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. 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, taking into scope its relations with the Yamato monarchy concerning the production and supply of beads and stone articles, and its role as a base for polices dealing with the Emishi. Treating the tombs and temples of ancient Ōmi as his main subject, Tanaka Katsuhiro follows historical developments from the Kofun to the Asuka and Nara periods. 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 culture of the Kinki region, draws close to a lifelike image of the Yamato monarchy. Also, based on the results of investigations in the Kazusa region, Ozawa Hiroshi delineates the Kofun period of the Bōsō peninsula. Matsuo Masahiko, continuing from his previous study, reconstructs an image of the eastern provinces in the Kofun period through concrete artifacts such as bronze arrowheads, equestrian gear, and ceramics.

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

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3 [Translator’s note: The reference here is to other sections of Nihon kōkogaku nenpō, which include summaries by prefecture and for foreign regions.]
4 Itō Masafumi 伊藤雅文, Kofun jidai no őken 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)
9 塚輪
10 Ban Yasushi 坂靖, Kofun jidai no isekigaku: Yamato őken 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 小沢弘, 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. Kawanishi Hiroyuki’s *Wa no hikaku kōkogaku* (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,” 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. Over the major portion of an article, Hirose Kazuo gives a detailed explanation of the theoretical background to his thesis of the “keyhole tomb state.” 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. 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. Also, the journal *Kikan kōkogaku* (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 multiperspective approach beginning with recognition of the need for vantage points differing from the traditional tendency to overemphasize the Kinai region.

The journal *Higashi Ajia no kodai bunka* (Ancient Culture of East Asia) 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
examined while placing it in the context of historical development of the East Asian world. Meanwhile, Kodaigaku kenkyū, a continual leader in providing significant impact and stimulus to postwar research on the Kofun period, reached issue No. 180, it which it furthermore compiled a special collection of articles commemorating the 80th birthday of its driving force, Mori Kōichi. 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), Kyūshū to Higashi Ajia no kōkogaku (Archaeologies of Kyushu and East Asia), Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjokenshū, vol. 15, Seisan no kōkogaku (The Archaeology of Production), vol. 2, and Hanazono Daigaku kōkogaku kenkyū ronsō (Collected Essays, Hanazono University Research in Archaeology), vol. 2.

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 Shimokeyama tombs in Nara prefecture, from the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara. Based on detailed and delicate investigation, and analysis of the artifacts and features, it was concluded that Hokenoyama is a kofun. These

26 See note 20 for bibliographic information.
27 Wada Seigo Sensei Kanreki 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).
32 Kashiwara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo 櫻原考古学研究所 (Archaeological Institute of Kashiwara), ed., Hokenoyama kofun no kenkyū ホケノ山古墳の研究 (Studies of the Hokenoyama tumulus) (Kashiwara, Nara prefecture, 2008); Kashiwara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo, ed., Shimoikeyama kofun no kenkyū 下池山古墳の研究 (Studies of the Shimoikeyama tumulus) (Kashiwara, 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
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. 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, Mozū, 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

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45 辻畑 (Shizuoka prefecture)

46 沼津 (Shizuoka prefecture)

47 翻譯 [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：古墳踏査学によると造式古墳の理解 (Linking the details: Research on Early Style Tombs of the Jōsō [Eastern Kantō] Region through Field Studies of Mounds), special issue of *Tsukushi* 園筆, 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古墳群の基礎的硏究 (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)


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 Shiroyama tomb, and the hoped for data were obtained. Additionally, conservation and analysis of wooden implements recovered from the moat of the Suyama tomb has proceeded, and the possibility has emerged of a funerary boat being used in mortuary ritual.

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. Takahashi Katsuhisa examines the Shidami Ōtsuka 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.

Among excavations, there was the Ikeda 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 Tsukuriyama 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.

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

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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)
56巣山 (Nara prefecture)
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 Risūrú Sentō 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造山 (Okayama prefecture)
63播磨 (Hyōgo prefecture)
which the mound, *nagamochigata* sarcothagus, and *haniwa* rows survive in good
c Condition, will become a basic reference in the future.

Reports also appeared for two tombs neighboring the largest keyhole mound in the Tōtōmi region, the
Dōyama 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. 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.

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. Examinations are made of the nature
of the Haji and Sue 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.

A research project led by Kumamoto University, focusing on developments in local burial practices along the coast of the

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65. Long steamer chest (長持形)
69. Kobayashi Saburō et al., eds., *Ōmurodani shigun, Mujinagōro tan’i shigun dai 168 gōfun no chōsa* (Investigation of tomb No. 168, Mujigōro unit sub-group of Ōmurodani sub-group), vol. 3 of *Shinano Ōmuro tsumi ishizuka kofungun no kenkyū* (Research on the Ōmuro Piled-stone Tomb Group of Shinano) (Rokuichi Shobō, 2008).
70. “Kōki kofun no saikentō” (Reexamination of Late Period Tombs), Dai 11-kai Kyūshū Zentōkōenfun Kenkyūkai Taikai 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 Gojō\(^{79}\) 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 Azuma\(^{82}\) 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

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\(^{74}\) Sugii Takeshi 杉井健 (principal investigator), Yatsushirokai engan chiiki ni okeru Kofun jidai zaichi bosei 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 めんぐろ古墳の研究 (Research on the Menguro Tomb) (Matsue, Shimane prefecture, 2009).

\(^{76}\) Imabari-shi Kyōiku Iinkai 今治市教育委員会, 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, 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 Iinkai 姫路市教育委員会, 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).

\(^{82}\) 与妻

historical record. Also, investigation by the Asuka Village Board of Education of the Mayumi Kanshizuka tomb’s stone chamber, known for its colossal scale and irregular structure, is drawing attention. The possibility that the Ōno Iwaya tomb of Kumamoto prefecture is a keyhole mound approximately 120 m in overall length has emerged from an investigation by the Higawa 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. 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 Iwayayama tomb. A quality survey drawing was also made of the tomb treated as the mausoleum of Prince Kume.

In past years the IHA made a detailed scale drawing of the Ōgonzuka 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. Meanwhile, for the Noji Kubo tomb in Fukushima prefecture, known to have a compartment-like stone chamber with a side entrance, the Municipal Board of Education of Shirakawa 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.

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84 明日香 (Nara prefecture)
85 真弓鎬子塚
86 大野窟
87 氷川
89 岩屋山 (Nara prefecture)
91 華金塚 (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 Osaka-fu Kyōiku Iinkai 大阪府 教育 委員 會 (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) (Osaka-fu, 2009).
93 野澤久保
94 白河
95 Habuta Yoshiyuki, “Kantō no shūmatsuki kofun” 関東の終末期古墳 (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 Jaketsuzan\textsuperscript{96} tombs of the Sōja\textsuperscript{97} 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{99} Also, Yasumura Shunji’s \textit{Gunshūfun to shūmatsuki kofun no kenkyū} (Research on Tomb Clusters and Final Period Tombs), and Imao Fumiaki’s \textit{Ritsuryōki ryōbo no seiritsu to tojō} (Capitals and the Establishment of Ritsuryō Imperial Tombs) are also basic works in the research on this period.\textsuperscript{100}

\textit{Local historical perspectives}

A volume of the series \textit{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{102}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Nakai Masayuki 中井正幸 and Suzuki Kazunao 鈴木一昭, eds., \textit{Tōkai 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), Yūzankaku, 2008.
\end{itemize}
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. 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.

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. An extremely interesting exhibit focusing on the same region was held at the Tohoku History Museum, the Historical Museum of Hokkaido, and the Niigata Prefectural Museum of History. A monograph of research on the Satsuma Kaseda Okuyama tomb raises problems concerning the southernmost boundary of the extent of *kofun* distribution.

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, the *kofun* published from the symposium attending the Dai 6-kai Iida-shi Chikitsi Kenkyû Shûkai (6th Meeting, Iida City Regional History Research Group), organized by Iida-shi Kyôikuinkai Iinkai, held in Iida-shi, 20-21 September 2008, (Iida-shi, 2008).


“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 Kôko Shiryôkan 山形県立えきたま風土記の丘考古資料館 [Yamagata Prefectural Ukitamu Fudoki no oka Archaeological Museum], 1 October – 30 November 2008).
of Saitama prefecture\textsuperscript{111} and of the Mikawa region,\textsuperscript{112} the history and folklore of salt in Shiga prefecture,\textsuperscript{113} the Uda district of Nara prefecture,\textsuperscript{114} the ancient rulers of the Genkai Sea in Fukuoka prefecture,\textsuperscript{115} and similarly maritime oriented local powers in Kumamoto.\textsuperscript{116}

Haniwa ceramics

Jōkura Masayoshi has developed his analysis for the Kantō region of \textit{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.\textsuperscript{117} Hidaka Shin looks in various parts of the archipelago for Kinai region characteristics of human figurine \textit{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.\textsuperscript{118} Maeda Mayuko classifies house-shaped \textit{haniwa} of western Japan, centering on the Kinai region, and examines the process of change and its setting.\textsuperscript{119} The journal \textit{Kodai bunka} (Cultura Antiqua), following up from a previous issue, reviews the characteristics of \textit{haniwa} from royal tombs for regions from the Tōkai area eastward.\textsuperscript{120}

For a group of Late period \textit{haniwa} from the

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\textsuperscript{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).

\textsuperscript{112} "Mikawa no kofun: Anjō no kofunjidai 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).

\textsuperscript{113} "Kokoku no ‘shio’ sono rekishiti minzoku" 湖国の「塩」その歴史と民俗 (The History and Folklore of Lake Country "Salt") (Rittō Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan 岡東市立民俗博物館 [Ritto Museum of History and Folklore], 20 December 2008 – 15 February 2009).

\textsuperscript{114} "Uda: Yūkū no toki" 宇陀 悠久のとき (Uda: The Eternal Age), organized by Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo Fuzoku Hakubutsukan (The Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara) and Uda-shi Kyōiku Iinkai Kenkyūjo Fuzoku Hakubutsukan (Uda Municipal Board of Education) (Kashihara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo Fuzoku Hakubutsukan, 7 February – 22 March 2009).

\textsuperscript{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 (The Tombs of Genkai Sea: The Ito Kings and Munakata Lords) (Itokoku Rekishi Hakubutsukan 伊都市立博物館 [Itoko Museum of History], 11 October – 24 November 2008).

\textsuperscript{116} "Hi no kimi, umi o yuku!: Kofun kara mita Yamato to Yatsushiro" 火の君、海を征!: 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 建前 CITY MUSEUM 建前市民ミュージアム, 17 October – 24 November 2008).

\textsuperscript{117} "Oryōkei haniwa no chiki hakyū to tenkai (ge)" 王陵系埴輪の地域波及と展開 (The Regional Spread and Effect of \textit{Oryō}-oriented \textit{haniwa}[Part 2]), a collection of seven articles in \textit{Kodai bunka} 古代
Kōzuke\textsuperscript{121} 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.\textsuperscript{122} Also, for the northern Musashi\textsuperscript{123} and northern Shinano\textsuperscript{124} 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.\textsuperscript{125} As for exhibits, the entire scope of representational haniwa, currently in the process of being sorted and examined, from the Dainichiyama\textsuperscript{126} No. 35 tomb, the largest keyhole mound of the Iwase Senzuka group, was displayed in Wakayama.\textsuperscript{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,\textsuperscript{128} Kurozuka, and Shimokeyama tombs of the Ōyamato group, indicating possible relations with Yayoi mound burials and the Hokenoyama tomb, and further with clay casings surrounding wooden coffins.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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

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\textsuperscript{121} 文化 (Cultura Antiqua) 60, no. 1 (2008): 56-126.

\textsuperscript{122} 上野 (Gunma prefecture)

\textsuperscript{123} Nakazato Masanori 中里正憲, “Haniwa seisanki iki no suitei fukugen: Konnyūbotsu ni yoru ue no chiki no yōsō” 塗輪生産地域の推定復原：混入物による上の地域の様相 (Inferrential Reconstruction of Haniwa Production Districts: Regional Characteristics Based on Tempering Materials), \textit{Gunma Kōkogaku Techo} 群馬考古学手帳 (Gunma Archaeology Notebook), no. 18 (2008): 39-58.

\textsuperscript{124} 武蔵 (modern Tokyo, and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa prefectures)

\textsuperscript{125} 信濃 (Nagano prefecture)

\textsuperscript{126} 中里正憲, “Haniwa seisanki iki no suitei fukugen: Konnyūbotsu ni yoru ue no chiki no yōsō” 塗輪生産地域の推定復原：混入物による上の地域の様相 (Inferrential Reconstruction of Haniwa Production Districts: Regional Characteristics Based on Tempering Materials), \textit{Gunma Kōkogaku Techo} 群馬考古学手帳 (Gunma Archaeology Notebook), no. 18 (2008): 39-58.


\textsuperscript{128} 大日山

\textsuperscript{129} "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).

\textsuperscript{130} 中山大塚 (Nara prefecture)

\textsuperscript{131} Aoyagi Taisuke 青柳泰介, “Kodai Higashi Ajia ni okeru yokoanakei shutai 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 \textit{Kashiwara Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo ronshū}, vol. 15. 541-66.

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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. 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.

3. Artifacts, grave goods

*Mirrors, personal ornaments, beads*

Based on an accurate handling of the history of research, Tsujita Jun’ichirō reviews *banryū* mirrors of China and the Korean peninsula, clarifying their derivation. 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. 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. Basic research for this exhibit was published as a separate monograph, from which it was based is readily visible.


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.]


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

**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. A separate issue of the same journal, focusing on cylindrical and whorl-shaped bronze objects, 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.

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.

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. It is also said that the basic work for producing an investigation report for this tomb is presently underway, centered on Tenri 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.
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. 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. Using as reference point a horse helmet and a serpentine iron object from the Sakitama Shōgūn'yama 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.

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.

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

158 Watanabe Makoto 渡邊誠, “Doki kara mita kofun shutsugenki no chōshi: San’in chūhō o kēsu sutadō ni shite” (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.
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.  

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. 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. Kitayama Mineo reviews the relationship between the appearance of items made of steatite and the chronology of tombs. Among soft stone imitative articles of the Abekuma river basin centering on the Tennōdan tomb, Sakuma Masaaki points out that for knife effigies, there are items linking with the Tatehokoyama site and those linking with sites in Gunma prefecture. 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. 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. Meanwhile, in a small round mound of the first half of the sixth century in

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161 Kameda Shūichi 亀田修一, “Harima Deai yōseki no kentō” 播磨出合営跡の検討 (An Examination of the Harima Deai Kiln Site), in Okayama Rika Daigaku ronshū. 147-184.
162 Ōhira Shigeru 大平茂, Saishi kōkogaku no kenkyū 祭祀考古学の研究 (Research on the Archaeology of Ritual) (Yūzankaku, 2008).
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 Kōkogaku Kenkyūjo. 193-214.
165 天皇壇 (Fukushima prefecture)
166 建鉾山 (Fukushima prefecture)
167 Sakuma Masaaki 佐武間正明, “Abe kemagawa 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 Kōkogaku, Chiiki to bunka no kōkogaku. 493-508.
Isezaki. 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.

Settlement sites
The main volume has appeared reporting on the Sara jōri field remains, related to horse breeding conducted by immigrants in Neyagawa, Osaka prefecture. The study raises many problems, and when matched with the results of the adjacent Shitomiya Kita 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 Kii and the Yamato basin. 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. 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.

170 伊勢崎
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 部屋北 (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).
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-Hong and others. 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. 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.

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. 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. 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.

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179 李陽浩, 俞炳鎬, 角田德幸, 朴泰洪
181 ニチ/カン コロク upsetting the archaeological exchange (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).