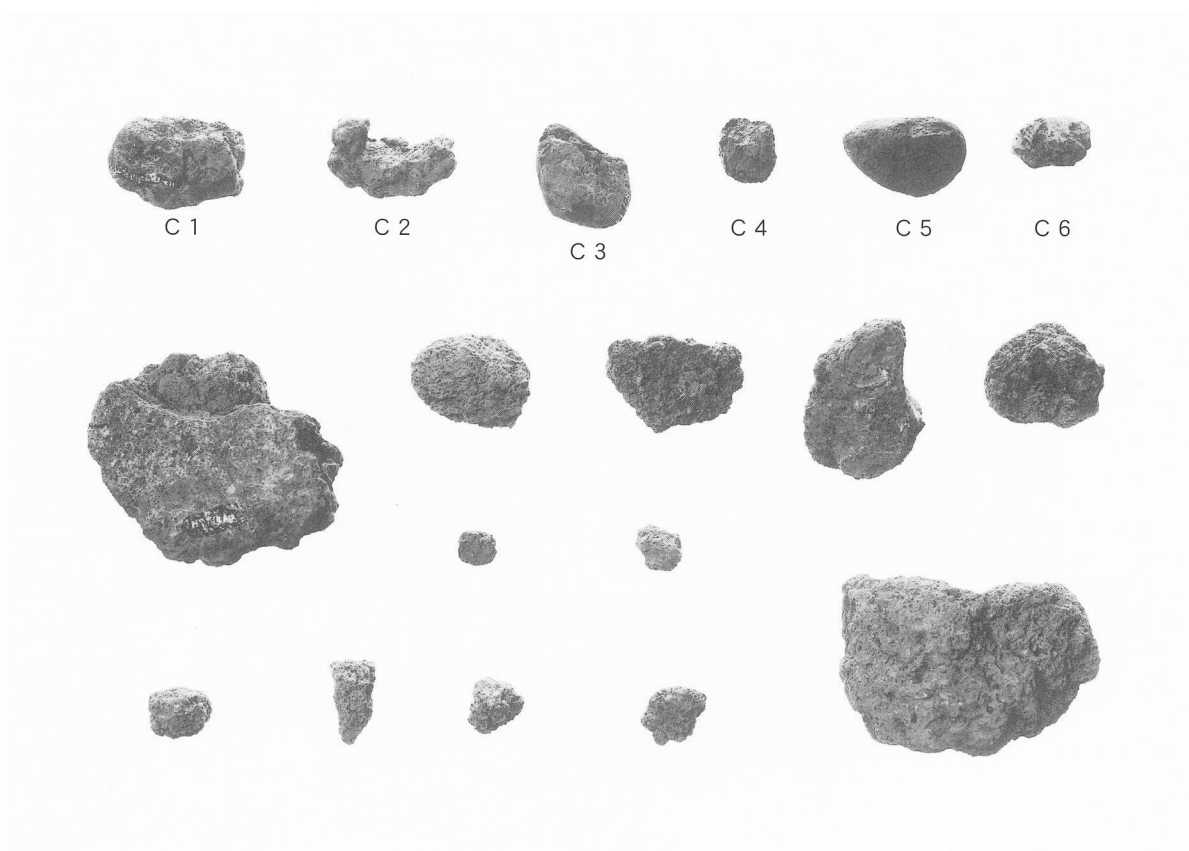
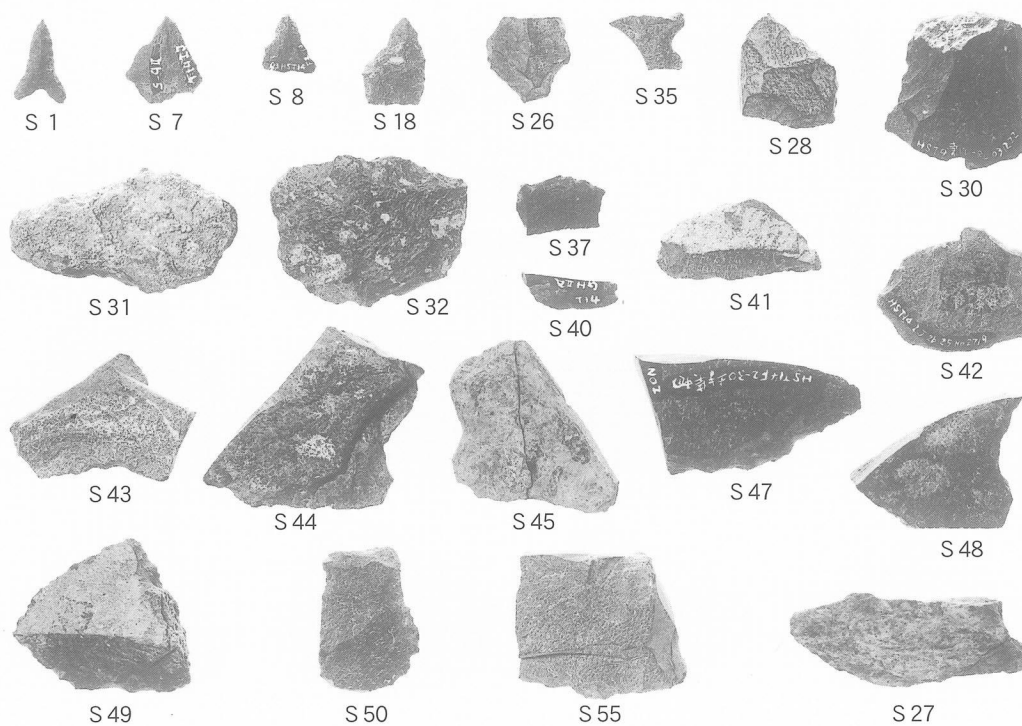


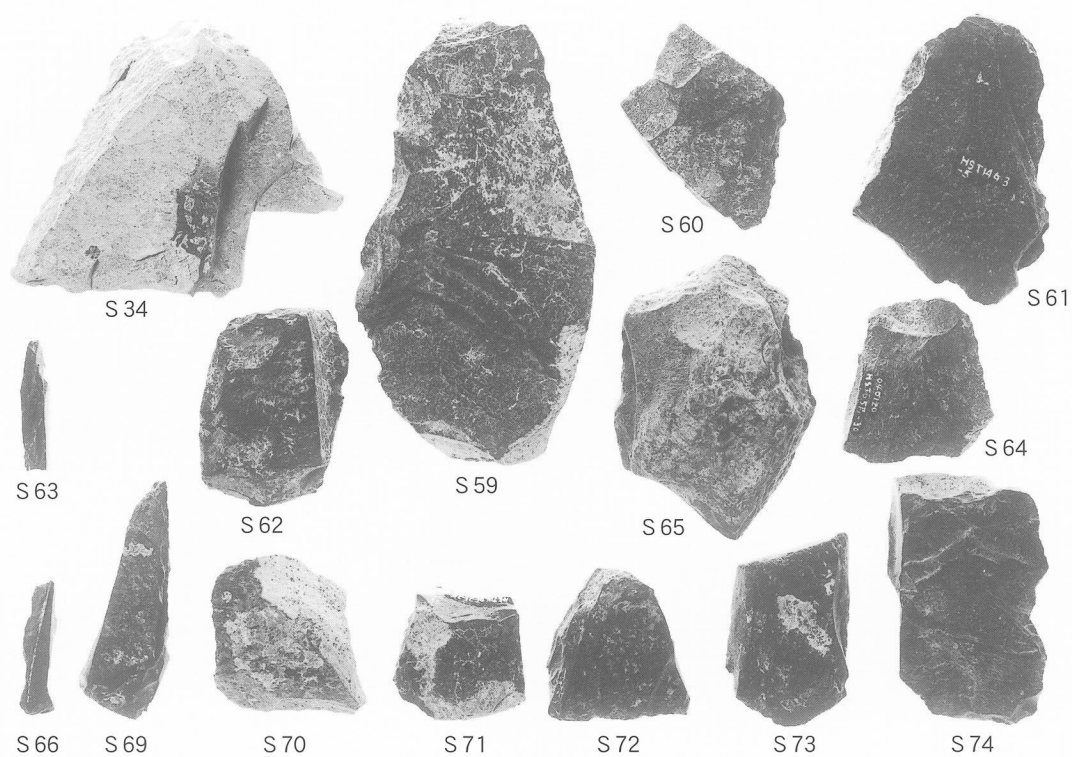
1. 土器底部



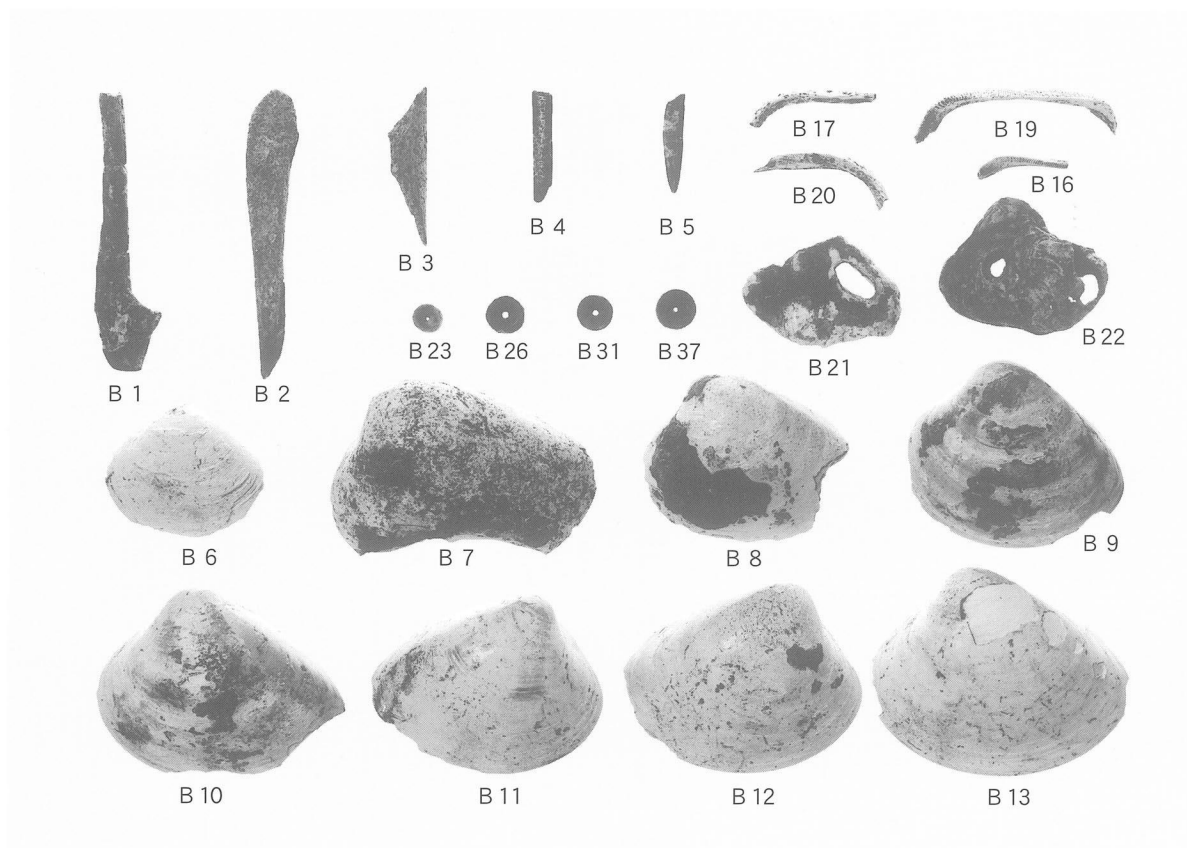
2. 不明土製品



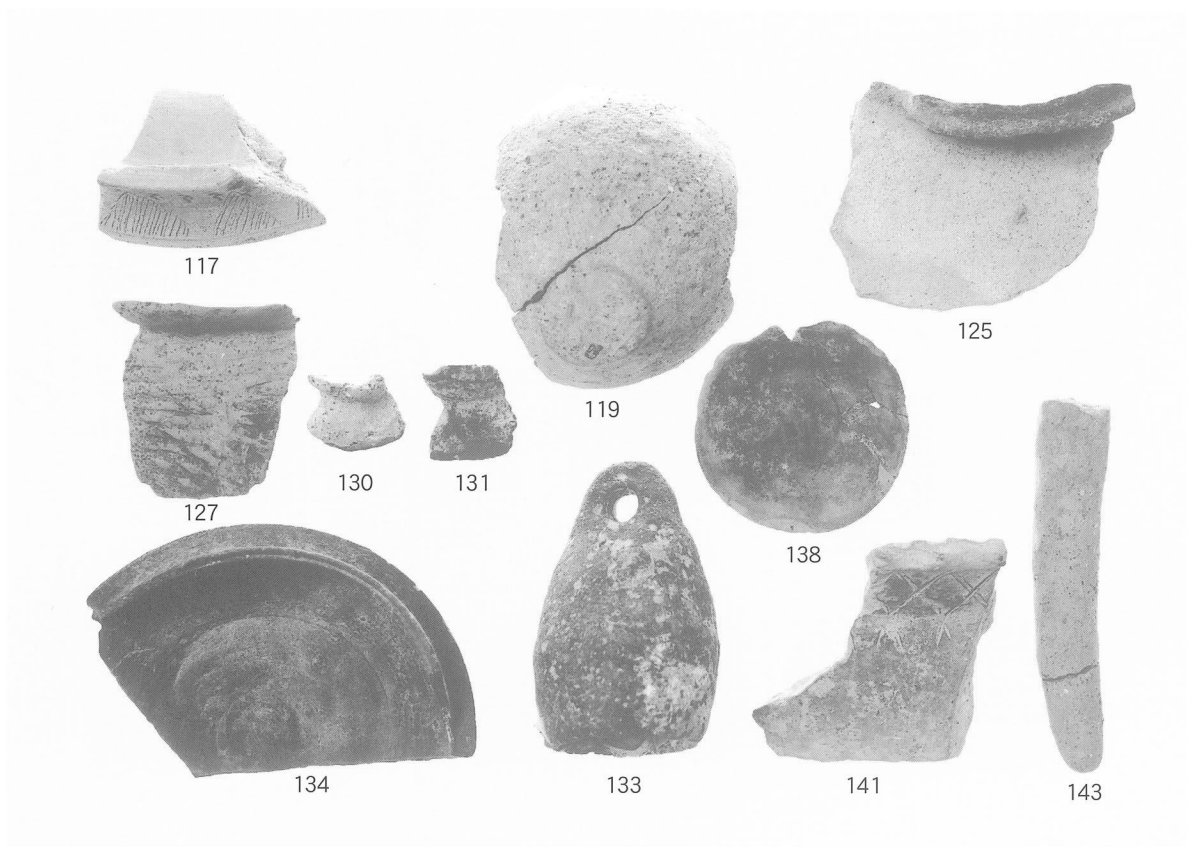
1. 石器①



石器②



1. 骨角貝製品



2. 池葉須試掘調査出土遺物（縄文時代以降）

SUMMARY

This second report of Hikozaiki shell mound at Nadasaki town in Okayama city summarizes the results of archaeological excavations conducted by Nadasaki Board of education in 2003, 2004 and Toju Ikehasu in 1949, including discussion and scientific analysis of this site.

The artifacts reported here are composed of cord-marked Jomon pottery, stone, bone, tooth, antler, shell implements and baked clay objects. Noteworthy artifacts of this site are design pottery (Hikozaiki K1 type) and plain pottery (Hikozaiki K2 type), pottery with its base impressed incidentally with seed and the final Jomon pottery painted red with the rust from iron.

77 stone implements from the early to the final Jomon period are in this book. They are chipped stone arrowheads, tanged stone scrapers, stone awls, polished stone tools and so on. On the scientific analysis of 140 stone flakes, it is revealed that they were made from the stone produced at the Kanayama-Higashi in Kagawa prefecture. This result shows that the way of procuring stone material in the late and the final Jomon period had changed, comparing with the case in the early and the middle Jomon period.

Bone, tooth, antler and shell tools such as harpoon heads, fishhooks, pendants, beads, tusk adzes, antler tools for making stone tools, shell bracelets and shell knives are also reported in this book. It is noted that 11 fishhooks in total were found in this site. Observing the fishing tools and animal remains, it is possible to assume that fishing style to use large fishhooks, harpoon heads, heavy net sinkers had been established in the late and the final Jomon period, although small fishhooks, harpoon heads, light net sinkers had been used in the early and the middle Jomon period. The diachronical transformation of fish remains discovered in this site shows that environmental change caused by alluvial deposits led to a fauna shift around this coastal area. It is also revealed that increase of shell bracelet and shell earring had a close relation with funeral practice.

There were many baked clay objects found in this site. Although it is still in controversy how to use this clay object, it is possible that this had been used to check the firing condition in making Jomon pottery.

The artifacts excavated by Ikehasu in 1949 are important to consider the transformation of this site from Jomon to Middle age.

In this report, we re-examine the history of excavation and investigation of this Hikozaiki shell mound. The oldest record of this site is dating back to 1921.

Based on the data of the fishhooks around Inland Sea region, it comes to light that this fishhook appeared in the last stage of the earliest Jomon period and continued to use to the final Jomon period. On the ground that fishhooks had increased in the late Jomon period, it is assumed that manufacturing technique of fishhook had improved in this period. It is noteworthy that the regional difference of fishhook style had become distinct in the late and the final Jomon period.

Appendix1 : Yamada evaluates that mortuary custom in this site is a good example around Inland Sea area. He suggests that further investigation should be needed on this site.

Appendix2 : Ishimaru and Tomioka identify the animal remains dating to the early Jomon and illustrate the fishing and hunting activity of the early Jomon period (Hikozaiki Z1 and Z2 style) in this site.

Appendix3 : Ishimaru, Yoneda, Shibata, Matsui, and Tayasu's carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of marine fish remains in Hikozaiki shell mound shows the possibility that we can identify where fish were caught.

Appendix4 : Shiraishi identifies that the 140 stone flakes were made from the stone produced at the Kanayama-Higashi in Kagawa prefecture.

Appendix5 : This report also includes the essay of three times excavation in this site written by Toju Ikehasu. Under the circumstances that the official excavation reports at that time had not been published yet and the people who engaged in this excavation become less, this essay is worth while to be compiled.

March, 2007

The Okayama Municipal Board of Education

報告書抄録

| ふりがな | ひこぎきかいづか | | | | | | | |
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| 書名 | 彦崎貝塚 | | | | | | | |
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| 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 灘崎町彦崎2994 ほか | 33201 (旧33401) | 5 | 34° 32′ 47″ | 133° 50′ 17″ | 1949. 秋 2003. 9. 1 ～ 2004. 3. 31 2004. 6. 7 ～ 2005. 2. 28 | 1.3 330 240 | 資料収集 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 | 縄文早期 縄文前期 縄文中期 縄文後期 縄文晩期 古墳時代 中世 | 炉址・動物遺存体埋納 遺構・一括土器・土坑・ 柱穴状遺構群 | | 土器・石器 土器・石器・骨角器・ 貝製品・剥片・土製品 石棒・動物遺存体・ ドングリ等 | | 遺跡の保存状態極めて良好 縄文前期後半の彦崎 ZⅡ式期に最大規模 の貝塚を形成 各期における集落変 遷が貝塚、遺構の推 移と出土遺物から把 握でき、他の遺跡と比 較可能な精度の高い 基礎データを得た。 また、縄文時代以降の 遺跡利用の仕方を示 す池葉須試掘資料(弥 生～中世)も掲載した。 調査研究史を詳細に 検討した。埋葬人骨群、 動物遺存体、石器の 科学分析と考察を行っ た。その結果、本遺跡 が生業と交通の要衝 である好立地にあるこ とが再確認できた。 | |

彦崎貝塚範囲確認調査報告 2

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HIKOZAKI SHELL MOUND 2

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

March, 2007

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