

## The list of the Professor of Tohoku University Ito Nobuo's collections, made up in Karafuto-Sakhalin during his personal scientific trip around the Middle and Southern parts of the island in 1933-1934

VASILEVSKI ALEXANDER<sup>1)</sup>, TAKASHI SUTO<sup>2)</sup>, KAORU AKOSHIMA<sup>3)</sup>, TOMOHARU HANEISHI<sup>4)</sup> and TOSHIO YANAGIDA<sup>5)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>*Dr. of Science, Professor Sakhalin State University, 290, Lenin str., Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia, 693008  
Guest Prof. of Tohoku University and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science.*

<sup>2)</sup>*Professor Archeology, Department of Archeology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters Tohoku University, Kawauchi, Aobaku, Sendai 980-8576 JAPAN*

<sup>3)</sup>*Professor Archeology, Department of Archeology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters Tohoku University, Kawauchi, Aobaku, Sendai 980-8576 JAPAN*

<sup>4)</sup>*The doctor course of Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts and Letters Tohoku University, Kawauchi, Aobaku, Sendai 980-8576 JAPAN*

<sup>5)</sup>*Professor Archeology, Tohoku University Museum, Aoba, Aramaki, Aobaku, Sendai 980-8578 JAPAN*

### Box No. 1 HIGASHI TARAIIKA KAIZUKA (Promyslovoye-1 shell mound)

There are : bone implements (10), stone (8) and pottery fragments (23).

1.1. Among bone implements there are : three pieces of the antler of the reindeer with the traces of using a saw and an axe. One of them, a curved piece, which was used as a blank for the fishing hook. There are also a small barbed harpoon head, an arrow head of the round cross-section, a handle with the hole for rope (?), a triangular bone pin (nail?), and a part of the bone with the spiral ornament typical for the Taraika sites.

1.2. Stone tools (8). There are polished adzes (6) of the later very rough types made of the whole pebbles by polishing of the working edge (5) and one earlier type (Early Enoura or earlier) with the quadrangular cross section all polished (1). Three of them are broken. There are also two grinding stones.

1.3. Pottery (23)

Five (5) parts of the flat bottoms of the vessels of the later type, supposedly Higashi Taraika type or of the same age.

Upper parts of the vessels of the flat and curved off types, supposedly Higashi Taraika type or of the same age. There are also 3 species of the Enoura late type with the wide border in the rim and one Minami Kaizuka type pottery (with round stamps).

Comments.

1. Most of the artefacts represent the period between 9<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

2. Between the pottery we can see, from one hand, continental, and from another- the Satsumon influence. The H-

Taraika type pottery in this box is not 100% belong to one type, maybe it is of different types also.

### Box No. 2 HIGASHITARAIIKA KAIZUKA (Promyslovoye-1 shell mound)

There are : pottery fragments (24).

● Six (6) parts of the flat bottoms of the vessels of the later type, supposedly Higashi Taraika type or of the same age and one of the rounded shape of the thick ceramic fragment.

● Fragments without ornament (7).

Upper parts of the vessels including :

● Four (4) parts ornamented with the incised pattern close to Satsumon, traditionally understood as Higashi Taraika type, but in my opinion different pottery of the same age as HT, or earlier ;

● there are also 3 species of the Enoura type with the wave ornament

● four (4) Minami Kaizuka type pottery (with many long parallel lines).

Comments.

1. Pottery represent the period between 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

2. Between the pottery we can see, from one hand, continental, and from another- the Satsumon influence. The H-Taraika type pottery in this box is not 100% belong to one type, maybe it is of different types also.

**Box No. 3****HIGASHI TARAICA KAIZUKA UPPER LAYER. Excavated.  
(Promyslovoye-1 shell mound)**

There are four smaller boxes.

3.1. Among bones there is a skull of the small animal, two vertebrae, two different pelvic bones, scapular, a lower jaw, etc.

3.2. Thick fragments of the walls (32), rim (1) and flat bottom parts (12) of the vessels close to those of the HT type. No ornament found. But some pottery is painted from inside. I am not sure this paint was ancient, maybe it was painted occasionally in the lab?

3.3. Naiji pottery (6) belong to one and the same vessel. They were packed in one paper with two shells- *Ostrea* (?) or *Spizula* (?) and *Patinopecten*-*Mizuhopecten*. 3.4. Upper layer. 26 thick walls and 2 parts of the flat bottoms of the vessels. Also 2 pieces of the M-Kaizuka pottery with the incised ornament (plastic bag). There is also a bone part with the epiphysis and a part of the shell.

3.5. Iron implements (6). Including 3 small stemmed iron knives (one of extremely good condition), a big nail and long cramp for clinging logs together. There is also one small pack of iron eliminated by corrosion.

Comments.

1. The artefacts represent two periods between 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (thick fragments, maybe of the HT type) and 13-17<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Naiji doki). Iron belongs to the Ainu culture as these stemmed knives are very typical for it.

2. Between the pottery we can see, from one hand, continental, and from another- the Satsumon influence. The H-Taraika type pottery in this box is not 100% belong to one type, maybe it is of different types also.

**Box No. 4.****HIGASHI TARAICA KAIZUKA SECOND LAYER.  
Excavated. (Promyslovoye-1 shell mound)**

Four smaller boxes

4.1. Fragments of pottery especially chosen for some scientific work (by Prof. Ito N. ?) with the takuhon papers inside the plastic bags.

There are :

- 411- a big fragment (1+1+1) of the thick wall of the vessel of the Early middle age pottery, called by Mr. Fedorchuk as "Ostrovnyaya type" (Fedorchuk V.D. *Keramika poseleniya s rakovinnymi kuchamisevernogo poberezhia zaliva Terpeniya in Vestnik Sakhal ; inskogo muzeya.*-1995.-Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 1998.- PP. 143-162.)
- 412- 3 fragments of the thick wall of the vessel of the Early middle age pottery, called by Mr. Fedorchuk as "Ostrovnyaya type", supposedly from same vessel
- 413- a big fragment of the wall and upper part of the vessel of the Early middle age pottery of the Higashi Taraika type but by ornament close to M-Kaizuka type
- 414- 2 fragments of the upper part of the vessel of the Early middle age pottery of the H-Taraika type (typical ornament)

●415- a small fragment of the upper part of the vessel of the Early middle age pottery of the M-Kaizuka type (typical)

●416-418 - typical late Enoura type of pottery (3 fragments)

●419- - typical late Enoura type of pottery (1 fragment of the upper part and the wall) BUT the triangular ornament is such as if it was transferred from the Northern Satsumon ornament field. I suppose this pottery to be a kind of the prove that there was a mixture of the traditions of Enoura and Satsumon in the Taraika area. The latter was a kind of a contact zone.

●420- typical M-Kaizuka type ornamented fragment

●421- Enoura late type pottery

●422- M-Kaizuka type pottery

4.2. Fragments of pottery No ornament found.

4.3. Fragments of pottery No ornament found.

Comments.

To my mind Prof. Ito N. collected this pottery in the box to study the mixture of the traditions of the "net" and "wave" ornaments within the decoration sphere of the North Eastern Asia of the Okhotsk circle on the example of the H-Taraika kaizuka.

**Box No. 5****HIGASHI TARAICA KAIZUKA  
(Promyslovoye-1 shell mound)**

There are : bone implements (2 boxes), and pottery fragments (2 boxes).

5.1. Pottery fragments without ornament. Supposedly Minami Kaizuka and other E.M-Age types.

5.2. Pottery of the different vessels of the clear M-Kaizuka type with the typical ornament of the lines and stamps.

5.3-5.4. Among bone implements there are pieces of the antler of the reindeer with the traces of using a saw and an axe. And also a skull of the reindeer with the antlers cut off. Some jaws and other bones seem to belong to a pig and other home and wild animals.

ENOURA. A & B. *Etalon collection.*

Basical position. When here the A and B letters are used, it means that I mention loci A and B of the Enoura site. As far as there is a discussion between scholars about the A and B types of Enoura, I use the terms Early and Late types of Enoura pottery.

**Box No. 6****Enoura A. Surface collection.**

6.1. Collection of 58 upper parts of the Enoura type pottery of good quality with broad borders, which served as fields for the decoration- incised lines, stamps and low relief. Typical pottery of the developed stage of the Enoura culture.

6.2. About 60 parts of the vessels including flat bottoms, upper parts and walls' fragments of Enoura type and also one fragment of the broken adze of the quadrangular cross section.

6.3. In the box there are tooth and parts of the jaws, vertebrates (2) and a fang of the pig(s); Enoura pottery

sherds (bottoms, upper parts, walls).

There is also a broken vessel (6.3.1), which has a flat bottom, wide body, no neck, the upper part is broader than the equator of the container. There is a broad low relief border around the rim, which is typical for the later Enoura type. The decoration is simple — the row of the “WARABI”- like spiral impressions around the equator of the vessel. The idea of the ornament is very typical for Enoura — it is the wave curve. There is also a carbonised wood piece and a pack of the clay of the “kamado”-type stove surface. The latter are of the very low quality — the impressions of the branches forming the structure of the stove are seen in the clay fragments. For Enoura such artefacts are unknown yet, but possible.

#### **Box No. 7**

##### **Enoura location 1 (A). Surface collection.**

There are 11 boxes.

7.1. there are 18 implements, including pigs' teeth, fangs, smaller ribs and also a stemmed bone tool. The latter looks as a mattock for the sea shells digging. One bone has traces of cutting and possibly was used as a blank for some tools.

7.2. There are 10 stone bifacial retouched arrow heads, one stone bifacial retouched stemmed knife, one small piece of amber and one Ainu ceramic pipe. Tools look as if they originate from Susuya period, especially a knife. There is a piece of coal or jet of black colour.

7.3. Enoura A locality pottery (17). Some pottery of the earlier and some, of the later types. Also there are pig bones: upper jaw front part, lower jaw right side part and one more broken pig's leg bone.

7.4. The animal bones (vertebrates, ribs, etc.).

Box 7.5. About 60 fragments of pottery, including early and developed types of pottery. All from loci A. One fragment is painted pink colour.

7.6. Pottery fragments without ornament. Supposedly, Enoura type.

7.7. Pottery fragments without ornament. Supposedly, Enoura type.

7.8. Teeth and parts of jaws of the pigs. Also there are two shells (*Ostrea* ?)

7.9. Pottery fragments without ornament, including flat bottoms. Supposedly, Enoura type.

#### **Box No. 8**

##### **Enoura location A. Surface collection.**

Only pottery fragments without ornament. Supposedly, Enoura type, all from loci A of Enoura site.

#### **Box No. 9**

##### **Enoura location B. Surface collection.**

9.1. There is a very rare example of the pottery, which is basically close to Mokhe (Makkatsu) pottery by quality, morphology and ornament. There are the vessel upper and shoulder parts of the black colour, ornamented with the low -

incised relief on the rim wide border and the band of the parallel to each other comb stamps on the shoulder under the neck. It is clearly seen that the body and the upper part were done separately and then connected together in one model. Probably the pottery vessel is an example of the developed stage of the Enoura culture.

There are also 5 fragments of the better quality pottery of black colour. Maybe there was a better potter, who made good pottery, or it was imported from somewhere.

One separate fragment of pottery has an incised net ornament close both, to Satsumon and Higashi Taraika types. But the curve of the neck in the upper part of this fragment seem to hint on the Enoura type formula of the vessel morphology. Rare example of mixture.

9.2. Flat bottoms and parts of the walls of the Enoura pottery.

Box 9.3. Parts of the walls and upper parts of the Enoura pottery, some with neck. The peculiarities of the pottery Enoura (developed stage) collected in the box are such as :

1. there is pottery of the vessels with the wide equator, neck and wider upper part
2. among those there are fragments decorated by the rows of the comb (KUSIME) pattern. This pottery has much in common with makkatsu traditions.

9.4. Enoura shell midden.

There are 11 leaf shaped and triangular arrow heads with bifacial retouch, two blanks and one obsidian scraper (?).

9.5. Enoura B. Pieces of broken and fired stones and of two retouched tools.

9.6. Enoura B. Fangs, teeth and bones of pigs.

9.7. Parts of the walls of the Enoura pottery. No ornament found.

#### **SUSUYA SHELL MOUND. KITA KAIZUKA.**

##### **Etalon collection**

Kita kaizuka (after the village name) or Susuya (after the river name) is situated in the mouth of the Susuya river not far from Solovievka (Kita kaizuka) village in Korsakov (Otomari) district in Sakhalin. It is one of the most important site for the study of the Early Iron age cultures in Sakhalin. Discovered first by Dr. Ivan Polyakov in 1882, it was investigated many times by all scholars, both, Russia and Japan, including Kieno Districtji (1924), Ito Nobuo (1934), Rimma Kozyreva (1953-1955), Valery Golubev and Ruslan Vasil'jevski (1967-1973). The collection of Ito Nobuo is a basis for the study of Susuya type pottery, because it was distinguished by this Professor.

#### **Box No. 10**

##### **SUSUYA SHELL MOUND.**

There are 8 boxes.

10.1. Fragments of Susuya type pottery with the rope impressions (3) and stamps (closer to Nabil type) (1) and one semi — produced

10.2. There are round bottoms close to conical and parabolic shapes and two parts of the Susuya vessel with the decor consisted of 4 parallel lines and 4 or 5 looped stamps

of the rope (string like) impressions.

10.3. Kita Kaizuka 'A' pottery fragments, two bottoms- flat and half conical, upper parts ornamented by rope (Susuya type) and incised line and the bulbs (Towada or Enoura type). There are also three typical for Susuya and Okhotsk cultures stemmed points, usually used as heads of the bone harpoons (3) and one sharp tooth of the animal (fang).

10.4. Flat and oval bottoms of the vessels, upper parts decorated by the rope (Susuya), incised lines (Enoura late), comb pattern (Nabil type), incised holes under the curved neck (Aniwa type?).

10.5. The stone implements (11). The net weight, the biface, the bifacial leaf shaped point, the polished adzes (6), a flake.

10.6. Flat and parabola bottoms of the vessels, 2 upper parts decorated by the rope (Susuya), walls without ornament.

10.7. Susuya A 2 layer. Usually Prof. Ito named boxes 2 or 3 when he indicated the layer of the excavated site.

So, in this box there are fragments of pottery without ornament and earlier type rim decorated with the holes and bulbs on the inner side of the jag (Aniwa type?). There is also a piece of jet or coal and a tooth of the animal.

10.8. Susuya A 4 layer. There are fragments of pottery without ornament and two with the typical Susuya type rope impressions.

10.9. Susuya A LOWER layer The flat bottom of the vessel with the wide flange (edge) and the fragments of pottery without ornament.

10.10. The stone inventory (13). There are: grinding stone, ice-pick, adzes of quadrangular or oval wide cross section (6) and flat adzes.

#### **Box No. 11 SUSUYA SHELL MOUND. Layer III**

There are 4 boxes. And one iron hook

11.1. Conical small vessel of the Nabil type with the ornament of the vertical comb stamps. Before 2004 such pottery was understood as a Susuya subtype.

11.12. One lower part of the vessel with the flat bottom and widening walls for a kind of a bowl (goblet), which is typical for Towada.

11.2. Collection of the different parts of the vessels of different types as the layer is heavily mixed. There are flat and half conical bottoms and upper parts decorated by the lines of the comb pattern (before 2004 Susuya subtype, now close to Nabil type), comb stamps (Towada or Nabil) and incised ornament (Enoura). There are also three flakes (one could be understood as a not regular blade) and a scapula bone of animal.

11.3. Big parts of the conical vessel including bottom and walls. There are also some typical Susuya type decorated rims and non decorated pottery.

11.4. Skulls of the smaller animals, a vertebrate and ashell.

11.5. Iron fish hook with the leather belt lashing. Supposedly early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Japanese? Ainu?).

Conclusion. Through Susuya collection of the layer 3 we suppose the layer 3 to be mixed.

#### **Box No. 12 SUSUYA SHELL MOUND. LOWER LAYER and 5 layer**

There are 4 boxes.

12.1. Bone implements. Lower layer. Different tools or their parts made of sea mammal bones of lower quality. Two are the intermediates for the hunting or fishing tools (sticks of the round cross section). One should be a part of the long curved spear head of bone. One (big and flat with sharp proximal end and divided distal end) is definitely a tool, function is hardly known. Maybe it was a part of the spade or of the mattock (hoe) for sea shell digging. There is something reminding incised ornamentation.

12.2. Pottery. Walls and bottoms of the sharp, round (parabola) and flat bottomed vessels of Susuya and other types. A fragment of comb pattern and rope impression pottery. Lower layer

12.3. Pottery. A broken vessel with the flat bottom and linear stamp relief produced by the rolling of the fish vertebrate. Layer 5.

12.4. Bones of the different animals and fish (?): vertebrates, ribs, jaw, teeth, parts of skulls.

Conclusion.

Collection introduces the mixed condition of the shell mound in its low parts. Most of the artefacts are to be of Susuya origin and of other culture with the comb pattern pottery.

#### **Box No. 13 SUSUYA SHELL MOUND. LOWER LAYER**

There are 4 boxes.

13.1. Pottery. About 60 fragments of typical Susuya rope impressions pottery- upper parts of the vessels

13.2. Pottery. Parts of the vessels without ornament.

13.3. Stone implements of the different layers, but mostly from 2 and lower.

There are adzes and their parts (5), broken and fired stones, also 10 leaf shaped (some with the triangular stem) knives and points, semi production included. Impression- some of them surely belong to Susuya culture and some to earlier period (asymmetrical stemmed knife with a very good retouch)

13.4. The comb pattern decorated upper parts of the vessels of the Nabil and maybe Towada (???) or some other type. Look very different from Susuya rope pattern pottery.

Conclusion.

Collection introduces the mixed condition of the shell mound in its low parts. Most of the artefacts are to be of Susuya origin and of other culture with the comb pattern pottery.

#### **Box No. 14 Kashiwahama 2. Pit dwellings No 2 and 3.**

Kashiwahama was a part of the village of Sakaehama to the South from small lake and from famous site of Starodubskoye 2, now Starodubskoye village of Dolinsk district.

There are two sites around the lake, Kashiwahama is

already eliminated by the village (football field and gardens), and another is Starodubskoye 2, which is still preserved in the northern limit of the village. Some of the Russian archaeologists do not name the broken site, understanding them together as one area. And some call them Starodubskoye 2 and 1. According to this Kashiwahama of Prof. Ito seemed to have been both, the Starodubskoye 1 & 2 sites. It is possible that the site was bigger that time and included both loci and then was divided by village in Showa ages or earlier. Basically in both sites there are pit dwellings, which belong to such cultures as Susuya and Enoura.

We suppose that Prof. Ito excavated three pit dwellings on that big site near the lake and called it Kashiwahama 1-2 to show the difference of the loci 1 and 2 (or the Starodubskoye 1- 2) site. The ? is opened.

Pit dwellings No 2 & 3

Box 141. House 2.

Stone implements. Two axes with the broken blades across, two smaller chisels and small obsidian bifacial tool. All artefacts look like Susuya, but the bigger axe.

Box. 14.2. A half conical vessel with the narrow bottom, widening body and wider mouth with the collar curved off. The ornament is close to that of Taraika "Ostrovnyaya type" by V.Fedorchuk. It is incised linear relief with inclined parallel lines. The age has to be about the VI-VII cent. AD, the pottery seem to be simultaneous to Towada or early Enoura.

Box. 14.4. 6 bottoms- sharp sub conical, oval and parabolic. Seem to belong to Susuya, Ostrovnyaya and other early Iron types of vessels. There are upper parts of the vessels ornamented unexpectedly different types of comb pattern, including stamps, some oval stamps close to Towada type, but not Towada, then Enoura type wave ornament and rope impressions of Susuya type.

Boxes 14.3. Four boxes of not ornamented pottery and one fragment with Susuya decor all excavated from houses 2 and 3 - the numbers can be seen easily on the artifacts codes.

#### **BOX No. 15**

##### **KASHIWAHAMA 1. Pit dwelling No 1**

Box 15.1. The stone inventory looks rather older than the pottery. At least one half polished chipped adze is definitely of the Early or Middle Neolithic origin (grey basalt or rhyolite), same about obsidian flake- they seem belong to Otsunaoka site which is 2 km from Kashiwahama. A narrow chisel of green stone also looks older, at least it belongs to Susuya, or earlier tradition. The other stones look quite indifferent to the time- but, I suppose belong to the later stages.

Box 15.2. There are walls, two half conical bottoms and upper parts of the vessels ornamented with the comb pattern in the style of Ostrovnyaya type and Early Enoura. The proposed age is VI-VII cent. AD.

#### **BOX No. 16**

##### **KASHIWAHAMA (SAKAEHAMA) surface collection**

Consists of 5 boxes.

16.1. Pottery of the VI-VII cent. AD. With the comb pattern and inclined incised short lines on the rim. And non decorated fragments.

16.2. Stone implements (6). Triangular and quadrangular polished adzes and chisels, also of quadrangular wide cross section (Susuya type).

There is one screblo-like tool of the oval shape.

16.3. Stone implements (16). The arrow and harpoon heads of the triangular, rhomboid and leaf shape. Typical for the Early Iron cultures of Sakhalin in Susuya- Towada times.

16.4. Stone implements (17). Four angular polished adzes, most of quadrangular wide cross section (Susuya type) and flat adzes with the narrow cross section. Typical for the Early Iron cultures of Sakhalin in Susuya- Towada times.

16.5. Stone implements (12). Four polished adzes, 2 of quadrangular wide cross section (Susuya type) and 2 flat adzes with the narrow cross section. There are also 8 grinding stones.

#### **BOX No. 17**

##### **RAICHISHI SUSUYATYPE PIT DWELLING AND AINU DOKI**

The Raichishi site is situated not far from the town of Krasnogorsk of Tomary district in the place called by the locals "Ust'-Ainskoye". The site consists of the cultural layer near the river around the bridge and also on the sand dunes around. The cemetery of Ainu is situated a little to the south from the bridge and the main site.

Box 17.1. Naiji pottery (supposedly from the Ainu cemetery?) which is close to the south from the main site. Includes parts of 4 - 5 vessels with the inner handles. Typical Naiji of the XII-XVII centuries.

17.2. Pottery - upper parts of the vessels (16) with the comb pattern of two types- lines and stamps. Both mostly belong to the Nabil type synchronous to Susuya.

17.3. Pottery - upper parts of the vessels (5) with the comb pattern of two types- lines and stamps. Both mostly belong to the Nabil type synchronous to Susuya. They have the very same compositions of comb pattern as Susuya rope decor and one fragment is ornamented both- rope and comb stamp.

17.4. Pottery - upper parts of the vessels (about 25-30) with the typical variations pattern of the rope Susuya pattern.

#### **BOX No. 18**

##### **RAICHISHI**

18.1. Pit dwelling floor.

Includes pottery fragment 18.11 which is very unusual for Sakhalin. The pottery compound is very different from local

types and the ornament- long direct parallel comb stamps between two lines look more as a continental type. The brown colour is also different from local types. The age is unknown.

18.12- 4 fragments of the walls of the vessel of the late Enoura ? type with the row of the inclined short incisions on the shoulder of the body.

The others are the fragments of pottery of the Susuya and Nabil type vessels with rope and comb patterns. There is also sharp conical bottom of the Susuya vessel.

18.2. Collected on the road. Among the typical Nabil-Susuya pottery (15) there are three unusual fragments of two unknown types- combination of impressed lines and not deep cavities (depressions) (2) and (1) decorated by the parallel lines of the impressions made with the barbed wheel. The latter seems to be of North Sakhalin origin.

18.3. One obsidian flake and about 20 fragments of typical Nabil-Susuya pottery and two reconstructed big parts of the vessel of Susuya type with 5 parallel lines on the rim and many smaller prints of the two inclined incisions of rope. Reminds the Epi-Jomon pattern or Oncoromanai an Krylyon type pottery.

18.4. The SURFACE collection of Susuya pottery along the sea side - walls, sharp conical bottom, etc. About 50 samples.

#### **BOX No. 19 RAICHISHI**

Consists of two boxes- excavated from pit dwelling.

19.1. In this box there are fragments of pottery (about 20 fragments) with the Nabil and Susuya pottery and about 20 parts of one Susuya vessel decorated by the rope impressions.

19.2. In this box there are fragments of pottery (about 50 fragments) with the Nabil and Susuya design and one adze of quadrangular wide cross section (Susuya type).

#### **ESUTORU COLLECTION BOX No. 20**

Esutoru was a town near the Russian-Japanese border in the middle part of Sakhalin. The collection originates from the mouth of Ulegorka river (Niioka\_Utagawa\_1990, P. 10-11) Collection consists of three boxes, 20.1., 20.2., 20.3.

20.1. Stone implements. About 60 tools, including leaf shaped, stemmed arrow and harpoon heads, stemmed knives, one polished chisel, one polished stone slender column (rod) with the groove in the medium part and a very unexpected in this collection scraper with the short stem and "knob". The latter is different, as all of the tools are closer to Susuya-Nabil- Esutoru traditions. The latter seems to be of Neolithic origin.

20.2. Pottery - upper parts of the vessels (5), of which 4 are of Susuya rope decor type and one with the comb pattern consisted of lines of prints. Both types have the very same compositions of Susuya-Esutoru- Nabil style.

20.3. Pottery. There are 2 small vessels with the round

(parabolic) bottom. One decorated by the rows of prints of the small bone (round stamp). Another has the finger traces around the mouth and ornamented by the row of the vertical comb stamp. The tradition is far from Susuya and much closer to Esutoru as a separate phenomenon.

There are also about 10 upper parts of the vessels, of which most part are of Esutoru - Nabil type comb patterned (33). There is some smaller part of the pottery with the rope compositions of Susuya style (15). Between others there are 2 fragments- one looks as if it was Towada pottery and one is closer to a jar with wide neck, convex shoulder and possibly oval base. The parallel incised lines and small incisions are impressed on the neck of the fragment. The pottery must be of the same age as Towada and Ostrovnyaya types.

Conclusion.

This collection is important for understanding the distribution of Esutoru\_Nabil types of pottery in Sakhalin. Historically the site was the place where Niioka Takehiko distinguished the Esutoru type pottery.

#### **Box No. 21 RAKUMA collection.**

Rakuma (Yablochnoye) in Kholmsk (Maoka) district. There were many shell mounds and ancient settlements near the seaside crashed by the civil construction early XX century. The collection looks as if it was collected long time by amateur ; we suppose that it was given to Ito Nobuo by local amateur. Because there are only artefacts preserved in good condition. Usually professional archaeologists collect all, even not ornamented pottery and flakes. There are no flakes.

21.1. Stone implements (24). Chisels and adzes of the flat 4-angular and thick quadrangular (1) cross section and also middle sized stemmed and rhomboid- leaf shaped points.

21.2. Stone (about 120) and bone (2) implements. About 120 tools, including leaf shaped, stemmed arrow and harpoon heads, stemmed knives, one polished stone net needle with the grooves in the medium part and in a proximal end. The bone tools are arrow heads- a stemmed one and a triangular one. The stone tools are sure to be of different origin- Susuya and Neolithic. Bone tools are closer to Okhotsk cultures as well as to Susuya.

21.3. Pottery. The typical Enoura (all stages), Susuya and Naiji pottery preserved (12).

#### **Box No. 22 Tonnai**

22. Only stone implements (24) including adzes and axes of the flat 4- angular, oval and thick quadrangular cross section typical for Susuya and Towada. There are also three big ice-picks (for crashing ice in the holes in winter fishing) and one big stone plate from the local mountain (name of the mountain is VYGODA). The outcrop of such stone was used by Okhotsk people and Ainu.

**Box No. 23**  
**Rakuma ?**

23.1. Pottery (31) of all types (Susuya, Towada, Enoura, Minami)- upper parts of good quality.

23.2. Pottery (47) of all types (Susuya, Esutoru, Towada, all types of Enoura, Minami) – upper parts of good quality.

**BOX No. 24**

**HOROCHI (PORECHIE), Kita Usu, Naiko, Muri of ESUTORU (UGLEGORSK) DISTRICT, Arakuri, Nagahama of Otomari (Korsakov) district.**

The box consists of 9 smaller boxes including Horochi (3 boxes) and also Kita Usu, Naiko, Muri of ESUTORU (UGLEGORSK) DISTRICT, Arakuri, Nagahama and Mummio of Otomari (Korsakov) district.

24.1. *Horochi Kawaguchi.* (Now Porechie village) The site in the mouth of Horochi- Pokosnaya river- Porechie\_1 site. Rope impressions, comb pattern and incised pottery sgeds of the Susuya, Esutoru and Enoura types (14). Also a stone round plate with the 2 concentrically exposed circumferences.

24.2. *Horochi Murakami Bokujo.* Possibly Porechie 5 ("Rodnik") near the sea side to the North from the river mouth near the water spring.

Enoura type pottery- 5 fragments, including one bottom and 5 upper parts.

24.3. *Horochi Shogakku.* Pottery (21) including lower (1) and upper parts of the Enoura pottery. One fragment of the Enoura vase type vessel (with neck and inclined incisions and relief in the rim) is remarkable. Also there is a small fragment of pottery with the smaller incised *waffle comb pattern* which is sure to be of the Neolithic or Bronze-Early Iron continental type. A very rare sample in Sakhalin.

24.4. *Kita Usu (Now Senogorie).* There are two groups of artifacts. One is simply- Kita Usu. Another one is – southern side near the seaside (two fragments of Enoura pottery and a grinding stone). The first group includes eight fragments of Enoura pottery, two axes of the oval cross section, one broken chisel, blue glass bead (Ainu ?) and one stone pestle.

24.5. Naiko (Now Olshanka). 15 upper parts of Enoura pottery, one flat stone chisel and a grinding stone plate.

24.6. *A place near Muri.* Three fragments of pottery. One is transitive Enoura-Minami. Or Early Minami type pottery with ornament- a row of the swans in the lake water.

24.7. *Arakuri* of Otomari district. (Now Arakul' of Korsakov district). About 20 small pieces of pottery of Susuya type.

24.8. *Nagahama* of Otomari district. (Now Ozersk-1 site of Korsakov district).

Stone implements (13). 3 cores and crashed pieces and flakes of andesite and siliceous chalcedony, one rhomboid point, one blanc for a point, one oval shaped knife and one adze.

One animal bone.

Pottery. Upper parts (25) and sharp bottoms (3). Types : Enoura (9), Minami (1), comb pattern pottery (4), Susuya rope printed pottery (1), others (10).

24.9. *Mummio.* Muna-ko (Now Maloye Busse lake) lake side. Pit dwelling.

About 60 small and some bigger pieces of the Minami Kaizuka and Latest Enoura types pottery.

**Box No. 25**  
**Etalon collection.**

**Minami Kaizuka (now Solovievka) site and Derevka (Davydovka ?) site of Otomari (now Korsakov) district.**

There are 8 boxes.

25.1. *Pit dwelling N1.* A part of the crashed polished stone axe of the Susuya type (green), flakes and pieces (5), a retouched tool, knife of the leaf or oval shape, crashed stone. Chalcedony, shale, andesite. Bottom parts of M Kaizuka type pottery (5). Animal bones (12).

25.2. *Pit dwelling N1.* Ornamented parts of MK type pottery (about 25). Etalon typical samples.

25.3. *Pit dwelling N1.* Not ornamented parts of MK type pottery (about 50).

25.4. Flat bottom and ornamented parts of MK type pottery (15). Etalon typical samples and takohon chosen by Prof. Ito N.

25.5. *Pit dwelling N2.* Not ornamented (about 25) parts and 2 decorated fragments of MK type pottery excavated from pd 2.

25.6. *Pit dwelling N1.* An iron spear point of MK pd1 (rare subject) and a grinding stone.

25.7. Unknown pottery vessel parts of the type close to latest Enoura – Early Minami. It is possible that it originates from MK site or Davydovka.

25.8. Three fragments of pottery from M-K.

25.9. The finds in front of the monument to horse. Not ornamented pottery and a flake and an obsidian smaller biface.

**BOX No. 26**

**TOBUSHI (now Lovetskoye)- northern part of Honto town (Nevelsk now) and ENOUR (1 box).**

Comment. Basically Ranetoi Jinja has to have been Jinja of Tobushi village and Professor Ito Nobuo could call the site both, Ranetoi or Tobushi jinja. It was one area that time. The finds from Ranetoi were kept in Tobushi school, as T. Nioka reported.

*Tobushi Jinja mae*

26.1. and 26.2. *Excavated in Tobushi Jinja mae.* Typical Towada pottery (about 70 samples including decorated parts and bottoms) and 2 pottery fragments with string impressions of Susuya. There are also 2 animal bones (scull part and sea mammal rib ?) and one shell.

26.3. *Tobushi Jinja.* 7 fragments of Susuya pottery.

**BOX No. 27**  
**Tobushi**

27.1. *Tobushi surface.* 10 fragments of Susuya pottery with the decor close to Epi Jomon, Towada fragments (2) and comb pattern (1) and enoura pottery fragment (1).

Stone implements include : flakes of obsidian, flint, chalcedony, a core, a part of a biface and 2 points.

27.2. *Tobushi B-1*. Seaside between two dunes. The layer 1. Excavated by Takagi-san.

There are only Enoura pottery (15) Late phase.

27.3. *Tobushi B-2*. Seaside between two dunes lower part. The layer 2. Excavated by Takagi-san.

The Susuya pottery (13) is preserved only.

27.4. *Tobushi surface*. Supposedly different from 27.1. Pottery (14) of Towada, Enoura and Minami K types. Also there are grinding stone with the incisions in the proximal part, adzes (2- one as a broken part), a very good early type (Neolithic ?) biface of the red siliceous stone and a part of obsidian biface.

27.5. *Tobushi A. Layer 2*. Stone tools. Flat adzes (3), bifacial tool's part, a stemmed point and two smaller bifacial knives.

#### **BOX No. 28 Tobushi**

28.1. *Tobushi A. Layer 1 (upper)*. 5 fragments of Enoura late phase pottery.

28.2. *Tobushi A. Layer 2 (middle)*. About 30 fragments of pottery of Susuya and one of Towada type (comb pattern).

28.3. *Tobushi A. Layer 3 (most lower)*. About 50 fragments of pottery of Susuya and Enoura types and 2 flakes.

28.4. *Tobushi A. Layer 3 (most lower)*. About 40 fragments of pottery of Enoura type and 3 flakes.

Conclusion : the layers were mixed by the Enoura people.

#### **BOX No. 29**

##### **TOBUSHI 4-banchi, Tobushi Jinja and Enoura B site.**

29.1. *TOBUSHI 4-banchi* The 13 etalon samples of Enoura type pottery developed phase. Selected by Prof. Ito N.

29.2. *Tobushi Jinja*. The 14 good samples of pottery of the Susuya, Towada, Enoura and Minami Kaizuka types. Supposedly from Tobushi Jinja, and one (MK) from Toobuchi 5 ? One fragment of pottery is unknown type and must be studied separately as a unique sample of the Early Neolithic unknown type as it has holes of an organic admixture and the incised and comb pattern. The type unknown.

29.3. *Enoura B site*. The 22 etalon samples of Enoura type pottery developed phase. Selected by Prof. Ito N.

#### **Boxes No. 30-33.**

##### **HONTO district- Nevel'sky raion.**

Box 30. Honto kaisuka excavations and surface collection.

30.1. Layer N01. 28 fragments of Enoura type pottery. Upper parts.

30.2. Layer of sand N03. Enoura type pottery, upper parts, walls, flat bottom (20).

30.3. Lower level of the shell mound. Includes different parts of Towada vessels, a stemmed point and a blank for chisel of andesite, and a polished flat adze of the oval cross section, made of some green shale or like that.

30.4. Layer of shells. Pottery only of Enoura type, includ-

ing upper parts, walls, flat bottom (25) and a tool made of sea mammal bone.

30.5. The mister *Hinako* previous collection from Honto.

#### **Box No.31**

##### **Honto kaisuka excavations and surface collection.**

31.1. Layer N04. 13 fragments of Susuya, comb pattern type and Enoura type pottery. Upper parts with ornament. Among them one which is ornamented by a rope impressions composition including such motives as arched and curved rope lines and smaller triangular holes. It is possible that the influence of epi-jomon culture reveals in this composition. Some of the Enoura pottery is glimpsing as it went through the procedure of glossing.

A very interesting subject is a long haft of a fishing hook with the groove (flute), cut in the proximal end of the tool. Such artefacts are typical for all Okhotsk cultures like Enoura or Minami Kaizuka.

31.2. Layer N04. Typical artefacts of Enoura type pottery, upper parts, walls, flat bottom (60), 2 fragments of Susuya pottery, a bone conical tool (conical nail), and a flat polished adze of the oval cross section made of green shale.

Conclusion. *The shell mound should have include Susuya (4 layer), Towada layer (3 shall layer) and two layers of Enoura culture (2 and 1).*

*The most lower 4 layer is all of a sudden mixed as we can see in the box 31 pottery of all mentioned types. Most often the Enoura pottery is found.*

*We suppose this shell mound to be the same as MINAMI-HAMACHO Kaizuka or NEVELSK 2, later excavated by Valery Shubin.*

#### **Box No. 32**

##### **Tokenbo cemetery. (pits 1 and 2). (Now Kazakevitchi area of Nevelsk town) .**

About 60 Enoura type pottery : upper parts, walls, flat bottoms, also five of them are ornamented including rows of triangular and rhomboid smaller depressions (denticulate or comb pattern) similar to those of Pokrovka type.

32.2. Tokombo. (Now Kazakevitchi area of Nevelsk town). About 20 Enoura type pottery : walls and 2 flat bottoms, no ornament found.

The site should have belong exclusively to Enoura culture.

#### **Box No. 33**

##### **TOWADA ETALON COLLECTION.**

Towada (now Pereputie) was a big village in the middle of the way from Honto to Shironushi (Nevelsk - Krylyon). As far as Professor Ito found there etalon collection of such pottery as sub conical vessels three times widening from the flat bottom to a mouth, ornamented by the high relief with ridge in the shoulder area and holes or bulbs (pearls) around the rim. The pottery of this type can be also decorated with comb stamps and incised lines, sometimes forming a décor of net or waves. This collection of pottery served to Prof. Ito



N. a kind of etalon for study of Towada type.

33.1. Towada pit dwelling. Two distal parts of the stemmed points, 1 obsidian flake and 15 fragments of Towada pottery.

33.2. 18 fragments of pottery: upper parts and walls, two parts of smaller vessel. Typical Towada.

33.3. 16 etalon samples of Towada type pottery are maybe one of the most important parts of this collection. A very interesting sample is the upper part of the vessel with the incised ornament of the net. By this motive the Towada is traditionally close, both, to Ostrovnyaya type and also to different Makkatsu pottery types.

33.4. M. Kaizuka and Towada type pottery: upper parts and walls (15). Also, there are stone implements: retouched flake, a spall, 3 chisels, and 10 points of the leaf shape, rhomboid, triangular, including those stemmed.

**Box No. 34  
Towada.**

34.1. Towada type pottery, upper parts, walls (162), flat bottoms (8). A special interest inspires the small fragment of pottery with the famous décor- "footprints of bear". The origin of the pottery is unknown, only place- Towada.

**Box No. 35**

**Honto District, many places (Shiranushi, Minami Shiranushi, Kita Shiranushi, Moshiro, Kita Moshiro, Hiretomo, Minami Kohama, Ranetoi, Akaragawa, Hon- Kotan or Moto-kotan, Hiretomo, Kaiba To, Koromo Kauru, Nishi Urui, Togushi, Minami Nayoshi)**

35.1. *Moshiro and Kaiba-to*. 28 fragments of Susuya, Towada and Enoura pottery from Moshiro. Three artefacts are from Kaiba-to, including: Usu- a fragment of Enoura pottery, simply Kaiba- Susuya fragment and a simple stone (35.11.)

35.2. *Shiranushi*. Three fragments of pottery: 1- Towada vessel upper part with lines and holes, and 2 Enoura fragments.

35.3. *Minami Shiranushi*. 12 pieces of Towada pottery.

35.4. *Shiranushi*. 15 upper parts of the vessels of Enoura type including one fragment with typical M. Kaizuka décor- "broken waves"- mutually inclined incisions, producing a kind of wave line. This is one of the elements of the transition from Enoura to M. Kaizuka in this place.

35.5. *Togushi*. Susuya, Towada, Enoura, M. Kaizuka fragments of pottery in one small collection. There is also a name card of Minoru Hirono, in which the name of the site was written.

35.6. *Minami Nayoshi*. About 15 smaller pieces of Epi Jomon pottery with flat rim and "jo" (rope) impressions on the body of the vessel. There is also a haft of the stone retouched tool.

35.7. *Kita Shiranushi (Tokosa kawaguchi)*. Situated in the foot of the Krylton castle- Shiranushi dojo. Prof. Ito collected on the site. 12 upper parts of the vessels of the latest Enoura type including two fragment with typical M. Kaizuka décor- "broken waves"- mutually inclined incisions, produc-

ing a kind of wave line. This is one of the elements of the transition from Enoura to M. Kaizuka in this place. And also, in one border of the upper part fragment with such ornament there are two lines of the string impressions.

35.8. *Artefacts of 5 sites*.

35.81. *Hiretomo (Hisitomo ? Hishiku ?)*. A small fragment of pottery and a broken axe.

35.82. *Hon- Kotan or Moto-kotan*. Towada and Susuya pottery (2)

35.83. *Ranetoi*- 2 fragments of Enoura pottery.

35.84. *Minami-Kohama*- one bottom of a vessel.

35.85. *AKARAGAWA*. Susuya or Epi-Jomon pottery small parts (2) and one flat bottom of a vessel.

35.9. *Five sites artefacts*.

35.91. *Moshiro*- 25 fragments of Early Iron and Middle Age pottery- possibly Susuya?, Enoura or Minami Kaizuka. There are also 2 blanks for arrowheads and a core.

35.92. *Kita Moshiro*. Three fragments of Susuya (1) and comb pattern pottery and one flat bottom.

35.931. *Nishi Urui* One mattock made of andesite

35.93. *Kaiba To* - a stone talisman with the drilled hole in the centre.

35.10. *Kaiba To* - 12 fragments of Enoura type pottery. No name of the site is given. Possibly it is a site in the main village near the sea port.

35.11. *Koromo Kauru*. Pottery fragments of Minami Kaizuka type including upper parts and flat bottom (8).

35.12. *Unknown*. Two small vessels of Okhotsk type, possibly, Enoura. Sakhalin or Hokkaido.

35.13. *Nayhoru*. Collection of typical artefacts of Sony Neolithic culture of the V th millennium BC. The site is situated in town of Gornozavodsk (Nayhoru) in the rock western face and the summit in the slalom camp. There are: a stone tool, a retouched flake, a stone knife upper part and 15 fragments of Sony type pottery. In the book of T/ Niioka and Hiroshi Utagawa the position of this site is done as N072, but it was called by mistake as Nayhoru Kaizuka. There are no shells in this site as it is much earlier than the others in town- it belongs to early stage of Sony Culture. So the name of the site is Nayhoru and now in Russia- Gornozavodsk-3.

**Box No. 36**

**Horona Tobuchi Usiro Anenai Tarantomari.**

36.1. *Horona*. Pit dwelling.

Horona is a small place near Naiba river in Otyai (Dolinsk) district not far from Starodubskoye (Sakaehama).

Box N141 In this box there were only two artefacts, both of iron. A very well preserved stemmed knife with narrow long blade and a spear head with the wide long collar (sleeve) stem (haft) and leaf shaped blade. There is incised ornament on the spear head which seems to have some digital notion.

Conclusion.

These artefacts are extremely rare for Sakhalin and should be kept very carefully. They seem to represent the end of the Middle Age or rather New Times history. Possibly- result of Ainu trade with Northern China, or their self produc-

tion.

36.2. Tobuchi. A very important and well known collection unearthed by Prof. Ito N. from a pit dwelling in the vicinity of Muravievo village in Busse lake shore not far from the small pond (Tobuchi Lake).

Collection includes about 30 fragments of pottery of Aniva type of Early Zoku Jomon with flat bottom and jomon pattern on the body and string parallel impressions around the rim or without the latter. Both subtypes are well known from Yuzhnaya 2 site (Vasilevski A. Problems of the Pre-Okhotsk Culture in Sakhalin. in Problems of the Formative Stage of the Okhotsk Culture.-Bulletin of the Hokkaido University Museum.- No.1.- Sapporo: Hokkaido University Press, 2003.- P. 1-18.- (Japanese and English).

Another type is well known as it was distinguished by Professor Ito Nobuo (1942)- there are parts of the vessel with the decoration which consists not only of jomon pattern but also of a convex clay band between the shoulder and the neck. Supposedly the Tobuchi type is earlier than the Aniva type, even both of them belong to the Jomon tradition.

36.3. *Usiro (Orlovo) of Esutoru (Uglegorsk) district.* This is the collection of the multi strata site of Susuya, some later culture (a vessel) and Enoura cultures. The pottery (12) includes half of a vessel, bottoms and walls with typical Susuya and Enoura ornament.

Stone implements are: half of a bifacial tool, a triangular arrowhead and 2 parts of a grinding stone.

36.4. Anenai (Berezhnoye) of Mauka (Kholmsk) distr.

There are very good examples of Susuya (12) and Towada (2) pottery style.

Also there is a used as some kind of a vessel (?) the epiphysis of a whale.

36.5. Tarandomari. (Kalinino) of Maoka (Kholmsk) district.

There are 2 adzes of the Susuya type with wide quadrangular cross section and of splitting function and 2 pebble type weights with the holes and incisions for net ropes.

Box 36.6. *DEREVKA* (I think that it is a spoiled Russian village *DAVYDOVKA*? name of the Russian small group of Russian peasants' houses of the previous epoch near Solovievka village)

Anyway, it must be near the modern Solov'evka (Minami Kaizuka) village.

In the box only one artefact- asymmetrical rhomboid - leaf shaped point made of andesite or basalt. Supposedly originates from Susuya period.

#### Box No. 37

#### Sony-Kuznetsovo of Honto district - Nevel'ski raion Etalon collection

37.1. Sony Kaizuka- Kuznetsovo-1 the site situated in the mouth of the Kuznetsovka river in the sea side dune terrace. Excavated by Kimura Sinroku, Ito Nobuo, Shubin Valery, Golubev Valery, Vasilevski Alexander. A small collection (37.1) consists of 7 fragments of pottery of Enoura (6) and of Towada type (1) and a small chisel.

37.2-37.5. *Sony sawa. Kuznetsovo-5*, situated in the Sony river side near the place of its inflow into the river of Kuznetsovka.

37.2. *Sony sawa.* Stone implements. There are 4 artefacts- a propeller shape asymmetrical knife made of siliceous shale, a small retouched tool of the asymmetrical oval shape, and two well shaped grindstones (supposedly Enoura period). There is also one fragment of early Susuya or Epi-Jomon pottery with the deflector inside (in the inner side of the vessel mouth).

37.3. *Sony sawa.* About 20 fragments of Enoura pottery among which there is one fragment of Susuya (?) and two fragments are not typical ornamented- with stamp of 4- or 3-angular shape.

37.4. *Sony sawa.* About 60 fragments of the typical Enoura pottery of the late developed stage. Walls, upper parts with wide borders, stamps and incised lines- the matter we call Enoura. It was underlined by Prof. Ito in the label to this box.

37.4. *Sony sawa.* About 100 fragments of the Enoura pottery without ornament, but some thin fragments are appeared in the main group. They seem to be of earlier origin.

37.5. *Sony sawa.* About 80 fragments of the Enoura pottery without ornament, but some thin fragments are appeared in the main group. They seem to be of earlier origin.

Conclusion. The Enoura settlement of Kuznetsovo-5 - Sonysawa was built in the same place where there was a site of Epi-Jomon or Susuya.

#### Box No. 38

#### Etalon Sony Bokujo-Kuznetsovo-3-4 collection

The site is situated in the road (Kuznetsovo-4) and over the creek and the modern ponds on the pasture hill (Kuznetsovo-4). Discovered by Kimura Sinroku, Ito Nobuo, then independently re-found in 1983 and excavated in 1984-85 by Vasilevski- Golubev, in 2000-2001 the site was investigated by Prof. Suto T., Akoshima K., Yanagida T. Sony type of pottery has such features as square shape vessels, flat bottoms, grass admixture, low relief stucco mouldings as a main decoration means.

38.1. Typical pottery of Sony type chosen by Prof. Ito Nobuo for some reasons (publishing?) (17).

38.2. Typical pottery of Sony type chosen by Prof. Ito Nobuo for some reasons (publishing?) (13).

38.3. About 20 fragments of Sony type pottery.

38.4. 10 fragments of Sony type pottery including 2 bottoms and one very well preserved Sony type (Sakhalin type) ax of the bifacial strike retouch.

Conclusion. The collection I this box is a very typical etalon collection of Sony type pottery and ax.

#### BOX No. 39 42 OTSUNAOKA

This site is a part (loci 3) of the bigger site of Starodubskoye 3 investigated by Kono Hiromitchi, Ito Nobuo, Gorobets Viktor, Vasilevski A. and Plotnikov Nikolay (1989). The collection of Sony artefacts from Otsunaoka is the talon one for Sony culture.

**BOX No. 39****39.1. OTSUNAOKA pit dwelling.**

The Enoura pottery fragments (16) and three of them are parts of a rim of a vessel decorated by two rope-like clay mouldings- looking more as a Towada rather than a n Enoura type.

**39.2. OTSUNAOKA pit dwelling 1 upper layer.**

The Minami Kaizuka and a little of Enoura type pottery fragments (about 50 in total) are preserved in the box. The MK pottery has very typical stamps of 3-4 angular shape.

**39.3. OTSUNAOKA. Etalon collection.**

15 axes, adzes of Sakhalin-Sony type, but one wholly polished seems to have been a different (Enoura?) type. Some of the axes could belong to a period older than Sony- Early Neolithic.

**39.4. OTSUNAOKA. Etalon collection.**

7 axes, adzes of Sakhalin-Sony type, but two wholly polished seem to have been a different (Enoura?) type. Some of the axes could belong to a period older than Sony- Early Neolithic.

**39.5. OTSUNAOKA.**

Sony type pottery without ornament selected by Prof. Ito N. About 60 fragments of walls, rims, bottoms.

**39.6. OTSUNAOKA.**

Enoura type pottery without ornament selected by Prof. Ito N. About 40 fragments of walls, rims, bottoms.

**39.7. OTSUNAOKA. Stone tools.**

10 flakes, three stemmed smaller points of rhomboid shape, 5 bifacial tools of the leaf shape including one big of the laurel leaf shape. There are also 2 blades- one used as a knife and end scraper and one (obsidian)- as a knife and angular scraper. The collection includes tools of the Early and early Middle Neolithic from VIII to V-th millennium AD including Sony culture.

**39.8. OTSUNAOKA. Stone tools. Pit dwelling 1, layer 2.**

There are two typical Sony type axes.

**39.9. OTSUNAOKA. Stone tools.**

A collection of stone implements consists of 2 flakes (one retouched), three stemmed points of rhomboid shape (2 smaller and one bigger shape), 3 bifacial tools of the leaf shape including one big of the laurel leaf shape and 2 smaller size. There are also 1 triangular retouched knife, 1 blade- looks as a boat shaped tool - a side scraper. There are also 2 parts of Sony type axes and grindstones and 5 parts of the stone sticks- small polished columns with the sharp ends.

The collection includes tools of the Early and early Middle Neolithic from VIII to V-th millennium AD including Sony culture.

**BOX No. 40****OTSUNAOKA pit dwelling N03**

There are 4 boxes of the Minami Kaisuka pottery- total 899 fragments, including flat bottoms, walls and upper parts. The ornament is typical- lines made by divided wood stick and stamp around the body and shoulder of the vessels.

**BOX No. 41****OTSUNAOKA pit dwelling N03**

There are 3 boxes of the Minami Kaisuka pottery- total 236 fragments, including flat bottoms, walls and upper parts. The ornament is typical- MK.

**BOX No. 42****OTSUNAOKA pit dwelling N03**

There are 2 boxes of the Minami Kaisuka pottery- total 161 fragments, including flat bottoms, walls and upper parts. The ornament is typical- MK.

There are 3 boxes of the Minami Kaisuka pottery- total 236 fragments, including flat bottoms, walls and upper parts. The ornament is typical- MK.

**BOX No. 43****RUTAKA - LUTOGA - ANIVA TOWN**

Rutaka site was discovered by some of the Japanese archaeologists in early 20 century. After that it was inspected by all who studied archaeology in Sakhalin including Academician Okladnikov A.P. from Novosibirsk and other scholars. The site in time of Ito Nobuo was much bigger then now, during the time the river is washing it off.

In the box 43 there are two groupes of artefacts. Stone implements (9): 2 adzes of the Susuya type with 4- angular cross section, one chisel and one adze with the flat oval cross section; one long leaf shaped retouched point of Susuya origin.

Bone implements: 9 bones of pig, dog (?) and sea animal. Pottery (148). Towada and Susuya types pottery: walls, rims, round and flat bottoms. One fragment of Enoura pottery and one small vessel are also kept in the box.

**The archaeological Exhibition building of Tohoku University, Faculty of Arts and letters collection**

It is a group of artifacts which is exposed in the glass box on the second floor. Collection includes vessels, their parts and some bone and stone artifacts from Sakhalin. As far as it was exposing separately, it is described here also separately. 221 is a number of the glass box according to the order approved for The archaeological Exhibition building of Tohoku University, Faculty of Arts and letters collection

The archaeological Exhibition building is a memorial museum - laboratory of Tohoku archaeological school of the Tohoku National University, a house where big collections of the excavations of 1930-2000-s are kept.

221.1. a vessel presented to dr.Ito Nobuo by mr.Kuhara, found in Odomari. Period- Jomon.

221.2. Karafuto. A vessel of final Enoura type.

221.4. (0646) Minami Kaizuka vessel

221.3. (0647) Randomari vessel of Susuya type

221.5. (0648) Randomari vessels of Susuya\_Towada type, bottom is oval and flattened

221.6. Raichishi pit dwelling lower layer Susuya type vessel

221.7. Epi-Jomon pottery from the lower layer of Towada

site

- 221.9. (0661) 8 bifacially retouched leaf shaped points from Merei
- 221.8. (0658) A flat bottom vessel close to Susuya or Towada by morphology, but ornamented with the comb pattern lines. TARAN TOMARI site
- 221.10. (0664) A flat bottom vessel of the B-location of Raichishi site
- 221.11. (0657) an oval bottom shape (parabolic) vessel of Esutoru-Nabil type from site decorated by the 5 lines of comb pattern
- 221.12. (0656) A flat bottom vessel decorated by 3 lines of prints of an empty bone, possible age- Towada or Enoura
- 221.13. (0655) etalon vessel of the Sony type pottery- Otsuna site
- 221.14. (0653) a vessel of Susuya type with incised lines from Randomari
- 221.15. (0654) a typical vessel of developed or later phase of Enoura culture with ornament belt in equator of the container
- 221.16. (0649) flat bottom vessel from Randomari
- 221.17. (0650) Susuya type flat bottom vessel from Randomari
- 221.18. (0651) Oval cross section of container flat bottom Susuya type vessel from Randomari
- 221.19. (0652) A sharp bottom vessel from Randomari with rope impressions. Sususuya type
- 221.20. (0667) Big vessel of Naiji type from Raichishi. Peculiar feature is Etorofu type (ears- handles) of the vessel- they are outside of the vessel
- 221.21. (9990) Big vessel - frying pan of Naiji type from Raichishi. Peculiar feature is Etorofu type (ears- handles) of the vessel- they are outside of the vessel
- 221.22. (0665) a part of the typical Naiji vessel with inner handle Enoura site
- 221.23. (0679) Developed Enoura type pottery fragment and one broken and one whole polished adzes, as said in the codes on the tools and fragment- from SOLOVIEVKA village
- 221.24. (067701-02) Esutoru-Nabil type pottery fragments (4) from Raichishi and Susuya type rope impressed pottery from Susuya-2 level (2).
- 221.25. (0678) tools from Otsuna oka site : small chisels (2), adzes of Sony type (3), grindstone, small blade-like flakes (2), a flake (1), a point (1), an end scraper (1).
- 221.26. (0676) a part of splitted biface (grey stone), two half produced tools of red flint, and one blanc for a point of grey stone Otsunaoka.
- 221.27. Hokkaido shiraoui Kojehama pit dwelling pottery 6 fragments with jomon pattern, including some of Kohoku.
- 221.28. (0671 and 0672) Rakuma site stone tool made of thin plate by retouch of the margin and a pebble weight from Horochi kawaguchi site.
- 221.29. Stone implements from Enoura shell midden.
- 1/ a barbed harpoon with the oval base and a wide incised band in the medial part of the tool.
- 2/ a bone needle like tool with broken point and a hole in the distal end
- 3/ oval haft
- 4/ a bone knife like tool with sharpened as a point proximal

end and a hole in the distal end

5/ a part of a polished bone tool (0674)

221.30. (0671) Stone propeller type bifacial retouched knife (1) and polished bone tools (6) : broken big knives or swords (3) and needle like tools (2).

221.31. (0669) A harpoon is a unique example of a barbed toggle head harpoon with two holes, two barbs in the medial part and a haft incision in the distal part. There is ornament- the incised linear décor. Originates from the Higashi Taraika shell mound.

221.32. (0669) Four stone artifacts from Otsunaoka and one bone harpoon from Higashi Taraika

221.33. (0673) Two big axes of Enoura type often used as ice pics and also a very well preserved long ax with one side polished and one chipped. Arakuri site.

221.34. (0670) A small bone harpoon with one barbed spur a centered hole for haft, a hole for a rope in the medial part a copy (replica) of an iron arrow head in the proximal end and a strengthening relief along the center line. There is an incised linear relief on both sides.

There are also two fragments of Susuya and one of Esutoru type pottery from Raichishi and one fragment of Naiji pottery from as said Solovievka.

221.35. (0670 also) 1-4- stone net needles from Susuya (green and blue 2) and Rakuma (dirty colour 3). There is also a kind of ammonite- an ornament with the center long hole inside (1).

221.36. (066803) 5 polished stone adzes of wide and thick 4-angular cross section and one narrow polished stone chisel with high back and narrow high cross section of 4-angular shape. Susuya- surface collection and one of them - first layer.

221.37. (066802) 4 polished stone adzes and 3 chisels - all Susuya- surface collection and first- fourth layer.

221.38. (066804) 2 polished stone adzes of wide 4-angular and oval cross section and one bifacial chipped half produced stone chisel, all- Susuya- surface collection.

221.39. (066801) 5 bifacial retouched stone tools- leaf shaped, asymmetrical and one stemmed- knives and points. There are also 1 flake and 2 blanks for chisels. Susuya- surface collection and one of them - first layer.

### Conclusion

As it was said once, his target was to prove the chronological sequence in Karafuto, on the platform of the stratigraphy of the sites. Thus his chronology created a fundament of archaeology in Sakhalin for long time. His articles of the Chinese type forts in Karafuto, the Jomon Potteries in Sakhalin and especially at the establishment of a chronology of prehistoric pottery in Sakhalin are very well known by Russian scholars and some of them have been translated and re-published in Sakhalin in 1990-s. Even now the classification of Professor Ito forms the structural system of the modern understanding of the prehistory of Sakhalin and the North of Hokkaido. This system heavily influenced archaeology of the Russian Far East, especially in the Low Amur basin, Sakhalin and the Kuriles. Even now we distinguish more then 20 type of pottery ; his system plays a role

of the Mendeleev table in our archaeology.

From this point of view the Sakhalin, Hokkaido and Kurils archaeological collection of Professor Ito Nobuo, which is kept in the Museum of Tohoku University plays a role of the typological etalon for archaeology of the Neolithic, Early Iron and Middle Age of the world of isles in the Northern Pacific. His ethnological collection has also a great importance, because those cultures of the Ainu and Uilta tribes of Sakhalin heavily changed and almost vanished since that time. That is why we understand his archaeological and ethnological collections as unique and significant phenomena which belong not only to Ainu and Japanese, but also to the Mankind.

Life and doings of such people as Professor Ito Nobuo become a bright example of the scholar's input in the world's science. He pointed a very good way for younger generations of the archaeologists, both, in Japan and Russia.

### おわりに

1) 東北大学考古学陳列館には、1933・1934年に故伊東信雄博士(東北大学名誉教授)が旧樺太南部の考古学調査を実施された時の膨大な資料が保管されている。これらの遺跡と資料は、完形土器、石器、骨角器をはじめ、現在のサハリン考古学にとって、なお重要性をもつものと考えられる。サハリン島南部の先史文化についての研究は、戦前の日本人研究者による調査で編年・文化内容についての基礎的な理解がなされたが、戦後長い間、ロシア側の情報は断片的な状況にあった。1990年頃から、日ロ国際学術交流が再開され実質的な共同研究が始まりつつある。日本側では、旧ソ連時代を含めて、遺跡・遺物の現状と研究状況を理解することが求められ、それは日本列島先史時代の比較研究にとって極めて重要である。また、ロシア側にとっても、基準資料となっている旧樺太時代の調査資料の内容の把握、また日本考古学の最新の調査・分析技術を駆使した共同研究は、意義が大きく認められる現状である。1999年12月、サハリン国立大学考古学研究室のアレキサンター・ワシリエフスキー教授(同大学歴史学科長)が来仙し、東北大学で伊東博士の調査資料を検討し、須藤隆教授(東北大学大学院文学研究科教授)・阿子島香教授(同)・柳田俊雄教授(同総合学術博物館)と、これらの遺跡・出土遺物についての日ロ共同研究の重要性と緊急性を確認した。2001年には須藤・阿子島・柳田は、ロシア連邦ウジノサ

ハリンスクを訪れ、サハリン国立大学人類科学研究所考古学研究室と東北大学大学院文学研究科考古学専攻分野との、考古学研究と調査のための相互協力協定を結び、次の事項について進めることで合意した。

1. 研究者の交流の促進
2. 共同研究の促進
3. 若手研究者の高度な訓練の支援
4. 刊行物および学術資料による情報交換

2) 1998年設置の東北大学総合学術博物館の考古学分野展示計画の中で故伊東信雄博士の調査資料が重要な貴重資料となっているため、2004年12月から2005年3月までワシリエフスキー教授を同館の客員教授として招聘し、この資料のデータベース化の基礎作業と研究を行っていただいた。

1. ここに掲載した資料は、故伊東信雄博士が1933・1934年に旧樺太中、南部で考古学調査を実施された時のものである。1933年に東海岸および亜庭湾沿岸、1934年には西海岸を調査されている。
2. これらの資料のデータベース化は、アレキサンダー・ワシリエフスキー教授が須藤隆教授、阿子島香教授、柳田俊雄教授と協議に基づいて作成したものである。また、同大学院文学研究科博士課程後期 羽石智治が作業を補佐した。
3. 作業は収納箱に整理番号を付し、当時命名された遺跡の日本名と住所を現在のロシア名と対照させ、ワシリエフスキー教授が遺跡の時期やその内容について評価を与えた。今回はその文章と表を掲載した。
4. 故伊東信雄博士が旧樺太南部で、考古学調査された遺跡について判明したものは写真地図に掲載した。
5. 掲載した土器、石器、骨角器、鉄器等の写真資料を一部掲載した。
6. 資料は収納箱に整理番号を付し東北大学考古学陳列館に所蔵・保管されている。

### 参考文献

- 伊東信雄 1937「樺太出土の縄紋土器」『文化』—東北帝国大学文科会編輯—第3巻—第4号 pp. 341~350  
 伊東信雄 1942「樺太先史土器編年試論」『喜田博士追悼記念国史論集』—東北帝大国史学会編— pp. 3~44  
 新潟武彦, 宇田川洋著 1990『サハリン南部の遺跡』

The list of the Professor of Tohoku Imperial University Ito Nobuo's collections, made up by him in Karafuto- Sakhalin during his personal scientific trip around the Middle and Southern parts of the island in 1933-1934. The collection is kept in the archaeological Exhibition building a Red Brick House in Katahira campus of Tohoku National University, Sendai, Japan

NN Of sites	NN In the map of Sakhalin	Site	Japanese name and address	Russian name and address	Archaeological culture or period & content	Box NO.	NN In Nioka/Uta Gawa book
1.	1	Higashi Taraika Kaizuka	Higashi Taraika Kaizuka in Shisuka district	Promyslovoye-1 shell mound in Poronaik district	Middle Age Pottery, shells, bones, bone tools	1-5	287-289
2.	47	Enoura Kaizuka A and B	Enoura Kaizuka in Rutaka district	Ozeretskoye site and farm in Aniwa district (district)	VII-X cc AD Pottery, shells, bones, bone tools	6-9 and 29	160
3.	48	Susuya Shell Mound	Susuya- Kita Kaizuka, Odomari district	Susuya-1, Korsakov district	V BC - X cc AD. Pottery, bones, bone an stone tools	10-12	161
4.	3	Kashiwahama	Kashiwahama site in northern part of SAKAEHAMA village in Otyai district	Starodubskoye-1 & 2 Village of Starodubskoye, Dolinsky district	VII-X cc AD Pit dwellings and surface collections.	14-16	233-234
5.	14-15	Raichishi	Raichishi, Tannai city, Esutoru district	Ust'-Ainskoye-1 site, Krasnogorsk town, Tomari district	V BC-V AD, XIII-XVII AD. Susuya or Esutiru pit dwelling and Ainu site artefacts	17-19	23
6.	6	Esutoru	Esutoru-1 Kawaguchi, Esutoru district	Ulegorsk-1, Ulegorsk town & district	V BC - V AD, surface collection-pottery	20	11-12 13-14?
7.	17	Rakuma	Rakuma, Maoka district	Mineral'noye village in Kholmsk district	surface collection of stone tools and pottery	21, 23	absent
8.	5	Tonnai	Tonnai kawaguchi, Tonnai mura, Odomari district	Okhotskoye-1, a site in the mouth of Tonaicha lake river in Okhotskoye village, Korsakov district	Stone tools, ENOURA type	22	226
9.	10	Horochi Kawaguchi	Horochi, Horochi village, Esutoru district	Porechie village, Ulegorsk district, Porechie_1 site in the mouth of Pokosnaya river	Rope and comb pattern, incised pottery of the Susuya, Esutoru and Enoura types	24.1	19
10.	9	Horochi Murakami Bokujo	Horochi Murakami Bokujo, Esutoru district	Possibly Porechie 5 ("Rodnik") on the sea side to the North from the river mouth of Porechie village, Ulegorsk district	Okhotsk culture Late Enoura and Minami Kaizuka pottery	24.2	absent
11.	11	Horochi Shogakku	Horochi Shogakku, Esutoru district	Porechie village, a site near place of Japanese school in Ulegorsk district	Enoura pottery and smaller incised <i>waffle comb pattern</i> fragment	24.3	absent
12.	7	Kita Usu	Kitausu, Esutoru district	Senogorie, Ulegorsk district	fragments of Enoura pottery, two axes, one chisel, blue glass bead (Ainu?) and a stone pestle	24.4	absent
13.	12	Naiko	Naiko, Esutoru district	Now Olshanka, Ulegorsk district	Enoura pottery	24.5	absent
14.	8	A place near Muri	Muri, Esutoru district ?	Unknown, possibly Ulegorsk district	Enoura-Minami pottery	24.6	absent
15.	54	Araguri	Araguri, Otomari district.	Now Arakul' is a place between Ozersk an Beregovoye villages of Korsakov district	Pottery of Susuya type	24.7	175
16.	53	Nagahama site	Nagahama site to the east of Nagahama village, Otomari district	Ozersk-1 site to the east of Ozersk village of Korsakov district	Stone implements, bone, pottery	24.8	173
17.	55	Mummyo	Mummyo- a living place near Muna-ko in Odomari district	Maloye Busse lake side, a campus in Korsakov district	Minami Kaizuka and Latest Enoura types pottery	24.9.	Maybe 184 or opposite side of the lake
18.	49	Minami Kaizuka	Minami Kaizuka site in Kaizuka village of Odomari district	Solovievka site in Solovievka village of Korsakov district.	Pottery of Minami Kaizuka type	25	164
19.	50	The finds in front of the religious monument to a horse	Kaizuka village of Odomari district	Solovievka site in Solovievka village of Korsakov district	Pottery and one hafted iron spear, Susuya and Okhotsk cultures	25.9	164
20.	21	Tobushi Jinja mae site	Tobushi Jinja mae or Ranetoi Jinja site in Ranetoi - a small place to the North from Tobushi, Honto district (according to Kimura Shinroku, artefacts were kept at school of Tobushi)	Solovyinyaya a small village to the North of Lovetskoye in Nevelsky district	<i>Typical Towada</i> and also Susuya pottery	26, 29	44
21.	22	Tobushi site	Tobushi gawa Ugan, Tobushi village of Honto district	Lovetskoye - a northern part of Nevelsk town	Surface collection of pottery and stone implements of the all types of Susuya and Okhotsk cultures, and also Epi-Jomon style decore.	27-28	45-46
22.	23	Tobushi 4-banchi site	Tobushi 4-banchi site, Tobushi village of Honto district	Lovetskoye-4, a valley site to the east of Lovetskoye - a northern part of Nevelsk town	surface collection of Susuya, Towada, Enoura and Minami Kaizuka types pottery and one unique Early Neolithic pottery fragment	29.	47
23.	24	Honto kaisuka site	Honto kaisuka or Minamihama - cho Kaizuka in the southern part of Honto town	NEVELSK 2 site- excavated site in the southern part of Nevelsk town	excavations of the multilayer Susuya to Okhotsk cultures and surface collection of stone, bone implements and pottery	30-31.	60
24.	25	Tokonbo site	Tokonbo site on the Japanese cemetery in the southern part of Honto town	Kazakevitchi - a southern area of Nevelsk town	Collection of Enoura type pottery from excavations of pits 1 and 2- stone, bone implements and pottery	32.	61 - : 63?
25.	30	Towada site	Towada gawa Sagan site in Towada village of Honto district	Pereputie 1 site in Pereputie- a place of a former village in the Nevelsk district in the middle of the way from Nevelsk to Krylyon	Surface collection and test pits pottery and stone tools including etalon Towada type and of Epi- Jomon	33-34	104
26.	40	Shiranushi	Shiranushi kaizuka and Shiranushi gawa Sagan under the castle of Shiranushi in Shiranushi village of Honto district	Site of the river under the Shironushi- Krylyonskoye gorodishe (castle) in Nevelsky district	Surface collection of pottery parts of Enoura type and a fragment of M. Kaizuka	35.	134-135

table 1

NN Of sites	NN In the map of Sakhalin	Site	Japanese name and address	Russian name and address	Archaeological culture or period & content	Box NO.	NN In Niioka/Uta Gawa book
27.	39	Minami Shiranushi	Minami Shiranushi site north to the Shiranushi village of Honto district	Teterevka river North side to the north from village of Krylyon in Nevelsky district	surface collections of Towada pottery	35	132
28.	38	Kita Shiranushi	Kita Shiranushi site in Shiranushi village of Honto district	Fastovka river side to the north from village of Krylyon in Nevelsky district	latest Enoura type pottery close to Minami K.	35	127-128
29.	28	Moshiro	Moshiro kaizuka site in Moshiro village of Honto district	Poyuarkovo site in Poyarkovo village of Nevelsky district	fragments of Early Iron and Middle Age pottery, stone implements	35	94
30.	27	Kita Moshiro,	Kita Moshiro site in Northern Moshiro village of Honto district	a site in a place of Ostrovki village between Poyarkovo and Volkovo villages of Nevelsky district	Pottery with rope and comb pattern	35	93
31.	26	Nayhoru	Nayhoru site in the town of Nayhoru	A site of Gornozavodskoye-3 in the slalom hill	Sony type pottery	35	72
32.	37	Hiretomo, Hisitomo? Hishiku?	Hisitomo village to the south from Sony and Kamoi, Honto district	A place in the mouth of Zamirailovka (Tuika) river, Nevelsk district	Pottery fragment and broken axe	35	125
33.	42	Minami Kohama	Kohama village near Krylyon cape in Rutaka district	A site a little to the north from Krylyon cape in Aniva district,	bottom of a vessel	35	Maybe 143
34.	20	Ranetoi	Ranetoi Kaizuka in Ranetoi village Honto district	Site in Solovynaya village of Nevelsky district near Lovetskoye	2 fragments of Enoura pottery	35	42
35.	36	Akaragawa,	Akara Kawaguchi site in Honto district between Sony and Siranushi in Neyra river	Neyra site in of Nevelsky district in Neyra river between Kuznetsovo and Krylyon	Pottery fragments of Epi-Jomon origin	35	124
36.	43	Hon-Kotan or Moto-kotan	Possibly a site of Kita Kotan in Kaiba to main seaport village place or Japanese telegraph station	Possibly place of village near the seaport in Moneron or Japanese telegraph station	Towada and Susuya pottery fragments	35	Try to look NO 137-142
37.	44	Kaiba To and Usu	Kaiba island, site unknown, possibly Japanese telegraph station (Usu?). And one more collection (Enoura pottery) must be from main seaport village place	Island of Moneron, site unknown, possibly Japanese telegraph station (Usu?). And one more collection (Enoura pottery) must be from main seaport village place	Susuya pottery fragment and one stone artefact And two more collections of Enoura pottery fragments including one from Usu	35	140
38.	45	Koromo Kauru	No information	No information	Pottery of Minami Kaizuka type	35	absent
39.	32	Nishi Urui	Nishi Urui a living place North from Sony in Honto district	A site in Vindis (Enchishi) river North from Kuznetsovo in Nevelsky district	One mattock made of andesite	35	112
40.	31	Togushi	Togushi kaizuka in Togushi small village in Honto district in the river mouth, both sides	A site in Krainyaya - former village in Selenga river in Nevelsky district	Susuya, Towada, Enoura, M.Kaizuka fragments of pottery	35	110
41.	29	Minami Nayoshi	A site in the river mouth in Minami Nayoshi town in Honto district	Site of Shebunino-1 in Shebunino village in Nevelsky district	Excavated Epi Jomon pottery fragments	35	97
42.	2	Horona	Horona is a small place near Naiba river in Otyai district between Naibuti and Sakaehama	Horona is a small place near Naiba river in Dolinsk district between Naiba bridge and Starodubskoye village	Iron spear point and a knife from Pit dwelling	36.1	411 vol. 2
43.	56	Tobuchi	Tobuchi site in the vicinity of Muraviev village of Korsakov - Odomari district in Busse lagoon shore not far from the small pond (Tobuchi lake).	Muraviev 4 site site in the vicinity of Muraviev village of Korsakov - Odomari district in Busse lagoon shore not far from the small pond (Tobuchi lake).	Pottery of Epi Jomon, types ANIVA A and TOBUCHI, stone implements	36.2	Absent Possible 178?
44.	13	Ushiro	Ushiro village of Esutoru district.	Orlovo of Ulegorsk district	Susuya and Enoura pottery and stone tools	36.3	22
45.	18	Anenai	Anenai village of Mauka district.	Berezhnoye of Kholmok district very near to the south from Zyryanskoye, to the south from the river of Sova	A bone and Susuya and Towada pottery	36.4	absent
46.	19	Tarantomari	Tarantomari village of Maoka district	Kalinino of Kholmok district	Susuya type adzes and pebble type net weights	36.5	365
47.	50	Derevka	Maybe it is a spoiled Russian word - which was a small group of Russian 1905 near Solovievka village	name of the village DAVYDOVKA ? peasants' houses of the time before	A point	36.6.	absent
48.	33	Sony Kaizuka	Sony village of Honto district	Kuznetsovo-1- the site situated in the mouth of the Kuznetsovka river in the sea side dune terrace in Kuznetsoo village of Nevelsk district	Pottery of Sony type and stone implements	37.1	113
49.	35	Sony sawa	Site of Sony sawa. in Sony village of Honto district	Kuznetsovo-5, situated in the Sony river side near the place of its inflow into the river of Kuznetsovka	Pottery of Enoura type and one fragment of Epi Jomon type	37.2-37.5	117
50.	34	Sony Bokujo	Sony Bokujo site situated in the road and on the pasture hill in Sony village of Honto district.	Kuznetsovo- 3-4 sites situated in the road (Kuznetsovo-4) and over the creek and the modern ponds on the pasture hill (Kuznetsovo-3) in Kuznetsovo village of Nevelsk district	Stone tools and pottery of Sony type	38	115
51.	4	Otsunaoka	Otsunaoka (Sakaehama chashi) is a part of the bigger site of Starodubskoye 3 in the southern part of Sakaehama village of Otyai district	A part (loci 3) of the bigger site of Starodubskoye 3 in the southern part of Starodubskoye village of Dolinsk district	Stone tools and pottery of Sony type, more earlier type and of Susuya and Okhotsk types	39_42	232
52.	46	Rutaka site	Rutaka Seikoji site in the Rutaka river side in Rutaka town	Rutaka - Lutoga site near the former hospital in the river side in Aniwa town	Stone tools and pottery of Susuya and Okhotsk types	43	375 vol. 2
53.	Odomari (precise place of the site unknown), Rantomari (NO 359 vol. 2), Raichishi (NO 32 vol. 1), Towada (NO 104 vol. 1), Merei (NO 170 vol. 1, less possible 383 vol.2), Tarantomari (NO 365 vol. 2), Otsunaoka (NO 232 vol. 1), Solovievka (NO 164 Vol 1.), Rakuma (absent), Enoura shell mound (NO 160 vol. 1), Higashi Taraika shell mound (NO 287-289 Vol 1.), Araguri (NO 175 vol. 1), Susuya (NO 161 vol. 1) artifacts are kept. Glass box 211 in the Red Brick House in Kathira						

table 2 Prepared by Vasilevski Alexander A. Tuesday, 01 March 2005

第1表 遺跡番号と所在地 (日本名)

No	地図上の位置	遺跡名 (日本名)	所在地名 (日本名)
1	1	東多来加貝塚	敷香郡敷香町字東多来加
2	47	江ノ浦貝塚 A, B	留多加郡留多加町大字河東字浜路
3	48	鈴谷貝塚	大泊郡千歳村大字貝塚
4	3	柏浜	豊栄郡栄浜村大字栄浜字栄浜
5	14-15	来知志	恵須取郡珍内町大字来知志字来知志
6	6	恵須取	恵須取郡恵須取町大字恵須取
7	17	柴磨	真岡郡真岡町
8	5	富内	大泊郡富内村大字富内字富内
9	10	幌千川口	恵須取郡鶺城村
10	9	幌千村上牧場	恵須取郡鶺城村
11	11	幌千小学校	恵須取郡鶺城村
12	7	北宇須	恵須取郡鶺城村
13	12	内湖	恵須取郡鶺城村
14	8	ムリの近傍?	恵須取郡
15	54	荒栗	大泊郡長浜村大字荒栗字荒栗
16	53	長浜	大泊郡長浜村大字長浜字東長浜
17	55	無名	大泊郡知床村
18	49	南貝塚	大泊郡千歳村大字貝塚字南貝塚
19	50	「馬の碑」前	大泊郡千歳村大字貝塚
20	21	遠節神社前	本斗郡本斗町大字遠節字遠節
21	22	遠節	本斗郡本斗町大字遠節字遠節
22	23	遠節 4 番地	本斗郡本斗町大字遠節字遠節
23	24	本斗貝塚	本斗郡本斗町
24	25	吐鯤保	本斗郡内幌町大字内幌字内幌番外地
25	30	十和田	本斗郡好仁村大字十和田字十和田
26	40	白主	本斗郡好仁村大字白主字白主
27	39	南白主	本斗郡好仁村大字白主字南白主
28	38	北白主	本斗郡好仁村大字白主字北白主
29	28	藻白	本斗郡好仁村大字白牛字藻白
30	27	北藻白	本斗郡好仁村大字白牛字藻白
31	26	内幌	本斗郡内幌町大字内幌字北浜通
32	37	菱苔	本斗郡好仁村大字白主字菱苔
33	42	南小浜	留多加郡能登呂村大字知志字小浜
34	20	良音問貝塚	本斗郡本斗町大字遠節字良音問
35	36	赤良川 (口)	本斗郡好仁村大字白主字鴨居泊
36	43	本古丹・元古丹	本斗郡海馬村大字古丹
37	44	海馬島・宇須	本斗郡海馬村大字古丹字宇須
38	45	海馬島・コロモカウイ	本斗郡海馬村
39	32	西宇類	本斗郡好仁村大字宗仁字西宇類
40	31	十串	本斗郡好仁村大字十串字十串
41	29	南名好	本斗郡好仁村大字南名好字南名好
42	2	幌名	豊栄郡栄浜村
43	56	遠淵 (ポントー?)	大泊郡遠淵村大字遠淵字遠淵
44	13	鶺城	恵須取郡鶺城村大字鶺城字鶺城
45	18	姉内	?
46	19	多蘭泊	真岡郡多蘭泊村
47	50	デレフカ	大泊郡千歳村
48	33	宗仁貝塚	本斗郡好仁村大字宗仁字宗仁
49	35	宗仁沢	本斗郡好仁村大字宗仁字宗仁
50	34	宗仁牧場	本斗郡好仁村大字宗仁字宗仁
51	4	乙名丘 (栄浜チャシ)	豊栄郡栄浜村大字栄浜字栄浜
52	46	留多加	留多加郡留多加町大字留多加字留多加
53	53	大泊	大泊郡大泊町

\*遺跡名については、新潟武彦・宇田川洋著 1990『サハリン南部の遺跡』を参照した。







Plate 2

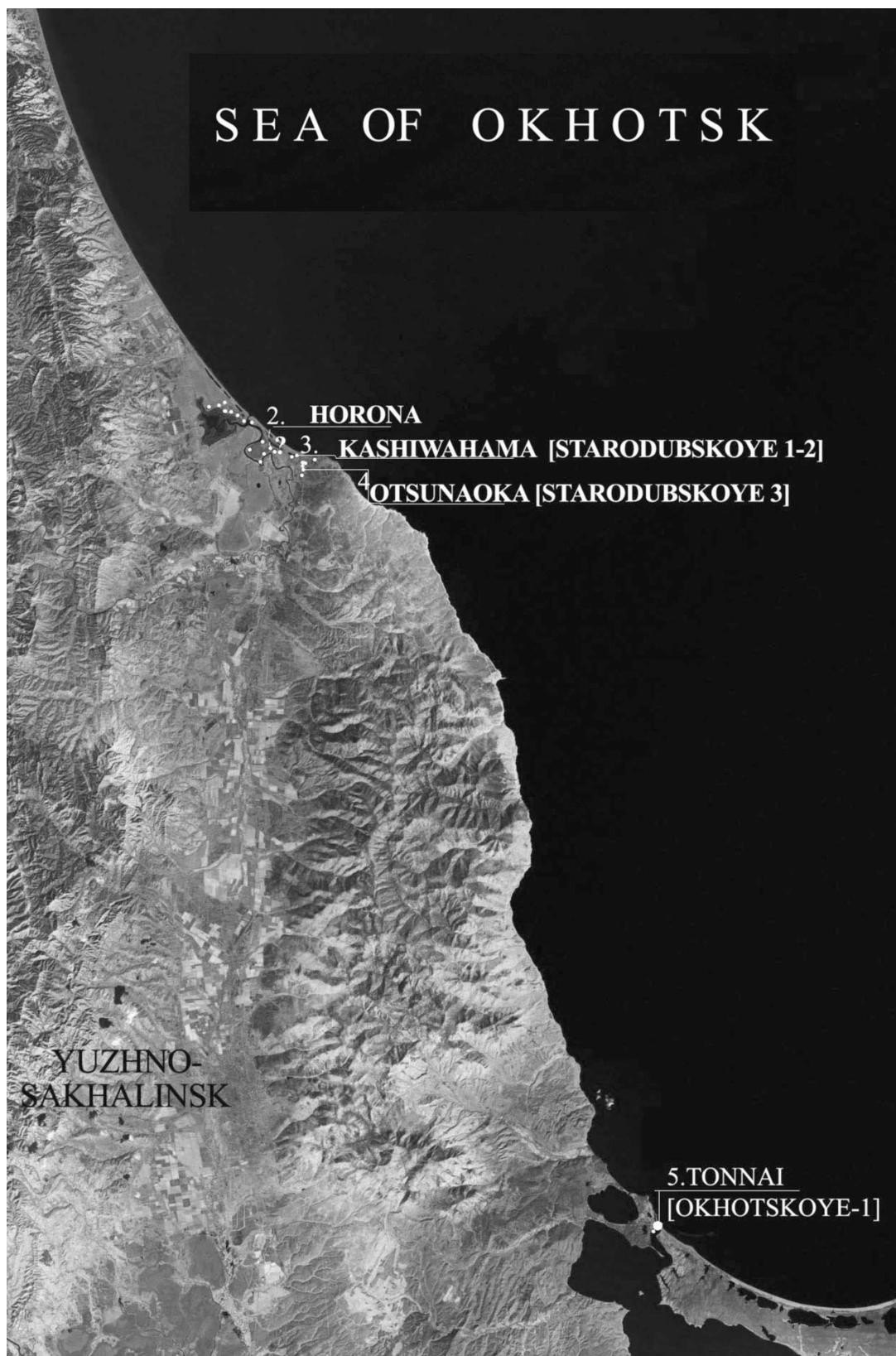


Plate 3

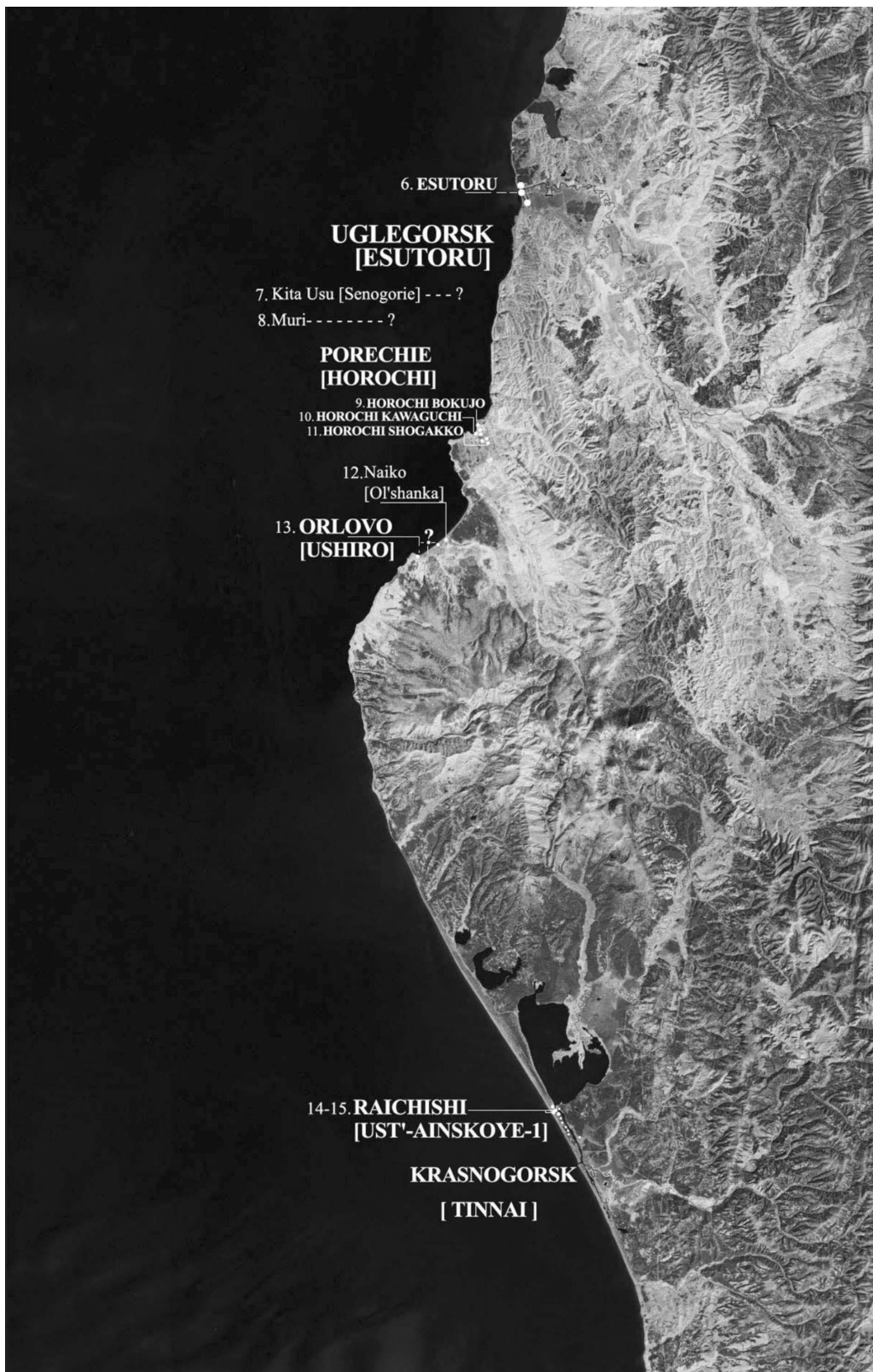


Plate 4

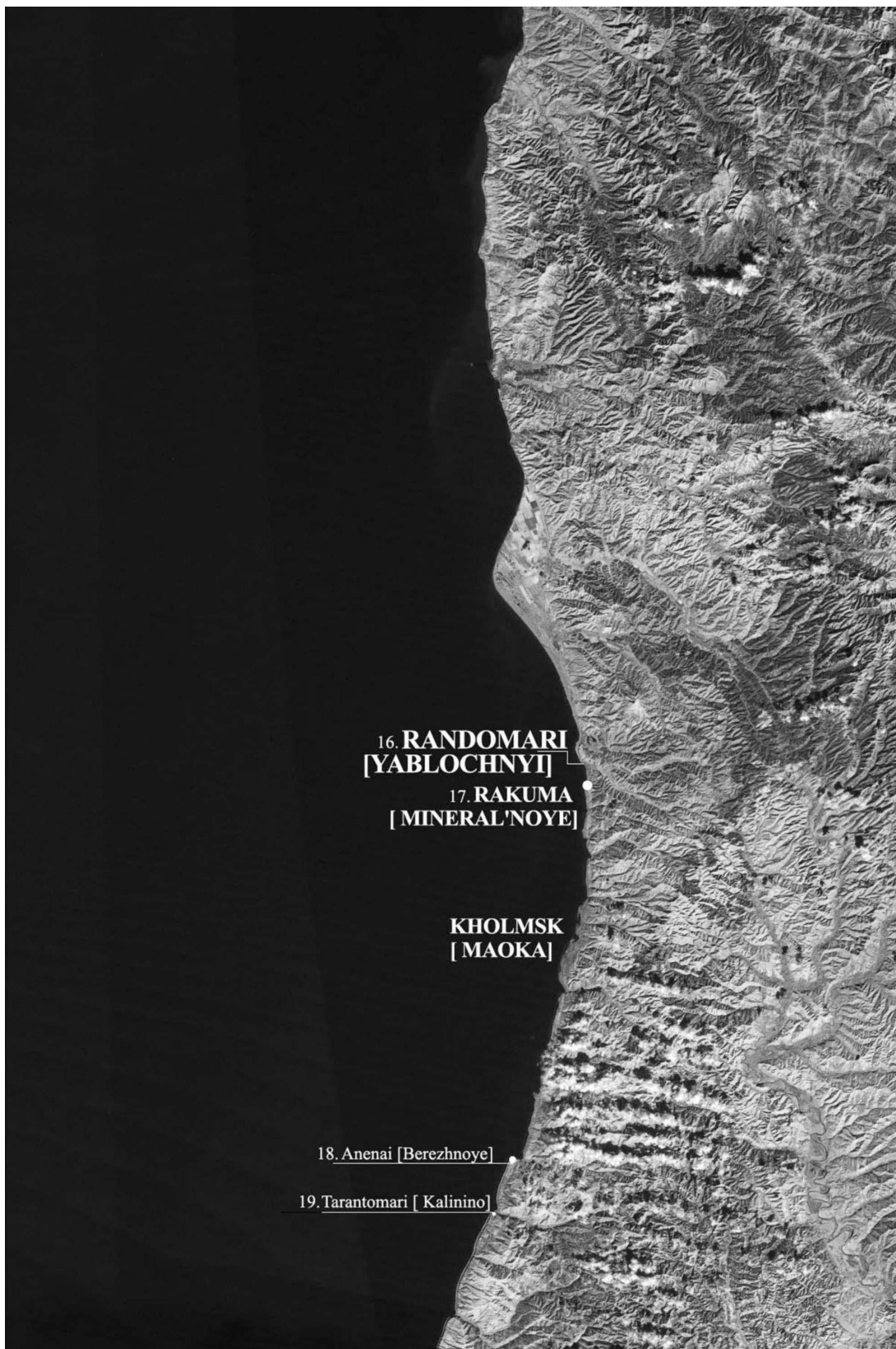


Plate 5

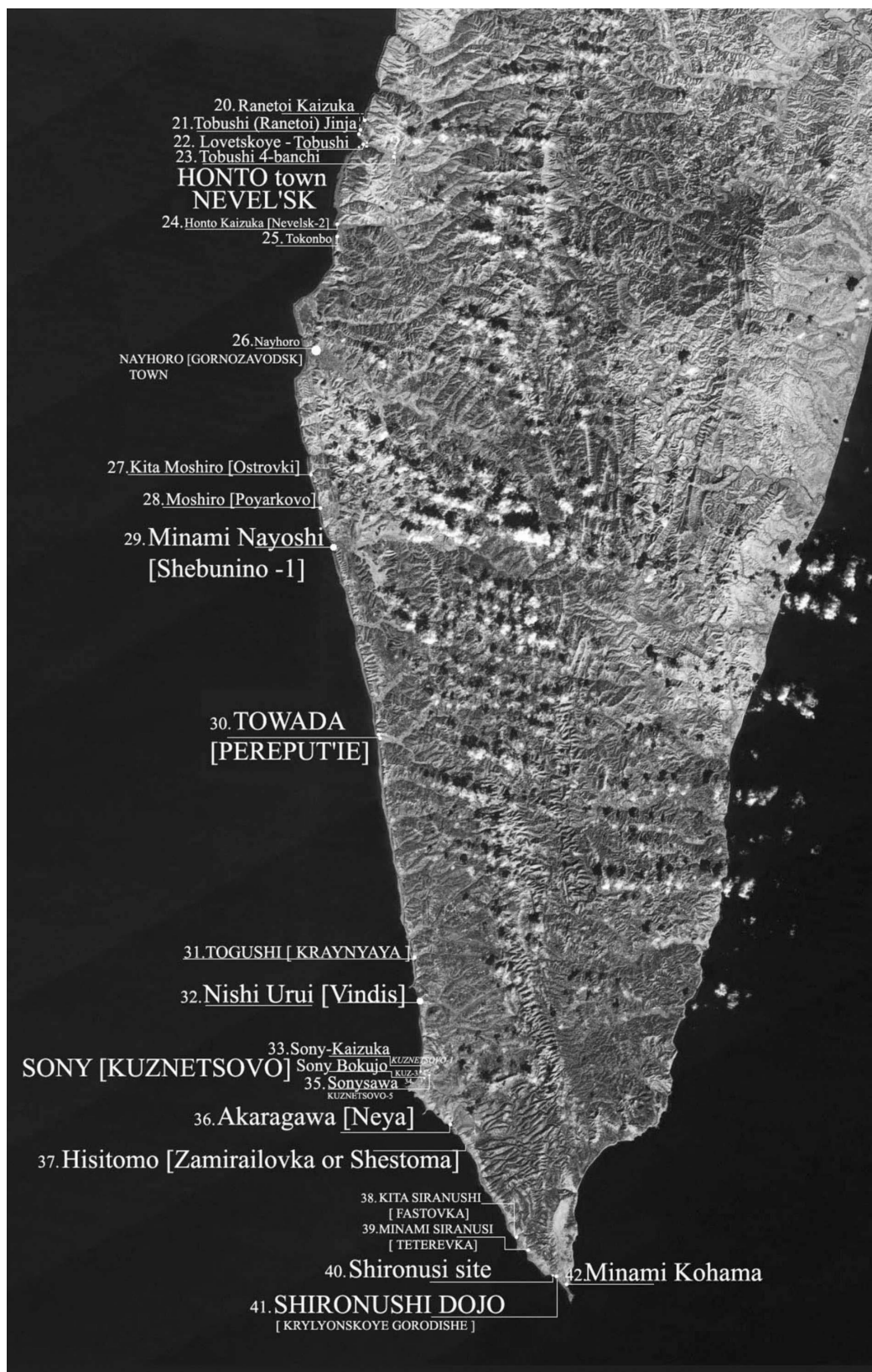
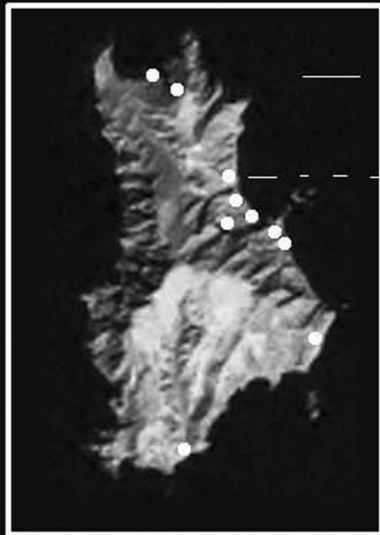


Plate 6

KAIBA-TO (Todo-shima)  
MONERON (free scale)



43. Hon Kotan (Moto Kotan)?

44. Usu ?

45. Koromo Kauru ?



Plate 8

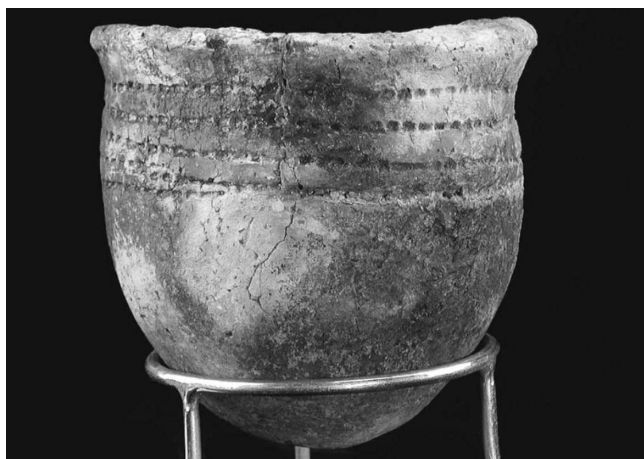




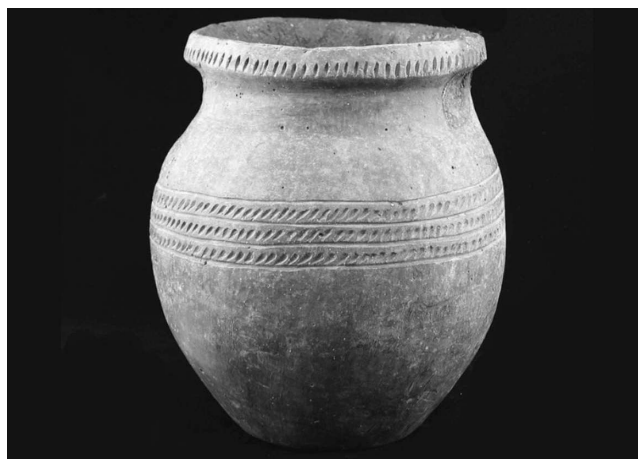
221.13-2 Otsunaoka (Soni type)  
Overall height, 10.0 cm.



221.18-2 Randomari (Susuya type)  
Overall height, 12.5 cm.



221.11-2 Tarantomari (Esutoru-Nabil type)  
Overall height, 11.2 cm.



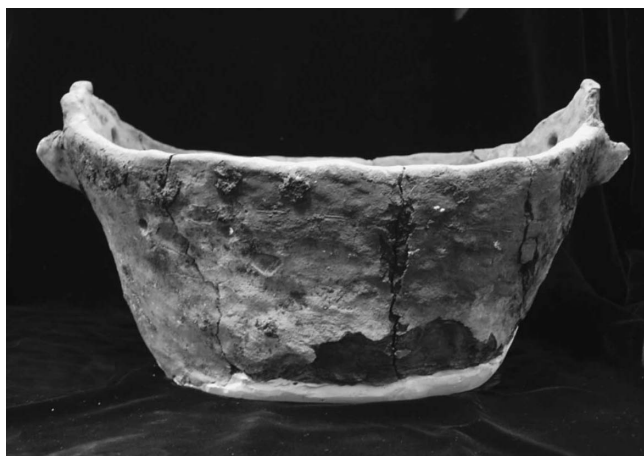
221.15-3 Kashiwahama (Enoura type)  
Overall height, 15.5 cm.



221.5-4 Randomari (Susuya-Towada type)  
Overall height, 12.5 cm.



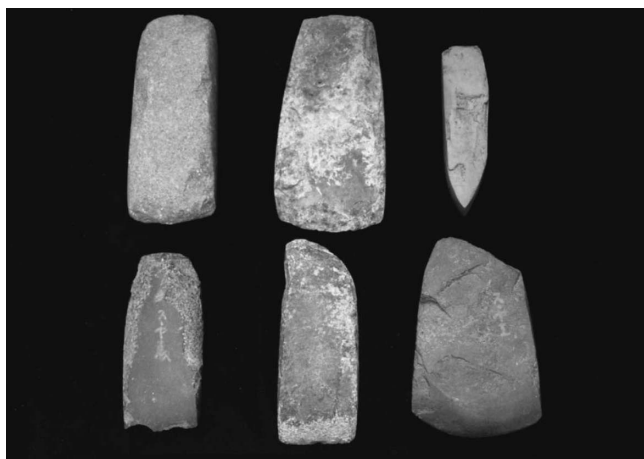
221.12-2 Tarantomari (Towada or Enouratype)  
Overall height, 9 cm.



221.20-2 Raichishi (Naiji type)  
Overall height, 16.5 cm.



221.31 Higashi Taraika shell mound  
Length, 12 cm



221.36 Susuya shell-mound  
Lower row Left, 9.2 cm.



221.30-2 Susuya shell-mound  
Lower row 20.2 cm.



221.29-4 Enoura shell-mound  
Right row, 13.2 cm.



36.1-3 Horona  
Lower row, 21.6 cm.