

Title	Ethnography of excavation and reconstruction of a Jomon pit dwelling
Sub Title	
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Abstract	縄文時代の竪穴建物復元のために、どのような直接的・間接的考古学情報が必要か、高燥な丘陵地、段丘上に立地することが多い縄文時代中期遺跡の発掘調査をとおして検証し、竪穴建物の発掘調査手法の再検討・開発につなげる。文化人類学的手法による発掘調査プロセスの民族誌的調査を同時並行でおこない、考古学的実践に潜むバイアスを明らかにし、発掘調査へのフィードバックを行う。 ・ PJ5 (Pit House Jomon Period 5号) のプラン精査、石囲炉の調査 前回 (2023年度) に遺構に近いレベルで検出された石組は石囲炉であるとの判断から、石囲炉を中心とした一帯を、曽利V式土器を伴うPJ5と命名した。 ・ PJ1 (Pit House Jomon Period 1号) の調査 PJ5石囲炉の調査終了後、PJ5の下部にあるPJ1の調査をおこなった。前回同様、黒色の埋土、その下の床面に近い褐色の埋土から土器片と礫が大量に出土した。土器片のほとんどは曽利I式および同II式と判断されるものだった。床面の精査が進み、石を五角形に組んだ石囲炉を検出した。 ・ サブトレンチ4 (ST4) の設定、掘削 調査区南西隅にサブトレンチ4 (ST4)を幅50cm、長さ550cmで設定し、途中ベルトを残して掘削をおこなった。PJ1同様、曽利I式および同II式と判断される土器片と礫が大量に出土した。平面および土層観察、遺物の出土状態からST4内からも竪穴建物跡が二軒検出されたと解釈し、PJ6、PJ7と命名した。 ・ 発掘調査整理作業 2023年度発掘調査出土資料を盛岡大学の吉田研究室、中央大学の小林研究室に運搬し、洗浄・注記・接合作業をおこなっている。 ・ 考古学的実践に関する文化人類学的調査 調査メンバーの発掘調査日誌を発掘調査に関する民族誌の基礎資料としている。アートル・吉田・ノックソンが考古学・発掘調査の学習過程の分析をおこなっている。本年度の発掘調査に関わる文化人類学的調査については、アートル・吉田・ノックソンの共著による英文短報を慶應義塾大学の人文科学年報に掲載する予定である (2024年6月末刊行予定) 。 This project examines what kind of direct and indirect archaeological information is necessary for the reconstruction of pit buildings of the Jomon period through the excavation of Middle Jomon period sites, which are often located on high hills and terraces, in order to reconsider and develop methods for excavating pit buildings. Ethnographic investigation of the excavation process using cultural anthropological methods will be conducted concurrently to identify potential biases in archaeological practice and to provide feedback to the excavation process. Plan examination of PJ5 (Pit House Jomon Period No. 5) and investigation of the stone hearth Based on the judgment that the stonework detected at a level close to the remains in the previous survey (FY2023) was a stone hearth, the area centering on the stone hearth was designated as PJ5, accompanied by Sori V pottery. Survey of PJ1 (Pit House Jomon Period No. 1) After completing the survey of PJ5, we conducted a survey of PJ1, which is located below PJ5. As before, a large amount of pottery shards and gravels were excavated from the black buried soil and the brown buried soil near the floor below it. Most of the pottery fragments were judged to be of the Sori I and II types. A close examination of the floor surface revealed a stone hearth with stones arranged in a pentagonal shape. . Sub-trench 4 (ST4): Establishment and excavation of sub-trench 4

	Sub-trench 4 (ST4), 50 cm wide and 550 cm long, was excavated in the southwest corner of the survey area, leaving a belt in the middle of the trench. Based on the observation of the planes and soil layers and the state of the excavated artifacts, it was interpreted that two pit buildings were also found in ST4, and they were designated as PJ6 and PJ7. Excavation and survey organization work Materials excavated during the excavation in FY2023 were transported to the Yoshida Laboratory of Morioka University and the Kobayashi Laboratory of Chuo University, where they are being cleaned, annotated, and joined. Cultural anthropological research on archaeological practices The excavation logbooks of the survey members are used as the basis for ethnographic data on the excavation. Ertl, Yoshida, Noxon are analyzing the learning process of archaeology and excavation.
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3. 本研究課題に関する発表			
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