上ノ原Ⅰ石器群 台形縞石器、ナイフ形石器、鬢器、石刃、割片、局部磨製石斧、打製石斧（1:2）
遺物写真 4

上ノ原石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL8～BL13（1 : 2）
遺物写真 5

上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 ナイフ形石器 BL15 ～ BL外（1：2）

- 513 -
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 ナイフ形石器・BL外、矢頭器、角鏡状石器、細器、削器（1∶2）
上ノ原II石器群 剃片、石核 BL3～BL4外 接合資料4 (2:5)
上ノ原Ⅱ石器群 接合資料167 ～ 260（2：5）
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 ナイフ形石器 影器 BL1 ~ BL2 (1 : 2)
遺物写真 16

上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 影器 BL2～BL5 (1 : 2)
上ノ原III石器群 彫器 BL5～BL7（1:2）
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 形器 BLA~BL12 (1 : 2)
遺物写真 20

上ノ原 III 石器群 樹器 BL外，櫛器母片，剣片，石刃 BL1

- 528 -
上ノ原Ⅲ石器群 石刀 BL2～BL3（1:2）
遺物写真 22
土ノ頸Ⅲ石器群 石刃 EL4～EL10 (1 : 2)
遺物写真 27

上ノ原IV A石器群 短角器 BL6 ~ BL17 (1 : 2)
上ノ原IV A器群 削器、ナイフ形石器、撚取器、形器、側片、側片、石刃、石核（1:2）
遺物写真 30
上ノ室IV A石器類 石核、複合資料（上1：2、下2：5）
上ノ層IVA石器群 石核，制片（1：2）
上ノ層IVA石器群 尖頭器（1：2）
上ノ原IVC石器群 短縁器、短器（1：2）
上ノ原ⅣC石器群 影 Jamal K. Noji 刀。剥片。石核（1 : 2）
遺物写真 36

上ノ原IV C石器群 接合資料（1：2）
上ノ原IV D石器群 尖頭器、揃器、剣器、製片（1：2）

- 544 -
その他の石器群 彫刻、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）
鉄石 989（上Ⅰ）、174（上Ⅲ）、6383（上ⅣA）（1：2）
縄文時代 石器、揃器、磨製石斧（1：2）
縄文土器 早期縄文台形式片行 (1 : 3)
遺物写真 42

焼文土器 早期類同台式仏舎。沈錬文同器付同文をえぐく土器。総合体圧痕文土器（上・下左）前期黒斑式仏舎。諸類 a 式仏舎。諸類 b 式仏舎。諸類 c 式仏舎（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-cho, in the North of Nagano prefecture, Central Japan. It is situated at lat.36° 48' 42"N., long.138° 12' 37"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-Shinsyrushin line. The total excavation area is approximately 6,500m².

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).

1,159 pieces of Palaeolithic Period stone tools, 2,903 pieces of gravels, 1,365 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. 7 blades, 185 flakes and 20 cores. The main lithic materials used for the artifacts are chert, obsidian, and andesite. "Nuka ash" (Aira-Tu ash) about 25,000yr B.P. was found from this layer.

2. The latter half of the Late Palaeolithic Period (about 20,000-14,000yr.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 "kakusuiyo-sekki", 8 blades, 2,597 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 Sugizubo 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 gravel, 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 JVA 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 scrapers, 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.

- 551 -
4) "The Jerozara IVB industry" (the point industry)

The 321 pieces of stone tools and fragments found, consisted of 19 points, 1 end scraper, 3 side scrapers, 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 Jerozara 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 Jerozara 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 7,500 yr 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 ~ 5,000 yr B.P.)

"Kurokama 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. Yatsuizakatake, and 1.9% from Niigata and Toyama. The obsidian sources in the Nagano prefecture originated 80 to 90km from sato 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 Hinze River, 30km to the west.

(NAKAMURA Yoshikatsu)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>所収遺跡名</th>
<th>ふりがな</th>
<th>所在地</th>
<th>コード</th>
<th>北緯</th>
<th>東経</th>
<th>調査期間</th>
<th>調査面積</th>
<th>調査原因</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>上ノ原遺跡</td>
<td></td>
<td>長野県上水内郡信濃町本原字上ノ原</td>
<td>205834</td>
<td>36°48'42&quot; (36°48'31&quot;)</td>
<td>138°12'37&quot;</td>
<td>138°12'15&quot;</td>
<td>950906</td>
<td>970620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>所収遺跡名</th>
<th>ふりがな</th>
<th>主な時代</th>
<th>主な遺物</th>
<th>特記事項</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>上ノ原遺跡</td>
<td></td>
<td>新石器時代</td>
<td>台形石器類、ナイフ形石器類、梨形器類、長方器類、石斧類、弧部研製石器類</td>
<td>後期旧石器時代の前期後の台形石器類、ナイフ形石器類、梨形器類、長方器類、石斧類、弧部研製石器類が出土した。特に、杉久保石器群と関戸内決石器類が多数出土した。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

備考：北緯、東経は世界測地系による。（ ）内は旧日本測地系を示す。
Uenohara Site  (5th Excavation)
Excavation of the Late Palaeolithic Site

2008

Shinano-machi Board of Education,
Kamiminochi-gun, Nagano, 389-1305 Japan.