

Settlement archaeology: その考え方と手法

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はじめに

過去社会を再構成するのに遺跡調査の果たす役割は大きい。1940年代に始まるいわゆる Settlement archaeology は、地理学・人類学・生態学・型態学・一般システム理論等を paradigm としながら、その考え方と手法を整備してきた。それらは、わが国の遺跡調査や集落址研究の一般的方法と差も顕著だが、最近ではそれを埋めるような試みも開始されている（例えば、S. Koyama and D. H. Thomas eds）。

本稿では、今日の Settlement archaeology を構成する諸認識のいくつかに学び、その考え方と手法の吸収に努める。

考古学が多数の paradigm からなり、また独自の考え方と手法を確立していない現在、その基本的な目的は限定されず多様であろう。

The aims of archaeology are of course the sum of the aims of archaeologists and prehistorians in general. Consequently, there are as many different aims in archaeology as there are archaeologists; some archaeologists see their role as historians, others consider themselves palaeoecologists. (D. L. Clarke 1978 : 19)

考古学を歴史学の一部、人類学の一部、経験科学の一部、あるいは考古学は考古学等、と理解する様々な立場がある。Settlement archaeology も、それにとり組む研究者の立場によりその考え方と手法にちがいが当然でてこよう。今日の考古学は、人間の行動と物質文化の相互関係を究明すべく一般的課題にむけて、次の諸理論の整備を試みつつある。

- (i) Pre-depositional and depositional theory. The relationships between human behavior and material culture.
- (ii) Post-depositional and retrieval theory. Theories of survival and recovery of the evidence: disturbance, sampling field strategies.
- (iii) Analytical theory. The detection and analysis of pattern and

structure in the surviving and recovered data.

(iv) Interpretive theory. The relationships between patterns in the data and interpretation of the patterns—the use of models.

(D. L. Clarke 1973 : 26, I. Hodder 1981 : 2)

本稿では、先にあげたうち、考古学を次のように理解するD. L. Clarke の立場に妥当性を認めておきたい。以下は、彼の『Analytical archaeology』(1968)を評したE. S. Higgs の言葉による。

Dr. Clarke's view is that the interpretative machinery of archaeology is outmoded and that a modern empirical discipline ought to be able to aim at more rewarding results than 'a steady flow of counterfeit history books', for archaeological data is not historical data and consequently archaeology is not history. He takes his stand that archaeology is a discipline concerned with the recovery and systematic description and study of relict artefacts. (E. S. Higgs 1970 : 396)

物的資料にかかる「文法」が不十分である限り、我々の努力は先ずその確立にむけられるべきであろう。文法の既に確立している文献資料ととは、その扱いはおのずと異なる。そうした意味では、

The recognition of a historical or social picture of prehistoric cultures written in historical narrative is said to be a dangerous aspect of archaeology, and is any way incidental. 'It is as ephemeral and as reliable as a facial expression reconstructed on the bone of a Neanderthal skull'. (D. L. Clarke 1968, E. S. Higgs 1970 : 396)

ということになる。

考古学を経験科学と理解する Clarke によれば、その活動の具体的内容は、

we may understand archaeology as having three interrelated spheres of activities (fig.2). The sphere concentrating on data recovery – principally excavation, the sphere engaged in systematic description – taxonomy and classification, and finally the integrating, synthesizing study generating models, hypotheses and theories. (D. L. Clarke 1978 : 12)

である。ここで、彼の立場を少し明確にすべく、例えば我国の研究者である後藤和民の見解を紹介しておこう。

考古学が歴史科学の一分野である限り、その目的はあくまでも人間集団の文化活動の実態を明らかにし、その変遷の意義を叙述することにある。そして、ある時代の歴

史を具体的に叙述するには、当然そこには、「誰が」(主体者)、「いつ」(時間性)、「どこで」(空間性)、「何をしたか」(歴史事実や文化活動)という4つの要素が的確に把握されていることが基本的な前提となる(後藤和民 1982: 20)。

その相違点は論議しないが、考古学を、むしろ後藤の言う4つの要素、あるいはそれらを踏えた「いかに」(過程)「なぜ」(理由)の2つの要素も含めて、6つの要素を把握する諸手続き(発掘・観察・記述・類別分類・分析・モデル化・理論化・検証等)そのものと理解したい。この観点に立てば、これら諸手続きを経て得られた「結果=産物」こそ、「歴史」に組み込まれる素材(資料批判がなされた文献資料と同じような)となるものである。

二

Settlement archaeology には、地理学・人類学・民族誌・生態学・各種年代決定法・一般システム理論・動物学・植物学・地質学・各種分析学・統計学・その他多くの諸分野の援用を要する。ここでは、Settlement archaeology における重要な認識の由来をいくつか示すことにより それらの役割の大きさを意識しておこう。例えば

Catchment area analysis (C. Vita-Finzi and E.S.Higgs 1970) — 地理学・人類学

Central place theory (W. Christaller 1966) — 地理学

Carring capacity (E. B. W. Zubrow 1971) — 生態学

Nearest neighbour analysis (I. Hodder and C. Orton 1976) — 生態学

Thiessen polygons (I. Hodder and C. Orton 1976) — 地理学

Exchange systems models (C. Renfrew 1977) — 人類学

micro-environment:macro-environment (M. Coe and K.V. Flannery 1964) — 生態学

Gravity model (I. Hodder and C. Orton 1976) — 地理学

von Thünen's model — 地理学

micro-band : macro-band (R. S. MacNeish 1978) — 人類学

Seasonality (K. V. Flannery 1968) — 動物・植物生態学・人類学

Scheduling (K. V. Flannery 1968) — 植物生態学・人類学

key area or regional nuclei (K. V. Flannery and others 1967, A. Palerm and E. R. Wolf 1957) — 生態学

等、それぞれの領域や考え方で産みだされたものである。このように、Settlement archaeology がいかに多くの諸分野の認識を組み込んでいるかがわかる。それ故、これらの内いずれの paradigm を強調して遺跡調査にあたるかにより、観察項目や方法等にちがいが生じる。

三

多様な Settlement archaeology のあることを認めたくえで、一般的なものについて述べたい。

Settlement archaeology は、遺跡 (archaeological sites) を主たる観察対象とし、諸レベルでの空間分布・空間関係を把握・分析することにより、過去社会を再構成する。ついては、次のようにも解説できる。

Settlement archaeology is the study of the spatial distribution of ancient human activities and occupation, ranging from the differential location of activities within a single room to the arrangement in a region. (R. J. Sharer and W. Ashmore 1979 : 42)

ただし、遠き過去「ancient」に限定する必要はない。Ethno-archaeology の諸成果 (J. E. Yellen 1977, I. Hodder 1981 他多数) は、現存集落 (址) の考古学的観察の有効性を教えてくれる。また、現在都市 Tucson を対象として考古学研究を進める W. L. Rathje (The Garbage Project—W. L. Rathje 1974, 1978他) の言葉は示唆的である。

All archaeologists study garbage, the Garbage Project's raw data are just a little fresher than most. (W. L. Rathje 1978 : 374)

考古学一般は、物的資料 (material remains) を観察対象とする。これらは、

- ① artifacts
- ② ecofacts
- ③ cumulative features
constructed features
structures
- ④ sites
- ⑤ regions

の形状をとる (R. J. Share and W. Ashmore 1979 : 70—77 345-353)。観察対象の広さにより、次の三レベルに区分される。

The micro-level is within structures,…….

The semi-micro-level is within sites,…….

The macro-level is between sites,……. (D. L. Clarke 1977, 1979:463—466)

micro-level では遺構の性格を、semi-micro level では遺跡の性格を、そして macro-levelでは遺跡間の関係を主として把握すべく観察となる。このように Settlement archaeology の第1段階の作業は、3レベルでの遺物・遺構・遺跡の空間分布・空間関係の把

握が行なわれるが、については Spatial archaeology を提唱する Clarke は次のように述べる。

Spatial archaeology might be defined as — the retrieval of information from archaeological spatial relationships and the study of the spatial consequences of former hominoid activity patterns within and between features and structures and their articulation within sites, site systems and their environments : the study of the flow integration of activities within and between structures, sites and resource spaces from the micro to semi-micro and macro scale of aggregation. (D. L. Clarke 1977, 1979 : 460)

生態学的立場を尊重する Settlement archaeology は、単に遺構の性格や遺跡のレイアウトだけでなく、生活集団の生業諸活動と周囲諸環境（自然環境・社会環境）との相互関係の追求に重点が置かれる。この観点では、「遺跡」を遺物・遺構の分布範囲に限定せず、周囲自然環境を含み込んだ広義の意味で理解する。生業諸活動の追求には、特に資源地（exploitation territory）の観察が必要である。即ち、先にあげた semi-micro-level の観察＝「within sites」と言えども、当該遺跡をとりまく自然環境を含み込んだ観察がなされることになる。

archaeological sites・archaeological settlements を対象とする諸レベルの観察で先ず得られるデータは、すべて空間分布・空間関係のパターンであるゆえ synchronical である。考古学者の責任が、人間の行動・文化・社会等の「変化」(change) の説明にあるとの立場 (F. T. Plog 1974 B, J. N. Hill 1977 等参) をとれば、その実現にむけて次のような表明と作業が必要である。

The settlement-pattern concept is fundamentally synchronic : it is a way to envision a culture — or a set of cultural remains — representing one point in time. When using such a model to deal with change over time, one must organize the date into a series of discrete stages or states. (F. T. Plog 1974A : 78)

「変化」の究明には、時間を異にする複数のデータが必要である。

作業の順序は、

I—3レベル (micro : semi-micro : macro) での諸パターンの観察—synchronic

II—時間・時代・段階を異にする諸パターンの縦列化—dynamic

また、「変化」についての一般的理解 (M. Maruyama 1963) も前程となる。

集落研究に歴史をもつ人文地理学では、Man—Land relationships と、Man—Man relationships の二側面で、それが進められてきた (B. J. Garner 1967 : 303)。

Forming such distinctive features in the landscape, they were viewed as fundamental expression of 'Man—Land' relationships.…….

Settlement are considered as comprising a complex set of 'Man—Man' relationship here…….

Settlement archaeology では、K. C. Chang が settlement と community を区別すべく次のように定義する。

I should like to propose the following definitions :

- (1) Settlement pattern : the manner in which human settlements arranged over the landscape in the relation to physiographic environment.
- (2) Community pattern : the manner in which the inhabitants arrange their various structures within the community and their communities within the aggregate. (K. C. Chang 1958 : 299)

このような諸認識を考慮して、それらを把握する作業手順を整理すると、

- (a) 住居址・建物址・作業空間等の配置関係 (archaeological site・archaeological settlement のレイアウト) の観察
- (b) 生業諸活動痕跡の観察
- (c) 生活集団と周囲自然環境との相互関係 (Man—Land relationships) の観察
- (d) 遺跡内部の集団関係 (Man—Man relationships ①) の観察
- (e) 地域における他遺跡との集団関係 (Man—Man relationships ②) の観察

となろう。これらに、先に述べた作業段階I (synchronic) と作業段階II (dynamic) を組み合わせると、

I (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).

II (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).

となる。

四

今日の Settlement archaeology の調査 strategy に至る経過を整理すると、次の三つの画期が認められる。

I G. R. Willey (1953) による Settlement archaeology の出発

II L. R. Binford (1962, 1968A, 1968B) 等による方法論の転換

III K. V. Flannery (ed.1976) による調査 strategy の確立

一般的には Settlement archaeology の出発点は、1946年からの G. R. Willey による Virú Valley (Peru) の調査とその報告書の刊行に求められる (F.T. Plog

1974 : 72, G. R. Willey and J. A. Sabloff 1980 : 146, R. J. Sharer and W. Ashmore 1979 : 421, D. H. Thomas 1979 : 272 他)。その調査は、Pueblo indian (U. S. A) 社会を調査し、その有効性を認識していた J. H. Steward の提言により実施された (G. R. Willey 1974 : 157, G. R. Willey and J. A. Sabloff 1980 : 146)。

Steward begun to convince me that archaeology should be something more than potshed chronicle, and his settlement pattern suggestion showed me a way in which it might be done. (G. R. Willey 1974 : 157)

考古学者の主たる関心が土器研究にあった従来の傾向に対し、過去社会の再構成に果す settlement-patterns の調査研究の役割がここに示唆された。この提言に基づく Virú Valley の調査における 4 つの目的は、

First, to describe a series of prehistoric sites with reference to geographic and chronologic position; second, to outline a developmental reconstruction of these prehistoric settlements with relation to function as well as sequence; to reconstruct cultural institution in so far as they may be reflected in settlement configurations; and fourth, to compare these settlement story of the Viru and other regional of Peru. (G. R. Willey 1953 : 1)

であった。

この調査で焦点となった settlement-pattern は、次のように定義された。

the way in which man disposed himself over the landscape on which he lived. It referes to dwellings, to their arrangement, and to the nature and disposition of other building pertaining to community life. These settlements reflect the natural environment, the level of technology on which the builders operated, and varions institions of social interaction and control which the culture maintained. Because settlement patterns are, to a large extent, directly shaped by widely held cultural needs, they offer a strategic starting point for the functional interaction of archaeological cultures. (G. R. Willey 1953 : 1)

結果、settlement-pattern の追求が過去社会や文化の再構成に有力な手段となることを明示したこの調査は評価され、それ以降 settlement-pattern にかかる論議や調査は活発となる (例えば、G. R. Willey ed. 1956, B. J. Meggers 1956, K. C. Chang 1968, P. J. Ucko and ots. eds. 1972, K. V. Flannery ed. 1976, R. S. Mac-

Neish 1978 他多数)。これら Willey 以降の研究には、次のように二つの流れがある (F. T. Plog 1974 : 72)。

Subsequent developments have followed two major lines. Along the first line there have been a series of attempts to refine his methodological categories and, thereby, make the analysis applicable to a wider range of societies.

This is exemplified by Stuart Struever, K. C. Chang, and Bruce Trigger. The second line involve extending the concept of the settlement pattern to new theoretical areas. The work of Robert M. Adams will serve as an important example.

ただし、次のような提言も留意されるべきだろう。

But is the settlement-pattern concept necessary for using survey data to make inferences about the organizations of prehistoric societies? The answer to this question—a resound no—is based on a reasonably simple argument. Using the settlement-pattern concepts commits the archaeologist to collecting survey data on a wide range of cultural patterns. If an archaeologist is interested in some specific organizational pattern, however, he is better off concentrating on those survey data that are relevant to the particular pattern he wishes to understand rather than studying the settlement-pattern as a whole. (F. T. Plog 1974A : 7)

settlement pattern は万能ではない。目的に応じた観察項目やアプローチの方法が設定されるべきことは論をまたない。

画期その二は、より科学的な考古学の構築をめざして方法論上の論議が活発となった1960年代に求められよう (G. R. Willey and J. A. Sabloff 1980 : 181-210)。とりわけ、その必要性を最も明確に提起した L. R. Binford は、「Archaeology as Anthropology」(1962)、「Archaeological perspective」(1968A)、「Some comments on historical versus processual archaeology」(1968 B) 他一連の方法論にかかわる論文を提出し、伝統的な帰納法に基づく cultural = historical approach から、新たな演繹法に基づく cultural = processual approach への転換に重大な影響を与えた。伝統的な考古学のもつ基本的な限界性と新たな方法への提言について、彼は、

One striking feature of traditional archaeological method, regardless of the aims of the research, has been lack of any rigorous means of testing, and thereby gaining confidence in, proposition about the past. (L. R. Binford 1972 : 89)

We must continually work back and forth between the contexts of explaining the archaeological record and explaining the past; between the contexts of proposition formulation (induction) and proposition testing (deduction). (L. R. Binford 1972 : 118)

と述べる。また、目的とする「課題」により、その手続きは、

“ Nonmaterial ” aspects of culture are accessible in direct measure with the testability of proposition being advanced about them. Propositions concerning any realm of culture-technology, social organization, psychology, philosophy, etc.—for which arguments of relevance and empirically testable hypotheses can be offered are as sound as the history of hypothesis confirmation. (L. R. Binford 1972 : 95—96)

なお、まだ「科学」としての考古学の確立には遠き道程を予測しうるが、観察—モデル化—検証—再観察—という scientific cycle の考古学への導入は、その確かな第1歩として意義づけられる。こうした立場に立つ D. L. Clarke も、

By the continuous feedback cycle of observation, hypothesis, experiment and idealized model, the model and hypotheses gradually become more accurately adapted to the pattern of the observed data. Gradually the hypotheses may be elevated to theories and ultimately the theories elevated to synthesizing principles — if the results should happily warrant that step. (D.L. Clarke 1978 : 13)

との認識を踏えて、『Analytical archaeology』(1968, 1978) を著した。いずれも現在を、より検証された結論を得る過程に位置すると理解し、scientific cycle の繰り返し作業が必要であることを説く。

画期の三には、K. V. Flannery ed. 『The Early Mesoamerican Village』(1976) の発刊があげられる。ここでは、Mesoamerica の一地域を研究すべく、従来から蓄積されてきた有効な認識・理論・観察項目・観察方法・分析方法等が、一つの系統だった遺跡の調査 strategy として組み立てられた。今日における Settlement archaeology の調査 strategy の到達点と評価できうる。その観察・分析の内容と手順は次のようになる。

- ① Research strategy (概説)
- ② Analysis on the household level
- ③ Analysis on the community level
- ④ The village and its catchment area
- ⑤ Sampling on the regional level

- ⑥ Analysis on the regional level : Part I
- ⑦ Analysis on the regional level : Part II
- ⑧ Analyzing patterns of growth
- ⑨ Analysis of stylistic variation within and between community
- ⑩ Interregional exchange networks
- ⑪ Interregional religious networks
- ⑫ A prayer for an endangered species.

そして、それぞれの観察項目を整理すると

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| [micro-level] | ① 住居・建物内部での tool kits, indoor activity area, |
| | ② 住居・建物内部のレイアウト |
| [semi-micro-level] | ① 遺跡内部の tool kits, out door activity areas,
household clusters. |
| | ② 遺跡のレイアウト |
| | ③ settlement-pattern |
| | ④ community-pattern |
| | ⑤ catchment area |
| | ⑥ micro-environments |
| | ⑦ exploitation areas |
| [macro-level] | ① archaeological sites の分布 |
| | ② macro-environments |
| | ③ exchange networks |
| | ④ religions networks |
| [changes] | ① patterns of growth |

五

本節では、Settlement archaeology の諸認識の中からいくつかの特定の項目を少し詳しく紹介しておく。それらは、「site catchment analysis」, 「modes of trade」, そして「modeling」にかかわる。

遺跡の個性を把握すべく主な作業には、遺跡レイアウトの観察・生業諸活動痕跡の観察・site catchment area の観察がある。この内 site catchment analysis は、生活集団の生業活動および周囲自然環境との関係を把握するのに有効である。

Site catchment analysis probably gives us a good rough sketch of the resources within walking distance of a village. (D. L. Rossman 1976 : 103)

この観察・分析の方法は、Palestine の Mount Carme 地域における先史時代の諸遺跡を、その集団（遺跡）と周囲自然環境との関係から把握すべく、C. Vita-Finzi と E. S. Higgs (1970) により創出された。民族誌の成果を踏えて、遺跡周囲の半径 5 km の円形距離範囲、もしくは徒歩 1 時間の時間範囲、および半径 10 km の円形距離範囲、もしくは徒歩 2 時間の時間範囲を、内在する遺跡の「catchment area」とみる。遺跡に農耕集団が想定される場合には前者（半径 5 km、もしくは 1 時間範囲）、狩猟・採集集団が想定される場合は後者（半径 10 km、もしくは徒歩 2 時間範囲）が適用される。そして、この範囲内における自然環境のカテゴリーを、irrigated land, arable, rough grazing, good grazing/potentially arable, seasonable marsh, sand dunes, irrigated crops 等に分類し、それぞれの面積比を算定することにより、その遺跡の性格や機能にかかる推察を導きだす。その方法についての問題点もある（D. L. Rossman 1976 : 103）が、その有効性を認めて度々採用される（K. V. Flannery 1976, 他）。わが国における縄文時代遺跡の研究にも援用され始めている（T. Akazawa 1979 : 216）。Vita-Finzi and Higgsによる site catchment analysis についての新しい解説は、『Archaeological Sites in Their Setting』（C. Vita-Finzi 1978）に述べられている。

遺跡間の関係や集団関係の理解には、地域における遺跡の分布状況とともに、生産物の移動状況の観察が有効である。ここでは、従来より積極的に研究を進めてきた C. Renfrew の作業を紹介する。Renfrew は、「Trade as action at a distance : questions of integration and communication」（1975）において、

Until recently the effect of different modes of exchange upon spatial distribution of traded goods has been neglected. In consequence, the possibility of learning about exchange modes from the archaeological distributions recovered has not been explored. (1975 : 40)

との観点から、次のような 10 種の modes of trade を分類した（1975 : 41-43）。

The purpose of this classification is not to set up a typology for its own sake but to clarify the implications of some of the concepts in use and to examine how they differ in spatial terms. The modes of exchange to be distinguished are :

1. Direct access, B has direct access to the resource at *a* without reference to A. If a territorial boundary exists, he can cross it with impunity. There is no exchange transaction.
2. Home-base reciprocity. B visits A at A's home base (*a*), and exchanges the special product of *b* for that of *a*.

3. Boundary reciprocity. A and B meet at their common boundary for exchange purposes.
4. Down-the-line trade. This is simply reduplicated home-base or boundary reciprocity, so that the commodity travels across successive territories (k, i) through successive exchanges.
5. Central place redistribution. A takes his produce to p and renders it to P (no doubt receiving something in exchange, then or subsequently). B takes his produce to p and receives from P some of A's produce.
6. Central-place market exchange. A takes his produce to p and there exchanges it directly with B for produce from b . The central person P is not immediately active in this transaction.
7. Middleman trading. The middleman C exchanges with A at a and with B at b . C is not under the control of A or B.
8. Emissary trading. B sends his emissaries B', who is his agent and under his jurisdiction, to a to exchange goods with A.
9. Colonial enclave. B sends his emissaries B' to establish a colonial enclave b' , in the close vicinity of a , in order to exchange with A.
10. Port of trade. Both A and B send their emissaries A' and B' to a central place (port of trade) which is outside the jurisdiction of either.

ただし、遺跡や遺物の実際の観察から生産物個々がどの mode の方法で移動したかを特定することは困難であるだけでなく、なおまだ十分な判断規準が確立しているわけでもない。現在それにむけて諸作業が積み重ねられつつあり、やがて根拠をもった規準が設定されることになろうが、ここでは想定される10種の modes of trade を紹介するとともに、各遺跡あるいは資源産出地からの生産物の移動軌跡のネットワーク図を製作する必要性を説くにとどめておきたい。

次に、遺跡分布の理解にかかわる認識をとりあげよう。

If all landscape, social and economic constraints are relaxed, settlements would strive to fall into a pattern of regular hexagons except at the periphery of the system, the boundary, where the regularity must accommodate to the territorial limits. (D. L. Clarke 1968 : 509)

対象がより近代化している遺跡であれば、

Virtually all models of settlement location and urban structure have one thing in common; they assume a measurable degree of order in spatial behaviour.

This seems to be founded on the following six premise which form the base of, or are implied in, most models.

1. The spatial distribution of human activity reflects an ordered adjustment to the factor of distance.
2. Locational decisions are taken, in general, so as to minimize the frictional effects of distance.
3. All locations are endowed with a degree of accessibility but some locations are more accessible than others.
4. There is a tendency for human activity to agglomerate to take advantage of scale economies.
5. The organization of human activity is essentially hierachical in character.
6. Human occupance is focal in character. (B. J. Garner 1967 : 304—305)

遺跡分布の分析に、地理学で産み出された Central place theory 等を援用する近年の傾向は、こうした認識を前程としたものである。

衆知の遺跡分布を先ず観察し、モデル化し、更にそこから未知の遺跡を推測・発見するという繰り返により、より合理的な分布モデルを構成してゆくことになるが、その作業に必要な認識をみていこう (D. L. Clarke 1978, L. Groube 1981)。

〔model〕とは、

Essentially, models are hypotheses or sets of hypotheses which simplify complex observations whilst offering a largely accurate predictive framework structuring these observations—usefully separating 'noise' from information.

(D. L. Clarke 1978 : 31)

ところが、最近のモデル化について、L. Groube は、

Many modern models are noiser and more complex than the original information, denying the essential requirment of simplification. Indeed 'pollution' by noisy models is now a major menace to archaeology, reducing much useful information to mere verbiage. (1981 : 185)

と評する。以下、Groube (1981) による解説を紹介してゆく。

〔noise〕とは、

Noise is essentially irrelevant information which disturbs or obscures the transcription and translation of a 'message'. (: 185)

〔2 main sources of noise〕には、

There are two main sources of noise in archaeological maps : interference between simultaneous 'positive' messages within and around the archaeological information set and noise derived from the absence of information : missing elements, disrupted connections between positive information (general data discontinuity) -paradoxically the noise of silence. (: 186)

本来の〔message〕とは,

The message of course is the interpretation, the 'meaning' of the patterns in any body of data. (: 185)

〔noises〕をとり除く作業として, 〔filtration〕がある。

The standard procedure for controlling interference between 'positive' messages is by filtration : excluding all information which does not belong to a specified data set. (: 186)

それには, 〔synchronic control〕, 〔diachronic strategy〕, 〔geographical filtration〕等の方法がある (: 186)。

一方, 〔negative evidence〕である〔black hole〕とは,

A black hole in archaeology is a significant absence of specific data in a synchronic landscape : ...

Black holes are as important—or more so—than the positive evidence which gives them existence. (: 189—190)

その起因の主なものには, 〔demographic〕, 〔ecological〕, 〔sociopolitical〕, 〔residual〕等がある (: 189—190)。

また, 別の観点でのその起因について,

The great majority of holes in distribution maps will prove to have a simple origin : weak fieldwork (bias holes), destruction (craters) and most often topographic and ecological restrictions. The physical landscape must be looked upon as a flexible but powerful constraint system quite unlike the uniform flat sheet of paper upon which maps are printed. (: 193)

分布図作成には各種の配慮が必要である。

The archaeologist must, initially, reduce the noise disturbance from this variation before seeking significant blanks in site distributions. (: 193)

No distribution map has any worth if there is wide variability in fieldwork standards. (: 193)

Settlement archaeology で用いられる主な用語を、各種文献によりながら整理する。ついでには micro-level から macro-level にかかるものへと順を追う。

tool kit a related scattering of artifacts, waste products, and/or raw materials found in a spatially discrete assemblage. (R.E.J. Whallon 1973, D. H. Thomas 1979)

activity area a term used in American archaeology to describe the smallest observable component of a settlement site, an area where an activity of nature took place. (K.V. Flannery 1976, S. Champion 1980)

• indoor activity area

• outdoor activity area

household cluster a term used in American archaeology to describe a set of features associated with one house structure. The components would be a house, a few storage pits, graves, a rubbish area, perhaps an oven, and activity areas. (K.V. Flannery 1976, S. Champion 1980)

communal activity area is characterized by negative evidence only : nothing ever appears in this central area. (J.E. Yellen 1977).

nuclear activity area includes the hut, the hearth, and associated debris; this is the site of most domestic activities. (J. E. Yellen 1977).

shade area outside the hut circle one finds a shade area. (J.E. Yellen 1977, D.H. Thomas 1979)

special-use area used for drying of skins and so on. (J.E. Yellen 1977, D. H. Thomas 1979)

micro-band This modern anthropological term describes a very small band of a few peoples, perhaps a single family, who carry out collecting and hunting activities together seasonally, and who may belong to a macroband (q.v.) which they rejoin at other seasons of the year for greater efficiency when there is a glut of seasonal food. (R.S MacNeish 1974, S. Champion 1980)

macroband A term of modern anthropology used to describe a group of

several, usually related families who set up seasonal camps from which they carry out hunter – gatherer activities. There can be more than one camp in a region exploited by each macroband, which moves from one area to another in order to exploit seasonal food resources. At some times of the year the macroband splits into microband (q. v.). The macroband is suggested as a model for prehistoric hunter – gatherer societies. (R.S. MacNeish 1974, S. Champion 1980)

archaeological settlement is the physical locale or cluster of locales where the members of a community lived, ensured their subsistence, and pursued their social functions in a delineable time period. (K. C. Chang 1968)

settlement pattern— (前掲) p.6, p.7

community pattern— (前掲) p.6

home base is a site which is primarily concerned with the exploitation of a site territory. A densely occupied cave site might be considered to fall into this category although it cannot be said whether or not an occupation layer in a cave is the result of one or many visits. A location or catchment analysis, however, may well help to distinguish a home base from. (C. Vita-Finzi and E.S. Higgs 1970)

transite site small chipping floors where they occur on probable migration routes might be considered to fall into this category as would Americantype ‘kill’ sites. (C.Vita-Finzi and E. S. Higgs 1970)

annual territory is the total area exploited by a human group throughout the year. It may contain one or more site exploitation territories. Such definitions are not to be confused with zoological or anthropological definition of ‘territory’. (C.Vita-Finzi and E. S. Higgs 1970)

site catchment analysis a technique devised by E. Higgs and C. Vita-Finzi for ‘the study of the relationship between technology and those natural resource lying within economic range of indivi-

dual site. It is an extension of the least-cost principle, and rests on the assumption that the further the resource area is from the site, the community; more specifically, a site could support itself by agriculture on a small fraction of a 5 km. radius catchment area, so that a small proportion of arable land does not necessarily imply a non-agricultural economy. Nevertheless, the technique does offer a valuable and reasonably objective method for analysing relationships between site location, technology and available resources. (C. Vita-Finzi and E.S. Higgs 1970, S. Champion 1980)

micro-environment might be defined as smaller subdivision of large ecological zones; examples are the immediate surroundings of the ancient archaeological site itself, the bank of a nearby stream, or a distant patch of forest. (M. D. Coe and K.V. Flannery 1964)

おわりに

以上、断片的に、いわゆる Settlement archaeology の理解に有効な諸認識を紹介してきた。もちろん、研究者個人のもつ目的・考え方・手法等は様々であり、本稿でとりあげなかった諸点の方が多い。今回は、遺跡調査で「何を観察項目として設定すべきか」、それも synchronical な観点に主に焦点を合わせた次第である。それ故、データの分析方法やその評価にかかる諸点は全く触れることはなかったし、dynamical な観点での諸点も紹介することはなかった。

G. R. Willey による Virú Valley の調査以来30年、今日の Settlement archaeology における遺跡調査 strategy には、Mesoamerica の地域研究に用いられた K. V. Flannery のそれを到達点として代表させることが可能である。過去社会の再構成は、L. R. Binford 等も言うように、調査・研究 strategy にかかる論議と、実際の遺跡調査の幾度となき繰り返しにより、徐々に実現されていくことになる。

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