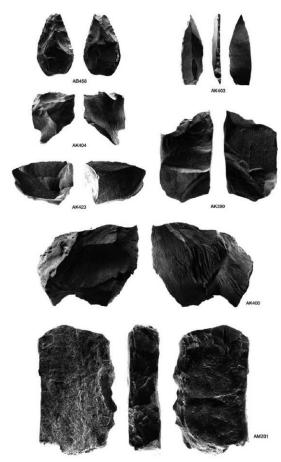




接合資料(JAB-60-72·80)



X2/3



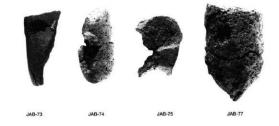
X2/3

97-52次調査地:ナイフ形石器(AK403)、尖頭器(AB458)、クサビ(AK404)、 石核(AK390・423)、剥片(AK400)、97-56次調査地:石核(AM201)



X2/3

背部整形剥片(表面)

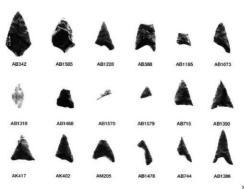




X2/3

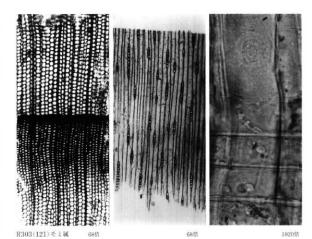
表面

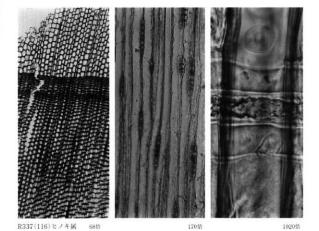
裏面

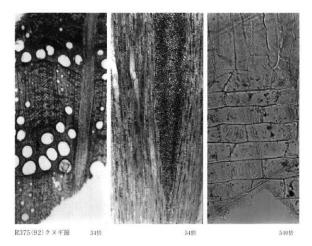


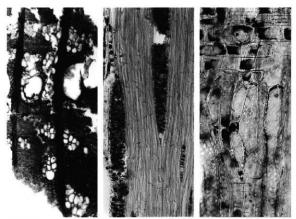
X2/3

97-12次調売地:RK9B粉(AB342)、RK12A界 - 12/13場漸移告(AB388 - 715 · 744 - 1073 · 1185 · 1228 · 1318 · 1386 · 1390 · 1468 · 1478 · 1565 · 1570 · 1579)、97-52次調売地:
RK12Dii-i-wi (AK402 · 417)、97-56次調産地:RK12Dii 例(AM205)









R106(114)ケヤキ 54倍 135倍 270倍

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