



1. 弥生・古墳・中世の遺物



2. T 3 土坑 1 一括遺物

The Summary

Hikozaki shell mound is located around at 2994 Hikozaki, Nadasaki-town in Okayama city. In 1948 and 1949, investigation team headed by Dr. Hisashi Suzuki (Department of anthropology in Faculty of science in Tokyo University) excavated this site and discovered numerous well-preserved artifacts such as 30 human bones, many earthen vessels, stone implements, bracelets which date 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 valued in Japan as the most or an important Jomon type site.

As the preservation and utilization of this site had been planned, Nadasaki-town board of education (present Okayama municipal board of education) conducted two seasons of excavation from 2003. In 2005, a report will be published including the results of this excavation from 2003 to 2004.

The results of this excavation are as follows:

1. Although 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). The artifacts were preserved in good condition. 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.
2. We found many features such as graves from the early to the final Jomon period, storage pits to preserve nuts such as acorn, fireplaces for cooking shellfish, and holes from pole or stake.
3. We could also find the numerous artifacts including pottery, stone implements, bracelets and necklaces. It is assumed that stone tools found here were arrowheads and spears for hunting deer and wild boars. Also, there were net sinkers, fishhooks and harpoons for fishing, mortars and grinding acorns axes for cutting down trees, hoes for digging and many more things.
4. Ritual ceremonial behavior could be identified from pottery excavated from the site. This pottery was painted red the rust from iron and held bones of a wild boar and a deer inside it.
5. Organic flora such as nuts, branches, leaves. Also, woven items were discovered.
6. We found small seeds which can't be observed without a microscope.
7. We excavated new evidence of agriculture in the Jomon Period.
8. During the investigation, about 10,000 people visited this site not only from domestic area but also from overseas.

Based on this report, we are scheduled to designate this Hikozaki shell mound as the national historic site from next fiscal year. After it is owned by public, we will make 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 near future, this site will be a new tourist site of Okayama city. This new attraction will make Okayama city well-known for both its natural wonders and historical site.

We thank our ancestors who left such a splendid cultural property to us.

March, 2006

The Okayama Municipal Board of Education

報告書抄録

ふりがな	ひこぎかいづか								
書名	彦崎貝塚								
副書名	範囲確認調査報告書								
巻次									
編著者名	田嶋正憲 白石 純 石丸恵利子 富岡直人 黒澤一男 鈴木 茂 藤根 久 松谷暁子 新山雅広 植田弥生 パレオ・ラボAMS年代測定グループ 古環境 研究所 国立歴史民俗博物館・年代測定研究グループ 遠部 慎 小林謙一 宮 田佳樹 井上貴央 川久保善智								
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 086-803-1000								
発行年月日	2006年3月30日								
ふりがな 所収遺跡名	ふりがな 所在地	コ ー ド 市町村 道路番号		北緯	東経	調査期間	調査面積 ㎡	調査原因	
ひこぎかいづか 彦崎貝塚	おかやまけん 岡山県 おかやまし 岡山市 なださきちようひこぎ 瀬崎町彦崎2994 ほか	33401	5	34° 32′ 47″	133° 50′ 17″	2003.9.1 ～ 2004.3.31 2004.6.7 ～ 2005.2.28	330 240	史跡指定 等範囲確 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	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・剥片 土器・石器・骨角貝 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Ⅱ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。 自然科学分析を実 施した。		
	縄文中期	土壇墓・人骨片・炉 址・土坑							土器・石器・骨角貝 製品・剥片・動物遺 存体
	縄文後期	炉址・人骨片・動物 遺存体埋納遺構・貯 蔵穴・柱穴状遺構・ 土坑							土器・石器・骨角貝 製品・剥片・土製 品・動物遺存体・植 物遺存体
	縄文晩期	土坑・人骨片							土器・石器・骨角貝 製品・剥片・土製 品・動物遺存体・植 物遺存体
	古墳時代	集石遺構			須恵器・土師器				
	中世	土坑・建物跡			土師器・備前焼・亀 山焼・陶磁器・鉄器				

彦崎貝塚範圍確認調查報告

平成18年 3 月30日印刷発行

編	集	岡山市教育委員会文化財課
発	行	岡山市教育委員会
		岡山市大供 1 - 1 - 1

HIKOZAKI SHELL MOUND

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

March, 2006

The Okayama Municipal Board of Education