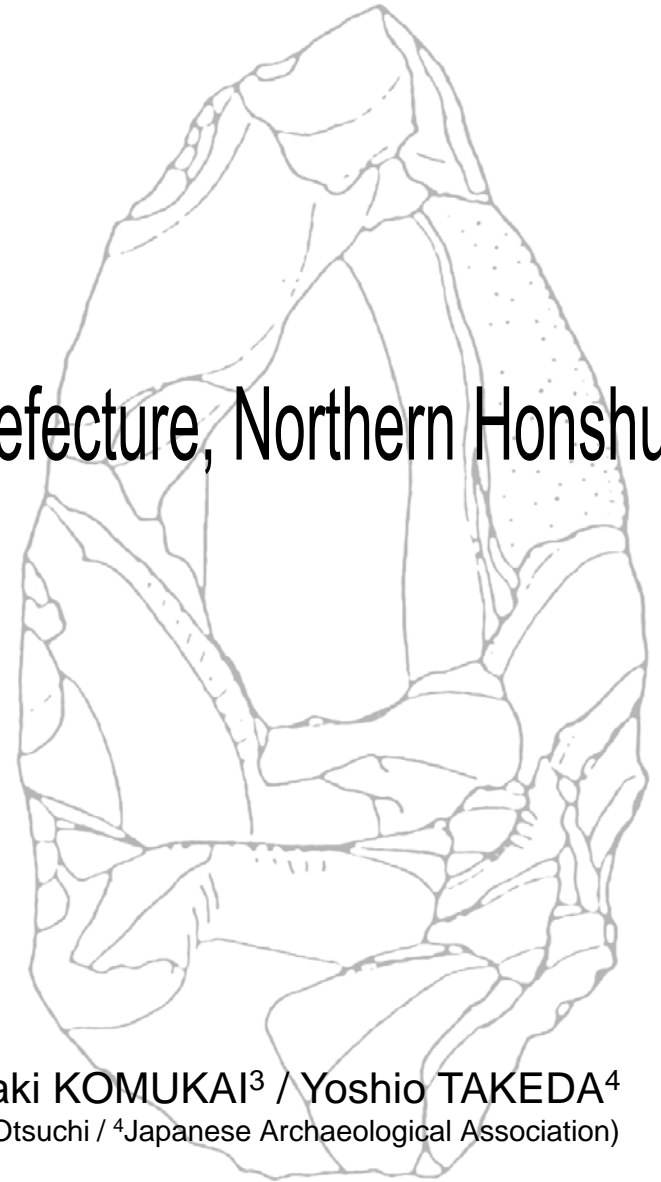


# Investigation of the Kanedori Site in Iwate Prefecture, Northern Honshu

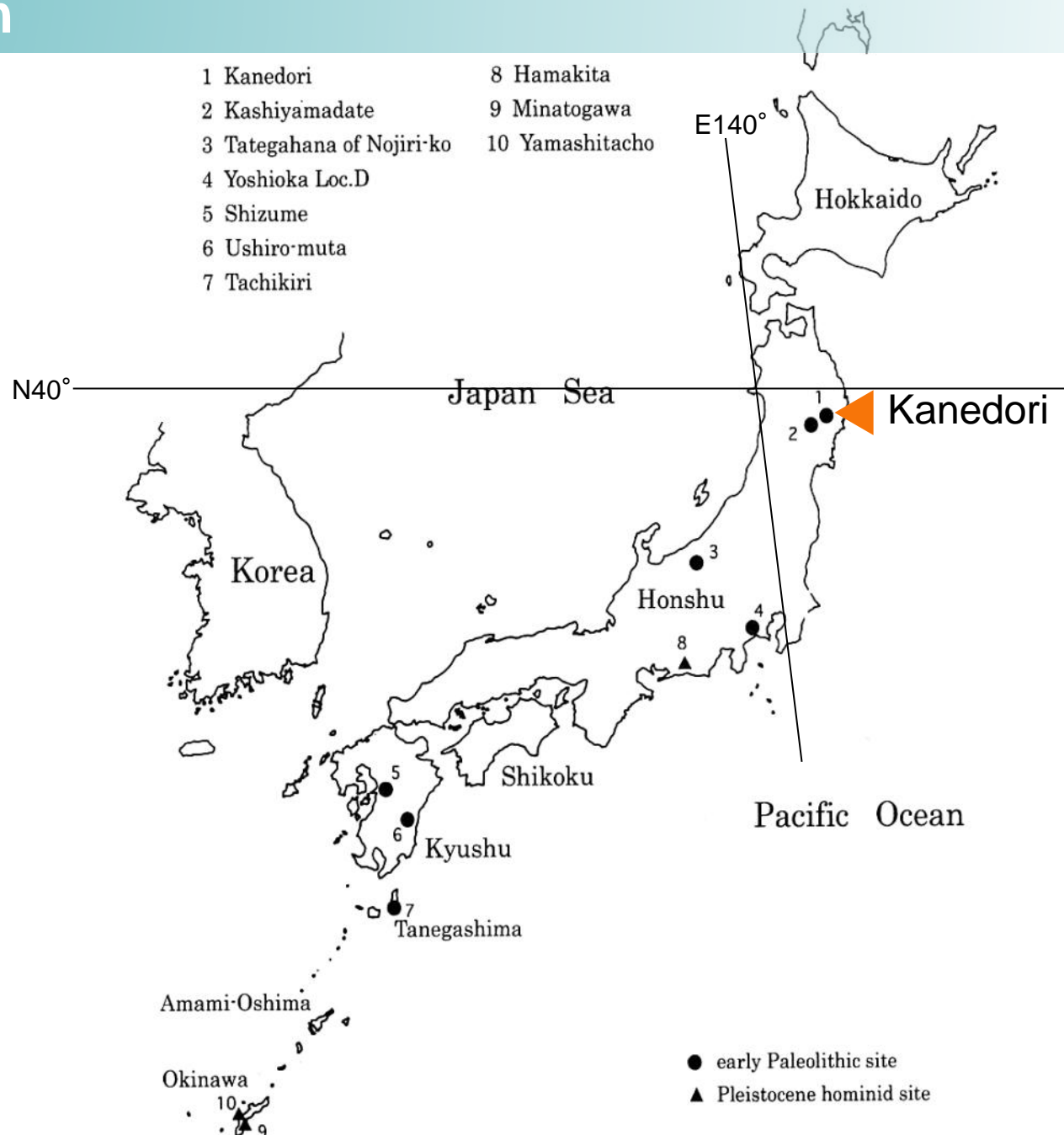
- 1 Location
- 2 Investigation history and methods
- 3 Stratigraphy
- 4 Artifacts
- 5 Age of Site
- 6 Conclusion

Atsushi KURODA<sup>1</sup> / Kyouich KIKUCHI<sup>2</sup> / Hiroaki KOMUKAI<sup>3</sup> / Yoshio TAKEDA<sup>4</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Cultural Division of Tono / <sup>2</sup>Iwate Prefectural University / <sup>3</sup>Cultural Division of Otsuchi / <sup>4</sup>Japanese Archaeological Association)

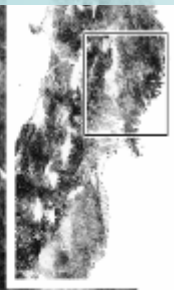
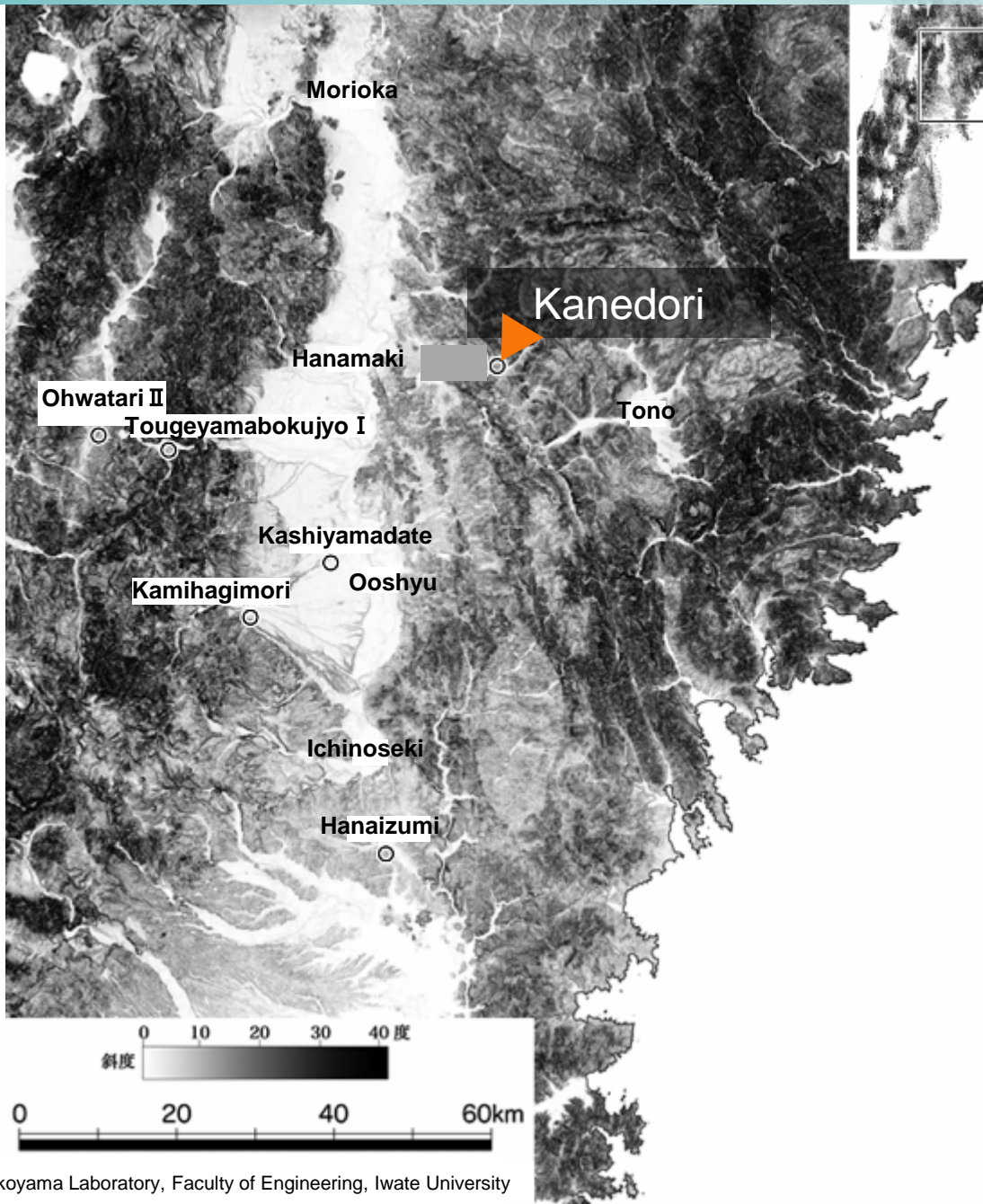


# 1 Location

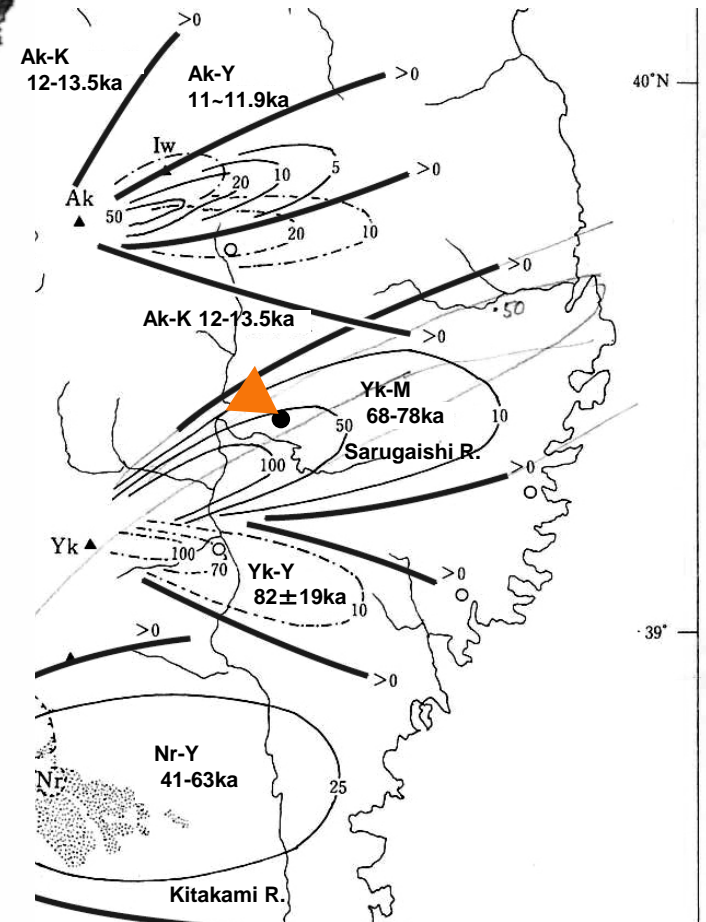


Referred Paleolithic sites and Pleistocene hominid sites in Japanese Archipelago (Matsufuji 2010)

# 1 Location

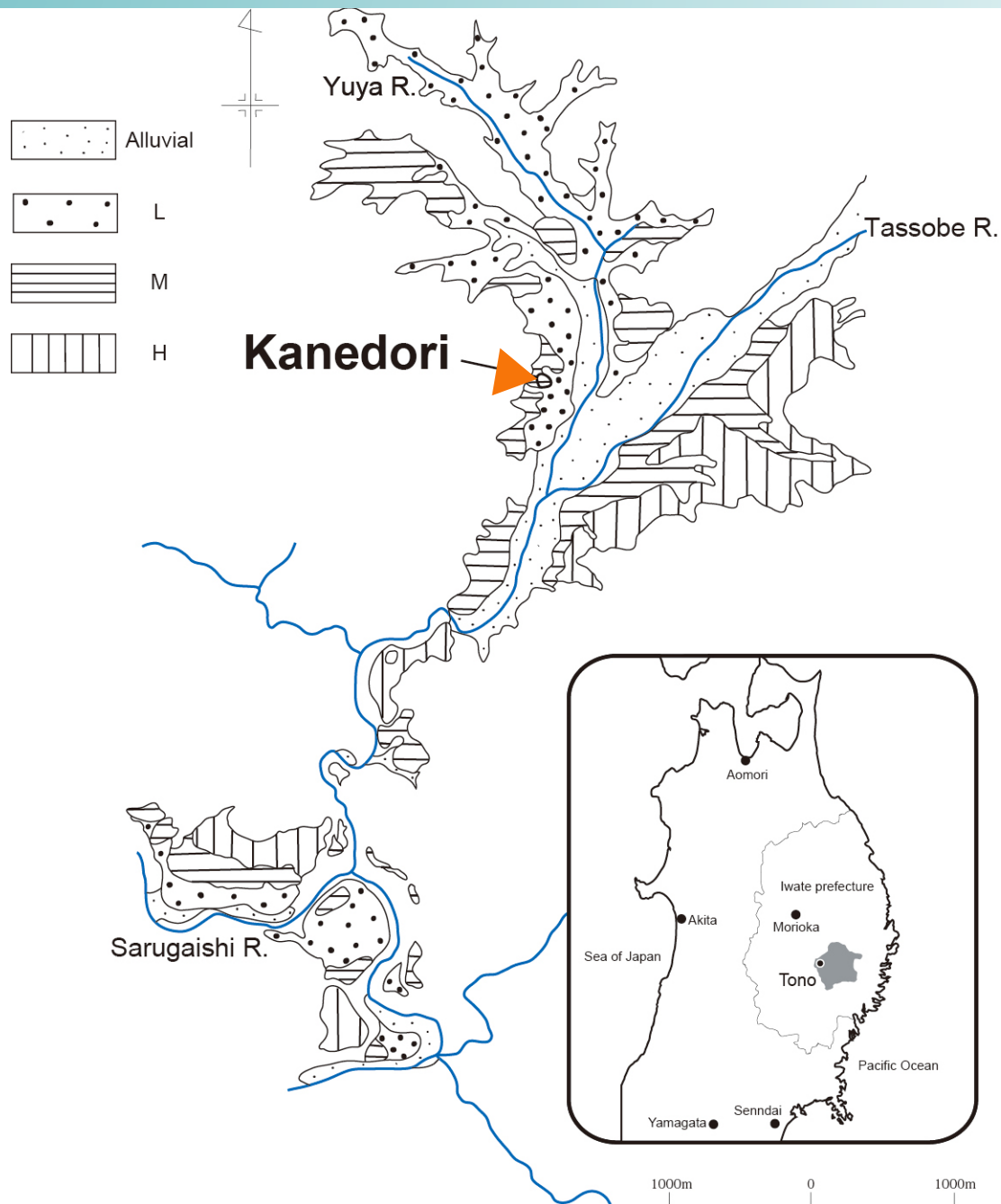


Map of referred Paleolithic sites in Iwate



Isopach map of Yk-M (Machida, Arai 2003)

# 1 Location



Geomorphological map  
in around Kanedori (Kikuchi1986) 4

# 1 Location



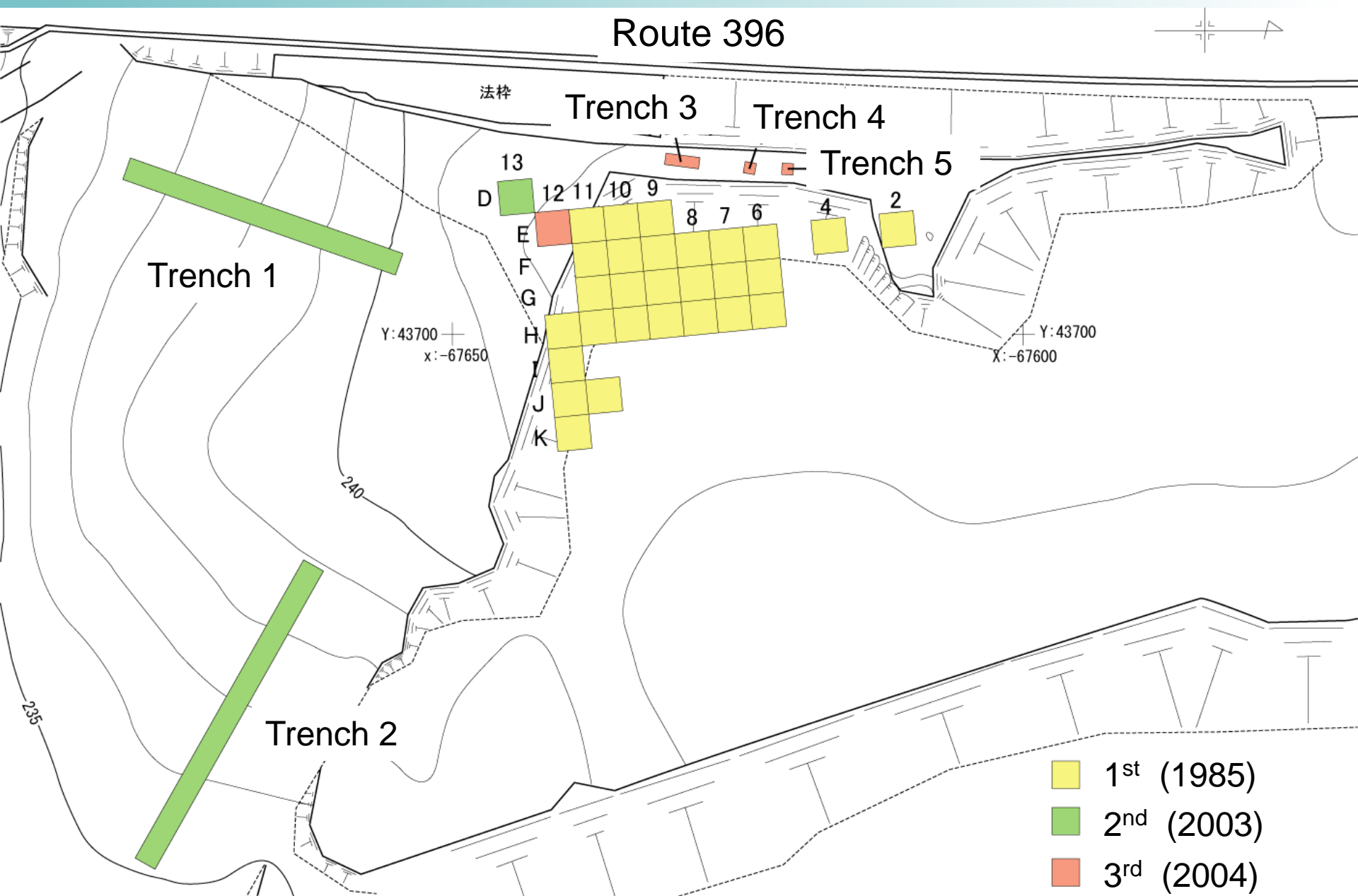
Kanedori



# 1 Location



# 2 Investigation history and methods



Detailed plan of the excavation area

## 2 Investigation history and methods

### Method of investigation

- Horizontal excavation of lamina unit in each layer
- Artifacts were recorded by coordinate and fabric measurement
- Natural scientific investigation

Tephra analysis

Radiocarbon dating

OSL dating

Phytolith analysis

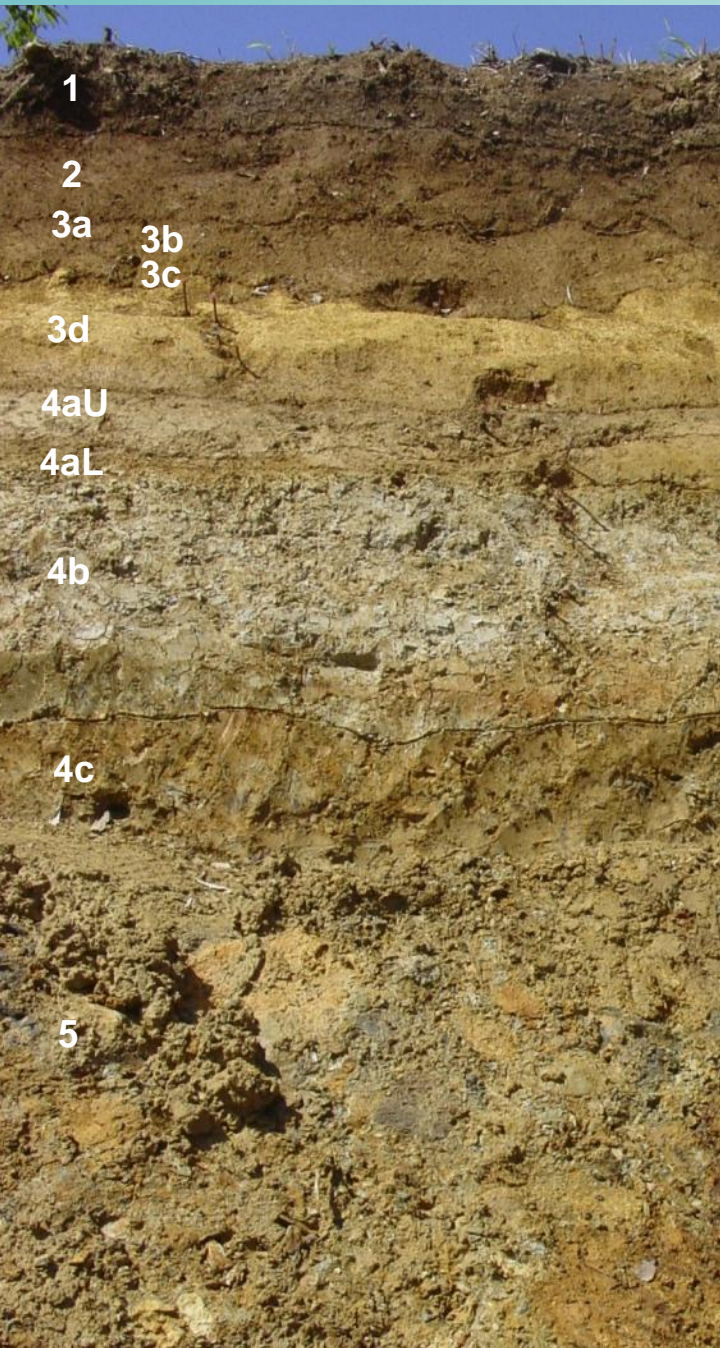
Geological research

Lithological analysis



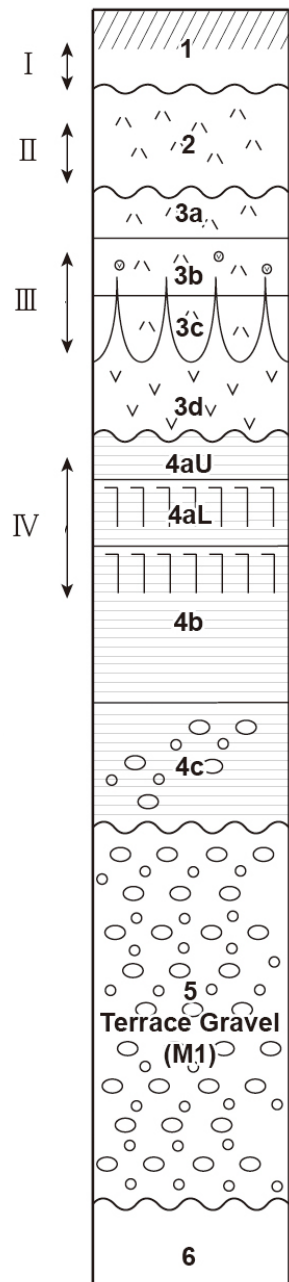


# 3 Stratigraphy



Cultural Layer

Tephra

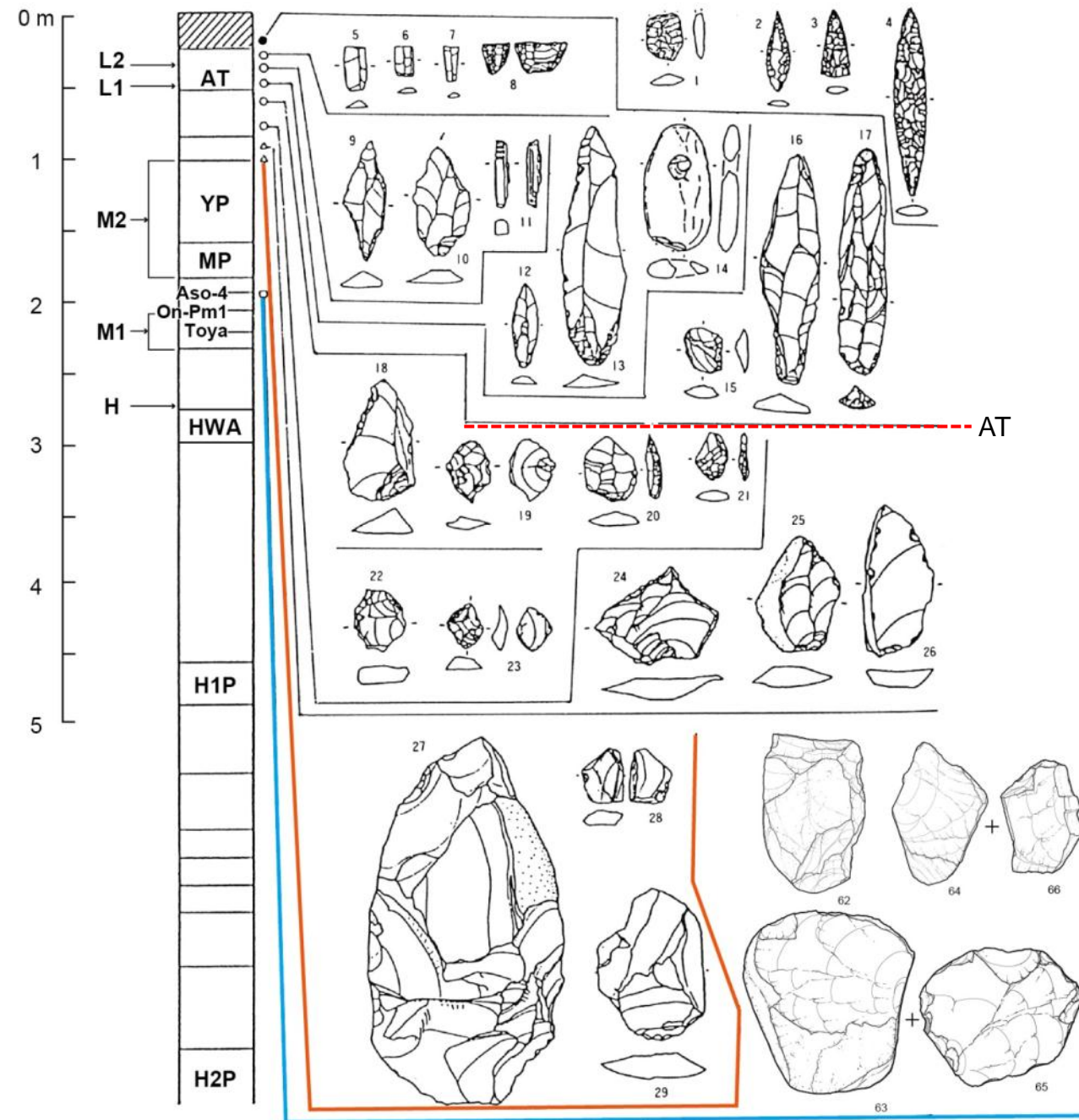


Iw-Od(35-50ka)\*  
 Yk-MP( 68-78ka )\*\*  
 Hj-Kth(84ka) \*\*\*  
 Aso-4(85-90ka)  
 Nr-N(90ka)  
 Toya(112-115ka)

\*(Danhara 2002)  
 \*\*(Soda 2005)  
 \*\*\*(Yagi 2005)

- |  |              |  |              |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|
|  | Soil         |  | Bedrock      |
|  | Volcanic ash |  | Crack        |
|  | Pumice       |  | Unconformity |
|  | Clay         |  | Diastem      |
|  | Gravel       |  | Involution   |

# 3 Stratigraphy



## Tephra code and age (ka)

- AT 29.4(<sup>14</sup>C)
- YP 82±19(FT)
- Aso-4 85-90(TI,FT,K/Ar,U)
- On-Pm1 100(FT)
- Toya 112-115(OIS,FT,TL)
- H2P 180-220(TL)

- Kanedori**  
(27~29,62~66)
- Kashiyamadate  
(1,5~7,9~11,18,19,22~26)
- Ohwatari II  
(15~17)

Tephra and Stratification of Paleolithic sites in around Kitakami River (Kikuchi 1996)

# 3 Stratigraphy



1

2

3a

3b

3c

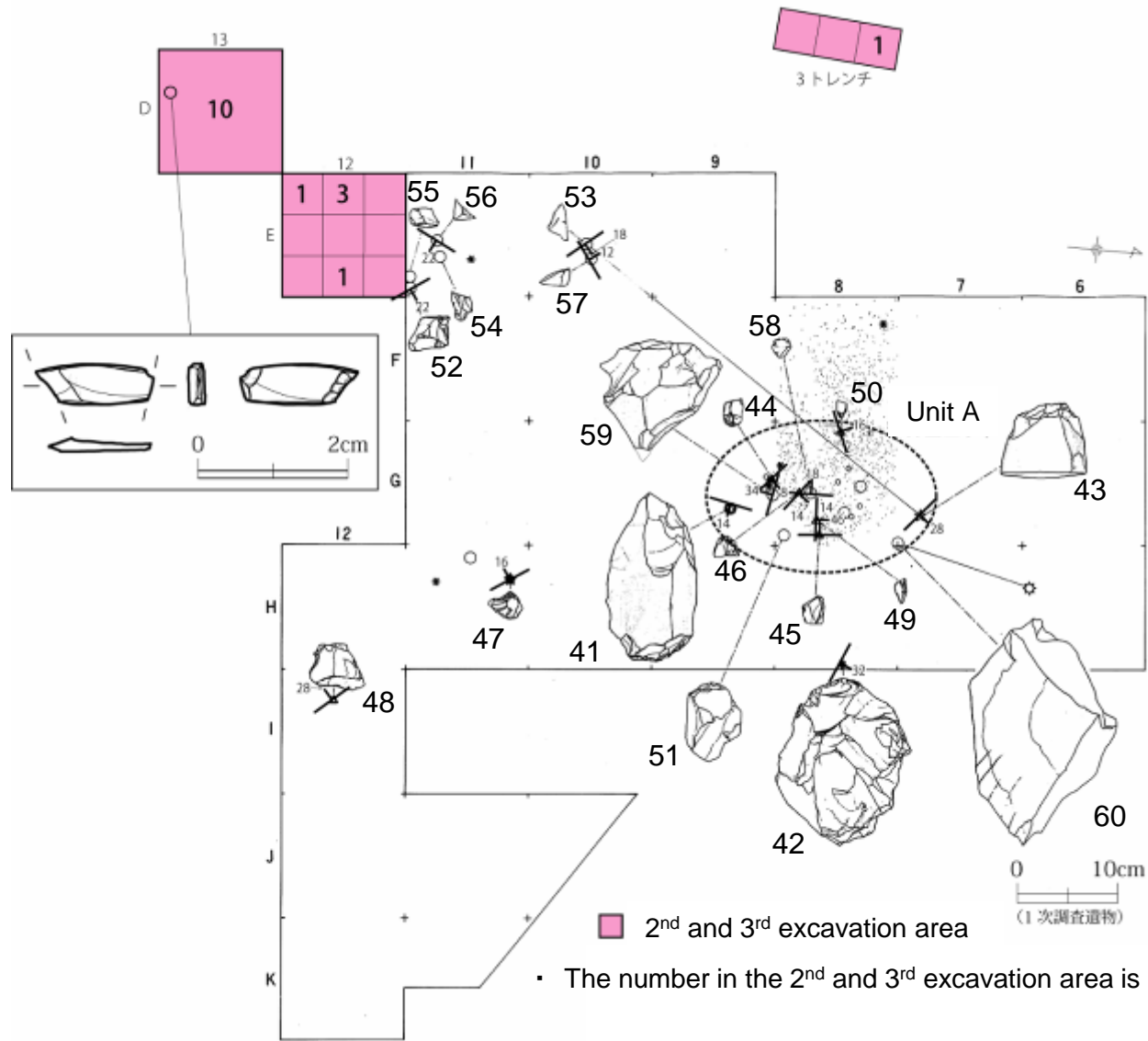
3d (Yk-MP)

4a

4b

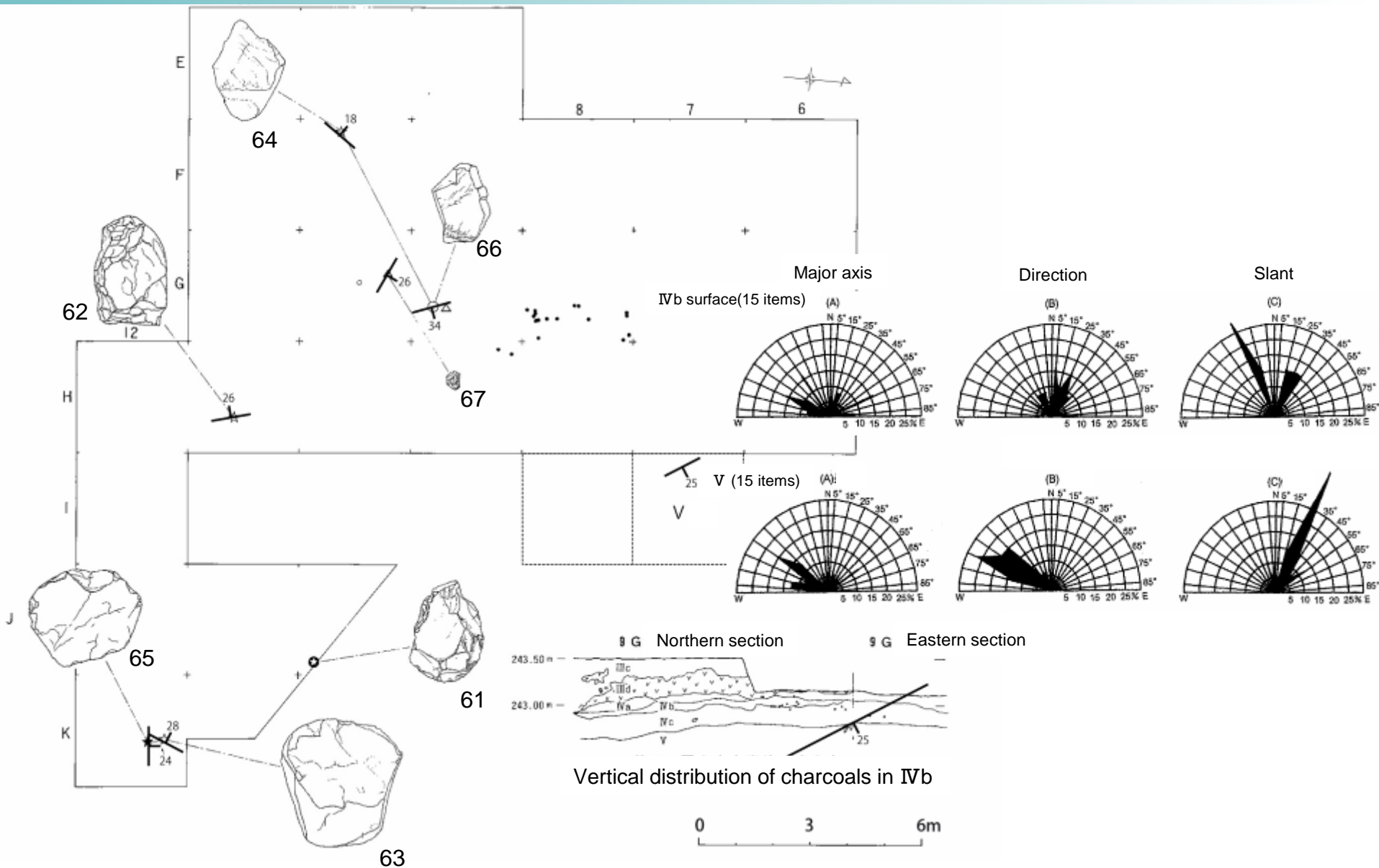
4c

# 4 Artifacts



Distribution map of Artifacts In Cultural Layer III (Kikuchi 1986)

# 4 Artifacts



Distribution map of Artifacts In Cultural Layer IV (Kikuchi 1986)  
 Rose diagram of Cultural Layer IV and Natural Layer V (Kikuchi and Nakamura 2004)

# 4 Artifacts

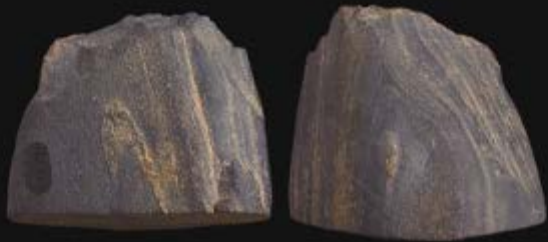


Cultural Layer III

# 4 Artifacts



43+53



0 5cm (1/2)



53

0 5cm (2/3)

Cultural Layer III



44



45



46



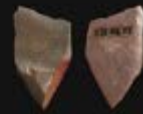
47



48

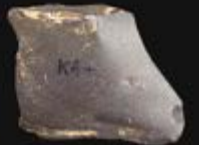


49



50

0 2cm (1/1)



52



51

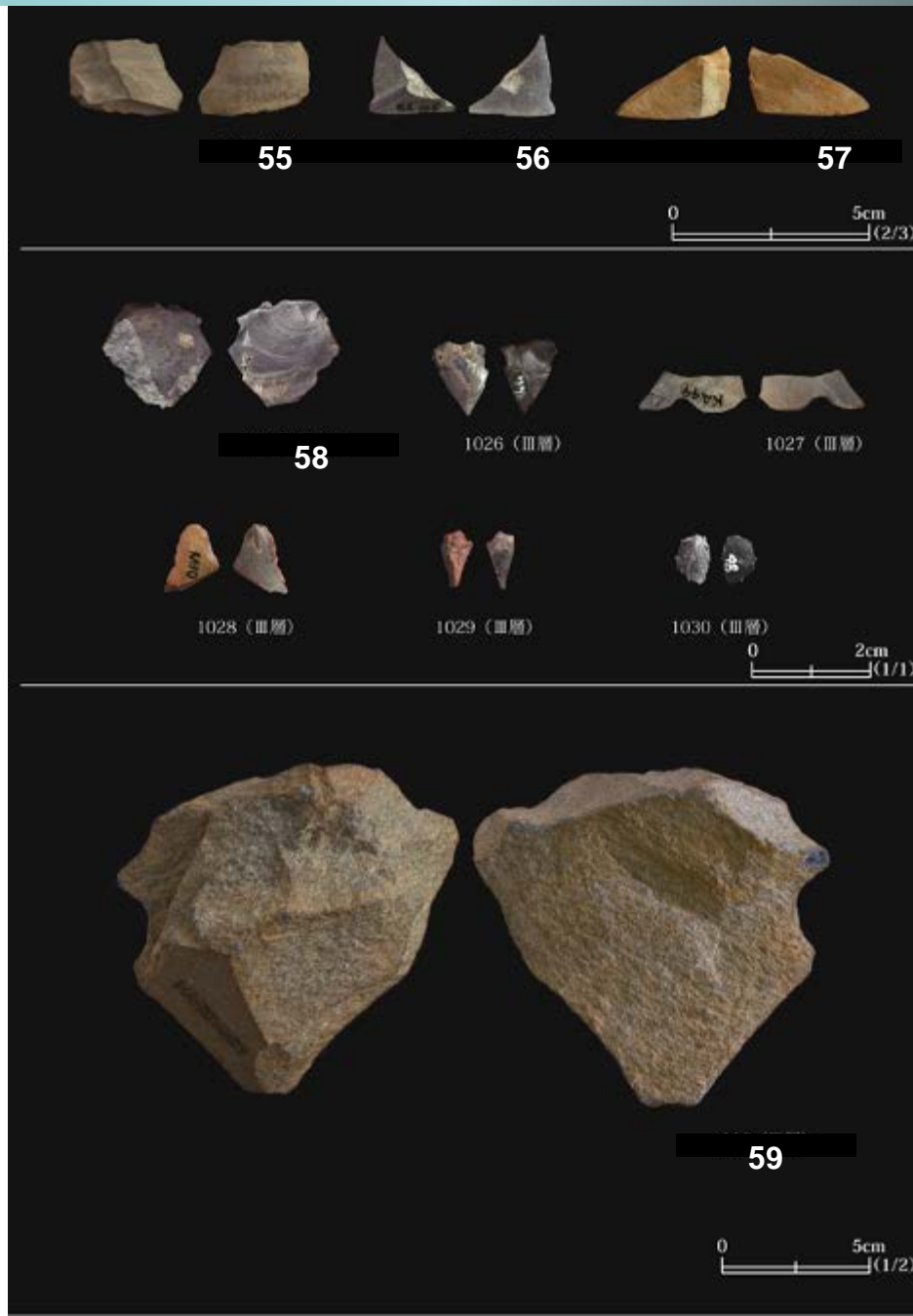


54

15

0 5cm (2/3)

# 4 Artifacts



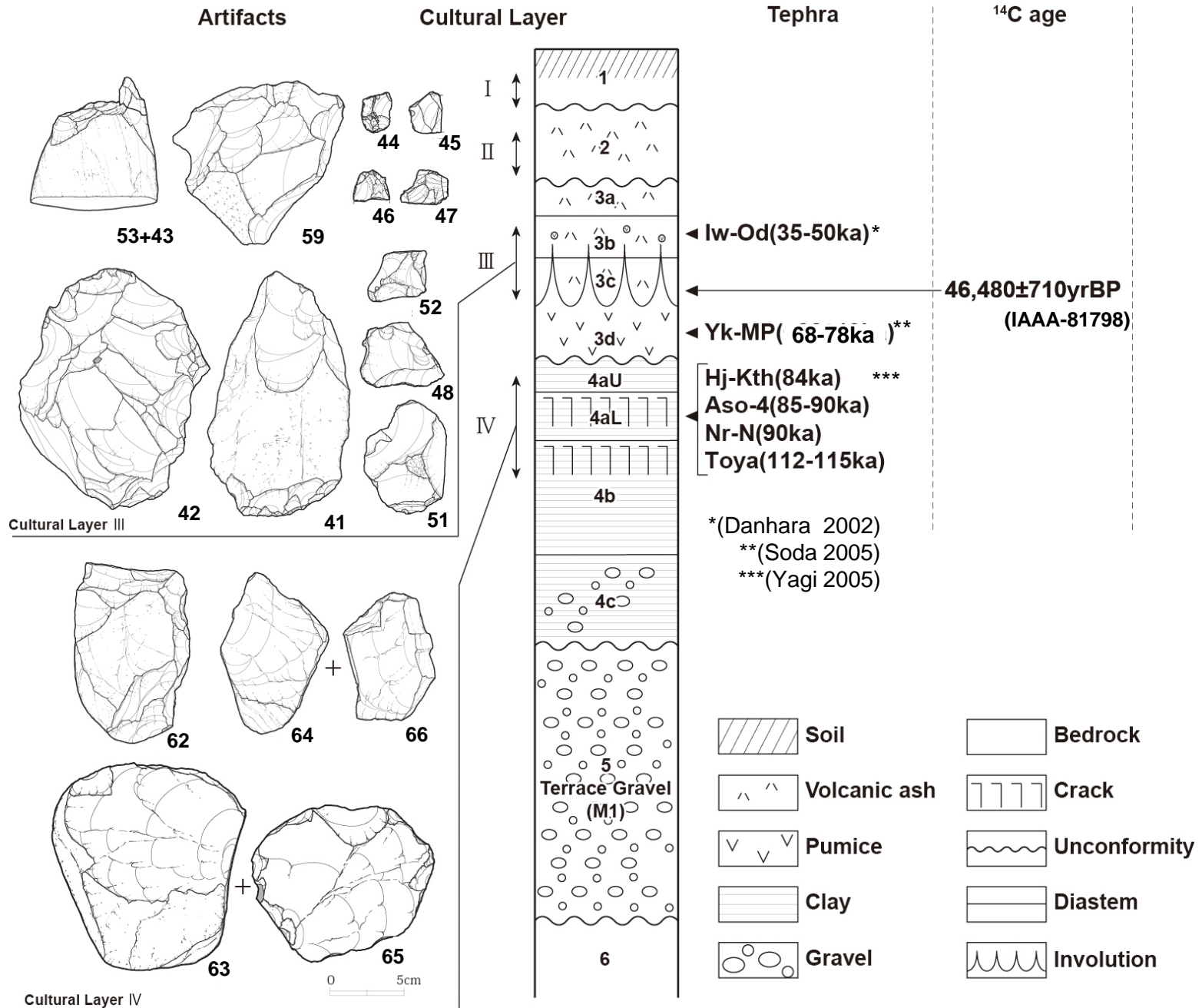
Cultural Layer III



# 4 Artifacts



# 5 Age of Site



## 6 Conclusion

- Culture Layer III is estimated to date between 35000 years ago and 68000 years ago, on the basis of tephrochronology and the radiocarbon method. Forty artifacts and numerous carbonized material were recovered from this Layer. The age of Culture Layer IV is estimated to be between 68000 years ago and 84000 years ago, on the basis of the tephra analyses. Eight artifacts and carbonized material were recovered from this Layer.
- The Culture Layer III assemblage consists of large tools made of hornfels and small artifacts in siliceous shale. Absence of the handaxe and the pick, which are often found in early assemblages of China and the Korean Peninsula, seems to suggest unique composition of Palaeolithic assemblages in the Japanese Archipelago.
- The Kanedori site, which can be firmly dated by means of tephrochronology and geochronology, is a rare example of Middle Palaeolithic site in Japan.

# References

- Kikuchi, K. (Ed.) (1986). Kanedori site : excavation report. Miyamori Board of Education (in Japanese)
- Kikuchi, K. (1996). Paleolithic sites In Kitakami Lowland. Annual report of Japanese archeology. Japanese Archeological Association.
- Danhara, T. (2002). Preliminary report of tephra analysis in the Kanedori site. Kyoto Fission-Track Co., Ltd. (unpublished).
- Machida, H. & Arai, F. (2003). New Atlas of Tephra in and around Japan. University of Tokyo Press, p. 148 (in Japanese).
- Kikuchi, K. & Nakamura, Y. (2004). The characteristic of the exhumation situation and significance of the abrasion degree study in the Iwate Kanedori site. Abstracts of the 70<sup>th</sup> meeting of Japanese archeological association. (In Japanese).
- Kuroda, A. (Ed.) (2005). Kanedori site: 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> excavation report. Miyamori Board of Education (in Japanese).
- Soda, T. (2005). Sediment and tephra at the Kanedori site. The report of the second and third excavations of the Kanedori site ; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> excavation report (pp. 47-60). Miyamori Board of Education (in Japanese).
- Yagi, H. (2005). Study of the volcanic ashes stratigraphy about the sedimentation generation of the Kanetori site 4a layer. The report of the second and third excavations of the Kanedori site ; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> excavation report (pp. 47-60). Miyamori Board of Education (in Japanese).
- Watanabe, M., Danhara, T., Fujiwara, O. (2005). Alluvial fan terraces in Kitakami Lowland. Abstracts of spring meeting of Japanese geographical society, 111 (in Japanese).
- Matsufuji, K. (2010). When Were the Earliest Hominin Migrations to the Japanese Islands? Asian Paleanthropology: From Africa to China and Beyond, Springer.