SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND INTERSITE VARIABILITY IN THE MOROISO PHASE OF THE EARLY JOMON PERIOD OF JAPAN

by

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ABSTRACT

This study examines subsistence-settlement systems and residential mobility of prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan. Raw data were collected from Moroiso Phase (ca. 5000 B.P.) sites of the Early Jomon Period in the Kanto and Chubu regions. Many archaeologists have assumed that the Jomon people were sedentary inhabitants of large villages, occupied throughout the year. However, recent developments in Jomon studies suggest that we must reevaluate the assumption of Jomon sedentism. In this study, Moroiso Phase settlement patterns, including intersite lithic assemblage variability, site size and site location, are examined in the context of an ethnographic model of hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems. The results indicate that the Moroiso Phase settlement patterns correspond very closely to those of hunter-gatherers who are relatively sedentary but move their residential bases seasonally. Changes of settlement patterns over time within the Moroiso Phase are also examined, and the results are explained in relation to changes in the natural environment.

PRÉCIS

Cette étude porte sur l'analyse des schèmes d'établissement et subsistance et de la mobilité résidentielle des chasseurs-cueilleurs de la période préhistorique Jomon au Japon. Les données ont été recueillies des sites de la phase de Moroiso (ca. 5000 B.P.) au début de la période Jomon dans les régions de Kanto et de Chubu. Plusieurs archéologues ont présumé que les hommes et les femmes de la période Jomon étaient des habitants sédentaires de grands villages habités à l'année. Cependant, des recherches récentes à propos de la période Jomon nous indiquent que la présomption de sédentarité pendant cette période doit être réevaluée. Dans cette étude, les modèles d'établissement de la phase de Moroiso, incluant les variations des assemblages lithiques entre les sites, la dimension des sites et la localisation des sites sont étudiés à la lumière d'un modèle ethnographique des schèmes d'établissement de subsistance des chasseurs-cueilleurs. Les résultats démontrent que les schèmes d'établissement de la phase de Moroiso sont très semblables à ceux des chasseurs-cueilleurs qui sont relativement sédentaires mais qui se déplacent de façon saisonnière. Cette thèse analyse aussi les changements des schèmes d'établissement au fil des ans pendant la phase de Moroiso et explique les résultats en fonction de changements environnementaux.

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It was only after I came to McGill University that I began to acquire the theoretical background necessary to approach Jomon settlement patterns and intersite variability. I would like to thank my graduate committee, Professor Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, Professor Bruce Trigger and Professor James Savelle, for their advice, encouragement and patience. Under their guidance, my Jomon settlement project finally found the right direction. Professor Ikawa-Smith, my graduate advisor, always gave me invaluable advise based on her extensive knowledge on Jomon studies and hunter-gatherer archaeology. To Professor Trigger, I extend my sincere thanks for his guidance in settlement archaeology as well as for his thorough editing of the final draft of this thesis. Finally, I would like to thank Professor Savelle for introducing me to ecological models of subsistence-settlement systems and for sharing with me his enthusiasm for hunter-gatherer studies.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to examine subsistence-settlement systems during the Moroiso Phase (ca. 5000 B.P.) of the Early Jomon Period in Japan. The Jomon Period (ca. 12,500 B.P.-2,300 B.P.) is characterized by the production and use of pottery, polished stone axes and elaborately decorated artifacts, as well as by the presence of large settlements, shell-middens and various kinds of ceremonial features (Ikawa-Smith 1980, 1992, T. Kobayashi 1986a). Like some other prehistoric pottery-using peoples in Africa and eastern North America, the Jomon people are thought to have been primarily hunter-gatherer-fishers (Koyama 1978). Evidence of plant cultivation does exist (Crawford 1992a, 1992b, Matsutani 1988), but none of the cultigens recovered from Jomon sites seems to have been used as a staple food resource. High site density, food storage, and long distance trade also characterize the Jomon Period. In other words, the Jomon culture shares a number of characteristics with other so-called "complex" hunter-gatherers (Price and Brown 1985a).

Studies of "complex" hunter-gatherers have been one of the main foci in recent hunter-gatherer research (Hayden 1981a, 1981b, 1990, Testart 1982, Woodburn 1980, Yesner 1980, 1987; see also papers in Nash 1983, Price and Brown 1985b). Complexity, in the context of hunter-gatherer studies, usually refers to such cultural characteristics as social inequality, sedentism and intensification of resource use (Price and Brown 1985a). Researchers have paid special attention to the cultural complexity of hunter-gatherers in California (Arnold 1991, 1992, Basgall 1987, Bouey 1987, King 1978) and the Northwest Coast of North America (Ames 1981, 1985, 1991, Maschner 1991, Matson 1985; Matson and Coupland 1995; for a review of studies in these two areas, see Lightfoot 1993). Furthermore, archaeologists suggest that the Archaic and the Early and Middle Woodland in eastern North America (Aikens 1981, Aikens et al. 1986, Bender 1985a, 1985b, cf. Bernstein 1990, Sanger 1982, Struever 1968), European Mesolithic (Price 1981, Rowley-Conwy 1983) and the Natufian in the Near East (Henry 1985, Wright 1978) represent similar kinds of cultural complexity. Using these examples, some scholars suggest that complex hunter-gatherers form a distinctive category between "typical" (i.e., less complex) hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists in the evolutionary trajectory of cultural development (Aikens et al. 1986, Ames 1985, Hayden 1981a, 1990, Price 1981).

While the above-mentioned studies have played an important role in demonstrating the prevalence of sedentary hunter-gatherers throughout the world, the actual subsistence-settlement systems of these complex hunter-gatherers are poorly understood. Almost all researchers agree that complex hunter-gatherers were more sedentary than less complex ones (Kelly 1992). However, very few studies have focused on the degree of residential mobility among complex hunter-gatherers and its relation to subsistence strategies. Most studies of complex hunter-gatherers have been concerned primarily with the development of cultural complexity as a whole rather than with hunter-gatherer mobility per se. Thus, in many cases, sedentism was simply assumed on the basis of large settlement size or seemingly permanent dwelling structures.

In order to improve our understanding of the development of cultural complexity among hunter-gatherers, a more complete understanding of residential mobility, and in turn of their subsistence-settlement systems, is necessary. Otherwise, it will be extremely difficult to examine how the development of sedentism and intensification of resource use are related to other aspects of cultural complexity among hunter-gatherers. Archaeologically, the examination of hunter-gatherer residential mobility involves settlement studies at the regional level. Unfortunately, there are very few prehistoric complex hunter-gatherer groups for whom detailed information about regional settlement patterns is available.

The archaeological record for the Jomon Period offers excellent data for such a study. In Japan, a large number of rescue excavations have been conducted as a byproduct of rapid economic growth since the 1960s (Habu 1989a). Tens of thousands of Jomon sites have been excavated with financial support from various levels of government (Barnes 1990, T. Kobayashi 1986b, Tanaka 1984, Tsuboi 1986), and the results are available in the form of published site reports. Furthermore, typological studies of Jomon pottery provide a detailed chronology (T. Kobayashi 1992), which can be used to assign Jomon sites to specific phases.

In this study, archaeological data from the Moroiso Phase of the Early Jomon Period are examined in the context of Binford's (1980, 1982) collector-forager model. This model adopts an ecological approach in which hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems are viewed as adaptations to the natural environment. Following the model, intersite variability in lithic assemblages, site size, and site locations are examined. The results of the analysis are used to infer residential mobility and overall subsistence-settlement systems. Temporal changes of the systems within the Moroiso Phase are also examined in relation to changes in the natural environment.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL APPROACH

1. Approaches to Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence and Settlement

The general theoretical framework of this study derives from ecological anthropology. Ecological anthropology is defined as "the study of cultural behaviour in its natural and social environment, in terms of its relationship to this environment" (Jochim 1979: 77-78). Within this framework, cultural behaviour of a human population can be seen as part of a system of adaptation to the natural environment or environments in which the individuals of that group live. Following this perspective, this study uses an ecologically-based model suggested by Binford (1980, 1982), which posits the existence of a direct relationship between resource distribution, subsistence activities and settlement patterns.

The formulation and refinement of a variety of ecological models of subsistence, settlement and environment have been one of the main foci of recent hunter-gatherer studies (Bettinger 1980, Hardesty 1980, 1983, Thomas 1986). Some of these models are deductive in construction, and use general ecological principles and theories to explain hunter-gatherer behaviour (e.g., optimal foraging models [Martin 1983, Smith

1983, Winterhalder 1981, 1987]; hunter-gatherer goal models [Jochim 1976]). These principles or theories were frequently borrowed from other fields such as geography, biology and economics. Other models are more inductive, and attempt to define "adaptive principles" using ethnographic examples. The development of these inductive models is closely related to developments in ethnographic (Anderson 1988, Campbell 1968, Damas 1969a, 1969b, Feit 1973, Lee 1968, 1969, Rogers and Black 1976) and ethnoarchaeological (Binford 1978, 1984, 1986, 1987, Binford and O'Connell 1984, Gould 1968, 1978, 1980, 1982, Yellen 1976, 1977) research on hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement. The collector-forager model developed by Binford (1980, 1982, cf. 1983), which is employed in this study, represents an example of the latter type of ecological model. Both inductive and deductive types of ecological models share an underlying assumption that hunter-gatherers' behaviour can be explained in terms of rational decisions such as minimizing time or effort, minimizing risk and maximizing nutrition, and that these decisions are related to the structure of the natural environment in which they live (Binford 1980: 13, Savelle 1987: 1).

The limitations of ecological models in archaeological studies have been pointed out by numerous scholars. These criticisms stress that human behaviour is affected by many factors other than just those related to the environment.

Some anthropologists suggest that social factors are more important for understanding human behaviour, and they tend to downplay the importance of ecological factors. Such a criticism is particularly noticeable in the works influenced by Marxist theories (e.g., Asch 1979, Friedman 1974, Halperin 1989, Lee 1981; for a review of Marxist studies in archaeology, see Trigger 1993). Following this perspective, some scholars have presented social models of hunter-gatherers (Testart 1982, 1988, Wiessner 1982, Woodburn 1980, 1982). Another criticism of ecological models comes from post-processual archaeologists (e.g., Hodder 1982, 1984), who emphasize the importance of historical contexts and are sceptical of the usefulness of general models, including ecological ones. Such a perspective stresses that historical contingency and human agency, rather than environmental factors, play a crucial role in human decision-making (Cannon 1993).

While these criticisms are valid to some extent, social and ideological models are often very difficult to apply to archaeological data, since the relationships between archaeological data and social or ideological behaviour are not as straightforward as those between archaeological data and ecologically adaptive behaviour. This is particularly true in hunter-gatherer studies since "hunter-gatherer systems are essentially 'anchored' to environments, the manner in which they adapt, or at least respond, to the environment must be given serious consideration" (Savelle 1987: 2). Furthermore, in the case of Japanese prehistory, no ethnographic or ethnohistorical records of behaviour that is historically related to that of the Jomon people are available. This means that "contextual" approaches are for the most part inappropriate in this instance.

Given these considerations, the adoption of an ecological approach would seem to be appropriate for the examination of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems. The primary advantage of ecological models is that the relations between environment, subsistence, and settlement patterns are clearly stated as a framework for data interpretation. Such a framework is indispensable when placing archaeological data within the context of hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems as a whole.

The adoption of an ecological approach does not necessarily mean that the researcher assumes environment to be the single causative factor for all human behaviour. Rather, it is an attempt to discover which parts of human behaviour can be explained in terms of adaptation to the natural environment. In this sense, ecological models do not contradict or exclude social or ideological approaches.

2. Model Structure: The Collector-Forager Model

As noted above, this study uses Binford's (1980, 1982) collector-forager model as a theoretical framework to interpret archaeological data from Jomon sites. The collector-forager model relates hunter-gatherer mobility to the structure of the resource bases (i.e., temporal and spatial variation of resource availability) and the resulting subsistence strategy. In the model, Binford (1980) distinguishes residential mobility from logistical mobility. Residential mobility refers to the movement of all members of a residential base from one locality to another. Logistical mobility, on the other hand, refers to the movement of specially organized task groups on temporary excursions from a residential base. Based on these distinctions, Binford identifies two basic subsistence-settlement systems: forager systems and collector systems.

Forager systems are characterized by low logistical mobility and high residential mobility. Foragers procure food and other resources on an "encounter" basis within a foraging radius. When commuting time between the residential base and the resources becomes excessive, a residential move takes place. This move to another foraging location will frequently be accompanied by either group fusion or group fission. Absence of food storage characterizes forager systems.

Forager systems are responses to environments where the distribution of important resources is spatially and/or temporally homogeneous. Examples of foragers identified by Binford (1980) include the Dobe !Kung (Lee 1968, Yellen 1977), the G/wi San (Silberbauer 1972) and the Hadza (Woodburn 1972).

Collector systems, on the other hand, are characterized by high logistical mobility and low residential mobility. Collectors supply themselves with specific resources through specially organized task groups. Food storage, for at least part of the year, is one of the important characteristics of a collector strategy. Binford (1980) suggests that collector strategies are labour accommodations to spatially and/or temporally incongruent distributions of critical resources. The Nunamiut, who move their residential bases only seasonally, are representative of collector systems as identified by Binford (1980). By definition, the category of collectors would also include hunter-gatherers who maintain permanent residential bases throughout the year and acquire some resources through specialized task groups, although such societies are rarely found among ethnographically-documented hunter-gatherers (see the fourth section of this chapter).

The significance of the collector-forager model is that it "stresses the strategies behind the observed patterns, rather than the empirical patterns themselves" (Thomas 1983a:

11). In other words, the primary objective of the model is to explain hunter-gatherer variability, rather than to create another set of normative generalizations about hunter-gatherer behaviour. Binford (1980: 12) emphasizes that forager and collector systems are not two polar-types of settlement systems but a graded series from simple to complex. As these systems incorporate relatively more logistical components, the role and importance of residential mobility will change. It is worth noting that, when we look at actual ethnographic or archaeological examples of hunter-gatherers, "pure" foragers or "pure" collectors are seldom found. Most hunter-gatherer groups can be placed somewhere on the collector-forager continuum. However, the two extremes (i.e., "pure" collectors and "pure" foragers) provide the necessary reference points from which we interpret actual subsistence-settlement systems of hunter-gatherers.

The collector-forager model has been supported by the works of several researchers who studied the residential mobility of hunter-gatherers ethnographically. Kelly (1983) compared 36 ethnographic cases observed among tropical forest, boreal forest and Arctic groups in terms of residential and logistical mobility. The results of his analysis indicate that the mobility patterns of these peoples are closely related to their subsistence activities and resource structure. Schalk (1981), in his analyses of home range size, mobility and group size among Northwest Coast hunter-gatherers of North America, suggests that all of these groups are classified as having relatively low residential mobility. His analysis also indicates that, in the Northwest Coast area, organizational complexity tends to increase as one moves farther northward and marine resources become a more important component of the diet. He concludes that a dependence on marine resources is a way of compensating for the inadequacies of the terrestrial environment in the north.

Other researchers have applied the collector-forager model to archaeologically known hunter-gatherers and shown the usefulness of the model. Thomas (1981) describes the subsistence-settlement systems of three Great Basin Shoshonean societies, and interprets these systems as forager, collector and a combination of forager and collector, respectively. Thus, he suggests that several types of subsistence-settlement systems could have been adopted within the Great Basin at the same time, given sufficient micro-environmental diversity. Savelle (1987) examines changes of the subsistence-settlement systems in the central Canadian Arctic in the context of a combined collector-forager/optimal-foraging model (see also Savelle and McCartney 1988). Based on these models, a number of test implications are proposed, and are then tested against archaeological data from four areas of the central Canadian Arctic. The results generally support the hypotheses that changes in the distribution and abundance of available resources, or changes in technology, were accompanied by a transformation of subsistence-settlement systems.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

(1) Site Types and Intersite Variability

A major strength of the collector-forager model is that it specifies the material consequences of hunter-gatherer behaviour. Based on ethnographic examples, Binford (1980) suggests that foraging strategies generally result in two types of sites: the residential base and the location. A residential base is "the hub of subsistence activities, the locus out of which foraging parties originate and where most processing, manufacturing, and maintenance activities take place" (Binford 1980: 9). A location is a place where only extractive tasks are carried out (e.g., kill sites, wood procurement sites). Since foragers do not stockpile foods or other raw materials, such locations are generally "low bulk" procurement sites (Binford 1980: 9).

Collectors, on the other hand, generate three other types of sites in addition to those of residential bases and locations. These are the field camp, the station and the cache. A field camp is a temporary operational centre for a logistically organized task group. It is where a task group sleeps, eats and otherwise maintains itself while away from the residential base. Stations are sites where special-purpose task groups engage in information gathering. Caches are sites for storage of food or other resources.

To summarize, we can expect foragers to generate residential bases and locations as their typical sites. For a collector system, field camps, stations and caches should be added to the list of possible site types. Within each site type, we can expect further intersite variability, related to the seasonality of the sites and the character of the targeted resource(s).

There are a number of additional factors which may complicate archaeological settlement patterns. First, not all sites are archaeologically visible. Certain types of sites, such as stations, have low visibility in terms of archaeological remains and, therefore, may not be recognizable. Second, in a collector system, different logistical functions may not necessarily be carried out in separate places (Binford 1980: 12). In some cases, one site might be used for two or more functions. Third, in a collector system, the function of one place might change according to the seasonal residential movement of a group.

For example, a residential base during the summer might be used as a field camp during the fall after the group had moved its residential base to another place.

Given these additional factors, we must be aware that archaeological site classifications do not necessarily correspond directly to the function of each site at a specific time. Rather, they may reflect various uses of each place over an extended period. Binford (1978) uses the dichotomy between residentially-used sites (sites which were used as a residential base at least once) and special purpose sites (sites which were only used as field camps, caches, stations and/or locations) as a broad classification of archaeological sites.

Analyses of intersite variability in artifact and feature assemblages can provide important information to infer the site function and consequently the overall subsistence-settlement system. Binford (1982) argues that collector systems have greater intersite variability in artifact and feature assemblages than do forager systems. This is because 1) while foragers basically generate only residential bases and locations, collectors also generate field camps, stations and caches, and 2) in a collector system, variability between residentially-used sites is expected to be larger than in a forager system, since collectors' residential bases are commonly used for various other functions at times when the collectors' residential base is elsewhere.

One way to examine intersite variability is to compare assemblage diversity (i.e., the extent of the variety of artifact and feature classes) from each site. Binford (1978) argues that residentially-used sites can be expected to yield a more diverse assemblage (i.e., a greater number of artifact and feature classes) than special purpose sites. As a caveat, Thomas (1983b, 1986, 1989) points out that assemblage diversity measured by richness, or the number of different nominal classes of items observed in a sample, is strongly affected by sample size. In other words, sites with a small sample size tend to have narrow assemblage diversity. However, the results of simulation studies by McCartney and Glass (1990) indicate that the effect of sample size can be reduced by measuring other properties of assemblage diversity, such as evenness (i.e., the relative equality of representation for each of the classes present) and heterogeneity (i.e., the combined effect of richness and evenness; for discussion of the methodological problems in the comparison of assemblage diversity, see also Dunnell 1989, Hardesty 1975, Kintigh 1984, 1989, Rindos 1989).

Another approach to the examination of intersite variability is to compare the typological variability of assemblage composition from each site. While analyses of assemblage diversity deal with the width in the variety of artifact and feature classes, analyses of assemblage composition deal with the classes or types of archaeological remains that characterize each assemblage. For example, site 1 and site 2 in Figure 1 are quite different in terms of assemblage composition yet they are identical in diversity. Similarity in assemblage composition can be measured using statistical techniques such as Robinson-Brainerd similarity scores (Brainerd 1951, Robinson 1951, see also Shennan 1988: 208) and cluster analysis (Shennan 1988: 212-232).

(2) Site Location

In addition to intersite variability, we can examine site location over the landscape. Based on the model, it is anticipated that there are significant differences between foragers and collectors in the range of their exploitation zones and thus site locations.

In their site catchment model, Vita-Finzi and Higgs (1970, see also Higgs and Vita-Finzi 1972) assume a standard site territory for hunter-gatherers to be a radius of two hours' walk from a site (i.e., a radius of about 10 km; see e.g., Lee 1969). Binford (1982) refers to this site territory

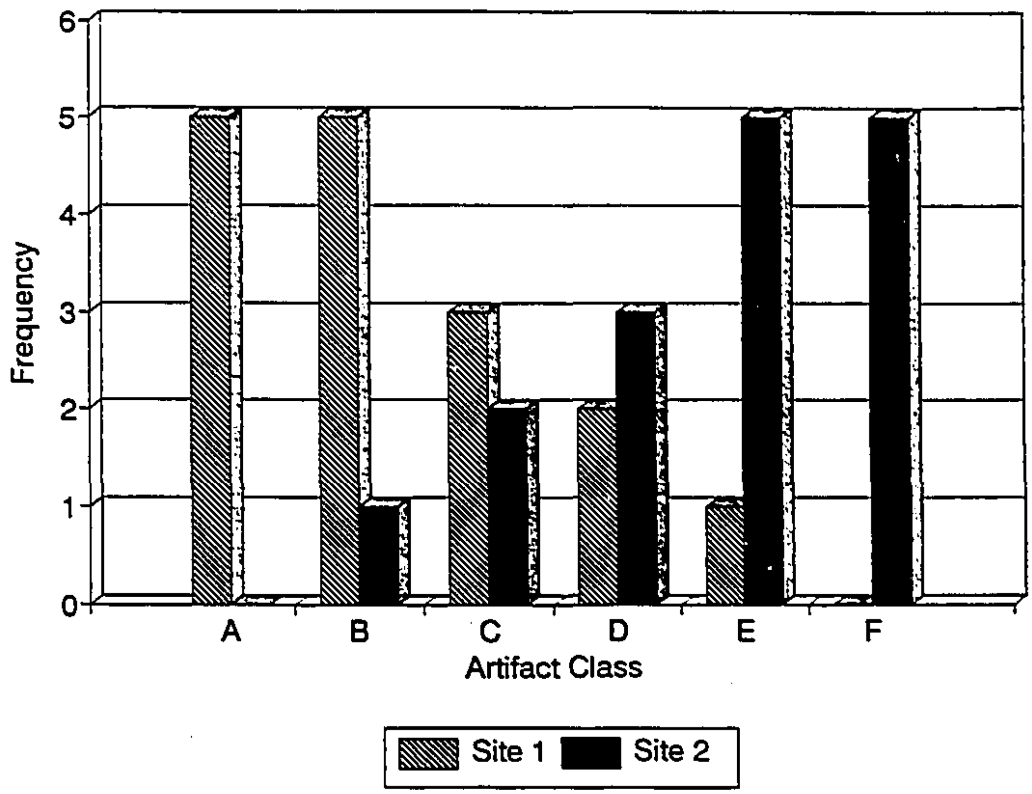


Figure 1. Class frequencies for two hypothetical assemblages. (from McCartney and Glass 1990: 526).

as the foraging radius. Although it is recognized that the shape of site territories, or foraging radii, may be strongly influenced by topographic characteristics (in some extreme cases, all the major sites may be located along linear river systems [e.g., Flannery 1976: 173]), it is unlikely that a site territory of non-agriculturalists, or a foraging zone, extends significantly beyond the range of a 10 km radius (Vita-Finzi and Higgs 1970). Accordingly, in this study, a radius of 10 km is used to delineate the hypothetical foraging zone from each site.

In a foraging system, the foraging radius around a residential base represents, with few exceptions, the entire procurement activity area of the site's inhabitants. Accordingly, the total exploitation zone of foragers in relation to any one residential base is, in general, smaller than that of collectors. Furthermore, it is expected that in a forager system most of the archaeologically visible sites are residential bases. This is because, although forager systems theoretically yield two types of sites (i.e., residential bases and locations), the procurement activities of foragers at locations are often "low bulk" and therefore of low archaeological visibility. In other words, in foraging systems site distribution patterns tend to consist of a series of residential bases which are located fairly close to each other.

In a collecting system, on the other hand, not only the foraging radius but also the logistical radius (i.e., the zone exploited by specially organized task groups) is included as the exploitation zone of the group. Accordingly, the total exploitation zone of collectors in relation to any one residential base is larger than that of foragers. As a result, in a collecting system, residentially-used sites are expected to be widely dispersed and clustered near the primary caching localities (usually near the primary resource concentrations), while a number of logistically used sites, such as field camps and caches, will be located between and peripheral to the clusters of residentially-used sites (Binford 1982, Savelle 1987: 45).

Because the distinction between "pure" foragers and "pure" collectors is theoretical, with almost all hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems representing various combinations of each, the above-mentioned archaeological differences between foragers and collectors are also theoretical. In other words, when we apply the model to actual archaeological data, we seldom expect to find either "pure" forager patterns or "pure" collector patterns.

4. Variability among Collectors

Although the collector-forager model is primarily concerned with the differences between mobile hunter-gatherers and relatively sedentary hunter-gatherers, it is possible to adjust the model so that it covers fully sedentary hunter-gatherers as well. Ethnographically, most examples of collectors, or so-called "sedentary" hunter-gatherers, are relatively sedentary hunter-gatherers who move their residential bases several times a year. For example, on the Northwest Coast of North America, the majority of ethnographically-documented groups spent the winters in large villages, and then either dispersed to summer residential bases or moved whole villages to fixed summer locales (Ames 1991).

Fully sedentary hunter-gatherers are rarely found among ethnographically-documented examples. The few exceptions include several groups on the Northwest Coast of North America (Ames 1991, Schalk 1981) and the Ainu of Hokkaido in Japan (H. Watanabe 1973). On the Northwest Coast, Schalk (1981) indicates that some southerly groups, such as the Yurok (Waterman 1920), Karok (Kroeber 1925) and Wiyot (Loud 1918, Kroeber 1925), may have been fully sedentary. Among these groups, the balanced subsistence strategies of fishing, hunting and gathering, as well as the small home ranges of these groups, may have resulted in the minimal movement of residential bases. Ames (1991) points out that, during the Late Pacific period (1,500-250 B.P.), seasonal residential movements might have been impossible for some groups on the Northwest Coast due to extremely high population densities in some locales. In the case of Ainu, H. Watanabe (1973) describes permanent villages that were commonly maintained throughout the year, although some groups moved their residential bases regularly to fixed locales during the summer.

Figures 2-4 show the idealized settlement patterns of foraging systems, collecting systems with seasonal residential movements and fully sedentary collecting systems respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the settlement pattern of foragers, generalized from the G/wi San example illustrated by Binford (1980: 6). As described in the previous section, foraging strategies typically generate only two types of sites: the residential base and the location.

Figure 3 represents the settlement patterns of collectors who move their residential bases seasonally. The figure is a schematic representation of the Nunamiut subsistence-settlement system illustrated by Binford (1980: 11). In this example, the group forms a large winter settlement, staying there from the fall to the spring. In early summer, they move

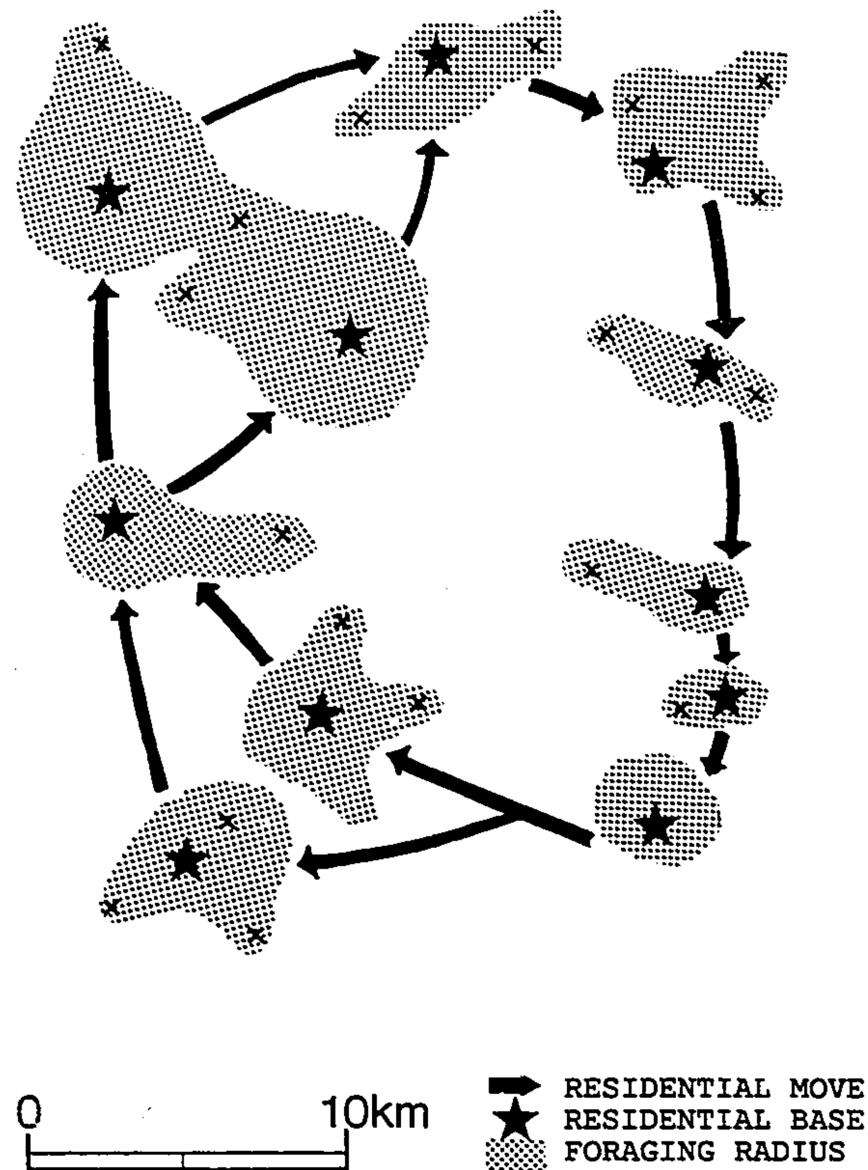


Figure 2. Schematic representation of a forager settlement pattern. (After Binford 1980.)

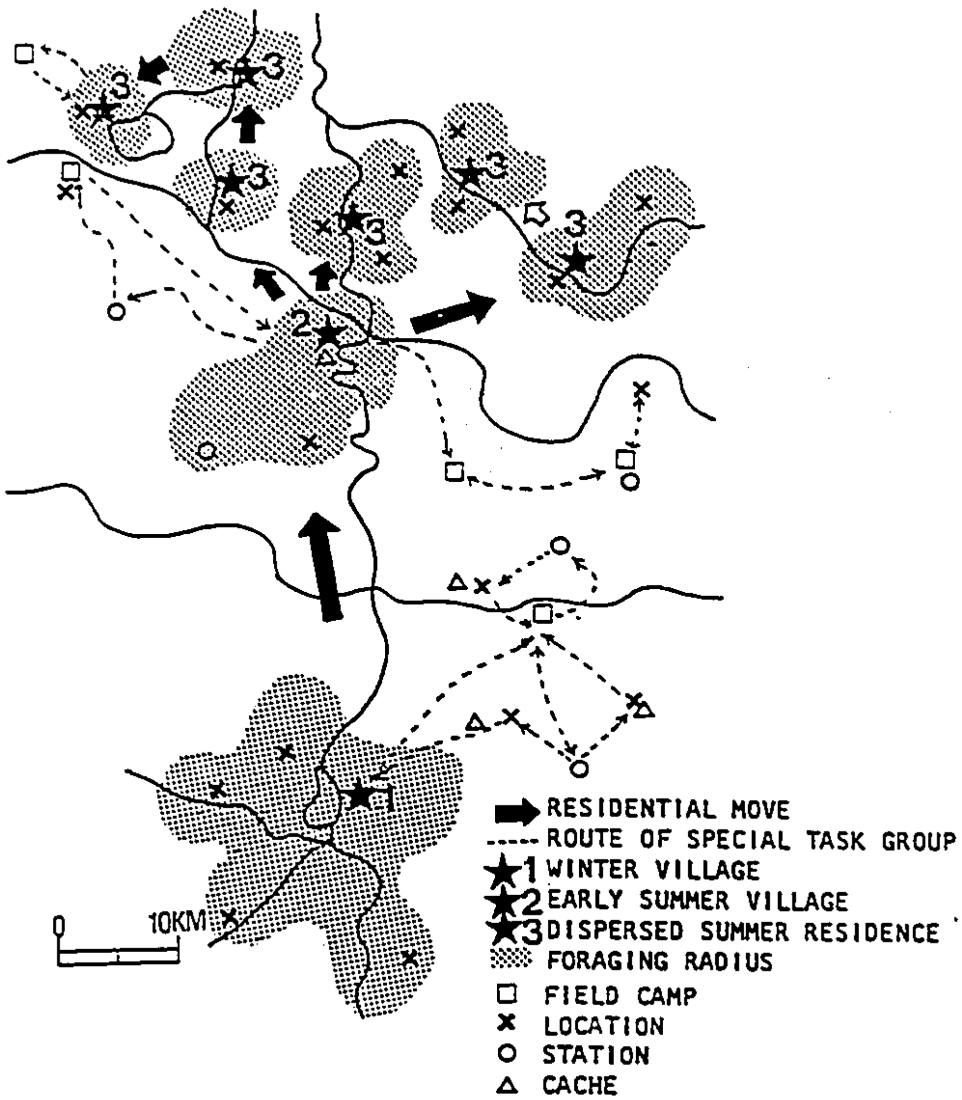


Figure 3. Schematic representation of a collector settlement pattern. (After Binford 1980.)

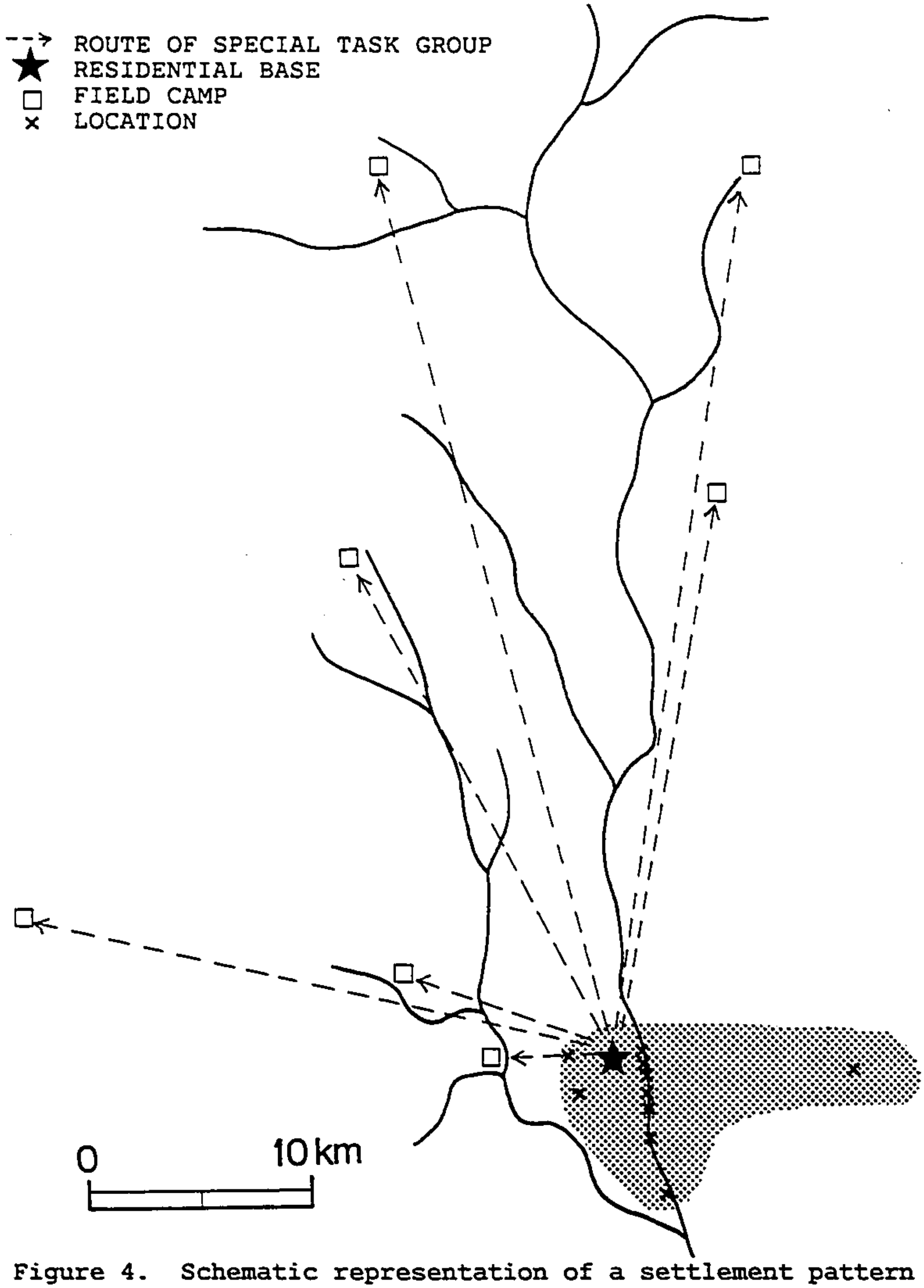


Figure 4. Schematic representation of a settlement pattern of fully sedentary hunter-gatherers. (After H. Watanabe 1973.)

the whole village to another locale. Various types of special purpose sites are formed within the foraging zones as well as the logistical ones. During the late summer, the group disperses to smaller residences. The settlement patterns of the dispersed period resemble closely those of foragers, since relatively few logistical activities occur during this season.

Figure 4 demonstrates the settlement pattern of fully sedentary hunter-gatherers. The figure is based on Ainu settlement patterns along the Tokapchi River in Hokkaido described by H. Watanabe (1973). In the case of the Ainu, the residential bases are usually located near the spawning beds of dog salmon (Oncorhynchus keta), the most important food resource for the Ainu people of that area. During the summer, cherry salmon (Oncorhynchus masou) fishing near the settlements was an important part of their subsistence activities. A number of resource extractive locations (deer fences and fishing locations) are situated within the foraging zone. Various types of field camps (deer hunting huts, bear hunting huts and cherry salmon fishing huts) are established within the logistical zone.

It is clear from Figure 4 that the fully sedentary system can be seen as a variation of the collector system. The Ainu people maintained year-round settlements when they were able to locate their residential bases near the two major food resources: dog salmon in the autumn and cherry salmon in the summer. It is important to note that some groups whose winter villages were located on the upper valley of the river migrated regularly to their summer settlements near the spawning grounds of cherry salmon.

CHAPTER III

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY: THE JOMON PERIOD

Having discussed the model of collectors and foragers and its archaeological implications, we can now consider how to apply it to the study of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems. Jomon is the name given to the prehistoric period in Japan which follows the Palaeolithic Period and precedes the Yayoi Period. The production and use of Jomon pottery, often decorated with cord marks (jomon), characterize the Jomon Period. Geographically, the Jomon culture is found throughout the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; see Figure 5) as well as other smaller islands including Okinawa (Ryukyu Islands) (T. Kobayashi 1992, Yane 1993).

Radiocarbon dating indicates that the Jomon Period spans the time range circa 12,700-2,300 B.P. At present, pottery recovered from Layer 3 at Fukui Cave in Kyushu, which is dated to 12,700 B.P. ± 500, is the earliest evidence of the Jomon culture (Ikawa-Smith 1980, see also 1986) with associated radiocarbon dates. However, many Japanese archaeologists think that the potsherds with "punctated" designs from the Terao site in Kanagawa Prefecture must be older than the Fukui

Figure 5. Prefectures and regions of Japan.

cave pottery. Furthermore, some archaeologists suggest that "plain pottery" (i.e., potsherds with no decoration) associated with so-called Mikoshiba type of lithic assemblages is the oldest Jomon pottery. Examples of these "plain" potsherds include those from the Odai-Yamamoto I site in Aomori Prefecture, the Ushirono site in Ibaraki Prefecture, the Maedakochi site in Tokyo and the Ueno site in Kanagawa Prefecture (Kurishima 1993, Pearson 1990).

1. Chronology

There is a long tradition of description and classification of artifacts in Jomon research. One of the primary foci has been the study of pottery typology and chronology. Although radiocarbon dating has played an important role in determining absolute dates for the Jomon Period, Jomon chronology is still primarily based on typological studies of pottery.

The basic chronological framework of Jomon pottery was established by Yamanouchi (1937b), who divided the Jomon Period into five sub-periods: the Initial, Early, Middle, Late and Final Jomon Periods. Following the discovery of older pottery during the late 1950s, which stratigraphically pre-dates the Initial Jomon pottery, Yamanouchi (1964) added the Incipient Jomon Period before the Initial Jomon Period (see also T. Kobayashi 1994).

Since Yamanouchi's initial classification of Jomon pottery, these pottery types and/or styles have been further sub-divided and refined by later archaeologists. Today, all Jomon researchers agree on the basic typological ordering of Jomon pottery, although they continue to refine the chronological sequence in an effort to establish a temporal scale with finer gradations.

The reliability of the Jomon pottery chronology has been examined by several scholars (Keally and Muto 1982, Koyama 1978: 11-17, N. Watanabe 1966). They have shown that the relative chronological sequence of pottery types and/or styles is generally consistent with radiocarbon dates and dates obtained using other methods, such as the fission track and thermoluminescence methods.

According to Keally and Muto (1982), in eastern Japan (i.e., Hokkaido, Tohoku and Kanto regions), radiocarbon dates for each of the sub-divisions of the Jomon Period are also internally consistent (Figure 6). However, there seems to be some discrepancy between Kyushu and eastern Japan in terms of the dates for the Early to Final Jomon Periods (see Figure 6). Since this study examines data from the Moroiso Phase of the Kanto and part of the Chubu regions, radiocarbon dates for the

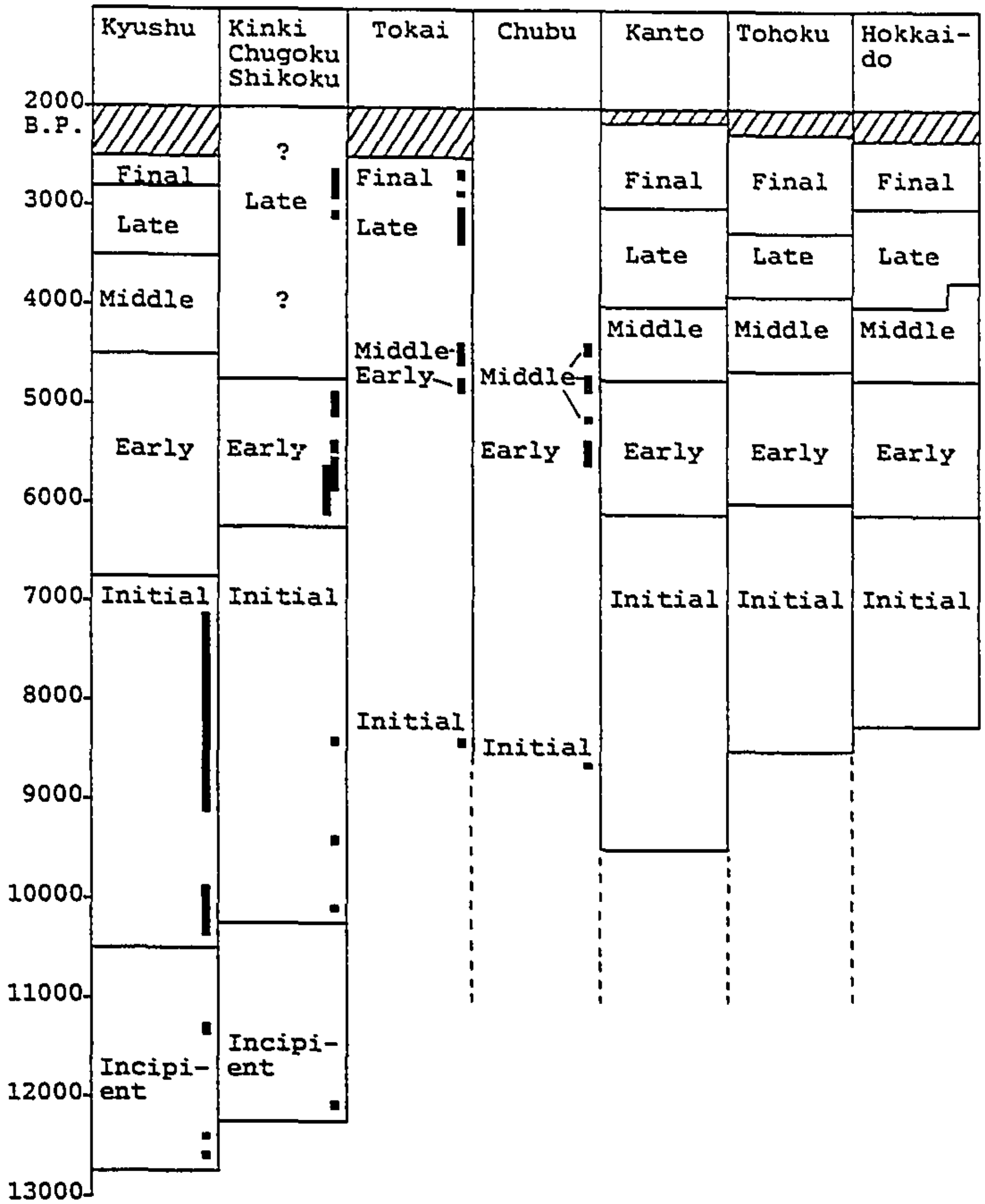


Figure 6. Comparison of radiocarbon dates from seven regions. (Modified from Keally and Muto 1982). Thick lines indicate that radiocarbon dates from the period are only intermittently available. Sample size for the Chubu and Tokai regions is too small to draw boundaries between periods. No radiocarbon dates for the Incipient Jomon Period are available except from Kyushu and Shikoku.

Kanto region (Keally and Muto 1982) are used to define the time span of each sub-period. These dates are:

Initial Jomon Period:	9,500-6,100 B.P.
Early Jomon Period:	6,100-4,700 B.P.
Middle Jomon Period:	4,800-4,050 B.P.
Late Jomon Period:	4,050-3,050 B.P.
Final Jomon Period:	3,050-2,100 B.P.

Unfortunately, neither the "punctated" potsherds from the Terao site nor the "plain" potsherds from Incipient Jomon sites in the Kanto Regions have been dated with the radiocarbon method. Accordingly, for the Incipient Jomon Period, 12,700 B.P. is tentatively used to define the beginning of the period in this region. These dates are shown in the "archaeological period" column of Figure 7.

2. Environment and Climate

Evidence for environmental changes during the Jomon Period has been derived primarily from two sources: 1) pollen analyses and 2) geological studies of marine transgressions. Tsukada (1986, cf. 1967, 1980, 1981) defines seven major pollen zones, or time divisions, from the late-glacial period to the present. These are Zones LI, LII, RIa, RIb, RII, RIIIa

DATE (B.P.)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD (Keally and Muto 1982)[*1]	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (Tsukada 1986): Pollen Zone	ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (Tsukada 1986): Climate
1000	Historic	Zone RIIIb (1500-present)	Human disturbance of primeval forest.
	Kofun		
2000	Yayoi	Zone RIIIa (4000-1500)	Correlated with the Neo-glaciation. Cooling trend.
3000	Final Jomon (3050-2100)		
4000	Late Jomon (4050-3050)		
5000	Middle Jomon (4800-4050)	Zone RII (7000-4000)	Hypsithermal interval. Warmest climate throughout the post-glacial period.
6000	Early Jomon (6100-4700)		
7000, 8000, 9000	Initial Jomon (9500-6100)	Zone RIb (8500-7000) Zone RIa (10000-8500)	Transition from the late-glacial to hypsithermal interval. Warming trend.
10000, 11000, 12000	Incipient Jomon (12700-9500)	Zone LII (12000-10000) Zone LI (15000-12000)	Late-glacial period. Warming trend.
13000, 14000	Paleolithic (-12700)		

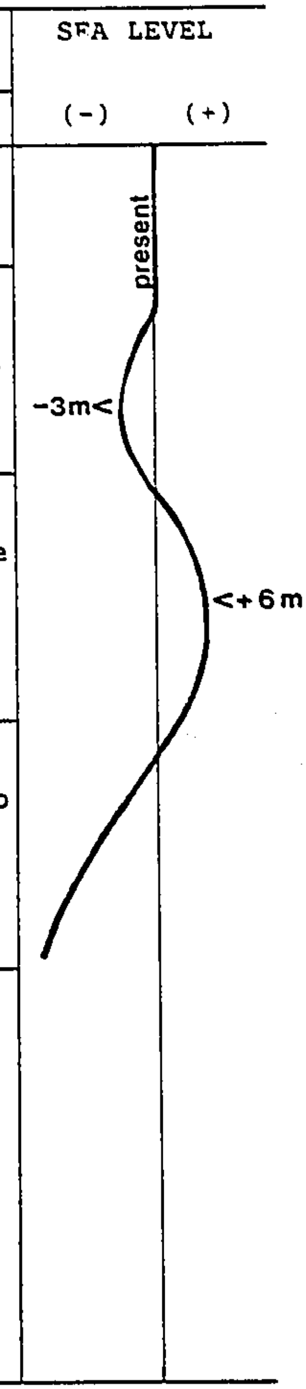


Figure 7. Summary of environmental changes from the Late Pleistocene to the present.

*1 Dates for the Initial to Final Jomon Periods are based on radiocarbon dates from the Kanto region.

and RIIIb.

Figure 7 summarizes the environmental changes from the Late Pleistocene to the present as suggested by Tsukada (1986). The Initial Jomon Period roughly corresponds to Tsukada's Zones RIa and RIb. These zones represent the transition from the late-glacial to the warmest part of the mid-postglacial period. During this time, warm-temperate environments prevailed in Kyushu, while mid-temperate environments were predominant in southwestern Honshu. Cool temperatures characterized northern Japan. The Early and Middle Jomon Periods correspond approximately to Zone RII, which represents the hypsithermal interval or the Climatic Optimum (i.e., the warmest climate throughout the post-glacial period; see H. Suzuki 1974). At this time, the evergreen broad-leaf forest of southwestern Japan and the deciduous broad-leaf forest of northeastern Japan developed to a maximum. The Late and Final Jomon Periods correspond to Zone RIIIa, which is characterized by a cooling climate that is correlated with the Neoglaciation (Tsukada 1986).

On the other hand, Yasuda (1978: 249, Figure 77) defines six major pollen zones from the late-glacial period to the present: L, RI, RIIa, RIIb, RIIIa and RIIIb. The pollen zone names adopted by Tsukada (1967, 1980, 1981, 1986) and Yasuda (1978) are very similar. Furthermore, the general trends in environmental changes suggested by these two researchers share a number of characteristics. However, there appear to be some differences between their results, particularly with regard to the dates for boundaries between pollen zones (see Tsukada 1981). Yasuda's recent work (1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1989, 1990) emphasizes the strong correlation between global environmental changes and changes in cultural characteristics during the Jomon Period.

The global climatic changes extending through the late-glacial to post-glacial periods also affected the sea level. It appears that, during the Jomon Period, eustatic changes of the sea level had a significant effect on shaping the coast lines of the Japanese archipelago (for reviews of studies of Holocene sea level changes in Japan, see Ota et al. 1982, 1990).

According to Iseki (1977), around 10,000 B.P. the sea level was approximately 25-30 metres lower than at present. The following several millennia were characterized by a conspicuous rising of the sea level, which reached its maximum around 6,500-5,000 B.P.: the Holocene or Jomon Transgression (Matsushima 1979). It is assumed that the sea level reached approximately 2-6 metres above the present level at the culmination of the Jomon Transgression (Ota et al. 1982). Regional variability in the sea level, which was primarily the result of regional differences in isostatic changes, appears to have been considerable throughout the Japanese archipelago (for information on regional variability of the transgression, see Stewart 1982; for the highest sea level in the Kanto region, see Wajima et al. 1968). After the culmination of the transgression, the coastline retreated gradually, and, between 4,000 and 2,000 B.P., the sea receded to several metres below its present level. The sea level rose again after 1,500 B.P. to the present level. The general eustatic changes of the sea level are summarized in the right column of Figure 7.

3. Food Resources and Subsistence

Studies of faunal and floral remains from Jomon sites indicate that the Jomon subsistence systems emphasized four activities: 1) gathering plant foods, 2) hunting terrestrial mammals, sea mammals and birds, 3) fishing and 4) collecting shellfish (T. Kobayashi 1977, Sahara 1975b, see also Aikens and Higuchi 1982: 183). Many archaeologists, furthermore, suggest that seasonal changes of available food resources must have had an important effect on the subsistence strategies of the Jomon people (T. Kobayashi 1977, Akazawa 1983, 1988).

(1) Plants

Plant food gathering is believed to have formed an important part of the Jomon people's diet. According to M. Watanabe (1976), 39 taxa of edible plants have been reported from 208 Jomon sites. The majority of these are nut remains, such as chestnuts (Castanea crenata), walnuts (Juglans sieboldiana), buckeyes (Aesculus turbinata; also known as horse chestnuts) and various kinds of acorns, both deciduous (Quercus spp.) and evergreen (Cyclobalanopsis spp. and Custanopsis spp.) (see also M. Watanabe 1973a). Discoveries of storage pits containing nut remains (e.g., Kondo and Shiomi 1956, Shibamoto and Mori 1969, 1971, Saga Kenritsu Hakubutukan 1975) suggest that nut storage was an important part of the Jomon people's subsistence strategy (see also Chard 1974, Koyama 1978, 1981). Some scholars have even suggested that nut-bearing trees may have been tended by the Jomon people to improve their productivity (Izawa 1951, Sakazume 1957).

While chestnuts and walnuts are edible without further processing, most of the acorns and buckeyes require additional preparatory steps before eating (M. Watanabe 1976, see also 1979, 1983). In order to remove bitter tannic acid, most deciduous acorns have to be boiled and then soaked in water. The processing of evergreen acorns usually is not as complicated as that of deciduous ones, but many of them still need to be soaked in water. In the case of buckeyes, which contain poisonous alkaloid constituents, more sophisticated preparatory techniques are required. Ethnographic records in Japan (M. Watanabe 1976, Matsuyama 1977) indicate that adding ash at the time of heating and/or soaking is an effective method for removing the poisonous constituents.

Because of the necessity of such preparatory techniques, it is generally believed that the use of acorns and buckeyes came later than that of walnuts and chestnuts. Although the use of acorns goes back to the Initial Jomon Period at the Awazu shell-midden site in Shiga Prefecture (Matsui 1992), acorn remains are more commonly reported from sites during and after the Early Jomon Period. Shiomi (1976) suggests that large-scale storage of acorns appears to have occurred only during and after the Middle Jomon Period.

The oldest evidence of the use of buckeye is a single buckeye nut reported from the Early Jomon Arakawa Kasho No.1 site in Saitama Prefecture (Shiomi 1976). Excavation of the Awazu shell-midden site in Shiga Prefecture indicates that intensive use of buckeyes goes back at least to the beginning of the Middle Jomon Period (Shiga-ken Kyoiku Iinkai and Shiga-ken Bunkazai Hogo Kyokai 1992). Matsui (personal communication 1994) suggests that processing buckeyes must have been common during and after the Early Jomon Period.

Various kinds of smaller seeds have also been recovered from Jomon sites using flotation techniques (e.g., Chiura 1977, Crawford 1983, Crawford et al. 1978, Kotani 1972a). Crawford (1983), for example, has recovered 6,078 seeds, including barnyard grass (Echinochloa crusgalli), dock (Rumex spp.), chenopod (Chenopodium spp.), knotweed (Polygonum spp.), blackberry (Rubus spp.), elderberry (Sambucus spp.) and grape (Vitis spp.) from five Jomon sites in Hokkaido. In addition to these plants, some edible roots, which are not likely to be preserved in an archaeological context, might also have been important sources of food.

Although the Jomon people are usually classified as hunter-gatherers, it seems that some plants were cultivated during the Jomon Period. Recent botanical studies of plant remains from Jomon sites indicate that at least a few cultigens were used during and after the Early Jomon Period, possibly even during the Initial Jomon Period. However, since the study of cultivated plant remains is a relatively new field in Jomon archaeology, the interpretation of palaeobotanical data is still controversial (Anderson 1987, Barnes 1986, Esaka 1977, Kotani 1981, Matsui 1986, Tozawa 1983, Rowley-Conwy 1984). Furthermore, because some cultivated species also grow wild in Japan, it is not always easy to distinguish the cultivated species from the wild ones.

Cultigens recovered from Jomon sites include egoma (Perilla frutescens var. japonica) and/or shiso mint (Perilla frutescens var. crispa) (Kasahara 1981, Matsutani 1981a, 1981b, 1983, 1984, 1988), bottle gourd (Lagenaria sicerania) (Fujishita 1981, 1983, 1984, Kokawa 1979), mung bean (Vigna radiata, or possibly azuki bean [Vigna anagularis]) (Kokawa 1979, Matsumoto 1979, Nishida 1977, Umemoto and Moriwaki 1983), melon (Cucumis melo) (Fujishita 1983), barley (Hordeum vulgare) (Kokawa 1979, Kotani 1972c), buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum) (Crawford et al. 1978) and rice (Oryza sativa) (the possibility of Jomon rice cultivation will be further discussed later in this section). Egoma or shiso mint, mung bean, and bottle gourd are the three most commonly reported cultigens from Early to Late Jomon sites.

It is important to note that none of these cultigens appears to have played a significant role in the total range of Jomon subsistence activities. Egoma seeds, which are still used as a substitute for sesame seeds in some rural areas of Japan, and/or shiso mint seeds and leaves, which are commonly used as herbs, could have been used to add flavour to food. However, it is very unlikely that they were major food sources (Matsutani 1988). Bottle gourd probably would have been valued, not as a food, but for its use as a container (Hayden 1990). The food value of mung beans could have been higher than that of the other two, but the amount of recovered mung bean samples from each site is always very small. Furthermore, some researchers believe that they were not cultivated mung beans but wild azuki beans (Vigna anagularis var. nipponensis) or urd beans (Vigna mungo) (Matsui, personal communication 1994, Yoshizaki 1995; for a critique of mung bean cultivation during the Jomon Period, see Maeda 1987).

The importance of plant cultivation in Jomon subsistence has been one of the main foci of Jomon archaeology (for reviews of the Jomon plant cultivation controversy, see Kinoshita 1985, Noto 1987, Pearson and Pearson 1978, Sasaki 1971b, Tamada 1990, Tozawa 1979, 1983, 1984, Yamazaki 1983; for bibliographies on this topic, see Fujimori 1970b, M. Watanabe 1965). Researchers debating the existence or importance of Jomon plant cultivation fall into two groups.

The first group discusses the adoption of rice cultivation during the Late and Final Jomon Periods. This is thought to have occurred mainly in Kyushu. Following Yamanouchi (1937a), it was generally accepted by Japanese archaeologists, until the 1950s, that rice cultivation developed somewhere on the continent of Asia and was adopted by the people who lived in Japan at the beginning of the Yayoi Period (300 B.C.-A.D. 300). One of the first scholars to challenge this dogma was Kagawa (1966, 1967a, 1967b, 1968, 1970, 1974), who suggested that, in Kyushu, millet and rice were cultivated during the Late and Final Jomon Periods respectively (for a critique of Kagawa's work, see Sahara 1968). In the 1970s, this late cultivation hypothesis was partially substantiated by Kotani (1972a, 1972b, 1972c), who reported the recovery of carbonized rice grains from Final Jomon sites in Kyushu. Further evidence for rice cultivation was presented through phytolith analysis (e.g., Fujiwara 1976a, 1976b, 1981) and palynological analysis (Nakamura 1980, 1984, Tsukada 1986). Recently, D'Andrea et al. (1995) identified rice remains from a Late Jomon pit-dwelling at the Kazahaya site in Aomori Prefecture.

Excavations of the Itatsuke site (Yamazaki 1979) and the Nabatake site (Nakajima and Tajima 1982) in Kyushu confirm that the Jomon people practiced wet-rice cultivation in paddy fields by at least the latter half of the Final Jomon Period in Kyushu (see also Fujiwara 1979, Nakajima 1982, Shimojo 1979, Yamazaki 1978, 1982, 1983, 1987). Some archaeologists, however, argue that because rice was found on these sites, they should be classified as belonging to Yayoi Period (see Kanaseki and Sahara 1978, I. Okamoto 1986, Sahara 1987: 234).

The second group of Jomon plant cultivation hypotheses suggest the possibility that plants other than rice were cultivated by the Jomon people. This possibility was originally suggested by Oyama (1927, 1934), who first noticed an abundance of chipped stone axes from Middle Jomon sites in the Kanto region. On the basis of these artifacts, he suggested first, that these stone axes could have been used as hoes for plant cultivation, and second, that root-crop cultivation might have been an important part of the Middle Jomon subsistence.

The most prolific writer on the Middle Jomon plant cultivation hypothesis has been Fujimori (1949, 1950, 1963a, 1963b, 1963c, 1965a, 1965b, 1966b, 1968, 1969a, 1969b, 1970a, 1971). Fujimori's evidence for Jomon plant cultivation came from three major sources (Fujimori 1950). First, he suggested that stone-tool assemblages from Middle Jomon sites in the Chubu Mountainous area were characterized by a scarcity of hunting tools, such as arrowheads, and an abundance of tools used for plant cultivation, including chipped stone axes. Second, he argued that clay figurines and phallic stones which became common on these sites at this time had a religious significance related to the worship of the earth goddess, a practice often found in agricultural societies. Third, he stated that the large settlements found in the Chubu Mountainous area during the Middle Jomon Period could not have been sustained using only hunting and gathering subsistence techniques.

Fujimori's plant cultivation hypothesis is often criticized for being emotional and sentimental rather than scientific. One reason for this criticism, as Noto (1987) pointed out, is that Fujimori changed basic elements of his argument through time. His original suggestion was that the large size of Middle Jomon settlements in the Chubu Mountainous area was evidence for plant cultivation. When it was shown that, although these sites were indeed large, the number of contemporaneously occupied dwellings was actually quite small (i.e., the site was a multi-component one within the Middle Jomon Period), he began to argue that small-scale settlements are characteristic of swidden agriculturalists, and that, therefore, these people must have been cultivating plants (Fujimori 1969b). Since most of the other evidence presented by Fujimori to support his hypothesis was circumstantial, this shift in such a basic premise of his hypothesis created a serious problem.

Fujimori's idea of Jomon plant cultivation nevertheless attracted the attention of other Jomon researchers. Since the late 1950s, a number of scholars have suggested the possibility of plant cultivation during the Jomon Period (e.g., Kamikawana 1970, Sumita 1955, 1959, 1962, 1964, Tsuboi 1962). Some researchers discussed the possibility of Jomon plant cultivation in the context of the diffusion of cultivated plants from continental Asia (Esaka 1957, 1959, 1967, Kagawa 1966, 1967a, 1967b, 1968, 1970, 1974, Kokubu

1959, 1988). Others used the notion of "Luciphyllous Forest Culture" or "Broad-leaf Evergreen Forest Culture". This hypothesis, which was originally suggested by the ethnobotanist Nakao (1966, see also 1977, 1988) and was later supported by Sasaki (1971a, see also 1986) and Ueyama (1969, Ueyama et al. 1976), incorporates the assumption that, in western Japan, Final Jomon swidden agriculture was preceded by the cultivation or semi-cultivation of root-crops.

Despite all these controversies, the majority of Jomon archaeologists still believe that the Jomon people were primarily hunter-gatherer-fishers (Akazawa 1986, Sahara 1975a, 1975b). Although many Jomon archaeologists now agree that some plants were probably cultivated during the Jomon Period, most believe that plant cultivation was relatively unimportant in the total range of Jomon subsistence activities. However, these controversies have contributed to an increased awareness among Jomon archaeologists of the importance of plant food, including wild plants, in the subsistence strategies of the Jomon people. Furthermore, excavations at the Torihama shell-midden site in Fukui Prefecture (Fukui-ken Kyoiku Iinkai 1979, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987) and the Awazu shell-midden site in Shiga Prefecture (Matsui 1992, Shiga-ken Kyoiku Iinkai and Shiga-ken Bunkazai Hogo Kyokai 1992) where well-preserved floral and faunal remains were found in water-logged conditions, are providing invaluable data for the study of plants use by the Jomon people. With the exception of these water-logged sites, however, the practice of systematic sampling for floral remains is not common, even though the effectiveness of water separation is well known (Chiura 1977, Kidder and Chiura 1981).

(2) Terrestrial and Sea Mammals, and Birds

Although Japanese archaeology has a long history of faunal analysis, most of these studies appeared as appendices to site reports rather than being incorporated into the archaeological interpretation of the site. Scholars such as Kaneko (1965, 1967, 1969, 1976, 1982, 1983), Kishinoue (1911), Naora (1938, 1941-1942) and Sakazume (1959, 1961) contributed greatly to the field by compiling detailed lists of faunal resources that might have been used by the Jomon people. All these works provide information about the kinds of faunal remains found on Jomon sites but few quantitative data.

Sika deer (Cervus nippon) and wild boar (Sus scrofa) are the two dominant species of terrestrial mammals excavated from Jomon sites, except in Hokkaido and Okinawa. Asian Black bear (Selenarctos thibetanus) and Japanese serow (Capricornis crispus) remains have been reported from Jomon sites in the mountainous areas of eastern Honshu (Kaneko 1965). Brown bear

(Ursus arctos) remains are occasionally recovered from Jomon sites in Hokkaido. In addition to these large terrestrial mammals, smaller mammals such as Japanese macaque (Macaca Fuscata), wolf (Canis lupus), racoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides), badger (Meles meles), red fox (Vulpes vulpes), marten (Martes melampus), hare (Lepus brachyurus) and river otter (Lutra lutra) have also been reported (Kaneko 1983).

Sea mammals found from Jomon sites include pinnipeds, dolphins, and whales. Hunting of pinnipeds, including fur seal (Callorhinus ursinus), walrus (Odobenus rosmarus) and sea lions (Eumetopias jubatus), seems to have been especially important in Hokkaido. For example, at the Yagi site (Early Jomon) in Hokkaido (Bleed and Bleed 1981, Bleed et al. 1989) nearly a quarter of the identified faunal remains consisted of pinniped. Evidence of intensive dolphin hunting (primarily Lagenorhynchus spp. and Delphinus spp.) is provided by the faunal assemblages from the Mawaki site (mainly Early and Middle Jomon) in Ishikawa Prefecture (Hiraguchi 1992) and the Natagiri Cave (Late Jomon) in Chiba Prefecture (Kaneko 1957). At the Mawaki site, for example, a minimum of 285 individual dolphins have been identified, the majority of which are associated with Early and Middle Jomon artifacts (Hiraguchi 1992). Larger whales, such as sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus), pilot whales (Globicephala melaena) and killer whales (Orcinus orca), are also occasionally reported from

Jomon sites (Kaneko 1965).

Birds, such as pheasants (Phyasianus colchicus), wild ducks (primarily Anas spp. and Aythya spp.), wild geese (Anser spp.) and swans (Cygnus spp.), are commonly recovered from freshwater and inner-bay shell-middens (Kaneko 1965, 1969, 1983). Bird remains from open-sea coast shell-middens indicate that the hunting of birds, such as cormorants (Phalacrocorax spp.) and albatrosses (Diomedea spp.), could have formed an important part of Jomon subsistence strategies (Kaneko 1965).

Although the majority of the Jomon faunal analyses have been descriptive and non-quantitative, the biological analyses of faunal remains have progressed rapidly in recent years. Several researchers have worked on the dental annuli analysis of deer and wild boar remains. The results of such analyses of deer from the Torihama shell-midden site (Early Jomon) in Fukui Prefecture (Nishida 1981, Otaishi 1983) indicate that deer hunting at Torihama occurred primarily during the winter. These results correspond well with Kaneko's (1979, 1982) suggestion that winter was the most efficient time for hunting, because both deer and wild boar form large groups during this season. Niimi's (1991) dental annuli study of wild boar from the Ikawazu shell-midden site (Final Jomon) in Aichi Prefecture, on the other hand, indicates that wild boar hunting at Ikawazu was practiced throughout the year.

In addition to seasonality studies based on dental annuli analyses, several new approaches have been applied to Jomon data. Bone isotope analyses of carbon and nitrogen provide invaluable data to interpret Jomon people's diet (Chisholm 1985, Chisholm and Koike 1988, Chisholm et al. 1988, 1992, Koike and Chisholm 1988, Minagawa and Akazawa 1988, 1992). Lipid analyses of bone tools also provide useful information for identifying the species of hunted animals (Sahara and Nakao 1984, Sahara et al. 1986). Estimation of the age composition of sika deer provides useful data to examine changes in hunting pressure through the Jomon Period (Koike 1986a, 1992, Koike and Otaishi 1985, 1987).

Finally, Hayashi's (1980) study of deer and wild boar remains from the Kainohana shell-midden site (Middle to Final Jomon) in Chiba Prefecture indicates that certain anatomical parts of deer and wild boar were found more frequently at the site than were others. He examined temporal changes and spatial differences of bone frequencies within the site, and interpreted the results in terms of both butchering patterns and game sharing with the residents of other settlements.

As described above, analyses of faunal remains can provide useful information about the subsistence strategies of the Jomon people. However, it should be kept in mind that the information is likely to be skewed. This is because, with the exception of a few water-logged sites and cave sites, most faunal remains are recovered from shell-middens, where the calcium from the shells helped preserve organic materials (N. Watanabe 1950). Typically, the soil of Japan is so acidic that very few faunal remains are preserved in open, non-shell-midden sites. Since the distribution of Jomon shell-middens is largely restricted to coastal areas, studies of faunal remains provide very little information about the subsistence activities of inland sites.

(3) Fish

Fishing was also an important subsistence activity for the Jomon people (Kaneko 1965, Kishinoue 1911, Koyama 1978, M. Watanabe 1973b). Fish remains commonly identified from inner-bay shell-middens include black sea bream (Acanthropagrus spp.), sea bass (Lateolabrax spp.), flathead mullet (Mugil cephalus) and flathead (Platycephalus spp.) (Kaneko 1965, 1982). Akazawa's (1980, 1981) analysis of the Nittano site in Ibaraki Prefecture indicates that the single regression method (Akazawa 1969) of excavated fish bone fragments can be successfully applied to estimate the body sizes of sea bass remains from Jomon sites. The estimation can then be used to interpret such characteristics of Jomon sites as territoriality and seasonality.

Fish remains from shell-middens along the open-sea coast are often characterized by the abundance of red sea bream (Pagrus major, also known as red snapper). Migratory fish such as tuna (Thunnus spp.), bonito (Katsuwonus pelamis), and yellowtail (Seriola quinqueradiata) are particularly prevalent at the open-sea coast shell-middens in the Tohoku region (Kaneko 1965).

In addition to these large to medium size fish, smaller fish, such as sardine (Sardinops melanostictus), anchovy (Engraulis japonicus), mackerel (Scomber spp.) and horse mackerel (Trachurus japonicus), are also reported (Kaneko 1965). Studies by Komiya (1976, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1986, 1991) and Komiya and Suzuki (1977) indicate that these small fish bones could be significantly under-represented in excavations which do not use the water-separation method.

Freshwater fish reported from Jomon shell-middens include carp (Cyprinus carpio), Japanese eel (Anguilla japonica), catfish (Silurus asotus) and salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.). The relative importance of salmon fishing as a subsistence activity has been a topic of a debate since the late 1940s. Based on several ethnographic parallels, including the Ainu in

Hokkaido and the California Indians, Yamanouchi argued that salmon constituted a major source of food for some Jomon groups (Yamanouchi 1964; although he originally suggested this hypothesis in 1947, and it became widely known among Japanese archaeologists during the late 1940s and 1950s, it was not published until 1964. See Yamanouchi 1964: 144, footnote 7). His hypothesis is still widely accepted by many archaeologists, including Matsui (1985), Obayashi (1971), A. Okamoto (1961) and Tsuboi (1962). It is this hypothesis which scholars have often cited to explain the greater number and larger size of Jomon settlements in eastern Japan, where salmon can be caught in abundance, as compared to western Japan, where salmon are rarely seen.

Yamanouchi's (1964) hypothesis has one major flaw; very few salmon bones have actually been recovered from Jomon sites. Yamanouchi thought that the Jomon people might have dried the bones and then ground them into powder. A. Okamoto (1961) suggested that the Jomon people had a religious cult which required them to toss the salmon bones in the ocean, a custom often seen among the Inuit, the Northwest Coast Indians and the Ainu. He also suggested the possibility that the salmon might have been dried or smoked and the bones might have become too fragile to be preserved. Obayashi (1971) agreed with A. Okamoto and suggested that the salmon might also have been processed near the spot where they were caught.

Matsui (1985) pointed out that the recovery of salmon bones from other sites around the world is not particularly common and argued that sampling methods are the cause of the problem.

Other archaeologists (Takayama 1974, M. Watanabe 1967, 1970, 1973b) doubt the validity of the salmon hypothesis. M. Watanabe (1970) reported that salmon bones made up about 10% of all fish remains from the Ruike shell-midden site in Aomori Prefecture. He consequently criticized A. Okamoto's idea that they would not be preserved. Takayama (1974) also criticized A. Okamoto's idea by suggesting that, when ethnographic sources referred to throwing away salmon bones, they meant only the first bones of the season. Yotsuyanagi (1976) admitted the possible importance of salmon fishing in the Tohoku and Hokuriku regions. However, he pointed out that, since salmon fishing villages among the Ainu were usually very small (five houses or less), salmon fishing could not possibly explain eastern Japan's prosperity (Yotsuyanagi 1983). Since there is little concrete evidence to support hypotheses about salmon fishing, these discussions have hardly progressed since the 1970s. It should be kept in mind, however, that the areas to which salmon migrated were mainly restricted to the northern part of Japan, i.e., the Tohoku region and Hokkaido (Yotsuyanagi 1976, 1983). Thus, even if salmon fishing were important, its significance was limited to northerly regions.

(4) Shellfish

Shellfish collecting was apparently a significant part of the Jomon people's subsistence activities, since shell-middens are one of the typical Jomon site types. A number of shellfish species have been identified from Jomon shell-middens (Kaneko 1965, 1982). For example, poker-chip venus (Meretrix lusoria, also known as oriental clam), Filipino venus (Ruditapes philipinarun, also known as asari clam) and oysters (Crassostrea gigas) are some of the dominant species at inner-bay shell-middens. Shell-middens located near the innermost bay or the river mouth are often characterized by an abundance of shijimi clams (Corbicula spp.) (Kaneko 1982).

It is assumed that shellfish collecting was important for the Jomon people especially during the spring (T. Kobayashi 1977), since (a) the spring tide would have provided excellent conditions for shellfish gathering, and (b) most other food resources were scarce during that season. Koike's (1973, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986b) analyses on the daily growth lines of poker-chip venus (oriental clam) excavated from Jomon shell-middens provide useful data for studying the seasonality of shellfish collecting by the Jomon people. According to her study (Koike 1983), about 70% of her samples were collected during spring and early summer (from March to June). She also suggests that longer collection seasons may result in an increase in collecting pressure and over-exploitation of shellfish (Koike 1992).

Archaeologists usually interpret the presence of shell-middens as evidence for the intensive use of marine resources. The oldest evidence of Jomon shellfish collecting goes back to the Initial Jomon Period. The radiocarbon date obtained from the Natsushima shell-midden (9,450 B.P. ± 400) in Kanagawa Prefecture indicates that the use of marine resources was already part of Jomon subsistence strategies 9,000 years ago.

The best known Jomon shell-middens are the large ones formed in horseshoe-shaped or circular configurations, most of which are dated from the Middle to Late Jomon Periods. Typical examples of this type of shell-midden include the Horinouchi shell-midden (Late Jomon), the Kainohana shell-midden (Late Jomon; Yahata 1973) and the Kasori shell-midden (Middle and Late Jomon; Kasori Kaizuka Hakubutsukan 1977a, 1977b), all of which are located in Chiba Prefecture along the eastern coast of Tokyo Bay. The diameter of these shell-middens measures 80 to 200 metres.

Because of their large size, horseshoe-shaped shell-middens are often interpreted as reflecting the affluence of the Jomon people. However, several archaeologists suggest that the formation of large shell-middens does not necessarily imply the prosperity of the site's residents. K. Goto (1988) suggests that horseshoe-shaped shell-middens were not permanent occupation sites, but that they were special-purpose sites where a large amount of shellfish meat was boiled and dried for preservation. He believes that the dried shellfish meat was exchanged for products of mountainous areas, such as raw material for stone-tool making. The measurement of the volume of three Jomon shell-middens by K. Suzuki (1982, 1986) indicates that large-scale shell-middens accumulated at the same rate over time as small-scale shell-middens. Based on this result, he argues that the seemingly large-scale of the horse-shoe shaped shell-middens is simply due to their long-period of accumulation; it does not reflect the affluence of the Jomon people.

4. Settlement

Features recorded at Jomon sites include pit-dwellings, storage pits, grave pits, shell-middens, earth ovens (i.e., concentrations of burnt stones), trap pits and religious structures (e.g., large stone alignments). Many Jomon specialists have been particularly interested in studies of pit-dwellings. Pit-dwellings were usually dug about 40-50 cm into the ground (S. Goto 1956). H. Watanabe (1966, 1986) suggests that Jomon pit-dwellings were used as permanent residences, since their post-holes are larger than those of the temporary shelters of ethnographically-observed nomadic groups. Evidence of rebuilding (presence of more than one set of post-holes) or enlargement (presence of more than one row of wall posts or wall ditches) of pit-dwellings is quite common. Such evidence has been used to infer long periods of occupation (M. Miyasaka 1971, H. Watanabe 1966, 1986). Ishii (1977), however, argues that these "rebuilt" or "enlarged" pit-dwellings may not have been occupied continuously but, rather, were reused intermittently.

The best known Jomon settlements are large habitation sites with multiple pit-dwellings arranged in horseshoe-shaped or semicircular configurations. In addition to these large settlements, there are a number of small habitation sites with only one, or at most a few, pit-dwellings. Shell-middens, trap-pit sites and sites with religious structures have also been reported. In addition to sites with identifiable features, many Jomon sites are reported with no significant features. These sites may actually have had features; the lack of evidence for features in the excavation record being due to their partial excavation.

Because of the presence of large settlements during and after the Early Jomon Period, most Japanese archaeologists assume that the Jomon people were fully sedentary, living in permanent residential bases throughout the year. Despite this assumption, the actual Jomon subsistence-settlement systems are poorly understood. Previous studies of Jomon settlements by Japanese archaeologists have been primarily based on classical Marxist theory, which was introduced into Japan during the late 1940s and 1950s. In this theoretical framework, the study of Jomon subsistence has been largely separated from Jomon settlement archaeology.

Most of the Jomon settlement studies by Japanese archaeologists are based, both theoretically and methodologically, on the work of Wajima (1948, 1958, 1962), an archaeologist who has been extremely influential in Japanese archaeology throughout the postwar period. In his 1948 paper, Wajima tried to explain the development of ancient settlements in Japan from the Jomon Period to the Kofun Period (A.D. 400-700). He suggested that the gradual increase in settlement size observed from the Initial to Late Jomon Periods could be related to population growth and increased productivity through time. Based on the results of surface surveys and partial excavations at several shell-midden sites, Wajima also pointed out that pit-dwellings occurred in horseshoe-shaped or circular configurations during the Early, Middle and Late Jomon Periods. Because of this patterning, Wajima assumed that a strict social rule had controlled the placement of pit-dwellings within the settlements.

When Wajima began his postwar work on settlement archaeology, the only Jomon settlement that had been completely excavated was the Togariishi site (Middle Jomon) in Nagano Prefecture (F. Miyasaka 1946, 1957). Therefore, Wajima undertook an entire excavation of the Minamibori shell-midden site (Early Jomon) in Kanagawa Prefecture in 1955 (Wajima 1958). This excavation revealed 48 pit-dwellings forming a horseshoe-shaped configuration located around the edge of the hilltop with an open area at the centre (Figure 8).

The excavation results of the Minamibori shell-midden site provided strong supporting evidence for Wajima's hypothesis that the location of pit-dwellings in prehistoric Japanese sites was not random. Using the excavation results of the Minamibori and other Jomon settlements, Wajima examined the increase in site size and population through the Jomon Period, and discussed the development of cooperative subsistence strategies among groups. He also concluded that, during the Initial Jomon Period, the Jomon people were already fairly sedentary and that they became increasingly sedentary through time.

Although Wajima (1958) did not cite specific theoretical references, his idea of development in settlement size and social structure was apparently influenced by the works of Morgan and Engels. Using concepts developed by these

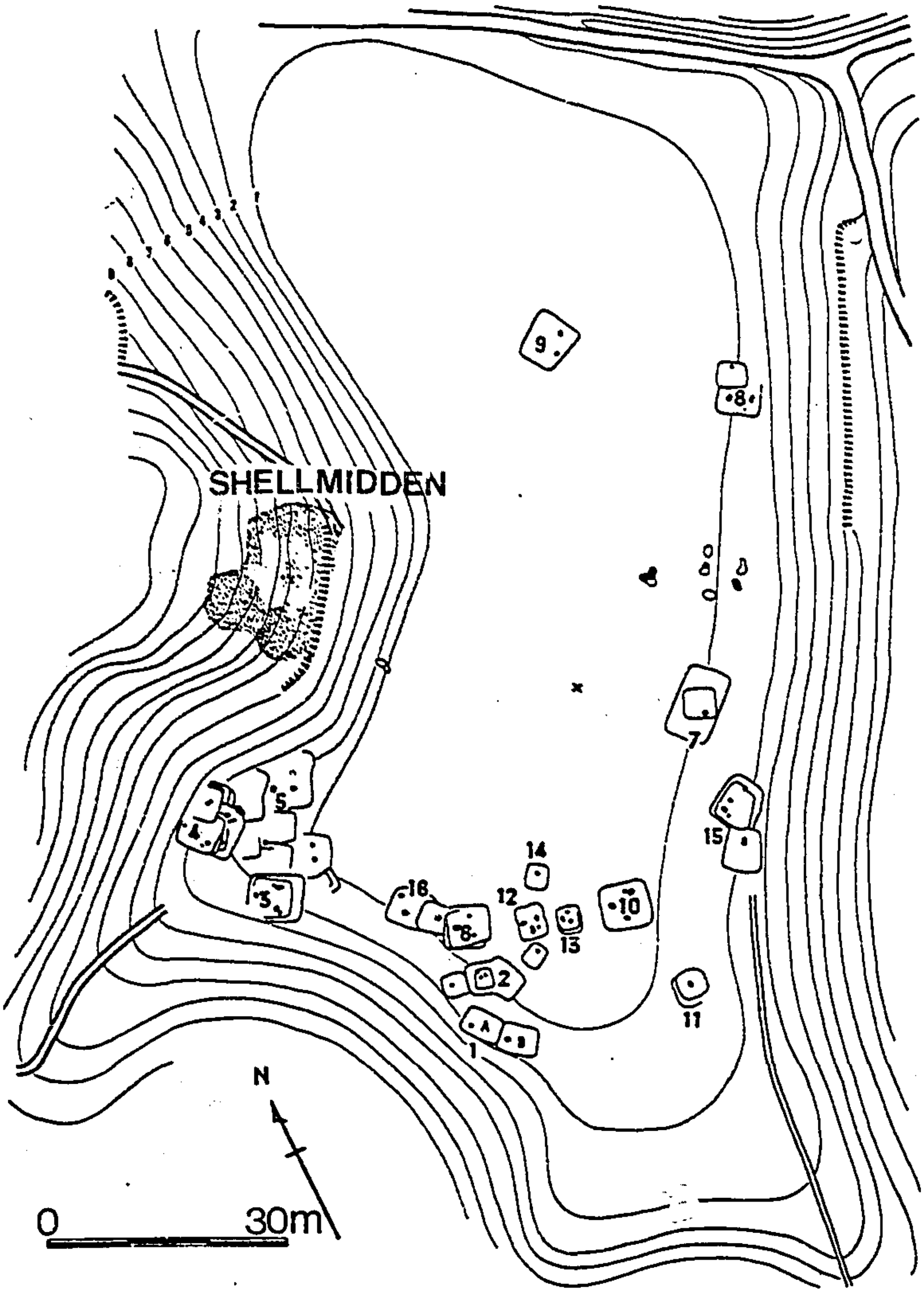


Figure 8. The Minamibori shell-midden site, Kanagawa Prefecture.

scholars, Wajima created the first theoretical framework for the interpretation of social changes in prehistoric Japan. Since Wajima's (1958) work, a number of Japanese archaeologists have published articles on Jomon settlements. Many of these articles were directly or indirectly influenced by classical Marxist theory, and by Wajima's view of Jomon settlements (for reviews of Jomon settlement archaeology, see Fujimori 1966a, K. Goto 1988, Habu 1990, Hayashi 1979, Nagasaki 1980)

An interest in the "primitive community" is a characteristic of Jomon settlement archaeology influenced by classical Marxist perspectives. The concept of "primitive community", which originally had been developed by Morgan, Marx and Engels, entered Japanese archaeology through the writings of such scholars as Otsuka (1955) and Izumi (1962). As a result, the reconstruction of "primitive communities", or co-operative groups involved in various subsistence activities, has become a major goal of Jomon settlement archaeology. Unfortunately, this emphasis on the social aspects of Jomon subsistence activities severely restricted interest in the scientific studies of faunal and floral remains.

Studies of site territory were also focused on the social aspects of the Jomon culture. Ichihara (1959), in his study of the distribution of Middle Jomon settlements along the Oi River in Shizuoka Prefecture, pointed out that the inhabitants of these sites had left a distance of ten or more kilometres between each settlement. He also suggested that the inhabitants of each settlement seemed to control a hunting and gathering territory extending over a diameter of ten kilometres. It is worth noting that Ichihara's work on site territory preceded site catchment analysis in Anglo-American archaeology (Vita-Finzi and Higgs 1970) by more than ten years. However, unlike site catchment studies in England and North America, the primary objective of Ichihara's paper was to reconstruct the redistributive systems, the divisions of labour and the social networks which operated over a broad area. Following Ichihara, other scholars examined the spatial distribution and territoriality of Jomon sites in terms of social relationships between sites (Hayashi 1974, 1975, Horikoshi 1972, Mukosaka 1970, Shimizu 1973, Takahashi 1965). With the exception of Akazawa (1980, 1981, 1982b) and Akazawa and Komiya (1981), whose work was built directly on the site catchment approach of Vita-Finzi and Higgs (1970), very few studies of Jomon site territoriality adopted a systematically ecological approach.

Mizuno's (1963) analysis of the Yosukeone site (Middle Jomon) in Nagano Prefecture further encouraged the reconstruction of Jomon social groups. He suggested that, at the Yosukeone site, 12 dwellings out of 28 had been occupied simultaneously, and that these 12 houses could have been organized into two large groups, each of which contained three smaller groups of two pit-dwellings each. Furthermore, he argued, each of these small groups practiced a different kind of worship represented by such artifacts as stone posts, clay figurines and phallic stones. Later, Mizuno (1969a, 1969b, 1970) analyzed data from other sites, and concluded that the number of simultaneously occupied dwellings in a Jomon settlement was usually two, four, six, or twelve, and that each group of two pit-dwellings was occupied by a single family. Mizuno's data manipulation, particularly his identification of simultaneously inhabited dwellings, was severely criticized by other archaeologists ("Flake" Dojinkai 1971, K. Goto 1970: 116-117). Nevertheless, his work stimulated intra-site spatial analysis of Jomon sites (Mukosaka 1970, Murata 1974, Nagasaki 1977a, 1977b, Niwa 1978, 1982), as well as the study of religious systems (Nagasaki 1973) and social organization (Obayashi 1971).

During the 1970s and 1980s, T. Kobayashi (1973, 1980, 1981, 1986a) tried to develop a new approach to Jomon settlement data using North American concepts of settlement archaeology and ethnographic analogy (T. Kobayashi 1973, 1980, 1981, 1986a). Based on site surveys and excavation results from the Tama New Town area, located in the western part of

Tokyo, T. Kobayashi (1973) suggested that Jomon sites could be classified according to six 'patterns' (Patterns A to F). In a later paper, T. Kobayashi (1980) discussed ethnographic data from the Tuluaqmiut in Alaska (Campbell 1968) and suggested that his Jomon site Patterns A to F correspond to the Campbell's six site types (Types I to VI). T. Kobayashi's work was new in the sense that he emphasized the variability of Jomon settlement types. However, his interpretation of Jomon settlement systems (T. Kobayashi 1980) continued to be based on a view which emphasized the importance of various social rules of "primitive communities" and assumed full-sedentism during and after the Early Jomon Period (for a critique of T. Kobayashi's interpretation, see Nishida 1989).

Several archaeologists believe that the traditional view of Jomon settlements should be re-examined. Based on the careful excavation of pit-dwellings in a Late Jomon site, Ishii (1977) suggests that Jomon pit-dwellings may not have been used continuously, but only intermittently, and questions the emphasis which traditional Jomon studies place on sedentary settlement systems. Doi (1985) and Kuro'o (1988) both suggest that most Jomon settlement sites are quite small, and that large sites with numerous dwellings were formed only in exceptional cases when a particular site was used repeatedly as a residential area. Early Jomon data compiled by Habu (1988, 1989b) support these suggestions. Because these works point out problems in previous perspectives, they are important. However, so far they have not provided a new framework to interpret Jomon settlement systems.

5. Population

Very little work has been done in the field of Jomon population studies. One of the early pioneers in this field was Sekino (1938), who suggested that the rebuilding of pit-dwellings at the Kamifukuoka site (Early Jomon) in Saitama Prefecture was due to increases in the number of family members. Sekino suggested that the average amount by which the floor area was normally expanded (about 3 square metres) represented the area required to house each additional person. He also estimated that the hearth of a typical Jomon pit-dwelling would require approximately 3 square metres. He therefore calculated the number of the family members per pit-dwelling as:

$$P = (A-3)/3$$

where P = number of family members living in the pit-dwelling,
A = floor area of the pit-dwelling.

This formula has been used to estimate the population of many

Jomon sites (e.g., Aso 1965, Kogusuri 1985).

In the 1960s, the total population size of the Japanese Archipelago during the Jomon Period was debated by Serizawa (1960) and Yamanouchi (1964). At the time, there were still no statistical data on the total number of Jomon sites throughout Japan. Thus, both of these scholars based their estimates on demographic data from ethnographic sources. Serizawa (1960: 13) used figures for Ainu general population density suggested by the Japanese government after a census in 1882, to estimate the Jomon population at about 120,000. Yamanouchi (1964: 143), on the other hand, based his estimates on comparisons between the similar land areas of Japan and California. He assumed that the Jomon population might have been approximately the same size as that of the aboriginal California Indians who numbered, according to Baumhoff (1963), between 150,000 and 250,000.

Koyama (1978, 1984) is the first and only researcher to have tried to estimate the size of the Jomon population systematically, employing data on site numbers. He did this using the ratio between the number of sites of the Haji Period (usually called the Kofun, Nara and Heian Periods; A.D. 250-1,150) in the Kanto region and the eighth century population record of that area as the basis for estimating Jomon population size.

Koyama's method has several steps. First, he estimated that the five Jomon sub-periods (Jomon 1 to 5 which correspond to the Initial, Early, Middle, Late and Final Jomon Periods) lasted approximately 1,000 years each. Thus, he assumed that each Jomon sub-period was about the same length as the Haji Period. Second, he assumed that the possibility of finding Jomon and Haji sites is the same. Third, on the basis of these two assumptions, he hypothesized that the ratio between the total number of Haji sites and the estimated Haji population at any one time (in this case, the eighth century) should be about the same as the ratio between the number of Jomon sites from one sub-period and the population at any one time during that sub-period. Fourth, he suggested that the number of houses per site was greater in Haji settlements than in Jomon sub-period 2 to 4 sites by a ratio of approximately 7:1 (for the Jomon 1, Koyama used the constant of 1/20 instead of 1/7). On this basis, he concluded that the population of the Jomon sub-period 3 in the Kanto region could be estimated using the following formula:

$$POP_{j3} = 1/7 \times T_{j3}(POP_{8c}/T_h)$$

where POP_{j3}= Jomon 3 population in the Kanto region,

POP_{8c}= eighth century population in the Kanto region,

T_{j3} = total number of Jomon 3 sites in the Kanto region,

T_h = total number of Haji sites in the Kanto region.

The population of other areas was calculated using the ratio of the number of sites in that region to the number of sites in the Kanto region.

Figure 9 shows the change in population density by regions based on the population estimates presented by Koyama (1984; these estimates are slightly different from his original estimates in his 1978 paper, but the general conclusions remain the same). His calculations suggest that the population of the Japanese islands increased relatively rapidly from the Initial to Middle Jomon Periods. The population peaked at the Middle Jomon Period, then declined through the Late and Final Jomon Periods. It then increased again at the beginning of the Yayoi Period. This trend is particularly marked in eastern Japan (Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Hokuriku and Tokai regions). In contrast, in western Japan (Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions), the population increased gradually from the Initial to Late Jomon Periods. In western Japan, the absolute number of sites, and, therefore, the total estimated population was much smaller than in eastern Japan.

Koyama's (1978, 1984) estimates are based on two assumptions which can be questioned. First, he assumed that the people who lived in Jomon sites were as sedentary as those who occupied Haji sites. If the Jomon people moved their

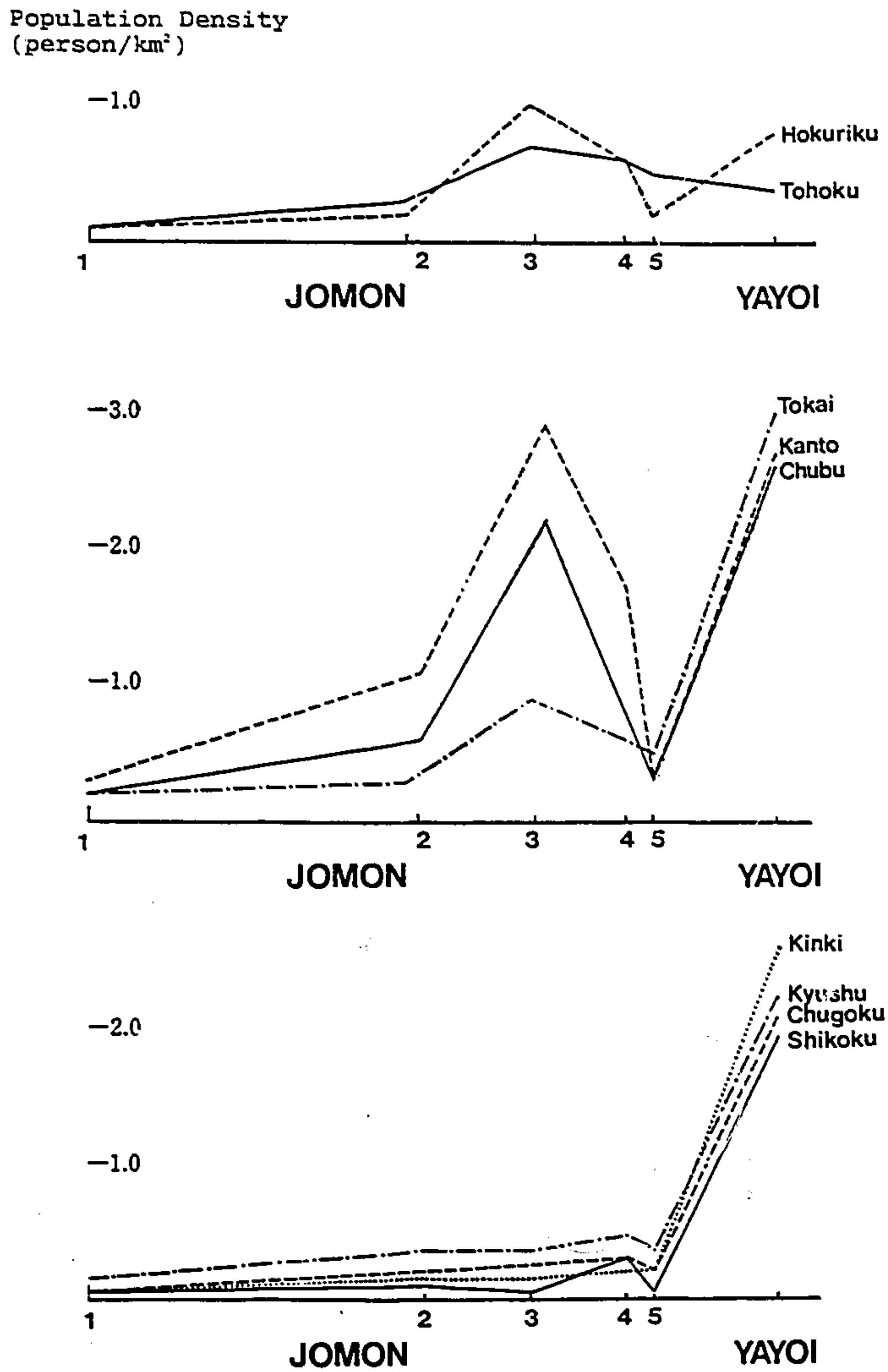


Figure 9. Changes in population density by region. (From Koyama 1984.)

residential bases seasonally, the total estimated population size of the Jomon Period would probably be too large. This is because the total number of Jomon settlements, on which his calculations were based, would include temporary occupation sites. Second, Koyama regarded Jomon sites with many pit-dwellings, such as the Takanekido site in Chiba Prefecture, as typical of the Early to Late Jomon Periods. In fact, Takanekido is one of the largest Jomon sites. As described previously, such sites formed only a part of the total range of Jomon sites. If we calculate populations using the average number of pit-dwellings per site for both Jomon and Haji sites, the results are quite different from those suggested by Koyama.

Koyama's work is useful because it demonstrates general changes in the numbers of sites from the Initial to Final Jomon Periods. However, the problems discussed above indicate that studies of Jomon population should always take settlement systems into account.

6. Summary

To summarize, with the exceptions of the controversies over plant cultivation and salmon use, the study of faunal and floral remains as integral to archaeological explanations of Jomon subsistence was largely ignored until recently. Since the late 1970s, new types of subsistence studies emerged as a result of 1) innovations in sampling methods for collecting faunal and floral remains, 2) advances in statistical techniques to process quantitative data and 3) theoretical influences from Anglo-American archaeology. These new trends in Jomon subsistence studies have encouraged Japanese archaeologists to reconsider the traditional framework of Jomon subsistence studies. However, since these trends are fairly recent, and since the results are primarily published in English and not in Japanese, they have yet to provide a viable alternative to traditional approaches. Furthermore, most of these studies use data from a very limited number of Jomon sites. Consequently, the results are not integrated with other aspects of Jomon studies, including Jomon settlement archaeology.

As discussed in this chapter, the mainstream of Jomon settlement archaeology has been based on the work of Wajima (1948, 1958), whose theoretical framework was strongly influenced by classical Marxist theory. This theoretical orientation assisted in the development of settlement archaeology in Japan during and after the 1960s. Unfortunately, however, the focus of these settlement studies has been placed on the reconstruction of social structure, particularly the structure of "primitive societies". Furthermore, the majority of Jomon settlement studies have maintained Wajima's (1958) view that people during and after the Early Jomon Period were fully or nearly fully sedentary. Jomon researchers with non-Marxist theoretical approaches share Wajima's assumption that the Jomon people lived in large villages throughout the year (e.g., H. Watanabe 1966, 1986, Koyama 1978, 1984, Nishida 1986, 1989).

As discussed in this chapter, recent developments in Jomon settlement studies suggest that we must reevaluate this traditional assumption of Jomon sedentism. For this purpose, it is necessary to examine the degree of sedentism within the context of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems as a whole, since, as indicated in Chapter II, hunter-gatherer residential mobility is closely related to their subsistence strategies.

Jomon demography is another area which should be further examined in relation to subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. As discussed in the previous section, population estimates can be strongly influenced by assessments of the degree of sedentism and site size. In addition, population increase is often seen as either the main cause or the key result of changes in subsistence strategies and/or settlement patterns. Thus, studies of Jomon settlement, subsistence and population should be closely related with each other.

CHAPTER IV

PROBLEMS, HYPOTHESES, MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Problems and Hypotheses

Despite the common assumption that the Jomon people were fully sedentary, living in permanent residential bases throughout the year, little attempt has been made to study the settlement patterns of the Jomon people systematically. As discussed in the previous chapter, in order to examine the residential mobility of the Jomon people more closely, it is necessary to study Jomon subsistence-settlement systems as a whole.

The collector-forager model presented in Chapter II can provide us with a useful theoretical framework for examining the residential mobility of the Jomon hunter-gatherers in relation to their subsistence strategies. In view of the evidence of food storage and seasonal changes in resource availability throughout the Japanese archipelago, the Jomon people in general appear to have been close to the collector end of the forager-collector spectrum (Ikawa-Smith and Sahara 1985). However, the issue whether the Jomon people moved their residential bases seasonally still remains unsolved.

One way to examine the degree to which the Jomon people moved their residential bases by season is to compare residentially-used sites in terms of both their size and their associated artifact assemblages. People who moved their residential bases seasonally would have used each of these sites for different subsistence activities. Consequently, we would expect considerable variability in the artifact assemblages among residentially-used sites. We would also expect that the residentially-used sites would vary considerably in size since the dispersal and amalgamation of residential groups is common among ethnographically-documented hunter-gatherers who move their residential bases seasonally. On the other hand, if the Jomon people stayed in the same residential base throughout the year, we would expect variability in artifact assemblages and site size among residentially-used sites to be relatively small.

Based on these expectations and archaeological considerations as described in the third section of Chapter II, the following hypotheses can be suggested:

> If the Jomon people were collectors who moved their residential bases several times a year, we would expect to find the variability of residentially-used sites to be large in terms of both associated artifact assemblages and site size. If they were fully sedentary collectors,

on the other hand, we would expect this variability to be relatively small. In both cases, we would expect that the distribution of residentially-used sites would form concentrations near the primary resource concentrations. On the other hand, if the Jomon people were foragers, we would expect the variability of residentially-used sites to be small in terms of both associated artifact assemblages and site size, and that residentially-used sites would be dispersed throughout the research area.

2. Materials

Given the hypotheses described above, we can examine archaeological data from the Jomon Period. Previous studies indicate that there were considerable variations in settlement patterns throughout the Jomon Period. For example, Imamura (1977) points out that there was a significant decrease in site size and site numbers during the Shomyoji Phase of the Late Jomon Period in the Kanto region. Similar decrease in site size and site numbers is noted for the Jusanbodai Phase of the Early Jomon Period in the same area (Imamura 1992). In other words, it is quite possible that the Jomon subsistence-settlement systems varied considerably throughout the Jomon Period. Accordingly, analysis of archaeological remains from specific phases is necessary before discussing Jomon subsistence-settlement systems as a whole.

The archaeological data examined in this study are from the Moroiso Phase, which occurs near the end of the Early Jomon Period. The Moroiso Phase is named after a style of Early Jomon pottery distributed throughout the Chubu region and the southern and northwestern parts of the Kanto region. The distribution area of Moroiso Style pottery does not correspond to a particular environmental zone. It includes both coastal and inland areas, which indicates possible variability of adaptive strategies among the Moroiso Phase people. Radiocarbon dating indicates that the Moroiso Style pottery was used around 5,000 B.P. (Table 1).

The Moroiso Phase was chosen for the analysis for three reasons. First, most Jomon archaeologists think that the latter half of the Early Jomon Period, including the Moroiso Phase, was the time when the Jomon people established a fully or nearly fully sedentary life-style. This is because large habitation sites with many pit-dwellings first appeared shortly before the Moroiso Phase. By the Moroiso Phase, large habitation sites became quite common. The presence of large settlements continued to be common throughout the Middle and Late Jomon Periods. Therefore, by examining the archaeological materials from the Moroiso Phase, we should be able to discuss the adequacy of the conventional assumption

Table 1. Carbon 14 dates from Moroiso Phase sites.
(Compiled from Keally and Muto 1982 and Nagano-ken Chuodo Iseki Chosadan 1982.)

Laboratory	Date (B.P.)	Styles of pottery associated	Site name
TK-1*	4970± 80	Moroiso-a	Minamibori
M-240*	5100±400	Moroiso-a	Kamo
N-38b*	5290±138	Moroiso-a	Kamo
Gak-5368*	5260±110	Moroiso-a	Hazama-higashi
Gak-8006**	5370± 70	Moroiso-a	Akyu
Gak-8008**	5700±140	Moroiso-a	Akyu
Gak-379a*	4730± 90	Moroiso-a,b	Orimoto
Gak-379c*	4760± 90	Moroiso-a,b	Orimoto
Gak-1158*	4380±100	Moroiso	Naka-kokubumachi
Gak-1147*	4770±170	Moroiso	Kitadai

* From Keally and Muto 1982.
** From Nagano-ken Chuodo Iseki Chosadan 1982.

that the Jomon people were fully sedentary.

The second advantage of analyzing the data from the Moroiso Phase is its sample size. Since Moroiso Style pottery has been reported from more than 1,000 sites, it is possible to establish an adequate sample size base for the analysis of assemblage variability and settlement patterns. Some other phases of the Middle and Late Jomon Periods would have provided larger samples, but for the present project, the size of the Moroiso Phase data seemed ideal.

Third, detailed chronological studies of pottery from the Moroiso Phase have already been done, and the results can be used to create a time scale for the analysis of settlement patterns. The conventional three-divisions of the Moroiso Phase (Moroiso a, b and c; see Figure 10), which were originally suggested by Yamanouchi (1937b, 1939), have been substantiated by the work of other archaeologists (Habu 1983, Imamura 1980, 1982, T. Suzuki 1980a, 1980b, 1989). These studies also indicate that more detailed sub-divisions are possible (Moroiso a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, b_3, c_1 and c_2). In the preliminary analysis of the Moroiso Phase site size, the author (Habu 1988) used six sub-divisions (Moroiso a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, b_3 and c) as the basic time units for identifying simultaneously occupied pit-dwellings. However, this study does not use these sub-divisions for separating different

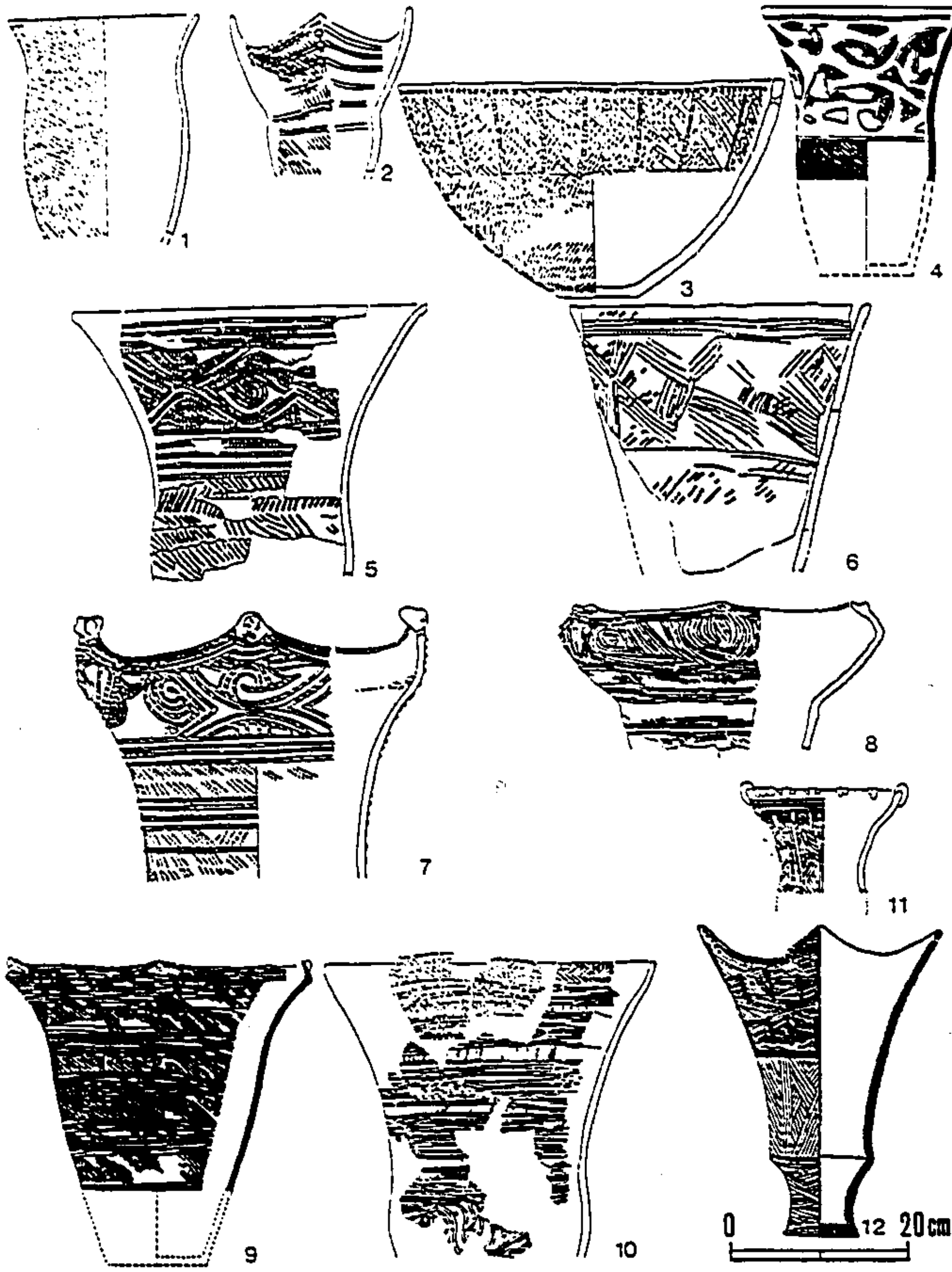


Figure 10. Examples of Moroiso Style pottery. 1-4: Moroiso-a Style, 5-10: Moroiso-b Style, 11-12: Moroiso-c Style. (From Habu 1988.)

occupations from each other, since there are some disagreements about the criteria for the sub-divisions (see e.g., Iwahashi et al. 1992).

Raw data were taken from Moroiso Phase sites in six prefectures (Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi and Nagano) in the Kanto and Chubu regions. Figure 11 shows the location of these prefectures. These six prefectures cover a substantial part of the areas in which Moroiso Phase sites have been reported. The distribution area of the Moroiso Style pottery extends from the eastern Kanto to the western Chubu regions. However, in the eastern Kanto region (Chiba, Ibaraki and Tochigi Prefectures), Ukishima and Okitsu Styles of pottery, which coexisted with the Moroiso Style pottery, tend to dominate the assemblages. In the west, outside the research area, Kita-shirakawa Style pottery, which was also contemporary with the Moroiso Style, are more commonly reported.

Data were assembled through library research at the Archaeology Museum of Meiji University and the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute in Japan from February to June 1991. All the archaeological reports for the six prefectures in the libraries of these two institutes were examined, and all the sites from which Moroiso Style pottery had been reported were recorded. Additional research was

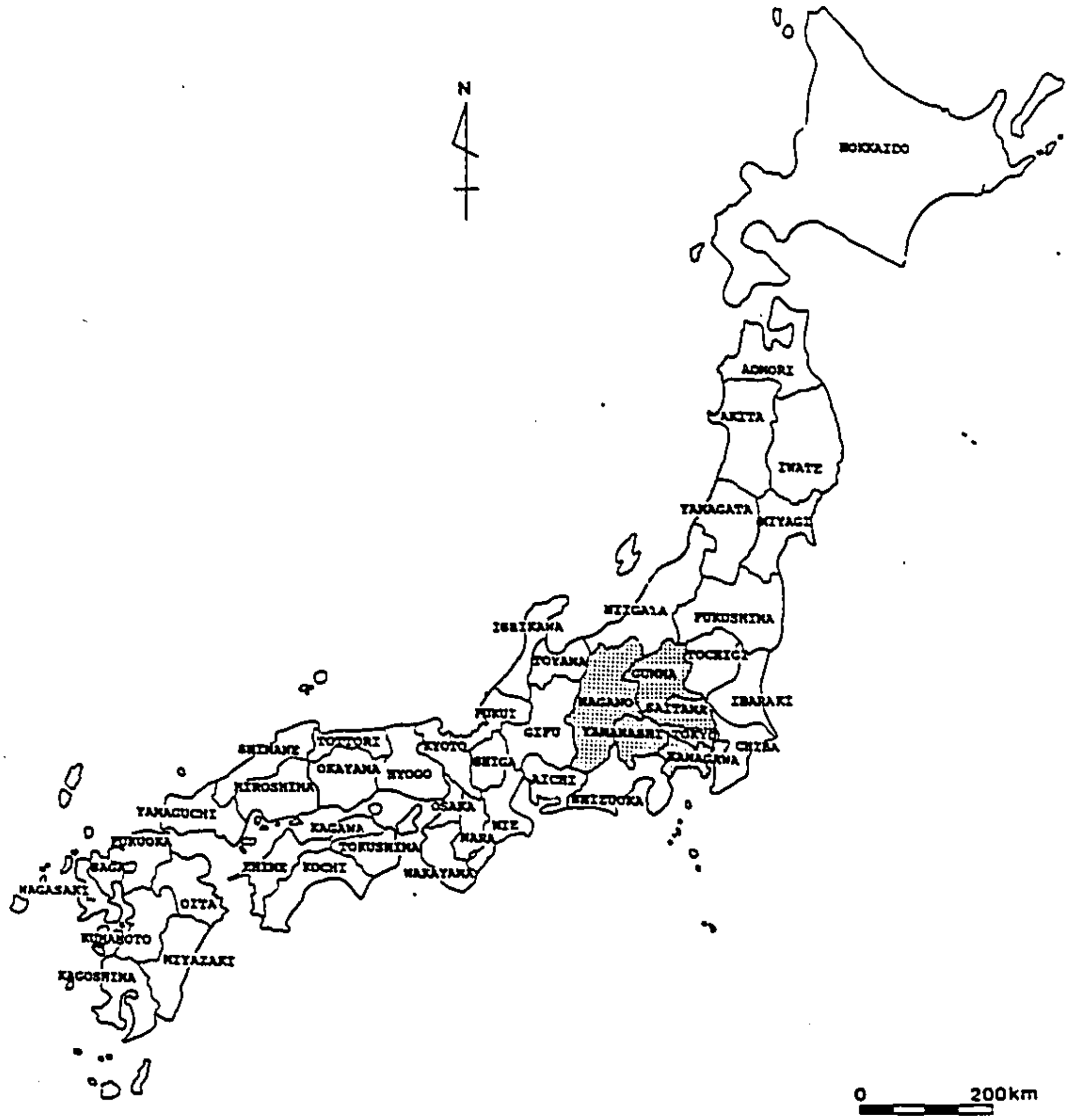


Figure 11. Map of Japan showing research area.

conducted at the library of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Tokyo. As a result of the library research, a total of 1,058 sites from the six prefectures were identified as Moroiso Phase sites.

Table 2 lists the number of Moroiso Phase sites from each prefecture. In the table, the 1,058 sites are divided into two groups: dwelling sites and non-dwelling sites. Dwelling sites refers to sites in which one or more Moroiso Phase pit-dwellings were excavated or identified. Non-dwelling sites refers to sites from which no Moroiso Phase pit-dwellings were reported. Of the 1,058 sites, 242 were identified as dwelling sites. The remaining 816 sites were classified as non-dwelling sites.

In Table 2, the numbers of sites from the Tama New Town (TNT) area in Tokyo and the Kohoku New Town (KNT) area in Kanagawa Prefecture are listed separately. Large-scale land development took place in these two "new town" areas during the 1970s and 1980s. For both areas, extensive archaeological surveys were conducted and a number of rescue excavations were carried out before the destruction of archaeological sites. As a result, these areas became two of the most intensively surveyed and excavated areas in Japan.

Table 3 provides a list of the 1,058 Moroiso Phase sites.

Table 2. Number of Moroiso Phase sites in the research area.

Prefecture	Dwelling sites	Non-dwelling sites	Total
Gumma	65	61	126
Saitama	39	164	203
Tokyo*1	45	195	240
Tokyo (TNT)*2	15	168	183
Kanagawa*3	22	109	131
Kanagawa (KNT)*4	12	31	43
Yamanashi	12	27	39
Nagano	32	61	93
Total	242	816	1058

*1 Excludes the number of sites in the Tama New Town area.
*2 Number of sites reported from the Tama New Town area.
*3 Excludes the number of sites in the Kohoku New Town area.
*4 Number of sites reported from the Kohoku New Town area.

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites.

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
1	Shimo-tozai	N	10201-001	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
2	Arato Kitahara	N	10201-002	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
3	Arato Ninoseki	D	10201-003	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
4	Kiyosato Nagakubo	N	10201-004	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
5	Kiyosato Koshin-zuka	N	10201-005	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
6	Minami-tanokuchi	N	10201-006	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
7	Kokubunsoji-niji Chukan	D	10201-007	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
8	Naka-tsurugaya	N	10201-008	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
9	Shimo-tsurugaya	D	10201-009	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
10	Umenoki	N	10201-010	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
11	Ko-toka	N	10201-011	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
12	Uchibori	N	10201-012	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
13	Kumanoya	N	10201-013	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
14	Arato Kamisuwa	D	10201-014	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
15	Haga Kita-kuruwa	D	10201-015	Gumma	Maebashi-shi	I
16	Ohiradai	N	10202-001	Gumma	Takasaki-shi	I
17	Shimo-sano II	N	10202-002	Gumma	Takasaki-shi	I
18	Tenjin	D	10202-003	Gumma	Takasaki-shi	I
19	Muranishi	D	10202-004	Gumma	Takasaki-shi	I
20	Ohana/Inari	N	10202-005	Gumma	Takasaki-shi	I
21	Kami-ueki Kosenbo	N	10204-001	Gumma	Isezaki-shi	I
22	Kakiage Shimo-kichijoji	D	10204-002	Gumma	Isezaki-shi	I
23	Kaninuma-higashi	N	10204-003	Gumma	Isezaki-shi	I
24	Kami	N	10205-001	Gumma	Ota-shi	I
25	Tsukamawari	N	10205-003	Gumma	Ota-shi	I
26	Komachida	N	10205-004	Gumma	Ota-shi	I
27	Kamo	D	10205-005	Gumma	Ota-shi	I
28	Togami Suwa	D	10206-001	Gumma	Numata-shi	I
29	Taki	D	10206-002	Gumma	Numata-shi	I
30	Usune Chugaku	N	10206-003	Gumma	Numata-shi	I
31	Karasawa	N	10208-001	Gumma	Shibukawa-shi	I
32	Suwanoki	N	10208-002	Gumma	Shibukawa-shi	I
33	Kojiya	N	10208-003	Gumma	Shibukawa-shi	I
34	Midorino	N	10209-001	Gumma	Fujioka-shi	I
35	Yakushihara	N	10209-002	Gumma	Fujioka-shi	I
36	Shimmei-kita	N	10209-003	Gumma	Fujioka-shi	I
37	Yachi	N	10209-004	Gumma	Fujioka-shi	I
38	Kabuki	D	10209-005	Gumma	Fujioka-shi	I
39	Minamisawa I	N	10210-001	Gumma	Tomioka-shi	I
40	Takumi Suwa-mae	D	10210-002	Gumma	Tomioka-shi	I
41	Takumi Hikae-shuji	D	10210-003	Gumma	Tomioka-shi	I
42	Kojo	N	10211-001	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
43	Itahanajo	D	10211-002	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
44	Enokibata	D	10211-003	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
45	Shime-hikihara II	N	10211-004	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
46	Sanbongi	N	10211-005	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
47	Ochiai	N	10211-006	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
48	Nodono Kita-yashiki	N	10211-007	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
49	Nakanoya Matsubara	D	10211-008	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
50	Oshimohara	D	10211-009	Gumma	Annaka-shi	I
51	Shimo-hakoda Mukoyama	D	10301-001	Gumma	Kitatachibana-mura	I

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
52	Bungo Hassaki	D	10301-002	Gumma	Kitatachibana-mura	I
53	Joyama	N	10301-003	Gumma	Kitatachibana-mura	I
54	Hassakijo	N	10301-004	Gumma	Kitatachibana-mura	I
55	Hassakizuka	N	10301-005	Gumma	Kitatachibana-mura	I
56	Miharadajo	D	10302-001	Gumma	Akagi-mura	I
57	Nakaune	D	10302-002	Gumma	Akagi-mura	I
58	Suwa-nishi	D	10302-003	Gumma	Akagi-mura	I
59	Kappozawa Nakanoyama	D	10302-004	Gumma	Akagi-mura	I
60	Mitate Tamei	N	10302-005	Gumma	Akagi-mura	I
61	Muko Fuppari	D	10303-001	Gumma	Fujimi-mura	I
62	Iwanoshita	N	10303-002	Gumma	Fujimi-mura	I
63	Tanaka	D	10303-003	Gumma	Fujimi-mura	I
64	Kamioya/Higoshi	D	10304-001	Gumma	Ogo-machi	I
65	Inariyama	D	10306-001	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
66	Naganda A	D	10306-002	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
67	Naganda B	D	10306-003	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
68	Naganda C	D	10306-004	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
69	Naganda D	D	10306-005	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
70	Nukari I	D	10306-006	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
71	Nukari II	D	10306-007	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
72	Chikado I	D	10306-008	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
73	Chikado II	D	10306-009	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
74	Tukida 3&4	D	10306-010	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
75	Tukida 6	N	10306-011	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
76	Tukida 7	D	10306-012	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
77	Tukida 8	D	10306-013	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
78	Tukida 9	D	10306-014	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
79	Tukida 10	D	10306-015	Gumma	Kasukawa-mura	I
80	Kumano	D	10307-001	Gumma	Niisato-mura	I
81	Jo	N	10307-002	Gumma	Niisato-mura	I
82	Okusawa Setohara	N	10307-003	Gumma	Niisato-mura	I
83	Maedahara Kitahara	N	10308-001	Gumma	Kurohone-mura	I
84	Nakazenji Miyaji	D	10323-001	Gumma	Minosato-machi	I
85	Kumanodo	D	10324-001	Gumma	Gunma-machi	I
86	Hotoda	N	10324-002	Gumma	Gunma-machi	I
87	Nanokaichi	D	10345-001	Gumma	Yoshioka-mura	I
88	Nagane Hanedakura	N	10363-001	Gumma	Yoshii-machi	I
89	Kurokuma 5	D	10363-001	Gumma	Yoshii-machi	I
90	Sakuma	D	10384-001	Gumma	Kanraku-machi	I
91	Kami-ishikura B&C	N	10445-001	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
92	Imaizumi	N	10445-002	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
93	Wanaju	N	10445-003	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
94	Fuchijiri	N	10445-004	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
95	Miyaji	N	10445-005	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
96	Kotake A	N	10445-006	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
97	Kotake B	N	10445-007	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
98	Otake	N	10445-008	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
99	Maenakahara	N	10445-009	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
100	Yabuta	N	10445-010	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
101	Kanayama	N	10445-011	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
102	Ushiroda	D	10445-012	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
103	Zenjo	D	10445-013	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
104	Mitsumine Jinja	D	10445-014	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
105	Otomo Yakata ato	D	10445-015	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
106	Dogihara	D	10445-016	Gumma	Tsukiyono-machi	I
107	Kawakami	N	10446-001	Gumma	Minakami-machi	I
108	Konita A	D	10446-002	Gumma	Minakami-machi	I
109	Konita B&C	D	10446-003	Gumma	Minakami-machi	I
110	Konita D	D	10446-004	Gumma	Minakami-machi	I
111	Nakadana	D	10448-001	Gumma	Showa-mura	I
112	Itoi Miyamae	D	10448-002	Gumma	Showa-mura	I
113	Imai Yanagida	N	10461-001	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
114	Kitadori A	D	10461-002	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
115	Takanosu	D	10461-003	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
116	Horishita Hachiman	D	10461-004	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
117	Shimofure Ushibuse	D	10461-005	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
118	Tadayama-higashi	D	10461-006	Gumma	Akabori-machi	I
119	Omichi	N	10462-001	Gumma	Higashi-mura	I
120	Hachisu Omichiue	N	10462-002	Gumma	Higashi-mura	I
121	Mitsugi	N	10463-001	Gumma	Sakai-machi	I
122	Yabuzuka	D	10483-001	Gumma	Yabuzuka-honmachi	I
123	Inariyama	D	10484-001	Gumma	Kasagake-machi	I
124	Wada	N	10484-002	Gumma	Kasagake-machi	I
125	Shimizuyama	D	10484-003	Gumma	Kasagake-machi	I
126	Nakajima	N	10484-004	Gumma	Kasagake-machi	I
127	Mikajiri-bayashi	N	11202-001	Saitama	Kumagaya-shi	I
128	Shimotsuji	N	11202-002	Saitama	Kumagaya-shi	I
129	Kami-ittotoki	N	11203-001	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
130	Hachihongi	N	11203-002	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
131	Akayama	N	11203-003	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
132	Sarukai-kita	N	11203-004	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
133	Shinmachiguchi	N	11203-005	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
134	Bokuden	N	11203-006	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
135	Kamasuppara	N	11203-007	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
136	Miyawaki 99	N	11203-008	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
137	Yadenba	N	11203-009	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
138	Toya	N	11203-010	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
139	Miyaai	N	11203-011	Saitama	Kawaguchi-shi	II
140	Banba-higashi	N	11204-001	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
141	Banba-kita	N	11204-002	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
142	Banba Omuroyama	N	11204-003	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
143	Baisho	N	11204-004	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
144	Bessho Nishinodai	N	11204-006	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
145	Gyoya	N	11204-007	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
146	Hinata-kita	N	11204-008	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
147	Honden	N	11204-009	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
148	Inumakata	N	11204-010	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
149	Kitajuku	D	11204-011	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
150	Kitajuku-nishi	N	11204-012	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
151	Tsurumaki	N	11204-013	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
152	Kunugiyatsu	N	11204-014	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
153	Matsuki	N	11204-015	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
154	Matsuki-kita	N	11204-016	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
155	Myobana-mukai	N	11204-017	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
156	Komanomae	N	11204-018	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
157	Nakahara-mae	N	11204-019	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
158	Nakahara-ushiro	N	11204-020	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
159	Negishi	N	11204-021	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
160	Obusato	D	11204-022	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
161	Oyaba	D	11204-023	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
162	Oyaba Shimocho	N	11204-024	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
163	Shirahata Chugaku	N	11204-025	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
164	Shirahata Honjuku	N	11204-026	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
165	Shirahata Uenodai	N	11204-027	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
166	Sojiin-nishi	D	11204-028	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
167	Suguro Jinja	N	11204-029	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
168	Wada	N	11204-030	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
169	Wada-kita	N	11204-031	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
170	Wada-minami	N	11204-032	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
171	Wada-nishi	N	11204-033	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
172	Yoshiba	N	11204-034	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
173	Yamakubo	N	11204-035	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
174	Yamazaki	N	11204-036	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
175	Zenmae-minami	N	11204-037	Saitama	Urawa-shi	II
176	Fukasaku-tobu	D	11205-001	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
177	Kofukasaku-mae	N	11205-002	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
178	Nakagawa	D	11205-003	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
179	Kamakura Koen	D	11205-004	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
180	Kitabukuro	D	11205-005	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
181	Shimo-takai	D	11205-006	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
182	Hizako Hachiman Jinja	N	11205-007	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
183	Minami-nakano Suwa	N	11205-008	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
184	Gomigaito	N	11205-009	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
185	Washiyama	N	11205-010	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
186	Daimaruyama	N	11205-011	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
187	Omiya Koen	N	11205-012	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
188	Miyagayato	N	11205-013	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
189	Nishi-omiya Bypass 1	N	11205-014	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
190	Nishi-omiya Bypass 2	N	11205-015	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
191	Nishi-omiya Bypass 4	N	11205-016	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
192	Shimoka	D	11205-017	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
193	Omiya A-79	N	11205-018	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
194	Omiya A-116	N	11205-019	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
195	Omiya A-230	N	11205-020	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
196	Omiya B-61	N	11205-021	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
197	Omiya B-92	D	11205-022	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
198	Hara	D	11205-023	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
199	Shitade	N	11205-024	Saitama	Omiya-shi	II
200	Hakuchoden	N	11206-001	Saitama	Gyoda-shi	I
201	Jo	N	11208-001	Saitama	Tokorozawa-shi	II
202	Jorakuin-higashi	N	11208-002	Saitama	Tokorozawa-shi	II
203	Oiseyama	N	11208-003	Saitama	Tokorozawa-shi	II
204	Takenohana	N	11208-004	Saitama	Tokorozawa-shi	I
205	Miyamae	N	11208-005	Saitama	Tokorozawa-shi	II
206	Nakayashita A	N	11209-001	Saitama	Hanno-shi	II
207	Yuhinosawa	N	11209-002	Saitama	Hanno-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
208	Shibaguchi One	N	11209-003	Saitama	Hanno-shi	II
209	Ushiroyama Kitadani	N	11209-004	Saitama	Hanno-shi	II
210	Mite Nagayama	N	11211-001	Saitama	Honjo-shi	I
211	Midoriyama	D	11212-001	Saitama	Higashimatsuyama-shi	II
212	Tamafutooka	N	11212-002	Saitama	Higashimatsuyama-shi	II
213	Sakurayama Yoseki	N	11212-003	Saitama	Higashimatsuyama-shi	II
214	Tateno	N	11212-004	Saitama	Higashimatsuyama-shi	II
215	Komabori	N	11212-005	Saitama	Higashimatsuyama-shi	II
216	Nishihara	N	11213-001	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
217	Kizora	D	11213-002	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
218	Kake	D	11213-003	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
219	Suwayama Shell-midden	D	11213-004	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
220	Minami	N	11213-005	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
221	Kuroya-kita	N	11213-006	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
222	Sakurayama	N	11213-007	Saitama	Iwatsuki-shi	II
223	Bachigi-ue	N	11215-001	Saitama	Sayama-shi	II
224	Bachigi-mae	N	11215-002	Saitama	Sayama-shi	II
225	Nakasanya	N	11217-001	Saitama	Konosu-shi	II
226	Hikawa	D	11219-001	Saitama	Ageo-shi	II
227	Nishidori I	N	11219-002	Saitama	Ageo-shi	II
228	Ageo 16	N	11219-003	Saitama	Ageo-shi	II
229	Ageo 17	N	11219-004	Saitama	Ageo-shi	II
230	Juniban-kochi	N	11219-005	Saitama	Ageo-shi	II
231	Oto Honmura 6	N	11220-001	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
232	Minami-konuma	N	11220-002	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
233	Oyashiki-yama	N	11220-003	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
234	Nakazato Maehara-kita	N	11220-004	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
235	Nido-kuriyama	N	11220-005	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
236	Oto Honmura 3	N	11220-006	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
237	Kamezaike-minami	N	11220-007	Saitama	Yono-shi	II
238	Kanahorizawa	D	11225-001	Saitama	Iruma-shi	II
239	Urayama	D	11225-002	Saitama	Iruma-shi	II
240	Miyanokoji	D	11225-003	Saitama	Iruma-shi	II
241	Sensuiyama	N	11227-001	Saitama	Asaka-shi	II
242	Arayashiki	N	11228-001	Saitama	Shiki-shi	II
243	Nakano	N	11228-002	Saitama	Shiki-shi	II
244	Shiroyama	N	11228-003	Saitama	Shiki-shi	II
245	Fukiage	N	11229-001	Saitama	Wako-shi	II
246	Ichibahake	N	11229-002	Saitama	Wako-shi	II
247	Uchibatake	D	11230-001	Saitama	Niza-shi	II
248	Sagayama 3	N	11230-002	Saitama	Niza-shi	II
249	Miya	N	11231-001	Saitama	Okegawa-shi	II
250	Nishidai	N	11231-002	Saitama	Okegawa-shi	II
251	Korinji	N	11232-001	Saitama	Kuki-shi	II
252	Ashikaga	N	11232-002	Saitama	Kuki-shi	II
253	Okkoshi	N	11235-001	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
254	Mizuko	D	11235-002	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
255	Kaizukayama	N	11235-003	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
256	Miyameguri	D	11235-004	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
257	Harigaya Kitadori	N	11235-005	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
258	Hakeue	N	11235-006	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
259	Harigaya Minamidori	D	11235-007	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
260	Tonoyama	N	11235-008	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
261	Bessho	N	11235-009	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
262	Honmoku 2	N	11235-010	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
263	Higashidai 2	N	11235-011	Saitama	Fujimi-shi	II
264	Saginomori	D	11236-001	Saitama	Kamifukuoka-shi	II
265	Taki	N	11236-002	Saitama	Kamifukuoka-shi	II
266	Kawasaki	N	11236-003	Saitama	Kamifukuoka-shi	II
267	Yakubyo-zuka	N	11236-004	Saitama	Kamifukuoka-shi	II
268	Sekiyama	N	11238-001	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
269	Sasara	N	11238-002	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
270	Hodatsu	N	11238-003	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
271	Magome Arayashiki	N	11238-004	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
272	Magome Ohara	N	11238-005	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
273	Tenjin-mae	N	11238-006	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
274	Kamenokoyama	N	11238-007	Saitama	Hasuda-shi	II
275	Atarashiki-mura	N	11239-001	Saitama	Sakado-shi	II
276	Kita	N	11301-001	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
277	Hachimandani	N	11301-002	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
278	Komuro Tenjin-mae	N	11301-003	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
279	Oyama	N	11301-004	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
280	Kuboyama	N	11301-005	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
281	Nishiura	N	11301-007	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
282	Akabane	N	11301-008	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
283	Ina-shi Yashiki ato	N	11301-009	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
284	Matsunosoto	N	11326-001	Saitama	Ina-machi	II
285	Raiden'ike-higashi	N	11328-001	Saitama	Tsurugashima-machi	II
286	Odera-haiji	N	11329-001	Saitama	Hidaka-machi	II
287	Nakago	N	11342-001	Saitama	Ranzan-machi	I
288	Terayama	N	11342-002	Saitama	Ranzan-machi	I
289	Yada	N	11342-003	Saitama	Ranzan-machi	I
290	Hiramatsudai	D	11343-001	Saitama	Ogawa-machi	I
291	Nakamaru	D	11348-001	Saitama	Hatoyama-machi	II
292	Chichibu Uenohara	N	11361-001	Saitama	Yokoze-machi	II
293	Chichibu Uenodai	N	11363-001	Saitama	Nagatoro-machi	I
294	Chichibu Yakushido	D	11366-001	Saitama	Ryojin-mura	I
295	Shitanda	N	11368-001	Saitama	Arakawa-mura	II
296	Ohata	N	11368-002	Saitama	Arakawa-mura	II
297	Shiroishijo	D	11381-001	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
298	Kita-kaido	D	11381-002	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
299	Usakubo	N	11381-003	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
300	Higashiyama	N	11381-004	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
301	Nyoraido A	N	11381-005	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
302	Nyoraido B	N	11381-006	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
303	Nyoraido C	N	11381-007	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
304	Tsukamoto-yama	N	11381-008	Saitama	Misato-mura	I
305	Shiomae	N	11402-001	Saitama	Konan-mura	I
306	Tokoji-ura	D	11405-001	Saitama	Okabe-machi	I
307	Shimizudani/Ankoji	N	11405-002	Saitama	Okabe-machi	I
308	Kitazaka	N	11405-003	Saitama	Okabe-machi	I
309	Funayama	N	11406-001	Saitama	Kawamoto-machi	I
310	Obayashi I	N	11406-002	Saitama	Kawamoto-machi	I
311	Miyabayashi	D	11407-001	Saitama	Hanazono-machi	I

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
312	Kami-minamihara	D	11407-002	Saitama	Hanazono-machi	I
313	Daikochi	N	11407-003	Saitama	Hanazono-machi	I
314	Amagasuhara	D	11408-001	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
315	Goshin	D	11408-002	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
316	Tsukaya	D	11408-003	Saitama	Yorii-machi etc.	I
317	Numashita	N	11408-004	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
318	Zozenji	N	11408-005	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
319	Minami-otsuka	N	11408-006	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
320	Jomikami	D	11408-007	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
321	Kamigo-nishi	D	11408-008	Saitama	Yorii-machi	I
322	Sakiichijo-ato	N	11421-001	Saitama	Kisai-machi	II
323	Miyashiro Maehara	N	11442-001	Saitama	Miyashiro-machi	II
324	Chaya	D	11445-001	Saitama	Shiraoka-machi	II
325	Kamiyama	N	11445-002	Saitama	Shiraoka-machi	II
326	Tatarayama	N	11445-003	Saitama	Shiraoka-machi	II
327	Honden-shita	N	11445-004	Saitama	Shiraoka-machi	II
328	Komeshima	N	11468-001	Saitama	Showa-machi	II
329	Kazahaya	N	11468-002	Saitama	Showa-machi	II
330	Hirakawa-cho	N	13101-001	Tokyo	Chiyoda-ku	II
331	Kioi-cho	N	13101-002	Tokyo	Chiyoda-ku	II
332	Isarago	N	13103-001	Tokyo	Minato-ku	II
333	Shirogane Yakata ato	N	13103-002	Tokyo	Minato-ku	II
334	Honmura-cho	N	13103-003	Tokyo	Minato-ku	II
335	Myoshoji-gawa 1	N	13104-001	Tokyo	Shinjuku-ku	II
336	Irugibashi	D	13109-001	Tokyo	Shinagawa-ku	II
337	Oi Kashima	N	13109-002	Tokyo	Shinagawa-ku	II
338	Naka-meguro	N	13110-001	Tokyo	Meguro-ku	II
339	Kugahara	N	13111-001	Tokyo	Ota-ku	II
340	Shimo-numabe	N	13111-002	Tokyo	Ota-ku	II
341	Inarimaru-kita	D	13112-001	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
342	Seta	D	13112-002	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
343	Shimoyama	D	13112-003	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
344	Shimoyama-kita	D	13112-004	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
345	Sogo Undojo	N	13112-005	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
346	Shimono-shinmei	N	13112-006	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
347	Dogayato	D	13112-007	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
348	Megurisawa-kita	N	13112-008	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
349	Setagaya Uenodai	N	13112-009	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
350	Shimonoge	N	13112-010	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
351	Matsubara	N	13112-011	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
352	Kinuta Chugaku	N	13112-012	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
353	Nezuyama	N	13112-013	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
354	Fudobashi	N	13112-014	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
355	Nakanoda	N	13112-015	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
356	Rokusho-higashi	D	13112-016	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	II
357	Heiwanomorikoen-kita	D	13114-001	Tokyo	Nakano-ku	II
358	Kita-ekoda	N	13114-002	Tokyo	Nakano-ku	II
359	Katayama	N	13114-003	Tokyo	Nakano-ku	II
360	Matsugaoka	N	13114-004	Tokyo	Nakano-ku	II
361	Wadabori Koen Omiya	N	13115-001	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
362	Takaido-higashi	N	13115-002	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
363	Kugayama-higashi	N	13115-003	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
364	Mukainohara	N	13115-004	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
365	Mukainohara B	N	13115-005	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
366	Michikado	N	13115-006	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
367	Matsunoki	N	13115-007	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
368	Kumano Jinja Keidai	D	13115-008	Tokyo	Suginami-ku	II
369	Somei	N	13116-001	Tokyo	Toshima-ku	II
370	Nanasha Jinja	D	13117-001	Tokyo	Kita-ku	II
371	Goten-mae	N	13117-002	Tokyo	Kita-ku	II
372	Nakazato	N	13117-003	Tokyo	Kita-ku	II
373	Enmei-in	N	13118-001	Tokyo	Arakawa-ku	II
374	Dokanyama E	N	13118-002	Tokyo	Arakawa-ku	II
375	Nakadai 3 Higashi-kyuryo	D	13119-001	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
376	Nakadai 3 Minami	N	13119-002	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
377	Nakadai Babasaki	D	13119-003	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
378	Godanda	N	13119-004	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
379	Nenokami	N	13119-005	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
380	Daimon	N	13119-006	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
381	Tokumaru Morinoki	N	13119-007	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
382	Tokumaru Mitsuwa	N	13119-008	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
383	Yonmaibata	D	13119-009	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
384	Kurihara	N	13119-010	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku etc.	II
385	Nakadai Higashidani	N	13119-011	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
386	Shimura Sakaue	N	13119-012	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
387	Shimura Shiroyama	N	13119-013	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
388	Maeno Higurashikubo	N	13119-014	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
389	Yotsuba A	N	13119-015	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
390	Yotsuba B	N	13119-016	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
391	Yotsuba C	N	13119-017	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
392	Yotsuba D	N	13119-018	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
393	Yotsuba E	N	13119-019	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
394	Yotsuba G	N	13119-020	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
395	Yotsuba H	N	13119-021	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
396	Yotsuba J	N	13119-022	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	II
397	Kuzuhara B	D	13120-001	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
398	Tamebuchi	N	13120-002	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
399	Higashi Hayabuchi	N	13120-003	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
400	Ogiyama	N	13120-004	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
401	Inariyama	N	13120-005	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
402	Oizumi Nakazato	N	13120-006	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
403	Tenso Jinja Higashi	N	13120-007	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
404	Musashiseki	N	13120-008	Tokyo	Nerima-ku	II
405	Utsugidai A	D	13201-001	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
406	Utsugidai C	N	13201-002	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
407	Utsugidai K	D	13201-003	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
408	Utsugidai N	D	13201-004	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
409	Utsugidai G	N	13201-005	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
410	Utsugidai J	N	13201-006	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
411	Utsugidai M	N	13201-007	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
412	Utsugidai I	N	13201-008	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
413	Utsugidai L	N	13201-009	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
414	Utsugidai B	D	13201-010	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
415	Utsugidai F	N	13201-011	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
416	Utsugidai E&H	N	13201-012a	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
417	Utsugidai D	D	13201-012b	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
418	Oya 3	N	13201-013	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
419	Hachioji 3	N	13201-014	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
420	Minami-hachioji 13	N	13201-015	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
421	Minami-hachioji 14	N	13201-016	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
422	Minami-hachioji 20	N	13201-017	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
423	Namesaka S	N	13201-018	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
424	Namesaka	N	13201-019	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
425	Tatemachi 3	N	13201-020	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
426	Tatemachi 8	N	13201-021	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
427	Tatemachi 5	N	13201-022	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
428	Tatemachi 6	N	13201-023	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
429	Tatemachi 7	N	13201-024	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
430	Tatemachi 1	N	13201-025	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
431	Tatemachi 12	N	13201-026	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
432	Kamiyahara	N	13201-027	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
433	Hanzakubo	D	13201-028	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
434	Ochikoshi	N	13201-029	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
435	Urajuku	N	13201-030	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
436	Ishikawa Amano	N	13201-031	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
437	Taiyo no Oka	N	13201-032	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
438	Takaso	D	13201-033	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
439	Kuraboneyama	N	13201-034	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
440	Hiramachi	D	13201-035	Tokyo	Hachioji-shi	II
441	Kichijojiminami 1 chome	N	13203-001	Tokyo	Musashino-shi	II
442	Goten'yama	N	13203-002	Tokyo	Musashino-shi	II
443	Inokashira-ike	N	13204-001	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
444	Tenmondai Konai	N	13204-002	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
445	Deyama	N	13204-003	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
446	Furu-hachiman	N	13204-004	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
447	Kitano	N	13204-005	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
448	Mitaka Hara	N	13204-006	Tokyo	Mitaka-shi	II
449	Terakaido	N	13205-001	Tokyo	Ome-shi	II
450	Oume Urajuku	N	13205-002	Tokyo	Ome-shi	II
451	Shimizugaoka	N	13206-001	Tokyo	Fuchu-shi	II
452	Nishigami	N	13207-001	Tokyo	Akishima-shi	II
453	Kitaura	N	13208-001	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
454	Uenohara	N	13208-002	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
455	Nogawa	N	13208-003	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
456	Sengawa	N	13208-004	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
457	Sengawa 2 chome	N	13208-005	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
458	Tobitakyu	N	13208-006	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
459	Kokuryo-machi 8 chome	N	13208-007	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
460	Jindaiji Ikenoue	N	13208-008	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
461	Jindaiji Doyama	N	13208-009	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
462	Kamifuda 4	N	13208-010	Tokyo	Chofu-shi	II
463	Honmachida A	D	13209-001	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
464	Fujinodai	D	13209-002	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
465	Mukai	D	13209-003	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
466	Kawashimadani 2	D	13209-004	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
467	Kawashimadani 3	N	13209-005	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
468	Kawashimadani 7	N	13209-006	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
469	Kawashimadani 9	N	13209-007	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
470	Kawashimadani 10	D	13209-008	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
471	Kawashimadani 11	D	13209-009	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
472	Kawashimadani 12	D	13209-010	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
473	Oyamada 12	D	13209-011	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
474	Oyamada 13	N	13209-012	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
475	Oyamada 23	N	13209-013	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
476	Oyamada 4	N	13209-014	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
477	Oyamada 10	N	13209-015	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
478	Oyamada 28	N	13209-016	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
479	Oyamada 15	N	13209-017	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
480	Oyamada 8&24	N	13209-018	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
481	Oyamada 26	N	13209-019	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
482	Oyamada 20	D	13209-020	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
483	Oyamada 27	N	13209-021	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
484	Oyamada 2	N	13209-022	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
485	Iryuda	N	13209-023	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
486	Miyata	D	13209-024	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
487	Sakai	N	13209-025	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
488	Hosei Univ. Tama A1	D	13209-026	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
489	Hosei Univ. Tama A0	N	13209-027	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
490	Hosei Univ. Tama G3	N	13209-028	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
491	Hosei Univ. Tama G4	N	13209-029	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
492	Hosei Univ. Tama C	N	13209-030	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
493	Kanaihara 1	N	13209-031	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
494	Kanaihara 2	N	13209-032	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
495	Kanaihara 6	N	13209-033	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
496	Kanaihara 7	N	13209-034	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
497	Miwa-minami A1	N	13209-035	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
498	Miwa-minami A2	N	13209-036	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
499	Miwa-minami A3	N	13209-037	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
500	Miwa-minami A4	N	13209-038	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
501	Miwa-minami A6	N	13209-039	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
502	Miwa-minami A8	N	13209-040	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
503	Miwa-minami A9	N	13209-041	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
504	Miwa-minami B2	D	13209-042a	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
505	Miwa-minami B4	N	13209-042b	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
506	Tsurukawa A&B	N	13209-043	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
507	Minami-otani	N	13209-044	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
508	Ryodenji-minami	N	13209-045	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
509	Toba	N	13209-046	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
510	Naruse-nishi I	N	13209-047	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
511	Tamagawa Gakuen-dai	N	13209-048	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
512	Musashioka	N	13209-049	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
513	Kanai/Sekiyama A	N	13209-050	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
514	Kanai/Sekiyama B	N	13209-051	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
515	Nasunahara 1	D	13209-052	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
516	Nasunahara 2	N	13209-053	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
517	Nasunahara 3	D	13209-054	Tokyo	Machida-shi/Yokohama-shi	II
518	Sugujiyama	N	13209-055	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
519	Honmachida C	D	13209-056	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
520	Honmachida F	N	13209-057	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
521	Honmachida K	N	13209-058	Tokyo	Machida-shi	II
522	Nishinodai B	N	13210-001	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
523	Nakasan'ya	N	13210-002	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
524	Hakeue	N	13210-003	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
525	Nogawa Nakasu-kita	N	13210-004	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
526	Mehara	N	13210-005	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
527	Nukui-minami	N	13210-006	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
528	Musashino Koen	N	13210-007	Tokyo	Koganei-shi	II
529	Suzuki	N	13211-001	Tokyo	Kodaira-shi	II
530	Hanazawa-higashi	D	13214-001	Tokyo	Kokubunji-shi	II
531	Musashi Kokubunji	N	13214-002	Tokyo	Kokubunji-shi	II
532	Koigakubo-minami	N	13214-003	Tokyo	Kokubunji-shi	II
533	Waseda Higashifushimi A	N	13217-001	Tokyo	Hoya-shi	II
534	Sakagami	N	13217-002	Tokyo	Hoya-shi	II
535	Teramae-higashi	D	13219-001	Tokyo	Komae-shi	II
536	Shitajuku Uchiyama	N	13221-001	Tokyo	Kiyose-shi	II
537	Nobidome Noshio	N	13221-002	Tokyo	Kiyose-shi	II
538	Jiyu Gakuen Minami	N	13222-001	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
539	Tamonji-mae	N	13222-002	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
540	Shimozato Honmura	N	13222-003	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
541	Mukoyama	N	13222-004	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
542	Tateno	N	13222-005	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
543	Jitoyama	N	13222-006	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
544	Kamijuku	N	13222-007	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
545	Shinbashi	D	13222-008	Tokyo	Higashikurume-shi	II
546	Kisshoyama	N	13223-001	Tokyo	Musashimurayama-shi	II
547	Mukaigaoka	N	13224-001	Tokyo	Tama-shi	II
548	Sakuragaoka	D	13224-002	Tokyo	Tama-shi	II
549	Wada/Mogusa	N	13224-003	Tokyo	Tama-shi	II
550	Komazawa Gakuen A1	N	13225-001	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
551	Komazawa Gakuen B1	N	13225-002	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
552	Komazawa Gakuen B2	D	13225-003	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
553	Komazawa Gakuen B3	N	13225-004	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
554	Komazawa Gakuen B4	D	13225-005	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
555	Terayato C	N	13225-006	Tokyo	Inagi-shi	II
556	Maedakochi	N	13226-001	Tokyo	Akikawa-shi	II
557	Ninomiya	D	13226-002	Tokyo	Akikawa-shi	II
558	Shojinbake	N	13302-001	Tokyo	Hamura-machi	II
559	Haketaue	N	13302-002	Tokyo	Hamura-machi	II
560	Rokudosan	N	13303-001	Tokyo	Mizuho-machi	II
561	Totohara	N	13306-001	Tokyo	Itsukaichi-machi	II
562	Shimo-kawachidaira	N	13308-002	Tokyo	Okutama-machi	II
563	Teppoba	N	13361-001	Tokyo	Oshima-machi	IV
564	Fukinoe	N	13363-001	Tokyo	Niijima-honmura	IV
565	Shikinejima No.4	N	13363-002	Tokyo	NIijima-honmura	IV
566	Uenoyama	N	13364-001	Tokyo	Kozujima-mura	IV
567	Nishihara	D	13381-001	Tokyo	Miyake-mura	IV
568	Zo	N	13382-001	Tokyo	Mikurajima-mura	IV
569	Nako	N	13382-002	Tokyo	Mikurajima-mura	IV
570	Tama New Town 3	N	13TNT-001	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
571	Tama New Town 4	N	13TNT-002	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
572	Tama New Town 5	N	13TNT-003	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
573	Tama New Town 9	N	13TNT-004	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
574	Tama New Town 19	D	13TNT-005	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
575	Tama New Town 25	N	13TNT-006	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
576	Tama New Town 27	N	13TNT-007	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
577	Tama New Town 35	N	13TNT-008	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
578	Tama New Town 36	N	13TNT-009	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
579	Tama New Town 37	N	13TNT-010	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
580	Tama New Town 51	N	13TNT-011	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
581	Tama New Town 52	N	13TNT-012	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
582	Tama New Town 55	N	13TNT-013	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
583	Tama New Town 58	N	13TNT-014	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
584	Tama New Town 59	N	13TNT-015	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
585	Tama New Town 61	N	13TNT-016	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
586	Tama New Town 63	N	13TNT-017	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
587	Tama New Town 69	N	13TNT-018	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
588	Tama New Town 80	N	13TNT-019	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
589	Tama New Town 87	N	13TNT-020	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
590	Tama New Town 89	N	13TNT-021	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
591	Tama New Town 91	D	13TNT-022	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
592	Tama New Town 91A/462	N	13TNT-023	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
593	Tama New Town 91B	N	13TNT-024	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
594	Tama New Town 92	N	13TNT-025	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
595	Tama New Town 96	N	13TNT-026	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
596	Tama New Town 99	N	13TNT-027	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
597	Tama New Town 101	D	13TNT-028	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
598	Tama New Town 113	N	13TNT-029	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
599	Tama New Town 119	N	13TNT-030	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
600	Tama New Town 120	N	13TNT-031	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
601	Tama New Town 121	N	13TNT-032	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
602	Tama New Town 122	D	13TNT-033	Tokyo (TNT)	Machida-shi	II
603	Tama New Town 123	N	13TNT-034	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
604	Tama New Town 125	N	13TNT-035	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
605	Tama New Town 131	N	13TNT-036	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
606	Tama New Town 144	N	13TNT-037	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
607	Tama New Town 145	N	13TNT-038	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
608	Tama New Town 146	D	13TNT-039	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
609	Tama New Town 174	N	13TNT-040	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
610	Tama New Town 182	N	13TNT-041	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
611	Tama New Town 186	N	13TNT-042	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
612	Tama New Town 188	N	13TNT-043	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
613	Tama New Town 205	N	13TNT-044	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
614	Tama New Town 206	N	13TNT-045	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
615	Tama New Town 207	D	13TNT-046	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
616	Tama New Town 228	N	13TNT-047	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
617	Tama New Town 251	N	13TNT-048	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
618	Tama New Town 264	N	13TNT-049	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
619	Tama New Town 269	N	13TNT-050	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
620	Tama New Town 278	N	13TNT-051	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
621	Tama New Town 279	D	13TNT-052	Tokyo (TNT)	Machida-shi	II
622	Tama New Town 286	N	13TNT-053	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
623	Tama New Town 287	N	13TNT-054	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
624	Tama New Town 296	N	13TNT-055	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
625	Tama New Town 325	N	13TNT-056	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
626	Tama New Town 352/353	N	13TNT-057	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
627	Tama New Town 354	N	13TNT-058	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
628	Tama New Town 355	N	13TNT-059	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
629	Tama New Town 358	D	13TNT-060	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
630	Tama New Town 359/563	D	13TNT-061	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
631	Tama New Town 363	N	13TNT-062	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
632	Tama New Town 379	N	13TNT-063	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
633	Tama New Town 380	N	13TNT-064	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
634	Tama New Town 382-384	N	13TNT-065	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
635	Tama New Town 386	N	13TNT-066	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
636	Tama New Town 387	N	13TNT-067	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
637	Tama New Town 388	N	13TNT-068	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
638	Tama New Town 389	N	13TNT-069	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
639	Tama New Town 390	N	13TNT-070	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
640	Tama New Town 391	N	13TNT-071	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
641	Tama New Town 392	N	13TNT-072	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
642	Tama New Town 393	N	13TNT-073	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
643	Tama New Town 395	N	13TNT-074	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
644	Tama New Town 396	N	13TNT-075	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
645	Tama New Town 398	N	13TNT-076	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
646	Tama New Town 406	D	13TNT-077	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
647	Tama New Town 407	N	13TNT-078	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
648	Tama New Town 414	N	13TNT-079	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
649	Tama New Town 419/420	N	13TNT-080	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
650	Tama New Town 421	N	13TNT-081	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
651	Tama New Town 423/719	N	13TNT-082	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
652	Tama New Town 424	N	13TNT-083	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
653	Tama New Town 426	D	13TNT-084	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
654	Tama New Town 433	N	13TNT-085	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
655	Tama New Town 450	N	13TNT-086	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
656	Tama New Town 452	N	13TNT-087	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
657	Tama New Town 454	N	13TNT-088	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
658	Tama New Town 457	D	13TNT-089	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
659	Tama New Town 460	N	13TNT-090	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
660	Tama New Town 463	D	13TNT-091	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
661	Tama New Town 466	N	13TNT-092	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
662	Tama New Town 469/470	N	13TNT-093	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
663	Tama New Town 471/472	N	13TNT-094	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
664	Tama New Town 482	N	13TNT-095	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
665	Tama New Town 484	N	13TNT-096	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
666	Tama New Town 488/491	N	13TNT-097	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
667	Tama New Town 490	N	13TNT-098	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
668	Tama New Town 495	N	13TNT-099	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
669	Tama New Town 510	N	13TNT-100	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
670	Tama New Town 511	N	13TNT-101	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
671	Tama New Town 512	N	13TNT-102	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
672	Tama New Town 513	N	13TNT-103	Tokyo (TNT)	Inagi-shi	II
673	Tama New Town 514	N	13TNT-104	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
674	Tama New Town 525	N	13TNT-105	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
675	Tama New Town 536	N	13TNT-106	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
676	Tama New Town 540	N	13TNT-107	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
677	Tama New Town 544	N	13TNT-108	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
678	Tama New Town 545	N	13TNT-109	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
679	Tama New Town 556	N	13TNT-110	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
680	Tama New Town 559	N	13TNT-111	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
681	Tama New Town 561	N	13TNT-112	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
682	Tama New Town 565	N	13TNT-113	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
683	Tama New Town 577	N	13TNT-114	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
684	Tama New Town 581	N	13TNT-115	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
685	Tama New Town 582	N	13TNT-116	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
686	Tama New Town 583	N	13TNT-117	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
687	Tama New Town 584	N	13TNT-118	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
688	Tama New Town 591	N	13TNT-119	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
689	Tama New Town 603	N	13TNT-120	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
690	Tama New Town 604/605	N	13TNT-121	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
691	Tama New Town 611	N	13TNT-122	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
692	Tama New Town 622	N	13TNT-123	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
693	Tama New Town 630	N	13TNT-124	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
694	Tama New Town 632	N	13TNT-125	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
695	Tama New Town 633	N	13TNT-126	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
696	Tama New Town 635	N	13TNT-127	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
697	Tama New Town 636/637	N	13TNT-128	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
698	Tama New Town 638	N	13TNT-129	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
699	Tama New Town 646	N	13TNT-130	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
700	Tama New Town 659	N	13TNT-131	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
701	Tama New Town 661	N	13TNT-132	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
702	Tama New Town 662	N	13TNT-133	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
703	Tama New Town 665	N	13TNT-134	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
704	Tama New Town 673	N	13TNT-135	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
705	Tama New Town 674	N	13TNT-136	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
706	Tama New Town 675	N	13TNT-137	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
707	Tama New Town 676	N	13TNT-138	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
708	Tama New Town 677A/B	N	13TNT-139	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
709	Tama New Town 680	N	13TNT-140	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
710	Tama New Town 682	N	13TNT-141	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
711	Tama New Town 692	N	13TNT-142	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
712	Tama New Town 693/694	N	13TNT-143	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
713	Tama New Town 699	D	13TNT-144	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
714	Tama New Town 703/704	N	13TNT-145	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
715	Tama New Town 711	N	13TNT-146	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
716	Tama New Town 721	N	13TNT-147	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
717	Tama New Town 722	N	13TNT-148	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
718	Tama New Town 724	N	13TNT-149	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
719	Tama New Town 726-728	N	13TNT-150	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
720	Tama New Town 732	N	13TNT-151	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
721	Tama New Town 733	N	13TNT-152	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
722	Tama New Town 734	N	13TNT-153	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
723	Tama New Town 737	N	13TNT-154	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
724	Tama New Town 739	N	13TNT-155	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
725	Tama New Town 740	D	13TNT-156	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
726	Tama New Town 742	N	13TNT-157	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
727	Tama New Town 749	N	13TNT-158	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
728	Tama New Town 750	N	13TNT-159	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
729	Tama New Town 751	N	13TNT-160	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
730	Tama New Town 752	N	13TNT-161	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
731	Tama New Town 753/754	N	13TNT-162	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
732	Tama New Town 759	N	13TNT-163	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
733	Tama New Town 769	N	13TNT-164	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
734	Tama New Town 774/775	N	13TNT-165	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
735	Tama New Town 782	N	13TNT-166	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
736	Tama New Town 783	N	13TNT-167	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
737	Tama New Town 799	N	13TNT-168	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
738	Tama New Town 804	N	13TNT-169	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
739	Tama New Town 814	N	13TNT-171	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
740	Tama New Town 815	N	13TNT-172	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
741	Tama New Town 818	N	13TNT-173	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
742	Tama New Town 826	N	13TNT-174	Tokyo (TNT)	Hachioji-shi	II
743	Tama New Town 850	N	13TNT-175	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
744	Tama New Town 853	N	13TNT-176	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
745	Tama New Town 855	N	13TNT-177	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
746	Tama New Town 857	N	13TNT-178	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
747	Tama New Town 860	N	13TNT-179	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
748	Tama New Town 861	N	13TNT-180	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
749	Tama New Town 863	N	13TNT-181	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
750	Tama New Town 864	N	13TNT-182	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
751	Tama New Town 872	N	13TNT-183	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
752	Tama New Town 880	N	13TNT-184	Tokyo (TNT)	Tama-shi	II
753	Kajiyama-kita	N	14101-001	Kanagawa	Tsurumi-ku	II
754	Kazahayadai	N	14101-002	Kanagawa	Tsurumi-ku	II
755	Komaoka	N	14101-003	Kanagawa	Tsurumi-ku	II
756	Amaya	N	14102-001	Kanagawa	Kanagawa-ku	II
757	Sanmai-cho	N	14102-002	Kanagawa	Kanagawa-ku	II
758	Hiradai-kita	N	14102-003	Kanagawa	Kanagawa-ku	II
759	Shimosugeta	N	14102-004	Kanagawa	Kanagawa-ku	II
760	Kuyoto	N	14102-005	Kanagawa	Kanagawa-ku	II
761	Hiradai	N	14104-001	Kanagawa	Naka-ku	II
762	Mutsukawa Sannodai	N	14105-001	Kanagawa	Minami-ku	II
763	Shimizugaoka	D	14105-002	Kanagawa	Minami-ku	II
764	Bukko-cho 1	N	14106-001	Kanagawa	Hodogaya-ku	II
765	Bukko-cho 3	N	14106-002	Kanagawa	Hodogaya-ku	II
766	Hanadaen	N	14106-003	Kanagawa	Hodogaya-ku	II
767	Katabiramine	N	14106-004	Kanagawa	Hodogaya-ku	II
768	Sasayama	N	14106-005	Kanagawa	Hodogaya-ku	II
769	Isogodai	N	14107-001	Kanagawa	Isogo-ku	II
770	Mine	N	14107-002	Kanagawa	Isogo-ku	II
771	Sannoyama	N	14109-001	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
772	Morooka	N	14109-002	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
773	Morooka Uchikoshi	N	14109-003	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
774	Nippa Otake	N	14109-004	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
775	Omoteyato-higashi	D	14109-005	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
776	Miyanohara	N	14109-006	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
777	Takada	D	14109-007	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
778	Takada-cho	N	14109-008	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
779	Yagamiyato	D	14109-009	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
780	Minowa	N	14109-010	Kanagawa	Kohoku-ku	II
781	Sakamoto A	D	14110-001	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
782	Hosoda	D	14110-002	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
783	Nishida 1	D	14110-003	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
784	Takehana	N	14110-004	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
785	Kameya	N	14110-005	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
786	Nagaodai	N	14110-006	Kanagawa	Totsuka-ku	II
787	Minamiyokohama Bypass 8	N	14111-001	Kanagawa	Konan-ku	II
788	Eisaku	N	14111-002	Kanagawa	Konan-ku	II
789	Higashi-kibogaoka	N	14112-001	Kanagawa	Asahi-ku	II
790	Ichinosawa Danchi	N	14112-002	Kanagawa	Asahi-ku	II
791	Sasamine	N	14112-003	Kanagawa	Asahi-ku	II
792	Koike	D	14112-004	Kanagawa	Asahi-ku	II
793	Azamino	D	14113-001	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
794	Kokuzoyama	N	14113-002	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
795	Higashi-kochi	N	14113-003	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
796	Yashiki-ato	D	14113-005	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
797	Sannozaka	N	14113-006	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
798	Oikoshidai	N	14113-007	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
799	Yokohama IC Nishihara	N	14113-008	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
800	Jizodo A, B, C & F	N	14113-009	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
801	Kumagaya	N	14113-010	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
802	Orimoto	D	14113-011	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
803	Orimoto Nishihara	N	14113-012	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
804	Kirigaoka 1	N	14113-013	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
805	Kirigaoka 3	N	14113-014	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
806	Kirigaoka 6	N	14113-015	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
807	Kirigaoka 8	N	14113-016	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
808	Kamoihara	N	14113-017	Kanagawa	Midori-ku	II
809	Ida Isedai	N	14133-001	Kanagawa	Nakahara-ku	II
810	Yarigasaki	N	14134-001	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
811	Kamisakunobe Minamihara	N	14134-002	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
812	Kubodai	N	14134-003	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
813	Jusanbodai 2	N	14134-004	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
814	Uenodai	N	14134-005	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
815	Kitanotani	D	14134-006	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
816	Kawasaki Ohara	D	14134-007	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
817	Shinsaku A	N	14134-008	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
818	Kubodai	N	14134-009	Kanagawa	Takatsu-ku	II
819	Kamenokoyama	D	14135-001	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
820	Inarimori	D	14135-002	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
821	Kuriki I	N	14135-003	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
822	Kuriki II	N	14135-004	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
823	Gorikida-higashi	N	14135-005	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
824	Gorikida-nishi	N	14135-006	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
825	Miyazoe	N	14135-007	Kanagawa	Tama-ku	II
826	Saginuma	D	14136-001	Kanagawa	Miyamae-ku	II
827	Saginuma-minami	D	14136-002	Kanagawa	Miyamae-ku	II
828	Yogoji	N	14136-003	Kanagawa	Miyamae-ku	II
829	Mukogaoka Minami-sugao	N	14136-004	Kanagawa	Miyamae-ku	II
830	Yogoji-ura	N	14136-005	Kanagawa	Miyamae-ku	II
831	Korinji-kita	N	14137-001	Kanagawa	Aso-ku	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
832	Uendai	N	14137-002	Kanagawa	Aso-ku	II
833	Yatsu	D	14137-003	Kanagawa	Aso-ku	II
834	Okagami Maruyama	N	14137-004	Kanagawa	Aso-ku	II
835	Tadehara	N	14201-001	Kanagawa	Yokosuka-shi	II
836	Mujina	N	14201-002	Kanagawa	Yokosuka-shi	II
837	Chibachi-higashi	N	14204-001	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
838	Sankyo	N	14204-002	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
839	Tosho-in	N	14204-003	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
840	Sagami Tamanawajo	N	14204-004	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
841	Kenshu Dojo Yochi	N	14204-005	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
842	Daiyama Togenji	N	14204-006	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
843	Egara Tenjinsha-mae	N	14204-007	Kanagawa	Kamakura-shi	II
844	Daikan'yama	N	14205-001	Kanagawa	Fujisawa-shi	II
845	Oba Tsukiyama	D	14205-002	Kanagawa	Fujisawa-shi	II
846	Onbeyama	N	14205-003	Kanagawa	Fujisawa-shi	II
847	Juniten	N	14205-004	Kanagawa	Fujisawa-shi	II
848	Haneo Sekinoue	N	14206-001	Kanagawa	Odawara-shi	II
849	Hisano Sakashitakubo	N	14206-002	Kanagawa	Odawara-shi	II
850	Yamagami-shita	N	14206-003	Kanagawa	Odawara-shi	II
851	Ipponmatsu	N	14206-004	Kanagawa	Odawara-shi	II
852	Shimo-terao Nishikata A	N	14207-001	Kanagawa	Chigasaki-shi	II
853	Daita	N	14207-002	Kanagawa	Chigasaki-shi	II
854	Shido Yokohama Isobe 24	N	14209-001	Kanagawa	Sagamihara-shi	II
855	Yotsuya/Sakunokuchi	N	14209-002	Kanagawa	Sagamihara-shi	II
856	Matsuwa Obatake	N	14210-001	Kanagawa	Miura-shi	II
857	Moroiso	N	14210-002	Kanagawa	Miura-shi	II
858	Oshibahara	N	14210-003	Kanagawa	Miura-shi	II
859	Higashi-tawara Hachiman	N	14211-001	Kanagawa	Hadano-shi	II
860	Higashi-tawawa Nakamaru	N	14211-002	Kanagawa	Hadano-shi	II
861	Sunadadai	N	14211-003	Kanagawa	Hadano-shi	II
862	Kusayama	N	14211-004	Kanagawa	Hadano-shi	II
863	Kamifurusawa-minami	D	14212-001	Kanagawa	Atsugi-shi	II
864	Ono Wakamiya	D	14212-002	Kanagawa	Atsugi-shi	II
865	Tobio	N	14212-003	Kanagawa	Atsugi-shi	II
866	Kami-kusayamagi 3	N	14213-001	Kanagawa	Yamato-shi	II
867	Shimo-tsuruma Ko 1	N	14213-002	Kanagawa	Yamato-shi	II
868	Hinata Minami-shinden	N	14214-001	Kanagawa	Isehara-shi	II
869	Nakasaka-higashi	N	14214-002	Kanagawa	Isehara-shi	II
870	Oiri	N	14214-003	Kanagawa	Isehara-shi	II
871	Kami-hamada	N	14215-001	Kanagawa	Ebina-shi	II
872	Kurihara Nakamaru	N	14216-001	Kanagawa	Zama-shi	II
873	Saruyama	N	14217-001	Kanagawa	Minamiashigara-shi	II
874	Miyakubo	N	14218-001	Kanagawa	Ayase-shi	II
875	Umanoseyama	N	14301-001	Kanagawa	Hayama-machi	II
876	Isshiki	N	14342-001	Kanagawa	Ninomiya-machi	II
877	Ozaki	N	14364-001	Kanagawa	Yamakita-machi	II
878	Hanbara Mukaibara	D	14401-001	Kanagawa	Aikawa-machi	II
879	Uemura	N	14402-001	Kanagawa	Kiyokawa-mura	II
880	Kazama 4	N	14421-001	Kanagawa	Shiroyama-machi	II
881	Hofukuji Shuhen	N	14423-001	Kanagawa	Sagamiko-machi	II
882	Saga	N	14424-001	Kanagawa	Fujino-machi	II
883	Ohinohara	N	14424-002	Kanagawa	Fujino-machi	II

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
884	Kohoku New Town A2	N	14KNT-001	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
885	Kohoku New Town B4	N	14KNT-002	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
886	Minamibori	D	14KNT-003	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
887	Kohoku New Town B5	N	14KNT-004	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
888	Kohoku New Town B12	N	14KNT-005	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
889	Nishinoyato	D	14KNT-006	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
890	Kohoku New Town C10	N	14KNT-007	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
891	Kohoku New Town C11	N	14KNT-008	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
892	Koumeyato	N	14KNT-009	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
893	Kohoku New Town D7	N	14KNT-010	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
894	Kohoku New Town D9	N	14KNT-011	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
895	Mizukubo	N	14KNT-012	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
896	Roba	N	14KNT-013	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
897	Byakukumi	N	14KNT-014	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
898	Bonzen	N	14KNT-015	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
899	Kohoku New Town F7&12	N	14KNT-016	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
900	Odera	N	14KNT-017	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
901	Kohoku New Town G5	N	14KNT-018	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
902	Kohoku New Town G9	N	14KNT-019	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
903	Kohoku New Town G12	N	14KNT-020	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
904	Yamada Otsuka	N	14KNT-021	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
905	Uedainoyama	N	14KNT-022	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
906	Okuma 26	N	14KNT-023	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
907	Orimoto 1	N	14KNT-024	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
908	Chigasaki	D	14KNT-025	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
909	Chigasaki Fujizuka	N	14KNT-026	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
910	Sakaida	D	14KNT-027	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
911	Nekoyatodai	D	14KNT-028	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
912	Shimaibata	N	14KNT-029	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
913	Higashikata 9	N	14KNT-030	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
914	Higashikata 19	N	14KNT-031	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
915	Sannomaru	D	14KNT-032	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
916	Ikebe 50	N	14KNT-033	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
917	Ikebe 51	N	14KNT-034	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
918	Kyozuka	D	14KNT-035	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
919	Ushigayato	N	14KNT-036	Kanagawa (KNT)	Midori-ku	II
920	Gonda-ue	D	14KNT-037	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
921	Jayama-shita	D	14KNT-038	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
922	Gondaike-higashi	D	14KNT-039	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
923	Nanatsuzuka	N	14KNT-040	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
924	Gondappara	D	14KNT-041	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
925	Kitagawa	D	14KNT-042	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
926	Ishihara	N	14KNT-043	Kanagawa (KNT)	Kohoku-ku	II
927	Furuyashiki	N	19202-001	Yamanashi	Fujiyoshida-shi	IIIa
928	Ushioku	N	19203-001	Yamanashi	Enzan-shi	IIIa
929	Andoji	N	19203-002	Yamanashi	Enzan-shi	IIIa
930	Enzan Nishida	N	19203-003	Yamanashi	Enzan-shi	IIIa
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae	D	19207-001	Yamanashi	Nirasaki-shi	IIIa
932	Teradaira	N	19304-001	Yamanashi	Katsunuma-cho	IIIa
933	Tanohira	N	19305-001	Yamanashi	Yamato-mura	IIIa
934	Ninomiya	N	19322-001	Yamanashi	Misaka-cho	IIIa
935	Hanatoriyama	D	19322-002	Yamanashi	Misaka-cho	IIIa

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
936	Kitabori	N	19323-001	Yamanashi	Ichinomiya-cho	IIIa
937	Mamezuka	N	19323-002	Yamanashi	Ichinomiya-cho	IIIa
938	Higashi-shinkyo	N	19323-003	Yamanashi	Ichinomiya-cho	IIIa
939	Shakado S1	D	19323-004	Yamanashi	Ichinomiya-cho	IIIa
940	Choshihara	N	19324-001	Yamanashi	Yatsushiro-cho	IIIa
941	Uenodaira	N	19324-002	Yamanashi	Yatsushiro-cho	IIIa
942	Sankojin	N	19324-003	Yamanashi	Yatsushiro-cho	IIIa
943	Shimohara	N	19325-001	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
944	Teradaira	D	19325-002	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
945	Kamenoko A	N	19325-003	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
946	Sunaharayama	N	19325-004	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
947	Ichinosawa-nishi	D	19325-005	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
948	Ichinosawa-kita	D	19325-006	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
949	Kyohara	D	19325-007	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
950	Yanagihara	D	19325-008	Yamanashi	Sakaigawa-mura	IIIa
951	Uyamadaira	N	19328-001	Yamanashi	Toyotomi-mura	IIIa
952	Uenohara	N	19342-001	Yamanashi	Mitama-cho	IIIa
953	Goryodaira	N	19342-002	Yamanashi	Hayakawa-cho	IIIa
954	Kaneno-o	N	19382-001	Yamanashi	Shikishima-machi	IIIa
955	Sone	N	19390-001	Yamanashi	Kushigata-machi	IIIa
956	Yakushido	N	19402-001	Yamanashi	Akeno-mura	IIIa
957	Tsukada	N	19403-001	Yamanashi	Sudama-cho	IIIa
958	Mamewata C	N	19403-002	Yamanashi	Sudama-cho	IIIa
959	Gosho	D	19406-001	Yamanashi	Oizumi-mura	IIIa
960	Teradokoro	D	19406-002	Yamanashi	Oizumi-mura	IIIa
961	Tenjin	D	19406-003	Yamanashi	Oizumi-mura	IIIa
962	Yamazaki	D	19406-004	Yamanashi	Oizumi-mura	IIIa
963	Higashi-ubagami B	N	19406-004	Yamanashi	Oizumi-mura	IIIa
964	Sakashita	N	19408-001	Yamanashi	Hakushu-machi	IIIa
965	Terano	N	19423-001	Yamanashi	Nishikatsura-machi	IIIa
966	Asakawabata	N	20201-001	Nagano	Nagano-shi	IIIb
967	Seishin	D	20202-001	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIa
968	Tsubonouchi	D	20202-002	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIa
969	Shirakanba	N	20202-003	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIa
970	Minamigata	N	20202-004	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIb
971	Hayashi-yamakoshi	N	20202-005	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIb
972	Kyu Shatekijo Nishi	N	20202-006	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIb
973	Kitakuri	N	20202-007	Nagano	Matsumoto-shi	IIIb
974	Onbira	D	20204-001	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
975	Kyozuka	N	20204-002	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
976	Shonohata	N	20204-003	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
977	Kaito	D	20204-004	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
978	Gotahara	N	20204-005	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
979	Okubo B	N	20204-006	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
980	Kudaribayashi	N	20204-007	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
981	Nishibayashi A	D	20204-008	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
982	Obora	N	20204-009	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
983	Nakajima A	N	20204-010	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
984	Yokomichi	D	20204-011	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
985	Shofukuji Urayama	N	20204-012	Nagano	Okaya-shi	IIIa
986	Kogaito/Tsujigaito	N	20205-001	Nagano	Ida-shi	IIIa
987	Tonohara	D	20205-002	Nagano	Ida-shi	IIIa

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
988	Kanaiba	N	20206-001	Nagano	Suwa-shi	IIIa
989	Juninoki	D	20206-002	Nagano	Suwa-shi	IIIa
990	Suwa Karasawa	N	20206-003	Nagano	Suwa-shi	IIIa
991	Takeibata	N	20206-004	Nagano	Suwa-shi	IIIa
992	Chikatosha	N	20206-005	Nagano	Suwa-shi	IIIa
993	Uejima	D	20209-001	Nagano	Ina-shi	IIIa
994	Joraku	N	20209-002	Nagano	Ina-shi	IIIa
995	Tsukimimatsu	N	20209-003	Nagano	Ina-shi	IIIa
996	Habashita	D	20210-001	Nagano	Komagane-shi	IIIa
997	Yomeishu Komagane Kojo	N	20210-002	Nagano	Komagane-shi	IIIa
998	Tagami	N	20211-001	Nagano	Nakano-shi	IIIb
999	Ubagasawa	N	20211-002	Nagano	Nakano-shi	IIIb
1000	Wappara	N	20212-001	Nagano	Omachi-shi	IIIb
1001	Okurazaki	D	20213-001	Nagano	Iyama-shi	IIIb
1002	Miyanaka	N	20213-002	Nagano	Iyama-shi	IIIb
1003	Tagusagawajiri	N	20213-003	Nagano	Iyama-shi	IIIb
1004	Gozaiwa	N	20214-001	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1005	Tochikubo Iwakage	N	20214-002	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1006	Yosenodai	D	20214-003	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1007	Tanabatake	D	20214-004	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1008	Kami-gozen	N	20214-005	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1009	Shimonohara	N	20214-006	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1010	Takaburo	D	20214-007	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1011	Misha-guji	N	20214-008	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1012	Takabe	N	20214-009	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1013	Yosukeone-minami	D	20214-010	Nagano	Chino-shi	IIIa
1014	Shutoyashiki	D	20215-001	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1015	Ohara	N	20215-002	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1016	Kurikisawa	N	20215-003	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1017	Ryujin	N	20215-004	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1018	Ryujin-daira	N	20215-005	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1019	Hiraide	N	20215-006	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1020	Furuyashiki	D	20215-007	Nagano	Shiojiri-shi	IIIa
1021	Takenojohara	N	20322-001	Nagano	Mochizuki-machi	IIIb
1022	Nitanda	N	20341-001	Nagano	Maruko-machi	IIIb
1023	Rokutanda	N	20342-001	Nagano	Nagato-machi	IIIb
1024	Katabane	N	20342-002	Nagano	Nagato-machi	IIIb
1025	Fujinoki	N	20342-003	Nagano	Nagato-machi	IIIb
1026	Kajiya A	D	20343-001	Nagano	Tobu-machi	IIIb
1027	Korozoi	D	20343-002	Nagano	Tobu-machi	IIIb
1028	Takeibayashi	D	20361-001	Nagano	Shimosuwa-machi	IIIa
1029	Ichinokama	D	20361-002	Nagano	Shimosuwa-machi	IIIa
1030	Jigokukubo	N	20361-003	Nagano	Shimosuwa-machi	IIIa
1031	Shimosuwa Akibayama	N	20361-004	Nagano	Shimosuwa-machi	IIIa
1032	Tsukuebara	D	20362-001	Nagano	Fujimi-machi	IIIa
1033	Omozawa	N	20362-002	Nagano	Fujimi-machi	IIIa
1034	Akyu	D	20363-001	Nagano	Hara-mura	IIIa
1035	Oishi	D	20363-002	Nagano	Hara-mura	IIIa
1036	Oshiki	N	20363-003	Nagano	Hara-mura	IIIa
1037	Dogairi	D	20382-001	Nagano	Tatsuno-machi	IIIa
1038	Uenoyama	D	20382-002	Nagano	Tatsuno-machi	IIIa
1039	Uenobayashi	N	20383-001	Nagano	Minowa-machi	IIIa

Table 3. List of Moroiso Phase sites (continued).

No.	Site name	Type	Code	Prefecture	Administrative unit	Area
1040	Nakayama	N	20383-002	Nagano	Minowa-machi	IIIa
1041	Kumanoue	N	20383-003	Nagano	Minowa-machi	IIIa
1042	Kuro'o	N	20383-004	Nagano	Minowa-machi	IIIa
1043	Mikoshiba D	N	20385-001	Nagano	Minamiminowa-mura	IIIa
1044	Nakamura	D	20386-001	Nagano	Nakagawa-mura	IIIa
1045	Ruriji-mae	N	20403-001	Nagano	Takamori-machi	IIIa
1046	Kaneta	N	20405-001	Nagano	Kamisato-machi	IIIa
1047	Ishiwari	D	20406-001	Nagano	Seinaiji-mura	IIIa
1048	Ikumahara	N	20415-001	Nagano	Takagi-mura	IIIa
1049	Nonojiri I	N	20426-001	Nagano	Hiyoshi-mura	IIIa
1050	Nonojiri III	D	20426-002	Nagano	Hiyoshi-mura	IIIa
1051	Kuzushigo	D	20429-001	Nagano	Otaki-mura	IIIa
1052	Karusawa	D	20450-001	Nagano	Yamagata-mura	IIIa
1053	Tonomura	N	20450-002	Nagano	Yamagata-mura	IIIa
1054	Ariakezansha	N	20482-001	Nagano	Matsukawa-mura	IIIb
1055	Sanmaihara	N	20562-001	Nagano	Kijimadaira-mura	IIIb
1056	Otomodaira	D	20581-001	Nagano	Shinshushin-machi	IIIb
1057	Kami-asano	N	20582-001	Nagano	Toyono-machi	IIIb
1058	Maruyama	N	20584-001	Nagano	Mure-mura	IIIb

The "type" column shows whether the site is a dwelling site (D) or a non-dwelling site (N). In the table, all the sites, with the exception of sites in the Tama New Town and Kohoku New Town areas, are coded using the municipal unit codes designated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Jichisho 1990). The first five numbers of the code represent each municipal unit, such as a city, ward, town or village, where the site is located. The names of these municipal units are indicated in the column "Administrative Unit". Municipal units from the same prefecture share the first two numbers of the codes: Gumma: 10 Saitama: 11, Tokyo: 13, Kanagawa: 14, Yamanashi: 19 and Nagano: 20. For the sites in the Tama New Town and Kohoku New Town areas, "13TNT" and "14KNT" were used respectively. The last three numbers of the codes (after the dash) were given by the author for the convenience of identifying each site. All the sites were sorted according to the order of their codes, and they were then numbered from 1 to 1,058.

The study zone was divided into four areas (Figure 12; see also the "Area" column of Table 3). Area I, the Northwest Kanto area, covers the major part of Gumma Prefecture and the northern part of Saitama Prefecture. Area II, the South Kanto area, mainly covers the southern part of Saitama Prefecture, Tokyo with the exception of the Izu Islands, and Kanagawa Prefecture. Area III covers the Chubu Mountainous area. Due to its large size, this area is further divided into Areas

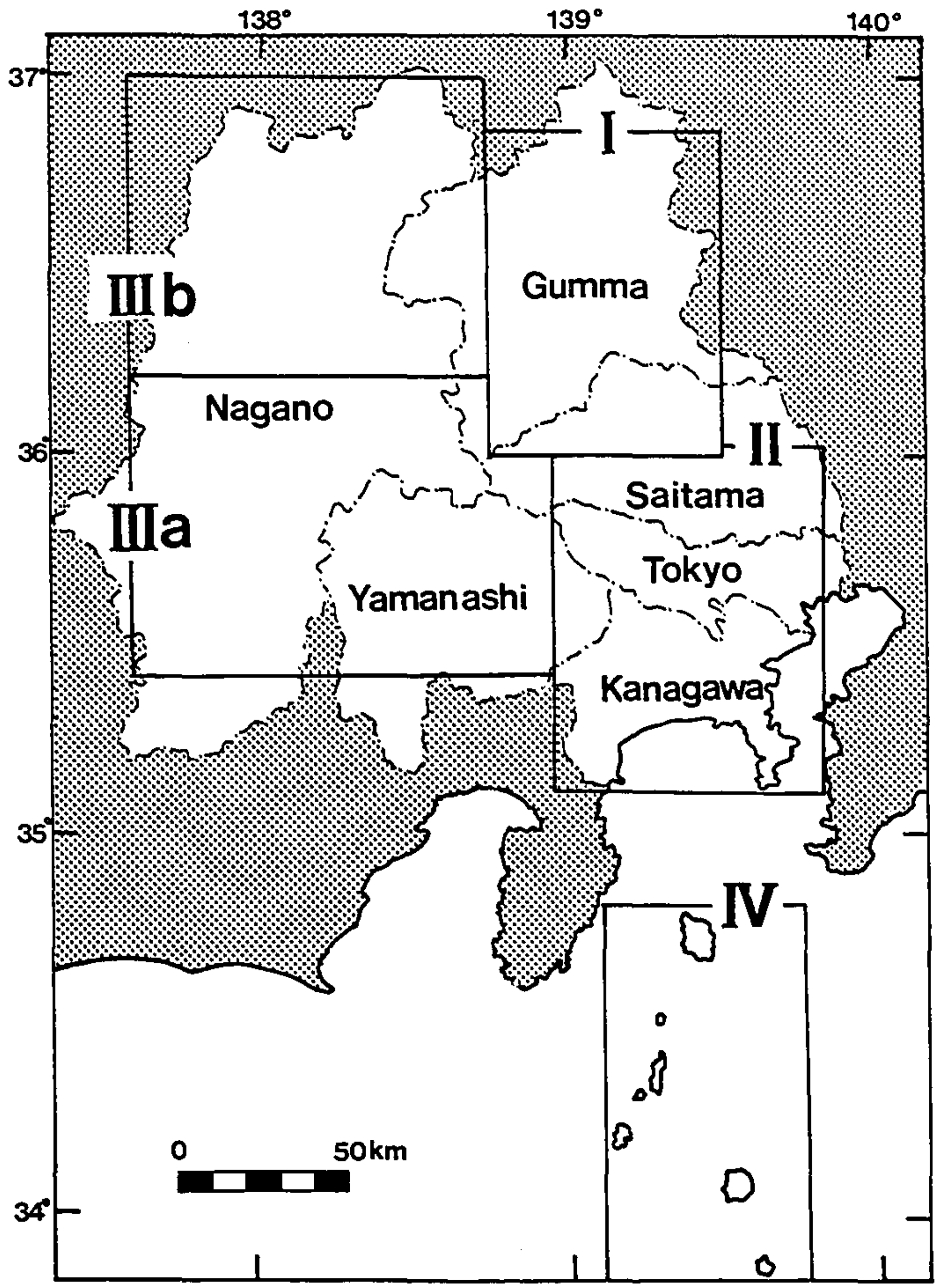


Figure 12. Map showing the location of Areas I to IV. (The shaded area lies outside the six prefectures studied.)

IIIa and IIIb for the convenience of preparing site distribution maps. Area IIIa, the South Chubu Mountainous area, covers most of Yamanashi Prefecture and the southern half of Nagano Prefecture. Area IIIb, the North Chubu Mountainous area, covers the northern half of Nagano Prefecture. Finally, Area IV covers the Izu Islands.

3. Methods

(1) Analysis of Lithic Assemblage Variability

The first stage of data analysis was to establish a site typology based on the characteristics of artifact assemblages. Relative frequencies of different categories of lithic tools from each site were used as raw data for the analysis. Although pottery was the most common category of artifacts reported from Moroiso Phase sites, it was excluded from the artifact assemblage analysis since quantitative data concerning pottery were usually not available from published excavation reports of Jomon sites. Bone and wood tools were also excluded, since these organic materials were normally preserved only in shell-middens or water-logged sites.

Lithic assemblage data were collected only for dwelling sites, since the hypothesis for this study was concerned with residentially-used sites. Non-dwelling sites were excluded from the analysis of assemblage variability. The numbers of different categories of lithic tools from each dwelling site were ascertained primarily from excavation reports. Museum research involved examining the actual excavated materials from 19 dwelling sites.

For each site, lithic tools which were likely to be associated with Moroiso Style pottery were separated from the rest of the site assemblage. When a significant number of features and artifacts from other phases were reported from the site, lithic tools from Moroiso Phase features (primarily pit-dwellings) were used to represent the Moroiso Phase lithic assemblage from the site. On the other hand, when most of the site features and artifacts were from the Moroiso Phase, lithic tools recovered from outside features, as well as from the Moroiso Phase features, were assumed to be from the Moroiso Phase, and used as data for the analysis (i.e., only lithic tools which were clearly associated with features from the other phases were excluded from the data).

The lithic tools which were identified from the Moroiso Phase were classified into 11 categories as follows (designations used in tables and figures are indicated in parenthesis): 1) arrowheads (ARH), 2) stemmed scrapers (SSC), 3) awls (AWL), 4) chipped stone axes (CAX), 5) polished stone axes (PAX), 6) pebble tools (PBL), 7) stone mortars (MTR), 8) grinding stones (GRD), 9) net sinkers (NSK), 10) ornaments (ORN) and 11) other commonly-reported artifacts (OTH) (Figure 13). The last category includes such lithic items as points, whetstones, floats, hammer stones and phallic stones.

Because the purpose of the analysis is to compare the relative frequencies of the 11 categories of lithic tools for each site, the total number of lithic tools from each site must be large enough that the calculated relative frequencies reflect the actual assemblage composition. In this study, when the total number of lithic tools from a site was more than 15, the site was used for the analysis of lithic assemblage variability. A total of 95 sites satisfied this criterion. When the total was less than 15, the site was excluded from the analysis of lithic assemblage variability, since the sample size seemed too small for the comparison of relative frequencies. Table 4 lists the numbers of dwelling sites from each prefecture according to the conditions of lithic assemblage data.

Other than these 11 categories, various irregular flake tools, such as flake scrapers and pièces esquillées, have been reported. However, the numbers of these tools were not included in the lithic assemblage data for this study. This was because a) the definitions of these irregularly-shaped

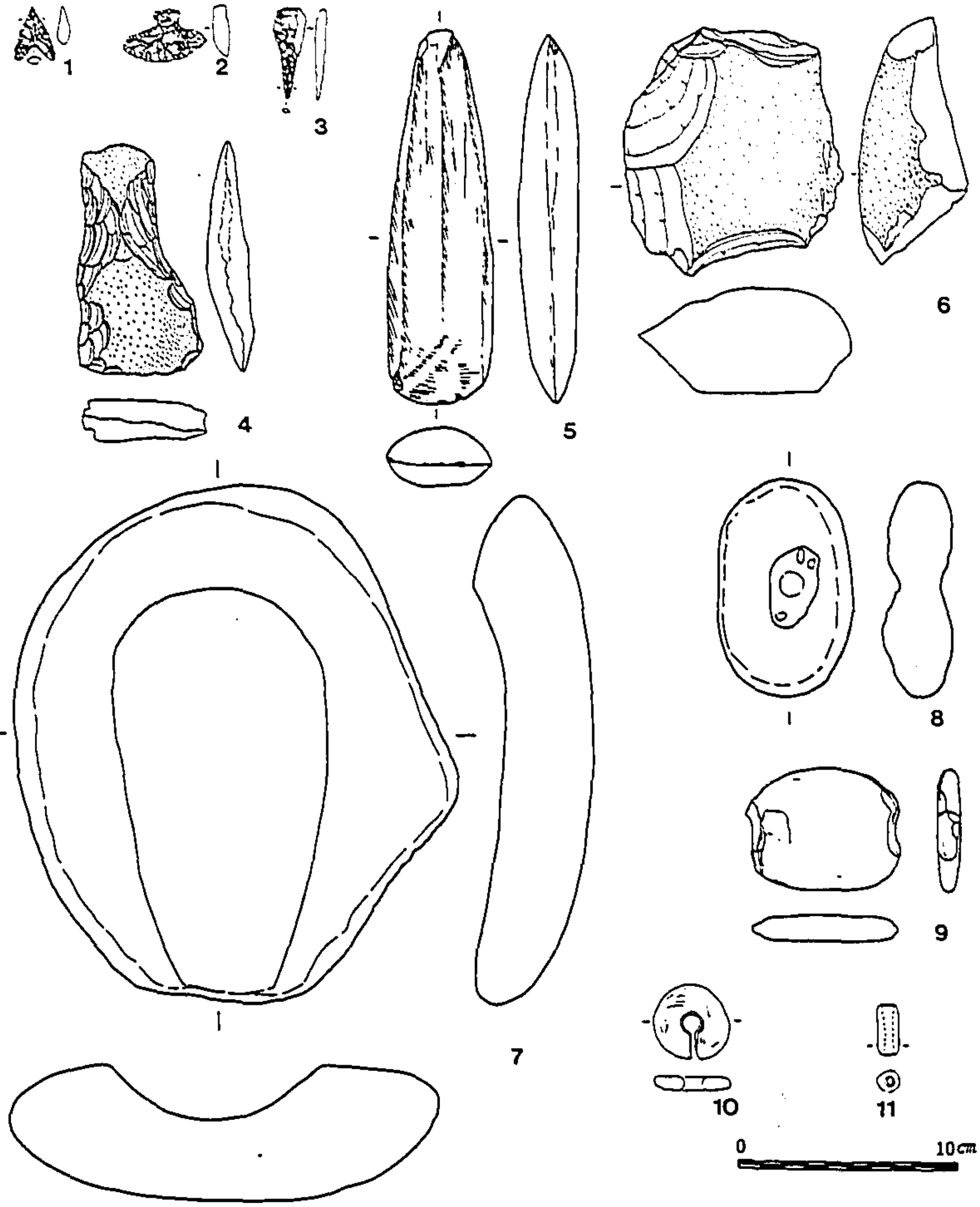


Figure 13. Lithic tools from Moroiso Phase sites. 1: arrowhead, 2: stemmed scraper, 3: awl, 4: chipped stone axe, 5: polished stone axe, 6: pebble tool, 7: stone mortar, 8: grinding stone, 9: net sinker, 10-11: ornaments. (1-3, 5, 7-8, 10-11: Nagano-ken Chuodo Iseki Chosadan 1982, 4: Saitama-ken Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Jigyodan 1982, 6: Saitama-ken Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Jigyo-dan 1983, 9: Terada and Nakajima 1981.)

Table 4. Number of dwelling sites in the research area.

Prefecture	Lithics ≥ 15	Lithics < 15	Lithics unreported	Total
Gumma	30	31	4	65
Saitama	10	28	1	39
Tokyo*1	12	33	0	45
Tokyo (TNT)*2	6	9	0	15
Kanagawa*3	7	13	2	22
Kanagawa (KNT)*4	2	3	7	12
Yamanashi	12	8	4	0
Nagano	20	10	2	32
Total	95	131	16	242

*1 Excludes the number of sites in the Tama New Town area.
*2 Number of sites reported from the Tama New Town area.
*3 Excludes the number of sites in the Kohoku New Town area.
*4 Number of sites reported from the Kohoku New Town area.

flake tools vary considerably among Jomon researchers, and b) many of the excavation reports do not provide information about these kinds of artifacts.

Using the relative frequencies of the 11 lithic tool categories from the 95 sites, site typology was established based on a combination of two criteria: 1) the kind of lithic tool category with the highest peak, and 2) the width of assemblage diversity. First, the 95 sites were classified according to the highest peak in the relative frequencies of the 11 lithic tool categories. For example, when the relative frequency of arrowheads from a site was the highest among the 11 lithic tool categories, the site was classified as an arrowhead peak site. According to the width of assemblage diversity, the 95 sites were classified into two types: single peak sites and multiple peak sites. When the highest peak accounts for more than 50 per cent of the assemblage, the site was classified as a single peak site. When the highest peak accounts for less than 50 per cent of the assemblage, the site was classified as a multiple peak site.

(2) Analysis of Site Size

The second stage of data analysis was to examine variability in site size. For each site, the maximum possible number of simultaneously occupied dwellings per sub-phase was calculated. The method used was as follows: when there are no overlapping pit-dwellings, the total number of pit-dwellings is counted; when two pit-dwellings of the same sub-phase overlap, one is subtracted from the total; when three pit-dwellings of the same sub-phase overlap with each other, two are subtracted from the total; and so on.

For each site, the highest number of pit-dwellings in the three sub-phases (Moroiso-a, b and c) was used to represent the maximum number of possibly simultaneously occupied pit-dwellings in each site. The sites were then classified into three categories according to the numbers of possibly simultaneously occupied pit-dwellings: small (1-4 dwellings), medium (5-10 dwellings) and large (11 or more dwellings).

(3) Analysis of Settlement Patterns

The third stage of the analysis was to examine the distribution of Moroiso Phase sites over the landscape. Based on the results of the analyses of lithic tool composition and site size, the 95 dwelling sites were classified into several types. The sites were then symbolized according to the site typology, and plotted on geographical maps. The other 147 dwelling sites and 816 non-dwelling sites were also plotted on the maps. The results were compared against the hypotheses, and interpreted in the context of the collector-forager model.

(4) Examination of Temporal Changes

The Moroiso Phase can be divided into three sub-phases (Moroiso-a, b and c). However, the results of settlement pattern analyses, as obtained using the above-mentioned method, do not take into account temporal changes within the Moroiso Phase. In other words, it is possible that the intersite variability observed using the above-mentioned method is biased by the temporal changes that took place in subsistence-settlement systems within the Moroiso Phase.

Accordingly, in Chapter VI, changes in the settlement patterns during the Moroiso Phase are examined. First, changes in lithic assemblage compositions in each site are examined. Second, temporal changes in intersite variability and site concentration patterns in each area are studied. For this purpose, site distribution maps for the three sub-phases were prepared separately. The results of these analyses are used to assess the validity of the general conclusions based on the study of the overall settlement patterns. In addition, changes in other aspects of settlement patterns are examined in relation to changes in natural environments.

CHAPTER V

SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS OF THE MOROISO PHASE

Based on the hypothesis presented in Chapter IV, this chapter examines the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso Phase. The first section of this chapter examines the lithic assemblage variability among Moroiso Phase dwelling sites. The second section examines intersite variability in site size based on the numbers of associated pit-dwellings from each dwelling site. Using the results of these analyses, Moroiso Phase settlement patterns are interpreted in the context of the collector-forager model.

1. Lithic Assemblage Variability and Site Types

Table 5 lists the numbers of lithic tools per category reported from the 95 dwelling sites from each of which a total of 15 or more lithic tools has been reported. Table 6 lists the relative frequency of lithic tools per category from each site, while Figures 14-29 present graphic representations of the lithic assemblage compositions.

First, on the basis of the greatest frequency of lithic

Table 5. Absolute abundances of lithic tools per category from 95 sites.

No.	Site	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH	Total
3	Arato Ninoseki	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	20
28	Togami Suwa*	8	2	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	0	1	25
44	Enokibata	8	9	3	69	5	0	8	52	0	0	16	170
50	Oshimohara	15	23	10	112	14	0	16	98	0	1	50	339
56	Miharadajo	11	2	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	22
57	Nakaune	1	2	1	11	2	0	1	11	0	1	1	31
64	Kamioya/Higoshi*	28	12	0	43	11	1	4	97	1	1	0	198
67	Naganda B	5	6	0	13	4	8	7	15	0	5	2	65
68	Naganda C	3	0	0	3	1	4	7	15	0	0	2	35
69	Naganda D	11	3	0	15	4	8	10	19	0	1	2	73
72	Chikado I	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	15
73	Chikado II	3	0	0	14	0	1	3	20	0	0	0	41
76	Tsukita 7	0	2	0	3	2	8	5	8	0	0	0	28
87	Nanokaichi*	3	1	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	31
89	Kurokuma 5	3	6	2	24	3	2	2	16	0	0	24	82
90	Sakuma	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	17
102	Ushiroda*	17	19	2	117	8	0	0	2	0	0	5	170
103	Zenjo	3	3	1	6	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	23
104	Mitsumine Jinja	50	14	15	25	5	13	18	40	2	0	0	182
105	Otomo Yakata Ato	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	0	0	18
108	Konita A	16	5	6	8	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	38
110	Konita D	83	12	40	37	7	4	2	13	0	0	0	198
111	Nakadana	25	14	9	26	20	0	7	37	0	3	3	144
112	Itoi Miyamae	33	67	15	80	22	0	177	630	0	1	10	1035
114	Kitadori A	15	2	0	20	1	0	1	14	0	0	0	53
115	Takanosu	4	1	0	10	1	7	2	33	0	0	0	58
118	Tadayama-higashi*	5	2	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	20
122	Yabuzuka	20	0	6	24	2	3	3	23	0	0	0	81
123	Inariyama*	53	9	7	59	19	9	16	45	0	0	4	221
125	Shimizuyama*	21	4	1	10	0	0	12	28	0	3	1	80
218	Kake*	2	2	1	9	8	0	21	28	0	2	9	82
226	Hikawa	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	9	0	0	0	19
239	Urayama*	1	0	1	14	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	21
264	Saginomori*	25	12	0	176	22	0	7	12	0	11	4	269
298	Shiroishijo*	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	21
307	Tokojiura	3	1	3	20	3	0	3	11	0	1	1	46
312	Miyabayashi	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	16
313	Kami-minamihara*	1	1	0	41	11	1	2	3	0	0	1	61
316	Goshin	2	1	0	13	0	12	6	9	0	1	0	44
317	Tsukaya	16	3	1	499	53	68	35	127	0	2	2	806
341	Inarimaru-kita	48	0	11	50	6	0	25	68	0	1	4	213
407	Utsugidai K*	2	0	1	9	1	7	8	19	0	0	0	47
417	Utsugidai D	2	0	0	11	2	11	9	14	0	0	1	50
463	Honmachida	11	3	0	5	3	2	5	7	0	0	0	36
470	Kawashimadani 10*	8	0	1	5	0	5	4	15	0	0	0	38
471	Kawashimadani 11*	3	0	0	7	0	0	10	22	0	0	0	42
472	Kawashimadani 12*	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	17	0	0	0	28
473	Oyamada 20*	3	0	0	7	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	20
486	Miyata	12	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	22
488	Hosei U. Tama A1*	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	0	1	0	17
557	Ninomiya*	23	1	2	12	0	3	4	8	0	0	5	58
567	Nishihara*	22	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	32
615	TNT207*	9	0	0	12	1	29	9	32	0	0	0	92
630	TNT359*	0	0	1	32	2	23	16	29	0	0	3	106
658	TNT457*	24	1	1	72	3	42	41	348	0	1	0	533

Table 5. Absolute abundances of lithic tools per category from 95 sites (continued).

No.	Site	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH	Total
660	TNT463*	11	0	0	22	0	6	1	4	0	0	0	44
713	TNT699*	9	1	0	3	0	6	2	2	0	1	0	24
725	TNT740*	17	4	0	167	10	115	34	71	0	0	0	418
782	Hosoda	58	5	2	5	2	4	3	10	5	0	3	97
783	Nishida 1*	0	0	0	13	1	12	3	20	1	0	0	50
802	Orimoto*	1	0	0	9	1	2	1	6	1	0	0	21
815	Kitanotani*	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	19
819	Kamenokoyama*	2	0	0	14	1	3	9	8	0	0	0	37
826	Saginuma	2	0	0	6	3	25	2	17	1	0	3	59
845	Oba Tsukiyama*	7	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	13	0	0	28
889	Nishinoyato	5	2	0	8	10	42	14	73	0	3	12	169
925	Kitagawa	9	0	1	5	2	23	15	19	0	2	2	78
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae*	8	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	16
935	Hanatoriyama	73	7	27	38	8	0	16	53	0	6	6	234
939	Shakado S1	89	18	6	46	16	20	5	74	0	0	0	274
944	Teradaira	12	5	2	8	1	0	4	18	0	0	3	53
949	Kyohara	5	9	1	0	2	0	7	20	0	0	2	46
959	Gosho	12	5	1	4	5	1	2	23	0	0	0	53
961	Tenjin	119	46	39	105	13	0	6	168	0	0	0	496
962	Yamazaki	17	6	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	32
967	Seishin	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
974	Onbira	22	2	5	35	2	1	4	23	0	0	1	95
981	Nishibayashi A*	21	0	13	30	2	0	4	8	0	0	2	80
989	Juninoki	132	43	21	6	30	0	5	54	0	7	13	311
996	Habashita*	13	2	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	31
1006	Yosenodai	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	25
1010	Takaburo	12	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	29
1014	Shutoyashiki	58	4	6	2	2	0	0	7	0	1	0	80
1020	Furuyashiki	5	1	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	19
1026	Kajiya A	19	1	4	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	33
1028	Takeibayashi*	6	2	3	23	2	1	3	14	0	0	4	58
1029	Ichinokama*	42	5	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	73
1032	Tsukuebara*	180	92	19	4	3	2	9	141	0	0	3	453
1034	Akyu	193	42	42	3	14	1	14	110	0	3	1	423
1035	Oishi	7	0	1	3	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	18
1037	Dogairi	9	0	4	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	21
1044	Nakamura	16	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	20
1051	Kuzushigo	33	7	4	15	3	0	1	11	0	0	0	74
1052	Karasawa*	10	4	0	17	2	0	2	37	0	0	2	74
1056	Otomodaira	91	41	14	2	12	1	3	18	0	13	11	206

* Lithic tools recovered from outside features are included.

Table 6. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from 95 sites.

No.	Site	ARH%	SSC%	AWL%	CAX%	PAX%	PBL%	MTR%	GRD%	NSK%	ORN%	OTH%
3	Arato Ninoseki	5.0%	10.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
28	Togami Suwa	32.0%	8.0%	0.0%	24.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
44	Enokibata	4.7%	5.3%	1.8%	40.6%	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%
50	Oshimohara	4.4%	6.8%	2.9%	33.0%	4.1%	0.0%	4.7%	28.9%	0.0%	0.3%	14.7%
56	Miharadajo	50.0%	9.1%	4.5%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
57	Nakaune	3.2%	6.5%	3.2%	35.5%	6.5%	0.0%	3.2%	35.5%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%
64	Kamioya/Higoshi	14.1%	6.1%	0.0%	21.7%	5.6%	0.5%	2.0%	49.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
67	Naganda B	7.7%	9.2%	0.0%	20.0%	6.2%	12.3%	10.8%	23.1%	0.0%	7.7%	3.1%
68	Naganda C	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	2.9%	11.4%	20.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
69	Naganda D	15.1%	4.1%	0.0%	20.5%	5.5%	11.0%	13.7%	26.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%
72	Chikado I	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
73	Chikado II	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.1%	0.0%	2.4%	7.3%	48.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
76	Tsukita 7	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	10.7%	7.1%	28.6%	17.9%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
87	Nanokaichi	9.7%	3.2%	0.0%	77.4%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
89	Kurokuma 5	3.7%	7.3%	2.4%	29.3%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%
90	Sakuma	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	47.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
102	Ushiroda*	10.0%	11.2%	1.2%	68.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
103	Zenjo	13.0%	13.0%	4.3%	26.1%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	34.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
104	Mitsumine Jinja	27.5%	7.7%	8.2%	13.7%	2.7%	7.1%	9.9%	22.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
105	Otomo Yakata Ato	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
108	Konita A	42.1%	13.2%	15.8%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
110	Konita D	41.9%	6.1%	20.2%	18.7%	3.5%	2.0%	1.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
111	Nakadana	17.4%	9.7%	6.3%	18.1%	13.9%	0.0%	4.9%	25.[illegible]%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
112	Itoi Miyamae	3.2%	6.5%	1.4%	7.7%	2.1%	0.0%	17.1%	60.9%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
114	Kitadori A	28.3%	3.8%	0.0%	37.7%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
115	Takanosu	6.9%	1.7%	0.0%	17.2%	1.7%	12.1%	3.4%	56.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
118	Tadayama-higashi	25.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
122	Yabuzuka	24.7%	0.0%	7.4%	29.6%	2.5%	3.7%	3.7%	28.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
123	Inariyama	24.0%	4.1%	3.2%	26.7%	8.6%	4.1%	7.2%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
125	Shimizuyama	26.3%	5.0%	1.3%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	35.0%	0.0%	3.8%	1.3%
218	Kake	2.4%	2.4%	1.2%	11.0%	9.8%	0.0%	25.6%	34.1%	0.0%	2.4%	11.0%
226	Hikawa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	31.6%	0.0%	5.3%	47.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
239	Urayama	4.8%	0.0%	4.[illegible]%	66.7%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
264	Saginomori	9.3%	4.5%	0.0%	65.4%	8.2%	0.0%	2.6%	4.5%	0.0%	4.1%	1.5%
298	Shiroishijo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
307	Tokojiura	6.5%	2.2%	6.5%	43.5%	6.5%	0.0%	6.5%	23.9%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
312	Miyabayashi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
313	Kami-minamihara	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	67.2%	18.0%	1.6%	3.3%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
316	Goshin	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	29.5%	0.0%	27.3%	13.6%	20.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
317	Tsukaya	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%	61.9%	6.6%	8.4%	4.3%	15.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
341	Inarimaru-kita	22.5%	0.0%	5.2%	23.5%	2.8%	0.0%	11.7%	31.9%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%
407	Utsugidai K	4.3%	0.0%	2.1%	19.1%	2.1%	14.9%	17.0%	40.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
417	Utsugidai D	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	4.0%	22.0%	18.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
463	Honmachida	30.6%	8.3%	0.0%	13.9%	8.3%	5.6%	13.9%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
470	Kawashimadani 10	21.1%	0.0%	2.6%	13.2%	0.0%	13.2%	10.5%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
471	Kawashimadani 11	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	52.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
472	Kawashimadani 12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	3.6%	3.6%	10.7%	60.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
473	Oyamada 20	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from 95 sites (continued).

No.	Site	ARH%	SSC%	AWL%	CAX%	PAX%	PBL%	MTR%	GRD%	NSK%	ORN%	OTH%
486	Miyata	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	4.5%	9.1%	4.5%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
488	Hosei U. Tama A1	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	47.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
557	Ninomiya	39.7%	1.7%	3.4%	20.7%	0.0%	5.2%	6.0%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
567	Nishihara	68.8%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	9.4%
615	TNT207	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	1.1%	31.5%	9.8%	34.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
630	TNT359	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	30.2%	1.9%	21.7%	15.1%	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
658	TNT457	4.5%	0.2%	0.2%	13.5%	0.6%	7.9%	7.7%	65.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
660	TNT463	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	13.6%	2.3%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
713	TNT699	37.5%	4.2%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
725	TNT740	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	40.0%	2.4%	27.5%	8.1%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
782	Hosoda	59.8%	5.2%	2.1%	5.2%	2.1%	4.1%	3.1%	10.3%	5.2%	0.0%	3.1%
783	Nishida 1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	2.0%	24.0%	6.0%	40.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
802	Orimoto	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	28.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
815	Kitanotani	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%
819	Kamenokoyama	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	37.8%	2.7%	8.1%	24.3%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
826	Saginuma	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	5.1%	42.4%	3.4%	28.8%	1.7%	0.0%	5.1%
845	Oba Tsukiyama	25.0%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%	3.6%	10.7%	3.6%	0.0%	46.4%	0.0%	0.0%
889	Nishinoyato	3.0%	1.2%	0.0%	4.7%	5.9%	24.9%	8.3%	43.2%	0.0%	1.8%	7.1%
925	Kitagawa	11.5%	0.0%	1.3%	6.4%	2.6%	29.5%	19.2%	24.4%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae	50.0%	6.3%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
935	Hanatoriyama	31.2%	3.0%	11.5%	16.2%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%	22.6%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
939	Shakado S1	32.5%	6.6%	2.2%	16.8%	5.8%	7.3%	1.8%	27.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
944	Teradaira	22.6%	9.4%	3.8%	15.1%	1.9%	0.0%	7.5%	34.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
949	Kyohara	10.9%	19.6%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	15.2%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
959	Gosho	22.6%	9.4%	1.9%	7.5%	9.4%	1.9%	3.8%	43.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
961	Tenjin	24.0%	9.3%	7.9%	21.2%	2.6%	0.0%	1.2%	33.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
962	Yamazaki	53.1%	18.8%	0.0%	9.4%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
967	Seishin	85.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
974	Onbira	23.2%	2.1%	5.3%	36.8%	2.1%	1.1%	4.2%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
981	Nishibayashi A	26.3%	0.0%	16.3%	37.5%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
989	Juninoki	42.4%	13.8%	6.8%	1.9%	9.6%	0.0%	1.6%	17.4%	0.0%	2.3%	4.2%
996	Habashita	41.9%	6.5%	25.8%	22.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1006	Yosenodai	60.0%	4.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1010	Takaburo	41.4%	10.3%	0.0%	37.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
1014	Shutoyashiki	72.5%	5.0%	7.5%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
1020	Furuyashiki	26.3%	5.3%	15.8%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
1026	Kajiya A	57.6%	3.0%	12.1%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	12.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1028	Takeibayashi	10.3%	3.4%	5.2%	39.7%	3.4%	1.7%	5.2%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
1029	Ichinokama	57.5%	6.8%	9.6%	24.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
1032	Tsukuebara	39.7%	20.3%	4.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	2.0%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
1034	Akyu	45.6%	9.9%	9.9%	0.7%	3.3%	0.2%	3.3%	26.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%
1035	Oishi	38.9%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1037	Dogairi	42.9%	0.0%	19.0%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1044	Nakamura	80.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1051	Kuzushigo	44.6%	9.5%	5.4%	20.3%	4.1%	0.0%	1.4%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1052	Karasawa	13.5%	5.4%	0.0%	23.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
1056	Otomodaira	44.2%	19.9%	6.8%	1.0%	5.8%	0.5%	1.5%	8.7%	0.0%	6.3%	5.3%

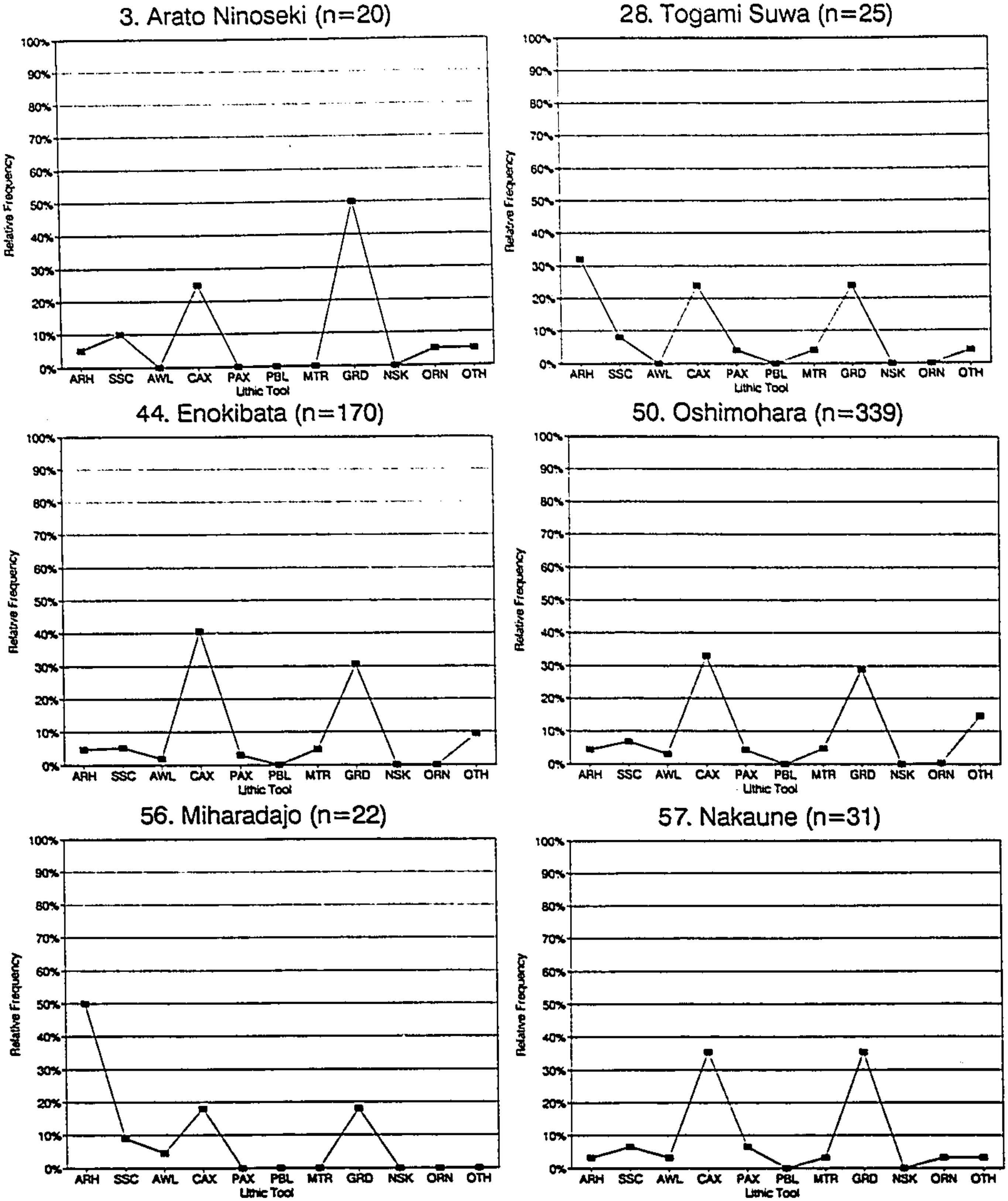


Figure 14. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 3, 28 ,44 ,50 ,56 and 57.

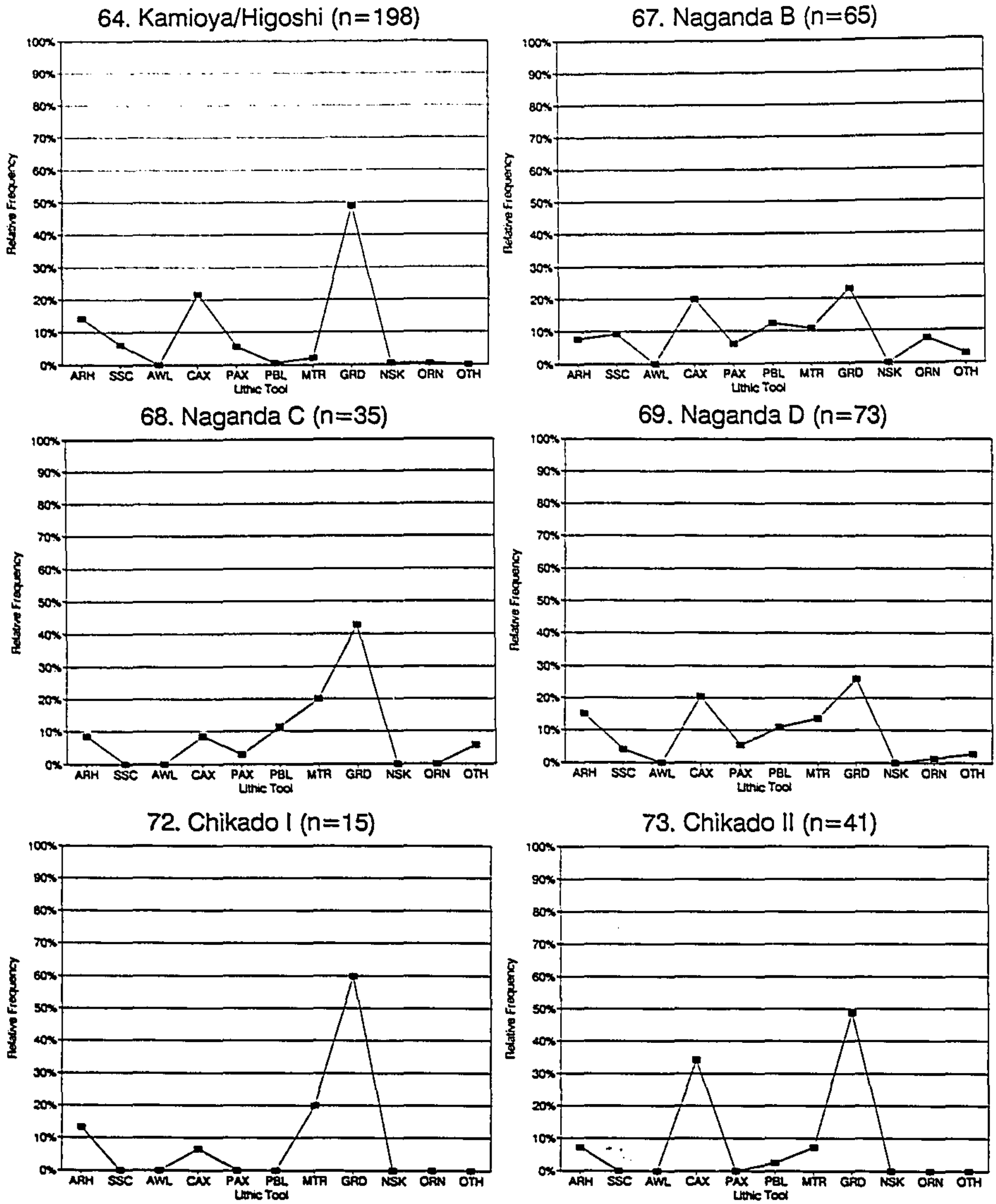


Figure 15. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 64, 67, 68, 69, 72 and 73.

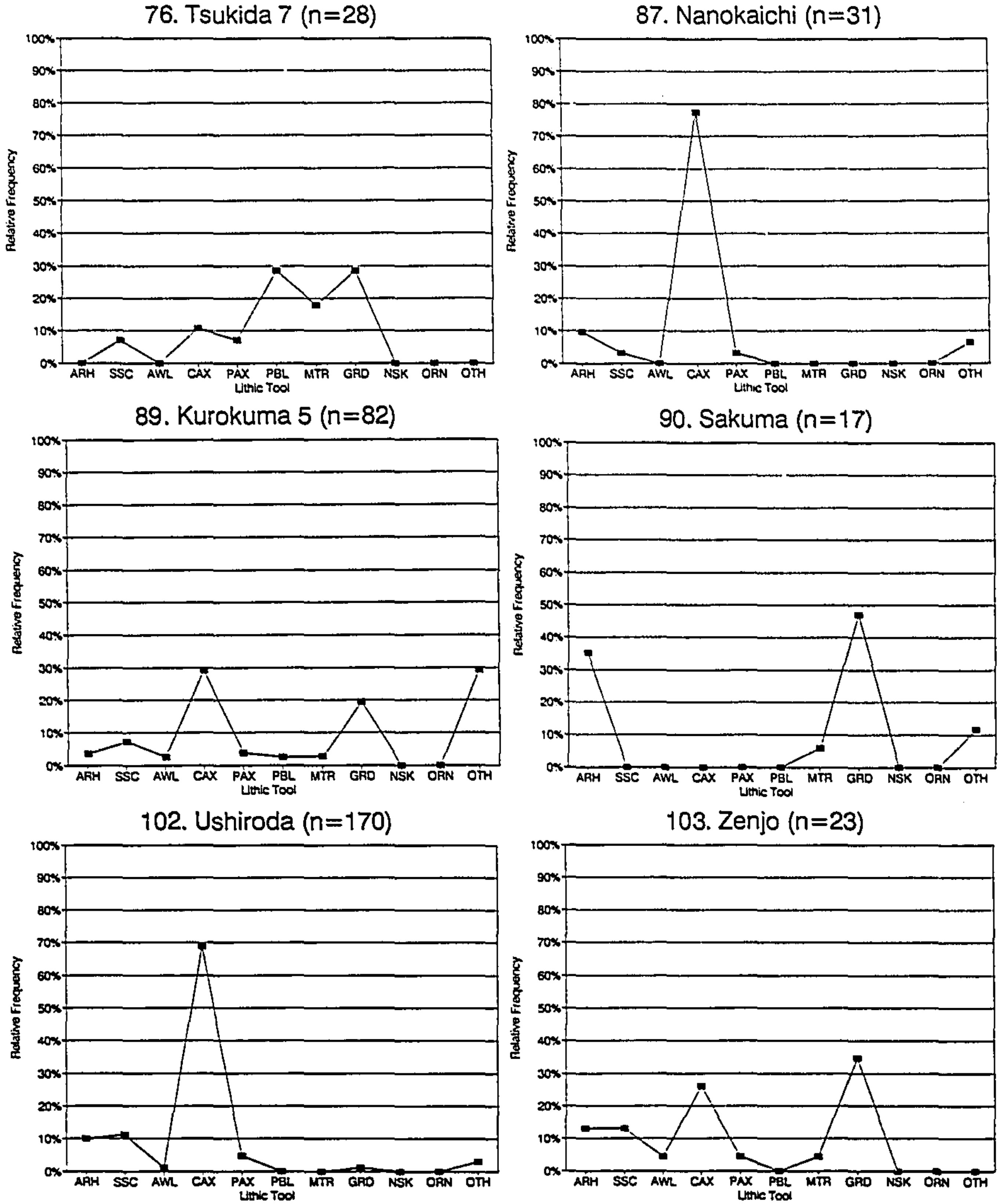


Figure 16. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 76, 87, 89, 90, 102 and 103.

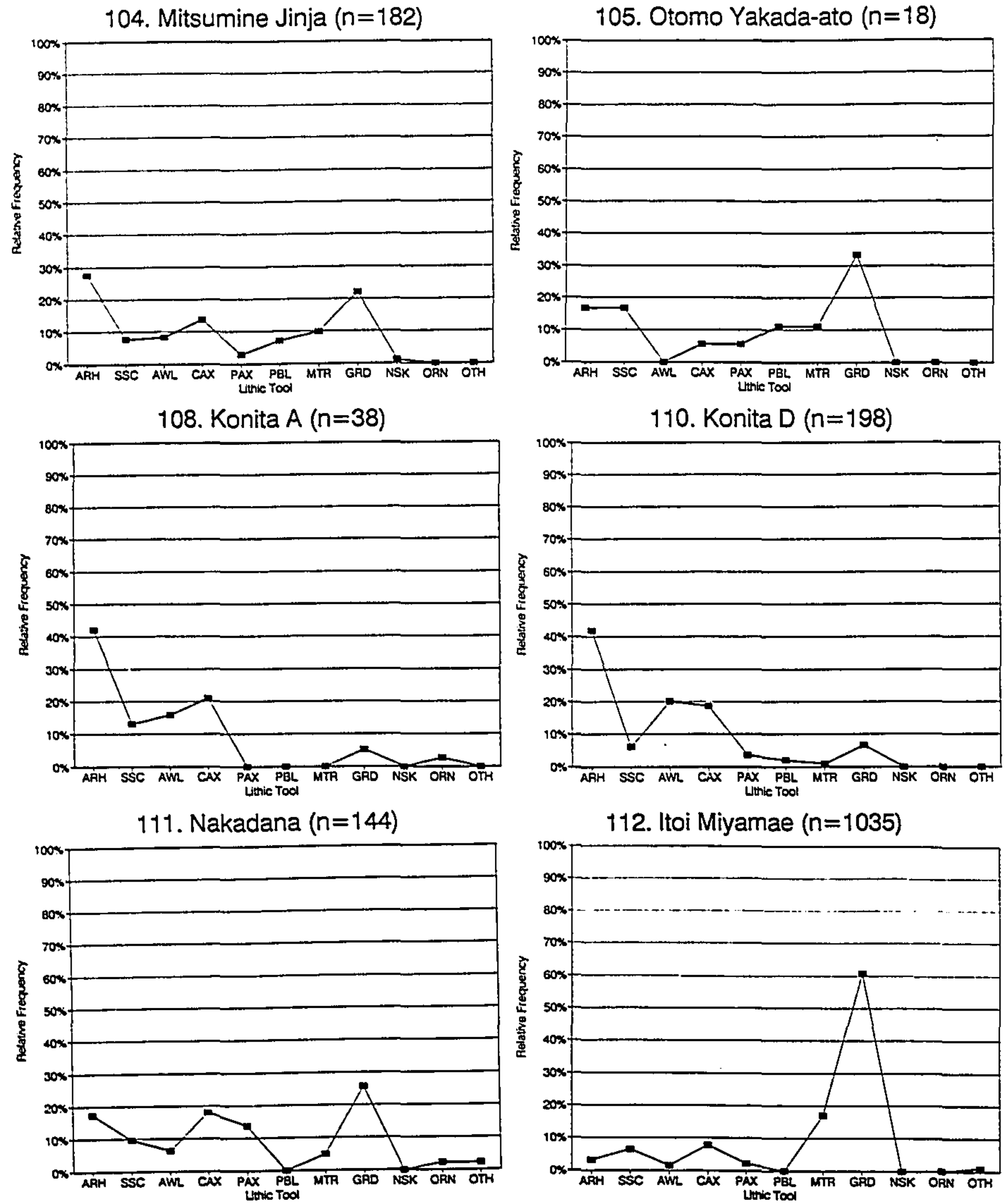


Figure 17. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 104, 105, 108, 110, 111 and 112.

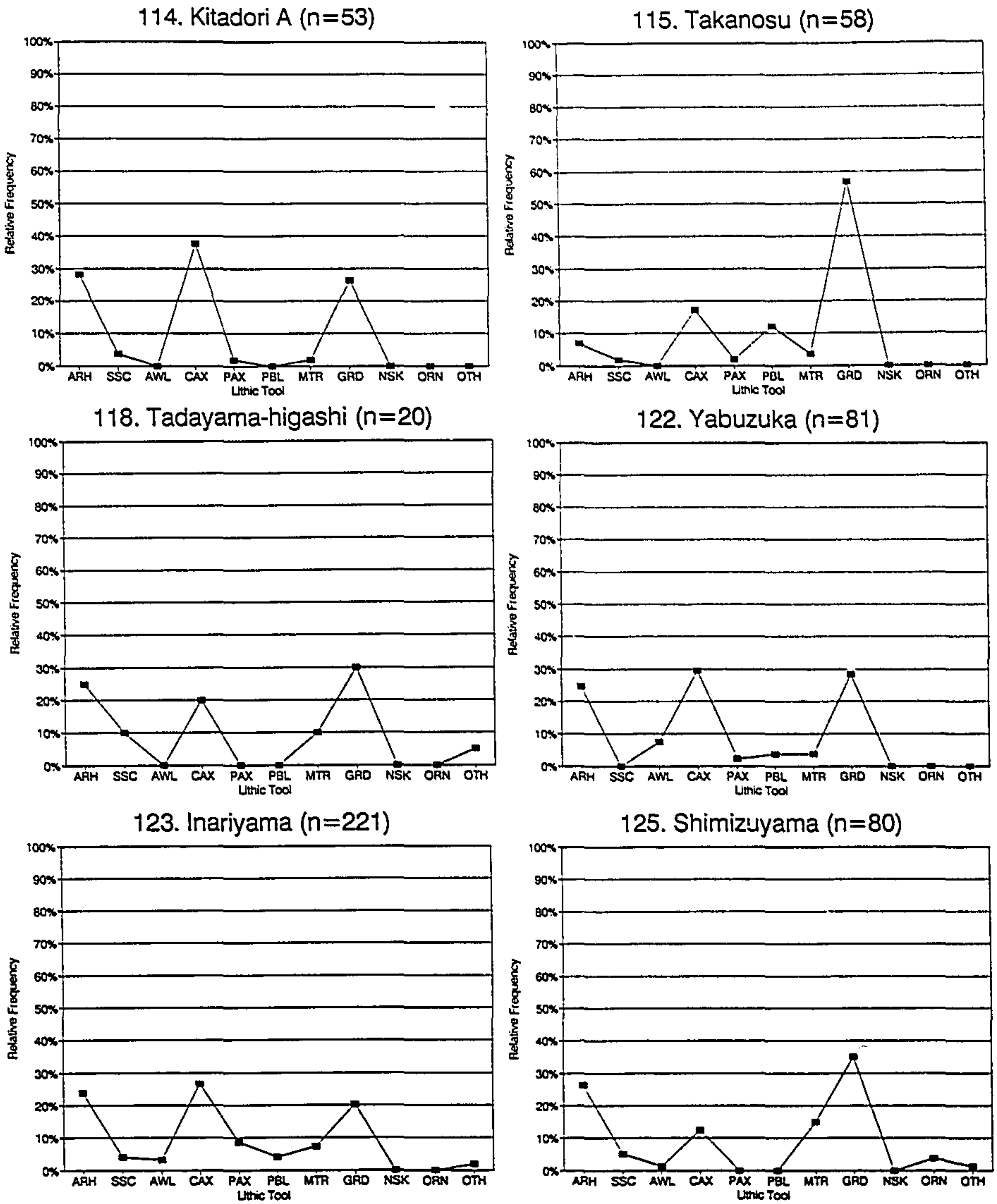


Figure 18. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 114, 115, 118, 122, 123 and 125.

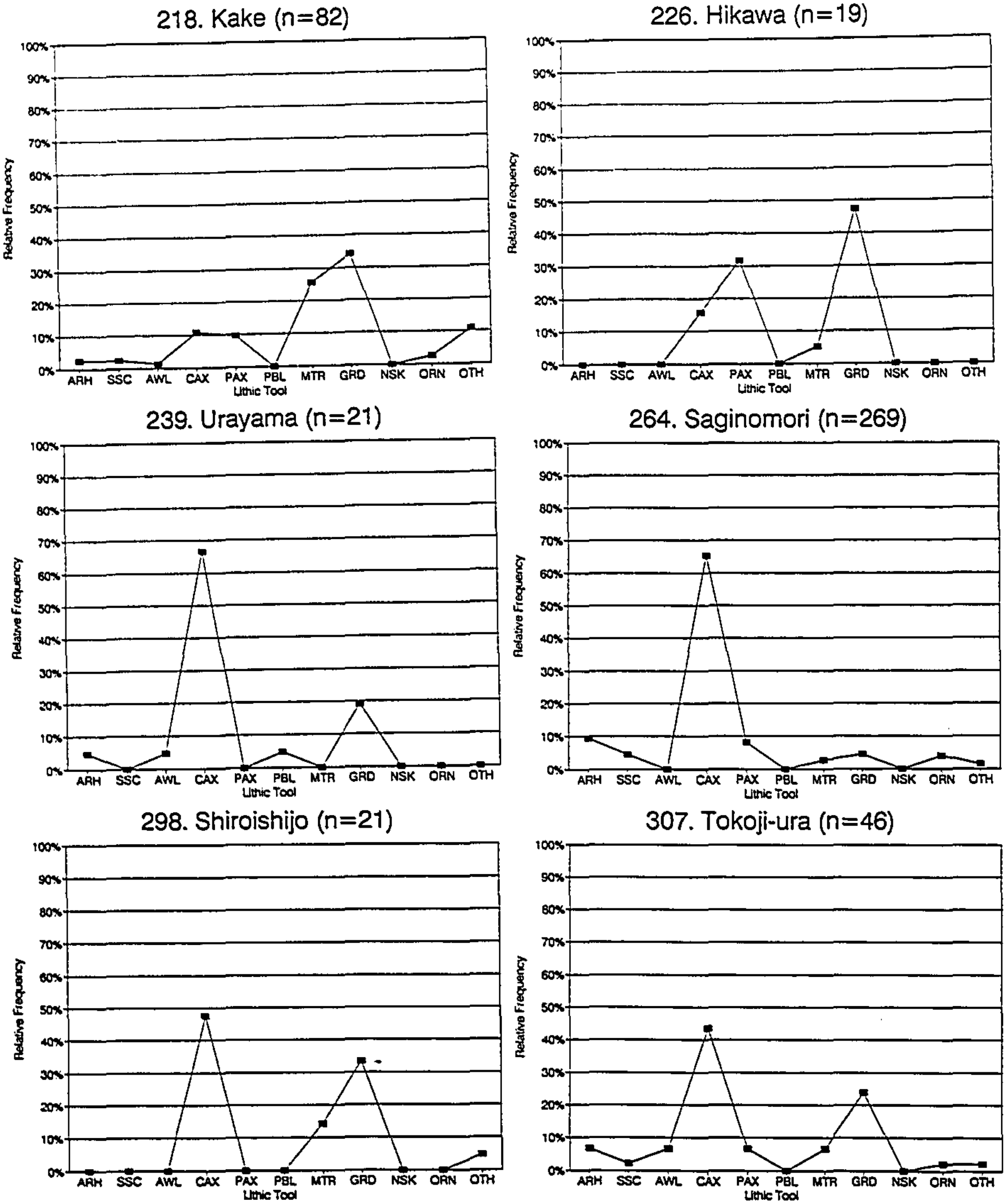


Figure 19. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 218, 226, 239, 264, 298 and 307.

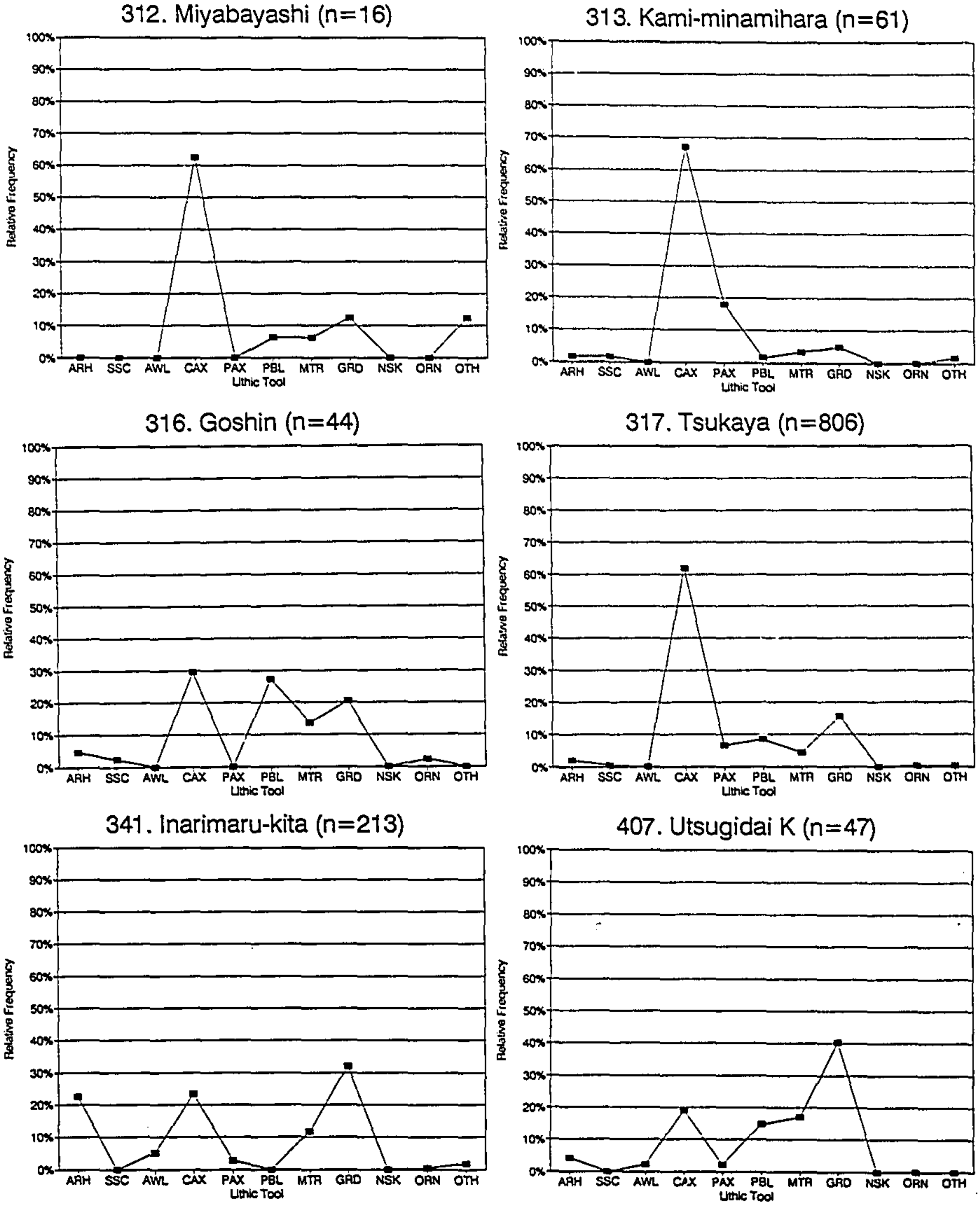


Figure 20. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 312, 313, 316, 317, 341 and 407.

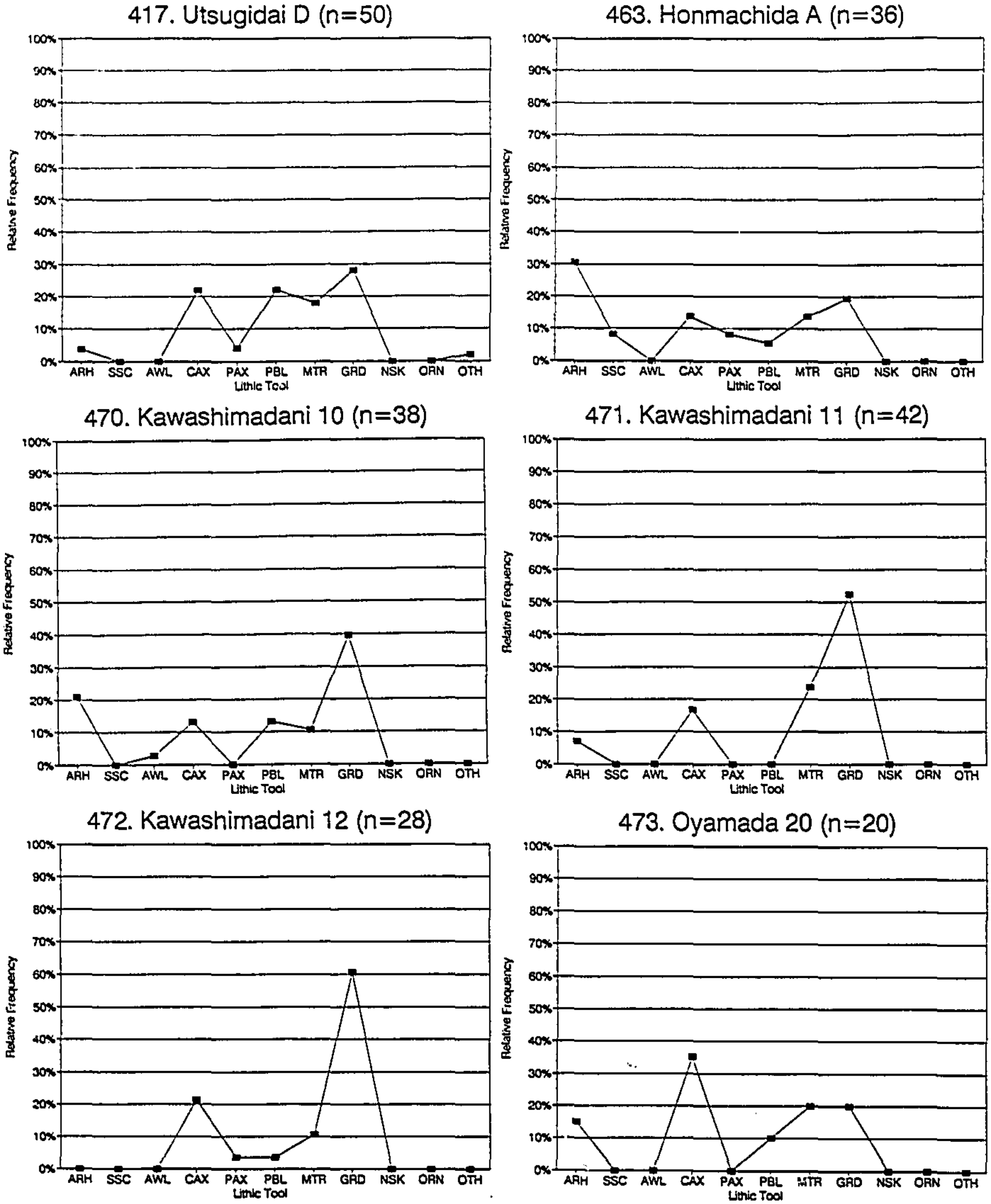


Figure 21. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 417, 463, 470, 471, 472 and 473.

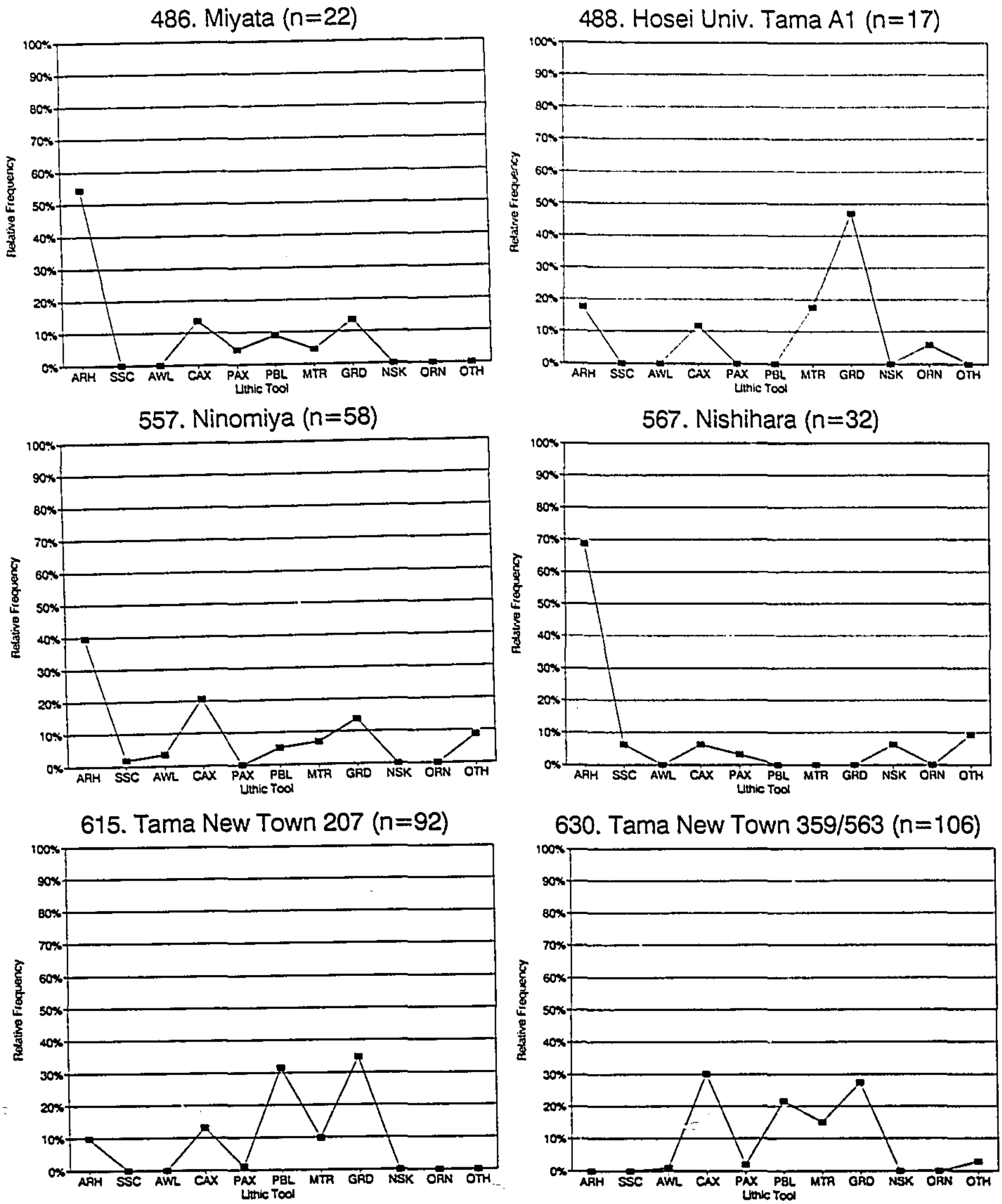


Figure 22. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 486, 488, 557, 567, 615 and 630.

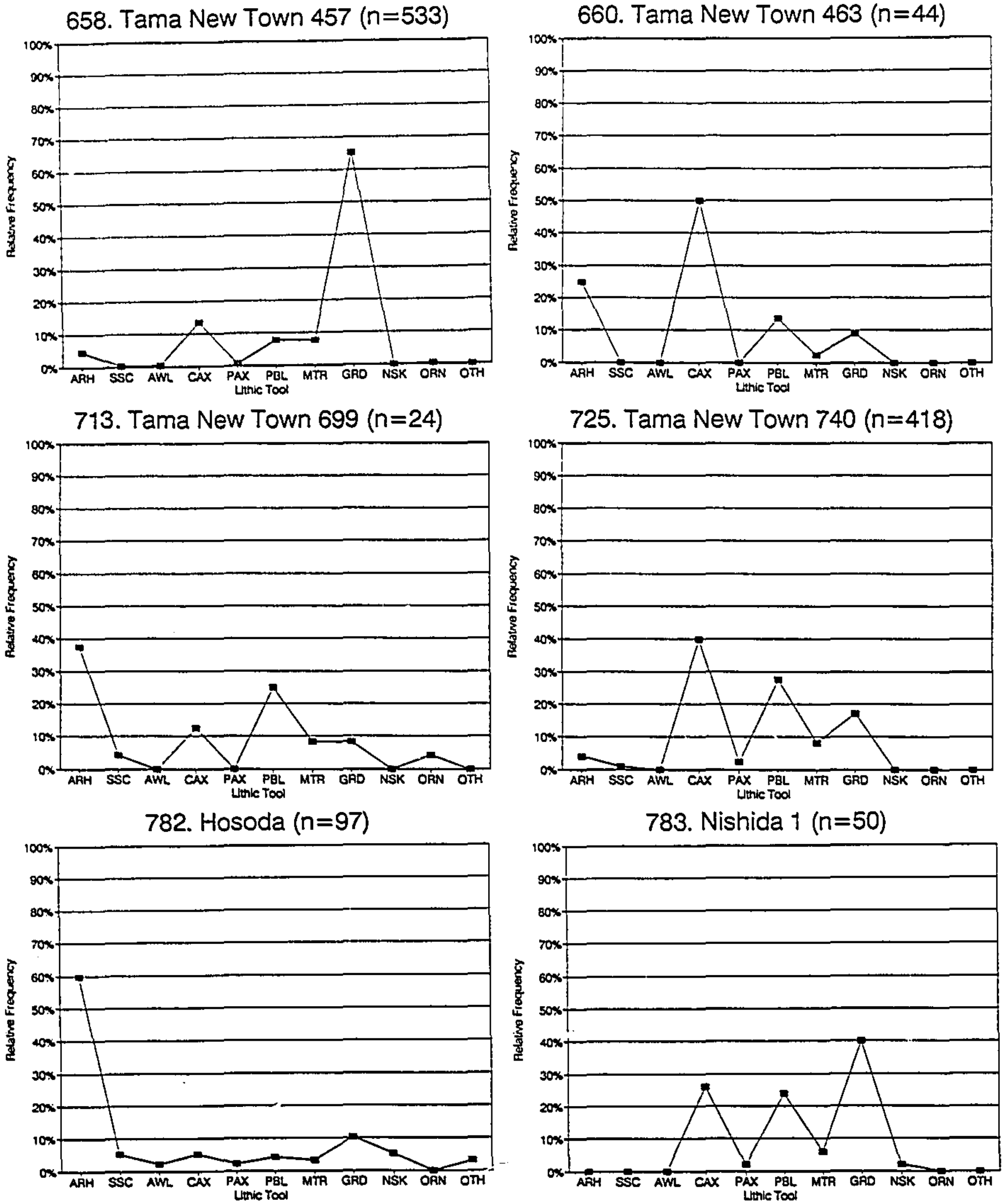


Figure 23. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 658, 660, 713, 725, 782 and 783.

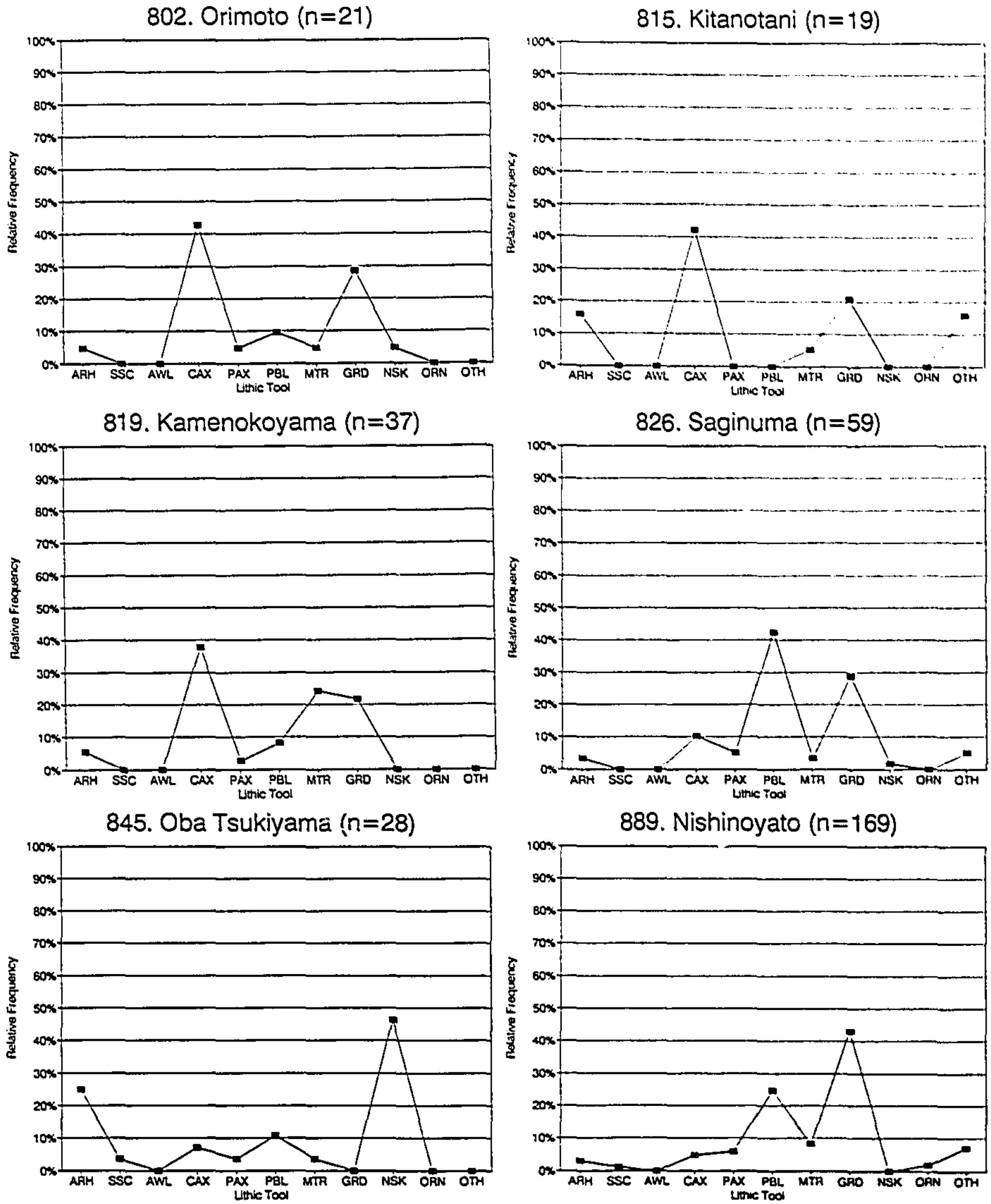


Figure 24. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 802, 815, 819, 826, 845 and 889.

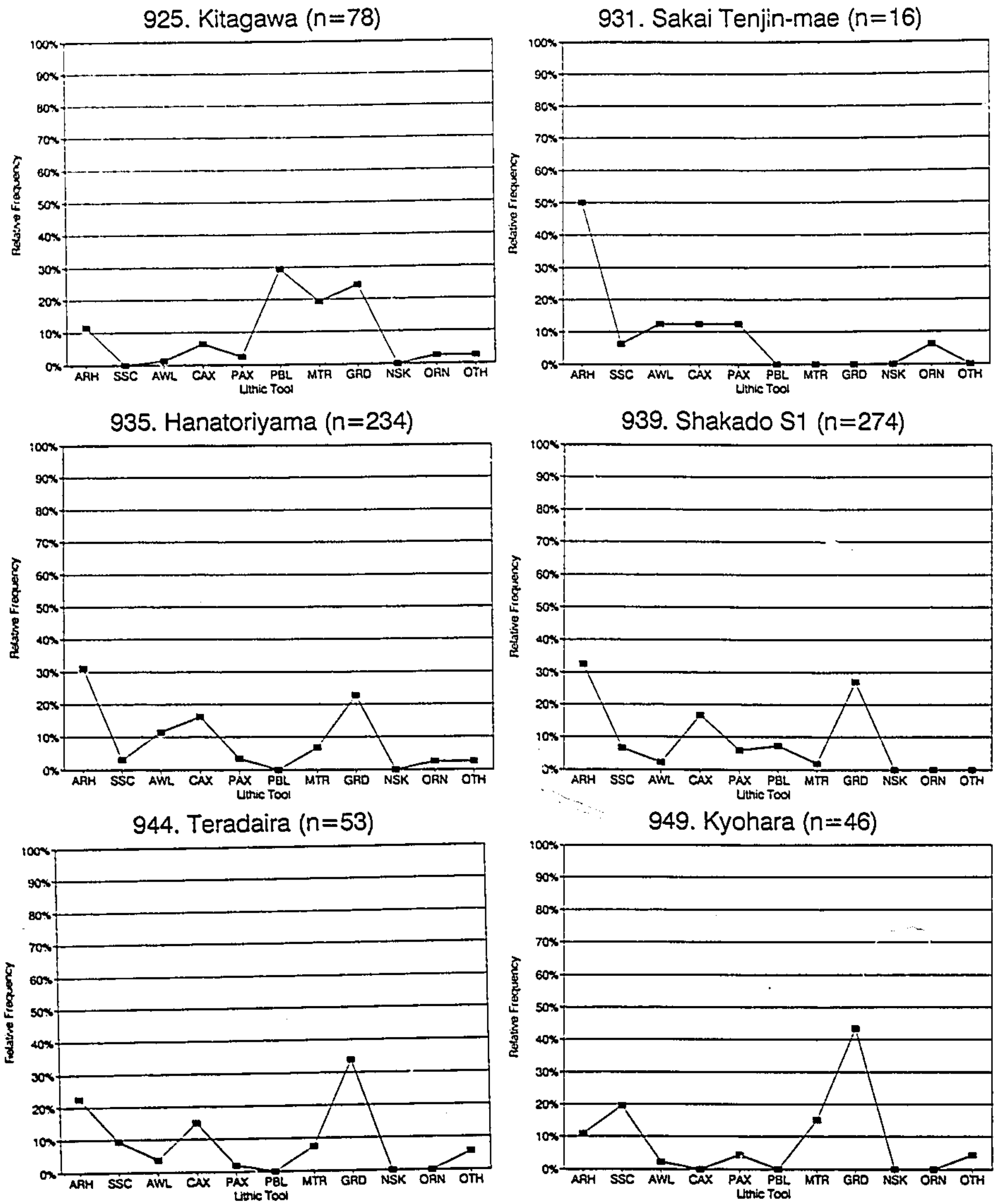


Figure 25. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 925, 931, 935, 939, 944 and 949.

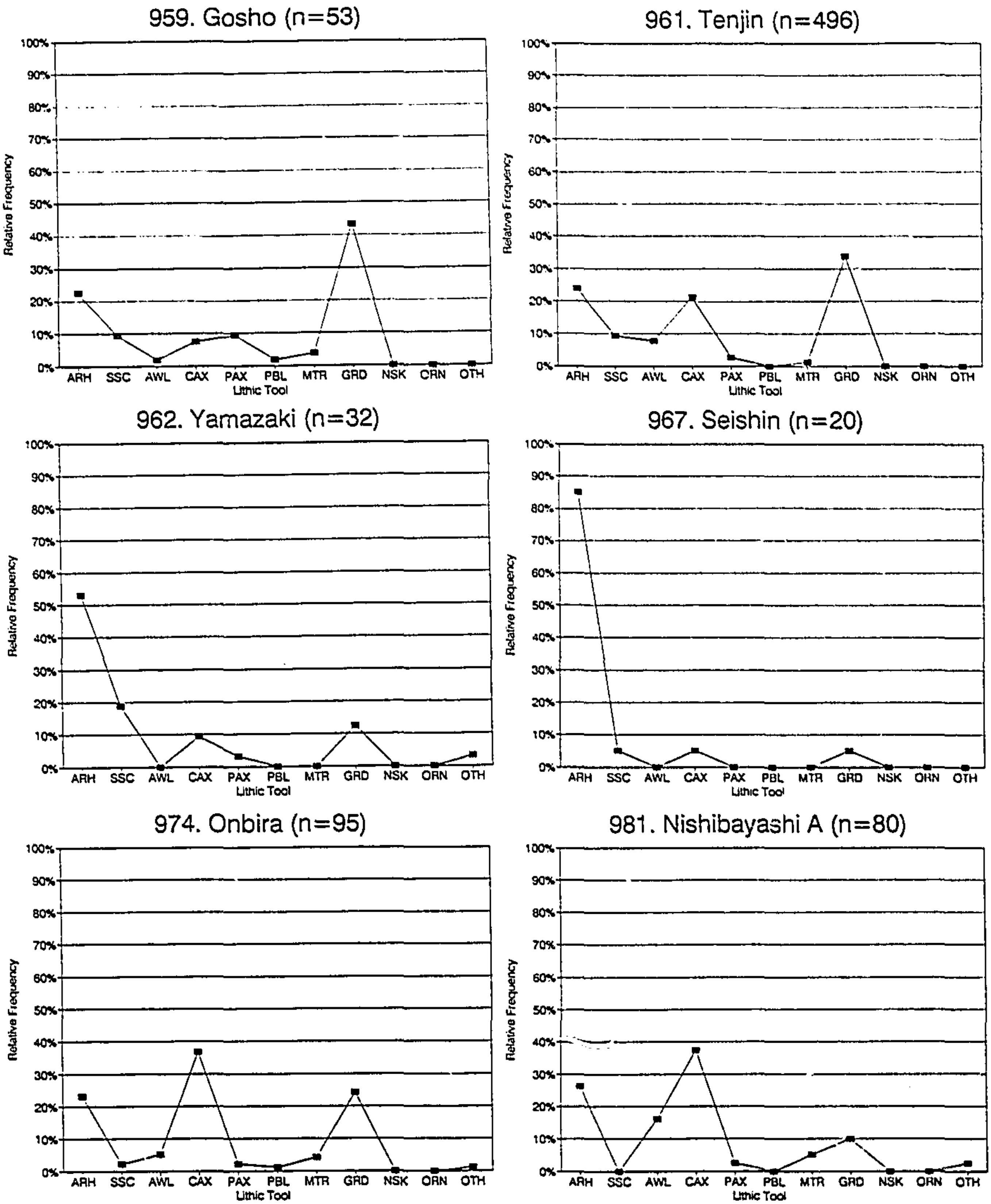


Figure 26. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 959, 961, 962, 967, 974 and 981.

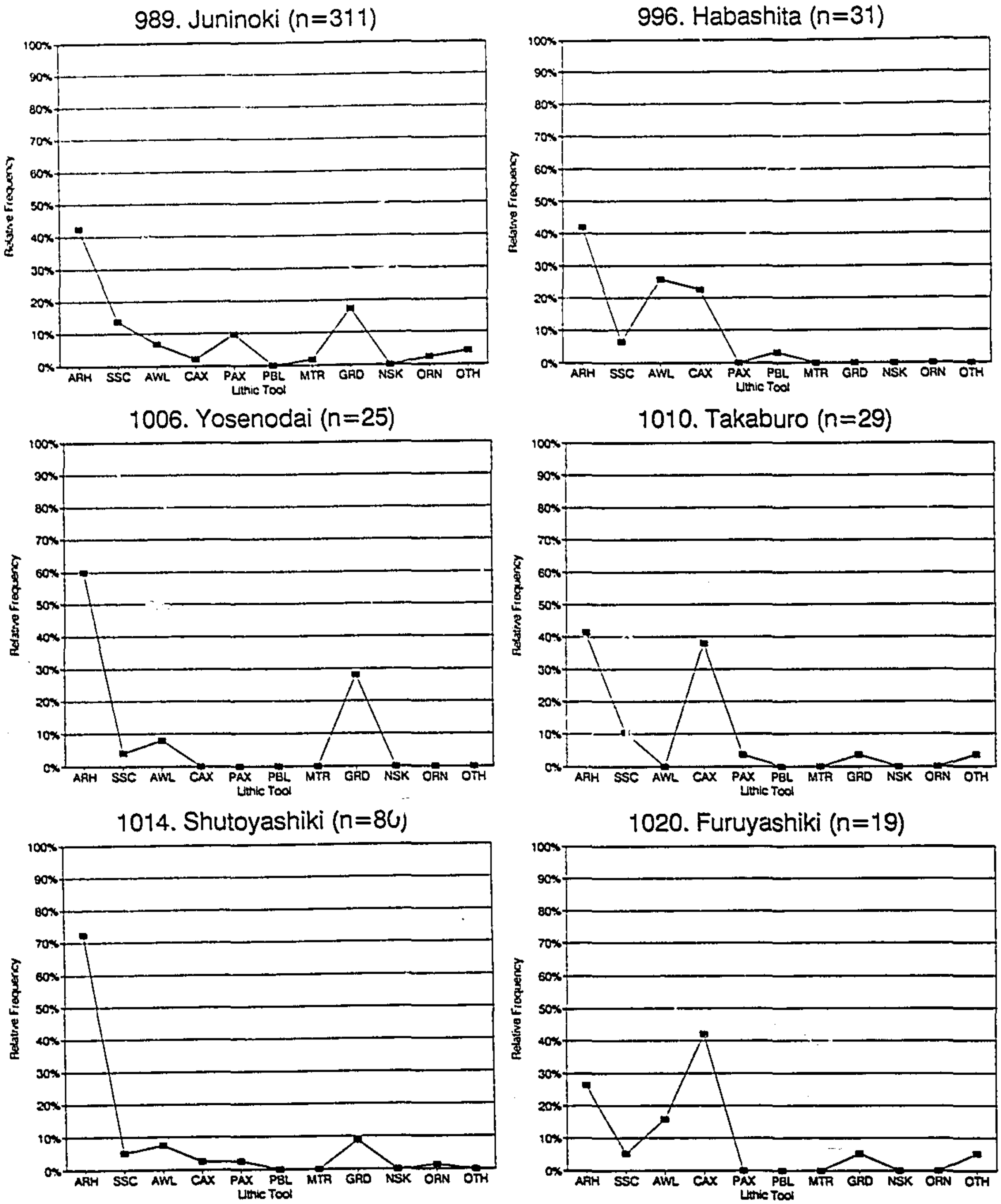


Figure 27. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 989, 996, 1006, 1010, 1014 and 1020.

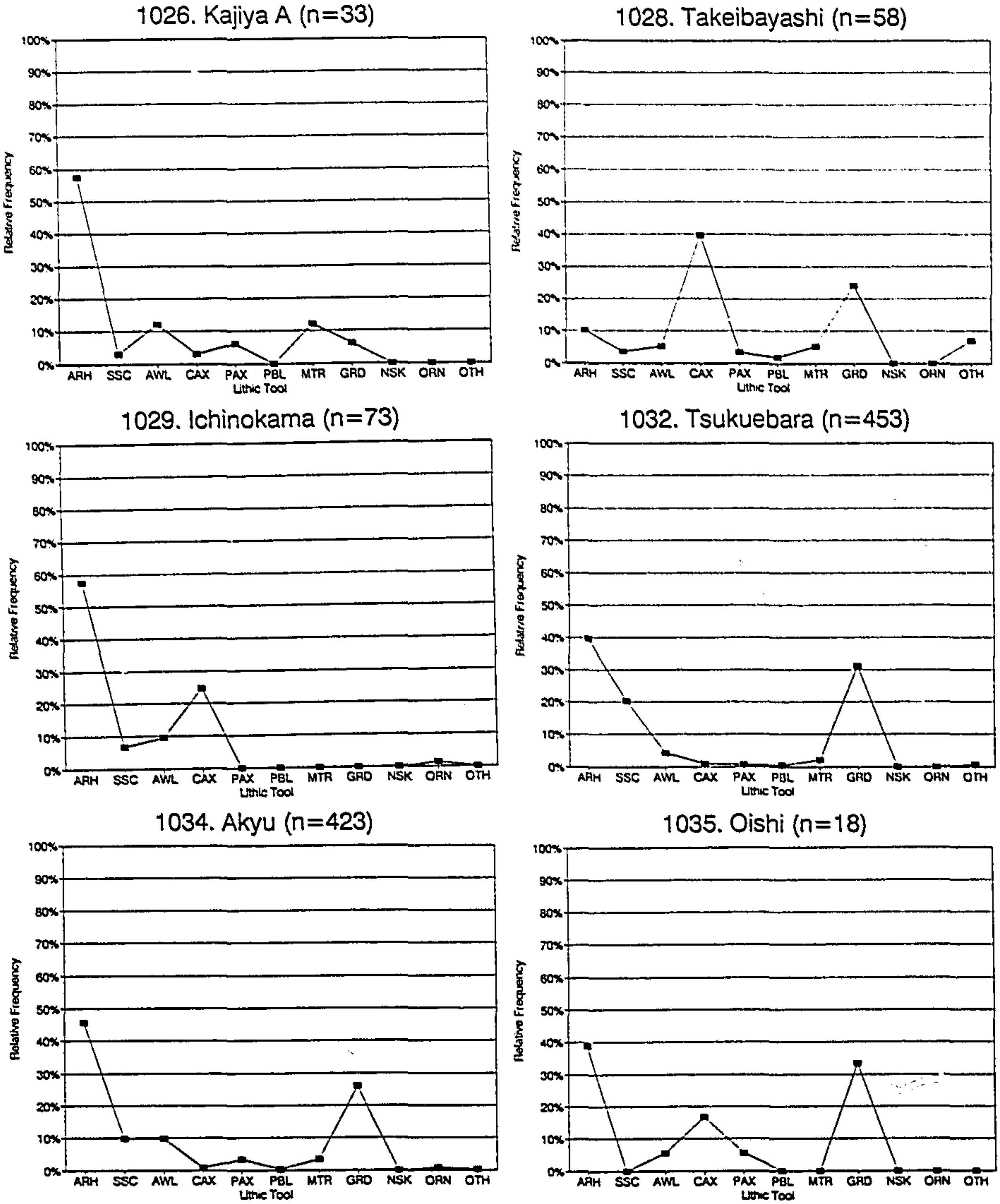


Figure 28. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 1026, 1028, 1029, 1032, 1034 and 1035.

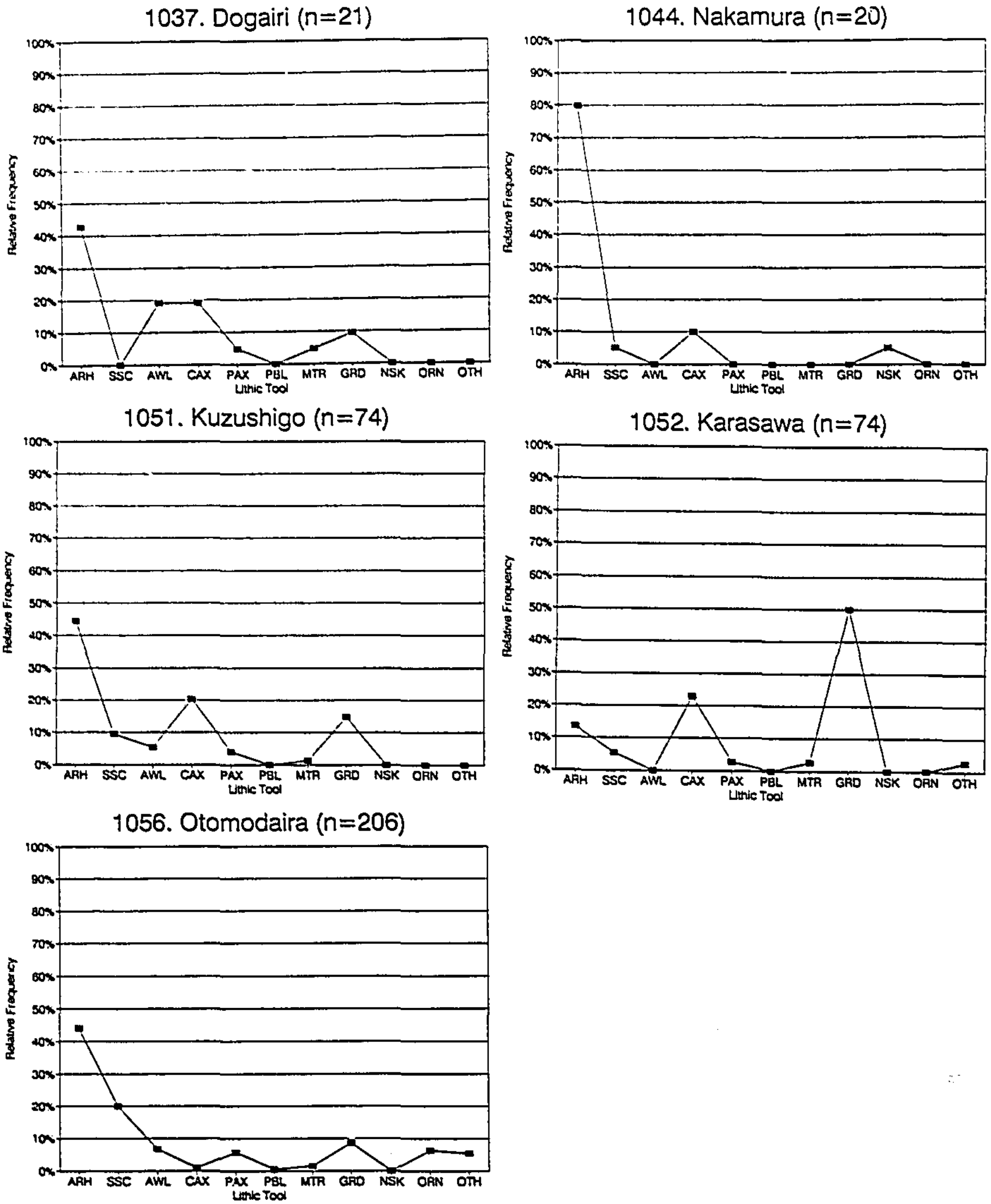


Figure 29. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category in assemblages from Sites Nos. 1037, 1044, 1051, 1052 and 1056.

tool category (represented as the highest peak in each graph in Figures 14-29), the 95 sites were classified into five types: arrowhead peak sites (abbreviated as ARH), chipped stone axe peak sites (CAX), grinding stone peak sites (GRD), pebble tool peak sites (PBL) and net sinker peak sites (NSK). Two of the 95 sites have dual peaks: No. 57 (Nakaune) in the categories of chipped stone axes and grinding stones (see Figure 14), and No. 76 (Tsukida 7) in the categories of pebble tools and grinding stones (Figure 16). For the convenience of producing distribution maps, however, these sites were tentatively classified as grinding stone peak sites following the most dominant site type.

Figure 30 illustrates the five site types based on the highest peak in assemblage composition. It is clear that the majority of the 95 sites are characterized by the highest peak in the categories of arrowheads (n=30), chipped stone axes (n=27) or grinding stones (n=35). Other than these, two sites are characterized by the highest peak in the category of pebble tools, and one site by the highest peak in the category of net sinkers.

Second, the five site types were further divided into two sub-types based on assemblage diversity: multiple peak sites (abbreviated as [m]), which are characterized by a great diversity in tool assemblage, and single peak sites

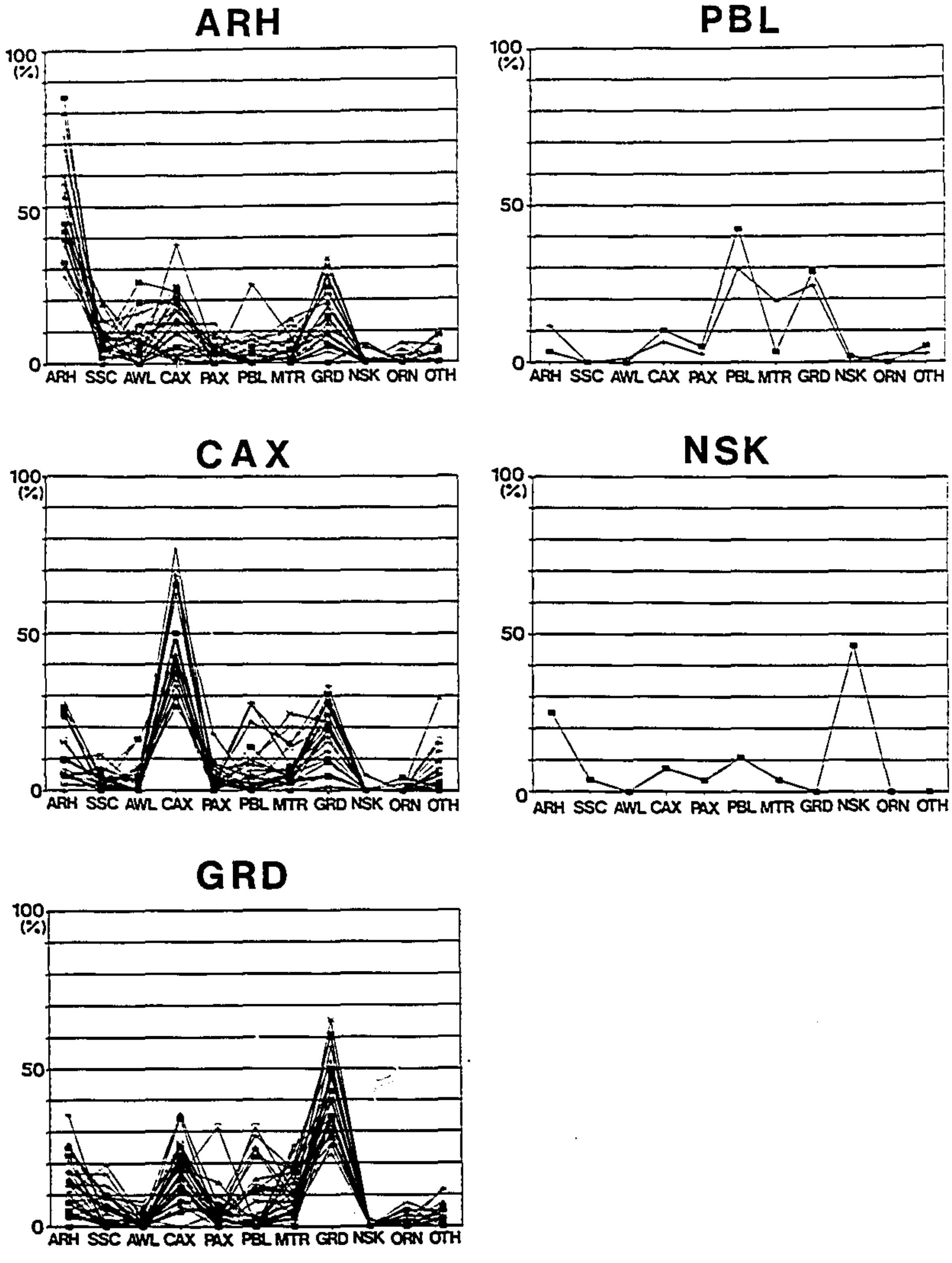


Figure 30. Five site types based on the highest peak in assemblage composition.

(abbreviated as [s]), which are characterized by the dominance of a single tool category. As discussed in the previous chapter, when the highest peak accounts for more than 50 per cent of the assemblage, the site was classified as a single peak site. On the other hand, when the highest peak accounts for less than 50 per cent of the assemblage, the site is classified as a multiple peak site. Single peak sites were identified in three categories of lithic tools: arrowheads, chipped stone axes and grinding stones. Figure 31 illustrates the differences between multiple peak and single peak sites for these three categories of lithic tools.

In summary, the 95 sites were classified into the following eight types in terms of lithic assemblage composition: 1) arrowhead single peak (ARH[s], n=10), 2) arrowhead multiple peak (ARH[m], n=20), 3) chipped stone axe single peak (CAX[s], n=7), 4) chipped stone axe multiple peak (CAX[m], n=20), 5) grinding stone single peak (GRD[s], n=6), 6) grinding stone multiple peak (GRD[m], n=29), 7) pebble tool multiple peak (PBL[m], n=2), and 8) net sinker multiple peak (NSK[m], n=1). Table 7 indicates the site classification for each site.

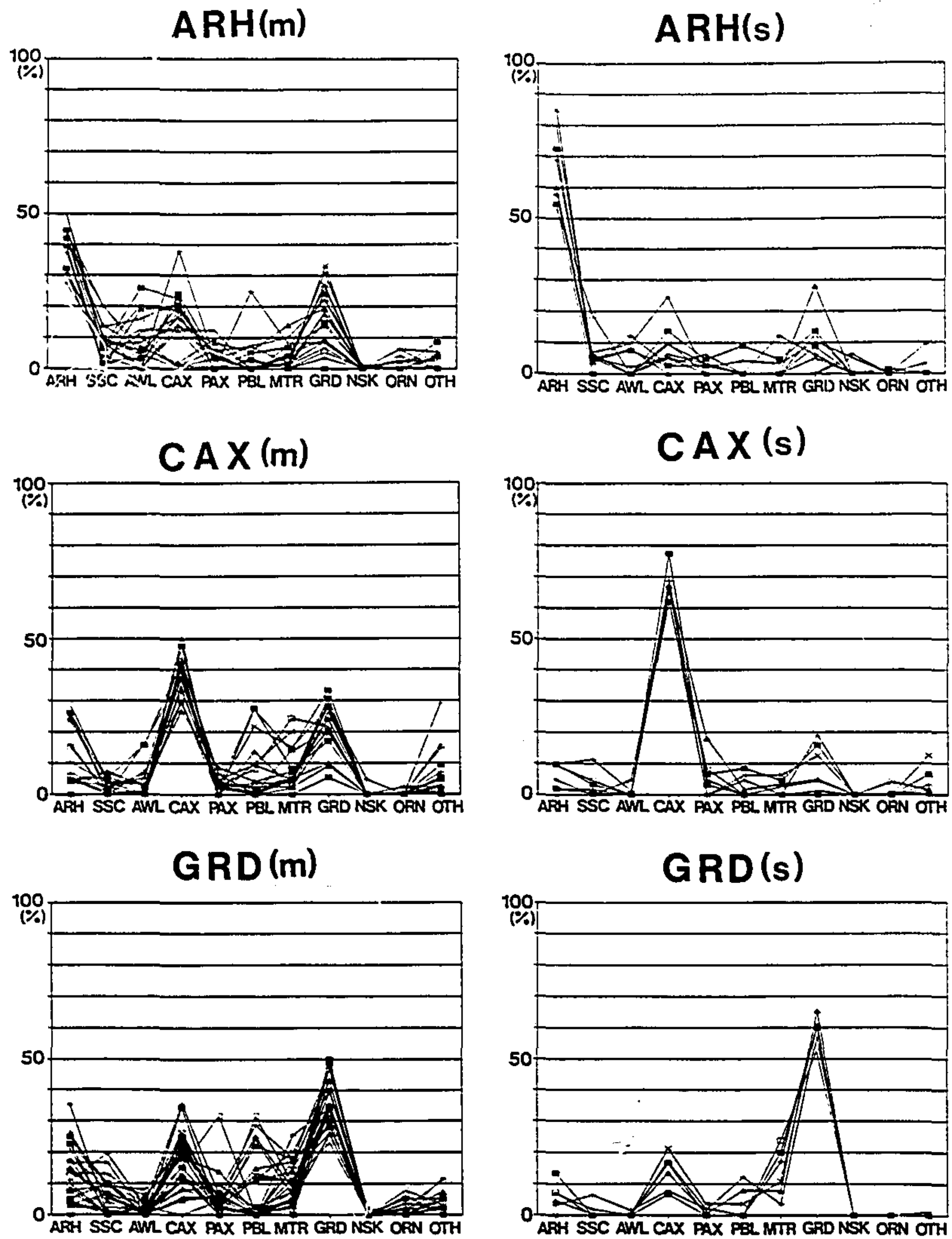


Figure 31. Single peak sites (s) and multiple peak sites (m) for three categories of lithic tools.

Table 7. Results of site type analysis for 95 sites.

No.	Site	Area	Type
3.	Arato Ninoseki	I	GRD(m)
28.	Togami Suwa	I	ARH(m)
44.	Enokibata	I	CAX(m)
50.	Oshimohara	I	CAX(m)
56.	Miharadajo	I	ARH(m)
57.	Nakaune	I	GRD(m)
64.	Kamioya/Higoshi	I	GRD(m)
67.	Naganda B	I	GRD(m)
68.	Naganda C	I	GRD(m)
69.	Naganda D	I	GRD(m)
72.	Chikado I	I	GRD(s)
73.	Chikado II	I	GRD(m)
76.	Tsukita 7	I	GRD(m)
87.	Nanokaichi	I	CAX(s)
89.	Kurokuma 5	I	CAX(m)
90.	Sakuma	I	GRD(m)
102.	Ushiroda	I	CAX(s)
103.	Zenjo	I	GRD(m)
104.	Mitsumine Jinja	I	ARH(m)
105.	Otomo Yakata Ato	I	GRD(m)
108.	Konita A	I	ARH(m)
110.	Konita D	I	ARH(m)
111.	Nakadana	I	GRD(m)
112.	Itoi Miyamae	I	GRD(s)
114.	Kitadori A	I	CAX(m)
115.	Takanosu	I	GRD(s)
118.	Tadayama-higashi	I	GRD(m)
122.	Yabuzuka	I	CAX(m)
123.	Inariyama*	I	CAX(m)
125.	Shimizuyama*	I	GRD(m)
218.	Kake	II	GRD(m)
226.	Hikawa	II	GRD(m)
239.	Urayama	II	CAX(s)
264.	Saginomori	II	CAX(s)
298.	Shiroishijo	I	CAX(m)
307.	Tokojiura	I	CAX(m)
312.	Miyabayashi	I	CAX(s)
313.	Kami-minamihara	I	CAX(s)
316.	Goshin	I	CAX(m)
317.	Tsukaya	I	CAX(s)
341.	Inarimaru-kita	II	GRD(m)
407.	Utsugidai K	II	GRD(m)
417.	Utsugidai D	II	GRD(m)
463.	Honmachida	II	ARH(m)
470.	Kawashimadani 10	II	GRD(m)
471.	Kawashimadani 11	II	GRD(s)
472.	Kawashimadani 12	II	GRD(s)
473.	Oyamada 20	II	CAX(m)

Table 7. Results of site type analysis for 95 sites (continued).

No.	Site	Area	Type
486.	Miyata	II	ARH(s)
488.	Hosei Univ. Tama A1	II	GRD(m)
557.	Ninomiya	II	ARH(m)
567.	Nishihara	IV	ARH(s)
615.	TNT207	II	GRD(m)
630.	TNT359	II	CAX(m)
658.	TNT457	II	GRD(s)
660.	TNT463	II	CAX(m)
713.	TNT699	II	ARH(m)
725.	TNT740	II	CAX(m)
782.	Hosoda	II	ARH(s)
783.	Nishida 1	II	GRD(m)
802.	Orimoto	II	CAX(m)
815.	Kitanotani	II	CAX(m)
819.	Kamenokoyama	II	CAX(m)
826.	Saginuma	II	PBL(m)
845.	Oba Tsukiyama	II	NSK(m)
889.	Nishinoyato	II	GRD(m)
925.	Kitagawa	II	PBL(m)
931.	Sakai Tenjin-mae	IIIa	ARH(m)
935.	Hanatoriyama	IIIa	ARH(m)
939.	Shakado S1	IIIa	ARH(m)
944.	Teradaira	IIIa	GRD(m)
949.	Kyohara	IIIa	GRD(m)
959.	Gosho	IIIa	GRD(m)
961.	Tenjin	IIIa	GRD(m)
962.	Yamazaki	IIIa	ARH(s)
967.	Seishin	IIIa	ARH(s)
974.	Onbira	IIIa	CAX(m)
981.	Nishibayashi A	IIIa	CAX(m)
989.	Juninoki	IIIa	ARH(m)
996.	Habashita	IIIa	ARH(m)
1006.	Yosenodai	IIIa	ARH(s)
1010.	Takaburo	IIIa	ARH(m)
1014.	Shutoyashiki	IIIa	ARH(s)
1020.	Furuyashiki	IIIa	CAX(m)
1026.	Kajiya A	IIIb	ARH(s)
1028.	Takeibayashi	IIIa	CAX(m)
1029.	Ichinokama	IIIa	ARH(s)
1032.	Tsukuebara	IIIa	ARH(m)
1034.	Akyu	IIIa	ARH(m)
1035.	Oishi	IIIa	ARH(m)
1037.	Dogairi	IIIa	ARH(m)
1044.	Nakamura	IIIa	ARH(s)
1051.	Kuzushigo	IIIa	ARH(m)
1052.	Karasawa	IIIa	GRD(m)
1056.	Otomodaira	IIIb	ARH(m)

2. Site Size

Table 8 summarizes the results of the site size analysis of 242 dwelling sites from the Moroiso Phase. These 242 sites include the 95 dwelling sites for which lithic assemblage data were examined in the previous section. These 95 sites are indicated by "LTE" (lithic tool examined) in the "category" column. The remaining 147 dwelling sites consist of two groups: (1) dwelling sites for which the lithic assemblage size is too small for quantitative analysis, i.e., less than 15 lithic tools in total, (small sample sites; indicated by "SS" in the "category" column, n=130), and (2) dwelling sites for which detailed lithic assemblage data are not available (unreported sites; indicated by "UR" in the "category" column, n=17). The "M-a", "M-b" and "M-c" columns indicate the maximum possible numbers of contemporaneously occupied pit-dwellings in each of the 242 sites for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases respectively. Numbers in parentheses in these columns indicate total numbers of pit-dwellings for that Sub-phase but with each overlapping pit-dwelling counted separately. The "maximum" column shows the highest maximum number of contemporaneously occupied pit-dwellings among the three sub-phases for each site.

Based on the numbers in the "maximum" column, the 242 sites were classified into three size categories: small (1-4

Table 8. Results of site size analysis for 242 dwelling sites.

No.	site name	category	M-a	M-b	M-c	maximum	maximum size
3	Arato Ninoseki	LTE	-	7(8)	-	7	medium
7	Kokubunsoji-niji Chukan	SS	-	-	1	1	small
9	Shimo-tsurugaya	SS	3	-	-	3	small
14	Arato Kamisuwa	UR	-	1	1	1	small
15	Haga Kita-kuruwa	SS	-	2	4	4	small
18	Tenjin	SS	-	2(3)	-	2	small
19	Muranishi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
22	Kakiage Shimo-kichijoji	SS	-	-	3	3	small
27	Kamo	SS	-	1	-	1	small
28	Togami Suwa	LTE	2	-	-	2	small
29	Taki	SS	-	1	-	1	small
38	Kabuki	SS	1	-	-	1	small
40	Takumi Suwa-mae	SS	1	1	-	1	small
41	Takumi Hikae-shuji	SS	1	-	-	1	small
43	Itahanajo	SS	-	1	-	1	small
44	Enokibata	LTE	-	3(4)	2	3	small
49	Nakanoya Matsubara	UR	10<	10<	-	11	large
50	Oshimohara	LTE	-	6	2	6	medium
51	Shimohakoda Mukoyama	SS	2	-	-	2	small
52	Bungo Hassaki	SS	1	-	-	1	small
56	Miharadajo	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
57	Nakaune	LTE	1	2	-	3	small
58	Suwa-nishi	DD	1	-	-	1	small
59	Kappozawa Nakanoyama	DD	3	-	-	3	small
61	Muko Fuppari	DD	-	2	1	2	small
63	Tanaka	DD	-	-	1	1	small
64	Kamioya/Higoshi	LTE	-	4	5(6)	5	medium
65	Inariyama	SS	1	-	-	1	small
66	Naganda A	SS	-	2	-	2	small
67	Naganda B	LTE	6	1	-	6	medium
68	Naganda C	LTE	-	6	1	6	medium
69	Naganda D	LTE	3	8	1	8	medium
70	Nukari I	SS	1	1	-	1	small
71	Nukari II	SS	1	-	-	1	small
72	Chikado I	LTE	1	1	-	1	small
73	Chikado II	LTE	-	2	2	2	small
74	Tukida 3&4	SS	-	3	-	3	small
76	Tukida 7	LTE	5	2	1	5	medium
77	Tukida 8	SS	1(3)	1	-	1	small
78	Tukida 9	SS	1	-	-	1	small
79	Tukida 10	SS	1	-	-	1	small
80	Kumano	SS	1	1	-	1	small
84	Nakazenji Miyaji	UR	-	2	4	4	small
85	Kumanodo	SS	-	1	-	1	small
87	Nanokaichi	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
89	Kurokuma 5	LTE	-	-	2(3)	2	small
90	Sakuma	LTE	-	3(4)	1	3	small
102	Ushiroda	LTE	2	2	1	2	small

Table 8. Results of site size analysis for 242 dwelling sites (continued.)

No.	site name	category	M-a	M-b	M-c	maximum	maximum size
103	Zenjo	LTE	-	2(3)	-	2	small
104	Mitsumine Jinja	LTE	-	3(5)	5	5	medium
105	Otomo Yakata ato	LTE	-	1	1	1	small
106	Dogihara	UR	1	1	-	1	small
108	Konita A	LTE	-	7(8)	1	7	medium
109	Konita B&C	SS	-	1	-	1	small
110	Konita D	LTE	-	9	-	9	medium
111	Nakadana	LTE	4	8(10)	1	8	medium
112	Itoi Miyamae	LTE	-	50	16	50	large
114	Kitadori A	LTE	2	-	-	2	small
115	Takanosu	LTE	1	1	-	1	small
116	Horishita Hachiman	SS	-	1	-	1	small
117	Shimofure Ushibuse	SS	-	-	2(3)	2	small
118	Tadayama-higashi	LTE	-	6(7)	-	6	medium
122	Yabuzuka	LTE	2	-	-	2	small
123	Inariyama	LTE	7	2	-	7	medium
125	Shimizuyama	LTE	5	-	-	5	medium
149	Kitajuku	SS	-	5	-	5	medium
160	Obusato	SS	5	-	-	5	medium
161	Oyaba	SS	1	-	-	1	small
166	Sojiin-nishi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
176	Fukasaku-tobu	SS	2	1	1	2	small
178	Nakagawa	SS	2	1	-	2	small
179	Kamakura Koen	SS	-	1	-	1	small
180	Kitabukuro	SS	-	1	-	1	small
181	Shimo-takai	SS	2	-	-	2	small
192	Shimoka	SS	-	1	-	1	small
197	Omiya B-92	SS	1	-	-	1	small
198	Hara	SS	-	1	-	1	small
211	Midoriyama	SS	1	-	-	1	small
217	Kizora	SS	2	-	-	2	small
218	Kake	LTE	1(2)	1(2)	-	1	small
219	Suwayama Shell-midden	SS	-	3	-	3	small
226	Hikawa	LTE	4	-	-	4	small
238	Kanahorizawa	SS	1	1	-	1	small
239	Urayama	LTE	-	4	-	4	small
240	Miyanokoji	SS	3	1	-	3	small
247	Uchibatake	SS	3(5)	1	-	3	small
254	Mizuko	SS	-	2	-	2	small
256	Miyameguri	SS	1	5(7)	-	5	medium
259	Harigaya Minamidori	SS	-	1	-	1	small
264	Saginomori	LTE	12	2	-	12	large
290	Hiramatsudai	SS	-	1	-	1	small
291	Nakamaru	SS	-	1	-	1	small
294	Chichibu Yakushido	SS	1	-	-	1	small
297	Shiroishijo	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
298	Kita-kaido	SS	2(3)	-	-	2	small
306	Tokoji-ura	LTE	-	3	-	3	small
311	Miyabayashi	LTE	3	-	-	3	small

Table 8. Results of site size analysis for 242 dwelling sites (continued.)

No.	site name	category	M-a	M-b	M-c	maximum	maximum size
312	Kami-minamihara	LTE	3	8	-	8	medium
314	Amagasuhara	SS	-	1	-	1	small
315	Goshin	LTE	-	2(3)	-	2	small
316	Tsukaya	LTE	9(10)	12(13)	-	12	large
320	Jomikami	SS	1	-	-	1	small
321	Kamigo-nishi	UR	2	1	2	2	small
324	Chaya	SS	-	1	-	1	small
336	Irugibashi	SS	1	-	-	1	small
341	Inarimaru-kita	LTE	6(8)	3	-	6	medium
342	Seta	SS	-	1	-	1	small
343	Shimoyama	SS	-	1	-	1	small
344	Shimoyama-kita	SS	-	1	-	1	small
347	Dogayato	SS	-	1	-	1	small
356	Rokusho-higashi	SS	1	-	-	1	small
357	Heiwanomorikoen-kita	SS	-	1	-	1	small
368	Kumano Jinja Keidai	SS	-	1	-	1	small
370	Nanasha Jinja	SS	1	6(7)	-	6	medium
375	Nakadai 3 Higashi-kyuryo	SS	-	2(3)	-	2	small
377	Nakadai Babasaki	SS	3	-	-	3	small
383	Yonmaibata	SS	-	1	-	1	small
397	Kuzuhara B	SS	-	1	-	1	small
405	Utsugidai A	SS	-	1	-	1	small
407	Utsugidai K	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
408	Utsugidai N	SS	-	1	-	1	small
414	Utsugidai B	SS	1	-	-	1	small
417	Utsugidai D	LTE	-	5	-	5	medium
433	Hanzakubo	SS	-	1	-	1	small
438	Takaso	SS	1(4)	-	-	1	small
440	Hiramachi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
463	Honmachida A	LTE	-	3	-	3	small
464	Fujinodai	SS	-	1	-	1	small
465	Mukai	SS	-	2	1	2	small
466	Kawashimadani 2	SS	-	4	-	4	small
470	Kawashimadani 10	LTE	-	1(4)	-	1	small
471	Kawashimadani 11	LTE	-	4	-	4	small
472	Kawashimadani 12	LTE	-	4	-	4	small
473	Oyamada 12	SS	-	3	-	3	small
482	Oyamada 20	LTE	2	-	-	2	small
486	Miyata	LTE	-	6(7)	-	6	medium
488	Hosei Univ. Tama A1	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
504	Miwa-minami B2	SS	-	1	-	1	small
515	Nasunahara 1	SS	-	1	-	1	small
517	Nasunahara 3	SS	1	-	-	1	small
519	Honmachida C	SS	-	1	-	1	small
530	Hanazawa-higashi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
535	Teramae-higashi	SS	-	2	-	2	small
545	Shinbashi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
548	Sakuragaoka	SS	-	1	-	1	small
552	Komazawa Gakuen B2	SS	-	1	-	1	small

Table 8. Results of site size analysis for 242 dwelling sites (continued.)

No.	site name	cate-gory	M-a	M-b	M-c	max-imum	maximum size
554	Komazawa Gakuen B4	SS	-	2	-	2	small
557	Ninomiya	LTE	-	1(5)	-	1	small
567	Nishihara	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
574	Tama New Town 19	SS	-	1	-	1	small
591	Tama New Town 91	SS	-	1	-	1	small
597	Tama New Town 101	SS	-	1	-	1	small
602	Tama New Town 122	SS	-	1	-	1	small
608	Tama New Town 146	SS	-	-	1	1	small
615	Tama New Town 207	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
621	Tama New Town 279	SS	-	1	-	1	small
629	Tama New Town 358	SS	-	4	1	4	small
630	Tama New Town 359/563	LTE	1	1	-	1	small
6[illegible]6	Tama New Town 406	SS	-	3	-	3	small
653	Tama New Town 426	SS	4	-	-	4	small
658	Tama New Town 457	LTE	1	2	-	2	small
660	Tama New Town 463	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
713	Tama New Town 699	LTE	-	2	-	2	small
725	Tama New Town 740	LTE	-	2	-	2	small
763	Shimizugaoka	UR	1	-	-	1	small
775	Omoteyato-higashi	SS	1	-	-	1	small
777	Takada	SS	1	-	-	1	small
779	Yagamiyato	UR	>1	-	-	1	small
781	Sakamoto A	SS	1	-	-	1	small
782	Hosoda	LTE	-	4	-	4	small
783	Nishida 1	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
792	Koike	SS	-	1	-	1	small
793	Azamino	SS	1	1	-	1	small
796	Yashiki-ato	SS	2	1	-	2	small
802	Orimoto	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
815	Kitanotani	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
816	Ohara	SS	-	2	-	2	small
819	Kamenokoyama	LTE	1	2	-	2	small
820	Inarimori	SS	2	1	-	2	small
826	Saginuma	LTE	4	2(3)	-	4	small
827	Saginuma-minami	SS	-	1	-	1	small
833	Yatsu	SS	-	1	-	1	small
845	Oba Tsukiyama	LTE	-	1(2)	-	1	small
863	Kamifurusawa-minami	SS	3(4)	-	-	3	small
864	Ono Wakamiya	SS	4	-	-	4	small
878	Hanbara Mukaibara	SS	2	-	-	2	small
886	Minamibori	UR	18+	Dw	-	18	large
889	Nishinoyato	LTE	29(33)	1(2)	-	29	large
908	Chigasaki	UR	7	7	-	7	medium
910	Sakaida	SS	2	-	-	2	small
911	Nekoyatodai	UR	-	1	-	1	small
915	Sannomaru	UR	1	-	-	1	small
918	Kyozuka	UR	7(18)	2	-	7	medium
920	Gonda-ue	UR	-	2	-	2	small
921	Jayama-shita	UR	1	-	-	1	small

Table 8. Results of site size analysis for 242 dwelling sites (continued.)

No.	site name	category	M-a	M-b	M-c	maximum	maximum size
922	Gondaike-higashi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
924	Gondappara	UR	1	-	-	1	small
925	Kitagawa	LTE	5(6)	11(19)	-	11	large
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
935	Hanatoriyama	LTE	-	4(8)	8(16)	8	medium
939	Shakado S1	LTE	3	4(5)	-	4	small
944	Teradaira	LTE	-	4	-	4	small
947	Ichinosawa-nishi	SS	-	1	-	1	small
948	Ichinosawa-kita	SS	-	2	-	2	small
949	Kyohara	LTE	-	3	-	3	small
950	Yanagihara	SS	-	1	-	1	small
959	Gosho	LTE	-	4(5)	-	4	small
960	Teradokoro	SS	-	1	1	1	small
961	Tenjin	LTE	-	34(42)	8	34	large
962	Yamazaki	LTE	-	7(8)	-	7	medium
967	Seishin	LTE	1	1	-	1	small
968	Tsubonouchi	SS	-	-	1	1	small
974	Onbira	LTE	-	-	7(9)	7	medium
977	Kaito	SS	1	-	-	1	small
981	Nishibayashi A	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
984	Yokomichi	UR	>1	>1	-	1	small
987	Tonohara	SS	-	-	1	1	small
989	Juninoki	LTE	13(22)	6(7)	-	13	large
993	Uejima	SS	-	1	-	1	small
996	Habashita	LTE	1	-	1(3)	1	small
1001	Okurazaki	UR	-	2	-	2	small
1005	Yosenodai	LTE	1	-	1	1	small
1007	Tanabatake	SS	2	-	1	2	small
1010	Takaburo	LTE	-	-	4(5)	4	small
1013	Yosukeone-minami	SS	1	-	-	1	small
1014	Shutoyashiki	LTE	2	2	-	2	small
1020	Furuyashiki	LTE	-	-	3(5)	3	small
1026	Kajiya A	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
1027	Korozoi	SS	-	3	-	3	small
1028	Takeibayashi	LTE	-	-	4(5)	4	small
1029	Ichinokama	LTE	-	-	1	1	small
1032	Tsukuebara	LTE	10(15)	12(13)	-	12	large
1034	Akyu	LTE	12	2	-	12	large
1035	Oishi	LTE	-	1	-	1	small
1037	Dogairi	LTE	-	-	2	2	small
1038	Uenoyama	SS	-	-	1	1	small
1044	Nakamura	LTE	-	-	6	6	medium
1047	Ishiwari	SS	1	-	-	1	small
1050	Nonojiri III	SS	-	1	-	1	small
1051	Kuzushigo	LTE	-	2	-	2	small
1052	Yamagata Karasawa	LTE	-	2	-	2	small
1056	Otomodaira	LTE	4(5)	3	-	4	small

dwellings), medium (5-10 dwellings) and large (11 or more dwellings). The majority of sites (203 out of 242; 83.9 %) were classified as small, 28 (11.6 %) as medium, and 11 (4.5 %) as large (see the "maximum size" column in Table 8).

3. Site Location

With lithic assemblage variability and site size as described already established, we can next examine the distribution of sites over the landscape. Table 9 summarizes the characteristics of lithic assemblage and site size data for all the Moroiso Phase sites from the six prefectures. This table includes four different categories of sites: (1) 95 dwelling sites for which lithic assemblage data were examined in the first section of this chapter (abbreviated as LTE), (2) "small sample" dwelling sites (SS, n=130), (3) "unreported" dwelling sites (UR, n=17) and (4) non-dwelling sites (ND, n=816). These distinctions are indicated in the "category" column. The "lithic" column represents site types of the 95 sites based on the lithic assemblage analysis presented in the first section of this chapter. The "maximum size" column represents the size of 242 dwelling sites based on the analysis presented in the second section of this chapter.

Figure 32 illustrates symbol designation for various

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites.

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
1	Shimo-tozai	I	ND	-	-
2	Arato Kitahara	I	ND	-	-
3	Arato Ninoseki	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
4	Kiyosato Nagakubo	I	ND	-	-
5	Kiyosato Koshin-zuka	I	ND	-	-
6	Minami-tanokuchi	I	ND	-	-
7	Kokubunsoji-niji Chukan	I	SS	-	small
8	Naka-tsurugaya	I	ND	-	-
9	Shimo-tsurugaya	I	SS	-	small
10	Umenoki	I	ND	-	-
11	Ko-toka	I	ND	-	-
12	Uchibori	I	ND	-	-
13	Kumanoya	I	ND	-	-
14	Arato Kamisuwa	I	UR	-	small
15	Haga Kita-kuruwa	I	SS	-	small
16	Ohiradai	I	ND	-	-
17	Shimo-sano II	I	ND	-	-
18	Tenjin	I	SS	-	small
19	Muranishi	I	SS	-	small
20	Ohana/Inari	I	ND	-	-
21	Kami-ueki Kosenbo	I	ND	-	-
22	Kakiage Shimo-kichijoji	I	SS	-	small
23	Kaninuma-higashi	I	ND	-	-
24	Kami	I	ND	-	-
25	Tsukamawari	I	ND	-	-
26	Komachida	I	ND	-	-
27	Kamo	I	SS	-	small
28	Togami Suwa	I	LTE	ARH(m)	small
29	Taki	I	SS	-	small
30	Usune Chugaku	I	ND	-	-
31	Karasawa	I	ND	-	-
32	Suwanoki	I	ND	-	-
33	Kojiya	I	ND	-	-
34	Midorino	I	ND	-	-
35	Yakushihara	I	ND	-	-
36	Shimmei-kita	I	ND	-	-
37	Yachi	I	ND	-	-
38	Kabuki	I	SS	-	small
39	Minamisawa I	I	ND	-	-
40	Takumi Suwa-mae	I	SS	-	small
41	Takumi Hikae-shuji	I	SS	-	small
42	Kojo	I	ND	-	-
43	Itahanajo	I	SS	-	small
44	Enokibata	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
45	Shime-hikihara II	I	ND	-	-
46	Sanbongi	I	ND	-	-
47	Ochiai	I	ND	-	-
48	Nodono Kita-yashiki	I	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	maximum size
49	Nakanoya Matsubara	I	UR	-	large
50	Oshimohara	I	LTE	CAX(m)	medium
51	Shimo-hakoda Mukoyama	I	SS	-	small
52	Bungo Hassaki	I	SS	-	small
53	Joyama	I	ND	-	-
54	Hassakijo	I	ND	-	-
55	Hassakizuka	I	ND	-	-
56	Miharadajo	I	LTE	ARH(m)	small
57	Nakaune	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small
58	Suwa-nishi	I	SS	-	small
59	Kappozawa Nakanoyama	I	SS	-	small
60	Mitate Tamei	I	ND	-	-
61	Muko Fuppari	I	SS	-	small
62	Iwanoshita	I	ND	-	-
63	Tanaka	I	SS	-	small
64	Kamioya/Higoshi	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
65	Inariyama	I	SS	-	small
66	Naganda A	I	SS	-	small
67	Naganda B	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
68	Naganda C	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
69	Naganda D	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
70	Nukari I	I	SS	-	small
71	Nukari II	I	SS	-	small
72	Chikado I	I	LTE	GRD(s)	small
73	Chikado II	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small
74	Tukida 3&4	I	SS	-	small
75	Tukida 6	I	ND	-	-
76	Tukida 7	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
77	Tukida 8	I	SS	-	small
78	Tukida 9	I	SS	-	small
79	Tukida 10	I	SS	-	small
80	Kumano	I	SS	-	small
81	Jo	I	ND	-	-
82	Okusawa Setohara	I	ND	-	-
83	Maedahara Kitahara	I	ND	-	-
84	Nakazenji Miyaji	I	UR	-	small
85	Kumanodo	I	SS	-	small
86	Hotoda	I	ND	-	-
87	Nanokaichi	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small
88	Nagane Hanedakura	I	ND	-	-
89	Kurokuma 5	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
90	Sakuma	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small
91	Kami-ishikura B&C	I	ND	-	-
92	Imaizumi	I	ND	-	-
93	Wanaju	I	ND	-	-
94	Fuchijiri	I	ND	-	-
95	Miyaji	I	ND	-	-
96	Kotake A	I	ND	-	-
97	Kotake B	I	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	maximum size
98	Otake	I	ND	-	-
99	Maenakahara	I	ND	-	-
100	Yabuta	I	ND	-	-
101	Kanayama	I	ND	-	-
102	Ushiroda	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small
103	Zenjo	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small
104	Mitsumine Jinja	I	LTE	ARH(m)	medium
105	Otomo Yakata ato	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small
106	Dogihara	I	UR	-	small
107	Kawakami	I	ND	-	-
108	Konita A	I	LTE	ARH(m)	medium
109	Konita B&C	I	SS	-	small
110	Konita D	I	LTE	ARH(m)	medium
111	Nakadana	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
112	Itoi Miyamae	I	LTE	GRD(s)	large
113	Imai Yanagida	I	ND	-	-
114	Kitadori A	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
115	Takanosu	I	LTE	GRD(s)	small
116	Horishita Hachiman	I	SS	-	small
117	Shimofure Ushibuse	I	SS	-	small
118	Tadayama-higashi	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
119	Omichi	I	ND	-	-
120	Hachisu Omichiue	I	ND	-	-
121	Mitsugi	I	ND	-	-
122	Yabuzuka	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
123	Inariyama	I	LTE	CAX(m)	medium
124	Wada	I	ND	-	-
125	Shimizuyama	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
126	Nakajima	I	ND	-	-
127	Mikajiri-bayashi	I	ND	-	-
128	Shimotsuji	I	ND	-	-
129	Kami-ittotoki	II	ND	-	-
130	Hachihongi	II	ND	-	-
131	Akayama	II	ND	-	-
132	Sarukai-kita	II	ND	-	-
133	Shinmachiguchi	II	ND	-	-
134	Bokuden	II	ND	-	-
135	Kamasuppara	II	ND	-	-
136	Miyawaki 99	II	ND	-	-
137	Yadenba	II	ND	-	-
138	Toya	II	ND	-	-
139	Miyaai	II	ND	-	-
140	Banba-higashi	II	ND	-	-
141	Banba-kita	II	ND	-	-
142	Banba Omuroyama	II	ND	-	-
143	Baisho	II	ND	-	-
144	Bessho Nishinodai	II	ND	-	-
145	Gyoya	II	ND	-	-
146	Hinata-kita	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
147	Honden	II	ND	-	-
148	Inumakata	II	ND	-	-
149	Kitajuku	II	SS	-	medium
150	Kitajuku-nishi	II	ND	-	-
151	Tsurumaki	II	ND	-	-
152	Kunugiyatsu	II	ND	-	-
153	Matsuki	II	ND	-	-
154	Matsuki-kita	II	ND	-	-
155	Myobana-mukai	II	ND	-	-
156	Komanomae	II	ND	-	-
157	Nakahara-mae	II	ND	-	-
158	Nakahara-ushiro	II	ND	-	-
159	Negishi	II	ND	-	-
160	Obusato	II	SS	-	medium
161	Oyaba	II	SS	-	small
162	Oyaba Shimocho	II	ND	-	-
163	Shirahata Chugaku	II	ND	-	-
164	Shirahata Honjuku	II	ND	-	-
165	Shirahata Uenodai	II	ND	-	-
166	Sojiin-nishi	II	SS	-	small
167	Suguro Jinja	II	ND	-	-
168	Wada	II	ND	-	-
169	Wada-kita	II	ND	-	-
170	Wada-minami	II	ND	-	-
171	Wada-nishi	II	ND	-	-
172	Yoshiba	II	ND	-	-
173	Yamakubo	II	ND	-	-
174	Yamazaki	II	ND	-	-
175	Zenmae-minami	II	ND	-	-
176	Fukasaku-tobu	II	SS	-	small
177	Kofukasaku-mae	II	ND	-	-
178	Nakagawa	II	SS	-	small
179	Kamakura Koen	II	SS	-	small
180	Kitabukuro	II	SS	-	small
181	Shimo-takai	II	SS	-	small
182	Hizako Hachiman Jinja	II	ND	-	-
183	Minami-nakano Suwa	II	ND	-	-
184	Gomigaito	II	ND	-	-
185	Washiyama	II	ND	-	-
186	Daimaruyama	II	ND	-	-
187	Omiya Koen	II	ND	-	-
188	Miyagayato	II	ND	-	-
189	Nishi-omiya Bypass 1	II	ND	-	-
190	Nishi-omiya Bypass 2	II	ND	-	-
191	Nishi-omiya Bypass 4	II	ND	-	-
192	Shimoka	II	SS	-	small
193	Omiya A-79	II	ND	-	-
194	Omiya A-116	II	ND	-	-
195	Omiya A-230	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
196	Omiya B-61	II	ND	-	-
197	Omiya B-92	II	SS	-	small
198	Hara	II	SS	-	small
199	Shitade	II	ND	-	-
200	Hakuchoden	I	ND	-	-
201	Jo	II	ND	-	-
202	Jorakuin-higashi	II	ND	-	-
203	Oiseyama	II	ND	-	-
204	Takenohana	I	ND	-	-
205	Miyamae	II	ND	-	-
206	Nakayashita A	II	ND	-	-
207	Yuhinosawa	II	ND	-	-
208	Shibaguchi One	II	ND	-	-
209	Ushiroyama Kitadani	II	ND	-	-
210	Mite Nagayama	I	ND	-	-
211	Midoriyama	II	SS	-	small
212	Tamafutooka	II	ND	-	-
213	Sakurayama Yoseki	II	ND	-	-
214	Tateno	II	ND	-	-
215	Komabori	II	ND	-	-
216	Nishihara	II	ND	-	-
217	Kizora	II	SS	-	small
218	Kake	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
219	Suwayama Shell-midden	II	SS	-	small
220	Minami	II	ND	-	-
221	Kuroya-kita	II	ND	-	-
222	Sakurayama	II	ND	-	-
223	Bachigi-ue	II	ND	-	-
224	Bachigi-mae	II	ND	-	-
225	Nakasanya	II	ND	-	-
226	Hikawa	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
227	Nishidori I	II	ND	-	-
228	Ageo 16	II	ND	-	-
229	Ageo 17	II	ND	-	-
230	Juniban-kochi	II	ND	-	-
231	Oto Honmura 6	II	ND	-	-
232	Minami-konuma	II	ND	-	-
233	Oyashiki-yama	II	ND	-	-
234	Nakazato Maehara-kita	II	ND	-	-
235	Nido-kuriyama	II	ND	-	-
236	Oto Honmura 3	II	ND	-	-
237	Kamezaike-minami	II	ND	-	-
238	Kanahorizawa	II	SS	-	small
239	Urayama	II	LTE	CAX(s)	small
240	Miyanokoji	II	SS	-	small
241	Sensuiyama	II	ND	-	-
242	Arayashiki	II	ND	-	-
243	Nakano	II	ND	-	-
244	Shiroyama	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
245	Fukiage	II	ND	-	..
246	Ichibahake	II	ND	-	-
247	Uchibatake	II	SS	-	small
248	Sagayama 3	II	ND	-	-
249	Miya	II	ND	-	-
250	Nishidai	II	ND	-	-
251	Korinji	II	ND	-	-
252	Ashikaga	II	ND	-	-
253	Okkoshi	II	ND	-	-
254	Mizuko	II	SS	-	small
255	Kaizukayama	II	ND	-	-
256	Miyameguri	II	SS	-	medium
257	Harigaya Kitadori	II	ND	-	-
258	Hakeue	II	ND	-	-
259	Harigaya Minamidori	II	SS	-	small
260	Tonoyama	II	ND	-	-
261	Bessho	II	ND	-	-
262	Honmoku 2	II	ND	-	-
263	Higashidai 2	II	ND	-	-
264	Saginomori	II	LTE	CAX(s)	large
265	Taki	II	ND	-	-
266	Kawasaki	II	ND	-	-
267	Yakubyo-zuka	II	ND	-	-
268	Sekiyama	II	ND	-	-
269	Sasara	II	ND	-	-
270	Hodatsu	II	ND	-	-
271	Magome Arayashiki	II	ND	-	-
272	Magome Ohara	II	ND	-	-
273	Tenjin-mae	II	ND	-	-
274	Kamenokoyama	II	ND	-	-
275	Atarashiki-mura	II	ND	-	-
276	Kita	II	ND	-	-
277	Hachimandani	II	ND	-	-
278	Komuro Tenjin-mae	II	ND	-	-
279	Oyama	II	ND	-	-
280	Kuboyama	II	ND	-	-
281	Nishiura	II	ND	-	-
282	Akabane	II	ND	-	-
283	Ina-shi Yashiki ato	II	ND	-	-
284	Matsunosoto	II	ND	-	-
285	Raiden'ike-higashi	II	ND	-	-
286	Odera-haiji	II	ND	-	-
287	Nakago	I	ND	-	-
288	Terayama	I	ND	-	-
289	Yada	I	ND	-	-
290	Hiramatsudai	I	SS	-	small
291	Nakamaru	II	SS	-	small
292	Chichibu Uenohara	II	ND	-	-
293	Chichibu Uenodai	I	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
294	Chichibu Yakushido	I	SS	-	small
295	Shitanda	II	ND	-	-
296	Ohata	II	ND	-	-
297	Shiroishijo	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
298	Kita-kaido	I	SS	-	small
299	Usakubo	I	ND	-	-
300	Higashiyama	I	ND	-	-
301	Nyoraido A	I	ND	-	-
302	Nyoraido B	I	ND	-	-
303	Nyoraido C	I	ND	-	-
304	Tsukamoto-yama	I	ND	-	-
305	Shiomae	I	ND	-	-
306	Tokoji-ura	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
307	Shimizudani/Ankoji	I	ND	-	-
308	Kitazaka	I	ND	-	-
309	Funayama	I	ND	-	-
310	Obayashi I	I	ND	-	-
311	Miyabayashi	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small
312	Kami-minamihara	I	LTE	CAX(s)	medium
313	Daikochi	I	ND	-	-
314	Amagasuhara	I	SS	-	small
315	Goshin	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small
316	Tsukaya	I	LTE	CAX(s)	large
317	Numashita	I	ND	-	-
318	Zozenji	I	ND	-	-
319	Minami-otsuka	I	ND	-	-
320	Jomikami	I	SS	-	small
321	Kamigo-nishi	I	UR	-	small
322	Sakiichijo-ato	II	ND	-	-
323	Miyashiro Maehara	II	ND	-	-
324	Chaya	II	SS	-	small
325	Kamiyama	II	ND	-	-
326	Tatarayama	II	ND	-	-
327	Honden-shita	II	ND	-	-
328	Komeshima	II	ND	-	-
329	Kazahaya	II	ND	-	-
330	Hirakawa-cho	II	ND	-	-
331	Kioi-cho	II	ND	-	-
332	Isarago	II	ND	-	-
333	Shirogane Yakata ato	II	ND	-	-
334	Honmura-cho	II	ND	-	-
335	Myoshoji-gawa 1	II	ND	-	-
336	Irugibashi	II	SS	-	small
337	Oi Kashima	II	ND	-	-
338	Naka-meguro	II	ND	-	-
339	Kugahara	II	ND	-	-
340	Shimo-numabe	II	ND	-	-
341	Inarimaru-kita	II	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
342	Seta	II	SS	-	small

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
343	Shimoyama	II	SS	-	small
344	Shimoyama-kita	II	SS	-	small
345	Sogo Undojo	II	ND	-	-
346	Shimono-shinmei	II	ND	-	-
347	Dogayato	II	SS	-	small
348	Megurisawa-kita	II	ND	-	-
349	Setagaya Uenodai	II	ND	-	-
350	Shimonoge	II	ND	-	-
351	Matsubara	II	ND	-	-
352	Kinuta Chugaku	II	ND	-	-
353	Nezuyama	II	ND	-	-
354	Fudobashi	II	ND	-	-
355	Nakanoda	II	ND	-	-
356	Rokusho-higashi	II	SS	-	small
357	Heiwanomorikoen-kita	II	SS	-	small
358	Kita-ekoda	II	ND	-	-
359	Katayama	II	ND	-	-
360	Matsugaoka	II	ND	-	-
361	Wadabori Koen Omiya	II	ND	-	-
362	Takaido-higashi	II	ND	-	-
363	Kugayama-higashi	II	ND	-	-
364	Mukainohara	II	ND	-	-
365	Mukainohara B	II	ND	-	-
366	Michikado	II	ND	-	-
367	Matsunoki	II	ND	-	-
368	Kumano Jinja Keidai	II	SS	-	small
369	Somei	II	ND	-	-
370	Nanasha Jinja	II	SS	-	medium
371	Goten-mae	II	ND	-	-
372	Nakazato	II	ND	-	-
373	Enmei-in	II	ND	-	-
374	Dokanyama E	II	ND	-	-
375	Nakadai 3 Higashi-kyuryo	II	SS	-	small
376	Nakadai 3 Minami	II	ND	-	-
377	Nakadai Babasaki	II	SS	-	small
378	Godanda	II	ND	-	-
379	Nenokami	II	ND	-	-
380	Daimon	II	ND	-	-
381	Tokumaru Morinoki	II	ND	-	-
382	Tokumaru Mitsuwa	II	ND	-	-
383	Yonmaibata	II	SS	-	small
384	Kurihara	II	ND	-	-
385	Nakadai Higashidani	II	ND	-	-
386	Shimura Sakaue	II	ND	-	-
387	Shimura Shiroyama	II	ND	-	-
388	Maeno Higurashikubo	II	ND	-	-
389	Yotsuba A	II	ND	-	-
390	Yotsuba B	II	ND	-	-
391	Yotsuba C	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
392	Yotsuba D	II	ND	-	-
393	Yotsuba E	II	ND	-	-
394	Yotsuba G	II	ND	-	-
395	Yotsuba H	II	ND	-	-
396	Yotsuba J	II	ND	-	-
397	Kuzuhara B	II	SS	-	small
398	Tamebuchi	II	ND	-	-
399	Higashi Hayabuchi	II	ND	-	-
400	Ogiyama	II	ND	-	-
401	Inariyama	II	ND	-	-
402	Oizumi Nakazato	II	ND	-	-
403	Tenso Jinja Higashi	II	ND	-	-
404	Musashiseki	II	ND	-	-
405	Utsugidai A	II	SS	-	small
406	Utsugidai C	II	ND	-	-
407	Utsugidai K	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
408	Utsugidai N	II	SS	-	small
409	Utsugidai G	II	ND	-	-
410	Utsugidai J	II	ND	-	-
411	Utsugidai M	II	ND	-	-
412	Utsugidai I	II	ND	-	-
413	Utsugidai L	II	ND	-	-
414	Utsugidai B	II	SS	-	small
415	Utsugidai F	II	ND	-	-
416	Utsugidai E&H	II	ND	-	-
417	Utsugidai D	II	LTE	GRD(m)	medium
418	Oya 3	II	ND	-	-
419	Hachioji 3	II	ND	-	-
420	Minami-hachioji 13	II	ND	-	-
421	Minami-hachioji 14	II	ND	-	-
422	Minami-hachioji 20	II	ND	-	-
423	Namesaka S	II	ND	-	-
424	Namesaka	II	ND	-	-
425	Tatemachi 3	II	ND	-	-
426	Tatemachi 8	II	ND	-	-
427	Tatemachi 5	II	ND	-	-
428	Tatemachi 6	II	ND	-	-
429	Tatemachi 7	II	ND	-	-
430	Tatemachi 1	II	ND	-	-
431	Tatemachi 12	II	ND	-	-
432	Kamiyahara	II	ND	-	-
433	Hanzakubo	II	SS	-	small
434	Ochikoshi	II	ND	-	-
435	Urajuku	II	ND	-	-
436	Ishikawa Amano	II	ND	-	-
437	Taiyo no Oka	II	ND	-	-
438	Takaso	II	SS	-	small
439	Kuraboneyama	II	ND	-	-
440	Hiramachi	II	SS	-	small

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
441	Kichijojiminami 1 chome	II	ND	-	-
442	Goten'yama	II	ND	-	-
443	Inokashira-ike	II	ND	-	-
444	Tenmondai Konai	II	ND	-	-
445	Deyama	II	ND	-	-
446	Furu-hachiman	II	ND	-	-
447	Kitano	II	ND	-	-
448	Mitaka Hara	II	ND	-	-
449	Terakaido	II	ND	-	-
450	Oume Urajuku	II	ND	-	-
451	Shimizugaoka	II	ND	-	-
452	Nishigami	II	ND	-	-
453	Kitaura	II	ND	-	-
454	Uenohara	II	ND	-	-
455	Nogawa	II	ND	-	-
456	Sengawa	II	ND	-	-
457	Sengawa 2 chome	II	ND	-	-
458	Tobitakyu	II	ND	-	-
459	Kokuryo-machi 8 chome	II	ND	-	-
460	Jindaiji Ikenoue	II	ND	-	-
461	Jindaiji Doyama	II	ND	-	-
462	Kamifuda 4	II	ND	-	-
463	Honmachida A	II	LTE	ARH(m)	small
464	Fujinodai	II	SS	-	small
465	Mukai	II	SS	-	small
466	Kawashimadani 2	II	SS	-	small
467	Kawashimadani 3	II	ND	-	-
468	Kawashimadani 7	II	ND	-	-
469	Kawashimadani 9	II	ND	-	-
470	Kawashimadani 10	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
471	Kawashimadani 11	II	LTE	GRD(s)	small
472	Kawashimadani 12	II	LTE	GRD(s)	small
473	Oyamada 12	II	SS	-	small
474	Oyamada 13	II	ND	-	-
475	Oyamada 23	II	ND	-	-
476	Oyamada 4	II	ND	-	-
477	Oyamada 10	II	ND	-	-
478	Oyamada 28	II	ND	-	-
479	Oyamada 15	II	ND	-	-
480	Oyamada 8&24	II	ND	-	-
481	Oyamada 26	II	ND	-	-
482	Oyamada 20	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
483	Oyamada 27	II	ND	-	-
484	Oyamada 2	II	ND	-	-
485	Iryuda	II	ND	-	-
486	Miyata	II	LTE	ARH(s)	medium
487	Sakai	II	ND	-	-
488	Hosei Univ. Tama A1	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
489	Hosei Univ. Tama A0	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
490	Hosei Univ. Tama G3	II	ND	-	-
491	Hosei Univ. Tama G4	II	ND	-	-
492	Hosei Univ. Tama C	II	ND	-	-
493	Kanaihara 1	II	ND	-	-
494	Kanaihara 2	II	ND	-	-
495	Kanaihara 6	II	ND	-	-
496	Kanaihara 7	II	ND	-	-
497	Miwa-minami A1	II	ND	-	-
498	Miwa-minami A2	II	ND	-	-
499	Miwa-minami A3	II	ND	-	-
500	Miwa-minami A4	II	ND	-	-
501	Miwa-minami A6	II	ND	-	-
502	Miwa-minami A8	II	ND	-	-
503	Miwa-minami A9	II	ND	-	-
504	Miwa-minami B2	II	SS	-	small
505	Miwa-minami B4	II	ND	-	-
506	Tsurukawa A&B	II	ND	-	-
507	Minami-otani	II	ND	-	-
508	Ryodenji-minami	II	ND	-	-
509	Toba	II	ND	-	-
510	Naruse-nishi I	II	ND	-	-
511	Tamagawa Gakuen-dai	II	ND	-	-
512	Musashioka	II	ND	-	-
513	Kanai/Sekiyama A	II	ND	-	-
514	Kanai/Sekiyama B	II	ND	-	-
515	Nasunahara 1	II	SS	-	small
516	Nasunahara 2	II	ND	-	-
517	Nasunahara 3	II	SS	-	small
518	Sugujiyama	II	ND	-	-
519	Honmachida C	II	SS	-	small
520	Honmachida F	II	ND	-	-
521	Honmachida K	II	ND	-	-
522	Nishinodai B	II	ND	-	-
523	Nakasan'ya	II	ND	-	-
524	Hakeue	II	ND	-	-
525	Nogawa Nakasu-kita	II	ND	-	-
526	Mehara	II	ND	-	-
527	Nukui-minami	II	ND	-	-
528	Musashino Koen	II	ND	-	-
529	Suzuki	II	ND	-	-
530	Hanazawa-higashi	II	SS	-	small
531	Musashi Kokubunji	II	ND	-	-
532	Koigakubo-minami	II	ND	-	-
533	Waseda Higashifushimi A	II	ND	-	-
534	Sakagami	II	ND	-	-
535	Teramae-higashi	II	SS	-	small
536	Shitajuku Uchiyama	II	ND	-	-
537	Nobidome Noshio	II	ND	-	-
538	Jiyu Gakuen Minami	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
539	Tamonji-mae	II	ND	-	-
540	Shimozato Honmura	II	ND	-	-
541	Mukoyama	II	ND	-	-
542	Tateno	II	ND	-	-
543	Jitoyama	II	ND	-	-
544	Kamijuku	II	ND	-	-
545	Shinbashi	II	SS	-	small
546	Kisshoyama	II	ND	-	-
547	Mukaigaoka	II	ND	-	-
548	Sakuragaoka	II	SS	-	small
549	Wada/Mogusa	II	ND	-	-
550	Komazawa Gakuen A1	II	ND	-	-
551	Komazawa Gakuen B1	II	ND	-	-
552	Komazawa Gakuen B2	II	SS	-	small
553	Komazawa Gakuen B3	II	ND	-	-
554	Komazawa Gakuen B4	II	SS	-	small
555	Terayato C	II	ND	-	-
556	Maedakochi	II	ND	-	-
557	Ninomiya	II	LTE	ARH(m)	small
558	Shojinbake	II	ND	-	-
559	Haketaue	II	ND	-	-
560	Rokudosan	II	ND	-	-
561	Totohara	II	ND	-	-
562	Shimo-kawachidaira	II	ND	-	-
563	Teppoba	IV	ND	-	-
564	Fukinoe	IV	ND	-	-
565	Shikinejima No.4	IV	ND	-	-
566	Uenoyama	IV	ND	-	-
567	Nishihara	IV	LTE	ARH(s)	small
568	Zo	IV	ND	-	-
569	Nako	IV	ND	-	-
570	Tama New Town 3	II	ND	-	-
571	Tama New Town 4	II	ND	-	-
572	Tama New Town 5	II	ND	-	-
573	Tama New Town 9	II	ND	-	-
574	Tama New Town 19	II	SS	-	small
575	Tama New Town 25	II	ND	-	-
576	Tama New Town 27	II	ND	-	-
577	Tama New Town 35	II	ND	-	-
578	Tama New Town 36	II	ND	-	-
579	Tama New Town 37	II	ND	-	-
580	Tama New Town 51	II	ND	-	-
581	Tama New Town 52	II	ND	-	-
582	Tama New Town 55	II	ND	-	-
583	Tama New Town 58	II	ND	-	-
584	Tama New Town 59	II	ND	-	-
585	Tama New Town 61	II	ND	-	-
586	Tama New Town 63	II	ND	-	-
587	Tama New Town 69	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
588	Tama New Town 80	II	ND	-	-
589	Tama New Town 87	II	ND	-	-
590	Tama New Town 89	II	ND	-	-
591	Tama New Town 91	II	SS	-	small
592	Tama New Town 91A/462	II	ND	-	-
593	Tama New Town 91B	II	ND	-	-
594	Tama New Town 92	II	ND	-	-
595	Tama New Town 96	II	ND	-	-
596	Tama New Town 99	II	ND	-	-
597	Tama New Town 101	II	SS	-	small
598	Tama New Town 113	II	ND	-	-
599	Tama New Town 119	II	ND	-	-
600	Tama New Town 120	II	ND	-	-
601	Tama New Town 121	II	ND	-	-
602	Tama New Town 122	II	SS	-	small
603	Tama New Town 123	II	ND	-	-
604	Tama New Town 125	II	ND	-	-
605	Tama New Town 131	II	ND	-	-
606	Tama New Town 144	II	ND	-	-
607	Tama New Town 145	II	ND	-	-
608	Tama New Town 146	II	SS	-	small
609	Tama New Town 174	II	ND	-	-
610	Tama New Town 182	II	ND	-	-
611	Tama New Town 186	II	ND	-	-
612	Tama New Town 188	II	ND	-	-
613	Tama New Town 205	II	ND	-	-
614	Tama New Town 206	II	ND	-	-
615	Tama New Town 207	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small
616	Tama New Town 228	II	ND	-	-
617	Tama New Town 251	II	ND	-	-
618	Tama New Town 264	II	ND	-	-
619	Tama New Town 269	II	ND	-	-
620	Tama New Town 278	II	ND	-	-
621	Tama New Town 279	II	SS	-	small
622	Tama New Town 286	II	ND	-	-
623	Tama New Town 287	II	ND	-	-
624	Tama New Town 296	II	ND	-	-
625	Tama New Town 325	II	ND	-	-
626	Tama New Town 352/353	II	ND	-	-
627	Tama New Town 354	II	ND	-	-
628	Tama New Town 355	II	ND	-	-
629	Tama New Town 358	II	SS	-	small
630	Tama New Town 359/563	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
631	Tama New Town 363	II	ND	-	-
632	Tama New Town 379	II	ND	-	-
633	Tama New Town 380	II	ND	-	-
634	Tama New Town 382-384	II	ND	-	-
635	Tama New Town 386	II	ND	-	-
636	Tama New Town 387	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
637	Tama New Town 388	II	ND	-	-
638	Tama New Town 389	II	ND	-	-
639	Tama New Town 390	II	ND	-	-
640	Tama New Town 391	II	ND	-	-
641	Tama New Town 392	II	ND	-	-
642	Tama New Town 393	II	ND	-	-
643	Tama New Town 395	II	ND	-	-
644	Tama New Town 396	II	ND	-	-
645	Tama New Town 398	II	ND	-	-
646	Tama New Town 406	II	SS	-	small
647	Tama New Town 407	II	ND	-	-
648	Tama New Town 414	II	ND	-	-
649	Tama New Town 419/420	II	ND	-	-
650	Tama New Town 421	II	ND	-	-
651	Tama New Town 423/719	II	ND	-	-
652	Tama New Town 424	II	ND	-	-
653	Tama New Town 426	II	SS	-	small
654	Tama New Town 433	II	ND	-	-
655	Tama New Town 450	II	ND	-	-
656	Tama New Town 452	II	ND	-	-
657	Tama New Town 454	II	ND	-	-
658	Tama New Town 457	II	LTE	GRD(s)	small
659	Tama New Town 460	II	ND	-	-
660	Tama New Town 463	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
661	Tama New Town 466	II	ND	-	-
662	Tama New Town 469/470	II	ND	-	-
663	Tama New Town 471/472	II	ND	-	-
664	Tama New Town 482	II	ND	-	-
665	Tama New Town 484	II	ND	-	-
666	Tama New Town 488/491	II	ND	-	-
667	Tama New Town 490	II	ND	-	-
668	Tama New Town 495	II	ND	-	-
669	Tama New Town 510	II	ND	-	-
670	Tama New Town 511	II	ND	-	-
671	Tama New Town 512	II	ND	-	-
672	Tama New Town 513	II	ND	-	-
673	Tama New Town 514	II	ND	-	-
674	Tama New Town 525	II	ND	-	-
675	Tama New Town 536	II	ND	-	-
676	Tama New Town 540	II	ND	-	-
677	Tama New Town 544	II	ND	-	-
678	Tama New Town 545	II	ND	-	-
679	Tama New Town 556	II	ND	-	-
680	Tama New Town 559	II	ND	-	-
681	Tama New Town 561	II	ND	-	-
682	Tama New Town 565	II	ND	-	-
683	Tama New Town 577	II	ND	-	-
684	Tama New Town 581	II	ND	-	-
685	Tama New Town 582	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
686	Tama New Town 583	II	ND	-	-
687	Tama New Town 584	II	ND	-	-
688	Tama New Town 591	II	ND	-	-
689	Tama New Town 603	II	ND	-	-
690	Tama New Town 604/605	II	ND	-	-
691	Tama New Town 611	II	ND	-	-
692	Tama New Town 622	II	ND	-	-
693	Tama New Town 630	II	ND	-	-
694	Tama New Town 632	II	ND	-	-
695	Tama New Town 633	II	ND	-	-
696	Tama New Town 635	II	ND	-	-
697	Tama New Town 636/637	II	ND	-	-
698	Tama New Town 638	II	ND	-	-
699	Tama New Town 646	II	ND	-	-
700	Tama New Town 659	II	ND	-	-
701	Tama New Town 661	II	ND	-	-
702	Tama New Town 662	II	ND	-	-
703	Tama New Town 665	II	ND	-	-
704	Tama New Town 673	II	ND	-	-
705	Tama New Town 674	II	ND	-	-
706	Tama New Town 675	II	ND	-	-
707	Tama New Town 676	II	ND	-	-
708	Tama New Town 677A/B	II	ND	-	-
709	Tama New Town 680	II	ND	-	-
710	Tama New Town 682	II	ND	-	-
711	Tama New Town 692	II	ND	-	-
712	Tama New Town 693/694	II	ND	-	-
713	Tama New Town 699	II	LTE	ARH(m)	small
714	Tama New Town 703/704	II	ND	-	-
715	Tama New Town 711	II	ND	-	-
716	Tama New Town 721	II	ND	-	-
717	Tama New Town 722	II	ND	-	-
718	Tama New Town 724	II	ND	-	-
719	Tama New Town 726~728	II	ND	-	-
720	Tama New Town 732	II	ND	-	-
721	Tama New Town 733	II	ND	-	-
722	Tama New Town 734	II	ND	-	-
723	Tama New Town 737	II	ND	-	-
724	Tama New Town 739	II	ND	-	-
725	Tama New Town 740	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
726	Tama New Town 742	II	ND	-	-
727	Tama New Town 749	II	ND	-	-
728	Tama New Town 750	II	ND	-	-
729	Tama New Town 751	II	ND	-	-
730	Tama New Town 752	II	ND	-	-
731	Tama New Town 753/754	II	ND	-	-
732	Tama New Town 759	II	ND	-	-
733	Tama New Town 769	II	ND	-	-
734	Tama New Town 774/775	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
735	Tama New Town 782	II	ND	-	-
736	Tama New Town 783	II	ND	-	-
737	Tama New Town 799	II	ND	-	-
738	Tama New Town 804	II	ND	-	-
739	Tama New Town 814	II	ND	-	-
740	Tama New Town 815	II	ND	-	-
741	Tama New Town 818	II	ND	-	-
742	Tama New Town 826	II	ND	-	-
743	Tama New Town 850	II	ND	-	-
744	Tama New Town 853	II	ND	-	-
745	Tama New Town 855	II	ND	-	-
746	Tama New Town 857	II	ND	-	-
747	Tama New Town 860	II	ND	-	-
748	Tama New Town 861	II	ND	-	-
749	Tama New Town 863	II	ND	-	-
750	Tama New Town 864	II	ND	-	-
751	Tama New Town 872	II	ND	-	-
752	Tama New Town 880	II	ND	-	-
753	Kajiyama-kita	II	ND	-	-
754	Kazahayadai	II	ND	-	-
755	Komaoka	II	ND	-	-
756	Amaya	II	ND	-	-
757	Sanmai-cho	II	ND	-	-
758	Hiradai-kita	II	ND	-	-
759	Shimosugeta	II	ND	-	-
760	Kuyoto	II	ND	-	-
761	Hiradai	II	ND	-	-
762	Mutsukawa Sannodai	II	ND	-	-
763	Shimizugaoka	II	UR	-	small
764	Bukko-cho 1	II	ND	-	-
765	Bukko-cho 3	II	ND	-	-
766	Hanadaen	II	ND	-	-
767	Katabiramine	II	ND	-	-
768	Sasayama	II	ND	-	-
769	Isogodai	II	ND	-	-
770	Mine	II	ND	-	-
771	Sannoyama	II	ND	-	-
772	Morooka	II	ND	-	-
773	Morooka Uchikoshi	II	ND	-	-
774	Nippa Otake	II	ND	-	-
775	Omoteyato-higashi	II	SS	-	small
776	Miyanohara	II	ND	-	-
777	Takada	II	SS	-	small
778	Takada-cho	II	ND	-	-
779	Yagamiyato	II	UR	-	small
780	Minowa	II	ND	-	-
781	Sakamoto A	II	SS	-	small
782	Hosoda	II	LTE	ARH(s)	small
783	Nishida 1	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
784	Takehana	II	ND	-	-
785	Kameya	II	ND	-	-
786	Nagaodai	II	ND	-	-
787	Minamiyokohama Bypass 8	II	ND	-	-
788	Eisaku	II	ND	-	-
789	Higashi-kibogaoka	II	ND	-	-
790	Ichinosawa Danchi	II	ND	-	-
791	Sasamine	II	ND	-	-
792	Koike	II	SS	-	small
793	Azamino	II	SS	-	small
794	Kokuzoyama	II	ND	-	-
795	Higashi-kochi	II	ND	-	-
796	Yashiki-ato	II	SS	-	small
797	Sannozaka	II	ND	-	-
798	Oikoshidai	II	ND	-	-
799	Yokohama IC Nishihara	II	ND	-	-
800	Jizodo A, B, C & F	II	ND	-	-
801	Kumagaya	II	ND	-	-
802	Orimoto	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
803	Orimoto Nishihara	II	ND	-	-
804	Kirigaoka 1	II	ND	-	-
805	Kirigaoka 3	II	ND	-	-
806	Kirigaoka 6	II	ND	-	-
807	Kirigaoka 8	II	ND	-	-
808	Kamoihara	II	ND	-	-
809	Ida Isedai	II	ND	-	-
810	Yarigasaki	II	ND	-	-
811	Kamisakunobe Minamihara	II	ND	-	-
812	Kubodai	II	ND	-	-
813	Jusanbodai 2	II	ND	-	-
814	Uenodai	II	ND	-	-
815	Kitanotani	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
816	Kawasaki Ohara	II	SS	-	small
817	Shinsaku A	II	ND	-	-
818	Kubodai	II	ND	-	-
819	Kamenokoyama	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small
820	Inarimori	II	SS	-	small
821	Kuriki I	II	ND	-	-
822	Kuriki II	II	ND	-	-
823	Gorikida-higashi	II	ND	-	-
824	Gorikida-nishi	II	ND	-	-
825	Miyazoe	II	ND	-	-
826	Saginuma	II	LTE	PBL(m)	small
827	Saginuma-minami	II	SS	-	small
828	Yogoji	II	ND	-	-
829	Mukogaoka Minami-sugao	II	ND	-	-
830	Yogoji-ura	II	ND	-	-
831	Korinji-kita	II	ND	-	-
832	Uendai	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
833	Yatsu	II	SS	-	small
834	Okagami Maruyama	II	ND	-	-
835	Tadehara	II	ND	-	-
836	Mujina	II	ND	-	-
837	Chibachi-higashi	II	ND	-	-
838	Sankyo	II	ND	-	-
839	Tosho-in	II	ND	-	-
840	Sagami Tamanawajo	II	ND	-	-
841	Kenshu Dojo Yochi	II	ND	-	-
842	Daiyama Togenji	II	ND	-	-
843	Egara Tenjinsha-mae	II	ND	-	-
844	Daikan'yama	II	ND	-	-
845	Oba Tsukiyama	II	LTE	NSK(m)	small
846	Onbeyama	II	ND	-	-
847	Juniten	II	ND	-	-
848	Haneo Sekinoue	II	ND	-	-
849	Hisano Sakashitakubo	II	ND	-	-
850	Yamagami-shita	II	ND	-	-
851	Ipponmatsu	II	ND	-	-
852	Shimo-terao Nishikata A	II	ND	-	-
853	Daita	II	ND	-	-
854	Shido Yokohama Isobe 24	II	ND	-	-
855	Yotsuya/Sakunokuchi	II	ND	-	-
856	Matsuwa Obatake	II	ND	-	-
857	Moroiso	II	ND	-	-
858	Oshibahara	II	ND	-	-
859	Higashi-tawara Hachiman	II	ND	-	-
860	Higashi-tawawa Nakamaru	II	ND	-	-
861	Sunadadai	II	ND	-	-
862	Kusayama	II	ND	-	-
863	Kamifurusawa-minami	II	SS	-	small
864	Ono Wakamiya	II	SS	-	small
865	Tobio	II	ND	-	-
866	Kami-kusayamagi 3	II	ND	-	-
867	Shimo-tsuruma Ko 1	II	ND	-	-
868	Hinata Minami-shinden	II	ND	-	-
869	Nakasaka-higashi	II	ND	-	-
870	Oiri	II	ND	-	-
871	Kami-hamada	II	ND	-	-
872	Kurihara Nakamaru	II	ND	-	-
873	Saruyama	II	ND	-	-
874	Miyakubo	II	ND	-	-
875	Umanoseyama	II	ND	-	-
876	Isshiki	II	ND	-	-
877	Ozaki	II	ND	-	-
878	Hanbara Mukaibara	II	SS	-	small
879	Uemura	II	ND	-	-
880	Kazama 4	II	ND	-	-
881	Hofukuji Shuhen	II	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
882	Saga	II	ND	-	-
883	Ohinohara	II	ND	-	-
884	Kohoku New Town A2	II	ND	-	-
885	Kohoku New Town B4	II	ND	-	-
886	Minamibori	II	UR	-	large
887	Kohoku New Town B5	II	ND	-	-
888	Kohoku New Town B12	II	ND	-	-
889	Nishinoyato	II	LTE	GRD(m)	large
890	Kohoku New Town C10	II	ND	-	-
891	Kohoku New Town C11	II	ND	-	-
892	Koumeyato	II	ND	-	-
893	Kohoku New Town D7	II	ND	-	-
894	Kohoku New Town D9	II	ND	-	-
895	Mizukubo	II	ND	-	-
896	Roba	II	ND	-	-
897	Byakukumi	II	ND	-	-
898	Bonzen	II	ND	-	-
899	Kohoku New Town F7&12	II	ND	-	-
900	Odera	II	ND	-	-
901	Kohoku New Town G5	II	ND	-	-
902	Kohoku New Town G9	II	ND	-	-
903	Kohoku New Town G12	II	ND	-	-
904	Yamada Otsuka	II	ND	-	-
905	Uedainoyama	II	ND	-	-
906	Okuma 26	II	ND	-	-
907	Orimoto 1	II	ND	-	-
908	Chigasaki	II	UR	-	medium
909	Chigasaki Fujizuka	II	ND	-	-
910	Sakaida	II	SS	-	small
911	Nekoyatodai	II	UR	-	small
912	Shimaibata	II	ND	-	-
913	Higashikata 9	II	ND	-	-
914	Higashikata 19	II	ND	-	-
915	Sannomaru	II	UR	-	small
916	Ikebe 50	II	ND	-	-
917	Ikebe 51	II	ND	-	-
918	Kyozuka	II	UR	-	medium
919	Ushigayato	II	ND	-	-
920	Gonda-ue	II	UR	-	small
921	Jayama-shita	II	UR	-	small
922	Gondaike-higashi	II	SS	-	small
923	Nanatsuzuka	II	ND	-	-
924	Gondappara	II	UR	-	small
925	Kitagawa	II	LTE	PBL(m)	large
926	Ishihara	II	ND	-	-
927	Furuyashiki	IIIa	ND	-	-
928	Ushioku	IIIa	ND	-	-
929	Andoji	IIIa	ND	-	-
930	Enzan Nishida	IIIa	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
932	Teradaira	IIIa	ND	-	-
933	Tanohira	IIIa	ND	-	-
934	Ninomiya	IIIa	ND	-	-
935	Hanatoriyama	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	medium
936	Kitabori	IIIa	ND	-	-
937	Mamezuka	IIIa	ND	-	-
938	Higashi-shinkyo	IIIa	ND	-	-
939	Shakado S1	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
940	Choshihara	IIIa	ND	-	-
941	Uenodaira	IIIa	ND	-	-
942	Sankojin	IIIa	ND	-	-
943	Shimohara	IIIa	ND	-	-
944	Teradaira	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	small
945	Kamenoko A	IIIa	ND	-	-
946	Sunaharayama	IIIa	ND	-	-
947	Ichinosawa-nishi	IIIa	SS	-	small
948	Ichinosawa-kita	IIIa	SS	-	small
949	Kyohara	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	small
950	Yanagihara	IIIa	SS	-	small
951	Uyamadaira	IIIa	ND	-	-
952	Uenohara	IIIa	ND	-	-
953	Goryodaira	IIIa	ND	-	-
954	Kaneno-o	IIIa	ND	-	-
955	Sone	IIIa	ND	-	-
956	Yakushido	IIIa	ND	-	-
957	Tsukada	IIIa	ND	-	-
958	Mamewata C	IIIa	ND	-	-
959	Gosho	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	small
960	Teradokoro	IIIa	SS	-	small
961	Tenjin	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	large
962	Yamazaki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	medium
963	Higashi-ubagami B	IIIa	ND	-	-
964	Sakashita	IIIa	ND	-	-
965	Terano	IIIa	ND	-	-
966	Asakawabata	IIIb	ND	-	-
967	Seishin	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small
968	Tsubonouchi	IIIa	SS	-	small
969	Shirakanba	IIIa	ND	-	-
970	Minamigata	IIIb	ND	-	-
971	Hayashi-yamakoshi	IIIb	ND	-	-
972	Kyu Shatekijo Nishi	IIIb	ND	-	-
973	Kitakuri	IIIb	ND	-	-
974	Onbira	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	medium
975	Kyozuka	IIIa	ND	-	-
976	Shonohata	IIIa	ND	-	-
977	Kaito	IIIa	SS	-	small
978	Gotahara	IIIa	ND	-	-
979	Okubo B	IIIa	ND	-	-

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
980	Kudaribayashi	IIIa	ND	-	-
981	Nishibayashi A	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	small
982	Obora	IIIa	ND	-	-
983	Nakajima A	IIIa	ND	-	-
984	Yokomichi	IIIa	UR	-	small
985	Shofukuji Urayama	IIIa	ND	-	-
986	Kogaito/Tsujigaito	IIIa	ND	-	-
987	Tonohara	IIIa	SS	-	small
988	Kanaiba	IIIa	ND	-	-
989	Juninoki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	large
990	Suwa Karasawa	IIIa	ND	-	-
991	Takeibata	IIIa	ND	-	-
992	Chikatosha	IIIa	ND	-	-
993	Uejima	IIIa	SS	-	small
994	Joraku	IIIa	ND	-	-
995	Tsukimimatsu	IIIa	ND	-	-
996	Habashita	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
997	Yomeishu Komagane Kojo	IIIa	ND	-	-
998	Tagami	IIIb	ND	-	-
999	Ubagasawa	IIIb	ND	-	-
1000	Wappara	IIIb	ND	-	-
1001	Okurazaki	IIIb	UR	-	small
1002	Miyanaka	IIIb	ND	-	-
1003	Tagusagawajiri	IIIb	ND	-	-
1004	Gozaiwa	IIIa	ND	-	-
1005	Tochikubo Iwakage	IIIa	ND	-	-
1006	Yosenodai	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small
1007	Tanabatake	IIIa	SS	-	small
1008	Kami-gozen	IIIa	ND	-	-
1009	Shimonohara	IIIa	ND	-	-
1010	Takaburo	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
1011	Misha-guji	IIIa	ND	-	-
1012	Takabe	IIIa	ND	-	-
1013	Yosukeone-minami	IIIa	SS	-	small
1014	Shutoyashiki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small
1015	Ohara	IIIa	ND	-	-
1016	Kurikisawa	IIIa	ND	-	-
1017	Ryujin	IIIa	ND	-	-
1018	Ryujin-daira	IIIa	ND	-	-
1019	Hiraide	IIIa	ND	-	-
1020	Furuyashiki	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	small
1021	Takenojohara	IIIb	ND	-	-
1022	Nitanda	IIIb	ND	-	-
1023	Rokutanda	IIIb	ND	-	-
1024	Katabane	IIIb	ND	-	-
1025	Fujinoki	IIIb	ND	-	-
1026	Kajiya A	IIIb	LTE	ARH(s)	small
1027	Korozoi	IIIb	SS	-	small
1028	Takeibayashi	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	small

Table 9. Site type and site size data for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	maximum size
1029	Ichinokama	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small
1030	Jigokukubo	IIIa	ND	-	-
1031	Shimosuwa Akibayama	IIIa	ND	-	-
1032	Tsukuebara	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	large
1033	Omozawa	IIIa	ND	-	-
1034	Akyu	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	large
1035	Oishi	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
1036	Oshiki	IIIa	ND	-	-
1037	Dogairi	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
1038	Uenoyama	IIIa	SS	-	small
1039	Uenobayashi	IIIa	ND	-	-
1040	Nakayama	IIIa	ND	-	-
1041	Kumanoue	IIIa	ND	-	-
1042	Kuro'o	IIIa	ND	-	-
1043	Mikoshiba D	IIIa	ND	-	-
1044	Nakamura	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	medium
1045	Ruriji-mae	IIIa	ND	-	-
1046	Kaneta	IIIa	ND	-	-
1047	Ishiwari	IIIa	SS	-	small
1048	Ikumahara	IIIa	ND	-	-
1049	Nonojiri I	IIIa	ND	-	-
1050	Nonojiri III	IIIa	SS	-	small
1051	Kuzushigo	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small
1052	Karasawa	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	small
1053	Tonomura	IIIa	ND	-	-
1054	Ariakezansha	IIIb	ND	-	-
1055	Sanmaihara	IIIb	ND	-	-
1056	Otomodaira	IIIb	LTE	ARH(m)	small
1057	Kami-asano	IIIb	ND	-	-
1058	Maruyama	IIIb	ND	-	-

SITE TYPE \ NUMBER OF DWELLINGS		0	1-4	5-10	11<
Dwelling Site	ARH(m)		▲	▲	▲
	ARH(s)		△	△	
	CAX(m)		◆	◆	
	CAX(s)		◇	◇	◇
	GRD(m)		●	●	●
	GRD(s)		○	○	○
	PBL(m)		◓		◓
	NSK(m)		▼		
	Small Sample		s	S	
	Unreported		u	U	U
Non-dwelling Site		×			

Figure 32. Symbol designation for various types of sites.

types of sites. The shapes of the symbols represent the highest peak category of lithic tools in each of the assemblages from the 95 sites: triangles represent arrowhead peak sites; diamonds represent chipped stone axe peak sites; circles represent grinding stone peak sites; half-circles represent pebble tool peak sites; and the single inverted-triangle represents the net-sinker peak site. Empty symbols represent single peak sites, while solid symbols represent multiple peak sites. The "S" and "U" indicate "small sample" and "unreported" dwelling sites respectively. The size of those symbols reflects site size based on the results of the analysis presented in the previous section. Finally, the "X" indicates non-dwelling sites.

Figure 33 illustrates the overall distribution of the 95 dwelling sites according to their lithic assemblage types and site size. Figures 34-38 illustrate the distribution of the 95 sites as well as "small sample" and "unreported" dwelling sites within each of the four areas (i.e., Areas I-IV). Non-dwelling sites are also located, with the exception of those from the Tama New Town and the Kohoku New Town areas. The site numbers in Figures 34-38 correspond to those in the "No." column in Table 9. Non-dwelling sites in the Tama New Town and Kohoku New Town areas are so densely distributed that it was impossible to illustrate individual sites there. These two areas are indicated as T.N.T. and K.N.T. in Figure 35, and

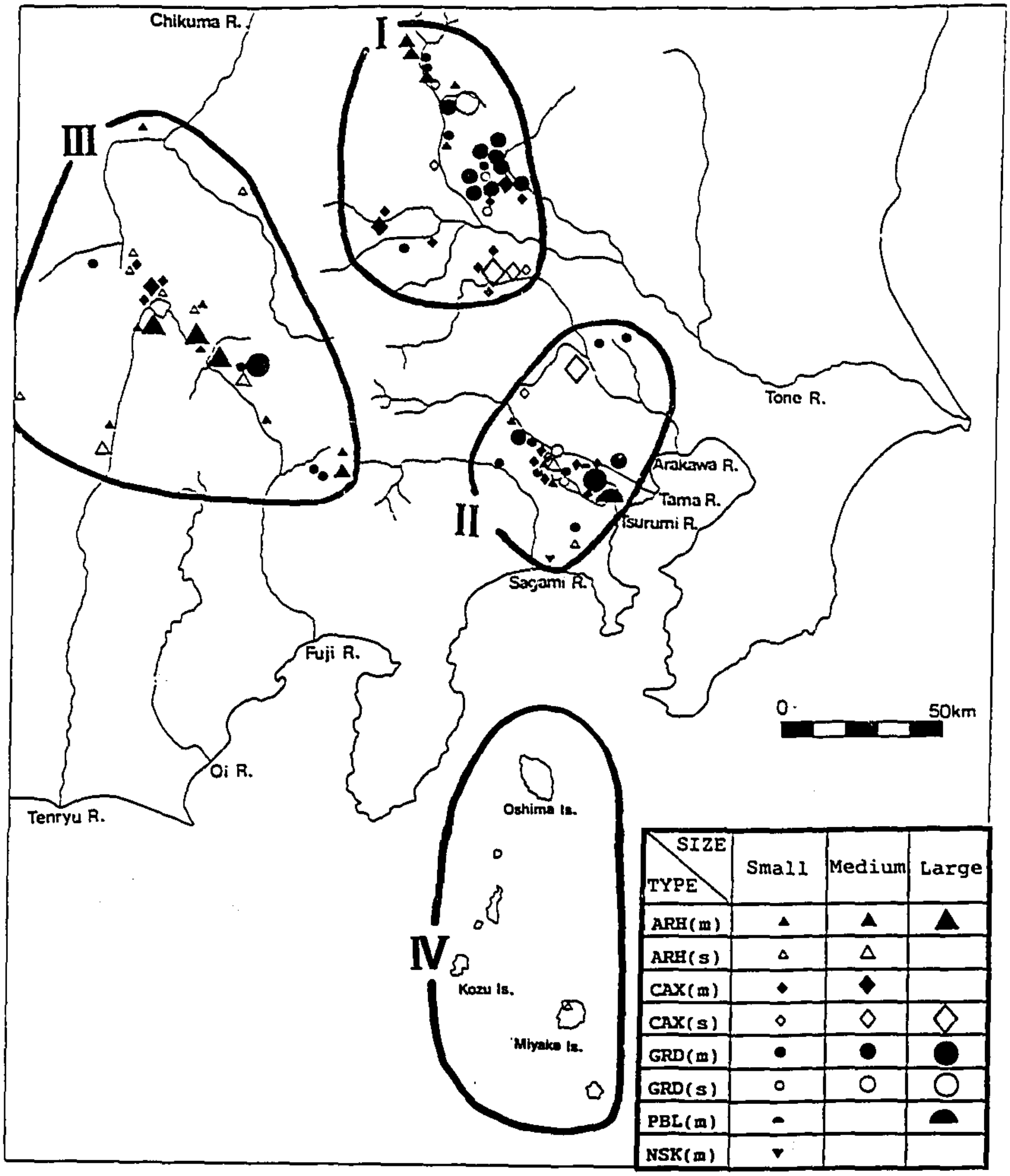


Figure 33. Distribution of 95 LTE sites.

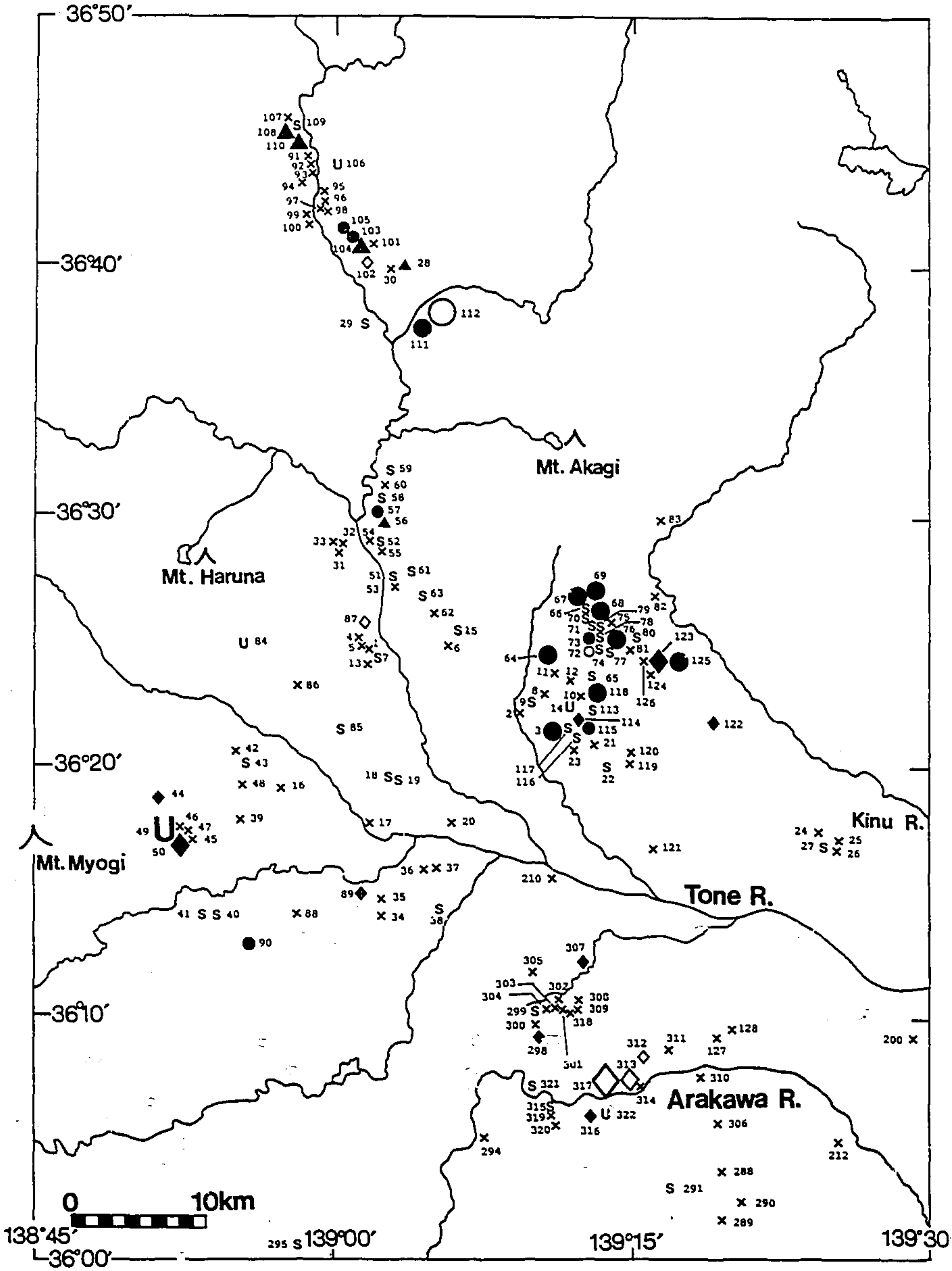
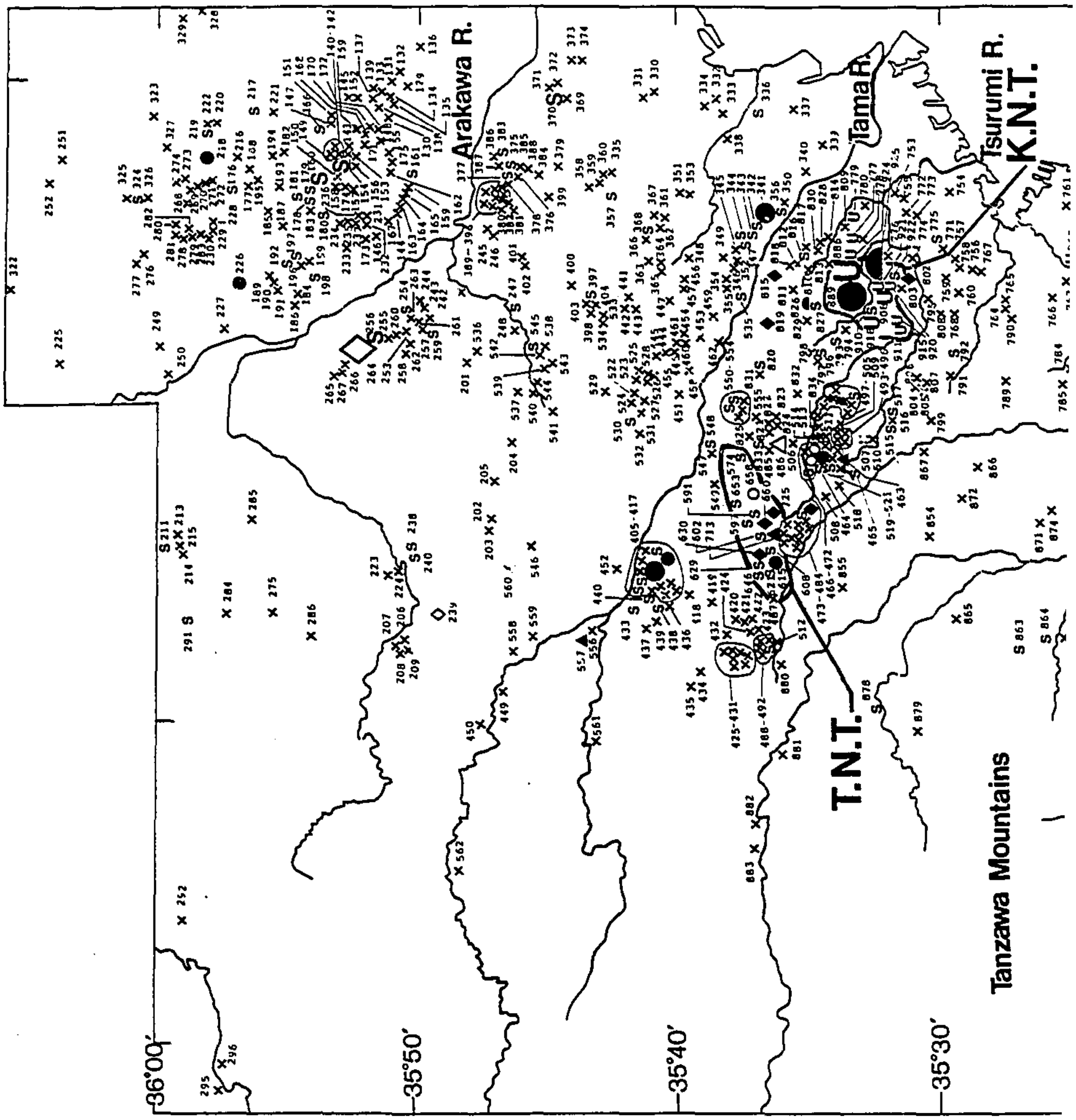


Figure 34. Distribution of sites in Area I.


Arakawa R.
Tama R.
Tsurumi R.
K.N.T.
T.N.T.
Tanzawa Mountains
36°00'
35°50'
35°40'
35°30'

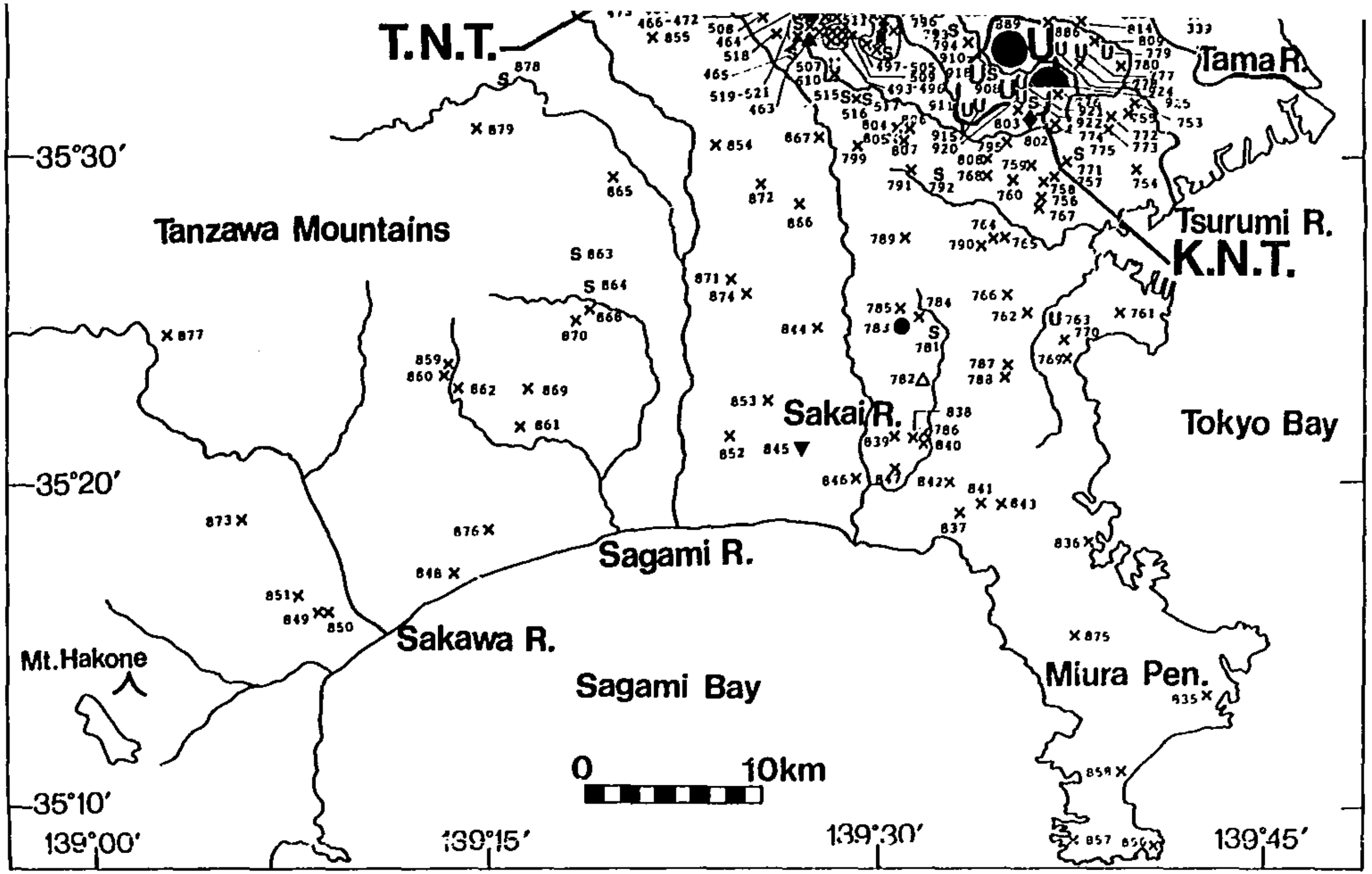


Figure 35. Distribution of sites in Area II.

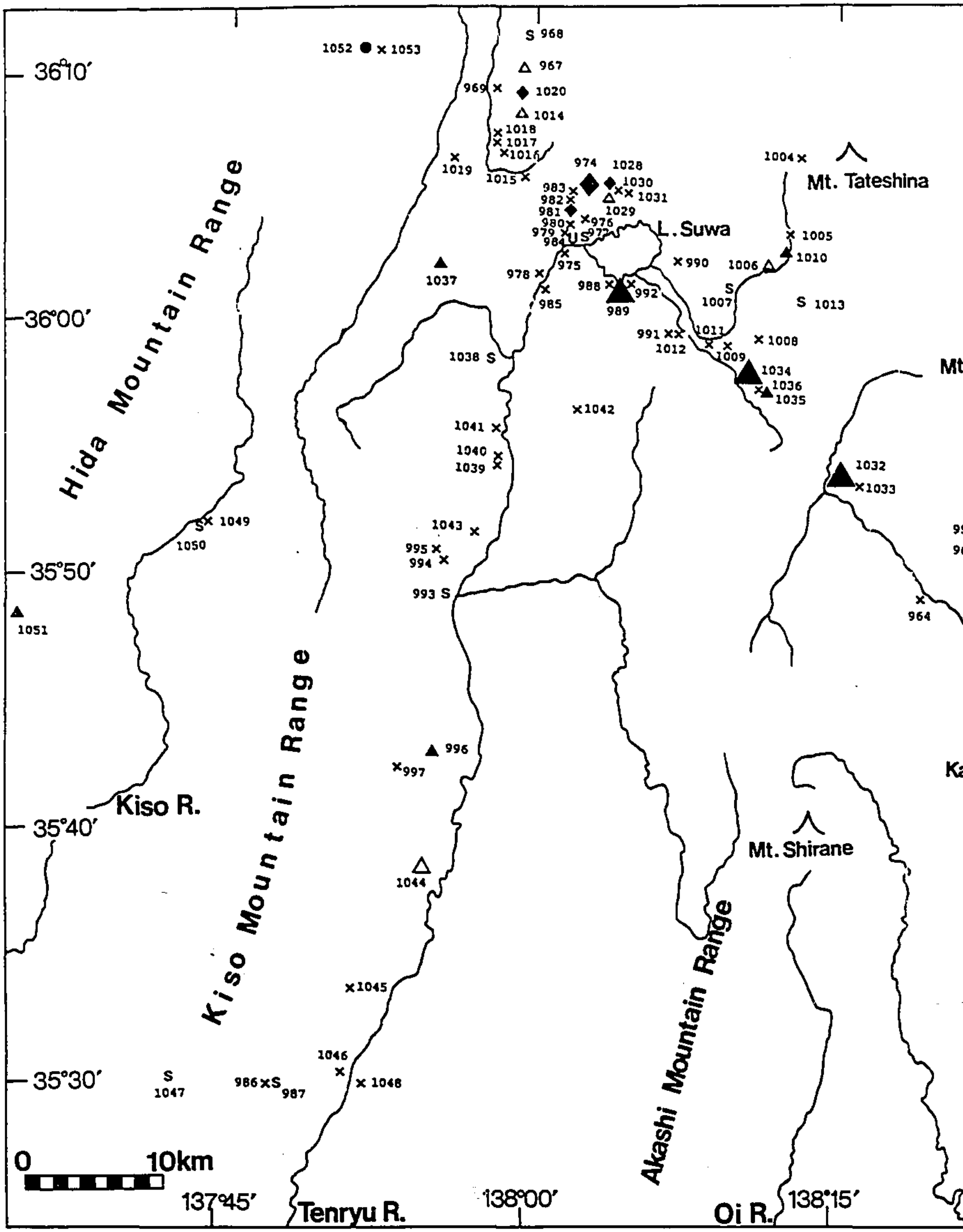
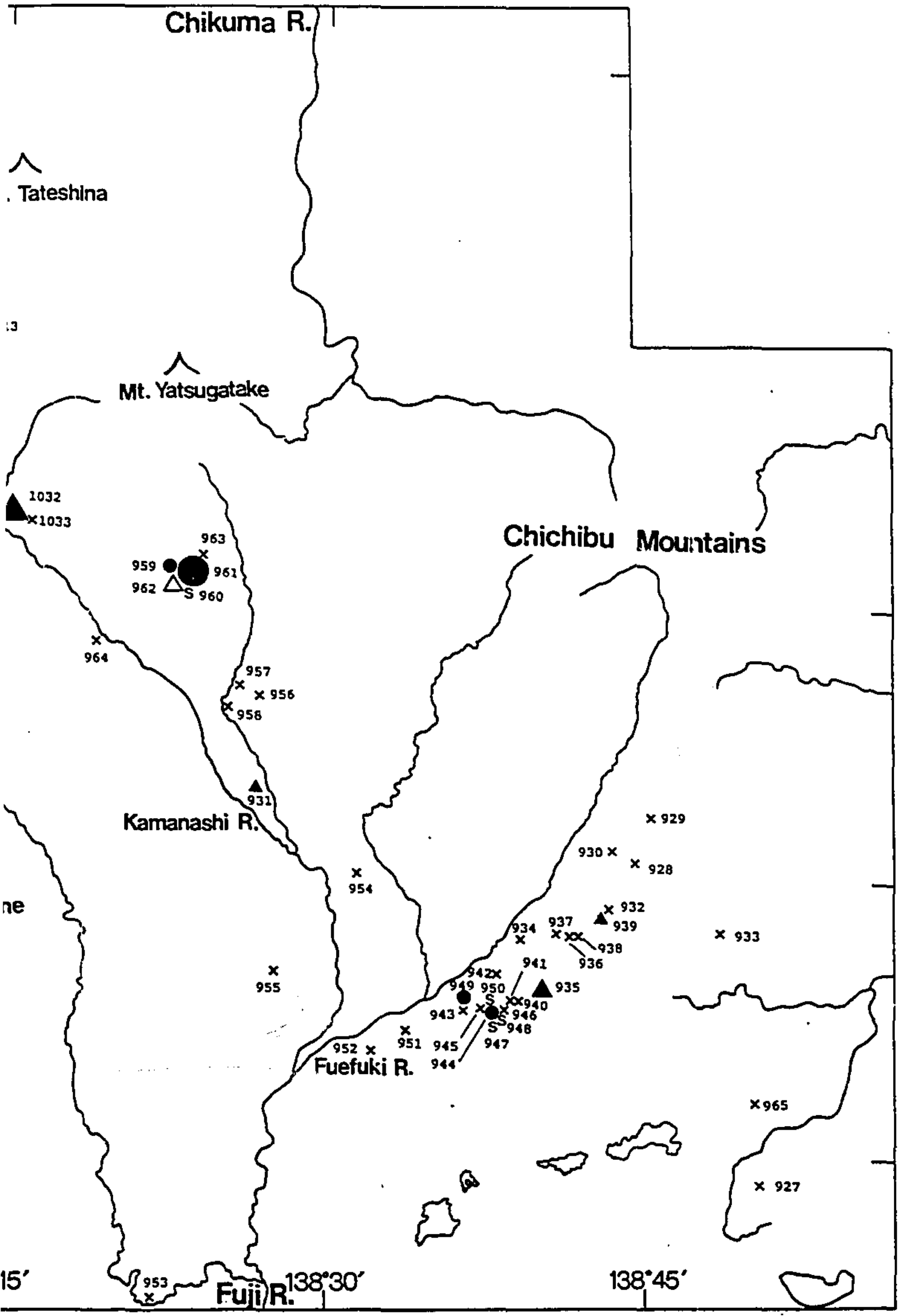


Figure 36. Distribution of sites in Area IIIa.



Chikuma R.
. Tateshina
Mt. Yatsugatake
1032
1033
963
959
961
962
S 960
964
957
956
958
931
Kamanashi R.
Chichibu Mountains
929
930
928
954
932
939
937
934
938
933
936
941
942
949
950
935
940
943
946
948
951
952
945
947
944
Fuefuki R.
965
927
953
Fuji R.
138°30′
138°45′
15′

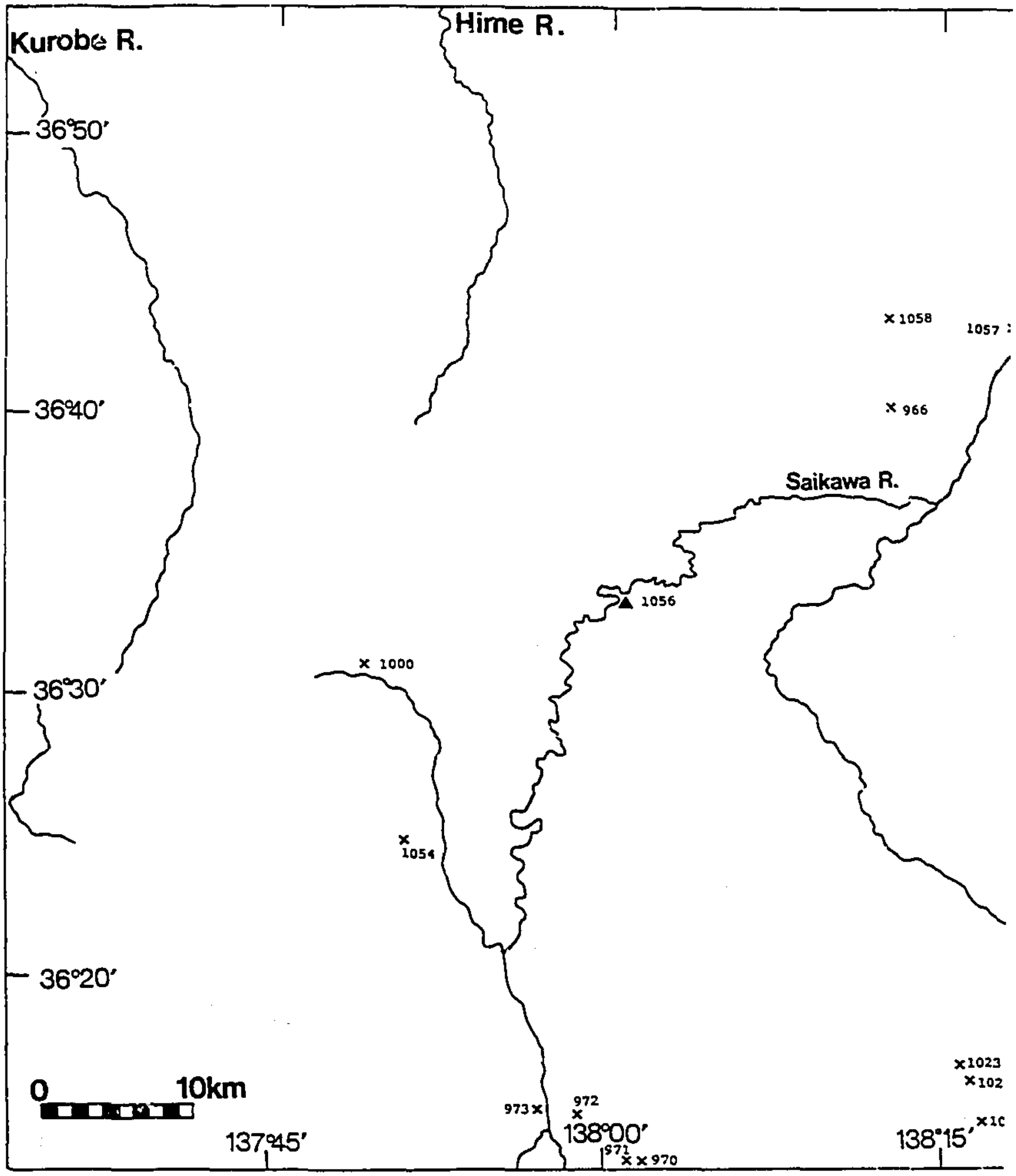
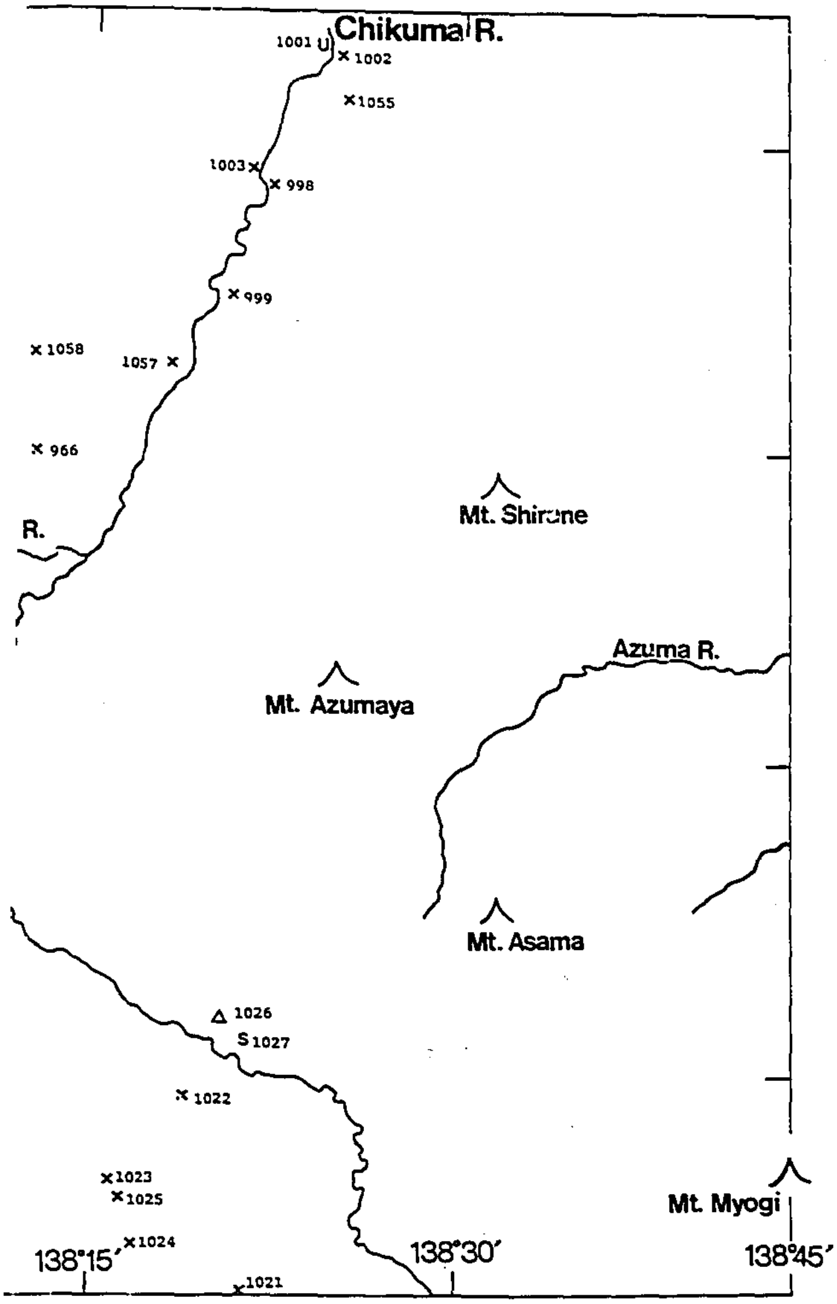
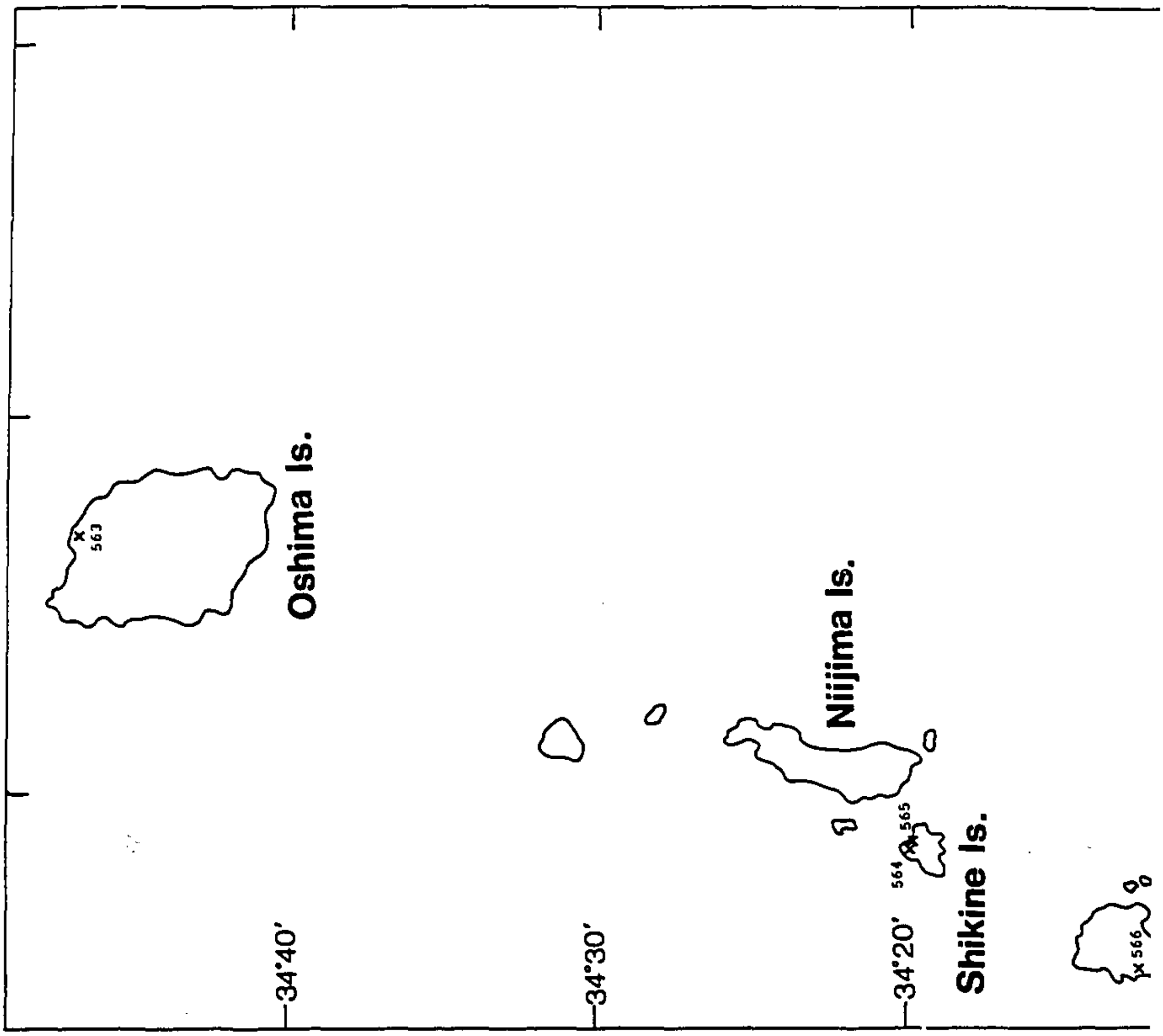


Figure 37. Distribution of sites in Area IIIb.



Chikuma R.
1001
1002
1055
1003
998
999
1058
1057
966
R.
Mt. Shirane
Azuma R.
Mt. Azumaya
Mt. Asama
1026
S 1027
1022
1023
1025
1024
1021
Mt. Myogi
138°15′
138°30′
138°45′


Oshima Is.
Niijima Is.
Shikine Is.
34°40'
34°30'
34°20'
563
564
565
566

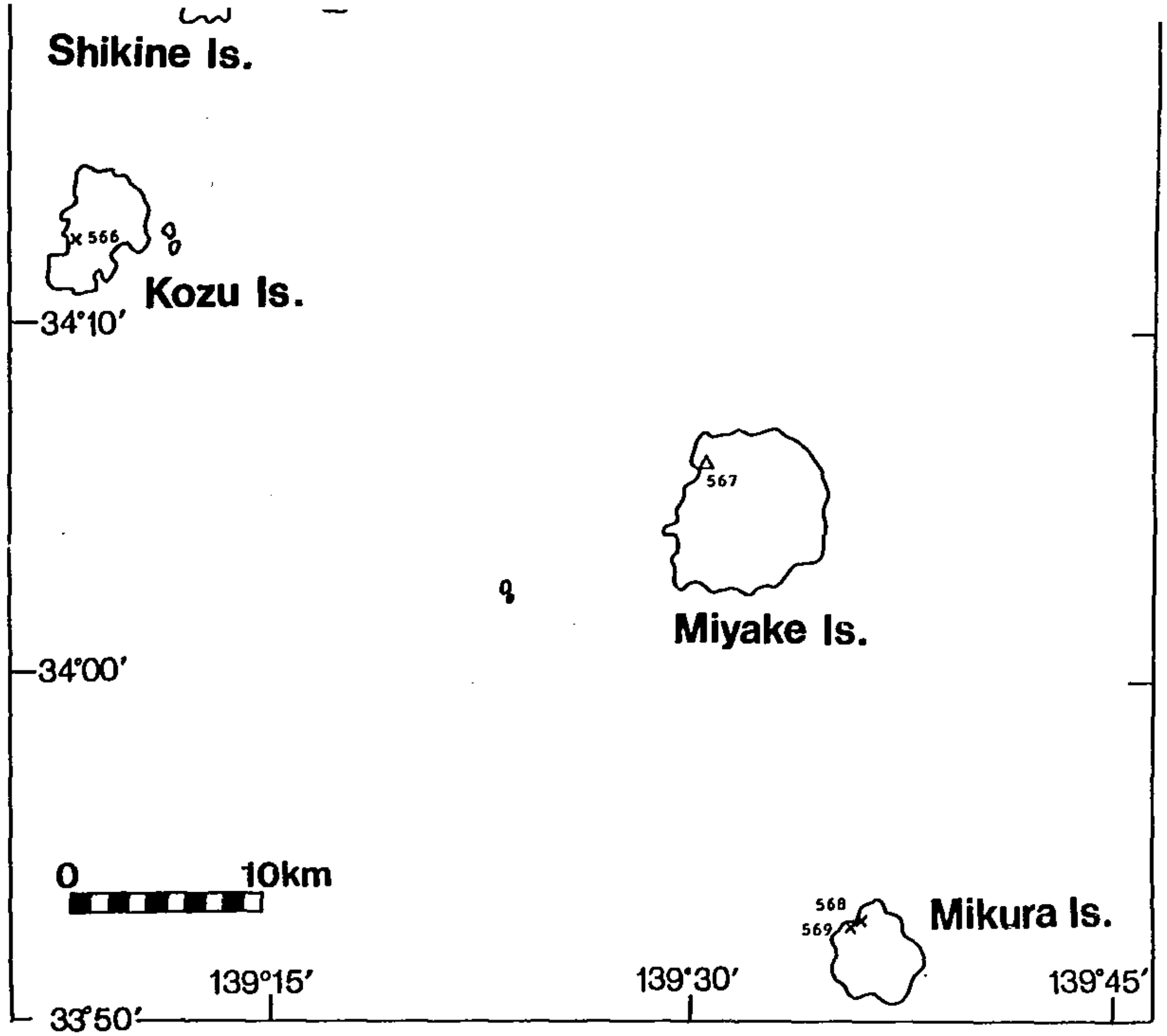


Figure 38. Distribution of sites in Area IV.

are marked by thick lines. A total of 168 (Tama New Town area) and 31 (Kohoku New Town area) non-dwelling sites have been reported from these two areas.

Figures 39-43 show the distribution of the sites illustrated in Figures 34-38 but without site numbers (with the exceptions of those which will be mentioned in the interpretation section) and with each site concentration centring a 10 km radius. The 10 km radius defines the approximate foraging zone for each site concentration, assuming that each concentration represents a cluster of residentially-used sites. When there is a "large" site, the 10 km radius is still indicated, even for a small overall cluster of sites, on the assumption that these "large" sites were residentially-used. A total of sixteen site concentrations were identified in Areas I, II and III (Concentrations A-P). The sample size in Area IV is too small to identify any site concentrations.

4. Interpretation

Based on the data presented above, we can now interpret the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso Phase within the framework of the model outlined in Chapter II. Several characteristics are clear in the site distribution pattern

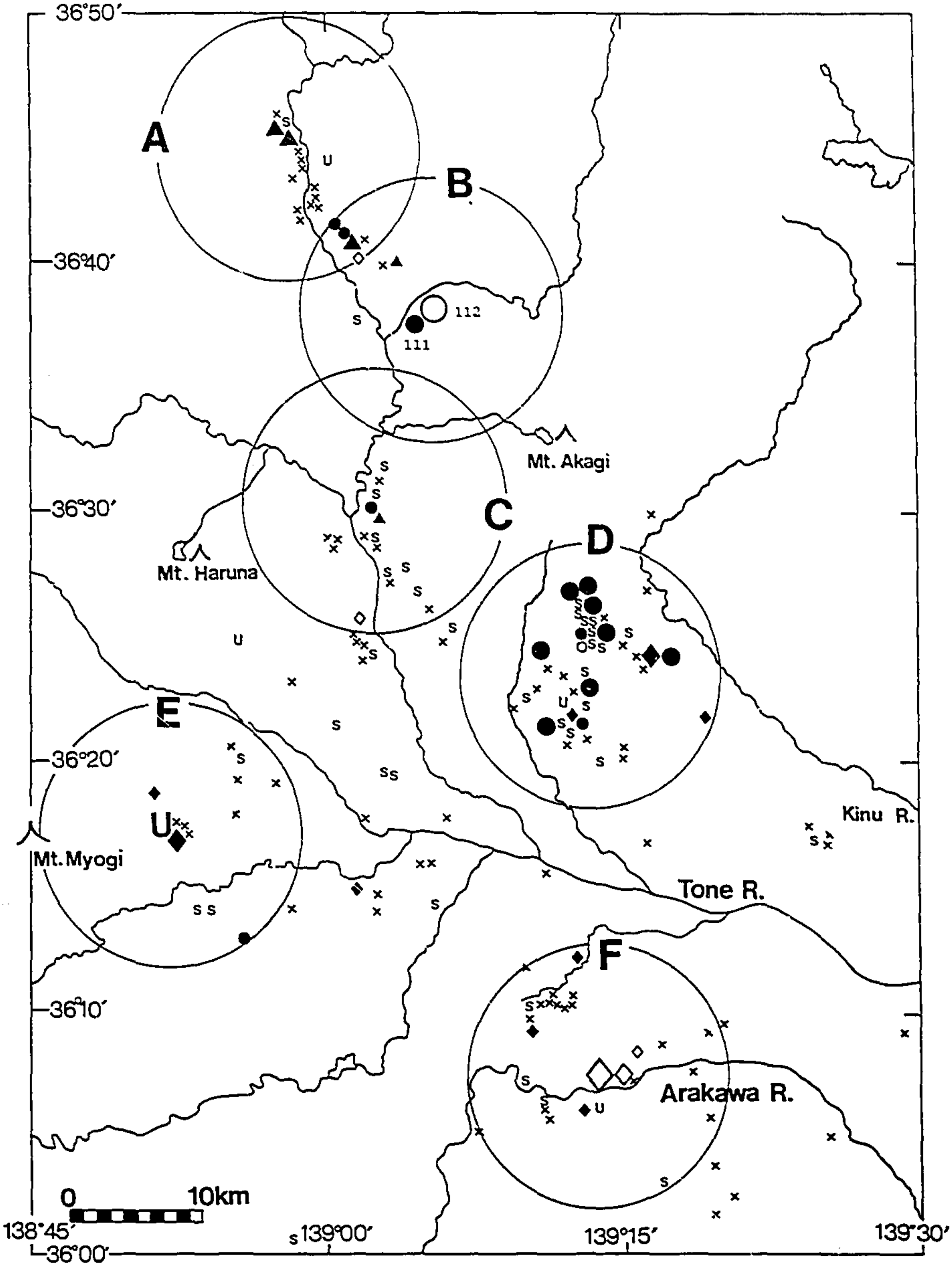
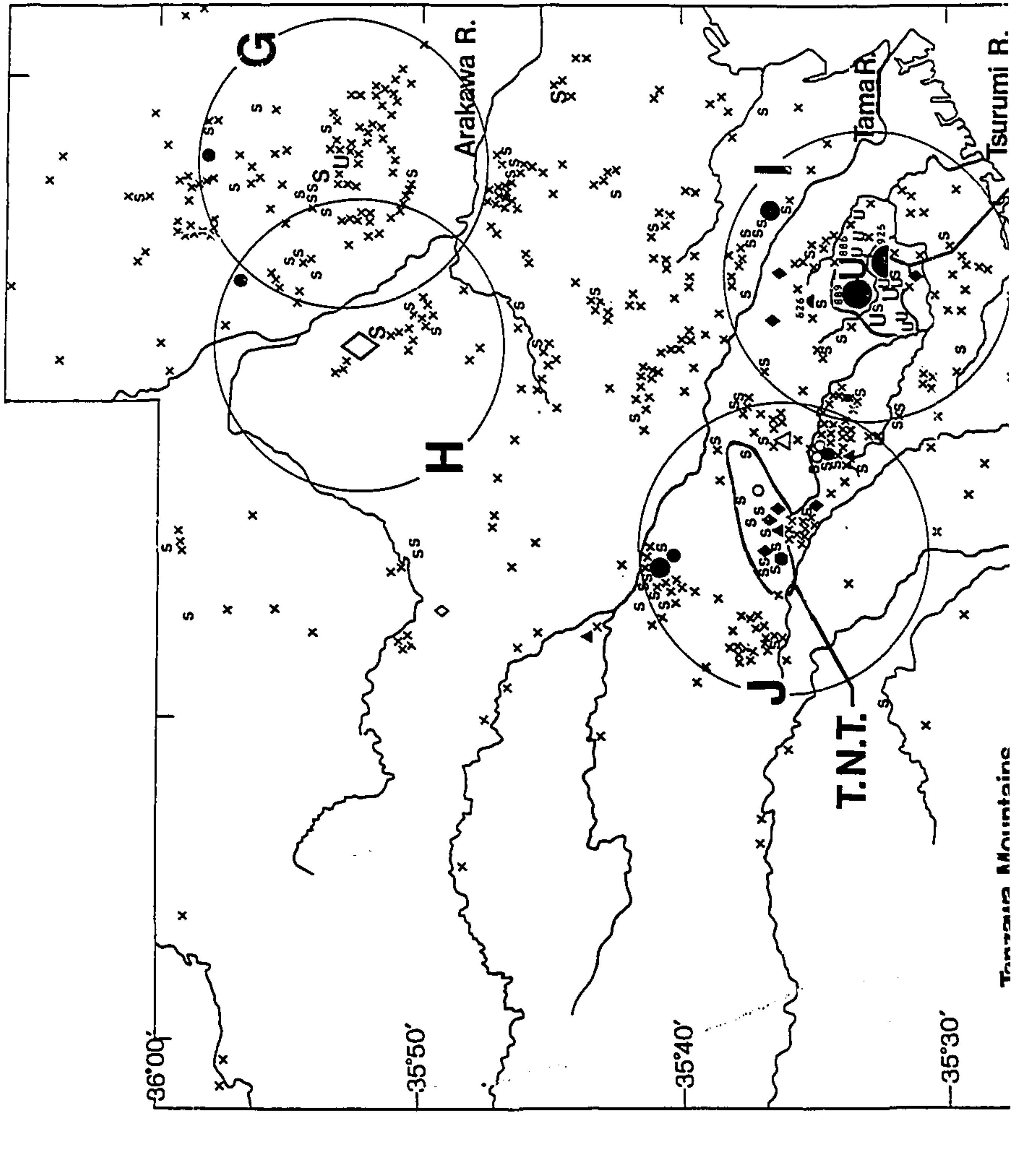


Figure 39. Site concentrations in Area I.


G
H
I
J
Arakawa R.
Tama R.
Tsurumi R.
T.N.T.
36°00'
35°50'
35°40'
35°30'

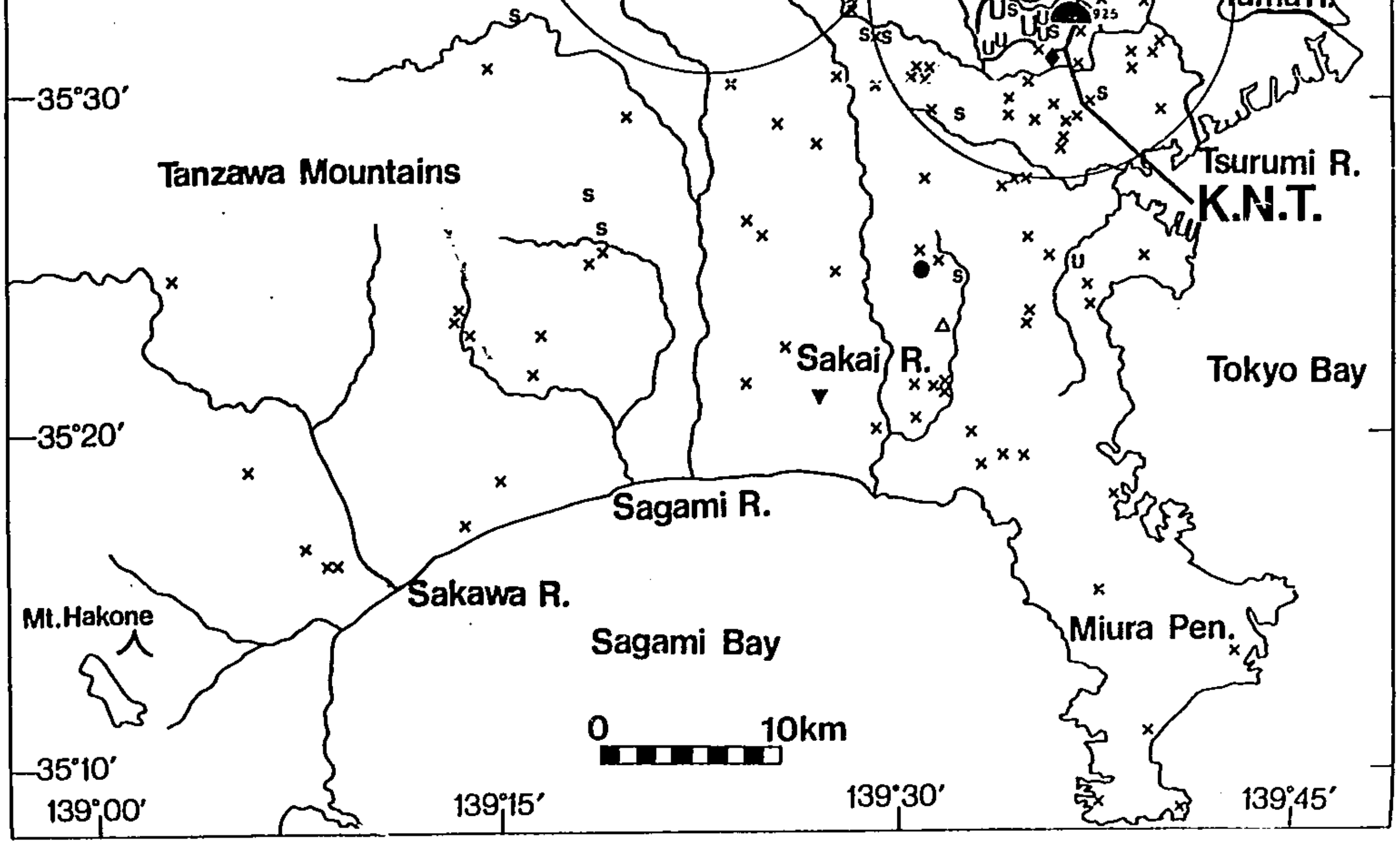


Figure 40. Site concentrations in Area II.

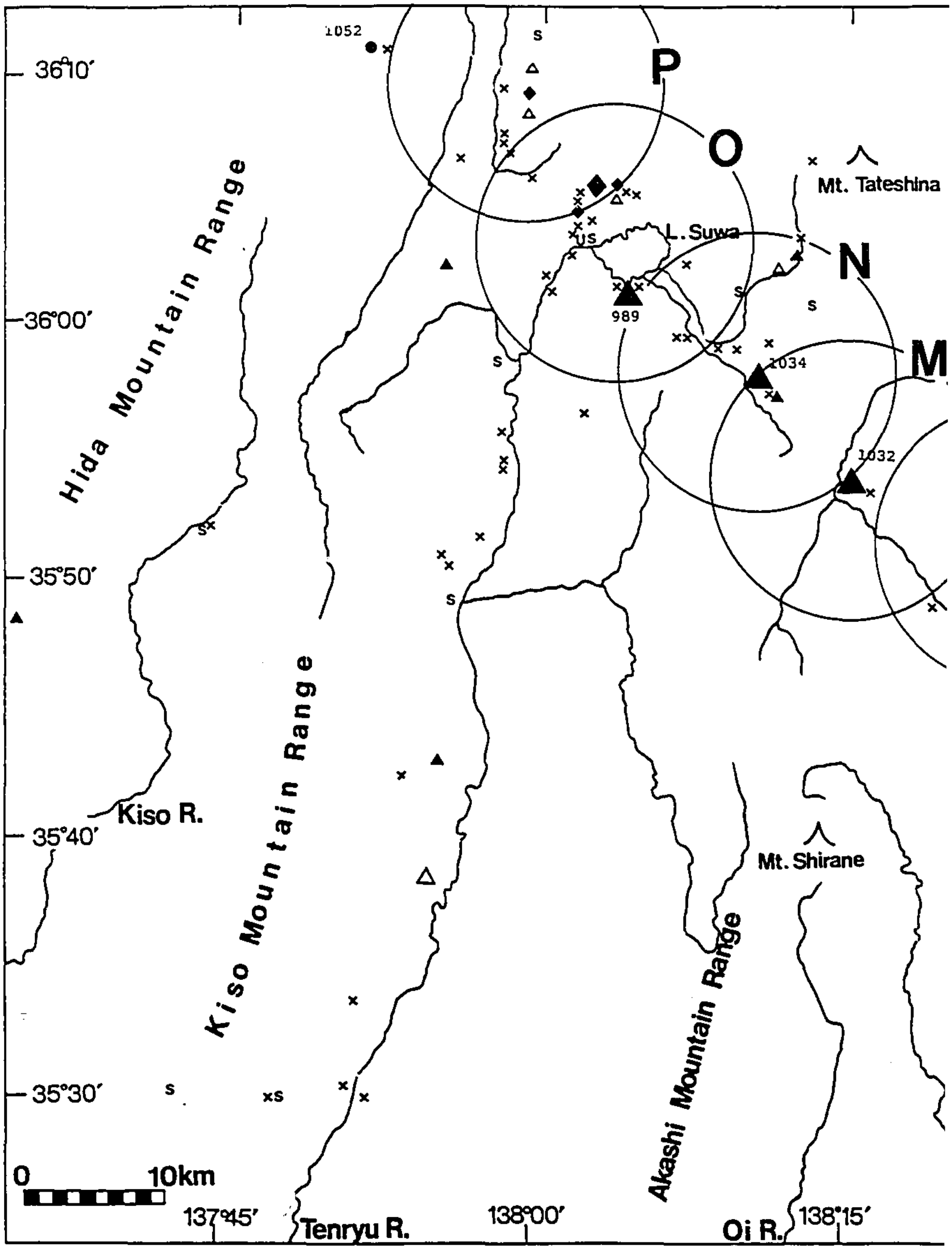
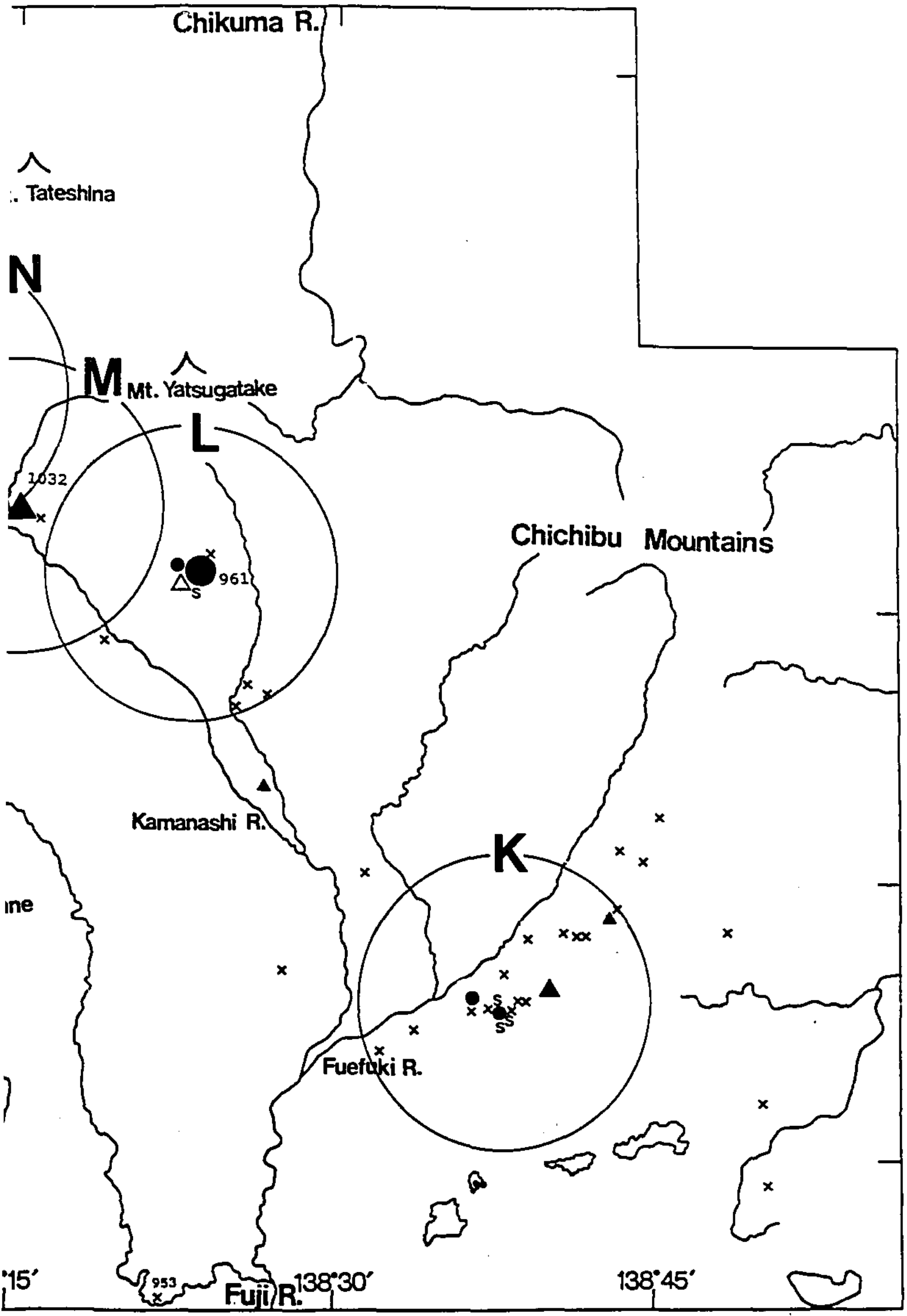


Figure 41. Site concentrations in Area IIIa.



Chikuma R.
. Tateshina
N
M
Mt. Yatsugatake
L
1032
961
Chichibu Mountains
Kamanashi R.
K
ıne
Fuefuki R.
'15'
953
Fuji R.
138°30'
138°45'

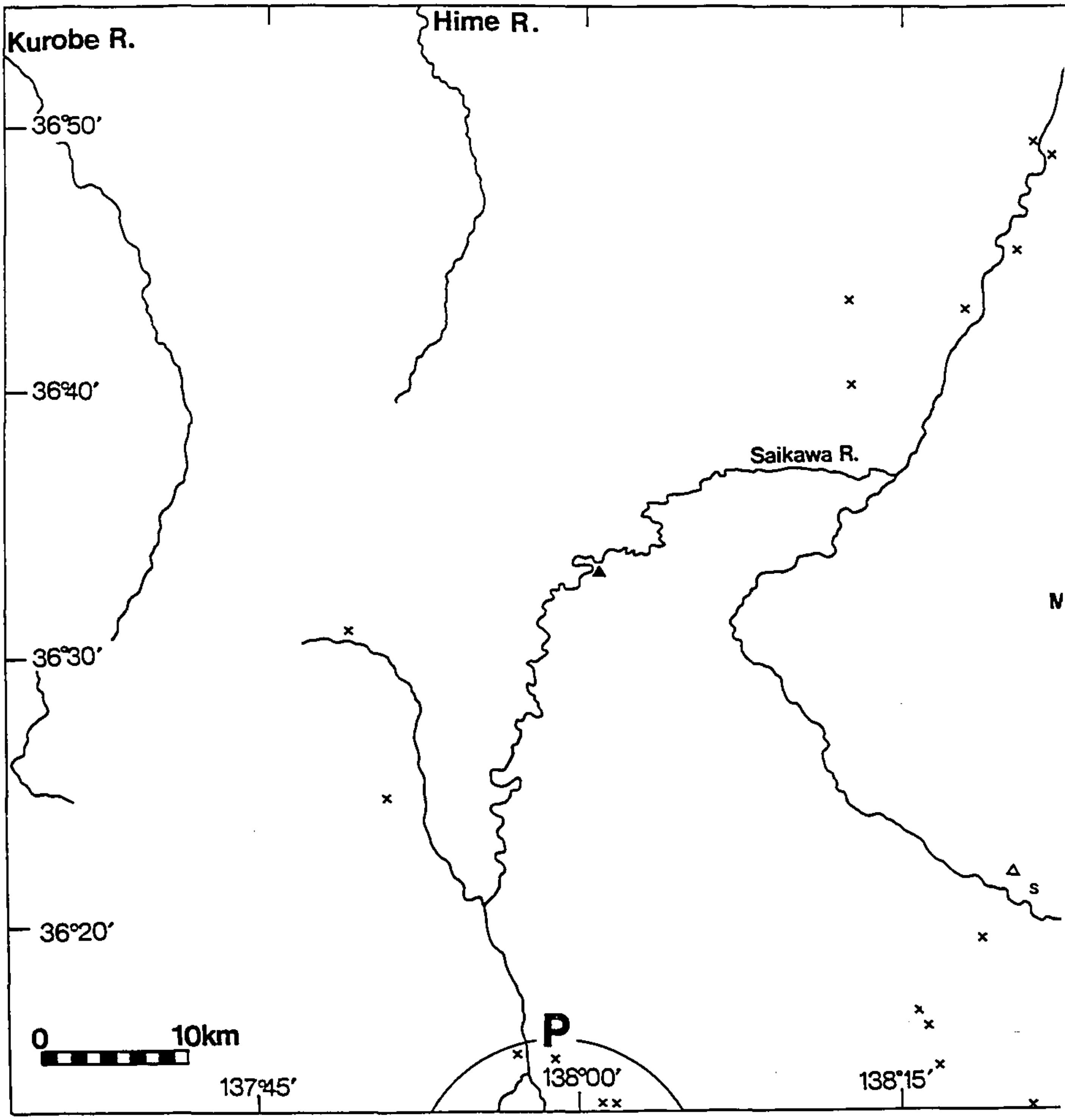
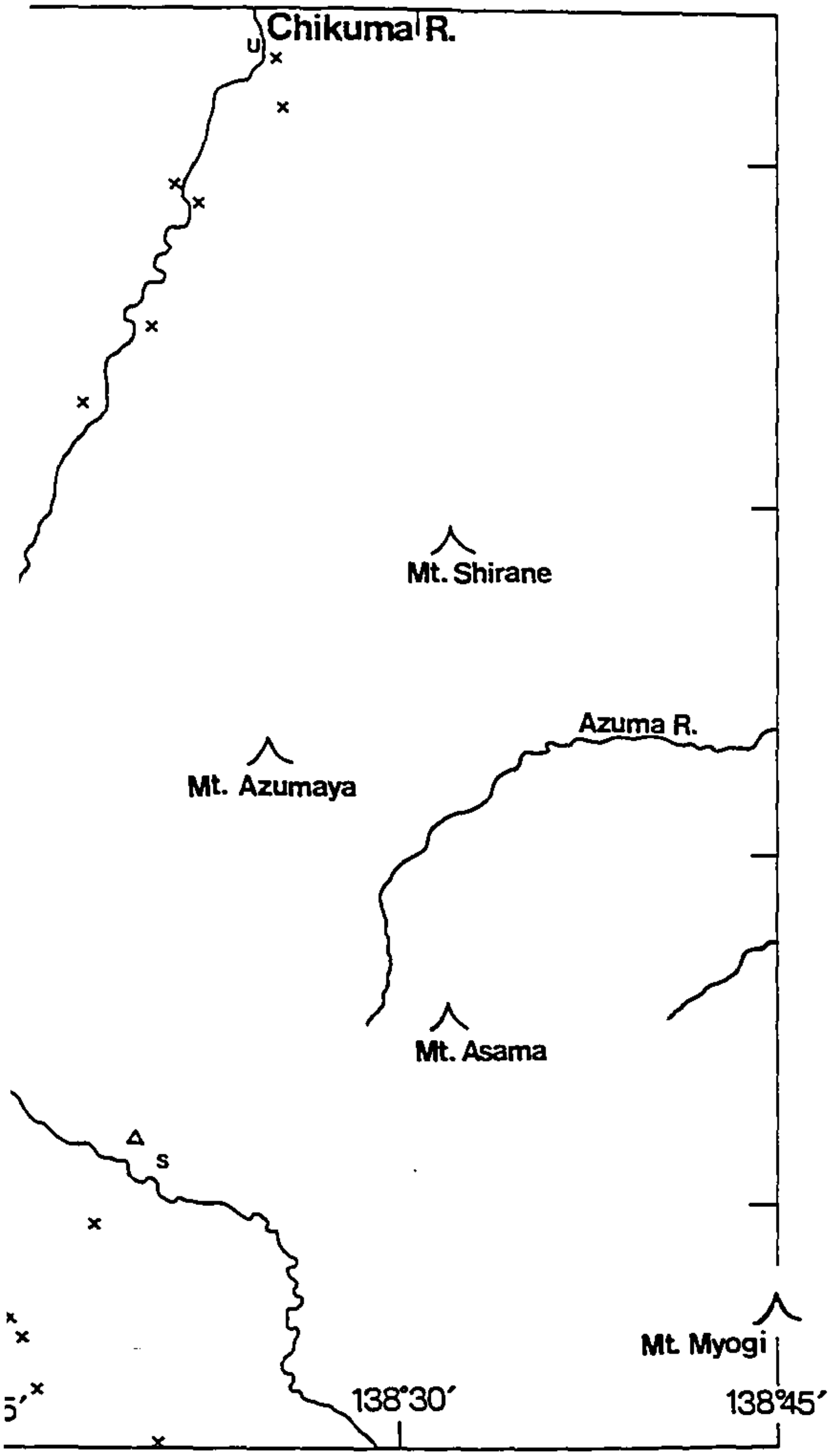
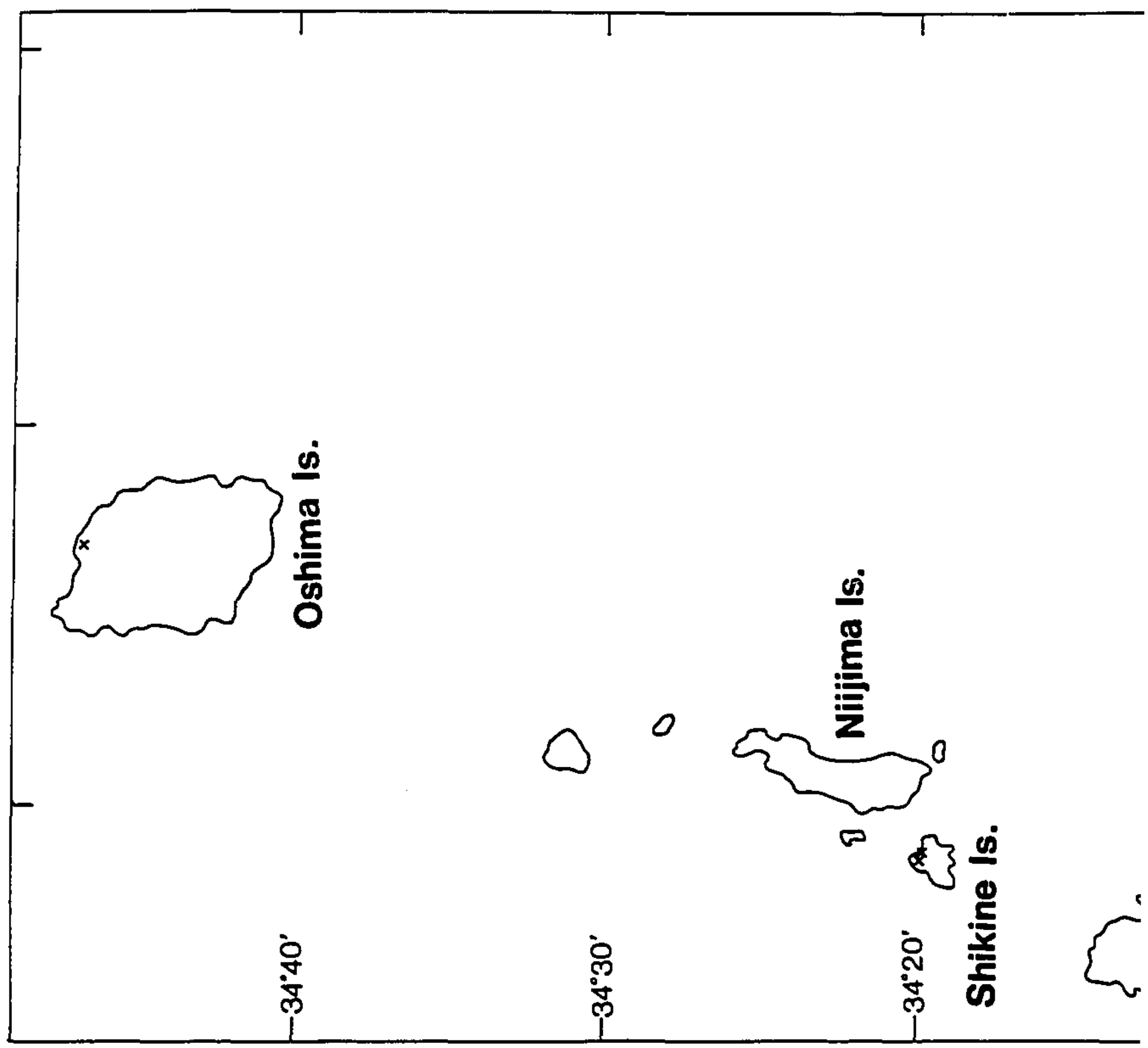


Figure 42. Site concentrations in Area IIIb.



Chikuma R.
U
Mt. Shirane
Azuma R.
Mt. Azumaya
Mt. Asama
S
Mt. Myogi
138°30′
138°45′


Oshima Is.
Niijima Is.
Shikine Is.
34°40'
34°30'
34°20'

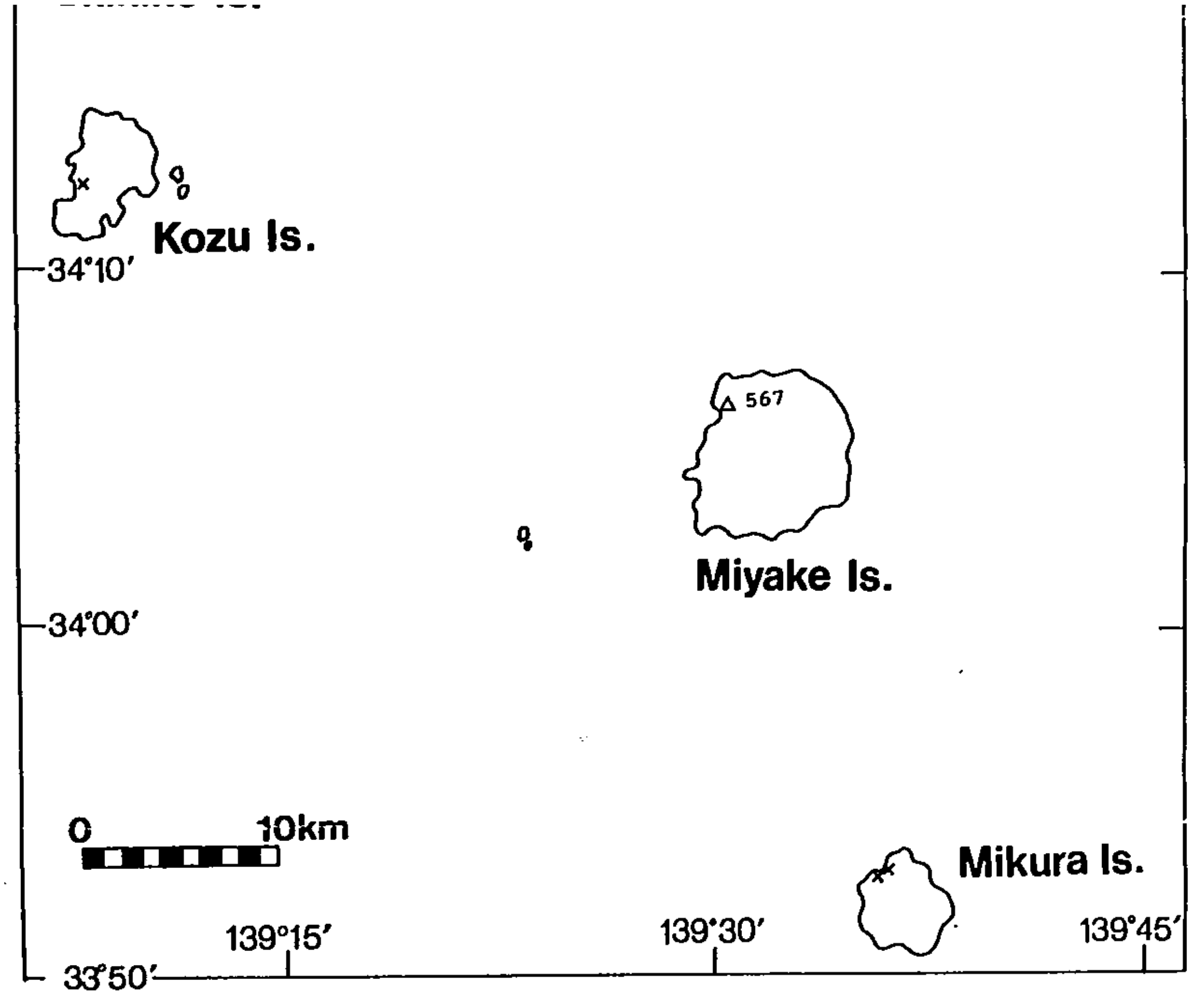


Figure 43. Site concentrations in Area IV.

illustrated in Figures 33-43.

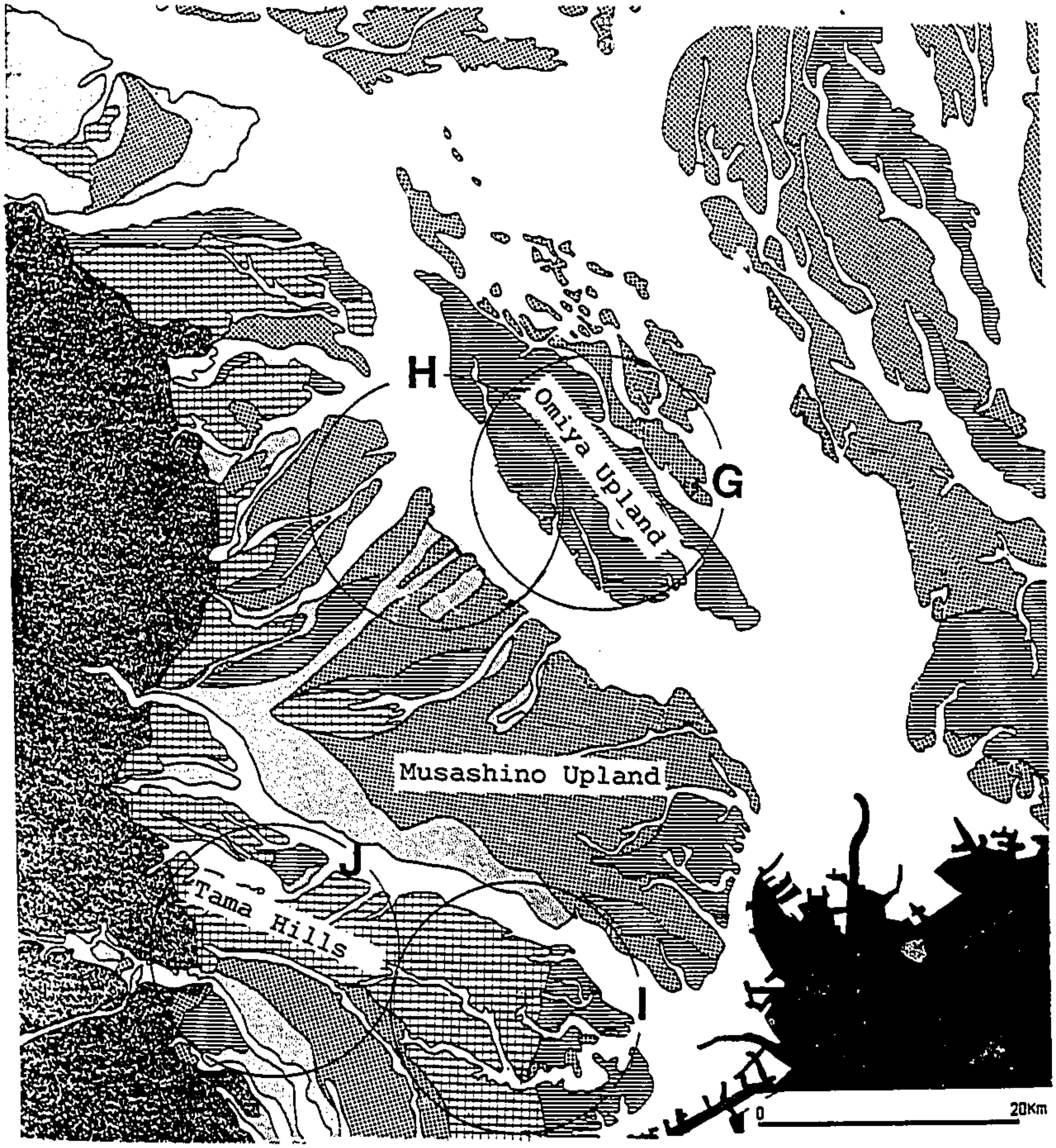
(1) Site Concentrations

First, the sites, in particular the dwelling sites, are not randomly distributed, but instead tend to form concentrations. This pattern corresponds closely with the expected pattern of collectors according to the hypothesis outlined in Chapter IV. As described in Chapter II, in a collecting system, not only the daily foraging radius but also the logistical radius (i.e., the zone exploited by specially organized task groups) are included within the exploitation zone of the group. Accordingly, residentially-used sites should be widely dispersed and concentrated at primary caching localities, which are related to primary resource concentrations (Savelle 1987: 45). Thus, the site distribution pattern shown in Figures 33-43 is consistent with the expected pattern of collectors. Furthermore, following the hypothesis, it is very likely that the site concentrations identified in Figures 39-43 represent clusters of residentially-used sites located near primary resource concentrations.

In Area I (Figure 39), six site concentrations (Concentrations A-F) can be identified. Of these six, the identification of Concentration B is tentative, since this site concentration is identified primarily by the presence of a single large site (No. 112 [Itoi Miyamae]) and a single medium site (No. 111 [Nakaune]). Furthermore, the border between Concentration A and Concentration B is quite obscure. The other four site concentrations (Concentrations C-F) seem to be fairly clearly separated from each other.

In Area II (Figure 40), at least four site concentrations (Concentrations G-J) can be identified. Of these four, Concentrations G and H are located along the Arakawa River. Concentration G consists of sites on the left bank of the Arakawa River, which is commonly called Omiya Upland, whereas Concentration H incorporates sites on the right bank of the Arakawa River, an area which is often referred to as the northeastern edge of Musashino Upland (see Figure 44).

In the south part of Area II, Concentration I, along the Tsurumi River, incorporates three large sites (No. 886 [Minamibori], No. 889 [Nishinoyato] and No. 925 [Kitagawa]) in the Kohoku New Town area. This neighbourhood is traditionally known for an abundance of Moroiso Phase settlements associated with shell-middens, including the three above-mentioned sites (Sakazume 1940, 1957). The northeastern edge of the 10 km radius of Concentration I possibly represents another site concentration, since there is a small cluster of dwelling



Mountain
Hill
Shimo-sueyoshi Terrace
Musashino Terrace
Tachikawa Terrace
Alluvial Lowland
Tokyo Bay

Figure 44. Geological map of part of Area II. (Mmodified from Kamifukuoka-shi Kyoiku Iinkai 1987.)

sites, including No. 341 (Inarimaru-kita) and several others, along the Tama River. For the present analysis, however, these sites will be treated as part of Concentration I.

Concentration J is located farther inland, in the area often referred to as the Tama Hills (see Figure 44). The abundance of Moroiso Phase sites reported in the Tama New Town area is due, in part, to the extensive rescue excavations conducted there since the 1960s. However, the abundance of Moroiso Phase sites in this area, in comparison to those from other phases, has been noted by many archaeologists (Iwahashi et al. 1992, Kogusuri 1985). Accordingly, it is reasonable to assume that Tama Hills area was one of the areas occupied intensively by the Moroiso Phase people. It should be kept in mind, however, that the actual centre of this site concentration is rather obscure, since there are several other small clusters of sites within the 10 km radius.

The pattern of site concentrations in Area III (Figures 41 and 42) is not as clear as in the first two areas. Since Area III is mountainous, and is the least developed part of the entire research area, it is assumed that a number of sites have yet to be identified. As a result, apart from Concentration K along the Fuefuki River (a tributary of the Fuji River), Concentration O around Lake Suwa, and Concentration P along a small tributary of the Chikuma River, the sites seem to be quite scattered. In this study, three additional site concentrations (Concentrations L, M and N) are tentatively identified around three large sites (No. 961 [Tenjin], No. 1032 [Tsukuebara] and No. 1034 [Akyu]). In Figure 41, these three site concentrations might seem to be fairly closely located to each other. However, since these sites are located in a mountainous area, the actual foraging zones were probably smaller than the 10 km radii indicated in Figure 41. In other words, the significant overlapping of the 10 km radii of these site concentrations does not necessarily indicate that their respective foraging zones actually overlapped.

The total number of Moroiso Phase sites in Area IV, the Izu Island area, is only seven, and is thus too small to identify any site concentrations. With the exception of the Nishihara site (No. 567) on Miyake Island, none of these sites incorporates pit-dwellings. Therefore, it is very likely that the majority of the sites in this area are the remains of either field camps or resource-extractive locations. It is important to note that Kozu Island is known as an obsidian quarry (Imamura 1980). Trace element analyses of obsidian samples from a number of Jomon sites in the Kanto Region indicate that Kozu Island was one of the major sources of obsidian for the Kanto Region throughout the Jomon Period (Kondo et al. 1980, Ninomiya 1983, Ninomiya et al. 1985).

Accordingly, it is quite possible that some of the sites in this area were special-purpose sites relating to the acquisition of obsidian.

(2) Intersite Variability among Dwelling Sites

The second important characteristic of Moroiso Phase settlement patterns is that there is considerable intersite variability among dwelling sites. Such intersite variability is evident both in lithic assemblage composition and in site size (Figures 33-43). According to the hypothesis presented in Chapter IV, if we are dealing with collectors who moved their residential bases several times a year, large variability among residentially-used sites is expected. Therefore, if we assume that most of the dwelling sites were residentially-used, the observed pattern of intersite variability is consistent with the collector model, in which residential bases are moved seasonally.

a) Variability in the Highest Peak in Assemblage Composition

In terms of site types, it is important to note that arrowhead peak, chipped stone axe peak, and grinding stone peak sites are never found exclusively in any of the four areas (i.e., Areas I-IV; see Figure 33). Such a pattern suggests a great diversity of subsistence activities practiced at the residential bases within each area. Following the hypothesis outlined in Chapter IV, it is very likely that the differences in assemblage composition reflect seasonal occupations of individual residential bases.

Specifying the functions of various categories of lithic tools will help us interpret the intersite variability in assemblage composition. Of the three main categories of lithic tools, arrowheads must have been associated with terrestrial mammal hunting. As mentioned in Chapter III, winter is assumed to have been the preferred hunting season. Chipped stone axes are believed to have been used as hoes, either for root crop collecting and/or primitive plant cultivation, both of which are primarily spring and summer subsistence activities. Finally, grinding stones were probably used for nut processing, particularly in the autumn.

The currently available data are not sufficient to discuss the actual seasonal movement between and/or within site concentrations in each area. However, it is instructive that, in Figures 39-43, some of the site concentrations are characterized by an abundance of a specific site type. This pattern is particularly noticeable in Area I. In Figure 39, Concentration D is characterized by the dominance of grinding stone peak sites (11 out of 14), whereas all six sites in Concentration F are classified as chipped stone axe peak sites. Finally, Concentration A is characterized by the highest frequency of arrowhead peak sites within Area I. Such a pattern may reflect intensive seasonal use of each site concentration.

The dominance of a specific site type in each site concentration is not as clear in Area II (Figure 40) as in Area I. Nevertheless, several characteristics of Concentrations I and J are worth noting. As shown in Figure 40, Concentration I was defined around three large sites in the Kohoku New Town area. Unfortunately, the lithic assemblage data from the Minamibori site (No. 886) are currently unavailable. Of the other two, the Nishinoyato site (No. 889) is characterized by the highest peak in the category of grinding stones. The Kitagawa site (No.925) is classified as a pebble tool peak site, but, as shown in Figure 25, in terms of the three major tool categories, the site is actually characterized by a high frequency of grinding stones and a low frequency of arrowheads and chipped stone axes. Accordingly, it can be suggested that the two large sites within this concentration are both characterized by an abundance of grinding stones and low frequency of arrowheads and chipped stone axes (see Figures 24 and 25). Concentration J, on the other hand, is characterized by a mixture of three different types of sites: arrowhead peak, chipped stone axe peak and grinding stone peak sites. Within Area II, Concentration J is the only site concentration from which arrowhead peak sites have been reported.

The available data from Area III (Figures 41 and 42) are too limited to delineate the site type characteristics of each site concentration. However, it is worth noting that grinding stone peak sites are largely restricted to the southeastern part of this area (within Concentrations K and L), with an exception of a single site (No. 1052 [Karasawa]). On the other hand, all chipped stone peak sites reported in this area are located at the northwest of Lake Suwa in Concentrations O and P.

(b) Single Peak vs. Multiple Peak Sites

Intersite variability in site type can be also examined from the perspective of the single peak vs. multiple peak sites. Twenty-three sites (10 arrowhead peak, 7 chipped stone peak, and 6 grinding stone peak) are single peak sites, whereas the remaining 72 sites (20 arrowhead peak, 20 chipped stone axe peak, 29 grinding stone peak, 2 pebble tool peak and 1 net sinker peak) are multiple peak sites (see Table 10).

Table 10. Relative frequencies of different types of sites in each area.

Site Type		I	II	III	IV	Sub-Total	Total
ARH	(m)	5 (13.9)	3 (10.0)	12 (42.9)	0	20 (21.1)	30 (31.6)
	(s)	0	2 (6.7)	7 (25.0)	1 (100.0)	10 (10.5)	
CAX	(m)	9 (25.0)	7 (23.3)	4 (14.3)	0	20 (21.1)	27 (28.4)
	(s)	5 (13.9)	2 (6.7)	0	0	7 (7.4)	
GRD	(m)	14 (38.9)	10 (33.3)	5 (17.9)	0	29 (30.5)	35 (36.8)
	(s)	3 (8.3)	3 (10.0)	0	0	6 (6.3)	
PBL	(m)	0	2 (6.7)	0	0	2 (2.1)	2 (2.1)
NSK	(m)	0	1 (3.3)	0	0	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)
Total		36 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	95 (100.0)	95 (100.0)

As described in the model outlined in Chapter II, assemblage diversity is an important information source in identifying site functions. According to the model, it is expected that residential bases should yield a more diverse assemblage than special-purpose sites. Accordingly, one could conclude that single peak sites were special-purpose sites, whereas multiple peak sites were residential bases. However, since all 95 sites examined here are associated with one or more pit-dwelling(s), it is more likely that many of these single peak sites were residentially-used sites that were also used, on occasion, as special-purpose sites when the residential group relocated its residential base elsewhere. As described in Chapter II, this type of behaviour is a characteristic of collectors who move their residential bases seasonally.

Since the boundary between single and multiple peak sites in this study is not absolute, the category of "single peak" sites may include sites representing several different functions. As evident from Figures 30 and 31, the multiple peak sites may grade into single peak sites. Accordingly, it is difficult to establish a strictly objective criterion to separate these two categories from each other. Further study will be necessary to determine the function and nature of these single peak sites.

c) Variability in Site Size

Variability among dwelling sites can be recognized not only in site type but also in site size. The result of the site size analysis indicates that the majority of dwelling sites are small, with only one to four pit dwellings. Sites classified as medium (five to ten pit-dwellings) comprise only 11.6 % of the total, while 4.5 % represent large sites with more than ten pit-dwellings. Following the model, such variability in site size may represent seasonal dispersal and amalgamation of residential groups.

It should be kept in mind that the relative frequencies of small, medium and large sites as described above might not reflect the actual proportions of Moroiso Phase sites. This is because the dwelling sites examined here include those in which only a small portion of the site area was excavated. Since most of the Jomon pit-dwellings are difficult to locate by surface surveys, it is possible that the estimated numbers of dwellings in these partially-excavated sites may be under-represented.

One way to solve the problem would be to exclude partially-excavated sites from the samples for the analysis of site size. However, this would result in a significant reduction in sample size both for the analysis of lithic assemblage variability and for the examination of overall settlement patterns. Therefore, site size data from all the dwelling sites, including partially-excavated ones, were used as the raw data for the analysis of site location. Thus, when a site was classified as "large", we can be confident that the site consists of ten or more contemporaneously occupied dwellings. On the other hand, when a site was classified as a "small" site, it may not reflect the actual number of contemporaneously occupied dwellings. Similarly, some of the "non-dwelling" sites in Figures 33-43 may in fact have had associated dwellings.

This limitation of the available site size data, however, is probably not significant in the context of the present study. The result of a Moroiso Phase site size analysis, using only selected sites in which a significant portion of the site area (more than 1000 m^2) was excavated, still indicates that the majority of the Moroiso Phase sites were small, with one to four dwellings per site per sub-phase (Habu 1988). Furthermore, the relative abundance of small settlements from the Moroiso Phase has also been noted by several other archaeologists (Kogusuri 1985, Noto 1986, Onigata 1985). According to these studies, some of the site concentrations in Figures 39-43, such as Concentrations D, G and J, are characterized by an abundance of small settlements with only a few dwellings. On the other hand, Concentration

I has traditionally been known for an abundance of large settlements associated with shell-middens. Thus, the pattern of site size represented in Figures 39-43 is consistent with the results of previous studies.

(3) Regional Differences in Settlement Patterns

Finally, it is significant that, although different types of sites are never found exclusively in each of the four areas (i.e., Areas I-IV), there are regional differences in the characteristics of lithic assemblages. It is clear from Figure 33 and Table 10 that there are more arrowhead peak sites in Area III than in Areas I and II. This pattern is especially evident for large sites. In Area III, three (No. 989 [Juninoki], No. 1032 (Tsukuebara] and No. 1034 [Akyu]) of four large sites were identified as arrowhead peak, whereas none of the large sites in Areas I and II was classified as arrowhead peak (Figure 33). Such a pattern of regional differences may reflect different emphases that the people living in each of the areas placed on their subsistence activities. In other words, hunting may have been more important in Area III than in Areas I and II.

Another interesting regional characteristic is an abundance of chipped stone axe peak sites along the Arakawa

River: eight out of ten sites were classified as chipped stone peak (Figure 33). (It should be kept in mind that, although the Arakawa River Valley is divided into Areas I and II, this division is only for the convenience of preparing site distribution maps.) Differences in accessibility to raw materials will not explain this regional characteristic since raw materials for chipped stone axes, such as andesite, basalt and hornfels, are commonly distributed throughout the entire research area.

The abundance of chipped stone axes among Moroiso Phase sites along the Arakawa River has been noted by Arai (1986) and Sasamori (1987). Both archaeologists indicate that this characteristic of Moroiso Phase sites is similar to that of Middle Jomon sites from various parts of the Kanto and Chubu regions, thus implicitly suggesting the similarity in subsistence activities between the Moroiso Phase and the Middle Jomon Period. However, the results of the present study (Figure 33) indicate that, contrary to the suggestion by Arai (1986) and Sasamori (1987), an abundance of chipped stone axes is not a universal characteristic of Moroiso Phase sites but rather a local one. Assuming that the dominance of chipped stone axes in lithic assemblage composition reflects the relative importance of plant (possibly root crop) collecting in overall subsistence strategies, the Arakawa River Valley might have been a locality in which intensive plant collecting was practiced during the Moroiso Phase.

(4) Summary

In summary, the following conclusions can be made:

1) Sites are not randomly distributed, but instead tend to form concentrations. Such a distribution pattern of sites corresponds very well with the model of collectors.

2) There is considerable intersite variability among Moroiso Phase dwelling sites both in site type, based on lithic assemblage composition, and in site size. Such variability is consistent with the model of collectors who move their residential bases seasonally.

3) Given the seasonal and regional diversity in available food resources in the study area, it is likely that the differences in assemblage composition reflect seasonal occupations of the residential bases. The relative abundance of a specific .site type in some site concentrations may reflect seasonal differences in subsistence activities conducted in various site concentrations.

4) It can be suggested that some of the single peak sites were residentially-used sites which were also used, on occasion, as special-purpose sites when the residential group relocated its residential base elsewhere.

5) Variability in site size is consistent with seasonal dispersal and amalgamation of residential groups.

6) Finally, although different types of sites are never found exclusively in each of the four areas (i.e., Areas I-IV), there seem to be some regional differences in the characteristics of lithic assemblages. Such a pattern may reflect different emphases in the subsistence activities between areas as well as different accessibility to raw materials.

CHAPTER VI

CHANGES IN SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS THROUGH THE MOROISO PHASE

The final stage of the data analysis involves the examination of changes in subsistence-settlement systems during the Moroiso Phase. In the previous chapter, it was suggested that the Moroiso Phase settlement patterns correspond very closely to those of hunter-gatherers who are relatively sedentary but who move their residential bases seasonally. This chapter takes the analysis one step further and examines changes within the Moroiso Phase.

As indicated in Chapter IV, the Moroiso Phase can be divided into three sub-phases: Moroiso-a, b and c. Although currently available C^{14} data for Moroiso Phase sites are few (see Table 1 in Chapter IV), the approximate length of the Early Jomon period in the Kanto region can be estimated to have been about 1300-1400 years (Keally and Muto 1982, see Chapter III). Furthermore, conventional chronology of Jomon pottery (based on Yamanouchi 1937b) defines five major Early Jomon phases: they are, from the earliest to the latest, Hanazumi-kaso, Sekiyama, Kurohama, Moroiso and Jusanbodai. Therefore, assuming that the duration of each major phase of the Early Jomon period was approximately equal, we can suggest that the Moroiso Phase probably lasted for about 200-300 years.

If the Moroiso Phase lasted for 200-300 years, or possibly longer, the characteristics of intersite variability and settlement patterns observed in the previous chapter might, in fact, be biased by temporal changes through the Moroiso Phase. Accordingly, the first and second sections of this chapter examine lithic assemblage compositions, intersite variability and site concentration patterns in each sub-phase, and discuss the validity of the conclusions presented in the previous chapter. In the third section, changes in other aspects of settlement patterns during the Moroiso Phase are discussed in relation to changes in natural environments.

1. Changes in Lithic Assemblage Composition at Each Site

As discussed in Chapter V, the 95 LTE (lithic tool examined) dwelling sites were classified into eight types based on the total numbers of 11 categories of lithic tools from all three Moroiso sub-phases. In order to examine changes in lithic assemblage characteristics through the Moroiso Phase, it would be ideal if we could determine the lithic assemblage composition for each of the three sub-phases for each site. Unfortunately, the total number of lithic tools from each sub-phase is often too small to yield accurate information relating to the frequencies of the 11 categories of lithic tools. Furthermore, in some cases, lithic assemblages from the different sub-phases were mixed and therefore are impossible to separate from each other.

Accordingly, in this section, only 13 LTE dwelling sites for which the sample of lithic tools for at least two sub-phases numbered 15 or more were used for the comparison of lithic assemblage compositions between sub-phases. Those sites are Enokibata (No. 44), Oshimohara (No. 50), Mitsumine Jinja (No. 104), Itoi Miyamae (NO. 112), Inarimaru-kita (No. 341), Saginuma (No. 826), Hanatoriyama (No. 935), Shakado S1 (No. 939), Tenjin (No. 961), Juninoki (No. 989), Shutoyashiki (No. 1014), Akyu (No. 1034) and Otomodaira (No. 1056).

Tables 11-23 list the numbers and relative frequencies (percentages) of 11 categories of lithic tools for each sub-phase clearly present in the 13 LTE dwelling sites. Figures 45-57 represent numbers and relative frequencies of lithic tools per sub-phase from the 13 sites. These data indicate that, with the exception of the Inarimaru-kita site (No. 341; Table 15 and Figure 49), lithic assemblage compositions from different sub-phases within each site are remarkably similar.

Table 24 summarizes temporal changes in lithic assemblage

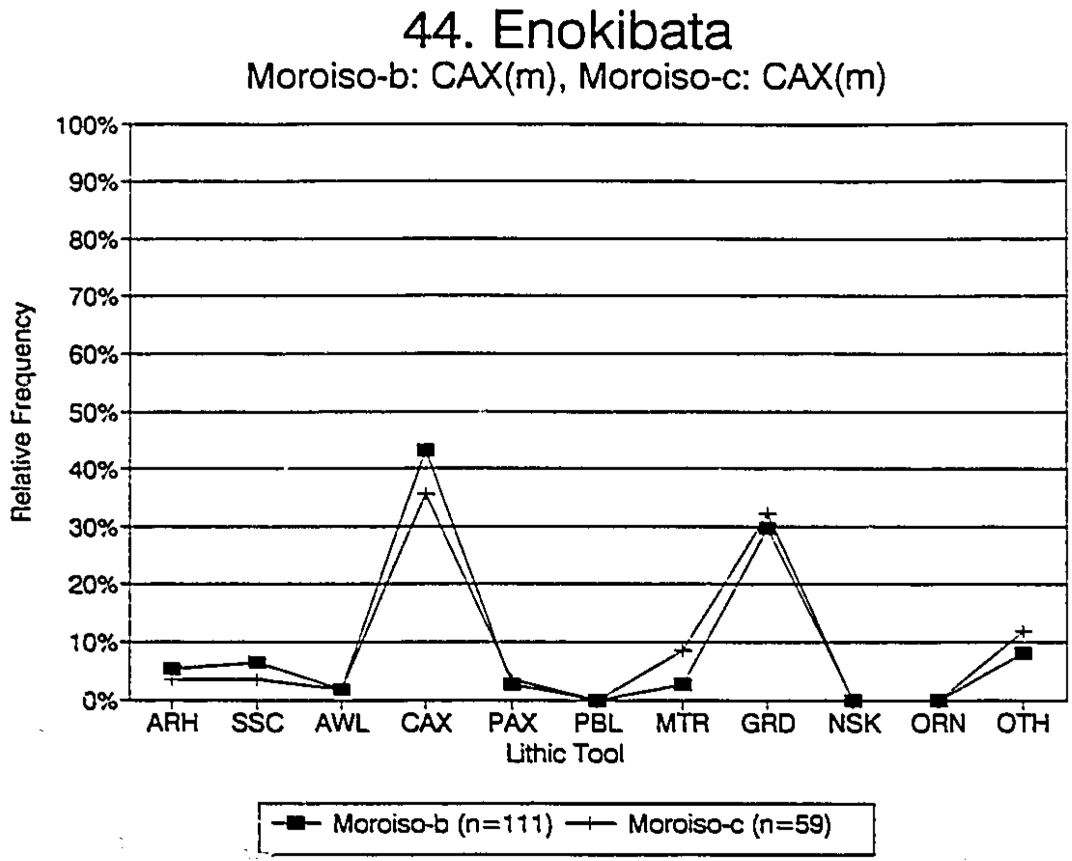


Figure 45. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Enokibata site (No. 44).

Table 11. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Enokibata site (No.44).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=111	6 (5.4)	7 (6.3)	2 (1.8)	48 (43.2)	3 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.7)	33 (29.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (8.1)
c(%) n=59	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	21 (35.6)	2 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	5 (8.5)	19 (32.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (11.9)

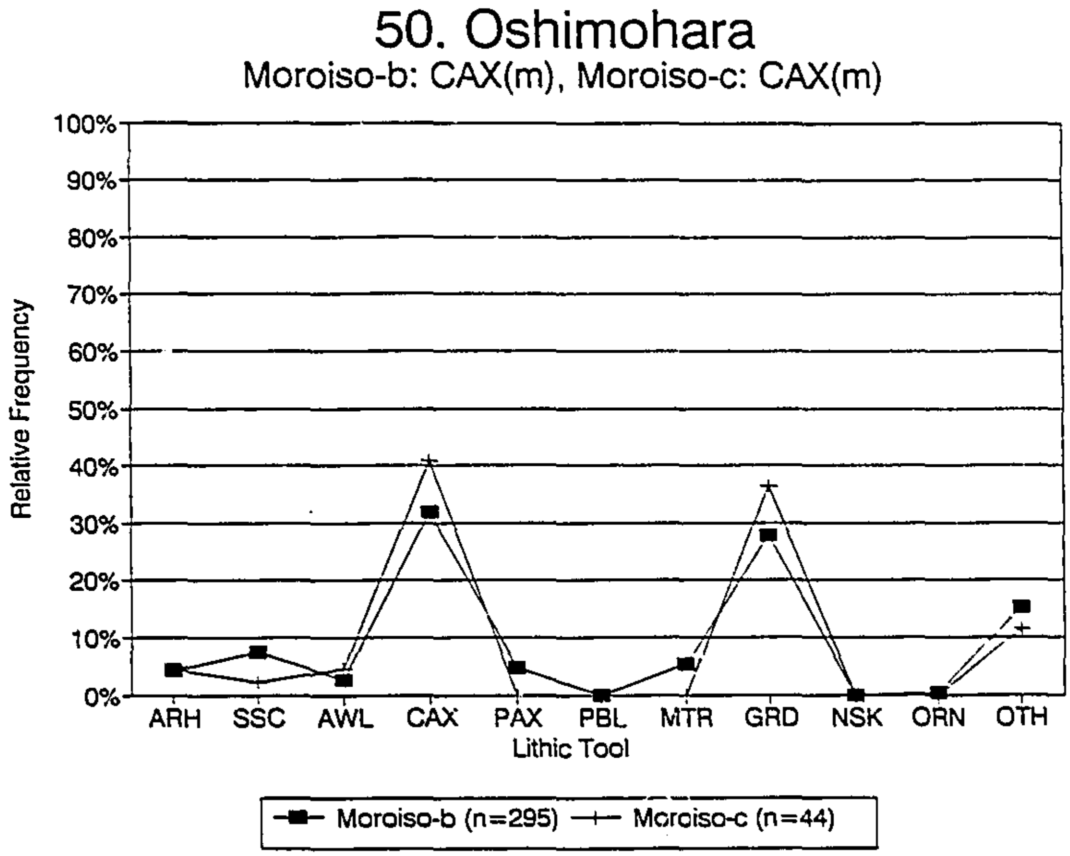


Figure 46. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Oshimohara site (No. 50).

Table 12. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Oshimohara site (No.50).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=295	13 (4.4)	22 (7.5)	8 (2.7)	94 (31.9)	14 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	16 (5.4)	82 (27.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	15 (15.3)
c(%) n=44	2 (4.5)	1 (2.3)	2 (4.5)	18 (40.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (36.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (11.4)

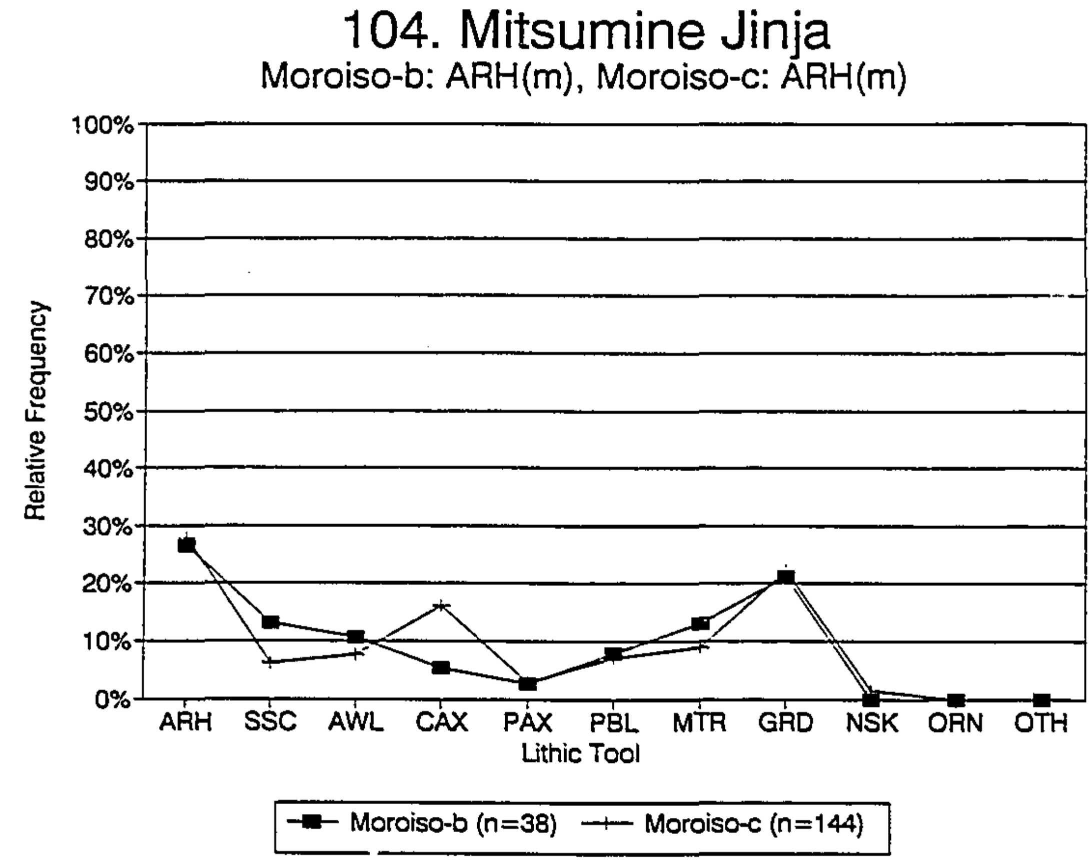


Figure 47. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Mitsumine Jinja site (No. 104).

Table 13. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Mitsumine Jinja site (No.104).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=38	10 (26.3)	5 (13.2)	4 (10.5)	2 (5.3)	1 (2.6)	3 (7.9)	5 (13.2)	8 (21.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
c(%) n=144	40 (27.8)	9 (6.3)	11 (7.6)	23 (16.0)	4 (2.8)	10 (6.9)	13 (9.0)	32 (22.2)	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

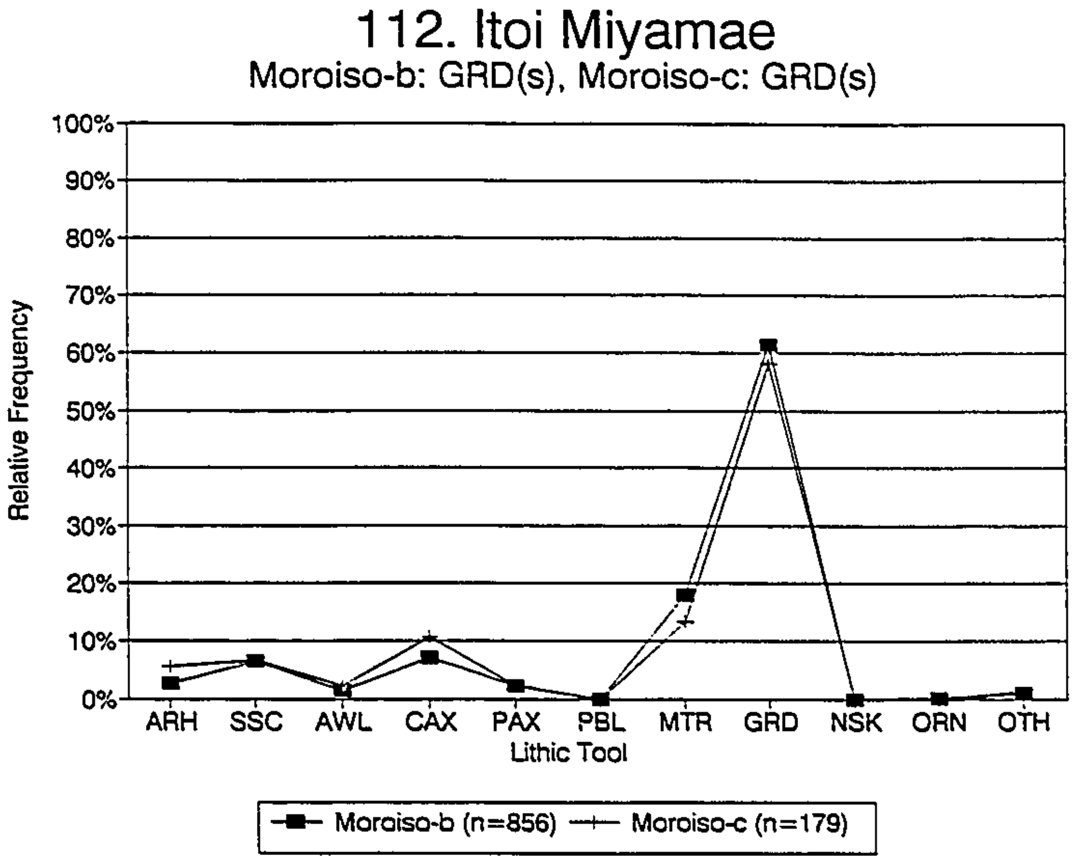


Figure 48. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Itoi Miyamae site (No. 112).

Table 14. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Ito Miyamae site (No.112).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=856	23 (2.7)	55 (6.4)	11 (1.3)	61 (7.1)	18 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	153 (17.9)	526 (61.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	8 (0.9)
c(%) n=179	10 (5.6)	12 (6.7)	4 (2.2)	19 (10.6)	4 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	24 (13.4)	104 (58.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.1)

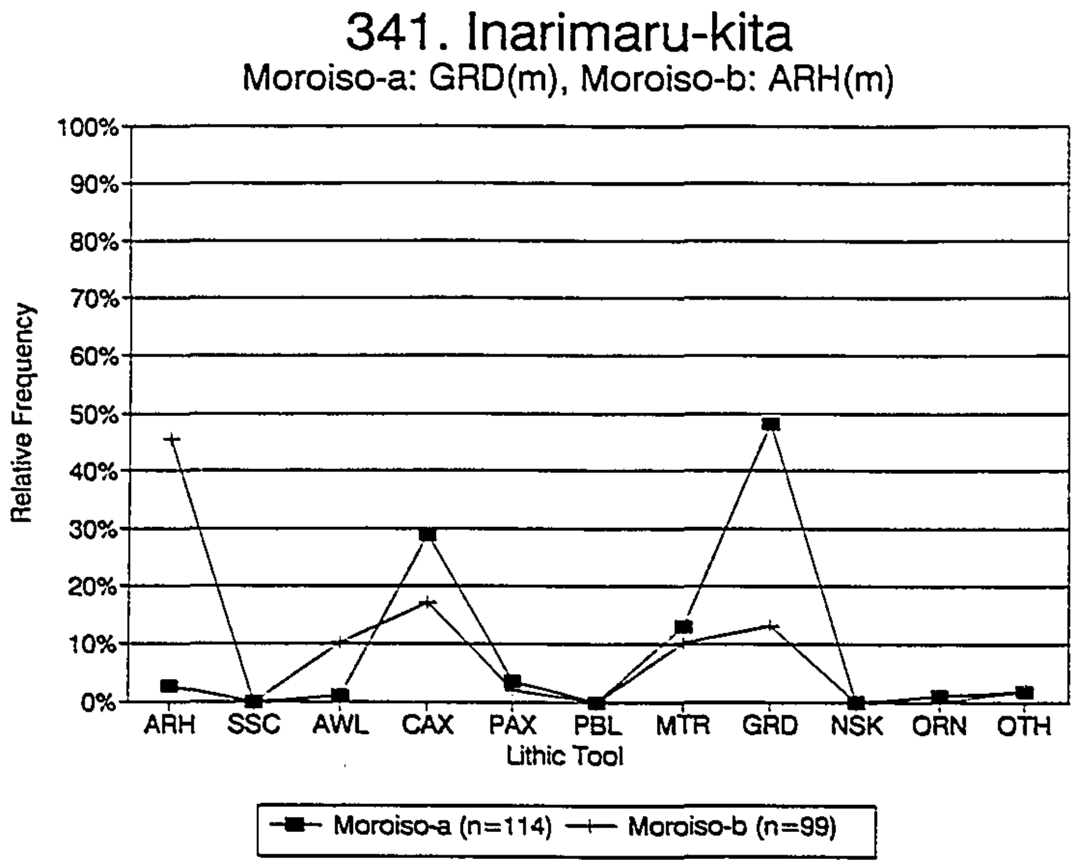


Figure 49. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Inarimaru-kita site (No. 341).

Table 15. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Inarimaru-kita site (No.341).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=114	3 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	33 (28.9)	4 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	15 (13.2)	55 (48.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
b(%) n=99	45 (45.5)	0 (0.0)	10 (10.1)	17 (17.2)	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (10.1)	13 (13.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.0)

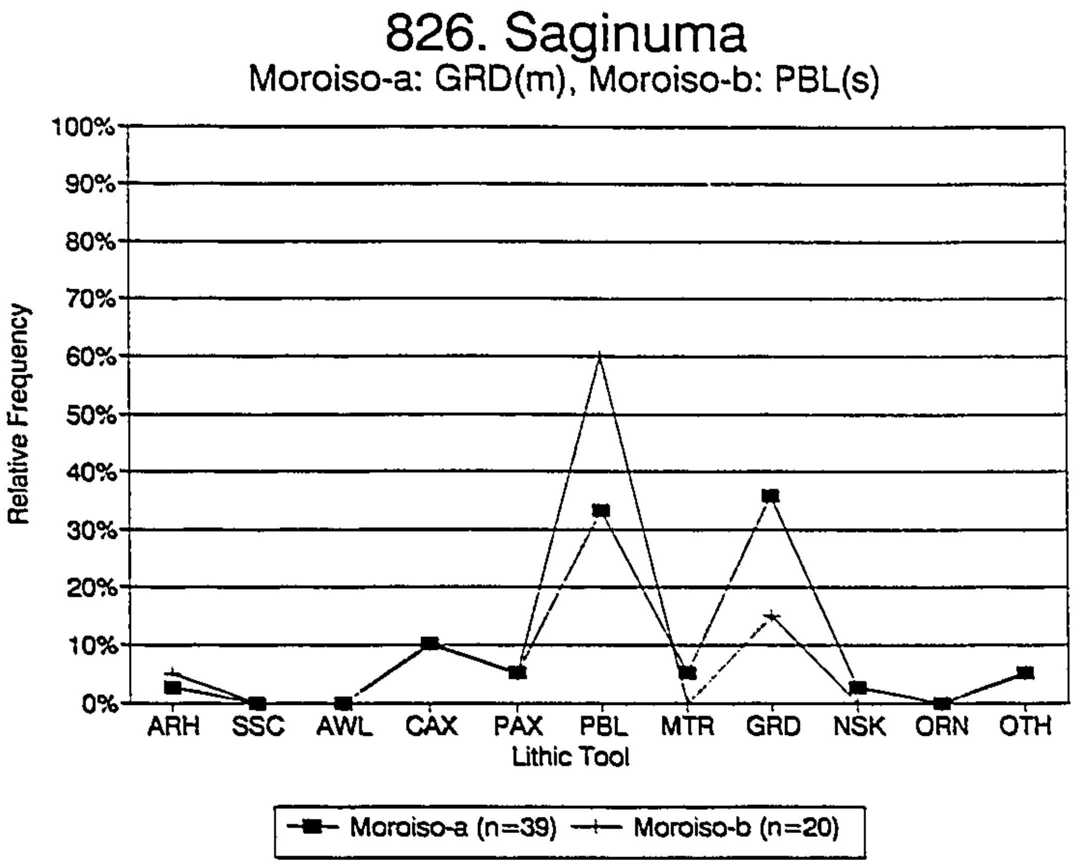


Figure 50. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Saginuma site (No. 826).

Table 16. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Saginuma site (No.826).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=39	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (10.3)	2 (5.1)	13 (33.3)	2 (5.1)	14 (35.9)	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.1)
b(%) n=20	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)	12 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.0)

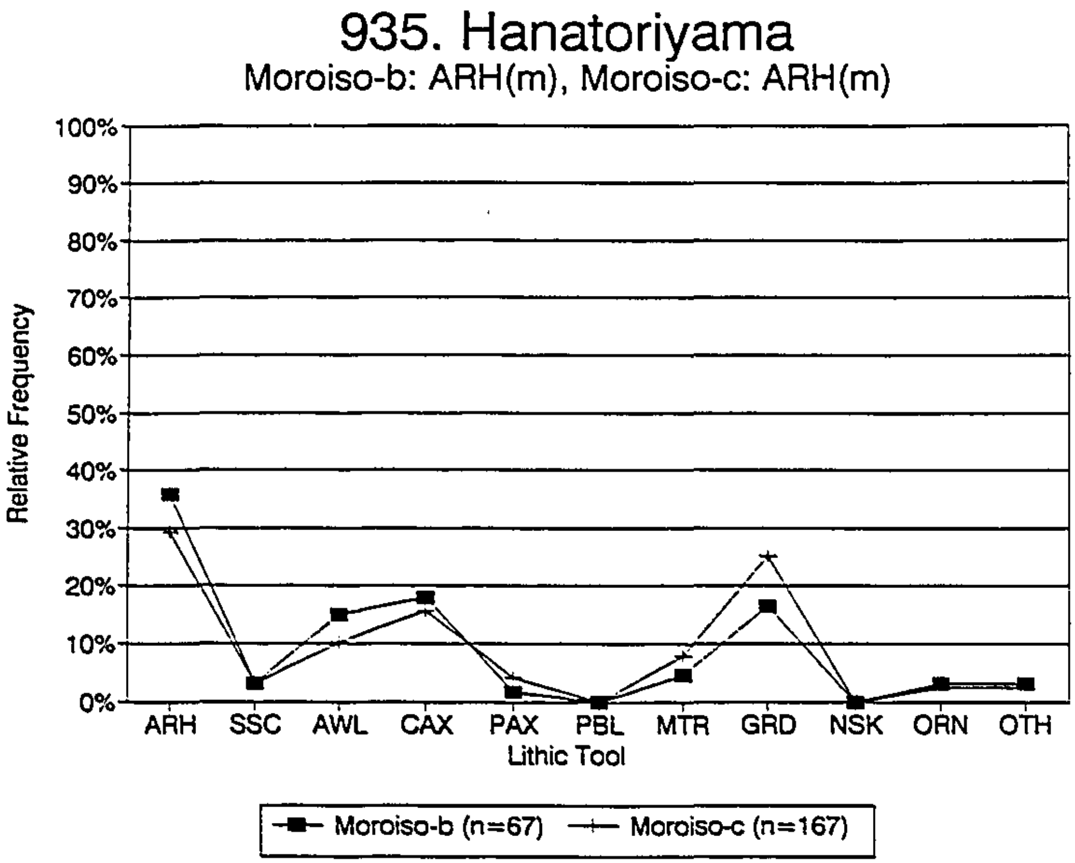


Figure 51. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Hanatoriyama site (No. 935).

Table 17. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Hanatoriyama site (No.935).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=67	24 (35.8)	2 (3.0)	10 (14.9)	12 (17.9)	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.5)	11 (16.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.0)	2 (3.0)
c(%) n=167	49 (29.3)	5 (3.0)	17 (10.2)	26 (15.6)	7 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	13 (7.8)	42 (25.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (2.4)	4 (2.4)

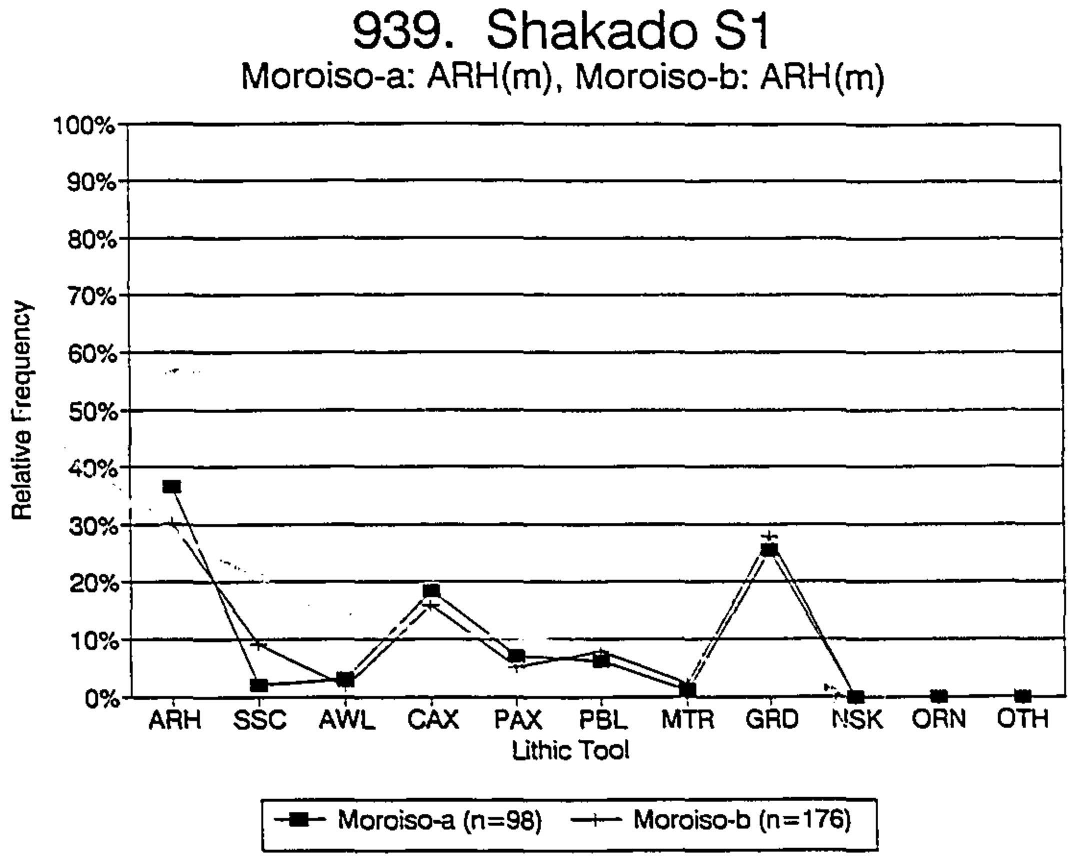


Figure 52. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Shakado S1 site (No. 939).

Table 18. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Shakado S1 site (No.939).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=98	36 (36.7)	2 (2.0)	3 (3.1)	18 (18.4)	7 (7.1)	6 (6.1)	1 (1.0)	25 (25.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
b(%) n=176	53 (30.1)	16 (9.1)	3 (1.7)	28 (15.9)	9 (5.1)	14 (8.0)	4 (2.3)	49 (27.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

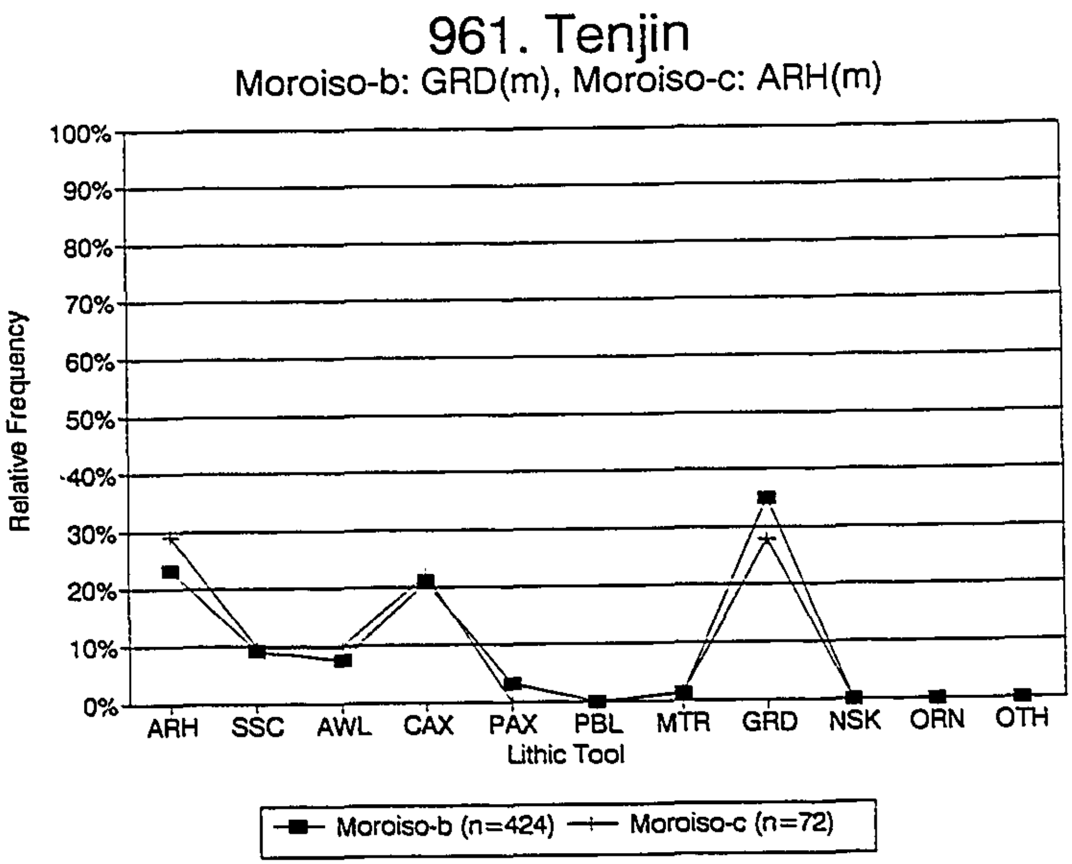


Figure 53. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Tenjin site (No. 961).

Table 19. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases at the Tenjin site (No.961).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
b(%) n=424	98 (23.1)	39 (9.2)	32 (7.5)	89 (21.0)	13 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.2)	148 (34.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
c(%) n=72	21 (29.2)	7 (9.7)	7 (9.7)	16 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.4)	20 (27.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

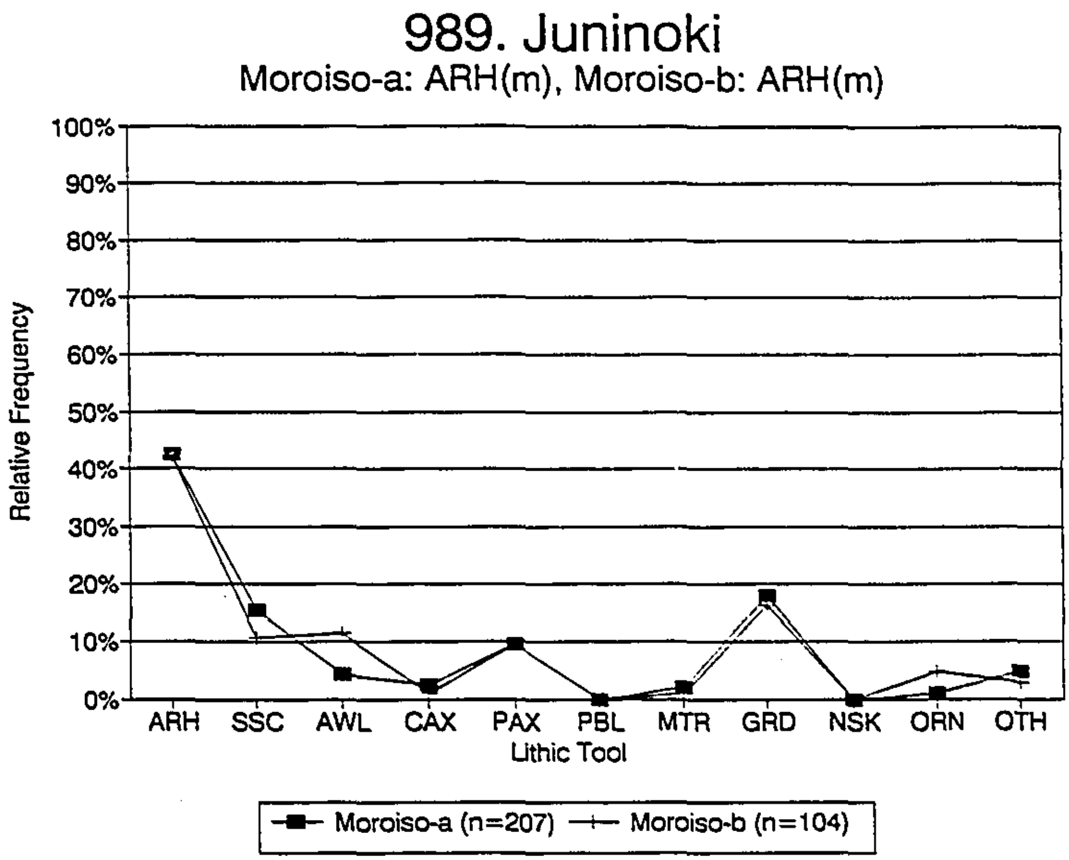


Figure 54. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Juninoki site (No. 989).

Table 20. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Juninoki site (No.989).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=207	88 (42.5)	32 (15.5)	9 (4.3)	5 (2.4)	20 (9.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.9)	37 (17.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.0)	10 (4.8)
b(%) n=104	44 (42.3)	11 (10.6)	12 (11.5)	1 (1.0)	10 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	17 (16.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (4.8)	3 (2.9)

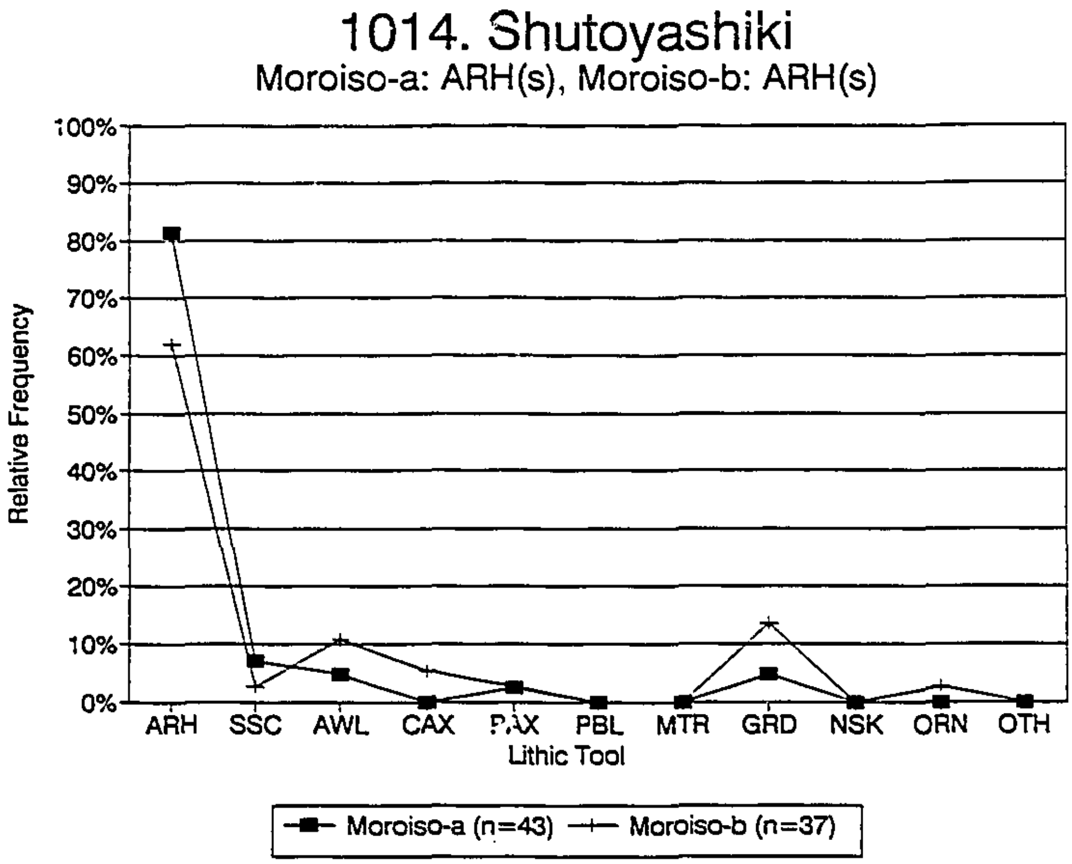


Figure 55. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Shutoyashiki site (No. 1014).

Table 21. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Shutoyashiki site (No.1014).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=43	35 (81.4)	3 (7.0)	2 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
b(%) n=37	23 (62.2)	1 (2.7)	4 (10.8)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (13.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)

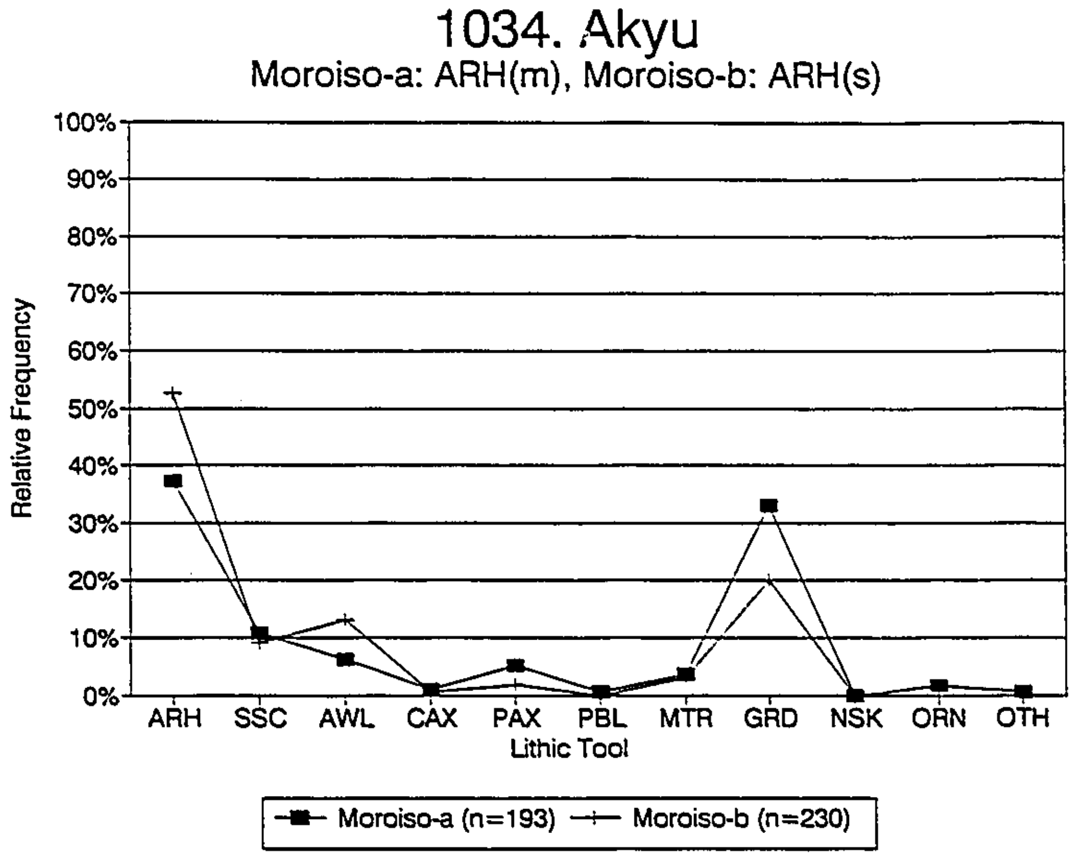


Figure 56. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Akyu site (No. 1034).

Table 22. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Akyu site (No.1034).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=193	72 (37.3)	21 (10.9)	12 (6.2)	2 (1.0)	10 (5.2)	1 (0.5)	7 (3.6)	64 (33.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.6)	1 (0.5)
b(%) n=230	121 (52.6)	21 (9.1)	30 (13.0)	1 (0.4)	4 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	7 (3.0)	46 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

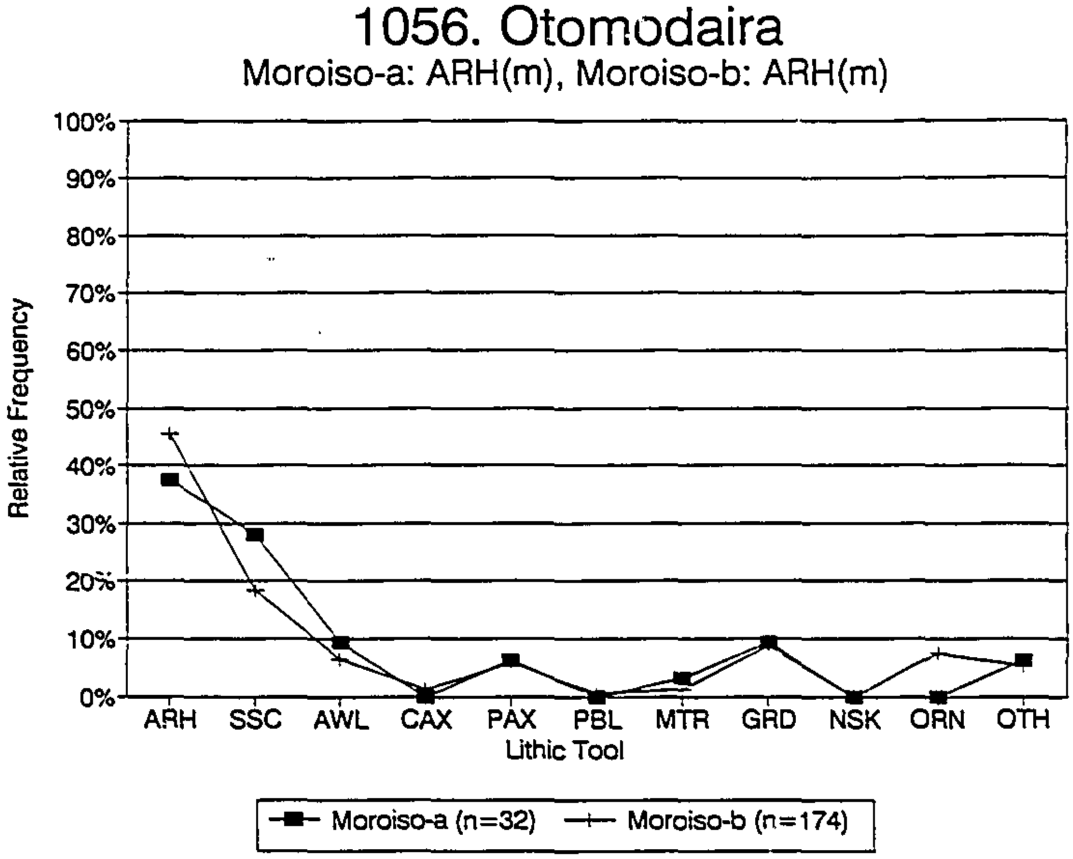


Figure 57. Relative frequencies of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Otomodaira site (No. 1056).

Table 23. Absolute abundances and relative frequencies (%) of lithic tools per category from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases at the Otomodaira site (No.1056).

	ARH	SSC	AWL	CAX	PAX	PBL	MTR	GRD	NSK	ORN	OTH
a(%) n=32	12 (37.5)	9 (28.1)	3 (9.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.1)	3 (9.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (6.3)
b(%) n=174	79 (45.4)	32 (18.4)	11 (6.3)	2 (1.1)	10 (5.7)	1 (0.6)	2 (1.1)	15 (8.6)	0 (0.0)	13 (7.5)	9 (5.2)

Table 24. Summary of temporal changes in lithic assemblage characteristics for 13 dwelling sites.

No.	Site	Moroiso			Changes in Site Types	Pearson's r
		a	b	c		
44	Enokibata		CAX(m)	CAX(m)	-	0.9702''
50	Oshimohara		CAX(m)	CAX(m)	-	0.9696''
104	Mitsumine Jinja		ARH(m)	ARH(m)	-	0.8816''
112	Itoi Miyamae		GRD(s)	GRD(s)	-	0.9940''
341	Inarimaru-kita	GRD(m)	ARH(m)		GRD(m)/ARH(m)	0.2325
826	Saginuma	GRD(m)	PBL(s)		GRD(m)/PBL(s)	0.7863'
935	Hanatoriyama		ARH(m)	ARH(m)	-	0.9310''
939	Shakado S1	ARH(m)	ARH(m)		-	0.9645''
961	Tenjin		GRD(m)	ARH(m)	GRD(m)/ARH(m)	0.9636''
989	Juninoki	ARH(m)	ARH(m)		-	0.9685''
1014	Shutoyashiki	ARH(s)	ARH(s)		-	0.9784''
1034	Akyu	ARH(m)	ARH(s)		ARH(m)/ARH(s)	0.9038''
1056	Otomodaira	ARH(m)	ARH(m)		-	0.9311''

Two tailed significance: ' = 1%, '' = 0.1%

compositions for the 13 LTE dwelling sites. In terms of site types, nine of the 13 sites exhibit no changes between sub-phases (see the column of "Change in Site Types" in Table 24). Furthermore, Pearson's correlation of coefficients for the 13 pairs of lithic assemblage data (Table 24) indicate that there are strong correlations between two sub-phases from each site, with the exception of the Inarimaru-kita site (No. 341).

Based on these results, it can be suggested that lithic assemblage compositions from different sub-phases within each dwelling site exhibit very similar characteristics. In other words, it is unlikely that the assemblage diversity for each of the 95 LTE dwelling sites presented in Chapter V was significantly affected by temporal changes in the subsistence-settlement systems. The results also suggest that, in most cases, the function of these dwelling sites did not change through time.

2. Changes in Intersite Variability and Site Concentration Patterns

The second section of this chapter examines intersite variability, in terms of both site type and site size and of site concentration patterns in each sub-phase. Table 25 describes the characteristics of the 1058 sites for the

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites.

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
1	Shimo-tozai	I	ND	-	-	p	p
2	Arato Kitahara	I	ND	-	-	p	p
3	Arato Ninoseki	I	LTE	GRD(m)	-	medium	-
4	Kiyosato Nagakubo	I	ND	-	-	p	p
5	Kiyosato Koshin-zuka	I	ND	-	p	p	-
6	Minami-tanokuchi	I	ND	-	p	p	-
7	Kokubunsoji-niji Chukan	I	SS	-	p	p	small
8	Naka-tsurugaya	I	ND	-	p	p	-
9	Shimo-tsurugaya	I	SS	-	small	p	-
10	Umenoki	I	ND	-	-	p	p
11	Ko-toka	I	ND	-	-	p	-
12	Uchibori	I	ND	-	p	p	-
13	Kumanoya	I	ND	-	-	p	p
14	Arato Kamisuwa	I	UR	-	-	small	small
15	Haga Kita-kuruwa	I	SS	-	-	small	small
16	Ohiradai	I	ND	-	p	p	p
17	Shimo-sano II	I	ND	-	-	p	p
18	Tenjin	I	SS	-	-	small	p
19	Muranishi	I	SS	-	-	small	p
20	Ohana/Inari	I	ND	-	-	-	p
21	Kami-ueki Kosenbo	I	ND	-	p	p	-
22	Kakiage Shimo-kichijoji	I	SS	-	-	-	small
23	Kaninuma-higashi	I	ND	-	-	p	-
24	Kami	I	ND	-	p	p	-
25	Tsukamawari	I	ND	-	-	p	-
26	Komachida	I	ND	-	p	p	-
27	Kamo	I	SS	-	p	small	p
28	Togami Suwa	I	LTE	ARH(m)	small	-	-
29	Taki	I	SS	-	-	small	p
30	Usune Chugaku	I	ND	-	p	p	p
31	Karasawa	I	ND	-	p	-	-
32	Suwanoki	I	ND	-	p	-	-
33	Kojiya	I	ND	-	p	-	-
34	Midorino	I	ND	-	p	-	p
35	Yakushihara	I	ND	-	-	p	-
36	Shimmei-kita	I	ND	-	p	p	p
37	Yachi	I	ND	-	p	p	p
38	Kabuki	I	SS	-	small	-	-
39	Minamisawa I	I	ND	-	-	p	-
40	Takumi Suwa-mae	I	SS	-	small	small	p
41	Takumi Hikae-shuji	I	SS	-	small	p	-
42	Kojo	I	ND	-	p	p	-
43	Itahanajo	I	SS	-	p	small	-
44	Enokibata	I	LTE	CAX(m)	-	small	small
45	Shime-hikihara II	I	ND	-	p	p	p
46	Sanbongi	I	ND	-	-	p	-
47	Ochiai	I	ND	-	-	p	-
48	Nodono Kita-yashiki	I	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
49	Nakanoya Matsubara	I	UR	-	large	large	-
50	Oshimohara	I	LTE	CAX(m)	p	medium	small
51	Shimo-hakoda Mukoyama	I	SS	-	small	-	-
52	Bungo Hassaki	I	SS	-	small	-	-
53	Joyama	I	ND	-	-	p	-
54	Hassakijo	I	ND	-	p	p	-
55	Hassakizuka	I	ND	-	-	p	p
56	Miharadajo	I	LTE	ARH(m)	-	small	p
57	Nakaune	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small	small	-
58	Suwa-nishi	I	SS	-	small	p	-
59	Kappozawa Nakanoyama	I	SS	-	small	p	p
60	Mitate Tamei	I	ND	-	p	p	p
61	Muko Fuppari	I	SS	-	-	small	small
62	Iwanoshita	I	ND	-	p	p	-
63	Tanaka	I	SS	-	-	-	small
64	Kamioya/Higoshi	I	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	medium
65	Inariyama	I	SS	-	small	-	-
66	Naganda A	I	SS	-	p	small	-
67	Naganda B	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium	small	-
68	Naganda C	I	LTE	GRD(m)	p	medium	small
69	Naganda D	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small	medium	small
70	Nukari I	I	SS	-	small	small	-
71	Nukari II	I	SS	-	small	-	-
72	Chikado I	I	LTE	GRD(s)	small	small	-
73	Chikado II	I	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	small
74	Tukida 3&4	I	SS	-	p	small	-
75	Tukida 6	I	ND	-	p	p	-
76	Tukida 7	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium	small	small
77	Tukida 8	I	SS	-	small	small	p
78	Tukida 9	I	SS	-	small	-	-
79	Tukida 10	I	SS	-	small	-	-
80	Kumano	I	SS	-	small	small	-
81	Jo	I	ND	-	p	p	p
82	Okusawa Setohara	I	ND	-	-	p	-
83	Maedahara Kitahara	I	ND	-	p	p	-
84	Nakazenji Miyaji	I	UR	-	-	small	small
85	Kumanodo	I	SS	-	-	small	-
86	Hotoda	I	ND	-	p	-	-
87	Nanokaichi	I	LTE	CAX(s)	-	p	small
88	Nagane Hanedakura	I	ND	-	p	p	-
89	Kurokuma 5	I	LTE	CAX(m)	p	p	small
90	Sakuma	I	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	small
91	Kami-ishikura B&C	I	ND	-	p	-	-
92	Imaizumi	I	ND	-	-	p	-
93	Wanaju	I	ND	-	-	p	-
94	Fuchijiri	I	ND	-	-	p	p
95	Miyaji	I	ND	-	-	-	p
96	Kotake A	I	ND	-	-	p	p
97	Kotake B	I	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
98	Otake	I	ND	-	-	p	p
99	Maenakahara	I	ND	-	-	p	-
100	Yabuta	I	ND	-	-	p	p
101	Kanayama	I	ND	-	p	p	-
102	Ushiroda	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small	small	small
103	Zenjo	I	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	-
104	Mitsumine Jinja	I	LTE	ARH(m)	-	small	medium
105	Otomo Yakata ato	I	LTE	GRD(m)	-	small	small
106	Dogihara	I	UR	-	small	small	-
107	Kawakami	I	ND	-	-	p	-
108	Konita A	I	LTE	ARH(m)	p	medium	small
109	Konita B&C	I	SS	-	p	small	-
110	Konita D	I	LTE	ARH(m)	-	medium	-
111	Nakadana	I	LTE	GRD(m)	small	medium	small
112	Itoi Miyamae	I	LTE	GRD(s)	p	large	large
113	Imai Yanagida	I	ND	-	p	p	p
114	Kitadori A	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small	-	p
115	Takanosu	I	LTE	GRD(s)	small	small	-
116	Horishita Hachiman	I	SS	-	p	small	p
117	Shimofure Ushibuse	I	SS	-	-	p	small
118	Tadayama-higashi	I	LTE	GRD(m)	-	medium	-
119	Omichi	I	ND	-	-	-	p
120	Hachisu Omichiue	I	ND	-	-	-	p
121	Mitsugi	I	ND	-	p	-	-
122	Yabuzuka	I	LTE	CAX(m)	small	-	-
123	Inariyama	I	LTE	CAX(m)	medium	small	p
124	Wada	I	ND	-	p	p	-
125	Shimizuyama	I	LTE	GRD(m)	medium	p	-
126	Nakajima	I	ND	-	p	p	p
127	Mikajiri-bayashi	I	ND	-	p	p	p
128	Shimotsuji	I	ND	-	p	-	-
129	Kami-ittotoki	II	ND	-	-	p	-
130	Hachihongi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
131	Akayama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
132	Sarukai-kita	II	ND	-	-	p	-
133	Shinmachiguchi	II	ND	-	p	-	p
134	Bokuden	II	ND	-	-	-	p
135	Kamasuppara	II	ND	-	-	p	p
136	Miyawaki 99	II	ND	-	-	p	p
137	Yadenba	II	ND	-	-	p	p
138	Toya	II	ND	-	-	-	p
139	Miyaai	II	ND	-	p	-	-
140	Banba-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
141	Banba-kita	II	ND	-	-	-	p
142	Banba Omuroyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
143	Baisho	II	ND	-	p	p	p
144	Bessho Nishinodai	II	ND	-	-	-	p
145	Gyoya	II	ND	-	-	-	p
146	Hinata-kita	II	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
147	Honden	II	ND	-	p	p	p
148	Inumakata	II	ND	-	-	p	p
149	Kitajuku	II	SS	-	-	medium	p
150	Kitajuku-nishi	II	ND	-	-	p	p
151	Tsurumaki	II	ND	-	-	p	p
152	Kunugiyatsu	II	ND	-	p	p	p
153	Matsuki	II	ND	-	p	p	-
154	Matsuki-kita	II	ND	-	p	p	p
155	Myobana-mukai	II	ND	-	-	p	p
156	Komanomae	II	ND	-	-	p	p
157	Nakahara-mae	II	ND	-	-	-	p
158	Nakahara-ushiro	II	ND	-	p	p	-
159	Negishi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
160	Obusato	II	SS	-	medium	p	p
161	Oyaba	II	SS	-	small	-	-
162	Oyaba Shimocho	II	ND	-	-	p	p
163	Shirahata Chugaku	II	ND	-	-	p	p
164	Shirahata Honjuku	II	ND	-	p	p	p
165	Shirahata Uenodai	II	ND	-	-	p	p
166	Sojiin-nishi	II	SS	-	-	small	-
167	Suguro Jinja	II	ND	-	p	p	-
168	Wada	II	ND	-	-	p	-
169	Wada-kita	II	ND	-	p	p	p
170	Wada-minami	II	ND	-	p	p	-
171	Wada-nishi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
172	Yoshiba	II	ND	-	-	p	p
173	Yamakubo	II	ND	-	-	p	p
174	Yamazaki	II	ND	-	p	p	p
175	Zenmae-minami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
176	Fukasaku-tobu	II	SS	-	small	small	small
177	Kofukasaku-mae	II	ND	-	p	p	p
178	Nakagawa	II	SS	-	small	small	-
179	Kamakura Koen	II	SS	-	p	small	p
180	Kitabukuro	II	SS	-	p	small	p
181	Shimo-takai	II	SS	-	small	p	-
182	Hizako Hachiman Jinja	II	ND	-	-	-	p
183	Minami-nakano Suwa	II	ND	-	-	-	p
184	Gomigaito	II	ND	-	p	p	p
185	Washiyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
186	Daimaruyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
187	Omiya Koen	II	ND	-	-	p	-
188	Miyagayato	II	ND	-	p	p	-
189	Nishi-omiya Bypass 1	II	ND	-	-	p	p
190	Nishi-omiya Bypass 2	II	ND	-	-	-	p
191	Nishi-omiya Bypass 4	II	ND	-	-	p	p
192	Shimoka	II	SS	-	p	small	-
193	Omiya A-79	II	ND	-	-	-	p
194	Omiya A-116	II	ND	-	-	p	-
195	Omiya A-230	II	ND	-	-	p	p

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
196	Omiya B-61	II	ND	-	p	p	-
197	Omiya B-92	II	SS	-	small	p	-
198	Hara	II	SS	-	p	small	p
199	Shitade	II	ND	-	p	-	-
200	Hakuchoden	I	ND	-	p	-	p
201	Jo	II	ND	-	p	-	p
202	Jorakuin-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
203	Oiseyama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
204	Takenohana	I	ND	-	-	-	p
205	Miyamae	II	ND	-	-	-	p
206	Nakayashita A	II	ND	-	p	p	p
207	Yuhinosawa	II	ND	-	p	p	p
208	Shibaguchi One	II	ND	-	p	p	-
209	Ushiroyama Kitadani	II	ND	-	-	p	p
210	Mite Nagayama	I	ND	-	p	-	-
211	Midoriyama	II	SS	-	small	-	-
212	Tamafutooka	II	ND	-	-	p	p
213	Sakurayama Yoseki	II	ND	-	p	p	-
214	Tateno	II	ND	-	p	p	-
215	Komabori	II	ND	-	p	p	-
216	Nishihara	II	ND	-	-	p	p
217	Kizora	II	SS	-	small	p	p
218	Kake	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small	small	-
219	Suwayama Shell-midden	II	SS	-	-	small	-
220	Minami	II	ND	-	p	p	p
221	Kuroya-kita	II	ND	-	-	p	-
222	Sakurayama	II	ND	-	p	-	-
223	Bachigi-ue	II	ND	-	-	p	p
224	Bachigi-mae	II	ND	-	-	p	p
225	Nakasanya	II	ND	-	-	p	-
226	Hikawa	II	LTE	GRD(m)	small	-	-
227	Nishidori I	II	ND	-	-	p	p
228	Ageo 16	II	ND	-	p	p	-
229	Ageo 17	II	ND	-	p	p	-
230	Juniban-kochi	II	ND	-	-	p	p
231	Oto Honmura 6	II	ND	-	p	-	-
232	Minami-konuma	II	ND	-	p	p	-
233	Oyashiki-yama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
234	Nakazato Maehara-kita	II	ND	-	p	p	p
235	Nido-kuriyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
236	Oto Honmura 3	II	ND	-	p	p	p
237	Kamezaike-minami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
238	Kanahorizawa	II	SS	-	small	small	-
239	Urayama	II	LTE	CAX(s)	-	small	p
240	Miyanokoji	II	SS	-	small	small	-
241	Sensuiyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
242	Arayashiki	II	ND	-	p	p	-
243	Nakano	II	ND	-	-	-	p
244	Shiroyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
245	Fukiage	II	ND	-	-	p	-
246	Ichibahake	II	ND	-	-	p	-
247	Uchibatake	II	SS	-	small	small	-
248	Sagayama 3	II	ND	-	-	p	-
249	Miya	II	ND	-	-	-	p
250	Nishidai	II	ND	-	p	-	p
251	Korinji	II	ND	-	-	p	-
252	Ashikaga	II	ND	-	-	p	p
253	Okkoshi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
254	Mizuko	II	SS	-	p	small	p
255	Kaizukayama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
256	Miyameguri	II	SS	-	small	medium	-
257	Harigaya Kitadori	II	ND	-	p	p	p
258	Hakeue	II	ND	-	-	p	-
259	Harigaya Minamidori	II	SS	-	-	small	-
260	Tonoyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
261	Bessho	II	ND	-	-	-	p
262	Honmoku 2	II	ND	-	p	-	-
263	Higashidai 2	II	ND	-	-	-	p
264	Saginomori	II	LTE	CAX(s)	large	small	-
265	Taki	II	ND	-	p	p	p
266	Kawasaki	II	ND	-	-	p	p
267	Yakubyo-zuka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
268	Sekiyama	II	ND	-	p	-	-
269	Sasara	II	ND	-	p	p	p
270	Hodatsu	II	ND	-	p	-	p
271	Magome Arayashiki	II	ND	-	p	-	p
272	Magome Ohara	II	ND	-	p	p	p
273	Tenjin-mae	II	ND	-	-	p	-
274	Kamenokoyama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
275	Atarashiki-mura	II	ND	-	-	p	p
276	Kita	II	ND	-	-	p	p
277	Hachimandani	II	ND	-	-	p	p
278	Komuro Tenjin-mae	II	ND	-	-	p	-
279	Oyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
280	Kuboyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
281	Nishiura	II	ND	-	-	p	-
282	Akabane	II	ND	-	-	p	p
283	Ina-shi Yashiki ato	II	ND	-	-	-	p
284	Matsunosoto	II	ND	-	p	p	p
285	Raiden'ike-higashi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
286	Odera-haiji	II	ND	-	-	p	-
287	Nakago	I	ND	-	-	p	-
288	Terayama	I	ND	-	p	-	-
289	Yada	I	ND	-	p	-	p
290	Hiramatsudai	I	SS	-	p	small	-
291	Nakamaru	II	SS	-	-	small	-
292	Chichibu Uenohara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
293	Chichibu Uenodai	I	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
294	Chichibu Yakushido	I	SS	-	small	p	-
295	Shitanda	II	ND	-	p	-	-
296	Ohata	II	ND	-	p	p	-
297	Shiroishijo	I	LTE	CAX(m)	p	small	-
298	Kita-kaido	I	SS	-	small	-	-
299	Usakubo	I	ND	-	p	-	-
300	Higashiyama	I	ND	-	p	-	-
301	Nyoraido A	I	ND	-	p	p	-
302	Nyoraido B	I	ND	-	p	-	-
303	Nyoraido C	I	ND	-	p	p	-
304	Tsukamoto-yama	I	ND	-	p	p	-
305	Shiomae	I	ND	-	-	-	p
306	Tokoji-ura	I	LTE	CAX(m)	-	small	-
307	Shimizudani/Ankoji	I	ND	-	-	p	-
308	Kitazaka	I	ND	-	p	p	-
309	Funayama	I	ND	-	-	p	p
310	Obayashi I	I	ND	-	p	p	-
311	Miyabayashi	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small	p	-
312	Kami-minamihara	I	LTE	CAX(s)	small	medium	-
313	Daikochi	I	ND	-	p	p	p
314	Amagasuhara	I	SS	-	-	small	-
315	Goshin	I	LTE	CAX(m)	-	small	-
316	Tsukaya	I	LTE	CAX(s)	medium	large	-
317	Numashita	I	ND	-	-	p	-
318	Zozenji	I	ND	-	-	p	-
319	Minami-otsuka	I	ND	-	p	p	-
320	Jomikami	I	SS	-	small	p	p
321	Kamigo-nishi	I	UR	-	small	small	small
322	Sakiichijo-ato	II	ND	-	-	p	-
323	Miyashiro Maehara	II	ND	-	p	p	-
324	Chaya	II	SS	-	-	small	-
325	Kamiyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
326	Tatarayama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
327	Honden-shita	II	ND	-	p	p	-
328	Komeshima	II	ND	-	p	p	-
329	Kazahaya	II	ND	-	p	p	p
330	Hirakawa-cho	II	ND	-	-	p	-
331	Kioi-cho	II	ND	-	p	p	-
332	Isarago	II	ND	-	p	p	-
333	Shirogane Yakata ato	II	ND	-	-	p	-
334	Honmura-cho	II	ND	-	p	p	-
335	Myoshoji-gawa 1	II	ND	-	-	p	p
336	Irugibashi	II	SS	-	small	p	-
337	Oi Kashima	II	ND	-	p	-	-
338	Naka-meguro	II	ND	-	-	p	-
339	Kugahara	II	ND	-	-	p	p
340	Shimo-numabe	II	ND	-	p	p	p
341	Inarimaru-kita	II	LTE	GRD(m)	medium	small	p
342	Seta	II	SS	-	p	small	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
343	Shimoyama	II	SS	-	p	small	-
344	Shimoyama-kita	II	SS	-	p	small	-
345	Sogo Undojo	II	ND	-	-	p	-
346	Shimono-shinmei	II	ND	-	-	p	-
347	Dogayato	II	SS	-	-	small	-
348	Megurisawa-kita	II	ND	-	-	-	p
349	Setagaya Uenodai	II	ND	-	p	p	p
350	Shimonoge	II	ND	-	p	p	-
351	Matsubara	II	ND	-	p	-	-
352	Kinuta Chugaku	II	ND	-	p	p	p
353	Nezuyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
354	Fudobashi	II	ND	-	p	-	-
355	Nakanoda	II	ND	-	-	p	-
356	Rokusho-higashi	II	SS	-	small	p	-
357	Heiwanomorikoen-kita	II	SS	-	p	small	-
358	Kita-ekoda	II	ND	-	p	p	-
359	Katayama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
360	Matsugaoka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
361	Wadabori Koen Omiya	II	ND	-	p	p	-
362	Takaido-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	p
363	Kugayama-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
364	Mukainohara	II	ND	-	-	p	p
365	Mukainohara B	II	ND	-	p	p	-
366	Michikado	II	ND	-	-	p	-
367	Matsunoki	II	ND	-	-	p	-
368	Kumano Jinja Keidai	II	SS	-	-	small	-
369	Somei	II	ND	-	p	p	-
370	Nanasha Jinja	II	SS	-	small	medium	-
371	Goten-mae	II	ND	-	p	p	-
372	Nakazato	II	ND	-	p	-	-
373	Enmei-in	II	ND	-	-	p	-
374	Dokanyama E	II	ND	-	-	p	-
375	Nakadai 3 Higashi-kyuryo	II	SS	-	-	small	-
376	Nakadai 3 Minami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
377	Nakadai Babasaki	II	SS	-	small	p	-
378	Godanda	II	ND	-	-	p	-
379	Nenokami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
380	Daimon	II	ND	-	-	p	p
381	Tokumaru Morinoki	II	ND	-	p	p	p
382	Tokumaru Mitsuwa	II	ND	-	-	p	-
383	Yonmaibata	II	SS	-	-	small	-
384	Kurihara	II	ND	-	p	-	-
385	Nakadai Higashidani	II	ND	-	p	p	-
386	Shimura Sakaue	II	ND	-	p	p	p
387	Shimura Shiroyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
388	Maeno Higurashikubo	II	ND	-	-	p	-
389	Yotsuba A	II	ND	-	p	p	p
390	Yotsuba B	II	ND	-	-	p	p
391	Yotsuba C	II	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
392	Yotsuba D	II	ND	-	-	p	-
393	Yotsuba E	II	ND	-	-	p	-
394	Yotsuba G	II	ND	-	-	p	-
395	Yotsuba H	II	ND	-	-	p	-
396	Yotsuba J	II	ND	-	p	p	p
397	Kuzuhara B	II	SS	-	p	small	p
398	Tamebuchi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
399	Higashi Hayabuchi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
400	Ogiyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
401	Inariyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
402	Oizumi Nakazato	II	ND	-	p	-	-
403	Tenso Jinja Higashi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
404	Musashiseki	II	ND	-	p	-	-
405	Utsugidai A	II	SS	-	-	small	p
406	Utsugidai C	II	ND	-	-	p	-
407	Utsugidai K	II	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	-
408	Utsugidai N	II	SS	-	p	small	-
409	Utsugidai G	II	ND	-	-	p	-
410	Utsugidai J	II	ND	-	-	p	-
411	Utsugidai M	II	ND	-	-	p	-
412	Utsugidai I	II	ND	-	p	p	p
413	Utsugidai L	II	ND	-	p	p	-
414	Utsugidai B	II	SS	-	small	p	p
415	Utsugidai F	II	ND	-	-	p	-
416	Utsugidai E&H	II	ND	-	-	p	-
417	Utsugidai D	II	LTE	GRD(m)	p	medium	p
418	Oya 3	II	ND	-	-	-	p
419	Hachioji 3	II	ND	-	-	-	p
420	Minami-hachioji 13	II	ND	-	-	p	p
421	Minami-hachioji 14	II	ND	-	-	p	-
422	Minami-hachioji 20	II	ND	-	-	-	p
423	Namesaka S	II	ND	-	-	-	p
424	Namesaka	II	ND	-	p	p	p
425	Tatemachi 3	II	ND	-	p	p	p
426	Tatemachi 8	II	ND	-	p	p	p
427	Tatemachi 5	II	ND	-	p	p	-
428	Tatemachi 6	II	ND	-	-	-	p
429	Tatemachi 7	II	ND	-	p	p	-
430	Tatemachi 1	II	ND	-	-	p	-
431	Tatemachi 12	II	ND	-	p	p	p
432	Kamiyahara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
433	Hanzakubo	II	SS	-	-	small	p
434	Ochikoshi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
435	Urajuku	II	ND	-	p	p	p
436	Ishikawa Amano	II	ND	-	p	p	p
437	Taiyo no Oka	II	ND	-	p	-	-
438	Takaso	II	SS	-	small	-	-
439	Kuraboneyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
440	Hiramachi	II	SS	-	-	small	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
441	Kichijojiminami 1 chome	II	ND	-	-	p	-
442	Goten'yama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
443	Inokashira-ike	II	ND	-	-	p	p
444	Tenmondai Konai	II	ND	-	-	p	p
445	Deyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
446	Furu-hachiman	II	ND	-	p	p	p
447	Kitano	II	ND	-	-	p	p
448	Mitaka Hara	II	ND	-	-	-	p
449	Terakaido	II	ND	-	-	p	-
450	Oume Urajuku	II	ND	-	-	p	-
451	Shimizugaoka	II	ND	-	-	-	p
452	Nishigami	II	ND	-	p	p	-
453	Kitaura	II	ND	-	-	p	p
454	Uenohara	II	ND	-	-	p	p
455	Nogawa	II	ND	-	-	p	-
456	Sengawa	II	ND	-	-	p	p
457	Sengawa 2 chome	II	ND	-	-	-	p
458	Tobitakyu	II	ND	-	-	p	p
459	Kokuryo-machi 8 chome	II	ND	-	-	p	p
460	Jindaiji Ikenoue	II	ND	-	-	-	p
461	Jindaiji Doyama	II	ND	-	-	-	p
462	Kamifuda 4	II	ND	-	-	p	p
463	Honmachida A	II	LTE	ARH(m)	p	small	p
464	Fujinodai	II	SS	-	p	small	-
465	Mukai	II	SS	-	-	small	small
466	Kawashimadani 2	II	SS	-	-	small	p
467	Kawashimadani 3	II	ND	-	-	p	p
468	Kawashimadani 7	II	ND	-	-	p	p
469	Kawashimadani 9	II	ND	-	-	p	p
470	Kawashimadani 10	II	LTE	GRD(m)	-	small	p
471	Kawashimadani 11	II	LTE	GRD(s)	-	small	p
472	Kawashimadani 12	II	LTE	GRD(s)	-	small	p
473	Oyamada 12	II	SS	-	p	small	-
474	Oyamada 13	II	ND	-	-	p	-
475	Oyamada 23	II	ND	-	p	p	p
476	Oyamada 4	II	ND	-	p	p	-
477	Oyamada 10	II	ND	-	-	p	p
478	Oyamada 28	II	ND	-	p	p	-
479	Oyamada 15	II	ND	-	-	p	-
480	Oyamada 8&24	II	ND	-	-	p	p
481	Oyamada 26	II	ND	-	-	p	p
482	Oyamada 20	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small	p	-
483	Oyamada 27	II	ND	-	p	p	p
484	Oyamada 2	II	ND	-	-	p	-
485	Iryuda	II	ND	-	-	p	-
486	Miyata	II	LTE	ARH(s)	-	medium	p
487	Sakai	II	ND	-	p	p	-
488	Hosei Univ. Tama A1	II	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	-
489	Hosei Univ. Tama A0	II	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
490	Hosei Univ. Tama G3	II	ND	-	-	p	p
491	Hosei Univ. Tama G4	II	ND	-	p	-	-
492	Hosei Univ. Tama C	II	ND	-	-	p	-
493	Kanaihara 1	II	ND	-	p	-	p
494	Kanaihara 2	II	ND	-	-	p	p
495	Kanaihara 6	II	ND	-	-	p	p
496	Kanaihara 7	II	ND	-	-	p	p
497	Miwa-minami A1	II	ND	-	-	p	p
498	Miwa-minami A2	II	ND	-	p	p	p
499	Miwa-minami A3	II	ND	-	-	p	p
500	Miwa-minami A4	II	ND	-	-	p	p
501	Miwa-minami A6	II	ND	-	-	p	-
502	Miwa-minami A8	II	ND	-	-	p	-
503	Miwa-minami A9	II	ND	-	-	p	-
504	Miwa-minami B2	II	SS	-	-	small	-
505	Miwa-minami B4	II	ND	-	-	-	p
506	Tsurukawa A&B	II	ND	-	-	p	-
507	Minami-otani	II	ND	-	-	p	-
508	Ryodenji-minami	II	ND	-	-	p	p
509	Toba	II	ND	-	-	p	p
510	Naruse-nishi I	II	ND	-	p	p	-
511	Tamagawa Gakuen-dai	II	ND	-	p	p	-
512	Musashioka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
513	Kanai/Sekiyama A	II	ND	-	p	p	-
514	Kanai/Sekiyama B	II	ND	-	-	p	-
515	Nasunahara 1	II	SS	-	-	small	-
516	Nasunahara 2	II	ND	-	-	p	-
517	Nasunahara 3	II	SS	-	small	p	-
518	Sugujiyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
519	Honmachida C	II	SS	-	-	small	-
520	Honmachida F	II	ND	-	-	p	-
521	Honmachida K	II	ND	-	-	p	-
522	Nishinodai B	II	ND	-	-	p	-
523	Nakasan'ya	II	ND	-	-	p	p
524	Hakeue	II	ND	-	p	p	p
525	Nogawa Nakasu-kita	II	ND	-	-	p	p
526	Mehara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
527	Nukui-minami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
528	Musashino Koen	II	ND	-	-	p	p
529	Suzuki	II	ND	-	-	p	-
530	Hanazawa-higashi	II	SS	-	-	small	-
531	Musashi Kokubunji	II	ND	-	-	p	-
532	Koigakubo-minami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
533	Waseda Higashifushimi A	II	ND	-	-	p	-
534	Sakagami	II	ND	-	-	p	-
535	Teramae-higashi	II	SS	-	-	small	-
536	Shitajuku Uchiyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
537	Nobidome Noshio	II	ND	-	-	p	-
538	Jiyu Gakuen Minami	II	ND	-	p	-	p

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
539	Tamonji-mae	II	ND	-	p	p	p
540	Shimozato Honmura	II	ND	-	p	p	p
541	Mukoyama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
542	Tateno	II	ND	-	p	-	-
543	Jitoyama	II	ND	-	p	-	-
544	Kamijuku	II	ND	-	-	p	p
545	Shinbashi	II	SS	-	-	small	-
546	Kisshoyama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
547	Mukaigaoka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
548	Sakuragaoka	II	SS	-	p	small	-
549	Wada/Mogusa	II	ND	-	-	p	p
550	Komazawa Gakuen A1	II	ND	-	-	p	-
551	Komazawa Gakuen B1	II	ND	-	-	p	-
552	Komazawa Gakuen B2	II	SS	-	-	small	-
553	Komazawa Gakuen B3	II	ND	-	-	p	-
554	Komazawa Gakuen B4	II	SS	-	-	small	-
555	Terayato C	II	ND	-	-	p	-
556	Maedakochi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
557	Ninomiya	II	LTE	ARH(m)	-	small	p
558	Shojinbake	II	ND	-	-	p	p
559	Haketaue	II	ND	-	-	p	-
560	Rokudosan	II	ND	-	-	p	p
561	Totohara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
562	Shimo-kawachidaira	II	ND	-	p	p	-
563	Teppoba	IV	ND	-	-	-	p
564	Fukinoe	IV	ND	-	-	p	-
565	Shikinejima No.4	IV	ND	-	-	-	p
566	Uenoyama	IV	ND	-	-	p	p
567	Nishihara	IV	LTE	ARH(s)	-	p	small
568	Zo	IV	ND	-	-	p	p
569	Nako	IV	ND	-	-	p	-
570	Tama New Town 3	II	ND	-	-	p	-
571	Tama New Town 4	II	ND	-	-	p	-
572	Tama New Town 5	II	ND	-	-	p	p
573	Tama New Town 9	II	ND	-	-	p	-
574	Tama New Town 19	II	SS	-	-	small	-
575	Tama New Town 25	II	ND	-	p	p	p
576	Tama New Town 27	II	ND	-	p	-	-
577	Tama New Town 35	II	ND	-	-	p	-
578	Tama New Town 36	II	ND	-	-	-	-
579	Tama New Town 37	II	ND	-	-	p	p
580	Tama New Town 51	II	ND	-	-	p	-
581	Tama New Town 52	II	ND	-	p	p	-
582	Tama New Town 55	II	ND	-	-	p	-
583	Tama New Town 58	II	ND	-	-	p	p
584	Tama New Town 59	II	ND	-	p	-	-
585	Tama New Town 61	II	ND	-	p	p	p
586	Tama New Town 63	II	ND	-	-	-	-
587	Tama New Town 69	II	ND	-	-	-	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
588	Tama New Town 80	II	ND	-	-	p	-
589	Tama New Town 87	II	ND	-	-	-	-
590	Tama New Town 89	II	ND	-	-	-	-
591	Tama New Town 91	II	SS	-	-	small	p
592	Tama New Town 91A/462	II	ND	-	-	-	-
593	Tama New Town 91B	II	ND	-	-	p	p
594	Tama New Town 92	II	ND	-	-	p	p
595	Tama New Town 96	II	ND	-	-	p	-
596	Tama New Town 99	II	ND	-	-	p	-
597	Tama New Town 101	II	SS	-	-	small	-
598	Tama New Town 113	II	ND	-	p	p	-
599	Tama New Town 119	II	ND	-	-	p	-
600	Tama New Town 120	II	ND	-	-	p	-
601	Tama New Town 121	II	ND	-	-	p	-
602	Tama New Town 122	II	SS	-	p	small	-
603	Tama New Town 123	II	ND	-	-	p	-
604	Tama New Town 125	II	ND	-	-	p	p
605	Tama New Town 131	II	ND	-	-	p	-
606	Tama New Town 144	II	ND	-	p	-	-
607	Tama New Town 145	II	ND	-	-	p	p
608	Tama New Town 146	II	SS	-	-	p	small
609	Tama New Town 174	II	ND	-	-	p	-
610	Tama New Town 182	II	ND	-	-	p	-
611	Tama New Town 186	II	ND	-	-	-	p
612	Tama New Town 188	II	ND	-	-	p	-
613	Tama New Town 205	II	ND	-	-	p	-
614	Tama New Town 206	II	ND	-	-	p	-
615	Tama New Town 207	II	LTE	GRD(m)	-	p	small
616	Tama New Town 228	II	ND	-	-	p	p
617	Tama New Town 251	II	ND	-	-	-	-
618	Tama New Town 264	II	ND	-	-	p	-
619	Tama New Town 269	II	ND	-	-	-	p
620	Tama New Town 278	II	ND	-	-	p	-
621	Tama New Town 279	II	SS	-	-	small	-
622	Tama New Town 286	II	ND	-	-	-	-
623	Tama New Town 287	II	ND	-	p	-	-
624	Tama New Town 296	II	ND	-	-	p	-
625	Tama New Town 325	II	ND	-	-	-	-
626	Tama New Town 352/353	II	ND	-	-	-	p
627	Tama New Town 354	II	ND	-	-	p	-
628	Tama New Town 355	II	ND	-	-	-	p
629	Tama New Town 358	II	SS	-	-	small	small
630	Tama New Town 359/563	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small	small	-
631	Tama New Town 363	II	ND	-	-	p	-
632	Tama New Town 379	II	ND	-	-	-	-
633	Tama New Town 380	II	ND	-	-	p	-
634	Tama New Town 382-384	II	ND	-	p	p	p
635	Tama New Town 386	II	ND	-	-	p	-
636	Tama New Town 387	II	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
637	Tama New Town 388	II	ND	-	-	p	p
638	Tama New Town 389	II	ND	-	-	p	p
639	Tama New Town 390	II	ND	-	-	p	-
640	Tama New Town 391	II	ND	-	-	p	-
641	Tama New Town 392	II	ND	-	-	p	-
642	Tama New Town 393	II	ND	-	-	-	p
643	Tama New Town 395	II	ND	-	-	p	-
644	Tama New Town 396	II	ND	-	p	-	-
645	Tama New Town 398	II	ND	-	-	p	-
646	Tama New Town 406	II	SS	-	-	small	p
647	Tama New Town 407	II	ND	-	p	p	-
648	Tama New Town 414	II	ND	-	-	p	-
649	Tama New Town 419/420	II	ND	-	p	p	p
650	Tama New Town 421	II	ND	-	p	p	-
651	Tama New Town 423/719	II	ND	-	-	p	-
652	Tama New Town 424	II	ND	-	p	p	-
653	Tama New Town 426	II	SS	-	small	p	-
654	Tama New Town 433	II	ND	-	-	p	-
655	Tama New Town 450	II	ND	-	-	p	-
656	Tama New Town 452	II	ND	-	-	p	-
657	Tama New Town 454	II	ND	-	-	-	-
658	Tama New Town 457	II	LTE	GRD(s)	small	small	p
659	Tama New Town 460	II	ND	-	p	-	-
660	Tama New Town 463	II	LTE	CAX(m)	p	small	-
661	Tama New Town 466	II	ND	-	-	p	p
662	Tama New Town 469/470	II	ND	-	-	p	-
663	Tama New Town 471/472	II	ND	-	p	p	p
664	Tama New Town 482	II	ND	-	p	p	-
665	Tama New Town 484	II	ND	-	-	p	-
666	Tama New Town 488/491	II	ND	-	-	-	-
667	Tama New Town 490	II	ND	-	p	p	-
668	Tama New Town 495	II	ND	-	-	p	-
669	Tama New Town 510	II	ND	-	-	p	-
670	Tama New Town 511	II	ND	-	-	p	-
671	Tama New Town 512	II	ND	-	-	p	-
672	Tama New Town 513	II	ND	-	-	p	-
673	Tama New Town 514	II	ND	-	-	p	p
674	Tama New Town 525	II	ND	-	-	-	-
675	Tama New Town 536	II	ND	-	-	p	-
676	Tama New Town 540	II	ND	-	-	p	p
677	Tama New Town 544	II	ND	-	-	p	-
678	Tama New Town 545	II	ND	-	-	p	-
679	Tama New Town 556	II	ND	-	-	-	-
680	Tama New Town 559	II	ND	-	-	p	-
681	Tama New Town 561	II	ND	-	-	p	-
682	Tama New Town 565	II	ND	-	-	-	-
683	Tama New Town 577	II	ND	-	-	p	-
684	Tama New Town 581	II	ND	-	-	-	-
685	Tama New Town 582	II	ND	-	-	p	p

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
686	Tama New Town 583	II	ND	-	-	-	-
687	Tama New Town 584	II	ND	-	-	p	-
688	Tama New Town 591	II	ND	-	-	-	p
689	Tama New Town 603	II	ND	-	-	p	-
690	Tama New Town 604/605	II	ND	-	-	p	p
691	Tama New Town 611	II	ND	-	-	p	-
692	Tama New Town 622	II	ND	-	-	p	-
693	Tama New Town 630	II	ND	-	-	-	-
694	Tama New Town 632	II	ND	-	-	p	-
695	Tama New Town 633	II	ND	-	-	p	-
696	Tama New Town 635	II	ND	-	-	p	-
697	Tama New Town 636/637	II	ND	-	-	p	-
698	Tama New Town 638	II	ND	-	-	p	-
699	Tama New Town 646	II	ND	-	-	-	-
700	Tama New Town 659	II	ND	-	-	p	-
701	Tama New Town 661	II	ND	-	-	p	-
702	Tama New Town 662	II	ND	-	-	-	p
703	Tama New Town 665	II	ND	-	-	p	-
704	Tama New Town 673	II	ND	-	-	p	-
705	Tama New Town 674	II	ND	-	-	p	-
706	Tama New Town 675	II	ND	-	-	p	-
707	Tama New Town 676	II	ND	-	-	p	p
708	Tama New Town 677A/B	II	ND	-	-	-	-
709	Tama New Town 680	II	ND	-	-	p	-
710	Tama New Town 682	II	ND	-	-	p	-
711	Tama New Town 692	II	ND	-	p	p	-
712	Tama New Town 693/694	II	ND	-	-	p	-
713	Tama New Town 699	II	LTE	ARH(m)	-	small	-
714	Tama New Town 703/704	II	ND	-	-	p	-
715	Tama New Town 711	II	ND	-	-	p	-
716	Tama New Town 721	II	ND	-	-	p	-
717	Tama New Town 722	II	ND	-	-	p	-
718	Tama New Town 724	II	ND	-	-	p	-
719	Tama New Town 726-728	II	ND	-	p	p	p
720	Tama New Town 732	II	ND	-	-	p	p
721	Tama New Town 733	II	ND	-	-	p	-
722	Tama New Town 734	II	ND	-	-	p	-
723	Tama New Town 737	II	ND	-	-	-	p
724	Tama New Town 739	II	ND	-	-	p	-
725	Tama New Town 740	II	LTE	CAX(m)	-	small	p
726	Tama New Town 742	II	ND	-	-	p	-
727	Tama New Town 749	II	ND	-	-	p	-
728	Tama New Town 750	II	ND	-	-	p	-
729	Tama New Town 751	II	ND	-	-	p	-
730	Tama New Town 752	II	ND	-	-	p	-
731	Tama New Town 753/754	II	ND	-	-	p	-
732	Tama New Town 759	II	ND	-	-	p	p
733	Tama New Town 769	II	ND	-	-	p	-
734	Tama New Town 774/775	II	ND	-	-	-	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
735	Tama New Town 782	II	ND	-	-	p	-
736	Tama New Town 783	II	ND	-	-	p	-
737	Tama New Town 799	II	ND	-	p	-	-
738	Tama New Town 804	II	ND	-	-	-	-
739	Tama New Town 814	II	ND	-	-	-	-
740	Tama New Town 815	II	ND	-	-	-	-
741	Tama New Town 818	II	ND	-	-	p	p
742	Tama New Town 826	II	ND	-	-	p	-
743	Tama New Town 850	II	ND	-	-	p	-
744	Tama New Town 853	II	ND	-	-	p	-
745	Tama New Town 855	II	ND	-	-	-	-
746	Tama New Town 857	II	ND	-	-	p	-
747	Tama New Town 860	II	ND	-	-	p	-
748	Tama New Town 861	II	ND	-	-	p	-
749	Tama New Town 863	II	ND	-	p	p	p
750	Tama New Town 864	II	ND	-	p	p	p
751	Tama New Town 872	II	ND	-	p	-	-
752	Tama New Town 880	II	ND	-	-	p	p
753	Kajiyama-kita	II	ND	-	p	p	p
754	Kazahayadai	II	ND	-	p	p	-
755	Komaoka	II	ND	-	p	p	-
756	Amaya	II	ND	-	-	p	p
757	Sanmai-cho	II	ND	-	-	p	p
758	Hiradai-kita	II	ND	-	-	p	p
759	Shimosugeta	II	ND	-	p	p	-
760	Kuyoto	II	ND	-	p	-	-
761	Hiradai	II	ND	-	p	p	-
762	Mutsukawa Sannodai	II	ND	-	-	-	p
763	Shimizugaoka	II	UR	-	small	-	-
764	Bukko-cho 1	II	ND	-	p	p	-
765	Bukko-cho 3	II	ND	-	p	p	p
766	Hanadaen	II	ND	-	p	p	-
767	Katabiramine	II	ND	-	-	p	p
768	Sasayama	II	ND	-	p	p	-
769	Isogodai	II	ND	-	p	-	-
770	Mine	II	ND	-	p	p	-
771	Sannoyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
772	Morooka	II	ND	-	p	p	p
773	Morooka Uchikoshi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
774	Nippa Otake	II	ND	-	p	p	-
775	Omoteyato-higashi	II	SS	-	small	p	-
776	Miyanohara	II	ND	-	-	-	p
777	Takada	II	SS	-	small	p	p
778	Takada-cho	II	ND	-	p	p	-
779	Yagamiyato	II	UR	-	small	p	-
780	Minowa	II	ND	-	p	p	-
781	Sakamoto A	II	SS	-	small	p	-
782	Hosoda	II	LTE	ARH(s)	-	small	p
783	Nishida 1	II	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	p

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
784	Takehana	II	ND	-	p	p	-
785	Kameya	II	ND	-	p	p	p
786	Nagaodai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
787	Minamiyokohama Bypass 8	II	ND	-	p	p	-
788	Eisaku	II	ND	-	-	p	-
789	Higashi-kibogaoka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
790	Ichinosawa Danchi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
791	Sasamine	II	ND	-	-	p	p
792	Koike	II	SS	-	p	small	-
793	Azamino	II	SS	-	small	small	p
794	Kokuzoyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
795	Higashi-kochi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
796	Yashiki-ato	II	SS	-	small	small	p
797	Sannozaka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
798	Oikoshidai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
799	Yokohama IC Nishihara	II	ND	-	p	-	-
800	Jizodo A, B, C & F	II	ND	-	p	p	p
801	Kumagaya	II	ND	-	-	-	p
802	Orimoto	II	LTE	CAX(m)	p	small	p
803	Orimoto Nishihara	II	ND	-	p	p	p
804	Kirigaoka 1	II	ND	-	-	p	-
805	Kirigaoka 3	II	ND	-	-	p	-
806	Kirigaoka 6	II	ND	-	p	p	p
807	Kirigaoka 8	II	ND	-	-	p	-
808	Kamoihara	II	ND	-	-	-	p
809	Ida Isedai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
810	Yarigasaki	II	ND	-	-	-	p
811	Kamisakunobe Minamihara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
812	Kubodai	II	ND	-	p	p	-
813	Jusanbodai 2	II	ND	-	-	p	-
814	Uenodai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
815	Kitanotani	II	LTE	CAX(m)	-	small	p
816	Kawasaki Ohara	II	SS	-	p	small	-
817	Shinsaku A	II	ND	-	p	p	-
818	Kubodai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
819	Kamenokoyama	II	LTE	CAX(m)	small	small	p
820	Inarimori	II	SS	-	small	small	-
821	Kuriki I	II	ND	-	-	p	-
822	Kuriki II	II	ND	-	p	p	-
823	Gorikida-higashi	II	ND	-	p	p	p
824	Gorikida-nishi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
825	Miyazoe	II	ND	-	-	p	-
826	Saginuma	II	LTE	PBL(m)	small	small	-
827	Saginuma-minami	II	SS	-	-	small	-
828	Yogoji	II	ND	-	-	p	p
829	Mukogaoka Minami-sugao	II	ND	-	-	p	-
830	Yogoji-ura	II	ND	-	p	p	-
831	Korinji-kita	II	ND	-	p	-	-
832	Uendai	II	ND	-	-	p	p

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
833	Yatsu	II	SS	-	-	small	p
834	Okagami Maruyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
835	Tadehara	II	ND	-	-	p	-
836	Mujina	II	ND	-	-	p	p
837	Chibachi-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
838	Sankyo	II	ND	-	-	p	-
839	Tosho-in	II	ND	-	-	p	p
840	Sagami Tamanawajo	II	ND	-	p	p	-
841	Kenshu Dojo Yochi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
842	Daiyama Togenji	II	ND	-	-	p	-
843	Egara Tenjinsha-mae	II	ND	-	-	p	-
844	Daikan'yama	II	ND	-	p	p	p
845	Oba Tsukiyama	II	LTE	NSK(m)	-	small	p
846	Onbeyama	II	ND	-	-	-	p
847	Juniten	II	ND	-	p	p	p
848	Haneo Sekinoue	II	ND	-	p	p	-
849	Hisano Sakashitakubo	II	ND	-	-	p	p
850	Yamagami-shita	II	ND	-	p	-	-
851	Ipponmatsu	II	ND	-	-	-	p
852	Shimo-terao Nishikata A	II	ND	-	-	p	-
853	Daita	II	ND	-	-	p	-
854	Shido Yokohama Isobe 24	II	ND	-	-	p	-
855	Yotsuya/Sakunokuchi	II	ND	-	-	p	p
856	Matsuwa Obatake	II	ND	-	-	p	-
857	Moroiso	II	ND	-	p	p	p
858	Oshibahara	II	ND	-	-	-	p
859	Higashi-tawara Hachiman	II	ND	-	-	p	-
860	Higashi-tawawa Nakamaru	II	ND	-	-	p	p
861	Sunadadai	II	ND	-	-	p	-
862	Kusayama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
863	Kamifurusawa-minami	II	SS	-	small	p	-
864	Ono Wakamiya	II	SS	-	small	p	-
865	Tobio	II	ND	-	-	p	-
866	Kami-kusayamagi 3	II	ND	-	-	p	p
867	Shimo-tsuruma Ko 1	II	ND	-	-	p	p
868	Hinata Minami-shinden	II	ND	-	-	p	-
869	Nakasaka-higashi	II	ND	-	-	p	-
870	Oiri	II	ND	-	-	p	-
871	Kami-hamada	II	ND	-	-	p	-
872	Kurihara Nakamaru	II	ND	-	-	p	-
873	Saruyama	II	ND	-	-	p	p
874	Miyakubo	II	ND	-	-	p	-
875	Umanoseyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
876	Isshiki	II	ND	-	-	-	p
877	Ozaki	II	ND	-	-	p	-
878	Hanbara Mukaibara	II	SS	-	small	-	-
879	Uemura	II	ND	-	-	p	p
880	Kazama 4	II	ND	-	p	p	-
881	Hofukuji Shuhen	II	ND	-	p	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
882	Saga	II	ND	-	p	-	-
883	Ohinohara	II	ND	-	p	p	-
884	Kohoku New Town A2	II	ND	-	-	p	-
885	Kohoku New Town B4	II	ND	-	p	-	-
886	Minamibori	II	UR	-	large	small	-
887	Kohoku New Town B5	II	ND	-	p	p	-
888	Kohoku New Town B12	II	ND	-	p	-	-
889	Nishinoyato	II	LTE	GRD(m)	large	small	-
890	Kohoku New Town C10	II	ND	-	p	-	-
891	Kohoku New Town C11	II	ND	-	-	p	-
892	Koumeyato	II	ND	-	-	p	-
893	Kohoku New Town D7	II	ND	-	-	p	-
894	Kohoku New Town D9	II	ND	-	p	p	-
895	Mizukubo	II	ND	-	-	p	-
896	Roba	II	ND	-	-	p	-
897	Byakukumi	II	ND	-	p	p	-
898	Bonzen	II	ND	-	-	p	-
899	Kohoku New Town F7&12	II	ND	-	-	p	-
900	Odera	II	ND	-	-	p	-
901	Kohoku New Town G5	II	ND	-	-	p	-
902	Kohoku New Town G9	II	ND	-	-	p	-
903	Kohoku New Town G12	II	ND	-	-	p	-
904	Yamada Otsuka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
905	Uedainoyama	II	ND	-	-	p	-
906	Okuma 26	II	ND	-	-	-	p
907	Orimoto 1	II	ND	-	-	p	-
908	Chigasaki	II	UR	-	medium	medium	p
909	Chigasaki Fujizuka	II	ND	-	-	p	-
910	Sakaida	II	SS	-	small	p	p
911	Nekoyatodai	II	UR	-	-	small	-
912	Shimaibata	II	ND	-	-	p	-
913	Higashikata 9	II	ND	-	-	p	p
914	Higashikata 19	II	ND	-	-	p	-
915	Sannomaru	II	UR	-	small	-	-
916	Ikebe 50	II	ND	-	p	-	-
917	Ikebe 51	II	ND	-	-	p	-
918	Kyozuka	II	UR	-	medium	small	-
919	Ushigayato	II	ND	-	p	-	-
920	Gonda-ue	II	UR	-	-	small	-
921	Jayama-shita	II	UR	-	small	-	-
922	Gondaike-higashi	II	SS	-	-	small	-
923	Nanatsuzuka	II	ND	-	p	-	-
924	Gondappara	II	UR	-	small	-	-
925	Kitagawa	II	LTE	PBL(m)	medium	large	-
926	Ishihara	II	ND	-	p	-	p
927	Furuyashiki	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	-
928	Ushioku	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
929	Andoji	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
930	Enzan Nishida	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
931	Sakai Tenjin-mae	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	p	small	p
932	Teradaira	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
933	Tanohira	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
934	Ninomiya	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
935	Hanatoriyama	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	p	small	medium
936	Kitabori	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
937	Mamezuka	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
938	Higashi-shinkyo	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
939	Shakado S1	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small	small	-
940	Choshihara	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
941	Uenodaira	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
942	Sankojin	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
943	Shimohara	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	-
944	Teradaira	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	p
945	Kamenoko A	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
946	Sunaharayama	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
947	Ichinosawa-nishi	IIIa	SS	-	-	small	-
948	Ichinosawa-kita	IIIa	SS	-	p	small	p
949	Kyohara	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	p
950	Yanagihara	IIIa	SS	-	p	small	p
951	Uyamadaira	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
952	Uenohara	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	-
953	Goryodaira	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
954	Kaneno-o	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
955	Sone	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
956	Yakushido	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
957	Tsukada	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
958	Mamewata C	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
959	Gosho	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	-
960	Teradokoro	IIIa	SS	-	-	small	small
961	Tenjin	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	-	large	medium
962	Yamazaki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	-	medium	-
963	Higashi-ubagami B	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
964	Sakashita	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
965	Terano	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
966	Asakawabata	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
967	Seishin	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small	small	-
968	Tsubonouchi	IIIa	SS	-	-	-	small
969	Shirakanba	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
970	Minamigata	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
971	Hayashi-yamakoshi	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
972	Kyu Shatekijo Nishi	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
973	Kitakuri	IIIb	ND	-	-	p	-
974	Onbira	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	-	-	medium
975	Kyozuka	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
976	Shonohata	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
977	Kaito	IIIa	SS	-	small	p	p
978	Gotahara	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
979	Okubo B	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	cate-gory	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
980	Kudaribayashi	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
981	Nishibayashi A	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	-	p	small
982	Obora	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
983	Nakajima A	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	p
984	Yokomichi	IIIa	UR	-	small	small	-
985	Shofukuji Urayama	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	-
986	Kogaito/Tsujigaito	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
987	Tonohara	IIIa	SS	-	-	-	small
988	Kanaiba	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
989	Juninoki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	large	medium	p
990	Suwa Karasawa	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
991	Takeibata	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
992	Chikatosha	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
993	Uejima	IIIa	SS	-	p	small	p
994	Joraku	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
995	Tsukimimatsu	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
996	Habashita	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	small	-	small
997	Yomeishu Komagane Kojo	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
998	Tagami	IIIb	ND	-	-	p	-
999	Ubagasawa	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
1000	Wappara	IIIb	ND	-	p	p	p
1001	Okurazaki	IIIb	UR	-	-	small	p
1002	Miyanaka	IIIb	ND	-	p	-	-
1003	Tagusagawajiri	IIIb	ND	-	p	-	-
1004	Gozaiwa	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
1005	Tochikubo Iwakage	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
1006	Yosenodai	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small	p	small
1007	Tanabatake	IIIa	SS	-	small	p	small
1008	Kami-gozen	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1009	Shimonohara	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1010	Takaburo	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	-	-	small
1011	Misha-guji	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1012	Takabe	IIIa	ND	-	p	p	p
1013	Yosukeone-minami	IIIa	SS	-	small	-	-
1014	Shutoyashiki	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	small	small	p
1015	Ohara	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	-
1016	Kurikisawa	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1017	Ryujin	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1018	Ryujin-daira	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1019	Hiraide	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	p
1020	Furuyashiki	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	-	p	small
1021	Takenojohara	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
1022	Nitanda	IIIb	ND	-	-	-	p
1023	Rokutanda	IIIb	ND	-	p	p	p
1024	Katabane	IIIb	ND	-	-	p	p
1025	Fujinoki	IIIb	ND	-	-	p	-
1026	Kajiya A	IIIb	LTE	ARH(s)	-	p	small
1027	Korozoi	IIIb	SS	-	-	small	-
1028	Takeibayashi	IIIa	LTE	CAX(m)	-	-	small

Table 25. Site type and site size data for Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases for 1058 sites (continued).

No.	site name	Area	category	lithic	M-a	M-b	M-c
1029	Ichinokama	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	-	-	small
1030	Jigokukubo	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1031	Shimosuwa Akibayama	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	-
1032	Tsukuebara	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	medium	large	p
1033	Omozawa	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	p
1034	Akyu	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	large	small	p
1035	Oishi	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	p	small	-
1036	Oshiki	IIIa	ND	-	p	-	-
1037	Dogairi	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	-	-	small
1038	Uenoyama	IIIa	SS	-	-	-	small
1039	Uenobayashi	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1040	Nakayama	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1041	Kumanoue	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1042	Kuro'o	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1043	Mikoshiba D	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1044	Nakamura	IIIa	LTE	ARH(s)	-	-	medium
1045	Ruriji-mae	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
1046	Kaneta	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1047	Ishiwari	IIIa	SS	-	small	p	-
1048	Ikumahara	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
1049	Nonojiri I	IIIa	ND	-	-	p	p
1050	Nonojiri III	IIIa	SS	-	-	small	-
1051	Kuzushigo	IIIa	LTE	ARH(m)	p	small	p
1052	Karasawa	IIIa	LTE	GRD(m)	p	small	p
1053	Tonomura	IIIa	ND	-	-	-	p
1054	Ariakezansha	IIIb	ND	-	p	p	p
1055	Sanmaihara	IIIb	ND	-	p	p	-
1056	Otomodaira	IIIb	LTE	ARH(m)	small	small	-
1057	Kami-asano	IIIb	ND	-	p	p	-
1058	Maruyama	IIIb	ND	-	-	p	p

Moroiso-a, Moroiso-b and Moroiso-c Sub-phases respectively.

The "category" and "lithic" columns of Table 25 are identical to those of Table 9 in Chapter V. The "category" column indicates four different categories of sites as defined in the third section of Chapter V: three different categories of dwelling sites (LTE; lithic tool examined, SS; small sample, and UR; unreported) and non-dwelling sites (ND). By definition, the first three categories represent sites from which one or more pit-dwelling(s) were reported in at least one of the three Moroiso sub-phases.

The "lithic" column indicates site types for the 95 LTE dwelling sites based on the lithic assemblage analysis presented in Chapter V. According to the conclusion of the previous section, there were apparently no significant temporal changes in the lithic assemblage compositions in the 95 LTE dwelling sites.

For each of the Moroiso-a, b and c Sub-phases, the presence of pit-dwellings was examined. If any pit-dwellings are reported from a specific sub-phase, the site was classified as a dwelling site for that sub-phase. The "large", "medium" or "small" designations in the "M-a (Moroiso-a)", "M-b (Moroiso-b)" and "M-c (Moroiso-c)" columns indicate the presence of one or more pit-dwelling(s) from the sub-phase, with site size based on the possible number of contemporaneously occupied pit-dwellings from the sub-phase. On the other hand, the "p" (pot-sherds) designation indicates the presence of pot-sherds from the sub-phase but with no pit-dwellings indicated. The site will be plotted as a non-dwelling site for the sub-phase. Finally, the "-" designation indicates that there is no archaeological evidence that the site was used during the sub-phase. The site will not be plotted on the distribution map of the sub-phase.

(1) Intersite Variability in Site Type and Site Size

Figures 58-72 represent distributions of sites in each sub-phase within each of the four areas (Areas I, II, III and IV). Due to the smaller sample size, site distribution patterns in these figures are not as clear as they are in the overall site distribution maps presented in Chapter V. Nevertheless, considerable intersite variability among dwelling sites, both in site type and site size are evident for most of the sub-phases in Areas I, II and III. In other words, the large degree of intersite variability in site type and site size that was observed in the previous chapter does not seem to result from temporal changes in settlement patterns.

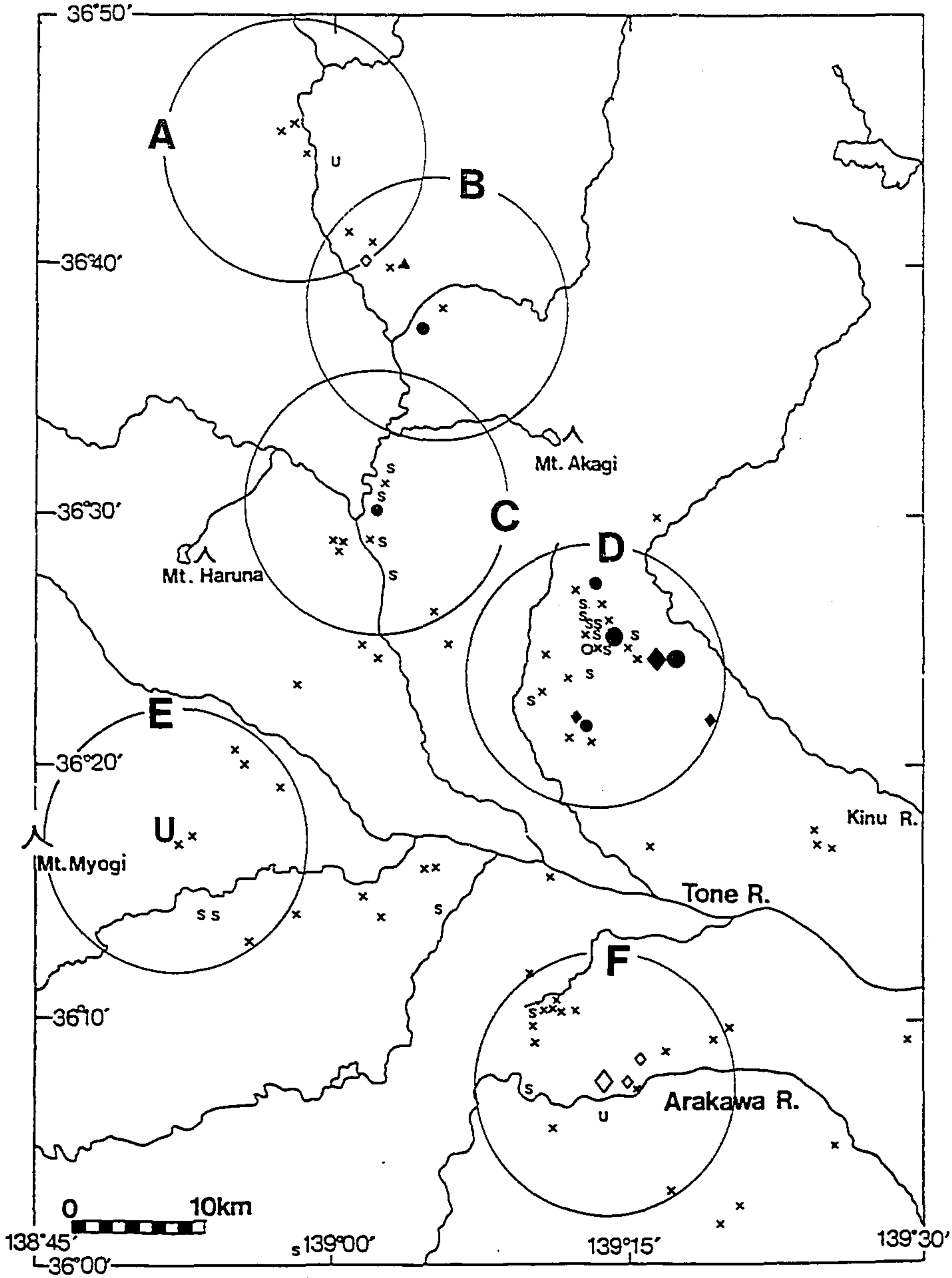


Figure 58. Distribution of Moroiso-a Sub-phase sites in Area I.

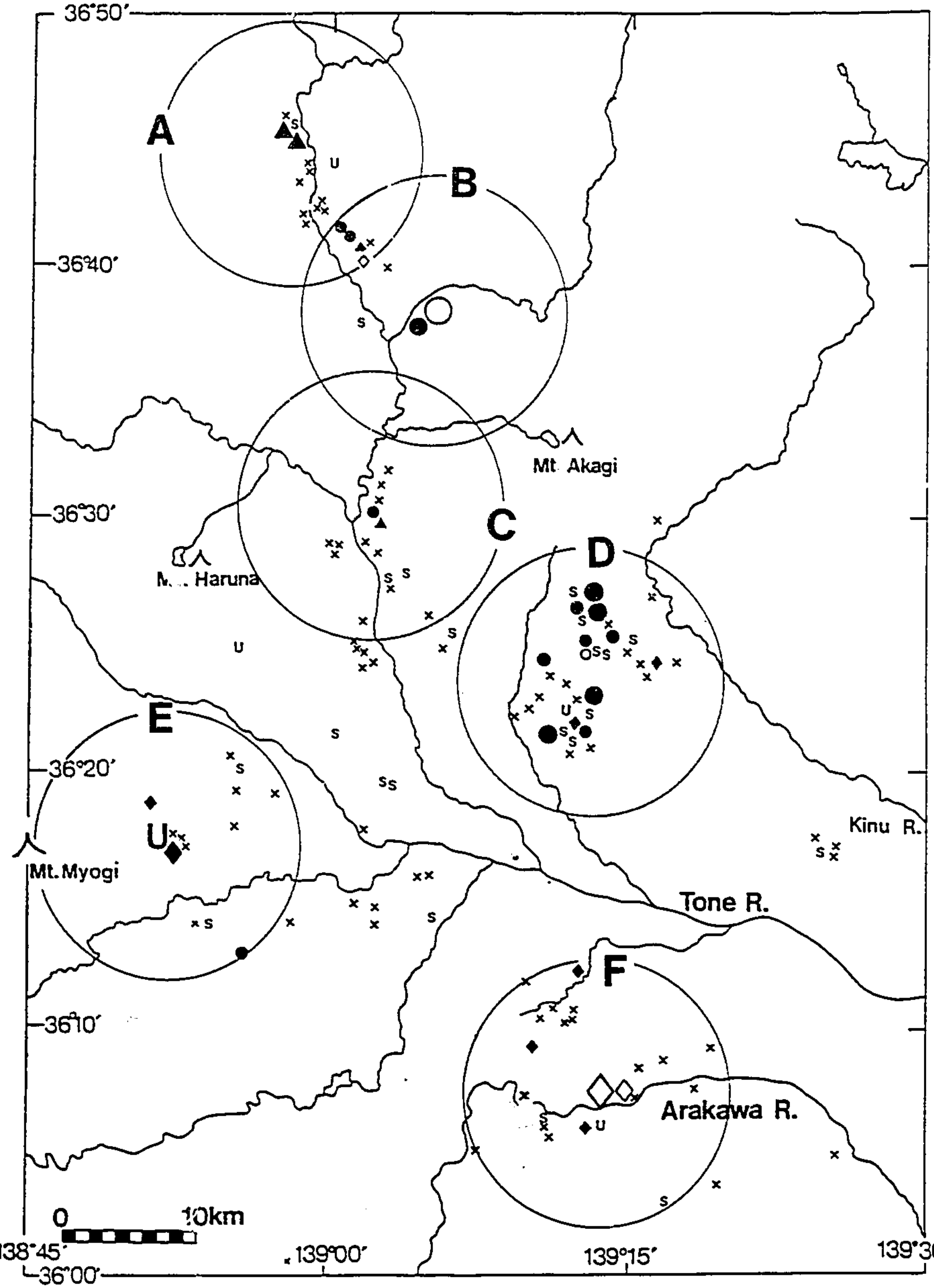


Figure 59. Distribution of Moroiso-b Sub-phase sites in Area I

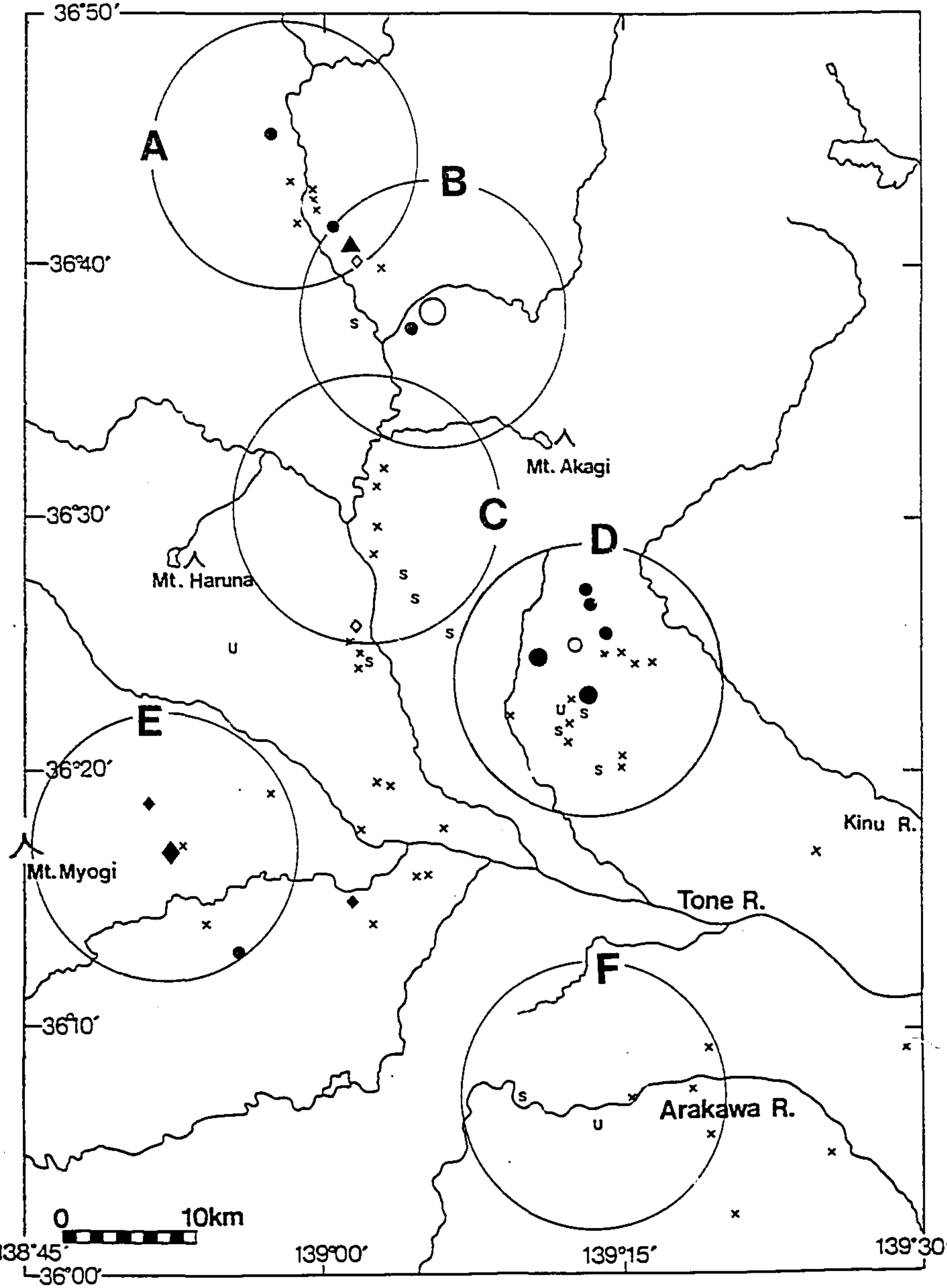
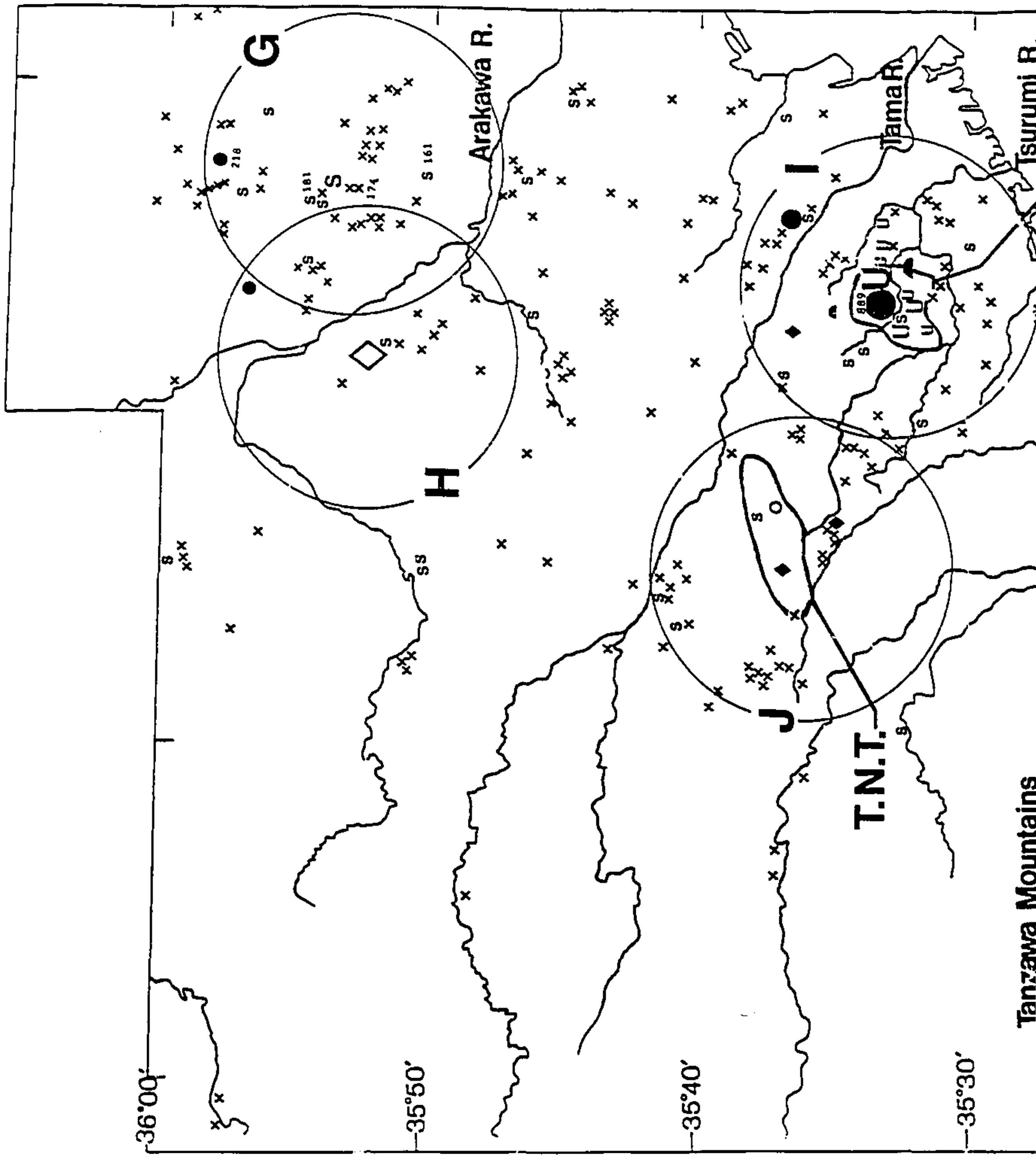


Figure 60. Distribution of Moroiso-c Sub-phase sites in Area I.


G
H
I
J
Arakawa R.
Tama R.
Tsurumi R.
T.N.T.
Tanzawa Mountains
36°00'
35°50'
35°40'
35°30'

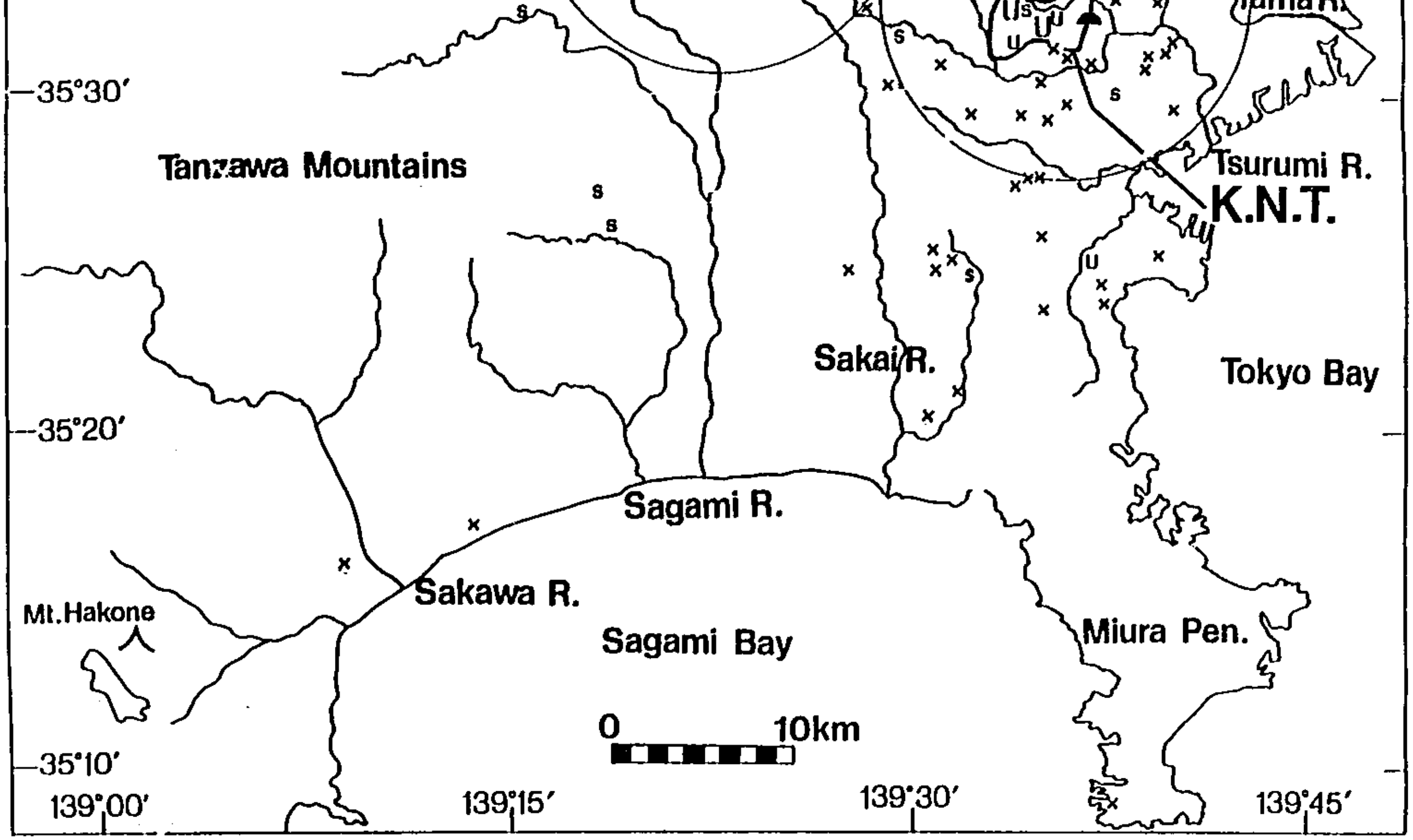
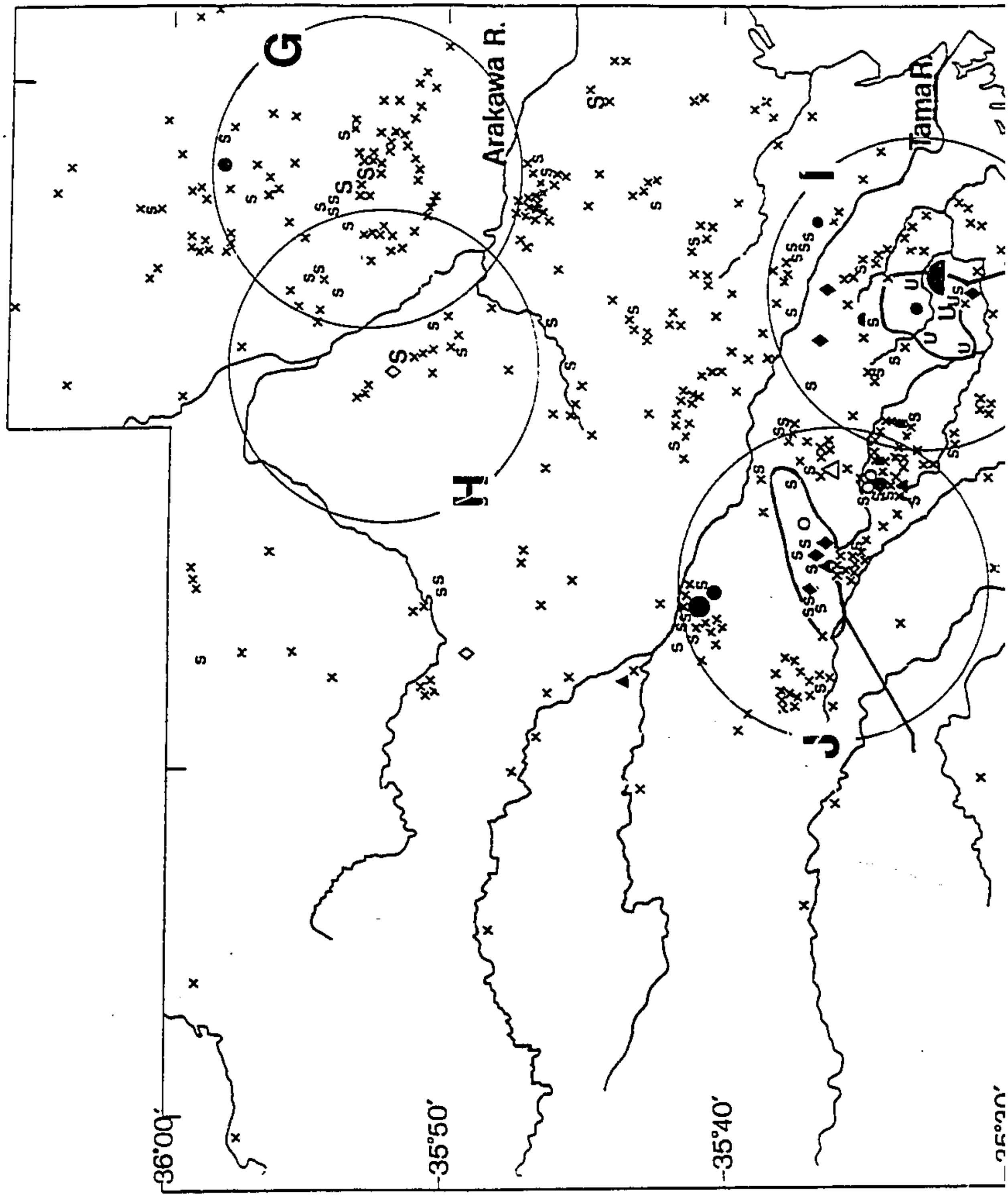


Figure 61. Distribution of Moroiso-a Sub-phase sites in Area II.



G
H
I
J
Arakawa R.
TamaR.
36°00'
35°50'
35°40'

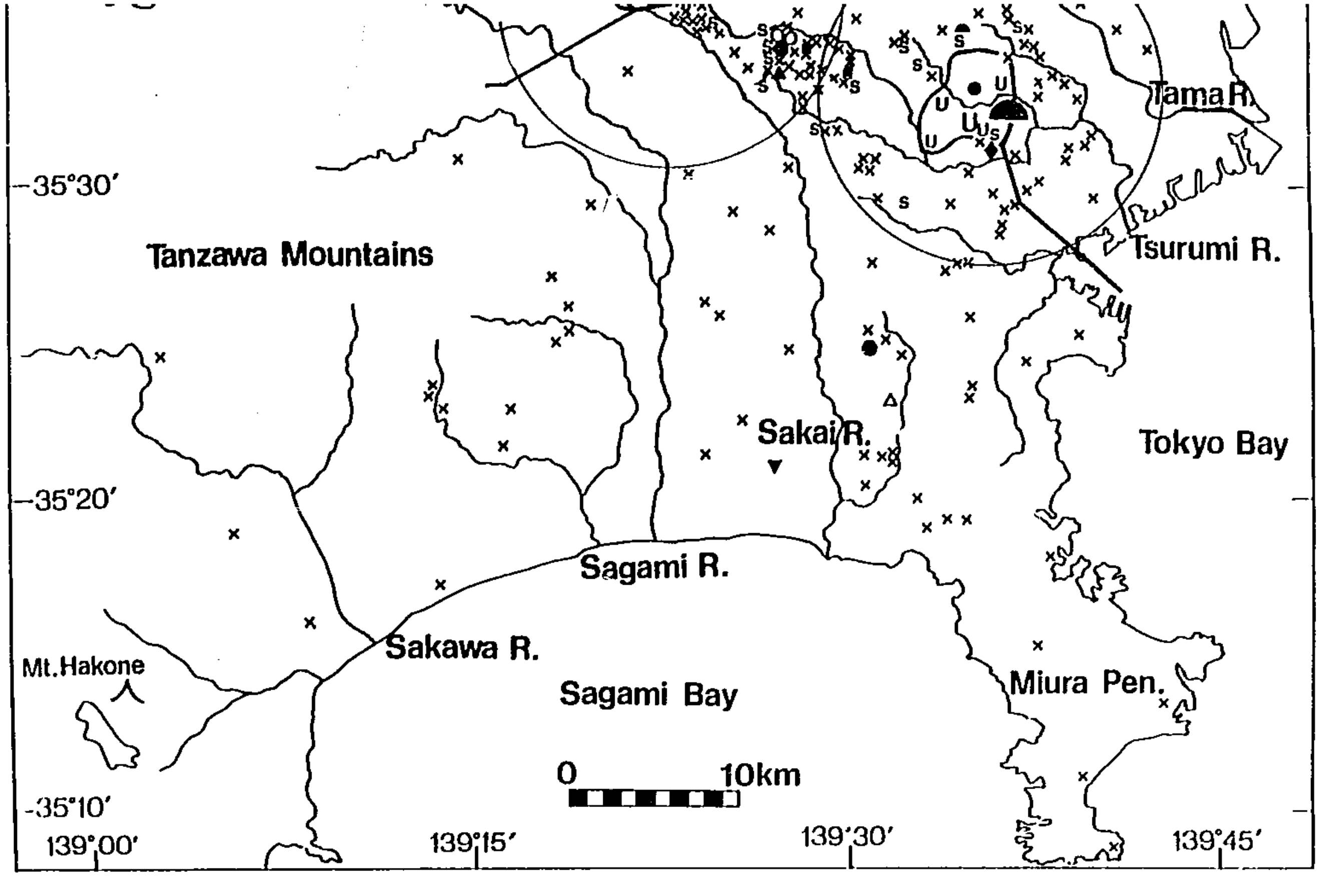
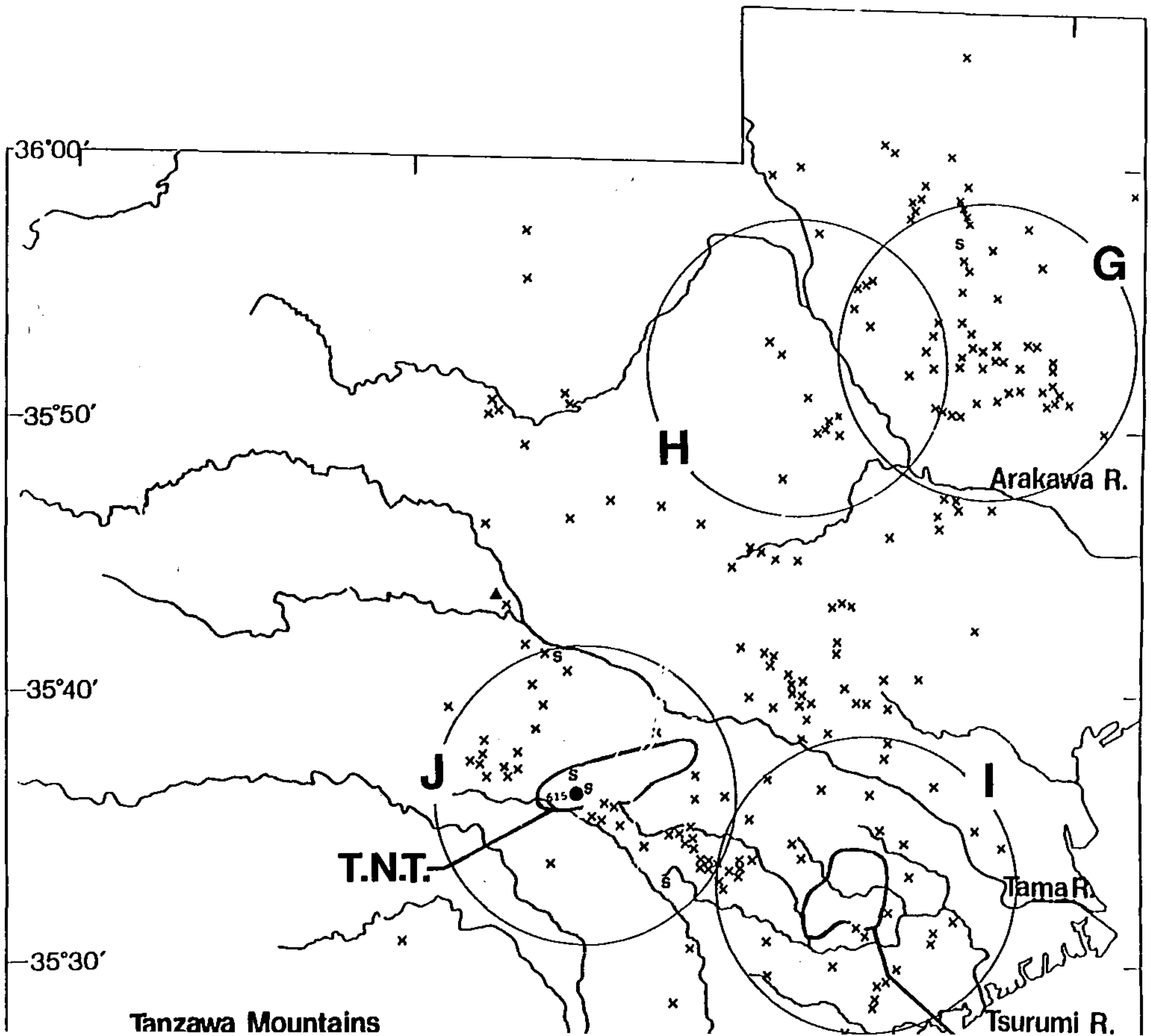


Figure 62. Distribution of Moroiso-b Sub-phase sites in Area II.


36°00′
35°50′
35°40′
35°30′
G
H
I
J
Arakawa R.
Tama R.
Tsurumi R.
T.N.T.
Tanzawa Mountains
615

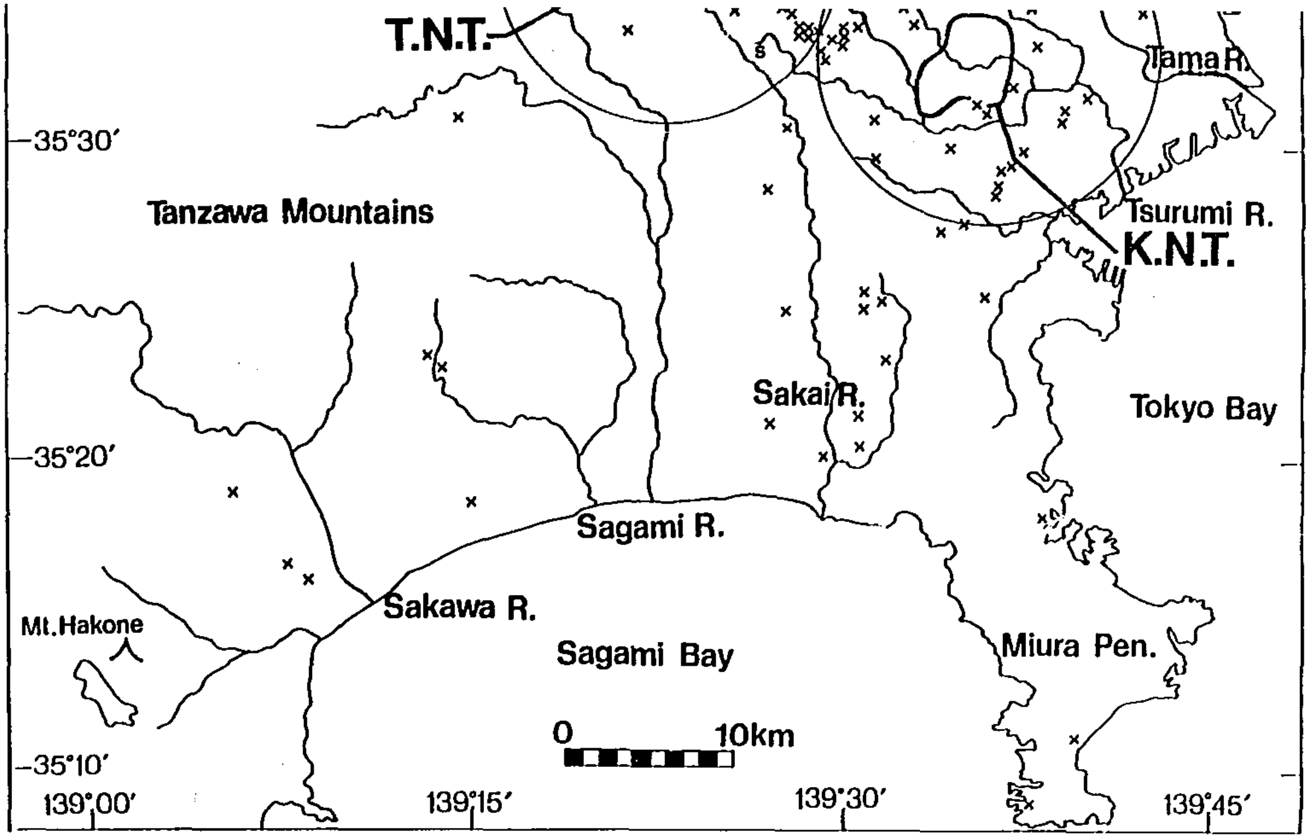


Figure 63. Distribution of Moroiso-c Sub-phase sites in Area II.

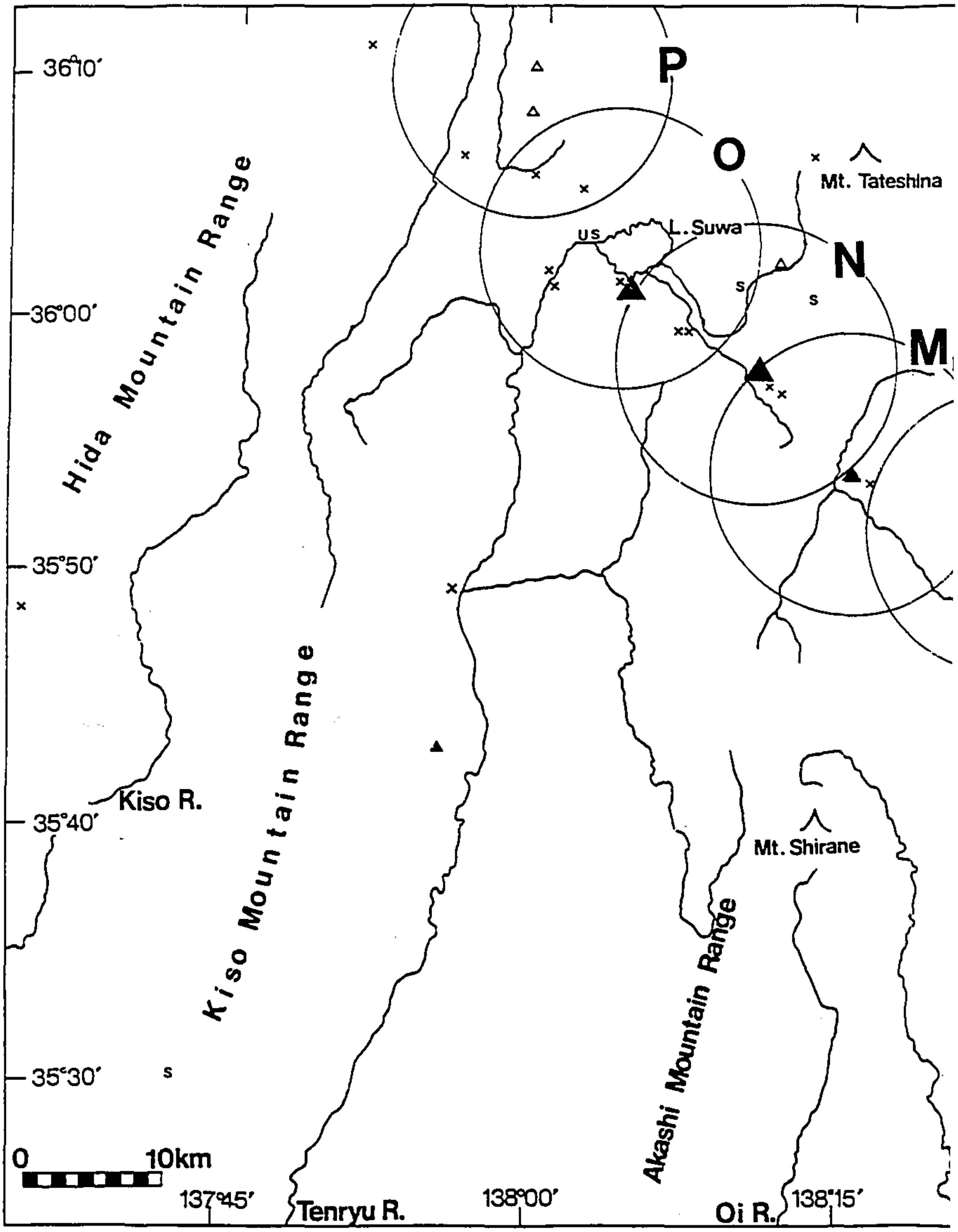
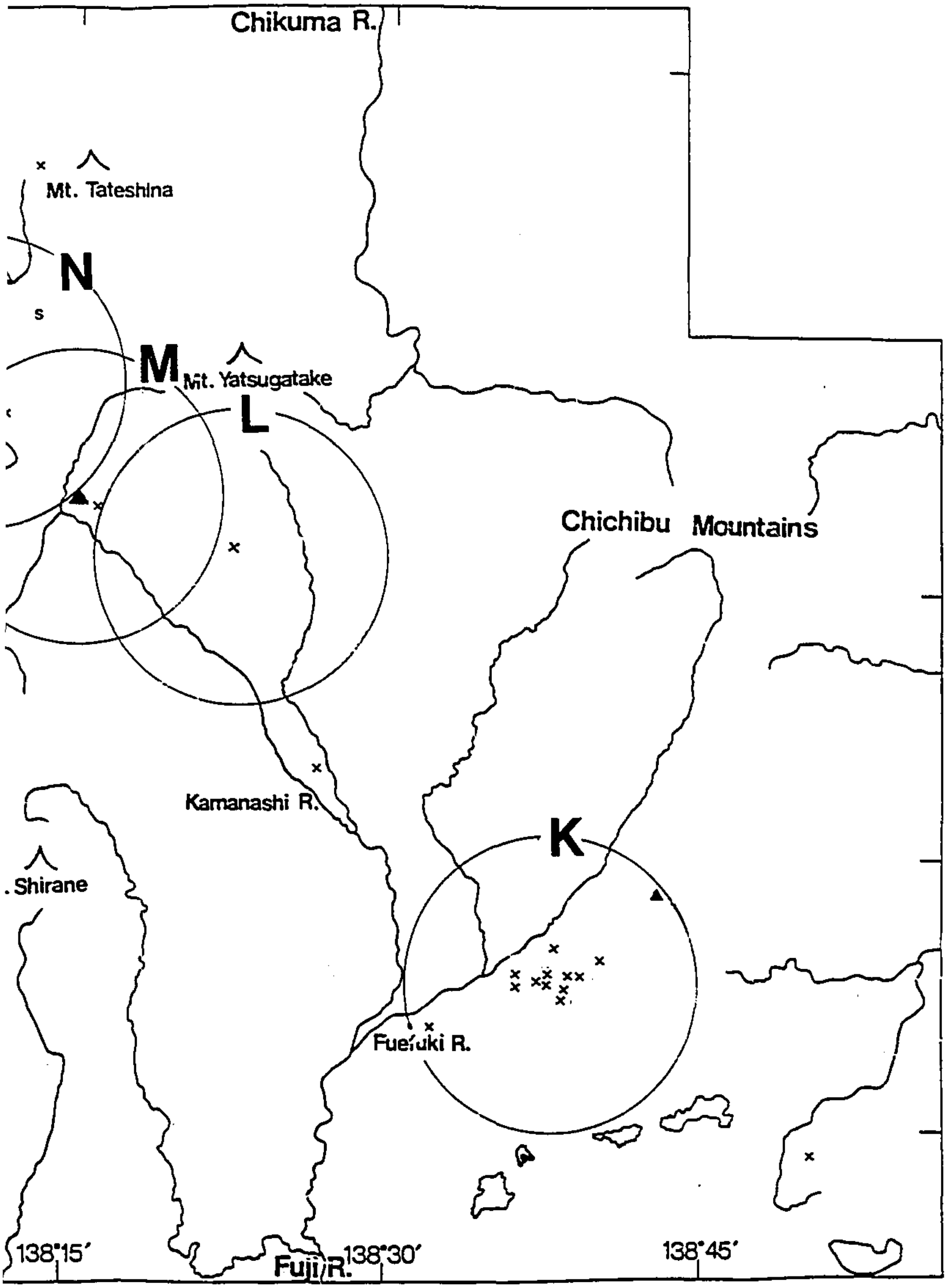


Figure 64. Distribution of Moroiso-a Sub-phase sites in Area IIIa.


Chikuma R.
Mt. Tateshina
N
M
Mt. Yatsugatake
L
Chichibu Mountains
Kamanashi R.
K
Shirane
Fuefuki R.
138°15′
138°30′
138°45′
Fuji R.

Area IIIa.

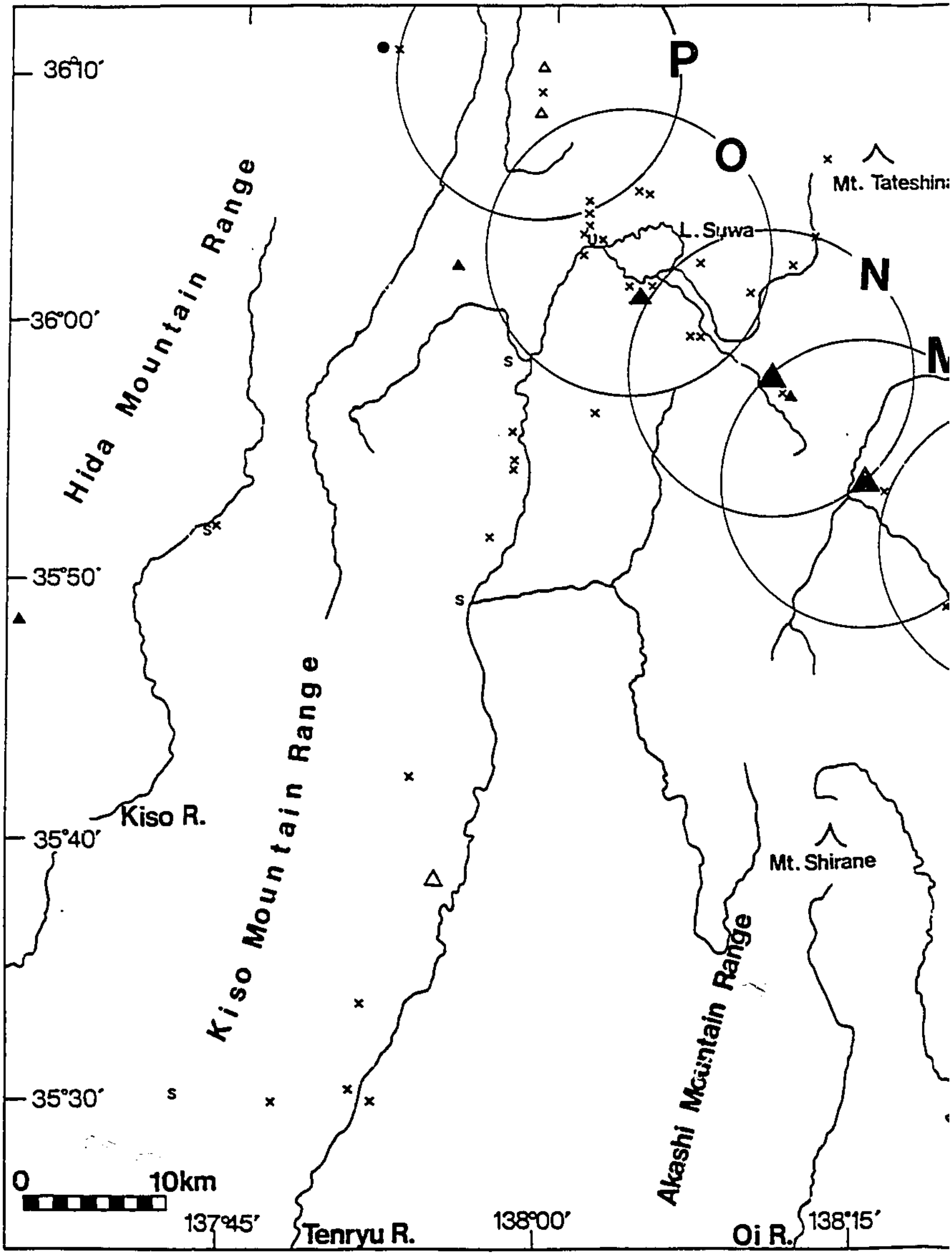
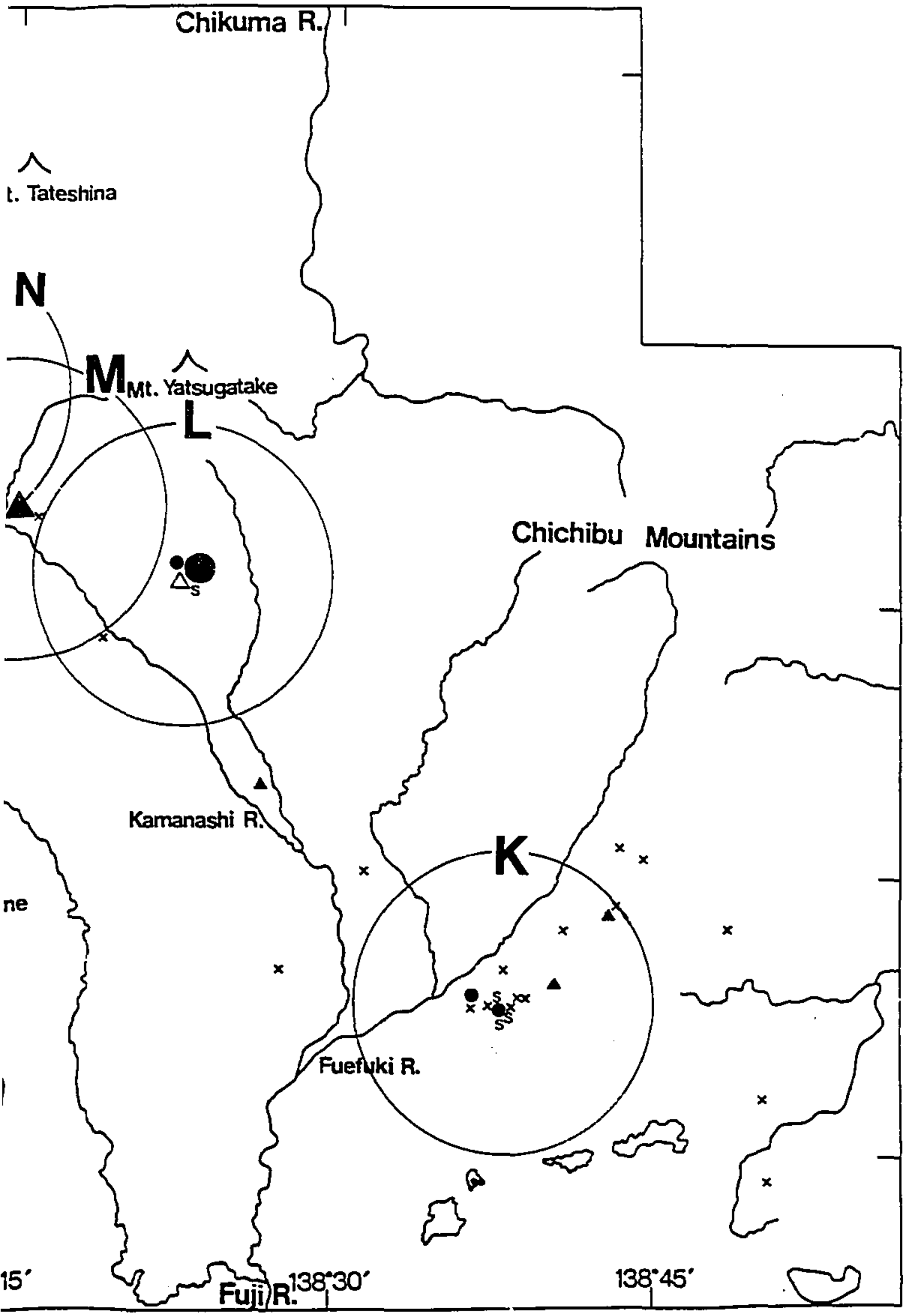


Figure 65. Distribution of Moroiso-b Sub-phase sites in Area IIIa.



Chikuma R.
t. Tateshina
N
M
Mt. Yatsugatake
L
Chichibu
Mountains
Kamanashi R.
K
ne
Fuefuki R.
15′
138°30′
138°45′
Fuji R.

a IIIa.

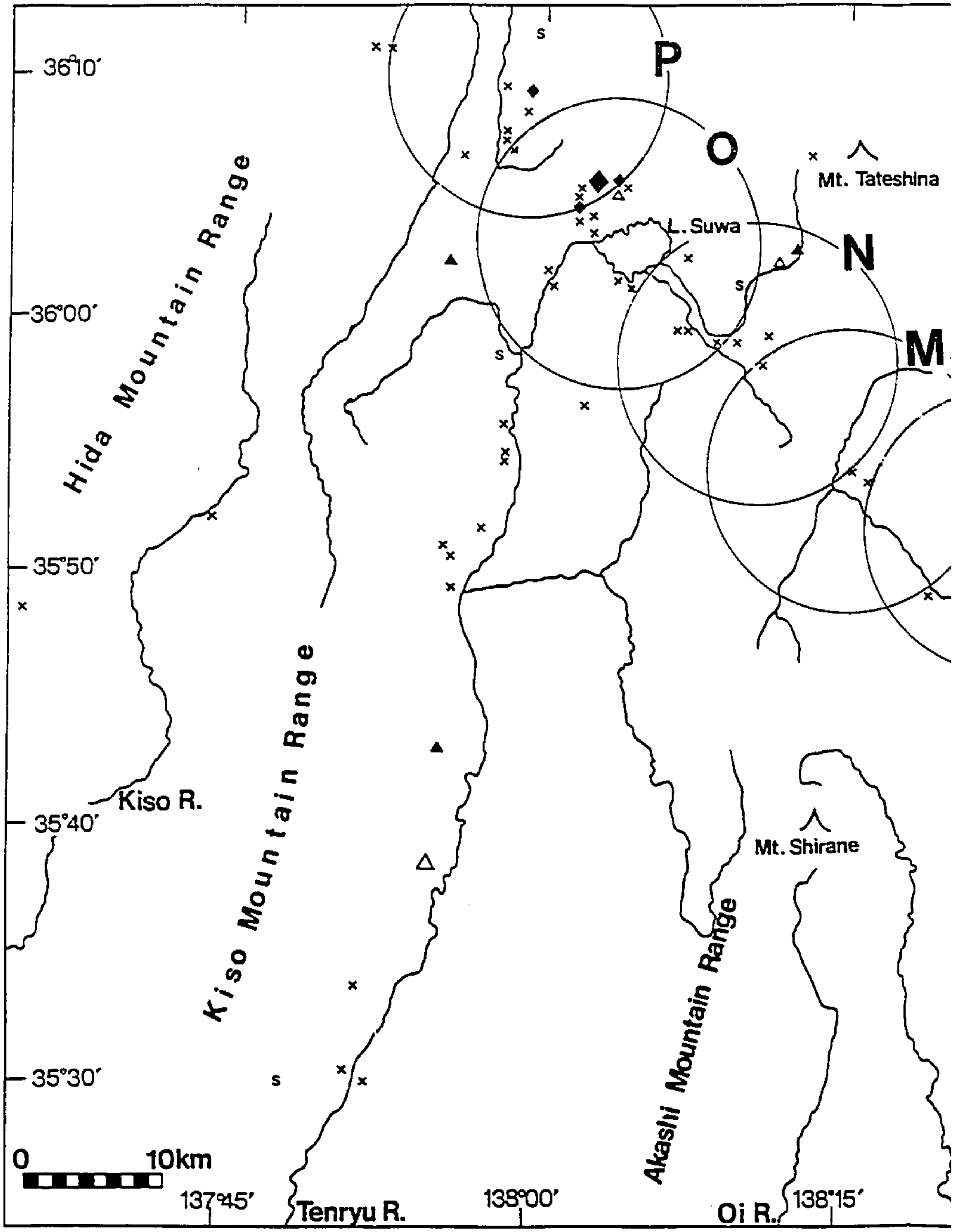
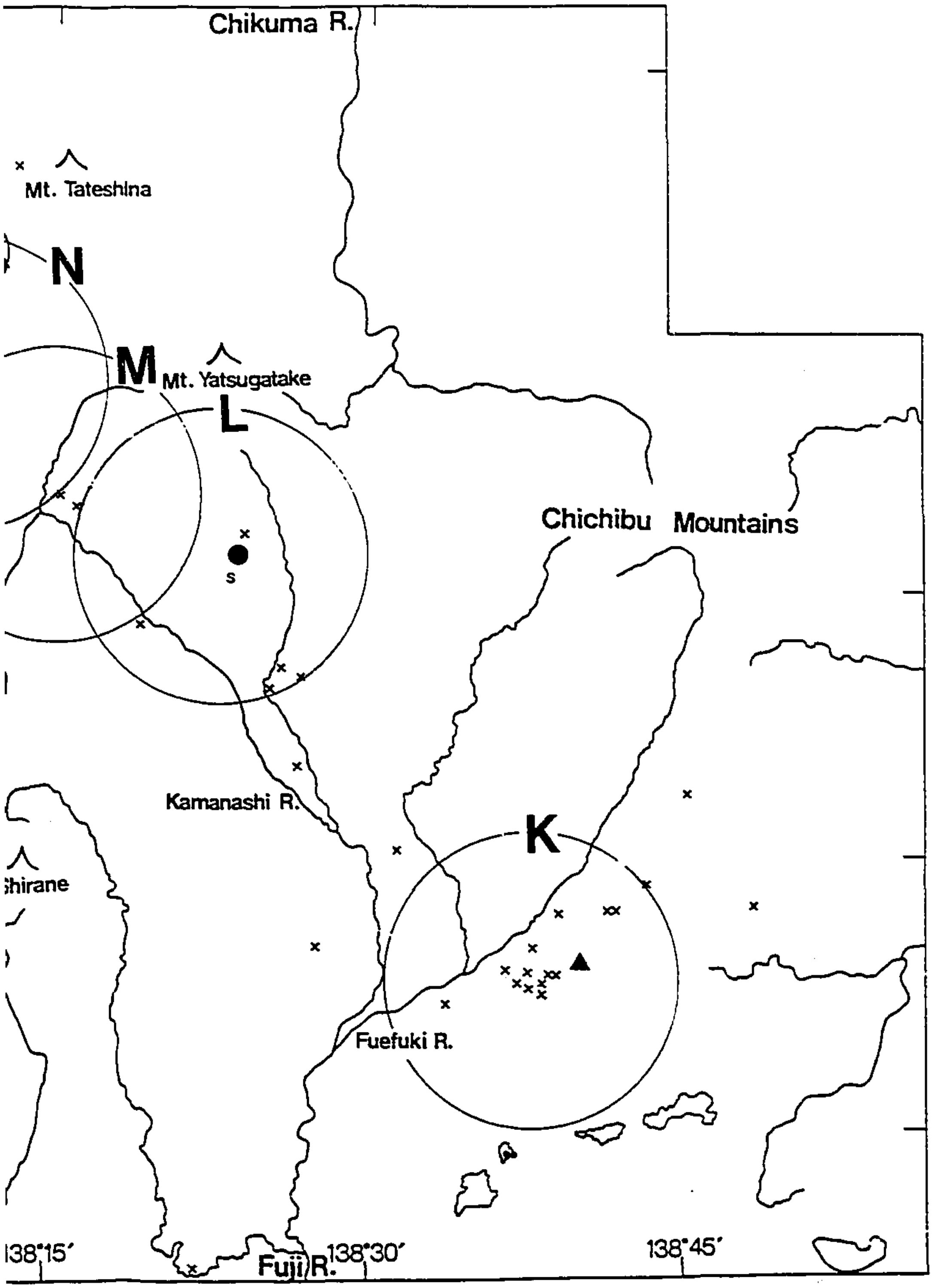


Figure 66. Distribution of Moroiso-c Sub-phase sites in Area IIIa.



Chikuma R.
Mt. Tateshina
N
M
Mt. Yatsugatake
L
s
Chichibu Mountains
Kamanashi R.
K
hirane
Fuefuki R.
138°15′
138°30′
138°45′
Fuji R.

rea IIIa.

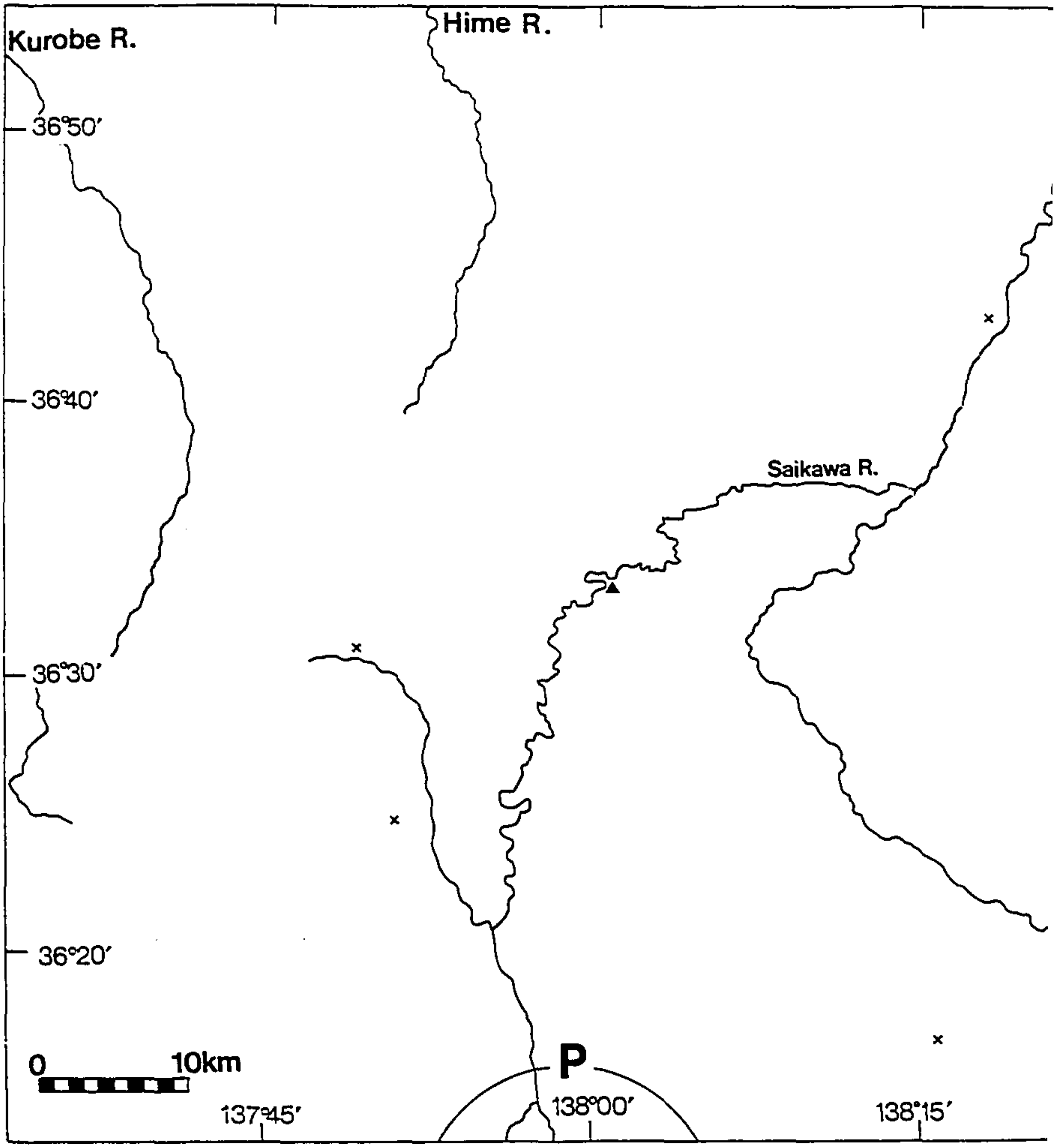
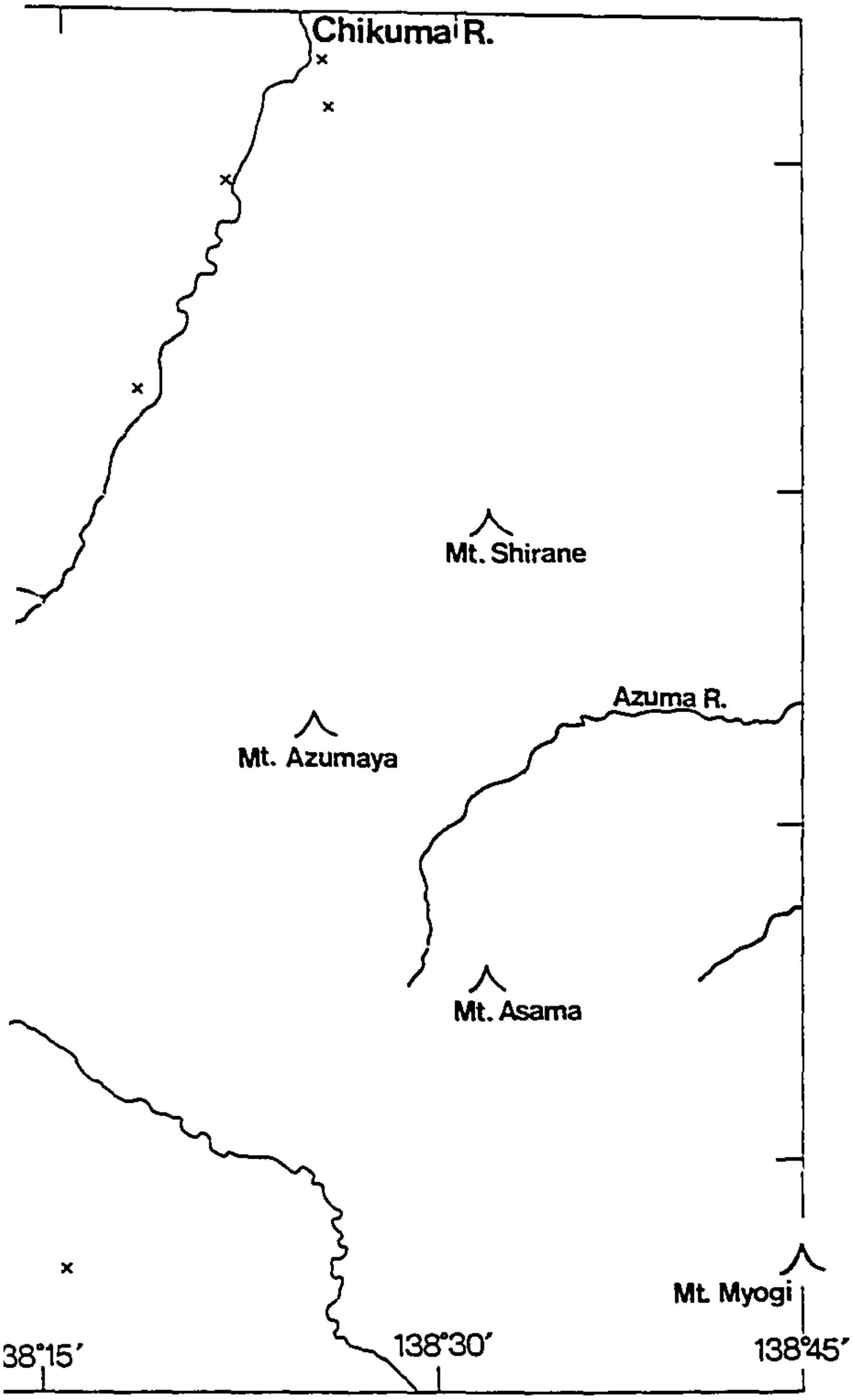


Figure 67. Distribution of Moroiso-a Sub-phase sites in Area IIIb.


Chikuma R.
Mt. Shirane
Azuma R.
Mt. Azumaya
Mt. Asama
Mt. Myogi
38°15′
138°30′
138°45′

:a IIIb.

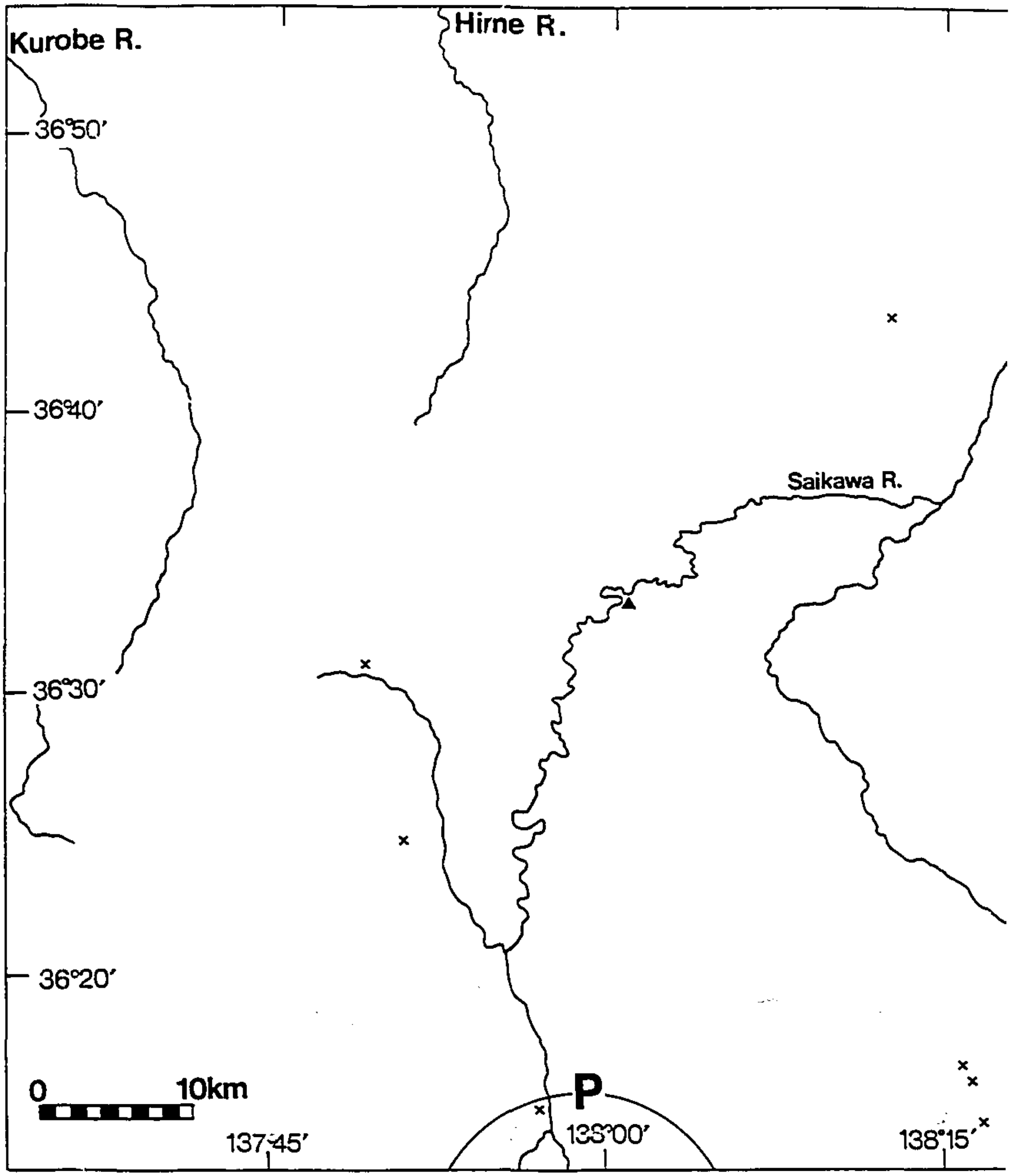
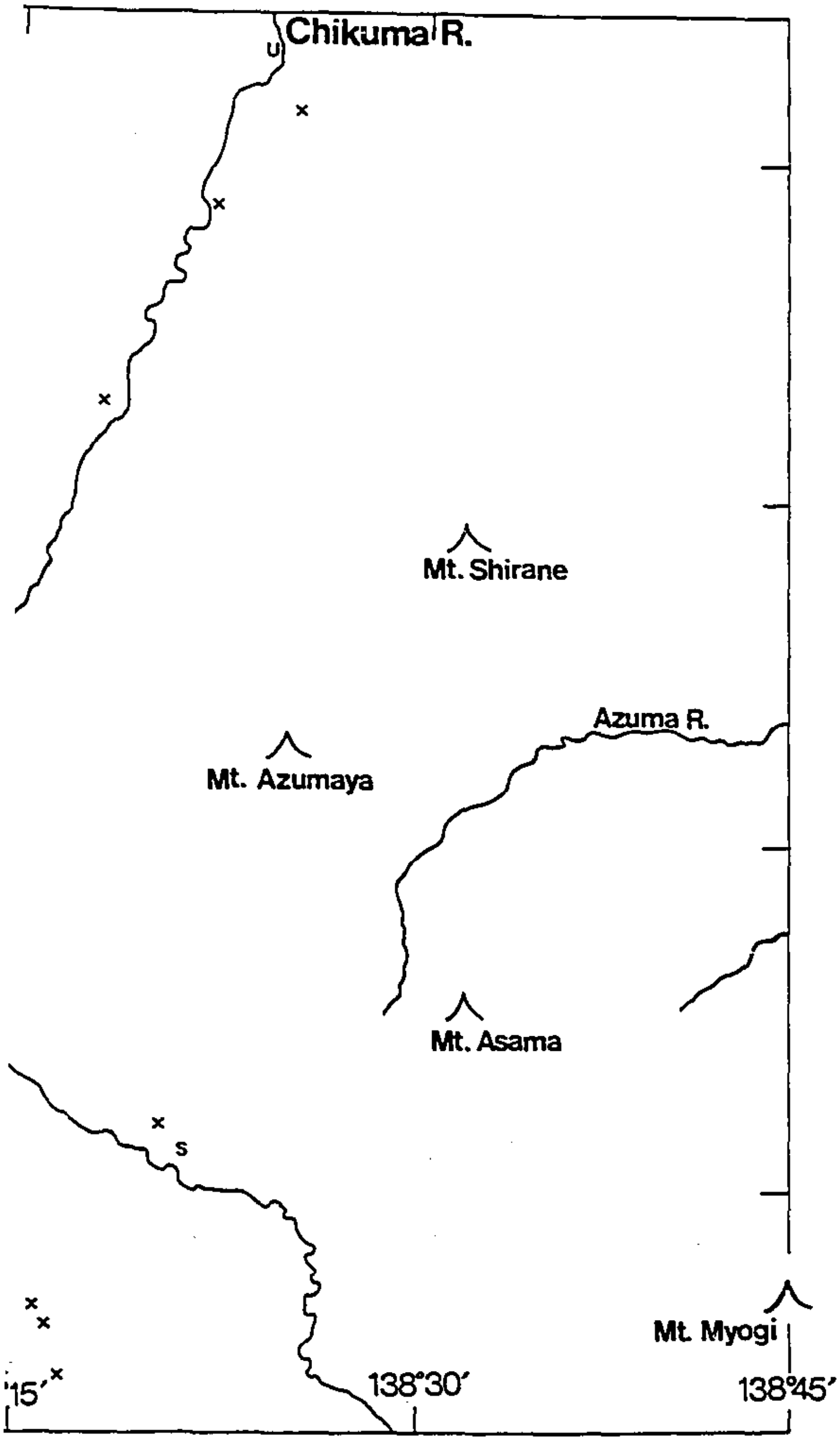


Figure 68. Distribution of Moroiso-b Sub-phase sites in Area IIIb



Chikuma R.
U
Mt. Shirane
Azuma R.
Mt. Azumaya
Mt. Asama
S
Mt. Myogi
'15'
138°30'
138°45'

IIIb.

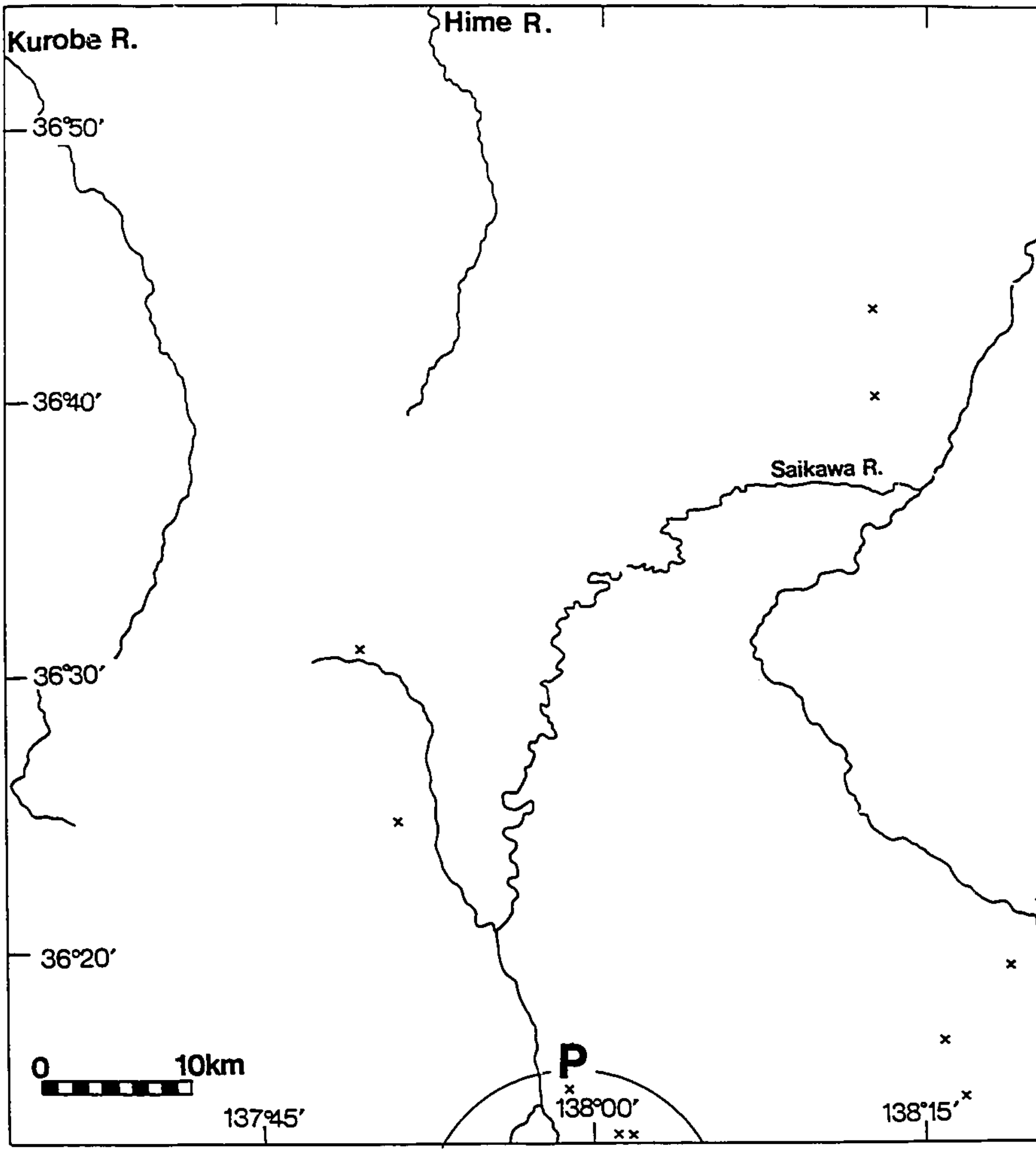
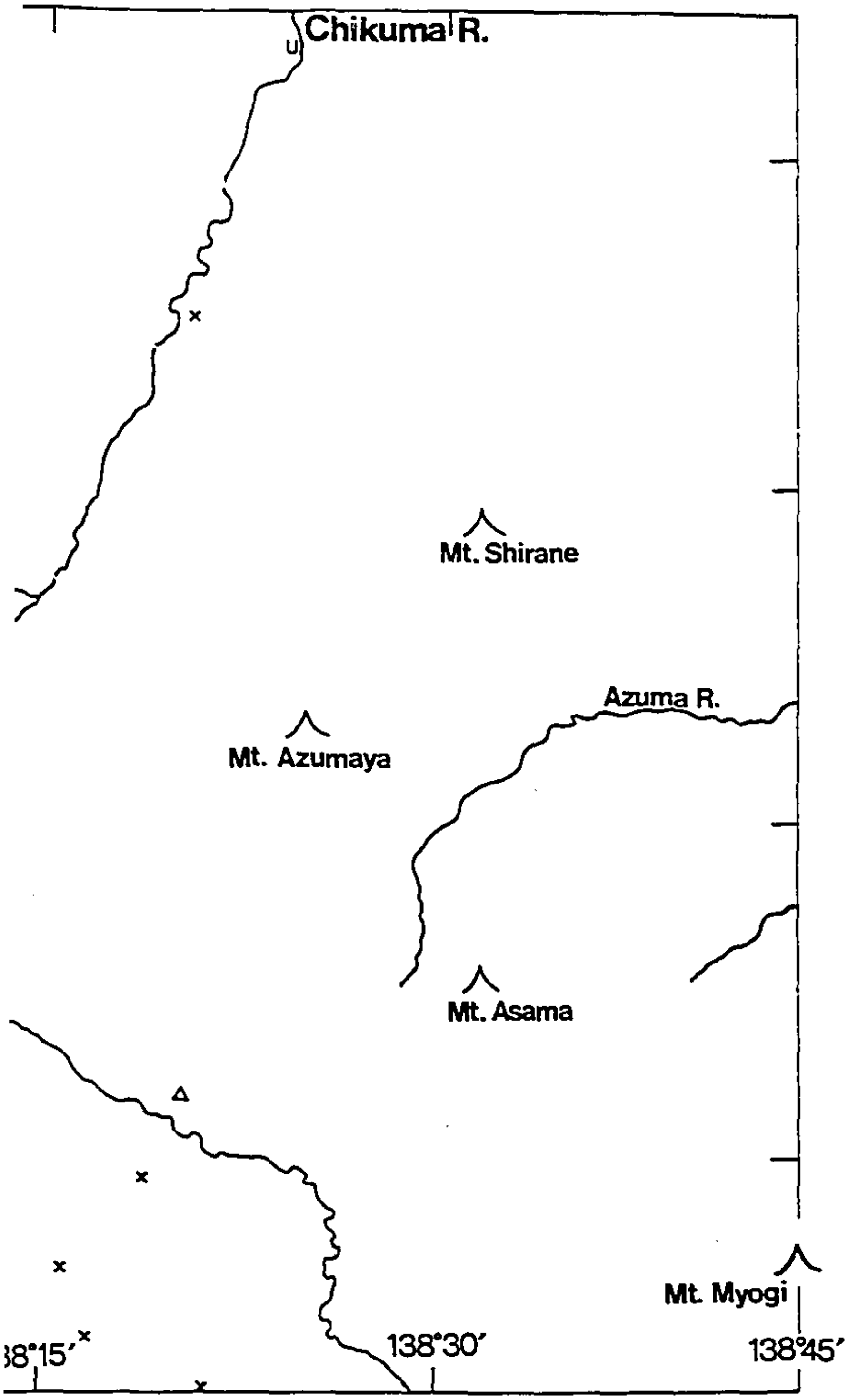
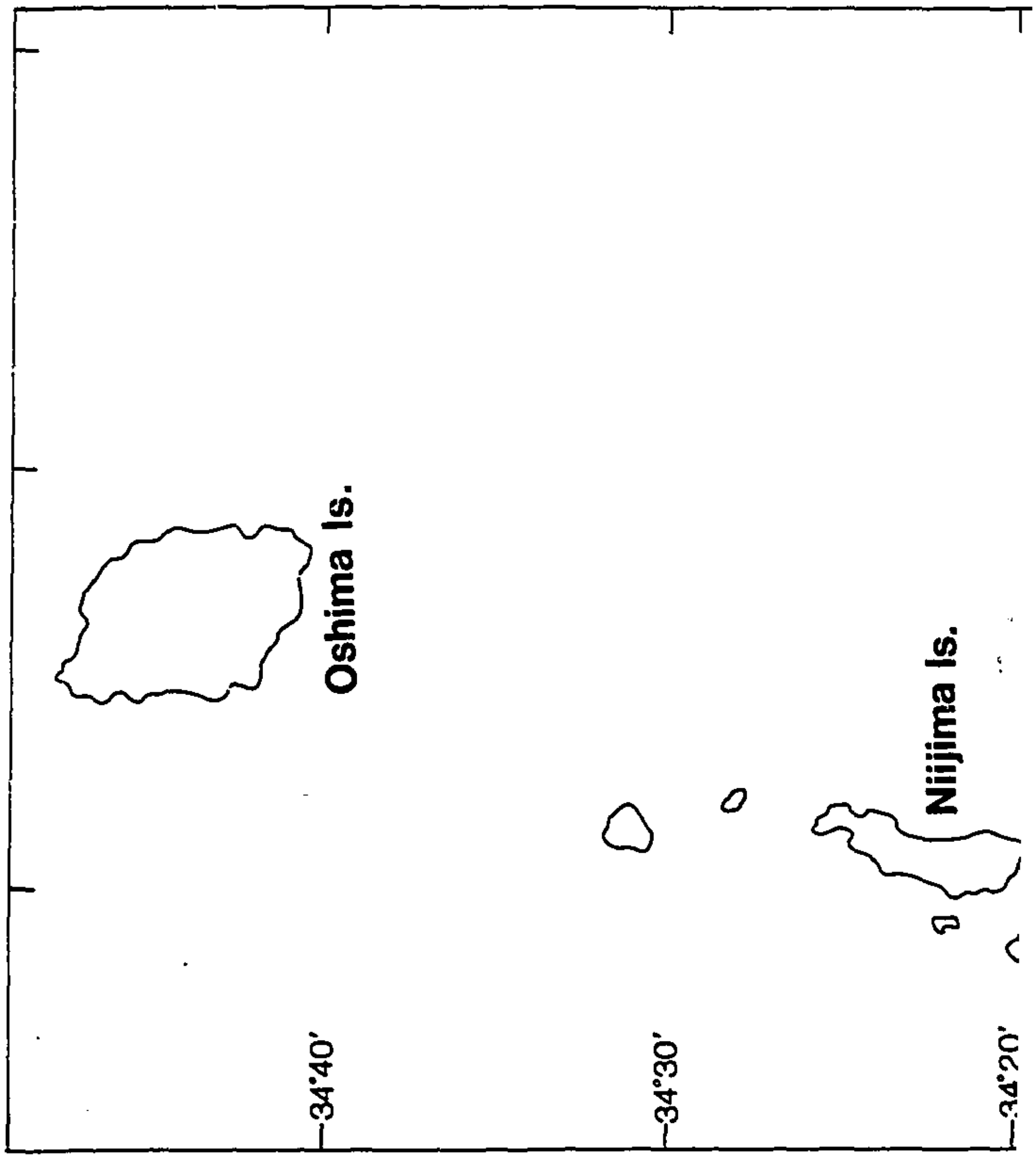


Figure 69. Distribution of Moroiso-c Sub-phase sites in Area IIIb.


Chikuma R.
Mt. Shirane
Azuma R.
Mt. Azumaya
Mt. Asama
Mt. Myogi
138°30′
138°45′

a IIIb.


Oshima Is.
Niijima Is.
34°40'
34°30'
34°20'

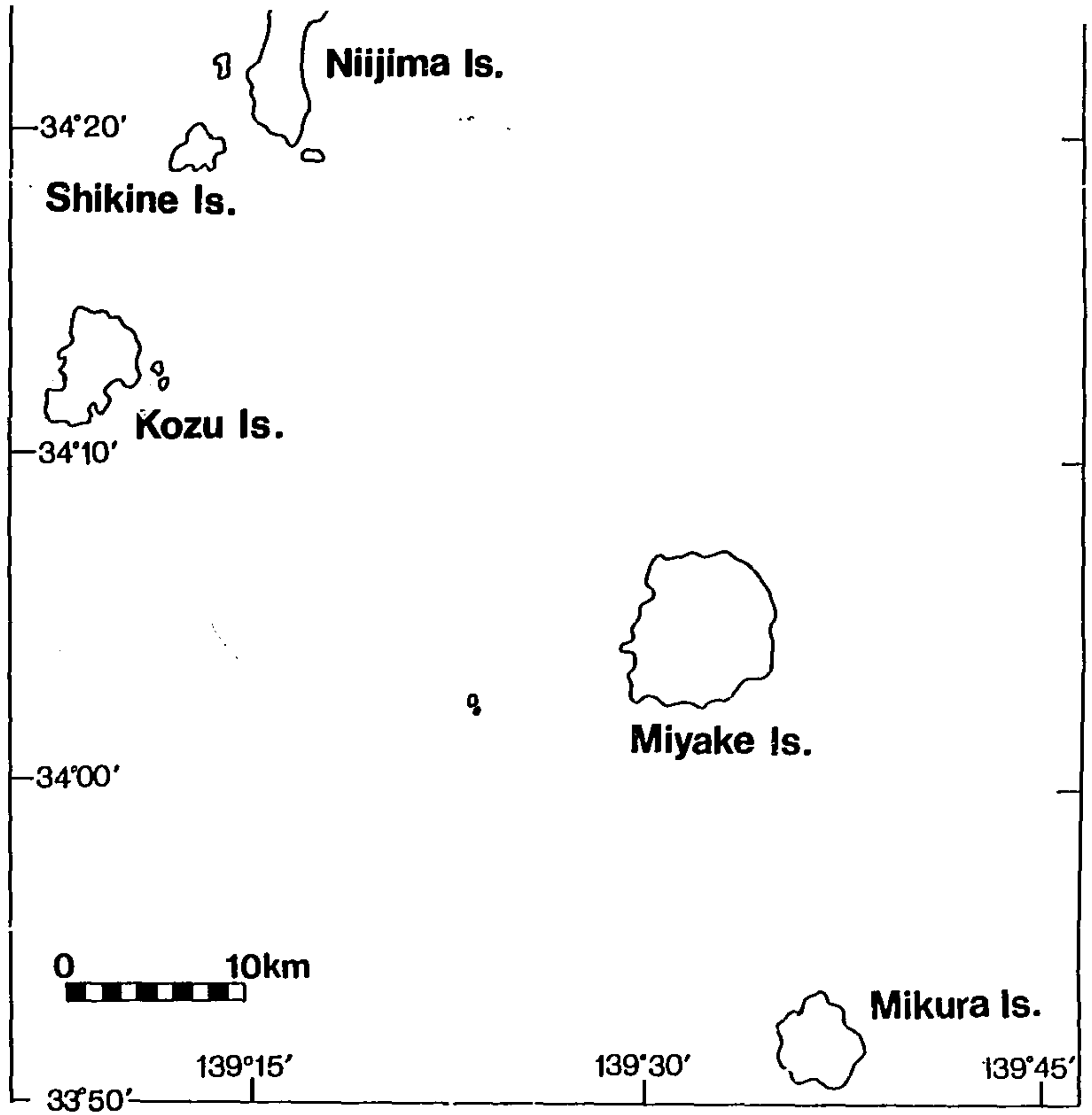
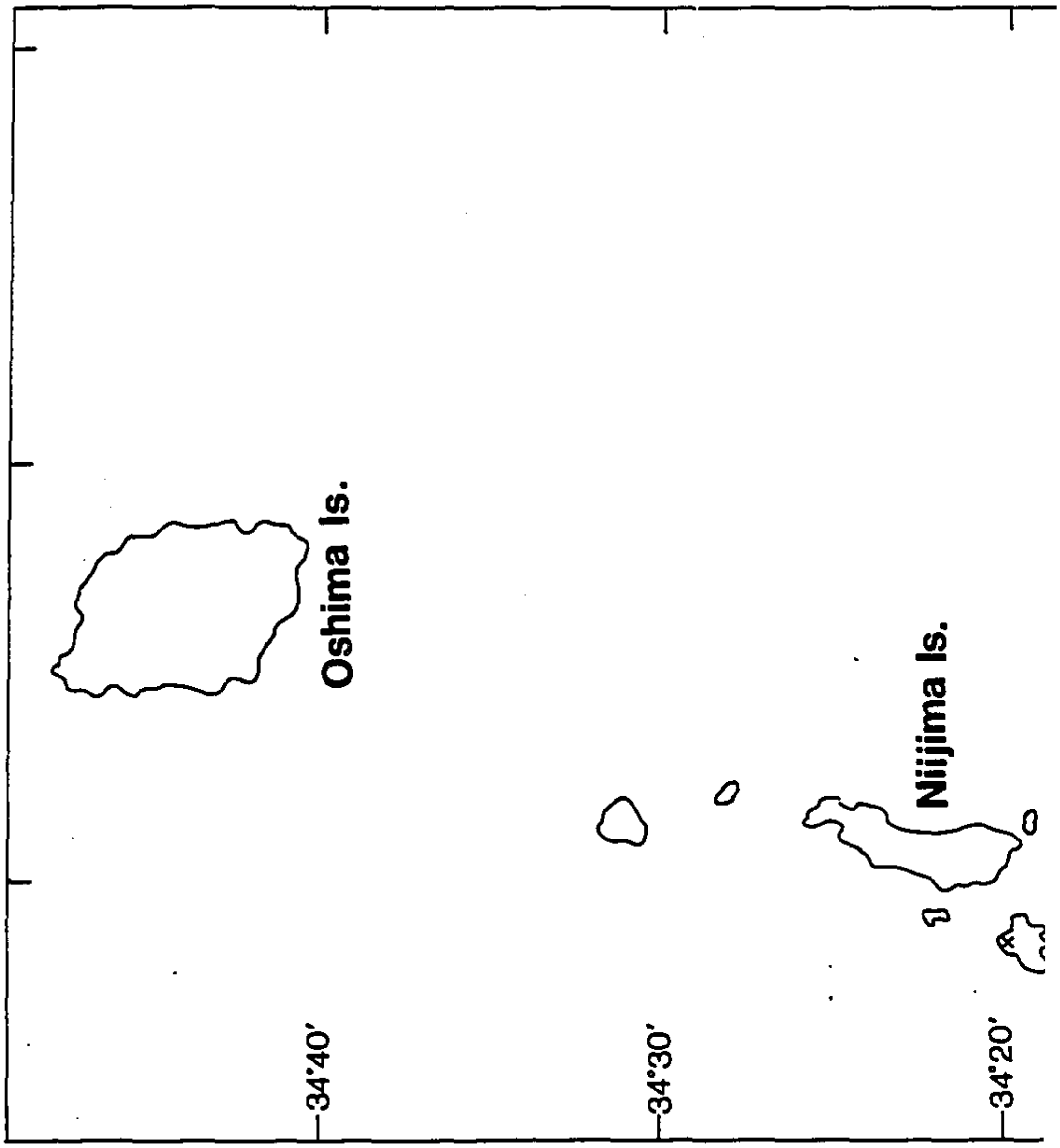


Figure 70. Distribution of Moroiso-a Sub-phase sites in Area IV.


Oshima Is.
Niijima Is.
34°40'
34°30'
34°20'

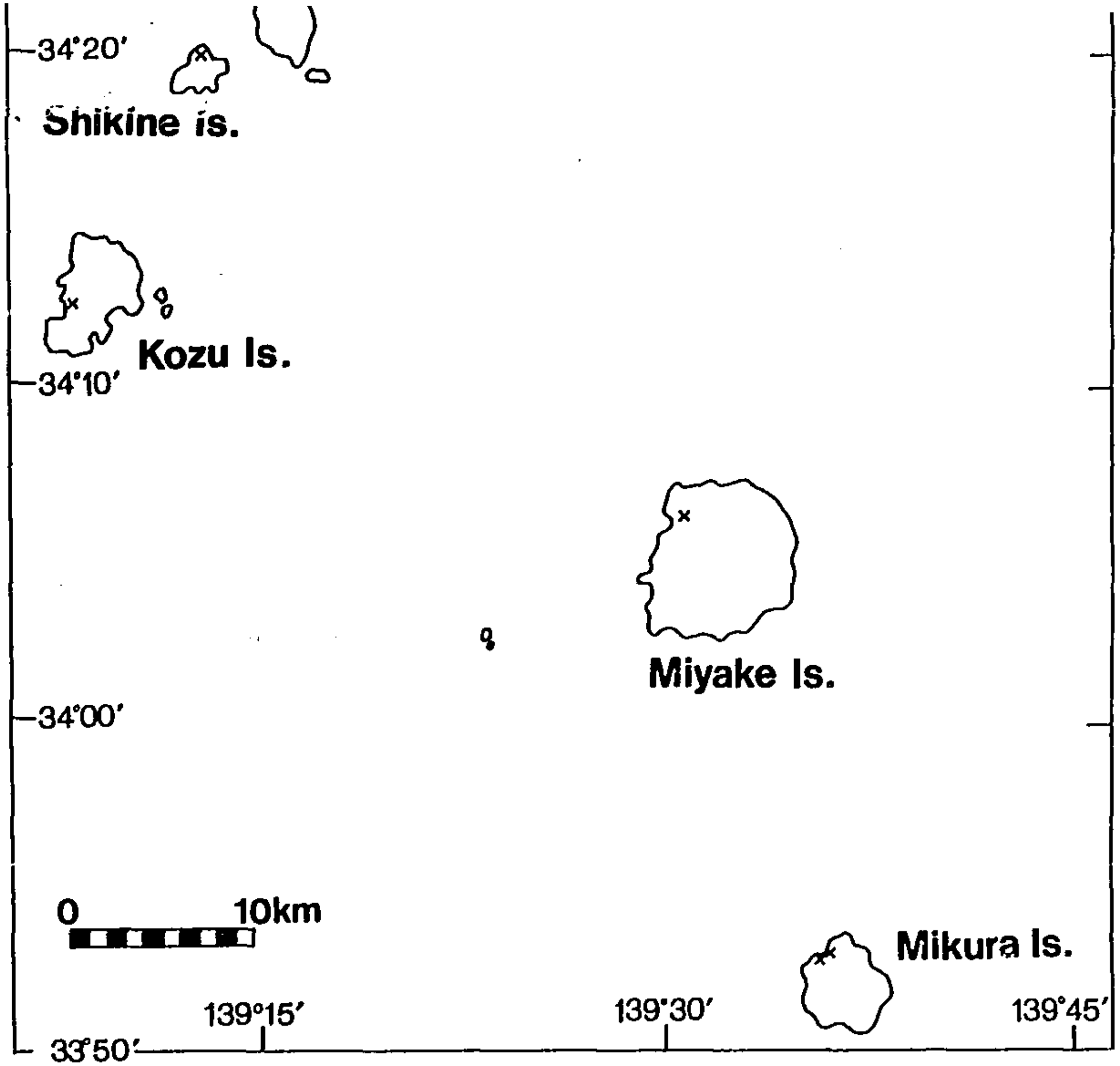
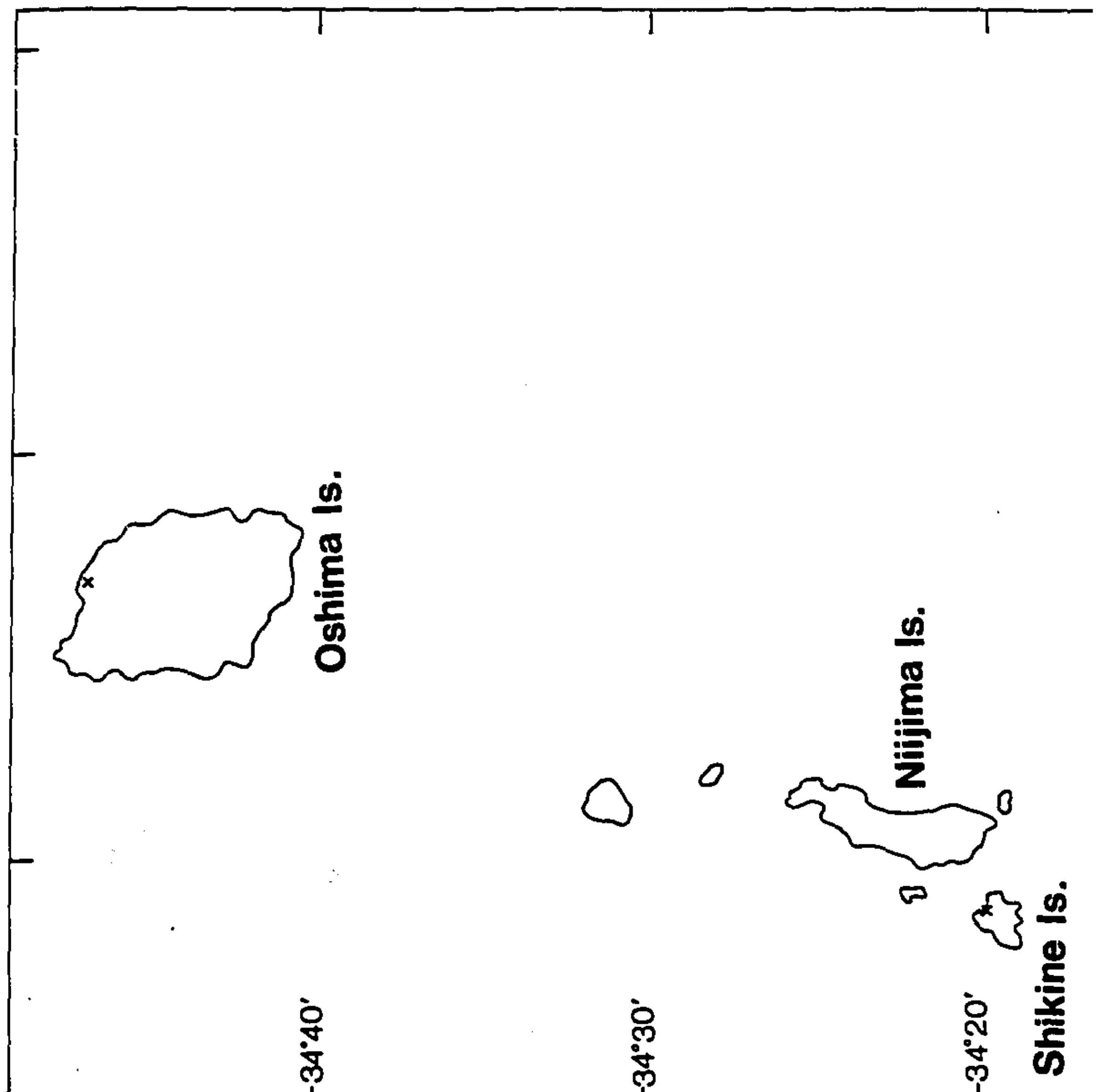


Figure 71. Distribution of Moroiso-b Sub-phase sites in Area IV.


Oshima Is.
Niijima Is.
Shikine Is.
34°40'
34°30'
34°20'

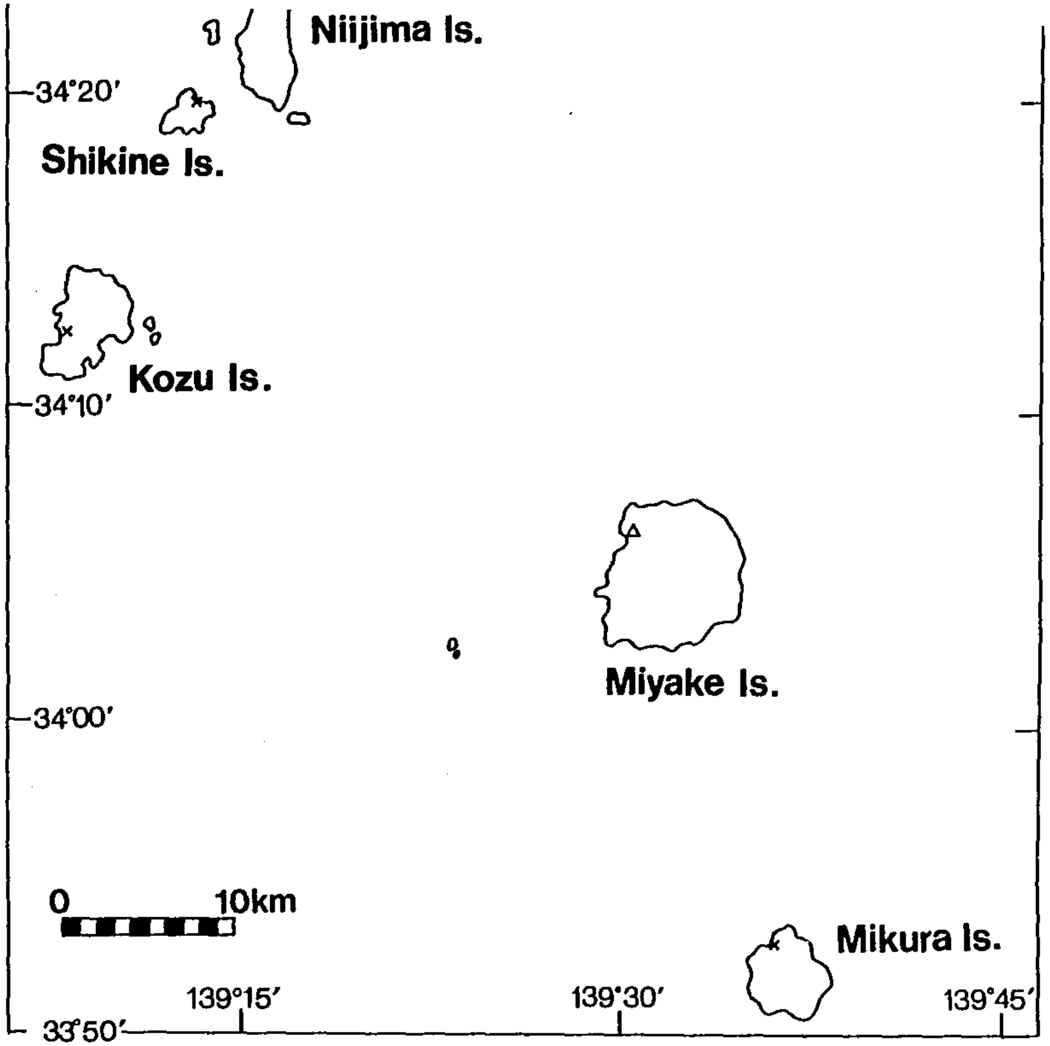


Figure 72. Distribution of Moroiso-c Sub-phase sites in Area IV.

Tables 26-28 summarize site type variability of LTE sites from each of the three sub-phases in Areas I-III. (Since the total number of dwelling sites reported from Area IV is too small to discuss temporal changes in intersite variability, the area will be excluded from the following discussion.) The "overall" columns of these three tables are identical to the site type data presented in Table 10 in Chapter V. These tables indicate that a great degree of intersite variability can be observed in most sub-phases in each area (Tables 26-28). The possible exceptions are the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II (Table 27) and the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III (Table 28).

The Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II is characterized by a scarcity of dwelling sites. There is only one LTE dwelling site reported from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II (No. 615, Tama New Town 207). Accordingly, the degree of intersite variability in site types for this sub-phase is unknown.

The Moroiso-a Sub-phase of Area III is characterized by the dominance of arrowhead-peak sites: all the nine LTE dwelling sites are classified as arrowhead-peak (three in the category of single-peak and six in the category of multiple-peak). However, this lack of intersite variability in site type may be due to the small sample size. Further study will be necessary in order to discuss the characteristics of

Table 26. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different types of sites for the three sub-phases in Area I.

Site Type		Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	Overall
ARH	(m)	1 (6.3)	4 (13.8)	2 (12.5)	5 (13.9)
	(s)	0	0	0	0
CAX	(m)	3 (18.8)	6 (20.7)	3 (18.8)	9 (25.0)
	(s)	4 (25.0)	3 (10.3)	2 (12.5)	5 (13.9)
GRD	(m)	3 (18.8)	13 (44.8)	8 (50.0)	14 (38.9)
	(s)	2 (12.5)	3 (10.3)	1 (6.3)	3 (8.3)
PBL (m)		0	0	0	0
NSK (m)		0	0	0	0
Total		16 (100.0)	29 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	36 (100.0)

Table 27. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different types of sites for the three sub-phases in Area II.

Site Type		Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	Overall
ARH	(m)	0	3 (11.1)	0	3 (10.0)
	(s)	0	2 (7.4)	0	2 (6.7)
CAX	(m)	3 (27.3)	6 (22.2)	0	7 (23.3)
	(s)	1 (9.1)	2 (7.4)	0	2 (6.7)
GRD	(m)	4 (36.4)	8 (29.6)	1 (100.0)	10 (33.3)
	(s)	1 (9.1)	3 (11.1)	0	3 (10.0)
PBL (m)		2 (18.2)	2 (7.4)	0	2 (6.7)
NSK (m)		0	1 (3.7)	0	1 (3.3)
Total		11 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	30 (100.0)

Table 28. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different types of sites for the three sub-phases in Area III.

Site Type		Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	Overall
ARH	(m)	6 (66.7)	9 (52.9)	4 (30.8)	12 (42.9)
	(s)	3 (33.3)	3 (17.6)	4 (30.8)	7 (25.0)
CAX	(m)	0	0	4 (30.8)	4 (14.3)
	(s)	0	0	0	0
GRD	(m)	0	5 (29.4)	1 (7.7)	5 (17.9)
	(s)	0	0	0	0
PBL	(m)	0	0	0	0
NSK	(m)	0	0	0	0
Total		9 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	0 (100.0)	28 (100.0)

subsistence-settlement systems of this sub-phase.

Tables 29-31 summarize site size variability of dwelling sites for the three sub-phases in Areas I, II and III. The "overall" columns of these tables summarize the site size variability patterns presented in Chapter V. These tables indicate that site size variability did not change significantly through time in each of the three areas. The possible exception is the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II, during which all the five dwelling sites are classified as small. However, the small sample size makes it difficult to interpret this dominance of small dwelling sites in this sub-phase.

In summary, it can be concluded that the considerable intersite variability observed in the previous chapter was not the result of temporal changes in settlement patterns. With the possible exceptions of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II and the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III, the patterns of intersite variability in each sub-phase are consistent with the overall patterns identified in Chapter V.

(2) Site Concentration Patterns

Figures 58-72 provide useful information not only to

Table 29. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different sizes of dwelling sites for the three sub-phases in Area I.

	Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	overall
small	31 (83.8)	40 (76.9)	22 (88.0)	59 (76.6)
medium	5 (13.5)	9 (17.3)	2 (8.0)	15 (19.5)
large	1 (2.7)	3 (5.8)	1 (4.0)	3 (3.9)
total	37 (100.0)	52 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	77 (100.0)

Table 30. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different sizes of dwelling sites for the three sub-phases in Area II.

	Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	overall
small	41 (83.7)	84 (92.3)	5 (100.0)	107 (89.2)
medium	5 (10.2)	6 (6.6)	0	9 (7.5)
large	3 (6.1)	1 (1.1)	0	4 (3.3)
total	49 (100.0)	91 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	120 (100.0)

Table 31. Numbers and relative frequencies (%) of different sizes of dwelling sites for the three sub-phases in Area III.

	Moroiso-a	Moroiso-b	Moroiso-c	overall
small	11 (78.6)	22 (84.6)	14 (77.8)	36 (81.8)
medium	1 (7.1)	2 (7.7)	4 (22.2)	4 (9.1)
large	2 (14.3)	2 (7.7)	0	4 (9.1)
total	14 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	44 (100.0)

examine intersite variability but also to discuss site concentration patterns in each sub-phase. It is apparent from these figures that many of the site concentrations defined in the previous chapter can also be identified in each of the three sub-phases in each area. Once again, the exception is the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II (Figure 63), during which none of the four previously defined site concentrations (Concentrations G to J) is evident. Based on these results, the suggestion that the distribution of sites tends to form concentrations is strongly supported by settlement pattern data from each sub-phase.

Not all of the 16 site concentrations identified in the previous chapter, however, can be clearly defined in each sub-phase. For example, during the Moroiso-a Sub-phase, Concentrations A, B, K and L are rather weakly defined (Figures 58, 61 and 64). On the other hand, during the Moroiso-b Sub-phase, most site concentrations can be easily recognized (Figures 59, 62 and 65). Finally, during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase, Concentrations F, M and N (Figures 60 and 66), as well as all four site concentrations in Area II (Concentrations G-J; Figure 63), are difficult to identify. Assuming that each site concentration represents a cluster of residentially-used sites located near a primary resource concentration, such changes in site concentration patterns may indicate changes in long-term land use patterns through the

Moroiso phase. Such a pattern of long-term residential shifts has been ethnographically observed among the collector type of hunter-gatherers (Binford 1983).

3. Changes in Other Aspects of Settlement Patterns

From the analysis presented above, it is evident that the patterns of lithic assemblage compositions, intersite variability and site concentrations for each sub-phase are consistent with the conclusions presented in Chapter V. Because of the relatively small sample size, the observed patterns for each sub-phase are not as obvious as the overall patterns presented in Chapter V. Nevertheless, it is clear that the settlement pattern characteristics of each sub-phase are consistent with collecting systems, with the possible exceptions of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II (in terms of intersite variability and site concentration patterns) and the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III (in terms of intersite variability in site types).

These results, however, do not necessarily indicate that there were no changes in subsistence-settlement systems during the Moroiso Phase. In fact, some of the differences in the characteristics of settlement patterns between sub-phases seem to reflect significant changes through time. Furthermore, the above-mentioned anomalies may be closely related to these changes.

Of the two anomalies, the lack of variability in site type in the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III (see Figures 64 and 67) may be misleading as a result of the small size of currently available samples. Since Area III is less developed than Areas I and II, it is possible that the currently available data might not reflect the actual settlement patterns of this area. Furthermore, data from this sub-phase are consistent with the collector model in terms of the other two characteristics examined: site size variability and site concentration patterns.

The other anomaly, the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II (see Figure 63), warrants further discussion. Area II contains Tokyo and its suburbs, where numerous rescue excavations have been conducted during the past thirty years. Since this is the most developed of the four research areas, it is unlikely that the settlement pattern data from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in this area are significantly distorted because of sample size.

The scarcity of dwelling sites and the lack of site concentrations from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II do not necessarily indicate that the area was completely abandoned during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase. On the contrary, the presence of a number of non-dwelling sites from this sub-phase indicates that the area was still actively used by Jomon hunter-gatherers.

Two possible interpretations can be presented to explain the predominance of non-dwelling sites from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II. First, these non-dwelling sites might have been logistically used, in collector systems, by special task groups that were sent from residential bases located outside Area II. Although this interpretation is theoretically possible, it is unlikely, since all the Moroiso-c Sub-phase site concentrations in other areas are located more than 50 km away from the site distribution centre of Area II. This distance is probably too great for regular logistical movements. According to Kelly (1983), the greatest logistical radius recorded for ethnographic examples of collectors is 48 km, and most are significantly less. Furthermore, the distribution of Moroiso-c non-dwelling sites in Area II appears to be quite dispersed. According to the model, logistically-used sites are typically located near important resource concentrations. Had these non-dwelling sites been used logistically, we would have expected a more clumped distribution of sites.

Alternatively, these non-dwelling sites might have functioned as residential bases in a forager system. Since residential bases of foragers are likely to be less complex than those of collectors, it is quite possible that these non-dwelling sites represent residential bases of foragers as well as resource extraction locations. If this were the case, we could suggest that, unlike other sub-phases, the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II were closer to foraging systems than to collecting systems.

According to the model presented in Chapter II, collector systems are adaptations to natural environments in which the distribution of critical resources is spatially and/or temporally uneven, whereas forager systems are responses to environments where the distribution of resources is more homogeneous. Therefore, if there was a shift from collecting to foraging systems in Area II during the Moroiso Phase, we can expect to find corresponding environmental changes.

As discussed in Chapter III, the Early Jomon period coincides with the Climatic Optimum, the time of maximum sea level transgression. Using the results of littoral molluscan faunal analysis, Matsushima (1979) and Matsushima and Koike (1979) suggest that sea level in the southwestern Kanto region reached its maximum from 6,500 to 5,500 B.P. More specifically, Fuji (1984) states that the sea level reached its maximum during the Kurohama Phase (ca. 5700 B.P.), the phase which immediately preceded the Moroiso Phase.

Sakamoto and Nakamura (1991; following their personal communication with Matsushima) suggest that the sea level started to retreat during the Moroiso-a Sub-phase. Their analysis of molluscan data from the Moroiso-a Sub-phase of the Nishinoyato site (No. 889) indicates that the molluscan assemblage is characterized by an abundance of Crassostrea gigas (oyster) and Tegillarca gramosa (granular ark) as well as Meretrix lusoria (poker-chip venus or oriental clam), the last species being characteristic of the period when the sea level was gradually retreating. On the other hand, Horiguchi (1983), based on the results of geological analysis of the Juno site in Saitama Prefecture, suggests that the sea level kept rising until the Kurohama Phase, stagnated temporarily during the Kurohama Phase, and rose again and reached its maximum during the Moroiso-a Sub-phase. In either case, it is reasonable to assume that, by the Moroiso-c Sub-phase, the sea level had gradually started to retreat.

How would these sea level changes have affected the distribution of available resources? Matsushima and Koike (1979) suggest that, in southwestern Kanto, especially in the Tsurumi River Valley, the retreat of the sea level resulted in a significant decrease in the habitat of littoral molluscan species. It is assumed that such a change in the environment eventually led to a decrease in littoral molluscan species such as Crassostrea gigas and Tegillarca gramosa (Matsushima and Koike 1979), both of which were important food resources for the Early Jomon people.

Unfortunately, very few studies have been conducted to determine precisely when the deterioration of molluscan resources started to take place. Biologists have been concerned with general characteristics of molluscan assemblages during and after the Climatic Optimum (Matsushima and Koike 1979, Matsushima and Ohshima 1974), but they have been working primarily on fossil molluscan assemblages, to which it is difficult to assign specific archaeological phases. Sakamoto and Nakamura (1991) suggest that the Moroiso-a Sub-phase, which, in their interpretation, occurred just after the culmination of the Jomon Transgression, was a time when the amount of available molluscan resources was still abundant, but this statement is rather speculative.

One way to investigate changes in the availability of molluscan resources during the Moroiso Phase is to examine changes in shell-midden site frequencies. Table 32 lists all Moroiso Phase shell-midden sites in the research area. The "SM" in the table indicates the presence of a shell-midden or shell-middens from each sub-phase of the site. As indicated in the table, all the Moroiso Phase shell-midden sites are

Table 32. List of Moroiso Phase shell-midden sites.

No.	Site name	Area	M-a	M-b	M-c
161	Oyaba	II	SM	-	-
174	Yamazaki	II	SM	-	-
181	Shimo-takai	II	SM	-	-
218	Kake	II	SM	SM	-
219	Suwayama	II	-	SM	-
334	Honmura-cho	II	-	SM	-
336	Irugibashi	II	SM	-	-
341	Inarimaru-kita	II	SM	-	-
342	Seta	II	-	SM	-
356	Rokusho-higashi	II	SM	-	-
383	Yonmaibata	II	-	SM	-
754	Kazahayadai	II	SM	-	-
755	Komaoka	II	SM	SM	-
759	Shimosugeta	II	SM	-	-
760	Kuyoto	II	SM	-	-
761	Hiradai	II	SM	SM	-
763	Shimizugaoka	II	SM	-	-
772	Morooka	II	-	SM	-
775	Omoteyato-nishi	II	SM	-	-
777	Takada	II	SM	-	-
779	Yagamiyato	II	SM	-	-
802	Orimoto	II	-	SM	-
812	Kubodai	II	SM	SM	-
817	Shinsaku A	II	SM	SM	-
830	Yogoji-ura	II	-	SM	-
886	Minamibori	II	SM	-	-
889	Nishinoyato	II	SM	-	-
908	Chigasaki	II	-	SM	-
910	Sakaida	II	SM	-	-
918	Kyozuka	II	SM	-	-
925	Kitagawa	II	SM	SM	-
	Number of SM sites		23	14	0
	Number of sites in Area II		273	757	278
	Percentage		(8.4%)	(1.8%)	(0.0%)

"SM" indicates the presence of a shell-midden or shell-middens.

located in Area II.

It is clear from this table that the frequency of shell-midden sites decreased dramatically through the Moroiso Phase. The change is particularly evident when we examine relative frequencies of shell-midden sites within Area II. Of all the Moroiso-a sites in Area II, 8.4 % are associated with shell-middens, whereas only 1.8 % of the Moroiso-b sites in Area II are associated with shell-middens. No definite shell-middens have been reported from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase.

It is quite likely that the decrease in the frequency of shell-middens is a direct response to a decline in marine resources. If so, the decline must have caused significant changes in the overall resource distribution patterns in Area II. More specifically, the decline in marine resources would have resulted in less densely clumped distributions of available resources, since distributions of marine resources are usually temporally and/or spatially uneven.

To summarize, although the currently available data on natural environments are rather limited, they are consistent with the interpretation that there was a change from collecting to foraging systems in Area II. Further study of environmental changes will be necessary to examine the relationships between the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso Phase people and the natural environment.

One final issue related to the changes in Area II will be addressed: did the changes in subsistence-settlement systems in Area II occur suddenly in the Moroiso-c Sub-phase. Settlement pattern data presented in Figure 61 (from the Moroiso-a Sub-phase) and Figure 62 (from the Moroiso-b Sub-phase) provide appropriate information to answer this question.

As described in the second section of this chapter, the data indicate that the subsistence-settlement systems of both Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases were those of collectors. Nevertheless, several differences can be observed between the settlement patterns of these two sub-phases.

For the Moroiso-a Sub-phase (Figure 61), the most prominent site concentration in Area II is Site Concentration I, which is characterized by a number of "large" and "medium" dwelling sites at an elevation of between 20-50 metres along the Tsurumi River. On the other hand, there are very few Moroiso-a Sub-phase dwelling sites reported from any other site concentrations in this area (i.e., Site Concentrations G, I and J).

Settlement pattern characteristics of the Moroiso-b Sub-phase in Area II (Figure 62) are quite different from those of the Moroiso-a Sub-phase. Between the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases, many of the "large" and "medium" sites in Site Concentration I ceased to be occupied. Instead, a number of dwelling sites appear in Site Concentration J, which is located on Tama Plateau at an elevation of between 80-150 metres (see Figure 44 in Chapter V).

To summarize, settlement pattern data suggest that, although both Site Concentrations I and J were utilized during the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases, there appears to have been a shift in the focus of site distribution from Site Concentrations I to J through time. This involved a shift from coastal/lowland to inland/plateau locations. This may indicate that less emphasis was being placed on marine resource utilization during the Moroiso-b Sub-phase than during the Moroiso-a Sub-phase. In other words, it seems that the effect of deterioration of marine resource availability can be observed as early as the Moroiso-b Sub-phase. Furthermore, since Site Concentration J is characterized by an absence of "large" dwelling sites (Figures 61-63; see also Kogusuri 1985), the shift from Site Concentrations I to J involved a decrease in the number of "large" dwelling sites in Area II (this change is also represented in Table 30). Assuming that "large" dwelling sites were residential bases that were occupied for a significant part of a year (at least for several months), the decrease of "large" dwelling sites may reflect a gradual disintegration of collecting systems.

Based on these observations, the Moroiso-b Sub-phase appears to have been a transitional period from the Moroiso-a Sub-phase to the Moroiso-c Sub-phase. In other words, it may be that the changes in subsistence-settlement systems in Area II started as early as during the Moroiso-b Sub-phase.

4. Summary

In summary, based on the examination of changes in subsistence-settlement systems through the Moroiso Phase, the following observations can be made:

1) Lithic assemblage compositions from different sub-phases within each dwelling site tend to exhibit similar characteristics. Therefore, it is unlikely that the lithic assemblage diversity presented in Chapter V was significantly affected by temporal changes of the system.

2) The patterns of intersite variability and site concentrations for each sub-phase are generally consistent with the conclusions presented in Chapter V,

which suggests that the Moroiso Phase people were primarily collectors who moved their residential bases seasonally. The possible exceptions are the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II and the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III.

3) Of the two exceptions, the lack of intersite variability in site type from the Moroiso-a Sub-phase in Area III might be misleading because of the small size of samples from this area.

4) The scarcity of dwelling sites and the lack of site concentrations from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II suggest that the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II were closer to foraging systems than to collecting systems.

5) The currently available data on natural environments are consistent with the interpretation that there was a change from collecting to foraging systems in Area II.

6) Several characteristics of settlement patterns indicate that the changes in subsistence-settlement systems in Area II started as early as the Moroiso-b Sub-phase.

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

From the results presented in the previous two chapters, it is clear that analyses of intersite variability in lithic assemblages, site size and site locations can provide useful information for understanding the subsistence-settlement systems of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. In this final chapter, implications of these results for the study of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems are discussed, and directions for future research are suggested. Methodological issues relating to the use of intersite variability in the study of residential mobility are also reconsidered. The last section of this chapter summarizes the overall conclusions of this study.

1. Jomon Collectors: Fully Sedentary or Relatively Sedentary?

The results of this study indicate the need to re-examine traditional ideas about the degree of sedentism during the Jomon Period. The analysis presented in Chapter V demonstrates that the settlement patterns of the Moroiso Phase people are very similar to those of collectors as defined by Binford (1980, 1982). This suggests that, while they were relatively sedentary, they did not necessarily remain in the same settlement throughout the year. In fact, the results indicate that variability among dwelling sites is quite high in terms of associated lithic assemblages and site size. Following the collector-forager model, it can be concluded that the observed variability in lithic assemblages and site size reflects seasonal occupation of residential bases. In other words, the results of the present study suggest that the previous assumption that the people during and after the Early Jomon Period were fully sedentary is invalid.

The re-examination of the degree of Jomon sedentism leads to the re-consideration of traditional ideas about social aspects of the Jomon culture. As discussed in Chapter III, Wajima (1948, 1958, 1962) and his followers have assumed that the presence of large settlements, such as the Minamibori shell-midden site in Kanagawa Prefecture, provides strong evidence to suggest that the Jomon people were fully or nearly fully sedentary. Based on this assumption, the majority of Jomon settlement studies have focused on examining various social aspects of the Jomon culture, such as social organization and religious systems. However, the results of my research indicate that the presence of large settlements does not necessarily imply full sedentism. This means that many previous attempts to analyze social aspects of the Jomon culture need to be re-examined.

The issue of Jomon residential mobility is also closely related to population estimates for the Jomon Period. As discussed in Chapter III, Koyama's (1978, 1984) population estimates for the Jomon Period are based on the assumption that during the Jomon Period the people were sedentary and all the sites were occupied year-round. If, in fact, the Jomon people moved their residential bases seasonally, the estimated size for the total Jomon population should be smaller than Koyama's estimates. Furthermore, the present study clearly demonstrates that large settlements, those with more than ten dwellings, which Koyama assumed to have been typical of Early to Late Jomon settlements, represent only a small part of the total range of Jomon sites. This suggests that Koyama's population estimates should be reduced not only in terms of Jomon residential mobility but also in terms of site size.

2. Jomon Foragers

The results of the present study suggest a hitherto unsuspected degree of temporal and regional variability in Jomon subsistence-settlement systems. The analysis presented in Chapter VI indicates that, while the settlement data from the Moroiso-a and Moroiso-b Sub-phases in each area are consistent with the collector model, the subsistence-settlement systems of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II might have been closer to foraging systems.

As discussed in Chapter III, previous Jomon studies have emphasized such characteristics of the Jomon culture as the presence of large settlements and food storage, both of which are typical characteristics of collecting systems. However, the present study indicates that not all the sub-phases of the Jomon Period have these characteristics.

Previous Jomon studies indicated significant variability in settlement patterns throughout the Jomon Period (e.g., T. Kobayashi 1980, 1986a). In the majority of these works, the variability was discussed in terms of evolutionary development in Jomon settlement systems through time. Many Jomon archaeologists would agree that the people during the Incipient and Initial Jomon Periods were mobile hunter-gatherers, but few studies have emphasized that some people during and after the Early Jomon Period may have been quite mobile as well. (As discussed in the following section, Imamura's [1977, 1992] research is one of the few exceptions in this regard). The results of the present study indicate that variability within a short period of time, such as within a single phase, should not be ignored when discussing Jomon subsistence-settlement systems.

3. System Changes, Environment and Population Fluctuation

The results of the present study suggest that variability in Jomon subsistence-settlement systems may have been directly related to changes in the natural environment. As indicated in Chapter VI, currently available data on changes in the sea level and in the availability of inner-bay marine resources are consistent with the interpretation that there was a change from collecting to foraging systems in Area II.

The scarcity of sites and artifacts from the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in the Kanto region has been recognized by Jomon researchers since the 1950s (Esaka 1951, Imamura 1992, Higuchi 1957). Some of these researchers suggest that changes in environment, including changes in the sea level, must have been the primary cause for these changes in settlement patterns (Higuchi 1957, Imamura 1992). However, very few attempts have been made to explain how environmental changes could have affected subsistence-settlement systems of the Jomon people. The results of this study indicate that changes in resource distribution might have been related to the shift from collecting to foraging systems.

Since currently available data on natural environments are quite limited, further study will be necessary in order to understand fully the processes of system change through the

Moroiso Phase. It should be noted that processes of change in hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems can be quite complex. A small change in one area in a particular phase may lead to changes in other areas and/or in later phases.

Examination of archaeological data from the Kurohama Phase, which precedes the Moroiso Phase, and from the Jusanbodai Phase, which follows immediately after the Moroiso Phase, will provide useful insights for placing various changes within the Moroiso Phase into a broader context. First, it is interesting to note that, during the Kurohama Phase, large dwelling sites with shell-middens are reported not only from Site Concentration I but also from Site Concentrations G and H in Area II (for the location of these site concentrations, see Figure 40 in Chapter V). In other words, it appears that, during the Kurohama Phase, both the Arakawa River Valley and the Tsurumi River Valley were actively used for the exploitation of inner-bay marine resources. However, by the time of the Moroiso-a Sub-phase, many of the shell-midden sites in Site Concentrations G and H cease to be occupied. Only four Moroiso-a Sub-phase shell-midden sites are reported from these site concentrations (Oyaba [No. 161], Yamazaki [No.174], Shimo-takai [No. 181] and Kake [No.218]), none of which is a large dwelling site. Based on these observations, it is quite likely that, in the Arakawa River Valley, the deterioration of inner-bay marine resources had started as early as during the Moroiso-a Sub-phase.

The reason why the deterioration of marine resources started earlier in the Arakawa River Valley than in the Tsurumi River Valley is currently unknown. In order to examine differences in environmental conditions of these two localities, qualitative and quantitative analyses of associated shellfish and fish remains will be necessary.

Second, the scarcity of dwelling sites in Area II is a characteristic not only of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase, but also of the Jusanbodai Phase (Imamura 1992, T. Kobayashi 1973, Shibue and Kuro'o 1987). According to Imamura (1992), settlement patterns of the Moroiso-c Sub-phase and Jusanbodai Phase in the southwestern Kanto region (i.e., Area II in the present study) share a number of similarities with each other. These similarities include 1) scarcity of dwelling sites and 2) small site size in terms of both the number of associated dwellings and the amount of artifacts. Based on these observations, Imamura (1992) concludes that the decrease in the number of dwelling sites and in site size during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase and Jusanbodai Phase in the southwestern Kanto region (Area II in this study) represents significant population decrease in this region.

The issue of possible population fluctuation was not discussed in the previous chapter, since it was not part of the model presented in Chapter II. However, if we assume that there was a significant population decrease during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in Area II, then a question arises as to how this happened: through a gradual or catastrophic increase in mortality rate, or through out-migration into other areas?

Detailed examination of possible population fluctuation and migration is beyond the scope of this study. It should be kept in mind, however, that large scale migration from Area II into other areas would have resulted in significant population pressure in other areas. These changes, in turn, may have caused various changes in subsistence-settlement systems during and after the Moroiso-c Sub-phase.

Third, changes in intersite variability in Area III might reflect long-term changes in subsistence-settlement systems from the Early to the Middle Jomon Periods. Note that several stone axe peak sites are present in Site Concentrations O and P during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase (Figure 66 in Chapter VI). In the analysis presented in the previous chapter, these sites were simply treated as reflecting intersite variability within Area III. However, the Moroiso-c Sub-phase is actually the first time when chipped stone axe peak sites appear in this area (compare Figure 66 with Figures 64 and 65).

It should be noted that an abundance of chipped stone axes is often considered to be a typical characteristic of Middle Jomon settlements in this area (e.g., Fujimori 1950). Many archaeologists suggest that this reflects the importance of either plant food collecting or plant cultivation in the subsistence systems of the Middle Jomon people in this area (Fujimori 1950, Oyama 1927, 1934, Tsuboi 1962). It is important to note that the appearance of chipped stone axe peak sites in the Moroiso-c Sub-phase seems to reflect the beginning of the so-called "Middle Jomon type" of subsistence-settlement systems in this area. If so, by examining changes within the Moroiso Phase in this area, we might be able to answer some of the questions concerning the origins and characteristics of "Middle Jomon type" of subsistence-settlement systems.

In summary, there seem to have been various changes taking place from the latter half of the Early Jomon Period (i.e., Kurohama, Moroiso and Jusanbodai Phases) to the early part of the Middle Jomon Period. Some of the changes within the Moroiso Phase may be directly related to these long-term changes, while others appear to be short-term localized changes. The present study has indicated several avenues of research that may lead to a better understanding of the system changes in the Early Jomon Period, including the Moroiso Phase.

4. Intra-Regional vs. Inter-Regional Analysis

The present study demonstrates the significance of studying lithic assemblage variability at the intra-regional level. Previous studies of Jomon lithic assemblages have focused primarily on the differences between regions (e.g., differences between Kanto and Chubu regions) (Akazawa 1982a, 1982b, 1984, 1986, 1987, Akazawa and Maeyama 1986, Nishi 1986, Y. Kobayashi 1978; Sueki's [1988, 1989a, 1989b] study of Middle Jomon lithic assemblages is one of the few exceptions). As a result, many Jomon archaeologists have assumed that lithic assemblages from each phase in a single region tend to posess similar characteristics. However, the results of this study suggest that, while there are inter-regional differences in the characteristics of lithic assemblages [see Chapter V, 4-(3)], there are also highly significant intra-regional differences that are directly relevant to the interpretation of site function and site seasonality.

The results of this study are particularly interesting when compared to the work of Akazawa (1982a, 1982b, 1984, 1986, 1987) and Akazawa and Maeyama (1986). These scholars conducted discriminant function analyses of Jomon settlements using relative frequencies of associated bone and stone-tools as variables. They used the results of these analyses to infer the differences in subsistence strategies <u>between</u>

regions under different environmental conditions (Figure 3). In contrast, the present study focuses on intersite variability of subsistence activities <u>within</u> each region (i.e., each of Areas I-IV).

The differences in the results of these two analyses suggest that different levels of regional settlement studies can reveal complementary aspects of Jomon people's behaviour. On the one hand, the analysis by Akazawa (1982a, 1982b, 1984, 1986, 1987) and Akazawa and Maeyama (1986) indicates that there were significant differences between regions in the characteristics of overall subsistence strategies. On the other hand, the present study suggests that analyses of intersite variability within a region can provide extremely useful information concerning such aspects of subsistence-settlement systems as mobility and aggregation and dispersion of populations.

As discussed in Chapter V, the currently available data from the Moroiso Phase are not sufficient to interpret site seasonality with certainty. Nevertheless, it is important to note that some of the site concentrations are characterized by an abundance of one specific site type. By examining the relationships between site type and site size, and by studying the numbers and types of various associated features, such as storage pits and grave pits, we will be able to acquire more information regarding site function and site seasonality. The results of faunal analysis can also be used to interpret site seasonality. However, it should be kept in mind that, in the case of Jomon studies, faunal remains are usually preserved only in shell-midden sites, most of which are located in the coastal area. Accordingly, analyses of non-faunal data, such as tool assemblages and settlement patterns, as in this study, are indispensable for understanding the overall subsistence-settlement systems during the Jomon Period.

5. Methodological Implications: Measurement of Intersite Variability

The results of this study are instructive not only for Jomon archaeology but also for hunter-gatherer archaeology in general. As discussed in Chapter II, studies of the relationships between assemblage diversity and site function have been one of the main foci in hunter-gatherer archaeology (Dunnell 1989, Kintigh 1984, 1989, McCartney and Glass 1990, Rindos 1989, Thomas 1983b, 1986, 1989). The results of this study indicate that the analysis of assemblage diversity, together with that of typological composition of assemblages, can be used as an effective method to measure intersite variability, which, in turn, provides information useful for examining various aspects of hunter-gatherer subsistence-settlement systems.

The analytical method presented in this study should be applicable to archaeological data on hunter-gatherers from various parts of the world. Although a number of researchers have applied the collector-forager model to archaeologically or ethnographically known hunter-gatherers (e.g., Kelly 1983, Savelle 1987, Savelle and McCartney 1988, Schalk 1981, Thomas 1981, 1983a, 1983b), very few of them have focused on intersite variability in tool assemblages. Since the types of data analyzed in this study can be obtained through published sources, and since the method does not involve any archaeometric analyses which would require special lab facilities, the method can be applied to a wide range of archaeological examples of hunter-gatherers.

The results of this study also provide insight into the effect of sample size on the measurement of assemblage diversity. As discussed in Chapter II, previous studies have indicated that sites with a small sample size tend to have narrow assemblage diversity in terms of richness (Thomas 1983b, 1986, 1989). On the other hand, the method applied here seems to be less affected by sample size. As shown in Figure 73, single peak sites as defined in this study have been identified for a wide range of sample sizes. Based on this result, it can be suggested that the number of peaks in

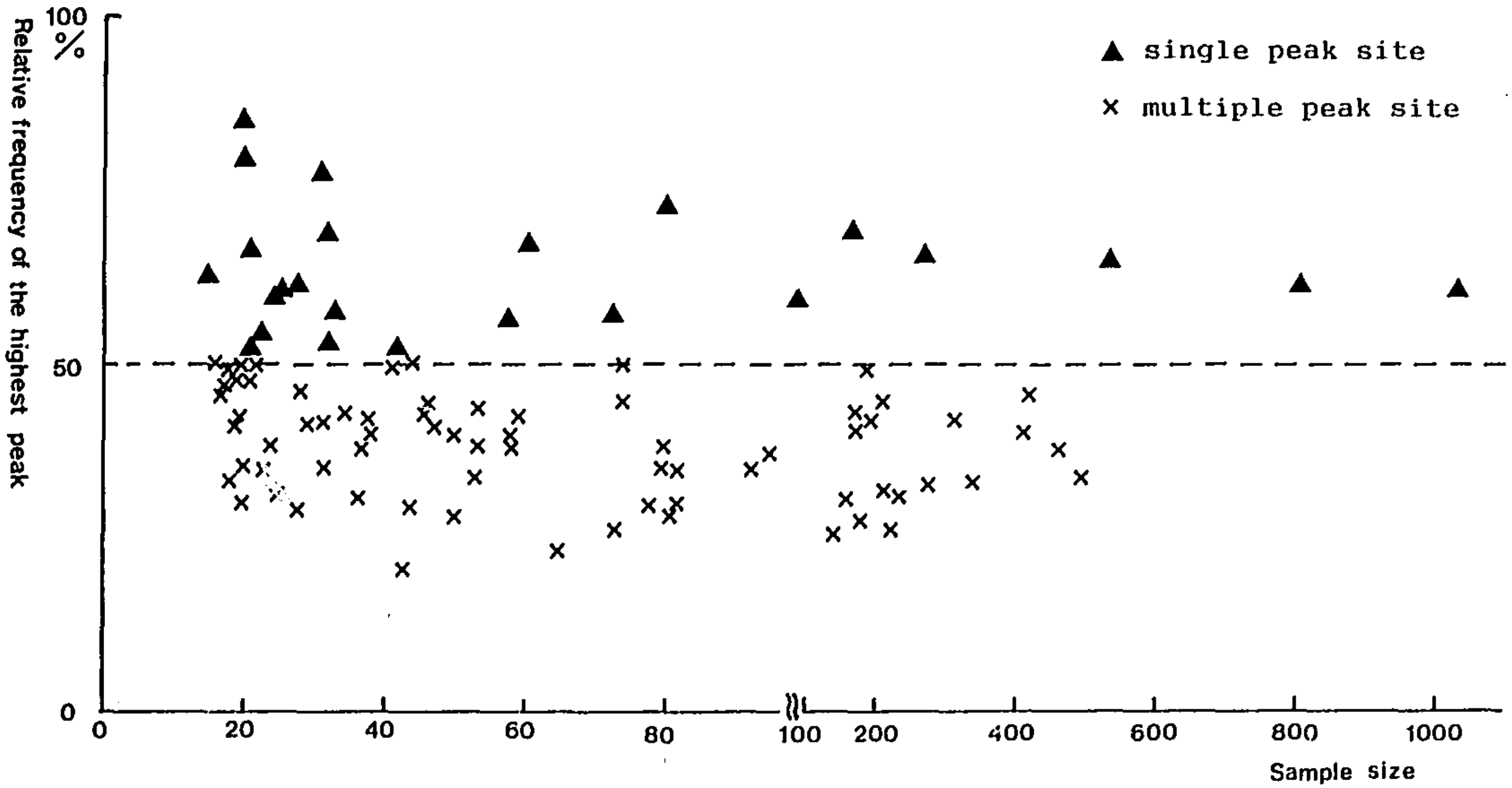


Figure 73. Relationship between artifact diversity and sample size.

the frequencies of tool types may provide more reliable information (i.e., information less affected by the bias caused by small sample size) relating to assemblage diversity than do conventional measures such as richness.

Since the site typology method presented in this study is in some respects experimental, there are several methodological issues which may need further consideration. One of these issues concerns the criterion for separating single peak sites from multiple peak sites. As discussed in Chapter IV, when the highest peak accounts for more than 50 per cent of the assemblage, the site was classified as a single peak site. It is recognized that this criterion is to some extent arbitrary, and that further statistical analyses may suggest useful modifications.

7. CONCLUSIONS

This study has attempted to demonstrate that an analysis of intersite variability in lithic assemblages, site size and site locations can contribute to the understanding of subsistence-settlement systems during the Jomon Period. While the sample examined here was only a small portion of currently available Jomon data, the following conclusions can be drawn from the analysis:

1) Moroiso Phase people, rather than being fully sedentary, moved their residential bases seasonally. This indicates that the traditional assumption that the people during and after the Early Jomon Period were fully sedentary should be re-examined.

2) Subsistence-settlement systems during the Moroiso-c Sub-phase in the southern Kanto region (Area II) were closer to foraging systems than to collecting systems. This indicates that some of the Jomon people were not only not fully sedentary, but in fact quite mobile. Temporal and regional variability in the subsistence-settlement systems within the Jomon Period should be examined in more detail with this possibility in mind.

3) Changes in subsistence-settlement systems during the Moroiso Phase in the southern Kanto region were probably directly related to changes in the natural environment. This suggests that accumulation of fine-grained environmental data will be crucial for further studies of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems. Detailed studies of faunal remains from Jomon sites will also assist in understanding the relations between subsistence-settlement systems and environment.

4) Studies of lithic assemblage variability at the intra-

regional level can provide useful information for the interpretation of subsistence-settlement systems, especially mobility and site seasonality.

5) Analysis of intersite variability in lithic assemblages and site size can contribute significantly to the examination of subsistence-settlement systems of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Although several methodological factors require further consideration, the basic analytical framework presented in this study should be applicable to archaeological data relating to hunter-gatherers from various other parts of the world.

There appears to have been considerable variation in subsistence-settlement systems throughout the Jomon Period. Many archaeologists suggest that Jomon cultural complexity developed gradually, beginning in the Initial Jomon Period (9,500-6,100 B.P.) and reached its maximum extent during the Middle Jomon Period (4,800-4,000 B.P.). The Moroiso Phase, which occurs near the end of the Early Jomon Period, is usually considered to be a period when all the major characteristics of Jomon cultural complexity were already present, but when their complexity had not yet reached its maximum development (e.g., Wajima 1958). In this regard, the analysis presented in this study does not necessarily draw a picture of a <u>typical</u> Jomon settlement pattern. Rather, it should be regarded as representing one of several, or many, variations of subsistence-settlement systems throughout the Jomon Period. Nevertheless, in the Kanto and Chubu regions, the settlement patterns of at least some of the other phases from the Early to Late Jomon Periods resemble those of the Moroiso Phase (Habu 1989b).

As the next step towards understanding the characteristics of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems, analysis of data not only from the Moroiso Phase but also from other phases of various Jomon sub-periods will be necessary. Studies of Middle Jomon data will be particularly important in discussing the issue of Jomon sedentism, since large settlements are particularly noticeable during this sub-period. Unfortunately, the total number of sites from the Middle Jomon Period is much larger than from the Early Jomon Period. Examination of Middle Jomon settlement patterns, therefore, will require systematic data collection and analysis, preferably through collaboration with local archaeologists.

As discussed in the first chapter of this study, the Jomon culture has often been cited as an example of a "sedentary" and/or "complex" hunter-gatherer culture (Aikens 1981, Aikens and Dumond 1986, Aikens et al. 1986, Cohen 1981, Hayden 1978, 1990, Pearson 1977, Price 1981, Price and Brown

1985a). While there is no doubt that the Jomon culture shares a number of characteristics with "complex" hunter-gatherers, as yet we know surprisingly little about its subsistence-settlement systems. The results of this study suggest that the rich archaeological record made available by Japanese archaeologists offers excellent data for the study of Jomon subsistence-settlement systems. Furthermore, the exceptionally rich Jomon data base provides significant opportunities to test theories of hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement. In this respect, it is hoped that the present study adds a new dimension to the study of Jomon society in particular and to hunter-gatherer archaeology in general.

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APPENDIX

This appendix lists the archaeological reports of the 1058 Moroiso Phase sites which are analyzed in this thesis. Each reference number corresponds to the site number used in Tables 3, 9, 25 and Figures 34-38. When the author(s) or editor(s) was (were) not indicated in the original, only the institution is given and that institution also serves as the publisher. The publisher's place name is not given for publications of local governments, research institutions and excavation teams. All the reports are written in Japanese. English translations of titles of books and/or articles are indicated in square brackets. Where English translations of titles accompany the original, these translations are reproduced in this bibliography (indicated by "With English title."). Otherwise, translations are by the author.

The following institutions' names and book titles are abbreviated in the bibliography:

1. Institutions:

(1) Research institutions and excavation teams:

Gumma MBCJ = Gumma-ken Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Jigyodan [Archaeological Research Foundation of Gumma Prefecture]

Kanagawa MBC = Kanagawa-kenritsu Maizo Bunkazai Center [Archaeological Center of Kanagawa Prefecture]

KNT MBC = Kohoku New Town Maizo Bunkazai Chosadan [Excavation Team of Archaeological Sites in Kohoku New Town]

Omiya IC = Omiya-shi Iseki Chosakai [Excavation Team of Omiya City]

Saitama MBCJ = Saitama-ken Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Jigyodan [Archaeological Research Foundation of Saitama Prefecture]

Setagaya IC = Setagaya-ku Iseki Chosakai [Excavation Team of Setagaya Ward].

Tokyo MBC = Tokyo-to Maizo Bunkazai Center [Tokyo Metropolitan Archaeological Center] (translation given in the originals)

Urawa IC = Urawa-shi Iseki Chosakai [Excavation Team of Urawa City]

Yokohama MBC = Yokohama-shi Maizo Bunkazai Center [Archaeological Research Center of Yokohama City]

(2) Board of Education of prefectural/municipal governments:

Fujimi KI = Fujimi-shi Kyoiku Iinkai [Board of Education of Fujimi City]

Kanagawa KI = Kanagawa-ken Kyoiku Iinkai [Board of Education of Kanagawa Prefecture]

Nagano KI = Nagano-ken Kyoiku Iinkai [Board of Education of Nagano Prefecture]

Saitama KI = Saitama-ken Kyoiku Iinkai [Board of Education of Saitama Prefecture]

Tokyo KI = Tokyo-to Kyoiku Iinkai [Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education] (Translation given in the originals)

Yamanashi KI = Yamanashi-ken Kyoiku Iinkai [Board of Education of Yamanashi Prefecture]

(3) Editorial board of prefectural history:

Kanagawa KKH = Kanagawa-ken Kenmin-bu Ken-shi Hensan-shitsu [Editorial Board of the History of Kanagawa Prefecture]

2. Book titles:

Kanagawa Ken-shi = Kanagawa Ken-shi, Shiryo-hen 20: Koko Shiryo [The History of Kanagawa Prefecture, Historical Material, Vol. 20: Archaeological Data].

Gaiyo = Zen Iseki Chosa Gaiyo [General Summary Outlining the Archaeological Sites and Artifacts Under Investigation] (Translation given in the original). Kohoku New Town Chiikinai Maizo Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku [Report of Archaeological Sites in the Kohoku New Town Area] X.

Nagano Chuodo = Nagano-ken Chuodo Maizo Bunkazai Hozochi Hakkutsu Chosa Hokokusho [Excavation Report of Chuo Highway Corridor Sites in Nagano Prefecture]. (This is a set of archaeological reports published by the Board of Education of Nagano Prefecture during the 1970s. Following the title, a city/town/village name and a series number are given.)

TNT = Tama New Town Iseki [The Tama New Town Sites]. (This is a set of annual reports published by Tokyo Metropolitan Archaeological Center since 1981. The Japanese fiscal year given after the title serves as the series number. Each fiscal year indicates that the series covers archaeological excavations and/or lab work carried out in the following time period:

Showa 55 = April 1980 - March 1981
Showa 56 = April 1981 - March 1982
Showa 57 = April 1982 - March 1983
Showa 58 = April 1983 - March 1984
Showa 59 = April 1984 - March 1985
Showa 60 = April 1985 - March 1986
Showa 61 = April 1986 - March 1987
Showa 62 = April 1987 - March 1988
Showa 63 = April 1988 - March 1989

For example, "Showa 55" indicates that the report describes the result of excavations and/or lab work carried out between April 1980 and March 1981.)

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