

Kofun Period: Research Trends 2008¹

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Introduction

The Fiscal Year (FY) under consideration exhibited extraordinary activity. Among remarkable trends was the systematic synthesis of research dealing with regions, or with sites, features, or artifacts. Monographs compiled by researchers, based on many years of participation in regional investigations of sites, are one manifestation of this. Exhibits, symposia, and research meetings summarizing the Kofun period of a region, and examining its characteristic features, were also held in every quarter. As the wave of large-scale development that swept through the archipelago comes to an end, and the investigation of sites returns to a normal pace, this may be seen as a process of pulling out research materials, piled so high they nearly collapse of their own weight, for the purpose of reexamination and synthesis. At the same time, each individual research theme is becoming increasingly subdivided and microscopic, rendering difficult the task of confirmation by scholars not directly involved. While the building of global images at a higher level is indispensable, the tasks of seeking integration with the whole and consistency with other areas are also called for. Additionally, the trend to assess various aspects of the Kofun period while bringing the East Asian world, and especially the Korean peninsula, into scope has taken hold, and active interchanges in research with South Korean scholars in particular, taking up concrete topics for examination, have drawn attention. In making this examination, the author notes critically his failure to examine fully the overwhelming volume and detail of the relevant literature. Although a great amount of noteworthy research apart from what is touched on here is thought to exist, the reader's indulgence is implored while the task of

¹ [*Trends in Japanese Archaeological Research, 2008*, is a partial translation of “Nihon kōkogaku kenkyū no dōkō” 日本考古学研究の動向, in *Nihon kōkogaku nenpō 61 (2008 nendoban)* 日本考古学年報 61 (2008 年度版) [Archaeologia Japonica 61 (2008 Fiscal Year Issue)] (Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai, 2010), pp. 1-67. This essay appears on pp. 42-49, under the Japanese title “Kofun jidai kenkyū no dōkō” 古墳時代研究の動向. It was translated by Walter Edwards, and published by the Japanese Archaeological Association (Nihon Kōkogaku Kyōkai 日本考古学協会) online in 2011. To streamline the text, characters for Japanese names and terms, and bibliographic information for citations have been placed in footnotes. When an English translation of the name of an organization or publication (or symposium, etc.) is supplied by the party responsible, this is used with minimum changes in capitalization etc. to conform to the style followed by *Trends in Japanese Archaeological Research*. Romanized names of individuals are given with the surname followed by the personal name.]

² 右島和夫

compensating for this deficiency is left to other reviews of research trends.³ Also, the chronological boundary between the Middle and Late periods, about which opinions differ, is provisionally taken to be the end of the fifth or the start of the sixth centuries, which currently holds the greatest amount of support.

1. General treatments

Monographs that are compilations of research will be introduced first. Itō Masafumi has pulled together trends of the Kofun period for the Hokuriku region,⁴ taking into scope its relations with the Yamato⁵ monarchy concerning the production and supply of beads and stone articles, and its role as a base for polices dealing with the Emishi.⁶ Treating the tombs and temples of ancient Ōmi⁷ as his main subject, Tanaka Katsuhiko follows historical developments from the Kofun to the Asuka and Nara periods.⁸ Ban Yasushi pieces together a regional picture of Yamato through diligent examination of a large number of sites, and integrating this further with analysis of the *haniwa*⁹ culture of the Kinki region, draws close to a lifelike image of the Yamato monarchy.¹⁰ Also, based on the results of investigations in the Kazusa¹¹ region, Ozawa Hiroshi delineates the Kofun period of the Bōsō peninsula.¹² Matsuo Masahiko, continuing from his previous study,¹³ reconstructs an image of the eastern provinces in the Kofun period through concrete artifacts such as bronze arrowheads, equestrian gear, and ceramics.¹⁴

As items related to debate over the ancient state, Nojima Hisashi's *Shoki kokka keisei katei no tekki bunka* (Iron Culture in the Formative Process of the Early State) makes concrete examinations of iron articles and production from the Yayoi to the Kofun periods, and discusses from their development the formation of the

³ [Translator's note: The reference here is to other sections of *Nihon kōkōgaku nenpō*, which include summaries by prefecture and for foreign regions.]

⁴ Itō Masafumi 伊藤雅文, *Kofun jidai no ōken to chiiki shakai* 古墳時代の王権と地域社会 (Monarchy and Regional Society of the Kofun Period) (Gakuseisha, 2008).

⁵ 大和

⁶ 蝦夷

⁷ 近江 (Shiga prefecture)

⁸ Tanaka Katsuhiko 田中勝弘, *Kofun to jūin: Biwako o meguru kodai ōken* 古墳と寺院: 琵琶湖をめぐる古代王権 (Mounded Tombs and Temples: The Ancient Monarchy around Lake Biwa) (Hikone, Shiga prefecture: Sanraizu Shuppan, 2008).

⁹ 埴輪

¹⁰ Ban Yasushi 坂靖, *Kofun jidai no isekigaku: Yamato ōken no shihai kōzō to haniwa bunka* 古墳時代の遺跡学: ヤマト王権の支配構造と埴輪文化 (The Study of Sites of the Kofun Period: The Structure of Rule of the Yamato Monarchy and Haniwa Culture) (Yūzankaku, 2009).

¹¹ 上総 (Chiba prefecture)

¹² Ozawa Hiroshi 小沢洋, *Bōsō kofun bunka no kenkyū* 房総古墳文化の研究 (Research on Kofun Culture of Bōsō) (Rokuichi Shobō, 2008).

¹³ Matsuo Masahiko 松尾昌彦, *Kofun jidai Tōgoku seiji shiron* 古墳時代東国政治史論 (Treatise on the Political History of the Eastern Provinces in the Kofun Period) (Yūzankaku, 2002).

¹⁴ Matsuo Masahiko, *Kodai Tōgoku chiiki shiron* 古代東国地域史論 (Treatise on the Regional History of the Eastern Provinces in the Ancient Period) (Yūzankaku, 2008).

early state in the Kofun period.¹⁵ Kawanishi Hiroyuki's *Wa no hikaku kōkōgaku* (The Comparative Archaeology of Wa) argues the limitations of the fundamental perspective of regional research for the Kofun period, and through case studies including "Yamato," "Azuma," and "Tsukushi,"¹⁶ offers an examination of the basic structure of society, through comparative and regional discourses, which breaks free from the traditional framework of the nation-state.¹⁷ Over the major portion of an article,¹⁸ Hirose Kazuo gives a detailed explanation of the theoretical background to his thesis of the "keyhole tomb state."¹⁹ Terasawa Kaoru reaffirms the utility of the notion of the "agricultural community" in positing developmental stages, and raises a problem with the sterility of debate in Kofun period research.²⁰ Habuta Yoshiyuki and others pull together regional research as it develops in various quarters; the subtle differences that emerge between the contributors, and among the images drawn of the Kofun period according to region, are likely to become the focus of further debate.²¹ Also, the journal *Kikan kōkōgaku* (Archaeology Quarterly) had a special issue on the Kofun period in which contributors sort out the current states and problems regarding fourteen separate topics, and develop a multi-perspective approach beginning with recognition of the need for vantage points differing from the traditional tendency to overemphasize the Kinai²² region.²³

The journal *Higashi Ajia no kodai bunka* (Ancient Culture of East Asia)²⁴ saw its final issue after reaching No. 137 since its launch in 1974. It bore its part in the task of realizing the current situation, in which the archipelago's ancient period is

¹⁵ Nojima Hisashi 野島永, *Shoki kokka keisei katei no tekki bunka* 初期国家形成過程の鉄器文化 (Iron Culture in the Formative Process of the Early State) (Yūzankaku, 2009).

¹⁶ [Translator's note: Characters for Yamato were given above in note 5; those for Azuma, a general term for the regions east of the capital in the ancient period, and Tsukushi, similarly for Kyushu, are 東 and 筑紫, respectively. But the use of quotes in the translation reflects a similar orthographic distancing from these conventional meanings in the original (through the use of quotes, plus writing all three terms in the *katakana* syllabary rather than Chinese characters).]

¹⁷ Kawanishi Hiroyuki 川西宏幸, *Wa no hikaku kōkōgaku* 倭の比較考古学 (The Comparative Archaeology of Wa) (Douseisha, 2008).

¹⁸ Hirose Kazuo 広瀬和雄, "Kofun jidaizō saikōchiku no tame no kōsatsu: Zempōkōenfun jidai wa ritsuryō kokka no zenshi ka" 古墳時代像再構築のための考察: 前方後円墳時代は律令国家の前史か (A Consideration of Reconstructing Our Image of the Kofun Period: Does the Period of Keyhole Tombs Predate the Ritsuryō State?), *Kokuritsu Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan kenkyū hōkoku* 国立歴史民俗博物館研究報告 (Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History), no. 150 (2009): 33-147.

¹⁹ This thesis was presented earlier in Hirose Kazuo, *Zempōkōenfun kokka* 前方後円墳国家 (Keyhole Tomb State) (Kadokawa Shoten, 2003).

²⁰ Terasawa Kaoru 寺沢薫, "Nōgyō kyōdōtairon' oboegaki" 「農業共同体論」覚書 (A Memorandum on the "Agricultural Community Thesis"), in *Kashihara Kōkōgaku Kenkyūjo ronshū* 橿原考古学研究所論集 (Collected Essays, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture), vol. 15 (Yagi Shoten, 2008), 733-69; Terasawa Kaoru, "Nōgyō kyōdōtairon to Nihon kodaishi kenkyū" 農業共同体論と日本古代史研究 (The Agricultural Community Thesis and Research on Ancient Japanese History), *Kodaigaku kenkyū* 古代学研究 (Research in Ancient Studies), no. 180 (2008): 433-46.

²¹ Habuta Yoshiyuki 土生田純之, ed., *Kofun jidai no jitsuzō* 古墳時代の実像 (The True Image of the Kofun Period) (Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, 2008).

²² 畿内

²³ "Kofun jidai to wa nani ka" 古墳時代とは何か (What is the Kofun Period?), special issue of *Kikan kōkōgaku* 季刊考古学 (Archaeology Quarterly), no. 106 (2009).

²⁴ *Higashi Ajia no kodai bunka* 東アジアの古代文化 (Ancient Culture of East Asia)

examined while placing it in the context of historical development of the East Asian world. Meanwhile, *Kodaigaku kenkyū*,²⁵ a continual leader in providing significant impact and stimulus to postwar research on the Kofun period, reached issue No. 180, in which it furthermore compiled a special collection of articles commemorating the 80th birthday of its driving force, Mori Kōichi.²⁶ There were 37 worthy contributions related to the Kofun period. Also, commemorative anthologies compiled by various universities, research institutes, and academic societies appeared in great numbers, and the publication of many research papers on the Kofun period therein is noteworthy. These volumes include *Wareware no kōkogaku* (Our Archaeology),²⁷ *Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkogaku* (Archaeologies of Kyushu and East Asia),²⁸ *Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo ronshū*, vol. 15,²⁹ *Seisan no kōkogaku* (The Archaeology of Production), vol. 2,³⁰ and *Hanazono Daigaku kōkogaku kenkyū ronsō* (Collected Essays, Hanazono University Research in Archaeology), vol. 2.³¹

2. Tombs

Start of the Kofun period; Early Kofun

There were active developments for this period, including investigations and the publication of site reports. To begin with, there were site reports on the Hokenoyama and Shimoikeiyama tombs in Nara prefecture, from the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara.³² Based on detailed and delicate investigation, and analysis of the artifacts and features, it was concluded that Hokenoyama is a *kofun*.³³ These

²⁵ See note 20 for bibliographic information.

²⁶ 森浩一

²⁷ Wada Seigo Sensei Kanreki Kinen Ronshū Kankōkai 和田晴吾先生還暦記念論集刊行会 (Committee for Publication of a Commemorative Anthology for Professor Wada Seigo's Sixtieth Birthday), ed., *Wareware no kōkogaku 吾々の考古学* (Our Archaeology) (Kyoto, 2008).

²⁸ *Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkogaku: Kyūshū Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu 50 Shūnen Kinen Ronbunshū* 九州と東アジアの考古学: 九州大学考古学研究室 50周年記念論文集 (Archaeologies of Kyushu and East Asia: For the 50th Anniversary of the Archaeological Division, Kyushu University) (Kyūshū Daigaku, 2008).

²⁹ See note 20 for bibliographic information.

³⁰ Kurata Yoshirō Sensei Tsuitō Ronbunshū Henshū Iinkai 倉田芳郎先生追悼論文集編集委員会 (Committee for an Anthology in Memory of Professor Kurata Yoshirō), ed., *Seisan no kōkogaku 生産の考古学* (The Archaeology of Production), vol. 2 (Douseisha, 2008).

³¹ Hanazono Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu 30 Shūnen Kinen Ronshū Kankōkai 花園大学考古学研究室 30周年記念論集刊行会 (Committee for the Publication of an Anthology Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Archaeological Research Program, Hanazono University), ed., *Hanazono Daigaku kōkogaku kenkyū ronsō* 花園大学考古学研究論叢 (Collected Essays, Hanazono University Research in Archaeology), vol. 2 (Kyoto, 2009).

³² Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo 橿原考古学研究所 (Archaeological Institute of Kashihara), ed., *Hokenoyama kofun no kenkyū* ホケノ山古墳の研究 (Studies of the Hokenoyama tumulus) (Kashihara, Nara prefecture, 2008); Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, ed., *Shimoikeiyama kofun no kenkyū* 下池山古墳の研究 (Studies of the Shimoikeiyama tumulus) (Kashihara, Nara prefecture, 2008).

³³ [Translator's note: The question is whether Hokenoyama should be regarded as another example of the various types of mound burials known for the Yayoi period, or as one of the more highly standardized mounded tombs, for which the term *kofun* is reserved, of the succeeding period which

will serve as important reference materials in the future. Of the series of investigations conducted by the Kashihara institute to clarify the Ōyamato³⁴ tomb group, the remaining report on the Kurozuka³⁵ tomb is awaited. The Sakurai Municipal Board of Education's report on excavations at the Makimuku³⁶ site is also important for grasping trends among the lower echelons of the initial Yamato monarchy.³⁷ When results are added from the series of investigations recently conducted on Makimuku style keyhole tombs, it may be possible to advance closer to the core of the formative process of the Kofun period. Also, the Chikatsu Asuka Museum held an exhibit bringing together materials from principal Yayoi mound burials and *kofun* of the time of their emergence, and Hokenoyama was evaluated as the former, i. e. a mound burial.³⁸ Basic research centering on a resurvey of the Mesuriyama tomb is also highly significant.³⁹ Meanwhile, the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara carried out a reinvestigation of the Sakurai Chausuyama⁴⁰ tomb, clarifying the presence of a ditch surrounding the rectangular platform on which the main burial facility is located, plus two subsidiary burial facilities. Debate over the structure of the initial Yamato monarchy will likely see active development again, in which the Iware⁴¹ district is included. Publication of the report on a meticulous investigation of the Myōkensan No. 1 tomb of Ehime prefecture, one of the *kofun* from the time of their appearance in the Shikoku region, also draws attention.⁴²

A symposium was held at the regular meeting of the Tōhoku/Kantō Keyhole Tomb Research Society, which extended examination to major tombs based on analysis of small and medium-sized *kofun*.⁴³ A site report was produced for the

takes its name from this type of burial facility.]

³⁴ オオヤマト (Nara prefecture)

³⁵ 黒塚

³⁶ 纏向 (Nara prefecture)

³⁷ Sakurai-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 桜井市教育委員会 (Sakurai Municipal Board of Education), ed., *Mekuri chiku ni okeru Kofun jidai zenki funbogun no chōsa* メクリ地区における古墳時代前期墳墓群の調査 (Investigation of an Early Kofun Period Mounded Grave Group in the Mekuri District) (Sakurai-shi, 2009).

³⁸ Chikatsu Asuka Hakubutsukan 近つ飛鳥博物館 (Chikatsu Asuka Museum), ed., *Himiko shisu ōi ni chō o tsukuru: Zenpōkōenfun no seiritsu* 卑弥呼死す大いに冢をつくる: 前方後円墳の成立 (Himiko Passed Away, a Great Mound Was Raised: The Emergence of Keyhole-shaped Tombs) (catalog of special exhibit, 25 April – 28 June 2009).

³⁹ Ōsaka Shiritsu Daigaku Nihonshi Kenkyūshitsu 大阪市立大学日本史研究室 (Osaka City University, Department of Japanese History), ed., *Mesuriyama kofun no kenkyū* メスリ山古墳の研究 (Mesuriyama Kohun: Surveying Investigation of a 4th Century Burial Mound in Sakurai City, Nara Prefecture, Japan) (Ōsaka Shiritsu Daigaku, 2008).

⁴⁰ 桜井茶臼山 (Nara prefecture)

⁴¹ 磐余 [Translator's note: Both Mesuriyama and Sakurai Chausuyama lie close to the Iware district, political center of the Yamato state in the fifth and sixth centuries.]

⁴² Ehime Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu 愛媛大学考古学研究室 (Ehime University, Archaeological Research Program), ed., *Myōkensan 1 gōfun* 妙見山 1 号墳 (The Myōkensan tumulus) (Imabari-shi Kyōiku Iinkai, 2008).

⁴³ *Zenki kofun no shodankai to ōgata kofun no shutsugen* 前期古墳の諸段階と大型古墳の出現 (The Stages of Early Tombs and the Emergence of Large-scale Tombs), abstracts and materials from the Dai 14-kai Tōhoku/Kantō Zenpōkōenfun Kenkyūkai Taikai 第 14 回 東北・関東前方後円墳研究会大会 (14th Meeting, Tōhoku/Kantō Keyhole Tomb Research Society), held at Saitama Kenritsu Rekishi to Minzoku no Hakubutsukan 埼玉県立歴史と民俗の博物館 (Saitama Prefectural Museum of History and

keyhole-shaped Tamayama mound in Iwaki, Fukushima prefecture, and from the recovered ceramics it is assessed as belonging to the latter half of the fourth century.⁴⁴ Among investigations of eastern Japan, the Tsujibata⁴⁵ square keyhole mound in Numazu⁴⁶ drew particular attention. With an overall length of 62 m, and the height of the rear portion at 4.5 m, it is complete with a distinct encircling ditch. The recovered pottery was mainly comprised of Hasama⁴⁷ II style items, making it contemporary with tombs from the time of their emergence in eastern Japan. At present the investigation is still underway, focusing on the main burial facility. Additionally, a special issue of the journal *Tsukushi*, featuring research on early tombs of eastern Kantō through field studies of the mounds, illustrates anew the importance of field surveys, a return to the basics of archaeology.⁴⁸

Middle Kofun

To begin with, there was a report from the project headed by Shiraishi Taichirō to study large-sized mounded tomb clusters in the Kinki region.⁴⁹ Based on voluminous research results for the Furuichi, Mozu, Tamateyama, and Shinagadani⁵⁰ tomb groups, examinations were carried out to the extent currently possible. In step with this, the Chikatsu Asuka Museum held an exhibit on certain of these tomb clusters.⁵¹ At the Gobyōyama⁵² tomb in Sakai,⁵³ the Sakai Municipal Board of Education investigated the base of the mound in an area outside the precinct of Imperial Household Agency (IHA) custody, while the IHA simultaneously investigated the mound, clarifying the scale and structure of the tomb. The Board of Education held a public exhibit of its site, in which the IHA's portion could also be inspected, lending hope this arrangement will not simply end as a unique occurrence. Also, prospection with Ground Penetrating Radar was conducted to

Folklore), 14-15 February 2009, (Sakura, Chiba prefecture, 2009).

⁴⁴ Iwaki-shi Kyōiku Bunka Jigyōdan いわき市教育文化事業団 (Iwaki Municipal Education and Culture Agency), ed., *Ken shitei shiseki Tamayama kofun: Tōhoku nanbu ni okeru zenpōkōenfun no chōsa* 県指定史跡玉山古墳: 東北南部における前方後円墳の調査 (Prefectural Historic Site, Tamayama Tomb: Investigation of a Keyhole Tomb in Southern Tōhoku) (Iwaki-shi Kyōiku linkai, 2009).

⁴⁵ 辻畑

⁴⁶ 沼津 (Shizuoka prefecture)

⁴⁷ 廻間 [Translator's note: Hasama is a type of Haji 土師 ware found in the Tōkai 東海 region, generally regarded as dating from the start of the Kofun period.]

⁴⁸ "Tenkei o tsunagu: Kofun tōsagaku ni yoru Jōsō koshiki kofun no rikai" 点景をつなぐ: 古墳踏査学による常総古式古墳の理解 (Linking the details: Research on Early Style Tombs of the Jōsō [Eastern Kantō] Region through Field Studies of Mounds), special issue of *Tsukushi* 土筆, no. 10 (2008).

⁴⁹ Shiraishi Taichirō 白石太一郎 (principal investigator) et al., *Kinki chihō ni okeru ōgata kofungun no kisoteki kenkyū* 近畿地方における大型古墳群の基礎的研究 (Basic Study of Large-sized Mounded Tomb Cluster in Kinki Area), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 17202020) (Nara Daigaku, 2008).

⁵⁰ 古市, 百舌鳥, 玉手山, and 磯長谷 (all in Osaka prefecture)

⁵¹ "Mozu, Furuichi daikofungun ten: Kyodai kofun no jidai" 百舌鳥・古市大古墳群展: 巨大古墳の時代 (Mozu and Furuichi Great Mounded Tomb Groups Exhibit: The Age of Colossal Tombs) (Chikatsu Asuka Hakubutsukan, 17 January – 15 March 2009).

⁵² 御廟山 (Osaka prefecture; under care of the Imperial Household Agency as possibly a grave related to the imperial line.)

⁵³ 堺 (Osaka prefecture)

ascertain the location and scale of the main burial facility at the Tsudō Shiroyama⁵⁴ tomb, and the hoped for data were obtained.⁵⁵ Additionally, conservation and analysis of wooden implements recovered from the moat of the Suyama⁵⁶ tomb has proceeded, and the possibility has emerged of a funerary boat being used in mortuary ritual.⁵⁷

Detailed examination and analysis was made of the Ōsu Futagoyama tomb in Nagoya, destroyed without being excavated, based on aerial photographs and recovered artifacts as clues.⁵⁸ Takahashi Katsuhisa examines the Shidami Ōtsuka⁵⁹ tomb, also in Nagoya, along with trends in the surrounding area, and scallop shell-shaped mounds of the same period, assessing these as not simply the product of a system of regulation, but as a facet created during an era of new development.⁶⁰ Among excavations, there was the Ikeda⁶¹ tomb in Hyōgo prefecture. It was an investigation of the encircling ditch, in which the structure of the outer rampart became clear, as did the existence of earthen bridges from it to the rectangular portion of the mound near the latter's juncture with the round portion, along with plentiful *haniwa* materials beginning with waterfowl-shaped items. Building on its topographic survey of the mound of the Tsukuriyama⁶² tomb, from the current FY the Department of Archaeology, Okayama University, has begun basic research aimed at ascertaining the dimensions of the mound, the structure of the moat, the nature of the *haniwa*, and so forth. Basic investigation has begun of the Goshoyama tomb, belonging to the largest class for the northern and middle Kyushu regions, starting with a survey of the mound. It possesses a horizontal stone chamber from the initial phase of this feature, accompanied by *haniwa*.⁶³

The site report on the Jikōji tomb, a large-scale round mound in Harima⁶⁴ for

⁵⁴ 津堂城山 (Osaka prefecture; a portion of the mound is under IHA care as possibly a grave related to the imperial line)

⁵⁵ Ryōbo Chōsashitsu 陵墓調査室 (Mausolea and Tombs Research Section), “Fujiidera ryōbo sankōchi ni okeru chichū tansa hōkoku” 藤井寺陵墓参考地における地中探査報告 (Report on the Investigation of Resistivity Survey in the Undecided Imperial Mausolea and Tombs of Fujiidera), *Shoryōbu kiyō* 書陵部紀要 (Bulletin, Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household), no. 60 (2008): 1-8.

⁵⁶ 巢山 (Nara prefecture)

⁵⁷ Kawakami Kunihiko 河上邦彦, “Suyama kofun shutsudo no funagata mokuseihin no fukugen to igi” 巢山古墳出土の船形木製品の復元と意義 (Reconstruction and Significance of the Wooden Boat Effigy from the Suyama Tomb), in Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo ronshū, vol. 15. 261-80.

⁵⁸ “Ōsu Futagoyama kofun to Higashi Ajia” 大須二子山古墳と東アジア (Ōsu Futagoyama Tomb and East Asia) (symposium held by the Nanzan Daigaku Jinruigaku Hakubutsukan Ōpun Risāchi Sentā 南山大学人類学博物館オープンリサーチセンター [The Anthropological Museum of Nanzan University Open Research Center], 21 June 2008).

⁵⁹ 志段味大塚

⁶⁰ Takahashi Katsuhisa 高橋克壽, “5 seiki kōhan no Wa ōken to hotategaishiki kofun” 5世紀後半の倭王権と帆立貝式古墳 (The Wa Monarchy of the Latter Half of the Fifth Century and Scallop Shell-shaped Mounds), in *Hanazono Daigaku kōkogaku kenkyū ronsō*, vol. 2. 74-85.

⁶¹ 池田

⁶² 造山 (Okayama prefecture)

⁶³ Kanda-machi Kyōiku Iinkai 苅田町教育委員会 (Kanda Town Board of Education), *Kuni shitei shiseki Goshoyama kofun: Fukuoka-ken Miyako-gun Kanda-machi Goshō zenpōkōenfun no chōsa* 国指定史跡御所山古墳: 福岡県京都郡苅田町大字与原所在前方後円墳の調査 (National Historic Site Goshoyama Tomb: Investigation of a Keyhole Tomb in Kanda, Miyako, Fukuoka Prefecture) (Kanda-machi, 2008).

⁶⁴ 播磨 (Hyōgo prefecture)

which the mound, *nagamochigata*⁶⁵ sarcophagus, and *haniwa* rows survive in good condition, will become a basic reference in the future.⁶⁶ Reports also appeared for two tombs neighboring the largest keyhole mound in the Tōtōmi⁶⁷ region, the Dōyama⁶⁸ tomb, and which are of great importance for understanding developments in that area: the Dōyama No. 3 tomb, a square mound measuring 24 m to a side, and the Hachiman Jinja Minami tomb, of the same shape at 14.2 m to a side.⁶⁹ Results have been examined in detail of the investigation of the Ide Funayama tomb in Gunma prefecture, the earliest member of the Hodota tomb group, rendering more concrete our grasp of trends in the eastern provinces for the latter half of the fifth century.⁷⁰ One noteworthy aspect is the recognition of pronounced elements deriving from the Korean peninsula for various types of grave goods. Also, for the Ōmurodani tomb group of Nagano prefecture, there was a report on a piled-stone tomb with a steeply corbeled stone chamber.⁷¹ Examinations are made of the nature of the Haji and Sue⁷² ware ceramics recovered from the mound, and of the derivation of the corbeled stone chamber.

Late Kofun, Final Kofun

This was one of the areas of active development in the year under examination. For the Late Kofun period, at its regular meeting the Kyushu Keyhole Tomb Research Society examined the forms of burial facilities, various types of grave goods, *haniwa*, and the trends of various regions, in pursuit of an understanding of the current state of research and tasks for the future.⁷³ A research project led by Kumamoto University, focusing on developments in local burial practices along the coast of the

⁶⁵ 長持形 (shaped like a long steamer chest)

⁶⁶ Takasago-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 高砂市教育委員会 (Takasago Municipal Board of Education), Jikōji kofun: Hakkutsu chōsa hōkokusho 時光寺古墳: 発掘調査報告書 (Jikōji Tomb: Excavation Report) (Takasago-shi, 2009).

⁶⁷ 遠江 (Shizuoka prefecture)

⁶⁸ 堂山

⁶⁹ Iwata-shi Maizō Bunkazai Sentā 磐田市埋蔵文化財センター (Iwata Municipal Buried Cultural Properties Center), ed., *Dōyama 3 gōfun hakkutsu chōsa hōkokusho* 堂山 3 号墳発掘調査報告書 (Dōyama No. 3 Tomb Excavation Report) (Iwata-shi Kyōiku Iinkai, 2009); Iwata-shi Maizō Bunkazai Sentā, ed., *Hachiman Jinja Minami kofun hakkutsu chōsa hōkokusho: Shingai tochi kukaku seiri jigyo ni tomonau chōsa* 八幡神社南古墳発掘調査報告書: 新貝土地区画整理事業に伴う調査 (Hachiman Jinja Minami Tomb Excavation Report: Investigation in Conjunction with the Shingai Land Reallotment Project) (Iwata-shi Kyōiku Iinkai, 2009).

⁷⁰ Takasaki-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 高崎市教育委員会 (Takasaki-shi Kyōiku Iinkai), *Shiseki Hodota kofungun Ide Futagoyama kofun: Shiseki seibi jigyo hōkokusho* 史跡保渡田古墳群井出二子山古墳: 史跡整備事業報告書 (Historic Site Ide Futagoyama Tomb, Hodota Tomb Group: Historic Site Preparation Project Report) (Takasaki-shi, 2009).

⁷¹ Kobayashi Saburō 小林三郎 et al., eds., *Ōmurodani shigun, Mujinagōro tan'i shigun dai 168 gōfun no chōsa* 大室谷支群・ムジナゴロ単位支群第 168 号墳の調査 (Investigation of tomb No. 168, Mujigōro unit sub-group of Ōmurodani sub-group), vol. 3 of *Shinano Ōmuro tsumi ishizuka kofungun no kenkyū* 信濃大室積石塚古墳群の研究 (Research on the Ōmuro Piled-stone Tomb Group of Shinano) (Rokuichi Shobō, 2008).

⁷² 土師 and 須恵

⁷³ “Kōki kofun no saikentō” 後期古墳の再検討 (Reexamination of Late Period Tombs), Dai 11-kai Kyūshū Zempōkōenfun Kenkyūkai Taikai 第 11 回 九州前方後円墳研究会大会 (11th Meeting, Kyushu Keyhole Tomb Research Society) (Saga Daigaku, 31 May – 1 June 2008).

Yatsushiro Sea, has drawn attention.⁷⁴ It examines the characteristics of this region based on a reassessment of artifacts recovered from older investigations of tomb clusters. As similar materials are to be found throughout the country, this will likely serve as an example for subsequent research developments. A study published on the Menguro tomb, in Shimane prefecture, is also a reexamination based on the reassessment of grave goods, dug up in 1949 from a horizontal stone chamber.⁷⁵

An excavation report on the Takahashi Yamagishiyama tombs, three round mounds with horizontal chambers in Ehime prefecture, drew attention by concretely showing the funerary and burial processes, based on data from diligent investigation.⁷⁶ The Archaeological Research Program of Fukuoka University clarifies the nature of the Chōja no kuma tomb, a round mound with a horizontal chamber as is common in the latter half of the sixth century, through exhaustive analysis of the various elements comprising it.⁷⁷ The report by Ritsumeikan University and the Himeji Municipal Board of Education on the investigation of the Mino tomb group in Hyōgo prefecture makes a similarly meticulous examination.⁷⁸ In the investigation of a cluster tomb in Gojō⁷⁹ by the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, mounds with directly interred wooden coffins were still being made at the stage of TK-43,⁸⁰ and the background to their construction draws interest.⁸¹

Among excavations, a basic investigation of the Azuma⁸² tomb in Tochigi prefecture was undertaken, and the dimensions of the mound and encircling ditch were determined.⁸³ Additionally, a horizontal stone chamber in the front face of the rectangular portion of the mound was confirmed to agree with a description in the

⁷⁴ Sugii Takeshi 杉井健 (principal investigator), *Yatsushirokai engan chiiki ni okeru Kofun jidai zaichi bōsei no hattatsu katei ni kansuru kisoteki kenkyū* 八代海沿岸地域における古墳時代在地墓制の発達過程に関する基礎的研究 (Basic Research on the Development Process of the Burial Methods of the Kofun Period in the Coast of the Yatsushiro Sea Located on the Western Kyushu Island, Japan), MEXT Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research report (project number 18520587) (Kumamoto Daigaku, 2009).

⁷⁵ Shimane-ken Kodai Bunka Sentā 島根県古代文化センター (Center for Studies of the Ancient Culture, Shimane Prefecture) and Shimane-ken Maizō Bunkazai Chōsa Sentā 島根県埋蔵文化財調査センター (Center for Archaeological Research, Shimane Prefecture), *Menguro kofun no kenkyū* めんぐる古墳の研究 (Research on the Menguro Tomb) (Matsue, Shimane prefecture, 2009).

⁷⁶ Imabari-shi Kyōiku Inkai 今治市教育委員会 (Imabari Municipal Board of Education), *Takahashi Yamagishiyama kofun* 高橋山岸山古墳 (Takahashi Yamagishiyama Tombs) (Imabari-shi, 2009).

⁷⁷ Fukuoka Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu 福岡大学考古学研究室 (Fukuoka University, Archaeological Research Program), *Chōja no kuma kofun; Wakasugi Imasato yōseki* 長者の隈古墳; 若杉今里窯跡 (Chōja no kuma Tomb; Wakasugi Imasato Kiln Site) (Fukuoka Daigaku, 2009).

⁷⁸ Himeji-shi Kyōiku Inkai 姫路市教育委員会 (Himeji Municipal Board of Education), *Himeji-shi Mino kofungun hakkutsu chōsa hōkoku* 姫路市見野古墳群発掘調査報告 (Excavation Report, Mino Tomb Group, Himeji) (Himeji-shi, 2009).

⁷⁹ 五條 (Nara prefecture)

⁸⁰ [Translator's note: A type of Sue ware regarded as dating from the latter decades of the sixth century.]

⁸¹ Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, ed., *Kama no kubo Ōtani Higashihara kofun* 釜窪大谷東原古墳 (Kama no kubo Ōtani Higashihara Tomb) (Kashihara, Nara prefecture, 2009).

⁸² 吾妻

⁸³ Tochigi Maizō Bunkazai Sentā 栃木県埋蔵文化財センター (Tochigi Archaeological Research Center), ed., *Azuma kofun: Kuni shitei shiseki* 吾妻古墳: 国指定史跡 (Azuma Tomb: National Historic Site), vol. 325 of *Tochigi-ken maizō bunkazai chōsa hōkoku* 栃木県埋蔵文化財調査報告 (Tochigi Prefecture Buried Cultural Properties Investigation Reports) (Tochigi-ken Kyōiku Inkai, 2009).

historical record. Also, investigation by the Asuka⁸⁴ Village Board of Education of the Mayumi Kanshizuka⁸⁵ tomb's stone chamber, known for its colossal scale and irregular structure, is drawing attention. The possibility that the Ōno Iwaya⁸⁶ tomb of Kumamoto prefecture is a keyhole mound approximately 120 m in overall length has emerged from an investigation by the Higawa⁸⁷ Town Board of Education.

For the Final Kofun period, noteworthy investigations and reports came one after another. The survey by the IHA of the mound and a portion of the stone chamber of the tomb designated as Prince Shōtoku's mausoleum is of great importance.⁸⁸ While there had been various interpretations about the shape of the mound, with the making of a 25 cm contour map, a round mound of approximately 50 m diameter has been defined. Also, from the investigation of the area around the chamber entrance, a portion of the structure is understood as closely resembling the Iwayayama⁸⁹ tomb. A quality survey drawing was also made of the tomb treated as the mausoleum of Prince Kume.⁹⁰ In past years the IHA made a detailed scale drawing of the Ōgonzuka⁹¹ tomb's chamber, which is carefully constructed with stone laid in brick-like fashion; the Nara Municipal Board of Education has now conducted an investigation of the area around the tomb, and the presence of a neatly fashioned stone paving that skirts the mound plus a large-scale outer rampart has come to light. A voluminous report on the Kanō and Hiraishi tomb groups has come from the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education.⁹² Meanwhile, for the Noji Kubo⁹³ tomb in Fukushima prefecture, known to have a compartment-like stone chamber with a side entrance, the Municipal Board of Education of Shirakawa⁹⁴ has conducted an investigation of the mound revealing it to be the first example known for the Tōhoku region of a tomb with a dome-shaped knoll on a square base. Tombs of the Final Kofun period that have become clear for the Kantō region were taken up at the regular meeting of the Archaeological Society of Nippon.⁹⁵ Investigations

⁸⁴ 明日香 (Nara prefecture)

⁸⁵ 真弓罐子塚

⁸⁶ 大野窟

⁸⁷ 氷川

⁸⁸ Ryōbo Chōsashitsu, "Shōtoku Taishi Shinaga no haka no funkyū/kekkaiseki oyobi mitamayana chōsa hōkoku" 聖徳太子 磯長墓の墳丘・境界石および御霊屋内調査報告 (Report on the Investigation of Burial Mound, *Kekkaiseki* and Passage Grave in the Shinaga Tomb of the Crown Prince Shoutoku), *Shoryōbu kiyō*, no. 60 (2008): 9-28.

⁸⁹ 岩屋山 (Nara prefecture)

⁹⁰ Ryōbo Chōsashitsu, "Kume no Miko Hanyū Oka no Ue no haka no funkyū gaikei chōsa hōkoku" 来目皇子埴生岡上墓の墳丘外形調査報告 (Report on the Investigation of Burial Mound in the Tomb of the Prince Kume), *Shoryōbu kiyō*, no. 60 (2008): 29-36.

⁹¹ 黄金塚 (Nara prefecture) [Translator's note: Also referred to by prefixing the local place name (帯解) as Obitoke Ōgonzuka, to distinguish it from tombs written in the same characters but located in other parts of the country, such as Izumi Koganezuka 和泉黄金塚 in Osaka prefecture.]

⁹² Ōsaka-fu Kyōiku Iinkai 大阪府教育委員会 (Osaka Prefectural Board of Education), ed., *Kanō kofungun/Hiraishi kofungun* 加納古墳群・平石古墳群 (Kanō Tomb Group/Hiraishi Tomb Group) (Ōsaka-fu, 2009).

⁹³ 野地久保

⁹⁴ 白河

⁹⁵ Habuta Yoshiyuki, "Kantō no shūmatsuki kofun" 関東の終末期古墳一 (Tumuli from the Final Phase in the Kantō Region), *Kōkogaku zasshi* 考古学雑誌 (Journal of the Archaeological Society of Nippon) 93,

are proceeding of Hōtōzan and Jaketsuzan⁹⁶ tombs of the Sōja⁹⁷ tomb group in Gunma prefecture, and discussion of Final period tombs in the eastern provinces is expected to become more active. From an examination of the horizontal stone chamber, Kusano Junpei indicates the possibility that the Ryūkakuji Iwaya tomb is newer than the traditional view of its date as the first half of the seventh century.⁹⁸ Meanwhile, Takahashi Teruhiko has examined Final period tombs of the Kinai region and their relation to the Taika edict prohibiting extravagant burials, and looking over the process of change in burial practices from the Late to the Final periods, suggests a variety of concrete topics for future research.⁹⁹ Also, Yasumura Shunji's *Gunshūfun to shūmatsuki kofun no kenkyū* (Research on Tomb Clusters and Final Period Tombs), and Imao Fumiaki's *Ritsuryōki ryōbo no seiritsu to tojō* (Capitals and the Establishment of Ritsuryō Imperial Tombs) are also basic works in the research on this period.¹⁰⁰

Local historical perspectives

A volume of the series *Kikan kōkogaku bessatsu* (Archaeological Quarterly Supplement), by researchers on the Kofun period of the Tōkai region, uses discourses on period, region, and individual topics to probe the area's special characteristics, based on the latest excavation results and research.¹⁰¹ The Iida Municipal Board of Education held a symposium in which the historical background of the Ina valley region, which developed greatly from the middle decades of the fifth century, was examined from a variety of angles.¹⁰² In a special feature in the

no. 1 (2009): 32-40; Tsukahara Jirō 塚原二郎 and Eguchi Kei 江口桂, "Kokushi Musashi Fuchū Kumano Jinja kofun no chōsa to sono igi" 国史跡武蔵府中熊野神社古墳の調査とその意義 (Significance of Research on Musashi Fuchū Kumano Jinja Tumulus, a Registered Historical Site), *Kōkogaku zasshi* 93, no. 1 (2009): 41-55; Kimishima Toshiyuki 君島利行, "Tōkahara kofun to Hanyūda kofungun" 桃花源古墳と羽生田古墳群 (Tōkahara Tumulus and Hanyūda Tumuli Cluster in Mibu-machi, Tochigi), *Kōkogaku zasshi* 93, no. 1 (2009): 56-71.

⁹⁶ 宝塔山 and 蛇穴山

⁹⁷ 総社

⁹⁸ Kusano Junpei 草野潤平, "Chiba-ken Ryūkakuji Iwaya kofun no sekishitsu keifu" 千葉県竜角寺岩屋古墳の石室系譜 (Derivation of the Stone Chamber of the Ryūkakuji Iwaya Tomb, Chiba Prefecture), in *Chiiki to bunka no kōkogaku 地域と文化の考古学* (The Archaeology of Region and Culture), vol. 2, ed. Meiji Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu 明治大学文学部考古学研究室 (Meiji University, Archaeological Research Program) (Rokuichi Shobō, 2008). 509-20.

⁹⁹ Takahashi Teruhiko 高橋照彦, "Ritsuryōki sōsei no seiritsu katei: 'Taika Hakusōrei' no saikentō o chūshin ni" 律令期葬制の成立過程: 「大化薄葬令」の再検討を中心に (Formation Process of the Funeral Ceremony System in the Ritsuryō Period), *Nihonshi Kenkyū* 日本史研究 (Journal of Japanese History), no. 559 (2009): 1-24.

¹⁰⁰ Yasumura Shunji 安村俊史, *Gunshūfun to shūmatsuki kofun no kenkyū* 群集墳と終末期古墳の研究 (Research on Tomb Clusters and Final Period Tombs) (Osaka: Seibundō, 2008); Imao Fumiaki 今尾文昭, *Ritsuryōki ryōbo no seiritsu to tojō* 律令期陵墓の成立と都城 (Capitals and the Establishment of Ritsuryō Imperial Tombs) (Aoki Shoten, 2008).

¹⁰¹ Nakai Masayuki 中井正幸 and Suzuki Kazunao 鈴木一有, eds., *Tōkai no kofun fūkei* 東海古墳風景 (Landscapes of Tōkai Region Tombs), vol. 16 of *Kikan kōkogaku bessatsu* 季刊考古学・別冊 (Archaeology Quarterly Supplement) (Yūzankaku, 2008).

¹⁰² *Inadani no kofun to kodai no shajin gundan: Daiōke no shin'ei kiheitai to kodai no Iida* 伊那谷の古墳と古代の舎人軍団: 大王家の親衛騎兵隊と古代の飯田 (Tombs of the Ina Valley and Ancient Corps of Armed Attendants: The Mounted Bodyguard Division of the Great King's House and Ancient Iida),

journal *Historia* (Journal of the Osaka Historical Association), researchers in archaeology and history approach the historical position of the Shigadani area and its tombs from various perspectives.¹⁰³ The Katano Municipal Cultural Properties Agency held a symposium exploring trends in the Kita Kawachi region based on Early and Middle period tombs, depicting relations between immigrant groups, involved in horse breeding and iron production, with indigenous forces.¹⁰⁴

It is necessary to be constantly wary lest regional discourse fall into a state of isolation, and hints are provided in this regard by contributions from Fujisawa Atsushi and Suzuki Makoto, explaining regional developments in northern Honshu and Hokkaido, over an era paralleling the Kofun and Ancient periods, in terms of trends in the relations (including of course those involving the Kofun period society centered in the Kinai region) that can be discerned from changes in cultural elements such as burial customs.¹⁰⁵ An extremely interesting exhibit focusing on the same region was held at the Tohoku History Museum,¹⁰⁶ the Historical Museum of Hokkaido,¹⁰⁷ and the Niigata Prefectural Museum of History.¹⁰⁸ A monograph of research on the Satsuma Kaseda Okuyama tomb raises problems concerning the southernmost boundary of the extent of *kofun* distribution.¹⁰⁹

As noted previously, there were special exhibits organized in various places summarizing the archaeological results that have accumulated in specific historical regions, and examining their special characteristics. Among those which came to the author's notice were treatments of: the ancient province of Dewa,¹¹⁰ the *kofun*

published from the symposium attending the Dai 6-kai Iida-shi Chiikishi Kenkyū Shūkai 第6回飯田市地域史研究集会 (6th Meeting, Iida City Regional History Research Group), organized by Iida-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 飯田市教育委員会 (Iida Municipal Board of Education), held in Iida-shi, 20-21 September 2008, (Iida-shi, 2008).

¹⁰³ “Chikatsu Asuka/Shinagadani kofungun to Sogashi” 近つ飛鳥・磯長谷古墳群と蘇我氏 (Chikatsu-Asuka and Shigadani Valley and the Soga Clan), special feature in *Historia* ヒストリア (Journal of the Osaka Historical Association), no. 212 (2008): 1-58.

¹⁰⁴ *Kita Kawachi no kofun: Zen/chūki kofun o chūshin ni* 北河内の古墳: 前・中期古墳を中心に (The Tombs of Kita Kawachi: Focusing on Tombs of the Early and Middle Periods) published from the symposium organized by Katano-shi Bunkazai Jigyōdan 交野市文化財事業団 (Katano Municipal Cultural Properties Agency), held in Kitano-shi, 11 February 2008, (Kitano-shi, 2009).

¹⁰⁵ Fujisawa Atsushi 藤沢敦, “Funbo kara mita kodai no Honshū hokubu to Hokkaidō” 墳墓から見た古代の本州島北部と北海道 (Graves in Northern Honshu and Hokkaido in the Ancient Period), *Kokuritsu Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan kenkyū hōkoku*, no. 152 (2009): 441-58; Suzuki Makoto 鈴木信, “Zoku Jōmon bunka ni okeru busshitsu bunka ten'i no kōzō” 続縄文文化における物質文化転移の構造 (Structures of Transferring Material Cultural Attributes on Intercultural Contacts in Epi-Jōmon Culture), *Kokuritsu Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan kenkyū hōkoku*, no. 152 (2009): 401-40.

¹⁰⁶ “Kodai hoppō sekai ni ikita hitobito: Kōryū to kōeki” 古代北方世界に生きた人びと: 交流と交易 (People Who Lived in the Ancient Northern World: Exchange and Trade) (Tōhoku Rekishi Hakubutsukan 東北歴史博物館 [Tohoku History Museum], 28 June – 24 August 2008).

¹⁰⁷ Hokkaidō Kaitaku Kinenkan 北海道開拓記念館 (Historical Museum of Hokkaido)

¹⁰⁸ Niigata Kenritsu Rekishi Hakubutsukan 新潟県立歴史博物館 (Niigata Prefectural Museum of History)

¹⁰⁹ Hashimoto Tatsuya 橋本達也, Fujii Daisuke 藤井大祐 and Kai Yasuhiro 甲斐康大, eds., *Satsuma Kaseda Okuyama kofun no kenkyū* 薩摩加世田奥山古墳の研究 (Studies on Satsuma Kaseda Okuyama Tumulus: Report on archaeological investigations of fourth century burial mound in Kagoshima) (Kagoshima Daigaku Sōgō Kenkyū Hakubutsukan, 2009).

¹¹⁰ “Dewa no kuni ga dekiru koro” 出羽国ができるころ (When Dewa Province Came into Being) (Yamagata Kenritsu Ukitamu Fudoki no oka Kōko Shiryōkan 山形県立うきたむ風土記の丘考古資料館 [Yamagata Prefectural Ukitamu Fudoki no oka Archaeological Museum], 1 October – 30 November

of Saitama prefecture¹¹¹ and of the Mikawa region,¹¹² the history and folklore of salt in Shiga prefecture,¹¹³ the Uda district of Nara prefecture,¹¹⁴ the ancient rulers of the Genkai Sea in Fukuoka prefecture,¹¹⁵ and similarly maritime oriented local powers in Kumamoto.¹¹⁶

Haniwa ceramics

Jōkura Masayoshi has developed his analysis for the Kantō region of *haniwa* materials from kiln sites and mounded tombs, based on the identification, through examining the marks left on vessel surfaces, of items made with the same tools, and has sorted out patterns and backgrounds for these materials.¹¹⁷ Hidaka Shin looks in various parts of the archipelago for Kinai region characteristics of human figurine *haniwa*, and tracing out a tendency for these to divide between the Kantō area and western Japan, the latter starting from the western Tōkai region, makes a concrete examination of this trend's background.¹¹⁸ Maeda Mayuko classifies house-shaped *haniwa* of western Japan, centering on the Kinai region, and examines the process of change and its setting.¹¹⁹ The journal *Kodai bunka* (Cultura Antiqua), following up from a previous issue, reviews the characteristics of *haniwa* from royal tombs for regions from the Tōkai area eastward.¹²⁰ For a group of Late period *haniwa* from the

2008).

¹¹¹ “Saitama no kofun” さいたまの古墳 (The Tombs of Saitama) (Saitama Shiritsu Hakubutsukan さいたま市立博物館編 [Saitama Municipal Museum], 4 October – 24 November 2008).

¹¹² “Mikawa no kofun: Anjō no kofun jidai o saguru” 三河の古墳: 安城の古墳時代を探る (The Tombs of Mikawa: Exploring the Kofun Period of Anjō) (Anjō-shi Rekishi Hakubutsukan 安城市歴史博物館 [Anjo City Museum of History], 18 October – 24 November 2008).

¹¹³ “Kokoku no ‘shio’ sono rekishi to minzoku” 湖国の「塩」その歴史と民俗 (The History and Folklore of Lake Country “Salt”) (Rittō Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan 栗東歴史民俗博物館 [Ritto Museum of History and Folklore], 20 December 2008 – 15 February 2009).

¹¹⁴ “Uda: Yūkyū no toki” 宇陀 悠久のとき (Uda: The Eternal Age), organized by Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo Fuzoku Hakubutsukan 橿原考古学研究所附属博物館 (The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara) and Uda-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 宇陀市教育委員会 (Uda Municipal Board of Education) (Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo Fuzoku Hakubutsukan, 7 February – 22 March 2009).

¹¹⁵ “Genkainada o seishita mono: Ito kokuō to Munakata no kimi” 玄界灘を制したものの: 伊都国王と宗像君 (Rulers of the Genkai Sea: The Ito Kings and Munakata Lords) (Itokoku Rekishi Hakubutsukan 伊都国歴史博物館 [Itokoku History Museum], 11 October – 24 November 2008).

¹¹⁶ “Hi no kimi, umi o yuku!: Kofun kara mita Yamato to Yatsushiro” 火の君、海を征く!: 古墳からみたヤマトと八代 (King of Fire, Conquer the Sea!: Yamato and Yatsushiro Seen from Ancient Tombs) (Yatsushiro Shiritsu Hakubutsukan Mirai no Mori Myūjiamu 八代市立博物館未来の森ミュージアム [Yatsushiro Municipal Museum], 17 October – 24 November 2008).

¹¹⁷ Jōkura Masayoshi 城倉正祥, *Haniwa seisan to chiki shakai* 埴輪生産と地域社会 (Haniwa Production and Regional Society) (Gakuseisha, 2009).

¹¹⁸ Hidaka Shin 日高慎, “Jinbutsu haniwa no tōzai hikaku: Ronten no chūshutsu” 人物埴輪の東西比較: 論点の抽出 (Comparative Study of Human-shaped *Haniwa* between Eastern and Western Japan), *Haniwa Kenkyūkaishi* 埴輪研究会誌 (*Haniwa*-Archaeology), no. 12 (2008): 19-37.

¹¹⁹ Maeda Mayuko 前田真由子, “Seisaku gihō kara mita iegata haniwa no hensen to sono kakki: Kinki chihō shutsudo iegata haniwa o chūshin ni” 製作技法からみた家形埴輪の変遷とその画期: 近畿地方出土家形埴輪を中心に (The Changes and the Revolutionary Stage Seen in the Production Techniques of House-shaped Haniwa: In View of House-shaped Haniwa from the Kinki Region), *Kobunka dansō* 古文化談叢 (Journal of the Society of Kyushu Prehistoric and Ancient Cultural Studies), no. 61 (2009): 99-116.

¹²⁰ “Ōryōkei haniwa no chiiki hakyū to tenkai (ge)” 王陵系埴輪の地域波及と展開 (下) (The Regional Spread and Effect of Ōryō-oriented *Haniwa* [Part 2]), a collection of seven articles in *Kodai bunka* 古代

Kōzuke¹²¹ region, characterized by their kilns, geology, and the elements admixed into the clay body, Nakazato Masanori examines the locus of production and area of distribution.¹²² Also, for the northern Musashi¹²³ and northern Shinano¹²⁴ regions, Ōta Hiroyuki makes an examination of cylindrical *haniwa* with paddle marking, from the first half of the fifth century, in terms of their relation to immigrants.¹²⁵ As for exhibits, the entire scope of representational *haniwa*, currently in the process of being sorted and examined, from the Dainichiyama¹²⁶ No. 35 tomb, the largest keyhole mound of the Iwase Senzuka group, was displayed in Wakayama.¹²⁷

Burial facilities

Okabayashi Kōsaku has followed the process of development from the initial to the final form of the vertical stone chamber for the Nakayama Ōtsuka,¹²⁸ Kurozuka, and Shimoikeiyama tombs of the Ōyamato group, indicating possible relations with Yayoi mound burials and the Hokenoyama tomb, and further with clay casings surrounding wooden coffins.¹²⁹ Also, Okabayashi and others made a detailed examination of the hollowed-out log style wooden coffin in a good state of preservation from the Emorizuka No. 2 tomb in the city of Yamagata, in the collection of the Tokyo National Museum.¹³⁰ As for horizontal stone chambers, Aoyagi Taisuke has reviewed structures for sealing horizontal styles of burial facilities in continental China, the Korean peninsula, and the Japanese archipelago, and offers a perspective on their lines of derivation.¹³¹ Also, Yoshii Hideo reviews the characteristics of horizontal chambers of the Baekje Hanseong period, for which examples have been increasing in recent years, and points out the possibilities for

文化 (Cultura Antiqua) 60, no. 1 (2008): 56-126.

¹²¹ 上野 (Gunma prefecture)

¹²² Nakazato Masanori 中里正憲, “Haniwa seisan iki no suitei fukugen: Konnyūbutsu ni yoru ue no chiiki no yōsō” 埴輪生産域の推定復原: 混入物による上の地域の様相 (Inferential Reconstruction of Haniwa Production Districts: Regional Characteristics Based on Tempering Materials), *Gunma Kōkōgaku Techō* 群馬考古学手帳 (Gunma Archaeology Notebook), no. 18 (2008): 39-58.

¹²³ 武蔵 (modern Tokyo, and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa prefectures)

¹²⁴ 信濃 (Nagano prefecture)

¹²⁵ Ōta Hiroyuki 太田博之, “Kofun jidai chūki higashi Nihon no haniwa seisaku gijutsu to torai kōjin” 古墳時代中期東日本の埴輪製作技術と渡来工人 (Haniwa Production and Immigrant Craftsmen in Middle Kofun), *Nihon kōkōgaku* 日本考古学 (Journal of the Japanese Archaeological Association), no. 25 (2008): 47-65.

¹²⁶ 大日山

¹²⁷ “Iwase Senzuka” 岩橋千塚 (Iwase Senzuka Tomb Group) (Wakayama Kenritsu Kii Fudoki no Oka 和歌山県立紀伊風土記の丘 [Kii Fudoki-no-oka Museum of History], 2 December 2008 – 22 February 2009).

¹²⁸ 中山大塚 (Nara prefecture)

¹²⁹ Okabayashi Kōsaku 岡林孝作, “Tateanashiki sekishitsu no seiritsu katei” 竪穴式石室の成立過程 (The Process of Formation of Vertical Stone Chambers), in *Kashihara Kōkōgaku Kenkyūjo ronshū*, vol. 15. 143-71.

¹³⁰ Okabayashi Kōsaku et al., “Yamagata-shi Emorizuka 2 gōfun no kenkyū” 山形市衛守塚二号墳の研究 (Study of the Wooden Coffin from Emorizuka No. 2 Tumulus in Yamagata City), *Museum* (Bimonthly Academic Journal of the Tokyo National Museum), no. 616 (2008): 7-35.

¹³¹ Aoyagi Taisuke 青柳泰介, “Kodai Higashi Ajia ni okeru yokoanakei shutaibu no heisoku hōhō ni tsuite” 古代東アジアにおける横穴系主体部の閉塞方法について (On Methods of Sealing Chamber-style Burial Facilities in Ancient East Asia), in *Kashihara Kōkōgaku Kenkyūjo ronshū*, vol. 15. 541-66.

mutual relations of these with the emergence of horizontal chambers in northern Kyushu, and with the same process in the Kinki region, raising topics for future research.¹³² A special collection of articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru* (The Archaeological Journal) on Kyushu style horizontal chambers summarizes results of the Japanese Archaeological Association's 2007 Autumn Meeting.¹³³

3. Artifacts, grave goods

Mirrors, personal ornaments, beads

Based on an accurate handling of the history of research, Tsujita Jun'ichirō reviews *banryū*¹³⁴ mirrors of China and the Korean peninsula, clarifying their derivation.¹³⁵ Hirosaka Miho examines trends in correlations between the numbers and sizes of mirrors and the scale of tombs, and also makes a basic examination of the various properties of 204 broken mirrors from the Yayoi to the Kofun periods.¹³⁶ An exhibit at the Shimane Museum of Ancient Izumo gave a detailed explanation of the emergence and development of bead manufacture in ancient Izumo, making good use of basic reference materials for the archipelago and East Asia.¹³⁷ Basic research for this exhibit was published as a separate monograph, from which the thorough and systematic study on which it was based is readily visible.¹³⁸ From an examination of sites related to the production of stone articles located in the

¹³² Yoshii Hideto 吉井秀夫, "Bosei kara mita Kudara to Wa: Yokoana sekishitsu o chūshin ni" 墓制からみた百済と倭: 横穴石室を中心に (Baekje and Wa Seen from Burial Customs: Focusing on Horizontal Stone Chambers), in *Kudara to Wakoku* 百済と倭国 (Baekje and Wa), ed. Tsuji Hideto 辻秀人 (Koshi Shoin, 2008). 117-36.

¹³³ "Kyūshūkei yokoanashiki sekishitsu" 九州系横穴式石室 (Kyushu-style Horizontal Stone Chambers), a collection of seven articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru* 考古学ジャーナル (The Archaeological Journal), no. 583 (2009): 3-31.

¹³⁴ 盤龍 [Translator's note: A generic term for mirrors having a principal design composed of dragons and tigers, in Japan this is mainly known as a special type of the triangular-rimmed class.]

¹³⁵ Tsujita Jun'ichirō 辻田淳一郎, "Sankakubuchi banryūkyō no keifu" 三角縁盤龍鏡の系譜 (The Origin of the Triangle-rimmed Bronze Mirrors with Tiger and Dragon Design [*Sankakubuchi-banryūkyō* type mirrors]), in *Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkogaku*. 295-315.

¹³⁶ Hirosaka Miho 廣坂美穂, "Kagami no mensū/ōkisa to kofun no kibo" 鏡の面数・大きさと古墳の規模 (The Number and Size of Mirrors and the Scale of Mounded Tombs), *Kobunka dansō*, no. 60 (2008): 75-106; Hirosaka Miho, "Hakyō ni tsuite no ichi kōsatsu" 破鏡についての一考察 (An Observation on Broken Mirrors), in *Okayama Rika Daigaku maizō bunkazai kenkyū ronshū* 岡山理科大学埋蔵文化財研究論集 (Okayama University of Science Buried Cultural Properties Research Anthology), ed. Okayama Rika Daigaku Maizō Bunkazai Kenkyū Ronshū Kankōkai 岡山理科大学埋蔵文化財研究論集刊行会 (Okayama University of Science Buried Cultural Properties Research Anthology Publication Committee) (Okayama, 2008). 185-216.

¹³⁷ "Kagayaku Izumo burando: Kodai Izumo no tamatsukuri" 輝く出雲ブランド: 古代出雲の玉作り (The Glittering Izumo Brand: Jewel-making of Ancient Izumo) (Kodai Izumo Rekishi Hakubutsukan 島根県立古代出雲歴史博物館 [Shimane Museum of Ancient Izumo], 7 March - 17 May 2009).

¹³⁸ Shimane-ken Kodai Bunka Sentā and Shimane-ken Maizō Bunkazai Chōsa Sentā, eds., *Izumo tamatsukuri no tokushitsu ni kansuru kenkyū: Kodai Izumo ni okeru tamatsukuri no kenkyū* 出雲玉作の特質に関する研究: 古代出雲における玉作の研究 (Study on the Features of Beads Making in Ancient Izumo) (Matsue, Shimane prefecture, 2009).

northern Kaga¹³⁹ area, Itō Masafumi considers the structure of production in that region in light of possible relations with the Yamato polity.¹⁴⁰

Weapons, armor

With regard to research on armor, which in recent years has shown considerable advance, a special collection of articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru* sorts out the achievements for major types from the Early through the Late Kofun periods, and summarizes research topics for the future.¹⁴¹ A separate issue of the same journal, focusing on cylindrical and whorl-shaped bronze objects,¹⁴² characteristic artifacts of the latter half of the Early and the first half of the Middle Kofun periods, brings together researchers representing opposing views on the derivation and productive technology for these items, including those who argue for Yayoi period origins in the Tōkai and Kantō regions and manufacture within the archipelago, and those claiming production in the southern part of the Korean peninsula.¹⁴³ Sawada Mutsuyo's examination of the structure of cord bindings on the grips of swords, the correct understanding of which tends to be neglected, is rich in hints and alerts.¹⁴⁴ Detailed examination of the properties of the inlay-inscribed ring-pommeled sword from the Tōdaijiyama tomb in Nara prefecture has been conducted, and a report has been made.¹⁴⁵ It is also said that the basic work for producing an investigation report for this tomb is presently underway, centered on Tenri¹⁴⁶ University. For iron arrowheads, with regard to the Early period which previously lacked an adequate systematic typology, there have been developments based on results from the Middle and Late periods.¹⁴⁷

¹³⁹ 加賀 (Ishikawa prefecture)

¹⁴⁰ Itō Masafumi, "Kofun jidai zenki ni okeru sekiseihin seisaku moderu (yosatsu)" 古墳時代前期における石製品製作モデル(予察) (The Dispersion Model of Manufacture in Early Stage Kofun Period), *Gyoku bunka* 玉文化 (Journal of Jade Ornaments Culture Studies), no. 6 (2009): 21-43.

¹⁴¹ "Kofun jidai tessei katchū kenkyū no shindankai" 古墳時代鉄製甲冑研究の新段階 (The New Stage in Research on Iron Armor of the Kofun Period), a collection of six articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru*, no. 581 (2009): 3-30.

¹⁴² *tsutsugata dōki* 筒形銅器 and *tomoegata dōki* 巴形銅器 (thought to have been used ornamentally, the former perhaps at the end of a staff and the latter as a boss at the center of a shield)

¹⁴³ "Kofun jidai no seidōhin: Zenki o chūshin ni" 古墳時代の青銅品: 前期を中心に (Bronze Implements of the Kofun Era: Focusing on the Early Period), a collection of six articles in *Kōkogaku jānaru*, no. 570 (2008): 3-30.

¹⁴⁴ Sawada Mutsuyo 沢田むつ代, "Kofun shutsudo no tettō/tekken no tsukamaki to sayamaki: Orimono nado no shurui to shiyō" 古墳出土の鉄刀・鉄剣の柄巻きと鞘巻き: 織物などの種類と仕様 (Textile Cord Bindings on Iron Swords from Kofun Tombs: Materials and Manufacturing Methods), *Museum*, no. 617 (2008): 5-35.

¹⁴⁵ Tōkyō Kokuritsu Hakubtsukan 東京国立博物館 (Tokyo National Museum) and Kyūshū Kokuritsu Hakubtsukan 九州国立博物館 (Kyushu National Museum), eds., *Jūyō bunkazai Tōdaijiyama kofun shutsudo kin zōgan mei hanagata kazari kantō tachi* 重要文化財東大寺山古墳出土金象嵌銘花形飾環頭大刀 (Ring-pommeled Sword with a Floral Design and Bearing a Gold Inlay Inscription, an Important Cultural Property Recovered from the Tōdaijiyama Tomb) (Douseisha, 2008).

¹⁴⁶ 天理

¹⁴⁷ Mizuno Toshinori 水野敏典, "Kofun jidai zenki yanaibashiki tetsuzoku no keifu" 古墳時代前期柳葉式鉄族の系譜 (Derivation of Willow Leaf-shaped Iron Arrowheads of the Early Kofun Period), in *Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo ronshū*, vol. 15. 173-91; Mizuno Toshinori, "Zenpōkōenfun shutsugen zengo no fukusōhin kōsei to tetsuzoku: Fukusōhin kara mita Hokenoyama kofun no kentō" 前方後円墳

Equestrian gear

Focusing on data for stirrups and bits, Chang Yoon-Chung has sought out regional characteristics for both Japan and Korea, and has investigated further the possible relations between them. In this endeavor, rather than being constrained by received understandings of regional districts, his examination of regional tendencies directly from the equestrian items themselves, and his consideration of the historical backgrounds of the regions thus defined, is a very suggestive approach.¹⁴⁸ Amako Namie has examined patterns of possession of gilt bronze ornamental equestrian gear, focusing on cheekplates from Yamato and Kōzuke, while taking into consideration aspects of their design, and points out characteristics of hierarchies both within Yamato and the outlying regions, and the interrelations between them.¹⁴⁹ Using as reference point a horse helmet and a serpentine iron object¹⁵⁰ from the Sakitama Shōgun'yama¹⁵¹ tomb, Kanaizuka Yoshikazu traces out and examines in detailed fashion similar examples from the Japanese archipelago, the Korean peninsula, and China, depicting thereby trends that affected regional chiefs of Kantō from the latter part of the fifth to the sixth centuries.¹⁵²

Other

From an examination of methods of joining used in composite koto and small box-shaped wooden objects of the Yayoi and Kofun periods, Momoi Hirokazu points out that a major transition point can be seen from the Late Yayoi to the Early Kofun, with the diffusion of iron knives and chisels as background.¹⁵³

In a monograph on a group of tunnel tombs, an examination is made of iron

出現前後の副葬品構成と鉄鏃: 副葬品からみたホケノ山古墳の検討 (Iron Arrowheads and Grave Goods Composition circa the Emergence of Keyhole Tombs: An Examination of the Hokenoyama Tomb Seen from Grave Goods), in Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, *Hokenoyama kofun no kenkyū*, 227-38; Kawahata Jun 川畑純, “Zen/chūki kofun fukusō zoku no hensen to sono igi” 前・中期古墳副葬鏃の変遷とその意義 (The Transformation of Arrowheads in the Early and Middle Kofun Period), *Shirin* 史林 (The Journal of History) 92, no. 2 (2009): 285-323.

¹⁴⁸ Chang Yoon-Chung 張允禎, *Kodai bagu kara mita Kan hantō to Nihon* 古代馬具からみた韓半島と日本 (The Korean Peninsula and Japan Seen from Ancient Equestrian Goods) (Douseisha, 2008).

¹⁴⁹ Amako Namie 尼子奈美枝, “Kondōsō bagu no hoyū” 金銅装馬具の保有 (Possession of Gilt Bronze Ornamented Equestrian Goods), in *Gangōji Bunkazai Kenkyūjo kenkyū hōkoku* 元興寺文化財研究所研究報告 (Gangōji Cultural Properties Research Institute, Research Report), vol. 2008 (Nara, 2008). 51-58.

¹⁵⁰ [Translator's note: The term used here, *dakōjō tekki* 蛇行状鉄器, was applied to these items before their use became clear. They are now generally regarded as devices for holding decorative plumes or banners, flown from the back of a horse behind its rider. They consist of a curved, or in this case, undulating, iron rod, fitted to a socket strapped atop the horse's rump or fixed to the rear saddle bow, which held the decorative elements aloft from its upper end.]

¹⁵¹ 埼玉将軍山 (Saitama prefecture)

¹⁵² Kanaizuka Yoshikazu 金井塚良一, *Bachū ga kita michi: Kodai Tōgoku kenkyū no shinshiten* 馬胄が来た道: 古代東国研究の新視点 (The Road Traveled by Horse Helmets: A New Research Perspective on the Ancient Eastern Provinces) (Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, 2008).

¹⁵³ Momoi Hirokazu 桃井宏和, “Mokuseihin no ketsugō hōhō” 木製品の結合方法 (Joining Methods of Wooden Implements), in *Gangōji Bunkazai Kenkyūjo kenkyū hōkoku*, vol. 2008. 59-68.

tongs discovered at the Gakidō No. 1 tomb in Fukushima prefecture.¹⁵⁴ Hamasaki Noriko makes a comparative study of blacksmithing tools such as iron tongs and hammers recovered from Japan and Korea, including a classification of tongs, for which finds are more numerous, and an analysis of their specific uses.¹⁵⁵ Kojima Atsushi reviews tombs of northern Kyushu from which slag has been recovered, and based on similar examples as well from the Korean peninsula and western Japan, examines the patterns of deposition and background of this phenomenon.¹⁵⁶

4. Economic production, livelihood, lifeways

Ceramics

Yoneda Toshiyuki has carefully traced the development of research and points of debate concerning early Haji ware of the Kinai region, focusing on the Shōnai style.¹⁵⁷ Watanabe Makoto reviewed pottery for the San'in region from the Yayoi to the Early and Middle Kofun periods, describing concretely the course of development to the Kofun period from changes in the relationship between indigenous and Kinai lines of ceramics.¹⁵⁸ Examining pottery in the vicinity of the Mori Shōgunzuka tomb in Nagano prefecture, Ishimaru Atsushi points out that at the time of its appearance in the latter half of the Early Kofun period, indigenous Yayoi pottery of the Hakoshimizu¹⁵⁹ style was eliminated, and there was a trend for residential areas to be enlarged in conjunction with activities such as the digging of large ditches.¹⁶⁰ Basic materials have appeared on the Deai kiln site of Kobe, known as a Sue kiln from the earliest phase of production in the archipelago. Relations are

¹⁵⁴ Iwaki-shi Kyōiku Bunka Jigyōdan, *Gakidō ōketsubogun: Kajigu (kanahashi) o tomonau ōketsubo no chōsa* 餓鬼堂横穴墓群: 鍛冶具 (鉄鉗) を伴う横穴墓の調査 (The Gakidō Tunnel Tomb Group: Investigation of a Tunnel Tomb Accompanied by Blacksmith Tools [Iron Tongs]) (Iwaki-shi Kyōiku Iinkai, 2009).

¹⁵⁵ Hamasaki Noriko 濱崎範子, “Kan hantō shutsudo no tessei kajigu ni tsuite: Nikkan shutsudo shiryō no hikaku kara” 韓半島出土の鉄製鍛冶具について: 日韓出土資料の比較から (On Blacksmith Tools of Iron Recovered from the Korean Peninsula: From a Comparison of Recovered Materials of Japan and Korea), *Chōsen kodai kenkyū* 朝鮮古代研究 (The Journal of Historical and Archeological Studies on Ancient Korea), no. 9 (2008): 51-64.

¹⁵⁶ Kojima Atsushi 小嶋篤, “Tessai shutsudo kofun no kenkyū: Kyūshū chiiki” 鉄滓出土古墳の研究: 九州地域 (A Study of the Tumuli Found Out with Iron Slags in Kyushu Area), *Kobunka dansō*, no. 61 (2009): 139-67.

¹⁵⁷ Yoneda Toshiyuki 米田敏幸, “Kinai ni okeru koshiki hajiki kenkyū no tenbō to kadai: Omo ni Shōnaishiki doki o chūshin ni shite” 畿内における古式土師器研究の展望と課題: 主に庄内式土器を中心にして (The Outlook and Issues in Early Haji Ware Research of the Kinai Region: Focusing Mainly on Shōnai Style Pottery), *Kodaigaku kenkyū* 古代学研究 (Research in Ancient Studies), no. 180 (2008): 104-16.

¹⁵⁸ Watanabe Makoto 渡邊誠, “Doki kara mita kofun shutsugenki no chiiki shakai: San'in chihō o kēsu sutadā to shite” 土器からみた古墳出現期の地域社会: 山陰地方をケーススタディーとして (Social Dynamics of the San'in Region, Western Japan in the Initial Kofun (Mounded Tomb) Period as Seen from the Transformation of the Pottery Assemblage), in *Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkogaku*. 316-40.

¹⁵⁹ 箱清水

¹⁶⁰ Ishimaru Atsushi 石丸敦史, “Shinano Zenkōjidaira nanbu no kofun jidai zenki ni okeru doki yōsō: Mori Shōgunzuka kofun chikuzō no ichi haikai” 信濃善光寺平南部の古墳時代前期における土器様相: 森將軍塚古墳築造の一背景 (The Phases of Early Kofun Potteries in the South of Shinano Zenkōji Basin: A Historical Background of the Mori-Shōgun Zuka Tumulus Construction), *Hōsei kōkogaku* 法政考古学 (Journal of the Hōsei Archaeological Society), no. 35 (2009): 1-17.

pointed out with the Baekje region broadly defined, and especially with its southern portion, for the kiln's structure, and with the area south from the Geum river, including parts of Chungcheong and Jeolla provinces, for the recovered Sue ware.¹⁶¹

Ritual, imitative articles

Through an examination of clay, wooden, and stone artifacts of the Kofun to Ancient periods from the Kinki region, centering on Hyōgo prefecture, Ōhira Shigeru raises questions about the development of research in the archaeology of Shinto and of religious festival.¹⁶² From the lack of differences in soft stone imitative articles recovered from tombs versus ceremonial sites, Hozumi Hiromichi points out an element of commonality between deities and those interred in tombs.¹⁶³ Kitayama Mineo reviews the relationship between the appearance of items made of steatite and the chronology of tombs.¹⁶⁴ Among soft stone imitative articles of the Abekuma river basin centering on the Tennōdan¹⁶⁵ tomb, Sakuma Masaaki points out that for knife effigies, there are items linking with the Tatehokoyama¹⁶⁶ site and those linking with sites in Gunma prefecture.¹⁶⁷ Also, a symposium was held regarding clay imitative articles, which tend to be neglected, in which examinations were made of examples gathered from Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Nagano, and Chiba prefectures, plus western Japan and the Korean peninsula.¹⁶⁸ Regarding acts of mutilating corpses, which continued from the Jōmon through the Kofun periods, Tanaka Yoshiyuki searches for background factors in terms of content, the character of those interred, and chronological period, and points to a dramatic change in their nature in the Late Kofun period, with development into symbolic and abstract actions.¹⁶⁹ Meanwhile, in a small round mound of the first half of the sixth century in

¹⁶¹ Kameda Shūichi 亀田修一, “Harima Deai yōseki no kentō” 播磨出合窯跡の検討 (An Examination of the Harima Deai Kiln Site), in *Okayama Rika Daigaku ronshū*. 147-184.

¹⁶² Ōhira Shigeru 大平茂, *Saishi kōkōgaku no kenkyū* 祭祀考古学の研究 (Research on the Archaeology of Ritual) (Yūzankaku, 2008).

¹⁶³ Hozumi Hiromichi 穂積裕昌, “Kofun hisōsha to kami” 古墳被葬者とカミ (Divinity and Those Interred in Ancient Tombs), *Shinano* 信濃 60, no. 4 (2008): 255-77.

¹⁶⁴ Kitayama Mineo 北山峰生, “Shutsugenki kasseki seihin no ichi to kofun hennen” 出現期滑石製品の位置と古墳編年 (The Place of Steatite Objects circa the Emergence of Keyhole Tombs and Kofun Chronology), in *Kashihara Kōkōgaku Kenkyūjo ronshū*. 193-214.

¹⁶⁵ 天皇壇 (Fukushima prefecture)

¹⁶⁶ 建鉾山 (Fukushima prefecture)

¹⁶⁷ Sakuma Masaaki 佐久間正明, “Abekumagawa ryūiki ni okeru sekisei mozōhin” 阿武隈川流域における石製模造品 (Soft Stone Imitative Articles in the Abekuma River Basin), in Meiji Kōkōgaku, *Chiiki to bunka no kōkōgaku*. 493-508.

¹⁶⁸ *Dosei mozōhin kara mita Kofun jidai no kami matsuri* 土製模造品から見た古墳時代の神マツリ (Divine Festivals of the Kofun Period Seen through Clay Effigies), materials from the Yamanashi-ken Kōkōgaku Kyōkai 2008 Nendo Kenkyū Shūkai 山梨県考古学協会 2008 年度研究集会 (Yamanashi Prefecture Archaeological Association 2008 Research Meeting), held at Teikyō Daigaku Yamanashi Bunkazai Kenkyūjo 帝京大学山梨文化財研究所 (Yamanashi Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Teikyo University), 29-30 November 2008, (Fuefuki, Yamanashi prefecture, 2008).

¹⁶⁹ Tanaka Yoshiyuki 田中良之, “Dantai girei kō” 断体儀礼考 (A Study of Ritual Decapitation and Related Practices in the Jōmon, Yayoi and Kofun Periods of Japan), *Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkōgaku*. 275-94.

Isezaki,¹⁷⁰ Gunma prefecture, some 25 balls of red clayish dirt were strewn around the head end of a compartment-like vertical stone chamber, and with very few such examples presently known, the intent of their placement and character of the person interred are of interest.¹⁷¹

Settlement sites

The main volume has appeared reporting on the Sara *jōri* field remains, related to horse breeding conducted by immigrants in Neyagawa,¹⁷² Osaka prefecture.¹⁷³ The study raises many problems, and when matched with the results of the adjacent Shitomiya Kita¹⁷⁴ site, great developments are likely for research. The Matsuyama site of Nara prefecture, where large amounts of salt-making pottery have been recovered from settlement remains of the latter half of the fifth century, is taken to be a relay point for goods circulating along the road between Kii¹⁷⁵ and the Yamato basin.¹⁷⁶ At the Nyū sector group of sites in Gunma prefecture, where a large-scale investigation was conducted for eight years beginning in 1999, it has become possible to trace the start of iron production (smithing) in the first half of the fifth century in research on a settlement that extended from the Late Yayoi into the Kofun periods.¹⁷⁷ A re-excavation has been conducted of the Imai Gakkō site in Gunma prefecture, first brought to light by Matsumura Kazuaki, and data were gathered which will enable concrete examination of it as an elite residence site.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁰ 伊勢崎

¹⁷¹ Gunma-ken Maizō Bunkazai Chōsa Jigyōdan 群馬県埋蔵文化財調査事業団 (Gunma Archaeological Research Foundation), ed., *Honseki-chō kofungun: Kokudō 462 gō dōro kaichiku jigyō ni tomonau maizō bunkazai hakkutsu chōsa hōkokusho* 本関町古墳群: 国道462号道路改築事業に伴う埋蔵文化財発掘調査報告書 (Honseki-chō Tomb Group: Report of a Buried Cultural Properties Excavation in Conjunction with Improvements to National Route 462) (Shibukawa, Gunma prefecture, 2008).

¹⁷² 寝屋川

¹⁷³ Ōsaka-fu Bunkazai Sentā 大阪府文化財センター (Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage), ed., *Sara-gun jōri iseki. 9 Honbunhen* 讃良郡条里遺跡. 9 本文編 (Sara-gun Jōri Field Remains, Vol. 9, Main Text) (Sakai, Osaka prefecture, 2009).

¹⁷⁴ 葦屋北 (Osaka prefecture)

¹⁷⁵ 紀伊 (Wakayama prefecture, plus part of Mie prefecture)

¹⁷⁶ Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, ed., *Matsuyama iseki* 松山遺跡 (Matsuyama Site) (Kashihara, Nara prefecture, 2009).

¹⁷⁷ Tomioka-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 富岡市教育委員会 (Tomioka Municipal Board of Education), ed., *Nyū chiku isekigun: Ken'ei hata chitai sōgō seibi jigyō Nyū chiku ni tomonau maizō bunkazai hakkutsu chōsa hōkokusho* 丹生地区遺跡群: 県営畑地帯総合整備事業丹生地区に伴う埋蔵文化財発掘調査報告書 (Nyū Sector Site Group: Report of a Buried Cultural Properties Excavation in Conjunction with the Prefectural Comprehensive Reorganization of Agricultural Fields, Nyū Sector) (Tomioka-shi, 2009).

¹⁷⁸ Aida Takao 會田貴生 et al., "Gennojō iseki sokuryō chōsa gaiyō hōkoku/Imai gakkō iseki hakkutsu chōsa hōkoku" 原之城遺跡測量調査概要報告・今井学校遺跡発掘調査報告 (Topographical Survey of the Gennojō Site in Gunma Prefecture and Investigation of the Imai Gakkō Site in Gunma Prefecture), in *Niigata Daigaku Kōkogaku Kenkyūshitsu chōsa kenkyū hōkoku* 新潟大学考古学研究室調査研究報告 (Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology, Niigata University), vol. 9 (Niigata Daigaku, 2009). 1-52.

5. Foreign interaction

Research meetings on specific topics were held in which Japanese and Korean researchers assembled under the same roof. From this it is clear that the level of exchange in research between the two countries is growing another step deeper. At the fourth meeting of the Japan-Korea Settlement Research Society, presentations were made on specific themes such as settlement sites of the fourth to sixth centuries by Yi Yang-Ho, Yu Byeong-Rok, Kakuda Noriyuki, Pak Tae-Hong¹⁷⁹ and others.¹⁸⁰ Also, at a collaborative conference organized by the Archaeological Society of Kyushu and the Yeungnam Archaeological Society, active presentations and debates were held regarding all types of iron products, and cases of site investigations, from both countries.¹⁸¹ There is definite progress in the direction of removing frameworks based on current units of nationality. This is also visible in the anthology edited by Tsuji Hideto, as the product of joint research.¹⁸²

Kim Jong-Man has made a concrete, comparative examination of individual items for Baekje-style ceramic materials recovered in the Japanese archipelago, studying their relations with interior regions of the peninsula.¹⁸³ This perspective can be seen here and there among articles by Japanese researchers introduced above. Meanwhile, Inoue Chikara's contribution on Haji-style ceramics recovered from the southern part of the Korean peninsula may be assessed as linking directly with research on the Kofun period.¹⁸⁴ Since its opening, the Saitobaru Archaeological Museum has held special exhibits focusing on Japanese-Korean exchange in the Kofun period, and for the year under consideration this featured armor from the peninsula and archipelago.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁹ 李陽浩, 兪炳祿, 角田徳幸, 朴泰洪

¹⁸⁰ *Nikkan shūroku no kenkyū: Seisan iseki to shūroku iseki* 日韓集落の研究: 生産遺跡と集落遺跡 (Japanese-Korean Settlement Research: Production Sites and Settlement Sites), published from the Dai 4-kai Kyōdō Kenkyūkai 第4回共同研究会 (4th Joint Research Meeting), organized by Nikkan Shūroku Kenkyūkai 日韓集落研究会 (Japan-Korea Settlement Research Society), held at Ōsaka Rekishi Hakubutsukan 大阪歴史博物館 (Osaka Museum of History), 2-3 August 2008, (Fukuoka, 2008).

¹⁸¹ *Nichi/Kan kōryū no kōkogaku* 日・韓交流の考古学 (The Archaeology of Japanese-Korean Exchange), published from the Dai 8-kai Gōdō Kōkogaku Taikai 第8回合同考古学大会 (8th Collaborative Archaeology Conference), organized by the Kyūshū Kōkogakkai 九州考古学会 (Archaeological Society of Kyushu) and the Yonnam Kōkogakkai 嶺南考古学会 (Yeungnam Archaeological Society), held at Gyeongju, 23-24 August 2008, (Busan and Fukuoka, 2008).

¹⁸² Tsuji Hideto 辻秀人, ed., *Kudara to Wakoku* 百済と倭国 (Baekje and Wa) (Koshi Shoin, 2008).

¹⁸³ Kim Jong-Man 金鍾萬, "Nihon shutsudo Kudarakei doki no kenkyū: Nishi Nihon chiiki o chūshin ni" 日本出土百済系土器の研究: 西日本地域を中心に (Research on Baekje-style Pottery Recovered from Japan: Centering on the Western Japanese Region), trans. Teraoka Hiroshi 寺岡洋, *Chōsen kodai kenkyū*, no. 9 (2008): 1-30.

¹⁸⁴ Inoue Chikara 井上主税, "Chōsen hantō nanbu shutsudo no Hajikikei doki ni tsuite" 朝鮮半島南部出土の土師器系土器について (On Haji-style Ceramics Recovered from the Southern Korean Peninsula), *Kanshikikei doki kenkyū* 韓式系土器研究 (Korean-style Ceramics Research), no. 10 (2008): 1-23.

¹⁸⁵ "Nikkan no bagu" 日韓の武具 (Japanese-Korean Armor) (Miyazaki Kenritsu Saitobaru Kōkogaku Hakubutsukan 宮崎県立西都原考古博物館 [Saitobaru Archaeological Museum of Miyazaki Prefecture], 3 October - 7 December 2008).