

# Summary

This volume contains two parts of archaeological research works, one is on salvage excavation carried out in fiscal year 1992, the other is laboratory works to the objects from Yoshida Campus site, already deposited in the Museum. Voluminous appendix might offer a curious appearance, but this was the first trial to examine the unearthened materials by the past excavations in order to substitute the final report.

**Ch. I** The construction of building was planned on two archaeological sites. For each plan a sounding was carried out.

**Ch. II** According to a plan for new building of the department of agriculture, sounding with four trenches, parallel three arranged in east-west direction, the other one in north-south direction, was operated in the neighborhood of the mainbuilding since 22 July up to 10 August (Fig.5). Directly under modern debris huge flood deposits were revealed and its riverside was identified at western part of each three trenches. The flood debris contains crushed gravel, carbonized wood besides artifacts. The materials were a few fragments of Jomon potsherds and flakes of stone.

**Ch. III** Military art gymnasium was planned in Mitarai archaeological site, now in the Hikari Campus. A sounding trenches with 25m. in length and 2m. wide were dug out before its construction from 2 December to 13 (Fig.8-10). Some features like small pits were identifiable (Fig.11-14), but debris contained no artifacts. The materials from successive levels seemed the horizon disturbed. Those were mainly fragments of porcelain in late medieval to recent age (Fig.15).

**Ch. IV** Examination were executed on 10 spots with few afraid of destructing remains.

## Appendix

Ono, then the director of the field and present Emeritus Professor of Geography, contributed the preface in which he retrospected the salvage archaeology, carried out by the Research Organization for Yoshida site. Removal of faculties from dispersed campuses to present Yoshida in an aggregation made remains eroded in the course of construction since 1966 to 1967. Unlike present, so called salvage archaeology was not active systematically at that time for little expectance to cultural properties. But that organization managed to carry out the rescue excavations and succeeded in establishing a common for preservation of ancient rural settlement where pit-dwellings densely unearthened. After the publication of the preliminary report at the end of 1976, the organization let its works dissolved

in due course. According to the topographical numbering, designated numerically by One from Area I to Area VI, the laboratory work started from Area I this year.

**Area IA** Area I was subdivided into Area IA and IB. Area IA is attributable to a site between present University Hall and the Administration Office, Drainage system under construction happened to reveal the debris and the salvage excavation was carried out in the summer 1966. Sectional drawings, numbering from 2 up to 4, were left, but they were without note for absolute altitude. It is difficult to identify from which trench the finds came.

In compilation they are as follows; early Yayoi (Fig.38-42), middle Yayoi (Fig. 43-54), late Yayoi (Fig.55), early and middle Tumulus age (Fig.56-62), late Tumulus age (Fig.63), Sue and Haji wares in the 8th and 9th C. and fragmental pots of historical age (Fig.65,66), besides stone artifacts (Fig.67-71). Most predominant finds are middle Yayoi wares.

**Area IB** The original documents were not left without a few photographs. Area IB is attributable to the site between present forecourt and Faculty of Liberal Art. The excavations were carried out in a trench with 2m. wide and 10 m. in length from 15 October to 30 in 1966.

The materials are as follows; a few sherds of latest Jomon ware (Fig.74,1-3), initial Yayoi (Fig.74,4-5), early Yayoi (Fig.74,6-32), middle Yayoi (Fig.75), final Yayoi and initial Tumulus age (Fig.77) and a fragmental finds of late Tumulus age and medieval age (Fig.78). The preliminary report tells a lot of post-holes were found on the natural slope and a photo also indicates the facts. But it is difficult to confirm the post-holes as prehistoric products, for there is no objects marked in ink with notion from post-hole. Exceptional one is a base of jar, characteristic to early Tumulus age.

**Consideration of the finds from Area IA** In spite of the lack of original documents, noticeably enough an assemblage is reconstructive. It is highly possible that the finds came from a single feature, designated irregular planned pit on its excavation. It is noticeable that the assemblage consists of Suku wares, northern Kyusyu type, and local developed type. Both are in associations.

In Campus site those assemblages would precede the finds from Ditch 5, H19 at the campus of Faculty of Education and the finds from small pits 3 and 9 at so called preservation area. Finds from SK5 at Inoueyama B site, Hofu city, is evidently for its successor, while the finds from SK25 at Ohsaki site in the same city offer its proto-types (Fig.83). Cultural equation to the Ehime, northwestern Shikoku, is now possible for the progress of research in detailed typological sequence.

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