

Master's Thesis Abstract

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- Cultural Arts Course
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Title

The study of faunal resource exploitation and butchering techniques at Tohoku region Pacific Ocean side in Jomon Period

This study examines faunal resource exploitation and butchering techniques at Tohoku region Pacific Ocean side in Jomon Period based on the analysis of faunal remains and stone tools (spoon-shaped scrapers (ishisaji), amorphous stone tools and so on) recovered from sites on the Pacific Ocean side of the Tohoku region in Jomon period.

In the past studies about the faunal resource exploitation on the Pacific Ocean side of the Tohoku region in Jomon period were mainly conducted south of the Sanriku region. Based on these previous research, this paper attempted to analyze faunal remains recovered from the Futatsumori shell Mound in Shichinohe Town, Aomori Prefecture (early to middle Jomon period) and the Furuyashiki shell Mound in Tohoku Town, Aomori Prefecture (middle Jomon period). The examination revealed the faunal resource exploitation on the Pacific Ocean side of the northern Tohoku region. In addition, this study attempted to make comparisons with the southern region. As a result, it became clear that the commonality and regionality about faunal resource exploitation in this region. For example, the dominant vertebrate remains differed among the pottery culture areas, with the Ento pottery culture area being dominated by *Cervus nippon* and *Sus scrofa*, and the Daigi pottery culture area being dominated by fish.

In addition, this study focused on inland areas. In previous research, the shell mounds in coastal areas have been the main target of analysis. Therefore, this study attempted to analyze faunal remain recovered from the Sannogakoi site in Kurihara City, Miyagi Prefecture (final Jomon period). In addition, this paper attempted to make comparisons with the surrounding sites. In particular, the results of the study on the composition of birds and animals showed that the sites located relatively far upstream, such as the Sannogakoi site, specialize in *Cervus nippon* and *Sus scrofa*, while the sites located downstream contain a certain amount of small and medium mammal and birds.

Furthermore, based on the above discussion of the faunal resource exploitation this study also attempted to examine the butchering techniques of faunal resources. This study analyzed the attributes of cutting marks on faunal remains (*Cervus nippon* and *Sus scrofa*) recovered from the Futatsumori Shell Mound and the Sannogakoi site, and also conducted that the analysis of technological and functional morphology the stone tools recovered from the Futatsumori Shell Mound, focusing on the blade tools. In addition, this study attempted the experiments of butchering *Cervus nippon* and *Sus scrofa*. As a result, it was clarified the butchering techniques in Futatsumori Shell Mound that specific parts of both species (*Cervus nippon* and *Sus scrofa*) were brought in site, and that stone flakes were mainly used as butchering tools. This study also examined the Sannogakoi site, where butchering techniques based on this aspect of the Futatsumori shell Mound. As a result, it was estimated that only *Sus scrofa* brought in specific parts and that scrapers were used relatively frequently for butchering at this site. In this

way, it was revealed the butchering process and tools at both sites. In addition to the butchering process and tools, similarities and differences in each butchering operation (skinning, dismemberment, and filleting) were confirmed at the sites. In summary, this study revealed the similarities and diversity in faunal butchering techniques at Tohoku region Pacific Ocean side in Jomon Period.